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UNION RATIFICATION IN BROOKLYN

Wadsworth and Tremain Indorsed and the Republican Platform Supported.

Fifteen Thousand Voters in Hearing.

Lyman Tremain Before the People.

He Answers Gov. Seymour and Annihilates his Specious Arguments.

Speeches of Lyman Tremain, Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Robinson of Florida, S. B. Chittenden, Senator Pierson, and Others.

Outside Meetings—Grea and Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The Republican Union Ratification Meeting last evening, in and outside of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was one of the most encouraging, most cheering meetings to the loyal men that has been held during the present campaign. In promptness and enthusiasm the audiences outside and inside the Academy were, if possible, more marked than that of either managers or speakers, although all did well.

The vast space within the building was crammed—not only every seat was occupied, but those occupying them had, in many cases, friends of the Government upon their knees—and every aisle and other passage-way was filled. On the platform there were many of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn. Among them—formerly and long a prominent clergyman of Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. Cox was there, Hon. George B. Hall, Ex-Mayor E. A. Lambert, Hon. Jas. Humphrey, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Edward Fish, Henry E. Pierrepont, A. J. Spooner, Esq., John Dikeman, Esq., Walter S. Griffith, George C. Parsons, S. B. Chittenden, John F. McCoy, R. Graves, Cyrus P. Smith, Horace B. Claflin, Judge Reynolds, John D. Cocks, John E. Cummeyer, John A. Cross, Dennis Strong, John Winslow, Esq., Joseph Ripley, and many others.

Just before the organization of the meeting, the band in attendance struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and immediately the National flag was lowered from the scenery department of the stage, amid great cheering of the people

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Cox, whose appearance upon the stage was greeted with great applause, for he was well known to a majority of those present. In calling the vast audience to order he addressed his friends as fellow-citizens of Brooklyn and of the Empire State, the most brilliant of all the States of the "National Confederacy." [Applause.] For seventeen years he was at home in Brooklyn, but lately he had resided, and was still residing, in the western part of the State; and as far as he could represent the feeling of that portion of the State, he thought he could insure an enlightened vote there. [Applause.] And he thought he could say of his neighbor, JAMES WADSWORTH—in these military times he ought to say Gen. WADSWORTH—[Applause]—they called him rich; he was rich, but not rich to live at ease upon his riches; he used his wealth liberally for the sustenance of the poor and for the support of the Government he loved—[Great applause]—he was about to say that that same Gen. WADSWORTH would be to one week elected Governor of the State of New-York. Although he came to the meeting simply as a hearer; nevertheless, in the present crisis, he felt every desire to do all in his power to sustain the Government. [Great applause.] He regretted that he could not be in his district on election day, for if he could do so, he would be willing to travel 400 miles in order to be able to cast his vote for the candidates who, if elected, would sustain the Government; [applause,] for, if at home, he was sure he would not vote for a man who felt it necessary to deliver a long harangue to prove that he was not a traitor. [Applause.] Gen. WADSWORTH's patriotism had never been even suspected. [Applause.] CÆSAR required that his wife should be above suspicion, and that was what he (the speaker) required in relation to the patriotism of the candidates for office on the present occasion. [Applause.] He would not say more, nor did he want SEYMOUR for Governor of the State of New-York. [Apolause.] He had preached in Charleston several years ago, and when there had told them that he had not traveled far enough to be out of his country; and he had not, until it had been shown, believed that so many there in the South who would stand by JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co. He had not thought JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would have taken such a position, as he had taken an oath to sustain the Government, but it seemed that treason and perjury went hand in hand.

In conclusion he had a man to present to the meeting as President who he knew would receive their unanimous voice. He then proposed for President of the meeting Hon. JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN, and he was elected unanimously.

Mr. HUNT then came forward and read the following list of officers, which was well received, and then the organization stood as follows:

President—J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

Vice-Presidents—S. B. Chittenden, Henry E. Pierrepont, Richard S. Williams, Cyrus P. Smith, Joseph Howard, Jr., John T. Howard, Seth B. Bradford, Horace B. Claffin, John M. Hicks, H. B. Duryea, and others.

Secretaries—Daniel Donovan, E. P. Sanderson, William B. Brummell, R. O. Currie, Chartea Nordhoff, Geo. P. Willey, Walter S. Gove, John Zindle, S. Atpheus Smith, Jr.

A series of patriotic resolutions were read, after which a letter from Hon. THOMAS A. EMMET, appealing to loyal and patriotic Irishmen, was given to the meeting, and received with great applause.

The President then introduced Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. TREMAIN was received with loud demonstrations of applause. He said it afforded him great pleasure to meet, as Chairman of this meeting, a gentleman whom he had met as a member of the Union State Committee. His heart was filled with gratitude and joy, because it afforded to him the most cheering evidence that the people of Brooklyn were keenly alive to the momentous issues now pending in the present contest. He came before them to-night clothed in the character of an American citizen, divesting himself of all partisan feeling, to say what the time would permit in behalf of his country, prostrate and bleeding at every pore. He came before them to-night responding to that call, and proposing to appeal to them to unite with him in going forward in upholding ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the loyal and honest Chief Magistrate of the United States, in putting down this rebellion. He came to-night not to address their prejudices or passions, but to address their reason, their patriotism, their consciences and their hearts—[cheers]—to induce them to join in the noble work in which the country was now engaged, in putting down the rebellion—a rebellion commenced without justification or excuse, and which threatened the destruction of the most beneficent Government the world had ever seen. A civil war was upon us—whatever the cause, it was not commenced by us. It would be useless and idle for him to enter into a discussion of the causes which led to it. When his house was burning over his head, if he were to investigate the cause of the fire—whether an accident or an incendiary—they would say he was a lunatic or fool. They would say extinguish the fire, and then, if you please, look into the cause afterward. [Cheers.] New-York had nobly responded to every appeal to aid the Government in the present crisis. Nearly two hundred thousand of her sons had gone to the field of battle. Thousands and thousands had poured out their best blood on Confederate soil, and their bones were bleaching on many battle-fields, because of their attachment to the Stars and Stripes—that symbol of our national power. To-day the battle had been transferred from Confederate soil, and was to be fought in the State of New-York. To-day the question came home whether the sacrifices that had been made should be abortive. To-day our sons in the Army of the Union turned to us beseeching us not to undo what they had done. We were to determine whether the sword of the State should be withdrawn from the support of the Government, or be put into the scale with JEFF. DAVIS and the hordes of traitors who surrounded him.

There was no political issue now pending. This war had smashed every political platform either at Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore or Charleston to atoms. To-day the name of party was odious to the loyal people of the State of New-York. He asked his Democratic friends, and he trusted there were many of them present, and recognized their patriotism in this critical contest between the Goverment and the rebels, amid the cheers of loyal people, what political principle was involved in this contest? He asked them to look at the platform of the Union organization, and see what principle Anti-Democratic there was in it. There was not one principle for which we were now fighting, but which the Democratic States Rights men had not always contended. Was any old principle of national politics involved? All questions of past difference had been disposed of. The National Bank, the disposition of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands; the Pacific Railroad; the Homestead Exemption have been disposed of, and even in regard to tariff, the debt which had been contracted by the war, had made a tariff for revenue sufficiently high to afford all the protection that was wanted by the most ultra Protectionist. What principle in national politics should induce them to go into a crusade against the Government? He should endeavor to show that every question put forth by HORATIO SEYMOUR was a perfect copy, in spirit and letter, of the old Federalists' complaints against Mr. President MADISON. In the field of State politics, what party issue was involved? There had been a rivalry between the canal and railroad interests, but by reason of the diversion of travel and freight from the Southern ports, the canal had come to be a source of revenue and strength to the State, and during the past year had poured into the treasury of the State a stream of gold amounting to five millions per annum, and by which the Governor had been enabled to pay two or three millions of dollars to volunteers, without the trouble and expense of calling an extra session of the Legislature. The railroad interests had been prosperous and profitable, and both these interests might be safely left to repose under the fostering care of the State. What political issue, he asked again, was involved? The course of the last Legislature reflected public sentiment so well that the word party was not heard during its deliberations. It was the subject of congratulation among the patriots of this State, that no partisan speech had been introduced, and no partisan organization attempted to be carried out in the last session of the Legislature, and any man like HORATIO SEYMOUR, or those who are striving to put him in power, who should have endeavored to organize a political party in hostility to the patriotism which there prevailed, would have been regarded as a fit subject for a straight jacket. And where were the men who in former times, whenever a Democratic principle was involved, adhered, in prosperity and adversity, to the organization, and vindicated the principle of the Democratic Party? Where were the old Jackson Democrats—BLAIR, KENDALL, CASS and BANCROFT? Where were the only surviving representatives of the old New-York Democracy—the three ex-Senators? They knew where JOHN A. DIX was, and he had in a letter said that it was the duty of all loyal men now to rally round the Administration, and if they had not the patriotism to do that, he expressed the opinion that this country was upon the verge of anarchy and ruin. Where was that old Democrat who was supposed to have learned from his youth up almost as much of Democracy as SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN and BEN. WOOD—[laughter]—he referred to DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Cheers.] Where was that other Ex-United States Senator, HENRY A. FOSTER, who for years had withdrawn himself from political contests? He was in the field, and had been doing yeoman's service. Where was the old veteran, LEWIS CASS, with the other loyal members of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet—DIX and HOLT? Mr. CASS had recently said to a gentleman, "You do right in standing by the Government. The Government is right, and the young men of the country must stand by the Government. [Cheers.] The old veteran further added that he "didn't see how it was possible for any old Democrat to have sympathy with the rebel South, and he hoped that no party would be permitted to obtain possession of power in any loyal State who was in favor of a separation of the Union, or any peace with the rebels, unless it was a peace on the basis of an unconditional submission on their part to the authority of the Government." [Cheers.] Where were those Democrats who had been prominent in our State politics in years past? Where was Ex-Senator Wadsworth, McLeod Murphy—[cheers]—Richard Busteed, John Cochrane—[cheers]—Michael Corcoran—[loud cheers]—Daniel E. Sickles, John K. Porter, Ex-Senator Andrew J. Colvin, Judge Johnson, Judge Allen, Judge Stetson, Thomas J. Alvord, Macarthy of Syracuse, and thousands and thousands of other patriotic Democrats, some of whom and whose sons are now fighting for the Union? All had repudiated this miserable party platform gotten up in the holy name of Democracy for selfish and partisan purposes, and were working side by side in sustaining the Government to crush out rebellion abroad and its sympathizing partisans at home. [Cheers.] The rebels had failed in everything they had relied upon hitherto—foreign intervention, and aid from the Border Slave States. But only one hope remained, then, which alone stimulated all their exertions. He (Mr. TREMAIN) had reason to fear that the sympathizers with the rebellion abroad had been sending British gold to be used here to aid the rebels in the very contest now pending, and their hope was that, if the loyal men of this State were beaten in this election, a division in Northern sentiment would place in power those who sympathized with them, and this war be compelled to drag out an inglorious existence, and our enemies abroad have reason to believe that the people here were really divided in relation to the policy of carrying on this war, and perhaps, as the result of sheer exhaustion, the Southern Confederacy be ultimately recognized. Could anything be more unpatriotic under such circumstances than this cry of party which had been raised by the friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR?

Then what were the real issues in this canvass? The first was the one which was the line of division between the Government and the rebel usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS. The rebel States claimed the right to secede whenever they pleased from the Union, and claimed this right under the Constitution. They did not claim that their act was a revolution, but that they were exercising a right guaranteed them under the Constitution. Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the Constitution, to show by its history, its language, the comments of its framers, the announced purpose in the discussions of the Convention, and the testimony of WASHINGTON, of MADISON and others, that the Constitution was not intended to be a compact, but an instrument, the purpose of which was to make the Union of the States perpetual. Those who stood by Mr. SEYMOUR stood by a plot to break up the Union. JOHN VAN BOREN proposed to have the Constitution changed so that the South might be allowed to depart with the territory they had seized. Mr. VAN BUREN did not speak as a private individual, but he spoke on the platform with HORATIO SEYMOUR, and that sentiment Mr. SEYMOUR had never publicly or privately dissented from, but on the contrary their speeches were printed together and sent throughout the State. FERNANDO WOOD, who now divided the honors of what was called the Democratic Party, with HORATIO SEYMOUR, had put forth on his platform in the issue that if the people of this State sustain this party it would be regarded as an approval of the principle that this war must be settled by calling a new Convention—that we might fight for thirty years and yet the war not be closed until the question at issue was settled by negotiation and concession on both sides. Here the claim of the right of secession received the sanction of Mr. VAN BUREN, while the loyal hearts of the North were resisting it. To acknowledge secession, was to admit a principle which would enable Oregon or any State to leave the Union, and our nationality be forever destroyed. To obtain a peace upon these terms, was to allow eight millions of people, nearly or half slaves, to conquer twenty-four millions, with only a million of slaves. Were they prepared for such a disgraceful peace? ["Never."]

Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the criticisms of the President's Emancipation policy, and showed that it was within the war powers conferred by the Constitution. He alluded, also, to the fact that the Republicans had foregone their party name to merge themselves into a grand organization to sustain the Government; and another issue in this contest was whether the people of this State were prepared to sanction the idea that party names should be kept up. In conclusion Mr. TREMAIN made a stirring appeal to the people of the State to stand by the Administration in upholding the Government.

SPEECH OF CALVIN L. ROBINSON.

Mr. CALVIN L. ROBINSON, of Florida, was the next speaker announced. He apologized at the commencement for his want of experience in public speaking, and particularly so in the presence of ladies. He had said to a friend that he felt jealous of the part the ladies of the South took in this rebellion. If he had been able to act his pleasure, he would long weeks ago have gone to a warmer climate: but he could not. He was here an exile from the South, because of his Union sentiments; and in his opinion no Union man could reside there in safety. The rebellion would not be put down until Slavery should have been put down. [Applause.] He then described the burning of his property by the rebels, and that of others, and concluded by assuring his audience that the Union men of the South made common cause with the men of the North.

When Mr. ROBINSON had retired, the Union Glee Club sang, "For WADSWORTH and TREMAIN we are marching along," which was encored.

The President then stated that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS had been obliged to return home, and, of course would not appear before them; and, also, that Gen. WADSWORTH, whose presence had been looked for, had been called to Washington in the discharge of his duties there. At the mention of Gen. WADSWORTH's name there was tremendous applause, and, after two more songs by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for WADSWORTH and the the Union ticket.

The Outside Meeting.

The meeting outside of the Academy of Music was rather an anomalous affair: in fact, it can hardly be said that there was any meeting at all, for the very good reason that everybody appeared to be on the move, and unable to stop to hold a meeting. There was a rally, however, and a procession, and such a rally and such a procession as Brooklyn has seldom seen. The entire loyal and Union loving people of the city, men, women and children, from Greenpoint to Flatbush, appeared to have turned out *en masse* to rally the ticket which is to sweep from this State forever the last remnants of secessionism, and consign to everlasting oblivion all sympathizers with rebellion. If anything were needed, after the great meeting in New-York on Thursday night, to show the tremendous change which has recently taken place in the public mind relative to the great issues involved in the coming election, it was abundantly furnished by the Brooklyn rally last evening, which, in all its essential features, was a counterpart of that seen in this City on the night previous. Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs from every Ward in the City turned out, with music, banners and torch-lights, and in such numbers as astonished the friends of the Union themselves, while it carried dismay to the hearts of the Seymourites. The vanguard of this immense procession arrived in front of the Academy of Music about 8½ o'clock, and it soon became evident that it would be utterly useless to attempt to hold meetings for such an army, around the two stands that had been erected in Montague-street. Besides, it had been arranged that the procession should parade through the principal streets of the city, and that it should take its line of march from the Academy of Music at 9 o'clock. It was concluded, therefore, to dispense, for the most part, with the speaking, and to allow the assembled crowd to view the movements of the procession. Consequently little was done beyond organizing the meetings, which was effected by appointing S. B. CHITTENDEN, chairman of the main stand, and WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., chairman of stand No. 2. Mr. CHITTENDEN, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by WM. A. BURLEIGH and Hon. S. B. COLT. The latter speaker gave way, however, at the commencement of his speech, to Alderman PIERSON, who desired to make a statement to the audience with reference to the two candidates for Congress in the Third Congressional District, Messrs. ODELL and HUMPHREY. He said that before either party had made their nominations, Mr. ODELL was requested by prominent Republicans, himself among the number, to run as a Union candidate irrespective of party, and to receive the unanimous support of the Republicans. This Mr. ODELL peremptorily refused to do, and insisted upon receiving his nomination from the Democrats as a party. In addition to this, he had, since his nomination, declared at a public meeting of Democrats that he never scratched a ticket, and had never voted any other but a Democratic ticket, and urged his hearers to follow his example. Under these circumstances, Ald. PIERSON said that he, as a Republican, could not consistently devote for Mr. ODELL, although he admired the man, and was exceedingly sorry that he had taken such a stand. He proceeded to pay a merited tribute to the Republican candidate, Mr. HUMPHREY—a man against whom no one could say a word or lisp a syllable. At the conclusion of his remarks, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. HUMPHREY, and, it being now time for the procession to move, the meeting was adjourned. Want of space forbids a detailed description of the procession, and the innumerable mottoes and banners that were borne by the various clubs. The delegation from Greenpoint attracted special attention from its large numbers, and from the beautiful model of a ship which was borne by the ship-builders of that locality. This delegation also carried a mammoth American flag, extending the whole width of the street, together with banners inscribed—"We are workers," "Workingmen vote our ticket," &c. Among the banners of other Wards were the following inscriptions: "Compromise with traitors—never!" "A vigorous prosecution of the war!" "Secession played out." "Union forever." "One country, one flag." "We must support the Administration," &c. The procession began to move from the Academy of Music, soon after 9 o'clock, and paraded through the principal streets, receiving the hearty cheers of thousands of loyal citizens along their line of march.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The War Democrats in Mass Meeting—Capt. Duffy and the Union vs. Fernando Wood and Secession.

A grand mass meeting, called jointly by the Jeffersonian Democratic Convention, the Republican Union Convention, and the People's Union Convention, was held last evening, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, to ratify the nomination of Capt. JOHN DUFFY, as Representative to Congress for the Fifth Congressional District. The immense gathering, in numbers, unanimity, and enthusiasm, evinced a determination on the part of the people that they would support an unconditional Union candidate in opposition to an avowed secessionist, one too, that some of the banners styled a "squatter" representative, in allusion to the fact of Mr. WOOD having his residence in the Nineteenth Ward two months since, and taking rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel to qualify him as a candidate in the Fifth District. Delegations arrived from the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, with transparencies and torches, until the space in front of the platform was densely crowded. The platform itself, (built by Mr. JOHN OAR,) proved to be of stout material, in bearing the great strain upon it.

At 8½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, by the appointment of HENRY C. WESTERS Chairman, who said this was a Democratic District they had been given a Democratic candidate, and they expected a Democratic victory. [Cheers.]

Capt. JOHN DUFFY was loudly called for, and, on coming forward, was greeted with repeated cheers. He reviewed the origin of the war, showed how causeless and inexcusable was agression on the part of the South, and declared it to be the duty of every man who loved the country, who loved the cause of liberty, and looked to the happiness of the people, to stand by the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion and treason, and the destructive doctrine of secession were crushed out. Especially was it the duty of foreign-born citizens, who, fleeing from persecution and oppression at home, had obtained under the benign Government of the United States all the blessings of liberty and prosperity. [Cheers.]

He dissected the political character of FERNANDO WOOD, and asked if the people of the Fifth Congressional District were willing that they should be represented by a traitor and a Secessionist—[cries of "No!" and cheers]—a man insatiable of political power, as he was unscrupulous in obtaining it—a man who had robbed and betrayed the constituencies that trusted in him, and who aimed to do it again, if intrusted with power. If they were true to themselves and to their interests as citizens, they only required one thing to be done, and that was, to strengthen the hands of the Government, in order that the men in the field might be enabled to prosecute the war vigorously—sustained at home by men and means, and by members of Congress, who would not embarrass the movements of the army. [Cheers.]

WOOD had declared within a week that inasmuch as WASHINGTON was the first who presided over the destinies of this republic, Mr. LINCOLN should be the last. [Groans.] Did that doctrine suit his fellow-countrymen from Ireland and those from Germany, who had come to this as a land of refuge from oppression and poverty, and who looked forward to their children enjoying the blessings of this benign Union?

He addressed workingmen. Now, WOOD had declared himself to be the friend of the workingmen, but how had he proved it by his actions? His soul, heart, mind and body were black with crime, and there was no man in the country who knew him that would trust him—no one who had dealt with him that would believe him on oath where he had any personal interest to reap.

Their old common enemy, England, looked for a division among us at the North as a pretext for interfering, and if the people gave them to understand, by the election of such a man as WOOD, that a large party here sympathized with the South and opposed the policy of the Administration, to crush it by every means, then might the Irish citizen go back and again put his head beneath the English yoke.

Speaking of his own position, Mr. DUFFY said he was a Democrat—and no less so, because the Republicans, having confidence in him as an unconditional Union man, had discarded mere partisan considerations, and given him their support; but at this time he knew only the one issue, and that was *loyalty* or *treason*, [cheers;] and he meant to give his aid in support of the Government, and in putting down rebellion, whether with his regiment in the field, or as their representative in the councils of the nation. [Prolonged cheers.]

Capt. J. M. MASSIT, of the Seventh Ward, denounced FERNANDO WOOD as a tricky politician, a Secessionist, and at one time a Know-Nothing. The first time he ever had the honor of his acquaintance was in a Know-Nothing lodge, where he came to solicit a nomination for Mayor, and promised, in that event, to give all the offices to native Americans, to the exclusion of foreigners.

Messrs. H. S. SMITH, JAMES T. ROGERS, CALEB G. DUNN and Dr. POWELL were the next speakers.

After which, patriotic resolutions were read and universally adopted, when the vast concourse separated with cheers for DUFFY and groans for WOOD.

GRAND GERMAN UNION RALLY.

Address of Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

Speeches of Prof. Reinhold, Weil von Gernsbach, Capt. R. W. Raymond, and Dr. Rudolph Dulon.

Emancipation Indorsed, the Government Sustained, and the War to be Carried on to Victory.

The German Union men assembled in their might, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. At an early hour every corner of the edifice was densely thronged, a large number of ladies adding their smiles to the bright auspices of the occasion. The streets and squares in front of the building were illuminated with bonfires and pyrotechnics, and the interior fluttered with flags and banners. The decorations of the great Union mass-meeting of Thursday night still adorned the hall, and on the platform BIRGHAM's fine brass band discoursed patriotic music.

At 7½ o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mr. ALFRED EBBE, who, amid universal acclamation, nominated for Chairman, Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College. The Chairman having, with a few appropriate remarks, assumed his duties, Mr. EMIL KIACANNA proceeded to read a list of Vice Presidents, comprising the names of Augustus Weissmann, Prof. Koerner, Hugo Wesendonck, A. C. Rau, Dr. H. Brugmann, Col. E. Kapff, W. Hardt, Dr. Theo. A. Tellkampf, and 150 others, with 80 Secretaries.

Mr. OSCAR FALKE then read a series of eight resolutions, the first of which repeated professions of devotion to the Union and the Republic; the second declaring that the Republic is now struggling for existence, and, pending the struggle, individual rights must yield to the interests of universal freedom; the third pronouncing the ticket headed by the names of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN the only one proper to be sustained by German-American citizens, as it is that which will awaken no joy in Richmond; the fourth congratulating Germans on the valiant deeds of their brethren in the Union army of freedom; the fifth calling upon the State authorities to permit the soldiers of the cause to vote; the sixth enumerating with pride the names of the Union German Generals; the seventh enthusiastically indorsing the emancipation policy; and the eighth pledging every energy in the election of the Union candidates. These were adopted with tremendous cheering.

Hon. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was then introduced, and after the tremendous applause with which he was received had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the warmth and kindness of the present reception, and I wish it were in my power to address you all in the beautiful language of your fatherland. [Great applause.] It is a language which I have often desired to understand, and my only regret now is that I did not ere this endeavor to acquire it. Last Winter when I observed the enemy, and marched my pickets in his very face, and when I listened to the German soldiers' voices, I and others of our officers often hailed the accents of the language, and my disappointment was that I could not hail them in their own tongue. [Applause and loud cheers.] Yes, the gallant men who had come to defend this country at the peril of their lives. [Renewed cheers.] It is not my intention to detain you this evening with any lengthened remarks, as I am glad to learn that you will be addressed by able orators in your own language, and will merely content myself by making some reference to the present war. [Applause and cries of "Go on," from the dense assemblage.] The name of war, I detest, as much as any man living; and particularly for its destruction of human life, for its awful devastation, and for the waste which it causes. [Hear, hear.] The present war will be a very costly one to the country, but I fondly trust that as it has been commenced and carried on to the present, that it will be conducted well to the end. If it be, and continues to be fought heroically through, it will be recorded in all history and pronounced in all ages after it is ended—and I hope it will terminate gloriously and in good results—as one of the greatest wars that ever was waged on the face of the earth. [Vociferating cheers.] Let the vicissitudes be what they may—let the end come—and unless we are either subjugated or disgraced, there can be no doubt whatever but that human Slavery must come to an end. [Great Applause.] That in itself would be a good and desirable result, but that would not be the only good which the war is destined to accomplish—for this result would be followed by others still more benign and more magnificent, that no one would venture to question the good arising out of this war. [Hear, hear.] I ask you, gentlemen, to look at the area of this great country, larger in its extent than the whole of Western Europe, and see how it has been blighted and scourged by the awful institution of war. [Applause.] Labor appears to be ended through the introduction of this war, and where labor is useful and productive it is distinguished the civil white man from the savage. [Loud cheers.] Yes; and I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of the area of this country possess climate and soil calculated to make its occupiers happier than even the State of New-York. One-fourth of it may prove malarial to us, but if it be so, it is suited for the African, the slave and their masters. [Great cheering.] The white man occupies three-fourths of this country now, and being only inhabited by ten or twelve millions, as compared with Europe, such a tract of country may look something like a wilderness. Then, I ask, can a war, which is intended to achieve the results I have referred to be called a wicked and unjust war, when its objects are to extend civilization and extend the privileges of the white man. [Applause.] Let the rebellion be crushed, and not only so, but let Slavery also be crushed with it. [Renewed applause.] Then, and not till then, shall we see the fields produce their fruits, the valleys rich with the vine, and even the very mountain tops abounding with everything that can support and nourish man. I detest Slavery in the abstract and I detest it also in every form it may assume to every man. There can be no questioning the fact, but that the war was brought on by the white men of the South, but the result of it will be, that it will prove the instrument which shall strike from under them the very foundation of their arrogance and power. [Deafening plaudits.] I am sure you have heard of the gallant SIGEL.

Here enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. SIGEL, and afterwards for Gen. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH continued: I must tell you that a gallant officer of our own told me, after reading the letters of Gen. SIGEL, that he was vexed to know that the Germans understood the whole cause of the war better than they did it themselves. [Loud cheers.] I think I will now bring my remarks to a close, and leave the platform for some of your own orators, who will better entertain you than I can. [Loud cries of "Go on," "go on," which expressions were reiterated.] I thank you sincerely and kindly for your patience and attention on the present occasion, and I will now retire.

On the retirement of the gallant General, a scene of enthusiasm ensued which testified the great respect in which he was held by the German people; and this was followed by deafening cheers, and cries from hundreds of voices, with "Three cheers for Gen. WADSWORTH, and three cheers more."

When the applause that crowned the close of Gen. WADSWORTH's address had sufficiently subsided, HENRY RICHARD, Esq., read aloud letters from Gens. SIGEL and CARL SCHURZ to the Committee of Arrangements, both dated at Fairfax Court-house, Oct. 21, and both regretting the absolute impossibility of complying with the invitation to be present at the German ratification meeting, but urging every German citizen of New-York to devote all his efforts to the success of the WADSWORTH Union ticket. [Great applause.]

The Chairman hereupon introduced Dr. REINHOLD SOLTZA, who opened his remarks by saying that he must protest against that portion of Gen. SCHURZ's letter, in which he referred with indignation to the doctrines announced from "the Democratic platform" in this State. Now, if Gen. SCHURZ thought that Fernando Wood, [groans,] Ben Wood, [renewed groans,] Horatio Seymour, [agonized groaning,] and John Van Buren, [terrific groaning,] stood upon the Democratic platform, he was wofully mistaken! Their pretensions at present to speak Democracy is like playing "William Tell," with the part of Tell left out! [Laughter and applause.] DANIEL S. DICKINSON, LYMAN TREMAIN, and among the Germans WIEL VON GERNSBACH were considered good Democrats, but they were not with these people! [Cheers.] Oh! no, the only platform the latter stood upon was treason, not Democracy! [Applause.]

Dr. SOLTZA then proceeded, in an elaborate argument, to demonstrate that nowhere in the Constitution is the existence of Slavery legalized. It being in existence, certain rights of slaveholders in the Union were recognized, but without any recognition of Slavery itself. Rebellion has forfeited all these conceded subsidiary rights. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation should not be called, then, one of emancipation since Slavery had really never legally existed in the United States. The idea that it had is a superstition. That superstition is now swept away, and the temple of liberty must be cleared of all the trappings of the past idolatry. JOHN BROWN is dead, but his soul is marching on; JOHN BROWN is dead, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN lives! [Applause.] And he, the speaker, would propose the sentiment of HORACE GREELEY: "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN!" [Renewed applause.] There is, then, no question in reference to the Constitution. If the Constitution be suspended, it is well suspended in the hands of LINCOLN. [Cheers.] He is too clever to invade that instrument; he is too much of a Yankee to do so. The Yankees always manage to have the law on their own side! [Laughter and applause.] The speaker went on to renew the declaration that the provisions of the Constitution fully authorized its own suspension and that of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and his approval of the proposed incarceral no of Messrs. SEYMOUR, WOOD, &c., was hailed with immense acclamation. His explanation of the inactivity of the army was, that all the regular officers in command were Breckinridge Democrats, and have intimate ties and associations with those in command opposed to them. As a striking example of these sympathies, he adduced Gen. SCOTT, who, by the very reason of his high repute and character, forms the stronger illustration. What he termed *Halleckism* amid much hilarity and applause, consisted in throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of the officers who proposed to go vigorously forward with the war. Here the speaker humorously alluded to the name of "Young NAPOLEON," given to McCLELLAN. [Tremendous hisses, immediately followed by great confusion in the body of the house. For a few moments, shouts and cries of "Put him out," &c., in English and German, succeeded.] The speaker, resuming, made a scathing criticism of McCLELLAN's entire career, concluding it with—"As the foolish wanderers of old set up a golden calf to worship, we, too, have a calf but not of gold!" [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Many more humorous allusions, interspersed this portion of Dr. SOLTZA's remarks, the result of which was to prove how the Breckinridge Generals in our army have misled and deceived the President. These and the Northern so-called conservatives have conspired together to destroy the country. Three States have already gone with them, and if New-York should do likewise, we shall have civil war and bloodshed in our own streets. With a fiery appeal relative to this peculiar peril, and the terror of a *coup d'etat* as projected at Clinton Garden by FERNANDO WOOD, Dr. SOLTZA terminated his speech amid generous acclamation.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, formerly a very active Democrat, was the next speaker. He went on in a humorous but impressive strain, to expose the fallacies of the "conservative" party, falsely so-called, to trace his own wanderings out of Egypt into the light, and the glorious task now before the people.

Mr. GERNSBACH's effective address was followed by a very eloquent and successful speech in the German tongue, by

CAPT. R. W. RAYMOND,

of Gen. FREMONT's Staff, whose happy hits were highly relished and applauded by the audience, the name of FREMONT eliciting repeated applause.

DR. RUDOLPH DULON,

the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL, was the last speaker. His cauterization of the pseudo-Democracy and the recent conduct of the war, were fine specimens of sarcastic oratory, and his appeal for freedom and the support of its candidates, made the house shake with reiterated plaudits.

The German Glee Club interspersed the exercises with several fine melodies, one of which was composed for the occasion, and at a very late hour this splendid demonstration closed with prolonged cheering for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, for Freedom and for Right.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

General Butler Said to have Landed at Pensacola with 7,000 Men.

A Reported Advance on the Junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Roads.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 31.

A late Grenada *Appeal* says that PRICE is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs on Sunday last.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 17th, says that Gen. BUTLER, with 7,000 men, had landed at Pensacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroads.

Gen. HINDMAN is in person at Little Rock, Ark., and will shortly be taken to Richmond for trial. A large number of charges are brought against him.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has written a long letter to the Arkansas *Patriot*, showing up Gen. HINDMAN's course. Gen. PIKE says that while Gen. HINDMAN was in Memphis he went to the banks of that city under the assumed authority of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and made them fork over a million of dollars for military operations in Arkansas, and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary military orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confederate Government, the next ordered all provisions of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of Gen. CURTIS, to be destroyed, the next, that all the wells in the country through which Gen. CURTIS might pass, should be poisoned, and finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatever.

Later from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam-transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., Oct. 28, and Hatteras Oct. 29, bringing the mails and passengers.

The Third, Fifth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments arrived at Hranford, on the 26th October, on the United States transports *Mississippi* and *Merrimac*.

The *Ellen S. Terry* brings the following passengers: G. H. PAGE, Sergeant Thirty-first New-York; Capt. B. S. GRIDLY, Forty-first Connecticut; J. S. ELLIS, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; James KELLY, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; John GRAHAM, Seventeenth Massachusetts; David U. BARTON, Seventeenth Massachusetts; David R. POTTER, U. S. T., pilot boy.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Forces Steadily Advancing into Virginia.

A MOVEMENT ON THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

LEE STILL AT WINCHESTER.

A Skirmish with Stuart's Rebel Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Yesterday RICHARDSON's Division passed Snicker's Gap to Paris, a small town on the road leading from Leesburgh, and running through Ashby's Gap. HANCOCK's Division took the lead, with the Eighty-first Pennsylvania in the advance, followed by CALDWELL's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth New-Hampshire, Col. CROSS; the Seventy-first, Sixty-first, and Sixty-fourth New-York, under Col. SEDGWICK, Lieut.-Col. MILES, Lieut.-Col. BROOKS, and the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, under Col. BROWN—MEAGHER's Brigade following.

The forces under Gens. FRENCH and SEDGWICK left here this morning, crossing the Shenandoah bridge. SUMNER's Corps also moved into Virginia yesterday through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills, where he will form a junction with BURNSIDE, who crossed over at Berlin and marched up the other side of Short Hills, and is now at Purcelsville. Nearly all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland Heights. For the present, Gen. GRANT's command is to remain on Bolivar Heights. Maryland Heights are also well protected. Gen. SLOCUM's command is to garrison the Ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left here yesterday in the direction of Charlestown and Shepherdstown to feel the enemy, whom they found in large force at the former place.

A reconnoissance made by the Eighth Pennsylvania from Purcelsville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upperville, under LONGSTREET. Gen. LEE is said to be still at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of the Blue Mountains.

Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there yesterday, including the chief officer of their signal corps.

Gen. BURNSIDE is steadily moving on, and the impression is that the enemy's flank is turned, and that a battle is imminent.

Our position here is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempt to cross, a great battle must at once ensue. Cannonading is now heard in the direction

OUR POTOMAC ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

FROM THE ADVANCE.

Our Scouts Pushed to Aldie—A Junction Formed with Sigel's Command—Burnside Pushing Southward—Position of the Rebels at the Gaps in the Mountains, Etc.

GOOSE CREEK MEETING-HOUSE, LOUDON CO., VA., Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

Yesterday, scouts from our advance at Purcellville were pushed out to Aldie, which you will observe to be near the middle of the southern line of Loudon County, and there we met scouts from SIGEL's command, that had pushed their way up from Centreville, thus forming a conjunction between the two coöperative armies. It was not without a certain emotion, akin to that felt by those who meet at sea, that we encountered our brothers-in-arms, and united ourselves, even by the slender filaments of our picket lines, with the column near Washington, destined to join us in the new, vigorous, and, we trust, final assault on the armed forces of this rebellion.

Up to the present writing, the main body of our army still practically rests on the Potomac, and headquarters are not yet moved across the river from Berlin. The left wing, however, under BURNSIDE, composed of the Second, Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps, is pushing on southward, being now distributed in column from Lovettsville to Waterford, and thence to Leesburgh, now occupied by the infantry advance, under Gen. STONEMAN. For the past three days, however, the advance cavalry, under the dashing PLEASANTON, have held, occupied and possessed the southern portions of Loudoo County. PLEASANTON's headquarters are now at Purcellville, (about a mile from the place of writing,) and thence he has been pushing out reconnoitering parties to Snicker's Gap, Bloomfield, Millville and Aldie, at which places we have felt the enemy's vitalities, and one or two insignificant scrimmages, of which you have already been informed by telegraph, have occurred. From present information the rebels appear to be in some force along the southern line of Loudon County—namely, at Paris, Upperville and Middleburgh. They also hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, the only two openings through the Blue Ridge from Loudon Valley into the Shenandoah Valley. These important points they seized on Sunday last, the moment an advance on our part began, for their information as to our movements seems to be perfect, and the moment a manœuvre is made on the chessboard, they have an instantaneous counter move ready. It does not yet appear to have entered into the plans of the Commanding General to take possession of these two gaps—a fact the more to be regretted, as they seem to be held by the enemy merely to protect the retreat of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley from a flank attack on our part. With the preseot movement of our army, and the obvioos aim of our operations, it may safely be calculated that if any considerable body of the rebels have thus far remained in the neighborhood of Winchester, they are now rapidly making their way southward, as, with any activity at all on our part, their retreat must very speedily be cut off. The plans of our military leaders, however—not to say the position and purposes of the enemy—are as yet too imperfectly developed to authorize any prophecy as to the campaign; and, indeed, there are many who claim that our advance into Loudon Valley has no other aim than to make a junction with our forces near Washington, and then go into Winter quarters somewhere in the vicinity. I need not say that this impression, which is confidently asserted by some who are in the position to know, to me appears incredible, as it must to you and to the country at large.

For the transit of the army or for temporary sojourn no locality more advantageous than Loudon County and valley could possibly have been selected. It is one of the few spots in Virginia that has not been overrun by the devouring rebel locusts, and this immunity it owes to the fact that when they were in possession the roads were so bad that the rebels were unable to haul the forage and supplies to Winchester, and that since then the proximity of our army has made it dangerous for everything beyond occasional dashes. Accordingly we have here a virgin country, and it could not help contrasting its Canaan-like plenty with the desert condition of the Shenandoah Valley, from which it is separated only by the Blue Ridge. In agricultural wealth, in amount of taxation, in revenue, live stock and slaughtered animals, Loudon County stands foremost in the State. It has an area of 525 miles, and its population in 1850 was; free whites, 15,066; free colored, 1,373, slaves, 5,641. The cash value of farms is over ten million bushels, and every year three quarters of a million bushels of wheat and nearly a million bushels of corn are raised. Our army, therefore, will be abundantly supplied during its stay.

Add to this that it is essentially a Union county—by far the most so of any county in all Eastern Virginia. In Lovettsville, through which I passed yesterday, there is not and has not been a single Secessionist. There is, however, one man, ROBERT JOHNSON by name, who *voted for* LINCOLN; and whose sturdy and out-spoken Unionism brought him the honor of being, a year ago last August, hailed down to Manassas and brought before BEAUREGARD, who caused him to be thrown into jail where he was kept for some months and then released. The irrepressible old fellow, who has a laugh the most Homeric I ever heard, and which realizes the "inextinguishable laughter" of the gods of Olympus, tells the story of his visiting and his experiences under secessionism, with prodigious effect. But the most interesting form in which Loudon loyalty manifests itself is in the bands of exiled Unionists, who are now seeking to return to their homes, in the wake of our advancing army. Close on a thousand of these Union men fled to avoid the rebel conscription, and have for months been waiting at Berlin, Point of Rocks, and elsewhere on the Maryland side of the Potomac, for an opportunity to get safely back. Some of them have been able to pay occasional furtive visits to their families under cover of night; the majority, however, who have not for months been able to get home, are now eagerly pressing on under protection of our forces. Imagine the meetings, the parties, all the romance of real life in such experiences, so manifold in our war! When, too, your courage droops with the thought that the fires of loyalty have died out of the Southern heart, and only white ashes left, remember those thousand exiled Loudon Unionists—and remember, too, that they are only a type of what exists throughout the whole region usurped by the arch-traitors who are still allowed to sit in power at Richmond. Never, till I came to personally witness the condition of Southern society, could I have believed how true is all that has been said, and more than all that has been said, of the diabolical despotism that has laid its yoke on the necks of the people.

And what intensifies it, is that infernal spirit which this rebellion has been able to infuse into men's natures, and which makes every man a spy and informer against his neighbor. Certainly, never was the black note of human nature more openly manifested than during this rebellion. Nothing that we read in history of the feuds of Guelphs and Ghibelines, or of White Roses and Red, can show anything more intense than Southern society has shown during the rebellion. Happily this feeling is now moderating, and from its very intensity reaction is now taking place.

Goose Creek Meeting-house, known to all Quakers throughout the country, and whence the present writing, is the centre of an extensive settlement of the community of Friends. It forms a calm, peaceful Island of the Blest, undisturbed by the war which fumes and rages all around. As usual, with this sect, the community holds and employs no slave; but as one of the meek-eyed old ladies said to me, "We lift up our testimony against the accursed thing." And but only by verbal protest, but by their piety, their thrift, their bright activity, they stand forth living witnesses to the superiority of free above slave labor.

I abruptly close this letter to leave for Leesburgh, whence I shall send by next. W. S.

The Advance at Purcellsville—The Country Passed Through—Important Reconnoissances—The Information Obtained—A Proof that Lee is still at Winchester, &c.

PURCELLSVILLE, Va., Fourteen miles from the Potomac, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac is slowly but surely advancing. Lovettsville, Burlington, and Wheatland have been passed, and our cavalry and artillery now occupy this place, six miles from the famous Snicker's Gap. The journey from Berlin to this place lies through a most beautiful and romantic region. White farmhouses are seen on every hand, situated back some distance from the road, which winds through picturesque groves and over clear, sparkling brooks, which flow down from the mountain. On the right are seen the abrupt "Short Hills," which run parrallel to the more pretentious Katretan range on the left. As yet, this fair region has escaped the ravages of either army. For the first few miles after leaving Bertin, the people are staunch Unionists; but on penetrating the county, the people are found to be tainted with the secession epidemic until reaching this vicinity, where, with the exception of Quakers, they are fairly rampant. As an instance, when the Sixth Cavalry, regulars, located on a farm half a mile below here, the proprietor, one GSAOG, hlunted forth his treason in the most offensive manner, telling them to strip him of everything he had, for he knew and expected they would. From the change to the "aspect" of his farm generally, I infer that he has been taken at his word. Lovettsville, 2½ miles from Berlin, is as thoroughly Union as any New-England village. The people manifesting the greatest joy at the entree of our troops. Among those who participated in tbe greeting to our soldiers was the venerable Mr. JOHNSON, over sixty years of age who had the courage to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When the Sixth New-Ynrk Cavalry passed through the place last week with a squad of Capt. GAUSS Cavalry capturing a few rebels below here the old patriot come out and addressed the prisoners after this fashion. You cut-throat thieving rebels, I hope LINCOLN will put arms into the hands of the negroes, and that they will shoot every one of ynn. Rather severe language to be addressed to his late neighbors, but well deserved. MR. MANSFIELD the miller at Wheatland is another marked case of Unionism. He belongs to the society of friends gave a fine dinnar to the officers of the Sixth New-York Cavalry to day—and is evidently much rejnced at our advance.

I dn not feel at liberty to mention how large a force we have here. Amoog the cavalry regiments are the Sixth and Eighth New-York Battery. We of the regular service will undoubtedly be heard from in this region also. Gen. PLEASONTON has command of the forces. The infantry forces will reach here today—the advance being this side of Bolington, three miles and a half from Berlin. Tbe eavalry are *feeling* the country round aboot, in order that we may know our ground perfectly before working a *demonstration*.

Two most important reconnoissances have been made. Major KEENAN, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GREGG, left here at daybreak with a detacement of his uien, to ascertain if the rebels were at Upperville and Paris, as had been reported. He proceeded on an unfrequented road, leading across to the turnpike, which runs across to the road which runs from Winchester to Washington, and passes through Berryville, Snicker's Gap, Snicksrsville, Phiamount and Aldie. This turnpike was struck at the small hamlet of Philamount, situated on the first range of hills west of the Boll Ron Mountains. Upperville and Paris are situated on another Winchester and Washington turnpike, but further to the Sooth. The force accordingly struck off on the by-path connecting the two main roads, and soon discovered the enemy's pickets, who were driven before them to hot haste. On reaching Unloo, (a strong secesh village,) a battalion of Georgia Cavalry stationed there, fled.

It was ascertained here that Gen. WALKER, with a brigade of South Carolina troops, occupied a position about five miles from Middletown, on the Little River turnpike toward Upperville, Reaching Middleburgh, the rebel pickets were driven out and the town taken possession of, One hundred rebel sick and wounded were foudd here. They had, however, previously been takan prisoners and paroled by the First Vermont Cavalry, on one of the reconnoissances from Centrevilla. Leaving Middleburgh tbe expeditinu proceeded eastward on the level turnpike leading to Aldie, five miles distant, and thirty-five from Winchester. A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry, from Gen. SIGEL's command, were unexpectedly found here doing picket duty. The meeting was as pleasant as it was unexpected. Near here a Confederate Surgeon was overhauled pressing wagons for the purpose of removing the sick and wounded at Middlebusgh to Winchester. He was acting under an order written by *Gen. Robert Lee, and dated Winchester, Oct. 27.* This confirms my dispatch to you from Harper's Ferry, stating that LEE was in Winchester.

It being late in the day, the homeward march was taken up round by the way of Hilrod. While passing the old homestead of Ex-President VAN BUREN, ten miles from Aldie, some females appeared on the verandah and waved a secesh flag. Major KEENAN immediately ordered a halt, and marching up to the house, seized the rebel emblem which had been so impudently flaunting into the faces of the men. The women winced, and complained considerably about abusing ladies, &c., &c., but all to no purpose. "Their flag" remained in our possession. Several small boys, likewise, threw stones at our men as they passed by the plantation. They were doubtless, however, instigated to the act by older heads.

Soon after the First Rhode Island Cavalry was met returning from Leesburgh, which village they had entered from Pooleswile on the day previous. Passing through Hilrod, nothing further of importance transpired. The men reached camp about 9 o'clock.

Another reconnoissance, not less important in its results, has just been made by a detachment of the same cavalry regiment in the direction of Snicker's Gap. Lieut.-Col. GRIFFITHS, commanding the party, struck off on the Winchester and Washington turnpike, proceeded near to Snickersville, and captured nine prisoners. One of them is the chief signal officer of their right wing. Snicker's Gap is half a mile beyond the village, and was found to be strongly defended with infantry and artillery. It was also ascertained that Gen. LONGSTREET is in the vicinity of Upperville and Paris, situated at the base of the Blue Ridge, in close proximity to Ashby's Gap. He had probably marched to that point from Winchester, crossing the Shenandoah at Berry's Ferry. Capt. MCCULLOM remained out with the men all night, and has not yet returned. The prisoners, who have been sent in, are dressed better than the majority of the rebels. One of them, a citizen of this county, had not been out of Fort Lafayette, more than a week, where he had been confined for several months. No sooner was he discharged than he joined the rebel army, and is again bagged. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Purcellsville cannot be dignified with the title of village, consisting merely of a few straggling houses on the Winchester and Leesburgh, twenty-eight miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. The cavalry regiments are encamped in some delightful groves extending along both sides of the road.

About half a mile from here, a settlement of thrifty Quakers commences. They are all loyal to the core, and in various ways manifest their good will towards us. Scattered all along the turnpike to Lovettsville are our pickets, squads of them being stationed at every cross road, in order to prevent a sudden dash in our rear of guerrillas, who may be hovering the short Hills. The infantry are now advancing to the front from Berlin, under Gen. BURNSIDE, who was yesterday quartered at Lovettsville, two miles and a half from there. At 7 o'clock last evening the advance, consisting of Gen. SYKES' Division, were some two miles this side of Lovettsville. It was a beautiful, balmy evenlog, and the soldiers were engaged in a variety of sports around the camp fires.

The Sivth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. DUMKINO, remain back at Wheatland, as an escort to tha infantry forces. They are encamped at the scene of their brilliant exploit last week, when they charged upon Capt. GAUSS's Rebel Rangers, and captured forty of them. Col. VICOL, besides having his horse shot under him, received five bullets through his clothing.

The plan of the campaign, as it is now being developed, can be easily understood by a few moments' study devoted to the map of Virginia. J.

LETTER FROM LOVETTSVILLE.

Distribution of our Advance Forces—Imminence of an Encounter with the Enemy.

LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

The presence of the advance of the column of tha grand Union army, now on its march to Richmond, has converted this dreary little Virginia village intn a busy and animated scene. Gen. BURNSIDE, whose headquarters are at the hotel here, has been throwing forward his forces in various directions. PLEASONTON, with his cavalry, is at Purcellville; STONEMAN's Division holds Leesburgh, and cavalry and artillery are at Hillsborough, Waterford, &c. Troops will be poshed forward as rapidly as they arrive from up tha river.

With regard to the enemy, it was ascertained last night that they now occupy Snicker's Gap. LONGSTREET's Division was two days ago transferred from the Shenandoah Valley through Ashby's Gap, and is now massed at Middleburgh and Upperville, along the Southern line of the country. Our pickets are within sight of the enemy's. It is impossible to say what moment an encounter may take place.

Refugees from the conscription in Loudon County continue to pour in from Maryland, and make their way home in the wake of the army. At least six hundred had fled the coosciptioo in this county alone.

The weather and roads are magnificent, and everything is favorable for active operations. W. S.

A BUSINESS THAT FLOURISHES IN SPITE OF THE WAR.—We are informed, that a recant examination, by the State Commissioners, of the books of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., Managers of the Delaware State Lotteries, for the year eoding on the 28th of October, 1862, discloses the fact that the people of the United States have, during that time, purchased from this firm lottery tickets to the enormous amount of $2,409,751 65, and also that the prizas they have sold amount to $2,377,481 23, leaving a balance in their favor for expenses and profits of $32,280 42, this latter amount seeming but a small return for so much risk and outlay.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

A Stirring and Exciting Day—The Passage of Troops into Virginia, &c.

BERLIN, Md., Six Miles below HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1862.

A stirring and exciting day has this, indeed, been for Berlin. All day long a steady stream of soldiers and wagons have been crossing the pontoon bridge, and moving forward to the front. Gen. HOOKER's old corps is now here, commanded by Gen. REYNOLDS. It is much to be regretted that Fighting Joe" cannot be with his command on the advance. They certainly need him. There is talk of reconstructing another pontoon bridge alongside the present one, to facilitate transportatioo. When the pontooo are on the ground a bridge can be lain in four hours. Many of the refugees from Virginia, who have been tarrying here and in the vicinity, are returning home as our army advances. They have suffered much, and should be rewarded for their loyalty. Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters have not been transferred to the other side of the river, as reported by the Washington *Star*. Strange to tell there is no hotel here, and we are compelled to find accommodations as best we may.

I learn from Harper's Ferry that a train of loaded cars belonging to Government were burned this afternooo; loss $20,000. Also that it has been decided to build a suspension bridge over the Potomac as well as the Shenandoah. J.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Great Fire at Harper's Ferry—Narrow Escape—Army Movements—Destgne of the Rebels—"Onward to Richmond" at Last.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Friday, Oct. 30, 1862.

Poor Harper's Ferry has been again the scene of one of those terrible desolations which seem to have become inhoulc to its existence. What sin it has upon its shoulders it is difficult to imagine, but surely no spot in the United States has been subjected to such perpetual visitations of fire and sword, from the days of old JOHN BROWN and his insane crusade down in the present time.

And what a spot to select for trampling down by the iron heel of war! Never did Nature, in her happiest mood, fling together "rock, mountain and flood" in a manner more fit to fascinate the poet or painter. He who visits Harper's Ferry for the first time, stands perfectly astonished at the glorious scenery of the place, and naturally wonders what our writers and painters have been about, that they had not given him a clearer conception of its consummate beauties.

Although no novelty to me, even now as I move about in presence of this gorgeous panorama,—in spite of mud or dust knee deep,—the bustle, worry, confusion, extortions, and all the nameless discomforts incidental to an army occupation—it is impossible to get rid of the influence of this exquisite scenery, and it requires, at times, no little effort to abstract oneself from its dreamy and fascinating charms to come down to the needed but horrible details of "grim-visaged war."

The fire of which I sent you full dispatches at the time, threatened, at its commencement, to be a very serious matter. It was about 1 o'clock P. M. when I heard a long, shrill, and very extraordinary scream from a locomotive on the trestle work near the depot. Hurrying to the spot with a crowd of other people, I saw a large volume of smoke and flames issuing from the depot,—and, almost immediately, the locomotive emerged on the lofty trestle work, dragging after it eighteen cars loaded with hay, and every one of them wrapped in lurid fire. Slowly it crept along the trestel-work till it came to the long wooden bridge uniting the Virginia to the Maryland shore, and then, instead of quickening it rather seemed to slacken its speed.

As the spectators stood watching this livid mass slowly creeping along the airy wooden bridge like a fiery centipede, and expecting every moutent to see the whole framework ignite, the scene was not only one of the grandest and most extraordinary imaginable, but the moment one of the most intense excitement. The train got across, however, without further damage to the bridge than setting fire to it in one or two places, which were speedily extinguished—and went to consume itself away on the Maryland side, where nothing was to be found of it but a charred mass of logs and the wheels supporting them.

That excitement over, another far more formidable presented itself. It was suddenly reported in the crowd, which by this time had become very great, that a quantity of ammunition was stored away, *within a few feet* of where the fire was raging, and a strong wind was blowing the flames in that direction. An excited soldier who came running toward me, told me that he knew it was so, for he had seen it. The utmost alarm was created by this fact, but by using wet tarpaulins as a screen, the formidable material was removed before the flames could reach it, or it is impossible to tell what terrific disaster might have resulted.

At present, the damage sustained is only some sixty feet of trestle work and about $20,000 worth of property in forage and cars, but at a time when we can ill afford to lose them. As is usual in all such cases, it is, of course, necessary to find some scapegoat for the disaster, and arrests have been made of GEORGE BAILEY, the engineer, and R. R. PERRY, the fireman. Public opinion, however, does not attach suspicion to them. It is true that some color was given to the surmise of its being the act of an incendiary, from the fact that the railway switch was found so as turned as to convey the burning train right into the midst of our ordnance, which would have blown the whole place to atoms; but this may have been by oversight, and there are plenty of other reasons to lead to the conclusion that this misfortune was more the result of carelessness than design.

The most reliable explanation I have been able to glean on the spat, is the following: The engine, attached to tha cars, was standing upon the open trestle work immediately over the depot, where an enormous quantity of hay and other forage was accumulated. Sparks falling from the engine set fire to this mass, which, in turn, set fire to the cars laden with hay immediately above. The engineer, instead of having presence of mind enough to back the engine, by which a part if not the whole might have been saved, went onward, thus passing the whole train over the flaming mass below, and igniting the hay in the cars. Finding that he was on the wrong switch, and making straight for the ordnance, he backed the cars and then advanced by the right switch toward the bridge, thus passing the cars three times over the raging flames. This accounts for the fact of the whole train being seen simultaoeously on fire. As to the engineer's proceeding while on the bridge, some think he went slowly because he was afraid of fanning the flames by going faster; others that he crossed the bridge because he thought it would get burnt, and wanted to save his engine on the Maryland side; others, again that he didn't know what was ahead, and went slowly for his personal safety. But I think he was so bewildered by his novel and precarious position, that he really did not know what he was doing, or what to do.

Much activity is manifest here in war movements, although of a nature that I suppose is called *contraband* aven to allude to. I presume, however, that before this is in orint ennugh will be koown—(certainly by tha rebels, who know as much of our movements as we do ourselves)—that everything now means an onward and determined march to Richmond. The advanced season of the year, the danger of foreign interference, the still more dangerous influence of the elections among rebel sympathizers in the North, all show to our army, from the Commander-in-Chief to the poorest private, that tha time has now come to strike *the* blnw, and that the peril of the country cannot permit another hour's delay. From the remotest end of our right wing, as far up as Hancock, down to the extremity of our left, the whole army is on the *qui vive*, and a large motion is in actual motion—where to, the public will soon learn by events.

Two theories are advanced for the rebel movements. One is, that knowing our army is on the move, they will seize the opportunity of coming in force again across the Potomac. The other is that self-protection will compel them to look homewards, and run a race with us as to who shall first reach Richmond. I incline to the latter belief.

Apart from the immense risk of again invading Pennsylvania and Maryland—to find themselves in the midst of a hostile population and the swollen Potomac behind them, (and they cannot much longer count upon lording a river that never was known to be so low at this season of the year;) it is quite impossible that they will be foolhardy enough to allow the Potomac army and SIGEL's to unite east of the Blue Mountains and concentrate *in their rear*; thus cutting them off entirely from Richmond. I am, therefore, perfectly persuaded that if the rebels beat us in the next week or two, it will not be by any invasion or offensive movement on their part, but by what they have hitherto proved themselves so proficient in—ruaning faster than we do. It is a neck-and-neck race to Richmond, and I bet my hat upon the swift-footed LEE and JACKSON.

Another thing let us bear in mind—the President's timely warning is running out quite fast: and the last day of grace is half reached already. Let the rebels laugh at it and spurn it as much as they please, as a mere *brutum fulmen*, they don't quite like it; it is a mass of smoke that *may* have a little fire in it, and they would rather be at home than at a distance, while the experiment is working. Let your *ballots* take care of the rebel horde among you; our *bullets* will take care of those down there, and briug good old Uncle SAM out, right side upward, in the next month or two. Besides, a grand old ally—Jack Frost—has made his appearance among us. We are nearly, if not quite, ready for the jolly old fellow, while the rebels are not. It is true they stole a lot of good clothing from us at Chambersburgh, but how far will that go among their beggarad and shiverinp forces these wintry nights? Onward is the word. It is not so much, "Strike while the iron is hut," as bag them while they are freezing. NEMO.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge WRIGHT, of Albany, has written a letter to Mr. SEYMOUR, reviewing the positions which he has taken in the course of the canvass, and more particularly the speech which he delivered when nominateo at Syracuse. He introduces a hypothetical correspondence which he supposes took place when Mr. SEYMOUR sent a copy of that speech to JEFF. DAVIS. He puts the following words into the mouth of the latter regarding it

"I return your speech, as you perceive, without one word added or subtracted. It would be folly in me to attempt to improve that which is already perfect. You have exonerated us from all responsibility of the expense incurred, the misery endured, and the blood shed. In this unholy war: you have placed the responsibility upon your own people, and your own Government, where it belongs. I unite with you in the hope that the day is not far distant when peace and harmony may once more prevail between Northern and Southern Democrats. As to our 'constitutional rights, with additional goarantees for our protection,' permit me to say in all frankness, that the Constitution which we have adopted, and in which we have made *'African Slavery the chief corner stone,'* is the only Constitution which can afford us full and complete protec ion—to that Constitution we mean to nuhere. When peace is restored, we will cheerfully permit you to enjoy its blessings and its protection."

HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH has accepted the Democratic nomination in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District. In his letter he says

"We are engaged in such a contest as the world has never seen. More than one-third of the States of this Union are in armed rebellion against the rightful authority of the freest and best Government on the face of the earth, without any justifiable reason ar escuse. The momentous questions involved in this contest are infinitely superior to all party considerations. I regard the conflict as one upon the issue of which depends the existence of free institutions, not only here but throughout the world. If we fail, no other people can hope in establish free government. The problem of self-government is now on trial, and upon the people of the loyal States rests the responsibility of sustaining it. It is idle to talk of the immediate causes of our present difficulties. It is enough that the test is made, whether in a Goveroient depending upon the voluntary action of the people, the latter will furnish it with all the means necessary to protect it in the hour of trial. I believe the people are adequate to the task, and I am in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the old flag shall float in triumph over the whole country. I am in favor of putting down this rebellion by the entire physical resources of the nation, and the use of every legitimate means in command of the Government, and shall oppose any peace or compromise which shall not fully vindicate the authority of the Government over every inch of territory belonging to it, and, if elected, I shall, to the extent of my ability, cheerfully sustain all measures of the Administration calculated to further these views. The country requires the support of all the people of the loyal States, and it should be cheerfully rendered. Any effort to confine this support to those who belong to one political party, must inevitably tend to weaken the power of the country, and endanger its perpetuity. The whole people should stand as one man against this unholy rebellion, and all should be recognized as coworkers and comforters in this gigantic struggle. In my judgment, Mr. LINCOLN needs as well the counsel and aid of those who opposed as of those who favored his election; he needs this aid to give the Government the moral power necessary to carry on the war successfully; he needs it to correct abuses which have confessedly existed to an alarming extent in various departments of public service; he needs it to assure not only the rebels, but the recognized powers of the world, that the people of the loyal States are entirely united in this contest, and determined to main their venerated Constitution at every hazard and at whatever sacrifice; he needs it to enable the Government to equaliza, and, as far as possible, mitigate the burdens consequent opoo the public debt, now rolling up with frightful rapidity by hundreds of millions; he needs it to prevent the adoption of revolutionary measures calculated to undermine the free principles which lie at the foundation of the Constitution; and, finally, he needs this aid to enable his Administration to bring this war to a speedy, as well as successful issue, and thus relieve the people from the exhausting demands now made upon them. Although we have furnished to the Government more than a million of men and untold millions of treasure, I fear that we do not yet realize the full magnitude of the complicated dangers which surround us. Let us be prepared to make other and greater sacrifices if necessary, and to that end let us encourage public and private economy, and in all our efforts for the country let us be united in feeling and action.

Among other reckless statements, the Rochester *Union* has alleged that Gen. WADSWORTH was concerned in having Gen. MARTINDALE Court-martialed, that he was, in short, prominent as one of his persecutors. As soon as the charge was brought to the knowledge of Gen. MARTINDALE, he wrote the following letter, which the editors of the *Union*, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1862.

ISAAC BUTTS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Day before yesterday I saw, for the first time, an article in your paper implying, as I understand it, that Gen. WADSWORTH, in conjunction with HORACE GREELEY, had been acting in an unfriendly manner against me. I confide in your fairness, and the friendly relations existing between us, to correct an impression so prejudicial to me, and unjust to Gen. WADSWORTH. He has borne himself toward me, in the extraordinary and unexpected ordeal through which I have just passed, with an active, generous, whole-souled fidelity, for which I must ever bear toward him the most grateful recollections. No man has a better heart, prumpt to appreciate and repel a false and cruel accusation against a hotbar officer, than Gen. WADSWORTO.

I refrain from any observations to influence (if I had any such power) the result of the approaching election; but I have entirely mistaken you if you will knowingly allow your paper to misrepresent, by imoltcation even, his relations to me, through which any friend of mine might be predisposed to oppose him. Respectfully and cordially,

Yours, &c. J. H. MARTINDALE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans in the Fourth Senatorial District attempted to persuade the poet WHITTIER to become a candidate for the State Legislature, but he respectfully declined the honor.

The Taunton *Gazette*, in times past a staunch Democratic paper, and one of the most ably-conducted local papers in the State, is a full convart to the policy of emancipation,, supports the Republican State ticket, and advocates the reelection of CHARLES SUMNER.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

In a speech at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Wednesday Evening, Senator WILSON said

"The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in those States, and the President seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said: *"I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war; it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field.* It is true," said the President, "many of these men elected profess to be War Democrats, but the resolutions of their Conventions, the tone of their leading Presses, and their general action, will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country." That Douglas Democrat came away from that interview with the resolution that he would give his vote in Massachusetts, this Autumn, to the cause of his country." (Applause.)

ILLINOIS

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL has written a letter indorsing Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, who has been nominated to Congress. He says

"At this time, more than any other since the outbreak of this vile and bloody rebellion, we require men in responsible positions who can be relied upon as true to the Union; and it, in connection with this, we can secure men of experience, they ought, on no consideration, to be supplanted by men of *doubtful loyalty*, or by men of *inexperience* who may be equally loyal.

Too much blood and treasure have already been expended in this terrible contest to be now experimenting with men for elevated civil or military stations. The time has come to place the axe at the root of every unprofitable tree, and to encourage every thrifty plant.

A man like ISAAC N. ARNOLD, who has been faithful among the faithless for many weary months—who has stood up boldly for the right and ably denounced the wrong—who has always urged the most vigorous prosecution of the war at every inconvenience and injury to the enemy, and who has looked upon foreigners and natives as equal allies, when they were equally loyal and equally capable—such a man, I say, should not at this time, without the most serious reasons, be supplanted by another. To do so is to offend justice and reward ingratitude, which, in the estimation of the soldier, is a crime against which his comrade's blood cries aloud."

NEW-JERSEY

MR. JOHN LINN is making an able canvass in the Fifth Congressional District, in opposition to ANDREW J. ROGERS. In a speech delivered at Orange, on Wednesday eveoing, Mr. LINN gave Mr. ROGERS a severe castigation. Amoog other things, he charged that when Fort Sumter was fired on by the rebels, Mr. ROGERS declared that he gloried in their spunk, and hoped they *would not stop until every Republican and supporter of Abraham Lincoln was killed.*

OHIO

The following is the official result of the election in Ohio

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. W. Armstrong	184,382
W. S. Kennon	178,741
Armstrong's majority	5,591

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

D. K. Critchfield	184,073
C. A. Olds	178,855
Critchfield's majority	5,218

MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS

James Gamble	184,250
John B. Gregory	178,780
Gamble's majority	5,479

SUPREME JUDGE

Rufus P. Ranney	183,078
F. T. Backus	178,125
Ranney's majority	1,953

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

C. W. B. Cathcart	184,150
W. D. Henkle	178,194
Cathcart's majority	5,456

The Discussion that Did Not Come Off.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. R. J. RAYMOND AND JOHN VAN BUREN

From the Oswego Times, Oct. 30.

Contrary to the expectations of our citizens, there was no public discussion of the issues of the canvass, last evening, but MESSRS. RAYMOND and VAN BUREN held separate meetings in halls not a stone's throw apart. The proposition for a discussion came from a "Democratic" source, and supposing it to have been made in good faith, was at once accepted by the Union Committee, and public notice given that the largest hall in the city would be thrown open for the use of the speakers.

Yesterday forenoon the "Democrats" held a conference over the matter, and some of the discreet managers of the Seymour party thought a public discussion would not be beneficial to their interests. They, therefore, declined to have a discussion take place. Mr. VAN BUREN was in town, and his friends stated that he was himself in favor of a debate, but that they did not deem it advisable.

Mr. RAYMOND arrived on the afternoon train. On his arrival, the following correspondence took place:

MR. RAYMOND TO MR. VAN BUREN.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, P. M.

MY DEAR SIR. I was informed yesterday by telegraph that as you and I were to be here on the same evening on political business, it had been proposed by some prominent Democrats that we should hold a joint meeting of both parties and discuss before them the various questions at issue in this canvas.

I at once assented to the proposition as eminently proper and conducive to the enlightenment of the public mind—regretting only that so good a cause as that which I advocate should have, for the time, so inadequate a representative. I trust the suggestion will meet your views also. I shall cheerfully assent to any preference you may have as to the order and time of speaking, and can promise you that there shall be on my part—as I certainly anticipate on yours—no departure from the personal courtesy by which such a discussion should be characterized.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29, 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir*: Your note of this date is handed to me at 6 o'clock this evening. As our meeting is to be held at 7½, of course it is too late to make any arrangements, of the character you suggest, for this evening.

On Inquiry, I am informed that no Democrat in this city can be found who has made the proposition to which you advert. It is one, however, which, coming from you, I should feel disposed to accept, and I regret that when you learned it, as you say you did, yesterday by telegraph, you should have omitted so long to communicate it, or your acceptance of it, to me.

I leave here this evening in the propeller *Bay State* for Cape Vincent to reach Watertown in time for a meeting to be held there to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and I address a meeting in Albany on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. If you will attend at either place, or both, I will cheerfully accept your proposition, and I make no doubt such arrangements can be made as to ensure us both, on those occasions, a full and respectful hearing.

Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN.

P. S.—As I seem to differ with some of your friends as to what is and what is not a private letter, I take the liberty of apprising you that I regard this, and yours to me, as public. J. V. B.

MR. RAYMOND'S REJOINDER.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29.

MY DEAR SIR. I have just received your note of this evening. I beg to say a word in explanation of one or two points to which you allude.

When I received the telegram at Utica, yesterday, informing me of the proposition said to have been made by Democrats here, I took it for granted that they had consulted you on the subject, or that at least they would not leave you to hear of it first from me. It did not occur to me, therefore, to telegraph to you in regard to it. I contented myself with at once signifying my acceptance of the proposition, to those who had apprised me of it.

When I reached Oswego, at 1½ o'clock this evening, I was somewhat surprised to learn that no arrangements had been made for such a joint meeting, nor could I learn that you had been informed of my acquiescence in the suggestion. I thought it due therefore to you, as well as to myself, to address you a note upon the subject.

I regret that the hour is deemed too late for carrying out the arrangement, though the committee which has supervision of the Union meeting informs me that their room (the largest in the city) is entirely at our disposal for a joint meeting, and I am quite content to leave all arrangements of a merely personal character wholly to yourself. I shall be unable to meet you at Watertown or at Albany, as I have an engagement at Fulton in the afternoon to-morrow, at Hornelsville in the evening—which place, however, I shall be unable to reach—and at Binghampton on Friday.

I regret, moreover, that the Democrats who made this proposition originally, cannot now be found. Perhaps those gentlemen to whom they made it, may be more successful in the search than your friends have been. Very truly yours, H. J. RAYMOND.

Since Mr. VAN BUREN sees fit to affect ignorance of a matter which he talked about in the morning, and pretends to be unable to find the Democrat who made the proposition for a joint meeting, we will state that the proposition came from A. B. GETTY, Esq., the late Democratic Postmaster of this city, a very active and prominent member of the Democratic Party. The Unloo Committee certainly supposed that the gentleman represented his friends, and we are informed that Mr. GETTY himself was anxious to have a discussion, but was overruled. We will add that, of our own knowledge, two other prominent Democrats—W. M. HATHAWAY, Esq., and JOEL H. WARN—oo being consulted, expressed their desire that the discussion should be held.

Here, then, are three men whom JOHN VAN BUREN "could not find." Comment would be superfluous.

A Question and a Reply.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR WANTS TO KNOW HOW THE ELECTION IS GOING

The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes the following correspondence

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR. Our friends in this city, and throughout the State, feel confident that the conservative party will carry New-York at this election. I am frequently asked my opinioo on the subject. I see great changes in our favor in every quarter; still, as I am a candidate, I feel a delicacy in expressing the confidence I have in the result. I have therefore decided to write to you and others, and to request your opinion of the prospect in your neighborhood. As we are contending for the inter

...ere those of persons ...ent their first papers—simply declared ...ir intention to become citizens. By prevarication and subscribing to an oath they had no intention of administering, they have deposited their votes at the various elections, and exercised a voice in the government of the country.

It will be interesting to these gentlemen, as well as a source of gratification to honest men, to hear that the Government has the power, and has adopted the means by which to protect itself from and punish such dishonest practices.

The efforts of several earnest loyalists are now being directed to the unmasking of these alien residents, and it is confidently believed that, even in a political view, the advantage gained will be of considerable magnitude.

Fashion Course.

THIRD GREAT TROTTING-MATCH BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND ROCKINGHAM—ROCKINGHAM VICTORIOUS.

The third contest between these celebrated horses took place yesterday afternoon, in presence of about 2,000 spectators, including the largest number of the regular sporting men who have attended on any occasion this season, except at the Fillingham and Ethan Allen Trot.

Both horses went under saddle, mile heats, best three in five; *Rockingham* being the favorite at a $100 to $40 previous to the start, which was taken freely by the friends of *Butler*. The favorite was admirably ridden by young BUDD DOBLE, son of the trainer and driver in the first race; while the *General* was mounted by DAN MACE.

First Heat—Three attempts were made before an even start was effected—In the second, the black breaking before he got in the score. The gray had the inside, and entered the turn at a rattling pace a length in advance of *Butler*, who broke up badly. *Rockingham* passing the quarter pole seven lengths in advance, in 35 seconds, and the half-mile in 1 minute 8½ seconds, a dozen lengths ahead of the *General*, who had again broken up badly. *Rockingham* pulled up at the Judges' stand, an easy winner in 2 minutes 26¾ seconds.

Second Heat—Several false starts took place, during which it was evident that MACE "wouldn't go till he had a mind to," and when they did get away even, the gray, as before, took leave of *Butler* on entering the turn, who, by a remarkable burst of speed, lapped again at the quarter pole in 34½ seconds, but fell off a length before entering the back stretch, and again lapping the gray at the half mile in 1m. 10½s.; and continuing to force the pace so much that the gray got off his feet just as they passed the new stand, and *Butler* got half his length in front before young BUDD had, by the most consummate management, got down *Rockingham* to his work again, when *Butler* took a turn when nearing the three-quarter pole, and before MACE could get him down again. *Rockingham* had swung into the home-stretch with a clear lead of four lengths, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of MACE, *Rockingham* won the heat easy by a length, in 2:22¾.

Third Heat—Butler was broke up twice before an even start was made, *Rockingham* entering the turn, as usual, ahead, but breaking up before reaching the quarter pole, which was passed by *Butler* in 35½ secs., *Rockingham* still prancing badly and losing half-a-dozen lengths before entering on the back stretch, over which the gray made a gallant burst of speed, and reduced the gap to a length and a half at the half-mile, which was passed in 1 minute 11½ seconds; and shutting out daylight as he entered the turn, ran lapped on the equally gallant *Butler* to the score, where there was not half a length difference between them. *Butler* won the heat in 2 minutes 24½ seconds.

Fourth Heat.—After considerable delay by MACE. In refusing to come up for an even start, he was cautioned by the Judges, and very properly got the word—when he was evidently holding up for another delay—with *Butler's* nose at *Rockingham's* saddle girth, while at the same time he might just as well have started even. *Rockingham*, passed the quarter pole two lengths ahead in 36½ seconds; and the half-mile five lengths ahead in 1 minute 12 seconds. From this point *Butler* gradually closed up in the most splendid style, *Rockingham* receiving *quantum suffici* of whip and spur from young DOBLE without leaving his feet, and coming over the score three-quarters of a length in advance of the gallant black in 2:23½.

The highly honorable decision of the judge was greatly applauded, but was received with hisses by a portion of the crowd.

SUMMARY.

Rockingham, ridden by BUDD DOBLE.....1 1 2 1
Gen. Butler, ridden by DAN MACE.....2 2 1 2

TIME.

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	One mile.
First heat	38s.	1:11½	2:26¾
Second heat	34½s.	1:10½	2:22¾
Third heat	35½s.	1:12	2:24½
Fourth heat	36s.	1:12	2:23½

Between the heats, HIRAM WOODRUFF drove round a remarkably fast and stylish double-team, belonging to Mr. COLGATE, which were greatly admired; perhaps the more so, on account of their being so splendidly handled by the popular HIRAM.

A foot-race of a mile was run against time by a well-known fast young sport, attired for the occasion in pink striped drawers, and short cropped hair; and, of course, obtained the undivided attention of those sports who had bet on his not doing in 5 minutes 30 seconds, and those who bet he could do it within that time. The mile was done in 5 minutes 28 seconds; The ladies in the grand aland and in the carriages having a fine view of the runner's proportions as he came down the homastratch.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The War Department has been informed of the result of the recent Courts-martial which have been held at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton. The sentences of the prisoners have not yet been promulgated.

Orders have been received to send the *Vanderbilt* to sea to-day, if possible. She is nearly ready, and may probably go. Her mission is said to be of a most important character, but its nature it has been deemed advisable not to publish. An armament of twelve 11-inch guns and two rifle Parrots have been put on board. It is notified that henceforward she will be known as the United States steam frigate *Vanderbilt*.

Yesterday the regular trial trip of the *Passaic* was to have taken place from Greenpoint, but the arrangements not having been completed, it was postponed. The gun will be fired inside the turret on the trial, an effort which involves one of the most important principles of the new iron-clad philosophy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March.....H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture, "Czar und Zimmermann".....Lortzing.
3. Song, "The Harp that Once."
4. Last Waltz.....Jullien.

PART II.

1. Duet from "La Muette di Portici".....Auber.
2. Overture in "Oberon".....Weber.
3. Selections from "Anna Bolena".....Donizetti.
4. Aria, "Brightest Eyes".....Stigelli.

PART III.

1. Quickstep from "Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi.
2. Leap-Year Polka.....H. B. Dodworth.
3. "Last Rose of Summer".....Bishop
4. War Galop.....D. Albert.

The National Pot-Pourri.

SALE OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.—A sale of oil paintings, embracing the works of Hart, Kensett, Casilear, Lang, Bierstadt, Church, Mignot, Tait, J. G. Brown, Coleman, Richards, and other artists, was opened at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, by Mr. Henry C. Scribner, auctioneer, on Wednesday night. The room was crowded with gentlemen desirous of purchasing these valuable works of art—the bidding was very active, and the prices realized very satisfactory. Among the pictures sold were "Valley of Repose," by Wageman; "Scene on the Hudson," Boise; "Preparing for Supper," Thomas Nast; "Dismal Swamp," Carter; "Indian Camp," Bierstadt; "Scene on the White Mountains," T. Addison Richards; "Hiawatha," Otto Sommer; "Wise and Foolish Virgins," Rossiter; "Portrait of Gov. Throop," Henry Inman; "Wood Scene," Mignot, and a "Wrecking Scene," by Manzoni. The "Statue of Flora," by Chauncey B. Ives, was offered, but not sold—the highest bid being $1,100, which was made by A. T. Stewart, Esq.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.—The light-fingered gentry were busily employed in and around the Cooper Institute on the occasion of the Republican meeting there on Thursday night, and many of them reaped a rich harvest, the efforts of the Fifteenth Precinct police to the contrary notwithstanding. The police, however, succeeded in arresting a notorious pickpocket, who gave the name of THOS. MCINTIRE, on a charge of picking the pockets of SAMUEL HARRISON of a wallet containing $600. An accomplice was also arrested, but was discharged on account of his not being identified. MCINTIRE was held in the sum of $2,000 bail to answer.

Several more of the fraternity were arrested, but discharged for want of evidence.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—FRANCIS P. LYNCH, a young man about 17 years of age, nephew of Sheriff LYNCH, of this City, came to an untimely death on Thursday last, in the following manner: The deceased, in company with his cousin, JOHN GREEN, went on a gunning expedition in the neighborhood of Greenwood and returned and reported that the deceased had got lost in the woods near the Cemetery. At about 11 o'clock in the evening, the young man not having returned, his family became alarmed, and several of his friends went in search of him. About fifty yards distant from the place where the deceased was last seen by his cousin, they found his lifeless body, saturated with blood, and a gun-shot wound in his side. The body was conveyed to this City, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday. Dr. BONTON made a *post mortem* examination, and upon his evidence, and that of the other witnesses who were called, the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound occasioned by the accidental discharge of his own gun, Oct. 30, 1862."

LAUNCH OF AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP.—On ocean steamship, built for Commodore VANDERBILT, was launched on Thursday afternoon from the yard of J. SIMONSON at Greenpoint. She is a side-wheel vessel of about 3,000 tons burden. Her length is 260 feet, breadth of beam 38 feet, depth of hold 27½ feet. The lines of her hull are very fine, and it is expected that she will sail as rapidly as the famous *Vanderbilt*, now converted into a war vessel. The momentum of the launch sent her nearly half-way across the river. The Neptune Iron Works will furnish an engine with an 80-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. It is understood that Capt. LEFEVRE, formerly of the *Vanderbilt*, who superintended the launch, will command the new steamer. Her name is to be the *Union*.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—THE RIGHT MAN.—HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Esq., is the Union candidate for Assemblyman in the Ninth District—Sixteenth Ward. Mr. VAN VORST is a lawyer of fine reputation in his profession, and more than this, is an honorable and accomplished gentleman, who will, by the weight of his personal character and his eminent abilities, attract a strong vote. He is manifestly the best candidate for the position presented to the residents of the District, and ought to receive its best vote.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING.—JAMES FOGARTY and JAMES GOUGH are the only persons reported by the police as injured by the accident at the Wood ratification meeting, at BROOKS' Assembly Rooms. A large and varied collection of hats and caps, of all kinds and descriptions, felt, beaver and cloth, which were taken out of the *debris* of the building, are now at the central office for identification. Those who lost hats at the above place are recommended to call and examine the collection. Some of the specimens are so badly disfigured as to render recognition almost impossible.

THE DRAFT AND THE ELECTION.—An order has been issued directing that the names of all persons voting on Tuesday next who have not been enrolled for the draft shall be added to the enrollment. There will be no exemption for such, except on the score of physical debility, the fact of voting be no considered tantamount to acknowledgment of liability to bear arms for the defence of the country. Gen. ANTHON will accordingly obtain the poll lists on Wednesday, and revise his books accordingly.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. W. WHELAN.—The funeral of Lieut. W. WHELAN, of the Second Mounted Rifles, who died in this City from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence. Engine Company No. 19, of which deceased was a member, Chief Engineer DECKER and the Fire Department Fund members followed the remains to their last resting place in Greenwood.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after Monday next, the steamers of the Troy and New-York line will leave Troy at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue to do so for the remainder of the season.

NEW-JERSEY.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The delegates in several of the Assembly Conventions in Hudson County met Thursday evening, and made the following nominations:

Republican Nomination, First Assembly District, comprising the First and Second Wards, Jersey City—JOSEPH G. EDGE, by acclamation.

Democratic Nominee, First District—JAMES LYNCH.

Republican Nominee for the Second District, comprising the Third and Sixth Wards Jersey City—ROBERT MCLOUGHLIN.

Democratic Nominee, Second District—GEORGE MCLOUGHLIN.

Republican Nomination, Third District, Fourth and Fifth Wards, Jersey City—JAMES GORSIL, by acclamation.

Fifth Assembly District—Democratic Nominees—JOSEPH CONLEY and HUGH MOONEY.

NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.—The National Union Assembly Convention of the Sixth District met at VAN HOAN'S Hotel, in Bergen, Thursday evening, Oct. 30, and unanimously nominated Hon. MICHAEL J. VARELAND as the candidate to be elected on Tuesday next. Mr. VARELAND has already served two terms in the Legislature with honor and distinction to himself and his constituents.

PATRIOTIC BAPTISTS OF NEW-JERSEY.—The State Convention of Baptists in New-Jersey, in Trenton, on Wednesday, were not afraid to "show their hand" in regard to the "*great question*," and unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we fully and heartily approve of the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring forever free all slaves in any section of the country that shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following Message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I do hereby nominate Henry A. Hurlburt, Esquire, for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question was put upon the confirmation of such nomination.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Chipp, Allen, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boote, Froment, Farley—9.

Also, the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

To the Honorable The Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I do hereby nominate Wm. P. Esterbrook, as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Walsh moved that the nomination of Wm P. Easterbrook, as Assistant-Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—8.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Allen, Farley—4.

Whereupon the President appointed Aldermen Walsh, Jeremiah and Allen such Special Committee.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet to-morrow, (Saturday,) first November, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Hose Company number Forty-eight, for a new hose carriage.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Captain Underhill, for relief from erroneous assessment on property in Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avennes.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That an additional story be built to the house now occupied by Engine Company number Thirty-seven, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reed—

Whereas, This Common Council have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of Lieutenant William Whelan, of squadron F, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, who was mortally wounded while bravely discharging a most important service to his country at Suffolk, Virginia, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth ultimo; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Whelan, who was intimately known in many of us, was, in the fullest sense of the term, a nobleman—a true friend, a brave soldier, and most efficient officer, and was universally admired and esteemed by all who knew him, for his many virtues, foremost among which was his love and devotion to the flag of his country, and in defence of which he offered his life a sacrifice; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council, deeply sympathizing with the friends and relatives of the deceased soldier in their affliction at his loss, do hereby respectfully tender them our sincere condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution duly authenticated, be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Roads be and he is hereby required to report to this Board at its next meeting, the number of men at present engaged in working the several roads and streets of the City, stating in detail the particular work on which each is employed, the number on each particular work, and the different capacities in which such men are employed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the present condition of the appropriation for Roads for the present year.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Bernard Casserly be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to A. V. Stout, Esq., to erect a hay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corner of said streets, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell; Froment, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of William P. Martin, for the sum of $17 80-100 seventeen dollars and eighty cents, for repairs done to house of Engine Company number Twenty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN.

Preamble, of Board of Councilmen, reciting the fact that, at the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of the twenty-second of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, John McCauley, of Hook and Ladder Company number Eighteen, saved the life of three persons at the risk of his own, and resolution that a Special Committee of Three be appointed to procure and present to Mr. John McCauley a suitable testimonial as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of ... two hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid the remains of the late Col. HUGH MCNEIL and Col. HENRY MATTHEWSON, for the amount of their respective bills, after such bills have been certified to be correct by said Committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said Institution, and the Comptroller directed to charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Farley—2.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of amending resolution of Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth-street, etc., by providing that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same where necessary in Fifty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the Third-avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Board ... take up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the issue of change notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance be referred to the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on this subject.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until To-morrow, Saturday, November first, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Troublee of Partners—Injunction Dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

William A. Brasle, Jr., vs. *Charles E. Youngs.*—Plaintiff moves for a Receiver of the partnership property of late firm of Youngs & Brasle, and defendant moves to dissolve an injunction obtained by plaintiff Sept. 19, 1862.

It appears that the plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership, as clothiers and tailors, at No. 8 Bowery. In this City, on April 1, 1862, under the firm name of "Youngs & Brasle," and continued as such partners until the 12th of September last, when they dissolved by mutual consent, they agreeing that defendant (Youngs) should close up the business of the late firm.

The Court holds that there is nothing in the papers justifying the conclusion that defendant is acting unfaithfully or inefficiently in closing the business. Every existing creditor, except one, makes an application to the Court, not to interfere with the defendant's closing up the business. The injunction should be dissolved, but with liberty to the plaintiff to renew the application for an injunction and receiver on the occurrence or discovery of facts making such an application proper. And on account of the conflicts in the affidavits respecting many of the material facts relating to the terms of the partnership, the valuation and value of defendant's stock contribution to the capital, and what the defendant has since done and omitted to do, the defendant must stipulate, as a condition to granting the order of dissolution, not to bring any suit or take other proceedings on the undertaking given to obtain the injunction until after the trial of the action, or until the further order of the Court. It is more difficult in a case of conflicting affidavits to arrive at the truth, than when the affiants are orally examined and cross-examined in open court.

Ashmead & Reavey for motion for receiver; Shaffer & Huff in opposition, and for motion to dissolve injunction.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the week: Benjamin S. Burgiss, Nicholas Backes, Jacob Haim, Annie Marie Elliron, Cornelius Van Allen Anderson, John Gray, Nathaniel Laird and Walter Urquhart.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Mortimer Livingston, et al. for Appointment of Trustee under the Will of Jane Winter, deceased.—I do not think this a proper case for the appointment of the Trust Company as Trustee. A reference is ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to inquire as to a suitable person to be appointed, and what security should be given, and to report to the Court. Notice of the motion to confirm report to be given to the parties.

Peabody et al., vs. *Leavitt et al.*—Motion granted on the usual stipulation.

Penot vs. *Leaville et al.*—Judgment ordered, and Referee to sell.

Before Justice Barnard.

Burke vs. *Dowling.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Bachelor vs. *Bush et al.*—The exceptions are overruled, and judgment is ordered for the plaintiff, which will be settled on two days' notice, if counsel fail to agree on the approoriate form of it.

Stephens et al. vs. *Hall et al.*—All the exceptions to the Referee's report, with the exceptions before settled, are overruled. (See memorandum with the Clerk at Chambers.)

Before Justice Monell.

Bowes, &c. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff*—(Two suits.)—Motion granted.

Marx vs. *Mitchel, Darling, &c.* vs. *Wright, &c.*—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Du Bois vs. *Thompson.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Wetzel vs. *Lunney.*—Parties to appear before Judge Hilton on a day to be fixed. On failure of defendant to do so, motion to be granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31, 1862.

$65,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¾	250 Erie R. Preferred	91¾
10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103¾	300 do	91¾
1,000 U. S. 6s 1868	97	50 do	b10 91¾
15,000 U. S. 6s '74..Coup.	92⅞	10 do	91
15,000 do	93	200 Hudson River R	78¼
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	105¾	100 do	b30 78
2,000 N. Y. State 6s '72	120¾	600 do	78¾
6,000 Ill. War Loan	103	50 do	b30 78⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	84½	500 do	78⅝
4,000 Virginia St. 6s	65½	100 do	b30 78¾
2,000 do	65	50 Stonington R	100
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	63	200 Reading Railroad	78
2,000 do	52⅞	100 Nor. & Wor. R	77
5,000 do	b10 53	200 Mich Cen. R	90
20,000 do	52⅞	200 do	b30 90
11,000 Mo. 6s iss. to Ill. & St. J	72	100 do	89⅞
7,000 do	71¾	200 do	89¾
2,000 Cal. large Bs. 6s	112½	100 do	89¾
11,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	101⅜	100 do	s30 89⅞
2,000 Ill. R. R. con hs.	100	1000 M. S. & N. I. R	42⅜
3,000 C. B & Q. R. s pr ct bonds	115	150 do	s60 42
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m	94⅜	100 do	s10 42⅜
5,000 M. So. S. F. hs	109	100 do	b30 42⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	104⅜	500 do	42⅝
2,000 do	107	300 do	b10 42⅝
7,000 Alt & T. H. 1st m.	98	50 do	s5 42
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. prf.	79½	50 do	42¾
2,500 C. & N. W. Ass ex b 90		200 do	b10 42¾
1,000 C. & N. W. As. bds.	59	50 Pits., Ft. W & Chic	58⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	71⅜	145 do	c 58⅝
3,000 Clev. & Tol. s f bd	103⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	83⅜
10,500 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	400 do	s30 83⅜
8,000 do	106⅜	150 Panama Railroad	152½
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d m	75	100 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81⅜
5,000 Clev & Pitts. 3d m	74¾	200 do	s30 81⅝
5,000 Joliet R. bds. & pc.	104	400 do	81⅝
50 Merchants' Bank	102	100 do	s10 81⅝
100 Broadway Bank	140	850 Clev. & Pitts. R	38
15 Bank of N. America	102	100 do	b30 38⅛
94 Manhattan Bank	130	100 do	s10 38
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111⅜	26 do	37¾
12 Penn. Coal Co	109	350 Gal. & Chicago R	85
600 Cumb. Coal Pref	13⅜	50 do	81⅞
50 do	s30 13½	100 do	s30 84¾
240 Nicar. Transit Co	8⅝	50 do	b10 85
100 do	8⅝	20 Clev. & Tol. R	6 3⅝
170 Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	122	700 do	6⅝
250 N. Y. Cen. R	105⅜	100 do	6⅝
150 do	s30 105⅜	100 do	b10 6⅝
150 do	s10 105⅜	1000 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	83⅛
100 do	105⅜	150 do	s30 83⅛
500 do	b60 105¼	100 do	b30 82¾
50 Harlem Railroad	21⅜	100 do	82¾
300 do	21⅝	5 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	115
600 Erie Railway	63¼	25 do	117
50 do	s30 63	575 do	119
50 do	s30 63¼	100 do	118⅜
300 do	s30 63¾	100 Mil. & P. du Ch. R	34½
200 do	b30 63⅜	11 Mil. & P. du Ch. Pr.	75
100 do	b30 63⅜	50 Tol. & Wabash R.	35¼
250 do	s60 63	120 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	b30 80
5 Warren R	100	23 do	78

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 U.S 6s, '81, Con.	104	100 Reading Railroad	78⅛
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105⅛	500 do	78⅜
13,000 do	105⅛	500 Mich. Cen. R	90⅛
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m	107	100 do	90⅜
800 P., F. W. & C. 2d m	94	2000 do	s11 90⅜
500 Mich. S. 2d Mtg	99	20 do	90⅜
10,000 do	98⅜	100 do	b60 90⅜
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	123	500 M. S. & N. In. R.	43⅛
100 do	s30 123	300 do	43⅛
50 do	s30 123⅜	1000 do	43⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R	105⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 84
150 Erie Railway	64⅜	300 do	84
50 do	b30 64⅜	50 Panama Railroad	154
50 do	s30 64	350 Ill. C. R. Scrip	81⅜
100 do	s30 64	10 Clev. & Pitts R	38
100 do	s30 64	200 do	s30 38⅛
400 do	64	400 do	38⅜
50 Del., L. & W. R	114	100 do	38⅜
10 Erie R. Preferred	91⅜	300 do	b30 38⅜
100 do	91⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s60 85
100 Hudson River R	78⅝	50 do	s30 85⅛
600 do	79	300 Clev. & Tol. R	76⅝
50 Harlem Railroad	21⅜	600 Chi. & Rk. I. R	83⅛
200 do	21⅜	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	118
750 Harlem R. Pref.	41⅜	50 do	118
200 do	s30 49⅜	150 Nor. & Wor R	79

FRIDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The price of Gold fell to-day from 130¾ to 129¼@129½ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London to 143@143¼ ₱ cents for first-class Bankers' bills, and 141½@142 for Merchant bills on England. Later in the day the price of Gold improved to 129¾@130 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States further improved to 104 ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The number of buyers both for investment and on speculation has sensibly increased within the last few days. Between the sessions of the Stock Exchange Board to-day $128,000 were taken at 104 ₱ cent. Treasury paper is also firmer at 105¼@105½ for the 7.30 ₱ cents., and 99¼@99½ for the 6 ₱ cents., redeemable in twelve months. The letter of the Secretary, referred to yeterday, on the condition of the Public Debt and the National resources for its unfailing support, continues to have a healthy influence, in addition to which the evidences of activity in the Army of the Potomac, which appear in this morning's papers, impart a good degree of confidence in the immediate rise of these funds.

The price of money in the open market is 5 ₱ cent to the Brokers, on temporary loan, and from 4 to 6 ₱ cent on prime Merchant paper, according to date. The line of Loans at Bank is favored at present with a fair supply of 12 months Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness. The issue of this paper is gradually increasing to the public creditors, many of whom either hypothecate it at Bank or sell it out and out at a discount of ¼@1 ₱ cent. The offering of regular Merchant paper at Bank or on the Street is not large. A very large proportion of the current business in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise is done for cash. Where the terms made are for 4@6 months' credit, the bills are frequently cashed for the purchasers, at a discount of 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum. The Customs Duties this week are moderate, and they will probably continue so, as usual through the month of November, the period from 15th October to the 15th December being ordinarily the slackest of the year in the Import entries. The sales of U. S. Custom House Notes to-day were at 126½@125½@125@125¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold for the steamers sailing to-morrow is light, less than one third the sum sent out last week. The Hamburg steamer has about $100,000 engaged, and the Liverpool steamer about $300,000 to $400,000.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there is a further rapid advance on Hudson River shares to 79¾ ₱ cent., supposed to be on the prospect of a scrip dividend of 6 or 7 ₱ cent. at the close of December, to represent the net earnings of the year, the cash derived from which is otherwise applied to the liquidation of the floating debt of the Company. There is also a large additional rise on the shares of the Burlington and Quincy Company, on the following official notice of dividends, accrip and cash, issued from the Bank of Commerce, the transfer agency of the concern:

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies distribute on the 15th November to their Stockholders of record on the 1st November—one share of new stock to every five old ones, fractions payable in cash at the rate of $100 per share; this to represent undivided earnings of the previous four years; also four dollars per share in cash, free from Government tax a dividend from the net earnings of the past six months, payable at same time.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 1st to the close of business on the 15th.

The other Railway shares were firmer after the first call of the list at the early Board, and on the Street, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., the market was quite buoyant, especially on the Erie, the common stock rising 2 ₱ cent. over the lowest price of yesterday. The Western shares were also firmer on the Street, and at the Second Board, and the Share market generally had a better look than on Thursday.

Late in the afternoon the Share market and United States Stocks were firm, with a spirited demand on nearly the whole list. The shares of the Pacific Mail and Panama Companies have further advanced. The latter sold at 151¾ ₱ cent., the highest figure ever made on the Stock from the initiation of the enterprise in 1850-51. The following are about the latest figures, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅛	104	N. Y. Central	105¾	105⅝
Treas. 7 30 ₱ cts.	105⅛	105⅜	Erie Common	63⅞	64¾
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	91⅝	91¾
Missouris	52½	53	Hud-on	76⅝	75¾
Tennessees	53¾	54½	Mich. Ceotral	90¼	90⅜
Pacific	122¾	123½	Mich. Southern	43	43⅛
Panama

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Jealous Wife.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concerts.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—The Postillon of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 5o6 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tissell's California.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Whatever may be the present position of the main body of the rebel army under Lee—and the opinion at Gen. McClellan's headquarters still is that it is in the vicinity of Winchester—there is no doubt that our army is steadily pushing forward into Virginia, Burnside was yesterday at Purcellsville. The forces under Gens. French and Sedgwick left Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and crossed the Shenandoah Bridge. Sumner's corps also moved through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills, to form a junction with Burnside. Nearly all the troops have moved from the Loudon and Maryland Heights, though Gen. Geary's command is for the present to remain on Bolivar Heights as a guard. A reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry found the enemy in heavy force at Charlestown, and another from Purcellsville discovered them near Paris and Upperville, said to be under Longstreet, and Snicker's Gap was strongly defended by them. Lee is positively said to be still at Winchester, and a battle is looked for at any moment.

The correspondent of the Philsdelphia *Press* writes from Harper's Ferry under date of Oct. 30: "The Army of the Potomac will in future consist of three grand armies, nine corps, thirty divisions, seventy brigades. The first grand army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gens. Reynolds, (late Hooker,) Fitz-John Porter and W. B. Franklin, and will be commanded by the senior Major-General, Joseph Hooker. The second army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gens. Couch, (late Sumner,) O. G. Wilcox, (late Burnside,) Slocum, (late Banks,) and will be commanded by senior Maj.-Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside. The third grand army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gen. Cox and two others now organized, and to whom permanent commanders have not yet been assigned by the President. This army will be commanded by senior Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner. The rebel army in Northern Virginia is composed of two grand armies, under Lieut.-Gens. Jackson and Longstreet, consisting of four *corps d'armée*, of twelve brigades each, with artillery. The rebel cavalry arm forms a division, under command of Maj.-Gen. Stuart, who makes any detail for, or executes any order from Gen. Lee, and is entirely under the control of the Commanding General, his cavalry being an independent organization."

The Washington *Republican* of Thursday says: "A gentleman who left Richmond about a week ago, and who had, while there, opportunity of free intercourse with leading rebels, informs us that it was their avowed policy to avoid any further serious fighting on the line of the Potomac, and to draw our forces into their interior by retreats. This is confirmed by the retirement of Gen. Lee from the Upper Potomac. They pursued the same line of tactics when Gen. McClellan landed at Fortress Monroe last Spring, drawing him back until he came within sight of Richmond, and then pouncing upon him just at the right moment, after his army had been sufficiently reduced by the waste of a Summer's campaign in a sickly region. The rebels now feel that they must postpone battles upon a great scale, until the 'six hundred thousand more,' who have responded to the last two calls of the President, are reduced to about half that number by Winter marches and exposure. The rebels know how to retreat as well as how to fight, and until there is more vigor in pursuit manifested by our Generals, it is no difficult matter to get away from them."

We learn from the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 17th ult., that Gen. Butler, with 7,000 men, had landed at Pensacola, and was expected to advance to the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroads. It will be recollected that Gen. Butler has recently visited Pensacola, and there may be some truth in this report.

The ship *Alleghanian*, of this City, was partially destroyed by the rebels on Tuesday night, in Chesapeake Bay, near the Virginia shore. She was bound from Baltimore to London, and had anchored to await the subsidence of the storm, which commenced on Sunday last. The rebels came from the mouth of the Piankatank River in boats, boarded her, took the Captain and a part of the crew prisoners, and set the vessel on fire. The fire was extinguished, however, by a boat's crew from a mortar schooner some distance off, from which the fire was discovered.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter has issued orders that "any vessel that may be fired on by guerrillas, or other persons, will do all damage in her power to the vicinity from which she was attacked, in order to repress the outrageous practice of guerrilla warfare. After the 25th of October, all vessels found landing cargoes at any point below Cairo, or any point between Cairo and Louisville, except at places specified in Collectors' Permits, or by permission of the naval commanding officer, or at places occupied by United States troops, shall be brought to Cairo, and be detained until the matter is investigated."

The *corps d'armée* of Gens. Crittenden and McCook were expected to arrive at Columbus, Ky., on Oct. 28, *en route* for Nashville. Gen. Gilbert's corps will remain in Kentucky for the present.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand Union demonstration was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The house was crowded to overflowing, and outside meetings were organized for the benefit of those who were unable to gain admittance to the building. Mr. Tremain made one of his most able, argumentative and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union. Rev. Dr. Cox and others also addressed the meeting.

The German Union men of New-York made a glorious display of strength last evening at the Cooper Institute. Prof. Francis Lieber, of Columbia College, presided, assisted by one hundred and seventy Vice-Presidents and eighty Secretaries, comprising some of the most eminent German names in the country. Able addresses were made by Gen. Wadsworth, Prof. Reinhold Solger, Wallvon Gernsbach, Capt. R. W. Raymond, and Dr. Rudolph Dulon. A series of patriotic resolutions was passed, and the emancipation policy of the President and the Union ticket were indorsed with unbounded enthusiasm. Many ladies were present, and a fine glee club sang, during the evening, patriotic airs composed for the occasion. At least five thousand persons filled the hall, and all seemed animated by one hearty Union sentiment.

George Francis Train delivered a speech last evening to a quite full house at the Academy of Music. His subjects, as stated by himself, were England, Ireland and America. The address was in fact, an argument for Seymour and the stoppage of the war. Caesius M. Clay was present, introduced Mr. Train, and spoke briefly himself. There were many interruptions, of a kind indicating great miscellaneity of political sentiments in the audience.

A Seymourite mass meeting was held in Williamsburgh, last evening, corner South Seventh and Fourth streets. The speakers were Eli P. Norton, of New-York; Jno. D. McKenzie, J. C. Bergen, Edmond Driggs, C. C. Egan, and others of Brooklyn. A considerable fracas occurred at the inside meeting, and the whole thing was a fizzle, though the meeting had been announced for some days past by a loud flourish of trumpets.

By the arrival of the brig *Queen Victoria*, Capt. Hitch, we have advices from St. Vincent to Oct. 15. We are informed by Capt. Hitch that a few days previous to his sailing, the negro laborers on the Island had risen against the proprietors and managers of estates, burning their houses, ill-treating them and their families, and robbing them of clothing and valuables, and in one instance killing an overseer. There being no troops there at the time, the white population were compelled to turn out *en masse*, when they succeeded, after killing seven of the rioters and taking some 150 prisoners, in quelling the disturbance for the time. The cause of the trouble was supposed to be that the owners and managers of the estates on the island were about to cut down the wages. Since the above occurred a man-of-war and troops have arrived from Trinidad, and everything was quiet.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of Henry A. Hurlbut was submitted for Street Commissioner. Mr. Ottiwell spoke very favorably of the nomination Mr. Froment had heard that the Mayor made nominations without obtaining the consent of the parties named. The nomination was rejected by 9 to 3. Then the name of William P. Esterbrook was read, for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct—the first nomination made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Tappen. By 8 to 4 it was referred to a special committee, and the President appointed Messrs. Walsh, Jeremiah and Allen. Mr. Ottiwell offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Roads for a statement of the number of men employed under him, and the particular work on which each man is engaged. Mr. Froment thought it was designed to reflect upon the Street Department, rumored abuses in which a committee were some time ago appointed to investigate, but so far had failed to meet publicly, or to report upon the subject. The resolution ought to go to that committee, or be laid over till a Street Commissioner is appointed. Mr. Dayton wished to know what "work" meant under City supervision. He had seen men employed by the Croton Board engaged in what passed as "work," but which really was play. The resolution was adopted, and also another, by Mr. Smith, asking the Comptroller for a statement of the condition of the appropriation for roads. The Councilmanic Fractional Currency Ordinance was taken up, and referred, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition was received from the laborers employed on the new Court-house for an increase of wages. Mr. Tweed said the men now received only 80 cents per day; he thought they ought to have at least $1. Mr. Purdy stated that, owing to the adverse position of the Mayor respecting payments for the work, because of the failure of this Board to fill the vacant Commissionership, the men had to be paid in scrip, which they were obliged to part with at a heavy discount for cash. He thought they ought to be paid $1 25 per day. A copy of the petition was ordered to be sent to the City Hall Commissioners, with the request that the laborers be paid such wages as private persons would pay for their services. A number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled. The list of polling places were ordered to be published in the Times and several other newspapers on Monday and Tuesday next. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

Gen. Banks, accompanied by Gen. Walbridge, quietly visited the Produce Exchange shortly after noon yesterday, and met with a most cordial reception from the Produce merchants.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona*, consisting chiefly of wines and liquors, was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Thursday, and brought fair prices.

The iron-clad steamer to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, preparations for laying the keel of which are now being made, is to have a shield of five inches in thickness, composed of plates not less than one inch thick. The deck plating is to be in two thicknesses of three-quarters of an inch each, making it an inch and a half thick. This will be a full half inch thicker than the deck of the *New Ironsides*. The revolving towers of the new steamer are to be twenty-one feet in diameter and eleven inches in thickness. Like the side plating the towers are to be composed of plates one inch in thickness. The steamer is also to have an impregnable smoke-pipe, which is to be six inches in thickness, about four feet in diameter, and eight feet high above the deck. On one of the turrets is to be a pilot-house, constructed in a manner similar to those now being put on the steamers of the *Monitor* pattern.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Lowber, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on Sunday morning. She is going out under sealed orders. The steamship *Bio Bio* will leave Pier No. 13 North River, Saturday noon, for Key West and Havana.

The steam-transport *Haze* arrived yesterday morning, from Newbern, N. C., in charge of Capt. I. Francis Sweet, U. S. M. A., and a navy crew—the former captain, (Clift,) first and second officers, second engineer, cook and steward having been arrested in Newbern. She was delivered to the Quartermaster.

It is understood that the Government will order a different and much better paper for the postal currency, as that now in use is found to be totally inadequate for the purpose.

Lieut.-Col. Marshall has captured 150 Indians, including 30 warriors, ten miles west of Big Sioux, Minnesota. He has taken them to Col. Sibley's camp.

The Public Funds of the United States were again in good demand yesterday at advancing rates. Large sales of the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were made at 104 ₱ cent. The Railway share list improved ¼@1 ₱ cent., and left off firm. Gold fell to 129¼@129½, and subsequently recovered to 129⅞@130, as against 130@130½ on Thursday afternoon. Exchange on London 143½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; Flour and Wheat were decidedly lower. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant. Sugars, Coffee, Hay, Hops, Candles, Ingot Copper, Hides, Leather, Gunny Bags, Jute Hemp, Oils, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in fair demand. Pork was more freely dealt in, but was cheaper. Bacon and Lard were less sought after. Beef was in moderate request, as were also Fish, Fruit, Laths, Seeds, Spices, and Oolong Teas. The freight market was very quiet.

The Congressional Contest in New-Jersey.—The Fifth District of New-Jersey is sufficiently near neighbor of New-York to justify a special interest in its political tendencies and action. The vast manufacturing interest of the City of Newark ramifies throughout our own commercial system, and has inwoven itself so closely with the framework of the national prosperity that when the crash of the rebellion came upon us there were many "lukewarm in the faith" and doubtful of the popular heart, who expected to see material instincts override the impulses of patriotism in that important section of our sister State.

These skeptics were disappointed. The Fifth District has done its duty nobly in the field, and it now proposes to do its duty in the council-chamber as nobly. The Republicans of that District have nominated as their candidate for Congress Mr. Joseph P. Bradley, a lawyer of proved ability, and a citizen of recognized character, a patriot and not a partisan, a man who stood for compromise against the clamors of fanaticism while compromise was still compatible with honor, and who stands to-day for decisive war against the cabals of national infidelity, when decisive war alone can open to us the pathway of a lasting and of a glorious peace. We have already expressed our deep sense of the importance of the pending Congressional elections. It is not possible to exaggerate their importance. Partisan considerations are worse than insignificant in the presence of the tremendous issues which the next Congress of the United States will be summoned to confront. Never before in the history of America was it so vitally important to every man of us that the nation should be represented in its Legislature by honesty, ability and unquestionable love of country as now. These qualifications Mr. Bradley has shown himself to possess in public and in private life. Were he a Democrat they would entitle him to the votes of the reflecting among his political opponents. Being a Republican, they must induce even reflecting Democrats to insist upon it that the national interests of the Fifth New Jersey District shall be lodged in no hands less competent than his own.

The Close of the Canvass.

There is then a prospect of a mighty vote in city and country next Tuesday. The people are at last finally aroused to the real character of the issue. The brief period of earnest discussion has ventilated the field wonderfully. The dust and the smoke which the Seymourite leaders early contrived to raise has been dispelled, and the real principles and aims of these men now stand out in clear relief. It has been made perfectly evident that these leaders mean to weaken and paralize the arm of the President—that they seek to distract and divide the loyal sentiment of the North—that they desire to convince foreign nations that there is not spirit enough left here to oppose intervention—that they purpose to make all things bend to the one sole consummation of a speedy peace—that they will give or take any terms, and that the whole practical result of their policy must be the yielding to the rebels of everything they have struggled for, and the making them entire masters of the situation. The demagogues themselves have discovered that it is useless for them to try to hide their real motives longer. They have dropped all their first clap-trap about the more vigorous prosecution of the war, and now do not stick at proclaiming that the sooner it is abandoned the better. The have devoted their later labors particularly to fixing the responsibility of the existence of the war upon the Abolitionists, and to maintaining that the war is only continued to realize the ends of the Abolitionists. There can hardly be a doubt that, if the canvass were continued a month longer, these leaders would come square up to the Beauregard mark, and not only denounce the war as an Abolition war, but denounce as Abolitionists every officer and soldier engaged in it. That audacity would be but the natural climax of their present outgivings.

Though the time, perhaps, has not yet fully come for all these leaders to declare themselves the positive enemies of the war, it is certain that the *effective* support of the war is the actual question before the people. The Empire State is in reality to pronounce whether the war should be persevered in until its full consummation is reached in the complete reëstablishment of National authority, or whether it is to be given over as a miserable failure. If we are now to embrace the policy of Horatio Seymour, and those who have been his chief spokesmen, we had far better never have embarked in this war at all. It would have been superlative wisdom to have adopted the Tweddle Hall programme of no coercion, at the time it was originally put forth—false and ignoble as it was then deemed—rather than to ground arms and creep round to it now. In the one way we should have lost the Union indeed, but should have saved blood, treasure, and, in some respects, perhaps, our rank and dignity as a people ready to make any sacrifice to avoid fraternal strife. In the other, we not only lose the Union, but all the blood and all the treasure we have expended will have gone for naught, and we must submit to the humiliation of defeat, and for all time bear the yoke of established inferiority. It would have been incalculably better that we should have never undertaken to overcome the rebellion, than to sink before it now discouraged and submissive.

We cannot believe that New-York will thus abandon all further struggle for the Union, or give herself up to the control of those who are believed to have that purpose at heart. No State has, in time past, derived such immense advantages from the Union. It was this Union, and nothing else, that made her the Empire State what she is. Without it, all her unequaled commercial advantages would have been of comparatively little avail. If the rebellion shall succeed, it will be absolutely impossible for New-York to retain her rank and prosperity; for the insecurity and general disorganization that will ensue, must bear with especial injury upon trade and commerce. Agriculture, and even manufactures, may live and thrive amid civil confusion, but commerce cannot. We are bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of patriotism, to stand fast by the Government in its endeavor to overmaster this deadly rebellion. There never has been, and never will be, a more urgent occasion for the faithful discharge of this duty than the election of next Tuesday.

Gen. Wadsworth's Speech.—It is not too much to say that the presence of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, at the great meeting night before last, has most powerfully contributed to his success in the canvass. He exhibited a noble eloquence in speech and a majesty of thought that the people generally have not given him credit for. There is, indeed, a vividness in his perceptions, and a contagious enthusiasm in the delivery of his sentiments, that mark him as belonging to the highest class of popular orators. That he is earnest, able and eloquent, as well as patriotic and self-sacrificing in his devotion to the Union, are facts that will make the people of New-York anxious to have Gen. Wadsworth for their Governor.

Go in Peace.

Prince John Van Buren, the *blasé* political chief of Seymour's staff, speaking for one who hopes to be the legal commander of the militia of the great State of New-York, publicly advises the people to let the rebels go in peace. Thus, to use the phrase of Mr. Gladstone, would Jefferson Davis create a nation. But, that nation once created and acknowledged, what peace would there henceforth be for the remaining United States? The millenium has not yet come, the lion and the lamb do not yet lie down together, as the navies and armies of all civilized nations attest. The hollow voice of a worn-out political comedian, like the heir of Lindenwald, is not likely to exorcise the spirit of war from Seymour's dear Southern friends.

No delusion could be more fatal than that letting the rebels go in peace would cause the disbanding of armies and the cessation of war expenses. The beginning of a new nation at the South would be the beginning of a great standing army for us. The contiguity of nations compels them to arm for self-defence. If this country is divided into two nations, war will be the chronic state of both. Each will keep half a million of men under arms, for the same reason that France and Austria keep themselves in perpetual readiness for war. To let the rebels go in peace, in order to avoid conscription and taxation, would be to incur a never-ending liability to draft, and a ceaseless drain on the country's resources. Such a cry of peace, where there is no peace, only brings to the mind of a thoughtful man sure visions of a fortified frontier, a great navy, and an immense standing army that, sooner or later, would bring a military despotism in its train.

It would be just as safe to listen to a call from the arch-fiend to repentance, as to listen to a call of peace from a sympathizer with secession. In this work of overthrowing the enemies of the Republic, whoever is not for us is against us. The only possible peace is in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. Peace is to be reached by conquering the rebels, not by letting them go. To let them go in peace, is just as inherently false as to cool yourself in fire. So, not only honor, liberty and country are involved in the struggle, but peace itself.

Freemen of the proud State of New-York! this cry to you of peace is a delusion and a snare. It is nothing less than an enemy's device. Those who raise the cry may be themselves deceived, instead of deceivers. No matter; the fatal consequences will be the same. By supporting men for high and controlling offices who cry peace where there is no peace, you will not only imperil civil liberty and your country, but will subject yourselves to the danger of perpetual military service, and to taxation renewed without end. Look at Europe, divided into hostile nations, and see what your condition will be if you let the rebels go in peace.

Seymourite Free Speech.—The Seymourites have held numerous meetings in this City and vicinity during the past month, and in no single instance have they been interrupted by any of the adherents of the Union and Wadsworth, though the speeches of their orators have abounded in topics and the language of irritation. None of the Seymourite journals have as yet recorded an instance of any attempt to molest their gatherings, on the part of the Union Republican War party; and we all know that the least effort in that direction would have been recorded and immensely magnified by every journal in the interest of the Submissionists. So much for the fair-dealing policy which actuates the Union party. But how stands the case on the other side? On Thursday evening last, small gangs of Seymourites stationed themselves in front of outside stands at the Cooper Institute, and showed their love for "free speech," (which they have made one of their party shibboleths to trap the unwary,) by continual insults and interruptions during the addresses of our orators. Not content with this, their principal organ, the *World*, informs us that these ardent advocates of unrestricted freedom of debate, cast missiles at the speakers on stand No. 2, and that "while the missiles were being forwarded," (we quote from the *World's* report,) "several gentlemen obsequiously bowed their heads, and thus escaped injury." On Wednesday evening of last week, at the meeting of Republican Unionists, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, called to ratify the nomination of Col. McLeod Murphy for Congress, the same class of "patriots" caused such great confusion that the speaking was, for a time, necessarily suspended; and at the meeting on Wednesday last, a squad of police had to be in attendance to prevent similar disgraceful proceedings. The Times of yesterday records a like outrage attempted in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. We desire to make no comment on these matters, but merely to ask every honest voter the question, "Which party has, *by its acts*, proved itself the advocate of free speech?"

No Aid and Comfort.—The malcontent "People's Party" of Massachusetts are in desperate straits for the want of candidates who will stand their support. Their nominees turn upon them as soon as they are set up. Another instance has just occurred in the Sixth District. Addison Gage, whom those mischief-makers nominated to supersede Mr. Gooch, the present sterling War Republican Congressman from that District, declines, and gives his reasons. He says:

"*If* I can judge anything from the speeches that have been made in different parts of the State by the leaders of the People's Party, they do not now sustain the President, as was expressed in the original call. *I know that there is nothing that would give more aid and comfort to the rebels than the success of a party in the loyal States opposed to the President.* I must, therefore, decline to accept the position offered me in the People's Party."

He is not for giving aid and comfort to the rebels by factious opposition to the Administration. The lesson will answer precisely as well for this meridian.

Fourth Congressional District—Gen. Walbridge in the Field.—Gen. Walbridge has taken the field in the First District, as a War Democrat, in opposition to Ben. Wood. Gen. W. is a great favorite in his district with his own party, and will be likely to carry a large majority of it in his favor, and at the same time unite all the elements of the opposition. He is for war upon the rebellion till it is utterly crushed, and sustains the most vigorous military measures to this end. He is the antipodes of Ben. Wood in every particular—in respectability, in patriotism and in his devotion to the public welfare. If he can save the City from the everlasting disgrace of the election of "Love and Secession" Wood, he will be entitled to a Nation's gratitude. Gen. Walbridge's position in reference to the great questions at issue in the election, is well set forth in his card to the public, in which he shows himself to be an earnest supporter of the honor as well as the perpetuity of the Government and people. We hope to be able next Wednesday morning to chronicle his triumphant election.

Fernando Wood.—The grandest eulogy ever pronounced upon the value of a good name was put, by Shakespeare, into the mouth of Iago, by all odds the most consummate villain he ever drew. The master-artist was simply true to nature. Fernando Wood's glorification, in his ratification speech, of the eminent virtues that ought to be combined in one who aspired to represent the people in the National councils, became him well. All such characters, to be fully themselves, must at times appropriate the livery of heaven. But we are happy to hear that, despite all this high corruption, Fernando will probably come to grief. The ratification meeting last evening of his competitor, Capt. John Duffy, the war candidate of the Fifth District, gave excellent promise of it. The Captain has a support, which the Ex-Mayor, with all his chicanery, will find it about impossible to overcome. It really looks as if the man who has so long been a public scandal will now get his quietus. There is not a Congressional nominee in the State whose defeat would be hailed with such unfeigned satisfaction by all good and true people.

The Church and the War.—The Synod of Illinois, (O. S.,) at its late meeting at Quincy, passed a spirited series of resolutions on the state of the country, which were replete with the spirit of loyalty and freedom. The seventh of these resolutions contains a solemn warning against contention and strife among Union people at this crisis of the nation, and furnishes a lesson which will be of value to the people of New-York and the whole North at this moment:

"7. We believe it to be the duty of all good men to frown upon all attempts to weaken confidence in the Government, or to divide and distract the loyal people of the country. The efforts of scheming politicians, and selfish demagogues, and of an unprincipled or disloyal newspaper Press, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by dividing our people and raising up a *reactionary party that would sell justice and liberty*, and barter away all that is most sacred in our institutions for the sake of the *personal aggrandizement of a treacherous and short-lived peace*, ought to receive the indignant condemnation of all who fear God and love justice. None but a righteous peace can be permanent."

A Bad Day for Prince John.—Friday, the 24th ult., was an unlucky day for John Van Buren. It would seem bad enough for him to have been shown up in the papers as a deliberate "perverter of the truth," but there was republished that same morning an article from the Richmond *Despatch* praising him as being "chivalric" and "magnanimous." To have attained to such praise as that from the rebels is a disgrace which few can hope to reach.

Hope for the South.—Mr. Norton, one of the speakers at the Seymour meeting in the Park, on Tuesday evening, called upon his hearers to vote for Seymour because he was a "statesman, whose election *would throw over the South a gleam of hope*." No doubt of it—and those who wish to give hope to the rebels will vote for him. Those who do not will vote for Wadsworth.

A Distinction with a Difference.—Judge Russell, in his speech at Tammany Hall, said that "if any man says that Ben. Wood, because he is a candidate of the Democratic Party, is a traitor, he lies." But that is not the statement. No one alleges that he is a traitor because he is a candidate, but that he is a candidate because he sympathizes with traitors.

Assembly Nomination.—Charles L. Benedict, the able and faithful representative last year of the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, has been most deservedly renominated by the Union War Party. His competitor is Theophilus C. Callicot, a new resident of the District, but a member of the Assembly of 1860, and an active participant in the memorable corrupt legislation of that year, for which he was indignantly repudiated the year after by his former constituents. There ought to be no hesitation between such candidates.

Plymouth Church Social Circle.—The second article in the *Saturday Evening Courier* on Plymouth Church is devoted to a description of and comment upon the peculiar institution known as the "Social Circle," which Mr. Beecher introduced when he first assumed the pastorate of that Church. The Circle is long since done away with, but the description, as given, will amuse some, offend others, and instruct all.

Fun Ahead—Clay vs. Train.—To-night, at the Cooper Institute, Cassius M. Clay and Geo. Francis Train will discuss the question of Slavery. Freedom will be championed by a native of the South, and Slavery defended by a regular Boston Boy. The subject is one of some extent, the speakers each of unusual volubility, and the scene will be at once entertaining and astounding, if not instructive and improving.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 31.

OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

By advices from the front, we learn that Col. Windham, of Gen. Bayard's Cavalry, left Chantilly on Wednesday to reconnoitre, and at last accounts was driving the rear guard of the rebel Gen. Walker's force through Ashby's Gap. Col. Windham is highly commended.

Another detachment of Bayard's force on Thursday drove the enemy into their retreats in Thoroughfare Gap.

Capt. Conger, first reported mortally wounded, is rapidly recovering. The enemy gives strong testimony to his courage and skill as a soldier. Lieut. Conger is known to be a prisoner and wounded.

AID FROM ENGLAND TO BUILD A REBEL NAVY.

There is reliable information of substantial aid being furnished by England for the construction of a rebel navy. Several immense iron-clad frigates are being constructed at present, calculated to cross the ocean, and of power sufficient to devastate our coasts and annihilate our shipping. Practically, England is now at war with the United States, and a formal declaration could scarcely add to the power for mischief which it exercises.

ARMY CHANGES.

The prospect for immediate changes in the army commands is much less than some weeks since. The Cabinet meeting, to-day, reached no new conclusion on this subject.

REBEL POSITIONS AND DESIGNS.

Reliable information shows that Gen. Longstreet who was wounded at Antietam, has reinforced the rebel army now collected at Petersburgh, near Richmond, with at least one division of the veteran troops recently in McClellan's front. Gen. Longstreet will have command of the rebel army now moving from Petersburgh to the attack of Suffolk, with the ultimate intention of recapturing Norfolk. Prominent rebel sympathizers in this city, who have been uniformly well posted as to the plans of the Richmond Junta, assert that Gen. Lee has accomplished everything for which his recent campaign was undertaken, and that his army will risk no general engagement on this side of Richmond. They have now collected and sent to the great rebel granaries south of the Rappahannock, all the vast cereal and other productions of the Virginian Valleys—their pork and beef are in great part cured with the salt obtained in the Kanawha Salines and elsewhere; and thus munitioned, they will retire leisurely, as our army advances, through a country stripped of all food and supplies.

Whether the Archimidean lever, now being vigorously applied to the Army of the Potomac, can possibly cause it to move fast enough in the least to disarrange this programme, remains yet to be seen.

GEN. DIX'S VIEWS.

Major-Gen. Dix was here yesterday, and returned this evening to his command. He is strong in the belief that Longstreet's army at Petersburgh is merely the vanguard of an immense attack to be made upon his lines, at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. He considers that the capture of Suffolk, even with Norfolk thrown in, would not justify such immense preparations as the rebels have been making at Petersburgh. His impression seems to be that while Gen. Lee is amusing McClellan by a small rear-guard, spread over a large surface of country in the region of Winchester, the main bulk of the rebel army is being withdrawn down the Valley, and will be concentrated in front of Yorktown for the capture of the immense depôts of stores collected at that point, with the further object of then marching against Fortress Monroe.

The General is confident that he can repel the present force under Longstreet, but is anxious to be heavily reinforced if he is to be called upon to fight the whole rebel army.

We may add that Gen. Dix's visit here has been thought by some a premonition that he is to return to Baltimore as Gen. Wool's successor. This, however is mere conjecture.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Some surprise is exhibited that when the reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals were furnished to the Times for publication, they were not accompanied by the much more striking report of Col. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, from which it appears that at the time the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac was officially charged to be in consequence of the want of shoes, there were then 20,000 pairs stored and undistributed in Gen. McClellan's chief depôt at Harper's Ferry; 10,000 more pairs on the railroad, though not unpacked; and yet 15,000 more pairs known to Col. Ingalls to have been started from Washington, and to be than on their way to him. The report of Col. Ingalls fully exonerates the Quartermaster-General from all blame, confessing that every requisition has been filled with all the promptness of which steam locomotion is capable; and that, while the Army of the Potomac had been thoroughly and magnificently refitted, in every particular, with a lavish generosity known to no other army, 48,000 additional pairs of shoes and other supplies in proportion have since been received by it. This, for sixty miles marching and two months' inactivity, would appear a rather liberal supply.

From mathematical calculations, based on the statistics showing that the Army of the Potomac has now 31,000 draught animals—mules and horses—in its employ, we find that its baggage train, placed in line as closely as possible, would reach 61¼ miles;—and yet this is the army which the "Abolitionists," as the *Herald* charges, are attempting to starve into a condition to restrain the impetuous and irrepressible ardor of its Commanding General.

This explanation is due to Gen. Meigs and Col. Sarnas, and is cheerfully put forth in their behalf.

REBEL FORCES IN OUR FRONT.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel's headquarters confirm the belief that the enemy is in full retreat southward.

A scout, who arrived at Gen. Sigel's headquarters last evening, from Dumfries and Stafford Springs, reports no enemy there—neither at Brentsville or Bristow Station. The inhabitants around the latter place, however, expected the arrival of a train there this afternoon with a company of cavalry at Brentsville to protect it.

There is a rebel picket of sixty men stationed at Buckland Mills, with sentinels three miles and a half south of Gainesville. A regiment of rebel cavalry was at New-Baltimore yesterday.

A cavalry reconnoitering party sent Wednesday to Thoroughfare Gap, has returned, and reports a great many rebel stragglers in the neighborhood of the Gap. The rebels have a picket at the Gap, which was driven by our party, and a skirmish ensued, but finding the enemy too strong, retired.

Another dispatch, received later from Gen. Sigel, says:

"Two intelligent contrabands, direct from Upperville, sent in by Col. Windham, report Gen. Walker, with eleven thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery to have been at Upperville on Tuesday at 3 A. M. The negroes left there yesterday at 3 P. M., when our cavalry had advanced thus far. They say that Walk-

was fearful that we were advancing on him in too strong numbers."

Gen. BAYARD's cavalry was at Aldie Thursday morning. Gen. SIGEL's lines extended as far as Pleasant Valley.

A party of observation was sent out Thursday to Bull Run Mountains, but up to 5 o'clock had not returned to headquarters.

The last rebel patrol was at Brentsville on Sunday.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

It is understood that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER will immediately be ordered to trial on two sets of charges; those preferred against him by Maj.-Gen. POPE, and those growing out of the honorable exculpation given to Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, by the facts developed before the recent Court of Inquiry.

Gen. PORTER'S letter, thanking Gen. MARTINDALE in warm terms, for the very conduct for which he subsequently preferred charges, is regarded as one of those stubborn facts, which Gen. PORTER will find it difficult to surmount. The belief is, that he wanted to get rid of MARTINDALE, by any means available; by a complimentary letter, if that would do it; and, if not, then by charges boldly made and pushed with all the power Gen. PORTER has heretofore held as Gen. MCCLELLAN's confidential adviser.

GEN. WOOL'S DIFFICULTIES.

The President is giving full attention to the many and serious statements going to show Gen. WOOL's failure to conciliate the loyal elements of Maryland, or to do anything but encourage the secession sympathizers of that State. He has not yet explained, nor is it thought that he can explain, his neglect of the order to withdraw all the Harper's Ferry troops to Maryland Heights, previous to the investment of the former place.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry in Gen. MARTINDALE's case has been placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office, and is to the effect that the charges of Gen. PORTER are not only not proven, but are absolutely disproved.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

A report is prevalent, to-night, and credited, that the Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, will, immediately on closing its investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender, be deputed to examine as to the cause of the alleged destitution of the Army of the Potomac; and to make report, fixing the responsibility for the inactivity of that army after the battle of Antietam. It is believed that a Commission will be invested with powers sufficient even to procure Gen. GRIFFIN's attendance, or any other General, no matter who ordars to the contrary.

REBEL FORCE AT ANTIETAM.

It is now clearly ascertained by the Government authorities here that the full force of the rebels engaged in the Maryland battles was only 55,000 men. This is confirmed by the statement of a prominent citizen of Maryland, with whom the rebel Generals were quartered during their stay in that State.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

An expedition, consisting of six officers and fifty enlisted men, were yesterday sent by Col. DOSTER, Provost-Marshal, in charge of Lieut. KENDRICK, Teath New-Jersey, to Gen. DIX, at Fortress MONROE, to be exchanged. Among the number were Capt. TAYLOR, late of Georgetown, Capt. CUMMINS, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. BAYANT, of this city, all of them traitors from the North. Capt. TAYLOR was dressed in a brilliant secession uniform, made for him in this city during his stay here.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. BUCKINGHAM, of the War Department, has just returned from Harrisburgh, whither he had gone to confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania respecting the draft there.

A Committee of prominent citizens from Philadelphia was here to-day to confer with the President and Secretary of War on matters pertaining to the draft in Pennsylvania.

SLOOP CAPTURED.

A sloop loaded with dry goods, shoes, &c., and named the *Lola*, was brought to the Navy-yard yesterday. She was captured near the mouth of the Potomac under every suspicious circumstances, as it was supposed, trying to make her way into Virginia up some of the creeks flowing into the Potomac. The captain and crew were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

A man named CHAS. F. DAVIS, arrested yesterday while on his way South with a quantity of drugs and medicines, much needed in the South, was sent to Old Capitol Prison.

SUBSTITUTES ABSCONDING.

Persons engaging as substitutes for drafted Maryland rebels are running away after receiving premiums. Several of the victims are here to-day, hunting their recreant "subs."

REVIEW.

A grand review of Gen. CASEY's fine division will take place to-morrow.

CHIEF DETECTIVE BAKER.

The statement of the editor of the Washington *Republican*, in regard to his arrest by Chief Detective BAKER, and the treatment received from that official, is denied by Col. BAKER, who, it appears, sent for him to learn the source of some information he had published. He was not placed under arrest, and no such language was used as imputed by the editor, whose statement we published yesterday. It was through the vigilance of Col. BAKER the remarkable arrest was made of Miss BOCKNER, a correct account of which was sent to the TIMES exclusively last night.

PROMOTIONS.

Maj. DOSTER, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of this City, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

JOHN W. FORNEY is soon to commence the publication here of a daily paper.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. KNIGHTZING and Lieuts. MONROE, MATTHEWS and CHUACU, of the Marine Corps, are ordered to report for duty at Cairo, Illinois.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER BLANCHE.

The *Star* says: "We have reliable information from parties just from Cuba that the steamer *Blanche*, on her late trip from Texas to the port of "Mulatto," Cuba, carried, in addition to her cargo of cotton, quite a number of Texan slaves, with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuban planters; and, also, that several "secesh" families, arriving from New-Orleans and its vicinity, are bringing with them numbers of slaves. It will be remembered that the steamer *Blanche* ran her cargo to Cuba under the British flag, not previously known for many years to have covered a cargo of slaves for the Cuban market. A Spanish man-of-war, the *Biasco de Garay*, is said to have landed more or less of the slaves entering the island from the vicinity of New-Orleans."

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILROADS.

The Mayor, the Presidents of the Councils, and a Committee of the two Boards, have had an interview with the President, to urge the immediate construction of a railroad from the Point of Rocks to this city, and thence in a straight line to the Chesapeake.

The President, in reply, said that Congress had deprived him of the power to make roads; and that, had the road from Kentucky into East Tennessee been permitted, the war in the West would have long since been ended.

The President also stated that these two roads might be made, and he would recommend them to Congress. If he had the power he would see that they were constructed immediately, as he well knew the pressing necessity for them, both for military purposes and as a question of economy in the transportation of troops and supplies.

SUICIDE OF A PAYMASTER.

Major W. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, and recently attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, committed suicide this morning, using both a sword and a pistol. He was laboring under temporary insanity.

THE NEW SCREW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The fulfillment of contracts with the Navy Department for the construction and machinery of some of the new screw sloops-of-war has been delayed much beyond the time specified. As an instance, the contractors bound themselves to have everything connected with the machinery, coal-bunkers, &c., on board the *Juniata* in working order by the 17th of February last, but two weeks beyond the present time will be required to complete the work.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster B. B. RODNEY, has been ordered to the sloop *Dale*.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. M. WEEKS has been ordered to the frigate *Brandywine*.

Acting Masters LEWIS, WEST and THOMAS D. CARR, and Acting Assistant-Paymaster A. M. STEWART, have been ordered to the *Ladona*.

Further Time for Hearing Claims for Exemption from the Draft.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—In order to afford an opportunity to all persons who claim exemption from military duty to present such claims, the Commissioners of Drafting of the Counties of New-York and Kings will, at the conclusion of the evening session on Saturday, Nov. 1, adjourn until Thursday, Nov. 6, at 9 A. M., and will hold day and evening sessions on that day, and on Friday, Nov. 7, and Saturday, Nov. 8, at the usual hours and places. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

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Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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61, 41, 14, 65, 18, 26, 56, 66, 58, 22, 42, 57, 1.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

A TA MEETING OF THE UNDERSIGNED, employing shipwrights, caulkers, and spar-makers, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The ship-caulkers of this City have demanded an advance of 50 cents on their present wages of $2 50 per day; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, such demand is exorbitant, and at the present time inexpedient and uncalled for; it was unanimously

Resolved, That in view of the advence in the prices of the common necessaries of life, we yield to an increase of ten per cent., and offer to the men $3 75 per day, resisting for the present any further increase.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer KANGAROO, and for the German States, *via* Hamburgh, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9 45 A. M.; stations C and D, 9 20 A. M.; station E, 9 05 A. M.; stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ARRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY. Great Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage-free, for $1, by the publisher.
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FROM LIFE,
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In all the styles of
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$2 PER DOZEN.
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GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling of present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.....Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye.....Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria.....Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 165 pieces.....$29 00
Fancy gilt and colored dinner sets.....34 00
Fancy gilt and colored tea sets, 44 pieces $6 50 and upward.
Fine English tea sets, 44 pieces.....$2 50
Fine English dinner sets, 165 pieces.....19 00
Fine English toilet sets, 9 pieces.....1 90
Fancy vases 25 cents per pair, and upward.
Our entire stock—China, Glass, Iron-stone, Cutlery, Plated Ware—at corresponding prices, marked in plain figures.
Gas fixtures, as usual, manufactured in avery variety.
J. & T. DONALDSON, Bleecker-st., One block west of Broadway.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR: I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 223 Pearl-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(9th, 13th and 16th Wards.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of

ORISON BLUNT

As a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, irrespective of party.

ORISON BLUNT is on record as a well-known, tried, honest and faithful public servant. He served as Alderman of the Third Ward, when corruption and fraud in the City Government were sifted and exposed, and as an Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, and as Supervisor of the county, he has displayed those qualities which preeminently entitle him to be regarded, in all respects, as a man of sterling ebnesty and unsullied integrity during the early days of the rebellion he was an efficient auxiliary to the Union Defence Committee assisting in sending to the field forty-two regiments, and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government, and serving without compensation, at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, he was tendered a letter of thanks and complimentary testimonials for his valuable services.

For nearly twenty years Orison Blunt has been a successful business mechanic in this city, and has been largely engaged in manufacturing, and we believe he well understands the true interests of this City and the whole country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, and the whole Union, without any reservations, and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him, if elected, an earnest and zealous supporter of all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	14th Ward.	16th Ward.
E. V. Price.	Geo. W. Blunt.	Edward Berrian
Geo. B. Deane.	J. C. Cary.	L. Beagle.
A. Van Orden.	Edmund Remack.	R. L. Edmonds.
Thomas G. Girvan.	J. H. Ittilier.	Jas. T. Demarest.
J. J. Rabineau.	I. W. Knapp.	J. W. Murray

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional Nominating Convention.

THOMAS G. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DEADLE, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY F. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Commissioner of Taxes,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS CUTTEL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR MCMULLEN.

UNION MEN, RALLY!
A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
Will be held at the
STEUBEN HOUSE,
in the Bowery, between Houston and 1st-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the
CITIZENS OF THE 11TH AND 17TH WARDS,
to indorse the nomination of
HENRY A. BURR,
The Union War Candidate,
The Firemen's Candidate,
The Workingmen's Candidate,
FOR CONGRESS,
of the Seventh Congressional District.
EMINENT SPEAKERS
will be present to address all true supporters of the Union and friends of
HENRY A. BURR,
among whom will be Rev. DORIT PIERSON, exile from the South, and Hon. FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D.
Union men, rally now, if ever!

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

9th Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Butmen,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall H. Blake,	Sam. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merkles,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke.	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Roes.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all Independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

BROOKLYN
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Fourth and Tenth Wards,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD,
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NOODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE,
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12TH WARD.
THE TWELFTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Mills' Hall, corner of 156th-st. and 10th-av. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, COLVIN ROBINSON, Esq., of Florida; Rev. Mr. AUGHEY, of Tennessee; L. M. FOLTZ, Esq., and ADDISON SANDFORD, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.
NELSON CRAWFORD, President.
WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
6th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR.
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
FOR ASSEMBLY.
Eleventh District, 20th Ward, from the stump, for the People against King Caucus. He speaks MONDAY EVENING NEXT at Continental Hall, 6th-st. and 8th-av.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR Assembly, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.
HOOFE C. VAN VORST.

POLITICAL.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!
GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY
Having accepted
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S
CHALLENGE TO DISCUSS THE
SLAVE QUESTION,
Mr. TRAIN announces that the discussion will take place between Gen. CLAY and himself.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
At the
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Each speaker will debate twenty or thirty minutes, alternately. Debate to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at A. Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway, during the day, and at the Institute.
Doors open at 7.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!
DEMOCRATS RALLY IN ALL YOUR STRENGTH.
THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB
WILL HOLD ANOTHER
MASS MEETING
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
AND IN THE OPEN AIR,
Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.
The following distinguished gentlemen are engaged and will positively address the meeting:

Hon. Saml. S. Cox, of Ohio.	Hon. E. G. Ferger.
Hon. Theo. F. Tomlinson.	Hon. Moses F. Odell.
Hon. James Brooks	J. L. Douglass, Esq.
Hon. Henry C. Murphy.	C. H. Brackett, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Morris.	Jasper W. Gilbert, Esq.
Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch.	A. McCue, Esq.

ALL DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CLUBS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. M. Parks,	David M. Chauncey,
Cornelius J. Sprague,	J. L. Douglass,
Thos. Walker,	Geo. J. Snoger,
Andrew R. Culver.	

JAS. H. BRUNDAGE, President.
JOHN LINSEY, JOHN WHITE, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner:
OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals:
CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector:
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate:
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor:
SHERIDAN SHOOK.
FOR CONGRESS.

District.	District.
4. William H. Gilsen.	7. Henry A. Burr.
5. John Duffy.	8. Elliot C. Cowdin.
6. Frederick A. Conkling.	9. John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.	District.
1. William Burns.	10. Sixt. L. Kapff.
2. ———	11. William E. Robinson.
3. Theodore A. Ward.	12. ———
4. Thomas Mulligan.	13. Edmund Koch.
5. John H. Brady.	14. Philip Frankenheimer.
6. John Fitch.	15. John H. White.
7. Thomas E. Stewart.	16. Denis McCabe.
8. Joseph D. Farley.	17. Isaac B. Batchelder.
9. Hooper C. Van Vorst.	

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn.
JAMES HUMPHREY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINAT

Internal Revenue—Lawyers' Licences.

The following decision in regard to lawyers' licences has been rendered by the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 29, 1862.

Sir—Your letter of Oct. 27 is received. If your office is in New-York City, and you pay a license as lawyer there, you are not required to take out another license, because clients occasionally call on you at your house in Brooklyn.

But if you have an office, at your house, and if you make it publicly known that you can be seen there on business, either by advertising, or putting out a sign with your name and business upon it, or by any other method, then you will be required to take out another licence. In other words, if you have two offices, you must take out two licences.

Very respectfully,
C. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner.

ALONZO G. FARNHAM, Esq., 52 John-st., New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	24
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct	29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	10
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Hermonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3

Departure of European Mails.

The mail's for Europe, by the steamships *Kangaroo* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4 and 10½ P. M.
Vose to Mississippi Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.15 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

DRAFTING.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.—THE Undersigned, on the payment of $10 by any person liable to the impending draft, are prepared to pay any one, who may be called upon to enter the service, the sum of $500. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a handsome bounty for their families, while absent in the service of the Union; also a means of compensating the families of those who may serve in the place of persons drafted. More full particulars will be given at the office.

We have the official approval of the authorities.

L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 240 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business by frequent inquiries, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LAWRENCE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, CALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO M. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LEIPZIGER & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREDY & ARMOR.

"THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."
THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 240 BROADWAY, Room No. 7,
will continue to insure, or guarantee to furnish substitutes to those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50; or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $300 to $500, at a premium of ten per cent.

P. S.—Circulars given by applying at the office, or sent by mail. Agents wanted in every State.

A PULMONIC DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION AND INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of

CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,

or *Climate Assistant*, and it fully deserves *the appellations as it fills up the space in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs* that the influences of the climate do not reach.

It is remarkable what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, more especially

CONSUMPTION,

and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords*, as it exerts a specific influence upon the *voice*, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Incipient cases*, both acute and chronic, attended with a dry hacking cough, and tickling of the throat, it is an instant relief, stimulating the bronchial membrane to secretion and moisture, thereby relaxing the passages and protecting them from the irritating influences of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Lingering Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Dyspepsia and Croup*, it possesses the same peculiar power in preventing and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public:

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Hunt, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ellicot, Surgeon, Exeter says "As a remedy for tubercul ous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. Boss, Presburgh, Austria, says "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonic diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Chff-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, held in Suffolk, Va., Oct. 27, 1862, Col. C. C. Dodge presiding, a committee was appointed who submitted the following resolution in relation to the death, in action, of the lamented Lieut. William Wheelan:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us, while gallantly discharging a dangerous and important duty, our brave and esteemed comrade in arms, Lieut. William Wheelan.

Resolved, That in his loss, we as officers, mourn an esteemed friend and brave fellow-soldier, and that the army has been deprived of the services of an able and efficient officer, and that while we deeply lament his death, we derive consolation from the thought that he has earned a martyr's name by the sacrifice of his life in the cause of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That to the family and friends of the deceased we tender our heartfelt sympathy, testifying with one accord to the many noble qualities which have justly endeared him to all with whom he has been associated.

E. F. SONDERDONK, Lieut.-Colonel,
F. MARKOE WRIGHT, Asst.-Surgeon, } Committee.
C. H. ENGELKE, Second Lieutenant.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was further resolved that a copy be forwarded to the family of deceased, also for publication to the *Sunday Mercury*, New-York *Herald*, and *Times*, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the officers of the regiment.

CHAS. C. DODGE, President.
A. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

MADISON-AVENUE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a sale for the choice of pews in the church edifice, on the corner of Madison-av. and 31st st., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Nov 3, at 8 o'clock, on the premises.

All persons desirous of purchasing pews, (with scrip or otherwise,) are earnestly requested to be present and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity.

Those who have formerly worshiped with this Church, as converts, are informed that a Committee will be in attendance to furnish them with the necessary scrip for the purchase of such pews as they desire.

The Church edifice will be opened on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and remain so until the sale, for the purpose of enabling those who have not made a selection, an opportunity to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Olivet-st. Baptist Church—New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

J. M. SHAW, Secretary. WM. PHELPS, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SULLIVAN-ST. METHODIST Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the First A. M. E. Bethel Church on the 2d day of November, 1862. Religious services are as follows: Morning at 10½ by the Rev. J. B. MEAWIN of 9th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, assisted by the Rev. W. NEWMAN of the 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; evening at 7½ by the Pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. H. CAIN and G. W. JOHNSON. The public are invited. Sullivan-st., near Bleecker.

"PATRIOTISM OF CHRIST AND OF Christianity."—Rev. Dr. GILLETTE will preach a sermon at the McDougal st. Baptist Church, opposite Vanderbilt-st., Rev. Dr. BUSHER'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. ALFRED CORMAN will preach the following Sunday evening, at the Central M. E. Church, 57th-av., near 34th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. LANGSTAFF, pastor of) 4th and South 2d-sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to aid in supplying the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Interesting addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, No. 440 Broadway)—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. M. REMINGTON; at 7½—*No Rest for the Wicked*. Rev. CHARLES C. COSS; at 2, Children's meeting. Horace WATERS, with his vocalists leads the singing. Singers, juvenile and adults will meet together at the meeting are invited to the rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATIC School.—A repetition of the sacred cantata of "Ruth" will be given by the members of the school, in their hall, on 50th st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6th; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Preaching in the hall, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches in the State-st., Congregational Church to the people of Brooklyn THIS MORNING, Nov. 2. Subject: The sixth sermon on "*the Beatitudes*," and at 7½ P. M. the first anniversary sermon of the Pastorate connection with the Church. Sound ye clod at 9 and 7½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every FRIDAY EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the children. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and others interested in poor children's work cordially invited. Street cars through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. W. BEECHER.—The exhibition of the Paintings by pupils of Messrs. Colegrove, Whittredge, Van Boskerck and many others is open to-day in the Festival Room. The public will remain open from 2 A. M. until 10 P. M. until Nov. 15. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Hicks-st., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HARGIS, and Secretary of the Tract Society at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, he will, by especial request, repeat the sermon of last Sabbath morning, on *The Gospel a Source of Comfort in the Consolations it Offers in Sympathy with the present War*.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and 1st of 6th-avs. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The First anniversary of the Church of the Resurrection will be commemorated by an appropriate sermon which will be delivered on Sunday evening next by the Rector, Rev. E. D. HUNT.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Young Men's Missionary Association connected with Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, corner Varick-st. will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HOWARD and Rev. J. T. DURYEA; singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Morning—"*The Employment of Spirits to Minister to Us*." Evening—"*The Nature of the Solid and the Fluid, their Functions in Creation and Form*." Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Pilgrim Church, Henry and Remsen-sts., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Rev. Dr. STORRS, Ex.-Gov. ROBINSON, Col. GOULD, Hon. C. C. LEE and Chaplain HAYNES will address the meeting.

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver this popular lecture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church (between Broome and Spring,) for the benefit of the Sunday-school, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

COMMUNION SERVICES IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE on SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the evening from this text: "They cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Services at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL preach a sermon, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church edifice corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., suggested by the removal of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church from their former place of worship to that location. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE GUERRILLA PERIL OF THE LAND. A sermon on the public lesson taught by the death of the late merchant, Wm. R. Babcock, will be preached by Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First place, South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse on the danger and wickedness of readmitting the rebellious drops of Slavery into the Union, and the necessity of a complete emancipation in obedience to God. Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper at 12 o'clock M. Evening subject—*Endless Punishment Reasonable and Consistent with the Character and Government of God*. Seats provided for all strangers, who come early.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the morning by the pastor, WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. L. H. KING will preach, Nov. 2, in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., WILL preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. The public are invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, PASTOR of the Second Advent Church, which is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, will preach the word of the new dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock.

Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Asbury-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Joseph HAYWOOD in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN WILL preach at the Janes M. E. Mission, No. 321 West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov 2. Services to commence at 3 o'clock, also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM GLEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER Laight and Varick sts. Rev. L. S. KALBFUS will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Sixth Beatitude*, and in the evening upon *The Use of Chastisement*.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 35th-st. Services to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG JR., rector, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st. On INCARNATION EVENING next Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach the second annual sermon to young men. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—ON 14TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 1, Rev. J. P. BRIGGS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Dr. STORRS, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BUCCLEUCH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Pace preaches TO-MORROW MORNING, in the EVENING he will consider the question *Will Jesus Christ Personally Reign on Earth?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. M. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square.—The church will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Public worship on SUNDAY at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 59 WEST 12TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class-Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class conducted by Mr. Chiarandi, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 59 West 12th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Misses M. S. PARKS, Miss A. BRASWICK & FERRIS, Principals.
Second Term opens Nov. 24. Pupils admitted at any time.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 18th-st., corner of Mechanicsville-av. West Farms square, the REV. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Professors, with twelve Assistant Professors, preceptors, pupils of all ages for business or college. Summer at West Point, Delaware, Fort Lee and other convenient and delightful localities, or where they are located. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, or by addressing the Rev. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 5 Union-sq., W.—School and families supplied with competent teachers, pupils with schools, governesses and teachers with pupils. Gentlemen of business, clerks and all kinds wanted. Reference—Messrs. Van Norman & Hunter, Harper & Bros.
SMITH, WILSON & CO.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by constant practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Membership only $30. Board, washing, &c., from $2 50 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars. PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND HERTBET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 14th-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. Pupils instructed in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LUCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MOST EFFICIENT PRIVATE INstruction on the most favorable terms, for boarding pupils, in French, Classics, Mathematics or French taught by an experienced graduate of Yale College. Speaking French fluently. Address RALPH DAYTON, Box No. 141 Tribune Office.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 16, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 596 Broadway, corner of 2d-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 679, and 864 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By a competent teacher, and native of France. Good pronunciation in eight lessons, and thorough knowledge in one year. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 4,753 Post-office.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—A FRENCH and English School for young ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 24th-st. For full information, see circular. Call at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPRIANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 58 and 60 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 8 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 16th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 850 and 852 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $125 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 120th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,155 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A Boys' boarding school catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st.
H. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 27th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of Mrs. Dimmerville, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING school, near the City, a lady teacher for the English department. To one who could influence some boarding pupils, a higher salary would be given. Inquire, this day, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., for TEACHER.

A TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

A GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a re-engagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable references given. Address A. Z., No. 65 West 21st-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY accustomed to teaching, a situation as resident or daily governess. Inquire at No. 54 West 17th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 257 Grand-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 121 Canal-st., near Mott.

FURNITURE.—$600 WORTH OF FURNITURE wanted, to exchange for Lots in Brooklyn, N. Y., well located; must be of good style and in good condition. Address L., Box No. 5,[illegible] Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Mr. SILENUS SIMPSON, of the city of New-York, has this day associated with himself in business Mr. BYARD K. STEVENS, who will hereafter conduct the same under his individual name as heretofore.
SILENUS SIMPSON.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership with Messrs. HOLBROOK & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the brewing trade as heretofore, at the old stand, No. [illegible] Fourth-av., corner of 11th-st. and 12th-st., Oct. 1, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, poultry, fish, soup and game, jellies and creams, pastry and all kinds of bakery. Can be seen at No. 347 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 12 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, cake, jellies, blanc mange, desserts of various kinds, &c. would assist with washing; a good home required. Can be seen at No. 152 2d-st., near 4th-av., Friday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person in a first-class family, understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, creams, ices, jellies; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and iron; has good recommendation; call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable American woman, as cook in a private family; well understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 305 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to do the work for the last seven years; or would take a laundress's place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has been of good reference for last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 224 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place to cook, wash and iron; is a good meat and pastry cook; can give best of City references; is willing and strong. Call at No. 64 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation in a private family; do house work, or as plain cook in a boarding house or restaurant. She is neat in her kitchen, and can furnish the best of testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 64 4th-av., near Waverley place, front room, upstairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, good City references from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 120 Mac Dougal-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can do the work of a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 304 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can do plain cooking, wash and iron in a reasonable family; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 304 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the rear, basement, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing in a respectable family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 151 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, to do a private family; would not like to assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days, at No. 41 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who prefers a good plain table to extravagance. Unexceptionable references will be given. Call at No. 156 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 6 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook; also to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given, room try preferred. Apply for two days at No. 200 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family, who has lived in some of the first families in the City, thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present situation, No. 24 Waverley-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and is willing to assist in washing. Call for two days, at No. 64 Wooster-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Central City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is thoroughly understands her business; can do French flatting; or would take a situation as waitress; can produce good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of one child. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; can do plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cured in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.
Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, no willing celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.
TRESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW, Purchasers of $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate in a case, by his special experience in that much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent case, of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, a deplorable consequence upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure—as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 3, Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Hidden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and thereby prevent suppression. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, conducts as by day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M. Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either sickness of married ladies, in regulating and removing all obstructions, is Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, within the circle of his practice. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that those in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 8 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6m8*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers.

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,371, dated Sept. 25, 1862		$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862		1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 26, 1862		1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 26, 1862		1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 26, 1862		5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862		$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct 1, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st

$15 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM Stateroom No. 10, on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., a black, Russia Leather English TRAVELLING BAG, with complete toilet fixtures, and a few articles of clothing, &c., also, private papers, of no value except to the owner. The name of the owner is printed in gilt letters on the flap; also, the manufacturer, Baxter, of London. The above reward will be paid on its return, to the office of WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE WAR LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorising the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A
FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM
DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders of Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.—As the owners of the Western Division are about to form a new corporation, to own and operate the whole line of Road from La Crosse to Milwaukee, to that end we invite your cooperation—and upon condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds, we will undertake, under the provisions of our agreement, made the 5th inst., to give you EIGHTY PERCENT. in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and FORTY-EIGHT PERCENT. in preferred capital stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons matured before Sept. 1, 1862—provided you place your Bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR,
N. A. COWDREY,
HORACE GALPEN,
WM. GOULD,
D. M HUGHES,
F. P. JAMES,
Trustees.
Oct. 29, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 15th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.
In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.
PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, REFEIVER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4, 1862.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York, less the Government duty of three per cent.
H. CROCKER, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.
INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INdianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 57 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.
F. H. SMITH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$15,000 WANTED—BY A PARTY HOLDING a valuable contract with the Government, and protected by a patent. Principals only may apply for full particulars, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 17, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st. J. W. B.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds, also, issues to the City of Milwaukee bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORnia State Coupons purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov 1, at this office. The transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax Will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st next, free from tax.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board,
J. H. EDNEY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 156 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 24, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.
ALSO,
For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.
Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:
Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:
For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on apolication to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN L. HOPPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... William Wheatley
The first appearance this season of
MATILDA HERON
In her great character of
CAMILLE,
when the drama will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW FURNITURE, AND NEW APPOINTMENTS,
as well as
THE STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS
with which it has yet been given in this City.
Mr. L. R. Shewell ..... Armand Duval
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1862.
CAMILLE,
OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE,
MATILDA HERON ..... as ..... CAMILLE
Armand ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Duval ..... Mr. T. B. Burnett
Prudence ..... Miss Mary Wells
The Scenery has been painted by ..... Mr J. H. Selwyn
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1862,
Last week of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, for the second time, make his appearance in his great and popular character of
JACK CADE,
THE BOATMAN OF KENT.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet Seats, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Nov. 1,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the
LAST TIME,
LAST TIME,
in his magnificent impersonation of
RICHARD III.
KING RICHARD III.
The public are respectfully informed that this must be the last opportunity of seeing Mr. Booth in this great role in which he stands unrivaled.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 123 Audley-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CHEK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
RATES FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	2,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10 | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau $40
Passage money to Havana 70
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PARKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:			
First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MAGEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to ADLER & CHOUQUET, No. 49 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. —. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Second class, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $109 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS,

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Rebel Salt Works on the West Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

Commander HOWELL, of the gunboat *Tahoma*, under date of the 14th of October, Coast of Florida, reports to the Navy Department that on the 6th inst. an expedition left for the purpose of demolishing some rebel Salt Works upon the mainland. The expedition consisted of four boats from the *Tahoma* and four from the steamer *Somerset*, numbering in all one hundred and eleven men.

Two of the boats had howitzers. Twenty or thirty armed guerrillas were put to flight by the shell, shrapnel and canister with which the houses, woods and underbrush were searched. Then the small arms men landing deployed as skirmishers on each flank of the guns, and the working parties destroyed the boilers, which were of various shapes and curious construction. The houses in the immediate vicinity were fired, and the boat proceeded to the next station. Here the boats covered the working parties. It was necessary to put howitzer shell through two very thick cast iron and two wrought iron boilers. The buildings were then burned.

Just after leaving the latter place the cars came in and probably brought reinforcements, as the people on shore yelled and shouted and fired some twenty shots at the boats. From the sound it was judged the shots were from Minié or Enfield rifles. None of them, however, struck any of the men, nor could they have done any harm, as the distance was too great. The expedition was entirely successful. Some twenty-eight boilers were destroyed, and all the buildings within reach destroyed but two upon Way Key. No confusion was exhibited in landing, nor was there any departure from the instructions given prior to it. There was no useless expenditure of ammunition, and no one was hurt.

Acting Lieutenant-Commanding MCCAULEY, of the steamer *Fort Henry*, reports, on Oct. 16, a second reconnoissance up the Apalachicola River, which resulted in the capture of the sloop *G. L. Brockenborough*, which had been scuttled, and which had on board sixty-four bales of cotton. A launch from the *Sagamore* cleared the river banks of guerrillas, and killed a number of them.

PIRATES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Partial Destruction of the Ship Alleghanian, of New-York, by Fire—The Captain and a Part of the Crew Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

The tug *Leslie* has arrived, bringing the seamen who were picked up in the Chesapeake Bay, on Wednesday last, by the steamer *Daniel Webster*. They state that they are a portion of the crew of the ship *Alleghanian*, of New-York, which left Baltimore last week with a cargo of guano for London, and that during the storm on Sunday she came to anchor below the mouth of the Rappahannock, where she remained until Tuesday night, at which time a party of rebels in their boats, carrying about seventy-five men each, some in uniform, came from out the Piankatank and boarded the vessel.

The captain, mate and pilot were taken prisoners, and transferred to the boats of the rebels, and the remainder of the crew were ordered to take the ship's boats and put to the shore. The rebels then set fire to the cabin of the ship and left, taking the prisoners with them and a boat containing about half of the crew. Those who were brought up state they escaped by reason of the darkness of night, and after floating till day, were picked up by the *Webster*. The men on the mortar-schooner No. 7, which was some distance off, saw the fire. A boat's crew was at once dispatched, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the afterpart of the ship and the mizzen-mast had been destroyed. This is the same vessel, doubtless, reported *via* Fortress Monroe, as seen burning by the Baltimore steamer, while on her way to Old Point.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge a Candidate for Congress.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH CONFRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

As an unfaltering supporter of the National Democratic creed, I respectfully announce myself as a National Democratic Union candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. That creed is founded on the eternal principles of justice, morality, and the Federal Constitution.

I shall be glad to receive the suffrages of all who believe, with me, there can be no permanent tranquillity in this country until the Federal Constitution is restored over every loch of our former territorial limits, and who regard the separation of these States, and the consequent overthrow of this Government, a calamity little less disastrous to the human race than the overthrow of the Christian religion.

I am a Constitutional Unionist, regarding the preservation of this Union paramount to all other earthly obligations.

When we have restored the Constitution, saved the National life, and vindicated the integrity of the Union we can adjust all minor political differences.

Our first and highest duty is to save the Government. We want less politics and more victories. If elected, I shall stand by the Government when it stands by the Constitution. When it departs from it, I shall not fail to call upon the people to come to the rescue.

I am in favor of an economical and frugal administration of the Government, and a careful husbandry of all its resources. I would banish for all time, any official found robbing the Treasury, or employing his public position to advance his pecuniary interests. I would insist upon summary execution upon every official engaged in furnishing any base article of food or clothing to our brave soldiers. I am opposed to all civil arrests without due process of law. I am equally in favor of an unframmeled public Press, and an immediate declaration of war against any Foreign Power that shall, by an active, armed intervention, inaugurate hostilities with the United States, while we are engaged in our present struggle in behalf of the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of law. Very respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE will address the merchants at the Produce Exchange at 12½ o'clock to-day, and the electors of his District at corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, at 5 o'clock P. M.; at Franklin-square, in the Fourth Ward, at 6 o'clock in the evening. He will also speak at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, in the Sixth Ward, at 7 o'clock, and at the Fifth Ward Hotel at 8 o'clock, and corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, at 9 P. M.

Union Meeting at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31—10 P. M.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed a large Union meeting at Awauga Hall, in this place, this evening, in support of the candidates in the pending election who are for sustaining the General Government, and putting down the rebellion. He was attentively listened to for over two hours, and the meeting cordially indorsed his views. He lucidly demonstrated that the best way to end the war is to prosecute it vigorously, at the same time supporting the Constitution and the authorities in their efforts to that end.

Mr. RAYMOND was likewise advertised to speak at Binghamton, but as Col. HAMILTON and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON were enabled to be present at a similar meeting in that place, he concluded not to disappoint the audience here.

The Union men of Tioga and Broome Counties, as well as the other portions of the State, feel confident of their ability to triumphantly elect the Union nominees, WADSWORTH and TREMAIN.

Mr. RAYMOND speaks at Middletown to-morrow.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.—As, in these balmy days of Indian Summer, it is esteemed a privilege by the ladies to attend a Gottschalk matinée, there can hardly be a doubt that Mr. HARRISON'S final entertainment will meet with a sufficient recognition in fashionable circles. We shall merely direct attention to the fact that, in addition to the usual attractions offered by this very liberal management, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will make her appearance and sing two of her brilliant *morceaux*, being accompanied by Signor MUZIO. The programme is one of the best ever offered in this City, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CASTLE and Mr. EDEN having selected their finest pieces for repetition on this occasion. The doors open at 12 o'clock.

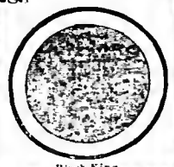
STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD.—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

32.] HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGE, For Hotels, Families, &c. Mrs. J. W. Judd, of Orange, says: "After an experience of 25 years' housekeeping, I find your Range decidedly the best." BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 442 Broadway.

31.] HARRISON'S EUROPEAN COOKING RANGE, Improved for hotels, restaurants and families. M. and L. S. Chapin, of the famous Massasoit House, at Springfield, Mass., say of it: "We would cheerfully recommend it to any one in want of a PERFECT RANGE." BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. No. 442 Broadway.

30.] "HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN COOKING RANGE is the best range within our knowledge or experience." (Signed,) H. D. PARKER & CO., Parker House, Boston. Please send for illustrated circulars in manufacturers. BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. No. 442 Broadway.

29.] "Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., No. 442 Broadway: Your Harrison Ranges are working to our entire satisfaction." (Signed,) H. A. BUTOLPH, M. D., Supt. N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton. "With one fire this range has shown a working capacity exceeding that of three ranges and three fires previously in use." JOHN W. GRAY, M. D.

28.]  Black King. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Everything in our line at LOWEST PRICES. DIARIES FOR 1863 Just Published.

27.] Black Man. IMPORTANT. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops.

26.] Black King. NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Established 1843. ENTIRELY MUTUAL. Dividends Paid in Cash. CASH ASSETS, $2,350,000. JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Attorney for the Company, No. 110 Broadway.

25.] White King. GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York, (1st block below N. Y. Hotel.) Established 1840. J. GURNEY, B. GURNEY, PROPRIETORS. SPECIALITY—CARTES DE VISITE.

24.] APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. A. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER, CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS executed in the HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway.

23.] PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. The best are made by ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Publisher of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, &c.

22.] CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, &c. The best and most reliable are those published by ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Publisher of Brady's War Views and manufacturer of the best Photographic Albums.

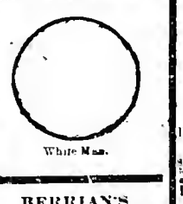
21.] HUNT & DUSENBURY, Successors to LEARY & CO., ASTOR HOUSE, Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS. FALL STYES Now Ready.

20.] White King. HEGEMAN & CO'S BENZINE, For removing Paint, Grease, &c., and cleaning Gloves, Silks, &c., equal to new. HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE, With Glycerine, cures chapped hands, &c., unequaled. HEGEMAN & CO'S Genuine COD LIVER OIL, for Consumption, &c.

19.] MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 131 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Patterns of the Paris Fall Fashions. Cloaks in great variety. Ladies please call and examine. DEMOREST'S 25 rapid and efficient Running-Stitch Sewing-Machine. Full No. Mirror of Fashions now ready.

18.] White Man. 1862. PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS IN LADIES' BONNETS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS. I have some exclusive novelties for Ladies. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

17.] Black King. BLANK BOOKS AT LOW PRICES. STEARNS & BEALE, STATIONERS, Printers and Lithographers, No. 147 Fulton-st., First store east of Broadway.

16.] F. C. KEMPTON, No. 285 Broadway, Dealer in MEN'S HOSIERY, and Manufacturer of FINE SHIRTS.  White Man.

15.] PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND STATIONERY, Wholesale and Retail. GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st., Late with PRATT, OAKLEY & CO. Albums retailed at wholesale prices.

14.] GOOD BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c., Can be had at WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson, Corner Houston-st.

13.] WILLARD, Manufacturer of LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDINGS, &c., No. 269 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

12.] BERRIAN'S HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, No. 601 Broadway. A full assortment at prices as low as possible for the class of goods. The Misses BERRIAN will be glad to visit their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

11.] GIMBREDE, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER OF MONOGRAMS, WEDDING CARDS, AND STATIONERY, UNEQUALED. No. 588 Broadway.

10.] White Man. EMILE CHEVALIER'S NEW NOVEL. THIRTY-NINE MEN FOR ONE WOMAN. An Episode of the Colonization of Canada. By H. EMILE CHEVALIER. 1 vol., 12mo. 324 pages. Price, Paper Covers, 50 cts. Cloth, $1. Published by JOHN B. RADBURN, successor to M. DODDLADY, 49 Walker-st., N. Y.

9.] Black Man. CULBERTSON'S ORIENTAL, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS, No. 8 4th-av., N. Y., Near the Cooper Union. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays, 8 to 12 M.

8.] FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS ARE THE PLEASANTEST OF ALL BITTERS, And an unfailing remedy and preventive of diseases of the liver, stomach and digestive organs. Wholesale and Retail at the Importer's. S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., N. Y.

7.] White Man. AERATED BREAD. The advantages of this Bread are 1. CLEANLINESS. No hand touches the dough. 2. PURITY. It is free from all deleterious ingredients. 3. SWEETNESS. It never sours; no change of climate affects it. Orders left at the Bakery, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., will be attended to.

6.] UNANIMOUS! It must be apparent to any person who attends political meetings, that all parties agree upon one point—that KNOX'S HATS are superior to all others. His beautiful styles, which can only be had at No. 212 BROADWAY, will always be found to have a majority at such gatherings.

5.] Black Man. AT CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, BOOKS, STATIONERY, Photographic Albums, CARTES DE VISITE. Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes STAMPED TO ORDER. Also, at short notice, Wedding & Address Cards, Monograms, Etc. The only practical Cookery Book is published by CROWEN.

4.] DAY & MARTIN'S PASTE AND LIQUID BLACKING, DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall.

3.] TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. The best bilious and dyspeptic remedy. It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich-st.

2.] TATNALL'S PARLOR MATCH, WITHOUT SMELL, IN ROUND BOXES, 43 per gross, or 30 cents per dozen. In square boxes 20 cents. For sale by L. STIMSON, STATIONER, No. 3 Broad-st.

1.] Black Man. CHESS BOOKS, CHESSMEN, CHECKERS, BACKGAMMON, AND CHECKER-BOARDS, In every variety. Also, Bohn's HANDBOOK OF GAMES. For sale by L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st.

THE CHECKER BOARD.

A critical position in the amusing and useful game of Draughts or Checkers is illustrated in the above diagram, furnished by STIMSON, the Stationer. Every expert at Checkers (and there are many of them in this City) is familiar with what SCATTERGOOD, in his admirable little book of instructions, calls "Critical Positions." Mr. A. J. DRYSDALE, the champion player of this City, is the author of the one published in our diagram. As he has never been beaten in a match, we presume it to be excellent. White has the upper side of the Board. At the stage of the game represented, White is to move first and will win. (See solution in the DAILY TIMES next Monday.) The Board is numbered from the lower right-hand double corner upward. Of course, the squares so conspicuously occupied by mercantile advertisements are not in the game. SCATTERGOOD'S Book and the "Beginner's Sure Guide," by SWEET, are good teachers. So many are interested in this amusement that the New-York *Clipper* has, for a long time past, devoted an ably edited column every week to the subject. "Scattergood" can be had, for 40 cents, of L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-street. Upon the receipt of $1, by post, he will mail two copies, post-paid, to any address in the Northern and Western States.

Train and Clay at the Academy.

An audience of not much less than 2,000 greeted Mr. TRAIN with enthusiasm. CASSIUS M. CLAY introduced the speaker, with a few words of complimentary acknowledgment of Mr. TRAIN'S energetic Americanism abroad; and his introduction was received with a great shout. Mr. TRAIN announced his subject as "England, Ireland and America." We are out little American. We were more so in 1776—in 1812; we are denationalizing ourselves by paying so much attention to English opinion. That is partly because every American who does business in England must praise England, and forget and despise America; and thus all the Americans in England—Barings, Peabodys, &c.—have ceased to be Americans.

My originality is in changing the venue of the debate between England and America. I have done this by putting England in a position where she must make proof of her assertions about us. This I did by going into the English discussion halls, and debating the question of union or disunion. For this I trained myself by mastering the art of self-defence. Otherwise I was ready for them. I had been all round the world, knew many languages, and had a most magnificent idea of my own opinion. Here I met in debate the foremost debaters of Europe, men before whom RUSSELL and PALMERSTON must go down; and, having dealt with them, I had myself able to deal with the intelligence of Massachusetts; and some of them I mean to drive out of the dress circle, where they now are, and put them into the pit, where they be ong.

One chief reason of our subservience to England is the spirit of Wall-street. America is supporting the rotten European capitalists by means of the sale of sixty-day exchanges on London, giving them the interest. But now, the high exchange is doing good by accommodating the bankers.

Here followed a whimsical immitation of the manner of an English after-dinner speech and toasts.

At the discussion halls, in the debates about the *Trent*, I discovered that England is rotten; in navy, army, finances, church, State, everywhere, she is a lame duck; the old ship is just sinking. Riches is not there. Oldest sons are rich; all their brothers are poor; they are sent off to colonial appointments, and then supported by the hard-working poor, or put into the army, navy, and church; and the selection is made as if by tossing up a cent, so that they have no fitness for their places. When they asked me to hear their preaching, I told them they ought to come and hear me. I knew more in an hour than they did in a year. My knowledge was to them as sailing round the world in a clipper to navigating a cup of weak tea in a thimble.

The House of Commons is a vast sham, two thirds of it consisting of sons, nephews, and relatives of lords. And there are but one million voters in England, while six millions cannot vote. And as our slaves are three-fifths of a man each, and their able-bodied men only one-sixth of a man, an Englishman is inferior to an American slave.

I discovered that England had one million paupers, one out of every eighteen inhabitants. England pays seventy-two millions pounds sterling, annual taxes.

Mr. TRAIN here gave a short account of his horse railroad enterprise, ending with the assertion that he should yet very soon be the richest man in England from their revenue. And all this time, he added, I was speaking in the Societies; and in the secret St. Patrick's Society I broke forever the bonds between England and Ireland.

Mr. TRAIN now turning to Ireland, proceeded to show how he had answered English threats to send 5,000 men to Halifax to interfere with our army of a million; by showing how their one great general, WELLINGTON, their present premier, PALMERSTON, and many of their orators and poets, are Irish, and that the English battles have been fought by Irishmen all over the world. Revolution, said Mr. TRAIN, has already commenced in Ireland, the beacons are lit; and as soon as our revolution is closed up here, it will break out there; and the Irish regiments will no longer support the English power.

Mr. TRAIN now threatened that we would recognize Ireland as England has the South—found fault with our diplomatists abroad, all but Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY—and discussed the *Tuscarora* and the refusal to permit her to coal, and urged that the British men-of-war ought to be prohibited from coaling here until that is set right. This sentiment was received by the audience with genuine and vehement applause, as was that which followed it, that Mr. SEWARD ought to demand of the British Government payment for the losses by the "290" and similar vessels.

Mr. TRAIN now discussed the intention and situation of France. Don't be afraid of France, he said, she is our friend. She is only trying to get Europe's head into chancery. She has a debt; NAPOLEON has forced all the European Courts to come to him, and VICTORIA too. And to illustrate the English-bigoted view of our affairs, stated that a member of the House of Commons asked him if we had black United States Senators; saying that he had observed in the New-York *Herald* that Senator SUMNER was a *Black* Republican. This joke called out an immense storm of applause.

The speaker now argued that we should substitute the American language for the English; told sundry stories; sticked Messrs. EVERETT, SUMNER and WINTHROP for their oratory; and proceeding to a new branch of his subject, "The Progress of America," gave a strict account of the tariff question, and said that the English Anti-Slavery reform was a plot of WILBERFORCE to cheat the English people out of twenty millions of pounds. Now, said he, digressing, I would not let the New-York preachers talk politics in their pulpits as they do now. [Great cheers.]

Here came a vote by the audience, in favor of more speaking on the black question. When I returned to Massachusetts, continued Mr. TRAIN, I found the niggers all up in the dress circle and the white men in the pit; being on the side of the weaker, I went in for the whites.

I have been at Washington; looked at everything I could see; found 40 or 50 men who calculate to be next president. They don't now know what they are about. But at any rate, there is no more chance for the election of SUMNER and ANDREW than of you. [Cheers.]

Mr. TRAIN now gave seven reasons why they cannot be elected; their substance that they cannot get the votes; the chief reasons of which were described as the determination of the workingmen not to work by the side of a nigger, the letters written home by the army not to let this be a nigger war; and that the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections have carried the doubtful vote over against them.

Mr. TRAIN now requested those of the audience who were in favor of the white man to say Aye. It was unanimously carried; when he said: "There are no Black Republicans in this party!" [Great cheering.]

Mr. CLAY, on this, rose, and was carefully recommended to the audience by Mr. TRAIN. Mr. CLAY then said: "There is a good deal in the way of putting the question. If Mr. TRAIN had said, 'Are you in favor of *all men*?' I could have said 'Aye.'"

Mr. TRAIN now described his views of the negro; making him out an inferior being, and that the South would murder them if we began to arm them; that his method would be to go down to Richmond with the roffia of the Abolition Party under his arm. After an eulogium on CASSIUS M. CLAY, Mr. TRAIN said that HORACE GREELEY had done more harm to the country than JEFFERSON DAVIS; and that the only true man we have among us is JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

These references to GREELEY and BENNETT called out a great quantity of cheers and hisses.

The Governors at Altona were guilty of treason; Gov. ANDREW went there to put MCCLELLAN out and FALMONT in. [Cheers for MCCLELLAN.] The question at the polls next Tuesday, concluded Mr. TRAIN, is not between SEYMOUR and WADSWORTH; it is between black people and white.

Mr. CLAY was now called for, and made a few very bold and noble remarks, explaining his own political principles as based in no love of separate races, but in his belief in the equality and right to education and happiness of every human being. He was constantly interrupted and insulted, but bore himself with entire calmness, though with spirit.

Mr. TRAIN replied briefly, and would here explained the benevolent character of Slavery, but was stopped by many voices crying out: "Dry up!" "That's played out!" He then allluded to the misery of the negroes in Canada, and said that the liberation of the slaves was a crime against God, and Mr. CLAY'S liberation of his own slaves a great mistake.

Now, said he, let us stop this war, and go in for white people. Carry New-York and Massachusetts for white people, and the war is stopped, and all the States back in the Union.

And with sundry cheers for MCCLELLAN, the army, and some called for, but not given, for SEYMOUR, the meeting adjourned.

Submission Mass Meeting in Williamsburgh.

ROWS AND ROWDIES—DISTURBANCE IN THE CAMP.

The Seymourites of the Eastern District of Brooklyn held a mass meeting last evening, at the corner of South-seventh and Fourth streets. At 7½ o'clock Washington Hall was filled to repletion, and a respectable crowd in point of numbers assembled around the outside stand, in front of the building. The usual concomitants of such demonstrations—flags, pyrotechnics and music—were brought into requisition. These attracted a large assemblance, which may be classed as one-eighth Republican-Union, three-fourth non-committal and the balance Seymourite.

At 7½ o'clock, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON called the meeting to order, and nominated His Honor JOHN GREENLEAF KALDLEIGH as Chairman, who was received with applause. He proceeded to thank the audience for this manifestation of their esteem, and stated that they had assembled for the purpose of ratifying the entire State, City, and County nominations. He referred to an article which had appeared that evening in the Williamsburgh *Times*, to the effect that, as he had been a faithful mayor, the people should, on account of his being a practical man, allow him to remain at home to counsel the City, instead of sending him to Congress, for which position he had been nominated. He should, he said, if elected, support the Government, in every legal and proper measure, to suppress the rebellion; he would not be led by the nose to advocate any *ism* of the day, but he should probably be found raking the dirt out of the Administration kitchen at Washington.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, when letters of excuse for non-attendance were read from Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, all of whom had been advertised as speakers.

Resolutions of the Seymourite style and character were read by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., in which the Republican-Union Party was stigmatized as "a radical Abolition faction," and the President's proclamation as an act tending to the cause of the rebels in the South. The question having been put on the adoption of these resolutions, three or four unfortunate individuals had the temerity to vote "No," which, in accordance with the views of the majority created a scene worthy the palmy days of Old Tammany. Cries of "Put them out," "No white *niggers* here," "Who is the cuss?" &c., were raised, and a rush was made to that part of the hall whence the unfortunate "Noes" seemed to proceed. All was confusion, and his Honor the Mayor proceeded forthwith to belabor the table in front of him with his cane most unmercifully in the frantic endeavor to restore order. For some minutes the scene from the stage was deeply interesting, and the looker-on might have easily learned, had he been so disposed, something of the "manly art" as exhibited in the scrimmage between the friends and foes of the negative-voting parties. Finally, however, partial order was restored by the removal of the obnoxious parties, and the Chairman announced that in a Democratic meeting a gentleman had a right to vote "No" or any resolution presented for adoption, but that the majority must rule. This scene being ended, the Chairman introduced ELI P. NORTON, Esq., who spoke for about an hour and a quarter, bringing forward the usual arguments current among the Seymourites, and requesting the reporters present not to misrepresent him, to which request our reporter has most rigidly adhered.

Mr. JOHN D. MCKENZIE, of Brooklyn, was introduced at the conclusion of Mr. NORTON'S remarks. He proceeded to read a prepared speech, but simultaneously with that operation the audience commenced to make its egress. He proceeded until his hearers were reduced to a score or two, when he closed, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

The outside meeting was presided over by HENRY D. BIRDSALL, Esq., and was addressed by Messrs. JOS. C. BERGEN, EDMUND DRIGUS, C. C. EGAN, JOHN CAMPBELL and others, and broke up about 10½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The first concert of this season, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy. Mr. HARRISON'S new tenor, CASTLE, Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mme. Comte BOUCHARD, will assist, and the orchestra will perform under the accustomed lead of EISFELD.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 31.

A large Democratic meeting was held, to-night, at Independence-square, to rejoice over the results of the recent elections in this State, Ohio and Indiana.

[Advertisement.]

UNANIMOUS.—It must be apparent to any person who attends political meetings, that all parties, Radicals and Conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, agree upon one point—that KNOX'S hats are superior to all others. His beautiful styles, which can only be had at No. 212 Broadway, will always be found to have an overwhelming majority at such gatherings.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum. Two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As the readers of my communications on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs will naturally look in to-day's issue for my next letter in continuation of the "Treatment of Consumption," I beg to say that in consequence of the pressure of professional engagements I have been unable to prepare it. On next Saturday, however, it will appear in the place you have kindly assigned to it in the TIMES.

Your obedient servant,
ROBT. HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, will give a second course of ten lectures on the Anatomy and Disease of the Pelvic Viscera to those surgeons and advanced students who wish to master the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of this important subject so inadequately treated in the College Curriculum. The lectures will be illustrated by dissections, and a full series of wax preparations, and comprise the practical application of his Instruments for the radical cure of Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Stricture, and Varicocele. The fee is $100. Full sets of the Instruments, with lithographed views of the anatomy of the structure involved, are furnished at $75. Address letters to Box No. 3,124. City applications at his residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9; 1 to 3; and 7 to 9 evenings.

MARRIED.

BIDDOCK—BULLOCK.—In Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, assisted by Rev. Wm. Stowe, WILLIAM D. DIDOCK, of New-York, to SYLVIA RUSSELL, daughter of Hon. J. R. Bullock, of Bristol.

FANNING—LANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, by Rev. E. B. Willcox, of New-London, Conn., THOMAS C. FANNING, M. D., of Fishkill Landing, to CORNELIA, daughter of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn.

FOSTER—STEVENSON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. W. E. Eigenbrodt, at the residence of J. F. McCobb, Brooklyn, Capt. SAMUEL J. FOSTER, New-York, Vols., and ANNIE F. STEVENSON, all of the above place. No cards.

KING—STEBBINS.—In St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector, Capt. HORATIO C. KING, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., and EMMA C., daughter of Russell Stebbins, Esq., of this City.

MINTURN—SHAW.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., and SUSANNA, daughter of Francis George Shaw, Esq., of Staten Island.

MCMILLAN—BEERS.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. F. W. Smith, WM. H. MCMILLAN and MARY JANE BEERS.

PURDY—JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. EDWARD H. PURDY, to Miss MARY E. JACKSON, all of this City.

SWIFT—FITZ HUGH.—In Geneseo, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Walter Ayrault, assisted by Rev. J. C. Dubois, FOSTER SWIFT, M. D., of New-York, to ALIDA CARROLL, daughter of D. H. Fitz Hugh, Esq., of Geneseo.

TALSON—BEATTY.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, by Rev. James C. Egbert, GEORGE W. TALSON, M. D., to Miss CORNELIA L. BEATTY, only daughter of Daniel L. Beatty, Esq.

DIED.

BURDETT.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, MARY ELEANOR, wife of Peter Burdett, and eldest daughter of Geo. G. Smith, of this City, aged 29 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Fort Lee, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 1 P. M. The steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves foot of Spring-st. at 11 A. M., also will stop at 30th-st. for the convenience of uptown residents. Returning, leaves Fort Lee at 3½ P. M.

BRIGHAM.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of scarlet fever, CHARLES FREDERICK, son of Elizabeth A. and Lewis A. Brigham, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 1, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of Jacob Van Winkle, in Bergen.

BUTLER.—In Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 31, Mrs. JANE, wife of John Butler, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of James and Rebecca Demarest, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 44 Morton-st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock P. M.

HARRINGTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, HENRY HARRINGTON, Esq., son of the late Daniel Harrington, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jno. Conroy, at the above place, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Whitehall-st. at 12 o'clock M., Cortlandt-st. at 1½ P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of the late John Thompson, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 193 4th-st., New-York, to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

VINCENT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM VINCENT, widow of the late Nicholas Vincent, aged 82 years.

☞ Stonington, Conn., papers please copy.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, at the residence of his brother, at Throg's Neck, Westchester, ANNA D. VAN SCHAICK.

His relatives and friends, those of his brother, Peter C. Van Schaick, and those of his father-in-law, the late Cornelius Heyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, on Monday, Nov. 3 at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams Bridge to meet the train of Harlem cars which leaves New-York at 11¾ o'clock. The body will be taken to the family vault at Kinderhook for interment.

WHEELOCK.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., of wounds received Aug. 30, at the second battle of Bull Run, EDWARD WHEELOCK, of Company A, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., son of Amelia and the late Joseph Wheelock, in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Oct. 28, 1862.

At a meeting of the Sophomore Class, held this day, the death of JAMES ALFRED WILLIAMS, late a member of this class, being announced, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the decease of JAMES ALFRED WILLIAMS, our late estimable and now deeply regretted classmate, in whose life and death equally adorned the beauty of Christian character, we recognize the hand of that Providence who so often couples impressive warning with impressive example.

Resolved, That the customary badge of mourning be worn by the Class for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the leading journals of this City.

W. N. MCVICKAR,
WM. M. IMBRIE,
A. F. BERRIAN,
H. R. MCELLIGOTT,
} Committee.

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3466. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of the Rebel Lines.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry.

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT SNICKER'S GAP

The Crests of the Hills Defended by Artillery.

A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The following, dated Oct. 31. has just been received from the TIMES' correspondent at Centreville:

A brisk cannonading was beard hera this afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, which lasted for half an hour or more, in the direction of Middleourgh, supposed to be a fight between a portion of Gen. WALKER'S and Gen. BAYARD'S forces. As the sound of firing seeeded toward the mountains. It is supposed that Gen. BAYARD drove the enemy before him.

LATER.

WASHINOTON, Saturday, Nov. 1—9 P. M.

Advices from the front show that active skirmishing is going on, in which rebel cavalry, supposed to be STUART'S, is engaged. It may possibly result in a serious engagement.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Tha latest news from the front is, that the rebels still hold Thoroughfare Gap with a small picket. Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon at Aldie. He encamped, last night two miles east of that place, from which fact it is inferred he repulsed the rebel force.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1—9 P. M.

Our special correspondent near Hillsboro sends us the following, dated 3 P. M.:

"A heavy cannonading has been heard for the last hour in our advance, toward Snicker's Gap. Possibly from the vicinity of Winchester."

Prof. LOWE went op to-day from Bolivar Heights. The enemy was in sight in detached bodies, to the number of 500. We are all ready here for them.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Another Hillsborough correspondent says, under this date:

"The eoemy is at Snicker's Gap in force. From the Short Hills, near Hillsborongh, the camp-fires of several of their divisions can be seen, and reconnaissances show the crests of the Gap to he defended by artillery.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday Eveniog, Oct. 31, 1862.

To-day we have witnessed the novel spectacle of one National army marching ont of town while another was marching in. Gen. SUMNER'S Corps have been slowly crossing the Shenandoah to Loudon Valley, and Gen. GRAY'S command has at the same time been moving in this direction from Loudon Heights, where he has been stationed. What all these movemeots meao, it would not be proper for me to state at this time. A few days at the furthest will clear up what is doubtless now a mystary, not only to those at a distance, but to the soldier and citizen spectator.

Last evening a heavy reconnoitering party was sent out in the direction of Shephardstown to feel, and if necessary, engage the enemy. It has not yat returned. About the same time HANCOCK'S Division commenced its march aeross the Shenandoah. The movement of the force proper was, however, deferred until to-day, when it has taken place amid much excitement ano the greatest enthusiasm. Early in the morning a considerable body of infantry, Pennsylvania troops, were sent out on the Charlestown turopika in close proximity to the rebel pickets, where it has remained all day. The movements of the enemy in this direction, as well as on the other side of the Blue Ridge, have oeen very mysterious—so much so as to cause a division of sentiment among our Generals as to what their plans may be. Movements on our part have undoubtedly occasioned a corresponding diversity of opinion on the part of the rebel Generals. Should oothing fall, however, they will know in a week's time what our true plan was.

Soon after the departure of the force toward Charleston symptoms of a general movement became apparent.

By 11¼ o'clock the troops were in motion. It was a most grand and imposing sight. With cheerful countenances the men strapped on their knapsacks, shouldered their guns, and took their places in the ranks. Regiment after regiment formed in a line which stretched from the Ferry to the encampmeot-ground here. Citizeos and strangers collected in the doorways to see them pass, while seated on the green, in front of the general hospital, were to be aeen the convalescent patients. Slowly they marched down the abrupt hill, wound through the lower village, across tha pontoon bridge, and around the steep Loudon Heights, pitching their tents in the London Valley, which lies between the Blue Range and Short Hills. How long they will remain here, or in what direction they will march, must not be made known.

Gen. GRAY has already chosen his headquarters, which directly front on the now barren and deserted Heights. He is one of the most popular officers in the army, being, what many are not, a General and gentleman. Gen. SLOCUM'S Division, to which Gen. GRAY'S command belongs, is to be left for the defence of Harper's Ferry and the vicinity. His troops are rapidly arriviog. The Ballooo Corps still remains here, tha "Constitution" being located near the Shenandoah, and the "Intrepid" under the brow of the Heights. Owing to the winds which heva prevailed this week, no ascensions have been made. Firing has been heard in the direction of both reconnoiteriog parties. This has been a mild and beautiful day. J.

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

We are having magnificent weathar for the important army movements which ara now transpiring. Just prior to the advance, an important changa was inaugurated in the Medical Department of the army, being the establishing of a laas complex and difficult mode of procuring discharges for the sick and wounded. Last year when our authorities at Washington labored under the hallucination that wa had enough or too many men, a soldier could procure a discharge on the slightest pretext. Indeed, a physician, stationed at the time in one of the hospitals between here and Washington, informed me that a General Order had been received from Secretary STANTON to discharge as many men as possible, since the Government was paying more men than it could availably use. Since then, however, a different policy has been pursued, and the other extreme reached. To obtain a discharge has been almost an impossibility, though the applicant be afflicted with all the diseases that mankind is heir to. When a soldier has become unfit for duty in the regiment, a certificate, stating that he has been in that condition for sixty dnys, has to be made out. The surgeon is then obliged to send his written statement to that effect to the Brigade Surgeon, which afterward nassed to the Division Surgeon, then corps, and finally through Gen. MCCLELLAN'S hands. Before it has pursued helf this circuitous course, the application is nearly always returned with the indorsement, "put this man on light duty."

What comprises light duty: cooking, bringing water, doing police work, &c. If a man can bring water, his officers will, in nine cases out of ten, think bim able to perform guard duty; and then if he is able to shoulder a musket on guard, he can surely shoulder a musket on the march. The result of all this is that our army is burdened with a large number of men who are worse than useless. Men who sit about camp require much attention from their companions, are unable to perform certain duties required of them, give out on the march, always straggling, and yet are fed, clothed and paid by the Government. Still the poor fellows are not thus situated from choice. They long to go home, where they can have proper treatment, but no, they cannot obtain a release, unless released by death.

Under the new *régime*, inaugurated this week, this difficult mode of application is to be done away with, and each regimental Surgeon is to report directly to a party possessing the power of direct and immediate dismissal. All of the disabled are to be sent home immediately, and the various regiments thereby restored to their former efficiency.

There is much interest felt oy all the intelligent soldiers in the eampaign which is now progressing in New-York. Republican and Democrat alike regard SEYMOUR, not only as the peace candidate, but a Secessionist at heart. What better proof do we require than tha fact that his ardent supporters and admirers, are writing to our soldiers such letters as the following:

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND AND NAMESAKE: The notice of the presentation to you of a beautiful sword has just met my eye. * * * May you be ready to draw it in defence of constitutional rights, but never as against those who *seek* merely *protection* against *oppression*. The war now waging is against our own brethreo. Whether there is a right to secede or withdraw from the Union is a *disputed* question, on which strong arguments may be used on either side. If, then, it be a disputed question, it ought not to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. It is now a war of subjugation or extermination on the part of Mr. LINCOLN and his abolitionized Democrats have been drawn into it from fear, or because they believed the National Capital in danger. * * * * This deplorable state of things can only be terminated by a *campromise*. I hope the democracy will soon see the distinction between defending ourselves from invasion and invading tha South. It is time they begin to arise and proclaim that they will not be used to push on this *unrighteous* and *unnecessary* warfare.

The precious document from which I have made the above extracts was written to an officer of this army by one of the Seymour lights of Sullivan County, N. Y., a politician who runs the democratic machine in that portion of the State, and is a man after the candidate's own heart. ORIENT.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRIGNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Secesh in Petticonta—One Hundred and Twenty Ounces of Quinine Recovered.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

The quietness that had settled down on Centreville, during the tast few days, was rudely disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning, hy the arrival of Government Detective Sergeant LEE, of Washington, with the information that a cerriage, containing a gentleman and two ladies, and a loaded team with a white driver, had departed from the National Capital for Secessia, loaded with articles contraband of war. This, as may well be supposed, of itself, was not of so unusual occurrence as to create any grest consternation in the minds of the officials here—so accustomed have they become to seeing all kinds of people—Secessionists, Untonists, non-combatants, and go-betweens—come aloog with passes, not unfrequently obtained from sources net to be questioned—were not the information in this case coupled with the suspicion that the passes had been surreptitiously obtained through the agency of soma person occupying a confidential position in the War Department at Washington, not in Richmond. Capt. LAWRENCE, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, at once took the matter in hand, and set himself to work to ferret out the offenders. The Provost-Marshal was consulted, and the pickets in every direction were notified, and Capt. LAWRENCE, after ascertaining the names of the persons composing the party, their antecedents, present residence, and the probable route they would take to reach their home, mounted a fleet horse, and rode in the direction of Chantilly. Five minutes after the picket on the pike near Chantilly, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House, had received instructions, the identical vehicles, with their occupants, reached the picket, and produced a document, furnished them in Washton, authorizing "Mrs. TURNER, of near Fauquier County, Ve.,—her daughter, Miss BUCKNER, and Mr. BAILEY, with the wagons and contents," to pess the Union lines. The officer in charge of the picket—his instructions then being fresh—did not consider the passes "all right," whereupon Mrs. TURNER produced two papers—as he was told she would do—one signed by "M. Blair," stating that the bearer was a relative of his, and her party were all right, with an indorsement, requesting the proper officer "to see if he could help Mrs. TURNER along," signed "A. Lincoln." But all this array of documents proved to be of no avail, and Mrs. TURNER and party were, with all due politeness, invited, much against their will, to accept of a cavalry guard to the headquarters of Gen. STAHL, at this place. Arriving here, the Commanding General placed the delicate ask of a preliminary investigation in the hands of Col. VON GILSA, and was ably seconded in his arduous duties by the Assistant Provost-Marshal of Fairfax Court-House, Capt. BROWN, who had been promptly sent hither by Col. ROBINSON, the Provost-Marshal, upon being informed of the arrest, by telegraph. Each member of the party was arrest declarad, in turn, that they could not imagioe why they were detained in this manoer, and while protesting, were escorted to the General's headquarters, and Cept. BROWN at once commenced examining the contents of the two wagons. The search resulted in finding sixty bottles of quinine, containing one ounce each, and a tin "cinnamon" ceddy, with the store mark "C. W. WAIT & SON, No. 68 South-street, Baltimore," opon it, filled with the same precious drug, and a small quantity of whisky. Thus rewarded, Capt. BROWN felt warranted to proceed a little further and search Mrs. TURNER & Co. But who was to discharge this delicate but important duty? That was the question that agitated the mind of all for a time. Madame GILSA was appealed to in vain to do it,—there were no other ladies about who could be trusted. An officer present finally remembered that there was a strong Union woman in one of the regiments, and it was agreed that her services should be secured, and that Madam GILSA should be a witness to the proceedings, so as to prevent the possibility of tha woman being tampered with. Miss BUCKNER was the first subject taken in hand. She is a tall, queenly-looking Miss, of 18 summers or more, with soft, dark eyes, beaming with intelligence, and a mouth—oh, such a mouth! a fit companion to the eyes, and a nose—well, there is no use of describing her further; but she is a woman whom any man, seeing her once, would stop to take another look, perhaps several more, and feel well repaid for the exertion; in a word, she was the most dangerous woman whom I have seen in Centreville, for she captivated all who approached her. Even Provost-Marshal BROWN, who can fnce anybody wearing pantaloons, was for once uncasy, and, with all the evidence of her guilt he had obtained, he, in a moment of tenderness, handsomely apologized to the handsome being in crinoline before him, because his orders rendered it necessary for him to put her to some inconvenience. The young lady retired to a chamber to be searched, with a smile and willingness of manner that made all feel as if she was not the leading spirit in the enterprise in which she was engaged. She gracefully swept her enormously-extended skirts through the door, and disappeared. A few minutes had only elapsed when the door was reopened, and a large bundle was thrown out upon the floor. No one seemed to know at first what it was; finally the word "bishop" was heard; the boldest of the officers present seized it, and between a nice linen covering was found sewed up in bags made of oiled silk, about five pounds of quinine. Whew! what a skirt-extender for a young lady! The lovely Miss reappeared, too, but what a change a few moments had made in her attire. She was as calm and collected as ever, however. Mrs. TURNER'S turn came next. Nothing contraband was found upon her, and she was surprised (apparently) to learn that anything of a contraband nature was found about her daughter's person—"for the life of her she could not tell how it got there." Mrs. TURNER has outlived two husbands, and bids fair to outlive another, if she gets one soon. Sharp-visaged, sharp black eyes, piercing through spectacles, sharp nose and chin, lips thin and compressed, tall and straight in figure, are all points to be seen in one glance at Mrs. TURNER. Imagine such a woman talking as demurely as a young child, with no end to a story, interlarded with scriptural quotations, and expressing a hope of going to heaven, occasionally, and the reader can form some idea of Mrs. TURNER, who, with her daughter, is just calculated to pull wool over the eyes of the unsophisticated Union people in the Capital, and obtain passes for carrying on a contraband trade with the rebels. BAILEY, the beardless youth with them, is one of the long white-haired gentry, who apparently knows just enough to obey the orders of his superiors who are with him. After making the discoveries above related, the Provost-Marshal, with his charge, under a proper guard, started for Washington, where upon a further examination it is surmised that letters of importance may be found. The quinine found cost in Washington $3 50 per ounce. BAILEY says he took Confederate money to Washington and there turned it into green-backs by paying 50 cents on the dollar,—so that he estimates his quinine cost him $5 25 per ounce. He purchased 120 ounces, costing him $630. Quinine in Secessia is eagerly bought up *at $70 per ounce*, and had he succeeded in getting through our lines with it, he would have realized $8,400, or a net profit (not deducting expenses) of $7,770. That is a rather strong inducement to speculate. I mention the fact, because he alleges that he is not connected with the rebel army, but is simply a speculator upon the necessities of his neighbors. His story is not believed here. Miss BUCKNER brought the quinine along to oblige a friend, and did not know she was doing anything wrong. Mrs. TURNER did not know anything about the contraband articles and cared less. These are the reports of the parties themselves. They are smart enough to pull wool over all the old fogies in Washington and get back to Salem, where they reside, within ten days. It is believed here that they have been engaged in the contraband goods trade for a long time.

Gen. BAYARD left Upton Hill day before yesterday, with cavalry and cannon, on a reconnoissance.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport United States—Another Report about the Savnonah Ram, &c.

The United States steam transport *United States*, FALLON, from Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, in ballast to D. D. TOMPKINS, arrived last night. The *United States* brings fourteen prisoners of war in charge of Lieut. SAWYER, and five men of the Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

There was a report at Port Royal just previous to the *United States* sailing that the rebel ram from Savannah was coming down the river.

Capt. WARFIELD, of Gen. BRANNAN'S Staff, and Capt. WILLIAMS, of Gen. MITCHEL'S Staff, had died at Port Royal. The health at Port Royal was generally good.

The following are the passengers by the *United States*:

Lieut.-Col. Abbott and lady, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers; Capt. Scott, U. S. N., Capt. Hallett, D. Lloyd, Mrs. A. B. Nicholson, Capt. Powell, Mr. Moore and others.

Capture of the Steamer Ouachita—Other Prizes—Several of the Sixth Connecticut Taken Prisoners—Gen. Mitchel and the Negroes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

On the morning of the 14th inst. the gunboat *Memphis*, Commander WATMOUGH, bound from New-York to Port Royal, when on the inner edge of the Gulf Stream, opposite Frying Pan Shoals, gave chase to a small steamer which was discovered heading toward the land. Finding himself pursued by the *Memphis* the Captain turned his vessel directly about, shaping his course across the Gulf, and at the expiration of four hours, it having become evident that he was gradually being overhauled, the cargo was broken out and thrown overboard. By this process of lightening the vessel the chase was prolonged considerably; but eventually the boiler became strained in consequence of the intense pressure to which it was subjected by "firing up" with resin and tar, and after a exciting stern chase of 60 miles, the *Memphis* ran alongside of her. The steamer proved to be the London built, iron propellar *Ouachita*, Capt. GILPIN, from Liverpool in August last, *vid* the Azores, and last from Bermuda, laden with arms and ammunition for the Confederates—at least such is the statement of some of the crew, which, unfortunately, cannot be verified, as most of the cargo was thrown into the water. The *Ouachita* was provided with clearance for Havana from the Custom-house at Bermuda, but there being no seal attached to the paper it is believed to be irregular. The vessel is not more than seventy-five toos hurden, but being swift, and of light draft, she is admirably adapted for running the blockade, for, with nothing standing but her lower masts, she could pass at night almost within hailing distance of our cruisers and escape observation. We haar that there are about a dozen of this dangerous class of steamers employed in the rebel service, having a rendezvous at Bermuda, and receiving cargo from larger vessels which carry it to that hot-bed of enmity to the Union cause. One of these steamers, the *Minot*, is said to have made five successful trips to Wilmington. The *Ouachita* is now at anchor under the guns of the guard-ship *Vandalia*, but will be towed North by the first opportunity. Her value is from $10,000 to $12,000. The schooner *Agnes*, Capt. WOOD, with a cargo of Yestn and turpentine, was also captured last week off Cape Roman, by the dispatch yacht *America*, Acting Master BAKER commanding. She had run the blockade of Charleston and was bound to Nassau. This prize is worth from $8,000 to $9,000.

Capts. HUDSON and PADDY, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and six privates of the same regiment, were made prisoners, on Sunday morning last, by a company of rebel cavalry. They ventured, without proper precaution, to the mainland in broad daylight, crossing from Lady's Island to CHISHOLM'S plantation, where the enemy is known to lurk, and immediately upon landing, were observed to fire. In a minute they were surrounded by horsemen and captured. This occurrenec having happened beyond our outer picket line, of course there was no force to assist the rash adventurers.

The steamer *Planter* was fired into on Saturday evening, by rebel infantry, while returning from a reconnoissance beyond Bluffton, and four men were slightly wounded. I am unable to give the names. A few shells from the boat dislodged the assailing party, who only discharged one volley.

Gen. MITCHEL is doing a good work here with the negroes. Stimulated and encouraged by his efforts to serve them, they are making rapid strides toward improvement and enhaneed usefulness. The building of their houses at DRAYTON'S plantation is being prosecuted with vigor, and already, after two weeks of labor, there is quite a respectable looking village, with streets laid out, and fourteen comfortable cottages ready for occupancy. The sentiment of the troops toward these people, under Gen. MITCHEL'S excellent guidance, is crystalizing in the proper form, and the deplorable feeling of antipathy which lately existed, seems well-nigh to have been charmed away. While these pleasant social features are being developed, the General is not regardless of his principal duty, but during the past week has planned an expedition of considerable magnitude, which will leave this evening for its scene of operations. I accompany it and hope to chronicle its success in time for the mail which will carry this communication.

First Lieut. E. LEWIS BULL, Adjutant of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, borowed the pistol of a brother officer last eventng and immediately shot himself dead. He had been depressed in mind several days, but his friends felt no apprehensions that he would make away with himself. Lieut. BULL was a native of Pennsylvania, bot had resided of late years at Meriden, Conn. Until recently he was a Sergeant, detailed as clerk in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General. H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

A Disabled Crew—The Gunboat Port Royal in Distress—Emancipation on the Island—Naval Movements.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

The English bark *Telegram*, Capt. LEE, of Gibraltar, from Minitilan, Mexico, for London, with a full cargo of mahogany and fustic, was fallen in with in the Gulf, on the 9th inst., by the United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant-Commander LYNCH, all hands sick with the swamp fever of that coast, the first mate and one seaman having died on the voyage. A crew was put on board from the *Bainbridge*, with Acting Master HOPKINS in command, who brought the bark into this port on the 12th. Four men and one boy were at once sent to the Marine Hospital, leaving but one man, the second mate, on board. One of these men has since died in the Hospital, and the others are said to be improving. Capt. LEE expects to ship a new crew, and proceed on his voyage as soon as his health permits.

The U. S. gunboat steamer *Port Royal*, Capt. MORRIS, (formerly of the *Cumberland*,) arrived on the 15th from Hampton Roads, which place she left on the 6th, and encountered heavy weather during the trip, breaking her forward rudder, stove one of her wheelhouses, and is leaking two inches per hour. She will need some repairs here, and requires to be taken out of the water. The great importance and necessity of a marine railway here, for naval repairs, cannot be urged too strongly.

The U. S. steamer *Wamsutta*, supposed to be the flag-ship of Commodore WILKES, West India Squadron, came into the outer harbor on the 15th, and remained a few hours.

The United States steamer *Penguin*, Capt. WILLIAMSON, came into port on the 14th, from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., for supplies, and will immediately return.

The United States steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. SPERRY, went to sea on the 15th, on a cruise.

The United States steamer *Dakotah*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, went to sea on the 13th, bound to Boston.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut.-Commanding LYNCH, returned from a cruise on the 11th from Campeachy Banks, and has taken in supplies and left on the 13th for Aspinwall, to remain for some time. During the cruise, the *Bainbridge* fell in with a finely modeled and elegantly finished schooner that evidently had been a pleasure yacht, having on board a cargo of satinets, quinine, etc., invoiced at $100,000, from New-York to Nassau, where she changed her papers, and was then bound to Matamoras, Mexico. Every thing was so completely regular that she could not be detained, but there was strong suspicion that she will attempt to run the blockade.

The sanguinary and remorseless disposition shown in Southern speeches and papers regarding any movement of the negro for his freedom, are well answered by the conduct and bearing of the slave here and elsewhere, wherever the Federal authority prevails. Here he quietly leaves his old master or mistress, and seeks and obtains other employment, or perhaps builds himself a house from his previous savings, and may be seen at his daily toil as if no important event to him or his had happened. It should be understood that all slaves here are practically free. They are not returned to their owners, nor in the least restrained by any authority from employing themselves as best suits them, and retaining their wages. The master is not allowed to inflict any punishment. This condition of affairs, thus far, has produced no disturbance or difficulty, beyond the mere fact that some owners have forbidden employers of their slaves to pay their wages to them, and whenever the servants find it withheld, they at once seek other employment where the wages are sure for their labor. Col. MORGAN, who is in command here, has merely pursued a passive policy of non-interfereoce, except to restrain all personal violence as between master and slave.

The yellow fever has now almost disappeared from the Island. For the last week there heve been but four new cases, and those have been in a very mild form, yielding readily to treatment. The last death from this disease was on Monday last at the hospital. The weather is now cool and pleasant, with frequent refreshing showars, and we indulge the hope that the recruiting for the Nineteeth New-York Regiment, the mechanics for the Government work, and strangers generally, may with safety arrive here and remain after November.

Vessels of war in the harbor: United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. SCHENCK; Flagship of Admiral LARDNER; United States gunboat steamer *Port Royal*, Capt. MORRIS; United States gunboat steamer *Penguin*, Capt. WILLIAMSON.

Arrival of Refugees—Running the Blockade—Burning of the Blanche—A New Version of the Circumstances of Her Destruction.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Our mail has been unexpectedly detained since the 17th, and as it is about to leave this afternoon I will hastily sketch all that has occurred of any importance since that date. On Sunday, the 19th, a party of five young men arrived here from Brevard and St. Lucia Counties, on the Florida coast, near Fort Capron, Indian River. In an interview with them I learn that every man between the ages of 18 and 45, in that section of rebeldom, is being remorselessly pressed into the rebel army, and if any objections are made they are handcuffed and tied and then marched off, no matter what the condition of their families. Three of these young men have families, and rather than be pressed into a service they so detested, have abandoned family and home and encountered a perilous trip down the coast in an open boat, hoping to find some employment and protection here until they will be enabled to return in safety to their homes and families. They inform me that a lively trade is now constantly being carried on with Nassau, and that as many as twelve vessels have arrived in St. Lucia Sound during the last two months, and landed and taken cargoes. They, for the most part, have brought over salt, which is worth, at Indian River, $30 per sack, and is taken from this place to the head of St. Lucia Sound, thence carted away to the St. John's River, whence it is boated down to a point near tha Florida Railroad, and from thence finds its way north to Richmond or elsewhere. At Jupiter Inlet they saw, on their way down, two small vessels discharging, and they will require about four weeks' time to lighter their cargoes up the Sound. Upon learning this, Capt. G. A. BIGELOW, commanding United States steamer *Sagamore*, at once decided to go up to that point and see if he could not capture them both. He has taken two of the young men with him for pilots, and we look for a good report in a few days.

The rebel steamer *General Rusk*, reported in my last letter as having been chased and burned on the coast of Cuba, instead of being loaded with cotton, carried over four hundred negro slaves from Texas or Louisiana, and landed them successfully, then burning the steamar. This opening of a new trade is directly showing the white feather. The officers and crew all escaped, and the two Spanish pilots were the only prisoners.

Our National banner was presented on the 22d by some of the loyal ladies of Key West to the Chaplain of the Nineteth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Rev. J. G. BASS. The flag was designed for and was raised on the regimental church, amid the booming of cannon and hearty cheers. The occasion called out a very large collection of people, who all seemed to vie with each other to do honor to the occasion. Several patriotic speeches were made, and warmly received. Cheers were enthusiastically given for the President, the Army and the Navy.

The steamer *Santiaga de Cuba*, Capt. RIDDELY, has just arrived from a cruise of about ten days on the coast of Cuba and the Bahamas. She has met with no adventure worth relation.

There is now a good fresh norther blowing, with a clear blue sky, and yellow fever, we trust, has taken its departure from the island. There has been no new case in the last six days.

The English bark *Telegram*, which arrived here in distress, bound to London from Minitilan, shipped another crew, and proceeded on her voyage on the 21st. F.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Rumor of the Capture of Mobile.

SHIRMISHING AT CHEWALLA.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 1.

We have a rumor by way of Corinth that *Mobile is ours*. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners taken by our scouts.

Corinth dispatches of yesterday say that the mail messenger came in there to-day from Chevalle, and reported that our scouts had scoured the country as far south as Ripley, but discovered no trace of the enemy.

An arrivel from the South reports all quiet at Helena.

In Memphis, orders have been issued by Gen. SHERMAN that all steamers with cotton and other merchandise shall be convoyed by gunboats, upon proper notification at Cairo or Memphis.

A Memphis letter says VILLIPIGUE'S Brigade has moved from Holly Springs.

There is a conflict of authority between the rebel generals in Mississippi. PEMBERTON was sent to the command of that department on the presumption that VAN DORN would be in Tennessee or Kentucky. But the battle at Corinth prevented this, and now VAN DORN refuses to come under and acknowledge his authority.

The Lynahburgh *Republican*, of the 24th, says the constitutionality of the conscription act will be tested in the Court of Appeals in Virginia. The case is made up by Confederate State authorities.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that JACKSON, LONGSTREET, POLK, HARDEE, PEMBERTON, KIRBY SMITH and HOLMES have been promoted to Lieutenant-Generals.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The only news from Tennessee is, that on Friday night our pickets were driven in at Chevalle. This is thought, however, to indicate a reconnoissance rather than an attack on our forces. The rebels seem to be coming up by way of Grand Junction, and thus be in a position to menace both Bolivar and Corinth. It is barely possible that they have not enough men to make an attack, but have pushed their column on in a threatening manner in order to gain time at Holly Springs and other points South.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 1.

There will be no draft in Philadelphia, the Commissioners having ascertained, after careful examination and official count by Precincts, that more men have enlisted from Philadelphia than necessary [illegible]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Edinburgh at this Port and the Arabia at Halifax.

Rumors of Rebel Privateers in the Mediterranean.

Continued Agitation in Favor of a Recognition of the South.

Mr. Gladstone's Utterances Disclaimed by the Government Organs.

SILENCE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

A Banquet to Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.

AFFAIRS UPON THE CONTINENT.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. MIDDLEHOUSE, which left Liverpool at noon on the 15th ult., and Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 14th, and was off Liverpool when the *Edinburgh* sailed.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 15th.

The Steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon.

The dates per the *Arabia* are three days later than those per the *Edinburgh*.

The Steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th ult.

It was reported that two Confederate privateers were in the Mediterraneen, and that they had already destroyed a dozen Federal vessels. It was said that "SEMMES" commanded one of them. This story is from the London *Daily News* Spezzia correspondence, and very probably is only another version of the statement already published of the destruction of whalers.

A large Garibaldi meeting had been held in London. Among the resolutions was one protesting against the continued occupation of Rome by the French troops.

The changes in the French Ministry are construed as unfavorable to the cause of Italian unity.

Marshal CANROBERT is appointed Commander of the Military Division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta Commander at Nancy.

There are vague rumors from Rome that Cardinal ANTONELLI and Monsieur MERODE had tendered their resignations.

Report said Prince LA TOUR DE AUVERGNE was to be the new French Minister to Rome.

Lord PALMERSTON had been making several speeches at Winchester, but although he touched upon the current topics, he carefully abstained from any allusion to those important subjects which Mr. GLADSTONE dealt with so freely.

An active commercial member of the House of Commons writes to the *Times* in favor of the recognition of the South. The *Times* replies by showing the inexpediency of such a step at present.

The London *Globe*, in a short leader, says:

"If Mr. GLADSTONE had any Cabinet secret to keep as to the American conflict, we make no doubt that he would have kept it strictly and honorably. Our inference from his having placed no special guard on his expressions at Newcastle is, that he was simply using the license which public men generally have been taking, of expressing his own sense of the disruption between North and South. Perhaps, as a Cabinet Minister, it might have been better that he should have considered more carefully beforehand what might be inferred from his words, as well as what he directly meant to express; but in Mr. GLADSTONE, the statesman cannot always keep down the great member of Parliament."

The *Advertiser* republishes this editorial, and considers it a reproof for Mr. GLADSTONE.

The London *Globe*, in another leader on American affairs, says:

"The Union and Constitution are gone forever, and until this is recognized, and the war waged avowedly for boundaries and international relationships, there is no chance of wasteful fighing by comparatively unskillful Generals and unskillful troops coming to an end."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 30th of September, says that there was a rumor whispered about in every circle, though not permitted to appear in the newspapers, for fear of discouraging enlistments, that the losses of MCCLELLAN in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to the awful number of 34,000 men. He also represents that MCCLELLAN could not move without reinforcements; that reinforcements could not move without arms, which were not procurable; and that the President's emancipation proclamation had discouraged enlistments so far as the Abolitionists are concerned.

The *Times* also publishes, from the pen of a lady, a strong picture of the alleged tyranoy of Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans. The writer represents a fearful reign of terror in that city, and says that, do what he may, BUTLER cannot stop the tongues, or lower the spirits, or stifle the hatred of the New-Orleans ladies.

The *Morning Herald's* New-York correspondent, writing on the 30th ult., asserts that Commissioners, with terms of peace, had reached Washington—the loyal States to take all the territory and the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland; the Confederate States to be permitted to have a Congress, and to regulate their domestic affairs; in all other things to be, as before, one and inseparable.

The London *Observer* announces that a Cabinet Council had been summoned for the 23d of Oct., and says: "This is rather earlier than usual, and a long notice has been given for the convenience of those Ministers who are at a distance. Conjectures are rife about the subjects to be discussed, foremost amongst which in urgency, are the protracted mischiefs of the American struggle, the Roman question, and the Lancashire distress."

The *Daily News* thinks that Lord PALMERSTON'S position at this Council will be a singular one as between his outspoken Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of his colleagues who have not hitherto had an opportunity of conferring together on the critical question of America. The *Daily News* blames Mr. GLADSTONE, if he had no authority, to make the statements he did at New Castle.

At a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Cham-

ber of Commerce, on the 13th inst., the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up for discussion. Mr. McFie, one of the members, had given notice of a motion on the subject, intending that a special meeting of the Chamber should have been called, to consider the propriety of memorializing Government in favor of recognition. After some conversation, Mr. McFie intimated that he wished to recall his first notice on the subject, a statement which was received with general satisfaction, several members present observing that the policy maintained by the Government hitherto was, in their opinion, the only correct policy to be pursued, under the circumstances. Mr. Bancroson, one of the members of the Liverpool Chamber, who attended the recent Social Science Association gathering at Brussels, said that, so far as he could ascertain, the majority of the public associations were not in favor of agitating the question at present.

The Chamber also discussed a suggestion of horse-radish as a substitute for cotton. The suggester stated that he had subjected horse-radishes to a chemical process, and found them eminently suitad as a substitute for cotton.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, was entertained at a grand banquet by the "Southern Club" of Liverpool, on the 13th inst., at the Adelphi Hotel, in that town. Mr. Geo. W. Holt presided, and the company numbered about fifty gentlemen, members of the Club. Strong secession speeches were, of course, indulged in, and the Confederate flag played an important part in the decoration of the room. A few days before the banquet, Mr. Morehead delivered a lengthy address on American Affairs before the members of the Southern Club.

The fears that were entertained of more Garibaldi rioting in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 12th, were happily groundless. No meeting took place, owing probably to stormy weather, and the day passed off quietly. Cardinal Wiseman had issued a pastoral to his "dear Irish brethren," exhorting them not to engage in riotous proceedings.

A serious railroad accident had taken place on the Edinburgh and Glasglow Railroad. Two passenger trains came in collision, and fifteen to twenty persons were killed, and about one hundred others more or less injured.

Immediate steps are to be taken to complete telegraphic communtcation, *vid* Bagdad and Karrachee, with the Indian system.

The race for the Cesarewitch stakes, at Newmarket, for which the American horse *Umpire* was first favorite, was won by *Hartington*, *Umpire* coming in fourth. Thirty-seven horses ran.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Sir G. C. Lewis, English War Minister, has been speaking against the recognition of the South, saying that she has not accomplished her independence yet.

Earl Hardwicke has indorsed the views recently promulgated by Mr. Gladstone.

The English newspapers by the *Arabia* advance nothing new on American affairs. Some of them continue to call for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

At a recent French Cabinet Council, the Emperor is said to have warmly congratulated M. Fould upon the satisfactory manner in which he has overcome the financial embarrassments of the country, and to have expressed a belief that the situation of Europe being such as to inspire no apprehension of a disturbance of peace, the next budget would present a perfect equilibrium.

It is stated that the Marquis de Lavalette will not return to Rome.

The Paris Bourse, on the 14th, was excited, and Rentes declined one per cent., closing at 70.80. There were rumors of popular risings at Berlin, owing to the unconstitutional proceedings of the Government, but they were not confirmed.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

M. Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, has resigned. Baron de L'Huys is his successor.

By the *Arabia* there are further rumors of changes in the French Cabinet.

It was reported that M. Fould and Count De Persigny had both tendered their resignations.

A Bourbon conspiracy fomented by the clerical party had been discovered in Naples. The police are in possession of the correspondence of the conspirators with Rome.

The Italian Minister of Finance had published his budget for 1863. It shows an ordinary expenditure of 763,343,296 francs, and an extraordinary expenditure 173,044,729. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 549,355,244, and the deficit is stated at 320,575,773 francs.

In each case these figures show some improvement upon the last budget.

It is stated that Victor Emanuel will probably pass a part of the Winter at Naples.

The state of siege in the Neapolitan Provinces is expected to be raised toward the middle of November.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 13th, the Committee on the Budget unanimously passed a resolution declaring the vote of the Upper House regarding the acceptance of the Budget, brought forward by the Government as opposed to the plain sense and words of the Constitution, and upon that account, null and void. The Government would therefore not be justified in basing any rights whatever upon the vote.

The Chamber then resolved upon the instant discussion of the subject.

Herr von Bonin Stolp protested against this resolution and quitted the Chamber with five members of his party.

The debate, however, took place on the resolution of the Committee on the Budget, which was unanimously adopted by the 237 members present.

On the afternoon of the same day the session of the Chambers was brought to a close.

The President of the Ministry read the speech from the throne. In this speech the King makes mention of the treaty of commerce with France, and states that the principles of national economy on which that treaty is founded will hereafter form the basis of the commercial policy of Prussia. The speech laments that the discussions on the budget for 1862 have not led to a legal settlement, and continues that the budget, as amended by the Lower House, having been rejected by the Upper House, the Government finds itself compelled to carry out the budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House, without taking cognizance of the conditions imposed by the Constitution.

The Government, although conscious of the responsibility arising out of this deplorable state of things, is also mindful of its duties to the country, and therein finds authorization for defraying, until the legal settlement of the budget takes place, the expenditure necessary for the conservation of existing institutions and the development of the welfare of the country. It feels convinced that this course will hereafter receive the sanction of the Chambers.

The English journals treat this action of the Government as an inevitable *coup d'état* and a serious invasion of constitutional liberty.

The Bombay mail of Sept. 12, with Calcutta telegrams to Sept. 11, had reached England. The news has generally been anticipated.

A later mail had reached Suez, from which place the following had been telegraphed:

BOMBAY, Saturday, Sept. 27.

A public meeting has been held in this city, under the Presidency of the Governor, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. £15,000 was subscribed on the spot. An address of confidence in Mr. Laing had been adopted at a public meeting in Calcutta. Rain had fallen plentifully in the Deccan, and there was no fear of a famine. Herat is reported to have been invested on all sides by Dost Mahomed. Shirtings and Mule Twist advancing. Cotton dull. Sterling 2s. ¼d. Freights 57s. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Shirtings and Mule Twist tending upward. Exchange 2s. ¼d. Freights higher.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Tour in the North.

HIS SPEECH AT SUNDERLAND.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech replying to the address of welcome from the authorities of Sunderland, said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I join with you in deeply lamenting the sanguinary struggle which we see still unhappily continued on the other side of the Atlantic; and I am sure it is the duty of us all fervently to pray the Giver of all good that He may "incline the hearts of men to peace," and may be pleased in His mercy to stop those floods of bloodshed which are beginning more and more to shock the sense of the civilized world. [Cheers.] You have alluded, Sir, in terms of kindness, in the address, to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, when, during the last Winter, occasion arose for the vindication of the honor of England. Sir, it is my deep conviction that, although we are a people becoming more and more attached to the arts of peace, yet we are also a people who, as respects the vindication of England's true honor, never intend to depart from the traditions of our forefathers. [Loud cheers.] Nor can any minister, I am certain, ever hope to stand before an assemblage, such as this, and experience a reception such as that which has been too liberally and too kindly bestowed upon me (cheers) unless he belongs to a Government which has shown itself both sensible in theory of its duty, and ready to apply that duty in practice. [Hear, hear.] There never was, I believe, a case more clear than that case, in which it was the duty of the Government during the last Winter to indicate that they were prepared to maintain rights which involved, in the first place, the flag of England, but involved, in the second place, all the principles that regulate the intercourse of nations—[loud cheers]—and we talk, Mr. Mayor, that we were engaged in vindicating not merely a British interest, and that this was no mere matter of opinion, because it will be in your recollection that with a ready and generous frankness the other Powers of Europe, the greatest among them, above all and beyond all the rest, the great Empire of France, lost not one moment instead of waiting, as has been perchance the policy of some parties and of some States—instead of waiting to draw some selfish advantage from the quarrels of their neighbors—lost not one moment in taking rank upon our side, and in declaring that we were charged with the execution of no selfish purposes, but that we were, in the course we had to take, the champions of the honor and of the interests of the civilized world. [Cheers.]

HIS SPEECH AT YORK.

Mr. Gladstone, on his return from the North, was entertained by the officials and others of the City of York. In his speech upon the occasion he adverted to American affairs in the following strain:

"With regard to the case of our brethren in America, I for one confess that I can hardly express the disappointment and pain with which I witness what is now proceeding on that great continent. I have never been one of those who have believed that the New World was to be an improvement on the Old. It may be because our local and municipal insular ideas in England, to a certain limit, bind us down to what is English, and tend to make us not wholly and impartial judges of the institutions and manners of other people; but I must confess I have felt that there was something in the freedom of America that was not quite of the genuine ancestral staple of the freedom of England. [Cheers.] We have now lived to a period when that freedom itself seems to be in danger. Every packet almost brings us the account of measures which show that in the desperate agonies of the conflict that rages, civil and political rights are inevitably given up as a sacrifice to the necessities of the time, and there arises in the mind, along with regret for the unlimited effusion of human blood, and for the continual exasperation of human feeling, the question—if possible, yet more painful, because it reaches further into the future—how, after this tremendous conflict,—how, after this enthroning of force and military power over and above the reign of law and order, is America hereafter to return to a state of things in which at any rate (whether we may or may not prefer English views of freedom to hers) she did afford perfect guarantee to individual liberty, property and life. I earnestly hope that that question may be answered in a favorable sense; but I think that the longer this terrific struggle continues the more doubtful becomes the future of America,—the more difficult will it be for her to establish that orderly and legal state of things now. It is too plain, for the moment at least, superseded, in which we saw and were accustomed to see with delight at once the best security for the extension of her material prosperity and power, and likewise the best hope of her continuing to retain that resemblance and that deep attachment to England which I, for one, believe she never yet has lost. As far as experience throws light on the subject, and indeed upon grounds of reason and anticipation it could hardly be otherwise, there is no doubt that what has taken place in America has operated as a serious blow and a grave disadvantage in Europe to the progress—I won't say merely of liberal principles in the sense of party—but even of those constitutional principles in firmly embracing which all parties in this country are happily agreed,—I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of opinion, the tone of public declarations, and the action of institutions, without seeing that an influence unfavorable to freedom has been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what may be called American Democracy. I earnestly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against that reaction. If it be true that the institutions of America have not produced in this time of most deadly trial all the fruits of an ideal excellence, yet let us recollect that at any rate, for two or three generations, that Constitution to which the immortal Washington gave his sanction, and which was devised by men than whom, I believe, abler statesmen never or rarely have taken part in public affairs, has at all events served to keep watch and ward over the advancing fortunes of the nation which, under its influence, has grown from infancy, not to manhood only, but to manhood of gigantic dimensions. And let us recollect, in sympathy with our brethren across the water, that if this deadly strain has come which must rend, at least into two portions, that great community, it has come not altogether in consequence of the action of principles purely political, but that the root of the difficulty has lain in social discordance, in what may well be termed incompatibility of social temper, in a broad difference of institutions, and, to speak plainly, in the existence of that saddest social calamity of Slavery, which was a legacy from England to America. [Hear.]

Sir James Elphinstone and Sir Francis Baring on the American War.

Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., and Sir Francis Baring, M.P., were present at the 108th anniversary of the Beneficial Society, celebrated at Portsmouth, on Oct. 15, and both gentlemen spoke at some length. Sir James, in the course of his speech, made the following allusions to the war in America: "The events of the last month appear to me to bring the period for us to mediate nearer than it ever has been. Both parties have tried their hands at invasion, and have found that, while they are capable of defending their own soil, they are not able to hold possession of each other's territory. It appears that the line of the Potomac is the natural boundary between the two dissentient parties, and I cannot help thinking that the time approaches when the Powers of Europe can be brought together to offer to mediate. Although that mediation may be rejected, and probably rejected with scorn, still it would form a nucleus, which men of moderate opinions in America would be able to fall back upon." Sir F. T. Baring, speaking on the same subject, said: "As far as I can judge from circumstances, there seems to be, I am sorry to say, a strong feeling in America against this country, and I am afraid the interference of this country would rather damage the cause of mediation than benefit it. What may happen some time hence I will not venture to prophesy; but at the present moment I very much question whether any attempt at mediation would be taken in that spirit of friendliness in which it would be offered. I need not say that our object would be that the two unfortunate parties in America should make peace as far as may be possible, the quarrel between them, and should become what they will be under any circumstances. I believe there exists on the part of the Government of this country an earnest desire to contribute, as far as possible, to peace between the contending parties. I believe they are the best judges, know most, and have the best information on the subject. [Hear, hear.] I believe, therefore, that we may fairly rely on their judgment, and leave it to them to interpose if they see there is the slightest possibility of doing so with effect."

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Recognition.

At the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up for discussion. Mr. McFie, one of the members, had given notice of a motion on the subject, intending that a special meeting of the Chamber should have been called to consider the propriety of memorializing Government in favor of the recognition. After some conversation, Mr. McFie intimated that he wished to recall his intention on the subject—a statement which was received with general satisfaction, several members present observing that the policy maintained by the Government hitherto was, in their opinion the only correct policy to be pursued under the circumstances. Mr. Barucheson, one of the members of the Liverpool Chamber, who attended the recent Social Science gathering at Brussels, said that so far as he could ascertain, the majority of the public associations were not in favor of agitating the question at present.

The Spirit of the Press.

A REBUKE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

From the London News, Oct. 14.

When a Minister of the Crown deliberately asserts in public that which implies an important change of policy on the part of the Government, it is in most cases natural to infer that the rest of his colleagues have been made aware beforehand of his intention, and that they concur in the change contemplated, as well as the fitness of the occasion for making the announcement.

People are driven to ask, therefore, when and where was the confidential conference held at which so grave a resolution was taken as to sanction this declaration of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle, of which we have heard so much and are likely to hear so much more? The Cabinet, as far as we know, have not met for more than two months. At the end of July, when asked in the House of Commons what the intentions of Government were respecting the Northern and Southern States, Lord Palmerston wisely and warily answered that it was not in his power to anticipate the course of events, and that until circumstances had arisen which were sufficient to show that the revolted States were able to maintain themselves permanently as a separate Power, he could not think it his duty to hold out any encouragement to them in the form of recognition or interference. Everybody felt at the time that this was the tone and sentiment becoming an English Minister. No Minister has a right to foreshadow the dismemberment of an ally, or to publish his individual predilections by giving just cause of umbrage to a community with whom we profess to be on friendly relations. If disruption be inevitable, our duty is to wait until it has palpably taken place, and to anticipate it. One of the most solemn responsibilities of a Cabinet Council is to weigh well the proofs of the alleged fact when it seems to have occurred; and one of the most signal acts of usurping rashness on the part of any Minister is that which implies that he alone takes upon himself to decide the momentous issue, and ventures publicly to give his private judgment as that of the country on a great question. Is it possible that Mr. Gladstone should have been betrayed into an act like this. If Mr. Jefferson Davis has really made his mutinous people a nation in the opinion of the British Cabinet, that Cabinet is already committed to recognition; and if the fact be otherwise, in what position do we stand toward our neighbors after words which must prove a strong incentive to civil war have been pronounced in public by a leading Minister of the Crown? Recognition direct and unconditional, as a thing of necessity and fate, would be friendlier and worthier by far than the threat of recognition wantonly uttered before any case had arisen sufficient to justify the act. But whatever is to be done, let it be an act of State, not of whim—of grave diplomacy, not of rhetorical passion—of deliberate counsel by the whole responsible Administration, not of fancy or impulse by an isolated Minister on a provincial tour. When the Cabinet reassembles for the first time this Autumn at the latter end of next week, in what position will Lord Palmerston stand between his outspoken Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of his colleagues who have hitherto never had an opportunity of conferring together on the critical question how we shall in future deal with the American States? The veteran Premier will hardly consent to have his hand forced by Mr. Gladstone on a subject of all others requiring circumspection and care; and it is equally difficult to imagine his being brought to confess that he chose his eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer to be his special mouth-piece in foreign affairs. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* is a maxim as pregnant with reason among the heads of departments of State as among ordinary handicrafts-men. In his own sphere no man has oftener had from us the cordial testimony of admiration than Mr. Gladstone; but when he travels out of it, and assumes to himself privileges incompatible with the equal rights of his colleagues in office, and, what is far more important, irreconcilable with public safety, and constitutional principle, it is proper that he should hear the plain expression of deep regret and unqualified disapproval.

THE ONLY CHANCE FOR AN ARRANGEMENT.

From the Times, Oct. 13.

Between the opposing forces, as they at present exist, there is not the slightest hope of accommodation. *The only chance of any terms the South may offer being considered is in a change in the position of the political parties of the North.* The State elections there are now pending, and the result of the contest is almost of more importance than any immediate operations in the field. The Federal Government has a political campaign to fight through with its own party divided and the Democrats organizing a strong opposition. The caution and reserve of the Cabinet, as to the details of the late battles, are probably caused by the fear that a full account of them would furnish new weapons to their opponents. The Democrats have made a good deal of political capital out of the disasters of the war already. They do not heartily approve it, and have expressed strong misgivings both as to its policy and probable results. The Republican party, on whom the responsibility of the conflict is thrown, is beginning to exhibit the dissentions sure to be caused by the irritation of continued defeat. The section that still gives its unconditional support to the President and his Cabinet is not very numerous. Even the moderates of the party have shown an alarming readiness to denounce the manner in which the war has been conducted. Its policy they cannot condemn, as it is their own, but they are not so inseparably bound to the men who are its present unlucky instruments. So they have allowed the more fierce of the Abolitionists to take possession of the President, and violently carry him away in their whirlwind of doctrine. They have abolished the Constitution for him, and emancipated him from the ties of that document they long ago branded as a "league of death and covenant with Hell." He is a sorry spectacle in their hands, for he avows he acts against his own judgment. He would rather not have been compelled into "launching thunderbolts," which were not of his own forging, while, if the lightning does not strike, he knows the faction to which he has committed himself would not scruple to demand the deposition of its own Jupiter.

If the elections return State Governors and Legislatures of this extreme section of the Republicans, the prospect of peace is indefinitely remote, and extermination of one side and exhaustion of the other may really be the only conclusion, as a Southern authority predicts. If Gen. Wadsworth, who has obtained the Republican nomination as candidate for the Governorship of the State of New-York, expresses the feeling of the party, the philanthropists have become ferocious. They intend, he says, "to hold the country together at whatever cost of life, blood, and suffering, they will devastate it, if necessary, but survive its dismemberment." We hope this is only the language of fury and despair of success. But the Abolitionists seem to have worked themselves up to a pitch of inhuman zeal. They would extinguish Slavery by exterminating even the negroes. The moral arguments for emancipation are totally abandoned. Mr. Seward, in his last circular to the American Ministers in Europe, speaks of the Proclamation as a "proper military act" intended to deliver the country from a terrible civil war. If it is to have the effect of inciting the slaves to revolt, it will only add a more terrible servile war to the conflict now raging. If it is to intimidate the white population from continuing hostilities, the Confederate cannon at Leesburgh, on the 2d of October, is the answer. Mr. Seward has before given his estimate of the relative resources of the South and North, and it was illustrated by subsequent events in a very remarkable manner. He repeats it again, we suppose from a habit of thought that cannot be corrected by experience. *But his present circular will deprive the Government of the right to appeal to its emancipation decree hereafter as a measure founded on a moral principle.* He reduces it to a "military act," the Proclamation is thrown like a shell among the population of the South, and with exactly the same amount of benevolent intention.

RECOGNITION INEVITABLE.

From the London Times, Oct. 11.

Never was England more at fault than she is just now with the cotton famine. She subscribes money, and happily the sufferers are honest, reasonable and patient, but we do not seem yet to know the worst. Is there no provision, no preparation against such a disaster? And are we as helpless as the nation of old that wanted a dream to prepare them against a seven years' famine? Yet at this moment a whole province gratefully and justly welcomes the successful financier who has extended its trade, and we hear not a whisper of possible reverse, and what is then to be done. Mr. Gladstone himself, we are bound to say, is never too confident, too hopeful, or too opinionated. Though he recognizes American disunion as a fact, he does not look to it without distrust in our share of the impending changes. Though he goes ahead, he has his eye on the horizon. The course is plain, and it is our only safety. *We must recognize an actual and well-asserted independence. It is not for us to make nations or unmake them; but, together with the rest of the world, we must recognize existing realities, and cease to recognize those which have really ceased to exist.* We have the same rule for Italy and America. Would that all questions were as capable of determination? The good people on the shores of the Tyne see their way very clearly through the American difficulty. At home there are a few matters not quite so easy.

RECOGNITION OR MR. GLADSTONE'S REMOVAL.

From the London Herald, Oct. 13.

But, if immediate intervention be not desirable, there is no pretext for delaying the recognition of the Confederate States. That recognition jointly made by Russia, France and England, would be of service to the belligerents, and to mankind in general. It would withdraw from the North, in its wanton aggression upon the Confederates, that negative sanction which it has hitherto received from Europe. It would formally condemn further attempts to reconquer the South as hopeless, and therefore criminal. It would tend to strengthen the hands of the peace party at the North, and take away from their opponents the argument that, while foreign powers have not recognized the seceders, it is unreasonable to ask the Government which claims their allegiance to be the first to proclaim its own overthrow. *To this recognition England—or rather the English Cabinet—is the sole obstacle.* France is willing, and Russia will not refuse to follow the lead of France. And Sir John Pakington has called attention to a system which ought to indicate an approaching change of policy on our part. *When a Cabinet Minister distinctly and publicly declares that Mr. Davis has made of the South a nation, and that separation is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be, he affirms that, according to every recent rule and precedent, the South is entitled to recognition.* Mr. Gladstone has always claimed a license somewhat inconsistent with his duty to his chief and his colleagues, and says what he likes in Parliament and on the platform, with too little regard to the necessity of Ministerial concord. But if on this occasion he has spoken without authority, he has committed a very heinous indiscretion, and one which is likely to entail serious annoyance on himself and on the Government of which he is a member. *Either that Government should act up to the deliberate language of Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Gladstone should forthwith cease to be its Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

THE PEACE WHICH THE CONFEDERATES WOULD OFFER.

From the London News.

The propriety of any peace which the Confederates could propose would depend on the terms, and on nothing else. We have no wish to prejudge the intentions of the Southern Government; but, judging from all we know of it directly and from all we can gather from the language of its friends and apologists in this country, it would not be likely in its present position to propose any plan which would not be most disastrous to the dearest interests of humanity and civilization. From no quarter do we hear a word of concession to the opinion of Christendom respecting that institution which it well calls "peculiar." The South has always been very tender on this point, and has hitherto resented every attempt to bring opinion to bear upon it. Now that it has proved its strength it has an opportunity of showing that its heroism is not something more than an animal basis, and is inspired by a true magnanimity. It has, at this juncture, such an opportunity as it may never again have of dealing with this important question free from pressure. The North cannot for the moment do more than threaten, and England has been brought, by causes which the world understands, to put its Anti-Slavery sentiments out of sight. If in this free and unembarrassed situation the Southern leaders decline to enter into an engagement or to make a declaration of their intentions to circumscribe the extent and mitigate the rigors of Slavery, the world will be confirmed in the belief that the intentions which the chief men of the Confederacy proclaimed at the moment of secession still animate its leaders, and that they have not abandoned the purpose of constituting a State, the prosperity and greatness of which shall demand the utmost possible increase of Slavery.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

From the London Herald.

It is not easy to understand how a fear of foreign intervention can have dictated the course which he has thought proper to pursue. If inoperative, the issue of the proclamation cannot alter the *status quo*, nor, consequently, obviate the expediency of foreign intervention were it deemed advisable. But if operative—if, in truth, its issue had the effect of enfranchising without a moment's preparation 4,000,000 of slaves—then it would become the paramount duty of Christian nations to interpose in defence of the white population of the South. The true motive for the issue of the proclamation is the necessity which Mr. Lincoln's Administration is under of gaining the support of a numerous though by no means influential portion of the community, though for obvious reasons it would be highly inconvenient under the present *régime* for any public journal to say so.

A Speech by Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky.

Ex-Gov. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky, had a reception extended to him by the Southern Club of Liverpool, on the evening of Oct. 12. Mr. Charles Spence presided, and Mr. Morehead made a speech, which is reported in full in the Liverpool *Mercury*. After alluding briefly to his antecedents, Gov. Morehead detailed the efforts which he made to prevent the outbreak of war. He was made a delegate from Kentucky to the Peace Congress. Regarding this, he said:

"Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the Representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs, and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him, and he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. (Hear, hear.) 'Nay,' said he, 'Gov. Morehead' laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, 'let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days, I will give you my head for a football.' Although I confess that I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of that kind, and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner."

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington, and Judge Logan, his intimate friend, called upon Mr. Morehead, and said the President elect wished to have an interview with him, and with Mr. W. O. Reeves, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Summers, from the same State; Gen. Donovan, from Missouri; and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's Administration. At this interview—

"Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation by stating that he was accidentally elected President of the United States; that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered into his head; but that, from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in that State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected, and elected afterwards as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election, his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that 'a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all Slave or all Free States;' and he said that he explained away this that there was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked, at the same time, that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring slaves to be delivered up, was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity toward himself, that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party, or a merely sectional party, elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference; and that, if he said that the guarantee should be made, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that Slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give guarantees that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the Slaveholding States; but, as for Slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there, that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow Slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid Slavery going into New-Mexico, a mountainous region, and the colder regions of the North, and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common Government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress. (Hear, hear.) That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him—'Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected, and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, Sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union. I opposed you, Sir, I said to him, with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, Sir, but you are my President; you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States.' He at once rather briskly said, 'If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that, at all events, he had obtained more votes than we would muster for any other man. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recal to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not only of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States. Gen. Donovan here interposed, and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on, as it had gone on: secondly, give guarantees, such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion, and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. When the conversation had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man, and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collecting of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States? I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could under the Constitution resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands, and raise his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury, it was the worst case that he had ever listened to, and whilst the evidence was going on, the old man came listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, 'Guv it up.' [Laughter.] 'Now,' said he, 'Governor, would'nt this be 'guvin' it up?' I said to him, 'Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hain't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" [Applause.] He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and addressing himself to me, he said 'I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office?' I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed, but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give the power. 'If,' I said, 'Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New-Orleans, to collect the revenue there? It is not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war.' 'Well,' said he, raising himself again, 'I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me,' says he, 'a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Œsop's Fables, and doubtless in your schoolboy days you have read it. Œsop, you know, says he, illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamoured of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head.' [Laughter.] I replied, 'I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle round the President, but Mr. Reeves rose from his chair, and with a dignity and an eloquence I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. He told him he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him, and he said it with a trembling voice, in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would join the seceding States. 'Nay, Sir,' he said, 'old as I am, and deeply as I have loved this Union, I swear that I go, with all my heart and soul.' [Hlere, hear.] Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Reeves was standing, advanced one step towards him, and said, 'Mr. Reeves! Mr. Reeves!' If Virginia will stay in, I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.' Mr. Reeves stepped back and said, 'Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union and to restore it to what it was.' We then all of us got up and were standing. He said, 'Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me.' I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way, 'Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you.'" [Hear, hear.]

There the interview closed. Gov. Morehead then detailed the circumstances of the attack on Sumter, narrated a number of outrages which he alleged had been perpetrated by the National troops and then. Butler quoted at length from Senator Seward's speeches to prove his bitter animosity to the South denounced the "usurpation" of President Lincoln, particularly in issuing the recent proclamation for liberating the slaves in the "rebel" States,—a document in which was embodied a covert invitation to servile war. He next gave an account of his arrest and personal sufferings. He said:

"I was arrested at 2 o'clock in the night in my own bed, dragged from it and my family, without a moment's warning, and carried across the Ohio River in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The soldiers took me and ran me by night, by special train, to Indianapolis. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court sent a Marshal, with a *habeas corpus* to bring me back, but I was carried by a special train to Columbus, Ohio. There I was kept a while, and afterwards I was carried on to New-York, and hurried to the prison of Lafayette. I cannot well conceive of any horror more dreadful than that which was experienced in that prison. It has a small court not much larger than this room for exercise. Thirty-eight of us were placed in one room, five 32-pounder cannons occupying one portion of the room, which was sixty-six feet in length and twenty-two feet in depth. The floor was a brick floor, so damp that your boots would be covered with green mould every morning. They gave me fourteen pound of straw to sleep on, carefully weighed, about half rotten. It was placed in a very coarse tick. I am, without my shoes, six feet in height, and the bed measured four feet seven inches. We had one very dirty tin cup to drink out of, and the water we drank was filled with millions of tadpoles. We had to hold our noses when we drank, and strain every drop of it. We were locked up at 6 at night, and kept till 6 next morning without any natural convenience whatever, suffering the agonies of death. There was an old man brought from Kentucky upwards of 70 years of age. A friend had sent me some liquors, and I asked him if he would not like to have a little whisky or brandy, and he said yes. It was the only time in his life that he felt that a good dram would be of service to him. So he took the bottle and poured out a very heavy drink. He drank it off without mixing it with water, and he took up a glass of water—we had purchased glasses at that time—to drink after it, and saw the tadpoles. He set it down again, shaking his head, and said he could not stand it, and walked away; but the brandy burned him so much that he came back and took it up, and held it between the light of the sun and himself, and soliloquized, said, 'Well, tadpoles, if you can stand it I can,' and drank it off. [Laughter.] We wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, signed by every individual who was in the fort, telling him of the horrors of this prison, stating that we did not pretend to discuss the rightfulness of our imprisonment, but that we supposed we were entitled to the common rights of human beings. The result of that was that in about a month we were taken to Fort Warren. They put us on a vessel to be taken there by sea. The Captain told me himself that the vessel was calculated to take about 250 persons, and they took 1200. We were 50 hours in making the voyage, and all that was given to us to eat during that time was a piece of raw fat barrel pork, perfectly raw, about the size of my hand, and three sea crackers, and I saw the poor soldiers eating that raw meat. We had furnished ourselves with something better, but we could not feed them all with the little we had. We were placed afterwards

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Rebel Gens. Ewell and Longstreet—The Latter a Defaulter to the Government—Military Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW-MEXICO, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

The death of Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL and the reported capture of Gen. LONGSTREET and his army in the valley of the Potomac, are items of considerable interest to our people. Both of these gentlemen are well known to our citizens. The former commanded Company G, First Dragoons, and was stationed for some eight or ten years at different posts in New-Mexico and Arizona. He was esteemed as a brave officer and an adroit Indian fighter. "Ewell's Station," on the Southern Overland Mail route, between Mesilla and Tucson, was named after him. Gen. LONGSTREET resided in New-Mexico for some years as Paymaster of the United States Army. Both of these gentlemen, at the commencement of the rebellion, joined their military fortunes to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS. Indeed, Gen. EWELL was the confidential correspondent and agent of the rebel President in this quarter of the Union. It was under his auspices in which he undertook, in 1857, to create a difficulty with Gov. PESQUEIRA, of Sonora, Mexico, as a preparatory step for the military occupation of that much coveted State. In this effort he was foiled, and out for the intervention of the well-known "JACK POWERS," he would have been apprehended and roughly dealt with, if he had not shared the same fate of the late HENRY A. CRABB. Gen. LONGSTREET was regarded as less brave, but more crafty as an officer. He left this Territory a defaulter to the Government, and to hide or cover the deficit in his accounts may have been one motive for joining the rebellion. Maj. THOMAS G. RHETT, another Paymaster in New-Mexico, well known at El Paso for his gambling propensities, was also a large defaulter to the Government when he joined Rebeldom. Gen. EWELL has paid the forfeit of his treason, and it would be ungenerous to say anything calculated to add to the anguish of his melancholy end. But LONGSTREET and RHETT should be punished for their male easance in office, as many a poor soldier has suffered from their rascality, and Uncle Sam's Government defrauded out of thousands of dollars. Retributive justice is coming home to these fleeing culprits.

Our town is looking up. Capt. LEWIS, Fifth Infantry, was here a few days ago, selecting quarters for several companies that are soon to be stationed here. The depot of supplies will, also, in all probability, be placed back here again, from which place it never should have been removed, as Albuquerque is the most eligible point as the base of central military supplies for the Territory.

It is thought Fort Craig will be evacuated, and the troops and Government stores removed elsewhere.

By a late order of the Department Commander, five companies of the First Regiment New-Mexico Volunteers are to be stationed at Fort Stanton on the Rio Bonita. This is one of the best landed valleys in the Territory, and but for the hostility of the Mezcalero or White Mountain Apaches, would have been settled up long ago. These Indians are now inclined for peaceful relations, and the presence of troops in that quarter will strengthen and encourage them in their good intentions.

Five companies of the same regiment are to be stationed on the waters of the Ojo del Gallo (Fort Wingate), in the Navajo country. The troops are now *en route* for that place, and the battalion will be placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. F. CHAVES. The headquarters of the regiment will be at Fort Stanton, under the command of the well-known Col. KIT CARSON.

The Militia of this Territory have been ordered out by a proclamation of Gov. CONNELLY. But they do not seem to be making much progress in filling up the ranks. The Governor intends them for an Indian campaign. It will not amount to much.

Occasionally we have a rumor of another projected invasion of this Territory by the Texans, but they will hardly come up again. The "salivation" they received from the "Pike's Peakers" will last them for the next quarter of a century, if not longer.

Drafting for the army in New-Mexico goes on very slowly. There are not many persons here of what are called "citizens of *foreign birth*," and the natives of this country are not over fond of soldiering. Dodging the rescript is the order of the day, and many are leaving the Territory altogether to avoid the turn of the wheel.

Let us hope at least that the rebellion is about "played out," and that peaceful relations may soon be again restored to "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." Republics are not suited for large armies, and standing armies have been the bane of all those of which history has afforded us an account. Rome, Greece, The Commonwealth of OLIVER CROMWELL, South America and elsewhere, afford a melancholy example of a "*blind and heedless devotion to mere military renown.*" Against this infatuation THOMAS JEFFERSON and HENRY CLAY labored during the whole of their public lives. As this rebellion has shown what we could do and are capable of doing as a military people, let us cherish the hope that when the civil broil is over, that, as Americans and men of sense, we will learn to settle all our difficulties in the future without resort to so dreadful an alternative as "blood-letting."

SIMON.

THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN HILLS, KY.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau.

The Louisville papers publish Maj.-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU's report of Chaplin Hills. He thus describes the opening of the engagement:

"On the morning of the 8th, on the march, Gen. McCOOK showed me an order of Gen. BUELL, in which it was said he should move cautiously on approaching Perryville, as the enemy would probably make resistance in that vicinity. When near Chaplin Hills battle-ground, and perhaps three miles from Perryville, the report of artillery to our right and front was heard, and Gen. McCOOK ordered me to advance my cavalry and infantry in reconnoissance, leaving the artillery on an eminence in the road. I moved on with the infantry, preceded by six companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Col. BRAMLETTE BOARD, and when near the brow of hills Col. BOARD reported the enemy in sight. I halted the command, sent back for Gen. McCOOK, and he and I rode forward to the front, examined the ground, and chose a line of battle to be adopted if the enemy advanced upon us, and soon afterward moved up to RUSSELL'S house, on the hill overlooking the field, and there halted the head of the column. While there, the artillery (two pieces) of Capt. HARRIS' Battery, with Gay's Cavalry, continued to fire, and small arms were also heard. GAY addressed a note to me, saying he had been pressing the enemy all the morning, was pressing him then, and much needed a regiment of infantry to support his pieces. I ordered the Forty-second Indiana Regiment to do so, and rode forward to his pieces, and found him and Capt. HARRIS there. The enemy was just disappearing in the woods, far to the front, and out of range of HARRIS' ordinary brass pieces. I then ordered up LOOMIS with two of his Parrott guns, and he shelled the woods, the enemy now and then appearing, until finally he was no longer to be seen, and the firing was ordered to be ceased. Everything indicated that the enemy had retired, and it was so believed. Gen. McCOOK rode off to see Gen. BUELL, understood to be two or three miles on our right. Waiting, perhaps, an hour, I concluded to resume the march to Chaplin Creek, then probably a mile to our front, to get water for my men, who were suffering intensely for want of it."

After detailing the successive movements during the day he says:

"Whilst near the Fifteenth Kentucky, I saw a heavy force of the enemy advancing upon our right, the same that had turned HARRIS' right flank. It was moving steadily up in full view of where Gen. GILBERT'S Army corps had been during the day, the left flank of which was not more than two hundred yards from it. On approaching the Fifteenth Kentucky, though broken and shattered, took up the line and cheered, and as one man, now [illegible] all where it could see the enemy, [illegible] down. I then rode up to LOOMIS' Battery, in column, ordered him to open on the enemy. The report of the first was quickly followed by a [illegible] advancing, [illegible] closer its approximity, and made a final havoc in the ranks of the enemy. It was admirably done, as the enemy moved straight ahead, his ranks were broken by the battery, and forcibly thinned by the Seventeenth Brigade, but he scarcely faltered, and finally hearing that reinforcements were approaching, the brigade was ordered to retire and give place to them, which it did in good order. The reinforcements were from MITCHEL'S Division, as I understood, and were of a Ridge men." I wish I knew who commanded the brigade, that I might do them justice. I can only say that the brigade moved directly into the fight like true soldiers, and opened a terrific fire and drove back the enemy. It was a gallant body of men. After repulsing the enemy they retired a few hundred yards to a piece of woods to encamp in, and during the night the enemy advanced his pickets in the woods on our left front, and during the night captured a good many of our men, who went there believing we still held the woods. It was in this way that my Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. F. J. JONES, and Lieut. J. A. GROVER, Assistant Adjutant-General Seventeenth Brigade, were captured by the enemy. I regretted the capture of these young gentlemen deeply. They had behaved most gallantly during the day, and I can truly say deserve well of their country. Maj. HOPKINS, with three companies of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, remained on the field during the day, and late in the evening formed a line of battle on line with the portion of the Seventeenth Brigade on the left of the road. Their force was too small to oppose the advancing column of the enemy. They took shelter behind CLARK'S house, but were forced to retire with the Seventeenth Brigade, which was done in good order. They lost quite a number in wounded and missing.

The conduct of the officers and men under the fire of the rebels was admirable. The Eighty-eighth Indiana, Col. HUMPHREY, was in the Seventeenth Brigade, on the right. It was not under my eye, but I was informed that, though a new regiment, it behaved well.

I have thus given a general statement of this battle, and such incidents as occur to me. It was a hard and gallant fought field, and the country is called upon to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell in it.

My division fought it under many disadvantages. It was attacked on ground well known to the enemy, and fixed upon by him as the battle-field, and while it was upon the march, and it was impossible for us to know much of the nature of the ground on which we fought. My men, too, were suffering intensely for want of water; having been scantily supplied for a day or two, but they fought it bravely and against three or four times their number of the best soldiers of the rebel army, and under the direction and eye of BRAGG, BUCKNER, POLK, CHEATHAM and other prominent Generals of the rebel army. If of the old troops any man flinched, I do not know it, and have not heard of it, and very few men of the undisciplined new regiments behaved badly, as I had an opportunity of seeing and knowing the conduct of Col. SPARRENHEIER, of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. HARRIS, of the Ninth Brigade, and of the officers and men under their command, and I cannot speak too highly of their bravery and gallantry on that occasion. They did cheerfully and with alacrity all that brave men could do. Col. LYTLE, of the Seventeenth Brigade, fell severely wounded, while gallantly maintaining his position on the right, and doubtless the country is as much indebted to him and the brave men of his brigade, as to those whose conduct I witnessed.

POPULAR VIEWS.

The Proclamation of Emancipation—Legal Aspects of the Measure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Proclamation of Emancipation recently issued by the President is assailed as unconstitutional by many Democrats, who support Mr. SEYMOUR from honest conviction, as well as by all those who, ranged under his banner, impugn every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war, it may not be uninteresting to the former to consider the ground on which the authority of the President rests, and which will be found ample for the vindication of the course he has reluctantly adopted, under the pressure of a duty that could no longer be disregarded.

For this purpose it is not necessary to go farther back than the opinion of Judge CADWALADER, of the District Court of the United States, in the case of the ship *General Parkhill*.

The question to be decided in that case was whether loyal residents of South Carolina, whose property had been seized as prize on the high seas, could sustain a proprietary claim for restitution in the prize Court of the United States.

And Judge CADWALADER, in a very able opinion, held that they could not—not because they had been guilty of any violation of duty, but because, although they were to be presumed to be loyal citizens, they were yet inhabitants of a rebellious district, whose property might be taken from them by the Government of the United States, acting through its military agents, in the due prosecution of the war, by force, without legal process, whenever the property of other public enemies could, according to the laws of war, be so taken.

The general principle deducible from his opinion is, that where war exists, and has to be prosecuted for the defence or safety of a nation, the mode of prosecuting it must be sought in the laws of war, and not in those of peace—nor in the constitutional or other rules of right which would prevail between the parties, were they not belligerent.

That when once war has been rightfully made, when force has become the arbiter, and is to decide what shall ultimately be reason, it necessarily supersedes every rule, and is free from every limitation, other than that of those general and indestructible principles by which international law tempers and regulates the shock of conflict between opposing nations. A constitution which should attempt to prescribe how war shall be prosecuted against either foreign or domestic foes, after it has actually begun, would usurp the place of a work on strategy or tactics, and be guilty of an absurdity which certainly cannot be imputed to the memory of the founders of our Republic. The only difference between a foreign and a domestic war is, that when war has done its office in the latter instance, and reëstablished the sway of constitutional and municipal law over those who have resisted their authority, the law will be supreme as it was before, and will thenceforth regulate the future rights and duties of all men, as if there had been no war. It will not, however, undo the work which war has in its fatal necessity accomplished. It cannot bring the men who have been slain in battle back to life. It cannot restore to the orphan, the widow, the bereaved parent, the succor and affection which they have lost. It will not rebuild the demolished mansion, or replace the woods and crops which have been prostrated; nor will it give back property which has been confiscated, or confiscated, of which the ownership has changed, under and agreeably to the rules and usages of war. It it did, the words prize and confiscation would signify a mere temporary loss, instead of a permanent deprivation, and lose their use and efficacy as a means of war.

This is, in fact, the conclusion reached by the learned Judge, that a Government has all the rights against those of its own subjects, who throw off their allegiance and wage war with it, that it would have in a contest with a foreign enemy: the only doubt being whether it has not more and greater rights, and that the property of persons engaged in revolt, like the South Carolinians, may be confiscated, whether it be or be not contraband of war.

If we are to look into the Constitution for weapons to subdue the rebels, I do not know that are not there written down, while they have the whole field of war open to them, and are restrained by no limitations, we must fight in the fetters, and can scarcely hope to bring the conflict to a successful termination.

The Proclamation of the President is but an illustration and application of the principles laid down by the learned Judge. If the slaves in the revolted States are to be viewed as property, then they are a form of property peculiarly well adapted to be used in the prosecution of the war waged against the United States by the insurgents, and may, consequently, be seized and confiscated by the United States as the means, and the only means, of depriving the insurgents of a powerful weapon. But if the slaves are property, they are confessedly, even in Southern estimation, not merely property, but human beings, with souls as well as bodies, whose lives cannot be taken without incurring the extreme penalties of the law.

They are, moreover, subjects, if not citizens, of the United States, owing to it the duty of loyalty, and subject to the pains of treason. We have obviously a right to their services as subjects, and may offer them freedom in return; no warlike measure being more legitimate than one which seeks to detach opponents from an unjust cause. This may be done with peculiar propriety in a contest between the lawful authorities and revolted citizens, who are using their rights as masters to compel their slaves to violate the law by aiding the rebellion. Can the Government do less than break the bonds of the slave and thus enfeeble and diminish its enemies?

It might do more: it might rightfully summon the slave to its standard and bid him fight its battles. But if the policy of the Government is not to use the slaves as a weapon, it should not certainly allow them to be used as a weapon against it.

The result of the whole matter is, that while neither the President nor Congress could have freed a single slave in time of peace, they have, as the conductors of the war waged for the preservation of a great and imperiled people, full authority to take every measure against the usurping Government which could be taken if that Government were legitimate. They may seize all the slave or other property of the Confederates, and may promise freedom and immunity to every individual slave or free, who will withdraw from the rebel lines. And as this just end could not be accomplished by keeping the slave to escape now, and returning him at the last of an incensed master after the war, the President had no choice but to proclaim [illegible] emancipation.

Army Transportation—Want of Reorganization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In these days in which our army is to be reorganized, the general order, also, in relation of the teamster corps of a thorough service, which in European organizations is [illegible] system, but a very important part of [illegible]

In this connection, it is impossible to [illegible] ing that although the National [illegible] very. The public have a right to be made [illegible] quainted with the deeds of their brave, and the Sixth New-York Cavalry have received as yet very little acknowledgment from any source, for all the arduous duties they have performed since their entering the field.

As before mentioned, members from various companies composed the dashing band of forty, who routed an enemy at least one hundred and fifty strong. All deserve equally well, both officers and privates, though I can give but few names. These are Lieut. R. K. Fellerbeck, Co. G; Capt. George A. Crocker, Co. A; Lieut. W. A. Park, Co. L; and Lieut. Keeling, Co. B. Will not New-York remember her Sixth Cavalry?

J. A. OR.

Misguided Humanity on the High Seas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very curious cases occasionally come up before the courts, and not unfrequently pages of romance and dark chapters of crime are unfolded which pass any that can be found in books. But I question whether it very often happens that a man is arraigned for doing an act of common charity, and threatened with a loss of property for having ventured to save life without consulting the civil code. To such a remarkable instance I wish to call your attention and that of your readers.

On the 21st of last month the schooner *Triumph* sailed from this port, chartered by certain parties, resident in this city, for a voyage to Port Royal and Beaufort, South Carolina, and return. On the 28th, while off the Carolinian coast, out of sight of land, a small boat, flying signals of distress, was sighted by the look-out. The course of the schooner was changed and she was headed for the beckoning boat. On reaching it it was found to contain ten persons in a most pitiable condition. For four days and four nights they had been adrift on the open ocean without food or water. They were barely able to speak—utterly unable to move—and had to be hoisted up the schooner's side. They had seen numerous other vessels, but all swept by them without affording any relief, or in any wise honoring their help-craving signals. The highway of the sea, you will remember, is somewhat broader than the Jericho turnpike, and on its other side these Levites and priests of the deep passed by. The Captain of the *Triumph* was the good Samaritan. He took the poor sufferers on board his little craft, moistened their parched lips and shared with them his scanty supplies until the port of destination was reached. The vessel, immediately on her arrival, was boarded by the health-officer and ordered to St. Helena Sound, about twenty-five miles distant, for fourteen days' quarantine. The reason given was, that the boat's crew rescued were from North Carolina, where yellow fever prevailed. Of course the Captain was too old a sailor to think of disobeying orders, so he cheerfully got under way for the quarantine ground indicated. After lying there with his suddenly stricken crew for some ten days, he received further orders from the health-officer to up with his anchor and steer for some Northern port, as he would not be allowed to land either the inanimate cargo, which he hoisted in at New-York wharves, or the human freight that the sea flung upon his decks and which he unwisely suffered to remain there, anywhere in those latitudes. The schooner *Triumph* remonstrated and opened her clean cabins and uninfected bosom to the authorities, showing them that no fever spots glowed on her decks, and that her people were all well and likely to remain so. But all to no purpose; and so the little *Triumph* picked up her anchors, skook the brine off those arbitrary waters from off her forefoot, and turned her head New-Yorkward, arriving here on the 21st of this month, with all her people well, though in a rather querulous humor.

Here the ocean waifs were cared for by generous and sympathizing hearts, and by this time they have probably forgotten even the memory of their sufferings. But how is it with my noble, humane Captain? He picked up the poor destitute crew when they were *in extremis*, and when all others passed them shortsightedly by, he fed and provided for them for nearly a month—all without hope of guerdon or reward. Surely he received a medal from some humane society, or at least the thanks of citizens—for it is something to save ten human lives, when lives can be used to so good a purpose as they can in this glorious day.

Softly: he had no right to take these distressed strangers in—his schooner did not clear from the port of New-York to go about in knight-errant, or rather in hotel-errant style, offering free meals and lodgings to the starving and sleepless, and so the charterers not only refuse to pay him the hire of his vessel, but also lay in a heavy claim for damages, because they were prevented from selling their cargo by the presence on board of this crew from a fever-visited district, picked up at sea. The suit, if decided against the *Triumph*, would well nigh ruin her Captain.

Whence this anomaly? Why no medals for the humane Captain from humane Societies? No ovations from admiring crowds of citizens? We will vouch for it that the men rescued were natives of North Carolina, and that in their veins flows the best blood of the State. The answer is this—they belong to that persuasion of people that, in the parlance of the day, are called "contrabands." C. H. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

A Protesting Seymour.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

In the name of the numerous Seymour families scattered all over the loyal States, and loyal to the great principles of liberty, I do most earnestly protest against the use of our name to designate the party that has apostatized from the pure Jeffersonian Democracy of JACKSON and his followers, in their love of liberty and country, and join all their sympathies with the enemies of this great Republic and best Government on earth. I say it is most foul and unjust that our fair fame should be stigmatized to bear the name of a party so base in its principles, so entirely lost to the love of liberty and to the happiness of the thirty millions of our inhabitants, so lost to the pure impulses and active exertions of our fathers, who poured out their treasures and their blood to found the noble empire of this united country. What! shall it be thus used, because a son of noble sires has become so reckless to principle as to permit his name to be used by such men as the Woods, Brooks, Rynders, and to be associated as they are with Buchanan, Vallandigham, Cox and every other opponent of Union and Liberty? Who would sell his country to Southern rebels, if by so doing they can secure office and the sweets of power. In looking over the history of our Revolutionary war not a name of our family is to be found as a Tory or a Cow-Boy—all were true to their country and to liberty. I appeal to a generous public, if it is right that we should smear the obloquy of the name of a party disloyal to the best Government on earth. Let them bear the name appropriated to them by (I believe) the *Herald* in one of its moments of pretended loyalty to the Government, some two months since—the name of copperhead Democrats. A fitting name, borrowed from a reptile whose virus is certain death, if a proper antidote is not at once applied. Let their principles as a party prevail, it will be the death-blow to the liberties of this country. But under the guidance of a good Providence, let all the lovers of loyalty and a good Government arise and in their strength erect an antidote into the ballot-box that shall forever silence all apostles from liberty. In the name of all our numerous families, we say, let us not bear the disgrace, but let it rest where it belongs—on the two Ex-Governors, whose letter and speeches make one think at once of that ancient copperhead, who said to all the people of Israel "oh, that I were Judge of the Land, that all the people might come unto me and I would do them justice."

A. SEYMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

Republican War Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLEAN, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

An enthusiastic Republican war meeting was held in this county to-day, both afternoon and evening. The attendance was large from this and adjoining counties. Even Pennsylvania sent a delegation. The gathering was addressed by Hon. HENRY H. STANTON and Gen. JOHN COCHRANE. Both were greeted with loud cheering. Mr. STANTON spoke upon the war and its objects, showing that the inevitable tendency of the Democratic party under the lead of SEYMOUR, WOOD and their associates was to cripple the Administration, give comfort to the rebels, and ultimately divide the Union. Gen. COCHRANE was also strongly and earnestly in favor of the Administration and its war measures, including the Proclamation. He declared that in this struggle there are but two sides—the one to help put the Government, and the other against it—and, whatever might be men's motives, those who did not support the Administration in its war policy were practically against the Government. He spoke for the Army of the Potomac, and said that [illegible] and men, its rank and file were enthusiastic in favor of the President's policy and his great Proclamation of Freedom. The speech of Gen. COCHRANE produced a strong impression upon the Assembly. You may set this county down at from 1,500 to 1,800 for WADSWORTH.

How to Organize Gen. Banks' Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article in to-day's TIMES, on the reconquest of Texas, the thought struck me to suggest to you the advocacy of the following plan of carrying out both the speedy conquest and settlement of that lovely territory by the sons of the North.

Instead of placing Gen. BANKS at the head of troops already organized for the war—all of which are certainly well employed—let him raise an additional force, the soldiers composing it to receive as compensation for their services, besides subsistence and clothing, say seven hundred and fifty acres of wild land in that State, or from two hundred and fifty to five hundred acres of confiscated improved lands according to the value of the improvements. In this way a large army could be undoubtedly raised in a very short time, and the conquest effected at a very small expense to the Government, and will also have the effect of implanting there an element which will render the future secession of that State an impossibility. What think you of it?

YONKS, &c. EL PASO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

Arrests by Order of the War Department.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.

Deputy-Marshal JENKINS reached this city on Saturday, having in custody the Rev. I. STINE, who was arrested in Perry County, by order of the War Department. The prisoner, who was connected with the Lutheran Church at Hagerstown, Md., has recently been employed by the War Department on special service; but it is alleged that sufficient facts are in the possession of the Secretary of War to show his disloyalty. Among other things, he is charged with having betrayed Capt. PALMER, of the Anderson Cavalry, into the hands of the rebels, after the battle of Antietam, and to have preceded STUART'S Cavalry into Chambersburgh but a few hours. He is also reported of having planned the capture of Gov. CURTIN at Hagerstown. After being brought to this city, he was removed to Fort Delaware.

On Friday evening Capt. SHERMAN was sent to Fort Delaware. It is alleged against him that he has been extensively engaged in assisting persons to avoid the draft. He has purchased, at different times, three of the vessels sold by the Prize Court of this city. He would clear his vessel for Havana, and when below Fort Delaware, would take on board as passengers citizens of Maryland desiring to avoid the draft. After proceeding on the voyage the passengers were transferred to wrecking schooners off Nassau, and thus he taken to that port. His voyage would be continued to Havana, when his vessel would be sold, and he return to the city to repeat the venture.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR *vs.* THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A case nearly similar to the BUSHROD case, of Buffalo, has occurred in New-Hampshire. NATHANIEL BACHELDER having been arrested for alleged disloyal practices, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge BELL, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, on the return of which the following letter was read:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sept. 13, 1862.

Hon. Jacob H. Ela, United States Marshal, Rochester, N. H.

SIR: Your telegram to the Secretary of War, under date of the 10th inst., relative to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of NATHANIEL BACHELDER, arrested for disloyal practices, has been referred to this office for reply.

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that, by an order issued under the authority of the President of the United States, a printed copy of which is inclosed, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in all cases of arrests for "disloyal practices," to which class of offences that of NATHANIEL BACHELDER manifestly belongs. The Secretary instructs me to say, that to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice PERLEY (BELL) you should return these facts as your warrant for holding the prisoner in custody. Should any attempt be made, after the return, to release the prisoner by the civil authority, which is not anticipated, the Secretary directs that you appeal for support and protection, in the discharge of your duties, to the military force of the United States in your vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* reports the decision thus:

"After argument by counsel, the Chief Justice said that it seemed to him inexpedient, and useless to the prisoner, to issue an order for an attachment which could not be enforced; that the Government of the United States had plainly expressed their determination to resist by force any attempt of the civil authority to deliver the prisoner, and that he received this not as a threat, but as the announcement of a settled resolution, which, with the vast armies under their control they had the ability to execute against any power which the State can command for the enforcement of the law. He, therefore, declined to take further action in the case."

The Arrest of Dr. Hay.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Telegraph* gives the following particulars of Rev. Dr. HAY's experience at Baltimore, whither he was taken, under arrest, by Gen. WOOL's orders:

"Dr. HAY arrived at Balt more at 1 o'clock, and was ushered at once into the headquarters of Gen. WOOL. After waiting some time, the General appeared, seemingly very much excited, and after examining several papers lying on his table, he accused Dr. HAY with being the writer of different articles published in the Baltimore *American*, remarking at the same time that 'they were all a pack of lies.'

Dr. HAY replied coolly that he had never written anything for that paper.

Gen. WOOL then remarked that an article had been published over his own signature, at the same time still handing in great excitement over his papers, but unable to find the article in question.

Dr. HAY then stated that he had published an article in the Harrisburgh paper, at the same time handing him the article out from the *Telegraph*.

Gen. WOOL took the slip, read it, paced up and down the room, and stating that 'it was a pack of lies.'

Dr. HAY answered coolly that he was not in the habit of telling lies.

After this conversation, Dr. HAY gave full history of the transactions at Camp Curtin, and of his visit to Baltimore, giving the names of the first that secession prisoners had been taken from the house and quartered among the Secessionists in Baltimore.

Gen. WOOL stated that he had an official account of the transactions at Fort McHenry before him, but insisted that Dr. HAY had been wrong in stating that we had given permission to take these secession prisoners from the fort, at the same time not denying that this had been done by the commander of the fort. Gen. WOOL read from the official report of Gen. MORRIS concerning the disturbances there, which corroborated many of the statements of Dr. HAY's information, and satisfied him that the General to whom the lady referred was in error. Wm. B.

Dr. HAY saw after his explanation that the deed had not been or was committed by Gen. WOOL, and was done under his command, and he was responsible for it. He told the General at once that he had no hesitation in saying publicly that he had been in error in regard to the person granting such permission.

This seemed to satisfy the General, who had no doubt heard of some misconception with the affair, and he the reupon discharged Dr. HAY without condition."

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following is a copy of a letter received by HORATIO G. JONES, Esq., Secretary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, from Hon. W. H. SEWARD, of the State Department, in reply to a communication transmitting a series of resolutions on the state of the country adopted by this association:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

To the Philadelphia Bap. St Assoc. com:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge for the other heads of Departments, as well as in my own behalf, the receipt of the resolutions which we are adopted by your venerable Association during the last week, and to assure you of our high appreciation of the personal kindness, patriotism and religious devotion which pervade their important proceedings. You seem, gentlemen, to have wisely borne in mind what is too often forgotten—that any Government, especially a Republican one, cannot be expected to rise above the virtue of the people over whom it presides. Government is always dependent on the support of the virtue from whom it derives all its powers and all its forces, and the inspiration which can give it courage, energy and resolution can come only from the unperverted heart of the country which it is required to lead or to save. It is indeed possible for an Administration in power to corrupt an entire people by enacting and executing unjust and corrupt policies which would be beneficial, but if carried out they throw the country into a state of anarchy from which it could not emerge for the first time but by the strong hand of a military despotism. Such is not the case now, and I trust never will be, but what we are.

In reviewing the history of our country, we find many instances in which the people have not only [illegible] measures have been unwillingly by the Government, but even [illegible] to town such reluctant people have always sustained the very cause of action to which they [illegible] the [illegible] preferred. [illegible] and [illegible] of Senators express the interest of silence in favor of [illegible] meeting popular sentiments and resolutions. Do you, therefore, gentlemen, persevere in the [illegible] of the principles and measures which you have [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] assured that if the National magnanimity shall be found equal to the [illegible] through which the country is passing, the [illegible] on the part of the Administration will be regarded with approval [illegible] peace without a loss of [illegible] National [illegible], or the sacrifice of any of the constitutional safeguards of civil [illegible] religious liberty. I need hardly say that the satisfaction which will attend that result will be immeasurably increased if it shall be found also that, in the operations which shall have produced it, humanity shall have gained new and important advantages. Commending ourselves to your prayers, and to the prayers of all who desire the welfare of our country and of mankind, I tender you the sincere thanks of my associates, with whom I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FLORENCE FROM ORIZABA—ORIZABA SELECTED AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS, AND FORTIFIED—THE FRENCH EXPECTED TO START IN DECEMBER FOR MEXICO—EXPEDITION FOR JALAPA.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 17, received by STEARNS *Eagle*, arrived from Havana Wednesday last, gives the following information about the operations of the French in Mexico:

At that time the staff of the French troops which are to comprise the expedition (about 17,000 men) had arrived and were ordered from the city to Orizaba. The presence of Gen. FOREY had imparted an activity to military operations and the fortifications erected around the city had been completed. They consisted of a small brick fort built on the top of Mount Borrego, mounted with four rifled guns, and of another earthwork situated on the northwest side of Orizaba and commanding both the city and the roads leading to Jesus Maria and El Ingenio.

It was generally believed that Gen. FOREY had made choice of Orizaba for base of his operations, which he intended to extend as far as Jalapa. To that effect troops had been ordered to start for this city, and news of its occupation by the French was hourly expected.

In consequence of the delays produced by the slowness in the arrival of French troops, it was thought that the expedition would not be able to march on Mexico before the first part of December. This was especially the case as [illegible] troops both on board and on shore, the disembarkation of the [illegible] had been exaggerated. A single vessel, the *Aquila*, was said to have brought her crowded freight of the epidemic. The others were [illegible] with the sea-sickness. The French officers say that the total losses sustained by the French army on account of the *vomito* does not exceed 80 men.

Internal Revenue Cases—The Income Tax and Trust Estates.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1862.

SIR: I am co-trustee of an estate in the City of New-York, the income of which is distributable quarterly to four *Cestui que Trust*. Under the recent Internal Revenue act the trustees are called upon to pay the "Income Tax." Must the provisions of the act be applied upon the income *in toto*, or may the tax be levied upon the several shares, before distribution, quarterly? If the tax is paid by the trustees before distribution, are the several shares liable again to be taxed in the hands of the distributees?

I am anxious to be assured on these points, in anticipation of the quarterly distribution for November ensuing, and will be very much obliged for your written opinion in the premises, and remain, &c., your obedient servant.

HENRY SHERMAN.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, present.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received, submitting to the decision of this office several questions in relation to the tax to be levied, under the provisions of the Tax Law, upon the income of Trustees.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that under section 99 you are required, with your co-trustees, to render an account of the income of the trust fund in your hands, and the tax will be assessed upon and paid by the trustees. Although the law is silent, I see no reason why you should not divide the income arithmetically among the beneficiaries, and retain to the Assessor the amount held to each.

There can be but one tax levied upon the same income, and in each case the *cestui que trust* may enjoy the benefit of the proviso to section 93.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

HENRY SHERMAN, Esq., Treasury Department, Third Auditor's Office.

Naval.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

Annexed are the names of the officers of the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which vessel has just returned from a long and useful cruise:

Captain—N. P. HARRISON, Commander.
Lieut.-Commanding—E. C. Grafton, (ex-officer,)
John Watters.
Lieutenant—Adolphus Dexter.
Surgeon—John S. Kitchen.
Assistant Surgeons—S. J. Jones, Edward R. Dodge.
Paymaster—Robert Pettit.
Chaplain—Thomas G. Salter.
Masters—D. McCampbell, W. Wright, W. G. Salonstall.
Ensign—James H. Potter.
Captain's Clerk—Charles M. Burns, Jr.
Paymaster's Clerk—L. B. Haff.
Chief Engineer—W. W. Dungan.
1st Assistant Engineer—George D. Emmons.
3d Assistant Engineers—Alfred Collin, Thomas W. Rae, Geo. W. Thorne, Webster Lane.

Marine Officers.

Captain—Wm. L. Shuttleworth.
Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Williams.
Midshipmen—Charles S. Cotton, Richard S. Chew.
Master's Mates—W. Hunter, W. R. Hunter, C. W. Campbell, Jas. Butwistle.

Forward Officers.

Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—I. W. Homer.
Carpenter—Ebenezer Thompson.
Sailmaker—A. A. Warren.

THE PASSAIC.

The regular trial trip of this vessel will take place in a few days, and be duly announced. A preliminary trip down the Bay on Tuesday was made, without [illegible] results.

OBITUARY.

CORPORAL HARRY LORAINE, U. S. A

Among those brave men who fell, while fighting gallantly at the last sanguinary engagement at Bull Run, was Corp. HARRY LORAINE, of Company K, Third United States Infantry. He enlisted in this City in April, 1861, and joined Company K at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, Washington, in the Autumn of the same year. In the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Corp. LORAINE behaved with great gallantry, and won the commendation of his superior officers. His [illegible] at Bull Run is thus spoken of by the Commanders of his Company:

"Corp. LORAINE was killed at Bull Run. He died like the brave soldier that he was, while in the act of entering an important [illegible] that a part of the regiment was [illegible] to secure. His relatives and friends have lost heavily, and the country owes a tribute to the memory of one of its true braves. His body was sent to the house after our retreat."

While in Washington, Corp. LORAINE wrote several correspondences of life in camp, which were published in the TIMES, above the nom de plume of "CAMP ANDREW S."

COL. J. L. KIRBY SMITH.

At Ogden's Mission, on the 12th inst., of a wound received on the 8th in the battle of Corinth, Col. J. L. KIRBY SMITH, of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, eldest son of Capt. E. KIRBY SMITH, who fell while leading the Light Battalion at the storming of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

The following extract from Gen. STANLEY'S Report of the battle of Corinth, will show in what estimation Col. SMITH was held as a soldier:

"Soon, in the battle on the 4th inst., Col. J. L. KIRBY SMITH, of the Forty-third Ohio, fell, with a mortal wound. I have not words to describe the qualities of this model soldier, or to express the loss we have sustained in his death. The best testimony I can give to his memory is the spectacle witnessed by myself in the very moment of battle, of stern, brave men, weeping like children as the word passed, 'KIRBY SMITH is killed.'"

—JOHN T. ROBINSON, editor of the Princeton (N. J.) *Standard*, and postmaster of Princeton, died at his residence, in that borough, on Tuesday night last. His funeral took place on Wednesday. Mr. ROBINSON was a native of Princeton, and at the time of his death was about fifty years of age. He was a regularly bred printer, having served his apprenticeship with D. A. BORNSTEIN, who some years ago had a job printing office in Princeton. In 1841 Mr. ROBINSON established the Princeton *Whig*, which journal of the late ROBERT E. ROBINSON, and continued its owner ship until his death—twice changing the name first to the Princeton *Press*,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondents at Washington and Harper's Ferry send us reports that cannonading has been heard in front, leading to the supposition that skirmishing has already commenced, preliminary to a serious engagement. Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, belonging to Gen. SIGEL's army, is known to have been attacked on Friday at Aldie, and from the fact that he encamped near that point at night, it is inferred that the attack was repulsed. At Harper's Ferry, cannonading was heard, last night, in the direction of Snicker's Gap and Winchester. The Sabbath may again bring with it the account of a great battle.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *Matanzas* and *Creole*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., inclusive. We find in the *Delta* of the 23d a brief account of the expedition which captured Sabine Pass, of which we have already received some intelligence from the rebels. It will be seen that this affair was a most brilliant one throughout, reflecting great credit upon all engaged in it—excepting the rebels. The vessels engaged were the United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master CROCKER commanding; the United States schooner packet *Seaman*, and the bomb-schooner *Jonas*, Capt. PENNINGTON. The expedition, within fifteen days, captured one fort and two camps, and burned thirty buildings used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of ammunition and provisions. It also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steamer, besides quite a number of sunken vessels, which were were burnt. The aggregate number of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance in New-Orleans is about 66,000.

The United States steam transport *United States*, which arrived last night, from Port Royal on the 29th ult., brings the report that just before she sailed a rumor was prevalent that the *Savannah* ram was coming down the river.

WM. WOOD, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, who went South not long since with the rebels, who had been prisoners in his charge, to exchange them, returned to Washington yesterday, but without the loyal men held as prisoners by the rebels, whom he was expected to bring back with him. It is, however, understood that his mission was completely successful, and that those he went after will soon follow him, the order for their release having been given before he left Richmond.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from a gentlemen who arrived there on Thursday, from Jackson County, that the rebels under JENKINS have repossessed the town of Ripley, and are spreading themselves all over the surrounding country. It is also ascertained that the rebels under Gen. LORING, having been reinforced by Gen. FLOYD, have returned to Charleston, Kanawha, and intend to make a stand there.

Gen. STANLEY, who commands a division of the army, near Corinth, made an address to his soldiers, a few days ago, in which he said: "Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Savior, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' claims the right to live upon the unrequited labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe to the 16th ult., and the *Arabia* at Halifax brings us intelligence three days later still—to the 19th. It was reported by the Spezzia correspondent of the London *Daily News* that two rebel privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen American vessels, but the impression was that the report grew out of the raid of the "290" among the whalers off the Western Isles. American affairs were being very generally discussed by the British Press, and the howl for recognition was almost universal among them, Mr. GLADSTONE's views being very generally indorsed. Lord PALMERSTON had been making several speeches at Winchester, but he carefully abstained from any allusion to American affairs. M. THOUVENEL, the French Foreign Minister, had resigned, and Baron DE L'HUYS had been appointed his successor. There were rumors of further changes, but nothing definite. There is nothing else of special importance from the Continent. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been only 15,500 bales, and the market closed dull and nominal, at a decline of 1⅛d.@2d., under heavy arrivals from India. Breadstuffs and provisions were both declining. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

At a great meeting of merchants held, yesterday afternoon, in the Produce Exchange, a resolution was presented nominating Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE as the National Democratic Union Republican candidate for the next Congress, in the Fourth District. The resolution was received with acclamation, and Gen. WALBRIDGE proceeded to deliver an address which excited the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks, he reproduced many documents, shedding new light upon the inner history of the war, and placing his own patriotic services in brilliant relief. When he had concluded, Gen. EZRA NYE formally nominated the speaker, subject to the approval of the constituency, and the General having put the question himself, his nomination was unanimously ratified and vociferously applauded. During the evening, the new candidate spoke at no less than six different stations in his District, to immense crowds, the meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel being especially successful and enthusiastic.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of WILLIAM E. DODGE, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 7 to 5. The Comptroller reported that, from the 25th to the close of October, the receipts into the City Treasury amounted to $759,826 28, and the expenditures to $152,458 39, leaving a balance on hand at the beginning of November amounting to $2,369,512 58. The Board concurred in the amendment made by the Councilmen to the resolution directing the taking up and relaying of the Fifth-avenue mains, and which specifies that the work shall be done, "provided" the Croton Board do it by contract, in the manner laid down in the Charter. The "provided" is a condition made to debar the Croton Board from exercising in this case the privilege given them by the Legislature of 1860—to do aqueduct work by the day, if they choose, in cases where the Common Council have ordered it to be contracted for. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The only important business transacted was the adoption of a preamble and resolution by Mr. WEBSTER—that other cities having secured their quotas of troops by offering unusually attractive bounties, and New York being behindhand in raising her quota, the Committee on National Affairs are instructed to "report upon the expediency of increasing the municipal bounty of $50 to $200," in order to avoid a draft. The Board adjourned till next Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been stated that the pirate steamer 290, derived its name from the fact that 290 English merchants subscribed to the funds with which it was built. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, says: The origin of the name of the 290 is this: By a regulation of the Admiralty, all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards, previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and, being designed for foreign owners, she kept her number in lieu of a name.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the gold of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still another party, from New-York, passed through Panama to get the wrecked gold, week before last. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be begun until December.

At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 1,000 tons would cost not less $5,500, not including bolt-rope manufacture, &c., reckoning 7,500 yards for the suit, at an average price of 75 cents per yard. For a ship of 1,000 tons No. 3 duck is used, which weighs one pound to the yard, a fact that will give some adequate idea of the amount of cotton used, as well as the weight of a suit of sails.

Flour was dull and heavy, and lower on Saturday. Wheat was in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Corn was in good request, and sound lots were dearer. A fair business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool at former quotations. Beef, Lard, Tobacco and Whisky were in less demand, and were less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

A Vote for Seymour, a Vote for the Union's Death.

No one believes that the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France or England, or by both, would materially affect the question of the termination of the war. Recognition is one thing, and implies nothing more than a difference of opinion between our own and foreign Governments as to the strength and powers of endurance of the Southern insurgents. Intervention is something widely different. Intervention would mean the espousal of the Confederate cause by foreign Governments and a determination to help maintain it. Recognition may come. Indeed the concession of "belligerent rights" to the rebels, early made by England and France, carried with it pretty nearly the full value of a recognition of their independence. For all practical purposes in the conduct of the war, recognition of Confederate belligerent rights was a recognition of Confederate independence.

But while *recognition* is possible—and probable indeed—there need be no fear of *intervention*. Neither England nor France, nor both together, for reasons that are clear and inexorable, would dare to engage in a foreign war so far from home, in which they would have so few vital interests at stake, and in the waging of which they would suffer such enormous losses.

But notwithstanding the comparative innocence of the mere act of recognition, we do not wish it to take place. It would dishearten the loyalists of the North, and greatly encourage the rebellion. It would admit MASON and SLIDELL to positions of equal honor and influence with Messrs. ADAMS and DAYTON, near the Courts of France and England. Our Ministers would be made to feel the arrogance of these rebel envoys, and as they could not resent any indignity put on them, they might be forced to suspend their relations with the Governments to which they are accredited. And this would excite panic and bring confusion and distress on the country.

In this view of the matter, the recognition of Confederate independence by France and England would prove a grave misfortune to the Union. How then is the act to be prevented? We answer, only by presenting a united front on the war question, and giving the world to understand that the States of the Union shall *never* be dismembered—neither by "Conservative Conventions," as proposed by JOHN VAN BUREN, nor by "moral suasion," as held by HORATIO SEYMOUR. If New-York elects Mr. SEYMOUR, England and France will understand that Mr. LINCOLN's Administration has been *repudiated* by the people, and that the war is condemned by the majority of the voters and must stop! Such a conclusion would be legitimate in England, because a defeat of the Government candidates and policy would compel the Ministry to resign, and lead to the formation of a new Ministry to carry out the views of the Opposition. We know how wrong a view this would be in its attempted application to the United States, but it would be in accordance with the custom and unwritten constitution of English politics. If, therefore, New-York State shall join the States of Ohio and Indiana in assuming a doubtful position, or one of *quasi* hostility to the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, we may expect to find the governing minds of England treating the President and Cabinet at Washington as *already superseded by popular vote*, and therefore no longer entitled to respect as the Government of the United States! Recognition would follow as a matter of course, and as a matter of duty; and Earl RUSSELL might placate the world by the ingenious argument that in recognizing the independence of the Southern States the English Government had only followed the example of the chief Northern States, Ohio, *New-York*, &c., which by their votes had condemned the war as hopeless, and called for a Convention and negotiation?

The man who wishes to see England and France recognize the fact of *the Union destroyed* should vote all day for SEYMOUR.

The French in Mexico.

Will the French invasion of Mexico prove a success? Public opinion, both in this country and Europe, decides that it will. The Mexican people are represented as being still bitterly divided among themselves. ZARAGOSA, one of their best and most patriotic Generals, has just died, and the Juarez Government is said to be too weak to offer any effectual resistance. The English Press concedes success to the arms of NAPOLEON, and the English Government and nation appear not only to acquiesce in this result, but to relish it. This is one of the strangest characteristics of the whole affair. When at first England urged France on to the invasion of Mexico, there was very good reason to believe that she did so in the belief that it would bring her rival and enemy into collision with the United States. If such was the motive of England, it can scarcely be said to hold at the present time, for England is now acting under the conviction that not only is the division of the Union a fixed fact, but that neither North or South will come out of the struggle powerful enough to contest the occupation of Mexico with France. There is, therefore, some mystery to be cleared up on this point; for England must surely know that if France obtains possession of Mexico, or the control of that wide domain, it will add incalculably to her wealth and greatness, and render her the leading Power of the world. England, we believe, would be the last to accord such a position to the French nation.

But we do not consider that public opinion is correct in foreshadowing any very thorough or lasting success to the French in Mexico. The highest estimate of the forces of which the French army of invasion is composed, is 80,000, and the lowest, 25,000. The Paris *Patrie*, which appears to have its data from official sources, states the force which will march into the interior of Mexico to be 42,680, all told. There is reason to believe that this statement is somewhat exaggerated, and that the French army, when it takes up its line of march, will scarcely exceed the lowest estimate, namely, 25,000 to 30,000.

The question is, whether the Mexicans are able to offer any effectual resistance to a French army, numbering from 25,000 to 50,000 well-drilled and disciplined soldiers.

We do not credit the stories about the divisions among the Mexicans, and the powerlessness of the JUAREZ Government. These stories come through French and Spanish views. We have also a strong faith in the patriotism of the Mexican people as against a foreign enemy. Patriotic Mexicans of wealth and station abroad, have all gone home to fight against the French. Peru and Chili have recently sent representatives to reside in the Mexican capital, and strengthen the Juarez Government in its contest with European intervention, by affording all the moral aid in their power. It is also stated that numbers of the best military men in several of the Spanish-American Republics have recently resorted to the Mexican capital, and tendered their services to the Constitutional Government. Terribly as Mexico has been ravaged of late years, there is still wealth enough among the people to sustain a large army of defense.

The Mexicans may, therefore, attempt a powerful resistance to the French army of invasion, and if it does not exceed 30,000 to 40,000, the resistance of the Mexicans will probably prove successful. In any event, this attempt of the French Emperor to conquer Mexico—with any one or all of the collateral issues that are placed to its account—is so monstrous, so against the regular order of human affairs as marked out by the God of Nature, that, though we may not now be able to see how it is to be accomplished, the ultimate results must be disaster and defeat, involving indirectly the overthrow of the author.

Willis on War.

Mr. NAT. P. WILLIS, who has a charming way with him of saying the most unexpected things at the most unexpected time, has just hit upon a delightful theory of the uses of war, which is eminently calculated to administer comfort and consolation to the friends and relatives of all our heroes who may fall in the front of battle. It is a sad thing—the most of us have been accustomed to think—that the flower of the land should be mown down by the sword and the grape. The lists of the killed and wounded have struck most of us as making the gloom of that great National picture, of which loyalty and courage are the glory and the light. Mr. WILLIS surveys the scene, and lo! all that was dark grows bright—the landscape loses its shadows. The war to him, like the world to Mrs. Nickleby's ancient admirer, is "all gas and gaiters." And why?

Does the reader wait for this panacea of patriotic woe—this alchemy converting calamity into rapture, loss into gain, death and desolation into life and hope?

It is simply this:

Mr. WILLIS regards war as a National Kalydor. He has been contemplating carnage in its purely cosmetic aspects. He has discovered that an extensive miscellaneous slaughter is good for the national complexion. The more of us that are killed, the handsomer the survivors will be. Thomas and Richard having been laid under the sod, Henry will come home to cheer their weeping families with the sight of his embellished physiognomy. As the widow gazes upon the magnificent moustache of her husband's comrade, she will forget her sorrows, and feel that the loved and lost is well out of the way. As the orphan contemplates the martial mien of his father's file-leader, he will wipe his own young eyes and exclaim: "Were I less desolate to-day, that noble being, that 'new-lighted Mercury,' so plainly born to threaten and command, might look like a bar-keeper, an omnibus-driver, a counter-jumper, or any other man." Hear the philosopher of Idlewild:

"Our *American countenance*, as a people, is very certain to be improved by the war—and may we not consider this one of the signs, if not in itself one of the positive good results of the sanitary purgation our country is undergoing, and from which it is as well to take consolation, while we suffer."

Certainly we may so consider, if we please, and much good may the consideration do us. Whether it is quite wise or humane, or even commonly sensible, for us so to "consider" the "sanitary purgation our country is undergoing" is, of course, a purely secondary matter. Looking at the WILLIS theory in this light, we might find reason to demur, and we should hardly care to risk our personal safety on the acquiescence of a camp of stalwart Union soldiers in the following chapter of the Idlewild-man's cathartic creed:

"I do not believe, indeed, that the killing off of the drunkards and profligates of our army—(for disease, among such as these, kills more than the bullet or sword)—will be other than an advantage in itself. Those who return will return well tried in health and spirit, and our American nation of men will be none the weaker for being depleted of that part of its fullness that was diseased."

We fear that the sage who should assert to the army of the Potomac that the majority of its members lying helpless in the hospitals were only "drunkards and profligates" might be subjected to a "sanitary purgation" more thorough than agreeable.

But in a large general way it is highly conducive to health to read such speculations as these. Their effect upon every well-constituted diaphragm cannot fail to be satisfactory. They are not, to be sure, exactly new, only new in this connection. ALFONZO the Wise, of Spain, centuries ago took much the same view of things, when he regretted his inability to kill nine men in ten for the improvement of the decimal fraction; and Mr. EMERSON has somewhere laid it down as a social maxim for the use of genius, that great men "grind up their friends for paint."

But to Mr. WILLIS fairly belongs the credit of being the first to take a strictly æsthetic view of civil war—the first to recommend "battle, murder and sudden death" as a substitute for ROWLAND's chemistry of the toilet, and Madame VESTRIS' celebrated Bloom of Venus.

Buchanan vs. Gen. Scott.

The old public functionary has written a labored defence of his conduct at the outbreak of the secession movement, in reply to the statement of Gen. SCOTT, recently published. It is a very inconsequential affair. He takes up the averments of Gen. SCOTT categorically, controverts a few of the minor points in the General's statement, assails some of his dates, accuses him of a "violation of sacred confidence," of a "singular want of memory," and of making certain assertions in the face of certain facts. But he does not touch the main point in which the public once were interested, and concerning which history will require other evidence than the small controversial twaddle in which he indulges. Was he knowing to the disunion plot of the Southern conspirators by whom he was surrounded, and was he an accomplice, virtual or conscious, of that plot? This is what Gen. SCOTT practically charged him with, and this is the question which he entirely evades. The opinions of the nation on the matter—which were formed from the events daily developed in the last four months of BUCHANAN's administration—are pretty firmly settled in this matter. The old functionary, however, protests his loyalty and his opposition to the rebellion—quite after the style of those of his party in the North who now propose to revive his policy, to walk in his footsteps, and adopt his manner of "putting down" the rebellion.

Mr. BUCHANAN kindly comes to the relief of FLOYD (the thief.) He says his refusal to garrison immediately the Southern fortifications, as recommended by Gen. SCOTT, "is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD." To this allegation, however, he responds with senile energy: "All my Cabinet must bear me witness that *I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration.*" This certainly settles the case against our late President, now and forever. Part of the public generously attributed his tampering with treason to imbecility. He himself takes from their mouth that plea.

But why these tedious discussions, in this awful hour of the nation's extremity, concerning a question whose value is now purely historical. Mr. BUCHANAN has been adjudged to infamy, as Gen. SCOTT has been adjudged to honor, by the unanimous voice of loyal people; and whether or no Gen. SCOTT was verbally accurate in all the details of his statement, the fact remains that under BUCHANAN's Administration and in his chosen Cabinet, treason had its origin and growth, and was permitted by him to arm itself for the terrible fray which has drenched half of the Republic with blood, and sent to an untimely grave a hundred thousand American citizens.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—A strenuous contest is going on in this (Brooklyn Heights) District between the friends of JAMES HUMPHREY, Union Republican, and MOSES F. ODELL, Democrat. They are both patriotic to the core; and, were the rival Congressional candidates in our own City equally well-matched in loyal feeling, it would have been a public blessing. Yet there is a difference even here. Mr. ODELL, though a War Democrat, and entitled to unqualified praise for his great activity in promoting enlistments, and attending to the comforts of the sick and the wounded, is yet hampered by over-exacting party ties, and can at least give the Administration only a halting support. What his sentiments are respecting the President's Proclamation, we do not know; but they must be greatly adverse if we are to judge by the diatribes of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, his ardent champion. We hold that no man can be a *thorough-going* war man, unless he is prepared to uphold what the President, after the most careful deliberation, has decided to be an indispensable military measure. And, in these times, we want none but thorough-going war men in our National councils. Such a man is JAMES HUMPHREY. He belongs to that class who believe that rebels against the Government have no right to protection from the Government; and that all that they have, and all that they are—their property and their lives—may justly be swept from the face of the earth, and must be, if necessary for the destruction of the accursed Confederacy they have set up. On that matter there is no doubt about JAMES HUMPHREY. His purposes are as fixed as the hills. He therefore is the man for the crisis. When, joined to this, his unsullied character is taken into account, his scholarly acquirements, and his valuable experience at Washington, he ought to be elected by a very decided majority. Mr. ODELL will need take no shame that he has been beaten by such a man.

THE TWO CAMPS.—The people of this State are divided into two camps. In the one camp, led by a soldier and a patriot, there is not one man to be found who sympathizes with the rebels, not one who has any *ifs* in his loyalty, any conditions attached to his desire to preserve the nation. In the other, led by a politician and a submissionist, is collected every man among us who loves treason, and would help the rebels, every one who has drawn back from helping the nation, every one who prefers Slavery to Freedom, every one who prefers a "splendid tyrant" to a magistrate elected by the people, every traitor, every secessionist, every submissionist in the State. Those who are not such, and who yet follow the banners of Mr. SEYMOUR, are in very bad company. If they prefer such company, they cannot complain if they are treated accordingly. If they dislike it, let them make haste, before it is too late, to come to the loyal camp.

THE WEATHER IN TWO ASPECTS.—Our correspondents with the army rejoice over the fine weather which facilitates the advance of the army upon the rebels. We rejoice over the fine weather here on the same account, and only hope it may last through election day. A storm on Tuesday here would help the rebels more and be worse for the army than a storm in Virginia.

BULLET AND BALLOT.—The Northern wing of the rebel army hope for success in the battle of Tuesday next. They will be met and routed by the Union Republicans as effectually as the Southern wing was scattered by the Excelsior Brigade at Williamsburgh.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Letter from Ex-President Buchanan in Reply to Gen. Scott.

The "Old Public Functionary's" Explanation of Why the Forts were Not Reinforced.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

RETURN OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH returned to the city to-day.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER WOOD.

WM. P. WOOD, who left here some time since for the South, to negotiate an exchange of Union State prisoners confined in Richmond and Salisbury, returned here this morning. His mission was entirely successful in every particular, and our released prisoners will be sent to Aiken's Landing next week. He received courteous treatment by the rebel officers.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

The case of Gen. MARTINDALE was closed by an order of the War Department, to the effect of last night's dispatch. The General, at his own request, made previous to the trial, was relieved of his command, under Gen. POPE, and will report to the General-in-Chief for orders. It is believed that the facts developed in the investigation will confirm the President in an intention to give Gen. MARTINDALE the stars of a Major-General, for skill and conspicuous gallantry on the field.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The investigations of Chief Detective BAKER, in connection with the late arrests, reveal the fact that druggists here and in Georgetown have been driving a lucrative trade in quinine for the Southern market.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following additional Medical Examiners have been appointed by the Commissioners of Pensions.

Dr. ELIAS FISHER, Richmond, Indiana.
Dr. J. H. CONSTANT, Peru, Indiana.
Dr. DANIEL DAYTON, South Bend, Indiana.
Dr. E. C. BOCAWITH, Marietta, Ohio.
Dr. GEO. L. AMES, Manchester, Vermont.
Dr. JULIUS A. SMILTON, Ithaca, New-York.
Dr. PRESTON S. LAKE, Bellevue, Iowa.
Dr. E. C. CROSS, Rochester, Minnesota.
Dr. HORACE LATHROP, Cooperstown, New-York.
Dr. HORACE B. DAY, Utica, New-York.
Dr. CHARLES HODGE, Trenton, New Jersey.
Dr. WM. A. RUST, South Paris, Maine.
Dr. HORATIO N. LOOMIS, at Buffalo, New-York.

On an average, these Medical Examiners will be appointed in each Congressional District. About seventy-five appointments only, as yet, have been made.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT FROM COLORED MEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1862.

To the President:

SIR: The undersigned, on behalf of their colored brethren, and of themselves, have called upon your Excellency to learn when we can take our departure to the land promised us by yourself in the address made to us in this, your Executive mansion.

We have learned from the Hon. Senator POMEROY, the Agent of Emigration, whom you appointed to conduct us to Chiriqui, that he is ready, his equipment engaged, his provisions for the voyage bought; that a suitable vessel has been found; that the consent of the Government, with its agreement to receive us as citizens with equal rights and obligations, has been obtained; that he only waits your orders to announce the day of sailing, and that he can sail in about one week if the order is given.

Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us as soon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes, to go in this first voyage, and now we find that there is uncertainty and delay, which is embarrassing us and reducing our scanty means, until fears are being created that these means being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form may be our winter prospect.

We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do not intend to let us depart.

We are not willing to believe that your Excellency would invite us to make arrangements to go—would tell us that we could not live prosperously here—would create hopes and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality, and when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of the promise, that its realization will be withheld.

Congress has placed the power and the means solely in the hands of your Excellency, to aid in removing us. You began the movement; you appointed Senator POMEROY, in whom not only the colored people, but the whole country have confidence, to see that justice should be done us in our removal. He has said he is ready. We therefore earnestly beg that your Excellency will now give him the explicit orders to sail, before the cold weather sets in to pinch us here; before the storms of Winter shall make our voyage a dangerous one.

J. W. MENARD, Illinoistown, Ill.
M. FOSKEY, Washington, D. C.
B. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
HENRY JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
WM. C. BUTCHER, Frankford, Penn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Middletown, Penn.
H. W. ORSEY, Elmira, N. Y.
WM. A. LAVALETTE, Hornellsville, N. Y.
GEO. W. JACKSON, Hornellsville, N. Y.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Ex-President BUCHANAN, through the National *Intelligencer*, replies at length to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, whose recent publication he considers an undisguised censure of his conduct during the last months of his Administration, in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. In noticing the first and most prominent among the charges, viz.: His refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to SCOTT's recommendation, he says: This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th of December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet, Mr. HOLT was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War, so that from this time till the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

He then proceeds to show there is one answer both easy and conclusive if other valid reasons did not exist, namely: There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications.

To have attempted military operations on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power, would have been simply absurd.

Of this, he says, referring to his supplemental views of the 30th October, Gen. SCOTT, himself seems to have been convinced. Those views, both original and supplementary, he says, were published by Gen. SCOTT in the *National Intelligencer* on the 18th of January, 1861, at a most important and critical period of the Administration. The publication at that time could do no possible good, and might have done much harm.

To have published them without the President's knowledge and consent was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to have published the same documents without authority.

What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempts to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect I then entertained for Gen. SCOTT I passed it over in silence.

Mr. BUCHANAN then explains why he refused to send three hundred men to reinforce Maj. ANDERSON at Fort Moultrie, and among the reasons says he believed, as the events proved, Maj. ANDERSON was then in no danger of an attack. Indeed, he and his command were treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise—to provoke collision and to disappoint the country.

Having treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, Mr. BUCHANAN replies to the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston, saying that neither a truce, nor a quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston.

On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President never could and never would surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or whenever it might be requested by Maj. ANDERSON.

Mr. BUCHANAN then alludes to other points in Gen. SCOTT's views, and says, that he can solemnly declare before God and his country, that he cannot reproach himself with any act of commission or omission to endanger its happiness, its prosperity and its safety, since the existing troubles commenced.

PRISONERS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Yankee* arrived this morning, bringing up from various vessels of the flotilla a number of prisoners, and the schooner *George Washington*, which was captured in Pohick Creek, on Thursday night, by the *Yankee*.

TRANSFERRED.

Capt. WILLIAM JAY, of New-York, who was recently relieved from duty, on the Staff of Major-Gen. WOOL, has been assigned to duty on the Staff of Major-Gen. MORRELL, commanding a division of Gen. PORTER'S Corps of the army of the Potomac.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

SAMUEL W. F. ODELL, Esq., of New-York, yesterday, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received, as *Charge de Affaires* and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the United States.

ORDERED TO THE INO.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon HILLDRETH has been ordered to the steamer *Ino*.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The loyal men of the Seventh Assembly District, comprising portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, have an excellent candidate presented for their suffrages in the person of THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq. Mr. STEWART is a young lawyer of good standing, great energy of character, and strict fidelity to principle. He has never sought or held office, and did not solicit the present nomination, but his numerous friends in the District urged him to accept it, and they should see to it that his election is placed beyond peradventure. The district has heretofore been a pretty closely contested one, but, from the two candidates now presented, it will not be difficult for loyal men to choose the one who will best represent their sentiments at Albany. Let them give Mr. STEWART the majority he deserves.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association has given away to sick and wounded soldiers all the clothing in their possession. There are nearly a hundred soldiers arriving at their rooms (No. 194 Broadway) daily, who sadly need warm clothes, such as coats, pants, drawers, and under-shirts. The attention of the benevolent is called to this fact.

The Election and the Draft—Important Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 324.—Capt. ——, Precinct ——: In order that the War Department may be aided in holding to military service for the term of the draft all persons who, by false representations, may attempt to evade the draft, you will select from your command a competent and trusty man from each election district within your precinct, whose duty it shall be to remain at the poll of the district on 4th inst., from the opening to the closing thereof, and there carefully to note each and every person who may offer to vote at such poll, whose name appears on the exemption-book as having been excused from draft by any Commissioner, on the ground of being an alien or a non-resident. And every such exempt who may so offer to vote, will be secured and conveyed to the Station-house, there to be detained, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War.

You will make special report to this office of all such arrests, at the earliest convenient moment.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Matanzas and Creole.

Particulars of the Capture of Sabine Pass.

The Oath of Allegiance Taken by 66,000 Persons.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESOANG, from New-Orleans and Matanzas, arrived yesterday. We are indebted egain to Mr. HUBATA, the purser, for acilities.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. COWEN, also came up his afternoon from New-Orlpans and Key West he brings a mail from the fleet. She made the run from the Baliza to Key West in forty-eight hours, and experienced strong head winds and very heavy weather the rest of the pasaage. The ndvices from New-Orleans are to the 25th ult. The purser will ple ase accept our thanks for favors received.

THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

Dispatch to the New Orleans Delta.

TELEGRAPH STATION, SOUTHWEST PASS, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1862.

On the 1st of October, the United States steamer *Kinsington*, acting Master CAOCKER commanding' assisted hy the United States schoonar packet *Seaman*, and the bomb schooner *Jonas*, Capt. PENNINGTON, assailed the fort commanding the enirence to the Sabine Pass, drove the rebels from the fort, captured two twenty-four pound field pieces, spiked and destroyed two targe eight-inch guns, and anchored opposite the town; landed fifty men, with one howitzer, marched five miles into the country, attacked a rebel camp of cavalry, consisting of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men; found them drawn up in line of battle, fired one volley upon them, and charged at a double quick, when they *skeddaddled*, dropping their erms, and leaving their camp equipage; burnt their camp and fourteen buildings, used as harracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of stores,

On the 5th inst. CAOCKER started with twenty-five men, on a river steamer, (which he captured,) to destroy the Taylora' Bayou River bridge. Fouad the bridge defended by about one thousand men, consisting of cavalry, artiltery and tnfantry, protected hy a strong breastwork. After uaing ahrapnel and canister upon them for about one hour, they also skedaddled. Capt. CROCKER then landed twelve men, and, under cover of the steemer, destroyed the bridge, repulsing e cherge from the rebel cavalry during the time, and taking several prisoners, among whom was Col. CLIFTON, commander of the rebel forces.

Capt. CAOCKER has, within the last fifteen days, captured one fort, two camps, and burned thirty buildings nsed as barracks and storehouses, containing a large emount of ammunition and provisions. He lies also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steemar, besides quite a number of smaller vessels, which he has burned.

TAKEN THE OATH.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND ALIEN OATH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Place where taken.	Previous to Sept. 24. Oath of Allegiance.	Alien Oath.	Subsequent to Sept. 24. Oath of Allegiance.	Alien Oath.
City of N. O....	31,749	4,500	23,748	1,119
Algiers	895	418	1,295	186
Jefferson City..	565	153	2,486	—
Carrollton.....	144	63	459	99
Totals.....	33,453	5,131	27,929	1,304
Aggregate.....				67,920

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the nonor to submit tha above General Summary of those persons who have taken the Oath of Allegiance and Alien Oath witbin this Department. Respectfully,

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marahal General Louisiana.

To Mejor-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.

The following communication from the rebel General, JEFF. THOMPSON, was received at headquarters this morning. Order No. 76, it will be recollected, related to the oath of allegiance:

POINTCHATOONA, LA., Sept. 28, SUNDAY, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. A., New-Orleans, La., Per Underground Telegraph:

GENERAL—We thank you for General Order No. 76. It will answer us for a preecdent in New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and Washington, each of which we will have in a few days. We were undetermined how to act. Please "pile it on."

Yours respectfully, M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig.-Gen. M. S. G., Commanding Southern Line.

FEEDING THE POOR.

Proviaions distributed by tbe United States Relief Commission during the week ending Oct. 11th, inclusive:

Pork	115 bbls..	23,000 lbs.
Beef	214 bbls..	49,272 lbs.
Split Peas	35 bbls..	6,923 lbs.
Hard Bread	84 bbls..	8,109 lbs.
Loaves of Bread (lbs.)	....	102,912
Total		189,316.

The number of families receiving aids		9,707
Families of Federat soldiers	1,068	9,707
Destitute	7,581	
Families oi Confederate soldiers	1,038	
Number of persona receiving aid		32,450
Total number of families who have received aid		10,490

NATIVITY.—American, 1,010; Irish, 3,660; Germon, 3,397; Engitsh, 530; French, 625; Scotch, 53; Spanish, 151; Italian, 61; Denmark, Norway and Sweden, 14; Portugal, 12; Swiss, 36; Mexico, 23; Russia, 8; Greek, 9; Colored 690—Total, 10,190.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, President.

JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

COL. WILSON IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Delta, 23d.

Col. WILLIAM WILSON, the gallant commander of the Sixth New-York Zouaves, arrived here yesterday, from Pensacola. He is looking very fine. He was called upon by many leading citizens last evening, and several of our own regimental officers did themselves tha honor to wait upon the dashing New-Yorker. The Colonel is attended by the accomplished Maj. BURGESS.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 82.—All persons holding powers of attorney or letters of authorization from, or who are merely acting for, or tenants of, or intrusted with any moneys, goods, weres, property or erty or merchandise, real, personal or mixed, of any person now in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or any person not not known hy such agent, tenant, or trustee, to be a loyal citizen of the United States, or a *bona fide* neutral subject of a foreign Government, will retain in their own hand, until further order, all such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise, and property, and make an accurate return of the same to Davin C. G. FIELD, Esq., the Financial Clerk of this Department, upon oath, on or before the first day of November next. Every such agent, tenant or trustee failing to make true return, or shall pay or deliver any such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise and property to or for the use, directly or indirectly, of any person not known by him to be a loyal citizen of the United States, without an order from these headquarters, will be held personally responsible for the amount so neglected to be returned, paid over, or delivered. All rents due or to become due by tenants of property be'onging to persons not known to be loyal citizens of the United States, will be paid as they become due, to D. C. G. Field, Esq., Financial Clerk of the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, Asst't Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1862.

Ordered, That the Relief Commission will supply no family where there is an able-bodied male member of it hetween the ages of 18 and 45, who is either not employed in daily regular employment, or an enlisted soldier of the United States army. The certificate of the surgeon that any person has offered himself for enlistment, and been rejected, will be sufficient evidence that he is not able-bodied.

By command of Major-Gan. BUTLER.

H. C. CLARKE, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

HEADQUASTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 465.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons and places of confinement an this Department. By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 466.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Mackey Second Louisiana Volunteers, is hereby detailed for duty on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding this Department.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Domonatration on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—The Capture of Galveston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 27th ult., says

"The recent demonstration of the enemy upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is regarded rather as a foray than as a general movement, but it cost the Yankees deerly."

Tha Texas papars bring further accounts of the enemy's attack on Galveston on the 4th. The town was in no condition to make a successful defence, but the single gun in Fort Point kept up a spirited engagement with the Fedaral gunboat till the gun was dismounted. It was then spiked, the fort set on fire and abandoned.

Interviaws were subsequently held with the enemy, when four days were allowed for the women and children to leave. The inhabitants then commenced to move their effects. At the end of the four daya it is presumed the Yankees took possession of the deserted City.

The Sam Jones tribe of Semirole Indians in South Florida are committing all kinds of depredations on innocent and helpless men, women and children, living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Peas Creek, South Florida. They have murdered four families, and all who can are making their escape from the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders.

The *Whig* says: "We again urge every farmer to sow a large crop of wheat. The indications are that our planters are calculating on a large crop of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine."

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* of the 22d says: "If, as we sincerely trust, the headway of the pestilence has been checked, we can survey the ground and arrive at some conclusion as to the extent of the calamity. The number of cases is estimated at about 1,600, and the number of deaths about 400."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

The Town Commissioners have the pleasure to state that the late prevailing fever has subsided, and the town is quite healthy, and many of the Inhabitants have returned to their homes.

(Signed,) T. CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The Richmoud *Daily Dispatch*, of Oct. 29, says: "No movement of importence was on the tepis with Gen. LEE'S army on Monday last. The Yankees are in force at Bull Town."

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that there was fighting at Franklin on Sunday, and the Confederates were driven back. It has good reason for belteving that the army is this etde of Black Water River.

One hundred and forty wounded Confederate soldiers were brought to Richmond yesterdey from Varina by the steamer *Sea Bird*. They had suffered greatly by rematning at the Landing since Sunday morning. Tbere shoutd be suitable quaitera erected there for the sick and wounded.

In the Second Market yesterday, butter was held at the enormous figure of $2 per pound.

Hon. R. HAWES, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is at the Exchange.

Yesterday James Conway, H. Williams, John Collins, and William Corley were sent to the Military Prison on charge of desertion. They are of the Fifth and Thirteenth Virginia Regiments.

Meeting at Tammany Hall.

JOHN VAN BUREN NOT THERE.

The call last evening for a meeting in Tammany Hall, in order to listen to JOHN VAN BUREN, was a failure, in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. VAN BUREN. The meeting was called to order by Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, who stated that a dispatch had been received by Mr. HARDEE, Secretary of the General Committee, that Mr. VAN BUREN could not be in town, in consequence of his having agreed to address a meeting in Washington County. The meeting then adjourned, and a private meeting of the General Committee was held, in which it was decided that the Ticket Committee should meet to-day for the distribution of tickets.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

State and Congressional Tickets in Nomination in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.

The present month is an important period in our political history. On Nov. 4 New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas and Illinois elect State officers and Congressional representatives, and Wisconsin; Missouri and Minnesota Congressional representatives alone. Subjoined will be found the various tickets which are to nomination:

NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.

	Repub. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Jas. S. Wadsworth.	Horatio Seymour.
Lieut. Governor	Lyman Tremain.	D. R. Floyd Jones.
Canal Com'is'ner	Oliver Ladue.	Wm. I. Skinner.
Insp'or S. Prison	Andreas Willman.	Gaylord J. Clarke.
Clerk C't Appeals	Charles Hughes.	Fred. A. Tallmadge.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican-Union.	Democratic.
1	Rich'd C. McCormick.	H. G. Stebbins.
2	Wm. Wall.	M. Kelbfleisch.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	M. F. Odell.
4	Hiram Walbridge.	Ben. Wood.
5	Capt. John Duffy.	Fernando Wood.
6	Fred'k A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7	Henry A. Burr.	John W. Chanler.
8	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.
10	Edward Itaight.	Wm. Reufield.
11	S. W. Fullerton.	Chas. H. Winfield.
12	C. L. Beale.	H. A. Nelson.
13	Thos. Cornell.	J. B. Steele.
14	Henry Smith.	Erastus Corning.
15	Edward Dodd.	J. A. Griswold.
16	Orlando Kellogg.	Benj. P. Burhans.
17	C. T. Hulburd.	D. C. Judson.
18	Jas. M. Marvin.	Isaiah Blood.
19	S. F. Miller.	Robert Parker.
20	Ambrose W. Clark,	Lorenzo Caryl.
21	Roscoe Conkling.	Francis Kernan.
22	Dewitt C. Littlejohn.	William Titus.
23	T. T. Davis.	John M. Strong.
24	Theo. M. Pomeroy.	S. G. Hadley.
25	Daniel Morris.	Scott Lord.
26	Giles W. Hotchkiss.	Chas. G. Day.
27	R. B. Van Valkenburg.	S. G. Hathaway, Jr.
28	Freeman Clarke.	Sanford E. Church.
29	Aug. Frank.	Washington Hunt.
30	E. G. Spaulding.	John B. Ganson.
31	R. E. Fenton.	S. D. Caldwell.
	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
4	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
5	Capt. John Duffy.	
6	Elijah Ward.	Orison Blunt.
7	John W. Chanler.	Eli P. Norton.
8	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	Andrew Moore,	William J. Snyder.
2	John Cutler.	John Cutler.
3	William A. Young.	Henry L. Walt.
4	James Brady.	William L. Oswald.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

1	Alvah E. Crittenden,	Luman D. Elliott.
2	Edwin D. Lorridge.	

BROOME COUNTY.

	Frank B. Smith.	S. H. P. Hall.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1	Andrew L. Allen,	Jonas K. Button.
2	Albert G. Dow,	L. S. Jenks.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1	George I. Post,	H. V. Ttowland.
2	William P. Robinson,	W. T. Worden.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1	John Steward,	Emri Davis.
2	Henry C. Lake,	Timothy D. Copp.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

	Tracy Beadle,	Charles Hulett.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1	E. H. Prindle,	Gardner Stamhro,
2	Francis B. Fisher,	Simeon Walker.

CLINTON COUNTY.

	Lemuel Stetson.	George Adgate.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1	Samuel Lasher,	P. G. Kisselback.
2	E. W. Bostwick.	Alfred Nash.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

	H. B. Van Hoesen	Anson Peck.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1	Robert W. Courtney.	F. R. Gilbert.
2	Dan. Waterbury.	William H. Bradford.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1	John B. Dutcher.	Luther S. Dutcher.
2	J. G. Halstead.	Joseph B. Barnum.

ERIE COUNTY

1	Jacob Beyer.	John W. Murphy.
2	Erastus S. Prosser.	Horatio Seymour.
3	William Wastover.	Timothy A. Hopkins.
4	Anson G. Conger.	Martin Keller.

ESSEX COUNTY.

	Palmer E. Havens.	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	Albert Andrus.	Sibney Laconne.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

	W. J. Heacock.	

GENESEE COUNTY.

	Loren Green.	George G. Dixon.

GREENE COUNTY.

	George L. Rundle.	John Breasted.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1	Griffin Sweet.	Robert Earl.
2	Arch. C. McGowan.	Jacob E. Fox.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	Chas. A Benjamin.	Thomas V. Maxon.
2	Levi Miller.	Henry H. Babcock.
3	William Dewey.	Luke E. Fraue.
4		

KINGS COUNTY.

1	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2	H. A. Bowen. / M. D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes, / E. O. Perrin.
3	Wm. M. Thomas.	S. B. Johnson.
4	Peter Graham.	James Darrey.
5	Charles L. Benedict.	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6	S. T. Maddox.	H. C. Boswell.
7	Edgar McMullen.	C. P. Leslie.

LEWIS COUNTY.

	John Chickering.	Eli Merriam.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1	Hamilton E. Smith.	W. E. Lauderdale.
2	Sam'l Skinner.	

MADISON COUNTY.

1	William H. Brand.	John H. Goe.
2	George L. Rouse.	Lewis B. Stone.

MONROE COUNTY.

1	George E. McGonegal.	
2	Henry Heling.	
3	William Brown.	Wm. P. Hill.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Addison Dieffendorff.	Freeman P. Moulton.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

		Tammany and Mozart.
1	Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2	H. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6		Julius Korn.
7	T. E. Stawart.	Vincent C. King.
8	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11		Thomas A. Ledwith.
12	I. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith. / C. H. Whealen.
13	Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Rohart C. Hutchings.
15	J. H. While.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17		Thomas C. Fields.
Dist.	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
3	John H. Whittemore.	
5		L. H. Van Schaick.
7		E. V. Price.
8	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9		Samuel C. Reed.
12	Peter Bowe.	
13	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14		P. Frankenheimer. / W. W. Northrup.
15	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh, as an Independent Union Democrat.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat.
1	D. A. VanValkenburg.	Benjamin H. Fletcher.
2	William Morgan.	Cyrus E. Davis.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1		A. B. Weaver.
2	D. M. Prescott.	Barsilla Budlong.
3	Samuel P. Lewis.	Asa B. Sherman.
4	Isaac McDougall.	Thomas Bamber, Jr.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1	James M. Munro.	John Munro, Jr.
2	E. W. Leavenworth.	Elizur Clark.
3	Joseph Breed.	A. R. Palmer.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1	Perez H. Field.	Nathan Oaks.
2	Lanson Dewey.	

ORANGE COUNTY.

1	Morgan Shuit.	John D. Van Buren.
2	Moses D. Stivers.	Chas. S. Woodward.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

	John Parks.	Chas. A. Danolds.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1	Abner C. Mattoon.	J. D. O'Brienn.
2	Hiram W. Loomis.	
3	Harvey Palmer.	Fowler H. Berry.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1	L. E. Bowe.	Wm. Brooks.
2	Cornelius A. Church.	Harvey Butts.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

	John G. Miller.	Saxton Smith.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1	Samuel T. Taber.	Charles W. Duryea.
2	John W. Demott.	H. A. Lott.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1		
2	J. A. Quackenbush.	John S. Fake.
3	Andrew J. Colvin.	Ebenezer S. Strait.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Gabriel Martineau.	Theodore Frean.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

	James S. Haring.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1	E. P. Townsley.	W. J. Averell.
2	James Reddington.	Otis Earle.
3	Abraham X. Parker.	John O'Bridges.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1	Chauncey Boughton.	Ira Broeckett.
2	Nath. M. Houghton.	S. Y. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	Charles Stanford.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Mark W. Stevens.	Stephen L. Mayham.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Samuel Laurence.	R. S. Smith.

SENECA COUNTY.

Platt Crosby,	James McLean.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1	J. W. Taggart.	
2	H. Sherwood.	
3	Horace Bemis.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1	Benj. F. Wiggins.	Nathan Corwin.
2	Theodore D. Dimon.	John S. Havens.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Nicholas Flagler.	William Gillespie.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Nalhaniel W. Davis.	Wheeler H. Bristol.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ezra Cornell.	John Boynton.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1	John S. Everett.	J. F. Bookstaver.
2	Jacob Lefever.	John Griffiths.
3	John L. on.	Ebenezer Westbrook.

WARREN COUNTY.

Newton Allrich.	Charles Faxon.

WASHINOTON COUNTY.

1	Asa C. Teft.	Edwin B. Nash.
2	Ervine Hopkins.	William Coteman.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	Thadeous W. Collins.	Albert T. Redfield.
2	Lemuel Durfee.	W. T. Barney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1	Dennis McMahon.	Pierre C. Talman.
2	Mont. Davenport.	John E. Marshall.
3	Chauncey M. Depew.	B. Monross.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Byron Healy.	

YATES COUNTY.

Guy Shaw.	Ebenezer B. Jones.

NEW-JERSEY.

STATE TICKET.

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Marcus L. Ward.	Joel Parker.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Rep. and Union.	Democrat.
1	John F. Starr.	Nathaniel Stratton.
2	Wm. T. Brown.	George Middleton.
3	Orestes A. Brownson.	Wm. G. Steele.
4	John Linn.	A. J. Rogers.
5	Joseph P. Bradley.	Nehemiah Perry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

	Repnb. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	John A. Andrew.	Gen. Chas. Devens, Jr.
Lieut.-Gov	Joel Hayden.	Thos. F. Plunkett.
Sec. State	Oliver Warner.	Oliver Warner.
State Treas.	H. K. Oliver.	H. K. Oliver.
State Auditor	Levi Reed.	Levi Reed.
Attor.-Gen'l	Dwight Foster.	Henry W. Paine.

CONORESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Repub. Union.	Democrat.
1	Thos. B. Elliot.	
2	Oakes Ames.	
3	Alexander H. Rice.	James M. Beebe.
4	Samuel Hooper.	J. G. Abbott.
5	John B. Alley.	
6	Daniel W. Gooch.	
7	George S. Boutwell.	
8	John D. Baldwin.	Isaac Davis.
9	Wm. B. Washburn.	
10	Henry L. Daws.	

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKET

	Republican.	Democrat.
State Treasurer	William Butler,	Alex. Starne.
Supt. Pub. Inst	Newton Bateman,	John P. Brooks.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat.
At Large	Elon C. Ingersoll,	James C. Allen.
1	Isaac N. Arnold,	Francis C. Sherman.
2	Jno. F. Farnsworth,	Neil Donnelly.
3	E. B. Washburn,	Julius B. Stiles.
4	C. B. Lawrence,	Chas. M. Harris.
5	Owen Lovejoy,	T. J. Henderson, ind.
6	J. O. Norton, / Alex. Campbell, Ind.	T. Lyle Dickey,
7	E. McCarly,	John R. Eden.
8	Leonard Swett,	John T. Stuart.
9		Lewis W. Ross.
10	S. W. Moulton,	A. L. Knapp.
11	S. G. Hicks,	J. C. Robinson,
12	Robert Smith,	Wm. R. Morrison.
13	M. Bartley, ind.	Wm. J. Allen.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Austin Blair,	Byron G. Stout.
Lieut. Governor	Charles S. May,	Henry H. Riley.
Treasurer	John Owen,	C. C. Trowbridge.
Auditor General	Eber Ackeley,	Rodney C. Payne.
Secretary of State	Jas. B. Porter,	W. R. Mooncomy.
Attorney General	Albert Williams,	John L. Hollis.
Sup. of Pub. Inst.	Jas. M. Gregory,	Thos. H. Sawyer.
Com. St. Lds.	Sam'l S. Lacey,	C. I. Hewens.
Member Pub. Com.	Edw'l Bacon,	Peter E. Brown.

CONGRESSION

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	F. C. Williams.	E. I. Penniman.
2	Chas. Eaton.	J. W. Fuller.
3	J. W. Longyear.	H. J. Cooper.
4	P. W. Kellogg.	Thos. B. Chapin.
5	R. C. Tinkerodge.	A. C. Baldwin.
6	John F. Driggs.	John Moore.

WISCONSIN

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	John F. Potter.	Jas. S. Browne.
2	Ithamar C. Sloan.	Joshua J. Guppy.
3	Amasa Cobb.	P. B Simpson.
4	Edward S. Bragg.	Chas. A. Eldridge.
5	E. L. Browne.	Ezra Wheeler.
6	Luther Hanchett.	T. B. Stoddard, Ind.

MISSOURI.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat
1	Francis P. Blair, Jr., / Samuel Knox.	
2	Henry T. Blow, / Thomas S. Nelson.	
3	William Lawson.	John G. Scott.
4	John R. Kelso.	John S. Phalps.
5	J. M. McClurg, / Wm. Douglass.	Thomas L. Price.
6	Henry B. Banton.	Austin A. King, / Edward M. Samuel, / S. A. Richardson, / Ben. Loan.
7	Robert M. Stewart.	Wm. A. Hall.
8	H. M. Woodyard.	
9	James S. Rollins.	Marion Biggs, / Arnold Krekel.

MINNESOTA.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat.
1	Wm. Windom.	A. G. Chatfield.
2	Ignatius Donnelly.	Wm. Cullen.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Thomas Carney	W. R. Wagstaff.
Lieut.-Gov	Thomas S. Osborn.	J. J. Ingalls.
Sec. State	W. W. H. Lawrence.	Jas. Humphreys.
Ass. Judge / *Sup. Court*	L. D. Bailey.	E. S. Lowman.
Auditor	Asa Hargiove.	N. S. Goss.
Treasurer	William Spriggs.	D. L. Lakin.
Supt Pub. Inst.	J. T. Goodnow.	E. D. Brown.
Att'y-Gen	W. W Guthrie.	D. P. Lowe.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Rep. Union.	Democrat.
A. C. Wilder.	M. J. Parrott.

DELAWARE.

Union.	Democrat.
For Governor—Wm. Cannan.	
For Congress—George P. Fisher.	

Terrible Murder in the Bowery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a terrible murder was committed in a saloon at the corner of Rivingston-street and the Bowery. It appears, from the statement of the proprietor of the saloon, PATRICK O'BRIEN, and his brother THOMAS, who was tending bar at the time, that five persons came in and ordered drinks; that while they were drinking an altercation ensued relative to the draft, in the course of which one of the parties, whose name is unknown, drew a pistol and shot another, the ball penetrating the skull just under the nose, and lodging in the brain, producing almost instant death. The four men then fled, and the police, who appeared directly afterwards took the two O'BRIENS into custody. The names of all the parties and their whereabouts are unknown. Deceased was about 25 years of age, but up to a late hour last night had not been identified.

The Burning of the Ship Alleghanian.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The *American* has a private letter in reference to the burning of the ship *Alleghonian* by the rebels in Chesepeake Bay, off the mouth of the Rappahennook, on Tuesday night last. The letter says thet after the flames had been subdued by one of the United States steamers, they broke out again, and the vessel was burned to the water's edge.

A Schooner Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Schooner *Dennis*, of Bath, was destroyed by fire at Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 26.

All-Wool Under-Shirts and Drawers, the best goods ever made, on hand and made to order, by UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss: waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas Fixtures.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

DIED.

BLOOMER.—At East New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 1, ELIZABETH F., eldest daughter of George P. and Elizabeth Bloomer.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, East New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

BUTLER.—In Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 31, Mrs. JANE, wife of John Butler, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of James and Rebecca Demarest, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 49 Morton-st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAZELTINE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, suddenly, of cholera infantum, LEONARD

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Raid Into Pennsylvania.

Particulars of the Capture of Galveston.

GEN. STUART'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 14, 1862.

Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. General Army Northern Virginia:

COLONEL; I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Commanding General Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. HAMPTON, and Cols. W. H. F. LEE and JONES. This force rendezvoused at Darkesville, at 12 M., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgeville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning (Oct. 10) I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Williamsport and Hancock, with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be *en route* to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, known as the National road. Here was a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from which, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me, toward Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. COX, and were *en route, via* Cumberland, for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the Commanding General. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Penn., which point was reached about noon. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach, and the proximity of his forces, would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned toward Chambersburgh. I did not reach this point till after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled. In three minutes Brig.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON'S command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him Military Governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospitals were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut, and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed, consisting of about five thousand new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition; also, a large amount of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depot buildings of the railroad, and several trains of loaded cars, were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburgh I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburgh, as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have retired on the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course, I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly toward Gettysburgh, but having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back toward Hagerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburgh, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed through Gettysburgh, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road toward Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Col. RUSH (lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, *via* Liberty, New-Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached, at daylight, Hyattstown, on McCLELLAN'S line of communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that STONEMAN had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point, avoided it by marching through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron, (IRVING'S,) of LEE'S Brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought, LEE'S sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant PELHAM, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid stride for White's Ford, to make my way across before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about 200 infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance, and placed in position on the Loudon side, another piece on the Maryland height, while PELHAM continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until the piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but PELHAM'S one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior toward the inhabitants, is worthy the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions to this particular.

Brig. Gen. HAMPTON and Cols. LEE, JONES, WICKHAM and BOTELER, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provision on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the Upper Shenandoah.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance as to the distribution of the enemy's force was communicated orally to the Commanding General, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Capt. B. S. WHITE, (C.S. Cavalry,) and to Mr. —— and Mr ——, whose skilful guidance was of immense service to me. My staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I inclose a map of the expedition, drawn by Capt. W. W. BLACKFORD, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders inforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.

I have toe honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General Commanding Cavalry.

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

From the Granada (Miss.) Appeal, Oct. 20.

MR. HENRY L. ALLEN, of Texas, now in this place, has furnished us with the following extra of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, together with extracts from letters received by him one day later than the extra. The letters are dated Oct. 5, and the following extracts are gleaned from them:

Since the extra was out we have some later news from the Island, and a great many rumors up to 12 o'clock last night as the last news.

Four days are given to move the women and children. The gunboats in the bay are ranged along the town. The Federal troops are at Fort Point and the Pelican and Gridiron are lying.

Our troops are stretched from the South Battery along Tremont-street to the Strand, down to Kuhn's buildings. Col. Cook says he will fight them. Lots and lots of troops are pouring in from the country. Three hundred and eighty went down last night. By to-morrow two more regiments will go.

The Federal commander says he has but few men, and he shall be compelled to destroy the bridge immediately.

Another letter says: "All is confusion here at this moment. No end to the people coming with children, negroes and furniture. All are worried and careworn. We are certainly in trouble now, as we have great fears of Yellow Jack."

GALVESTON FALLEN.

From the Houston Telegraph Extra, Oct. 4.

The following has just been received from the telegraph office. We shall have further particulars on the arrival of the operator at Virginia Point:

GALVESTON, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.15 P. M.

Heavy firing at the fleet.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.20 P. M.

The steamer is past the fort. I am preparing to leave.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.30 P. M.

One Federal steamer is now at the Central wharf, having passed the battery at Fort Point. The telegraph office is closed; operator left for Virginia Point. Flag of truce had not yet returned.

LATER.

GALVESTON DEPOT, Saturday, Oct. 4—4.15 P. M.

Troops have left Galveston for Virginia Point. Telegraph office will be open there in half an hour. Federal steamer opposite Central wharf.

About twenty-five minutes to 2 P. M., Federal steamer crossed the bar with flag of truce flying. Our battery at Fort Point opened on them, when they fired several broadsides at it and passed up into the bay. The battery and fort at Fort Point were then set on fire and evacuated.

The troops were all marched to the depôt and sent to Virginia Point. The federal steamers are lying all together, about a mile down, and our men are communicating with them.

STILL LATER.

HOUSTON, Saturday, Oct. 4—9 P. M.

We give to-night all the intelligence we have received to-day from Galveston. Our last dispatch is from the Galveston Railroad Depôt, at 8 P. M.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Oct. 4—8 P. M.

At 7:40 P. M., before the flag of truce boat got to the fleet, five steamers started in off the Bar, with flags of truce flying at their mastheads. As they approached Fort Point, our batteries opened on them, and they returned it.

The second shot from the steamer struck our gun at the Point, and the third shot dismounted it. Our troops destroyed all the works. The steamer came into the bay, and our batteries at Kuhn's Wharf opened on them, but all the shot fell short.

The troops immediately commenced evacuating the city, and the city presented a scene of utter confusion; and as I write, the depôt is full of people trying to get away. The Federals notified us they would give us time to move the women and children, if we erected no more batteries. All in confusion at present.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 25.

The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point under a heavy fire, and laid to at the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer *Harriet Lane* by the guns at Fort Point. The *Harriet Lane* steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inst., and speaking of the movements of the Federals, says:

They landed yesterday again at the point; but have not permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a cavalry dash. There is a sufficient number of troops on the Island to repel any landing. While the enemy occupy their present position, Col. COOK is engaged, under orders from Col. DEBRAY, in moving such machinery and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable the enemy will find much on the island of value.

Orders have also been issued to inform the people that should our troops leave the island communication will at once be cut off, and those who remain will be compelled to depend on their own means of subsistence, as no supplies will be allowed to enter the city.

Measures are already on foot for a rigid police of the bay, and an active cavalry force will continually scour the mainland opposite the island and the country along Buffalo Bayou, the Trinity, Neches and Sabine.

The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay contiguous to the island. The force before the city, while not very formidable as a fleet, is yet sufficient to indicate the future movements of the enemy on our coast, and warn the people residing near the coast of the danger, should the bays and rivers be left unguarded.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Important Orders—Orders Issued but not Executed—Attempts to Discredit National Currency, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

BOYLE orders that no persons will be suffered to purchase and ship into the interior of the State any goods, wares or merchandise for retail country trade without first taking the oath of allegiance and procuring a permit from the Collector of Customs, under the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department; that persons notoriously disloyal, or persons who have given aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the insurgents and invaders, will not be allowed to purchase and ship for trade to the interior of the southern borders of the State; that no permits given to this class will be respected, and all goods attempted to be shipped by them will be seized and confiscated.

Maj. SPENCER orders all officers now in the city, not already on duty, whether sick or well, to immediately proceed to join their regiments. Many orders issued here are not carried out. Gen. BOYLE and Maj. SPENCER had better issue no more unless they take care that they are faithfully executed. Maj. SPENCER in last fortnight, dismissed 237 soldiers from United States service.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL is again at the Galt House. BRAXTON BRAGG is not dead or asleep. You will soon hear from him.

The *Journal* declares with the New-York TIMES, that the rebellion must be utterly exterminated.

The Ohio is lower than at any time since 1839. It is fordable in many places. More steamers are said to have been built at Pittsburgh last Summer, than for any corresponding period during the last ten years.

The Government's attention is called to the attempts here to discredit United States money by offering to buy Kentucky money with the former at a discount of five or more per cent. for the latter.

PONTIAC.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE REAR GUARD.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 27.

It has already been stated that SMITH'S Division of CRITTENDEN'S Corps continued the pursuit of BRAGG'S army beyond Wild Cat, and to within about forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The advance was led by CRUFT'S Brigade, made up of the First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky, Thirty-first Indiana, and Nineteen Ohio Regiments, and they moved on on the road to Manchester, Clay County. The First and Twentieth Kentucky, which had the advance of the brigade, came up with the rear guard of the rebels in the vicinity of Goose Creek Salt Works. As they advanced up a mountain road, and when at a narrow point, they found the road blocked up with timbers thrown across, and covered and filled in with brush. The enemy was in ambush, and waited until our advance was within about twenty-five paces of the obstructions, which they proposed to cut away, as they had already done with a number of similar works, when a fire of musketry was opened upon them from 700 or 800 rebels. Strange to say, not a man on our side was touched. With a shout our forces mounted the obstructions, pushed over, and the rebels fled on up the hill. When near the top of the hill, a second barrier of the same kind was passed in the same way, and our advance came upon the rebels so hastily that they fled in all directions, leaving a few killed and wounded. We captured about 150 head of fine cattle, 90 prisoners, and quite a number of small arms. In consequence of the scarcity of water and the extreme cold, our forces fell back. Ice has been formed in those mountains nearly an inch thick, and our men have suffered intensely, being without tents or overcoats.

The prisoners captured—some of whom were stragglers—represent the rebels as completely disheartened, and greatly demoralized—anxious to desert or be captured. The supplies BRAGG obtained in Kentucky are not half so large as interested correspondents have stated. It is doubtful if all the supplies he obtained will feed his own army thirty days, and then the only prospect is dreadful suffering, or a yielding up of arms.

The Trouble with the Indians.

GEN. SIBLEY'S DEALINGS WITH THE SAVAGES

From the St. Paul (Min.) Press, Oct. 21.

ALEX. ETTER, Sutler of the Sixth Regiment, and Sergeant GILBERT, arrived in this city yesterday with dispatches from Gen. SIBLEY. They left Camp Release on Saturday morning, and [illegible] quickest trip between these points on record.

On the 15th inst. Gen. SIBLEY [illegible] company, composed of Company E, Sixth Regiment, and Company B, Seventh Regiment, mounted on mules, under Lieut. FOX, and to numerous scouts, under Lieut. COLVILL, all under the command of Capt. GRANT, which left Camp Release on the [illegible] and proceeded about fifteen [illegible] Lac qui Parle, and succeeded in capturing, without any resistance, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, and twenty-three children, most of the former being known as deeply implicated in the late outrages. They were conducted under escort to Gen. SIBLEY'S headquarters, and properly secured; while the women and children were ordered to join the general camp at Yellow Medicine.

The Military Commission was again convened for the trial of the prisoners, and some twenty cases were immediately disposed of.

Gen. SIBLEY estimates the entire force of the Medawakantonwan and Wahpeton Sioux warriors at 750. Of these are held as prisoners at Camp Release, 123; friendly Indians in the same camp, used as scouts, 5; prisoners at Yellow Medicine, strictly confined, 230; friendly Indians there, under surveillance, 63; known to have been killed at Wood Lake, 30; supposed to have been wounded at Wood Lake, about 40—making in all about 500 warriors accounted for, and leaving 250, besides the 100 in White Lodge and Sleepy Eyes' band of Lower Sissetons, who committed the Lake Shetek massacres, yet to be found and dealt with. This estimate embraces all the bands below Big Stone Lake.

The Sioux Indian warriors above are believed, by those who have the greatest facilities for knowing, to be about as follows: Sissetons of Standing Buffalo, Wanata and Red Feathers, with other smaller bands at Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, 450; Eyanktonas, including Cut Heads and Onkpatons, 800. The latter may be somewhat under estimated, but they cannot, in any event, exceed 1,000 warriors. To these may be added about 400 Missouri Yanktons, with whom the Eyanktonas are intimately connected, and by whom they could be readily reinforced. This would make an aggregate force of 2,200 warriors.

On the 14th, an expedition was sent out under the command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, with six days' provisions, in quest of Indians supposed to be in the neighborhood of Big Stone Lake, which had not been heard from when our informants left.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mormon Semi-Annual Conference—The Authorities of the Church Continued in Office—Brigham Young's Expositions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was held the Mormon Semi-annual General Conference, in the Bowery, on the Temple Block, in this city. Deputations attended from the uttermost parts of the Territory, in the extreme south and the extreme north. The weather was exceedingly fine, both the frosts and the "latter rains" holding off remarkably, it being usual to experience quite a showery time during the October Conference. The attendance was unusually large, the recent heavy arrivals of emigrants contributing materially to the numbers of the congregations. The speakers and the people generally appeared to be in excellent spirits. The speakers were as follows: Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Orson Hyde, Charles C. Rich, A. M. Lyman, G. A. Smith, W. H. Hooper, Wm. C. Moody.

As customary, the authorities of the Church were presented before the congregation, who voted to continue them in office. Several vacancies were filled, and Messrs. JOHN M. BROWNE and GILBERT CLEMENTS were severed publicly from "communion with the Saints." These gentlemen were, until recently, storekeepers in this city. It appears that, having become surfeited with Mormonism, they determined to quit the Territory. Previously, however, they had both been appointed to go on missions—Mr. BROWNE to "preach the Gospel" to the Britishers on the "tight little island," and Mr. CLEMENTS to raise cotton on the Rio Virgin. They are furthermore charged as follows: Mr. BROWNE with leaving "between two days," and Mr. CLEMENTS with stating that he was going to a brewery, four miles south, for a keg of beer, but forgetting the beer, and continuing his journey to California. Both gentlemen are now in San Francisco: and as the major excommunication is passed upon them, of course they are spiritually "without hope," and their missions must be deferred to a more convenient season.

BRIGHAM is in the habit of giving the speakers a text to "sound and splain" during the Conference. The text this time was about "Building up the Kingdom of God," and this text he distributed under six heads:

1. Taking care of and employing the Emigrants.
2. Gathering the poor Mormons.
3. Developing the resources of the Territory.
4. Classification of labor.
5. Hauling rock for the Temple.
6. Strengthening the cotton settlements.

1. The residents, particularly from the country, were requested to go to the common camp ground, and take home with them as many emigrants as they conveniently could, and give them employment and assist them by advice and otherwise "to do for themselves."

2. It was proposed to continue next Summer the exertions of the past two years, in sending teams to the Missouri River to fetch such poor Mormons as could not bring themselves. Four hundred teams were talked of for next season's campaign.

3. One of BRIGHAM'S favorite texts is that the elements contain everything necessary for man's comfort temporally, and that it is the duty of the Saints to extract from the elements what they need to eat, drink and wear, instead of purchasing from the "Gentiles." This notion was enlarged upon at Conference, and the people were strenuously exhorted to raise and manufacture everything they needed.

4. In this section, as in all thinly settled ones, everybody is a farmer, and everybody is above working at a trade. This refers more particularly to the country settlements. One of the speakers gave an amusing instance of this state of things in the county of San Pete, a great wheat county, with an over-abundant crop the present season. The people there had plowed and sowed but half the usual extent of land, but the "volunteer" crops—that is the crops from seed self-sown from last year's crop—were so great as to surpass some of the plowed and sowed ones, and everybody had so much wheat in the field to secure that nobody had a moment's time to do anything else. The carpenter could not make a bin or mend a wagon, the smith could not set a tire, the mason could not build a house—all had so much wheat to attend to. So BRIGHAM told them the carpenter should stick to his plane and saw, the mason to his trowel, the smith to his anvil, the shoemaker to his last, and that the farmer should raise wheat for all and pay them for their handicraft work. The raising of flax and hemp in the colder valleys was descanted upon and the congregation finally voted that BRIGHAM should dictate, when he pleased, who should raise wheat, who flax, who cotton, who hemp, who sugar cane, and so on *ad infinitum*.

5. It appears that each settlement or "ward" contributes so many teams for such a time to haul rock to build the temple with. Those managing this matter were urged to send on the teams while the weather was good for hauling, and not wait till the storms arose.

6. Two hundred families, volunteers, were called for to strengthen the cotton settlements on the Rio Virgin, and they were requested to take early advantage of the fine weather to make the journey.

All the charitable were called upon to contribute wood, provisions, clothing, &c., to sustain the families of persons now on "missions" outside of the Territory. Considerable exhortations were given to the people to "keep a stiff upper lip," look at the bright side of the thing, and count up their blessings occasionally. The people of the States were pitied for the fix they had got into, but of course it all came of rejecting the "Prophet JOSEPH SMITH."

The folks felt so good at conference that they concluded to have a "Hosannah," which I will describe as I saw it performed. The whole congregation standing, with heads uncovered, shouted "Hosannah, hosannah, hosannah, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen," every person raising his right hand at the [illegible] and occasionally, [illegible] They [illegible] and proceeded [illegible] stole thirty or forty horses from the citizens of Logan, Cache County, and, although pursued, succeeded in making good their escape with most of their booty.

Capt. HARMON'S train of Mormon emigrants arrived on Sunday, numbering about five hundred persons.

Superintendent DOTY and Messrs. FRAN. COOK and A. J. CENTER started hence for California, on Tuesday.

The Altoona Convention.

A LETTER FROM GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW has written the following letter in reply to a note from Mr. DANIEL HENSHAW:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1862.

To Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Boston:

MY DEAR SIR. In reply to your note, which was received this evening, I have the honor to say that the loyal Governors who met at Altoona on the 24th of September last were called together by the joint invitation of the Governors of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, by telegrams, of which the following are copies, and I annex also copies of my replies:

HARRISBURGH, Sept. 6, (via New-York.)

To Gov. Andrew, Boston:

In the present emergency, would it not be well that the loyal Governors should meet at some point in the border States to take measures for the more active support of the Government? An immediate reply is requested, that as early a day as possible may be named for the meeting, if approved.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1862, (via New-York.)

To Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

Should any meeting be called I will attend.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14, 1862

To Gov. Andrew:

We invite a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, to be held at Altoona, Penn., on the 24th inst. Please reply to Gov. CURTIN.

(Signed) ANDREW CURTIN,
DAVID TOD,
P. H. PIERPONT.

BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1862.

To Gov. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

I have received your invitation and accept it.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

The meeting was one which, whether as citizens or as magistrates, we had a right to hold. And in the discharge of our duties, many of which, connected with the military service of the United States, (whose Government relies wholly on the States for the raising and recruitment of the army,) are difficult and complicated, it is easy to perceive how mutual consultation might be advantageous. It is even more easy to see how natural it was for the Governors of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, at the time this invitation was issued, to feel the grave importance to their own States of lively and efficient support from every quarter to the National cause. Nor do I suppose that any person has ever doubted the propriety of the conduct of the Governor of Massachusetts in joining that consultation of Governors, except the very persons who were swift to observe and exclaim that his name did not appear with the names of many other Governors on a certain petition to the President last July. And had not the President's Proclamation of freedom appeared as it did, just one day before our meeting, sadly disappointing certain gentlemen, who had rightly declared it a great merit and public duty to stand by the President, and had the Altoona Conference been held and its address published without my name or presence, I have no manner of doubt that I should have felt the heat of their burning indignation at my slowness to unite with the conservative Governors who summoned us to Altoona. In helping to strengthen the arm of the President, and to increase his disposable force. As it was, these gentlemen were disturbed. They were cut off from making war on the President, by their own recent avowals and declarations. But it was desirable that somebody should be abused. I was the Republican candidate for a re-election; I was a supporter of the President's proclamation and policy, was the most convenient scapegoat, so they took *me*. I believe Judge PARKER indicted me before his Convention for causing the President's proclamation by going to Altoona the day after it was printed. And I presume that Mr. SEYMOUR introduced the supposed proof that I urged the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as evidence in support of Judge PARKER'S indictment. For since Judge PARKER seems to have reversed the order of cause and effect in the making of his allegation, I can see no way of supporting it save by a similar muddle of logic, and the confusion of truth with its opposite.

And now, my dear sir, the sober truth is simply this:—1st. I read the President's proclamation in print on the morning of the 23d, and with as much surprise as Judge PARKER did, though perhaps with more pleasure; 2d. I did not, either formally or informally, directly or indirectly, at any time, move or suggest that the Governors should interfere with the position of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, or any other officers of the army or navy. Nor do I believe that any such motion was proposed by any one else. I heard none whatever concerning that of any other General. But, if you ask how so great a blunder has been made, I can only reply that when people seek to make a point against their neighbors by a sort of eaves-dropping, by attempting to penetrate the private conversations of gentlemen and to betray their confidential speech, great blundering, if not something worse, will always be close at hand. They will usually contrive to report just what they hoped to hear.

I have written this letter with some fulness and with entire freedom. Your venerable character and long devotion to the cause of good and just principles, had a right to command me. But now I beg leave to remark, 1st. That I utterly deny the moral right of gentlemen to carry on political controversies by trying to penetrate private circles and to promulgate private conversations, which cannot affect the community unless made public. 2d. That the gentleman in question need not have sent to a third person to find out what I said at Altoona. I could have told them myself, if they had asked me. And they know me well enough to know that I am accustomed to act openly, without disguise or concealment, and when convinced what I ought to do, without much hesitation.

In conclusion, I cannot but regret the tendency I observe to obtrude matters malely personal upon the attention of the people. It is the great cause of Democratic Constitutional, Representative Government which is now on trial, not the cause of any man on earth. We are contending for the very hopes of futurity, for a grand and wonderful people, over whose fallen limbs angels might pause to weep. The interests of no public man, civil or military, demand the thought of a loyal human being among us. And they weaken and belittle our moral position, while they tend to demoralize the public heart and mind, who attempt to hang the issues of national life on the sword of any leader. Wisdom will still live when all of this generation has gone under the dust and the people, country and humanity will live when all who are now counted great, in peace or war, will have been forgotten and lost, even to history. Believe me, Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

DIFFICULTY IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Your special telegraphic dispatches last night informed you of the most painful intelligence received here yesterday afternoon from Schuylkill, Luzerne and Montour Counties. It seems that in certain regions in those counties, known as the "Collieries," an organization has existed for some time past, reaching back for perhaps two or three years, which has steadily and stubbornly resisted the due and proper execution of the laws of the land.

During the last two years, it is asserted, by gentlemen of veracity, who are perfectly acquainted with those regions, that there have been no less than seventeen most cruel and atrocious murders committed there, the murderers escaping the penalty of the law for the reason that no man could be found with courage enough to execute a legal process on them! They will not even allow the election of constables in their districts.

It appears, however, that more recently these men have become most bitterly opposed to the draft. You will remember that the Marshals who were appointed for the purpose of enrolling the names of all able-bodied men in these districts were violently opposed in the performance of their duty, the inhabitants asserting that they would resist to the bitter end any attempt to take them away from their homes. It was thought, however, that this was only the idle vaporing of a few excited men, and that finally, when the active execution of the draft would commence, sober reason would take the place of excitement and frenzy, and there would be really no violent opposition. But the intelligence yesterday and to-day is positive and reliable, and puts beyond controversy the fact that there is a very prevalent determination to resist the execution of the drafting system.

Yesterday afternoon the regular train on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, containing a number of drafted men, on their way to Harrisburgh to enter Camp Curtin, was stopped and entered by an armed mob, who offered "protection" to any one who would accept it, and who wished to join the mob in resisting any attempt to carry off drafted men.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Pottsville, under date of Oct. 21:

"The disturbance in the coal region, relative to the draft, is more in the form of a conspiracy than a fact. A general understanding exists among the miners, and they are determined not to become conscripts. The disaffected have sent committees throughout the country, and the league cannot possibly be dissolved by any military force which can be brought to bear upon the disaffected regions.

The Portage Gazette, [illegible] Hill [illegible] of Pennsylvania [illegible] to the draft [illegible] compelled to [illegible] Saturday [illegible] and [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Lieut.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2401, 1965, 1809, 2615, 1377, 1877, 2867, 1265, 2825, 2845, 2849, 2861, 2879, 2887, 2895. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 838, 1738, 111, 126, 2386, 2096, 2530, 884, 2306, 2370, 2374, 2380.

Obtaining Credit on False Representations—What Amounts to Fraud.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Peabody et al. vs. *Henry S. Leavitt et al.*—This motion on the part of defendant to be discharged from arrest, was mentioned in the TIMES of Oct. 16. The plaintiffs allege that in February, 1860, the defendants applied to them for a credit (being bankers in London) to the amount of £10,000, and that to induce such credit, the defendants made certain false representations concerning their capital and their business facilities. Relying on such representations, the plaintiffs furnished the credit desired, to the amount of £19,000.

The defendants deny the representations to be of the character claimed by the plaintiff, and set forth that the credit was furnished them by Peabody & Co., not on these representations, but on certain securities furnished by them to Peabody & Co.

In the opinion rendered by Justice INGRAHAM in the case, he says: "If the credit in this case had been given on the representations as first made by the defendants, I think the misrepresentations and the concealment as to the obligation of the firm to prefer David Leavitt would be sufficient to sustain the order of arrest. But after that representation was made, the plaintiffs refused to make the advances without requiring additional security, and the agreement to accept and make advances was finally concluded—upon a proposition from the plaintiffs to the defendants, and accepted by them—to set apart a portion of their bills receivable to secure the advances. There is no pretence that this agreement was not complied with.

Under this state of facts, it is clear that the credit was not given on the representations, but on the securities set apart for that purpose.

The order of arrest must be vacated and the defendants discharged from arrest, on the usual stipulation."

For the motion, *Alfred* ROE and B. W. BONNEY; opposed, Barney, Butler and Parsons, and Willism C. Noyes.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Brookfield vs. *Maley*, *Sheriff*, &c.—Decision with Special Term Clerk.

Bickford vs. *Maley*; *Bruinger, et. al.* vs. *Dexheimer*; *Loomis* vs. *Bradmendow*; *Benckard* vs. *Babcock*.—Motions granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1, 1862.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '68, Reg.	102	50 Cum. Coal Pref.	b30 13¾
14,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104¾	72 Erie Railway	64⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s '74 . Cou.	93	100 do	s30 64⅝
24,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. n.	105⅜	100 do	64⅝
40,500 do	105⅞	800 do	64¾
11,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cer.	99⅜	50 do	b30 64⅞
10,000 do	99⅞	50 do	b30 64⅞
2,000 Ind. 6s W. L. ex In.	97	200 do	s10 64⅝
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	64⅜	50 do	s30 64⅜
31,000 N. C. State 6s	70	150 Erie Railway Pref.	92
5,000 do	70⅜	50 do	91⅞
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	53	200 do	91¾
10,000 do	52⅞	50 do	b60 92
5,000 do	52⅜	700 Hud. River R.	79
3,000 Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. J	72	325 do	b30 79½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	64⅜	100 do	79⅝
4,000 do	55	200 do	b30 79
3,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	117	100 do	s30 78¾
3,000 Erie R. 3dm. b. 'ss.	107	150 do	s30 78
7,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	101¾	700 do	78⅛
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. bs.	100	450 do	78
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. bs.	103	200 do	b30 78¾
3,000 Har. R. 2d m. bs.	105	200 Harlem R. R.	b30 21⅝
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	98	200 do	21⅞
3,000 do	97¾	700 Harlem R. R. Pref.	5
6,500 A. & T. H. Inc. bs.	59⅞	50 Reading Railroad	78⅜
7,000 do	59	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	s10 43¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101¾	200 do	s10 43⅞
2,000 H. R. Con. Bds.	98¾	250 do	b10 43⅞
5,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd.	103½	50 do	b30 44
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	95	1400 do	43½
4,000 do	95⅜	250 do	43⅝
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 3 m.	76	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10 43⅝
10 Bank of New-York	150	50 do	b10 43⅝
10 Bank of America	113	100 do	s10 43⅞
20 Bank of Commerce	98	250 do	44
20 do	97	20 do	44⅛
55 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	111⅞	50 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	97⅜
40 Pen. Coal Co	103¼	100 do	98
50 Nic. Tran. Co	7	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	93⅝
75 do	6	100 do	b30 93⅝
180 do	6⅜	200 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	93⅝
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	184	50 do	93⅝
30 do	124¼	650 do	93⅝
60 do	124⅛	300 Gal. & Chicago R	93⅝
50 do	b30 124⅜	100 do	93⅝
50 do	124	250 do	93⅝
225 N. Y. Central R.	104⅞	100 do	93⅝
60 do	105	100 do	93⅝
100 do	105	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅝
100 do	b60 105	5 do	93⅝
450 Mich. Cen. R. R.	90	7 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	116
300 do	91⅛	100 Tol. & Wabash R	26
100 do	91	44 Buff. & S. L. R. R	155
50 do	s30 91	25 do	153
50 do	s30 91⅛	100 do	100
50 do	b10 91⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅛	30 Harlem Railroad	21
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104¾	200 do	21⅛
70,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	93	100 Harlem R. Pref.	40
90,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	90
12,000 Mo. State 6s	52⅜	50 do	s15 90⅛
11,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	107½	125 M. S. & N. In. R.	43
2,000 Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	s10 94¾	500 do	42⅜
6,000 do	94⅞	20 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85⅜
12 Pac. Mail St. Co.	123⅛	150 do	85⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 105⅜	500 do	b30 85¾
100 do	105⅜	150 Ill. C. R. Scrip	91
850 Erie Railway	64	50 do	b30 91⅛
50 do	b30 64⅜	200 do	90⅞
5 Erie R. Preferred	91	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	37⅜
50 Hud. River R.	b30 77⅜	100 do	37⅝
100 do	77	2050 Clev. & Tol. R.	93¼
100 do	s30 76⅜	232 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	92⅞
100 do	76⅜	700 do	92⅞

[SATURDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market was firm on Government Funds throughout the day, and firm also at the early Board on the Railways. But the latter fell off on the Street between the Boards, and were generally weak in the afternoon. A reaction of 3 ₱ cent on Hudson shares from the previous rapid advance, had an unfavorable influence on the Share Market, and to this was added a disposition to realize profits on Erie Common shares at the rise of the morning, and to sell New-York Central at 105¼@105⅜ ₱ cent. The Western list was irregular.

Late in the afternoon, at the outside room of Mr. HENRIQUES in William-street, the following prices were made, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, '81	104	104¼	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	105⅜	105⅞	Erie Common	64¼	64⅝
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	91¾	92⅛
Missourls	53	53	Hudson	79¼	79⅝
Tennessees	54⅜	54	Mich. Central	90⅜	90⅝
Pacific	123¼	123⅜	Mich. Southern	43⅜	43⅝
Panama	154⅜	154	Illinois Central	92	92¼
Rock Island	85¾	85⅛	Toledo	79⅜	79⅝
Galena	85⅛	85⅜	Pittsburgh	37⅝	37¾
Harlem	21⅜	21⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	84	83⅞

The sales of Gold to-day were 129¾@130⅜ ₱ cent., closing 130¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 143½@144 ₱ cent. United States Custom-House Notes 125¾@126 ₱ cent. The Export of Gold to-day is $350,000 only; the lightest Saturday shipment for several weeks.

The following bids were made to-day for the Bank Shares. The State Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₱ cent.; the Nassau 3½ ₱ cent.

New-York	107	American Exchange	95
America	113	Bank of the Republic	98
Phœnix	115	Hanover	98
National	96	Metropolitan	104½
Merchants' Exchange	93	Nassau	100
State of New-York	109	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	97	Importers & Traders	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	96½	Park	114

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's, ex. d	105⅜	T. H. & A. 8ers., pref	79⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bay Ex.	85
Erie firsts, ex. div '58	117	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	80
Erie fourths, '80	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s	75
Erie fifths, '82	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 3d	59
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st	77	Chi. & N. W. seconds	23
Hudson firsts, '60	105	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	50⅝
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts ex. d.	97⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Harlem firsts, '72	113	Mil. & P. du C. 1st firsts	102
Harlem seconds, '84	103	Chi. & Chi. firsts	110
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '72, '73	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '62	102	Chic. & Tol. s. f.	103⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	110	Chic. F. W. & C. 1st, 107	
M. S. & N. I. s. f. ex. d.	105	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2ds	94⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	110	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	92	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101

MR. A. G. JEROME has associated with him in the stock business, his son, A. G. JEROME, JR., at No. 20 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,034,138 06, including $94,000 for customs; payments, $692,965 12. Balance, $5,948,696 44

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec 3

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Hammonia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Etna	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec 3

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10¾ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Cora Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 24 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

HOSEA B. MORRIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 28, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 24th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON IN- dianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 2 Nassau-st., in New-York.

W. H. SMITH, President.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Long Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. FEE, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, also, Scrips to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 5. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, all recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; by mail, $2. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO-seat sleigh. Address stating price, which must be low, C. R., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED PASSENGERS per steamship CLYDE, on her trip from New-Orleans to New-York, leaving the latter city Oct. 25, 1862, take great pleasure in expressing to Capt. GEO. W. COLES, to the gentlemanly Purser, C. D. GEORGE, Jr., and to all the officers, our grateful thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to us, their attentions having been of the most marked and pleasing character.

It affords us much satisfaction thus to express our thanks as well as to bear testimony to the safe and speedy qualities of the good steamer Clyde.

(Signed,)

Nathaniel Barnett,	Dr. F. F. Rodenstein.
Wm. P. Gordon,	Adam T. Fairchild.
Wm. Meadows,	Edilston Pearce.
Wm. P. M. Means,	John C. Donovan.
J. W. Smith,	E. Hecht.
H. Lesenmeyer,	A. B. Hunter.
Wm. De Kay,	C. V. Spencer.
Mrs. [illegible] Sohn,	[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SULLIVAN-ST. METHODIST Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the First A. M. E. Bethel Church on the 2d day of November, 1862. Religious services are as follows: Morning at 11; by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN of 9th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; afternoon at 3 P. M., by the Rev. C. B. WARELL, assisted by the Rev. W. NEWMAN of the 41st-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; evening at 7½, by the Pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. H. CAIN and G. W. JOHNSON. The public are invited. Sullivan-st., near Bleecker.

"PATRIOTISM OF CHRIST AND OF Christianity."—Rev. W. H. GILLETTE will preach a sermon at the Mediterranean Baptist Church, opposite Canal-st., at 11 o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach, the following Sunday evening, at the Central M. E. Church, 5th-av., near 14th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, Clove Rd., Portland, corner of 4th and South 2d-sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to aid in supplying the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Interesting addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 44 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. S. REMINGTON, at 3—*No Rest for the Wicked*; Rev. CHARLES D. GOSS, at 7, Children's meeting. HUBERT WATERS, with his vocalists leads the singing. Sinners, juvenile and adults willing to join in a choir for this meeting are invited to the rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—A repetition of the sacred cantata of "Ruth," will be given by the members of the school, in their hall, on 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Preaching in the hall, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, "The Resurrection." Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches in the State-st. Congregational Church (near Hoyt-st.), Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject, the sixth sermon in "*The Beatitudes*;" and at 7½ P. M., the first anniversary sermon of the Pastor's connection with the Church. Sunday school at 2½, and 2½ o'clock become by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and others interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY-SCHOOL, BROOKLYN (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)—The exhibitions of Scholars' works of Ingress, Coleman, Whittredge, Van Beest, Frere and many others connected with the Festival of this School, will remain open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. until Nov. 13. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HARTSHORN, and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, he will, by especial request, repeat the sermon of last Sabbath morning, on *The Gospel a Sword, or the relations of a pure Christianity to the present War.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The First anniversary of the Church of the Resurrection will be commemorated by an appropriate sermon which will be delivered on Sunday evening next by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association connected with Spring-st. Presbyterian Church (near Varick-st.) will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 66 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ P. M. the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Morning—"*The Development of Spirits in the Future Life.*" Evening—"*The Shaking, the Solid and the Priest, their Functions in Christendom.*" Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING, at the Pilgrim Church, Elizabeth and Bond-sts., five blocks east of 5th-av., in behalf of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Rev. Drs. STORRS, ELLIS, ROBINSON, CHEEVER, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Chaplain HAYNES will address the meeting.

WHAT BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will give this popular lecture in the Greenpoint M. E. Church, between Broome and Sprague, for the benefit of the Sunday School, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

COMMUNION SERVICES IN THE EBENEZER GERMAN CHURCH, on SUNDAY, corner of 12th-st. and Avenue A, at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the evening from Ill 8 Peter: "Hope cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Services at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL preach a sermon, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church edifice corner of Madison-ave. and 41st-st., suggested by the removal of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church from their former place of worship to that location. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE GUERRILLA PERIL OF THE LAND.—A sermon on the public lesson taught by the death of the late merchant, Wm. R. Babcock, will be preached by Rev. HENRY CARPENTER, in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse on the danger and wickedness of readmitting the rebellious dregs of Slavery into the Union, and the necessity of a complete emancipation in obedience to God. Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper at 12 o'clock M. Evening subject—*Endless Punishment Reasonable and Consistent with the Character and Government of God.* Seats provided for all strangers, who come early.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the morning by the past or, WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. L. H. KING will preach, Nov. 2, in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., WILL preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 2d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. The public are invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 11th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, PASTOR of the Second Advent Church, which is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, will preach the word of the new dispensation on SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, 155th-st. between Lexington and 3d-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 11½ o'clock.

Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN WILL preach at the James M. E. Mission, No. 321 West 41th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 2. Services to commence at 3 o'clock; also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM GLEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath), Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Sixth Beatitude*, and in the evening upon *The Use of Consolement.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av. corner of East 30th-st. Services to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG Jr., rector, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—On SUNDAY EVENING next Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach the semi annual sermon to young men. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—19TH-ST., BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 1, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Dr. STEVENS, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches TO-MORROW MORNING. In the EVENING he will consider the question *Why Does God Punish us*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE—The Church will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTY-fourth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH THIS MORNING and EVENING, in the Universal Society Building, 14th-st. and 2d-av., at the usual hours. He will deliver, in the evening, a discourse on *The Communion of the Dead with the Living.* The public is cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will be there on SUNDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the hall on the south-west corner of Broadway and 22d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door for hall expenses.

GREAT MEETING OF MERCHANTS

Gen. Walbridge at the Corn Exchange.

His Nomination for Congress by the People.

The Speech of the Campaign and its Enthusiastic Indorsement by the Solid Men of New-York.

Interesting and Important Correspondence.

The Produce Exchange was crowded at 1. P. M., yesterday, by the merchants of Wall, Pearl and Beaver streets, assembled to hear Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE open his canvass, as the independent Union candidate for Congress for the Fourth District. The suddenness of his enterprise, and the character of the opponent he opposes, Hon. BEN. WOOD, gave the occasion the highest importance.

Hon. A. E. MASTERS, who called the meeting to order, was proposed as Chairman; N. B. COLLINS, Esq., Secretary.

A resolution was then offered by EDWARD BILL, to the following effect:

Resolved, That Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, the National Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, is entitled to the vote of every lover of Constitutional Democratic Republican Government, in the crisis through which the country is now passing.

This was received with overwhelming applause, and unanimously carried.

GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE

Was then introduced, amid the most vociferous cheering, and proceeded to say:

GENTLEMEN: If I had consulted my own inclinations, I should not have suffered myself to be presented at this time for the suffrage of the people of this Congressional District.

Ten years ago, standing on the floor of the national representation, where the mind and genius meet their equals in the loftiest bearing, I had the honor as the Congressional representative of this commercial district, to submit to the Congress of the United States, a resolution which I will shortly read. At that period the Continent of Europe was convulsed with war. The four Great Powers which are struggling for the mastery of the world are America, France, England and Russia. At that time, France and England were contending with Russia in reference to the division of "the Sick Man's" estate, and I deemed the occasion a befitting one for this country to seize, for the purpose of laying down its maritime policy, and having it incorporated in the laws of nations. I consequently offered the following resolution of Congress declaratory of our maritime rights:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States, as a maritime power, having neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper, in view of the existing war in Europe, to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her, and which shall be the evidence of her nationality; that we attach to all such vessels a character of sovereignty, considering them as clothed with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory; that our rights as thus declared rest upon no precarious or temporary basis, nor upon the concessions of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon from the early history of the Republic, and that any attempt to enforce an obsolete right of impressment, search, detention, or visitation in regard to such American ship, will be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States, and just cause of war.

We were then at peace, and the resolution was just ten years too soon, for, gentlemen, had it been entered on the statute book, and incorporated in the law of nations, the heroic commander of the *San Jacinto*, when he took those rebel ambassadors, would have known by *American* law that he had no right to do it, and we should have been spared the only incident that blurs the maritime history of the American nation. [Applause.] Subsequently, in 1856, I introduced to the people of the United States, the suggestion that, under the sanction of the law, with ample guards and restrictions, there should be organized a *Militia Navy*, an arm of defence corresponding to that employed by the Government in the land service, under our enrolled militia system, by which shipowners receive encouragement and aid by law, in construction of their vessels, so as to make them capable of bearing guns, if required, in the service of the country. That the Captains and subordinate officers be commissioned in the name of the General Government, upon some equitable plan that will give them rank and emolument, in proportion to the demands upon their time and service in the new capacity of representing the naval power of the Union. [Cheers.] That the humblest youth who enters as a cabin boy or in the lowest capacity as a seaman, should be educated and trained in his honorable, though adventurous and dangerous profession. That not only in the navy proper, but in this new service, in which the interest of commerce and the naval power of the Union will be represented.

Now, gentlemen, I respectfully desire to say that if this suggestion had been embodied in the legislation of the country, when this infamous rebellion was commenced, it would have been in the power of the Government to have precipitated upon the pestiferous soil of South Carolina an overwhelming force of the National troops, and this rebellion would never have extended beyond the limits of that wicked insurgent State. [Renewed cheering.] You, gentlemen, have a right to demand that whoever presents himself before you, for your suffrages, shall give you the reasons why he is entitled to the public consideration. We come, then, to a later period. In the very opening of this odious rebellion, I hastened, at once, to Washington, and beseechingly—nay, almost on my bended knees, implored the Government immediately to call into the field 600,000 men. But, some may question this statement. I, however, possess the means of demonstrating its entire truth. [Voices to the crowd—"How?"] It is proper for me, ere I produce the document, to remark that, immediately subsequent to the first outrage in Baltimore, I sought the General Government to do these things—first, to call into arms 600,000 men, and, second, to make an encampment in the Beaufort district of South Carolina, the Saratoga of the South. [Applause.] Standing with the President at midnight, in the Executive mansion, I remarked that it would be cheaper to have the corpses of 25,000 of our youth choking the rebel harbor of Charleston, than to have a single rebel soldier seen in any Border State. [Cheering. When the contest had somewhat advanced, I called at the Presidential mansion, to secure the maps on which I had indicated that Beaufort was the best place for the encampment in question. At that time there existed almost as much hostility between South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, as now between the loyal and rebel States. The maps could not be found, but the President stated that he would send me what would be more valuable, and he sent me this:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1-61

Gen. H. Walbridge, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Your note, reminding me of the fact that, as early as April last, you pointed out to me on the map Port Royal and Beaufort as advantageous places to make lodgments on the Southern coast, is received. I am free to confess you were the first who called my attention to that particular locality. I also remember that you insisted we should call six hundred thousand men into the field, a considerable length of time before I had brought my own mind up to anything near so large a scale.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

[Great applause.]

As the struggle progressed, I submitted to the Government the subjoined propositions, and I leave you to judge whether, had they been adopted, this wicked and infamous rebellion would ever have reached its present gigantic proportions:

Memorandum for His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

1. The country, in my opinion, should be put upon a war footing for not less than three years, with an enrollment of not less than 600,000 men, of which half that number should never leave the field until this odious rebellion is crushed, treason annihilated, and all questions of foreign policy adjusted.

A conflict once begun partial defeat, or even a repulse with anything like reverses, and the possession of a considerable portion of the Southern country, by the insurgents, would necessitate our Government, create disaffection among the people, prostrate public credit and paralyze industry in every department of life. It would make the war a guerrilla system, a sort of perpetual conflict, the result of which no sagacity can predict. Exasperation, hatred and incurable animosities, not to be obliterated in a century. A long, wearisome and protracted conflict is not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our people, and is at variance with all their moral and material interests.

Delay, a protracted struggle, or inert action, are equally fatal to success.

2. This formidable army would place the struggle beyond the possibility of doubt, while the moral effect upon the insurgents would be certain and inevitable. This is shown by the prompt and energetic demonstration of the United States Government, first in Maryland and then in Missouri, where defection received an instantaneous check, which would speedily have ripened into treason and secession. Like beneficial results would follow in all the remaining insorgent sections, if visited by an overwhelming force and summary action.

3. It would thus be economy in money, economy in the industry of the country, always disturbed by any domestic turmoil, and above all it would save the effusion of blood, and in that respect exalt our policy and be a crowning act of humanity.

4. As a nation, we have asserted the Monroe Doctrine; the controlling influence of our Republican Government on this continent.

In less than six months from the inception of our domestic troubles, Spain, not even classed as one of the Great Powers, has treated with contempt the principle we have so boldly proclaimed. If this be the beginning of European policy in this period of our domestic afflictions, where is to be the end?

The rapacity of these Powers will soon seek the control of the Gulf of Mexico, an American lake, and with it European predominance in Central America, Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

We have the men, the wealth and the patriotism; have been blessed with an abundant harvest the past year, with the promise of an equal one in the present. At no period of our National existence have we been better prepared to test the power of the Government for its own existence. [Tremendous enthusiasm.]

Gentlemen, these suggestions, to-day, address themselves to us with an unbounded force. They were first submitted to the Government in April, 1861, when it was foolishly claimed that with ten thousand men you could march through these insurgent States. [Applause.] I now come down from that period to the present. This year, deeming it necessary, after we had got nearly a million of men into the field, I considered it my highest duty to demonstrate to the country that it was proposed to prosecute the war to a successful issue, and that, through the agency of this Exchange and others in the country, we held the means of controlling the Governments abroad—in fact that we were more powerful than Emperors and Kings, [applause,] and standing in this majestic temple, I had the honor of stating that if the numbers engaged were equal, the relative strength of the parties would be in direct ratio to the relative importance of the great staples which each represents. What are the facts? The loyal North has twenty millions of population, devoted to labor and self-reliant; the South but eight millions, and the people unaccustomed to toil. The South supplies but ooo leading article, not absolutely indispensable, and a product whose value has only been recognized since the introduction of the cotton gin. The North supplies everything that enters into domestic economy and national wealth. There may be a substitute for clothing; there can be none for food; the table must be laid day by day. To surrender clothing is an inconvenience; to surrender food is death. Food is the essential element in controlling population, and it is the indispensable requisite to human existence. That people are strongest who produce it in the greatest profusion. This is the homage to our power by the nations of the Old World, and it will forever remain while we continue to grow that by which other nations live. While this condition of demand and supply shall remain, and there shall continue to pass, through the agency of this Board of Trade, the redundant production from the overflowing granaries of the mighty and gigantic West, to supply the teeming millions of the Old World, where exhausted Nature often fails to yield an adequate return to sustain human life—yours, gentlemen of this Board of Trade, will be the high destiny of exerting a power towards preserving our peaceful relations with Europe more omnipotent than Ambassadors and Ministers, or all the diplomacy ever employed in ancient or modern times. The loyal North—thank God!—therefore, holds the talisman of commercial independence and financial strength, and though we have for a season parted with cotton—the loss of which every limbd man predicted would be our ruin—by virtue of the indispensable Northern staple of food, we make a levy on the resources of the Old World the very first year of the rebellion, and during the period of our greatest alarm and embarrassment, of more than fifty millions of dollars in gold to pay up the indebtedness created by their demand for breadstuffs, although only the year previous we had exported over fifty millions of specie in addition to the largest cotton crop the South ever produced.

America must always command the cordial sympathy of the great masses of Europe, so long as there remains within our territorial limits the capacity to supply the whole world with the means of its existence, or that Constitution shall be maintained which guarantees protection and security to all who here seek a shelter and a home. That Constitution has been placed in jeopardy by bold, bad, unprincipled conspirators, who are struggling to secure its overthrow and the dissolution of the American Union. Shall this effort be successful? The issue depends upon the present energy of the Government, and the unity and determination of the Northern people. The contest thus far has been unequally maintained. The rebels themselves are more displayed a unity of thought, of action, of resolution and energetic determination, that in itself constitutes the very incarnation of power. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the North to meet this struggle with corresponding unity of thought, of action, of resolute purpose, and of fixed and energetic will. The nation must for the time being abandon all other pursuits, and aid in preserving the national life. The patriotic action of the Government must be sustained, as they call into exercise every agency recognized in civilized warfare, to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. No body of citizens in the Republic have a larger interest in the reestablishment of the Federal authority from where it has been ejected by violence and bloodshed than the members of this Board. Commerce, being a mere exchange of commodities, is destroyed by violence and war, and is fatored and prospered by peace.

Every consideration of patriotism and self-interest impels us to urge the Government to put forth its overwhelming strength, and crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion. In the name of commerce we have a right to demand it—for liberty and commerce are identical, because the condition of successful commerce is unqualified freedom. Commerce implies law, because it cannot exist without protection. It implies morality, because without faith among men it is impossible, and it implies hostlee as the necessary arbiter of disputes. Commerce has invariably been the precursor of civil and religious liberty; and that commerce which is here this day represented, declares to the whole world that the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this rebellion began, and the constitution, which protects them, should remain one, united and indivisible; and toward this accomplishment, they pledge their united and energetic support.

The kindness with which these suggestions were received by you was so much marked that within less than three weeks I was honored with invitations from the Boards of Trade of Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo, to address them on the same subject. [Renewed cheering.] Those are the great arteries that give you the means of prosecuting the gigantic and successful commerce in which you are engaged. But I felt when I stood in that majestic city of the West, Chicago, and when I looked above and saw the same kind stars bending over it that nightly bend over us and remembered that the same national flag was theirs that is our own glorious ensign of freedom, when I reflected, too, that I, in a certain measure, represented you, I felt that I must and could utter no sentiment not loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the preservation of these American States! [Rapturous applause.] At the conclusion, then, of my remarks in that city, I offered the following resolutions, which I had already enjoyed the honor of submitting to the loyal thousands of this great commercial metropolis, in July last:

Resolved, 1. That the Union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are cherished by the good sense of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe it to be the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, that such governments are designed to the American people of this continent but one Nation.

2. That the territorial limits of the United States as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisible.

3. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

4. That the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for vengeance against the traitors who have instituted and given existence to this rebellion, and we declare that to any peace based upon the recognition of national life the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to render the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

5. That the integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good Government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government. [Applause.

Although I was addressing citizens of the West, such was their sympathy with you, that the above resolutions, which had been so well received by you, were accepted by them with the heartiest enthusiasm. [Cheering.] I said to them that Nature had given us an inland water communication from North Carolina to New-York, and that by enlarging the locks of 79 miles of canal, we should have 1,500 miles along which, in case of foreign war, we could prosecute our commerce by closing the mouths of most of our outlets, and so defy the world. [Vociferous applause.] They passed the resolution because I identified it with others in which was embodied what I had stated to you. I felt that when the war should be over, we would feel poor. But, if we could multiply the facilities for transmitting our products from West to East, the $150,000,000 of staples that now annually pass through your hands, would be increased to $300,000,000. I therefore, offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and our commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and that the loyal States through which the work is to be constructed should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gonboats can pass from the Mississippi, by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

[Great Cheering.]

Is there a man who does not realize that when you shall have opened the means of passing your ironclad vessels, then will come those majestic lake barges, charged with 30,000 bushels of grain in a single cargo. [Tremendous applause.] But I also introduced another resolution, that has to meet the approval of the American people, if we are ever to become the masters of the seas. It ran thus:

Resolved, That in commemoration of the [illegible] advance of arms in the interior of the country, and in the midst of the [illegible] of Congress to [illegible] of the army [illegible] Monitor [illegible] Merrimac, and above all it would save the effusion of blood, and in that respect exalt our policy and be a crowning act of humanity.

4. As a nation, we have asserted the Monroe Doctrina

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3467. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Operations on Friday and Yesterday.

The Enemy's Cavalry and Artillery Driven from Phillimont by Gen. Pleasanton.

The Rebels Subsequently Driven from Union.

THE CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE SLIGHT.

Heavy Firing Yesterday Until Dark.

KNICKER'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 2—9¼ P. M.

Gen. PLEASONTON came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Phillimont about 11 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union—a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of STUART'S cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed.

This morning Gen. PLEASANTON renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock, to-day, was one killed and four wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells.

The enemy's lose is not known.

The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock till dark, but the result is not known.

Gen. MCCLELLAN visited the front during this afternoon.

A heavy dust was observed, to-day, at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the rebel troops were moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

THE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

PARTIAL LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE SKIRMISHING IN PHILAMONT, NEAR ALDIE, ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Geo. Morris, Co. F, 8th New-York.
Thos. Mills, Co. F, 8th New-York.
David Shippie, Co. H, 8th New-York.
John A. Van Deer, Co. B, 8th New-York.
Sergt. Jones, Co. L, 6th Regulars.
Lieut. Edgel and Sergt. E. B. Buros, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania.
David Knight and —— Blackman, Co. L, 8th Penn.
Geo. Wiseman, Co. H, 8th Pencoylvania.
G. C. Keiser, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Allison, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Jos. Miller, Co. M, 8th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Kearney, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

GEN. BAYARD'S EXPEDITION.

Eleven Thousand Rebels Driven Out of Upperville.

HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

A couple of Union men arrived here last evening, direct from Upperville, (near Ashby's Gap,) which place they left on Wednesday night. They report that Gen. WALKER, (of the rebel service,) with ten regiments of infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, and two companies (about 200 men) of cavalry, reached Upperville by the way of Ashby's Gap last week, and remained there until Tuesday of this week, when the commanding officer received information that a Union force, under Gen. GRANT—numbering 11,000 men—was approaching him from the North, and had already reached Snicksrsville, and that another force, under Gen. BAYARD—numbering 2,000 men—was approaching him from the East by way of Middleburgh, and commenced moving off his force through Paris and Ashby's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. My informants state that when the advance commenced moving off, it was understood that the Commanding General intended to march at once to Winchester. The following day (Wednesday, the 29th,) a detachment of Gen. BAYARD'S command, (which left Chantilly the same day,) commanded by Col. WINDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, drove the rear guard of WALKER'S command from Middleburgh, through Upperville and Paris, and at last account was running them into Ashby's Gap. Col. WINDHAM is an experienced cavalry officer, (having seen 15 years' active service,) and is said to have managed this affair with consummate skill. Several skirmishes took place—one near Paris and another at Upperville—between Col. WINDHAM'S advance and the rear guard of WALKER'S army, but our men dashed upon them with such intrepidity that the rebel force—though much superior in numbers to ours—fled in utter dismay. In these skirmishes several of the enemy were wounded, and a number of prisoners and horses were captured. So far as my informant could ascertain, only one of our men was wounded, and that very slightly. Additional information will probably be received here to-day from Ashby's Gap.

SKIRMISH AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

Another detachment of the same force of cavalry had a skirmish yesterday at Thoroughfare Gap—a place where our soldiers always find the enemy. The affair was of short duration, as the rebels retired to their haunts in the almost impassable hills in the vicinity. If the enemy feel disposed to make a stand at any of the passes along the Blue Ridge, between the points named, there will, doubtless, be stirring news from that quarter before many days; or, in plain terms, they have been challenged to battle, and if they do not run away too fast, they will be compelled to fight.

THE STORY OF TWO COLORED MEN.

Two colored men, who have been in the rebel LONGSTREET'S corps, and in WALKER'S Division, for the last year, deserted the latter command at Upperville on Tuesday night last, and arrived here yesterday. Their story confirms the report given above in relation to WALKER'S force and movements up to Tuesday night. They say the rebel army at Winchester is much larger than it was when it entered Maryland—having received additions in the shape of conscripts, returned convalescents and volunteers; that LONGSTREET has under his command, in all, about 42,000 men—that is what they have heard the officers say,—and that ten days ago, all but Gen. WALKER'S command was at Stephenson's station, a little distance northeast from Winchester, on the Herper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad; they have not heard anything said about the rebel army retreating to Richmond—and do not believe any such movement is contemplated at present; but they have heard something said about the army going into Winter quarters at Gordonsville; as yet, however, they have neither seen or heard of anything that induced them to believe that any special preparations have been made to fall back at all. TOOMBS, LEE, JACKSON and LONGSTREET, with their commands, are within reach of Winchester; they do not know the whereabouts of HILL'S command. These colored men talk more intelligently about military matters than a majority of white men not connected with the army—and, therefore, more than usual reliance is placed in what they say. By a series of cross questions I ascertained that they know all the different commands into which an army is divided,—such as the difference between an army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c.; a battery, section of a battery, &c. In their opinion the rebel army is much demoralized—or, as they express it, the men are growing more and more dissatisfied with the war every day, and many, now the cold weather is approaching, express a determination to go home whether permission is granted them or not. The army is well supplied with fresh meat, bacon and flour, and most of the soldiers have recently received new (cotton) clothing, including overcoats, but they have not enough to make them comfortable these cold nights.

PASSING THE PICKETS.

Bull Run Creek, within our lines, now fordable at almost every point, and therefore merely guarding the usual fords, is not a sufficient protection against the nocturnal visits of strolling bands of rebels. The enemy made us acquainted with this fact last night, by a small party of them coming within our lines, and disturbing the peace of a Union family. They represented themselves to be Union soldiers, and after taking all they desired, took their departure. To-day our pickets have been extended so as to prevent any such unseasonable visits from the enemy.

CAPT. CONGER—LIEUT. CONGER HEARD FROM.

Dr. RULISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, returned yesterday from another professional visit to Capt. CONGER, wounded on Friday last, near Bristow's Station. The Doctor brings a favorable report as to the condition of his patient, and hopes now to be able to bring him within our lines during the ensuing week. The exact locality of the ball has not been discovered yet, but Capt. CONGER has nearly recovered the complete control of both his legs—which were at first paralyzed—and there are other symptoms favorable to his final recovery. Capt. CONGER finds in the family of Dr. OSMAN all the comforts of a home, and is in the most excellent spirits. He was required to give his verbal parole, that he would not take up arms against the so-called Confederate States Government, until properly exchanged. The rebel soldiers who infest the vicinity of his place of confinement, profess to feel the greatest admiration for the Captain's gallant conduct, and daily visit him to inquire for his health. Several soldiers called yesterday while Dr. RULISON was present, and from them he learned that Lieut. CONGER, captured in Friday's fight, but whose fate was before unknown, was in the hands of the rebels, in good health, and would soon be paroled. When Dr. RULISON started to return he was accompanied by three rebel soldiers of the Thirteenth North Carolina Cavalry, as far as Bristow Station. They talked freely of the fight on Friday, when Capt. CONGER was wounded, and in which they participated. They expressed their surprise at finding Northern men who could fight so well, acknowledged that they had sixteen engaged to Capt. CONGER'S one, and among other things manifested a strong desire to see peace and good order restored once more in the land.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT ANTICIPATED.

All the quidnuncs and military lawyers in camp—like sailors, soldiers are troubled with the latter class—for once agree upon one point, and that is—this army corps is not destined to go into Winter quarters here, but on the contrary, that it will advance further into the enemy's lines at no distant day. It is impossible to enumerate all the little circumstances which, without any positive knowledge about the matter from official sources, that summed together have brought every one to this conclusion; but the principal indications are that no arrangements whatever have been made to go into Winter quarters; orders issued a few days ago, which seemed to look in that direction, have either been annulled or held to abeyance; the known fact that the pickets of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance force were last night within a very few miles of those sent out from this corps; and to crown all, the wish prompts it, and the whole country is expecting the army to advance.

The distance between this point and Washington is not great, and the clothing necessary to fit the men out for Winter need not cause much delay, and the quartermasters are assured that our men shall be served just as soon as Gen. MCCLELLAN'S troops are supplied.

HOW IT WORKS.

A Mr. BAILEY, a well known Secessionist, residing in the southerly part of Fauquier County, visited Alexandria a few days ago, and there met three of his "boys," worth, as he told the writer, $1,500 apiece, who had left home without a pass. Like a kind master he gave each $5 for spending-money, spoke to them kindly, and directed their attention to home and those near and dear they had left behind. A day or two passed by when he invited them to return to his protection again. The most intelligent of the three promptly replied, that they were Union men, and could not consistently consent to associate with rebels. The spirit of the slave master was aroused, and he threatened to take them by force. Whereupon the spokesman of the party pulled the President's Emancipation Proclamation from his pocket and asked him to read it. By coaxing, however, and asserting that the place where he lived was occupied by Union troops, the oldest of the three "boys" decided that he would accept of the invitation to go home and see his family, knowing that he could get away again if Union troops occupied the place. Armed with suitable credentials, he started for his old home, and reaching this outpost he could not pass beyond our lines without obtaining another signature to his papers. While waiting in front of headquarters for an opportunity to present his papers, a soldier asked him his business, and upon ascertaining that he desired to go beyond our lines, jocosely accused him of being a Secessionist. The individual addressed turned up the whites of his eyes in astonishment, and was dumfoundered when he learned that the rebel and not the Union troops occupied his "old home." That individual came to no about face and made tracks toward Alexandria as fast as possible.

The Fight Between Bayard and Taylor—Capture of a Train of Cars by the Rebels—Sixty Workmen and Thirty Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 1—8 A. M.

I have this moment returned from an expedition to capture the capturers of a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and find that my dispatches relative to the fight between BAYARD and TAYLOR, written for the telegraph, was not sent until 3 o'clock this morning, and that the account of the capture of a train of cars and ninety prisoners by the rebels *was not sent at all, by special order of Gen. Sigel.*

So far as the fight is concerned, there is nothing new. An account of the capture of the train you doubtless have. For fear you have not, however, I will furnish you the general facts. A train, consisting of a locomotive and twelve platform cars, containing (as a guard) thirty-two of the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Capt. BROWN, and sixty mechanics and laborers to repair the road, went to Manassas Junction yesterday. Returning, at 5 o'clock P. M., the rebs interrupted their progress at Union Mills, by removing the rails. The locomotive was upset, the engineer and firemen wounded, and thirty soldiers and a majority of the sixty workmen captured.

Gen. SIGEL sent out a force last night which captured the destroyed train.

THE REBEL PIRATE "290."

Further Ravages Among Northern Shipping.

Eight Additional Vessels Captured and Burned by Her.

Dispatches were received in this city last evening from Boston, giving information of the highest importance to our shipping merchants, furnished by the Captain of the brig *Baron de Castine*, which arrived at Boston yesterday.

The *Baron de Castine*, of Castine, Me., was captured while on her passage from Bangor to Cardenas, by the rebel pirate "290," or *Alabama*, but was released on bond. She reports the following other vessels captured:

2. Ship *Tonawanda*, of Philadelphia. Released on a bond for the payment of $80,000.

3. Bark *Lauretta*, of Boston, captured and burned.

4. Ship *Manchester*, of New-York, captured and burned.

5. Ship *Lafayette*, of Freeport, Me., captured and burned.

6. Bark *Lamplighter*, of New-York or Boston, captured and burned.

7. Brig *Dunkirk*, of Ellsworth, Me., captured and burned.

8. Schooner *Crenshaw*, formerly of Richmond, captured and burned.

THE BRIG BARON DE CASTINE.

The brig *Baron de Castine* is an A 2½ vessel, of 267 tons burden; was built in Castine, Me., and belonged to that port.

THE SHIP TONAWANDA.

This ship is ranked A No. 1, of 1,300 tons burden; was built in Philadelphia, and belonged in that port.

THE BARK LAURETTA.

This bark was ranked A No. 2, of 284 tons burden; was built in Damanscitta, Me., and belonged in Boston.

THE SHIP MANCHESTER.

This ship was ranked A No. 1, of 1,075 tons burden; was built in Portsmouth, N. H., and belonged in New-York.

THE SHIP LAFAYETTE.

This ship was ranked A No. 1½, of 945 tons burden; was built in Freeport, Me., and belonged to that port.

THE BARK LAMPLIGHTER.

There are two barks of this name. The first was built in Calais, Me., and owned in New-York, and the second was built in Medford, Mass., and was owned in Boston. The first was ranked A No. 2, of 279 tons burden, and the second A No. 1½, of 37 tons burden.

THE BRIG DUNKIRK.

This brig was ranked A No. 2, of 298 tons burden; was built in Ellsworth, Me., and owned in that port.

THE SCHOONER CRENSHAW.

This schooner was ranked A No. 1, of 278 tons burden; was built in Baltimore, and formerly owned in Richmond.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURES.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The brig *Baron de Castine*, of Boston, Capt. SAUNDERS, from Bangor 19th ult., for Cardenas, arrived here this afternoon. She reports on the 29th ult., lat. 39°, long. 69°, was captured by the British pirate *Alabama*. Capt. SEMMES agreed to liberate the brig for a bond of $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States, thirty days after peace is declared. Capt. SAUNDERS gave the bond, and was then informed that he must take as passengers the crews, numbering forty-five in all, of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burnt by the *Alabama*.

The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. SAUNDERS bore away for the nearest port, to land them.

The following is a list of the vessels taken and burned by the *Alabama*:

Bark *Lamplighter*, of Boston, Capt. HARDING, from New-York for Gibraltar, captured Oct. 15, in latitude 41° 30', longitude 59° 17', and burnt.

Ship *Lafayette*, of New-Haven, Capt. SMALL, from New-York for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of wheat and corn, captured Oct. 23, in latitude 40°, longitude 64°, and burnt.

Schooner *Crenshaw*, of New-York, Capt. NELSON, from New-York for Glasgow, with a cargo of flour. Captured Oct. 26, in latitude 40°, longitude 65°, and burnt. One of the crew of the *Crenshaw* joined the *Alabama*.

Bark *Lauretta*, of Boston, Capt. WELLS, from New-York for Madeira. Captured Oct. 28, in latitude 39° 45', longitude 68°, and burnt.

Capt. SEMMES informed the prisoners that on Oct. 10 he captured the ship *Tonawanda*, of and from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, with passengers on board, and detained her five days, and released her for a bond of $80,000, payable as above.

He also captured the ship *Manchester*, from New-York for Liverpool, and the brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York for Lisbon, and burnt them, putting their crews on board the *Tonawanda*.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Lamplighter*, makes the following report: 15th ult., at daylight, lat. 41° 30', long. 59° 17°, wind South, with thick weather, saw a ship standing to the Southward; in half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stood across our bows with the British flag flying; I then made her out to be a steamer; when within a mile he fired a gun, hauled down the British flag, and ran up the Confederate flag; I hove to, and he sent a boat on board, demanded my papers, and declared me a prize. We were sent on board the steamer. I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Capt. SEMMES ordered his First Lieutenant to go on board of the bark and burn her immediately. I begged him to save my ship, but he replied: "I hope to be able to serve you a d——d sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn my ship. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank some and emptied the remainder on the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker, and poured the oil on the floor, and then at 8 o'clock in the morning they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer and put in irons and almost starved. The pirate then continued to cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board of the *Alabama* had full files of the New-York *Herald* and pictorial papers, containing an account of the former captures by the *Alabama*. Capt. HARDING was informed by the Second Lieutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New-York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that City.

Capt. HARDING represents the *Alabama* as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Capt. SMALL, of the ship *Lafayette*, reports that when he was introduced to Capt. SEMMES he produced his British Consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. SEMMES, that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. SEMMES replied, "The New-York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; it's all a d—d hatched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Recent Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—Accounts in the Savannah Papers—An English Blockade-Runner Captured—A Slight Touch of Yellow Fever—Illness of Gen. Mitchel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

No events of especial importance have transpired here since the Pocotaligo fight, full accounts of which you have already received. Last Monday two men of the Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment made their escape from Savannah, and reached Fort Pulaski, bringing with them Savanoah papers of the 24th and 25th insts., which contain accounts of the fight. They report that the reception of the news of our attack at Pocotaligo created great excitement in that city, and all the available force there was hurried forward to protect the railroad. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was in Savannah at the time, immediately left for the scene of action. The dispatches announcing the repulse of the Abolitionists (Gen. BEAUREGARD is fulfilling his dreadful threat, and calls us *Abolitionists*,) caused the excitement. A nervous feeling still exists, however,—arising from the reports of two Union prisoners, taken at Pocotaligo, who declare it our intention to attack Savannah, within two days, at four different points. Much disaffection and depression exists among the soldiers in and about Savannah, and Union sentiments are frequently manifested by the citizens. Strong earthworks are being erected about Savannah for the protection of the city, and Gov. BROWN makes an earnest appeal, through the papers, to the planters of Southern and Southwestern Georgia, for 500 negroes to complete the works in thirty days. The iron ram *Fingal* is reported to be nearly finished, and we shall expect to see her before long.

Last Thursday night, 23d inst., the schooner *Thilla*, Capt. LOGANSON, got ashore near St. Helena Island while attempting to run the blockade. Capt. LOGANSON, finding it impossible to get the vessel off, set fire to her, and, with two men, comprising his crew, attempted to escape in a small boat, but all three were captured by our pickets. The vessel is a small English schooner, of 18 tons, from Nassau, with a cargo consisting chiefly of salt. The schooner and cargo are almost entirely destroyed.

The steamer *Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, was towed into this port last Friday night, (24th,) by the gunboat *Sebago*. When off Tybee Light, bound from Fernandina to this port, the vessel became unmanageable in a gale of wind, and was driven ashore. Her screw was broken and rudder carried away, but Capt. WILCOX, by letting go the anchor, saved the vessel from becoming a wreck. Word was got to Capt. SCOTT, of the gunboat *Sebago*, blockading in Warsaw Sound, who, upon learning the critical condition of the vessel, promptly went to her assistance, and succeeded in towing her into this port. She will be sent to New-York for repairs.

Yellow fever has threatened us here, and at first gave rise to some anxiety, but the lateness of the season, and the fact that the disease was confined to one or two particular localities, has quieted all alarm. Two or three cold nights which we have experienced lately, have probably killed it, but I regret to add not before it had numbered among its victims Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. MITCHEL'S Staff, and Capt. L. A. WARFIELD, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at this dépôt.

Capt. WARFIELD died last Thursday after a short sickness, and was buried here yesterday with military honors. He was formerly Chief Commissary of the Second Brigade, under the lamented STEVENS, at Beaufort. A few weeks before his death, he was placed by the General in command in charge of the Commissary Department at this dépôt. His strict and prompt business habits made him a most valuable and efficient servant to the Government, while his urbane and courteous demeanor gained for him the esteem and confidence of all who were brought in contact with him.

I regret to have to announce the illness of Gen. MITCHEL. He is said to be suffering from fever, and has removed his quarters to Beaufort, for a change of air and scene.

Gen. J. M. BRANNAN is for the time being in command of the post.

Capt. ELWELL, Assistant Quartermaster, has been attacked with yellow fever, but is now out of danger and in a fair way of recovery. B. J. S.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

To the Planters of Middle, Southern and Southwestern Georgia: MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 17, 1862.

An eminent necessity has ceused Gov. BROWN to appeal to you for a laboring force to work on the defences around Savannah. No more negroes will be received than is actually necessary to complete the work in thirty days. Agents will be in the several counties to receive the negroes and receipt for them. T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

Execution of a Soldier in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 31.

JOHN MANN, a private in the Sixteenth Regiment, convicted of the murder of his sergeant in July last, was executed here at 10.20 this morning.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF HALIFAX.

Rumors of Further Ravages by the Rebel "290."

English Discussions of American Affairs.

THE TALK OF RECOGNITION.

Important Changes in the French Ministry.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool, at 2 P. M. of the 18th, and Queenstown the 19th ult., arrived at Halifax at 1¾ A. M. to-day. She experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage. She has 109 passengers for Boston.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *Edinburgh* at New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown about 1¾ P. M. of the 17th ult., and reached Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Spezzia says intelligence has reached there that two Confederate cruisers have entered the Mediterranean—Capt. SEMMES being in command of one. It was rumored they had already sunk or burned twelve Federal vessels, and the American Consuls at all the ports were on the alert to spread the tidings and provide measures for future safety. [*Query*—This may be another version of the statement already published, of the destruction of whalers.]

The London *Daily News* compliments Sir G. C. LEWIS for his remarks against the recognition of the South, regarding them as ministerial in significance. It says they will go far to still the rising clamor of reckless and thoughtless men. It adds: "Notwithstanding Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement, the Government are of opinion that JEFFERSON DAVIS has not made the Southern States a nation, and until he has, England will certainly not interfere."

The same journal editorially picks to pieces Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD'S Liverpool oration, and the New-Orleans correspondence recently published in the London *Times*, and contends that the arguments used clearly show that, with the South, Slavery is the beginning, middle and end of the whole revolution.

The London *Herald* calls attention to the conflicting views of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir G. C. LEWIS, relative to America, and says that they ought not to sit in the same Cabinet.

The *Herald* then controverts the views of Sir G. C. LEWIS, and says that former precedents will justify the present recognition of the South.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that it is perfectly obvious that the number of men in the field touch the limits of the fighting population, both North and South, and when to this is added the armies swallowed up in swamps, in battle-fields, in marches, and rendered non-effective by sickness, by wounds and by parole, the intervention which is to arise from the hard logic of accomplished facts, is more likely to terminate the war—a war in which much ignorance of the first principles of military science has been evinced, and great indifference shown to human life.

The London *Times* writes up the cultivation of flax in England, and shows it could be profitably and satisfactorily done.

A Garibaldi meeting came off at the London Tavern, on the 17th, without disturbance. Mr. WOOD, member of Parliament for London, presided. The attendance was very large, but embraced few persons of note. The speeches were moderate. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with GARIBALDI, and the cause he represents, viz: complete unity, and protesting against the continued occupation of Rome by the French troops, as insulting to Italy and dangerous to the peace of Europe. The resolutions were embodied in a memorial to Earl RUSSELL.

FRANCE.

The retirement of M. THOUVENEL from the Ministry attracted much attention, and led to various speculations. The change was thought to be unfavorable for the settlement of the Roman question. It was reported that several other members of the French Cabinet, who rather favored the evacuation of Rome, will retire, and that the Cabinet will be essentially a new one. The appointment of DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Foreign Ministry, was regarded as a blow to the hopes of the Italians.

The latest rumors assert that M. FOULD and Count PERSIGNY, have both tendered their resignations, but there is nothing certain.

It was reported that M. FOULD was about to visit Marseilles, and make a speech there which will create a sensation in politics and commerce.

Marshal CANROBERT is appointed commander of the Military Division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta that of Nancy.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that the Emperor returned from Biarritz in a very ultramontane spirit. What may be the cause of this sudden change, from indifference to piety seems to puzzle France. The latest phase of the Imperial mind gives the victory for a time to the priestly party. No doubt, for the present, there is an end to all thoughts of an evacuation of Rome.

The Bourse on the 17th was firm; Rentes 71f. 25c.

ITALY.

It was stated that the withdrawal of M. THOUVENEL from the French Ministry created an immense sensation at Turin, and the rumor that RATAZZI had resigned received some credence.

There are also vague rumors from Rome that Cardinal ANTONELLI and Mons. MARONI had tendered their resignations.

It was reported that Prince HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE is to be the new French Minister to Rome.

PORTUGAL.

The Japanese Embassadors had reached Lisbon.

DENMARK.

A dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to the Danish Government, dated Sept. 24, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, is published. It expresses very unfavorable views of the Danish claims on the German Duchies, and recommends the Danish Government to cancel the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. The Danish Government in reply positively declines to accept the recommendations of Earl RUSSELL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The *Times* to-day is silent on American affairs.

The *Daily News* briefly points to the desperation and barbarism of the slave drivers, as evidenced by the proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

The *Morning Herald* reverts to Sir E. G. LEWIS' speech regarding America, and again argues in opposition thereto. It says that the time has arrived for the recognition of the South, and that the greatest mistake future times will point out in the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON will be the long delay in recognizing the Confederates.

The *Morning Post* also has an argument against Sir G. C. LEWIS' views as to the time for recognition, and says they are totally at variance with the accepted practice of nations.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Shirtings and Twist firm. Indigo and Saltpetre active. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Gen. WARD'S contingent has extricated itself from its perilous position. The rebels made a fierce attack on the city and burnt down the villages in its vicinity, but were finally driven back with great loss.

Prince KUNG has been attacked with cholera, which rages fearfully in the Northern Provinces.

There is no news from Japan.

SHIRTINGS are firm. SILK is advancing. EXCHANGE, 6s. 3d. FREIGHTS tending upward.

CANTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

SHIRTINGS and TWIST are higher. TEA is firm. EXCHANGE, 4s. 7d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday, at 71f. 25c. for the Rentes.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 15,500 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and closes nominal at 1⅛d. @2d. decline, under heavy arrivals from India. The sales on Friday were 1,000 bales, closing with a still declining tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	26d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	26d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 278,000 bales, of which only 13,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency; the sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHIL & Co. report Flour still tending downward. American 22s. @27s. Wheat heavy, and irregular. Red Western, 9s. 2d @10s.; Red Southern, 10s. @10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 3d. @ 10s. 9d.; White Southern, 11s. @12s. Corn quiet, but steady. Mixed, 29s. 3d. @ 29s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d. @32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef still declining. Pork quiet, and nominal. Bacon easier. Lard quiet, and 1s. lower; sales at 42s @44s. Tallow still declining; quoted 44s. @47s.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* reports: Ashes quiet; Pots 33s.; Pearls 33s. 3d. Resin flat and nominal. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar still declining. Coffee firmer. Rice has a declining tendency. Linseed easier. Linseed Oil firm. Cod Oil firm at £45 10s. Petroleum firmer, 19s. @20s.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Baring's Circular reports WHEAT heavy and 2s. @3s. lower; Red Western, 47s. @52s. FLOUR 24s. @26s. IRON firm. SUGAR tending downward. TEA inactive. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 130s. RESIN dull at 26s. TALLOW steady. LINSEED has a declining tendency. LINSEED CAKES flat. LINSEED OIL dull at 41s. 9d. @42s. SPERM OIL inactive. COD OIL still advancing; quoted at £47. TIN further advanced 4s. ₱ ton. The INDIGO sale was flat at 2d. @ 4d decline. PETROLEUM active.

GROVES & TODD report Provisions quiet, but steady. Lard easier.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARINGS' *Circular* quotes Erie Shares, 35⅓ @36⅓; Illinois Centrals, 44@43 discount; New-York Centrals, 74@76; United States 6s, 70@72; do. 5s, 66@65; Massachusetts 5s, 90@92.

Consols closed on Friday, at 93¾ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £312,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 17th inst. closed stronger and consols a shade higher. The demand for money in the discount market was more active. Very few transactions took place below two per cent. If the withdrawals of gold from the Bank continue, it is thought an advance in the Bank minimum will be the result. The specie shipments to the East, by the mail of the 20th inst., will be nearly four hundred thousand pounds sterling, principally for cotton shipments.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, and though the rates are unchanged, there is rather better feeling.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and irregular with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS fair.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅛ @¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES steady.

ILLINOIS CENTRALS 43⅛ dis.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 1,250 bales. Market very dull and nominal. New-Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 362f.; New-Orleans, *bas*, 352f. Stock, 38,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

BOURSE, firm. RENTES 71f. 25c.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Stores for the Confederate States—The Stars and Stripes Disabled—A Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following items are extracted from late files of the Nassau *Guardian*:

The steamer *Bonita* had arrived from Liverpool, with a cargo of "brass, iron, quinine," &c.

The gunboat *Stars and Stripes* touched at Nassau, 16th, *en route* to Key West, with shaft damaged. The *Guardian* says the pilots of the port have been forbidden, under a penalty of deprivation, to bring in any belligerent vessel to future, unless the permission of the Governor is first obtained.

The *Guardian*, of the 22d, contains the following: We have received the permission of His Excellency the Governor to publish the following letter from Mr. Secretary SEWARD to Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES, inclosed in the reply to a dispatch written by Gov. BAYLEY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE on the subject of the chase of the *Herald* by the United States steamer *Adirondack*:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

SIR: Current newspaper reports, which, of course, may not be altogether reliable, give some reason for believing that the U. S. steamship *Adirondack* has lately continued the chase of a British vessel, *The Herald*, understood to be engaged in violating the blockade, even within the line of maritime jurisdiction, that is to say, within a marine league of the shore of the island of New Providence. The President desires that you ascertain the truth of this fact with as little delay as possible, since, if it be true, the Commander of the *Adirondack* has committed an inexcusable violation of the law of nations, for which acknowledgment and reparation ought to be promptly made. To guard against any such occurrence hereafter, the President desires that you at once give notice to all commanders of American vessels of war, that this Government adheres to, recognizes and insists upon the principle that the maritime jurisdiction of every nation covers a full marine league from the coast, and that acts of hostility or of authority within a marine league of any foreign country, by any naval officer of the United States, are strictly forbidden, and will bring upon such officer the displeasure of his Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

We are happy to learn that His Excellency, the Governor, has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, informing him that Hon. W. STUART, Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, has been instructed to request the release of J. EDWARDES, who is said to be serving in the United States Navy at Fernandina, and to endeavor to trace the other captive, STRAUP, kidnapped from Grand Bahama last year and sold as slaves.

Release of Civil Prisoners at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

Dr. GEORGE LEE LYMAN and M. V. B. BARNEY, who were arrested in August last for disloyalty, were discharged to-day on taking the oath of allegiance, by order of the War Department.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with a Million in Specie.

Confirmation of the News of the Triumph of Mosquera.

Later from the Central and South American States.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwell on the 25th ult., with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. The specie list, which will be found under our monetary head, foots up over a million dollars.

The *Ocean Queen* brings our Panama, Central American, and South American correspondance, which will be found below.

PANAMA.

Later News from the Interior—Full Confirmation of the Victory of Mosquera—Panama Tranquil—Movements of United States Vessels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

We have no late arrivals from the interior of the Republic, but by way of Ecuador we have full confirmation of the news I sent you by last mail of the brilliant victory of Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, of the Mosquera Party, in Cauca, over the reactionary forces headed by Gen. ENOS CORDOVA and others, and of the death on the field of battle of ex-Gov. JARALDO, leadar of the Reactionary Party in Antioquia. Not over 500 of the 3,000 Centralists or Conservatives escaped, and these fled toward Antioquia. Everyone hereabouts has full confidence that our tiresome revolution is ended, and that Gen. MOSQUERA is master of the situation.

The state of Panama is tranquil, the Provisional Government of Don MANUEL DIAS being firmly established. The State Convention is soon to meet. Don MANUEL will no doubt be elected Governor.

Several of the Fabrega family, the leaders of the Legitimista in this State, have arrived here from Santiago, and have not been motested by the party in power.

The difficulties between the Church and State growing out of the Mosquera mortmain decree, have been temporarily settled, and the temples are all reopened to worshipers egain.

We have the U. S. steam corvette *Lancaster* and the U. S. steam frigate *Saronac* in port. Two hundred men came out last Tuesday in the *Ocean Queen* to relieve a few men sent home and to fill up the quota of the *Lancaster*. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Callao. Purser WHITE, of that ship, goes home to-day invalided; We have been long expecting the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* at Aspinwall, to relieve the brig *Perry*, which latter vessel is ordered to Key West.

The *Ocean Queen* brought out the largest freight ever brought to Aspinwall by an American steamer—1,200 tons—all for California. She takes home to-day only fifty-seven California passengere.

The British screw-steamer *Askaton* landed a very large cargo of foreign goods from England, at Aspinwall last week, mostly destined for Central and South America. She sailed with a large return cergn of the products of the same States, for Jamaica and England nn the 22d instent.

Col. G. M. TOTTAN, principal manager of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus, and JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq., manager at Aspinwell of the Vanderbilt Line of Steemers, go home on the *Ocean Queen* today.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Failure of the Attempt at Fusinn—A Revolutina Expected in Nicaragua—Fear of Fttlibusters, &c.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 20th. She brings dates from the Central American States to the middle of the present month, but her news is not important.

The attempt at fusion of the five States into a Confederated Republic has failed, of course, everytody wanting to be President and every State cleiming the Capital. Indeed, instead of friendly consolidation, these little Republics seem to be preparing for wars with each other. An alliance, defensive and offensive, has been made between Guatemala and Nicaragua, said to be directed against Salvador and Honduras. Honduras is complaining of Salvador for having incited her Indians to revolt, and a very bad feeling seems to be springing up between these two States.

In Nicaragua the voting resulted in the choice of electors in favor of Don TOMAS MARTINEZ, the present occupant of the chair, as President. The vote is to be declared by the Assembly in January, when a revolution is confidently predicted, the Chomorro and Jeraz party being illy satisfied with the selection of Don TOMAS.

We have reports, both by the Pacific and Atlantic steamers, that orders had been given to the commandare of the forts of San Carlos and Cesilic Rapid to prevent by force the passage of steamers with the Transit Company's passengere, unless the line was in full nperation on or before the 19th October present, as the company convened to commence operations before that date. Mr. WALTER CAMPBELL, agent of the company, writes to Commander NEWCOMB, of the United States brig-of-war *Perry*, at Aspinwall, that he expects tronble, bnt I do not believe the Government of Nicaragua will make use of any force to prevent the transit of *bona fide* passengers, however much it may regret having granted this privilege. The fact is, the Government is frightened to death at the prospect of another fillibuster invasion, and has made up its mind that these steamers will be made use of for that purpose, when the Southern rebellion in the United States shall have collapsed; or that Senator POMEROY is coming down upon them with his black Philistines. The richer classes, too, do not like to have the labor of the country drawn off from the haciendas, by the better wages of the Transit Company.

The steamer *San Juan*, inlended for Lake Nicaragua, had not been injuredgreatly on the Machuca Rapid, as reported, but had arrived safely at Granada. The river steamer had been completed, and made her trial trip last Sunday. It is to be hoped that the establishment of a Nicaragua line will induce some improvement in the New-York line to Aspinwall, as it needs it bad enough.

We have nothing new from Costa Rica.

FREIGHT BY THE GUATEMALA.—For Southampton: 136 zerroons Cochineal, 153 zerroons Indigo, 2 bales Deer Skins, Bullion $20,000.

For New-York 24 zerroons Cochineal, 15 zerroons Indigo, 5 bales Deer Skins, 2 tins Balsam 2 packagas Bark, 1 bale Cotton, 305 Hides, 1 lot Tortoise Shell.

For South Pacific: 137 zerroons Indigo.

For Liverpool: 98 Hides, 3 bales Deer Skins.

For Panama: 17 zerroons Indigo, 7 [illegible] Sugar, 19 barrels Alcohol, 19 bags Coffee, 2 cases Wine, 3 boxes Segars, 3 boxes Mats.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili—Visit of Dr. Mackie to Valparaiso, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

The British Mail Steamship *Peru*, from Southern ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 2, from Bolivia to the 26th September, from Callao and Lima to Oct. 14, and from Ecuador to Oct. 17.

ECUADOR.

A conspiracy to overthrow the present Government had been discovered at Guayaquil, and frustrated. The conspirators seem to have been employed by the ex-chiefs ROCAFUERTE and URBINA, who have apparently been keeping quiet since their overthrow by MORENO and FLORES. A ramification of the plot, no doubt, was tha late attempt to seize Gen. FLORES by an expedition fitted out in Callao. The friends of ROCAFUERTE, it is hinted, through the assistance of President CASTILLA, of Peru, had purchased the old British steamship *New-Granada*, for $36,000, and placed men on board of her, for the purpose of seizing FLORES, who was known to be spending his time on an island in the Guayaquil River. But after leaving Callao, the *New-Granada* broke down, and the objects of the conspiretors were thus frustrated.

We have also further confirmation of the rumor that President MORENO had refused to comply with the secret articles of his late treaty, in which he offered to aid Gen. ARBOLEDA to resist President MOSQUERA in Cauca, in the Republic of New Granada. The agent of ARBOLEDA, after vainly endeavoring to get assistance in Ecuador, had retired from Quito and gone to Pasto. It is well that President MORENO has been wise in time—for MOSQUERA's chief, GUTIERREZ is before this in Pesto, on his borders, with 4,000 men, and could march to Quito, if he wished, without opposition.

PERU.

The news from Peru is not important. Gen. SAN ROMAN, President elect, had arrived at Lima from Arequioe, and was to have been inaugureted on the 24th of Octobar. His reception by the people of Calleo and Lima was very enthusiastic.

The question as to whether Peru would confirm the bargain of her Minister in London, who borrowed eleven millions of dollars on very onerous tarms, was still under discussinn in Congress, but as money must be had, no doubt the funds will soon be put in circulation. In the meantime, four or five millions of it, which has reached Lime, still remains in the hands of the consignees.

Last year Congress authorized President CASTILLA to make war on Bolivia whenever he might find it convenient; but lacking funds with which to do it, up to the present time, he has failed to marshal his hosts for the field. Now that the Government has eleven millions of dollars in hand, Congress has wisely withdrawn this power, ordered a reduction of the army, and authorized and enjoined the President to treat with Bolivia for a "permanent peace."

The salaries of most of the public employee, which were raised in 1860, have been reduced by order of Congress to the former scale.

The Government is endeavoring to repress gaming, which has acquired such ascendancy over all classes of persons, especially the higher classes, in Lenia and Chorrilles.

Robberies in Lima were less frequent than heretofore, and the highways in the country were comparatively secure.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in the month of September, was 24,391 tons register, all to Europe. Freights, £3 15. Exchenge on London, 60 and 70 days', 46d. per dollar.

BOLIVIA.

The report I sent you by last steamer that President ACHA had completely defeated Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ, the Revolutionist, on the plains of Oruro, is fully confirmed. PAREA had 2,400 men, and ACHA about 1,900. The former lost between 200 and 300 in killed; the balance dispersed or were taken prisoners, and PAREZ fled, it is supposed, toward the Argentine Provinces. On this news reaching LA PAZ, an attempt was made at reaction, but after a little firing on both sides and some robberies, quiet was restored. It is said that PEREZ has still quite a force near La Paz, and the people of that capital were much alarmed for their lives and property. There does not seem to be much prospect of permanent tranquility in Bolivia. Mr. CARTER, United States Minister resident, was active in his efforts to bring about peace there.

Exchange on England, 90 days, 39d. ℔ $1.

CHILI.

The people had got through with their feasts, &c., in honor of Chilian independence. The Congress in Santiago is occupied in arrangements for bettering the fiscal condition of the country. Business had so accumulated in Congress that the extension of its term thirty days was considered insufficient to close it up.

The President has vetoed the bill exempting copper from export duties when worked with domestic coal. He proposes an extension of the time to eighteen months, instead of six, as provided for in the bill.

Dr. JAMES MACKIE, of the Diplomatic Bureau, at Washington, and who went to Bolivia as special agent of the Government, had made a flying visit to Valparaiso and Santiago, and been received with great honors by the principal public men and private citizens of the latter city. Dr. M. was made an honorery member of the Society of the "American Union" of Chili, on which occasion they had a very happy time, and eloquent speeches were made on both sides. The Doctor presented an American flag to the Society, which, in its turn, presented him with a beautiful Chilean flag to take to his family, so that in the day of rennion, blended with his own colors, it might be placed in the capital. Subsequently, a magnificent banquet was given to Dr. MACKIE; and one of the newspapers remarks of it, that rarely has there been enjoyed in Senuago a more splendid *fete* than that given by the Society of the "American Union" to Mr. MACKIA in the *salons* of the Casino. The dining hall was magnificently and elegantly decorated. In the centre was a beautiful portrait of WASHINGTON, to which a majestic appearance was given by the Star-spangled banner, which enveloped it in its folds. Opposite the Liberator of the North was the portrait of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of the South, enveloped in a cloud of flags of the American nations. O'HIGGINS and SUCRE, united shave trophies of crowns and flags, LAS HERAS, FREIRE, and CAMILLO HENRIQUEZ, all heroes, and the noble martyrs of our independence, were there, grave and majestic, reflecting with the vast splendor of their glories this reunion of noble hearts which came to offer upon the altars of this country the tribute of patriotism. FREIRE, enveloped in a Chilian flag. LAS HERAS, covered with the flags of Peru and Buenos Ayres, presented the true emblems of triumphant liberty in the front of the hall. Over the immense mirror, the tricolor of Chili intartwined with the flags of Mexico and the United States, manifested, also, the sympatnies of Chili for a noole cause and for our unhappy people. All the walls ware adorned with the beautiful trophies formed by the interlaced flags of the Republican sisters, garlanded with flowers, and crowned with the national colore.

From 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5, the guests were assembled in the ante-rooms, where they were served with abundant refreshments. At 5 o'clock the banquet was served, and before seating themselves, Don MANUEL A. MATTA, in the name of Gen. LAS HERAS, President of the "American Union," placed in the hands of Mr. MACKIE his diploma as an honorary member, in a frank and beautiful address. The table presented a magnificent *tout ensemble*. Immense vases of graceful flowers, fanciful structures of fruits, a multitude of fountains, adorned with patriotic symbols and devices, were all arranged with the most perfect taste. Substantials, side dishes, dessert and confections, for all tastes, with the richest wines in abundance—nothing was wanting—nothing could be more delicate.

Never have we seen, says the Editor, a more universel happiness, a more cordial frankness. The voice of America was heard in every part of the hall, with all the powerful energy of the sentiment of liberty. One idea only moved the intellect. All were echoes from the voice of a single conecience. There was e united people—an American people—who drew tighter their mutual ties, seeking at the same time to lay the foundations of their future progress. There were 125 guests present.

"Misfortunes make strenge bed-fellows." Before the appropriation of San Domingo by Spain, and before France threatened to swallow down Mexico, most, if not all, of these Spanish Republics pretended to look upon the United States as their most dangerous enemy, and were ready to join hands with any one of all the Powers of Europe against us. England and France were everywhere counted, and the Provinces of North America were despised and contemned. I have written out, as above, a short account of this banquet to Dr. MACKIE, for the double purpose of showing that late events have proved to these States who are their real friends; and to impress upon the Government at Washington the importance, when it has occasion to send special agents abroad, of sending men of high character, intelligence and approved patriotism, like Dr. MACKIE, instead of such men as we have been accustomed to meet on such errands, on this Isthmus, during the former Administration.

Business in Valparaiso had been till the preceding fortnight. Cotton goods are high and in demand. Articles for the United States market, such as hides, &c., have lost their value as exchanges with that country. Rates of interest are low, but only first-class paper can be negotiated. Woolens, linens and silks have improved in price. Stock of common lumber very large, and sells slowly. Choice kinds from the Atlantic States wanted. Powder has lately been imported from California; prices tend downward. No Carolina rice in market. No change in the price of flour. Barley is held at $1 75 the fanega, cash; prospects of the crop poor. Copper bars sold at $16 05. Exchange—on London, 60 and 90 days, 45@45¾ pence ℔ dollar. No exchange selling on United States. Freights—To England and Hamburg, £3 3s. @£3 5s.; to United States, $15 ℔ English ton.

I mentioned in my last, the loss or abandonment of the American clipper ship *Reporter*, near Cape Horn. Further particulars have reached Valparaiso.

The English ship *Enchantress*, arrived at Celders about tha middle of September, bringing four men saved from the *Reporter*, WHITE, Master, from Boston, lost in her way from New-York to San Francisco. About the 7th of August, when in lat. 50 S. (no longitude given, probably 60° W.) a violent gale from the northwest commenced to blow with only occasional lulls. On the 16th, the *Reporter* made Cape Horn, at a distance of about twenty miles. The violence of both weather and sea compelled her, when already badly dismaged, to put back, in hopes of arriving safely at the Falkland Islands.

On the 17th, the vessel was leaking badly, without any possibility of bailing her. The men could not work eny longer at the pumps. The sea broke over her at every minute, washing overboard every moveable on deck.

While in this desperate position the *Enchantress* came in sight, and perceiving the condition of the *Reporter* and her crew, laid by, in spite of the violence of the gale, and made noble efforts for their rescne. Those unhappy men had been working whole days and nights, and were entirely exhausted. There were no boats left. The sea had swept them off. It was impossible to draw near the sinking vessel during the gale. At noon on the 17th of August there were ten feet of water in the hold, and the ship had settled four feet by the stern. The Captain in this perilous junctnre sent on a raft the first mate and seventeen remaining men to the *Enchantress*. They all perished. Then the Captain of the *R.*, with the seventeen remaining hands, abandoned her on a raft, to seek protection on board the *E.*, but fourteen of them, including the Captain—W. HENRY WHITE—perished in the attempt, out of exposure and exhaustion. Only four men out of thirty-six were saved, and brought by the *E.* to Celdera, as stated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

There is news from the Argentine Republic. Everything is quiet.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Old Planter on the Emancipation Proclamation—The Pro-Slavery Party—Gen. Weitzel's Brigade Reviewed—A Torch-light Procession by the Workmen—Speeches from Gens. Butler and Shepley—A Dinner to Gen. Weitzel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

I met an old planter a day or two ago, who has lost nearly one hundred negroes by the present rebellion, who saluted me as follows: "Halloo ——, you Northern Yankees are making a d——n sight more noise about President LINCOLN's Proclamation than we Southerners are." The remark is most truthful, and shows in the most painful light, that the miserable truckling to the Slave oligarchy by certain presses and persons of the North is chronic, and cannot be cured even by the horrors and sacrifices which have been entailed on the country by the present war. This sudden uprising of certain old political elements, which I thought if not dead, were at least paralyzed, is indeed disgusting, and but for my thorough conviction that the great mass of the people are sound, I should almost despair. I have yet to hear one word in the streets against the Emancipation Proclamation from my Southern acquaintances. They all say to me—this is exactly what might have been expected; and more—so utterly disorganized have the slaves become, that the institution, under its old order, is forever destroyed and worthless, no matter what Mr. LINCOLN or anyone else may say on the subject.

I must confess that from this distance the Pro-Slavery howl that is going up at the North is one of the most humiliating things that could have occurred at this particular crisis: it has strengthened the hands of the rebellion more than would a hundred thousand troops added to those already under LEE at Richmond. What is the real foundation of this sudden *furore*? It is beyond a doubt latent treason, that is taking this course to give aid and comfort to the enemy. What do these people expect? We might as well vote to sustain their army and give them a powerful navy, as to vote to give them back intact their Slavery institution. It is a military necessity that it shall sink before the progress of the rebellion, and we might as well at the North howl over the slain of the rebel armies as an unconstitutional loss, as to get up at this most unfortunate time Slavery excitement. In the name of Heaven, will the time in this country never come when the great free States of the North will look after the interests of the white man, is there nothing good or beautiful but the miserable negro, nobody's rights to be respected but the owners of this precious humanity?

There is one subject, however, worthy of the especial attention of the North, and that is the necessity of a speedy opening of the Mississippi River. I find that there is growing here a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among Western men that the entire energies of the war are devoted to the ineffectual taking of Richmond, while all other great material interests are made subordinate. The idea is that the Northern and Middle States ought to be sufficiently powerful to subdue the rebel Capital, and that the States of the West should no longer be drained of their fighting men, to have them sacrificed on the banks of the Potomac, while not the slightest effort is made to open the Mississippi. They argue that the States along the seaboard have *an open commerce with all the world*, while they, the Western States, have, without any absolute necessity, their natural and legitimate egress to the sea blockaded; and more than all, that the speedy opening of the river would be one of the most effectual ways of drawing off the troops from Virginia, and thus properly divide up the fighting. There is no use of disguising the fact, that this supineness regarding the Mississippi is working against the efficient prosecution of the war; there is dissatisfaction and grumbling that is taking shape and crystalizing, under the influence of secession, into formidable proportions, the first official announcement of this feeling being the recent bid by the rebel Congress for sympathy from the Western States.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., was made memorable by a military review of Gen. WEITZEL's brigade, which was one of the finest ever witnessed in the military city of New-Orleans. The occasion, perhaps, called forth more interest from the fact that the General has created here a warm personal interest in his behalf, which was shown by the unusual turn-out of our citizens. The brigade, consisting of five regiments, with two batteries of artillery, marched about four miles from Camp Kearny, on the upper line of the city, and entered Commerce-street in column, and continued to Magazine, then turned down Canal, and formed along the broad avenue. The day was unexceptionably fine, and the men looked superb, and as they came tramping along, it made the hearts of Union men beat with joy at the appearance of so much valor and strength, bearing the Union flag along highways that were but a few months ago desecrated by rebel rags, or made hideous by treasonable shouts. The head of the column was composed of a squadron of cavalry, led by Capt. PERKINS, then came the Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, the First Louisiana, the Thirteenth Connecticut, the Seventy-fifth New-York, recently from Pensacola, and the Twelfth Maine. Then came a fine battery of artillery, with six brass pieces, the flag bearing the ominous words "Baton Rouge," and another battery, of four iron rifled guns, all in perfect order—men and horses being as fine as possible. The troops marched down the lower side of the street and came to a rest. *At precisely* 3, to a moment—the official time set for the review—*the line was formed*, a fact that speaks volumes for the future efficiency of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL—for I hold it to be true that a soldier who is not instinctively precise in small things, will fail somewhere when important matters are under consideration. A few moments only elapsed before a movement was seen on the extreme right, and Major-Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his Staff, rode down the lines, the usual honors being paid as he passed. The General looked uncommonly well, and his Staff was in full force, among which were Lieut.-Col. KENSMAN, Major STRONG, Col. SHAFFER, Col. TUCKER, Col. FRENCH, Judge BELL, Capt. KENSAL, Capt. CLARK, Major HAGGERTY, Capt. PAPPEN, Lieut. MARTIN, and others. Accompanying, also, were Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff. Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, and Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD and Staff, among whom I should mention wes Col. WILSON, of the New-York Zouaves. At the appearance of this brilliant *cortege*, Gen. WEITZEL took his position in front of his brigade and was for the moment prominent to all spectators; it was his first appearence in such a *rôle*, and he attracted universel attention, and commended the intensest interest. As the Commanding General rode by, WEITZEL's salute would have called forth cheers from the severest martinets at West Point. Gen. BUTLER and Staff, having passed up and down the line, front and rear, subjecting each corps to a searching scrutiny, the General took his position at the intersection of Canal and St. Charles streets, directly under the fine statue of HENRY CLAY, when the troops at the word of command, broke into pletoons. The head of the column, led by Gen. WEITZEL, then passed in review, the entire affair seeming to elicit the greatest satisfaction on the part of Gen. BUTLER and the officers with which he was surrounded. During the display, the streets were crowded with people, there being a larger number present than ever before on such an occasion.

On the evening of the same day, our citizens were greeted by the appearance of a torchlight procession, the first that has graced our streets since "the fleet came up the river." It turned out that the men composing it were what is termed "the laborers on the canals," some three hundred strong, who have been all summer at work in the water arteries of this amphibious metropolis. Bearing brilliant flambeaux, and carrying in front a handsome United States flag, and accompanied with a fine band of music, the procession moved from the rear of the city down Camp street, and it was soon rumored, from this fact, that it was on its way to "Headquarters," to give Major-Gen. BUTLER a serenade. Arriving at the place of destination, the band played "Hail to the Chief," when a Committee composed of three workingmen, waited upon the General, and after some little ceremony, read the following resolutions:

Whereas, We the laborers employed on the canals of this city, deem it our bounden duty in these trying times, in which our beloved and adopted country has been thrown into a state of civil war by the machinations of unscrupulous politicians—men who have tried their utmost to dissever this our adopted country for their own aggrandizement:

Resolved, That we, the laborers employed on the canals of this city, tender our heartfelt thanks to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the kind interest he has taken in the laboring classes of New-Orleans by giving them employment, whereby they have been enabled to earn an honest living for their families, instead of being made dependent on charity, a thing unavoidable but for his timely arrival in this city, for otherwise we would have been reduced to a state of starvation, and we would have been compelled to join the so-called Confederate army or starve in a Confederate prison; compelled to fight against the only free Government on earth, where men of every clime have had a right hand of fellowship extended to them, and a *cead mile failthe* in this "land of the free and home of the brave," and at the same time we would express our grateful obligation to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the services of Col. T. B. THORPE, who has, with so much consideration for our feelings and so faithfully, as our own Superintendent, carried out Gen. BUTLER's wishes.

It was an interesting sight to see these strong, rough men, clothed in their plain, substantial garb, illuminated by brilliant gaslight, standing beside the General and his Staff, they in turn contrasting strongly in their blue uniform and bright shoulder-straps, though all were alike in the bronze of the complexion, which spoke eloquently of out-door work.

The General listened to the resolutions with most profound interest, and was evidently deeply impressed with the spontaneous thanks offered him by these men, so recently, and yet I believe so thoroughly redeemed from the foul spirit of rebellion. He proceeded with much feeling to thank the workingmen of New-Orleans, and especially those engaged in the hard labor of clearing out the canals, for their sense of gratitude and patriotism which they showed in turning out in such numbers, so orderly and well-conducted. He alluded to the fact that the workingmen were the first to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the entrance into the city of the forces under his command. He said that they had no property at stake to afford a selfish reason for them to do so; he believed that they were instigated by the sacred recollections clustering around the old flag, under the folds of which they had prospered, and that they were the first who willingly came forward to commence the number of 14,000 persons, who had, in New-Orleans, declared themselves to be true to the United States. He alluded to the public works of the city carried on under General Order No. 244, he said that the workingmen must not suppose that he, as the representative of the United States, would do anything to discourage labor, on the contrary, he would endeavor before he left this city to elevate labor to its proper sphere, and as he had always fought the battles of the poor man against the rich in his far distant home of the North, he did not intend now to remain quiet when such a field of usefulness was open before him, to prove that labor was, and of right should be, the most substantial blessing of a nation's prosperity. He expressed the hope that the time is not far distant in New-Orleans, when an honest day's work should secure an honest day's wages. He called to mind what the Scripture said, that "by the sweat of the brow shalt thou eat thy bread," and urged that because this was law of God, the laboring man should eat the best the land would yield to us.

He then spoke at some length on the present war, and said that its origin really lay in the struggle the rich have always carried on to oppress the poor, and that the effort had been attempted to form an aristocracy, which, if it were successful, would degrade the poor white laborer, even below his *status* in England, a country where the poor man had no friends. He implied that the poor man in the South had been forced to fight the battles of the rich, and that he believed that the day was not far distant when they would find out how they had been deceived, and fearful would be the retribution. He repeatedly thanked the laborers for their demonstration, and pointed with pride to the flag they bore, and assured them that it was his desire to see the day arrive when the citizens of New-Orleans would prove themselves loyal enough to take the affairs of the City Government in their own hands, and that when such time did come, he would cheerfully march off his men to another field of duty. He alluded with satisfaction to the healthy condition of the city during the past Summer, and impressed it upon the minds of his hearers that what had been accomplished for the good of the city could be the work of civil as well as military rule. He also reminded them that a great responsibility rested on them, which was to jealously watch and see that all useful improvements were carried out, and by their acting as became themselves as men, he had no doubt that New-Orleans would soon flourish as in days of yore.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were made with evident emotion, Gen. BUTLER retired from the balcony, the air ringing with hearty cheers. The band struck up *Hail Columbia*, and with giving cheers, "three times three," the procession marched to the residence of Gen. SHEPLEY, when the Governor received the congratulations of the crowd with a graceful and telling speech, in which he stated he had always cordially sustained the Commanding General in his determination to elevate the working man, and ameliorate his condition. Col. DEMING was then called for, who addressed what had now grown into a vast concourse of people. The Colonel stated that as Mayor of the City, he would do all in his power to sustain its interests, and protect its citizens from the fearful effects of the rebellion. The Colonel was greeted in turn with three hearty cheers, when the procession, with quick step, inspired by a lively tune, turned down Camp-street to the Park Hotel, where was serenaded Col. THOMAS, and then, still bearing the flag before them, the procession proceeded to their headquarters, and at not an unusually late hour, quietly dispersed. The whole affair was well got up, and well carried out, and what made it more particularly grateful, is the fact that it was the spontaneous effusion of these hard-working, and evidently warm-hearted adopted citizens of the United States residing in New-Orleans.

In this connection I should mention, as an event of New-Orleens life, that on Tuesday evening last a number of distinguished civilians gave to Gen. WEITZEL a complimentary dinner, it being understood that he is about departing, with his brigade, up the river, on active service. There were present, as invited guests, many of our most prominent military officers. Gen. BUTLER caused himself on the ground of a review of one or two of his newly formed volunteer regiments. New-Orleans was always famous for people who know how to dine—a rare accomplishment, by the way—and there is something in the atmosphere and the wine that makes the guests cheerful, and, if called on to speak, apt and eloquent. Among the persons "called out" were several notables who did themselves great honor, among whom I should mention Mayor Col. DEMING. He commenced his remarks by severely condemning speech-making at dinners, and then set the bed example (according to his theory) of making a most eloquent speech. It will be long before I shall forget his remarks, as Mayor of the Crescent City, upon the past, present and future of New-Orleans. The toast, "The Navy," was replied to by Capt. LOWRY, of the gunboat *Scioto*. In his remarks he alluded to the harmony that had always existed in the Department of the Gulf between the military and naval forces of the Government, and in his attempt to do justice to the navy, he incidentally alluded to the fight at the forts, and, unconsciously perhaps to himself, got off some eloquent passages that I never heard surpassed. This was particularly the case in his description of the *Brooklyn*, on board of which he was First Lieutenant. He alluded to the glaring light the fire rafts cast over our gallant fleet, spoke of their confusing light, as they came crushing and cracking against our vessels, to be quietly seized by our tars and towed away where they might burn up in safety. He spoke of the charge of the *Brooklyn* between the fires of both forts when the noble old ship for twenty minutes fought Jackson and St. Philip, broadside and broadside, pouring out her thunder and her iron hail upon the contending forts, enveloped the while in the smoke of her own guns and the fire-rafts. He then alluded to the gallant vassel, as if alive to the importance of her mission, moving grandly on, passing the fearful ordeal, and coming out a victor in the strife. The immediate struggle over, Capt. LOWRY said he looked across the decks and twelve men lay extended in death, thirty were wounded, and the *remaining crew were stripped naked to their waists*, having torn off their shirts as incumbrances in the fight. There stood our gallant tars, begrimed with powder and stained with blood, their eyes dilated with anger, and ready as so many disciplined tigers, to again spring into the jaws of death, and die for the honor of their flag and their country.

In front of the city, in the midst of our fleet of ships and gunboats, is the British vessel of war, the *Rinaldo*, famous for carrying SLIDELL and MASON to Nassau. When the evening comes, and the levée is crowded with our citizens, the officers of this piratical craft amuse themselves and insult our ships and the people ashore by playing the "Bonny blue flag," the supposed national air of the rebel States. There is also occasionally flying in some part of the rigging a bit of bunting, made as nearly like the Confederate rag as possible. It is also understood, that when ladies visit this vessel, they are generally selected for their secesh proclivities, and that the United States, President LINCOLN and Gen. BUTLER come in for all sorts of vulger abuse. It is, perhaps, a small matter, but it shows the spirit of these British officers and the forbearance of our Government. I trust that when we settle our own little domestic affairs, we will have the disposition, *as we have the power*, to make Great Britain learn good manners, if we cannot teach her honesty. I would say, by the way, that the officers of the *Rinaldo* speak of SLIDELL as that "blasted feller that won all their money at cards, you see."

OUR IRON-CLADS.

An Iron-Clad Tried and Reported Ready for Sea—The Kenkuk Finished.

A naval officer has been good enough to send us a report of the triel trip of the United States iron-clad frigate *Chilicothe*, which has been finished, manned, and sent to sea on her first triel trip within the past two days. The vessel left the wharf at Jeffersonville, in compliance with orders from headquartars, for a trial trip of 72 hours, on which her machinery and armament were to be tested. The latter consisted of two tremendous 11-inch guns. Having got down the river firing commenced at various distances, from 100 to over a thousand yards. The result may be summed up thus in a paragraph: There was no unusual recoil, no shaking of decks, no bursting of turrets, or giving way of gun-gear. The experiments with ordnance were in short, successful, in every sense, and the consequence is that the Navy Department is to be informed to-morrow (29th) that the *Chilicothe* is ready for any service to which she may be ordered on this coast. The machinery worked very satisfactorily, giving the ship a speed of eight miles an hour, or two miles more than that specified in the contract. The *Chilicothe* is one of the "Ohio River iron-clads," and was built at Cincinnati by BROWN, MCCORD & JANEWAY. She is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 5½ feet deep. Her armor is put on in plates—on the deck one inch, on the sides two inches thick. She has two engines with cylinders 22 inches in diameter and 5 feet stroke. The machinery was built at St. Louis. The *Chilicothe* is now in commission, and will soon be actively employed.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT IRON VESSEL KEOKUK.

The tremendous iron vessel *Keokuk* (formerly the *Moodna*) is now almost finished, and her launch is announced to come off on the 15th prox. Preparations for putting her afloat will begin to-morrow. This is the most extraordinary looking craft in the world. She resembles two small boats turned down on each other. She is oval-shaped in the hull. The machinery will be carried entirely below water. There is no woodwork whatever, save in the cabins. A propeller in the stern will move her. There was no keel laid in the centre of this queer-looking craft, but one at the end and another at the stern, both of which extended toward the middle of the hull about 30 feet. A seven-feet iron, projects from the bow. It is of cast-iron throughout, and bears a resemblance to the rams in the *Monitors*. When in the water the *Keokuk* will present the most singular appearance of any ship heard of up to this. The principle of her construction it is not deemed advisable to publish until now. The ordnance authorities are preparing a battery for her, of which also a minute description would be contraband.

—Capt Benham, of the regular army, formerly Brigadier-General of volunteers, of which rank he was deprived as punishment for his share of the responsibility attaching to the disaster at James Island, passed through Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday last, *en route* for Portsmouth, whither he has been ordered to superintend the construction of Fort Constitution.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov 1, 1862—6 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles O'Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen HOGAN, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—15.

Councilman Lent moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

PETITION.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of John Jennings to be remunerated for damages sustained by a fire October thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Miller moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost at the last meeting (for want of a constitutional vote) the Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Ward for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for a sewer in Fifth-avenue, and [illegible] and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved, to amend said resolution by striking out in lieu thereof the following, [illegible] recently paid and charged to [illegible] in lieu thereof the sum of [illegible] dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Snyder—1.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the pavement immediately in front of Pier number One, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the flooring of that part of Pier number One, East River, belonging to the City, be placed in good order at once, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved to take from the table resolution of Board of Aldermen that the poll of election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number forty-two Prince-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brother and Churchill for the sum of one hundred dollars for the transportation in August last from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman Repper moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. V. Stout to erect a bay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corner of said street, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the election poll of the First District, Third Ward, be held at number forty-seven Cortlandt-street.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDER.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears for the

to obtaining renewals of some of the drafts, and in attempts to effect a compromise with the holders of the Rennie drafts. But the evidence has failed to sustain any of these allegations. Indeed, I feel justified in saying that I am fully satisfied that Sturgis, Shaw & Co. have, so far as the evidence shows, dealt fairly, justly and honorably with the plaintiffs, and have not sought to deprive them of any of their rights, or to defeat any of their lawful suits. The compromise which they desired to effect with the holders of the Rennie drafts was honorable and just. It recognized the trust fund, and sought to apply it equally to those who in equity were entitled to it. It was within the power of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. to have deprived the plaintiffs and other holders of the Rennie drafts of this property, by a sale or assignment for the benefit of creditors, but they desired to prevent their general creditors from partaking of it, and to devote it to creditors who had an equitable lien upon it.

It is claimed that the suit brought by Sheidt, and the appointment of a Receiver thereon, was collusive between the parties, was a fraud upon the rights of the plaintiffs, and was instituted for the purpose of defeating the lien of the plaintiffs' attachments. So far as there is any question of fact involved in these allegations, I have not had any difficulty in finding against the plaintiffs. I entertain no doubt that the object of the suit was to carry out compulsorily what Sturgis, Shaw & Co. had failed to obtain through the compromise paper, and to distribute, by the judgment of the Court, the consigned property to and among the holders of the Rennie drafts.

It is quite immaterial that this suit was instigated by Sturgis, Shaw & Co.; the evidence as to that is slight, and perhaps not sufficient to justify such conclusion. They could have interpleaded between their creditors, the holders of the Rennie drafts, and their general creditors, in respect to this property; and I see no reason why they could not have made a special assignment of the trust property to pay the Rennie creditors. If so, then why not institute an action in the name of one of those creditors to obtain the same end? As has been already said, the relief demanded by the plaintiffs in this action, and that sought in the Scheidt suit, is the same; and except so far as the plaintiffs may have acquired some preference or priority through their attachments, they could have obtained all they otherwise ask for, by coming in and becoming a party to the Scheidt suit.

In this view, I am of opinion that the institution of the Scheidt suit, and the appointment of a Receiver therein, of the consigned property and mortgage, furnished no reason for the interference of a Court of Equity, and does not, *per se*, defeat or deprive the plaintiffs of any lien or right acquired by force of their attachments.

The main question therefore is, did the plaintiffs by their attachments and the levy thereof, and the certificate given to the Sheriff by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., acquire any lien upon, or preference or priority of payment out of the consigned goods and mortgage, which enables the plaintiffs to demand the judgment of this Court in aid of his judgments and executions at law?

The goods consigned, and mortgage executed by Rennie to Sturgis, Shaw & Co., were held as security for advances made and for the payment of any ultimate debt from Rennie to them. This, therefore, was a bailment and not a purchase. The bailees in this case had a lien upon the consigned goods and mortgage to the extent of any indebtedness of Rennie to them. It was somewhat urged at the trial, that the outstanding acceptances of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. did not constitute such a debt as would authorize them to retain those goods as against the creditors of Rennie. There is no force in this; so long as the liability of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. continued to the holders of their acceptances, their right to and lien upon the consigned property remained.

At the time of the service of the attachments, the unpaid acceptances of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. amounted to about $230,000, and they had in their possession about $65,000 of consigned property and a mortgage for $150,000, upon which they had borrowed $30,000. The attachments were served on Sturgis, Shaw & Co. on the several days upon which they were issued, by leaving a copy with them certified by the Sheriff. No levy upon any property appears to have been made at that time, but a certificate, under section 236 of the Code, was demanded. Sturgis, Shaw & Co. accordingly certified to the Sheriff that they did not at the time of the service of the attachment, nor at any time since, nor did they then, hold any property in their possession, or under their control, for the benefit of Robert Rennie, nor was there any debt owing by them to Robert Rennie.

That Sturgis, Shaw & Co. were not mistaken in regard to the legal title to the property consigned by Rennie to them, cannot be pretended. They undoubtedly supposed that, having advanced to Rennie much beyond the value of the goods, his interest in them had ceased; such, practically, was the effect, but until the goods were disposed of by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., the legal title to them remained in Rennie; Sturgis, Shaw & Co. had their lien, could sell at pleasure and give a good title to the purchase, but Rennie owned the goods, subject to this lien and right of his factors. Commission merchants, as a class of factors making advances nearly or quite the value of the goods, are treated as the owners. (*Story on Agency*, 411.) They sell in their own name, and deal with the property in every respect as if it were their own. Still they have but a special property in the goods, the general property remaining in the principal. I think it is clear, therefore, that at the time of the service of the attachment Sturgis, Shaw & Co. had property in their possession belonging to Rennie, upon which they, as factors, had a subsisting lien to its full value; rendering the interest of Rennie in it of no value whatever. For the reasons stated, the certificates given by Sturgis, Shaw & Co. to the Sheriff were literally and technically untrue, but I cannot find from any of the proof in the case that they were given with any fraudulent or dishonest design, or with latent to hinder, delay or obstruct the plaintiffs in the pursuit of their remedies under their attachments.

The technical falsity of these certificates, without a knowledge of the value of the consigned property and the extent of the factors lien, may have well induced the suspicion that there might have been some fraudulent motive. But the fact is now thoroughly established, that the advances far exceeded the value of the goods, and that the interest of Rennie was in reality nothing whatever. If Sturgis, Shaw & Co. had certified that they had in their possession goods of Rennie of the value of $65,000, upon which they had a lien for $230,000, they would have complied strictly with the law, but no one can say that the plaintiffs would have gained any consolation from such a certificate. I am warranted, I think, in saying that the certificate which they did give was not given through any corrupt design or intent to injure the plaintiffs, but through a mistaken notion of their interest in the goods.

It is claimed, however, by the plaintiffs, and herein lies the strength of their action, that the giving of this technically untrue certificate was a waiver by Sturgis, Shaw & Co. of their lien as factors upon the goods. If this were so, it might be that the lien of the attachments would be prior and superior to the title acquired by the Receiver, and a Court of Equity might enforce such priority in aid of judgments and executions at law. It is clear, I think, that such would not be the effect of it. The learned Chief-Justice, when this case was before the General Term upon an appeal from an order denying a motion for a Receiver, said: "It is not easy to see how the giving of that certificate can effect rights which had previously accrued to third persons who had no agency or participation in that act;" and I understood it to have been conceded at the trial, that the creditors holding the acceptances of Sturgis, Shaw & Co., constituting their lien, had an equitable right to the consigned property. I assume this to be so, and for the purposes of this action, it is a complete answer to the plaintiff's demand for relief. Such equitable right could not be diverted by any act of Sturgis, Shaw & Co., which, as between them and their general creditors, might operate as a waiver of their lien.

But, assuming this not to be so, have Sturgis, Shaw & Co. ta effect waived or lost their lien by giving to the Sheriff a certificate that they had not any property in their possession belonging to Robert Reonie?

I know of no elementary law, or adjudicated case, in which such an act has been declared or held to be a waiver of the factor's lien. The most that can be said is that the denial of Sturgis, Shaw & Co., that they had any property of Rennie might operate as an estoppel on them. The elementary treatises and cases to which I am referred by the plaintiffs' counsel, merely establish the general principles that a claim by a factor inconsistent with his actual right, may work a waiver of his lien. I do not regard the certificate given to the Sheriff as setting up any claim to the goods incompatible with the right of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. They say they hold no property "*for the benefit of Rennie.*" This in one sense was true. They held the property for the benefit of Rennie's creditors, who had an equitable right to its application to the acceptances held by them.

In the absence of all fraudulent design, under a not unnatural misconception of the nature of the rights and interests in the property, and with a desire to have it distributed among the holders of the Rennie drafts, I cannot attach so grave importance to an act, harmless in itself, as to give it the effect of a waiver of their lien.

The section of the code which provides for the giving of a certificate (§236) also provides that "if the individual refuse to do so, he may be required by the Court to attend and be examined concerning the same," and it has been held that where a party served with an attachment certifies *he has no property*, it may be regarded *as a refusal to give the certificate*, if it can be satisfactorily established that the certificate is untrue (*Carroll vs. Finley*, 26 *Barb.* 61.) This remedy could have been pursued by the plaintiffs, and the nature of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.'s interest in the consigned property ascertained in a much more summary and economical mode than the one they had adopted in this action.

Upon a careful examination of all the questions raised by counsel, with the aid of the evidence in the case, I cannot bring my mind to any result favorable to the plaintiffs. Sturgis, Shaw & Co. do not seem to me to have lost their lien, and the right of the receiver to hold the property as against the plaintiffs in this action is unaffected.

As this view disposes of all the equity of the plaintiffs' complaint, the defendants must have judgment dismissing the complaint, with costs.

Important Decision on the Nelson Goodyear Hard Rubber Patent—Damages for Infringements Against Manufacturers and Dealers of Hard Rubber Goods.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judges Nelson and Shipley.

H. B. Goodyear, Administrator, and Conrad Poppenhusen vs. New-York Gutta Percha and India Rubber Vulcanite Company, Oscar Fales et al.—This case has been before the Courts for some time, and was argued on final hearing at Windsor, Vt. The Court have now given their decision, fully sustaining the Nelson Goodyear Patents, and adjudged that respondents have infringed those patents, that an injunction be issued and an order of reference to account for damages.

The same decree is granted to the complainants in the following suits, resting on the same defance, viz.: Storrs Brothers; Chapman, Lyon & Noyes; Rushmore, Coan & Co.; Johnson, Byrne & Johnson; Geo. Murfey & Co.; M. & J. Rosenheim; A. Welton & Porters; Meyer Dittenhoeffer; Jos. Steinert; Sal. Sonnehoro; J. C. Englehardt; Gerrard R. Dwenger, Marks, Palmer & Cushman; Elij. Brown; A. Gray; Roht. Haering; Lev. Cohen & Jos. Rosenberg.

Ch. M. Keller, E. W. Stoughton, Geo. D. Sargeant, for complainants; W. J. A. Fuller, L. Abbott, T. A. Jenckes, for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1, 1862.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '68, Reg.	102	$0 Cum. Coal Pref	b30 13⅜
14,000 U.S. 6s '81 Cou.	104⅜	72 Erie Railway	64⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s '74 Con.	93	100 do	b30 64⅝
24,000 Treas. 7.30 ₩ c.	N.106⅜	100 do	64⅜
40,800 do	105⅞	800 do	64⅜
11,600 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cer.	99⅜	50 do	b30 64⅜
10,000 do	99⅞	200 do	b30 64⅞
2,000 Ind. 6s W. L. ex in.	97	200 do	b10 64⅝
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	64⅜	50 do	s30 64⅝
31,000 N. C. State 6s	70	150 Erie Railway Pref.	92
8,000 do	70½	50 do	817⅜
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	53	200 do	81⅜
10,000 do	52⅝	50 do	b60 82
5,000 do	53⅜	700 Hud. River R	79
3,000 Mo. 6 ms. to Il. & St. J	72	325 do	b30 79⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	54¼	100 do	b30 78⅝
4,000 do	55	200 do	b30 79
3,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	117	100 do	s30 78⅛
3,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	107	150 do	s30 78
7,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	101¾	700 do	78⅜
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. bs.	100	420 do	78
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st m. S. F. bs.	115	200 do	b30 78⅛
2,000 Har. R. 2d m. bs.	105	100 Harlem R. R.	b30 21⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	88	250 do	21⅜
3,000 do	97¾	300 Harlem R. R. Pref.	50¾
6,000 do	59⅜	50 Reading Railroad	78¾
7,000 do	59	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	s10 43¾
2,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101⅜	200 do	s10 43⅝
2,000 Ill. R. Cn. Bs. ex in.	96⅜	250 do	b10 43⅜
5,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd.	103⅜	50 do	b30 44
5,000 P., F. W. & C.	2dm 95	1400 do	43⅜
4,000 do	95¼	250 do	43¾
1,000 P. F. W. & C.	3 m 76	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10 84⅜
10 Bank of New-York	166⅜	50 do	b30 84⅜
10 Bank of America	113	100 do	84⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	98	250 do	84⅜
20 do	97	20 do	84⅜
55 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	111⅜	50 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81
40 Pen. Coal Co	109⅜	100 do	81⅜
50 Nio. Tran. Co.	7	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	38¾
75 do	6	100 do	b30 38½
160 do	6¾	200 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	83⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	124	50 do	83⅜
50 do	124⅛	600 do	83⅜
50 do	124⅜	300 Gal. & Chicago R	88
50 do	b30 124⅛	150 do	s30 85¾
50 do	s30 123⅜	250 do	85⅜
163 N. Y. Central R.	105⅜	100 do	85⅞
50 do	s18 105⅜	100 do	s60 85⅝
100 do	105⅞	900 Clev. & Tol. R	70⅜
100 do	b30 105⅞	35 do	70
450 Mich. Cen. R. R.	91⅜	7 Chi. Cur. & Q. R.	114
300 do	91⅜	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	36
100 do	91⅜	44 Buff. & S. L. R R	155
50 do	s30 91	25 do	159
50 do	s30 91⅜	100 do	160
50 do	b10 91⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	104⅛	30 Harlem Railroad	21
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	104⅝	200 do	21⅛
70,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	100 Harlem R. Pref.	49⅜
30,000 Treas. 7.30 ₩ ct. Notes	105⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	s15 90⅜
12,000 Mo. State 6s	52⅜	50 do	s15 90⅜
11,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	107⅜	50 do	90¾
2,000 Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m	s10 84⅜	125 M. S. & N. In. R.	43
6,000 do	84⅞	500 do	42⅜
12 Pac. Mail St. Co.	123⅛	20 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 106⅜	150 do	83⅜
100 do	106⅜	400 do	83⅜
150 do	106⅛	500 do	b30 83⅜
550 Erie Railway	64	150 Ill. C. R. Scrip	81
50 do	b30 64⅛	50 do	b30 81⅛
5 Erie R. Preferred	91	200 do	80⅝
50 Hud. River R	b30 77⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	37⅜
100 do	77	100 do	37⅜
100 do	s30 76⅜	2050 Clev. & Tol. R.	69⅜
100 do	76⅜	232 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s82⅜
		700 do	82⅜

MONDAY, NOV. 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was again very heavy in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, the total value being *five millions of dollars*—the second week in succession in which this large figure was made. On the other hand, the Export of Specie fell off to less than one-fourth the amount cleared the previous week and the week before that. The Import entries have also fallen off, and we look for a moderate business, compared with September and October, throughout the present month. The Customs Duties of the week were $628,000, against $908,000 the week before. The price of Custom House Notes left off on Saturday 126⅞@126 ₩ cent. The price of Gold, after selling a fraction below 130, recovered at the close to 130⅛@130⅜ ₩ cent. The stock of Gold in Bank partially increased during the week, owing to the very light export demand, and the average this afternoon will probably show nearly thirty-eight millions. The exact amount reported on Saturday is $38,158,000, with a California arrival to be added to-day. A further addition has been made to the line of Loans and Discounts, principally on United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 12 months to run, as these come into market from Government contractors. The line of Deposits at the close of the week shows a total of $165,502,000, the heaviest sum ever yet reported. The average of the week will probably show about $167,000,000, as against $164,497,000 last Monday. The increase at the close of the week was quite rapid, and the price of Money on the Street to the Brokers, 5 ₩ cent. as the rule, with exceptions as low as 4 ₩ cent. on select, and as high as 6 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. Of the latter, the amount now carried by the Brokers is believed to have increased on the Street, particularly of some of the Railway Shares and Bonds, which have of late been so rapidly advanced by speculation at the Stock Exchange as to induce a good many outside holders to realize. At the same time, the general strength of the Stock Market is such that nearly every moderate decline in prices tends to bring forward fresh buying for the rise, so that the signs of any very important decline are not implicitly relied upon by parties disposed to speculate against the market. The Public Funds of the United States have improved 1 ₩ cent. within a few days, partly from a better disposition among buyers to turn their attention to this class of investment, and partly from the moderate amounts brought upon the Exchange for sale. In addition to this, the condition of the Public Debt and the resources for its support in the way of Customs revenue and the prospective heavy yield of the Tax Bill, are beginning to be more generally appreciated. The transactions in Gold, and the number of parties speculating in it, have greatly fallen off since its exclusion from the Stock Exchange Board. The course of Exchange on London is also less violently influenced. The rate left off 144@144½ ₩ cent. The receipts of agricultural Produce from the West continue moderate, from the recent temporary interruption in Canal navigation. This, however, does not materially affect Flour and Provisions, the movements of which by rail is greater than was ever known at this season of the year, stimulated by the growing export demand for Flour, Butter, Lard, Cheese, &c. The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest since last Monday, are 2,011 bales against 4,103 bales the previous week.

The guerrilla raids upon the Mississippi River, both below and above Memphis, have interrupted the movement; but we notice that Gen. SHERMAN, in command at that post, has given notice that he will afford a gunboat convoy to all Cotton-laden vessels, on proper application. The last news from Liverpool quotes a heavy decline, equal to five cents the pound, (at the present Exchange,) in consequence of the receipt of about 28,000 bales from India, and advices of certain American cargoes being at sea. Our own next return of Exports will show larger clearances of Cotton than the last. A cargo of 1,032 bales was cleared a few days ago, for Liverpool, by the ship *Athena*, and other sailing ships and steamers have taken moderate parcels. The clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions show no abatement. The Brazil trade, which, before the civil war, could only be supplied, it was thought, from the Richmond City Mills of Gallego and Haxall, is now taking a large amount of St. Louis and Extra Ohio and Genesee Flour. This revolution, on a smaller scale, is no less significant of the permanent injury to the trade of the Southern States by their rebellion, than the enhanced competition in Cotton, from the East Indies, China, as well as Bombay.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,903,575, against $2,244,130 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,005,026, against $2,803,949 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $351,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add five weeks since 1st October	15,404,626
Total to date, 1862	$153,915,626
Against same time, 1861	108,886,936
Increase since Jan 1	$45,028,690

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add five weeks since 1st October	21,205,131
Total to date, 1862	$128,392,131
Against same time, 1861	111,128,167
Increase since Jan. 1	$17,263,964

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$45,644,000
Add since 1st October	7,057,000
Total to date, 1862	$50,901,000
Against same time, 1861	3,253,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$47,648,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	103⅛@104⅜		
New-York Central	107⅛@106⅜		
New-York and Erie	65⅜@62½@64⅜@64		
Eric Preferred Shares	92⅜@90@90⅛		
Rock Island	84⅝@82½		
Michigan Guaranteed	84@85@83⅜		
Michigan Southern	46@42⅜		
Michigan Central	92½@89⅜@90⅝		
Toledo	71⅞@69⅝		
Galena	86⅞@86		
Illinois Central	83⅞@80⅝		
Panama	161@164		
Pacific Mail	118⅜@123⅛		
Missouris	53@53		
Tennessees	53⅜@54		
Hudson River	70⅛@70⅜@76⅜		
Harlem Preferred	49⅜@49⅛		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	37⅜@37⅜		

The speculation of the week on the Railway Shares was active, but prices generally wavering, and at the close about 2 per cent. lower than on Saturday week. The difference in Erie old Shares is only 1½ per cent., though the fall in the meantime was equal to 2½ per cent. The movement in this Stock now attracts the speculative attention heretofore shown to New-York Central, affording, since the latter rose above par, a wider field for buyers and sellers upon the mere ups and downs of the market. The shares of the Hudson River constitute a notable exception to the general decline, having suddenly gone up from 70¾ to 79½ ₩ cent., and closing 76¾ ₩ cent. There is some talk of a scrip dividend, (a distribution of new shares,) at the close of the year, by way of representing the new City depot on lower Broadway, purchased by the Company, and raising the capital to the even sum of $4,000,000. To do this, the scrip dividend must be about 8 ₩ cent. But no official intimation has yet been given of such a dividend. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shares have also gone up rapidly on the official announcement that the capital would be raised one fifth by a distribution of 20 ₩ cent. new stock, to represent the purchases made of the Northern Cross and other connecting lines. The Company also give a cash dividend of 4 ₩ cent., free of the income tax. The Railway Bonds have been moderately steady. The Government stocks advancing. A recovery of 5 ₩ cent. in Pacific Mail, and a further rise of 3 ₩ cent. on Panama are noted. The Railway shares closed heavy on Saturday afternoon.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Bank Shares. The State Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₩ cent.; the Nassau 3½ ₩ cent.

New-York	166⅜	American Exchange	95
America	113	Bank of the Republic	98
Phenix	110	Hanover	86
National	96	Metropolitan	104¼
Merchants' Exchange	98	Nassau	100
State of New-York	100	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	97	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	96⅜	Park	114

The following are the bids of Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, ex. d.	106⅜	T. H. & A. secs., pref.	79⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.	106	Chi. & N. W. 6 f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex.	85
Erie firsts, ex. div. '68	117	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie firsts, '83	105⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89
Erie fourths, '88	101⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
Erie fifths, '88	99⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	59
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts ex d.	97⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. int. Bonds	83
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	112	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	102
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	110
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '68-'72	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '62	101⅜	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅜
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	107
M. S. & N. I. 8 ₩ c. ex d.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
St. L., A. & T. H. lists	98	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101

SPECIE LIST BY OCEAN QUEEN.

A. S. Buckner	$4,970	H. Cohn & Co	$32,500
Order	56,642	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	49,641
Louis McMurray & Co.	4,000	J. & M. Goodman	4,000
H. Patrick	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	12,500
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	3,000	Am. Exch. Bank	50,000
Panama Railroad Co.	20,257	P. Naylor	5,000
D. Hamburger	6,800	Schoelle Bros.	24,600
S. Dinkelspiel & Co.	20,000	Metropolitan Bank	30,445
Wm. Meyer & Co.	9,100	J. Patrick & Co	30,000
Kennedy & Ball	12,000	Roseobaum & Friedm'n	10,000
Seth Adams	6,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	47,000
Wm. Seligman & Co	30,300	Jennings & Brewster	20,500
Neustadter Bros.	13,500	Wm. Wild & Co.	5,000
J. H. Coghill	5,400	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	20,100
F. S. Crowell	5,000	J. E. Rodger	21,150
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	31,000	Wm. Whitlock, Jr	11,000
Wm. Hillier & Co.	16,900	Crosby & Dillee	5,000
Frank Baker	22,600	Order	5,000
J. G. Parker & Son	5,000		
Total			$996,107

FROM ASPINWALL.

F. Thieriot	$300	J. E. Hyde's Sons	$300
Herques & Masseras	900	Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,300
Colgate & Hoffman	710		
Total			$5,510

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 24,121 bbls. Flour, 69 bbls. and 164 bags Corn Meal, 100,403 bushels Wheat, 50,316 bushels Corn, 24,973 bushels Barley, 9,430 bushels Oats, 2,430 bushels Malt, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,128 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and moderate demand, at $6 13¾ for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 369 bbls., including 274 bbls. Pots and 95 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business of the week has been very fair for the season, at steadily advancing prices for desirable styles. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The market, as well as manufacture, continues very active, and there is an unabated demand for all kinds of seasonable work, considerably in advance of the supply. Contracts are now made upon very liberal terms, even considering the rise in stock and journeyman's wages, and profits are apparently satisfactory to all parties. For army boots and shoes the call is very urgent, and for this description, faithfully and substantially made, the rates have largely advanced."

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 100 bags Government Java, at 32c. cash, and 1,000 bags Rio on private terms, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at full rates—Middlings, 60¾c.@61c. ₩ lb. Sales 1,600 bales.

DYEWOODS—Logwood has been in active request, including Jamaica, at $22@$23, and St. Domingo at $19 75@$20 ₩ ton.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in lively request, including Dry Cod, at $3 90@$4 50 ₩ cwt; No. 1 Mackerel at $9 50@$11; No. 2 do. $6 25@$7, and No. 3 at $3 37@$4 25 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herrings at 33c. for Scale and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand and has again declined 10c. ₩ bbl., closing quite irregularly. The reported sales since our last add up 9,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 60@$5 75, poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $5 90@6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 6 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy, to-day; sales 850 bbls., at $6 45@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6@$6 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $4 75@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caluric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export, and prime lots of Winter have been quoted quite firm. Other kinds rather cheaper. The reported sales since our last comprise 145,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 58, Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42, Red Western (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 39; inferior do., at $1 30, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 25; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 21 ₩ bushel. Sound Corn is very scarce and in demand at advancing prices. Unsound continues plenty and depressed. Sales since our last, 66,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@72c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c. @65c. for Unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 55c.@60c., according to quality, ₩ bush. Oats continue salable and buoyant to-day, including Canada, at 56c.@59c.; Western, at 56c.@58c.; and State, at 58c.@60c. ₩ bushel. Barley is very firm at $1 37½@$1 52½ ₩ bushel. Sales 4,000 bushels, part to arrive.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue salable and buoyant, at, according to quality, from 18c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, Oct. 31, says "The market in the country has been comparatively dull during the past week; the regular dealers have enough on hand to supply their customers, and are not inclined to buy on speculation at present high prices. Speculators in the country are not very large holders, the hops held on speculation are in a great many hands. Orders are occasionally received from New-York to buy for export. These are filled at from 17c. to 22c. according to quality; only a few have brought over 20c. during the week. Should foreign exchange keep above 130 (it is now 145) the export demand will keep up at least so long as hops can be bought at or quite near present quotations."

HEMP—Has been held firmer, but has been quiet to-day. Stock 3,300 bales American, with 62 tons and 41,592 bales foreign, against 90 bales American, with 50 tons and 42,556 bales foreign same date last year.

HIDES—Week's receipts have been only 13,780 Hides, sales, 70,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hurt & Co., 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21½ lbs., at 20½c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., cash, in hand; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 25c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry California, 22@23 lbs., 26c.@27c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 22c.@24c., cash, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 150 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 250 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., private terms; 276 Dry Salteo New-Orleans, 26 lbs., 17c., 6 months; 1,160 Buenos Ayres Kip, 10 lbs., 25c., cash; 10,500 City Slaughters, 60@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash; 2,200 Country and Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash; 700 Washington Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 110 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 342,900, (same time last year, 319,200—year before, 319,200—year before, 143,000,) and 455 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 137,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips); 69,500 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 10,000 dry Orinoco, 53,000 dry California, 1,600 dry Central American and San Juan, &c., 500 dry West Indies, Para, &c., 15,600 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 11,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 13,000 dry Gambia and Bissau, 1,500 dry Maracaibo, 16,000 dry Minos, 2,500 dry salted Bahia, 2,700 dry salted Chili, 3,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 500 wet salted California, 2,000 wet salted Western, 1,500 wet salted Rio Grande Cow, 455 bales East India Buffalo.

IRON—Has been quiet here; sales in Philadelphia during the week, 2,000@3,000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $29@$30 for No. 1, $28@$29 for No. 2, and $27@$30 for Forge, cash and time.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand, and up to $1 25 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week. Messrs. WEIDEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: Hemlock Sole—The demand is lively and general, at rising prices for most descriptions. A considerable portion of the leather now being received from tanneries had been previously sold for arrival. Some of the trade refuse to sell large parcels at current rates, and the stocks of others are much reduced. Good heavy and middle weights continue very scarce: light leather engages more attention among buyers than hitherto. Oak Sole—Receipts from tanneries for some time past were quite light. With a good general demand, the desirable stock in market is now much reduced. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 46,100 sides.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 75c. for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Boom Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 486 Broadway—The Postillon of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvarte on Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Terrell's California.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac this morning are highly important, and explain the heavy cannonading spoken of in our dispatches yesterday. Gen. Pleasanton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillary at Philliment, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and engaged them. The fight was conducted wholly by artillary, and lasted about five hours, when the rebels retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss in this affair was but one man killed, and fourteen wounded. Yesterday morning, Gen. Pleasanton renewed his attack at Union, and being soon afterward reinforced by a brigade of infantry, at 1 o'clock the rebels again fell back, and our forces occupied Union. In the afternoon, the firing in that direction was very heavy until dark, but no further results are known. A heavy dust was observed at Ashby's Gap yesterday, indicating a movement of some kind by the rebels, but in what direction could not be ascertained. Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap yesterday, and some firing was heard there in the afternoon, following the movement of a rebel force along the west side of the mountain, but what it amounted to we have not yet heard.

We learn from our special correspondent at Centreville, that a train of cars on the Oranga and Alexandria Railroad was captured by the rebels on Friday, this side of Manassas Junction, where it had been to carry a party of workmen engaged in making repairs on the road. The track was torn up by the rebels, and the train thrown off the track. Sixty workmen were captured, together with thirty soldiers belonging to the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, detailed as a guard.

An expedition from Marshfield, Mo., last week succeeded in routing and scattering a party of 200 rebels eight miles from that place, killing and wounding a number, and capturing 27 prisoners, including a captain, a number of horses, small arms, &c.

We have a rumor by way of Corinth, that *Mobile has been captured*. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners taken by our scouts. It is well known that our forces in the Gulf have been preparing for an attack upon Mobile, and there is no reason why the report should not be true.

We give this morning a list of eight additional vessels known to have been captured by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, or "290," six of which were burned, and the other two released under heavy bonds. The intelligence of these captures was brought to Boston by the brig *Baron de Castine*, one of the released vessels, which was captured while on a voyage from Bangor to Cardenas.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *Matanzas* and *Creole*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., inclusive. We find in the *Delta* of the 23d a brief account of the expedition which captured Sabine Pass, of which we have already received some intelligence from the rebels. This affair was a most brilliant one throughout, reflecting great credit upon all engaged in it—excepting the rebels. The vessels engaged were the United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master Crocker commanding; the United States schooner packet *Seaman*, and the bomb-schooner *Jonas*, Capt. Pennington. The expedition, within fifteen days, captured one fort and two camps, and burned thirty buildings used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of ammunition and provisions. It also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steamer, besides quite a number of sunken vessels, which were were burnt. The aggregate number of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance in New-Orleans is about 66,000.

The United States steam transport *United States*, which arrived on Saturday night, from Port Royal on the 29th ult., brings the report that just before she sailed a rumor was prevalent that the *Savannah* ram was coming down the river.

Wm. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, who went South not long since with the rebels, who had been prisoners in his charge, to exchange them, returned to Washington on Saturday, but without the loyal men held as prisoners by the rebels, whom he was expected to bring back with him. It is, however, understood that his mission was completely successful, and that those he went after will soon follow him, the order for their release having been given before he left Richmond.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman who arrived there on Thursday, from Jackson County, that the rebels under Jenkins have repossessed the town of Ripley, and are spreading themselves all over the surrounding country. It is also ascertained that the rebels under Gen. Loring, having been reinforced by Gen. Floyd, have returned to Charleston, Kanawha, and intend to make a stand there.

Gen. Stanley, who commands a division of the army, near Corinth, made an address to his soldiers, a few days ago, in which he said: "Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Savior, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' claims the right to live upon the unrequited labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe to the 16th ult., and the *Arabia* at Halifax brings us intelligence three days later still—to the 19th. It was reported by the Spezzia correspondent of the London *Daily News* that two rebel privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen American vessels, but the impression was that the report grew out of the raid of the "290" among the whalers off the Western Isles. American affairs were being very generally discussed by the British Press, and the howl for recognition was almost universal among them, Mr. Gladstone's views being very generally indorsed. Lord Palmerston had been making several speeches at Winchester, but he carefully abstained from any allusion to American affairs. M. Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, had resigned, and Baron De L'Huys had been appointed his successor. There were rumors of further changes, but nothing definite. There is nothing else of special importance from the Continent. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been only 15,500 bales, and the market closed dull and nominal, at a decline of 1-16d.@2d., under heavy arrivals from India. Breadstuffs and provisions were both declining. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, on the 25th ult. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure—over a million—from California. Interesting details of news from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, are given in our special correspondance. Full confirmation of the news of the triumph of Mosquera and the Reactionists had reached Panama. In Panama, the difficulties between the Church and State, growing out of the Mosquera Mortmain decree, had been temporarily settled, and the churches had been reopened. The attempt at fusion in the five States of Central America had failed, and there was a prospect that active hostilities would soon break out among them. The Nicaragua Transit Company apprehended trouble in the conveyance of passengers across that country. From the South American States the news is not specially important. A conspiracy to overthrow the Government in Ecuador had been discovered and frustrated.

At a great meeting of merchants held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Produce Exchange, a resolution was presented nominating Gen. Hiram Walbridge as the National Democratic Union Republican candidate for the next Congress, in the Fourth District. The resolution was received with acclamation, and Gen. Walbridge proceeded to deliver an address which excited the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks, he reproduced many documents shedding new light upon the inner history of the war, and placing his own patriotic services in brilliant relief. When he had concluded, Gen. Ezra Nye formally nominated the speaker, subject to the approval of the constituency, and the General having put the question himself, his nomination was unanimously ratified and vociferously applauded. During the evening, the new candidate spoke at no less than six different stations in his District, to immense crowds, the meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel being especially successful and enthusiastic.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached last night to a congregation which nearly filled the Church of the Puritans, a vehement discourse, in which he objected to the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, as coming too late, and as being partial, in that it assured to loyal slaveowners protection, and instead of proclaiming unconditional emancipation, promised to take back even rebels. Slavery and all, if they would come before the 1st of January.

On Saturday night, Hon Cassius M. Clay and Geo. F. Train met at the Cooper Institute, and discussed, in the presence of a large audience, the question of Slavery. The audience was uproarious and enthusiastic, the discussion personal and discursive. Our report was crowded over from Saturday's issue, and the matter is now with the things of the past.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The name of William E. Dodge, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 7 to 5. The Comptroller reported that, from the 25th to the close of October, the receipts into the City Treasury amounted to $759,826 28, and the expenditures to $152,468 39, leaving a balance on hand at the beginning of November amounting to $2,369,512 58. The Board concurred in the amendment made by the Councilmen to the resolution directing the taking up and relaying of the Fifth-avenue mains, and which specifies that the work shall be done, "provided" the Croton Board do it by contract, in the manner laid down in the Charter. The "provided" is a condition made to debar the Croton Board from exercising in this case the privilege given them by the Legislature of 1860—to do aqueduct work by the day, if they choose, in cases where the Common Council have ordered it to be contracted for. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The only important business transacted was the adoption of a preamble and resolution by Mr. Webster—that other cities having secured their quotas of troops by offering unusually attractive bounties, and New York being behindhand in raising her quota, the Committee on National Affairs are instructed to "report upon the expediency of increasing the municipal bounty of $50 to $200," in order to avoid a draft. The Board adjourned till next Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been stated that the pirate steamer 290, derived its name from the fact that 290 English merchants subscribed to the funds with which it was built. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, says: The origin of the name of the 290 is this: By a regulation of the Admiralty, all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards, previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and, being designed for foreign owners, she kept her number in lieu of a name.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the gold of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still another party, from New-York, passed through Panama to get the wrecked gold, week before last. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be begun until December.

At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 1,000 tons would cost not less $5,500, not including bolt-rope manufacture, &c., reckoning 7,500 yards for the suit, at an average price of 75 cents per yard. For a ship of 1,000 tons No. 3 duck is used, which weighs one pound to the yard, a fact that will give some adequate idea of the amount of cotton used, as well as the weight of a suit of sails.

The Stock market, on Saturday, left off dull and lower on the Railways; steady on Governments. Gold 130¼@130¾; Exchange 144@144½ ₱ cent.

Flour was dull and heavy, and lower on Saturday. Wheat was in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Corn was in good request, and sound lots were dearer. A fair business was transacted in Cotton. Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool at former quotations. Beef, Lard, Tobacco and Whisky were in less demand, and were less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

More Rebel Privateering.—It is a sickening record we have, to-day, of the continued depredations of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, on American Commerce. Eight more vessels have fallen into her power, and six of the number have been destroyed. And her ability seems quite as great to capture or sink eighty as eight and the impunity as perfect. Merchantmen are helpless; they have not the speed to escape a steamer, nor the power and to fight. They can only surrender, be pillaged burned. In this kind of warfare, the odds are a thousand to one against us. The rebels have comparatively no commerce afloat; whilst every sea is white with ours. When they let fly a privateer, it is like sending a hawk into a flock of barn-yard fowls, or turning a wolf into a sheep-cote. The only business is to slay and eat.

We might try to stir up the Navy Department to a realizing sense of the shame and frightful cost of these disasters; and we do most earnestly urge upon the Department to do all that is possible in the premises. In the light of the terrible facts which are now so frequently brought to us from Europe, and the more terrible ones which may justly be feared, we implore it for activity. To suffer our commerce to be destroyed at this juncture, is to suffer our country to be destroyed. We have two or three fast steamships, some of them public and others private property, which, under bold and daring Captains, would certainly chase from the seas an Alabama [illegible] the highways of commerce, this rebel privateer. Each day's delay may cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars. New-York is deeply stirred in this matter; and, in behalf of its overshadowing commercial interests—not to speak of the honor of the nation—we hope that every energy of the Navy Department will at once be brought into play.

The State Election.

Within the last ten days the Union cause has made rapid and immense progress in every section of the State. There is not a county of which this is not strictly and literally true. At the outset of the canvass the Union men, exhausted by their constant and energetic efforts in raising volunteers for the war, came slowly up to the work. They were unquestionably surpassed by the Seymour men who had been lying back for this political campaign, and who opened it with great vigor and energy, and with great confidence of success. They have had, moreover, the aid of the *Liquor Dealers' Association*, who have perfected their organization, raised large amounts of money, and resolved, in State convention, to pay no attention to the *political* affairs of the country, but to devote themselves wholly to their personal interests as sellers of rum.

As soon, however, as the loyal men of the State perceived the real drift of affairs, and that the cause of the Union was in danger of being betrayed to rebels and traitors through their inactivity, they rallied with vigor and energy, and have completely turned the political tide. In every county and town their organization has been perfected; they have made a complete and thorough canvass, bringing the issues involved in the election close home to every voter, and pushing forward the good cause with the same energy which marked their exertions in support of the war.

In spite of the great excess of Republican voters who have volunteered for the war, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the Seymour men and the liquor dealers, to throw this State into the scale of the rebellion as against the Government, we believe it to be safe for Wadsworth by from 15,000 to 25,000 majority. If the canvass could go on for ten days longer, this could easily be made 50,000. All that is necessary now to insure success, is for the Union men to see to it that every legal voter *goes to the polls*. Let there be no failure in this, anywhere!

"The People's Union."

In such political emergencies as the present, designing demagogues are quite certain to prostitute popular names to the promotion of their selfish ends; and it becomes especially incumbent on all loyal citizens to see to it that they are not misled by these tricks of unscrupulous factionists.

In the call of the Union State Convention, and of the various local Conventions for the nomination of Union candidates, *the Republicans and Union men have acted together*. Special pains were taken to secure to both a perfectly just and fair representation in all these Conventions, and the nominations that have been made do represent the actual preferences of the great body of both these parties, as nearly as those preferences can ever be arrived at. As a matter of course, individual aspirants have been disappointed in some cases, and designing intriguers, who had special political purposes to serve, have been foiled. Acting upon their resentments, and anxious to ruin where they fail to rule, these men have set on foot machinery by which they hope to defeat the Union candidates in districts which they failed to control.

The "People's Union," as it is called, seems to be an organization of this sort. The men who figure as its leaders took part in the Republican or Union movement until they failed to carry out their schemes,—and then formed this new organization to secure revenge. We infer this from the fact that they have made factious nominations of third candidates for almost every local office for which they did not themselves secure or control the nomination. They are backing up the nomination of Mr. Blunt in the Sixth Congressional District, for no other purpose than to defeat Mr. Conkling. In a card published yesterday they confess that the object of nominating Mr. Blunt originally by an independent and wholly unauthorized movement, was to *force* him upon the other parties. In that card they say:

"Mr. Blunt being waited upon by a committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no other nomination for Congress had been made in the District, and *it was supposed that this expression of feeling on the part of the people would have caused the adoption of Mr. Blunt by the Republicans*, he having always affiliated with that party. But notwithstanding Mr. Blunt's nomination and acceptance, and his expressed determination to run; notwithstanding he had been posted and advertised as such candidate, when the Republican Convention did meet, Mr. Frederick A. Conkling was nominated—and immediately, in a lengthy speech, accepted the nomination and declared his intention to run."

The Convention by which Mr. Conkling was nominated was composed of delegates elected by the Union men, as well as Republicans, and was, in every sense, the just and true representative of both these parties. Finding that their project of forcing Mr. Blunt upon them as a candidate had thus failed, the "People's Union" are now running him to defeat his successful competitor.

They are pursuing the same course in the Assembly Districts, where Republican and Union candidates were likely to be elected. In the Seventh District they are running Dr. E. V. Price an employe of the Comptroller's office, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Stewart, the regular candidate. In the Fifth District, they are also running a candidate against Mr. Brady, and in the Ninth they have made a nomination for the purpose of defeating Mr. Van Vorst. Whatever action they take anywhere seems to aim at *the defeat of the regular Republican and Union nominees and the election of their Seymourite opponents*. This, of itself, sufficiently stamps the character of the movement, and shows that it is either secretly in sympathy with the secession managers, or what is practically the same thing, that it makes the Union cause subordinate and subservient to the gratification of its personal and factious resentments.

We trust the loyal and well-disposed electors will be on their guard against these mischievous and malevolent designs. Let them see to it that their votes are cast so as to secure the election of Union men, and this can be done only by giving them to the regular nominees of the Republican and Union parties.

Financial Hazards of Tuesday's Election.

On Saturday last, a poll was kept at certain business places down town, where bankers and capitalists congregate, with the view of finding how the canvass is going in such classes between Wadsworth and Seymour. To the surprise of those initiating the test, it was found that eighteen-twentieths were going for Wadsworth!

And we doubt not this fact will create very general surprise; for the idea has got abroad in some way that the Money-Bags of New-York are strongly tinctured with secession sympathy. But a little reflection will explain the error of this view. Omitting all considerations of patriotism in the matter, there is enough in the mere selfishness of human nature to make the New-York Money Kings earnest in support of the Government and the war. Our capitalists have taken too much stock in the Government, to be willing for it to come to an untimely and ruinous end, by the triumph of Secession and the final overthrow of the Union.

Mr. Seymour and his main advocate, John Van Buren, may talk of peace, but they know, and the capitalists of New-York know, that there can be no peace with the revolted States, at present, save on the basis of their separation forever from the Union. They declare this on all occasions, in all modes, and in the most unmistakable manner. Suppose Mr. Seymour elected, then—the military power of the State of New-York in his hands, and his scheme of "peace and compromise" put in motion. He will be at once in direct conflict with the National authorities. The latter cannot afford to go to war with the New-York State constitutional authorities—and the result will be, New-York State will stand off from the support of the National Government, and chaos will be come again in all the North! What, then, will our "National Government" be worth? Will there be any such thing as a National Government any longer? And if there be a form of such Government still, what will be its power, its unity, its reliability, its resources? What will its debt of one thousand millions of dollars, incurred in a "fruitless war," be worth, cent. per cent., in the market?

Wall-street has too deep a stake in the result of the war to be willing to have it crumble in humiliating National defeat, and the rending of the Union. And not Wall-street only, but Broadway and the Bowery, and every other street in New-York and in every other city, in which so much of the nation's wealth exists in the form of the Government's vouchers and securities, will be compelled, by self-interest, as much as by pure patriotism, to resist an end of the war so disastrous as this. And thousands who are believed to sympathize politically with Mr. Seymour, and almost to desire his triumph, will yet recoil from the consequences that might attend his election, and will *vote to-morrow against him*. And this will be financial as well as political wisdom.

The Sixth Congressional District.—Hon. Frederick A. Conkling is the regular Union and Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards; and unless the friends of the Government suffer themselves to be misled and divided, his election is certain. It seems especially unfortunate that, in a district so clearly controlled by loyal men, personal resentments among themselves should be allowed to throw it into the hands of their opponents.

Mr. Orison Blunt, who allows himself to be run, is a respectable and worthy man, and his loyalty is not questioned; but he has no claim to support on any ground of having been regularly nominated,—there is not the slightest chance of his election and every vote cast for him aids the election of the Seymour candidate. He was first put in nomination by ten or twelve individuals who did not even claim to represent any political organization or to represent anybody but themselves. Their object in this proceeding, as they have since avowed, was to force the Republicans and Union men to nominate Mr. Blunt, instead of Mr. Conkling, who had served the District one term faithfully and creditably, and whose renomination was expected, as a matter of course. The attempt did not succeed, and now Mr. Blunt is run for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Conkling. We are surprised that he should lend himself to a proceeding so clearly factious in its origin and so damaging to the Government in its effects. Mr. Conkling has offered to withdraw, if Mr. Blunt will do the same, and give place to a fresh candidate, so as to save the District; but this reasonable proposition was declined.

We call upon the loyal voters of that District to see to it that *it is not thrown away*. It is quite possible that many true men may have personal objections to Mr. Conkling,—but they should not let such considerations control their votes in so important a crisis as the present. Mr. Blunt's support is confined almost exclusively to the Fifteenth Ward, where he is presented as a candidate "irrespective of party." This in one sense is true—he is not the candidate of any *party*, but only of a *faction*. Every vote cast for him is virtually cast for Elijah Ward.

We commend to public attention the card published in another column on this subject, by well-known citizens of the District.

New-Jersey Politics.

While the canvass in New-York is conducted with unusual excitement and vigor, our sister State of New-Jersey is also at this moment the theatre of an unprecedented political contest. Parties there, as here, have ranged themselves into two divisions, which are well characterized as the Peace Party or Submissionists, and the Unconditional Union or War Party. The indications now are that the latter will to-morrow carry the State. The candidate presented by the Union men of New-Jersey—Marcus L. Ward, of Newark—is a gentleman who, from the very commencement of the struggle, has given his whole time and influence to the cause of the Union, and to the interests and comfort of the soldiers in the field. Of a generous as well as statesmanlike character, his large and enlightened patriotism has been unremitting in every effort, both to sustain the Government, and to lighten the burden of the soldier. He has, without a thought of remuneration, completely devoted himself to the soldier. He has organized and systematized a method of forwarding the pay of the volunteers to their families, taking charge personally of the distribution of the money, and he has always been in advance of the tardy Government payments with sums from his private purse, reaching many thousands of dollars. He has lent a ready and sympathetic ear to the wants of those dependent upon the gallant men who are fighting their country's battles, writing their letters, sedulously guarding their interests, protecting them from imposition, and in all respects acting toward the thousands who looked to him for help, as a father or friend. He has personally and frequently visited the various military camps and hospitals, to ascertain their condition, and minister to the wants of the sick and wounded. He has been the founder of a noble hospital at Newark, designed first for New-Jersey volunteers, but afterward being found by the Government so admirably appointed, it was adopted as a United States institution, and now contains over 1,300 patients from all parts of the Union. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. Ward is idolized by the soldiers, who have bestowed upon him the title of the "Soldier's Friend," a prouder title than that of Lord or Prince. It is the almost unanimous desire of the New-Jersey contribution to the army that Mr. Ward should be elected Governor; for they feel that, understanding their wants, and with his heart enlisted in their welfare, their interests and comfort would be greatly advanced under his management of State affairs.

For the past eight years the active benevolence of Mr. Ward has caused him to see that no letter dropped unpaid into the Post through ignorance or neglect, was for an instant detained on that account. But quietly and unostentatiously, as good men always act, for all that time he has continued to prepay such letters. Hundreds of other instances of his munificent benevolence might be mentioned, which have been brought to light, but it is unnecessary to do so at present. The light of his charity has forced itself, notwithstanding his own modesty, upon the knowledge of the world. It is for these reasons, as well as because of his great ability and unquestioned loyalty, that those who love the Union, and desire to see this unholy rebellion crushed, have chosen him as their candidate.

The people of New-Jersey will be doing themselves an honor, and their country and its army a great service, by seeing that he is triumphantly elected, as it is now almost certain he will be.

Gen. Walbridge in the Fourth District.—Gen Walbridge's tour of his District on Saturday was a complete ovation. The electors had given up, in despair, the expectation of offering any opposition to Ben. Wood, and had settled down into a sullen indifference as to their fate. The sudden appearance of Gen. Walbridge was hailed with all the enthusiasm that men can feel and express when a great and threatened calamity is averted. We can neither find nor hear of a single individual that really wishes to vote for Wood; on the contrary, he is thoroughly detested by every class in the district. He has not a redeeming quality. Cold and selfish, he expected to make the canvass without exhibiting himself to the people. He thought he had a sure thing, and that he could well afford to spend his time on Long Island. Such has been the force of party machinery that billeted out the district to Wood, that resistance was almost given up as hopeless. But the change wrought in a few hours, that Gen. Walbridge had consented to run, was magical. The Corn Exchange led off with a grand ratification meeting at half-past one. From thence Gen. Walbridge proceeded on a tour through the district, speaking to large audiences that collected on a few moments' notice in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. Everywhere was he met with the same outburst of enthusiasm, which was intensified as it became more and more apparent that Mr Wood would be nowhere in the contest. To-day, the General makes another triumphal march through the district, speaking at short intervals and receiving the congratulations of the public.

The Only True Loyalty.—"He that is not for me is against me," said the author of our religion; and by it He meant unqualified, unconditional, unhesitating, *uncompromising* devotion. He knew no other kind of fidelity. There is no acceptance of duty to Him with *ifs* and *buts*. Neither ought there to be in the most sacred of all earthly obligations—duty to country. The man who subordinates his patriotism to this or that object, who makes it dependent upon this or that condition, is not a true patriot. The man who inclines to meet treason half way, and parley with it, and make terms with it, is himself half a traitor at heart. Treason is a crime which we do not compound, or compromise with. When the rebels lay down their arms, then, and not till then, may there be talk of an adjustment—and even then an adjustment only under that Federal Constitution which is "the supreme law of the land."

The Constitution As It Is.—This is one of the pet phrases of the Seymourites; and yet there is not an intelligent man among them who does not know that Jeff. Davis and his crew would never come back to the Constitution as it is. They would demand new guarantees for Slavery, which would necessitate an amendment of the Constitution. This Seymourite cry is the sheerest humbug. There is really but one party which is in favor of preserving the Constitution as it is, and that is the Union War Party, which knows no other peace with the rebels than *unconditional submission* to the Constitution.

Consistent.—The *World* flouts at one of the Union War candidates as having been once a bar-tender, and asks whether "the barrels of a grog-shop are to be the stepping-stones to the high places of honor and trust;" and yet the same print is lending (?) itself to the support of Horatio Seymour, the pet candidate of the "Liquor Dealers' Association." Out upon such impudence.

Free Speech.—The Seymourites clamor that they are deprived of the right of speech, and yet daily utter, with perfect impunity, the most treasonable sentiments. Their own tongues belie them.

The Gubernatorial Canvass in New-Jersey—The Soldiers for Ward.

The following appeal, signed by all the New-Jersey soldiers now in the hospital at Newark, has been published in the New-Jersey papers:

The subscribers, soldiers in the army, now in Hospital from wounds and sickness, would express our gratitude for the untiring kindness we and all our comrades, who have come within the sphere of his influence, have received from Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, N. J. He is truly the friend of the soldier. When we are in the field, he sees to the wants of our families; if necessary, advances our pay, aids our correspondence; extricates us from every difficulty. When sick or wounded, he visits, relieves and comforts us, and all dependent upon us. It is a grief to many of us that we cannot, at the polls, testify our sense of his loyalty, ability and goodness, by aiding to elect him Governor. But we earnestly urge it upon our relatives and friends—all who value our blood and suffering—to act for us in this matter, and whatever their politics, vote for the man who deserves everything at our hands, the patriotic and self-sacrificing Marcus L. Ward.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 2.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ALDIE.

Stuart's late operations in the neighborhood of Aldie do not occasion great excitement here. It is expected by some that his next dash will be with the view of carrying of the President or Gen. McClellan, and as his enterprises are uniformly successful, some apprehension is felt for their safety.

The news received here to-night from the vicinity of Aldie and Middleburgh show that no important operations have taken place, beyond skirmishing between Pleasanton and Stuart, in which the losses on our side were very slight.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission closed the testimony in the Harper's Ferry case with that of Gen. Wool, and will now proceed to make up the record. The voluminous evidence taken will render this a work of some days, and till it is concluded, neither the Commission nor the Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDowell's case can proceed to any other business, unless the composition of the latter Court shall be changed, which is not impossible, in order to enable the Military Commission to examine the important matters expected to be brought before it.

GEN. M'CALL.

Gen. McCall, who is still suffering from his recent sickness, is at Willard's. He is preparing evidence in relation to the part taken by the Pennsylvania reserves in the battle of Malvern Hill, where, as has been admitted, they saved the commands of Heintzelman and Franklin from being cut off from the main body by Lee, Magruder and Longstreet.

FIRE IN A GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE.

A fire broke out this evening in the Government warehouse on Maryland-avenue. The building, stored with hay, was destroyed: loss, $500. The Armory-square Hospital at one time was in great danger.

A PROGRAMME FOR DIVIDING THE UNION.

Advices received here from various sources leave no doubt that a concerted effort is being made by disunionists North, as well as South, and with the sympathy and co-operation of foreign enemies of the Union, to create a public sentiment in favor of letting our "wayward sisters depart in peace." The unexpected result of the late elections has done much to inspirit the operators in this enterprise; and they conceive nothing to be wanting to final success but to secure the control of the State of New-York, and a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. With these advantages gained, they consider themselves sufficiently strong for the card of foreign intervention, which is withheld only to be played at the decisive point in the game; and then they reckon on the exhaustion, cupidity and fears of the North for consent to a suspension of hostilities, and a convention for the purpose of agreeing to a boundary.

On the other hand, it is apparent, from other and reliable statements, that in this scheme the entire temper of the Northwest, on which they reckon largely, is misunderstood. Whenever the "solid men" of the Atlantic States shall consent to discuss the question of a boundary, the whole attitude of the New States will change, and the theory of a line dividing the North and the South will be set aside at once for another, separating the Atlantic States from the Valley of the Mississippi. All the elements of the present insurrection originated in the Old States; and once let the theory of disunion be tolerated, the Alleghanies will be found assuming the character of a barrier, while the great River of the continent will resume the full political strength, a fraction of which has retained Missouri and Kentucky in the Union, and will render Louisiana and Texas easy conquests.

These parties, too, are counting largely on the timidity of the President, whom they believe to be bewildered and deceived by the results of the elections in the West and in Pennsylvania, and they openly boast here that the election of Seymour will be followed by an immediate recall of his Emancipation Proclamation, and a virtual submission to the dictates of the Peace Democracy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN INQUIRING THE ROAD TO RICHMOND.

Gen. McClellan was last week telegraphing to Gen. Haupt about the several railroads leading to Richmond, and their capacity for conveying troops. Gen. Haupt answered that the condition of the railroad by way of Fredericksburgh—owing to the fact that the bridges had been burnt along the line, and that many places the track taken up—was such as to

for conveyance by that route impossible. He sent word, however, that the Orange and Alexandria road could be made available in short notice; and was capable of conveying four or five thousand tons per day.

It was suggested to repair the branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad leading to Winchester, the President of the road desiring that the Government shall take it and put it in order; but as it will probably not be particularly needed, the authorities have not felt disposed to undertake the enterprise.

A NEGRO EMEUTE IN LOWER MARYLAND.

That great apprehensions exists in regard to negro risings in Lower Maryland is unquestionable. The black population is there large; and the rebel army has been recruited from the whites to an extent most surprising. The citizens left are being drafted into the National service; and the result is that almost the only men left there will be negroes.

A short time since, Mr. CARPENTER, of Anjumoy District, Charles County, went one day into Virginia to persuade his son, a volunteer in the rebel army, to return home. While absent, his farm negroes, six in number, attacked his house early one morning, with the design of murdering the family. They retired, however, at the persuasion of a gun aimed at the crowd from a window by Mrs. CARPENTER. These facts becoming known, the neighbors assembled with the intention of hanging all the negroes on the farm; but, through the remonstrances of their mistress, they were finally let off with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.

These events occurred within sight of our gunboats on the Potomac.

The negroes in that region seem fully informed in regard to the condition of affairs in the country, and confidently assert that after their masters have gone to the war they will have their way. What their way will be, when the flames of insurrection shall fully have been kindled in their tropical and semi-barbaric natures, it is not difficult, in view of recollections of Hayti and NAT TURNER to foresee.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SIOUX WARRIORS.

It would seem that the Indian warfare at the West still continues to some extent, from the fact that an expedition, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, in Minnesota, on the 17th ult., captured a hundred and fifty Sioux, including thirty warriors. They were taken about half-way between the Big Sioux and James Rivers.

ESCAPING FROM THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

Numbers of the persons drafted in Maryland get on board vessels below Fort Delaware, bound for Havana and other foreign ports, and in this way make their escape from the service of the Government.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieut. BRENNAN, Fourth United States Infantry, has been tried by court-martial, and found guilty of "absence without leave," and "condnot prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLOTMENTS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the New-York Allotment Commissioners, has just arrived here, bringing with him the allotment rolls of forty of the additional regiments of that State, under the new levy. These allotments of pay amount to three millions of dollars per annum—an average of nearly ten dollars a month for every man making an allotment for the behalf of his family. The rolls of other regiments, under the late call, are not yet completed. An effort will be made by these Commissioners to induce all the other States to take advantage of this system, which has proved so eminently successful to the large number of regiments already in the field. These gentlemen say that the soldiers, by this means, are saved from many of the temptations to which they would otherwise be subjected, while their families are relieved from want.

RETURNS OF CASUALTIES IN BATTLE.

According to an order just issued by the War Department, hereafter, after every battle, skirmish or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, battery or other detached portion of a regiment then present, will, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward and direct to the Adjutant-General's Office, a correct return of the killed, wounded and missing, of his command. This order is rendered necessary by the fact that many of the returns, by being transmitted through the Brigade Headquarters, are detained and lost.

INFORMATION FOR CLAIM AGENTS.

Claim agents are informed that by their agency the payment of requisitions at the Treasury can be facilitated. Claims are paid in regular order, according to the date of the requisition, unless the parties elect to take certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest, in which case, on being notified, the Secretary of the Treasury directs payment forthwith—twenty-five per cent. in money, and seventy-five per cent. in certificates, the latter being used by the Treasurer as rapidly as the necessary forms can be gone through with. Hance, there is no necessity for any intermediate agent.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE COLORED MEN.

President LINCOLN, through his Private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men who had called upon him to express their disappointment in the delay of their being sent, as promised, to Central America, that he (tha President) was as anxious as he ever was for their departure; that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, and that he could not now see the deputation of colored men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days.

CAPT. MULLAN IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. JOHN MULLAN, United States Army, who has recently constructed an important military road across the Rocky Mountains in Washington Territory, has returned to this city. According to instructions from the War Department, he will proceed at once to organize a force of topographers, etc., on the final reports and maps of the line of road. It is considered that the Government has never undertaken a work of more importance in a military point of view than that now completed.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY—No. 37 PARK ROW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.—F AND 7TH-STS.

Messrs. Munn & Co., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and Patent Solicitors for the last seventeen years, would announce to the public that they never possessed better facilities for obtaining Letters Patent and transacting all kinds of business before the Patent Office, than they now have.

During the *seventeen years* they have been engaged in procuring patents they have acted as Attorneys for more than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND patentees. Nearly one-third of all the applications for patents annually made in this country are conducted through the "Scientific American Patent Agency," and nearly all the patents secured abroad by American citizens are taken through this Office.

In making an application for a patent, all the inventor is required to do is to furnish a model, with an explanation of the operation and advantages claimed. The drawings, petition, specification and other papers are prepared and presented at the Patent Office by MUNN & Co., who have a large corps of engineers, draughtsmen, specification writers and copyists in constant employment. Papers prepared at short notice.

Pamphlets of instruction, announcing the amount of fees, size of model, and other information as to the best mode of obtaining patents in this and all foreign countries, are furnished free on application. For further particulars, address MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond, unable to describe in a brief notice the

VARIETY OF STYLES

they have just brought out, for the Fall and Winter, in

BOYS' CLOTHING

invite the Heads of Families to examine them and learn the very

MODERATE PRICES

at which Elegant dress and school suits, overcoats, capecoats &c., can be furnished at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Pearl Slotted Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 448 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

All-Wool Under-Shirts and Drawers, the best goods ever made, on hand and made to order, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S, Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

SHELDON—BARTOW.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, Rector of Grace Church, Dr. HENRY LAWRENCE SHELDON, U. S. A., to HARRIETTE EMMA, daughter of Edgar J. Bartow.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Geneva, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, CORNALIA, youngest daughter of D. Ogden and Elizabeth N. Bradley, aged 2 years, 3 months and 24 days.

HAFFER.—Accidentally shot near Washington, HENRY J. HAFFER, private in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Wright-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAGEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, JANE AKERSMITH, daughter of John and Mary Anna Hageman, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 228 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 1, THOMAS HOLBROOK, a native of Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, aged 30 years.

His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Classon-av., near Lafayette-av. His friends are hereby notified to attend the funeral.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, E. Windust, are respectfully invited to attend.

HICKS.—On the evening of 10th month, 30th, MARY U., widow of the late Robert Hicks, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place 11th month, 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Sarah H. Hicks, No. 211 East Broadway.

IRELAND.—In this City, JOHN IRELAND, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Quincy-st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

LASALA.—At New-Brighton, on Saturday morning, Nov. 1, SEBASTIAN J. LASALA, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to meet at New-Brighton Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock to-day, (Monday,) to accompany the remains to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

OPEL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, suddenly, MARY, wife of the late Isaac Odell, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 1, Mrs. ABIGAIL PLUMMER, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral service will take place on Monday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her son, E. P. Plummer, No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Newburyport, Mass., for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At his residence in New-York City, on Friday, Oct. 31, SAMUEL SHERWOOD, in the 84th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Delhi, N. Y., for interment.

SIMONDS.—In Scotch Plains, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Mrs. PATTY SIMONDS, aged 83 years.

SAND.—At Sharpsburgh, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. HENRY AUGUSTUS SAND, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, aged 28 years, eldest son of Christian H. and Isabella Sand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

SPEARNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, JOHN O. SPEARNS, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, of pneumonia, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, CLAUDE S. BROWNING, daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth M. Shelton.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av.

Southern papers please copy.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, at the residence of his brother, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, ASA D. VAN SCHAICK.

His relatives and friends, those of his brother, Peter C. Van Schaick, and those of his father-in-law, the late Cornelius Heyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, on Monday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge to meet the train of Harlem cars which leaves New-York at 11¼ o'clock. The body will be taken to the family vault at Kinderhook for interment.

WEEKES.—Suddenly, on First Day, Nov. 2, of croup, ALICE G., daughter of Nathaniel M. and Sarah E. Weekes, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

☞ Toledo papers please copy

RATHBUN.—At Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 6, 1862, DEULANNA WHEELER, wife of the late Daniel Rathbun, aged 33 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 519.—Nov. 1, 1862.
66, 62, 39, 45, 48, 13, 26, 2, 56, 40, 27, 74, 24.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 520.—Nov. 1, 1862.
64, 75, 44, 7, 38, 71, 34, 23, 41, 17, 8, 11, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
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EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
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No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH,
No. 373 4th-st., near Broadway,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ARE again in communication with Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.
All descriptions of merchandise transported, except that considered contraband by the United States authorities. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY
SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest

IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the fullest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.

IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION

and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

In the variety of its Departments,
In the fulness of its Information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In the healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper,
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New-York *Observer* offer the following valuable premiums for
NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS *must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past year.*

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.

The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

Congregational	2 vols.
Presbyterian	2
Methodist	1
Episcopal	1
Baptist	1

They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.

The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $18 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE NEW subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *fifteen* new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00
Allan's (R. I.) American Farm-Book	1 90
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant	1 56
Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record	3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
Dana's Muck Manual	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers	1 25
Phinn on Open Air Grape Culture, &c.	1 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00

To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia, Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.

For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia* and *Farm Record*, or any other five books on the list.

For four new subscribers and payment, the *Encyclopedia* and any book less than $3.

For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.

For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costing less than $3 each. And for one new subscriber, any book costing less than $3 on the list.

These books will be sent by mail or express, at the option or expense of the subscribers.

Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more of these volumes.

They are among the most practical works now published on the subject treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the beginner nor the more advanced farmer need go further for the instruction desired in any branch of his pursuits.

They are here placed within the reach of *every young man in the country without a dollar in money.*

Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price. The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B. & P. LAWRENCE,
Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

OHIO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY,
OF NEW-YORK CITY.
A meeting of the above organization will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1862, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President,
WM. L. STRONG, Sec'y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

$175 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY E.—$175 will be paid to each of five recruits from Brooklyn, and $50 to each of five recruits from New-York. Call to-day, as this is the only day such bounty will be paid. Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY,
No. 927 Broadway.

ELECTRICITY.
WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES
AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

In announcing to the public a discovery so intimately connected with the well-being of our race, it may be deemed proper to make a few prefatory remarks to prepare the mind of the reader for the reception of evidences and facts too incredible for belief.

It is well known that the scientific world has been startled at different periods by important truth brought to their notice by innovators, and it is further known that each discovery in its turn has been ruthlessly assailed, and in fact, the more important the discovery the more numerous and inveterate have been the opposers. These facts borne in mind should impress every honest inquirer after truth, that the cry of humbug is not argument, and to arrive at facts and form correct conclusions, investigation is the only unerring guide. As to the nature of the wonderful and mysterious agent, Electricity, but little was known till the experiments of

DR. FRANKLIN,

Which proved its identity with that evolved by the ingenuity of man from friction, decomposition of metals, &c. The proof of this identity lifted the veil of obscurity, and led to the introduction of the *lightning rod* for the protection of life and property.

This discovery opened a new era in electrical science, and instead of longer looking upon it as a death-dealing enemy, it was hailed as a harbinger of safety, and man sought protection even from its fiery darts.

It was discovered that Electricity was ever-present and all-pervading, having such a strong affinity for certain metals, that it could be made to traverse a wire for miles and make known its presence. This fact led

PROF. MORSE

to an investigation of the subject, and a more intimate acquaintance with its nature and tractability.

In addition to its wonderful powers of locomotion, he found it possessed organs of speech, responding in familiar accents to the will of its master, and capable of writing with the ease and rapidity of a ready penman; and by means of this mysterious messenger we can hold familiar converse, though thousands of miles intervene.

Its influence upon the vegetable kingdom is equally surprising. By its accumulated presence, vegetation can be born into existence almost at the will of the operator. A full growth of sod can be grown from the seed in a few hours, and by its invigorating powers the drooping plant almost instantly revives.

The reader might here ask if Electricity is capable of doing all this, what may it not yet accomplish? The electrical discoveries above adverted to have conferred incalculable benefits upon our race, but nothing in comparison to what it has already accomplished, and is destined further to accomplish, for the relief of diseased humanity. Under its magic powers the ravings of the maniac are quieted, the palsied mind regains its powers, inflammations subside, tumors are reduced, ulcers heal, the blind see, cripples walk, the dumb speak, nervous irritation is allayed, the deaf hear, contracted muscles relax, the weak become strong, and every part of the human organism is invigorated, and brought into electrical harmony.

DR. CHAMBERLIN

Would here announce an important discovery he has made in electrical science, a discovery whereby the most obstinate acute or chronic maladies can be speedily and effectually eradicated from the human system by means of the potent agent Electricity. This discovery is not based on hypothesis or theory alone, is not the result of random experiments, but is the product of nearly twelve years' study, investigation and application of all the modifications of Electricity, from the inductive current to the intense galvanic, capable of removing from the human system mineral poisons and all other extraneous matter.

DR. CHAMBERLIN

Is now permanently located at No. 50 BOND-ST., New-York, and solicits the attention of the diseased of body and mind, (and especially those given up as incurable by medical art,) to his successful method of curing disease.

The reader might here ask if he really cures such cases? In reply, he would say he *has cured, is curing*, and further, pledges himself *to cure* just such cases. He would further state that he is daily curing a class of diseases that have, in all ages, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies. Such, in fact, has been his success in curing obstinate maladies, that after an electrical diagnosis, he will guarantee a cure by special contract, when the patient desires it. An interesting pamphlet mailed, by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York.

Consultation free.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Rifles, pistols, revolvers of all kinds, bowie knives, pocket cutlery, percussion caps, wadding, swords, sashes, belts, and military goods of every description, for sale at lowest market rates, by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR: I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor:
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner:
OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals:
CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector:
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate:
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor:
SHERIDAN SHOOK.

FOR CONGRESS.

District.		District.	
4	William H. Gilsen.	7	Henry A. Burr.
5	John Duffy.	8	Elliot C. Cowdin.
6	Fredarick A. Conkling.	9	John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1	William Burns.	10	Sixt L. Kapff.
2	——	11	William E. Robinson.
3	Theodore A. Ward.	12	——
4	Thomas Mulligan.	13	Edmund Koch.
5	John H. Brady.	14	Philip Frankenheimer.
6	John Fleck.	15	John H. White.
7	Thomas E. Stewart.	16	Denis McCabe.
8	Joseph D. Perley.	17	Isaac B. Batchelder.
9	Hooper C. Van Vorst.		

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HUNLAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

KINGS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Commissioner of Taxes,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS COTREL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES I. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR McMULLEN.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

We, the undersigned, residents of the EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of New-York, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, believing that

ELLIOT C. COWDIN

Combines all the qualities most to be desired in a candidate for Congress, personal and political integrity, elevated patriotism, an uncompromising determination for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the preservation of the Union in its integrity, not less than great personal popularity; and moved by a recollection of his past patriotic services, both at home and abroad, urgently recommend him to the cordial support of all loyal and patriotic citizens as a candidate for Congress.

George Opdyke,	James W. Beekman,
William V. Brady,	Wm. Astor,
William M. Evarts,	John J. Phelps,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	B. B. Atterbury,
William G. Lambert,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Timothy G. Churchill,	John H. Sherwood,
Isaac Sherman,	James H. Pinkney,
James Kelly,	Adon Smith,
John D. Ottiwell,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Charles A. Peabody,	Rufus F. Andrews,
James M. Thomson,	M. B. Smith,
R. W. Lowber,	Angus McDonald,
David Dudley Field,	Matthew McDougal,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	M. G. Porter, M. D.,
Amos S. Chamberlin,	Emil Reed,
Henry Beeny,	H. G. Stone,
William Atkinson,	Wm. Usher,
Edward P. Cowles,	Robert Taylor,
Charles P. Kirkland,	John W. Gridley,
William Tilden,	Alex. W. Bradford,
E. Delafield Smith,	James Owens,
E. Robinson,	D. Willis James,
Thomas Stephenson,	Isaac J. Oliver,
William R. Stewart,	John Sedgwick,
Samuel Sinclair,	A. M. Cagfield,
Wright Gillies,	William P. Peterbrook,
Charles Nettleton,	Thomas B. Asten,
George N. Seymour,	Wm. W. Niles,
Henry Camp,	Wm. A. Darling,
Robert Smith,	John Stephenson,
P. C. Bulkley,	Spencer K. Green,
C. H. Tucker,	Frederick S. Winston

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth and XVIth WARDS.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS,
FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.
PETER FULMER, Chairman Mozart Convention.
E. B. HART, Chairman Tammany Convention.
SAML. OSGOOD, Chairman Jeffersonian Convention.
SECRETARIES:
JOHN B. GAW.
JAMES GRAHAM.
J. RANKIN.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, will you vote for Hiram Walbridge, who publicly announced in his speech on Saturday that he intended to vote for Horatio Seymour for Governor. Let Republicans stand by their principles and vote for WM. H. GILSON, who is the Republican nominee, and will remain a candidate until the close of the polls on Tuesday. Beware of false reports and publications to the contrary.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Fifteenth District—XXIst Ward.
For Assembly—JOHN H. WHITE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHECKER-BOARD.
In Saturday's paper, STIMSON, the Stationer, published a diagram illustrating a critical position in the amusing and scientific game of Draughts, the position being by A. J. DAYSDALE, Esq., the champion player of the United States. A correspondent sends the following correct solution:

BLACK MOVES	WHITE MOVES FIRST.
28 to 3	20 to 24
1 10	10 6
10 19	15 17
3 10	22 26
6 9	23 23
9 13	24 17
	17 14
	and White wins

All communications on the subject should be addressed to L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROA

DRY GOODS.

MERINOS.

Ten cases, well-assorted, received per steamers *Bavaria* and *Australasian*, now open, at retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES;

Setts, collars, veils, coiffures, barbes, and by the yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Full stock now open at retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS,
From Auction,
Will be offered for sale this week, at prices much below the cost of importation.

Extra Rich SILK, $35 the Dress, worth $60.
6 cases Fancy SILKS, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
10 cases Brocade SILKS, $1 50, worth $2 25.

Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market prices.
5 cases Plain Ottoman, all wool, at 85c., $1, $1 15, and $1 35, worth $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 65.
POPLIN SMALL PLAID, superfine quality,
As pretty as Silk,
At $1 15 and $1 50 per yard, 1¼ yards wide.
Cost to import, $1 40 and $2.

Large assortment of Mourning Goods, and
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Most Noticeable.
200 pieces Figured REPS, double width, at 85c. per yard, really worth $1.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

LACES ! ! !

REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance **Black** or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $400
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see **this** stock before buying from importers.
(No Credit Given.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

AT No. **355** BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 3,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, wide
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new **Shades** of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with **open** centres in all colors.
Also, closing out an Invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS.

NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
FRENCH MERINOES, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS
CLOTHS, BRUSHE VELOURS,
TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS.
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS,
ALSO,
complete stock of
MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS
ALSO,
ROM AUCTION, A LARGE LOT OF
SAXONY DRESS GOODS.
From 12½ cents to 20 cents per yard.
W. R. FEYTON.
No 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the **City.**
W. R. FEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Lambswool, Merino, Cotton and Silk
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, SHAKER KNIT AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Cravats, &c
Silk, Cloth, Buck and Dogskin Gloves.
Three and Four-ply Linen Collars
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
Made to order or ready made
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
Nos. 67 and 69 Williams-st.
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS.
Agent.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Will open on Monday.
FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS and PLAIN SILKS.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS and MERINOS.
FRENCH POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, Wool Plaids.
COTTON and WOOL PLAIDS and other new DRESS GOODS.
STRIPE SHAWLS and WOOL SHAWLS, LONG and SQUARE.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS and SETS, MUSLIN WORKS, LACES, &c., &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE THIS WEEK.
RIBBONS ARE CHEAPER.
SILKS AND VELVETS ARE CHEAPER.
DRESS TRIMMINGS ARE CHEAPER.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES ARE CHEAPER.
RIBBONS AND HOSIERY ARE CHEAPER.
WOVEN AND KNITTED WOOLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS ARE CHEAPER.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 3,
A NEW LINE OF DRAB, BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS. Also FELT and STRAW BLOOMERS from AUCTION AND MANUFACTURERS, every day cheap.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
The largest stock in the City without doubt to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Purchase
CUT LENGTHS OF MILLINERY GOODS
CHEAPER THAN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,
Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices! Job lots of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap to close
N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

50 PIECES HANDSOME CHECKED SILKS,
100 Pieces Handsome Checked Silks ... 68. 6d. per yard.
100 Pieces Handsome Checked Silks ... $1 per yard.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blanklets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tufted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' silk and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices. A full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimmings, braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at 81. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices! also, a large stock of Saxony yarns and Berlin wools. Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted, trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.

CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEAVER,
VELVET,
AND PLUSH.
CLOAKS IN ALL QUALITIES,
STRIPED, BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES,
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Oct. 20,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,)
from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No 429 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. **355** BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov 3,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS, and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 85c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
OF
THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES,
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
intend to open their
NEW STORE,
Corner of Broadway and 10th-st
on
MONDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Mesdames VIR. OLET, No. 6 Clinton-place, have the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods adapted to the season. Corsets made in Paris specially and exclusively for their house.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT OGDHAM.
To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway station at Gorham.
The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW-YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, Section, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the left of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 4th-av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th-av. cars pass: has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a first-class store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 160 and 162 East 14th-st., No. 15 Smyth-sang-st., No. 207 East 15th-st., part of Nos. 1-5, 201 and 203 East 15th-st., all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x45 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 950 BROADWAY, near 23d-st. Also, the basement, fitted up for a restaurant and bowling alleys. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, UNTIL May 1st, rent not to exceed $150 a month; situate between 14th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 4th avs. Address A., Box No. 2,125 New York Post-office, or Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED house for the winter by a small family without children. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.—TWO COUNTRY HOUSES, FURnished; one containing 11 rooms, the other 7; 40 minutes ride from the city. Apply to Mr. HUERSTEL, No. 630 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT FIRST-class 4-story brick tenement houses, well rented, in 3d-st., west of 3d-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing, every convenience for comfort and recreation; Pleasant bath terms reasonable. Address H. F., Fishkill, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 696 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 18TH-STREET,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Chaland; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL.D., President
Misses M. S. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER & FERRIS, Principals.
Second Term opens Nov. 24. Pupils admitted at any time.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING
SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A.M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, rooms &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 21 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES, —Lessons by an experienced teacher, a native of France. Eight years' City references from schools and families.
May be seen every school day, from 9 A. M. to 12, or address any time by letter, at No. 30 West 26th-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 596, and 884 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENtleman having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIRILO DE COGRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the address at No. 16 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 4 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 15th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 3. For circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $200 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANS, Principal

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,156 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Beneliet Bros., 5 Wall-st. B. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 13 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 7 AND 9 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant in a school, or as governess in a family. She would be willing to take the whole charge of a select school. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music; terms moderate; City references given. Address S. E., Box No. 5,010, New-York Post-Office, or call at No. 10 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By a competent teacher, and native of France. Good pronunciation in eight lessons, and thorough knowledge in one year. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 4,783 Post-office.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GRAduate French lady, qualified to teach her own language in all its branches—drawing, Grecian painting, and German, wishes a situation in a family, or in a school; references given by former patrons. Address TUITION, Reading, Penn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reengagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable references given. Address A. Z., No. 65 West 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES ACcommodation for himself, wife, infant and nurse, in a quiet and respectable family up town. Location not below 40th-st. nor east of 3d-av. References exchanged. Apply, stating terms, J. J., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A sitting room, with bedroom attached, will be let to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week, or two single gentlemen for $8. Twenty minutes' walk from Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Address, with name, J. R., Box No. 4,160 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., B. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

TO LET.—AT NO. 118 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., spacious furnished rooms to let, with board: house first class; location desirable; reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,
NEW-YORK.
Broadway and 12th-st.
Entrance No. 45 12th-st.,
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Accommodation for families and transient guests.
GEO. W. HUNT,
CHAS. W. NASH,
Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing. Has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR COOK AND WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or cook and washer, in a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 3 Minetta-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain cook; would do general housework for a small family; is willing and obliging; good references can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 611 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamber work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; understands embroidery, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat respectable girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; understands her duties thoroughly, and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 16 Conrt-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 231 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st.

AS COMPANION.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble lady wishes a situation as companion to a lady, or to travel with a family; in the former, would prefer the country; is fully competent to attend to any household affairs that might be required; is agreeable and obliging; willing to make herself useful. City reference. Apply at Union Hall, on Astor-place, and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SER-VANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MRS. M. GREEN MOST RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is now ready to make arrangements to supply them with domestics of the first-class, for City or country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 550 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing Houses, and Hotels, can be supplied with good Servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, in the large marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

BOOKHAM'S, FORMERLY OF GRAND-ST., now at No. 400 4th-av., opens on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, with first-class servants.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATION WANTed, by a cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

SALES.

A BUSINESS MAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, practical business man desires a situation in any capacity in a quick accountant, plain penman, book-keeper, correspondent and salesman; not afraid of work; has A testimonials. Expects no moderate. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Englishman of long experience as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has the best of City references. Address R. S., Brewster & Baldwin's coach factory, 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRLS (sisters,) wish to learn the dressmaking business. Call, or address No. 387 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUN-DANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Union Hall, on Astor-place, and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
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**BOOKHAM'S, FORMERLY OF GRAND-

FINANCIAL.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.,

Have constantly on hand, for sale at par, interest to commence from date of purchase,
UNITED STATES 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
Of all denominations, viz.:
Coupons—$50, $100, $500, $1,000.
Registered—$50 $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000.
For investment, and as a basis of banking, these bonds are the cheapest of all Government securities now on the market.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the fifth day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov. 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 25, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's office.

WM. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1st, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 32 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 58 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 29th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Gold-st., corner 4th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 243 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 30th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from gresse.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
9,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 90 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigua Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,600 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Strings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
300 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Wool coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole guarantee, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Onarantor.

E F, Witness.
———, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. C. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1863," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-st. between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Marion-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased for a series of years; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF AN extensive, unincumbered manufacturing property near this City, consisting of numerous large stone buildings, with good machinery, a unique, valuable and peculiar advantages of charter, and in other respects a most opportune property. Capital paid in, $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 201 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-aveoue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING, or ATTEMPTING TO VOTE, ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots of land and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovanamed Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EBENR. STEVENS' SONS is this day dissolved. Any pendencies will be liquidated by our Mr. BYAM K. STEVENS, who will continue the business under his individual name and for his sole account.

EBENR. STEVENS' SONS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

NEW-YORK, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 125th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

o6-law8mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business to every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $300,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, duelling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician fee in assurance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 29 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT, N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT, J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN, J. LAWRENCE, F. T. MERWIN, WM. H. FOGG, J. NELSON TAPPAN, RICHARD BROWN, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, T. T. MERWIN, PRESIDENT, J. H. HENRY, G. J. MERRITT, G. HILTON SCRIBNER, JAS. H. HENRY, JAS. C. ATWATER, SIDNEY GREEN, S. B. CALDWELL, M. B. TYNKOOP.

ACTUARY, I. J. MERRITT. COUNSEL, G. HILTON SCRIBNER

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted, and delivered free. Call at A. WHEELER'S, No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston-sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE FURNiture of a first-class dwelling, including a splendid mirror, very cheap for cash, by a party about removing to the country. For particulars address B. Room No. 17, No. 7 Beekman-st.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled useless in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds, while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the kindness of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the inconveniences, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure to the soldier, who carries an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who in all serious cases are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent accidental separation from the regiment of the now enfeebled convalescent, and the recklessness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common order or suggestion in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the items of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. By co-operating with the Sanitary Commission, the friends of soldiers can greatly increase the usefulness of their gifts to those by whose manly courage, both personal and political, they have been made free and are maintained.

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... J. GRAU.

GUERRABELLA.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a season of TEN NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA. The opening night will be
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10.
Arrangements have been made with Mr. Ullman for a limited number of performances by
MADAME GINEVRA GUERRABELLA,
Who will appear on the opening night in
LA TRAVIATA
The box-office is open to receive orders for the ten nights.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MADAME LORINI. Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has effected an engagement with
MADAME LORINI,
who, after an extended and highly successful tour in Europe, has returned to America, on a visit to her family. In consequence of Madame Lorini's early departure for Italy, where she is engaged for the carnival season, her engagement is necessarily limited to three nights. Madame Lorini will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M'LLE MORENSI. Mr. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that
M'LLE MORENSI,
the new contralto, will make her début as Azucena, in
IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DINORAH.
M'LLE CORDIER.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera of
DINORAH,
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
will be produced during the season, in which
M'LLE CORDIER,
whose entire engagement with Mr. Ullman has been transferred to him, will make her début in this country.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.
NEW COMEDY NIGHT.
This new play, which is nightly acted to crowded and increasing audiences, with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY (by Isherwood,)
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
AND A BRILLIANT DISTRIBUTION,
will be repeated for the eighth time
THIS EVENING, (Monday,)
entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.

Mr. Union ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley ..... Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid ..... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Burruwell ..... Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue ..... Mr. Norton
Theodore ..... Miss F. Reeves
Doyley ..... Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union ..... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley ..... Mrs. Vernon
Amy ..... Miss M. Henriques
Gimp ..... Mrs. Reeves

Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Union's house, with a view of the lake and distant country. The friends arrive.
Act 2—Drawing-room in Union's house. The friends begin their work.
Act 3—Reading room at Union's. The results begin to develop themselves.
Act 4—Reading-room at Union's, with view of the grounds. Results aforesaid culminate in suspicion, jealousy, anger, despair and death.

During the evening, the Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL,
will perform a new opera selection, with solos, on "Freyschutz," Potpourri from Spohr's "Faust," "Styrian Dances," "Attila Quadrilles."

WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF NEW AND OLD COMEDIES.

TUESDAY— SPEED THE PLOUGH.

(In which Miss Mary Barrett, daughter of the late Mr. George Barrett, will make her first appearance on any stage.)

It has been justly remarked that in the above named play, one of the best of the standard comedies, the effect of some of the finest scenes has been diminished from their situations in the play.

Without interfering materially with the text, important and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made.

The cast is greatly improved, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

WEDNESDAY—(Ninth time.)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—(Tenth time.)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
In rehearsal, the comic drama of CENTRAL PARK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS, ... 2,000 tons | MEXICO, ... 2,500 tons
PHŒNIX CITY ..... 1,500 tons | NAPOLEON, ... 3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte (Greytown), connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10 | TUESDAY ..... Nov. 18
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 60.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JOHN D. FINLEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, COBH HARBOR. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH, ... Saturday ..... Nov 8.
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 15.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 | Steerage to London 42
First cabin to Paris ..... 110 | Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Election To-morrow.

STATE AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the nominations, regular, independent, and stedaddling, for City, County and State officers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Horatio Seymour.....Submissionist.
James S. Wadsworth.....Union.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

David R. Floyd Jones.....Submissionist.
Lyman Tremain.....Union.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wm. L. Skinner.....Submissionist.
Oliver Ladue.....Union.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Gaylord J. Clarke.....Submissionist.
Andrew Willman.....Union.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Fred. A. Tallmadge.....Submissionist.
Charles Hughes.....Union.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

4th Dist. Ben. Wood.....Submissionist.
Wm. L. Ealsworth.....Ind. Dem. and Jeff.
Hiram Walbridge.....War Dem.
Wm. H. Gilson.....Union.
5th Dist. Fernando Wood.....Submissionist.
Capt. John Duffy.....Union.
6th Dist. Elijah Ward.....Submissionist.
Orison Blunt.....People's.
Frederick A. Conkling.....Union.
7th Dist. John W. Chanler.....Submissionist.
Ed P. Norton.....Ind. Dem.
Henry A. Burr.....Union.
8th Dist. Nelson J. Waterbury.....Submissionist.
James Brooks.....Submissionist.
Elliot C. Codwin.....Union.
9th Dist. Anson Herrick.....Submissionist.
John McL. Murphy.....Union.

SURROGATE.

Gideon J. Tucker.....Tam. & Moz.
Gabriel Van Cott.....Republican.
D. R. Jaques.....Union.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist. Carneline Flynn.....Submissionist.
Amos Stokey.....Union.
William Bivins.....Jeffersonian.
2d Dist. Daniel Leamy.....Submissionist.
H. J. Leask.....Union.
3d Dist. John H. Whitemore.....Submissionist.
Theodore A. Wright.....Union.
4th Dist. Wm. C. Gover.....Submissionist.
Thomas Mulligan.....Union.
5th Dist. Henry Rogers.....Submissionist.
John H. Brady.....Union.
6th Dist. Dr. Julius Korn.....Submissionist.
Lewis H. Van Schaick.....Union.
John Fitch.....Union.
7th Dist. Vincent King.....Submissionist.
Thos. E. Stewart.....Union.
Edward V. Price.....Union.
8th Dist. Thos. H. Hill.....Submissionist.
Wm. G. Olvany.....Submissionist.
Joseph L. Perley.....Union.
9th Dist. D. B. Freeman.....Submissionist.
H. C. Van Vorst.....Union.
Samuel C. Reed.....Union.
10th Dist. Daniel O'Brien.....Submissionist.
Sixt. L. Kapff.....Union.
Samuel Weeks.....Union.
Otis D. Swan.....Union.
11th Dist. Thos. A. Ledwith.....Submissionist.
Wm. E. Robinson.....Ind. Dem.
12th Dist. Andrew Smith.....Submissionist.
Chas. H. Whalen.....Submissionist.
Peter Bowe.....War Dem.
James T. McGuire.....Union.
13th Dist. Alexander Ward.....Submissionist.
Ignatz Koch.....Union.
Edward Timpson.....Union.
14th Dist. Robert C. Hutchings.....Submissionist.
Philip Frankenheimer.....Union.
Wm. W. Northrup.....Union.
15th Dist. Gilbert Dean.....Submissionist.
John H. White.....Union.
16th Dist. Michael McCann.....Submissionist.
Dennis McCabe.....Union.
George Wier.....Submissionist.
17th Dist. Thos. C. Fields.....Submissionist.

FOR SUPERVISORS.

Wm. W. Tweed.....Submissionist.
A. M. Bininger.....Union.
Sheridan Shook.....Union.
Wm. Tucker.....Union.

Kings County Nominations.

The following is a complete list of all the nominations made by both parties in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, except the Ward nominations, which have not yet all been made:

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dists.	Union.	Submission.
2...	William Wall.	Martin Kalbfleisch
3...	James Humphrey.	Mosee F. Odell.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1...	Philip S. Crooke, Rep.	John Paulding.
2...	Henry A. Bowen, Rep	E. O. Perrin.
2...	Marquis D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes, Ind.
3...	Peter Graham.	James Darcy.
4...	Wm. M. Thomas.	Samuel E. Johnson.
5...	Chas. L. Benedict.	Theo. C. Callicott.
6...	Samual F. Meddos.	Henry C. Boswell.
7...	Edgar McMollen.	Charles P. Leslie.

FOR TAX COMMISSIONER.

Frederick Scholes. Hugh O'Rorke.

FOR COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Chas. H. Kimball. Edmund Driggs.

FOR COMPTROLLER.

Thomas Cotrel. Thomas B. Farron.

FOR AUDITOR.

Archibald M. Bliss. James Lynch.

FOR CITY TREASURER

Edward A. Lambert. Nathan B Morse.

FOR SURROGATE.

Peter W. Ostrander. Roswell C. Breinard.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

John Winslow. Samuel D. Merris.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

John L. Spader. Thos. A. Gardiner.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

Henry E. Ripley. James Fitzgerald.
Walter Kelsey. Wm. Benaelt.

FOR CORONER.

Philip Welsmandel: Wm. Barrett.

FOR JUSTICE SESSIONS.

Wm. H. Hoyt. Wm. A. Emmons.

LOCAL POLITICS.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

We are on the eve of the most important election ever held in this State. The destiny of the Union, to a large degree, depends on its result. The question at issue is whether the People of New-York will continue to sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the War, or will give aid and comfort to the rebels, by embarrassing the Administration and weakening the Government.

Next in importance to the election of JAMES S. WADSWORTH as Governor, is the election of faithful, competent Union men as Representatives in Congress. Party candidates, party issues, and party preferences should be utterly ignored at such a moment as this, and the votes of all loyal men should be cast so as to secure the success of Union Congressmen in every District.

In this, the Sixth Congressional District, four candidates are presented for our suffrages: FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Republican and Union; ELIJAH WARD, Seymour Democrat: ORISON BLUNT, People's Union ELI P. NORTON, Constitutional Union.

Mr. NORTON is the representative of an organization which, from want of numbers, cannot hope to accomplish any other result than that of weakening the other candidates. Mr. WARD has accepted a party nomination from the supporters of HORATIO SEYMOUR, calling themselves the Democratic Party, but who, unlike the loyal war Democrats who are sustaining the Union at home and in the field, place themselves upon the distinct ground, not of hostility to the rebels, but of hostility to the Government. The remaining candidates, Mr. BLUNT and Mr. CONKLING, both stand upon unconditional Union ground, and both claim the votes of the loyal men of the District.

These candidates cannot both be elected. If the Union vote of the district is equally divided between them, the election of the Seymour candidate is inevitable. On the supposition that neither withdraws from the canvass, each elector must decide for himself for which he will vote. The candidate most distinctly representing the vigorous war policy and measures of the present Congress, and whose election would most clearly indicate the popular determination to sustain that policy, is plainly best entitled to the votes and the labors of the loyal men of the district. It cannot be doubted that Mr. CONKLING, to a far greater degree than Mr. BLUNT, occupies this position. He was and is now our Representative in Congress, and during the two eventful years of our national existence, has, by his speeches, his acts, and his votes, proved his fidelity to the Union and his uncompromising hostility to its enemies. In addition to his personal integrity and tried qualifications, his experience and acquaintance with the views of the Government, and with the details of Congressional duty, preeminently qualify him for the arduous and responsible post which he has already filled. His reelection will be a verdict of the people of this district in favor of the policy of which he has been the consistent and successful supporter. It would strengthen the hands of the Government, and satisfy the public sentiment, which demands the utter extermination of the rebellion.

In addition to the foregoing considerations, the fact that Mr. BLUNT, although put forward by those who justly admire his high personal qualities and his devotion to the Union, has received no nomination except that tendered by an independent convention, while Mr. CONKLING is presented as the nominee of the regularly constituted Union and Republican Convention, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the regular Union vote of the district will be cast for Mr. CONKLING to such an extent as to make the support of Mr. BLUNT a mere waste of votes, which, if cast for Mr. CONKLING, may insure his election by a large majority.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned, believing that votes cast for Mr. BLUNT will only contribute to elect the Seymour candidate, respectfully urge on their fellow citizens of this District to unite in giving our present Representative, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, a cordial, active and untiring support.

JAMES RENWICK, ANDRDW HOAGLAND,
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT, WM. C. RUSSELL,
J. GREEN PEARSON, FRANCIS A. STOUT,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, SAMUEL HALL,
WM. ALLEN BUTTLER, WM. DETMOLD,
WILLARD PARKER, OSCAR F. HAWLEY,
S. FRANKENHEIMER, JOHN W. THORNE,
SEWELL V. DODGE, VAND. L. BENTON,
MORRIS FRANKLIN, JOHN CREIGHTON,
WM. SELIGMAN B. GOMPERTS,
OLIVER HOLDEN, D. GOMPERTS,
H. BIRDSALL, D. W. MANWARING.
THOS. H. PEERS, JAS. P. DELAMATER,
A. M. BURT, HENRY T. CAPEN,
HENRY WILSON.

To Editors, Reporters, and Telegraphers Throughout the State of New-York.

To simplify matters and reduce the pressure on the telegraph lines on Tuesday night, you are hereby requested to send to the Associated Press the *full vote* of the towns heard from *for Governor alone*.

The vote by counties, or reliable estimates thereof, is also desirable, and may be sent in addition to the foregoing.

The vote for other candidates on the State ticket should not be telegraphed.

As regards Congressmen, majorities will be preferable to full returns; and in relation to Members of Assembly, the names of the persons elected, with their politics, is all which is required.

Attention to these regulations will greatly facilitate the Press and the public, in arriving at an early knowledge of the result of the election.

Respectfully, &c.,
D. H. CRAIG, Agent Associated Press.

Special Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME STREET, CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 323.—Capt. ——, Precinct ——: The Police telegraph instrument, after sundown on Nov. 4th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one Station-house and another during the period of transmitting election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmiting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your Station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts in the Central Office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts will send these returns forthwith by special messengers. The remaining stations and sub-stations will transmit by telegraph. Direct the men who are so engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the station-house, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvas of each district is completed, the Result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station-house, for the information of the residents in its vicinity.

Sergt. —— is especially detailed to operate the instrument at your station-house, from sundown to 12 o'clock midnight, and Sergt. —— from 12 o'clock until the canvass is ended.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

A Card from Mr. John W. Farmer.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The impression that I am still in the field being industriously circulated by the Fernando Wood party, I beg thus publicly to state that I am not. I consider the man little better than a traitor who, under existing circumstances, would in the least degree aid in the election of such a man as FERNANDO WOOD, whom we know to be, at least, a sympathizer with rebellion.

I shall support JOHN DUFFY, and implore all my friends, and every lover of his country, to do likewise.

Yours, &c., JOHN W. FARMER.

POSITION OF MR. A. A. LOW.—The statement has been industriously circulated that A. A. LOW Esq., intended to vote for SEYMOUR. We are authorized to deny this. Mr. LOW will do no such thing. Capitalists are apt to hesitate before lending themselves to schemes intended to establish unfriendly relations between our State and National Governments.

Kings County Politics.

ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.

Matters political in the Second Assembly District are in a terrible snarl. The Submissionists have placed before the People Mr. "E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee," ex-Know-Nothing, whose antecedents political are not such as entitle him to the votes of any save the parties who nominated him and the stockholders of certain city railways. Also, by the Opposition-to-Government Party, Mr. BERNARD HUGHES, is nominated. Neither of these gentlemen represent the loyal sentiment of the Second District, and we would be glad to chronicle their defeat. This would be an easy task were the Union men united in a nomination. The Republicans proper have nominated Mr. HENRY A. BOWEN, a young man of no political experience whatever, while other parties, undoubtedly loyal, have nominated Mr. MARQUIS D. MOORE, a good and true man, but whose political antecedents have made for him enemies as well as friends. The consequence is that the Union vote of the District will be divided.

It was suggested in the TIMES of yesterday that Messrs. BOWEN and MOORE, who are personally popular with many and personally unpopular with others, should withdraw in favor of some tried man like Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN (who would accept the nomination), Mr. A. A. LOW or some other citizen of known worth, integrity, influence and ability, in which event the election of the Union candidate would be almost a certainty.

On Saturday night the Convention met, and a letter from Mr. BOWEN was presented in which he volunteered his resignation, *provided* Mr. MOORE would do the same. To this Mr. MOORE's friends demurred, and negotiations having dropped, the four candidates will do each his best to-morrow.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District, have renominated for the Assembly Hon. WILLIAM M. THOMAS, who represented the District last year. Mr. THOMAS was a useful member of the last Assembly, whose vote could be relied on for any good measure and against any bad one, and we venture to say that he did not fail to carry any measure which he undertook. The Republicans of the District could not have done a wiser thing than they did in prescribing his name again; and they will neglect their own interests if they fail to poll every vote for him. His District comprises the Fourth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn, and is considered sure for such a candidate.

In the Sixth District, Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX has been renominated by the Republicans. Mr. MADDOX was chairman of the Committee on expenditures of the last House, and displayed an intelligence, honesty, and zeal which commended him to all. He is a Union War Republican, of the most reliable stamp, and men who desire to be represented faithfully, to have this State sustain the Government in its struggle with the rebellion, cannot do better than vote for him.

We are glad to see that the practice of nominating men who have had experience in legislation has, in the two latter instances, been observed by the Republicans of Kings County, especially when their record is so free from blemish as is that of Mr. MADDOX and Mr. THOMAS. We hope to see them both successful.

The following circular is doing, as it should, a good work:

BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

To the Voters of Kings County:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brooklyn, respectfully commend for your support at the ensuing election, JOHN WINSLOW, who is a candidate for reelection to the office of District-Attorney for the County of Kings. Mr. WINSLOW is the present District-Attorney, and, as is well-known to our citizens, has discharged the important duties of that office faithfully and efficiently. The nature of the office of District-Attorney is such, that, in our judgment, it should be filled, not so much in reference to partisan considerations, as to that of fitness and ability. We sincerely believe that the highest interest of our entire community will be best subserved and promoted by the reelection of Mr. WINSLOW to the office of District-Attorney.

Abraham B. Baylis,	Conklin Brush,
Alexander M. White,	B. D. Silliman,
John Greenwood,	Stephen Crowell,
Cyrus P. Smith,	George Hall,
Crawford C. Smith,	Isaac H. Frothingham,
Luther B. Wyman,	S. B. Chittenden,
George G. Reynolds,	Grenville V. Jenks,
John J. Studwell,	E. A. Lambert,
E. D. Plimpton,	George H. Fisher,
Burdett Stryker,	Wm. M. Armfield,
George Field,	Chauncey Perry,
George Ricard,	William H. Jenks,
William Learnit,	John A. Cross,
Zisglamund Kaufman,	James D. Sparkman,
Samuel M. Meeker,	Levi Darbee.
A. H. Daily,	George W. Kelsey,
Lemuel S. Richardson,	O. M. Beach,
John N. Stearns,	Benjamin W. Wilson,
	J. Howard, Jr.

SUPERVISOR.—In the First Ward the Union-Republican Convention have nominated Mr. HUBART FORD for the office of Supervisor. Mr. Foan is one of the most respectable citizens of Brooklyn, has large pecuniary interests in the city, and will discharge the duties of the office with unflinching integrity and more than ordinary ability.

Union Meeting at Middletown.

SPEECHES BY COL. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS, GEN. RODGERS, OF TENNESSEE, H. J. RAYMOND, AND OTHERS.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Sunday, Nov. 2.

A very large Union meeting was held here last night. As the crowd was three times as large as any building in town would hold, the meeting was held in the open air. Torches and lamps in the trees gave an abundance of light, the night was calm and mild, and for *four* hours the audience gave earnest and enthusiastic attention to the speekers who addressed them.

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON spoke for an hour, mainly in exposition of the real character and objects of the rebellion. He showed that instead of being a revolution, prompted by intolerable oppression on the part of the Government, it was a conspiracy against Democratic and Republican institutions, and that its success would destroy all hope of free Government forever. He scouted the idea that it could be settled by conciliation or compromises of any sort, and insisted that our *olive-branch* politicians are really serving the cause and promoting the objects of the rebels. The rebellion, he said, must be crushed out, and he heartily approved of the President's proclamation—as would every loyal man in the South—as the heaviest and most effective blow yet struck at the rebel cause. His speech was very earnest and eloquent, and was listened to with the greatest interest.

Gen. RODGERS, of Tennessee, an Aid of Gen. JACKSON in the last war, and now an exile from his home on account of his love of the Union, followed with some interesting incidents of personal experience, and urged those who heard him to do nothing that would discourage or cripple the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion by force of arms.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, in a speech of over an hour, discussed the immediate bearing of the coming election on the fate of the Union, and dissected the speeches of Messrs. SEYMOUR and VAN BUREN, answering the objections urged against the Union ticket and candidate.

Hon. SAMUEL J. WILKIN closed with a few remarks, giving his most earnest and cordial approval to the sentiments of the preceding speakers, and declaring that he would not see how any lover of his country could hesitate for a moment as to his duty in the present crisis.

The President, Mr. FROST made some very happy remarks, and at 11½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE CRISIS.

Vast Crowd at Plymouth Church—Hypocrites Denounced and the People Warned.

An immense congregation thronged Plymouth Church last evening, the expectation prevailing that Rev. Mr. BEECHER would in his discourse make some allusion to the important pending election.

Long before the regular hour for the opening of service, every portion of the church was occupied. The body of the house, packed as it was with ladies, presented an impressive and animated spectacle, to which the drapery of American colors that enwreathed the pulpit and galleries, on all sides, contributed a brilliant as well as patriotic glow. That no pleasant intimations might be lacking, two large and beautiful bouquets ornamented the pastoral desk. Among many others of note, Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY occupied a prominent seat, and attracted some attention.

Mr. BEECHER opened the exercises of the evening with a fervent and expressive prayer, in which the mercy and guidance of the Almighty, in this our day of National trial were passionately invoked.

The 956th hymn,

"Oh God, beneath thy guiding hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea,"

was then read and sung, and the reverend pastor announced his text to be that striking passage in Job, chapter xxxiv., verse 30,

"That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

The whole context of the same chapter, said Mr. BEECHER, is worthy of deep attention, and proceeding to read it from the 17th verse to the 30th, he commented upon it in his peculiar vein as he went along.

God, he said, was the greatest Democrat in the universe. He drew no distinctions. Potentates and subjects, Princes and beggars were alike in His sight. In going to heaven, men went to true Democracy. The Book of Job was written at some period between Abraham and Moses, and was one of the very earliest of the sacred writings; yet, dating far back as it did, even at the time when it was penned, the controversy as to whether God directly governs the world by moral law already existed, and this whole chapter of the text is an assertion in the affirmative. It maintains and proves that the Almighty does exercise such government through all the different departments of the individual, the family, the commercial and the civil life of man. We are prone to seek for evidences of this great truth exactly where they are not apparent, and to pass by them where they are. Put an examination of the progress of the evil and the just man, under God's management, affords such proof in abundance. And so, likewise, in all departments of National affairs, we find that civil government is just as much subject to the rule as man in his moral relations. Civil Government is of God; the nature of man requires such government, although God has not dictated the forms it is to assume, but left his creature to adapt the form to his requirements. So while he made man, he did not fashion the clothes he must wear, nor prescribe on a bill of fare the food he must eat, but left these details to man himself. Thus, then, the necessity of some government wrought out a civil polity, depending exactly upon the condition of the mass to be governed, for a system not adapted to the needs of the case could not long subsist. Governments are the shadows which nations and peoples themselves cast, and they are never much out of proportion to the moral shape and stature of their originals. The lowest condition of man calls, then, for the strongest Government. If the *status* of a given people is that of animals, you must harness them and urge them on to work forward by sheer force. *Animalism* requires this physical government. It is only when a higher position has been reached that you can begin to relax this stringency, and turn to intellectual government. The child of four must be governed through the skin, while the enlightened man of forty is to be reached through the heart and the brain. This first, or lowest form, then, is absolutism gradually relaxing into more limited monarchy, as more and more men in a State acquire culture and learn to think.

The next or middle form of Government is aristocracy—or, as it originally meant, authority wielded by the *best*—*i. e.*, the most eminent, able and cultivated men in a community. This form is the growth of intelligence more advanced and with a greater number than in any absolute monarchy. It is a system of orders and classes.

The third form is where all men are fully emancipated from ignorance, and this is the highest, best and last form of man's social development and organization, viz.: A pure Democracy—the government of the people by itself.

Democracies had been attempted in the earliest ages, but had all, at last, ignominiously failed. The Jewish people were at one time spoken of as a commonwealth, but they never were such. There was either a government of chiefs over tribes, or of priests, under the name of "theocracy"—in fine, a *strong* government.

Absolute government, then, depending simply upon the condition of the governed is just as possible *now* as ever, where the people are fit for nothing else. God's providence adapts the means to the end, and whatever form we find existing on a firm basis anywhere is undoubtedly the one most suitable where it is. Now in this our country it has ever been believed that monarchical government is impossible—that we cannot be ruled by force. But you can if you be ignorant and wicked—in fact, even now, large portions of this land can be controlled *in another way*. August laughs and says *I* have no frosts, all the heritage of sunshine is my own, and September, too, repeats the boast though with a feebler voice; October faintly echoes it and leads November in; but, after every August, comes a January, as, by God's blessing, after every January comes an April. You can, again, have PHARAOHS, if you will, although for all of them a Red Sea comes we hope! Yes, if you bring back ignorance, and superstition, and wrong, and injustice with over-fed prosperity and rank corruption, tyranny will come back, too!

There can be no self-government without virtue. The rule of Divine Providence would seem to be that each nation should have some allotted principle, or principles, to eliminate and develop. Then, changing, disintegrating, or passing away, its successor takes up the task where it left off, and pushes further on, but ever tending in that one direction which is the ultimate track of all humanity. In our day, a curious historical feature is the rejuvanescence of old nations, and the decline of new ones. In ancient times, when a nation fell, it died, and once dead, it was gone forever. But, now, there is a resurrection of once prostrate empires. Italy, glorious Italy, nay, even Spain and Austria, are reviving and growing strong and young again, all this proving that we are in the latter periods of the world. How is it with us—with our young and grand Republic? Now, Republican Governments cannot be had merely by legislation, but by inner compelling causes for their origin. They must be the outworkings of the spirit of the people, otherwise, even in seeming to be free, a nation is in bondage, being blinded and controlled by cunning men, who abuse the forms of liberty in wielding moral despotism. It is in such a case that the meaning of our text has its chief application "that the hypocrite reign not and the people be ensnared!" Even in the bosom of a free State, there exist elements of antegonism, and influences are found tending in an opposite directions. There are even religious institutions that teach the love of governing—the lust of power—but despite all these, the nations are moving right onward. Absolutism daily dwindles, and liberty, with the ever-growing dawn, expands. Monarchies are descending into aristocracies, and the latter into republics. Hierarchies have had their day, and the tendency of the whole world, in all its departments, is to develope and elevate *the common people*. Even religion is taking on more democratic forms, and the value of man—not according to his surroundings, but as a mere creature of mortality—has risen in the market. The missionary enterprises of churches and great Governments, seeking out the darkest, poorest homes of barbarism to pour in light and civilization prove this. Why, in old times, even down to the days of the Apostles, the stranger shipwrecked on the shore forfeited life and all he had for the mere crime of birth elsewhere. With the Greeks, the veine of the "foreigner" was just nothing at all. They called all outside languages "noises" and despised everything not of themselves. The contrast of this spirit with that of foreign nations is remarkable. Now, the value of man, because he is a man, alone, is transcendent, and for 2,000 years past everything has worked in that direction. At this day all inventions, arts, mechanical contrivances are not for the benefit of the wise and great alone. They profit, indeed, but the poor, especially, draw help from them. Steam lets the poor man travel, weaves for him fine fabrics, cooks for him fine food, and makes him what Dives scarce could be in days of yore. The common laborer is better fed in our time, than ALEXANDER was in his, and the poorest seamstress sits down daily to repasts that would have made Queen ELIZABETH stare. In SHAKSPEARE'S time, princes fed on what we might properly call "fodder," and the diet of a prisoner now in Sing Sing would have been the envy of royalty two hundred years ago. Labor has nowless drudgery, and every iron muscle that replaces one of flesh sets free a thousand that had no right to slave. Even in literature we see this great advance. Down to the very day of COWPER, even poetry abounded in supercilious mention of the "poor." But, withal, the contrast thus traceable between the past and the present in another point of view, exists between this country and other countries. For 200 years, Europe has been steadily unfolding her development, throwing off her cerements, stretching out her arms and getting her feet ready for marching. While America, starting in the race with the sincerest Christian democracy—for such were the earliest colonies—has been steadily moving in the opposite direction, and sounding here the most hideous of all tyrannies—the rule of the white strong over the black weak! Europe hearing onward and upward the glorious torch of freedom unto perfect day, America running down with it into cimmerian darkness!

The Free States of the North have only just turned back in time. The war they make in the struggle to escape, is war of ideas, of education and eternal principles. It is the spirit of absolute Governments—of the old oppressive Governments, ever hostile to the spirit of self-government—is what they have to meet. We know that we shall have the final victory; but whether through sad reverses and throughcycles of delay, we cannot tell. The Right is on our side—every idea of God's providence, every aspiration of the human soul struggling upward, every hope of humanity, the cry of the coming generations, the scheme of universal liberty filling the world with prayer and warning—exhort us not to yield, not to compromise, but to go right onward, to do battle to the bitter end in this great, good fight. The principle of darkness, the banded minions of oppression, all the congregated elements of evil assail the house of liberty. I am in the habit of saying distinctly what I think, and I do declare that the opposition now formed here in the North against this Government is the meanest, the blackest, the most hypocritical ever concocted on earth. There, they have the benefit of my candid opinion, if they want it. [Laughter and applause.] And now, I add that, whatever may have been my friendships, and they are warm at all times, I will not stand, I will not strike hands—no, not with my own brother—with those who are not, now, openly and forever on the side of liberty. I had in this contest meant to overlook all party divisions, but now when I see Satanic influences—and such they, no doubt, are—again combining against the North, I will not touch any man who is with them, unless it be with the besom or the rod. We have no material for conflict here among us, and the blood, the massacre, of the old Paris days or murderous revolution might well return did not those who foster—and such men there are, beyond peradventure, in our midst—cloak their wickedness in a sort of sneaking prudence. They come toward the Government, saying: "How art thou, my brother?" while they plunge their dagger under the fifth rib. Then, brethren, rise to the imminence of the danger. Cast your votes for liberty—cast them as far as you can out of this blight of rebellion, toward God's throne! Go back to the days of JEFFERSON and MADISON, and FRANKLIN, and stand by them and their great principle—"All men free and equal!" Never can we have such a war again so cheap. Compromise will bring no peace. Such peace would, at each recurring election, revive the question whether some other State should not go out from the Union of liberty. You have got upon your feet—keep on them; you have got your hands out and your hearts to strengthen them—keep them out and stretch them further! Never was such a spectacle of shame before beheld as for fifty years was seen in the national House of Representatives. Northern doughfaces cringing in the presence of Southern slavedrivers! Let it never be seen again. Does material interest stand in the way? The slave freed will spend $100 in your factories where the slave in bondage can't spend one dollar. The slave buys no books, no carpets, no pianos. Freedom makes commerce; the plow will say to the farmer, Freedom makes me bright.—vote for Freedom! The forge will say, Freedom makes me musical.—vote for Freedom! The ship yard will say, Freedom makes me merry.—vote for Freedom! All the factories will sing this anthem, excepting one kind only—the cal-o'-nine-tail factory—and it, too, on second thought, will join the chorus. The loom, the spinning-jenny, and the mill will echo it. The natural state of man is not simplicity, is complexity of wants; it is not poverty, it is comfort! Like the tree, man rises first a naked stem, but the expanding oak shoots forth ten thousand branches, and asks more room below, more heaven space above! Everything pleads for the policy of emancipation, and now that it is uttered, let us not fall back. If we go to pieces, who shall restore the shattered temple? The Phydian marble mourns in Athens, amid the ruins of the rest Acropolis, and points the moral of the broken State. The doctrine of division and secession is the doctrine of devils. Let us have no part in it, but cling to one Government, one Constitution, one policy—the doctrine of all men free and equal—and all the machinery of devildom shall not prevail. Go forth, then, young men, be skillful and be wise. May God guide your footsteps in this hour. I look forward with deepest interest, I will not say solicitude, to the coming week's election, yet I have learned something of late that tells me not to fear. The Satanic influence will quail before the bright ranks that march onward for truth, for good government—for liberty here, for the liberty of the whole world!

After singing the 970th hymn:

"God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways."

And a concluding prayer and benediction, the dense throng dispersed, deeply impressed by a discourse all the more significant, from the fact that Mr. BEECHER was until recently warmly in favor of Mr. MCCLELLAN, whose devotion to party, however, has dissolved the tie.

No Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The Draft Commissioners announced, officially, that the volunteers from Philadelphia number 34,651, being 1,439 over the quota required to fill the call for six hundred thousand men.

Claims for extra credit beyond that ascertained by the Enrollment Assessors, were made by one hundred and thirteen precincts. The remaining one hundred and one precincts made no claims.

The Commissioners report that no draft will be necessary in Philadelphia, the quota being filled.

Arrival of Major-Gen. Banks in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Major-Gen BANKS arrived here by the midnight train on Saturday, and was welcomed by a great crowd, who gathered at the dépôt with a band of music.

Gen. BANKS briefly returned his thanks and was escorted to the Parker House.

Card from Uriah Levison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the matter of my late arrest upon a charge of receiving goods, alleged to have been stolen, I desire to say that I purchased the articles claimed by Mr. RAVEN, in perfect good faith, from a person who had formerly been in my employ for years, and in whose honesty I had the utmost confidence, and I ask a suspension of public opinion in the premises until the examination I have demanded has been had, when I shall be able to establish my innocence conclusively.

Yours, &c., URIAH LEVISON.

Nov. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements at the theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S, the new comedy, "Bosom Friends;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons," (a part which singularly suits the youth, good looks and bearing of the actor;) at Niblo's Garden, "Jack Cade," (one of Mr. FORREST'S best parts,) and to-morrow evening, "Camille," with Miss MATILDA HERON.

Mr. HARRISON'S series of GOTTSCHALK concerts came to an end on Saturday, when a grand *matinée* attracted the lieges in overwhelming force to the resplendent hospitality of Irving Hall. There is little to be said of the entertainment, except that it was fully equal to its predecessors—a statement which with commendable brevity, means a degree of excellence rarely attained in the concert room. By a judicious succession of new vocal artists, Mr. HARRISON has contrived to give a different musical coloring to each of his numerous programmes, adding thereby to the steady public appreciation and standard excellence of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S individual performances, which of course were the leading attractions. Cheapness and excellence do not often go together, but Mr. HARRISON handles the reins as if he were accustomed to that often desired, but seldom obtainable, team. The *Matinée* on Saturday was filled to overflowing, and the whole series has been eminently successful in a pecuniary as well as an artistic sense.

Mr. ANCHUTZ'S Opera, at WALLACK'S old theatre, is conducted with so much spirit and completeness, that it is no wonder it continues to attract not only the attention of the German but also of the American part of the musical community. It happens somewhat fortunately that the limits of the company and the capacity of the house, have compelled Mr. ANCHUTZ to eschew for the moment the greater works of the German *repertoire*, and as a substitute, to revive some charming works of the French school. A few days ago we referred with pleasure to the enjoyable way in which BOIELDIEU'S "Jean de Paris" had been produced. It merited and obtained a decided success and has only been withdrawn in order that the "Postillion of Lonjumeau" might have a hearing. This work was produced on Friday evening, and with even more than the usual degree of favor. The music is of a kind that pleases on a first hearing, and satisfies on repetition, combining, as it does, all the vivacity of AUBER, with a larger range of idea and expression than can usually be detected in that prolific author's productions. The melodies are fluent and strongly marked; the orchestral suggestions with which they are accompanied full of meaning, and the choruses spirited and pleasing. It would be difficult to mention a word of similar proportions where these characteristics are more prominent, and almost as difficult to recall a performance where the best features (the orchestral and choral) of a charming work were better preserved. The orchestra and chorus, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S steady *bâton*, could hardly have been more efficient, the soloists were full of enthusiasm for their parts, and sang wisely, if not too well. HERR QUINT appeared to be laboring under a severe cold, but wrestled with the Romanza and the rest of the lengthy music with northern pluck, and not without success. Madame ROTTER, as *Madeline*, somewhat exceeded the exigencies of her *rôle*, and, we regret to say, raged in the stormy points of her vocal compass without mercy to the auricular susceptibilities of the audience. She has so much tact and talent, that it is a pity the lady should be deficient in musical elegance. Every singer possesses certain loud notes which art has failed to modify, but few care to exercise them so liberally as does Madame ROTTER. Properly "toned down," the lady would be a good *Madeleine*. The remaining characters were excellently sustained, and the whole impression being decidedly favorable to the composer and the management, the opera may safely be pronounced a marked success.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn gave its first performance of the Sixth Season on Saturday evening, the gorgeous halls of the Academy of Music being crowded on the occasion. The programme opened with R. SCHUMANN'S Symphony, No. 1, in B—a work which is less excellent than the well-known one in C—but which exhibits the bold, and in some instances, fresh ideas of the composer in a highly popular vein, and is likely, therefore, to be well received by a mixed audience. It was excellently played by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THEODOR EISFELD, and warmly applauded by the subscribers. The other orchestral items were CHERUBINI'S overture to "Medea,"—an instance of learned lightness which somehow does *not* take—and WEBER'S ever delightful overture to "Oberon." Both were rendered with good effect. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society always sets a fine example in the way of soloists, although it is somewhat radical in the matter of the music it allots to them. On the present occasion, Madame BOSCHARD, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Miss BARNARDE, and Mr. WM. CASTLE were the vocal and instrumental attractions. It is only necessary to speak of the first. Madame BOSCHARD, in the aria from the "Domino Noir," and in RODE'S air and variations, displayed all the best characteristics of a first-class artist. Her execution and intonation are almost faultless, and her neat style, and intelligent perception of meaning, recall—and not to Madame BOSCHARD'S disadvantage—the best days of Madame LAGRANGE. Something might be said about the voice of either lady, but on the present occasion, it is not necessary. Madame BOSCHARD is an admirable artist, and merits the fullest recognition at the hands of the public.

Miss BATEMAN will begin a season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on the 10th of next month. The favorite plays of this popular and talented artiste will be revived on this occasion.

Barnum's Museum continues to be thronged, as heretofore, with the curious in matters of natural history. The performance in the lecture-room are maintained with great spirit.—BOUCICAULT'S drama of "Pauvrette" being still the great attraction.

A visit to "TIRRELL'S Panorama of California," or to GEO. CHRISTY'S Minstrels, will help to while away an evening almost as agreeably as going to the play.

Mrs. SEGUIN, of the English Opera, announces the commencement of the meetings of her chorus class, at her residence, No. 112 West Twenty-first-street. Oratorios, anthems, masses, and classical oper

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Dispatches and Correspondence from the Advance.

Gen. McClellan in Possession of Snicker's Gap.

The Enemy's Cavalry Driven Out by a Column of Infantry.

The Rebels Foiled in Their Intention to Hold the Gap.

The Great Advantages of the Position.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, Nov. 2—8 P. M.

His Excellency the President:

I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap. When Gen. HANCOCK arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from five to six thousand infantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Gen. JACKSON and Gen. A. P. HILL are in the valley opposite.

Gen. PLEASANTON had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded left behind.

A. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 2.

I left the advance at 2 P. M. to-day, near Uniontown, twenty-six miles off, driving the enemy in fine style.

The advance force under Gen. PLEASANTON broke camp on Friday morning at Purcellville, reaching Philomont, six miles distant, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the enemy had left. All the citizens, twenty-six in number, were arrested—those not taking the oath being held. Pickets were thrown out in all directions.

Three masked batteries were opened on a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, picketing toward that place. Our guns immediately got into position. Our own and the rebel cavalry dismounted, and fought on foot. The whole of the Eighth Regiment went to the support, and the fight became animated.

Our men held a position in the wood one hour and a half against a superior force of the enemy. We then fell back, the rebels following. Our guns immediately opened on them, doing splendid execution, and driving them from every chosen position.

During the night they advanced into an orchard close by, and this morning, at one o'clock, Gen. PLEASANTON opened fire. DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade moved forward and drove the enemy from field to field, over three miles, capturing several prisoners, who said we were fighting all of STUART'S Cavalry; also, that LONGSTREET is at Paris, JACKSON at Upperville, and the bulk of the rebel force on the east side of the Blue Mountain.

A battle is expected to-morrow.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SNICKER'S GAP.

SNICKER'S GAP, VIA WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

Snicker's Gap was occupied by our forces yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock—HANCOCK'S Division entire holding it until night, when SYKES took its place.

The rebels were evidently toiled, intending to hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gap, and give us battle. They were marching up on the other side to take it when we entered. We threw shell among their forces, who wheeled and retreated on the double-quick.

Maj. O'NEIL, of MEAGHER'S Staff, was captured, and afterwards retaken.

All the people, as well as the soldiers, were very much taken by surprise at our appearance.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SNICKERSVILLE, NEAR SNICKER'S GAP, Sunday Evening, Nov. 2.

Our troops advanced to this place without meeting with the enemy. The Gap is now in our possession.

During the day considerable shelling was heard at the taft end in the advance, which was feeling its way. The woods were thoroughly shelled, but no replies were elicited from the enemy. This morning, the enemy's pickets were on the mountain to the right of Snicker's Gap, but they disappeared as our forces approached this place.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Movement Toward Snicker's Gap—A Description of the Country—A View of the Valley Between Short Hills and the Blue Ridge—Position of the Enemy—A Surprise in Store for Them—Prospect of Warm Work.

SIGNAL STATION ON THE SHORT HILLS SOUTH OF HILLSBOROUGH, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

There is every prospect that before this note reaches you an encounter with the enemy will have taken place at Snicker's Gap, now plainly in sight from the location of the present writing. The "Short Hills," as you will observe from any good map of this region, forme a spur of the Blue Ridge, parallel to which it runs southward for ten miles, where it breaks off abruptly, a valley from two to three miles in width running between the two ridges. Six miles south by west of the abutment of the Short Hills is the break through the Blue Ridge known as Snicker's Gap, and through it runs the fine road known as the Leesburgh and Snicker's Gap turnpike—the highway to Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley.

This Gap the rebels now hold in some force—having seized and begun fortifying it the moment our army crossed the Potomac and entered London County. To get a good view of the locality, and see for myself what the prospect was, I this morning set out from Wheatland, in company with Capt. FISHER, of the Signal Corps. Passing through Hillsborough—which you will observe to lie in a break in the lower portion of the Short Hills—we made our way up the southern knob of this range. The eminence presents a very precipitous ascent, up which it would be impossible for any animal less agile than the coney, or nimble-footed climbers of the human kind. Accordingly, we left our horses at the outermost picket post at the foot of the hill and began the ascent on foot. The face and top of the mountain is thickly wooded, through which not even a forest trail passes, and we had to trust to our pocket compasses for the right direction. As we were *beyond our lines*, and it was impossible to say at what moment we might be brought face to face with the stealthy vedettes of the enemy, it was necessary for us to step noiselessly along, avoiding the dry leaves that strew the ground, and stepping on the moss-covered rocks. Gaining the top of the mountain and climbing up and into a high tree, with our powerful glasses, the valley between the Short Hills and the Blue Ridge, together with Snickner's Gap, and the whole surrounding country occupied by our army, burst upon the view.

Of course the most interesting locality was the Gap near at about five miles distant, and we strained our sight to see all we could here. The enemy was plainly in sight in considerable force, occupying both sides and crests of the Gap, and thence distributed through Snickersville South along the Eastern side of the Blue Ridge down to Ashby's Gap and thence East to Upperville. PLEASANTON'S reconnoissances have developed the fact that LONGSTREET'S whole corps, numbering about twenty thousand men, occupy this locality. We observed numerous camp fires in the Gap, and comparing them with the fires from our own camps in sight in the vicinity of Hillsborough and Wheatland, it was evident that at least several divisions were located there. A strong force of artillery was also observed fringing the sides and crests of the Gap.

While engaged in our observations through our glasses, from the coign of vantage afforded us by the tree-top, we observed a large force of Union troops,—the whole or part of Couch's Second Army Corps, we surmised, moving south down the valley, between the Short Hills and the Blue Ridge. Having advanced to a line parallel with the end of the former ridge, they drew up in line of battle and skirmishers were thrown out up the mountain to the west. In front of the position of the main body lay a piece of woods, and beyond this, on the brow of the hill, a cleared space. In this opening we observed the enemy's videttes, who, however, from the intervening woods, were not visible to our people. Becoming aware of the approach of our skirmishers, they retreated towards the top of the Blue Ridge, where we observed a body of mounted men on the skirt of the woods. No infantry or artillery, however, was observed. Our forces now began moving southward and westward up the mountain sides; but after a short time a halt was made, and it was evident they were about to bivouac for the night. If we rightly conjecture, the manœuvre intended by our force is a skillful one, and one that will be apt to take the rebels in the gap by surprise. They will move along the road on the brow of the mountain, and moving southward *will turn the enemy's flank, repeating on them the game they practiced upon our forces at Harper's Ferry.*

These predictions, you will observe, are made on the presumption that the enemy intends holding the Gap. It is possible, however, that they may prudently withdraw—a course to which they will be the more led, as there is every probability they have already derived all the benefit they wished to have from the possession of the Gap—namely, a cover for their retreating forces up the Shenandoah Valley, for I am every day confirmed in the theory I have on several occasions advanced, that there will probably be no serious battle north of Manassas. If the rebels are determined to hold Snicker's Gap it may require some pretty warm work to take it from them, and it is within their power to make a second "South Mountain" out of it. When we first entered this valley the force then was insufficient, and might readily have been taken by a brigade of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a single battery. *Now*, it may cost many, many a brave fellow his life.

The theory that the rebels intend making a desperate resistance to the passage of our army south of the Manassas line, has just received fresh confirmation in the statement of a paroled Confederate soldier—a non-commissioned officer of the Second Virginia Cavalry, named C. H. COOKE, whom I met yesterday on his way back from Richmond to his home at Waterford, in this county. While at Warrenton Junction, on his way last Wednesday, enormous masses of troops were being sent from Richmond and Gordonsville by the Virginia Central and Alexandria Railroads, through Warrenton Junction, and on to Manassas. *No less than fifty-two pieces of artillery were sent forward that day from Gordonsville to Culpepper Station.* If these are really the intentions of the enemy, shall we have a third Bull Run battle at that ominous locality this again Fall? or shall it go over to a Spring campaign? A few days will decide.

I have endeavored, all along, not to hold out any illusions as to our operations, and I still do not say we are going on to Richmond. But things look more like work now than they have thus far. Our powerful army continues to move on—not exactly with Napoleonic rapidity; but still it moves. The soldiers are in fine spirits; activity has thrown off all the maggots that sloth breeds, roads and weather are fine and as favorable for work as they ever could be. Courage and daring should do a great deal for the cause during the next fortnight. W. S.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Movement of Troops—Apprehensions of the People of Sharpsburgh—Arrest of a Clergyman for Signaling the Enemy, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

Preparations are making for the corps stationed near this place to move to-morrow. To-day, the officers are engaged packing their valises and trunks. Commissaries and Quartermasters have been notified to have their transports in readiness; single ambulances have been detailed to convey the sick from the regiments to the hospitals, and double ambulances to take the wounded and disabled from Sharpsburgh to Frederick. For the past ten days numerous orders have been issued, and then countermandad, for the corps to prepare for a sudden march, but it is universally conceded that the order of to-day will be acted upon, and to-morrow will behold the troops in motion.

The corps which left here last Sunday is already with the main army further down the river; the corps which leaves to-morrow will proceed in the same direction. The citizens of the place are fearful lest the rebels should again cross at Blackford's Ford when they discover that the army has moved away. It is not probable, however, that the rebels will repeat their attempt at invasion of Maryland soil, and invite our army to close upon them in the rear.

Rev. Dr. R. DOUGLASS, an old resident of the place, was recently detected in communicating with the enemy at Shepherdstown. The traitor lives in a spacious brick house on a high bank near the river, from which point he showed signals. He was taken to Harper's Ferry, where it is to be hoped he will receive his deserts. Numerous traitors still remain in town, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to impart valuable information to the rebels.

No one can utter a word of complaint in reference to the humane treatment of the rebel wounded. Under the judicious and skillful management of their accomplished surgeon, Dr. J. H. RAUB, they have received the kindest and most considerate attention. They are also indebted to Dr. DE YOUNG, Manager of the Episcopal Church Hospital, and to Dr. C. D. WHITE, Assistant Surgeon in the same building. The latter gentleman has won the esteem of the patients, a number of whom, when being taken from the hospital this morning, expressed unfeigned gratitude for his care and solicitation. It is expected that Dr. WHITE will soon take a position in the navy.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. EDWARD A. CRANE, Agent of the Sanitary Commission, for his promptness in supplying the hospitals and Regimental Surgeons with clothing and medical stores. For weeks together the Surgeons have depended almost entirely upon the Sanitary Commission for articles of comfort and necessity for the sick and wounded. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been dispensed by this branch alone in a single day.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD took a parting leave of his brigade yesterday, prior to his taking the command of a division. The regiments were drawn up in line, and each one reviewed separately by the General. At the conclusion of the review he rode up to the several commandants of the regiments, and, grasping each one in turn by his hand, bade him adieu. That ceremony performed, Col. VINCENT, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, approached the General, and presented him a pair of gold spurs, accompanying the same with a neat and very appropriate speech. The spurs are the gift of the field-officers of his brigade, and intended as a testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant conduct at the battle of Hanover Court House. Gen. BUTTERFIELD made a felicitous response, after which the regiments marched to quarters, regretting the loss of their late successful commander. WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

A feeling of intense interest pervades all circles here in regard to the election to-morrow in New-York. Among unequivocally loyal men of all parties, the defeat of SEYMOUR and his semi-secesh associates is regarded as more important to the country than any victory which can be achieved on the field. The sympathizers with JEFF. DAVIS, on the other hand, hardly take pains to disguise their extreme anxiety for the defeat of WADSWORTH, and the condemnation of the polls of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

THE RUMORED PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The rumors circulated in regard to the expected peace propositions from Richmond are *canards*, manufactured in the interest of SEYMOUR and WOOD, and designed to effect the election in New-York.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

Mr. SEWARD was with the President most of the forenoon, discussing important dispatches.

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Until the meeting of Congress, the President will decline to receive unofficial visits after 12 o'clock. The pressure of official duties makes this limitation necessary.

ARMY MATTERS.

It is certain that no serious engagement has taken place between the armies of McCLELLAN and LEE. The rebels seem to have sent out numerous parties to seize and hold the passes of the Blue Ridge, but our forces, so far as known, have experienced in dispossessing them no great opposition. The belief is general that the enemy is falling back, and that STUART and other active leaders are covering the retreat.

THE REBEL ARMY UNDER LEE.

The statement from the Army of the Potomac, that the bulk of LEE'S force is east of the Shenandoah Valley, is not believed by correspondents or commanders in front of Washington. Gen. SIGEL, in command, informs us, this evening, that he believes most of the rebel force lately at Winchester to have been withdrawn toward Staunton or Richmond.

THE RUMOR ABOUT MOBILE.

The story of the capture of Mobile is not at all credited at the Navy Department. Such an enterprise at this time is inconsistent with the Government programme, and quite unlikely to have been attempted.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is generally conceded here that no other man has so good a prospect for election to the United States Senate, from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. WILSON, as Gen. CAMERON, who is now understood to be on his way home from Russia. This prospect has excited the liveliest apprehensions among the Democrats in that State, and the most extreme measures are being resorted to, with a view of preventing a result so disheartening. Already, the secesh papers there are exhorting the people of the Egyptian districts *to arm*, in anticipation of forcible resistance; and threats are freely made that no man elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, and who shall vote for CAMERON, *shall be permitted to return to his home alive.*

Altogether, politics in the old Keystone State seem rapidly drifting into a vortex of confusion and desperation.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA.

Late information from Gen. SIBLEY'S command in Minnesota, shows that his force has moved down to the Yellow Medicine River, to a point more convenient to his supplies. He is still engaged in trying and condemning Indians concerned in the recent murders, and a general hanging is expected shortly to take place. So far, about thirty have been found guilty, and condemned to death.

GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here in the early train to-day, and will return home to-morrow. His business related to military affairs, and had for a special object the promotion of harmony in the action of the National and State authorities. An interview of several hours, with the President, resulted in a complete restoration of friendly relations, which the late misunderstanding had somewhat impaired, and was productive of more practical views in regard to the draft, and the order of the War Office authorizing regular soldiers for National service to be recruited from the volunteer regiments. No interview was had between the Governor and Secretary of War.

SENATOR COWAN ON THE DRAFT.

Considerable difficulty has arisen in Pennsylvania, growing out of an opinion given by Senator COWAN, that under the law drafted men could escape impressment by paying the forfeiture of not exceeding a year's, and not less than a month's, pay—the amount to be determined by the Court-martial. Whilst this might be construed as the interpretation of the law of 1798, the Act of 1861 is sufficiently explicit to the contrary to remove all doubt on this point, and the War Department has so rendered a decision.

CONVALESCENTS.

Three thousand soldiers were sent to-day, by railroad, from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, to their respective regiments in the Army of the Potomac. More will follow this week.

SITE FOR A NAVY-YARD.

It is a mistake to say that New-London has been selected as a site for a Navy-Yard by the Government. The Commission to examine and report on sites had no authority to make a location, and was divided between New-London, Philadelphia, and Narragansett Bay. The whole question will be referred by Secretary WELLES to Congress. League Island, offered to Government as a site for a Navy-Yard, is not yet accepted.

REVIEW OF GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

Gen. CASEY'S Division will be reviewed on Wednesday.

PATIENTS COMING NORTH.

Twelve hundred patients will be sent North to-day—four hundred to Philadelphia, five hundred to New-York, and three hundred to Baltimore.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER leaves to-morrow for the Army of the Potomac, to rejoin his command.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE REGULARS.

A special order from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, just issued, is to the following effect:

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, all enlistments of volunteer artillery soldiers in the regular service, under General Order No. 154 from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 9, 1862, are hereby declared void, and all such men will be at once returned to the batteries and companies from which they were taken; but all other enlistments under General Order No. 145 from the War Department, not in excess of ten from any volunteer company, are valid. After ten men shall have enlisted from any company, all further enlistments from that company into the regular service are void. All soldiers enlisted into the regular service, excepting from the volunteer artillery, now detained by regimental or other commanders, will be at once sent to the regular company or battery to which they belong, under General Order No. 154.

Should ten men have been taken from any volunteer company, and there be still more men claimed from that company by regular officers as having been enlisted into their batteries or companies, the volunteer regimental commander will certify the fact to the claimant that ten volunteers have been taken from the company, which will be a sufficient answer to the claim. The immediate delivery of volunteer soldiers, recently enlisted to their new batteries or companies, is enjoined upon all commanding officers. Descriptive lists, and accounts of pay and clothing should be sent with the soldiers thus transferred.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The President has approved the sentence of a Court-martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning private WILLIAM W. LUNT, Company I, Ninth Maine Volunteers, to be shot to death for desertion to the enemy's lines, without arms and accoutrements, and for highway robbery.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Further orders have been modified so as to require the submission to the Secretary of War's plans for hospital accommodation of the sick only in cases which in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General or Surgeon-General require the special action of the Secretary.

A CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is said to-night in military circles that Col. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, upon duty in the War Department, will soon leave here for duty in the field as Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and that he will be succeeded by Col. JAMES B. FRY, at present Chief of Staff to Gen. BURNS.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The entire army has been paid to the 30th of June last, and a portion up to the 31st of August. The reason for non-payment as to the remainder is owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honor the requisitions of the pay department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having to be first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN is here to confer with the President upon important military affairs connected with Pennsylvania.

THE RECENT BLOCKADE CAPTURES.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT, in communicating to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the capture of the British steamers *Scotia, Anglia* and *Ouachita*, and the destruction of the *Manto*, says:

"The crew of the *Scotia* were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Acting Volunteer Lieut. CONNOR ordered them to be transferred on board the *Restless* and put in irons. The *Anglia*, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. GOSHORN, Senior officer off Charleston, to Port Royal, to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness."

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Paymaster BATES has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Weehawken*.

Assistant Paymaster PARRIS, to the *Keokuk*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster LONGSTREET to the bark *Brazilera*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon GILMER has been detached from the ship *Gerard* and ordered to the *Kingfisher*.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL THERE OF A PORTION OF THE CREW OF THE BURNT SHIP ALLEGHANIAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The second mate and seven of the sailors from the burnt ship *Alleghanian* arrived here to-day from Yorktown, under arrest. The crew numbered twenty man. These eight men were picked up by the gunboat *Monticello*, and taken to Yorktown. All the rest of the crew are missing. Nothing definite has been learned relative to the destruction of this ship, but the investigations, which will probably be made, and the examination of these men will, no doubt, throw the crime upon the right parties.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The flag of truce steamboat *South America* left Fortress Monroe, this afternoon, for Aiken's Landing, taking up about thirty rebel prisoners, which arrived here this morning on the Baltimore boat *Georgiana*.

Cannonading was heard up the James River last evening, about 10 o'clock. The cause is not ascertained.

Earthquake in Africa.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

A letter from Accra, W. C. A., dated July 18, states that an earthquake occurred there on the 10th. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed, and the three forts are in ruins.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Advices from Richmond to the 30th ult.

The Capture of the Steamship Anglia, in Bull's Bay.

Prospective Operations in North Carolina.

Richmond papers of the 30th ult. contain several items of interest, which we reproduce. The *Examiner* says:

"Day before yesterday a Yankee gunboat came up the York River as far as West Point, making no stay, but gave notice that they intended to send up a large vessel to blockade the river and stop the rebel trade in oysters. They also say that the people on the Rappahannock River have not yet tasted the horrors of war, and they intend to pay them a visit shortly."

Friction matches sold in Richmond, 29th, at $11 50 per gross.

The *Examiner* says:

"We have been waited upon by several of the Surgeons who came up from Aiken's Landing on Tuesday, in charge of the wounded paroled prisoners, and from their statements of neglect and treatment at that point, it would seem that the sufferings of Confederate prisoners only commence when released from Yankee thraldom. Their custody and care is transferred to those from whom they have a right to expect humane and better treatment. In the name of God, we hope to hear of no more such treatment.'

A man in Richmond had been sentenced to wear a barrel shirt through the city, and then sent to hard labor in the fort for six months, for smuggling liquor into the city.

The *Examiner* says the wagon train of supplies brought out from Kentucky by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, was forty miles long, and brings a million yards of Kentucky jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels pork, 15,000 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large lot of hogs.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP ANGLIA.

The *Examiner* contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the steamship *Anglia*, laden with valuable army stores, bound to this city. When the *Anglia* left Nassau, news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron-clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

DANGER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Express* says: "There are many considerations which make it necessary that the Government shall take prompt and energetic measures to hold against the enemy the eastern portion of North Carolina. The people of this section are already alarmed at the prospect of being over-run by the enemy, are said to distrust the intention of the Government, and to be making preparations to remove their Slave property to safer quarters. The Neuse river is navigable, at a high freshet, for boats drawing four or five feet of water, to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Raleigh. It would be improper to say what has already been done to close this end the Ter rivers."

THE FIGHT AT POCATALIGO.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 31:

In the fight at Pocotaligo, it appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments, from Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Each detachment numbered 400 men, so that the attacking force of infantry consisted of about 3,200 men, beside which there was a full battery of field-pieces and two boat-howitzers. These troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. TERRY. Having effected their landing at an early hour and driven in our pickets, the Yankees advanced rapidly toward the railroad. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

They first encountered our forces about 11 o'clock A. M., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time until 5 o'clock P. M., when the enemy began to waver and finally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead upon the field. The action is described by an eye-witness to have been a second Secessionville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. ELLIOTT'S Battery and the Virginia Battery are said to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualties at 20 killed and 60 wounded.

The heaviest loss was suffered by the Virginia Artillery, Capt. J. N. LAMKIN, a gallant corps, which has served on our coast ever since the fall of Port Royal. They had four killed and sixteen wounded, most of the latter slightly. The following are the names of the killed: C. PARKER, J. L. FLEMING, W. A. THOMAS, T. J. ALLEN. Lieut. MAGILL was also wounded in the head and arm slightly. The batteries went into action with thirty-five men. A large number of its horses were killed. The Old Dominion boys also lost a caisson, owing to the fact of its having taken fright, and captured one from the enemy, which made things even. The enemy burned the caisson which they took.

The *Courier* adds the following to this account:

The Forty-sixth Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Col. CLANTON, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived, stating that the enemy was in force at Mackey's Point. The Georgians on the road gathered up quite a large stock of overcoats and other articles found on the road. Two new made graves were also discovered. The enemy's dead lie scattered along the route down to the point of landing. During the whole engagement they were carrying their wounded and dying to the rear. One man who saw them on their retreat states that he met a continued stream of ambulances going and coming from their boats. On their advance they had killed some sheep, but in the hasty retreat were obliged to leave their plunder.

Our troops buried forty of the enemy's dead. The force that first met the enemy consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. TRENHOLM; Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. RUTLEDGE; Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Capt. WM. ELLIOTT, and an infantry company, who stubbornly and successfully contested the enemy's advance until the arrival of reinforcements. The others afterward engaged were NELSON'S Virginia Battery, MORGAN'S Squadron of Cavalry, Major ARNEY'S First Battalion of Sharpshooters, consisting of Capt. CHISOLM'S Company, Capt. ALSTON'S Company, and Capt. BUTLER'S Company.

A deserter from one of the blockading steamers off Charleston arrived in that city on the 27th. The *Courier* gives the following report from him:

Before he left, he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster, and overheard a conversation between Capt. DENNISON and another officer on the poop-deck of his vessel, in which one of the officers stated that an attack on Charleston would be made on the arrival of two iron-clads and some additional vessels, with an expected reinforcement to the land forces of some seventeen thousand men. They expected to make the attack by land and water between the 1st and 10th of November. Their light-draft gunboats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron-clads and larger vessels are to come up and attack Fort Sumter and the city.

The President's Reply to the Appeal of the Ladies of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

MADAM: I have had the honor to receive and to present to the President of the United States the letter of loyal New-York women which you sent to me, together with a copy of their appeal to our countrymen which accompanied the same. I have also received the letter which was addressed to me by the same patriotic ladies.

I am authorized by the President to express to you his grateful appreciation of the interest which the writers of these communications have taken in the National affairs. Their generous appeal in behalf of a country more worthy of women's affections than any other country could be, and more needful of them now than at any former period, has already been nobly responded to. Armies have come into the field adequate, as the President trusts, to the National emergency; and so when the story of the National salvation shall be written, it will show that the inspiration of patriotism which insured it came, as it ought to come, from daughters who have not degenerated from the virtue of the mothers of the Revolution.

I have the honor to be, Madam,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Mrs. ——— ———.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN DESTROYED.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES, NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., Nov. 1, 1862.

We have had another little exchange of compliments with the enemy on Blackwater, a few miles lower down the river from the position where the lamented WHEELAN met a soldier's death.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, detachments from six regiments, numbering 250 men under Lieut.-Col. OSBORNE—our Colonel, C. C. JONES, being absent on another important expedition with the rest of the regiment—left camp to report to Gen. PEARS for immediate service. On reaching Suffolk, we found Gen. PEARS Infantry Brigade, HOWARD'S United States Artillery Battery, and the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, all in motion, and SPEER'S Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry also out. The troops proceeded to Franklin, on the Blackwater, moving on rapidly through the night, and reaching the point opposite the place at daylight. Their pickets and our advance exchanged fires at once, and as soon as possible, under cover of our advanced skirmishers, the batteries were placed in position and opened on the nest of rebels. They opened on their side with their batteries in a short time, but our guns were too well served to enable them to make half a show. We shelled them off, knocked their town into *pi*, and, in obedience to orders, returned at a little after last night to this post. There were none killed and but few wounded on our side. Their loss, judging from yells and shrieks and appearances, as we drove them from cover, must have been severe. There is no ford or bridge on the Blackwater in that direction, and having no pontoons with us, we could not cross to follow them up. The expedition was a success, so far as obedience of orders permitted.

We are anxious and ready for a move on to Petersburgh, and know we can make it whenever Headquarters at Washington will permit it. Our Generals and our troops are anxious and ready for the cheering word, "Forward!"

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The News of the Capture of Mobile Said to be Confirmed.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 3.

A dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., dated the 2d, says that news received at GRANT'S headquarters yesterday, from the South, *via* Rienzi, confirms the capture of Mobile.

Advices from Holley Springs to Wednesday, say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in. There is no movement of rebel troops from that place except VILLIPIGUE'S Brigade to Meridian. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their Slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada *Appeal* says, Judge JOHN O. CAMPBELL is appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederacy, *vice* Prof. BLEDSOE, resigned.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again accepted the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

When She Was Last Seen—The Property of Rebels Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

The *Alabama* was last seen on Oct. 29, in lat. 39, lon. 69, steering northwest. She was then under a full head of steam and sail, and the wind was blowing from the south.

Part of the bark *Lamplighter*, burned by the pirate *Alabama*, was owned by Messrs. CALDWELL, of Charleston, S. C., and part by J. J. KELLY, of Savannah.

Cargoes of the Vessels Captured by the Alabama.

The following are the cargoes of the vessels burned at sea by the rebel steamer *Alabama*:

Ship *Lafayette*, for Belfast, 12,396 bushels wheat, 47,603 bushels corn, 16,850 pounds lard.

Ship *Manchester*, for Liverpool, 45,141 bushels wheat, 14,666 bushels corn.

Bark *Lauretta*, for Messina, 1,424 bbls. flour, 225 kegs nails, 3,600 staves. For Madeira, 996 bbls. flour, 295 boxes herring, 3,600 staves.

Bark *Lamplighter*, for Gibraltar, 300 hhds. tobacco.

Schooner *Crenshaw*, for Glasgow, 1,289 bbls. flour, 9,272 bushels wheat.

Ship *Tonawanda*, from Philadelphia for Liverpool—released on bond—40 bbls. flour, 48,700 bushels wheat, 36 hhds. bark, 172 cases port wine, 128 bales bemp, 14 do. hops, 36 do. rags.

TERRIFIC GALE ON THE LAKES.

Disasters on Lake Ontario—Thirty to Forty Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 3.

The propeller *Bay State*, Capt. JOHN BROWN, with forty or fifty passengers, left here for Ogdensburgh last night. Pieces of the boat and portions of her freight are now being washed ashore, and it is feared that she was lost, with all her crew and passengers, in the terrific gale of Sunday night.

Two schooners were driven ashore opposite the city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There were only six passengers and a crew of sixteen on board the propeller *Bay State*, which foundered off this port. We only learn the name of one of the passengers, viz.: ORLY THOMPSON, of Vermont. The beach for miles is strewn with portions of the cargo and wreck. She was bound for Lake Erie, and loaded with merchandise. The vessel was valued at $14,000, and the cargo was probably worth $20,000 or $30,000.

The schooner *Annie Moulton*, with Wheat, Barley, and Rye, from Canada, lost canvas in the gale off this port last night, and went ashore near Sandy Creek.

The schooner *Mary Ann*, with Grain, and the *Gazelle*, with lumber, both from Canada, are ashore down the lake.

Disasters on Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., Monday, Nov. 3.

There was a very heavy gale last night. The schooner *Vermont* is ashore behind the East River. The schooners *Bond* and *Couch*, and bark *Stork*, were disabled in sails and rigging. Four scows are ashore at Point Abbino. Twelve to sixteen lives have been lost. It is reported that quite a number of vessels are ashore between here and Grand River.

Troops for Gen. Banks' Expedition.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

It is reported that Major-Gen. BANKS will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry as part of his proposed Texas expedition. The Forty-first Regiment, Col. CHICKERING, included in the above, expect to leave for New-York on Friday.

Gen. BANKS returns to New-York to-morrow.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The Changes in the French Ministry Favorable to the Pope—How the Changes Affect the American Question—Nothing for the Secessionists to be Thankful for—The Emancipation Proclamation—Proposed Reconstruction of European Nationalities, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

The journal *La France* and the clericals have triumphed. The anticipated change in the Ministry favorable to the Pope has taken place, and the friends of Italy are in despair. M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had in some sort engaged himself to the cause of Italian unity, and who, it is said, to a speedy evacuation of Rome, goes out because the hints that this is not the policy of the Emperor, and M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, a Clerical partisan of the office, takes his place. M. DE PERSIGNY, who, as well as M. THOUVENEL, was a supporter of the military cause in Italy and the withdrawal of the French from Rome, it was supposed would also go out, but as Minister of the Interior, his only influence was in the control of the Press and a single vote in the Cabinet, and he was in no way responsible for the foreign policy of the Government. A change in this department would not have been an indication of the tendencies of the Government on any foreign question, and it is not probable he will be changed. In the interest of the United States, M. DE PERSIGNY's resignation would be most desirable, for just as zealously as he works in the interest of disunion in Italy, does he work in the interest of disunion in America.

The change in the Foreign Office will not probably bring with it any change in the policy of the Government in American affairs. Our secession friends, it is true, are elated at the change, but their joy at best is only negative, and is based on the fact that M. THOUVENEL was frankly in favor of non-intervention, while the new Secretary cannot be, for them, any worse than that. But I am told that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is in principle in favor of non-intervention in our affairs, and so much so in fact, that even if non-intervention were not the only possible policy of the French Government, he would still favor that policy. He has already held the office of Foreign Secretary three times, twice under the Republic of 1848, and again from 1852 to 1855, at which latter epoch he resigned, on account of a divergence of opinion with the Emperor, at the Peace Conference of Vienna of that year. He has always been regarded as a liberal in politics, and in his official relations with former American Ministers, at the Court of the Tuileries, always showed a deference and a kindliness of feeling toward the American Government, which, we have every reason to believe, he will continue to show. Even on Italian affairs, it is doubtful whether the new Secretary has engaged himself any further than against the immediate evacuation of Rome; for it is impossible for a man of his antecedents to rush thus voluntarily into the arms of the Reactionary Party. A new title has been found for the party to which the Emperor belongs—"the party of hesitation." This word describes the whole position and policy of the French Government, as represented by the Emperor himself. Hesitation, patience, procrastination, in the hope that something may turn up to extricate him from a difficulty which he has not the courage to boldly attack. If the Pope should die and CARDINAL BONAPARTE should be elected to the vacant chair, we might then hope for a solution; but, until the arrival of these events, there seems to be but little chance of a change in favor of Italy.

There is talk, however, within the last few weeks, of a much more important feature in European politics than this, and it is even to this new feature that some people attach the postponement of the solution at Rome. According to this hypothesis, the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia are negotiating for a reorganization of the territorial limits of Europe on the basis of nationalities—a reorganization which, so far as it is understood to-day, is to unite Germany under one head, give Venetia and Rome to Italy, reconstitute Poland as a suzerainty, Hungary as an independent nation, and so on, the two Emperors taking, as compensation, the one the Rhine provinces of Germany, and the other the provinces of the Danube. In such a territorial breaking up as this, the solution of the Roman question would be the smallest part of the programme.

The violent manner in which the Emancipation Message of Mr. LINCOLN was received in the Confederate Congress has singularly embarassed the secession Press in this country. The hope and the cry of universal accessiondom were that JEFF. DAVIS would take the first step toward emancipation, so as to neutralize the effect of Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation. But the first debates in the Confederate Congress have served to dispel totally any hope of such a measure, and now the writers who are bound to defend the rebellion, no matter what takes place, are left face to face with a situation which they find exceedingly difficult to manipulate.

The Secession papers have thus forsaken argument to fall into denunciation and the publication of anonymous, and probably manufactured letters, from the North and South, full of falsehoods and absurdities, but which, if true, would show the American people to be possessed of a character of cruelty and tyranny not before suspected. In this persistent effort of the Secessionists to create sympathy for their cause, by representing their enemies as barbarians and tyrants, Gen. BUTLER, of course, heads the column, and we expect soon to hear the name of "BUTLER" used all over the world as a scare to unruly children. But the principal crime of Gen. BUTLER seems to be that he, a down-east Yankee pettifogger, had no business to take and hold the proud City of New-Orleans. If he could only see the columns of abuse which appear daily in the English and French papers, he would perhaps doubt his own identity. Certainly, since the world began, no man in so humble a position has been so thoroughly abused.

You publish in your Washington correspondence, and many American and European papers after you, a history of an interview said to have taken place between Mr. SLIDELL and the Emperor NAPOLEON. According to our information here, and I have already made this statement in your paper, Mr. SLIDELL has never seen the Emperor at all. Nevertheless, there are here, as at home, many histories in circulation as to what should have taken place at this apocryphal interview, and among others, there is one told by the Secessionists themselves, which is too good to be lost. They say that after listening, as is his custom, with imperturbability to the end of Mr. SLIDELL's explanations, His Majesty abruptly terminated the interview by saying, "Mr. SLIDELL, take my advice *and embrace!*"

Mr. CUNARD, the Agent of the Cunard Company of Steamers at New-York, denies in your paper the statement I made in regard to the number of stars on the flag used by one of their steamers in British waters, or he denies, at least, that the flag bore any arrangement of stars which was intended to be offensive to the Government of the United States. My reply is, that I believe my information correct, and that whether the particular flag on the particular vessel referred to was meant as a recognition of the eleven seceded States or not, that I find upon investigation that the following statements are generally circulated, and credited among Americans in England in regard to the Cunard Company: 1. That they often use in British waters flags that they dare not use in American waters. 2. That the officers of the Company in England in their relations with the public make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebellion; and 3d, That this Company furnished a sailing master (a Capt. BUCHAN or DURCHAN,) to take the Confederate steamer "290" to sea, and that this sailing master found a crew, took the vessel to sea, and delivered her, off the coast of Ireland, to the Confederate Captain who was to command her. Now, I must reiterate, on my own authority, the truth of either of these statements; but they are so currently reported and believed, that I imagine I am acting in the interest of the Company in thus giving an opportunity to correct them if they are not true.

Several transports have been dispatched within the last few days to Mexico, laden down with the guns, material of war and other equipments necessary to the conversion of the vessels which have been sent out as transports into men-of-war; for, in order to carry out the land expedition, and to put it at once into a condition for operating against the enemy, the men-of-war were stripped of everything they required for their own use in active service, so as to give more room to the soldiers and their material and equipments. But the interesting part of this operation to us is that material enough is sent out to equip ready for war every vessel that is in the Gulf, including those carrying the material out, so that no means are left to bring the soldiers or the material back. The inference is that either the soldiers or the big guns are going to make a long stay in Mexico.

Mr. CAMERON has just passed through Paris on his way to Scotland, where he spends a week, preparatory to sailing on the *Scotia* to New-York on the 25th. Mr. CAMERON says the Administration is now on the right platform, and he is going home to help to urge on the war. He leaves on furlough, but intends to resign.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Lyons' Return to Washington—Recognition Imminent—The Proclamation—Causes of British Feeling—Gen. Butler in England—Fears for Canada—Prospects of the Democratic Party—The Rent and Only Question.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Lord LYONS is expected to return to his post at Washington during the present month, and he has put off his departure from England so long, that he might be able to define the course which Her Majesty's Government has decided upon, in concert with other European Powers. The Ministry, as I wrote you in my last, have positively decided upon recognition. The announcement made by Mr. GLADSTONE a week ago, at Newcastle, was echoed and received with great enthusiasm a day or two ago at Southampton, by Lord HARTWICK, in the presence of Lord PALMERSTON. The clamor for recognition increases daily, and the Proclamation of the President has sensibly increased the clamor—for, while England and Europe would rejoice at any measure looking to a gradual and peaceful emancipation, consistent with the best interests of both the white and black races, they look with horror and indignation at a war of savage negroes upon women and children. In the expression of this indignation, the whole vocabulary of abuse is exhausted. Abolition, pure and simple, would have found a degree of sympathy; but abolition partial, and as a military act, meets with little but condemnation. There is no doubt that Lord LYONS carries to America the determination of England, France and Russia to recognize the Confederacy, and that he will also bear an armed protest, on the part of these Powers, against any method of conducting the war which they may consider opposed to the usages of civilization.

In the absence of news of active hostilities, the Press has been mainly occupied in the discussion of this proclamation. It has been the subject of the most powerful leaders of the *Times*, *Post* and *Herald*, and the cartoons of *Punch* and *Fun*. These latter are no bad indices of British feeling. In *Punch*, Mr. LINCOLN, out at elbows, desperate and ferocious, plays the ace of spades, on which is a negro face, as his last card, in a game of *rouge et noir*, over a barrel of gunpowder. In *Fun*, the President is a Jupiter, astride the American Eagle, about to launch a thunderbolt upon a defying Ajax, who is superintending the labors of a gang of negroes in a cotton-field. The text of these not uninfluential journals corresponds with their artistic designs, and they grow week by week less favorable to the Northern cause, indicating a corresponding change in the feelings of the masses of the people.

There is no need of supposing any special sympathy for the South or its institutions, to account for the feelings of England toward the North. They dread its success as a precursor of war and taxes, and the English, struggling under a burden as heavy as they can carry, fear every straw that may increase the weight. It is the North and the Government of Washington that are held responsible for all the cost and suffering of the cotton famine in Lancashire. There is not a man in England whose business is crippled who does not lay the blame upon the Yankees. If the beef is scant, or the beer deficient, it is the Yankees who have done it; and though the English love the negro, and are proud of his society, and never so happy as when they can walk with him in public, or sit beside him at dinner, they are not disposed to starve for him.

Then the Irish and Catholic element in the Northern armies is an unpleasant feature to an actively anti-Irish and no-Popery population. GARIBALDI's sympathy with the Federal cause has done more than anything else to throw a wet blanket on the British sympathy with GARIBALDI.

The publication of a long letter in the *Times*, purporting to be written by a lady of New-Orleans, and describing certain rather strong measures for the repression and punishment of treason, said to have been taken by Gen. BUTLER, has produced a very unpleasant feeling, and increased the prejudice against that energetic officer. The *Times* proclaims his rule as far more atrocious than anything in Warsaw or Venice; the picture of a whole population disarmed, and its property confiscated, while arms are placed in the hands of negroes, who are to be encouraged and protected in taking such vengeance as they may choose to take upon their masters, is not a pleasant social picture. It must be remembered, however, that the English will not look upon the Southern people as rebels or traitors. They cannot be made to understand that they have not as good a right to independence as any other people, or even as the Northern States. They speak of them as if they were Italians, or Poles, or Hungarians, or some gallant people fighting for liberty. If they could be made to understand that every Southerner fighting against the National Government was a rebel deserving death, and a traitor, whose proper doom was the gallows, they would have less of this sensitiveness about the rather measures of confiscation, and ball and chain imprisonments at hard labor, at New-Orleans. But it is of little use arguing with people wholly set in a wrong direction. The sympathy of England is with the South. They give their hatred to the North.

The news of the progress of the immense Federal navy of iron-clad vessels has made a profound sensation. It has added to the force of the demand for recognition and it has also quickened the operations for reinforcing the Confederate navy. Another Clyde steamer, said to be able to steam eighteen miles an hour, has just been purchased for the South, and there is a prospect that in this irregular and underhanded way British capitalists will do, what the Government, for obvious reasons, has hesitated to undertake. A Canadian, in the *Times*, has protested against recognition, as certain to cause an overwhelming attack on his province, which he thinks could not be defended. But, as England will not move alone, the war, if it took place, would be against the allied Powers. The retirement of M. THOUVENEL from the French Ministry is as likely to be connected with the affairs of America, as with those of Europe, and a diversion from the vexed question of Rome might not be disagreeable to the Emperor.

While the matter of recognition is in abeyance, speculation is active on the prospects of the Democratic Party in the North, and the effect its success might have on the prosecution of the war. Here is another puzzle to much bothered Englishmen. They are told that the Northern Democrats sympathize with the South in their State Rights doctrines, and will oppose the war, and at the same time that the principal officers of the army and a large majority of the rank and file are Democrats. They cannot see that there is any policy or consistency in such a party. The Democrats everywhere profess to be in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war," even of "a *more* vigorous prosecution." They differ from the Republicans only as to measures and means. But both profess to want the same thing—the restoration of the Union, and that means, as we have all learned by this time, conquest and subjugation, or, failing in these, destruction and extermination. What, then, can Democrats expect to do, more than Republicans are doing? Would they raise larger armies? Would they displace the Democratic Generals—HALLECK, MCCLELLAN and BURNS, now in command? And if they proceeded to exterminate the people of the South, the negroes, of necessity, would become free, unless they should confiscate and hold them in slavery. I see no use in a change of men, with the same measures, nor in a change of measures for others not more likely to be effectual. There is no question, so far as I can see, worth voting upon; and if there were a Democratic majority in every Northern State, the great question would remain just as it stood a year ago—just as it stands to-day. With or without European intervention, that is the question is—Shall the independence of the South be acknowledged, or shall the rebel States be conquered at any cost, and by every possible means? England declares that JEFF. DAVIS has made a nation. America has either to admit this as a fact, or prove, in the only way possible, that it is a falsehood. An election upon any other ground than this is a mere scramble for power and spoils. This is the only question now before the American people. If the South is to be conquered, and reduce I to submission, then nothing remains but the best and speediest mode of doing the work. Mr. LINCOLN has not shown himself overscrupulous as to the means. If there is a party in the North opposed to the prosecution of the war, it is for them he has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, declared martial law, and appointed Provost-Marshals. This is logical. It may be as necessary to bring Northern traitors acquainted with a drum-head court-martial, as Southern rebels. If BUTLER sends a New-Orleans Disunionist three years to hard labor, with ball and chain, what better ought a New-Yorker expect when guilty of the same crime?

In a civil war, there is no law but martial-law; it supersedes and overrides all others. Such a war should be "sharp, quick, and decisive." In nothing are delays so dangerous. Delay was never so dangerous as now, when recognition can only be postponed or prevented by overwhelming military successes.

MONADNOCK.

MEXICO.

Arrival of French Reinforcements—Gen. Bazaine.

For the following general intelligence from Mexico we are indebted to the correspondent of the *Prensa* at Vera Cruz, whose communication to that Havana newspaper is herewith translated:

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

French forces are arriving continually, who are immediately conveyed into the interior, in order to avoid the spectacle of epidemic that prevails in this city, for there is not a family without one or more sick persons in their house.

Gen. FOREY is at present in Orizaba.

Senor CASARES, *en route* from Mexico City, was expected in Vera Cruz on the 29th of October. It was not known who ther he was about to return to Spain or not.

Gen. LA LLAVE has issued a proclamation calling to arms the Mexicans who are enlisted with the French in Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and offering those who prefer to leave the above service and withdraw to their homes a pardon for the punishment to which they are liable for having taken up arms against the Government, warning them that this is the last appeal which he will make to them, as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, for the Liberal Party.

It is rumored that Gen. BLANCH had placed himself at the disposal of the Government of JUAREZ, with 8,000 soldiers.

The mercantile business of Vera Cruz is daily more insignificant; there are no transactions of any kind. The French bring with them all they want, and all the movement of the port is confined to them.

The evils of the war are very much felt in the country, and it may be said that starvation is knocking at the doors of the homes of the inhabitants.

The *Veracruzano*, in its issue of Oct. 17, says as follows:

"This morning, at Sacrificios, the man-of-war *San Luis* anchored, having on board Gen. BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief of the First Division of Infantry of the Expeditionary army, and 951 men of the Ninety-fifth Regiment; the man-of-war *Navarino*, having on board Gen. CASTAGNE and 1,046 men of the same regiment, and the transport *Kure*, having on board the First Battery of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, the third squadron of the train of artillery, and 370 horses. Total, 2,318.

The same newspaper continues in the following strain:

"The vandal-like conduct of the Juarez Government, urged on by the demands of the demagogue clubs established in the capital, and his friends, who, like it, have already heard their death-agony, was the reason that the Foreign Ministers, with the exception of Mr. WYKE, who, it appears, said it was not of any consequence, sent a united note about the banishments which had been ordered with respect to some foreigners whom they have ruined, for they were only granted a delay of 48 hours. D. JUAN ANTONIO FUENTE replied to this note in an evasive and silly manner. It appears that the Belgian Minister, who left Mexico City the day after the note was sent, to embark in a port of the Pacific, stopped and replied to Don JUAN ANTONIO in a severe manner, for which, it is said, he was expelled.

The report that the French Government is going to continue the railroad to Orizaba, with the intention of concluding it in six months, is generally credited upon good authority. There are in Vera Cruz some engineers of roads and bridges who have gone to see the part built as far as San Juan, and it is said that the chief went from Santiago de Cuba to the United States to purchase all that was required for the work."

The *Verdadero Eco de Europa* has the following:

"The Colonel of the Second Regiment of Zouaves sent out half a battalion to make a reconnoissance of the roads that lead to Maltrata and San Antonio. As soon as this movement was known by the Juarist forces stationed in those places, they fled precipitately, spreading terror among the inhabitants whom they tried to persuade would be put to the sword and their dwellings plundered. The Zouaves occupied the villages without any resistance and the inhabitants were undeceived of the lies and calumnies."

THE SHIP ALLEGHANIAN.

The Pirates of the Chesapeake—The Ship Alleghanian Burned by the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CHESAPEAKE, CHESAPEAKE BAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862.

In haste, I give you an account of the burning of a ship, the *Alleghanian*, 1,200 tons burden, Capt. JOSEPH G. BARSTOW, from Baltimore, loaded with guano, and bound to London. At 3½ o'clock this morning, it was reported from the deck that a vessel was on fire, supposed to be twenty miles distant. We immediately got under way, and after two hours steaming reached the ship. We found her burning at a furious rate, her mizzenmast having already fallen. Hanging from her bow were a number of men, who cried out make all speed. We lowered four boats, and brought off the men, with their baggage. A nephew of the Captain, GEORGE BARSTOW, Jr., gives me the following brief story. He states that their vessel left Baltimore on Monday last, but owing to stormy weather and head winds, they were obliged to remain at anchor most of the time. Last night, about ten o'clock, all hands being turned in but the two lookouts on deck, five boats, with armed men, came alongside, and so quietly did they come, that the two men who were on watch knew nothing of their approach till some from the boats had already reached the deck, and had seized them by the throats, telling them that if they gave any alarm they would either shoot them or throw them overboard. After having secured them, they entered the cabin, pulled the captain, pilot and the officers from their berths, tied their hands behind their backs, pointing revolvers at their heads, lest they should make any alarm or resistance. They then got what plunder they wished, consisting of coffee, tea, and sugar, of which it seems they asked for and are greatly in need—placed these, with the officers, in one of their own boats, and ordered the sailors to launch their boat. They replied that it leaked very badly, but the pirates answered, "go in it, or burn up with the ship." They finally forced them into it, told them to follow their boat and go to Mob Jack Bay, "where they had a nice little navy for them to join." This boat leaked so badly that five buckets were going constantly, to keep her from sinking, in consequence of which they were unable to keep up with the rest, and so steered for the lights of other vessels in the bay. Not meeting with any vessel, they returned to their burning ship, after hailing and rowing for nearly six hours, about the same time that we fortunately arrived. We sent our men aboard the ship, and they worked vigorously with buckets and the donkey-pump, and succeeded partly in extinguishing the flames. Having so much powder in our magazine, the captain hesitated to approach too near the ship, but finally got within a distance where we could throw a stream from our engine, which subdued the fire to such an extent as to permit the men to go in the hold and work. Our men have been at work for four hours, and the fire is not yet extinguished. She is a noble-looking ship, and is owned by Messrs. NESMITH & SONS, New-York. Her cargo is guano alone, and must be worth, the cargo and ship together, $200,000. We have just left her with a part of our crew on board, and are now going to Yorktown to see what disposition the Flag-officer will make of her. I learn from a person on one of the mortarboats who came from there, that the rebels had been planning this expedition for some time. They may indeed destroy many vessels coming and going from Baltimore, and it may require the addition of many more gunboats to keep us/say free from such pirates.

The ship is burnt aburt the mizzenmast to a mere shell, and between the mizzen and mainmast nearly down to her between decks; there is no damage done forward of the mainmast. Her cargo can be saved, provided the weather remains mild.

Oct. 30—P. S.—We have had to abandon the ship, and she will prove a total loss. McC. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Hour with the Exempts.

An hour spent in the rooms of the Draft Commissioner of the Nineteenth Ward, last Saturday, satisfied us of the very thorough manner in which the cases are scrutinized of those persons who claim exemption from military duty. We found acting in this Ward, RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Commissioner, and FRED. WIDDOWS, Clerk—Dr. VAN BUREN, the Surgeon to the Commission. The Commission has been in session twelve days, and has had about two hundred applicants for exemption daily. About one-third of the applications are based on over age—about one-sixth on alienage, and about one-sixth on physical disability. The remaining third is made up of firemen, preachers, teachers, members of existing military organizations, &c. The proportion claiming exemption from over age appears large—one-third of all who come. Yet when it is remembered how many young looking men there are in the community just turned of 45, the fact will be explained. Several citizens, quite gray and old looking and swearing in ages from 50 to 62, claimed exemption and got it on Saturday in the Nineteenth Ward. The enrollment of such was obviously absurd. Others swore to being 50 years old who hadn't a gray hair in their heads, and whose appearance otherwise did not indicate over 40. Proofs of good character and credibility were exacted of all such doubtful cases.

The pressure of "aliens," for exemption has evidently slacked since the announcement of the stringent measures to mark all such, and compare with their antecedents at the polls in former elections. The dangers are thick around thousands of our former election bullies. They have either violated the election laws of the State and incurred heavy penalties, or they have perjured themselves, now in claiming to be aliens, and in addition have criminally attempted to evade the draft, for which they are amenable to punishment by martial law. Complete lists of these "exempt aliens" will be at the voting places on Tuesday next, and a force present, military or police to nab every one who has sworn off from fighting, and yet attempts to vote.

The most recent dodge for getting exemption, is to join an organized regiment of City militia. These regiments, being subject to special calls to service, are not made liable to draft. Under the orders of Gen. ANDREWS, issued about 15th of October, all persons then members of City regiments were to be excluded from the draft. Hundreds of persons have, within the past few days, joined regiments, in many cases organizing entirely new companies, and got their freshly-printed certificates of membership, which they present with great confidence to the Commissioners of the Draft. We saw several certificates, not two days old presented to the Nineteenth Ward Commissioner on Saturday. His reply simply was, that the applicants could "pass out," which they did, evidently thinking it was "all right." They will be surprised doubtless to find their names in the wheel when the draft takes place. But yet they should not regret being drafted, for their voluntary joining of regiments shows that they have a warlike spirit. Frequently it has happened in the Nineteenth Ward that if men, to his eagerness to get off a friend's name from the enrollment, has got his own name on. Witnesses are questioned closely, and their names looked for on the list. If not down for the draft, they are put down. Such unfortunates go away cursing their stupidity for going before the Commissioner for any purpose.

It is a hard struggle for Irishmen sometimes, who claim to be "aliens," but about whom a doubt exists, to be required to bring the British Consul's certificate that they have demanded the protection of the British Government. Some have unhesitatingly done so, no matter how furiously they have been to the habit of abusing the British. But others, to their honor be it said, have flatly refused the test, preferring drafting and death to the degradation of craving the protection of England.

The time for examination into the cases of those claiming exemption from the draft expired last Saturday; but Gen. ANDREWS, by special order, has allowed three more days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The duty of the Commissioners has been most arduous, and they as well as the Surgeons deserve great praise for their patient and untiring industry.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The November Term of this Court opened yesterday, Judge McCUNN presiding.

A grand jury was impanneled, consisting of the following-named citizens:

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

Michael Allison,	Ledyard Avery,
John F. Baldwin,	Martin L. Bryant,
Wm. L. Coggswell,	Stephen B. Conover,
Edward S. Gould,	O. Deforest Grant,
Charles Samson,	James Cowper Lord,
Andrew Leamen,	Thos. M. Lewis,
Jno. T. B. Maxwell,	Geo. T. Phillips,
Robert I. Randolph,	Melvin S. Whitney.

Francis W. A. Whiting.

Judge McCUNN's charge to the grand Jury was very brief, and confined exclusively to the topics required to be noticed by the statute.

JAMES K. HADLEY was then placed on trial for bigamy, in marrying MARY CROWE, in September last, he having at the time another wife living. The parties were married by Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to 4 years and 9 months in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Slavery Question.

HE DISAGREES WITH THE PRESIDENT

An audience which about two-thirds filled the Church of the Puritans in Union-Square, assembled on Sunday night, to listen to a sermon of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on the exciting questions of the day. The Reverend gentleman, in his opening prayer, alluded to the coming election as one of the great crises of our National history, and earnestly besought Heaven to so direct and guide the hearts of men that they might choose rulers who should serve the holy interests of Freedom, and rigidly and religiously bear testimony against the great iniquity that had brought upon us the evils of civil war. Previously to announcing his text, he gave notice that on Monday evening a prayer meeting would be held in the Church, to be devoted to special prayer for the right issue of the elections of the morrow, and that next Monday—to-day week—would be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the country, and it was hoped other churches would join in the services incident to the occasion. Then selecting his text from the first chapter of Malachi, at the fourth verse: "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, They shall build, but I will throw down, and they shall call them the border of wickedness and the people against whom the Lord hath indignation forever." The preacher proceeded to declare that recently and sure fulfillment of the prophecies of God, wherein he declares his hatred of oppression and cruelty, and applied the specific one he had selected as his text to our present condition. To avoid the overthrow and destruction so solemnly announced, we must as a people disavow and withdraw ourselves from all complicity with the barbarous, odious and satanic system of slavery, so separating ourselves from our enemies, who, as the opposers of the weak and helpless, are directly and really under the divine denunciation. To escape this vial of wrath, we must discard what politicians tell us—that it is expedient for a while to submit to wickedness and oppression—and firmly place ourselves upon the ground of principle. We have hitherto doomed, and are now dooming ourselves to destruction as a people by disdaining the word of God against Slavery. The President had hesitatingly and partially proclaimed the word of emancipation, but by this very tin tidy and hesitancy of the act had weakened its moral force. It would have needed no more than the 75,000 men of the first call of defenders to crush utterly and forever the rebellion, had we started with principle and justice on our side. But we had carefully abstained from making any declaration against Slavery, and had taken pains to clear ourselves of any suspicion of fighting for the emancipation of the black man. We found no fault with Great Britain for giving the lie to all her Anti-Slavery declarations by refusing to aid us in our contest with the South, and willingness to give aid to our enemies. Great Britain was not a whit worse than we, who had declared and were now ready to receive back the Confederates, nourishing still the great iniquity of Slavery in their bosom, into the Union, in the event of their laying down their arms. We would, they so returning, give perpetual protection and sanction to that most diabolical of institutions, retain fugitive slaves, repeal personal liberty bills, restore the slaveholder to Christian communion, and yet expect the blessing of God. But deliverance would be our reward. How can we then find fault with England? Our lack of principle is as great as hers. The preacher believed that the contest between Expediency and Principle was to be the most far distant and general contest in which Europe and America was to be engaged. He warned his hearers against the preachers to justice and right which was now planning to receive back to the Union the rebellious States, with renewed and strengthened guarantees for their special system of Slavery. He would not take back a single State nor a single shred of a State, except on the terms of full and unconditional submission and freedom to every slave. To no other terms could we expect the acquiescence of God, and these alone would save us from the wrath of Heaven which threatens our destruction. We must not ask consequences in a thing of moral obligation. To do so is to serve the Devil and not God, who bids us obey his law unreservedly. He protested against proclaiming emancipation merely as a war measure. We must do it as an act of moral obligation, which indeed is sure to bring upon us the Divine wrath. It is not enough to emancipate the slaves of rebels alone, assuring protection to loyal slaveowners and slaveholders. We must sweep the whole iniquity away, even though every man of us die yielding to clear our skirts of the pollution. He referred to the probability of the recognition by England of the Confederacy, and said that when the representative of courtly and slavery should be presented to Her Christian Majesty, there ought at the same time to be presented the envoy of the king of Dahomey—both the representatives of the same policy, each system of man-stealing and limb-selling—at that time when the Southern Confederacy was admitted to the family of nations, Dahomey also should be welcomed as a Christian Kingdom.

The preacher earnestly urged his hearers to do all in their power to defeat, by their votes and their influence, the party which should give no aid to the protection of Slavery, thereby insuring our destruction. He spoke with great vehemence at times, and was frequently applauded.

The Murder in the Bowery.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest Saturday, at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of the unknown man who was shot in an affray in a public house in the Bowery on Saturday evening, an account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. There was a large amount of testimony taken, all tending to show that the deceased, the prisoner, and some six or eight other parties were drinking and carousing at the public place known as the "One Mile House," kept by PATRICK O'BRIEN, on the corner of the Bowery and Rivington-street; that between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the parties became involved in a dispute, during which one WM. C. WHITTEMORE, drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession. One of these shots took effect in the right breast of the deceased, killing him almost instantly. As soon as the shots were fired all the parties fled from the house, in every direction. Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, with officers MCCLOUD and MCCOAN were promptly on hand, and after a long and diligent search, the accused was found at a disreputable house in Canal-street, near Elizabeth. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up. The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a wound from a pistol at the hands of the prisoner, WM. C. WHITTEMORE." In answer to the usual questions by the Coroner, the prisoner stated that he was 29 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and resided at No. 88 Elizabeth-street. He said the occurrence was entirely accidental on his part, he not having the most remote intention of injuring any one at the time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO INGENIOUS COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.—A very ingenious mode of swindling the banks of this City and State has just come to light, through the arrest and examination of two noted counterfeiters, named JOHN CANNON and a Mr. YOUNG. The former was arrested, a few days since, in this City, by Officers RADFORD and LEAKE, of the Detective force. At about the same time, YOUNG was taken into custody, at Binghamton, in this State, both upon the charge of having been guilty of forgery, under the following circumstances. About three weeks ago, the accused parties went to the Butchers and Drovers' Bank in this City, where they made a special deposit of the sum of $15, at the same time receiving the usual certificate, signed by the Cashier and paying teller of the bank. They then went to an engraver named FREDERICK KIMMEL, doing business at No. 85 Nassau-street, where they made an arrangement to have a large number of *fac similes* of this certificate engraved, and also to have a large number of photographs of the names of R. P. PERRIN, the Cashier, and G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, the Paying Teller of this Bank, ready for them at a given time. The examination made yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, revealed the fact that after the engraver had executed the order, he then went to the bank and informed the officers thereof of the fraud which he believed was about to be practiced upon them. But the mischief, it is feared, had already been done, and a large number of spurious certificates of deposit were already in circulation. Quite a number of them have been presented to banks in this City, one of which was paid before the fraud was detected. The fact that more than a week elapsed between the time when the rogues were furnished with the false certificates, and the time of their arrest, and also that one of them had traveled as far West as Binghamton, induces the belief that many banks, and perhaps private parties, have been defrauded. The prisoner, CANNON, was yesterday committed to the Tombs in default of bail. Officers RADFORD and SHANE are entitled to credit for their diligence in working up the case and securing two of the most notorious and dangerous counterfeiters, with which this City is infested.

LAUNCH.—The Ericsson Battery *Wechawken*, built by SNOOK & Co., for the Government, at JOSEPH COLWELL'S Ship-yard and Foundry at Jersey City, under the superintendence of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., will be launched on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 7¼ o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC WORK.—Yesterday, bids were opened and awards of contract made at the Croton Department for jobs, as follows:

Constructing sewer in Downing-street, from Bedford-street to Fear Bleecker-street—5 bids; to JOHN H. MCCABE, at $791.

Same in Bethune-street, and receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hanaroon to Gansevoort—5 bids; to R. CUNNINGHAM, at $1,150.

Laying cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets—9 bids; to WM. A. CUMMINGS, at $2,482 80.

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets—7 bids; to WM. BAIRD, at $970.

Sewer in Spring street, from Elizabeth to east of Mott street—3 bids; to PATRICK J. RYAN, at $166 75.

Same in Morton-street, from Bedford to West Bleecker—3 bids; to same, at $919 10.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER OF A PEDDLER.—The body of a man was found murdered on Saturday noon on the Hunterfly road, Brooklyn, near the county line, by Mr. STEPHEN L. VANDERVEER and Mr. VAN SINDEREN, residents of the neighborhood. The deceased was short, stout man, with black hair, dark heavy eyebrows, recently shaved face; dressed in a white shirt, light plaid Marseilles vest, dark plaid cotton pantaloons, Kentucky Jean sack coat, gaiter shoes, and black cloth cap. The cap was perforated by a bullet and the wound in the head showed that the deceased was in a stooping position when the shot was fired. The ball penetrated at the crown of the skull; and although the man was alive when found he was unable to give any account of any thing that had transpired. He was conveyed to the county hospital in the town of Flatbush, where he expired. The deceased was evidently a peddler, and from appearances, a Jew. His pack, which was a box covered with black muslin, was found near him, the various articles which it contained strewed about, and stained with blood. Finger-marks were on some of the articles, as if the murdered man tried to gather them up after he had been shot. His pockets were turned inside out, showing that they had been rifled of whatever they might have contained. No money was found; in one of his vest pockets a pair of mits was discovered. Coroner NOSBIS has taken charge of the body, and will commence an investigation to-day. Meanwhile the body will be retained for identification.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the water off Bay Ridge yesterday morning. Deceased had the appearance of a boatman. The clothing consisted of a flannel under-shirt, check overshirt, Canton flannel drawers, silk vest, cassimere pantaloons, and calf-skin boots; age, about 35 years. Coroner BENNETT held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.—Last Sunday evening there was a large assemblage at the Pilgrim Church, on the occasion of a Union meeting in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Rev. Dr. STORRS presided, and Col. GOULD, Hon. C. C. LINCH and Chaplain HAYNES made appeals in behalf of the poor colored people South. A good collection was taken at the close. It was suggested that the City of Churches might and ought to sustain the Mission at Newbern, N. C., where there are said to be from 5,000 to 10,000 freedmen collected.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.—The resolutions passed by the Brooklyn Common Council, two weeks since, appropriating $150,000 for bounties to volunteers, were approved by the Mayor on Saturday, and a bounty of $100 in addition to the County bounty of $40 for nine months' men, and $60 for three years' men, will be paid after this date. There is only one regiment (the Fifty-second, nine months',) now raising in this City. The last of the three years' regiments (the One hundred and Fifty-ninth,) left the camp at East New-York on Friday last. Recruiting is, however, still going on for all the regiments at the seat of war.

THE EXEMPTS.—The total number of persons who have been passed by the Draft Commissioners in the Western District of Brooklyn, up to Saturday night last, was about 12,000. Of this number, nearly one-third were found competent to perform military duty, and the claims of the parties were consequently rejected.

THE COURTS.—The November term of the Kings' County Circuit Court will commence on Monday, the 10th inst. The calender of the Brooklyn City Court will be taken up on the same day.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of B. C. Massett, to be reimbursed for money expended by him for the recovery of his son's body, who was killed in Virginia.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby nominate WILL

By Alderman Opdyke—
Petition of the Managers of the Orphan's Home Asylum for a donation, etc.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of the Women's State Hospital to be relieved from an assessment
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermen Allen—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house for Engine Company number Thirty-two, similar in the house now occupied by or ordered to be built for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and is hereby directed to test the utility and advantage of the hose coupling recommended in his last report to the Common Council, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Allen—
Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be and are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, forthwith.
Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company number Thirty-seven, in Fifty-ninth-street, and extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height, also, to put the front building in proper repair and paint it throughout.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell Allen, Froment, Farley—11.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton—1.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.
(Board of Councilmen's resolution and ordinance amended, by inserting after the words "North Moore street," the words following, viz.: between Washington and West streets and as amended, adopted.)
Which was carried on a division, viz.
Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—7.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—6.
Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Wednesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1387, 1427, 1828, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445.

Action against the Sheriff—Validity of Bill of Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM
Before Justices Robertson and White.

Harlow Roys vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff.*—This action was brought to recover possession of certain goods, taken by the Defendant, as Sheriff, in 1857. Plaintiff and appellant claims that in July, 1857, the firm of Duncan, Sprague & Brown, was indebted to him, for goods sold, cash lent, and his indorsements for them to the amount of $22,000. He occupied the same store with them, and was on terms of the closest intimacy with the firm. In August of that year, the members of the firm were absent at their glove factory in Gloversville, N. Y., and the clerks in the store in New-York applied to Roys for aid in raising money for the firm, and he alleges that the information he then acquired respecting their want of money, gave him his first fear of their insolvency, and made him anxious to secure himself. On the return of the partners, on the 4th of August, a bill, of sale was made of certain goods then in transit from Gloversville.
A draft for $600, Aug. 3d, was due, and the firm had not funds to meet it, and its protest seemed inevitable. As a consequence of the negotiation and conference, it was concluded that the firm could not meet its liabilities maturing in August. The firm was disappointed in their expectation of receiving remittances from the partner in Boston. And it was deemed so doubtful whether the firm could go on, and meet the liabilities, that Brown & Roys, or one of them, directed the attorneys to prepare an assignment, so as to secure Roys, as a preferred creditor, for all moneys due to him, and concluded to go to Gloversville on the 6th, to confer with the other partners, Duncan and Sprague, in regard to the condition of the firm, and the necessity of making an assignment.
By the assignment, Roys was preferred to the extent of all *debts due* to him, and as to his indorsements, he was left to share the assets with the other creditors, after the payment of certain debts in Gloversville.
The controversy on the trial was on the questions whether the bill of sale to the plaintiff, executed in New-York, Aug. 4, was fraudulent, and whether the Sheriff could set up that defence.
The points argued by the appellants on this appeal relate entirely to the admission of evidence on the trial. The case occupies several hundred folios, and was argued by the counsel at length.
Niles & Bagley and L. B. Woodruff for appellants, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel and Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Leonard.

Roosevelt vs *Fosterie et al.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.
Beaven vs. Gosterie et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the clerk.
Same vs. Same.—Same.
Roosevelt vs. *Brown, unpleadrd.*—Judgment to defendant, with costs.
Phenix Bank vs. *Donnell.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days, on payment of costs to be adjusted by the clerk.
Cowenl vs. Pelton.—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days. Costs of plaintiff to await final judgment.
Harrison, Executrix, vs. *Harrison, et al.*—Judgment declaring the will of James Harrison, deceased, void. Costs to be paid to plaintiff and defendants from estate.
Lorschigk, et al., vs. *Bridge & Burdick.*—Judgment for defendant Burdick, with costs. Complaint dismissed as to Bridge, without costs.
Newbould vs. *Warren, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.
Stewart, et al., vs. *Mitchell, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.
Cole vs. Taylor et al.—Judgment for defendants, with costs.
Hoffman vs. *Ferris et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.
Little vs. *Furber.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Van Fleck vs. *Clark et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.
Coleman et al. vs. *Second Avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.
People ex rel the Sailor's Snug Harbor et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.
John Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Bailey et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.
Strong vs. *De Forest, et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.
Beach vs. *Falconer.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.
Cooke vs. *Meeker et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.
McMullen vs. *Monahan.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.
Falke vs. *McCluskey.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.
Rhinelander et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for the defendants, with costs.
Long Island Bank vs. *Baudine et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Stoner vs. *Heyn et a.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Greenwich Savings Bank vs. *Davis et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Schaross vs. *Heyn et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. *Luler et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Cunningham vs. *Bringham*—Verdict set aside, and new trial granted, on payment by plaintiff to defendant of the costs and disbursements of the trial. In twenty days, to be adjusted by the Clerk.
Morris vs. *Hay et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure for plaintiff, with costs.
Complaint dismissed with costs as to McKeyndolds. *Vide* details of special judgment, filed with the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Robertson and White.

Griffith W. Griffith et al. vs. Thomas R. Hearty.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Samuel C. Reed vs. *Philip Nusteam.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on notice of argument and proof of service.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Charles Kelsey vs. Robert M. Ward.—Case settled. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.
Henry H. Leeds vs. *Sidney W. Howen.*—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Devereux vs. Emberson—Hall vs. Same—Behrend vs. Same—Arden vs. Same.—Judgments affirmed.
Rose vs. Serrell.—Judgment affirmed.
Bell vs. Green.—Judgment affirmed.
Bakker vs. Schaenix.—Judgment affirmed.
Hasen vs. Emberson.—Judgment reversed.
Klein vs. Gilney.—Judgment reversed.
Meyer vs. Harder's Express Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.
Cook vs. Kelly, Frace vs. Peters, Gotdard vs. Crosby; Carnahan vs. Pond; Sacramento vs. Saunderson.—Order of special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 3, 1862.

$5 0 U. S. 6s, 81..Reg.	104	50 Hud. River R	77
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	104¼	100 do	77⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	104½	100 do	77⅝
3,000 do	104¾	200 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	93	100 do	21
1,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	100 do	blo 21
4,000 Kentucky Sixes	98	100 Harlem R. Pref.	45⅞
3,000 Ill. Con. 6s. '70	104⅝	100 Nor. & Wor. R	19
2, 50 Tenn. Sixes 6s 90	84½	10 Panama Railroad	163
3,000 Virginia State 6s	55	250 do	164
10,000 do	56	50 Reading Railroad	78
5,000 Missouri State 6s	42⅞	5 Mich. Cen. R	90⅜
2,000 N. C. State 6s	70½	200 do	91
1,000 Cal. State 7s	114	100 do	b30 91
2,000 Cal. Har. Bs, 7s	115⅜	100 do	91
4,000 do	115⅝	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	106⅞	100 Mich So. & N. I. G. S	83⅛
2,000 E. R. 2d mtge.	103	200 do	83⅝
23,000 do	106¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p	b10 88
5,000 E. R. 4th mtge	101⅛	150 do	90
2,000 Har. Extension	102½	1400 do	81
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	106⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	37⅛
5,000 Al. & T. H. Istmk.	98	400 do	37⅝
200 Pac. M. S. Co	122	200 do	s30 37⅝
100 do	b30 121⅝	200 do	b30 38
5,000 C. N. W. As Bs.	59	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	85
5,000 Il. & St. J. R. Bs	50	750 do	85¼
10,000 T. & W. 2m ex-In	84	100 do	s30 85
3,000 T. & W. 1st mge.	97⅜	250 Clev. & Tol. R	s10 69⅜
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2 in	75	100 do	69¾
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th m	75	200 do	s30 69⅝
10 Ocean Bank	85	250 do	69⅝
10 Shoe & L. Bank	101	400 Chi. & R. I. R	82⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13⅝	100 do	s30 82⅜
200 Nicaragua Tr. Co	5	100 do	82⅜
10 N. Y. Central R	106	300 do	82⅜
100 do	105¾	100 do	b30 82⅜
200 do	105¾	100 do	b60 82⅜
200 do	s10 105	200 Chi., Bur. & Qu. ex. d.	93
100 Erie Railway	63⅝	50 Mil. & Pr du Chi. R.	34
2260 do	63⅜	13 Tol. & Wab. R	35
100 Erie Railway Pref	91	13 Rome & Wat R	83

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s 81. Cou.	104⅜	100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	49
6,000 Treas. 7.3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	105¾	100 do	49⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr Cr	99⅜	100 Reading Railroad	77⅜
5,000 Mn. State 6s	52⅜	200 do	77⅝
15,000 do	52⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	s80 81⅝
5,000 do	b30 52⅝	500 do	81⅝
1,000 C. L. & Q. Pref. B	116	100 do	81⅝
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	88	500 Mich. Cen. R. R	90⅞
25 Manhattan Bank	128	100 do	90⅞
100 N. Y. Central R	104⅞	150 M. S. & N. In. R.	42⅜
250 do	104½	400 do	42⅜
100 do	b10 104⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	83⅛
200 do	104⅝	50 do	83⅝
50 do	s30 104⅞	100 do	83⅝
200 Erie Railway	63⅞	200 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	80⅜
500 do	62⅞	250 do	80⅝
200 do	s60 62⅜	50 do	80⅝
100 Fric Railway Pref	90⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	37⅝
200 do	90⅜	600 Gal. & Chicago R	84⅜
200 Hnd. River R	s30 76⅜	250 do	s30 84⅜
600 do	76⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 69⅜
300 do	76¾	400 do	69⅞
10 Panama Railroad	164		

MONDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 25:

Increase in Loans	$1,968,230
Increase in Specie	526,905
Decrease in Circulation	29,073
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,737,695

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 1, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1861.	Dec. 25, 1852.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	144,010,020	176,617,575	174,879,240
Specie	41,271,080	37,980,364	37,45...031
Circulation	8,415,403	9,...4,267	9,...7,340
Gross Deposits	126,982,940	202,976,557	209,...,068
Exchanged	18,960,411	35,511,090	40,...,034
Undrawn	117,033,529	167,435,267	164,197,972
In Sub-Treasury	5,257,908	5,...4,668	6,...,313

As anticipated in our weekly review this morning, the Bank return shows a large gain on the line of Deposits. The average is a rising one. The addition to the Loans and Discounts is about two millions. The Specie line is up to about $38,000,000, exclusive of $1,001,000 delivered by the California steamer to-day. Including their Stocks at Albany and Certificates bearing 4 ₰ cent. in the Treasury of the United States, the Associated Banks of this City are now drawing interest on about $220,000,000, or more than three-fold their Capital of $69,128,000.

The Stock Exchange is weaker on the speculative Shares to-day than last week, while firmer again on Government Stocks. The Share-list is down ¼@1 ₰ cent., on a reduced volume of business. The speculators for the rise appear to be less confident, for the moment, of their position. The consequence is a larger offering of cash Stock on the Street. This was remarked upon on Saturday, and again to-day. At the same time, there is no greater confidence shown by speculators against the market. A few sellers' options are offered at a concession from the cash bids, but the absence of any organized party to *bear* the market vigorously is quite palpable.

Late in the afternoon there was a fair demand for the Railway Shares, and some of the Western descriptions were inclined to firmness, while the New-York Roads were all dull and depressed.

U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	N. Y. Central	104⅝
Treas. 7.30 Notes	105¾	Erie Common	63⅝
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	Erie Preferred	90⅝
Missouris	52⅜	Hudson	76⅜
Tennessees	54	Michigan Central	90⅝
Pacific	122	Michigan Southern	42⅜
Panama	154	Illinois Central	90⅝
Rock Island	81⅝	Cleveland	69⅜
Galena	84⅜	Pittsburgh	37⅞
Harlem	20⅝	Michigan Guaranteed	83⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Seventh Ward	125
Merchants'	102	Commerce	97
Mechanics'	108	Commerce Scrip Stock	96
Union	100	Mechanics' Banking Ass'n	96
America	113	Broadway	130
Phenix	103	Ocean	85¾
North River	94	American Exchange	85
Tradesmen's	104	Chatham	85
Chemical	503	Bank of the Republic	98
Dry Dock	108	Hanover	86
Greenwich	150	Metropolitan	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Nassau	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Shoe and Leather	101½
National	97	Park	114
Merchants' Exchange	93		

And the following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie first, '66	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89
Erie thirds, '83	108¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	69
Erie fifths, '88	99¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32⅜
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	97⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Hudson firsts, '89	114⅝	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Hudson seconds, e f '85	112	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Hudson Conv., '67	102	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Clev. & Tol. s f	103½
Mich. C. s f '69–'72	109	N. Ind. Cen. firsts	112
Mich. Cen. s f '62	114	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	105
Mich. B. & W. 1st firsts	110	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	94
Mich. So. 1st firsts, bds.	104	Pitts. & Ft. W. 1st s f	75½
Ill. Cen. s f 7s	100½	Ind. & Peru firsts	101½
So. L. A. & T. H. 1st	98	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101½
T. H. & A. 2d guaranteed	80	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	74½

The price of Gold was firm in the forenoon and gradually advanced to 130@130¼ ₰ cent., and late in the day left off 130¼@130⅜ ₰ cent. The United States Notes for Customs use 126¾@126⅞ ₰ cent. The export demand for Gold is light, while the speculative feeling in it is stronger than last week, comparatively, irrespective of the course of Exchange, which on London, for first-class Bankers', is 144½@144⅝ ₰ cent. The Brokers are well supplied with Money to-day at 5 ₰ cent.

The Sub-Treasury has paid out since Saturday, in Gold, about $250,000, by way of half-yearly Interest on the 5-20 year Public Stock of the United States. To-morrow, about $1,000,000 in Gold will be paid, principally to the Associated Banks of this City, by way of half-yearly Interest on the 5 ₰ cent. Treasury Deposit Certificates of last Spring. The Gold for these payments having been already provided, no further important wants on interest account will occur before the close of December, when about $3,500,000 will be required for the 1st January dividends upon the Public Stocks.

The ship *Lafayette*, from New-York for Belfast, destroyed by the British piratical steamer No. "290," was Grain laden, by and for account of British subjects exclusively, and the value of the cargo about £10,000, underwritten at Lloyd's. The rebel master of this craft, in refusing to recognize the Consular certificate of ownership, signed by Her Majesty's representative in New-York, simply committed an outrage upon the merchants and underwriters of the nation which fitted him out. The statement of the Captain of the *Lafayette*, which SEMMES affected to doubt, we find, on inquiry to-day, to be literally true. The same facts apply in a large measure to the cargo of the ship *Manchester*, which he captured and destroyed. Much of this cargo, if not the greater portion, was also underwritten at Lloyds.

The shipments of California Gold from San Francisco, on Saturday last, Nov. 1, on the Pacific Mail steamer, were nearly $1,700,000, of which $700,000 goes direct to London. To this purport runs the telegraphic dispatch. We find on inquiry that a number of our New-York firms engaged in the California trade have increased their orders to ship Gold direct to London from San Francisco; the operation affords about the same relative Exchange from New-York, while saving the delay and risk of having the Gold come to this port. The Pacific Mail steamers connect at Aspinwall with the British West India steamers for Southampton, with nearly the same regularity as with the Vanderbilt line for New-York.

The consignment of California Gold by the *Ocean Queen*, this morning, to Messrs WELLS, FARGO & Co., is $321,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $608,614 20, including $80,950 for customs; payments, $1,175,512 65. Balance, $5,381,795 99.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 1.	Loans. Oct. 25.	Specie. Nov. 1.	Specie. Oct. 25.
Bk. of New-York	6,354,322	6,561,520	1,683,724	1,768,760
Manhattan Co	6,715,395	6,840,965	2,253,125	2,250,882
Merchants' Bank	7,309,411	7,176,084	2,047,636	2,008,892
Mechanics' Bank	4,992,165	4,940,250	854,562	849,411
Union Bank	4,276,511	4,276,929	2,346,601	2,291,649
Bank of America	9,654,977	9,424,734	2,264,234	2,080,334
Phenix Bank	4,315,685	4,076,150	745,598	707,851
City Bank	3,971,364	3,805,587	1,924,253	1,900,304
Tradesmen's Bank	2,440,037	2,442,514	209,648	204,096
Fulton Bank	1,655,085	1,642,891	375,342	376,813
Chemical Bank	3,074,439	3,110,686	2,736,015	2,740,475
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,760,749	2,715,193	215,692	215,611
National Bank	2,406,325	2,406,125	616,243	551,054
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,779,411	1,771,845	142,984	142,853
Merch. & Trad. Bk	924,183	937,061	209,172	213,225
Greenwich Bank	513,711	506,516	381,562	381,512
Leather Man. Bk	2,570,577	2,522,165	609,358	541,693
Seventh Ward Bk	1,421,174	1,409,511	315,060	325,267
Bk. St. New-York	3,745,562	3,529,192	711,696	743,462
Am Exchange Bk	9,214,065	9,022,445	2,553,402	2,554,610
Bk of Commerce	13,666,755	13,505,650	1,799,697	1,868,633
Broadway Bank	2,454,441	2,420,964	586,157	599,380
Ocean Bank	2,861,211	2,825,091	257,704	256,614
Mercantile Bank	3,521,701	3,371,295	542,116	539,442
Pacific Bank	1,622,089	1,549,024	129,864	127,060
Bank of Republic	5,113,004	5,122,893	1,777,322	1,667,223
Chatham Bank	984,069	877,361	91,818	141,731
People's Bank	781,598	771,102	111,468	112,176
Bank of Am	1,040,723	1,042,400	757,821	735,447
Metropolitan Bk	2,549,744	2,550,981	172,517	156,673
Importer Bank	1,444,411	1,429,964	1,255,324	1,268,043
Irving Bank	1,274,253	1,059,596	1,584,750	1,598,374
Metropolitan Bk	3,107,653	3,141,643	8,884,300	8,853,689
Citizen's Bank	1,177,048	1,177,034	756,143	758,250
Nassau Bank	1,1...5	1,1...7	2,113,...22	2,103,477
Market Bank	2,0...,781	1,771,102	111,...8	112,176
St. Nicholas Bank	1,...,...5	1,...,...0	1,...,...7	1,...,...
Shoe & Leather Bk	1,...,...5	1,...,...0	1,...,...9	1,...,...
Corn Exch. Bank	3,...,...5	2,...,...8	359,...8	3...,...
Continental Bank	1,...,...7	4,...,...2	4...,...5	2...,...
Bk. of Commonwlth	1,...,...1	1,...,...8	3...,...5	3...,...
Oriental Bank	6...,...9	6...,...6	7...,...3	7...,...
Marine Bank	1,...,...8	1,...,...7	3...,...7	3...,...
Atlantic Bank	8...,...2	8...,...3	8...,...5	8...,...
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,...,...0	2,...,...3	4...,...9	4...,...
Park Bank	10,...,...8	10,...,...0	4,...,...3	4,...,...
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,...,...8	1,...,...3	1...,...4	1...,...
Grocers' Bank	8...,...0	8...,...0	2...,...5	2...,...
North River Bank	9...,...4	9...,...6	7...,...4	7...,...
East River Bank	3...,...6	3...,...7	1...,...0	1...,...
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,...,...9	1,...,...5	1...,...2	1...,...
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	6...,...1	5...,...1	1...,...4	1...,...
N. Y. Exch. Bank	5...,...5	4...,...5	7...,...5	6...,...
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,...,...1	1,...,...0	2...,...3	2...,...
N. Y. County Bank	3...,...0	3...,...2	5...,...9	5...,...
Total	178,...,...8	174,...,...4	57,...,...0	57,...,...
	Increase....	$1,968,230	Increase....	$526,905

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 1.	Circulation. Oct 25.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 1.	Deposits—Net. Oct 25.
Bk of New-York	436,784	443,715	6,224,016	6,351,543
Manhattan Co	77,013	77,437	6,987,398	6,847,150
Merchants' Bank	229,791	226,855	7,273,029	8,630,806
Mechanics' Bank	338,687	336,492	3,824,191	3,723,911
Union Bank	198,264	219,654	4,145,139	4,469,505
Bank of America	647,714	10,901	12,104,542	12,396,560
Phenix Bank	75,443	77,350	3,749,622	3,901,624
City Bank			5,180,286	5,403,347
Tradesmen's Bank	279,910	270,977	1,818,668	1,800,060
Fulton Bank	217,691	219,328	1,909,237	1,908,527
Chemical Bank	61,937	66,673	6,702,677	6,686,427
Merch Exch Bk	152,374	150,486	1,701,782	1,701,978
National Bank	137,892	143,372	1,662,393	1,670,980
Butch & Drov Bk	314,043	320,753	1,177,923	1,759,510
Mech & Trad Bk	198,198	198,650	1,139,345	1,137,286
Greenwich Bank	137,472	138,475	640,915	650,988
Leather Man Bk	240,851	240,270	2,792,737	2,644,844
Seventh Ward Bk	143,379	144,107	1,321,618	1,363,313
Bk. St New-York	230,947	244,451	5,249,079	5,417,327
Am Exchange Bk	297,964	316,152	8,340,...7	8,331,492
Bk of Commerce	1,715	1,715	10,919,...8	12,959,...6
Broadway Bank	325,...0	326,...0	5,...,...4	5,...,...
Ocean Bank	261,...5	2...,...1	2,...,...0	1,...,...
Mercantile Bank	6,...7	6,...7	3,...,...3	3,...,...
Pacific Bank	80,...0	86,...8	1,...,...6	1,...,...
Bank of Republic	2...,...5	2...,...9	5,...,...6	5,...,...
Chatham Bank	41,...2	42,...7	7...,...8	7...,...
People's Bank	104,...3	104,...0	757,...1	735,...7
Bank of N. Am	140,...0	176,...2	1,...,...4	1,...,...
Importer Bank	155,...0	175,...0	1,...,...0	1,...,...
Irving Bank	127,...1	130,...7	788,...6	822,...0
Metropolitan Bk	340,...3	341,...3	8,...,...0	8,...,...
Citizen's Bank	177,...8	177,...4	7...,...3	7...,...
Nassau Bank	11,...5	11,...7	2,...,...2	2,...,...
Market Bank	240,...3	237,...7	1,...,...1	1,...,...
St. Nicholas Bank	197,...4	197,...6	1,...,...9	1,...,...
Shoe & Leather Bk	522,...4	523,...6	2,...,...4	2,...,...
Corn Exch Bank	282,...0	2...,...2	2,...,...8	2...,...
Continental Bank	2...,...3	301,...1	2,...,...3	2...,...
Bk of Commonwlth	31...,...7	31...,...4	1,...,...2	1...,...
Oriental Bank	153,...0	154,...0	81,...4	82...,...
Marine Bank	287,...2	2...,...0	1,...,...5	1,...,...
Atlantic Bank	125,...0	124,...2	8...,...3	8...,...
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2...,...0	2...,...0	3,...,...6	3...,...
Park Bank	2...,...0	2...,...8	13,...,...2	13,...,...
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	84,...7	85,...2	9...,...4	9...,...
Grocers' Bank	43,...6	43,...2	6...,...7	6...,...
North River Bank	80,...9	80,...2	7...,...0	6...,...
East River Bank	75,...5	75,...5	1...,...2	1...,...
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	9,...3	10,...5	1,...,...2	1,...,...
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	198,...1	194,...1	4...,...0	3...,...
N. Y. Exch. Bank	172,...4	166,...8	4...,...6	4...,...
Butch. & Drov. Bk	132,...3	132,...4	4...,...0	5...,...
N. Y. County Bank	118,...3	117,...8	4...,...3	4...,...
Total	$9,...,...7	$9,...,...0	167,...,...7	164,...,...
	Decrease....	$29,...3	Increase....	$2,...,...

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 32,572 bbls. Flour, 67 bbls. and 857 bags Corn Meal, 227,059 bushels Wheat, 89,423 bushels Corn, 23 bushels Rye, 2,193 bushels Barley, 37,411 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 3,799 pkgs. Provisions, and 520 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are quoted firm at $8 12½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand at buoyant prices. Some considerable sales were made, but particulars were withheld. Aleugo was sold late on Saturday evening, at 29c. for Prime ₰ lb.; 100 bags Costa Rica and a lot of Ceylon changed hands at 30c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at lower and very irregular rates. Middlings, 59c.@60c. ₰ lb. Sales, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been sparingly sought after to-day, though prices have been again reduced from 15c. ₰ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 8,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 45@$5 60; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 50, chiefly at $5 85@; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 15@$5 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 80@$6 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping grades, at $6 00@$6 75 ₰ bbl.:

Superfine State	$5 45 @$5 60
Extra State	5 80 @ 6 0
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grades	6 00 @ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 75 @ 8 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed to-day; sales 600 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for ordinary to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 a 8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $5 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 250 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$8 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $4 75@$5 90 for fine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, may receive an extra copy for himself, or may return One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, is received from every quarter of the world; and we spare no reasonable expense in obtaining it promptly and correctly.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN——THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF THE COQUETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—FAUVETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIKELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The operations of the advance of the Army of the Potomac on Sunday resulted in a very important advantage to the National arms in the capture of Snicker's Gap—a strategic point of the first magnitude. This success is announced in a dispatch from Gen. MARCY, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Chief-of-Staff, to the President. Gen. HANCOCK'S forces arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M., and found it occupied by the rebel cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from five to six thousand infantry. HANCOCK'S Division held the Gap until night, when SYKES' Division took its place. The rebels, our special correspondent says, were evidently taken by surprise, and foiled in their intentions, which were to hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, and to give Gen. MCCLELLAN battle with these advantages. They were marching up on the other side of the mountains to occupy Snicker's Gap when our forces entered it, but were turned back on the double quick by a few shots thrown among them. This movement was independent of Gen. PLEASANTON'S, who had, meantime, it will be recollected, driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives an account of another sharp fight on the Blackwater River, below Suffolk, Va. Our troops proceeded to Franklin during the night of the 30th ult., and encountered the enemy's pickets at daylight. Their main body was soon afterward engaged, and after a brisk exchange of shot and shell, they were routed in confusion. The rebel losses were severe.

With regard to movements in Kentucky and Tennessee, both of the National and Rebel forces, the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of the 1st inst., says: "We are credibly informed that the First Division, Gen. A. J. SMITH, are in possession of Camp Dick Robinson and Nicholasville; Second Division, Gen. GILMORE, at Lexington; Third Division, Gen BEARD, at Williamstown and Winchester. Major-Gen. GRANGER, the Commander of the *corps d'armée*, has his headquarters in Lexington. An immediate forward movement of the three divisions has been ordered. The various *corps d'armées* under Gen. ROSECRANS, are moving toward Nashville. It is reported that the rebels are fortifying Cumberland Gap, under Gen. STEVENSON; that BRAGG is moving on Nashville from the east, while a column, under PRICE, is moving on the same city from the west. The rebel army's combined effective men will be over 100,000 troops. Gen. NEOLEY'S position would certainly be critical if these reports prove true. The Federal armies could not arrive in time, we fear, to save him from from being captured, with millions of dollars' worth of arms, stores, &c. Another report has it that BRAGG, with his entire army, are retreating through East Tennessee, making forced marches into Virginia to reinforce LEE, who is steadily falling back toward Richmond. If this should prove correct, there is every probability that PEMBERTON will also make his exit from Mississippi into Alabama, and thence eastward. A few days will develop which, if any, of the rumors are correct."

On Oct. 28, a flag of truce arrived at Springfield, Mo., from MUNROE PARSONS, at Yellville, Ark., asking for the appointment of joint commissioners, to arrange the cartel for exchanging prisoners. They claim to have paroled nearly 2,000 militiamen and volunteers in Missouri, and want to exchange them for guerrillas, paroled and in prison. As the flag-bearer must have dodged our pickets, and stole through our lines very carefully, Gen. CURTIS telegraphed to Springfield to detain him until further orders.

Advices from the army in Southeast Missouri, state that after the recent success of our forces at Pittman's Ferry, Cols. LAZAR and DEWEY, with their forces combined, pushed on as far as Ballinger Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought BURBRIDGE, completely routing his forces, and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many rebel officers. A later dispatch from Col. LAZAR says he has captured and dispersed two hundred of BOONE'S command.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City last evening, from Boston, and we give elsewhere our Paris and London correspondence, which will be found of much interest. We find nothing in our newspaper files to add to the very full telegraphic summary of news received from Halifax.

Last evening, in Tammany Hall, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN addressed the Democracy in a speech that was very similar to the one delivered by him ten or twelve days ago in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The only thing new of importance was the explanation of how he obtained Gen. SCOTT'S letter to Mr. SEWARD. It was made a present to him, he says, by the General himself.

The gale of Sunday night was very destructive of life and property on the Lakes. On Lake Ontario from thirty to forty lives were lost.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of JOHN A. C. GRAY, (Central Park Commissioner,) for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 9 to 4. The Special Committee on the nomination of WM. P. ESTABROOK for Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, were discharged from further consideration of the same, and the name was rejected by 10 to 3. The Superintendent of Roads replied to the resolution inquiring how many men he employs, and to what particular work they are severally assigned, that the subject had been referred to the Head of the Street Department, according to the Charter and ordinances. Mr. DAYTON thought that the Superintendent had the advantage of the Board. Mr. BOOLE and others claimed that a subordinate official was bound to answer inquiries of the Board while there was no head of his Department. Mr. BOOLE was certain the Superintendent would soon regret that he had not given the information asked for. Subsequently, Mr. BOOLE reminded the President that the appointment of one of the Standing Committees had been omitted so far this year—a Joint Committee on Accounts. Messrs. WALSH, MITCHELL and OTTIWELL were forthwith appointed. Then a resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to investigate the affairs of the Street Department, commencing with the Bureau of Roads. (The concurrence of the Councilmen is necessary to do this.) The Family Aid Ordinance, No 4, from the Councilmen, was taken up and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. One hour was spent in accepting resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, in cases where the persons appointed were unable to serve, and in filling the vacancies thus occasioned. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday next, when they will give attention to general business, as they meet by law the day after, at noon, to be sworn in and proceed with the duties of County Canvassers.

Mrs. Gen. MCCLELLAN is stopping in Trenton, New-Jersey, at present.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who has been in command at Covington and Newport since the departure of Gen GRANGER, has been ordered forward to take command of a brigade, and Brig.-Gen. AMMON is appointed to succeed him across the river.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes these statements regarding contrabands at Cairo: "There have not arrived there to exceed 2,500 contrabands. The number is now reduced to less than 700, these being mostly the families of blacks who are in Government employ, and women with large families of children. All man, boys and young women, or women with only a single child, have been rapidly taken up by the demand for labor, and the books at Cairo show that three Democrats to one Republican have made application and secured them. Of the number that have arrived at Cairo, 200 are employed upon Government works, where *each takes the place of a soldier*. To the latter, the Government pays $20 per month. To the black laborer, $10 is paid, or $7 in cash and $3 in clothing.

The Stock Market was weaker yesterday on the Railways, while firm and advancing on the Government Funds. Gold, 131¾; Exchange, 145 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower and less active yesterday. Cotton was depressed, cheaper, and quite irregular. Provisions were lightly dealt in; Pork and Lard declined slightly. Sugars and Coffee were in fair demand, as also were Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fish, and Fruit. Tallow and Whisky, were less sought after, at drooping prices. The freight market was very heavy and unsettled, in view of the alarming news from the "290."

The cattle-yards contained 4,200 beeves yesterday, a fair proportion of which were in good slaughtering condition. The market was dull, with prices a trifle lower than last week, though more cattle were sold at 9c. this week, owing to their superior quality. The Kentucky coast is clear once more, and numerous droves of fat Durhams are in market from that State, having run the gauntlet of the two armies. A few additional lots are expected to-day, making an ample supply for all wants.

Which Side Do You Take?

TO-DAY decides whether New-York stands by the Government, or takes ground against it, and throws her weight into the scale of the rebellion. This is the simple issue. No sophistry can disguise it, nor can any ingenuity divert attention from it. It is not a matter of nice points to be argued:—it is simply a question of *taking sides*.

Gen. WADSWORTH stands for the Government,—in favor of supporting it in a vigorous, resolute, hearty and effective prosecution of the war,—opposed to needless delays, to all temporizing expedients, to compromises of every kind with the rebellion, to measures of conciliation or of peace, until the rebellion has been *crushed*, and the leaders in this awful crime punished as they deserve. Every vote cast for him is cast for vigor and energy in the field, for unity and courage in the Cabinet, and for high-toned determination to preserve the honor of the nation and the liberties of the Republic, in the public heart. He is for ending the war *by fighting it through*. He is for stopping taxation by quelling the rebellion. He is for preserving the Union by crushing those who would destroy it,—and for supporting the Government in everything that tends to that result.

Gov. SEYMOUR stands before the people and solicits their suffrages, as an *opponent* of our Government,—censuring it, criticising it, denouncing it, and seeking the overthrow of those who wield its authority and its power. He advocates conciliating the rebels instead of fighting them,—offering them concessions, compromises, additional guarantees for our good behavior, and such terms of peace as they may dictate. This is simply an ignominious *surrender* to the rebellion, disgraceful to the American character, degrading to the National honor, and utterly destructive to the integrity of the Union and the liberties of the Republic. It involves the confession that we are unable to cope with the South in the field,—that they are our superiors, as they have always claimed to be,—and that henceforth we admit them to the supremacy they have always sought.

Which side do you take in this contest? On which side shall the vote of this State be cast? If SEYMOUR is elected, *Richmond* will blaze with bonfires and illuminations; the rebel Confederacy will rejoice as over a victory achieved in their interest; their allies in England will exult as over the downfall of the Union; the war will be prolonged, the public debt increased, the heart of our Government discouraged, its energies crippled, and the prospects of a speedy, solid and valuable peace postponed indefinitely.

Let every one who does not desire these results, *vote on the right side!*

☞ The *Herald* of Sunday, in its Washington correspondence, states that Gen. WADSWORTH had received a letter from Mr. RAYMOND, "giving up the State." This is a mistake. Mr. R. has written no such letter. In an early stage of the canvass he may have expressed apprehensions of the result from the comparative inactivity of the Republicans and Union men;—but with every day of the campaign this feeling diminished, and all his more recent letters to Gen. WADSWORTH have indicated increasing confidence in his success by a very handsome majority. Mr. RAYMOND during the canvass has visited every portion of the State, and has formed his opinions of the result from personal observation and inquiry. He will be very much disappointed if WADSWORTH'S majority should be less than 20,000.

Rebels and Rebel Sympathizers on the Qui Vive.

The latest journals from the Confederacy and from England, manifest the liveliest interest in our elections, and are of one accord in wishing the success of what they call the Democratic tickets. The Richmond *Enquirer* congratulates the rebels upon the results of the elections in Ohio and Indiana, as "showing that the Northwest is weary of the war." The Richmond *Examiner*, referring to the New-York election, "the most important of all," says that "*it is not to be denied that a Democratic victory at the North would be a subject of much gratification.*" It yet warns the South against indulging in "too sanguine expectations from the advent to control of the Democratic politicians of the North," representing that "while now and then are to be found one PIERCE, one VALLANDIGHAM, *one Wood* and two SEYMOURS, like the five just men in Sodom, yet the great body of our Northern friends are as fierce in their apostacy to former principles as BUTLER himself." The London *Times*, of Oct. 13, declares that "the only chance of any terms the South may offer being considered is in a change in the position of the *political parties of the North*. The State elections there are now pending, and the result of the contest is almost of more importance than any immediate operations in the field." The London *Post* and the Manchester *Guardian*, also, have articles on the same subject, which look to the triumph of the Democratic candidates as a means of restoring peace and disrupting the Union.

Now how is it possible, in the face of these manifestations, for any loyal man to imagine that the success of the SEYMOUR ticket will promote the more vigorous prosecution of the war? Is it to be supposed that these champions of the Confederacy don't understand who their real friends are, and that they are craving as a piece of good fortune what would prove to them but an aggravation of all their former woes? When HORATIO SEYMOUR is singled out, with four others as specially, and almost solely, worthy of consideration, is it because he wishes well or wishes ill to the Confederacy? Because he intends them help or intends them ruin? Because he proposes to join in more effective war upon them, or to lead off in efforts for such a peace as would suit them?

Nothing short of the extremest credulity can accept such notions. It cannot be that these rebels in the South, and the well-wishers of rebels in Europe, should all be so moonstruck as to believe and proclaim that their cause was to be benefited by the accession to power of HORATIO SEYMOUR and his associates, when it was actually to be smitten down and annihilated. Wicked as these Confederates have been, both in respect to their ends and their means, yet nobody can deny their sagacity and astuteness. From the beginning they have displayed all the statecraft as well as all the Punic faith, and in their present desperate straits, their wits are sharper than ours. They are the last men on earth to mistake enemies for friends, either in military or in political operations. Though they may not themselves be in direct communication with these Northern leaders, they yet, through the rebels of Maryland and the other Border States, have the means of knowing all about them—their spirit, purposes, methods, plans, aims and ends. Besides all these private

The loyal freemen of New-York have now to pronounce whether they will give power to the men who are trusted by traitors, or to the men who are feared by them. Shall the result to-day strike confidence or dismay in the rebel councils? It can no longer be questioned that the election of SEYMOUR will give aid and comfort to the enemy. But to give aid and comfort to the enemy is just what makes treason. A vote cast for him, with whatever good faith, will nevertheless do the work of treason, so far as it goes. The duty of every loyal man is to make his ballot a moral and a political force *against*, and not *for* the rebels. That the support of JAMES S. WADSWORTH will secure the former purpose, no man of any party denies. And it is now as clear as the noon-tide that the latter end, and no other, will be accomplished by voting for HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Congressional Districts.

The Democrats in the Eighth District have withdrawn their candidate, and given JAMES BROOKS, who represents the Know-Nothing rump in the secession coalition, a clear field against ELIOT C. COWDIN, the Union candidate. MR BROOKS expects the Catholic and foreign vote, on account of his life-long persecution of both. He will get it, if Catholics and foreign-born citizens love their enemies better than their religion or their country. If not, not. Mr. COWDIN is a merchant of high standing, a gentleman of ability, and in every way worthy the hearty and effective support of loyal men. *He can and ought to be elected.*

In the Ninth District, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, who has always been a Democrat, but who is a patriot and a Union man, is making a gallant fight against HERRICK, who is simply a party hack. Col. MURPHY has rendered splendid service to the country in the field, having been with MCCLELLAN all through his Peninsular campaign, and will make an able and useful member of Congress.

The two Woods are running in strong Democratic districts, with every prospect of success, in spite of their open, avowed, blatant sympathy with the rebellion. FERNANDO is opposed by Capt. DUFFY of the Sixth-ninth, and BEN by Gen WALBRIDGE. Both these Union men are doing every thing in their power to save the City from the disgrace of being misrepresented by Secessionists, and they will of course have the aid and votes of every loyal man.

Candidates for the Assembly.

The election of Members of Assembly this Fall, derives special importance from the fact, that the Legislature this Winter has to choose a United States Senator in place of PRESTON KING, whose term of service will expire. Every loyal man feels it to be of the utmost importance, either that Mr. KING himself, who has been true to the principles on which he was chosen, should be re-elected, or that some one equally reliable and equally qualified for the position should be appointed in his place. To place a Seymour Submissionist in that high position for six years, would be a prostitution of the influence and power of the Empire State to which no loyal citizen would willingly submit. The only way of securing the election of a Union Senator is to *secure the election of loyal men to the Assembly*; and this is the special duty which devolves upon the electors of this City and State to-day. Next in importance to the election of a Union Governor and of Union members of Congress, stands the election of the Union candidates for the Legislature.

Up to the present time all questions of personal preference for Senator have been avoided. There has been no canvassing of the comparative merits of individuals, or of the relative claims of rival aspirants. All issues of that sort have been postponed, as they should be, until the power of the Legislature to choose *any* Union man can be established. The first thing to be done is to secure a Union majority in the Assembly; after that is done, it will be an easy task to reconcile or settle the rival claims of individuals. And if that is not done the sympathizers with rebellion will fill the place to suit themselves.

Yet in spite of all this there seems to be a determination on the part of some who profess to be loyal Union men to *defeat* the election of Union candidates in several of the City Assembly Districts. In the *Sixth* District a third candidate, JOHN FITCH, has been put in nomination against Mr. VAN SCHAICK, the regular nominee of both the Republican and Union Parties, with the evident purpose of securing the election of the Seymour candidate. In the *Seventh* District, where THOMAS E. STEWART, a young lawyer of fine talents and unexceptionable character, has been nominated by the Union and Republican parties, Dr. E. V. PRICE, who holds a clerkship in the Comptroller's Office, has been nominated as a Union man, for the purpose of aiding the election of the Seymour nominee;—and in the Tenth District, two other men have been put in nomination, to draw off votes from OTIS D. SWAN, the regular Republican and Union nominee.

All these factious movements are very discreditable to those who are engaged in them. They have been mainly brought about by what styles itself the *People's Union Party*—an Association made up mainly of discontented aspirants for place, and of men who seek to control public movements for the promotion of their selfish ends. The well-meaning portion of our fellow-citizens should be on their guard against these mischievous intriguers. Let them give their votes so as to *secure* the election of loyal men; and the only way to do this is to vote for the regular candidates of the Republicans and Union citizens.

An Omission in Democratic Speeches.

We have studied faithfully the speeches of Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. VAN BUREN and the WOODS. We find there many denunciations and many epithets of eulogy. We hear continually of the sufferings of a small class of traitorous Northerners, who, in a time of great public peril, have been sent to prison without benefit of *habeas corpus*. We listen, also, to the story of the wrongs and the calamities of Southern traitors. No words of hatred and scorn are too strong against the great party at the North who have opposed the extension of Slavery, and who now seek to destroy the rebellion. Even the old Abolitionists come in for a share of their reproach, and the poor, despised slaves, whom any man of common humanity would at least pass by in silent pity at such a time as this, are not too low to be objects of their anger and ribaldry.

But there is one class they never allude to. In all their geographical sketches of future Confederacies, they omit all mention both of these people and their destiny. Within the Southern States is a mountainous and fertile region, where climate and race have united to produce the most vigorous and the most independent population on this continent. In this hardy community Slavery could never take root. Here Southern theories of State rights, in defence of human bondage, never flourished. When the civil war broke out and a barbarous slave aristocracy seemed about to overthrow the Government, the freedom-loving settlers in this region took sides at once with their country. They belonged by nature to the party of freedom and loyalty. Treason and rebellion raged all around them, but did not deter them. While loyalty at the North was a comfortable and profitable sentiment, with those brave men it was a terrible and dangerous fact. The powerful States around them were trampling the old flag in the dust, but these men hung their dwellings, or cherished it in secret. No help was near them. The Government seemed to have abandoned them. They were encircled with traitors; yet they never wavered. Soon their houses were attacked. Some were dragged forth and murdered by the wayside; some were thrown into filthy prisons, to be taken out and shot; some were scourged; their mangled corpses were hung with all indignities by the public roads; others were fined, others had their houses burnt, and their wives and children were sent forth to homeless poverty; their crops were seized or destroyed, their cattle killed and stolen; every insult and atrocity was heaped upon these unfortunate persons—and all because they were true to the Republic in its hours of danger and misfortune. Yet, all these cruelties and this brutal oppression only kindled the fires of loyalty brighter in the hearts of these brave loyalists of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

Now, if there is anything a man with the smallest pretence to generosity of feeling will never forget, it is friends who have suffered from too devoted friendship to himself. Whatever else the misfortune of war and the incompetency of our Generals may, in the possible future, cause the North to forget and neglect, the very last should be the sufferings and the destiny of the loyalists of the South—the noble and brave men who have been persecuted solely from having loved the Union too well. We only speak the feelings of every honest man in the Free States, when we say that the grass shall grow in our busiest streets, and every house be stripped of every comfort, and every life be offered, before those brave men and heroic women shall be given up to the tender mercies of a Southern Confederacy.

And yet, in all the speeches of the Democratic leaders in this canvass, where is there an allusion to the wrongs and sufferings, or to the destiny of this unfortunate and heroic population in the South? They have pity enough for Secessionists who have spent a few days in Fort Lafayette. They have none for Southern loyal men. They have wrath enough against Republicans and Abolitionists, but none against the spoilers and murderers of the friends of the Union in Tennessee and Kentucky, and many other parts of the South. Mr. VAN BUREN publishes for us a new political map, but not even a county of it is appropriated to the Southern men who have perilled all, and lost all, for our flag and our Government. They may be exiles, or houseless, or beggars, mourning in other communities the base ingratitude of a nation, or they may become the white slaves of the new Slave Confederacy, in the new political system which the New-York Submissionist Democracy would construct.

Will the country be as forgetful in the coming election as these Democratic leaders?

Fraudulent Voters.

At every voting place in the City to-day a policeman will stand, all day long, with a list in his hand of the names of all persons who have sworn themselves to be aliens. If any man of this class presents himself to vote, he will instantly be arrested for having criminally attempted to evade the draft. There are *seventeen thousand* persons in the City who, in order to escape the draft, have sworn that they are aliens. It will not be safe for any one of these to be found interfering with the elective franchise. The result will be a quiet poll, and a considerable deficit in the Seymour vote.

Muscular Politics.

We see now and then pleasantries indulged in over the phrase "Muscular Christianity." Without discussing here the applicability of the descriptive word in such connection, we hold it is eminently fit when applied to politics. There is a pressing necessity at this time—on this day—for the display of "muscular politics." It is not easy always to get to the polls. But to-day it must be done. It is not pleasant ever to wait in a crowd for hours to get your turn. But to-day it may have to be done. It is not agreeable to have to urge up indifferent or indolent men, whose hearts are right, to the polls. But, to-day, of all days, in time, it must be done. It is not comfortable nor always personally safe to come between a fraudulent voter and the ballot-box. But whenever you can, and at whatever risk or cost, it must be done. All this work at and around the polls requires the exercise of "muscular politics;" and however much averse all amiable, quiet, orderly citizens may be to the rough usage and uncivil temper displayed often at voting places, no patriot should sacrifice his duty to his personal inclinations by staying away and losing his vote.

For this day, at least, let every friend of the Union consider himself merely a "muscular politician," and go in with the single aim to put his own vote in the ballot-box, and work to get every other true vote in, as if the fate of the nation depended on his sole personal exertions.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

It will be a terrible crime if the loyal voters of New-York throw away their victory and their power to-day, by failing to put in their ballots. Not more insane would it be, if all the farmers of the State, after plowing and planting, and maturing their crops by patient labor through all the Summer, should abandon their harvests in Autumn to rot in the field. Such insanity is our only political danger.

The loyal Press and our laborious public speakers who have stood for their country in this canvass, have done their duty well. The people have been aroused, they understand the issues, they know their importance, they are able to carry the State and save all. The question is: *Will they do it?* Will they gather the ripened fruit, or prove unworthy so much as to pluck victory when it is brought plainly within their grasp?

How Victory may be Lost in Defeat.

The season of argument is past, and the hour of action is at hand. Within the brief hours of sunlight allotted to this day will be done the work that may fix the destiny of the Republic for generations.

We must feel that these hours of work are more precious than all others that have gone before in the canvass. A noble campaign has been conducted. The State has been thoroughly traversed, tens of thousands of voters have been addressed, the patriotic feelings of the people have been excited, the electors of the State are convinced in judgment and prepared, if they vote, to sustain the Government by a sweeping majority. But what if they should not vote? What if business should keep a few thousand from the polls; and rain or mud deter a few thousands more; and a crowd about the polls discourage other thousands who are reluctant to wedge their way through a mob; and delay, till too late an hour, prevent other thousands from getting in their ballots? Is it not clear that our majority may be fritted away and the victory lost?

A Look Ahead.

We have no idea that Mr. SEYMOUR is to be elected Governor of this State, but if such an event should happen, we desire to put on record a prediction or two.

1. We predict that, if such shall be the result of the coming election, the rebels will exult over it in terms which will bring the blush to the cheek of any man who does not favor the rebellion, but did favor the election of Mr. SEYMOUR.

2. We predict that such a result will be a great encouragement to them to continue the war, and that the evidence that it is such will be forthcoming before three weeks are gone.

3. We predict that such a result will be claimed by those who hate us abroad, to be a verdict of the people against the prosecution of the war, and that it will thus lead directly to the intervention of Foreign Powers in our affairs in favor of the rebels.

4. We predict that in case of such intervention, the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, should he be elected, will be put forward by the foreign Governments as an excuse for their intervention.

5. We predict that in six months after such a result those who are now in favor of continuing the war till the rebellion is suppressed, will be compelled to admit that that result was the first step toward the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

6. We predict that if the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy does ever come up for discussion in this State, the prominent supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR will be prominent advocates of such recognition.

We put these predictions on record, and though we shall do all in our power to prevent their fulfillment, yet if they are fulfilled, we shall not fail to remind some men who are now favoring the election of SEYMOUR, that they voted for the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the Nation.

Border-State View of Our Election.

The Baltimore *American* a day or two since had an able article on the "New Element of Disunion in the Field," in which it laments the "sudden expansion to formidable dimensions of a disloyal faction in the loyal States," and adds:

"Hardly known but a little time ago, it has lately become emboldened to the last degree in its attempt to distract the North, and to throw distrust upon the Government; and unless the people watch and thwart its purposes, the mischief it may do will prove incalculable. One of the worst effects of its advent, already apparent, is to encourage the traitors in the field with false hopes—something that cannot but tend to prolong a useless struggle, causing more loss of life and more distress, otherwise unknown. At the head of these malcontents, so tolerated, is the notorious FERNANDO WOOD, whose very name, so long dear to and identified with the worst phases of New-York municipal affairs, seems only a synonym with corruption and all that is disreputable."

It then gives a scathing review of the secession antecedents of FERNANDO WOOD, quotes from his disunion message to the Common Council on the 8th of January, 1861, and continues:

"Now, could anything have been, at such a crisis in the nation's troubles, more devilish and fiendishly suggestive than this Eden-like picture thus artfully drawn by the arch-tempter, now in his new rôle willing to have it all forgotten? Worse even than many of the more moderate traitors at Charleston, who would have gladly gone out on the line of the Slave States, this bold plotter contemplated a *general* breaking up, a disruption which should scatter everything North and West, *leaving only New-York City securely held in alliance with the Southern States.* How can such an one, with this damning record filed against him, ever have the audacity to utter the word 'Union' again, much less profess patriotism, devotion to it? We quote once more, that the people of Maryland—so often accused of disloyalty—may know what kind of men are tolerated in New-York."

The passage is then quoted in which FERNANDO proposed that New-York should "disrupt the bonds which bind her to a corrupt and venal master"—not alluding to *himself*, but to the constitutional Government of the country—and the *American* concludes:

"The arch-tempter utterly failed in his cherished schemes as soon as they were put forth, and he was necessitated to hurry up an exhibit of assimilated patriotism to save himself from the direst vengeance of the people he sought thus to betray. But he is there, and tolerated, and more still, professes patriotism whilst again seeking to compromise the cause dear to all. Making men like SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN his cats-paws, *he is to-day one of the best hopes of the rebels in the field, who look upon him as their most effective instrument in distracting and dividing the North*, and turning aside from them the punishment so persistently provoked. Although the country may struggle through its present troubles triumphantly; although the Union may indeed be restored—so long as there is not intelligence and patriotism enough in the country to frown into insignificance and annihilation profligacy so apparent, we shall never be rid of agitation, distraction, of factions to threaten new complications and disruptions.

Treacherous in their instincts, and seeking only an alliance with the traitors at Richmond, the oceans of blood already shed would be nothing to them if they could again grasp power, and *they must be put down at home, unless the land is to be betrayed to prolonged horrors through their machinations.*"

These earnest words from the chief organ of the Border State Unionists, should be heeded in New-York. The patriots of the Border States have a deep interest in these pending elections. They have struggled and suffered for the Union. In danger, in difficulty, in darkness, they have clung to the good old Constitution. Against many of their prejudices, against many of their interests, against the overshadowing interest of Slavery itself, they have adhered to the Government. They now implore us that we will not blight their

hopes and destroy the cause for which they have shown themselves willing to sacrifice everything, by putting in places of power the traitors and semi-traitors who have the audacity to demand the suffrages of the people of the Empire State.

The Sixth Congressional District.

We have received sundry protests against our remarks on the division among the Union men of the Sixth District;—but we see nothing to change our conviction that every vote cast for Mr. BLUNT will really go to aid the election of the Seymour and secession candidate. Indeed, we believe that the *object* of those who have been foremost in nominating Mr. BLUNT has been, and still is, not to elect him, but to defeat CONKLING. We have been told, on unquestionable authority, that the gentleman who has been, perhaps, the most efficient in this matter, has said that they would give BLUNT *votes enough to elect Ward*,—if nothing more.

This being the case, we think it shameful that the loyalty of the District should be thus betrayed into the election of a disloyal man. Grant everything that may be claimed about Mr. CONKLING'S personal unpopularity; grant that he did wrong in voting against large appropriations for the *Coast Survey* during the war,—are these valid reasons for throwing the District into the hands of the Submission Democrats, and placing in Congress another ally of the Woods and Vallandighams in their sympathy with treason?

There is too much at stake in this election to tolerate such trifling with the public interests. The loss of this District may cost us the organization of the next House of Representatives,—secure to the Submissionists the choice of Speaker and the appointment of all the committees, and throw the whole weight of Congress against the Government and in favor of a disgraceful and ruinous compromise with the rebels. Are Mr. BLUNT and his friends willing to take the responsibility of such a result?

If the loyal men of the Sixth District will do their duty, Mr. CONKLING can be elected, and in no other way can the district be saved. We trust they will not jeopard that result by wasting their votes on Mr. BLUNT.

BE CAREFUL.—Let every voter look carefully to the ballot that he casts, and see that it is headed with the name of JAMES S. WADSWORTH. We understand that fraudulent tickets are afloat, in which the S. is left out, with the view of robbing us of votes through inadvertence. Recollect that there is a JAMES WADSWORTH also, who is too good a Union man to be pleased to have any Union vote cast for him at this election, whether accidentally or otherwise. A vote for JAMES WADSWORTH may be a vote thrown away and regretted. A vote for JAMES S. WADSWORTH can never be a cause of grief.

GEN. WALBRIDGE THE MAN TO REPRESENT THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—The commerce of New-York now rests upon its grain trade, which is far greater than that of any other city in the world. The Corn Exchange, the body of gentlemen that carry on this trade, have presented the name of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, one of its members, as a fitting person to represent it in the national councils. Is not this the proper source for a nomination from the district which embraces the commercial portions of this great City? As against such a nomination what can Mr. WOOD offer? Is there a single clear-headed merchant that would not regard his election as a public calamity? Not one; nor is there an intelligent voter in the district that is not of the same opinion.

A TEST OF PATRIOTISM AND FIDELITY.—For full ten years the New-York *Express* has proscribed Irishmen, reviled "Cross JOHN HUGHES," and persecuted the Catholic Church. One of the Brookses has been elected to Congress, where he labored to restrict the elective franchise against adopted citizens. The other Brooks was elected to the Senate of this State, as a "Know-Nothing," where he persecuted and calumniated Bishop HUGHES. The *Express* has existed upon its hostility to Irishmen and Catholics. It now exhorts Irishmen and Catholics to elect JAMES BROOKS to Congress. Will they do it? We shall see. But if they do, we shall witness a degree of debasement and ignominy which will make every manly Catholic hide his face.

THE "LET-ALONE" PARTY.—Mr SEYMOUR says, "There is an instinctive difference between the two parties. The Democratic Party is a Let-alone party. The Republican Party is a Meddling party."

We have heard of other let-alone parties. The legion of devils just before they entered into the swine were a Let-alone party. The rebels have always been a Let-alone party, and as they were the chief part of the Democratic Party, so far, at least, Mr. SEYMOUR'S remark was true. The burglar who breaks into a house, or the sneak thief who runs away with the spoons, is always a Let-alone party, and the "fence," who receives the stolen goods, is sure to berate the policeman who interferes to catch the burglar or the thief, as a Meddling party.

Happily, there are a great many Democrats as well as Republicans who, when they see traitors endeavoring to sneak into places of trust, that they may assist those who would rob the nation of its jewels, propose at once to *meddle with them*.

☞ The attention of a Democrat who said he was in favor of the war, but should vote for SEYMOUR, was called to the fact that by so doing he would be in company with every traitor in the State. His answer was, that he would *rather be with them than with the Republicans*.

There were some others who had like preferences. MANSFIELD LOVELL and GUSTAVUS A. SMITH preferred to be with the traitors. They, however, were willing to incur danger for their preferences. These Seymourites, who had rather be with the traitors among us, are very careful to avoid danger.

The Republicans are willing to work with any one who loves his country, in order to save it. These men would rather sacrifice their country than leave party ties. Let the people judge on which side is patriotism.

A CORRECTION.—THURLOW WEED makes the following statement in correction of a paragraph which appeared in a morning paper:

Gov. SEWARD took no part, directly or indirectly, in the deliberations of our State Convention. The "friends" of Gov. SEWARD, generally, are cordially supporting the Union State ticket. I have never "*declared that the defeat of Wadsworth was an accomplished fact;*" and while it is true that I urged upon the Union State Convention the nomination of Gen. DIX, I have, from the moment Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated, given him and our whole State ticket my steady and earnest support.

THURLOW WEED.

City Candidates for the Assembly.

As a general thing, the candidates of the Republicans and Union men in this City for the State Assembly, are men in every way worthy of popular favor and confidence. They have been put in nomination as the representatives of the loyal sentiment of our people, without reference to mere party divisions, and they deserve the hearty support of all who desire to see this State thoroughly and unreservedly on the side of the Government in its contest with the rebellion.

We have alluded elsewhere to some of these candidates, especially in districts which have been put in jeopardy by the schemes of factionists, claiming to be Union men, but seeking the defeat of the Union candidates. This is the case especially in the Sixth District, where Mr. VAN SCHAICK is the Union nominee, in the Seventh, where Mr. STEWART is the regular candidate, in the Ninth, where Mr. VAN VORST is running, in the Tenth, where Mr. SWAN is in nomination, and in some others.

In the Eleventh District, W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., who is running as an Independent candidate, deserves support, as a true and loyal man—well known to the country from his former connection with the *Tribune*, and more recently from his active participation in politics.

In the Fifteenth District, JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., is in nomination against Ex-Judge DEAN, who is thoroughly known as in full communion with FERNANDO WOOD, and as an ultra Pro-Slavery Submissionist. Mr. WHITE is a lawyer of excellent ability, and of high character. He was a member of the Assembly in 1850, and did the City and himself the highest credit. He ought by all means to be returned.

In the Sixteenth District, DENNIS MCCABE runs as the Union candidate against a brace of Submissionists. He is one of the most popular men in his district, and carried it last year by a very handsome majority. In the Assembly he was true as steel to the principles on which he was elected, and rendered faithful and effective service. He deserves the vote of every loyal man in his district.

Other Union candidates are in nomination with whom we have less acquaintance, but who are doubtless equally worthy of support. But these men we *know*, and commend them most heartily to the public confidence.

Kings County Nominations for the Assembly.

In Kings County the Republicans and Union men have very wisely put in nomination for reelection several members of the last Legislature. They will thus secure for the protection of their interests and for the general service of the State, the experience of one session, which is always of the greatest value, and adds greatly to the ease as well as the efficiency with which these duties are performed.

Among the members thus renominated are Messrs. WM. M. THOMAS, S. T. MADDOX and CHAS. L. BENEDICT—and each one of them has well earned this mark of confidence at the hands of his constituents. Mr. THOMAS is a man of excellent judgment, careful and painstaking in the performance of his duties, and of the most unimpeachable integrity. He was always in his place, and was always reliable. He enjoyed the regard and confidence of all his fellow-members.

Mr. MADDOX was among the most active and vigilant members of the Assembly, and discharged all his duties, both upon Committees and on the floor, with industry, energy, and the most absolute fidelity to his constituents. He is very popular in Brooklyn, and will undoubtedly be re-elected.

Mr. BENEDICT was among the most laborious and influential members of the House. To great clearness and strength of mind, he added force of character, untiring industry, and an obstinate integrity which no one ever questioned. He held a prominent place on the Judiciary Committee, and on the Committee on Cities, and upon both—as well as on the Select Committee of Nine, formed to expedite business—he contributed very largely to the best work of the session. His opponent, Mr. CALLICOT, was a member of the Legislature of 1860, and was remarkable for nothing but for his active participation in all the corrupt schemes which have given that session such an unenviable celebrity. Mr. BENEDICT deserves the hearty and unanimous support of his constituents.

We trust that all these gentlemen will be elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

The *Camille* of Miss MATILDA HERON has been so long before the public, and has so often and so broadly received the seal of approbation, alike from those who criticise and also those who accept from long habit whatever may be set before them without any attempt at criticism, that to bestow praise upon it now seems almost a work of verbal supererogation. And yet this lady, in her personation of the character at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening—her first appearance upon the stage since being torn from it by a domestic affliction, which made any attempt to shadow forth the unreal sorrows of a fictitious character something not to be thought of—developed throughout her acting so many new points of passion and of pathos, giving to the picture so many more touches of life and beauty and tenderness than it had when she first flashed it on the stage, startling and electrifying audiences, that a few words relative to it may not be out of place.

In saying that Miss HERON acts *Camille*, we do her injustice. She does not *act* the character—she lives it. Her soul takes up the character, and carries it beyond the domain of Art into the sacred cloister of Nature. It is no longer the conventional *Camille* of the stage, but a live woman, with a deep passionate loving heart, sacrificing her happiness, and with it life, to her love, and living out to the world the wrongs which women so often suffer in silence. She draws the audience up to her in her outreaching, passionate arms, and there holds them in a tranced spell, until they fall with the curtain and wake to applaud. This applause is not given at stated periods—the illusion is too deep and real. It manifests itself only after the audience has had time to shake off the feeling that all before them is real, and become conscious that it is to Art, which so counterfeits Nature as to cheat them thus, that tribute is due.

The accessories of the play, as it is now given, are, in the main, excellent. In the real champagne which comes in with the supper table, we are willing to drown all memory of the suicism of green glasses in which the libations are poured, and to fancy that they are considered quite the thing in France. To speak of Miss HERON'S dress, when the passionate play of her heart was to be seen, is something like taking notice of a fly in a thunderstorm, but it was characterized by the most exquisite taste. The part of *Armand* was well rendered by Mr. SHEWELL, who makes love in the impassioned style of the good old fiery feudal times, and scatters his postage stamps around in the fourth act with a prodigality and grace that must needs be seen to be appreciated. In addition to his own talent for lovemaking, Mr. SHEWELL has the advantage of offering it in near contrast to the lovemaking of Mr. FORREST on the same stage—and we question if ever before love was so wonderfully and fearfully made as we have seen it made, of late, by the last-named gentleman. In the part of *Madame Prudence*, Miss MARY WELLS was slightly more fuddled and funny than to our thinking the occasion called for, and we would suggest to that lady that the character she is called upon to personate in the mildest possible rendering is quite broad enough, and constitutionally coarse to a degree, that makes it wholly unnecessary for her in broaden or deepen its vulgarity and offensiveness, by even a single line or gesture. Contrast between the characters of *Camille* and *Prudence* was meant by the novelist when the latter one was flung in like a toad on a flower-bed, but the contrast is quite marked, and painful enough when drawn as mild as it consistently can be. As for Miss HERON'S *Camille*, that approaches as nearly to life, and consequently to perfection, as any personation well can, and we are only presumptuous enough to venture one suggestion by which she may possibly better it. The French have a saying about "brin in one's voice," and it seems to us that at times Miss HERON attempts to put too many into hers. These full personages require strength and volume, but we are confident that all who see Miss HERON'S *Camille* will join in the verdict when we pronounce it (to use a new and original phrase) one of the greatest—if not the greatest—personations of character ever presented on the American stage. *Camille* is repeated on this and on Saturday evenings.

It will be noticed by the admirers of Mr. FORREST—and their name is legion—that that eminent tragedian will complete his present engagement with the current week. He has selected some of his finest parts for the occasion, and—remembering the anxiety there is to see him therein—it would be discreet for intending visitors to secure seats as early as possible.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH'S capacity, physically and intellectually, for so small a part as that of *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons," will hardly be disputed by the public, and there was scarcely a doubt, therefore, that the managerial statement concerning the performance being "a perfect ideal of the dramatist's conception," would in some way be realized. But general declarations of managers are not much more reliable than those of politicians, and after the occasion that has drawn them forth, are the subject of grave qualifications. Mr. BOOTH'S *Claude* is different in many respects from the usual conception of the character, but as far as we can understand the author's meaning, it is anything but an ideal,—we should venture in fact, even to call it a realization of the ordinary traits of the part.

There is not much to analyze in the character of the gardener's son. Broadly considered, it is nothing but an incongruous mass of youthful impetuosity and remorse, seasoned with the ordinary heroism of love and ambition. The moment the character ceases to be young, it ceases to be interesting, and this is precisely the circumstance that Mr. BOOTH overlooks. *Claude* in his hands, is a crafty deceiver, as full of shrugs as *Iago*, and as wide awake as *Autolycus*, a wily conspirator, who knows the risk, and takes the chances,—not a passionate swain, blinded by the possible attainment of his heart's desire. *Beauseant* is usually an object of execration. He it is who induces the low-born peasant to swerve from the path of honor, and for the basest of all motives, revenge, to act the lie which subsequently stains him with its consequences. We are greatly mistaken if *Beauseant* was not an object of sympathy last night. The facial warnings, distinct affronts, watchful distrust, and general surveillance, to which *Claude* subjected him, would have been harassing to the most hardened pickpocket, and became in the end so oppressive that one could hardly help pitying the poor fellow. It is probable that over-elaboration is the defect of Mr. BOOTH'S performance. It is possible also to say that it is intellectual—but it will be perceived that neither of these is the characteristic of youthful impulsivity. In an elocutionary point of view, some of the best speeches were spoken with rare skill, but the whole performance lacked inspiration.

Mrs. BARROW, who will be remembered by our readers, made her *rentrée* in the part of *Pauline*, and gave dignity to that ungracious rôle. Mr. DAVIDGE was good as *Damas*; the other characters were only moderately well sustained.

Mr. GRAU'S plan for the forthcoming campaign at the Academy of Music, although on a much larger scale than anything he has yet undertaken in his former brief but spirited enterprises, is characterized by the same energy and variety which always make his programmes acceptable. The temper of the times is favorable to amusements, and Mr. GRAU expands naturally with his opportunity. The season will commence on Monday next, when a charming American *prima donna*, Mme. GERMANELLA, makes her *début* in VERDI'S "Traviata," playing the rôle of *Violetta*, in which her fine dramatic talents, as well as the peculiar qualities of her voice, will be exhibited to the best advantage. The next candidate for public favor will be Mlle. MORENZI, a contralto of whom report speaks in the highest terms. She will appear as *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." After these artists have drawn the fire of the Press, Mme. LORINI will appear in two dramatic rôles, probably as *Norma* and *Lucrezia*, in both of which the lady is said to be admirable; and when these pale their ineffectual fires, MEYERBEER'S romantic opera of "Dinorah" ("Le Pardon de Ploermel") will be produced, with Mme. COMBES as the principal artist. Our public will have a treat in this fine work, and we are glad to learn that there is no disposition on the part of the management to limit its engagement by a mistaken regard for economy, or an unnecessary haste in its production. Altogether, Mr. GRAU'S programme seems to promise more in the way of new artists and new operas than any we have had since the sturdy and stormy days of MAX MARETZEK.

Mr. ALBERT MARETZEK, brother of the *impresario*, has engaged an opera troupe for Santiago de Cuba, composed of the following artists: Mme. BORCHARD, Mlle. PERRINI, Mme. VON HERKEL, Signor SBRIGLIA, Signor YPOLITO, Signor ROCCO, and Mr. ERRMANN (as conductor.) We learn that the first month's subscription already amounts to ten thousand dollars.

It is stated in musical circles that Miss KELLOGG has concluded an engagement with Mr. MAPLESON, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and will positively make her *début* there during the coming season.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

There is great political excitement in the city to night. At Faneuil Hall the People's Party are gathered in strong force to hear remarks from Judge ABBOTT, LINUS B. COMINS, Hon. B. F. THOMAS, ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, and others. At Tremont Temple, Gov. ANDREW, Senators HALE and WILSON, and others, addressed the Republicans, who rallied in large numbers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, unable to describe in a brief notice the

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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DIED.

BELKNAP.—In Vincennes, Ind., on Friday, Oct. 24, Mrs. CORA E. BELKNAP, of Keokuk, Iowa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wm. W. Belknap, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, aged 25 years.

COWEE.—On Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY H., infant son of John and Emily Cowee, aged 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Henry H. Manham, No. 12 Fourth-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DALE.—At Strawberry Farms, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 31, of scarlet fever, CHARLEY GILES, only child of W. T. and Julia Giles, aged 1 year and 3 months.

HADDY.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 2, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD K. HADDY, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

HARVEY.—On Monday, Nov. 3 after a short illness, MELISSA, wife of John Harvey, and daughter of Richard and Catherine Gilmor, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 114 East 40th-st.

HALE.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, RICHARD HALE, aged 26 years, a member of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of the late James C. Hale and grandson of the late Charles Vose Hageman.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, JANE ARROTT, daughter of John and Mary Anna Hegeman, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 225 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, E. Windust, are respectfully invited to attend.

KINNEY.—At Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Sunday, Oct. 19, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, N. F. RANDOLPH KINNEY, late a resident of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

MAYO.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, SYLVANUS, son of Sylvanus and Maria Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.

Particulars of funeral on Wednesday.

MORGAN.—At Cowsackie, on Friday, Oct. 31, SARAH C. ADAMS, wife of Robert H. Morford, in the 31st year of her age.

MASTIN.—In Salem, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, HARRIET BURGE, wife of the late Bradley Martin, of Avon, N. Y., in the 74th year of her age.

MILN.—On Friday, Aug. 1, at St. Kildas, near Melbourne, Australia, GEO. W. MILN, eldest son of George Miln, of this City.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, suddenly, MARY, wife of the late Isaac Odell, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROWLAND.—In Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 2, ELIZABETH ROWLAND.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

STORM.—On Friday, Oct. 31, STEPHEN STORM, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 20th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 2, after a short illness, Dr. CHARLES M. SAMSON, M. D., aged 29 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Baptist Church, Leonard-st., near Grand, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES TAYLOR, a native of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 36 years.

The remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 521.—Nov. 3, 1862.
11, 47, 41, 52, 75, 17, 66, 49, 72, 51, 56, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 522.—Nov. 3, 1862.
72, 16, 40, 15, 66, 24, 77, 54, 47, 3, 60, 21, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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POLITICAL.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

WILLIAM WALL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

UNION

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

For Congress,

JOHN W. CHANLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(9th, 15th and 14th Wards.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of

ORISON BLUNT

As a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, in behalf of party.

ORISON BLUNT is on record as a well-known, tried, honest and faithful public servant. He served as Alderman of the third ward, when corrupt men and traders in the city Government were silenced and exposed; and as an Alderman of the 14th Ward, and as Supervisor in the 15th city, he has displayed those qualities which prove him entitled to the regards, and especially as a man of strong ability and unflinching loyalty.

During the early days of the rebellion he was an officer of the City Police of New-York, assisting in forwarding to the field regiments and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government and serving without compensation at the personal sacrifice of the labors of the office he was conducting, he rendered valuable and acceptable service to the country.

For ten (10) long years ORISON BLUNT has been a successful business man in this city, and has been latterly engaged in manufacturing, and we believe he well understands the true interests of this city and the whole country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, at the whole Union, without any reservation, and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him a tried, unflinching and zealous supporter, all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	11th Ward.	16th Ward
F. V. Price,	Geo W Blunt,	Edward Berrian
Geo. B Deane,	J. L. Cary,	L. Hoagle,
A. Van Orden,	Edmund Remack,	R. L. Edmonds,
Thomas G Girvan,	J. R. Butler,	Jas. D. Demarest,
J. J. Rabineau,	L. W. Knapp,	J. M. Price.

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional Nominating Convention.

THOMAS G. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DEADS, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A card having appeared in yesterday morning's papers, signed by Simeon Draper, Chas. H. Marshall, and other well known citizens, recommending F. V. Price as a candidate for the Seventh Assembly District, in which THOMAS E. STEWART is the regular Republican and Union candidate, and the attention of Messrs. Draper and Marshall having been called thereto, they have addressed Mr. STEWART the following communication:

J. R. STEWART—SIR: I have to say that I deemed Mr. Price's card, not knowing that it was in opposition to the regularly nominated candidate. I am in favor of supporting you as the regular nominee of the Republican Party of the Seventh Assembly District.

C. H. MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

SIR: I have simply to say in regard to the Card of Mr. Price, in which my name is attached, that I signed it, as I understood it, as a recommendation to the Nominating Committee, so as to bring candidates for the regular candidate, Thomas E. Stewart.

Nov. 3, 1862. S. DRAPER

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THOMAS E. STEWART, the Republican and Union candidate for member of Assembly from the Seventh District in all loyal men. He has long been identified with public enterprises that is city, displaying not only a strong character and has always opposed extravagance in public expenditures. If elected to the Legislature he will display the same vigilance, patriotism and fidelity. We believe he will prove a faithful sentinel for the public good in these times of our State, and we earnestly impress the voters and all loyal citizens of the Seventh District in electing him to the office to which he has been nominated.

DAVID NEW-YORK, Nov 3, 1862.

WM ALLEN BUTLER,	MARSHALL B BLAKE.
E. C. BENEDICT,	JOHN MYERS,
W. MITCHELL, No. 89 th-st,	WM. M. V. RMILYE,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,	B. W. BONNEY

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
For Chief Commissioner:
OLIVER LEE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals:
CHARLES H. ROSS.
For State Prison Inspector:
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate:
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor
SHERIDAN SHOOK.
FOR CONGRESS.

District.	District.
4...William H. Gilsen.	7 Henry A. Burr.
5 John Duffy.	8 Elliot C. Cowdin.
6 Frederick A. Conkling.	9 John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District	District.
1...William Burns.	10 Stat L. Kapff.
2	11 William E. Robinson.
3 Theodore A Ward.	12
4 Thomas Mulligan.	13 Edmund Koch
5 John H. Brady.	14 Philip Frankenheimer.
6 John Fitch.	15 John C White
7 Thomas E. Stewart.	16 Dennis McCabe.
8 Joseph D. Perley.	17 Isaac B Batchelder.
9...Hooper C. Van Vorst.	

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS G. STILLMAN Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Huttman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B Blake,	Sam'l B. H Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	O. W. Clarke.	Alex Mitchell,
Alonzo Bliss.	Jireh Bull,	David R Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Ross

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS,
FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.
PETER FULMER, Chairman Mozart Convention.
E. B. HART, Chairman Tammany Convention.
SAML. OSGOOD, Chairman Jeffersonian Convention.
SECRETARIES:
JOHN F. GAW,
JAMES GRAHAM,
J. RANKIN

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 16, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn.
JAMES HUMPHREY.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM B. GILSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

We, the undersigned, residents of the EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of New-York, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, believing that

ELLIOT C. COWDIN

Combines all the qualities most to be desired in a candidate for our representative, personal and political integrity, elevated sentiments and uncompromising determination for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the preservation of the Union in its entirety, not less than great personal popularity, and assisted by a recollection of his past patriotic services, both at home and abroad, urgently recommend him to the cordial support of all loyal and patriotic citizens, as a candidate for Congress.

George Opdyke,	James W. Beekman,
William V. Brady,	Wm. Astor,
William M. Evarts,	John J. Phelps,
Henry A. Burnham,	B. R. Allerbury,
William G. Lambert,	Wm. E. Dodge,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the 1st October, the Clerk was directed to publish the places where the polls will be held, on Monday and Tuesday, as following is the list.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered. Nov. 3, 1862.

FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 39 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No 53 Greenwich-street.
Third District—No. 116 Greenwich street.
Fourth District—No. 13 Depeyster-street.
Fifth District—No. 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 61 Ann-street.
Second District—Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

First District—No. 47 Cortlandt-street.
Second District—No. 104 Barclay-street.
Third District—No. 250 Greenw ch-street.
Fourth District—No. 9 West Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second District—No. 5 Duane-street.
Third District—No. 14 New-Bowery.
Fourth District—No. 87 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 45 James-street.
Sixth District—No. 91 Cherry-street.
Seventh District—No. 48 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—No 60 Leonard-street.
Second District—No. 26 White-street.
Third District—No. 131 Franklin-street.
Fourth District—No. 137 West Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 166 Duane-street.
Sixth District—No. 355 Greenwich-street.
Seventh District—No. 413 Washington-street.
Eighth District—No. 23 Desbrosses-street.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—No. 1 Tryon Row.
Second District—Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third District—No. 26 City Hall-place.
Fourth District—No. 72 Elm-street.
Fifth District—No. 82 Centre-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh District—No. 40½ Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 96 Elm-street.
Ninth District—No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 68 East Broadway.
Second District—No. 152 Cherry-street.
Third District—No. 139 Madison-street.
Fourth District—No. 181 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 59 Pike-street.
Sixth District—No. 192 Hamilton-street.
Seventh District—No. 1 Montgomery-street.
Eighth District—No. 57 Montgomery-street.
Ninth District—No. 285 Henry-street.
Tenth District—No. 62 Gouverneur-street.
Eleventh District—No. 247 Monroe-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—No. 47 Greene-street.
Second District—No. 74 Thompson-street.
Third District—No. 7 Clark-street.
Fourth District—No. 52 Dominick-street.
Fifth District—No. 492 Greenwich-street.
Sixth District—No. 166 Wooster street.
Seventh District—No. 178 Prince-street.
Eighth District—No. 140 Varick-street.
Ninth District—No. 184 Varick-street.
Tenth District—No 203 Varick-street.
Eleventh District—No. 343 Spring-street.
Twelfth District—No. 367 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD

First District—No. 672 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No. 462 Hudson street.
Third District—Beecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-streets.
Fourth District—No. 12 Christopher-street.
Fifth District—No. 15 Seventh-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 48 Hammond-street.
Seventh District—No. 32 Fourth-street.
Eighth District—No. 165 Hudson-street.
Ninth District—No. 18 Fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 41 Cherry-street.
Eleventh District—No. 733 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth District—Southwest corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second District—No. 73 Allen-street.
Third District—No. 68½ Orchard-street.
Fourth District—No. 52 Essex-street.
Fifth District—No. 53 Eldridge-street.
Sixth District—No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District, No. 141 Attorney-street.
Second District—No. 255 Stanton-street.
Third District—No. 272 Stanton-street.
Fourth District—No. 90 Lewis-street.
Fifth District—No. 79 Houston-street.
Sixth District—No. 28 Avenua C.
Seventh District—No. 7 Avenue C.
Eighth District—No. 249 Third street.
Ninth District—Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth street.
Tenth District—No. 185 Lewis-street.
Eleventh District—No. 89 Avenue D.
Twelfth District—No. 215 Sixth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 336 Eighth street.
Fourteenth District—No. 121 Avenue D.
Fifteenth District—No. 416 Tenth-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 395 East Tenth-street.
Seventeenth District—No. 244 Eleventh-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 217 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—At the house of George W. Jenkins, corner Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.
Second District—On the southeast corner Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.
Third District—At Charles Hahn's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third avenue.
Fourth District—At James Hope's corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Broadway, house of Adam Illian, corner Broadway and Manhattan-street
Sixth District—At the house of William Harris, corner Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 117 Clinton-street.
Second District—No. 30 Attorney-street.
Third District—No. 37 Willett-st.
Fourth District—No. 111 Broome-street.
Fifth District—No. 7 Goerck-street.
Sixth District—No. 24 Maiden-street.
Seventh District—No. 11 Suffolk-street.
Eighth District—No. 55 Canon-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 277 Mott-street.
Second District—No. 21 Prince-street.
Third District—No. 179 Elizabeth street.
Fourth District—No. 92 Prince street.
Fifth District—No. 16 Marion-street.
Sixth District—No. 174 Greene-street.
Seventh District—No. 200 Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 122 Mott-street.
Ninth District—No. 138 Mulberry-street.
Tenth District—No. 215 Hester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 124 Amity-street.
Second District—Northeast corner Sullivan and Bleecker-street.
Third District—No. 131 Mercer-street.
Fourth District—No. 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth District—No. 116 Eleventh-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh District—Northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth District—No. 8 East Houston-street.
Ninth District—No. 76 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 68 West Thirteenth-street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 72 Seventh-avenue.
Second District—No. 102 Seventh-avenue.
Third District—No. 159 Seventh-avenue.
Fourth District—No. 233 Seventh-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 296 Eighth-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 260 West Seventeenth-street.
Seventh District—No. 111 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth District—No. 93 Tenth-avenue.
Ninth District—No. 163 Ninth-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 434 West Twenty-fifth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 2 Rivington-street.
Second District—No. 161 East Houston-street
Third District—No. 184 Suffolk-street.
Fourth District—No. 32 Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 107 Fifth-street.
Sixth District—No. 128 First-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 105 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth District—No. 207 East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 208 First-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 113 East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh District—No. 145 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth District—No. 63 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 5 Avenue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth District—No. 258 East Eleventh-street.
Fifteenth District—No. 163 Eleventh-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 194 Avenue A.
Seventeenth District—No. 173½ Third-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth District—No. 106 Sixth-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 61 Union-Place.
Second District—No. 22 East Nineteenth-street.
Third District—No. 502 West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth avenue.
Fourth District—Northwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 107 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth District—Southwest corner of First-avenue and Seventeenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 225 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth District—Southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh District—Northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First avenue.
Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth District—Southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue.
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second District—Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Cain.
Third District—Southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth District—Northeast corner of Third avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Fifth District—West side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth-street.
Sixth District—West side of Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, house of Edward Parcells.
Seventh District—Southeast corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 288 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Second District—No. 243 Tenth-avenue.
Third District—No. 357 Ninth-avenue.
Fourth District—No. 286 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Fifth District—No. 430 Tenth-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 196 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Seventh District—No. 402 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth District—No. 525 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth District—No. 235 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 312 Seventh avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 343 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 191 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 238 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 429 Seventh avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—Southeast corner of Twenty eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second District—No. 110 Twenty-ninth street, near Third-avenue.
Third District—Northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth District—Southeast corner of Thirty fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 180 Thirty-sixth-street between First and Second avenues.
Sixth District—No. 155 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.
Seventh District—No. 751 Second-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street.
Eighth District—No. 554 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Ninth District—No. 470 Third-avenue, next to corner of Thirty fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 445 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-first-street.
Eleventh District—No. 397 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 1,178 Broadway.
Thirteenth District—No. 528 Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 69½ Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 570 Eighth avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-first streets east side of Eighth-avenue.
Second District—No. 205 West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.
Third District—No. 183 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth District—No. 226 West Forty fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.
Fifth District—No. 219 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Sixth District—At the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth street.
Seventh District—No. 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth District—Northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
Ninth District—At east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth street, on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 649 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fifty-fifth street, on west side of Ninth avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 695 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, twenty feet south of Fifty-third-street, west side of Ninth avenue.
Twelfth District—At the house of John Black, at the junction of eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.
Thirteenth District—At the house of John Miller, Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Tenth avenue and Seventy-ninth street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JAMES LYNCH,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I hereby offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING, or ATTEMPTING TO VOTE, ILLEGALLY, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, on the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, by the numbered lots contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement Now Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors,
WM. A. BODLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the following papers, viz:

Change of grade of Eighth-avenue, opening of Madison-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and other streets.

All persons interested in the above, or any other papers pending the action of the Committee, are invited to be present.

TERENCE FARLEY,
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA H. ALLEN, } Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee on National Affairs will meet at Room No. — City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

All persons having business with, or claims pending before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

By order of the Committee.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

ALEX. H. KERR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two highly respectable and well-recommended young women, either separate or together; one is a first-rate cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 3.8 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing. has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 240 4th-av., near 20th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS tidy cook, a situation in the City or country she understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing and ironing, can milk and make butter wages $9 Call at No. 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one as cook, who understands cooking, fowls and soup and making butter; no objection to go in the country; and the other as waiter-girl, who is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 189 Grand-st., corner Mulberry.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; can make bread, pastry and jellies, and is willing and obliging; would have no objection to do the coarse washing if required. For unsurpassed reference, to suit the times. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, poultry, fish, soup and game, jellies and creams, pastry and all kinds of bakery. Can be seen at No. 1,010 6th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; has good City reference; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family, as a good cook, willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived over four years; she leaves as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 110 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to a Long Island house; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 11 Prince-st., near the Bowery. MRS. HORN.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in a first-class cook, such as meats, soups, gravies, bonne and boiling and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,148 Broadway until engaged

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; pies; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 2.5 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook, thoroughly understands her business, will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 206 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family, she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a clean, sober and industrious person; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 61 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 102 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has been fourteen years in last place. Apply at No. 1233 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 Sullivan, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125½ 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable girls, sisters—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of city reference. Call at No. 258 35-av., near 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business, and regards the care of milk and butter no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 Grand-st., between Thompson and Laurens-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl who understand baking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Inquire at West 51st-st., corner of 10th-av., in the grocery.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; has an excellent character; would do washing if required. Is the best reference. Call at No. 287 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADIES' MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation with a first-class family; is thoroughly understand her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 102 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has been fourteen years in last place. Apply at No. 1233 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 Sullivan, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 125½ 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable girls, sisters—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of city reference. Call at No. 258 35-av., near 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business, and regards the care of milk and butter no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 Grand-st., between Thompson and Laurens-sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; pies; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 2.5 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation to cook, thoroughly understands her business, will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family, she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a clean, sober and industrious person; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 61 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 102 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has been fourteen years in last place. Apply at No. 1233 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 Sullivan, between 12th and 13th sts.

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MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES. A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor nauseant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 15 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. Ten years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and the cure who have been robbed of the money and health, etc. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate in curing. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Gleet in from a few days to three weeks. Those change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of mercury eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from imaginary weakness of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and specially cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance cured by addressing or consulting Dr. WARD as above. Permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 15 Leight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its terms confided only to Dr. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the most eminent in the army, navy, and civil practice, and numerous gratuitous statements from the public generally, establishes the property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and sound sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drops. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle. Agent New York, JAMES ASPINWALL, William st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 51 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, that were in his present special practice of three years, have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case under seven or stage of change. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted at No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees a speedy cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS's specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other secret diseases. Certainty unapproached, and for the positive cure of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon. Try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Elixir restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS's Preventive, the greatest discovery of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted as usual on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures for the most long standing cases that may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of disorder and quackery who have been duped by quack advertisements will find Dr. C. with the certainty of his treatment, N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate, and member of the College of Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE About to be Married.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Physician and Accoucheur of Women, has just published the 1st edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," especially intended for those who desire to prevent too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of $1 by the author, 129 Lower 4th-st., New-York, or can be had of the booksellers and dealers generally throughout the Union; and can be had in Philadelphia at the Medical Depot, No. 24 New-York City. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Also by CLEGHORN & RICHARDSON, No. 21 Ann-st., and by PERRIN & CO., 24 Cornhill, Boston. No. 19 Ann-st.

A NACCOUCHEUR OF 30,000 CASES of female complaints can confidently assure every sufferer, whether from the effects of early indiscretion, loss of memory, timidness of spirit, resulting from early errors, or from the injurious effects of mercury, or from any other cause, that the instructions given in our work on diseases peculiar to females, will be found safe and effectual for the restoration of health and nervous energy. We publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps to pay the mailing, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 4,586 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD's Female Regulator is the best remedy for all female complaints. It is safe in correcting, Regulating and removing all irregularities, from whatever cause, designed for purely healthful purposes—to restore the menstrual flux, and build up the nervous system. Office of Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted as usual on private diseases. Thirty years of one specialty, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been ruined by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av.—Having for twenty years been successful operation against consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases, Open daily, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies only, except Sunday, 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, Genito-urinary, and sexual systems. New and Reliable Treatment. By W. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-General (retired), late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 11 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly reliable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Dr. HOWARD JACKSON'S Pathfinder to the Seductive Organs. Sold in New-York by CHARLES S. FELT, No. 5 Chatham-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret Pills are a powerful remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 21 Leroy-st., near Seventh. Ladies can consult DR. COX confidentially from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BLUE DROP, cures certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of attacking the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scarcely a man in every thousand is ignorant of its medical knowledge began to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Stuyvesant-st. Book for 25 cents, postage stamps. 250 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of L. & J. Genet, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 1st, 1862.

MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6m*fu

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, dec'd, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM D. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 92 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1862.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862. O14-law-w*fu

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, No. 20 Exchange place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES has this day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and the firm will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 44th-av. and 128th and 129th-sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHTEEN CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, in this hour of trial, for the support of the people, for continued financial support.

We keep them on sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November in each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrious classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3d, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Clinton Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES C. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The owners of the Western Division are about to form a new corporation to own and operate the whole line of Road from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds. We will undertake to get the provisions of our agreement, made Oct. 8, 1861, to give you 100 per cent in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and Forty-seven per cent in preferred stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons, on or before Sept. 1, 1863—provided you place your bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
N. A. COWDREY,
HORACE HALPEN,
WM. DILLON,
D. M. HUGHES,
F. P. JAMES,
} Trustees

Oct. 29, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 18th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. A. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BARGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PARKES, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON.—The annual meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 15 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of Stock in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing on the names of Mary N. Lockwood of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz. No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,155, for sixty shares; and No. 3,25, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer hereof having been stopped.

HENRY SEWALL, New-York, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds and Bonds of 2d, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INDIANAPOLIS and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 3 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MONEY WANTED—ON REAL ESTATE, AT 9 per cent, for five years or longer. From $5,000 to $5,000 wanted, in several pieces of productive property desirably situated in Brooklyn. Title unquestionable. Security ample and to suit lenders. Capitalists wishing to invest at 9 per cent, will please apply to A. H. HOWE, No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 for three years on improved property, worth three times the amount. situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 39 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 2 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange,
BUYS and sells at Stocks and Bonds.

SACRAMENTO, CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 101 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by S. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 30 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 1 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 52 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINE TO LET.—A LADY will let a good sewing machine (Barthelf's) cheap, and take the rent in sewing for herself. Enquire at No. 139 West 31st-st.—A white woman preferred.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ADSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	105

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND ORLEGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on Monday, Dec. 1, at noon:
HENRY CLAY, 2,500 tons | AMERICA, 2,000 tons
EMPIRE CITY, 2,000 tons | BONANZA, 2,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (the town,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the 15th of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship ROYAL QUEEN, Capt. DE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, ... Nov. 10, TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $60.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES W. PRICE, U. S. Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to prove the themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 8.
GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100; $85, $75. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEVOS, No. 48 Rue de la Pompe, Passy, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVIAN, Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY. Rates of passage from New-York.—First-class, according to accommodations, 50s and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool, $45, $60, $75 and $90. First Cabin, $100 and $105. Steerage, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 21 Broadway, New-York.
SAHEL & SEACLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S FAST sailing NEW YORK, G. WARNER, commander, carries the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 1th October, 1862, leave James Slip Ferry or Thirty-four-st. Ferry at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Way stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 4 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Jalip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8 A. M., for Yaphank and Intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Jalip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:30 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., for Greenport; 7:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset and North Hempstead; 7:45 and SATURDAY at 11 o'clock P. M., for Greenport, 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead; 8:45, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST
Express, Albany, 4 A. M., and 12 M.	Express, Albany, 2:25 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, 8:40 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.	Troy and Albany, 6:25 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with Palace Car,) 10:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sleeping car 10:30 P. M. (Sundays included).

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion. Here connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4:30 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 10 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 12 M., Milk; daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cattaraugus, and all principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 21,3 1, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	2,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No 25,080, dated Oct. 2 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
New-York, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

BLACK LEATHER BAG LOST.—$20 REWARD.—Lost, from a carriage, somewhere between 9th and 23d sts., in Broadway or 4th-av., a BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked H. S., New-York. The above reward will be paid for its delivery, with its contents, at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

LOST OR STOLEN.—NINE COUPONS OF Sacramento County Bonds, due 1st January, 1863; six coupons, $60 each, Nos. 193 to 198; one coupon, $30, No. 199; two coupons, $12 each, Nos. 200, 201. Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against purchasing. Apply to E. S. BOLLES, No. 49 Exchange-place.

DOG LOST.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed, about two weeks ago, from the stable in 27th-st., between Madison and 5th aves., a small black and dark tan terrier slut; had on a blue morocco collar; full breed, short tail, stub nose, large eyes; answers to the name of Kitty. Return to No. 15 East 26th-st.

FOUND.—I FOUND A DIARY WITH A SUM OF money. If the owner will direct a letter, describing the book, and where he bought the two bills of goods the morning he lost it, the same will be sent to him
WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Nov. 4,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
(With new Scenery, by Isherwood,)
the Comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Without interlarding materially with the text, judicious transpositions have been made.
The CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Alfred Handy	Mr. Mark Smith.
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Jordan.
Mornington	Mr. Norton.
Gerald	Mr. Young.
Evergreen	Mr. Brown.
Postillion	Mr. Parkes.
John	Mr. Parkes.
Jeffery	Mr. Turner.
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Hughes.
Miss Blandford	Miss Rose Skerrett.
Susan	Miss Henriques.

(Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Parrott, her first appearance on any stage.)
The orchestra and the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
WILDFLOWER—(Tuesday) BOSOM FRIENDS
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH
FRIDAY—(Positively last time) BOSOM FRIENDS
SATURDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH
Due notice will be given of the representation of the Central Park Comedy of Ashmore Hall, or the Way to Get Married, the Lady of Lyons, the Poor Pair, the School for Scandal, Love and Money, Love in Many Moods, School of Reform, the Bridesmaid, Marriage, Money, and the Wonder, a Woman Wants Nobody.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, at the solicitation of his subscribers and friends,
EDWIN BOOTH
has consented to appear for
the second time in New-York, in the character of
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
All really great acting, which depends as much on memory as it does on individual nature directed by intuitive art. Where the individuality of the actor is merged in the character he portrays, the most amazing accomplishments, combined with the most consummate skill, are but imperfect identification with nature. But in proportion as the art unveils itself to the more accurately felt by the public than that of Claude Melnotte. The management therefore takes pride and pleasure in presenting in
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
An artist whom Nature seems to have specially gifted for the part.
HIS YOUTH,
HIS BALLIC VIVIDNESS OF ILLUSTRATION,
And
THE FIRE and passion which glow throughout his style, combine to render him
A PERFECT IDEAL
Of the dramatic conception. To give additional relief to Mr. BOOTH'S appearance in this part, Mr. Jackson has pleasure also in announcing that he has engaged, specially for this occasion, that charming artiste,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
Who will make her first appearance at this theatre as
PAULINE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.
TICKETS 50 cents.
To be had of the members of the Regiment, at Farwell's Drug Store, corner Court and Pierrepont sts.; Auer's Music Store, No. 691 Fulton-st.; Chadwick's Drug Store, corner of Court and Pierrepont streets; Dickinson's Drug Store, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., and at the door on evening of Concert.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-class medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, for powerful, clear, brilliant and singing tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos.
These seven years in succession the world-renowned superiority of
Steinway & Sons' pianos
has been acknowledged and the special grounds of the New-York Crystal Palace
Messrs. Steinway's pianos are to the fairness of competition, stronger and more to the point than that of any four pianos combined.
HORACE WATERS & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS for sale and to rent.
At No. 26 Broadway.
A full supply of the celebrated CONCERT PIANOS.

STOCKED PIANO SALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the premises of the late Commission & Sale, on Thursday night, and robbed the room our splendid new pianos, which have been stocked in all visible excitement, the proprietors, in order to allay all doubt and confusion, have resolved to bring out all of the pianos, and sell them at auction, without reserve, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 333 Broadway,

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

A Midnight Glance at the Field.

Great changes have taken place in the personnel of the various tickets presented for the consideration of the voters of this and Kings counties within the last week. In the Tenth Congressional District, the Republicans, the Submissionists, the Unionists and the Jeffersonians were represented each by a candidate, and until within a very few days it was all but universally conceded that that able statesman, HON. WOOD, of *Love and Secession* fame, would be returned to his seat in Congress. But politics, as do lotteries, turn like weathercocks, and it is far from good policy in outsiders to bet on results. Mr. GILSON, the Republican nominee, in a card which does honor to his head and heart, has withdrawn in favor of Gen. MORAN WALBRIDGE. Mr. ELLSWORTH, of the People's Union, (whatever that is,) has also got out of the way, and thus the contest is narrowed to a single-handed combat between a friend and a foe to the National Government. Last night heavy odds were offered to the Wooden-men in favor of WALBRIDGE, but with no takers. The impression is that unless some high and mighty game of 4, 11, 44 is played, Gen. WALBRIDGE will succeed in exhibiting to his friends to-night the political scalp, brains and all, of his opponent, HON. BEN. WOOD.

In the Fifth District, FERNANDO WOOD, (ex-merchant,) will strive with Capt. JOHN DUFFY for the Congressional honors. Mr. WOOD is slightly known to his fellow-citizens, and a heavy vote in his favor will undoubtedly be found in the ballot-box at night. Capt. DUFFY, a gallant Irish soldier, appeals to his fellow-countrymen, to his fellow-adopted-citizens, to rally to his support, that together they may uphold the flag which has so generously protected them. There is not so much excitement in this District as in the Fourth. There, all is music, banners, shouts and cheers; here there is a much more dangerous game playing, and it will do no harm for loyal men to keep their eyes and ears wide open.

In the Sixth District there is much bitterness of feeling. Personalities and partisanisms are doing injury to the cause of our country, and many voters do not hesitate bluntly to say that no true man would, even for his own preferment and that of his friends, place one jot or tittle in the way of the success of the regular Union nominee.

There is but little excitement in the Seventh District. The firemen's vote will not be thrown away, and those who have sneeringly spoken of the Union nominee as only a fireman, may ascertain to the contentment that that noble body of men, whose service to the Common wealth cannot be too highly estimated, have intelligence, discrimination and patriotism sufficient, at all events, to stand by the friend of the Union, and to brand the maligners alike of the Government and themselves.

In the Eighth District matters have been pretty considerably mixed, but last night the mist rolled off, and the bright star of hope shone beautifully forth. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, a bitter Know Nothing, a clever and ruleuler of all policies favorable to the interests of foreign born citizens, was the nominee of a small clique. Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, former District Attorney, a man of industry and ability, the Submissionist regular, while Mr. ELLIOT C. COWAIN, an out-and-out Union man, a non-office seeker and a person of unstrammeled record, represented the Union vote. Between the Brooks and Waterbury men the chief trouble arose; they foresaw defeat if both parties ran, and it was by no means a sure thing if one would withdraw. At last, however, by a series of little manœuvres, Mr. WATERBURY has been compelled to withdraw, and Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, smilingly requests the Irish, the Germans, the Catholics and the loyalists of the Eighth District to vote for him. No wonder the wind whistled keen and cool last night.

There can be no doubt as to the result in the Ninth District. Col. J. MALEOD MURPHY, the Union nominee, is a gallant soldier, a true man, a loyal citizen, and will certainly poll the entire vote of the good men in his District. Mr. HARRICK does not stand the ghost of a chance.

In regard to Assembly nominees we can only say that the men placed upon the Union ticket should receive the heartiest support of all who believe in ignoring party for the sake of the country. This feeling is, we believe, very prevalent, and from the results of active reportorial observation and canvassing, before us, we believe that the men who strive to run a party machine rather than the Union train will to-day receive their final and irrecoverable smash.

KINGS COUNTY.

In the Second Congressional District Mr. WM. WALL, the Union candidate, is opposed by MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the present Mayor of Brooklyn. The District is so arranged that it is next to an impossibility to elect any man who is not a friend, and an active one, of the working classes. This, Mr. WALL, of all men, is. His generosity is proverbial, his kindness, his self-giving, his pecuniary disbursements, are well known in the mechanics and the laboring men of that District. His prospects improved vastly yesterday, and we earnestly trust that Mr. WALL may receive, what he so richly deserves, the indorsement of the Second Congressional District.

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY and Hon. MOSES F. ODELL compete in the Third Congressional District. It has been a very general apprehension in Brooklyn that Mr. ODELL, while a member of the present House voted in favor of all the Presidential recommendations, and that he supported the Confiscation and Emancipation bills. The contrary is the fact. He did vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but so great a hue-and-cry was made about it, that he practically nullified that vote by voting against the appropriation which would give the President the means of purchasing the slaves, as did also COX, VALLANDIGHAM and others. It has also been thought that HENRY WARD BEECHER would vote for and support him, but since Mr. ODELL has come out a pure and simple party man, Mr. BEECHER has, in the most emphatic manner, spewed him from his mouth. On Sunday night he said:

"The principle of darkness, the banded minions of oppression, all the congregated elements of evil assail the house of liberty. I am in the habit of saying distinctly what I think, and I do declare that the opposition now formed here in the North against this Government is the meanest, the blackest, the most hypocritical ever conceived on earth. There, they have the benefit of my candid opinion, if they want it. And now, I add that, whatever may have been my friendships, and they are warm at all times, I will not stand, I will not shake hands—no, not with my own brother—with those who are not, now, openly and forever on the side of liberty. I had it, this contest meant to overlook all party divisions, but now when I see Satanic influences—and such they, no doubt, are—again combining against the North, I will not touch any man who is with them, unless it be with the besom or the rod of destruction. We have no material for conflict here among us, and the blood, the massacre, of the old Parisian days of murderous revolution might well return did not those who foster—and such men there are, beyond peradventure, in our midst—cloak their wickedness in a sort of sneaking prudence. They come to-ware the Government, saying "How art thou, my brother?" while they plunge their dagger under the fifth rib. Then, brethren, rise to the imminence of the danger. Cast your votes for liberty—cast them as far as you can out of this night of rebellion, toward God's throne."

This would seem to settle the little Odell vote; but lest it should not be enough, we are authorized to state that Mr. BEECHER considers it all-important that Mr. ODELL should be defeated, and Mr. HUMPHREY elected.

In regard to the Assembly nominations, we have already written plainly. It is an outrage upon the people to place two Union candidates in nomination—it is only too evident that personal and partisan ends are striven for, rather than the glorious consummation of a united, Government-supporting result. In the Second Assembly District, no arrangement has as yet been made, whereby Messrs BOWEN and MOORE, or either of them, retire from the field; and if the District is lost, they and their friends must be held to answer for it. The Union vote in that District is strong, and Mr. MOORE could easily be elected. Mr. BOWEN, we think, could not.

The statement in the *Tribune* of yesterday morning that Mr. PERRY is running as a stump candidate, for the Assembly, against CHARLES L. BENEDICT, is an entire mistake. Mr. PERRY was a candidate for the nomination in that district, but his friends united in making the nomination of Mr. BENEDICT, unanimous, and he and they are working heartily for Mr. BENEDICT's election. The only opponent of Mr. BENEDICT is Mr. CALLICOTT, a member of the Legislature of 1860. Between the two, loyal men will not long hesitate.

The New Congressional Districts.

The last Legislature made a new division of the Congressional Districts in this State. For the sake of convenient reference we give the new districts below:

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Second District—Towns of Kings County, and the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Third District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York.

Fifth District—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York.

Sixth District—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of New York.

Seventh District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of New-York.

Eighth District—Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York.

Ninth District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties.

Eleventh District—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

Twelfth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties.

Thirteenth District—Ulster and Greene Counties.

Fourteenth District—Albany and Schoharie Counties.

Fifteenth District—Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

Sixteenth District—Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties.

Seventeenth District—Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties.

Eighteenth District—Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

Nineteenth District—Delaware, Chenango and Otsego Counties.

Twentieth District—Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer Counties.

Twenty-first District—Oneida County.

Twenty-second District—Oswego and Madison Counties.

Twenty-third District—Onondaga and Cortland Counties.

Twenty-fourth District—Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca Counties.

Twenty-fifth District—Ontario, Yates, and Livingston Counties.

Twenty-sixth District—Broome, Tompkins, Tioga, and Schuyler Counties.

Twenty-seventh District—Chemung, Steuben, and Alleghany Counties.

Twenty-eighth District—Monroe and Orleans Counties.

Twenty-ninth District—Niagara, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties.

Thirtieth District—Erie County.

Thirty-first District—Cattaraugus and Chautauque Counties.

Assembly Districts.

The 1st Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Election Districts of the 1st Ward; the 1st and 2d Districts of the IIId Ward; the 1st, 3d, and 8d Districts of the IIId Ward; and the 1st District of the VIth Ward.

The 2d Assembly District contains the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Election Districts of the IVth Ward; and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts of the VIth Ward.

The 3d Assembly District contains the 4th Election District of the IIId Ward, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts of the VIth Ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Districts of the VIIIth Ward.

The 4th Assembly District contains the 6th and 9th Election Districts of the VIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts of the Xth Ward, the 7th District of the 13th Ward, and the 8th, 9th and 10th Districts of the XIVth Ward.

The 5th Assembly District contains the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of the VIIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the IXth Ward, and the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the XVth Ward.

The 6th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of the Xth Ward; the 1st District of the XIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Districts of the XIVth Ward; and the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 7th Assembly District contains the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of the IX th Ward; and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts of the XVth Ward.

The 8th Assembly District contains the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Districts of the VIIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts of the XIIth Ward; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Districts of the XIIIth Ward.

The 9th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Election Districts of the XVth Ward.

The 10th Assembly District contains the 8th and 9th Election Districts of the XVth Ward; the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12 h, 13th and 14th Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 11th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXth Ward.

The 12 h Assembly District contains the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Election Districts of the XIth Ward, and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 13th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8 h, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXIIth Ward.

The 14th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XVIIIth Ward.

The 15th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXIst Ward.

The 16th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Election Districts of the XIXth Ward.

The 17th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Election Districts of the XIIth Ward.

Union not Disunion.

CARD FROM ANSON WILLIS, ESQ.

To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District:

My name has appeared several times in the public prints as an active member of a Union organization in the Sixteenth Ward, anterior to the meeting of the Convention at Syracuse on the 24th September last.

My object in acting with that organization was, not to put candidates in the field as a third party, but to cooperate with any party in an effort to procure the nomination of such men only as gave a hearty and unconditional support to the Administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, not caring whether the candidates were Republicans or Democrats. However, the State ticket nominated at Syracuse met, so far as I know, the entire approbation of the Union men. Since that time, however, some persons in this organization have put a candidate in the field for Congress, and also for member of Assembly. In this action I have not concurred, because it is an entire departure from what I believed to be the objects of the Union Association; it seems to me that its inevitable effects must be to disunite instead of uniting the supporters of the Administration; and instead of placing a third candidate in the field, it would be a cheaper and more direct way to have voted at once for the Democratic candidate, *for, to support Mr. Blunt, is indirectly to support Mr. Ward.*

I shall, therefore, support Mr. Conkling, because he has proved himself a faithful representative of the interests of this City, and a true and uncompromising supporter of the Administration. We know him and can trust him, if we can trust a living man.

I desire, Mr. Editor, to make this statement public, because I have been so often asked who I intended to support, and asked by my friends my opinion as to whom they ought to vote for.

ANSON WILLIS.

The Sixth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Seeing my name attached to a circular, and also in the TIMES of last Saturday morning, purporting to indorse ORSON BLUNT for member of Congress from this district, I would respectfully state, that being a member of that Convention, I attended the same, and voted for the Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, but being in a minority, of course submitted to the nomination of Mr. BLUNT. But feeling it to be the duty of all Union-loving citizens to stand by the Administration at this time, and feeling confident that Mr. CONKLING is not only the strongest man of the two, as well as a decided Union man, and one who will stand by the President in all his great and glorious acts, I feel that I would be doing an act of injustice to the promptings of my own heart, were I to support, in the contest of to-morrow, any gentleman from this district, other than the Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. By giving this a place in your columns you will very much oblige, Yours, respectfully,

J. J. RABINEAU.

No. 106 BEDFORD-STREET—IXTH WARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. Walbridge before his Constituents.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE is one of those who, in politics as well as all else, when he undertakes a work, rolls up his sleeves, goes into it, and does not cease until all is completed. His labors of Saturday, as a candidate for Congress, have already been reported. Yesterday morning he resumed his efforts at an early hour, and had not ceased in his out of door and in door demonstrations up to a late hour last evening, when our reporter left him. Delegations from the Democratic Clubs and of Democratic citizens were received by him at his residence during the whole of the morning, and his replies to all queries were such as satisfied the most fastidious as to the soundness of his Democracy and his determination to uphold the honor and integrity of the Union and the Constitution. He was congratulated on his patriotism, as contrasted with the position of his opponent, Hon. BEN. WOOD, and as several of those who called on him and promised him their support, did so at the risk of losing the places they held under some of the Departments of the City Government controlled by Mr. WOOD's interest, the General promised all such as should lose their places employment in his own store until they could obtain situations elsewhere. He said, also, to the patriotic and loyal Democrats, that he should stand by their interests as he had always, and not turn his back upon them, as his opponent had done, when he thought because no loyal Democrat was opposed to him his success was certain. At 12 o'clock a procession of vehicles, filled with his Democratic constituents, accompanied by a band, made the circuit of the District, passing through the principal streets of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. The leading wagon, on which Gen. WALBRIDGE was standing, was encircled with a canvas, on which was the inscription:

"Gen. WALBRIDGE on His Way to Washington."

All the wagons had over them the Stars and Stripes, and wherever the procession passed, crowds were gathered, numbering in some parts of the district as high as thousands. Loud cheering greeted the General on his appearance, and speech after speech followed in rapid succession, in which he appealed to the Democracy to stand by him, who so long had supported the Government, and had stood by them in the political contests of the country in past years. Nn less than fifty speeches, of from two to five minutes' duration, were made during the seven hours that the procession was moving through the district. His remarks were varied to meet the different phases of citizens, but each speech contained the same sentiment—which was, that as a National Democrat he loyally sustained the Government and its Constitution and the flag which was the symbol of our glory and our power—that he stood by the Administration as the representative of the Government, so long as that Administration stood by the Constitution; that he opposed any man of doubtful loyalty, and he disdained the vote of any man whose loyalty was not so patent as to need no one to bolster it up; that the only speech that Hon. WOOD had ever had attributed to him was one which he neither wrote nor delivered, but which had been printed and circulated here, and reprinted and circulated in the South, to incite to the rebels in their war against the Government, made by reading them to hope there was a hostile sentiment in the North, to renew their exertions to accomplish the destruction of the Union; that he proposed to make no such speech; he did not count the praises of the rebels, because it would be but a poor commentary on his loyalty. To the carmen and sailors and stevedores he appealed to maintain the Government, because to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy was to cripple our commerce, and thus their receipts would be lessened. To the laboring men he said, that with our Government destroyed, the great works of public improvement must diminish, because they could not go to ward under guarantees of permanent order; he asked the mechanics to vote for him as representing the Constitution and Union, because they could have no guaranty of permanent employment if we were to have perpetual war, or if large markets for our manufactured articles were to be snatched from us. To the merchants he appealed, and they knew better than he could tell them how great their property was under the Union and the Constitution. The Irish he asked to stand by the Government of their adoption, and not permit it to go down by the treachery of Northern men like BEN. WOOD, and leave them with no greater security than existed in the land of their birth; to the Germans he appealed by their intuitive love of social order and justice, which our Constitution and Union so well conserved during three-quarters of a century, and which would yet, if the loyal Democrats of the North would show their strength, secure to them in the future, not to vote for a man who was willing to risk the Union; but above all selfish considerations he appealed to them as American citizens, by their love of liberty, the memories of the Revolution, and their patriotic devotion to the common good, to stand by him, as a loyal Democrat who loved the country of his birth, and was not willing to see it sacrificed by treachery.

The procession visited Mayor OPDYKE at the City Hall, where his Honor extended Gen. WALBRIDGE his best wishes; also the Astor House, the TIMES, *Herald, Tribune, Evening Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser* offices, where he requested that it might be announced on the bulletin that he held the declension of Mr. GILSON, the Republican candidate, in his favor.) the Merchants' Exchange, the Washington Hotel, the Police headquarters, the Bank of Commonwealth, where he expressed the hope that he might meet his President, Congressman HALE, on the floor of the next Congress, and with him to sustain the Government, the National War Committee, who received him with loud applause. At Tammany Hall the General made a brief appearance. He alluded to his associations with that temple of Democracy, and he asked that the Democrats who received their political education in that old edifice now stand by their brother-Democrat, and not sustain one whose hostility to the Union was the best evidence of his Democracy being spurious. He was loudly cheered by the Democrats gathered round the Old Wigwam.

Everywhere Gen. WALBRIDGE was welcomed by the people with prolonged demonstrations of favor, and as showing the unanimity of sentiment, it may be stated that during the whole course of the procession but a half dozen efforts were made to elicit cheers for BEN WOOD, and all these were but feebly responded to.

John Van Buren at Tammany Hall.

HOW GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER WAS RETAINED.

In Tammany Hall, last evening, a large number of the Democracy gathered for the purpose of hearing Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN on the topics of the day. Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was elected Chairman, who, upon taking his seat beseeched those present not to be deterred from voting to-day by any threats that may be held out to them. He assured them that ample provision had been made to protect the Democratic electors; a Committee of Safety would be in attendance at Tammany Hall, and local Vigilance Committees would be on duty in every election district in the City, throughout the day. It was absolutely necessary, Mr. PURDY said, for the Democrats to exercise their right of suffrage—peaceably if possible, but forcibly if need be. In conclusion, the speaker exhorted all true Democrats to "Go early and vote." [A VOICE—"Often." Laughter and applause.]

It now being nearly an hour after the time Mr. VAN BUREN was announced to speak, the audience became somewhat impatient, and made loud and repeated calls for "VAN BUREN." To keep the crowd in good temper, Mr. PURDY proposed three cheers for SEYMOUR and three for the gallant CONCORAN, which was responded to heartily.

Mr. VAN BUREN, on being presented, spoke at some length, but said nothing either very fresh or new. He simply repeated, in many instances in precisely the same language, the speech he made some ten or twelve days ago in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The only thing of interest alluded to, was how he obtained possession of Gen. SCOTT's letter to Mr. SEWARD. That letter, Mr. VAN BUREN said, had been read by Gen. SCOTT to JOHN C. HAMILTON and JAMES MONROE, and if the President had acted upon it, it would have been read to twenty millions of people, so he did not see that it could be properly called, as it had been, a private letter. Republicans had charged him with stealing the letter. A lady he was assisted was helping him to keep the secret of how he got possession of it. When Mrs. LINCOLN visited this City some short time ago, he, thinking he ought to show some respect to the wife of the Chief Magistrate of the country, called upon her at the Metropolitan Hotel; she was not in, so he left his card. Before he got a hundred miles from the city, the fact of his having called upon Mrs. LINCOLN was chronicled in the papers. "Ah," said this and that person, "we know where you got that letter." "Do you?" asked Mr. VAN BUREN, "where?" "From Mrs. LINCOLN." This accusation was the cause of his now explaining how the letter came into his possession. When Gen. SCOTT wrote the letter, he kept the original draft and sent to Mr. SEWARD a copy. Calling upon Gen. SCOTT one day, the General produced the letter, and showed it to Mr. VAN BUREN. After reading it he asked Gen. SCOTT for a copy of it; he consented, and a copy was made by Mr. VAN BUREN's clerk. Subsequently, Mr. VAN BUREN asked Gen. SCOTT, as he had never given him anything in his life, to present him with that letter that he might keep it for the sake of the autograph. "He did so, and here it is," said Mr. VAN BUREN, producing the letter. [A pause and laughter.] "I intend to have it photographed by that excellent artist, Mr. BRADY, so you will all be enabled to get a copy."

At the conclusion of Mr. VAN BUREN's address, the meeting, after giving three cheers for SEYMOUR and VAN BUREN, dispersed.

Speech of Wm. Curtis Noyes.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Union Association last evening, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was present, and spoke on the issue of the pending canvass. He drew a graphic contrast between the conduct of Gen. WADSWORTH and of HORATIO SEYMOUR in relation to the country since the war broke out, the one dedicating himself and fortune, all the energies of a generous and noble nature to the cause of his country, the other, who had received a military education at PATTERSON's Academy, Middletown, and whose place should have been at the head of a *corps d'armee*, hooding coldly and selfishly back, lending no hand to help on the war, or to provide for those engaged in it, but devoting his influence and his time to the work of embarrassing the Administration, finding fault with every measure, exciting discontent at home, and affording sympathy to the rebels.

The peace that Mr. SEYMOUR and his party looked forward to was one which the North could not think of while a spark of patriotism or of self-respect was left; nor would it be a peace that would give to the country any quiet. When in Cincinnati lately, and before the intrenchments cast up beyond Covington Heights for the defense of that city, he could not help thinking that just such intrenchments would be constantly required along our extended borders did we acknowledge a separate Confederacy. Mr SEYMOUR's conduct (said Mr. NOYES) does not appear to be loyal and true; and I say upon that subject, as Othello said upon the choice of a wife:

"To doubt is to be resolved."

And when [illegible] he is in such a way as reasonably and properly open to doubt, you should act as if you were resolved he was a traitor. [Applause.] I do not mean to say Gov. SEYMOUR is a traitor. I say he acts [illegible] I have been so recently assured by those who have had every chance for knowing that he [illegible] when a man so conducts himself as he does, and when he fails to come forward, when he does not exert all corporate to show he was loyal, that man is to be doubted and treated as a traitor for the time being until he repents and shows he is truly a loyal man.

Fifth Assembly District—Brooklyn.

The *Tribune* stated yesterday morning that Mr PERRY was running as a stump candidate against Mr. BENEDICT, the Republican nominee in the District. This is a mistake. Mr. PERRY was [illegible] the nomination, but his friends made the nomination of Mr. BENEDICT unanimous, and he and they are working heartily to secure Mr. BENEDICT's election. His only opponent is the Democratic candidate, Mr. CALLICOT, who was a member of the infamous Legislature of 1860.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

GEN. WADSWORTH AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Senator HARRIS has written the following letter in reply to a note of inquiry from Hon. JONATHAN EDWARDS, of Troy:

ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. I take pleasure in complying with your request. Great injustice has been done Gen. WADSWORTH by the persevering efforts which have been made to have it believed that he is hostile to Gen. MCCLELLAN. My position in Washington and my intercourse with the parties, have been such as to enable me to speak with confidence in respect to the relations between these officers.

During the last year I have had repeated conversations with Gen. WADSWORTH upon the manner of conducting the war. Last Winter he was stationed with his brigade at Upton's Hill, in the very front of our army before Manassas. He was very anxious that the army should advance, and sometimes expressed impatience at the delay, but I have never heard him express anything like hostility to Gen. MCCLELLAN, or any want of confidence in his ability as a General, or his fidelity as a citizen. My intercourse with him has been such that I am confident, if he had entertained any unfriendly feeling toward Gen. MCCLELLAN, I should have known it.

Like many others, Gen. WADSWORTH has sometimes expressed his impatience that the work of suppressing the rebel forces did not progress more rapidly, but in no instance have I heard him impeach the character or motives of other officers.

Since the war began, I have met with no man more thoroughly in earnest, or who seemed more ready to make personal sacrifices than Gen. WADSWORTH. During the whole of the last Winter he remained in his camp in Virginia.

He visited Washington very rarely—but in one instance, I think, remaining over night. His care of the soldiers under his command, was the subject of frequent remark. He was solicitous in his efforts to provide for their comfort and health. It was his practice to leave his tent late at night, even in the most inclement weather, and pass through his entire encampment, to see that his orders in relation to ventilation and other sanitary measures were observed. He exercised a paternal care over the sick of his command. Instead of leaving them transferred to hospitals, he had them treated under his own supervision. I have heard it remarked that no other brigade in the army had so few men unfit for duty by reason of sickness, as that of Gen. WADSWORTH's.

Yours, with esteem,

IRA HARRIS.

Hon. JONATHAN EDWARDS, Troy.

DECLENSION OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

The Rochester papers publish a card from Hon. ALFRED ELY, giving the reasons for his withdrawal in favor of Hon. THURLOW CLARKE. Mr. ELY says:

"I am appalled by the responsibility which would weigh me down, if any act of mine, not in any way required by recent enlistments, should involve the election of an opposition member of the next Congress from a district heretofore so reliable, intelligent and patriotic. No matter how respectable his nominee—no matter how personally loyal—his election would be hailed in Richmond as a triumph of those whom the rebels esteem their friend. However guiltless in intention, he would thus give substantial comfort to the enemy, and encourage their prolonged resistance.

The painful responsibility for such a result shall not be mine. I therefore withdraw from the canvass, and entreadily vote for Mr. CLARKE for cordial and active support of all the electors of this District.

While I address this appeal to all without discrimination as to former political relations, I may be pardoned for urging it, especially upon those who were friendly to my nomination. Many of those who have supported me so warmly up to this hour, not to separate themselves from me now.

Let facts vindicate themselves, not only from the remarks, but from the suspicion of being indifferent or lukewarm to the success of the Union candidate. Let them show that in comparison with our righteous cause they hold all personal aspirations or private injuries as but dust in the balance. Let them, so far as I can depend upon their action, spare me the mortification of having sacrificed the honor of their support for projects as I must do should Mr. CLARKE fail of an election through any fault of theirs."

NEW-JERSEY.

HON H. WINTER DAVIS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS has been canvassing New-Jersey in behalf of the Union candidates. In a speech delivered at Newark, on Thursday evening, he said:

"The nearest approach to a war conducted by Democrats is this one. (Laughter and cheers.) The Secretary of War is a Democrat, and the Generals placed in high positions are Democrats; and whether they have been successful, perhaps you can judge as well as I. (Laughter.) Their ideas of war perhaps vary a little from ours. They perhaps think they can carry on this war so as to secure the success of the United States, and in that they are correct. (Loud applause.) They taunt you, with extraordinary audacity, to which I think you should submit rather tamely, with having an opinion on the generalship of their Democratic generals. (Laughter.) After the very great liberality of the President, who has passed over his political friends, and sought Democrats for the highest places, these men impudently claim that they alone are competent to conduct the war; and them, as if it were a decisive argument which no one could meet anywhere, they rush at Mr. WADSWORTH and others with eyes flaming, mouths open and spit hurly burly flying, and they say, "Oh, you are opposed to GEN. MCCLELLAN!" [Great laughter and cheers.] and no man seems to say, "Why is it so?" [Renewed laughter.] The President has placed him where he is, and upon the President thinks that victory is the only true test of high command, and he sees fit to remove him from his command, he will do it, and we will support him in it. (Loud applause.) Yet they audaciously insinuate that the army are so attached to him, that in such a case the army would rebel. We will tell him that there are men enough to whip his army and put down the rebellion after that. (Loud cheers.) And I will say on my own account, although it may not be very popular, that, in my judgment, SLOWNESS is not the way to prostrate this rebellion. (Applause.) and say what you please of military science, I think the audacity of ZACHARY TAYLOR at Buena Vista, with all his military ignorance, would have stamped out this rebellion a year ago. (Loud applause.) There are men enough now, in and about Washington, if only let loose upon the enemy, to take them in their arms and carry them off. Let us thank God for a man, Democrat or Republican, who will lead us to victory." (Cheers.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The following letter, from Hon. JOS. HOLT, was read at a meeting in Boston, which was addressed by Gov. ANDREW, Gen. BUTLER and others:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1862.

Hon. William Claflin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of 20th inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Republican State Committee, to address the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, at Faneuil Hall, "on the simple issue of loyalty to the National Government."

In view of the fearful tragedy in which the conspirators of the South have involved us, there could certainly be no grander theme for a popular discourse, or one more congenial to my heart. But my engagements here forbid that I should leave Washington, and I am therefore compelled to decline the kind invitation with which you have honored me.

I cannot believe, however, that the voice of a stranger is needed to stimulate the men who live amid the inspirations of Bunker Hill to do their duty and their whole duty to the country, in this dark hour of its trial and humiliation. No State has more glorious memories clustering about her history than Massachusetts, and they all speak of the amicable foundations on which her devotion to the cause of human freedom has ever rested. Sure I am that the people of that noble old Commonwealth will, in the presence of a defiant and traitorous foe, do nothing, at the ballot-box, to impair the sublime power of the unconditional Unionism which their fathers and mothers and sons are proclaiming amid the carnage of the battle-field. Party politics may have its distractions and new interments, and many may be misled, but I think the conspirators will see [illegible] ought to [illegible] with new-made graves who have to listen long before they hear aught but [illegible] from the bosom of WARREN, of HANCOCK and of ADAMS.

Very respectfully, your obed. servant,

J. HOLT.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Marion—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 16th ult.

The [illegible] Marion, Capt. HOWE, 20th ult., arrived at this port this morning.

By this [illegible], U. S. N.

The Steamer Marion [illegible] this morning, from New-Orleans and Key West. She ventured in the latter place for coal, but could not get any, as the [illegible].

The French screw corvette [illegible] arrived here on the 20th [illegible] to the 19th. Nothing had [illegible]. Most of the new French troops had left [illegible] to Orizaba. The *Ville de Lyon* carries [illegible] soldiers and officers [illegible].

The *Patrician*, from New-Orleans, came into Matanzas on the 21st [illegible].

The *Santiago de Cuba* is still here, [illegible] coal, all well on board. The *Hemperial* is also here, with the Provost-Marshal on board, Capt. BISSELL, of Key West.

We are looking for the steamers *Bahia Honda* and *Pacific*.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

VERY LATEST PER ARABIA.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct 18.

An Imperial ukase, issued to-day, orders that public prosecutors and defenders shall be attached to military tribunals. A decree of the Governor General of Wilna relieves the town and the neighboring district from a state of siege. Persons are still, however, forbidden to carry arms. State criminals are also to continue subject to military jurisdiction.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Queen VICTORIA arrived here at 9 this morning, with Princesses HELENA, LOUISA and BEATRICE, and Princes ARTHUR and LEOPOLD. The Queen was attended by Earl RUSSELL, Lieut.-Gen. GRAY, Lady BIRCH and suite. Her Majesty was received at the Lacken Station by the Belgian royal family, the English Ambassador and other distinguished personages, and conducted to the King of the Belgians at the Palace of Lacken. The time of Her Majesty's departure for England has not yet been made known.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Saturday, Oct. 18.

In the conference on commercial affairs the proposition of the Committee, respecting Customs Union with Austria, was carried by 138 to 57; the motion of the Austrian delegates, upon the contrary, rejected by 1.7 to 80.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Oct. 18.

A report is in circulation that Monsignor CHIAVARRO has succeeded in escaping from prison at Naples.

The rumor of the Civita Vecchia and Orbitello Railways having been conceded to the Salamanca Company, and of the loan of 20,000,000 lire having been made by the Company to the Piedmontese Government, is stated to be unfounded. The negotiations which were being carried on in the matter have failed.

Numerous political arrests have taken place in Venetia.

INDIA.

(By telegraph to Galle and from Jubal.)

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Shipping firm and active. RICE TWIST, 40s., and improving. INDIGO active, but unchanged. COPPER unchanged. SALTPETRE active; large sales. LINSEED firm, but little doing. EXCHANGE, 2s. 5d. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—FOURS, 93⅜; FIVES, 104½. FREIGHTS improving.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

COTTON advancing. TWIST unchanged. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—5½ P cents., 112½.

CHINA.

(By telegraph from Jubal.)

CANTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GRAY SHIRTINGS advanced 1s. 1d. TWIST, 16-24, advanced 2d. TEA firm and active; exports to date, 37,500,000 lbs. EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 7d.

A further depreciation in the value of Mexican dollars is reported from Japan.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Gray Shirtings firm, but little doing. TEA firm and higher prices demanded. Silk advancing; large sales have been effected. Silk No. 3 Tcatlee, 415 to 425. Stock, 15,000 bales. Exports to date, 33,125 bales. Exchange on India, 3s. 6d.; on London, 6s. 3¼d. Freight for Tea, 70s.; Silk, 80s.

A Card.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MR. ORISON BLUNT was first nominated by citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party, on account of his known devotion to the Union, and because it seemed important that some one who was not a partisan should be brought forward, in order that all who desired to support the Government in this its hour of greatest need, might have a true Union War man to represent them in Congress.

At this meeting a Committee was appointed to meet delegations of citizens irrespective of party. The delegations from the three Wards comprising the District met, and the result was the nomination of Mr. BLUNT by acclamation. Mr. BLUNT being waited upon by a Committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3469. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New-York City Carried by Seymour by 30,000 Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
First	218	1,282
Second	196	249
Third	178	434
Fourth	214	1,748
Fifth	701	1,568
Sixth	209	2,152
Seventh	793	2,821
Eighth	933	2,464
Ninth	2,147	3,040
Tenth	841	1,907
Eleventh	1,057	4,190
Twelfth	865	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	397	2,215
Fifteenth	1,494	1,626
Sixteenth	1,845	2,774
Seventeenth	1,855	5,276
Eighteenth	981	1,777
Nineteenth	1,136	2,643
Twentieth	——	1,307
Twenty-first	1,799	2,894
Twenty-second	——	1,802
Total	18,011	48,182

TOTAL VOTE IN THE CITY.

Wds.	Wads.	Seymour.	Wds.	Wads.	Seymour.
1	218	1282	12	865	1963
2	196	249	13	753	2141
3	178	434	14	397	2215
4	214	1748	15	1845	2774
5	701	1568	16	1494	1626
6	209	2152	17	1855	5276
7	793	2821	18	981	1777
8	933	2464	19	1136	2643
9	2147	3040	20	1788	3835
10	841	1907	21	1799	2894
11	1057	4190	22	1345	3268
Total				22,557	53,904

Seymour's majority, 31,347.

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,000	Albany	2,800
Broome	1,500	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chatauqua	2,800	Dutchess	400
Chemung	200	Erie	2,000
Chenengo	1,600	Franklin	200
Cortlandt	1,000	Fulton	500
Essex	1,200	Greene	1,000
Genessee	900	Hamilton	400
Herkimer	1,400	Kinge	6,500
Jefferson	2,800	Montgomery	400
Livingston	1,400	New-York	31,000
Madison	2,500	Niagara	tie.
Monroe	900	Orange	700
Oneida	1,000	Putnam	400
Ontario	1,100	Richmond	1,000
Onondaga	1,500	Rensselaer	1,200
Orleans	1,100	Rockland	1,000
Oswego	3,000	Schenectady	100
Saratoga	700	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	500	Suffolk	300
St. Lawrence	4,000	Sullivan	500
Tioga	600	Ulster	1,000
Tompkins	1,400		
Yates	1,200	Total	53,000
Total	40,000		

Seymour ahead 13,000

Lincoln in same counties. 1860 32,757

Republican loss thus far 45,757

The counties to hear from gave Lincoln .17,718

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	16.	O. Kellogg, Rep.
2	M. F. Odell, Dem.	17.	C. T. Hurlburd, Rep.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	19.	S. F. Miller, Rep.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	20.	O. W. Clerk, Rep.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	22.	DeW. C. Littlejohn, R.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	23.	T. T. Davis, Rep.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	24.	T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
8.	James Brooks, Dem.	25.	Daniel Morris, Rep.
9.	A. Herrick, Dem.	26.	G. W. Hotchkiss, R.
10.	W. Radford, Dem.	27.	B. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.		
12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.	28.	Freeman Clark, Rep.
13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.	29.	Augustus Frank, R.
14.	E. Corning, Dem.	30.	J. B. Ganson, Dem.
15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.	31.	R. E. Fenton, Rep.

Eighteenth and Twenty-first Districts in doubt

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth	Seymour.
I	74	344
II	37	365
III	42	332
IV	43	89
V	22	152
Total	218	1282

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	58	108
II	61	103
III	50	91
VI	9	82
Total	178	434

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth	Seymour.
I	91	261
II	53	408
III	25	273
IV	13	106
V	8	182
VI	7	106
VII	17	250
Total	214	1748

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	90	167
II	48	130
III	90	246
IV	152	157
V	63	230
VI	92	181
VII	96	180
VIII	70	218
Total	701	1568

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	7	47
II	12	119
III	35	231
IV	33	251
V	20	322
VI	33	428
VII	16	142
VIII	35	262
IX	18	354
Totals	209	2152

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	73	195
II	45	358
III	69	220
IV	30	154
V	77	354
VI	167	266
VII	68	186
VIII	77	235
IX	92	215
X	40	365
XI	44	251
Total	793	2821

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	65	164
II	115	362
III	64	196
XIV	56	154
V	57	134
VI	62	156
VII	103	302
VIII	140	247
IX	94	204
X	53	219
XI	67	158
XII	33	169
Total	933	2464

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	326
II	280	269
III	301	395
IV	199	2 8
V	226	241
VI	152	163
VII	220	225
VIII	149	251
IX	120	217
X	133	203
XI	126	303
XII	101	249
Total	2147	3040

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	162	283
II	155	327
III	136	426
IV	105	297
V	166	358
VI	117	218
Total	841	1907

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	44	269
II	45	378
III	81	474
IV	108	283
V	94	247
VI	45	143
VII	22	316
VIII	53	283
IX	108	159
X	53	152
XI	82	158
XII	54	249
XIII	29	284
XIV	90	238
XV	23	124
XVI	63	236
XVII	31	175
XVIII	30	234
Total	1057	4190

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	53	203
II	123	409
III	182	350
IV	292	380
V	52	348
VI	161	273
Total	865	1963

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	109	293
II	123	349
III	78	400
IV	92	347
V	106	244
VI	109	150
VII	42	132
VIII	104	224
Total	752	2141

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	33	164
II	23	329
III	21	226
IV	31	324
V	54	182
VI	62	246
VII	53	166
VIII	30	157
IX	38	231
X	42	190
Total	397	2215

FIFTEENTH WARD COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	214	221
II	153	172
III	108	235
IV	221	192
V	108	90
VI	181	117
VII	114	100
VIII	150	247
IX	146	114
X	67	140
Total	1,494	1,626

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	264
II	179	316
III	244	373
IV	217	308
V	207	292
VI	263	341
VII	141	329
VIII	7	93
IX	293	241
X	154	297
Total	1845	2774

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	136	198
II	125	224
III	134	226
IV	149	295
V	198	296
VI	162	197
VII	256	229
VIII	74	226
IX	93	318
X	43	146
XI	58	258
XII	54	313
XIII	97	224
XIV	26	221
XV	49	280
XVI	81	317
XVII	40	316
XVIII	53	355
XIX	101	326
Total	1855	5276

EIGHTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	262	221
II	306	250
III	310	255
IV	168	112
V	133	145
VI	137	279
VII	115	196
VIII	76	132
IX	91	171
X	61	207
XI	87	226
XII	53	570
XIII	31	351
XIV	27	190
Totals	1981	3318

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	131	354
II	75	325
III	182	350
IV	224	468
V	93	254
VI	152	452
VII	137	262
VIII	142	198
Total	1136	2643

TWENTIETH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	47	256
II	115	214
III	153	376
IV	109	266
V	66	331
VI	220	225
VII	206	212
VIII	79	320
IX	91	281
X	104	236
XI	133	490
XII	146	209
XIII	93	255
XIV	237	315
Total	1788	3935

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	114	267
II	74	222
III	121	274
IV	94	253
V	68	284
VI	48	173
VII	30	105
VIII	129	142
IX	148	177
X	166	214
XI	105	217
XII	167	167
XIII	213	198
XIV	193	182
Total	1799	2894

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	89	250
II	96	306
III	170	245
IV	172	223
V	95	266
VI	69	195
VII	96	215
VIII	127	209
IX	151	273
X	113	304
XI	100	451
XII	22	229
XIII	21	163
XIV	48	105
Total	1316	3262

AGGREGATES OF CITY VOTES.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Tremain, U.	Jones, O.		Jones' maj.	Total.
1	218	1282	——	1064	1500
2	199	250	——	61	449
3	181	432	——	251	613
4	216	1747	——	1531	1963
5	705	1619	——	914	2324
6	208	2150	——	1942	2358
7	793	2821	——	2028	3614
8	933	2461	——	1528	3394
9	2079	3033	——	954	5112
10	843	2005	——	1162	2847
11	1060	4184	——	3124	6244
12	865	1963	——	1098	2828
13	756	2148	——	1392	2904
14	410	2194	——	1784	2604
15	1493	1624	——	131	3117
16	1645	2774	——	929	4639
17	1136	2643	——	1507	3779
18	1799	3322	——	1523	6121
19	1136	2643	——	1507	3779
20	1788	3035	——	1247	4822
21	1800	2956	——	1156	4,756
22	1345	3268	——	1923	4613

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.	Odell, U.	Laine, U	Wm. S. Skinner, D.	Ladue's major.	Skinner's major.	Total.
1						
2	199		250	——	51	449
3	183		430	——	247	613
4	244		1714	——	1176	1958
5	703		1617	——	909	2325
6	209		2142	——	1941	2358
7	793		2821	——	2028	3614
8	933		2455	——	1522	3388
9	2110		3025	——	906	5144
10	843		1968	——	1125	2811
11	1055		4185	——	3130	6240
12	865		1963	——	1098	2828
13	754		2149	——	1395	2903
14	535		2239	——	1854	2921
15	1493		1624	——	131	3117
16	1845		2774	——	929	4639
17	1141		2635	——	1494	3776
18	1802		3328	——	1526	6130
19	1136		2643	——	1507	3779
20	1788		3035	——	1247	4823
21	1800		2956	——	1156	4756
22	1345		3268	——	1923	4613

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Wards.	Hughes.	Talmadge.	H's maj.	T's maj.	Total.
1	223	1274	——	1051	1497
2	198	243	——	43	441
3	181	429	——	248	610
4	212	1737	——	1525	1949
5	711	1561	——	850	2272
6	209	2124	——	1915	2333
7	792	2644	——	1852	3436
8	932	2494	——	1562	3366
9	2073	3017	——	944	5090
10	841	1909	——	1068	2750
11	1053	4134	——	3081	5187
12	865	1963	——	1098	2612
13	750	2114	——	1364	2864
14	397	2650	——	1653	2147
15	1493	1624	——	131	3117
16	1840	2739	——	899	4579
17	1855	5276	——	3421	7131
18	1795	3304	——	1509	5099
19	1118	2633	——	1515	3751
20	1788	3035	——	1247	4823
21	1799	2882	——	1693	4681
22	1315	3268	——	1923	4613

STATES-PRISON INSPECTOR.

Wards.	Andreas Willman, U.	Gaylord Clarke, D.	J. Willman's major.	Clarke's major.	Total.
1	232	1268	——	1036	1500
2	197	249	——	52	446
3	180	432	——	252	612
4	223	1736	——	1513	1959
5	713	1562	——	849	2275
6	213	2141	——	1928	2354
7	795	2699	——	1904	3494
8	951	2440	——	1489	3391
9	2069	3028	——	959	5117
10	901	1942	——	1041	2843
11	1067	4169	——	3102	6236
12	865	1963	——	1098	2823
13	756	2142	——	1386	2898
14	405	2276	——	1871	2681
15	1496	1624	——	131	3117
16	1849	2767	——	918	4616
17	1136	2649	——	1507	3779
18	1805	3327	——	1522	5132
19	1147	2621	——	1478	3768
20	1788	3035	——	1247	4823
21	1798	2913	——	1115	4711
22	1345	3268	——	1923	4613

FOR SURROGATE.

Wards.	G. Van Cott.	G. J. Tucker.	Van Cott's major.	Tucker's majors.	Total.
1	218	1282	——	1064	1500
2	185	233	——	48	418
3	177	412	——	235	589
4	216	1747	——	1531	1963
5	705	1619	——	914	2334
6	208	2150	——	1942	2358
7	793	2821	——	2028	3714
8	933	2461	——	1528	3394
9	2079	3033	——	954	5112
10	843	2005	——	1162	2847
11	1060	4184	——	3124	6244
12	865	1963	——	1098	2828
13	756	2148	——	e392	2904
14	410	2194	——	1784	2604
15	1493	1624	——	131	3117
16	1845	2774	——	929	4639
17	1136	2643	——	1507	3779
18	1799	3322	——	1523	5121
19	1136	2643	——	1507	3779
20	1788	3035	——	1247	4823
21	1800	2956	——	1156	4756
22	1345	3268	——	1923	4613

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Washbge. U.	B. Wood, D.	W's maj.	Wood's maj.	Total.
1	475	998	——	523	1473
2	248	193	55	——	441
3	299	310	——	11	609
4	384	1547	——	1163	1931
5	1156	1087	——	69	2243
6	448	1891	——	1443	2339
8	1533	1606	——	272	3339
Total	4543	7832	55	3289	12,375

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	John Duffy.	F. Wood.	D.'s Maj.	W.'s Maj.	Total.
7	1049	2442	——	1394	3492
10	989	1757	——	768	2746
13	869	1859	——	990	2728
14	581	2053	——	1472	2634
Total	3488	8112	——	4624	11,600

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Cowling, U.	Ward, D.	Blunt, P. U.	Total.
9	1657	2829	378	5064
15	1301	1427	326	3054
16	1653	2680	276	4609
Total	4811	6936	980	12,727

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	H. A. Burr.	J. W. Chanler.	B.'s Maj.	C.'s Maj.	Total.
11	1061	4121	——	3060	6182
17	1871	5229	——	3358	7100
Total	2932	9350	——	6418	12,282

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	R. C. Cowdin, U.	Jas. Brooks, D.	C.'s maj.	B.'s maj.	Total.
18	1851	3159	——	1308	5010
20	1741	3663	——	1919	5407
21	1852	2749	——	897	4601
Total	5447	9571	——	4124	1,5018

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	J. Hal. Murphy, U.	A. Herrick, D.	H.'s Maj.	Total
12	1100	1862	763	2963
19	1244	2477	1233	3721
22	1028	2056	1328	4084
Totals	3972	7316	3344	11288

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Wds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.	Wds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
1	1st	244	248	11	3d	—	—
	2d	252	95		4th	—	—
2	1st	327	46		5th	—	—
	2d	—	—		6th	111	199
3	1st	262	370		7th	242	397
	2d	327	433	12	1st	418	37
4	1st	286	231		2d	630	66
	3d	386	214	13	1st	—	—
	8th	232	253		2d	—	—
5	1st	370	54		3d	242	284
	2d	323	162		4th	217	279
	3d	344	224	14	1st	312	68
	4th	318	156		2d	380	135
6	1st	348	186		3d	269	120
	2d	466	286		4th	186	136
	3d	434	233	15	1st	269	251
7	1st	256	244		2d	—	—
	2d	—	—	16	1st	244	267
	3d	133	170		2d	312	228
	4th	169	174		3d	395	222
8	1st	289	167		4th	398	197
	2d	429	165	17	1st	—	—
9	1st	—	—		2d	288	271
	2d	168	106	18	1st	234	101
	3d	—	—		2d	161	108
	4th	—	—	19	1st	109	83
10	1st	—	—		2d	321	376
	2d	498	161	New-Utrecht		236	97
	3d	232	191	Flatbush		106	191
	4th	422	227	Flatlands		68	76
	5th	—	—	New-Lotts		323	144
11	1st	258	246	Gravesend		108	61
	2d	—	—				
Total						14 124	8326

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 885; Seymour, 624.

The towo of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Unioo, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 485 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 8 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 218 majority.

The towo of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 100 majority; Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 103; Shell, Assembly, 205.

The town of Wallkill gives Wadsworth 161 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,013 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 170 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 305 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 408; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 220; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority; Miller, Congress, 180 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 166.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 20 majority; Miller, 20 majority.

GREEN COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,056; Seymoor, 602; Pomeroy, Unioo, for Congress, 426 majority. Seventeen towns and Warde give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,452, with ten tuwns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2,000 at least.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 594 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 152 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 151 majority. Bookslaver, Dem., Assembly, about 500 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 529 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 480 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 78 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kleman, Dem., leads Conkling 512.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns, give Wadsworth 836 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

ORLEANS COUNTY

gives 1,100 for Wadsworth, and one town to hear from. Clark, Rep., for Coogress, will have 1,500 majority. Tremoor, Dem., Assembly, has over 600 majority. The other two districts elect Republicans.

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Two towns give Wadsworth 502 majority.

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Except two districts, which estimated, gives Seymour 75 majority. Blood, Democrat, for Congress, 70 majority.

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BROOME COUNTY.

Complete—Wadsworth 1,340 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

gives about 500 majority for Wadsworth.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City, Seymour 732; Wodsworth 565. Nelson, Dem., for Congress, 158 majority.

Greenport, Seymour 159; Wadsworth 85. Nelson for Congress, 73 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Taghkanic—Seymour, 248; Wadsworth, 65; Nelson, 167 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 97; Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 226; Wadsworth, 154; Nelson, 70 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 365; Wadsworth, 257; Beal, 2 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,789; Seymour, 1,337. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 650. Marvin, for Coogress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Boughton, Unioo, elected to Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 350; Seymour, 362. Dodd, Rep., for Cong

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3469. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New-York City Carried by Seymour by 30,000 Majority.

KINGS COUNTY BY 5,500.

The State Probably for Seymour.

Sixteen to Eighteen Democratic Congressmen Elected.

Gov. Andrew Re-elected in Massachusetts by a Large Majority.

NEW-JERSEY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

NEW-YORK CITY RECAPITULATED.

Wards.	Wadsworth.	Seymour
First	218	1,282
Second	196	249
Third	178	434
Fourth	214	1,748
Fifth	701	1,568
Sixth	209	2,152
Seventh	793	2,821
Eighth	933	2,464
Ninth	2,147	3,040
Tenth	841	1,907
Eleventh	1,057	4,190
Twelfth	865	1,963
Thirteenth	752	2,141
Fourteenth	397	2,216
Fifteenth	1,494	1,626
Sixteenth	1,845	2,774
Seventeenth	1,855	5,276
Eighteenth	981	1,777
Nineteenth	1,136	2,643
Twentieth	——	1,307
Twenty-first	1,799	2,894
Twenty-second	——	1,802
Total	18,011	48,182

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour
Allegbany	3,000	Albany	2,800
Broome	1,500	Clinton	200
Cayuga	2,000	Columbia	500
Chemung	200	Franklin	200
Chenango	1,500	Fulton	200
Cortlandt	1.600	Greene	1,000
Dutchess	200	Hamilton	400
Essex	1,200	Kings	5,500
Herkimer	1,400	Montgomery	400
Jefferson	2,800	New-York	30,000
Livingston	1,400	Orange	700
Madison	2,500	Putnam	400
Monroe	900	Rensselaer	1,200
Oneida	1,000	Rockland	1,000
Orleans	1,100	Schenectady	100
Oswego	3,000	Schoharie	1,200
Schuyler	500	Sullivan	500
St. Lawrence	4,000	Ulster	1,000
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400	Total	47,300
Total	31,900		

SEYMOUR ahead 15,400

LINCOLN in same counties. 1860 15,582

Republican loss thus far 30,982

The counties to hear from gave LINCOLN 34,893

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	8.	James Brooks, Dem.
2	M. F. Odell, Dem	9.	A. Herrick, Dem.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem	10.	W. Radford, Dem.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	14.	E. Corning, Dem.

15. J. A. Griswold, Dem.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth	Seymour.
I	74	344
II	37	365
III	42	332
IV	43	89
V	22	152
Total	218	1282

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	58	188
II	61	103
III	50	91
VI	9	52
Total	178	434

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	91	261
II	53	408
III	25	271
IV	13	198
V	8	182
VI	7	198
VII	17	250
Total	214	1748

FIFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	90	167
II	48	130
III	90	246
IV	152	187
V	63	230
VI	92	181
VII	96	189
VIII	70	218
Total	701	1568

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	7	47
II	12	113
III	35	231
IV	33	251
V	20	302
VI	33	420
VII	16	142
VIII	35	202
IX	18	354
Total	209	2152

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	73	195
II	43	358
III	60	220
IV	30	154
V	77	354
VI	167	288
VII	88	186
VIII	77	235
IX	92	215
X	40	307
XI	44	251
Total	793	2821

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour
I	66	164
II	115	362
III	64	196
XIV	86	154
V	57	134
VI	62	156
VII	103	302
VIII	140	247
IX	93	204
X	53	219
XI	67	158
XII	33	168
Total	933	2404

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour
I	160	326
II	280	269
III	301	395
IV	190	208
V	226	241
VI	132	163
VII	220	226
VIII	149	251
IX	120	207
X	153	203
XI	128	363
XII	109	240
Total	2147	3040

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	162	283
II	155	327
III	136	426
IV	105	297
V	160	358
VI	117	216
Total	841	1907

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Districts.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	44	269
II	45	373
III	81	274
IV	108	283
V	94	247
VI	45	143
VII	22	316
VIII	53	283
IX	108	159
X	55	152
XI	82	159
XII	54	249
XIII	29	284
XIV	90	239
XV	23	321
XVI	63	236
XVII	31	175
XVIII	30	284
Total	1057	4190

TWELFTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	53	203
II	125	409
III	162	350
IV	292	350
V	52	345
VI	161	273
Total	865	1963

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	109	295
II	123	349
III	76	400
IV	92	347
V	106	244
VI	100	150
VII	42	132
VIII	104	224
Total	752	2141

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	33	164
II	23	329
III	21	226
IV	31	324
V	64	182
VI	62	246
VII	53	166
VIII	30	157
IX	38	231
X	42	190
Total	397	2215

FIFTEENTH WARD COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	214	221
II	155	172
III	108	225
IV	221	192
V	108	90
VI	181	117
VII	114	100
VIII	150	247
IX	146	114
X	87	140
Total	1.484	1,628

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	160	254
II	179	316
III	244	373
IV	217	308
V	207	292
VI	263	341
VII	141	339
VIII	7	83
IX	293	241
X	154	227
Total	1845	2774

SEVENTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour
I	136	198
II	125	324
III	134	285
IV	149	295
V	198	296
VI	162	197
VII	256	289
VIII	74	228
IX	22	313
X	43	146
XI	58	253
XII	51	313
XIII	97	224
XIV	26	321
XV	49	260
XVI	81	317
XVII	40	316
XVIII	59	355
XIX	101	326
Total	1855	5276

NINETEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour
I	131	354
II	75	325
III	182	350
IV	224	468
V	93	254
VI	152	432
VII	137	262
VIII	142	198
Total	1136	2643

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	59	259
II	96	305
III	170	245
IV	172	222
V	95	186
VI	69	105
VII	96	215
VIII	127	200
IX	151	273
X	113	304
XI	100	451
XII	29	229
XIII	21	163
XIV	48	105
Total	1346	3262

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

District.	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
I	114	207
II	74	222
III	121	274
IV	94	253
V	89	254
VI	48	178
VII	30	195
VIII	129	142
IX	148	177
X	166	214
XI	165	217
XII	187	187
XIII	213	193
XIV	193	182
Total	1799	2894

Fifteen Districts are still to be heard from in Kings County.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN KINGS COUNTY.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Wds.	Dist.	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
1	1st	217	248
	2d	257	95
2	1st	327	46
	2d	—	—
3	1st	262	370
	2d	327	433
4	1st	246	231
	2d	335	274
	3d	237	233
5	1st	370	84
	2d	326	162
	3d	324	224
	4th	318	156
6	1st	540	186
	2d	466	286
	3d	424	233
7	1st	255	245
	2d	—	—
	3d	133	170
	4th	152	174
8	1st	289	157
	2d	429	165
9	1st	—	—
	2d	168	106
	3d	—	—
	4th	—	—
10	1st	—	—
	2d	408	161
	3d	232	184
	4th	422	227
	5th	—	—
11	1st	255	245
	2d	—	—
	Total		14 224

Wds.	Dist	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
11	3d	—	—
	4th	—	—
	5th	—	—
	6th	114	199
	7th	242	327
12	1st	459	37
	2d	530	60
13	1st	—	—
	2d	—	—
	3d	242	284
	4th	247	279
14	1st	372	58
	2d	380	136
	3d	269	120
	4th	188	136
15	1st	280	251
	2d	—	—
16	1st	244	267
	2d	312	228
	3d	396	222
	4th	398	107
17	1st	—	—
	2d	288	271
18	1st	231	164
	2d	161	168
19	1st	109	83
	2d	324	375
New-Utrecht		236	97
Flatbush		168	121
Flatlands		98	75
New-Lotts		323	144
Gravesend		108	61
		8826	

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Binghamton gives Wadsworth 885; Seymour, 624.

The town of Barker (Broome County) gives Wadsworth 75 majority.

The town of Union, Second District, gives Wadsworth 94 majority.

The town of Homer (Cortlandt County) gives Wadsworth 46 majority.

Norwich (Chenango County) gives Seymour 8 majority.

Sherburne gives Wadsworth 216 majority.

The town of Sangerfield (Oneida County) gives Seymour 24 majority.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The Second District of this town gives 190 majority for Wadsworth.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange. Co., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Three districts in the town of Newburgh give Seymour 86 majority.

The town of Monroe gives Wadsworth 100 majority: Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 103. Shell, Assembly, 505.

The town of Walkill gives Wadsworth 161 majority.

The town of Wawayanda gives Seymour 64 majority.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The majority for Wadsworth in this city is 114.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Nine towns give Wadsworth 1,013 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

Triangle—Wadsworth, 170 majority.

Lisle—Wadsworth, 305 majority.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Dunkirk gives Seymour 152 majority.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne—Wadsworth, 408; Seymour, 190; Miller, Union, for Congress, 220; Prindle, Union, Assembly, 224 majority.

Smyrna—Wadsworth, 160 majority: Miller, Congress, 180 majority; Prindle, Assembly, 166.

Oxford—Wadsworth, 20 majority: Miller, 20 majority.

GREEN COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour, 1,000 majority.

Lisle, Broome County, gives Wadsworth 365 majority.

Mount Hope, Orange County, gives Seymour 24 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 21 majority.

Cornwall, Orange County—Seymour, 210 majority. Winfield, Dem., Congress, 192 majority.

Auburn, complete—Wadsworth, 1,056. Seymour, 692: Pomeroy, Union, for Congress, 425 majority. Seventeen towns and Wards give Wadsworth 3,942; Seymour, 2,452. with ten towns to hear from, which will increase Wadsworth's majority to 2 600 at least.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Goshen—Seymour 117 majority.

Winfield, Dem., for Congress, has 169 majority.

Hamptonburgh—Seymour 81 majority. Winfield, for Congress, has 88 majority.

Eight towns in Steuben County give Wadsworth 594 majority.

Newburgh, Orange Co., gives Seymour 174 majority. Winfield, for Congress, 147.

New-Windsor—Seymour, 60 majority; Winfield, 80 majority.

Buttermilk Falls—Seymour, 91 majority; Winfield, 8a majority.

Tioga County—Complete, gives about 600 majority for Wadsworth.

Orange County—Blooming Grove, Wadsworth, 91 majority Fullerton, for Congress, 81 majority.

Chemung County—Southport, 18 majority for Seymour.

Elmira, 100 for Wadsworth.

Broome County—Conklin, Wadsworth, 1 majority. Kirkwood, Wadsworth, 1 majority.

Five towns in Chemung County, including Elmira, give Wadsworth 94 majority. The county will probably give Wadsworth a small majority.

ROUSE'S POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Champlain, Clinton County, gives 21 majority for Seymour.

Cataugaa—Seymour, 150 majority.

Moore—Wadsworth, 78 majority.

Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County—Wadsworth, 208.

Malone—Wadsworth, 208 majority.

Burke—Seymour, 100 majority.

VALATIA, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The town of Kinderhook, Columbia County—Seymour, 468; Wadsworth, 293.

Fremont, Sullivan County—Seymour, 38 majority; Windfield, 37 majority.

Tompkins County gives Wadsworth 1,400 majority.

Dunkirk—Caldwell for Congress, Dem., has 220 majority.

Greenville, Orange County—Seymour, 110 majority; Winfield, for Congress, 110.

Deer Park—Wadsworth, 15 majority. Fullerton, Rep., for Congress, 15 majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties—Seymour, 152 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 151 majority. Bookstaver, Dem., Assembly, about 500 majority.

Kingston—Seymour, 529 majority. Steel, Dem., Congress, 460 majority.

Hurley gives Wadsworth 78 majority.

KINGS COUNTY.

	Wadsworth.	Seymour
Flatbush	121	
Flatlands	75	

Gravesend gives Seymour 65 majority.

New-Utrecht gives Seymour 139 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica and ten towns, including Rome, are about even on Governor. In the same towns, Kiernan, Dem., leads Conkling 512.

MONROE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Rochester and all but four towns give Wadsworth 836 majority. This will not be raised over 50.

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Canajoharie—Seymour, 436; Wadsworth, 359.

Root—Seymour, 144 majority.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.

Cortlandtville—Wadsworth, 444 majority.

Virgil—Wadsworth, 193 majority.

Freetown—Wadsworth, 67 majority.

Hartford—Wadsworth, 156 majority.

Homer—Wadsworth, 464 majority.

Marathon—Wadsworth, 66 majority.

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Complete—Wadsworth 1,540 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

gives about 500 majority for Wadsworth.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Complete—gives Seymour 750 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City, Seymour 732; Wadsworth 563. Nelson, Dem., for Congress, 158 majority.

Greenport, Seymour 159, Wadsworth 65. Nelson for Congress, 73 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Taghkanic—Seymour, 248, Wadsworth, 65, Nelson, 167 majority.

Stockport—Seymour, 97, Wadsworth, 140; Beal, Rep., Congress, 43 majority.

Livingston—Seymour, 226 Wadsworth, 154; Nelson, 76 majority.

Claverack—Seymour, 365; Wadsworth, 257, Beal, 2 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thirteen towns give Wadsworth 1,789; Seymour, 1,337. The towns to come in will increase Wadsworth's majority to about 650. Marvin, for Congress, will have 200 or 300 more. Houghton and Boughton, Union, elected to Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kingsbury—Wadsworth, 250, Seymour, 302. Dodd, Rep., for Congress, 7 majority.

Argyle—Wadsworth, 282; Seymour, 181. Dodd, 200 majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Queensbury—Wadsworth, 399; Seymour, 172. For Congress, Farley, Rep., 218 majority

COLUMBIA CODNTY.

Austerlitz—Seymour, 116; Wadsworth, 290. Beal, Rep., 108 majority.

Clermont—Seymour, 159; Wadsworth, 33. Nelson, Dem., 133 majority.

Stuyvesant—Seymour, 260; Wadsworth, 116. Nelson, 196 majority.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Greenbush—Seymour, 95 majority.

Schodack—Seymour, 118 majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Red Hook—Seymour, 227 majority.

Twelve towns, including Poughkeepsie, give Seymour 335 majority. Nelson is elected in the District by 800 majority.

PDTNAM COUNTY.

Southeast—Wadsworth, 205; Seymour, 193.

Haight, Union, for Congress, 27.

Patterson—Wadsworth, 106; Seymour, 115. Haight, 55 majority.

Kent—Wadsworth, 103. Seymour, 107. Radford, Dem., for Congress, 34 majority.

Carmel—Wadsworth, 221; Seymour, 267. Haight, 32 majority.

Putnam Valley—Seymour, 245; Wadsworth, 103. Radford, for Congress, 133. Smith, Dem., is elected to the Assembly.

NIAGARA COUNTY

Niagara, First District—Seymour, 134 majority: Hunt, Congress, 169. Second District—Seymour, 237. Wadsworth, 88.

ORLEANS COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Gives Wadsworth 1,129 majority; Clark, for Congress, 874. Parks, Republican, elected to the Assembly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Lyons—Seymour, 65 majority. Hadley, Congress, 65 majority.

Rose—Wadsworth, 110 majority.

Galen—Wadsworth, 30 majority; Hadley, Dem., for Congress, 25 majority.

GREENE COUNTY.

Cattskill—Seymour, 100 majority.

Athens—Seymour, 122 majority.

Cairo—Seymour, 100 majority.

Durham—Seymour, 31 majority.

THE CITY.

The Election---Results---Accidents---Incidents.

ALL ABOUT IT.

There has not been an election in this city for years, in which, during the after part of the day, the excitement was so great as it was yesterday. Not even the Presidential election elicited so much strong feeling. Betting during the day, throughout the city (confined, of course, to gambling politicians), was strongly in favor of the election of SEYMOUR; and there has not been an election, State, County or City on which there has been so many gambling bets. In Wall-street wagers were laid on the result from $100 to $5,000—the bets being generally even in amount, with the exception that the SEYMOUR men agree to pay in gold, while all they asked, should they lose, was "Government currency." And that offer was not confined to the speculators in elections in Wall-street—about the same percentage was offered freely throughout the City; and when the returns began to come in at the several newspaper offices, showing, as is usual, at an early hour after the closing of the polls majorities in favor of the Opposition, the Seymour men gathered in great numbers, and were exceedingly jubilant. The quiet confidence which they had manifested during the day resulted in the greatest enthusiasm at night, and the feeling among them was common, that SEYMOUR would go out of New-York City with 36,000 majority; and that Brooklyn, in proportion would do better. There was great confidence in the power of money potently applied. The day was beautiful—the weather as fine as could be desired for an election day, and the voting was carried on orderly in almost every Ward. The same was true of Brooklyn. The arrests made during the day were chiefly of those who had claimed exemption from the draft on the ground that they were aliens—but few arrests were made for disorderly conduct; and for the sympathizers with SEYMOUR, all went "merry as a marriage bell," until late in the evening, when the returns from the "rural districts" were placed upon the bulletin boards. Soon after that, the friends of SEYMOUR and Compromise discovered that it was quite late, and retired to their homes—or somewhere else. Just previous to their arrival at the above conclusion, many jokes were perpetrated at the expense of prominent Wadsworth and Union men. For instance, from the *Tribune* office, at about 11 o'clock, numerous newsboys rushed out with what purported to be "extras," shouting "the suicide of HORACE GREELY," &c. But such jokes were failures, and when, as we have said, the returns from other parts of the State began to come in, the boys could not find any one who was willing to expend a quarter in postage stamps to perpetuate the fun. Nevertheless, among the Union men of the City terror was profound sorrow, in consequence of the success of the Woods, as against the patriotic men who had opposed them. As an evidence of the belief in which the main portion of the Seymour vote had been cast in this City, and that a majority of those voting for him were not knowingly disloyal, the cheers, when a Seymour majority was declared, were mainly for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The belief seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and enthusiasm at the various prominent places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 7 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWDIN. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the inefficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWDIN which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving 926 majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leap. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I haven't got any news from the other wards, and I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 28,000 majority in the city."

At 7¾ o'clock Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860, and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But, a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the Iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—another wet blanket—gave WADSWORTH 1,752, and SEYMOUR 2,904—a Seymour majority of 1,152. This Ward gave a majority of 175 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

Mr. SPENCER read with humorous commen's returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he honed they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Twentieth and Eighteenth Wards, river districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than the Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave a majority of two thousand one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, Mr. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being smitten on the cheek by BROOKS, had turned the other also. [Laughter.] He felt satisfied, however, that we would not have a fool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following, "BEN. WOOD'S majority, 4, 11, 44. [Great laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR six thousand majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. Mr. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. SPENCER—Capt. DUFFY lost the best chance he had, when that beam of BROOKES' Assembly Rooms failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender as long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Whatever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. SPENCER said he had confidence that the country districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic copperheads, at their headquarters in the room below, were swelling their crests, darting their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect looseness, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

R. H. SHANNON reminded the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER read a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously the first gun from the country, where men read and write—[great applause]—where there are more churches and schoolhouses than grog-shops and policy-offices. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 1,307 Seymour majority. [Phew-ew-ew.] This Ward gave 1,604 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum-hole. [Laughter.] If they were to have their Bull Run now, they could thank God that they had Washington to fall back on. [Applause.] They could not see the Administration successfully assailed by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, Mr. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

VOICES—A song, a song.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] *Is Joe Hoxie* in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured occupations, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. SPENCER assuring them that they would have a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCDONALD, being compelled to do service at length, took the stand and said that he had the mumps knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Tenth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish District, gave within three votes as many for JIM BROOKS as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that, as a Republican, he was with the chairman determined to never surrender [applause.] He concluded by singing in remarkably mellifluous tones the song "It is sweet, for our country, to die."

The next announcements were "Boston gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [oh! oh! oh!] and forty-five towns gives ANDREW 6,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 6,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Mr. SPENCER,—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and that if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause]. The returns seem to indicate that one sentine] will be left upon the watch tower of liberty—CHARLES SUMNER is elected, [applause.]

At the suggestion of Mr. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a stunning chorus.

Mr. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and repulsive length up these stairs from below, (the Democratic Headquarters)—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Expedition—The Weather—The First Louisiana Colored Regiment—An Inspection—The Utterances of Colored Men in L'Union—Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Visit.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Important news may be anticipated from the Department of the Gulf. On the afternoon of the 23d of October, Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL's Brigade, 5,000 strong, left New-Orleans on transports, bound up the river. The gunboat fleet accompanied the expedition.

The weather now is certainly fine, something like Indian Summer at the North, and the effect of a cool, bracing air, in the morning and evening, has an invigorating influence, not only upon civilians, but upon the military, and I think they walk with a firmer step and have a more defiant eye than was the case in the sweltering season of Midsummer. There is a general desire among all our Northern troops for a good lively frost; nothing of the kind, however, may be anticipated until at least the middle of November—then and not till then, shall we have a slight nip of that chilling breath that ere this has destroyed the vegetables, and left in Winter desolation the fields and gardens of the North. In a ride on the suburbs of the city yesterday, I found a house surrounded with orange trees as large as are the apple trees of our New-Jersey orchards. The fruit was hanging so thick that the entire trees, in the bright, flashing sun, seemed covered over with golden balls. These oranges are but little inferior to the best Havanas; indeed, by many they are considered superior, though not so sweet; they appear to be bursting with rich, luscious juice. It may interest your readers to know that this delicious fruit will, if not disturbed, remain on the trees until December, and constantly improve in taste and flavor. A few years ago, Louisiana had, comparatively speaking, no fruit of this sort, but within the last few years oranges and bananas have become quite luxuriant, and are deservedly admired and appreciated for their superior size and flavor. Either the fruit has lately become acclimated, or a new style has been introduced to produce these favorable results.

THE FIRST LOUISIANA COLORED REGIMENT.

On Thursday evening, by invitation, I visited the camp of the First Louisiana Colored Regiment, which is now at the Louisiana race-track. Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN was appointed by Gen. BUTLER to make what might be termed an informal inspection, to see what the regiment wanted before it was moved over the river to enter upon active duty. By some unforeseen accident the Colonel of the regiment had neglected to inform the officers of the expected visit of Col. KINSMAN, and the result was, that he found its members in the usual disorder that precedes the regular evening parade. A few moments only elapsed, however, before the men were in line, then broke into columns of companies and went through inspection. There were ten companies on the ground, numbering ninety-six men each, and on the whole, their conduct could not have been better; in fact, I have seen officer white regiments, with more regimental drills, that are not their equal. One thing was very perceptible, there was a uniformity of height that surprised me; I do not believe there was no much difference between the entire regiment, if there was, the drill Sergeant had concealed it by the happy arrangement of the men. I spoke to each officer as the inspection proceeded; several were, to all superficial appearance, white men, fairly formed, and soldierly in appearance, one of the Captains was evidently of unmixed African blood; in fact, the diversity of color among the men and officers was about the same as characterized the Mexican soldiers I saw in Mexico, except that these native Louisianians are taller and better made men. In a few days these soldiers will take up their position in Algiers, to guard, I believe, a line of the railway in common with the country at large. I take a great deal of interest in this experiment of colored men for soldiers. Already it ceases to attract attention in our streets to see the privates and officers passing to and fro, and I have never heard that any of them have been the victims of offensive demonstration on the part of the vulgar whites—the educated people here or elsewhere, never make such demonstrations. In this connection I should say that the city cars here, as in New-York, have certain ones appropriated to colored people. These specialties are designated by a star. Recently, a toronal decision of the Court here established rendered these distinctions nugatory, and in New-Orleans respectable black men and white men, if they behave themselves, ride together. We hope this fact will not cause a commotion on the Sixth-aveoue Railway of Gotham, nor make the mutes that draw those vehicles along bray with indignation.

THE NEW FRENCH PAPER.

There has recently been started a paper here called *L'Union*. It has a large circulation among certain of the creole population, and is liberally patronized by the *people of mixed blood*. My attention has been called to it by several persons. Some were surprised that such a sheet should be published in New-Orleans; others again were horrified. I must confess I read some articles in its columns with astonishment. To give you an idea of the contents, I send you literal translations of two contributions. They speak for themselves. The first is a contribution dated Oct. 1, 1862:

To the Chief Editor of L'Union:

SIR: As you purpose to publish in this city, in the French language, a progressive journal, and make an appeal—which you may be sure will be responded to with alacrity—to all those who desire to see the cause of the rights of man triumph in the South, allow me to inform you of the fierce tempest of indignation which broke forth among the enemies of this noble cause here, over the wise and noble proclamation of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which calls to the service of the United States, on an equality with the other soldiers of the Union, the citizens of color of this department.

When prudence obliges these enemies to conceal their rage against this official publication, they are obliged to be restrained when they speak of those who form part of the numerous companies that are organizing at this moment under the said proclamation.

According to the vociferations of these worthy supporters of the most wicked of causes, the gallows is too mild a punishment for those whom they call traitors and perjurers—they who have put themselves into a state of rebellion against a Government under which they enjoyed all the benefits on earth, and who have trampled under their sacrilegious feet the wise Constitution which they had sworn to maintain. But their puerile threats, instead of frightening those against whom they are directed, only serve to augment the number of Union soldiers at New-Orleans.

They find it strange that men whom they held curbed under their tyrannic laws for so long a time should attempt to raise their head to imbibe with full breast the, though still feeble, breeze of liberty and of justice which at present fills the air for them.

Happily, the fury of these madmen only manifests itself in idle words, and their projects of vengeance against quite a respectable population, to which belongs a part of the members of the above-mentioned companies, are only based on the vain hope that a Confederate army will soon rescue them from the powerful hold of the Federal Eagle, the rude grasp of which they have borne with so much patience and docility. But, thanks to Divine Providence, and to the valiant swords of our officers on land and sea—thanks to the brave warriors whom they command, and to the soldiers of color who will be ready soon to fight under their command, and they will die to the last man in defence and for the maintenance of the Government of the United States in this country, and the hopes of the rebels will ever be frustrated.

Moved by the noble sentiment which prompts every man to defend his native country against invasion, urged by the desire to protect their families whom they believed to be in danger—dreading the coming of the men of the North, whom the journals of the South every day compared with the furious tornado that would in its rage destroy the abodes of the guilty, as well as those of the innocent, the men of color of this city had, to cooperate in its defence, organized a regiment under the name of the "Native Guards," and I am persuaded, in spite of the opinion of "a Union citizen" in a journal of this city, that they would have fought courageously against the Federals. For proof of what I advance, I can assure you that on the 25th of April, when the troops who ought to have defended New-Orleans had already made a long distance between themselves and the approaching Federal fleet, the regiment of Native Guards still occupied the post assigned to it on Esplanade-street, and only awaited the order of its brave and worthy Colonel to accomplish the task imposed on it.

But, meanwhile, that they know the good intentions of the Government of the United States and those of Gen. BUTLER in regard to them; meanwhile, that iniquitous Recorders and corrupt Judges have made way for a Provost-Judge, for a Provost-Marshal and Deputies, who judge every one according to his works with the greatest impartiality, and without distinction of castes, there is not a single man of color who is not ready to shed his last drop of blood in aiding to maintain here the Federal authority, and who does not pray daily to God that the energetic Commanding-General, who knew how to transform a city of iniquities into a habitation of justice, be never removed from this Department.

As there is no rule without exception, believe me, Mr. Editor, that there are many highly elevated persons belonging to the white population, who greet with joy the era of Consideration commencing in this city for another population unjustly despised until today. These persons being important themselves, they do not fear that the elevation of others can debase or degrade them. Those who show the most hostility against us are foreigners without principle, and Creoles of base extraction, known here under the name of Tchacalatas. They are for the most part people without education and without instruction, who only find themselves above persons of color by unequal civil rights and politics that the laws accord to them, and that are unhappily refused us; feeling the advantage that enlightened men, as are generally the colored persons of this city, feeling, I say, all the advantage that these persons have over them from the moment when equality will reign throughout the land, these egotistic foreigners, and these stupid Tchacalatas, vapor with fury at the sole idea of a similar innovation, and this is not to be wondered at.

I have the honor to salute you,
AN EX-NATIVE GUARD.

Attached to the next extract I notice the name of one of the Captains of the First Louisiana Regiment Native Guard, a man I remember as possessing a fine personal appearance and soldierly bearing. It is from *L'Union* of the 15th of October.

Toast by Capt. H. LOUIS REY, Dec. 26, 1861, before the staff and officers of the Regiment of Native Guards:

The Revolution which broke the chains of Young America, which shook off the yoke of the Mother Country, and permitted her to take rank among the first nations of the world—The present Revolution!—Finally, all Revolutions—for they give birth to the progress of man, and lead him on the way to true fraternity!

To MY TARDY COMPATRIOTS. Beautiful starry banner, thy majestic folds finally extend over us! The chains of our brothers are breaking. The whips of the planters, reeking with blood, are going to dry. Immense happiness! The affectionate son will no more see men without heart and without shame, who order him to raise the clothes of his mother and to tear her palpitating flesh, and make him there, immovable, swallowing his powerless rage and contemplating with a sorrowful eye this grievous spectacle of a humanity without mercy.

Men of my race, when will you comprehend that in living in the same errors as your oppressors, you retard the march of progress, which would bring with it a social and political amelioration for you?

Break then on the chains of your slaves who are burning to enroll themselves for the defence of the Union and for the rights of man. How many of you stay behind, governed by puerile fears and greed of gain, retarding our march, obstructing the brilliant path which we ought to go over? Come, then, to join us; come to aid us to undermine the old errors, so let the entire world know that our poor race is denigrated, calumniated. What a shame for you to permit that your slaves seek a place in our ranks when you, yourselves, ought to be there. We can now proudly proclaim that we have a country to defend, a flag to make respected, for it protects and shelters us. Famine tortured our women and children; the Nationals have relieved their hunger. We were treated with contempt; we are now respected as men.

The rebels, distrustful as are all traitors, have given us arms at the moment of combat, and then abandoned us cowardly, for the regiment of Native Guards have seen the whole rebel army fleeing shamefully, leaving their women and children to the mercy of the victors, who happily protected them magnanimously, and purged the city of the rowdies and assassins that had butchered these same foreigners whom they would raise against us by their vile insinuations, begging for the friendship of those whom in former days they had consigned to the poinard of vile mercenaries. When the gunboats came opposite the city, Gen. LEWIS, pale and wasted, addressed our worthy ex-Colonel: "Retire immediately, young man, hide your arms and uniforms, otherwise you are lost."

Poor Colonel! blinded and deceived by ambitious men! Blinded and deceived brothers, also! May my feeble voice awake you from your torpor! CHAVANNE and ODE did not wait to be aroused and to be made ashamed; they hurried unto death; they became martyrs here on earth and received on high the reward due to generous hearts. JOHN BROWN was hung on the gallows; but his name is inscribed with letters of fire in history, and his joyful soul travels through the Union and, leaps with joy at the clang of the breaking chains!

Hasten all; our blood only is demanded; who will hesitate? Men with the heart of the pelican, * * * Let us be worthy sons of the heroes of the plains of Chalmette of 1814 and 1815, and not the slaves of the "fugitives" of Chalmette of 1862.

H. LOUIS REY,
Captain of Native Guards.

THE MISSION OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

I perceive that some comments have appeared in the Northern papers, relative to the mission of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to this city. I have often been inclined to give the Northern public my opinion of that advent, but have been restrained from motives of delicacy, not of justice. I see, however, that the thing has been ventilated among some of your journals, and it may not be in bad taste to speak. Mr. JOHNSON arrived here in the beginning of July, at what was decidedly the darkest time in the history of this City, so far as the present National rule was concerned. Time enough had elapsed to let the people resident here learn the entire strength of Gen. BUTLER's command, and they were beginning to get self-possession, and with it came the feeling that the city had been sacrificed to an *inferior force*, and hopes were entertained and encouraged that, with a little effort, the disaffected population could rise, drive out the Yankees, and restore the place to the blessings of rebel rule. These hopes were evinced by an increasing desire on the part of certain women to be insolent and insulting; the men performed the part of wearing threatening looks, and scowling at our soldiers from the corners of the streets. The public schools became noisy with rebel songs, and there was a jubilant tone in city papers, all of which together gave even the unobservant spectator a very clear idea of what was the real sentiments of the people. In these times I met daily a hundred men, many of whom I had been intimate with for years, yet they cast at me a glared eye, and the blood retreated from their lips with rage. At this juncture, at this critical moment, REVERDY JOHNSON arrived. The fact had been anticipated by the Northern papers: it was felt here that he came as no friend of the Commanding General, and when it was announced that he was actually in our midst, there went up a howl of delight among the Secessionists that was fearful to witness or hear. It was instantly circulated that JOHNSON had arrested Gen. BUTLER on sight, deprived him of his command, and ordered him to report in Washington in disgrace; it was asserted that JOHNSON came here *to restore all the money to the foreign Consuls*, and that he would, singularly and generally, act in opposition to Gen. BUTLER, and show him that his course was utterly condemned by the Administration.

Who was responsible for this public sentiment I do not know, but that it was instantly created on the very evening of the arrival of JOHNSON in this city is most certainly true.

Gen. BUTLER received the self-constituted envoy with all possible marks of respect, and spoke of him as "Commissioner of the United States to adjust certain difficulties existing between Major-Gen. BUTLER and certain foreign resident Consuls." Mr. JOHNSON was given one of the pleasantest rooms in the Custom-house, and one of the General's most competent and showy orderlies was detailed to act as guard at his door and wait upon him as messenger. Mr. JOHNSON took possession of his office in the spirit of a Judge, and at once issued notices to the various Consuls, asking them, at their earliest convenience, to wait upon him personally, or address him by letter, that he might know what their grievances were. Most of the gentlemen replied by letter, that *they, as Consuls, had no difficulties at all with the Major-General*. Two or three appeared personally, and having heard all they had to say, a day was appointed to take down testimony. In the meantime, to fill up leisure moments, there was opened a sort of bureau of complaints and grievances, and anybody that had any fault to find with Gen. BUTLER, had a good opportunity of being patiently listened to by a National officer, which was some comfort to the fault-finders, as it was the first chance they had ever had before to do such a thing with impunity. It now went out that REVERDY JOHNSON was one of us—he was a slaveholder himself and not a Yankee, and that he would do justice to this most wonderfully abused people, who were at the moment indebted to Gen. BUTLER's personal efforts for the food they had to eat, and the peace with which they remained in their dwellings.

The first case heard was the one involving the sum of $600,000. The testimony was taken very carefully and before the case was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. JOHNSON decided that part of the bonds that had been seized, along with the specie, *should be returned* to the agent by Messrs. HOPE & Co., also furnishing, at the same time, said agent with a copy of his decision in the case of S. H. KENNEDY & Co., a firm which, by the way, had shipped, a very short time before our troops arrived, a cargo of cotton to Havana, and from thence to London. In connection with this transaction, a letter reached Major-Gen. BUTLER, having the third of exchange of Messrs. S. H. KENNEDY & Co. He, the General, in my opinion very properly considered that the third of exchange represented money, for the simple reason that the others (which were ordered to go to their London Bankers by Messrs. S. H. & Co.) had not reached their final destination, as they were then on the sea, when the third bill was captured, the said third bill having been captured on the Louisiana coast, along with different goods contraband of war. These facts are proved. To all this, Mr. JOHNSON hastened to reply at length, and after a rigmarole of incomprehensible value, came to the gist, which was, that these honest merchants had committed no wrong! To this Gen. BUTLER replied, stating, among other things, that as he had left the matter in Mr. JOHNSON's keeping, he must abide the decision, but that he accepted it under protest. The animosity of Mr. JOHNSON now began to display itself, for he replied in a manuscript of *fifty-four pages*, discussing the General's letter fore and aft. Meantime, the bureau of complaints or grievances was kept in full blast. Lawyers of secession proclivities made the office their headquarters, and it was a common thing for the whole to be engaged in discussing these Johnsonian decisions. In these extra-judicial proceedings Mr. JOHNSON came in for a large share of praise, and Gen. BUTLER for an unusual quantity of censure. The General was pronounced totally wrong, for said some of these astute gentlemen, how can Gen. BUTLER be a lawyer and a military man at the same time? And this poser settled the question that all the General did to make these proverbially corrupt Consuls behave themselves for the future, and do penance for the past, was wrong. One Consul, a notorious sympathizer with the rebels, was exceedingly busy about Mr. JOHNSON's office. This man, it, was understood, had a vessel loaded to run the blockade, which vessel was burnt when our fleet came up the river, and this person was so emboldened by the notice he received, that he asked the Commissioner to lay the case before the department at Washington that he might be paid for his loss. No doubt it will at the proper time turn up as an honest claim in the Federal Capital. While Mr. JOHNSON was here he attended Mr. LECOCK's Church, and listened without remark to the mutilation of the Episcopal service, in Mr. LECOCK's avoidance of the prayer for the President of the United States; and finally, of the thirteen cases submitted to him by Gen. BUTLER, Mr. JOHNSON decided *eleven* against the General. The last fact, more than a volume of strong writing, shows the animus that reigned supreme in Mr. JOHNSON's spirit; for it is hardly possible that Gen. BUTLER, now in the maturity of his physical and mental strength, and a lawyer equal if not superior to REVERDY JOHNSON in his best days, would have so lawyered in law. To say the least of it, never was there a more unhappy mission. Its evil effects were felt for weeks after Mr. JOHNSON returned to the North, and retarded in a marked manner those herculean labors since accomplished by Gen. BUTLER.

In conclusion, I must say that I have never heard Gen. BUTLER, or a member of his staff, allude in the slightest manner, *pro or con*, to Mr. JOHNSON personally, or to his mission, or the administration of it. With them all, he has, so far as the world is concerned, been a thing either of the past, or been forgotten in the sterner duties they have to perform in this struggle for the nation's life.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Revocation of Army Order No. 154—Preparations for Going into Winter Quarters—The Fortifications, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

The order remanding the old soldiers to their respective regiments, who have recently enlisted in the regular army, has produced the greatest satisfaction. Many of the oldest and best regiments in the service were rapidly becoming decimated from the effects of the order granting soldiers in the volunteer corps the privilege of reenlisting as regulars. Hundreds were daily rushing to the recruiting stations for that purpose about Alexandria, and disciplina was ridiculed under the plea of intentions to "enlist in the regulars." Many of the regiments were rapidly reduced to shadows, and the effect in a few days would have been the complete disorganization of the very flower of many of the peninsula commands, and the mustering out of service of many of our ablest and most valuable officers.

Vast storehouses for army purposes are in the course of erection in this place, and subsistence supplies are rapidly pouring into them fast as the progress of the work will permit. Forage, in prodigious quantities is also being piled up on the wharves, and all supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments are being landed in the most vigorous manner at all the Government wharves.

Thousands of stores are being forwarded to the troops occupying the defences of Washington on this side the river, and busy preparation is making in all the camps under the probability of a permanent residence here for the Winter, and the regular supplies of fuel are being conveyed to the encampments. Still these preparations do not positively determine that the troops are to remain here for the Winter, but from the fact that these preparations are permitted to progress without interruption, or orders to the contrary, conforms so materially with the programme of last Fall, that the troops justly infer that they will not be disturbed in the occupation of their Winter quarters here. Such has been the demand for lumber for this purpose that the supply in Alexandria has been swept away, and the supplies arriving are insufficient to meet the necessary wants of the official departments. This want will be remedied in a few days, however, as a large number of vessels laden with building material, are known to be on their way hither from Eastern ports.

But the soldiers are meanwhile by no means allowed to remain in idleness. The old fortifications are being materially strengthened, bridges are being built, old roads repaired and new ones constructed, while new and important lines of breastworks are being thrown up, and the entire line of defence rendered as impregnable as skillful engineering and indefatigable labor can make it.

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Rosecrans Serenaded—His Patriotic Fervor and Hopefulness—A Powerful Move Anticipated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS looks in fine spirits. He was serenaded at the Galt House last night. His remarks to a great crowd were very hopeful and cheering. He is full of patriotic enthusiasm and energy. He expressed himself confident that the Union will soon be restored with even more than its former strength and prosperity. The main army of the Ohio is likely to be transferred to his Department of the Cumberland. Maj.-Gen. THOS. A. MORRIS, of Indiana, may command the fourth army corps, lately under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER. A powerful move toward Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Chattanooga is looked for.

Commanders of National forces, post commanders and Provost-Marshals within this State are ordered to send to Col. DENT's headquarters all captured or arrested rebel recruits, and to arrest and send under guard to Col. DENT, for banishment from the State, all persons who joined the rebel invading army. No rebel recruits captured or arrested after returning from the rebel army will be paroled.

By Gov. ROBINSON's order, all State Guard forces in active service or under orders are relieved until otherwise ordered.

PONTIAC.

THE REBELLION.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan in Reply to Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

On Wednesday last I received the *National Intelligencer* containing Gen. SCOTT's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary, that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now indorsed by the responsible name of Gen. SCOTT.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. HOLT was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. SCOTT, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous?" There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. SCOTT himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th of October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states "*There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburgh, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge*"—*in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "views."*

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only 16,000 men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that Gen. SCOTT, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the Committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, 653 men, rank and file of the army. And, to make up this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by Gen. SCOTT himself than any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. SCOTT and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, (T.,) Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company to Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated, but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from our frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion."

These "views" of Gen. SCOTT exhibit the crude notions then prevailing, even among intelligent and patriotic men, on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an *interior* State or States to reestablish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." (For this he cites *Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy*, last chapter. It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did *not* mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes *a gap* in the present Union." The falling off say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views" he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recruiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result, the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four." He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit: "Columbia, South Carolina," "Alton or Quincy, Illinois;" and "Albany, New-York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession is curiously omitted in the version published in the *National Intelligencer*. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McCree, in Pensacola Harbor, Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplementary, were published by Gen. SCOTT in the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication, at that time, could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge or consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. Whilst of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. Gen. SCOTT states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. Whilst I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major ANDERSON, at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Maj. ANDERSON was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Maj. ANDERSON of Fort Moultrie to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Maj. ANDERSON for this very purpose. I refer to Maj. BUELL, of the army.

The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard, to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. COLCOCK, the existing collector, as I had anticipated, resigned his office about the end of December, and immediately thereafter, I nominated to the Senate as his successor, a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. THUS, without a collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. Gen. SCOTT's statement alleges that "the *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VODOS's company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 22, and on the 29th President BUCHANAN, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY to instruct, in a joint note, the commander of the war-vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. VODOS's company unless the fort should be attacked." He afterwards states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of Gen. SCOTT. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious colors, was submitted to Gen. SCOTT on the day it was prepared, (Jan. 29,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary HOLT addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "*I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to Gen. Scott, he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise.*" This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement, will appear from the following statement.

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy-yard; and Lieut. SLEMMER, of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications Secretary HOLT did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcements, provisions and military stores were dispatched by the *Brooklyn* to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and while Lieut. SLEMMER was in extreme peril, Senators SLIDELL, HUNTER and BIGLER received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator MALLORY, of Florida, dated Pensacola on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January to Lieut. SLEMMER and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The *Brooklyn* had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th of February. In the meantime, Fort Pickens, with Lieut. SLEMMER, (whose conduct deserves high commendation,) and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. SCOTT have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of Gen. SCOTT. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major ANDERSON had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following indorsement: "This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed their intercourse had previously been of the coldest character ever since the President's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. SCOTT, by note on Sunday, the 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

"Will the President permit Gen. SCOTT, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New-York Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is honed that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose 'to-morrow.'"

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. FLOYD was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30. On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening Gen. SCOTT came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The *Brooklyn*, with troops, military stores and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have assured that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington and no movement of defence on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December. Gen. SCOTT's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, Gen. SCOTT asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce Fort Sumter—because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary HOLT and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer *Star of the West*." Will it be believed that the substitution of the *Star of the West* for the powerful war steamer *Brooklyn*, of which he now complains, was by advice of Gen. SCOTT himself? I have never heard that doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the *Brooklyn* with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transmitted to the *Brooklyn* on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the mean time, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success, and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side-wheel mercantile steamer from New-York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the *Star of the West* was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the *Brooklyn*, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of Gen. SCOTT.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the *Star of the West* left New-York, for Charleston, on the evening of the 5th of January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New-York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. SCOTT to Col. SCOTT, to countermand her departure, but it did not reach her destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary HOLT, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. THOMPSON, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th of March, 1861, and published in the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. HOLT says:

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. THOMPSON) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by Gen. SCOTT and myself; not because of any dissent from the orders on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Maj. ANDERSON, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (Jan. 5, 1861) reached the Department, that a heavy

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Burning of the Ship Alleghanian in the Chesapeake—A More Strict Gunboat Guard Wanted—The Flag of Truce Boats to Aiken's Landing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

The burning of the ship *Alleghany* on Chesapeake Bay, Tuesday night last, whether by the rebels or by a mutinous crew, was an act calling for full investigation. If the representations of the crew, found adrift in an open boat, that the ship was boarded by an armed force in open boats, that the Captain, mate and pilot were detained as prisoners, while the crew were set adrift and the ship fired, the case is one that should arouse the navy to the importance of guarding more strictly the waters of the bay.

If, on the other hand, as some suggest, the crew mutinied, disposed of the Captain, Mate, and Pilot, and then put out in a small boat, with the view of escaping to the shore for plunder, or to avoid the long voyage to London, on which the ship had just sailed, the case is one demanding severe judicial investigation. It is not known whether there was money on board, or whether there were other inducements to plunder the ship. Some are inclined to discredit the story of the crew that she was boarded by the rebels. The distance must have been not far from twenty miles from land, a fact, however, not conclusive against the idea of rebel piracy. It may well be supposed that the rebels would put out in open boats, even that distance, to make a prize of a Government vessel, laden with stores, which the *Allegany* might have been taken for. And if this should turn out to be actually the case, it only shows how exposed is the important commerce of the Chesapeake at the present time. There is scarcely a night that the Baltimore boat does not take to Old Point valuable shipments of goods, of almost every description, which would richly pay for the venture of undertaking her capture, to say nothing of the marauding motive that would be involved in such an act.

Till within the last six months the Chesapeake was well guarded by gunboats, both for the protection of our own vessels and to prevent smuggling. When our troops occupied the eastern shore, the necessity for this precaution was thought no longer to exist, and the boats were generally withdrawn. Latterly, however, the smuggling business is known to have been revived extensively, and there is good reason for believing that Baltimore, just at present, finds an excellent customer in Richmond. Late comers from the rebel capital concur in representing that that market is now quite well supplied from that quarter, and that, to carry on this contraband trade, there is a sharp demand in Richmond for Treasury Notes and of good banks in the Union States.

Although our Government has lately made some efforts to break up this business, it has as yet fallen far short of the mark. It having become certain that goods were extensively introduced into Norfolk, to take thence into rebeldom, quite vigorous measures were instituted to break this up. But in this, as in other things, "too many cooks spoil the broth," and we continue to see packages passing into Norfolk, under special permits, granted as personal favors to particular friends. I cannot, of course, say that these packages, be they quinine or other extremely necessary articles, find their way out by the back door of Norfolk to Richmond; but certain it is, that the regulation so ostentatiously laid down, that nothing not required by the army and navy, is not scrupulously observed. In such cases, those who enjoy the favor of these permits are not the real offenders, but the official who grants them. Whether from a lax sense of duty, considerations of interest or friendship, or the blandishments of women, the official who thus errs is equally culpable.

There has gone abroad a notion that one wishing to go to Richmond has but to present himself or herself here to obtain immediate conveyance to that interesting city. While this is not precisely the case, there is something more than the shadow of truth in the representation. While in some cases there is a rigid policy pursued, and a prompt and proper denial is the result of an application for a pass, there are too many other cases where passes are granted readily when a denial would have been the only proper course. There appears to be no general rule, but as many rules as there are cases, and not always based on the inherent merits of each.

The rebels go to no expense or trouble in flag-of-truce boats; but we do the entire business. We take up the rebel prisoners and bring down our own; we deliver such as wish to join the promised land of secash, and hurry away such as are granted the privilege of fleeing from it. We do all—pay all—the rebels nothing. Not only this, but in most of cases, if such is not the universal rule, our prisoners are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for conveyances from the city of Richmond to Aiken's Landing, where they take the boats. I know of a single party of persons who paid the Richmond hackmen $700 for a two hours' ride to the Landing. Nor is this an extreme case, for I have no doubt larger sums have been paid.

We deliver rebel prisoners free of expense to the point where they are received, and every precaution is taken to insure their comfort.

It is understood that the rebels have not a large number at present of our men in their hands. But if the fortunes of war shall increase the number, future exchanges should be made on a fair basis as to transportation, as well as in other respects.

Nothing could be more quiet than affairs at Suffolk, mauger all that has been said about the important operations intended from that point. Our troops are, however, being perfected in drill and discipline, though in these respects they cannot be expected to be brought to a higher standard than that of the officers over them. Whether this is an encouraging fact or otherwise I will not venture an opinion.

There have been frequent applications under the late order from the Department from the volunteers to enlist into the regular regiments. Strenuous efforts are made by volunteer officers to prevent this. The best way for them to proceed is to observe better care for their men; for it is but natural that soldiers should desire to serve where they will be best cared for. It is an undoubted fact that in the regular regiments the men are objects of greater solicitude and care by the officers than among the volunteers. Men very soon learn this, and hence the disposition manifested to change, under the recent order allowing volunteers to go into the regular regiments.

Speaking of enlistments, I think I am doing a service to all who want to do the very best, by telling them that, by all odds, the opportunity offered by Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS, of the regular service, who is now recruiting in Philadelphia a corps to serve as a permanent artillery garrison for Fortress Monroe, is the best. Recruits get the State and regular bounty; they will be sure of being always in the best garrison and the most extensive fortification in the country, with good quarters, and the service which experienced officers will ask of them. Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS will receive recruits in Philadelphia for the next twenty days.

An unfortunate difference appears to have grown up here between the army and navy, growing out of the persistence of the latter, at all times and in all places, overhauling the transports of the former and requiring an affidavit that nothing is on board required for Government use. In retaliation the army officers have withdrawn many valuable gratuities hitherto extended, in the shape of tugs, docks, army assistance in various ways. The result is but only mischief-making, but a state of things hurtful to the public interest. Gen. DIX has just returned from a visit to Washington, the object of which is understood to have been to bring the subject before the Department.

RODERICK.

Obituary.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAPT. SAND, OF BROOKLYN.

While war is slaying its thousands and tens of thousands, it is unnecessary, it is impossible, to make special mention of the good and brave who are its victims; but here and there a hero falls, so honored and so lamented, that even in this day of darkness he cannot be unnoticed. Among the brightest of these stands Capt. HENRY A. SAND, of Brooklyn, L. I., the tidings of whose death reached that city on Thursday. He was wounded in the battle of Antietam, and after lying for two days and nights alone on the field, he was discovered, and his family informed of his situation.

Long he lingered in the greatest agony, agony which no care or kindness could relieve. He died, in all the vigor and glory of his young manhood, and has left vacant a place that will never be filled.

With rare depth of mind and breadth of cultivation, an embodiment of honor and kindness, and strength, no one knew him who will not regret him, and none can be more mourned by those who knew him well.

It is common to eulogise the dead; we forget their failings, and love to dwell upon their better traits; but where a man's life has been one long eulogium, where, amid all the conflicts and detractions of daily intercourse, his name is never mentioned but with the highest affection and respect, we almost feel that words are useless, and we bow in silence before the mysteries of Providence.

Capt. SAND fought as a patriot; he died, as he had lived, a Christian; he has entered into that "rest which remaineth to the people of God."

B.

Our Duty in Regard to the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BARNARD TO COL. J. M'LEOD MURPHY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL * * * I was very much pleased with your letter, published in the TIMES. We have, indeed, failed in our "allegiance to Heaven," (to use your own phrase,) and it is *because* it is so that our cause languishes. Few, indeed, have learned to look up and acknowledge that it is the hand of God that is upon us, and while our cause is just abstractly, it is not just in His sight, unless those who support it do so with proper motives and a right conception of the issues involved.

There is doubtless a question beyond that of "Slavery"—there is a responsibility and a criminality in which "North" and "South" are equally involved; but however that may be, "Slavery" has been the means through which this judgment is upon us, and the "Slave Power" is the real power against which we struggle.

Like all evil principles, it must *rule* or it must perish. It has perverted the moral sense of the Southern people, and taught them to "call evil, good," and it now seeks to extend its sway over the nation.

"To be let alone" is the last thing it would accept, *unless* "letting alone" means to be suffered untrammeled to stalk—carrying with it its fetters and its lash—over every State and Territory on this continent: to "be let alone" to open again the accursed Slave-trade, that "the institution" may be speedily spread over the territories of the Union, and new States, sending into Washington their slave-representing and Slavery-demoralized "Senators," may be created.

It is because the people of the States which held that "Freedom," and *not* "Slavery," is the "corner stone" of the temple of Liberty—alarmed at the arrogance, the demoralization of the Slave Power which was fast returning portions of our country to a state of barbarism) and its aggressiveness, would not "let it alone" to do all these things—that it has risen in rebellion—that it has not scrupled to rend asunder the "country," the nationality to which it belonged. Like Sampson in his blindness, if not like him in the sources of his strength, it would lay hands upon the pillars of the temple, that all might be involved in a common ruin.

We have to prosecute this war to a successful issue or perish! Any compromise with the South which, admitting it back to the Union with liberty to extend the area of Slavery one single foot beyond where it now exists, or which consents to a separation which shall abandon *any* of our common territory to its occupation, is to permit this hideous "slave power" again to expand and triumph. And, indeed, *any* compromise, even though with submission of the South, which is not accompanied with ample provision for speedy emancipation, is dangerous to our future.

We have slumbered fifty years with this thing called "Slavery" among us, and have awakened to find it a wild beast which can exist only by preying upon others.

We are in a death-grapple with it. Shall we say to it, "Wayward brother, depart in peace!"

Eternal contempt and shame to the pusillanimous trifler who, in this hour of his country's agony, should thus mock her situation!

Hoping for your triumph over those who would again bring back New-York as a satelite of the slave power, I remain, Yours truly,

J. G. BARNARD, Brig.-Gen., &c., &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Custom House.

THE IMPORTATIONS DECREASING—STATISTICS OF THE LAST MONTH—IMMENSE EXPORTS—OVER $10,000,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT—THE INTERNAL REVENUE—THE CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVAL.

The long expected falling off in importations of Foreign merchandise is beginning to be apparent. For several months our importations have been very large, even for times of peace, and every month it has been prophesied that they must decrease, notwithstanding, when the monthly returns of the Custom House have been made, the diminution has not been apparent. Those of the month of October, however, show that the receipts for duty were about $1,000,000 less than during the month preceding. The falling off was greater toward the end of the month than at its beginning, the value of the merchandise imported into New-York during the last week of the month being but little greater than during the corresponding week of last year, and being nearly $1,500,000 inferior to that of those imported during the same week of 1860. The figures for the week are as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.
$4,303,939	$2,241,130	$2,805,575

It may appear to some that this decrease in importations will be disadvantageous to our Government, the receipts for duty being, in consequence, so much less. But as the case is viewed in a different light. In order to buy foreign merchandise to the extent to which we have carried our purchases of the past year, we must either export immense quantities of domestic products, or pay for the goods purchased in specie. In either case we gain no great advantage, because most of the articles we import are such as could be well dispensed with in times of war, if our people saw fit to do so. On the other hand, the articles we export are such as are indispensable to those who purchase them of us. England and France must look to America, when their crops fail, for the grain with which to feed their teeming population. To us they must come to procure the cotton to start their spindles and give employment to their poorer classes. So we see that we import what may be termed luxuries and export necessaries. What we buy does us no particular good, but what we sell is of the highest importance. As our trade with foreign lands has ruled during the year, it has required the entire value of the goods exported to cancel our obligations for those imported, and some $50,000,000 in specie in addition. Had our importations been less, it would have been better for the country, because our exportations continuing the same, as they undoubtedly would, being of an indispensable character, the balance of trade would have been in our favor, and the specie flow would have been toward instead of from us. Our course has been like that of a spendthrift, who invests all his large income in fine dress and luxurious living. We repeat, therefore, our conviction, that it is much better for the importations to be diminished than that they should continue as they have been since last Spring.

The exports from this port during the past fortnight have been unprecedented, amounting to about $5,000,000 during each week, the imports during the last week have been but $2,805,575, as stated above. The week's balance of $2,099,151, exclusive of specie, was therefore in our favor.

The diminished value of importations is undoubtedly due to the deranged state of our currency. It cannot be possible that large sales of foreign merchandise can continue, when in addition to the high price it originally costs in the foreign market, are added the high duties now imposed by our tariff laws and twenty-five or thirty per cent. premium of the currency in which those duties must be paid to the Government.

But while the receipts for duty have decreased, the new mine has been opened to the Government. The Internal Tax law, so long in being placed in operation, is already yielding a large revenue. From the money which has thus far been furnished by its operation, it is evident that the calculations of our lawmakers at Washington were very wide of the mark. At our Sub-Treasury alone, under the very imperfect operation of the law, the receipts during October were $405,498 14. This sum certainly gives promise of a vast revenue when the law comes fully into operation.

The removal of the Custom-house is still delayed; no new apartments have been completed, and the inconvenience of occupying two buildings for the business of the port still remains. The delay in preparing the new building seems inexcusable. Sufficient time has already been consumed to almost build a new edifice, and yet the repairs and alterations to the Merchants' Exchange are not yet completed. The alteration of the rotunda of the building has been, as everybody supposed, completed for some time, but now the plans are to be again changed. The railing which has been erected around the desks there does not give satisfaction, it seems, and it has been decreed that it shall be renuoved, and a new one obtained from Philadelphia. These delays and needless changes consume a great deal of time, cause much inconvenience to importers, and cost a considerable sum of money. The clerks at the old Custom-house have been using common pine-board desks for some time, the furniture of the different departments having been taken to the Exchange for repairs.

The Rebel Pirates.

MEETING OF SHIPOWNERS TO TAKE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THEIR RAVAGES.

A meeting of the prominent shipowners of this City was held at 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in compliance with the following call:

A meeting of shipowners will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration measures for mutual protection against the destruction of vessel property by privateers, or in case of such destruction payment by a fund provided for that purpose.

A general attendance of those interested is requested.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1862.

Snow & Burgess.	J. & N. Smith & Co.
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	Williams & Guion.
Crocker, Wood & Co.	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Bassett & Nickerson.	J. C. Baker & Co.
J. Atkins & Co.	James W. Elwell & Co.
Henry D. Brookman & Co.	Boyd & Hincken.
Welsh, Carver & Chase.	C. C. Duncan & Co.
Benner & Brown.	Trask & Dearborn.
Thomas Dunham.	F. M. French.
S. Thompson's Nephew.	Stephen W. Carey.

Capt. AMBROSE SNOW called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. THOMAS DUNHAM as Chairman Mr. BENJAMIN DUNNING was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Capt. SNOW said, that inasmuch as many gentlemen who had great interest in the meeting were absent at the polls, and in order to get a full and fair expression of the views of all the shipowners of the City, he would move the appointment of a Committee of Five, to report at some future meeting such plan of action as they may deem advisable for the protection of loyal shipowners against the rebel privateers.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Louis Walsh, Wm. H. Guion, E. E. Morgan, and George W. Kendall.

On motion of Mr. DUNNING, the Chairman and Capt. SNOW were added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

Soldier-Printers Killed in Battle.

The Typographical Union of this City has sent forth many of its patriotic members to the aid of the National Government, numbers of whom have died in battle. From every newspaper office a greater or less number of compositors, when the call for help was made, volunteered for the war, proving the loyalty of the craft, by their devotion to their country's cause, and their gallantry by bearing with dauntless front the standard of the nation, in the thickest of the contest.

The names of six soldier-printers who were killed while fighting their country's battles have just reached us: J. D. FINN, M. S. REYNOLDS, L. C. KULP, W. G. SHANNON, JAMES DICKSON and JOHN RYAN, three of whom went from the composing room of the *Times* newspaper.

The fellow-members of the Typographical Union have passed resolutions of regard and esteem, rejoicing, however, that their lamented comrades died with their faces to the foe, in the maintenance of the Constitution in the glorious struggle for the supremacy of right.

Supposed Homicide in the Ninth Ward—A Soldier Fatally Stabbed by a Captain of the Sixty-first Regiment.

About 10½ o'clock Monday night, a dispute occurred between Capt. MAXON, of the 61st Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and a private attached to his command, named JOSEPH MCCAVANAGH, on the corner of West Tenth and West streets, during which Capt. MAXON drew a large jack-knife and stabbed CAVANAGH, inflicting six frightful gashes in his side and breast. An examination of the wounds was made this morning by Dr. Coroner NAUMANN, and it is believed that the wounded man cannot possibly recover. The statement made by CAVANAGH is that the Captain had promised to pay him forty cents a day, from the time of his enlistment, for the purpose of defraying his expenses, which promise he had failed to fulfill; that for the purpose of making some arrangement in regard to this matter, they met at the time and place above indicated. During the interview, CAVANAGH says he told the Captain that his family was suffering and that he must have the money, whereupon that officer became exasperated, and inflicted the wounds in the manner described. The Captain was arrested by Officer LAMEY, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The Thirteenth Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, Col. CLARKE, have twice served their country during the present war. They have on each occasion gone at but a moment's notice, and have never yet failed to do their whole duty as soldiers, patriots, and citizens. By fire and flood they have been tried and found faithful to their trust.

Their uniforms and other equipage were entirely destroyed by the hard service at the seat of war, and the subsequent shipwreck. To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, they give a Promenade Concert. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music, of which a most tempting programme is published, and we hope every man and woman who can spend the time and afford the "greenback" will attend, for the encouragement of the gallant Thirteenth.

Secessionists from New-Orleans.

Marshal MURRAY is rapidly extending his acquaintance. By the last arrival from New-Orleans he received a note from Major-Gen. BUTLER, introducing to his protection three "clergymen secessionists, rebels and enemies to the United States," who, under the convoy of Capt. PUTNAM of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, are sent to the North. Their names are Rev. Dr. LASSERE, Rev. Mr. FULTON and Rev. Mr. GOODMAN. Marshal MURRAY directed them to be kept at the Astor-house, with permission to go about under charge of an officer.

PAINTERS ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Painters of New-York held a meeting yesterday evening at No. 3 Elizabeth-street. P. KEADY occupied the chair, and urged upon those present the necessity of calm and deliberate action upon the subject they met to discuss. They are receiving now from $1 50 to $2 per day. They demand twenty-five cents per hour, and resolved to meet again on Thursday evening next, at No. 193 Bowery, inviting the employers also to attend.

New-Jersey.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The election in Hudson County, N. J., yesterday, was conducted with a considerable interest, and a much larger vote was cast than was anticipated. At the closing of the polls last evening the indications were that the entire regular Democratic ticket was elected with the exception perhaps of two members of Assembly. At the Second Ward polls in Jersey City a fight occurred in the afternoon, in which some thirty or forty persons were engaged, but the prompt interference of the Police, and the arrest of three of the ringleaders, soon put a stop to it. Another fight occurred in the Fourth Ward, but it was not of a serious nature.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MONITOR.—The iron-clad Monitor *Weehawken* will be launched from CELWELL'S yard in Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning, at ¼ o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3081, 3115, 2535, 2500, 2895, 2869, 301, 677, 1269, 1491, 1885, 1947, 1977, 2325, 2359, 2301, 2417, 2435, 2549, 2563. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 308, 546, 118, 1995, 2165, 2340, 2352, 2514, 2615, 2610, 2720, 2816, 2820, 2834, 2850, 2904, 2914, 2923, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. —. Demurrers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 2861, 2849, 2879, 739, 2807, 987, 223, 2927, 2805, 2807, 2899, 2901. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 658, 1735, 111, 126, 2386, 2096, 2530, 884, 2316, 2370, 2380, 120.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1301, 1305, 1284, 1161, 1415, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1371. *Part II.*—Nos. 1387, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1345.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	107	400 Erie Railway	62¾
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	104½	100 do	62¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	104½	100 do	62¾
1,000 U. S. 5s 1865	97	50 do	63
1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.		200 do	62¾
War Ln, ¾ yrly	101¾	150 do	b30 63
$1,400 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	106¾	300 do	s30 62¾
5,000 Virginia State 6s	64	600 Erie R. Pref	90¾
15,000 Missouri State 6s	52¾	11 do	90¾
30,000 E. R. 7 mds. '83, 10		150 do	b20 90¾
16,000 E. R. 4th m. bds.	101¾	150 Hudson River R.	77
4,000 Erie R. 6th m. bs.	99¾	200 do	s30 76¾
2,000 Hd., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	92	100 do	76¾
15,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	115	200 do	s30 76¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ ct.	110	250 do	s10 76¾
2,000 Hud. R. 2d m. bs. ex interest	101¾	27 Harlem Railroad	21¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. I. R. ex interest	104½	200 do	21¾
5,000 Mich. So. S. I. R.	93	60 Harlem Rd. Pf	49
5,000 Alt & T. H. 2d m.	81	20 Mich. Cen. Rd	91
10,000 do	80	200 do	91¾
3,500 A. & T. H. Inc. bs.	59	150 do	b10 91¾
10 Bank of New-York	104½	50 do	91¾
10 Bank of Commerce	97½	65 Ch., Col. & Chi. R.	105½
10 Ocean bank	47	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	87½
7 Metropolitan Bank	84½	100 do	87½
5 Park Bank	114	50 do	s10 87½
10 Penn. Coal Co.	109½	50 do	s30 87½
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13¾	100 do	s10 87½
100 Pac. Transit Co.	4	50 do	s10 87½
200 do	4¼	360 Cleve. & Tol. R.	89¾
5 Pac. M. S. Co.	124	100 do	s10 89¾
100 do	b30 123	100 do	89¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	s5 104	600 Chi. & R. I. R	82¾
400 do	104½	200 do	s10 82¾
300 do	104¾	50 do	s10 82¾
200 do	104¾	200 do	s10 82¾
50 do	s5 105	50 do	b60 82¾
70 do	105¾	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	82¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.	49
7,500 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104¾	200 Reading Railroad	77¼
3,000 U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	83	300 Mich. Cen. R	91¾
4,000 Tenn St. 6s '90	55	100 do	91¾
6,000 do	b60 55¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	45¾
10,000 No State 6s	53	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	85¾
1,020 N. Y. Central 6s ex interest	107	50 do	s30 85½
2,000 N. Y. 6s, B. '76	103¾	150 Mich. So. & N.I.G. S.	85¾
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. '88	107	50 do	85¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	13¾	300 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81¾
300 Pac. Mail St. Co.	124	400 do	81¾
150 N. Y. Central R.	105¾	50 do	s30 81¾
100 do	b10 105¾	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	89¾
400 do	105¾	600 do	89¾
700 do	106¼	200 do	89¾
150 Erie Railway	64	1000 do	89¾
200 do	64¾	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	90¾
400 do	64¾	400 do	90¾
400 do	b30 64¾	400 do	90¾
100 do	b30 64¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	82¾
150 do	s3 64¾	200 do	82¾
600 Erie Railway Pref	91¾	100 do	82¾
500 Hud. River R.	77¼	100 do	b30 82¾
50 do	b60 78	100 do	s30 82¾
200 Harlem Railroad	21¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	82¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows more decided general firmness to-day than for three or four days past. At the opening of the market, early in the day, the Railways were barely steady, as compared with the last sales of yesterday, but before the First Board broke up the turn was upward, and the advance continued until the close of the Second Board. The demand was especially strong on the Erie, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern, and also firm and speculative on Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Toledo. New-York Central was in request, and the price recovered ¼@1 per cent. of Monday's decline. The Railway mortgages participated in the improved temper of the general market, and the bidding shows an advance on nearly all descriptions as compared with yesterday. There was less done on the Government Stocks, and the 6 per cents of 1881 are a small fraction easier. Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents are higher by ½@1 per cent., and Pacific Mail by 2 per cent. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden change of feeling in speculation, beyond the fact that, as the election is about over, the market will soon be relieved of the excitement growing out of it, let the result for Governor of New-York be as it may.

Late in the afternoon in the outside room the business was less spirited than at the Second Board, but without material change in prices, which were, for the most part, quite firm as compared with yesterday. There is a decided increase in the outside interest in the market. The following are about the latest figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1-81	104⅜	104⅜	N. Y. Central	104⅝	105
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	105⅛	105⅜	Erie Common	62⅞	63
U. S. 5s, 1874	95	95	Erie Preferred	90½	91½
Missouris	52¾	53	Hudson	76¾	77
Tennessees	54	55	Mich. Central	90¾	91¾
Pacific	122	124½	Mich. Southern	42¾	43⅝
Panama	154	154	Illinois Central	85	85½
Rock Island	82⅝	82⅝	Toledo	89⅝	90
Galena	84¾	85⅜	Pittsburgh	87⅝	89
Harlem	20¾	21¾	Mich Guaranteed	90¾	91⅜
T. H. & A. 2d mort.	80½	80½	Clev. & Pitts. Bonds	94	94½

The price of Gold left off this afternoon at 131@131¼ ₱ cent., against 131@131¼ yesterday afternoon. As the price at one time to-day stood at 132 ₱ cent., Exchange rose to 116 for first-class Bankers' bills, closing at 115½@115¾ ₱ cent.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Ocean	90
Manhattan	126	American Exchange	85
Merchants'	101¾	Chatham	95
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	95
Union	100	Hanover	80
America	115¾	Metropolitan	104¾
City	113½	Market	98
Phœnix	102½	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	104	Shoe and Leather	10
National	95	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	100	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Park	114
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. s f	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 64	104½	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie firsts, '65	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	80
Erie thirds, '63	105½	Ill. & N. W. firsts, 2d s	75¾
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, s f	69
Erie 6s, '85	99¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	65
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80
Hudson firsts, '60	102	Hann. & St. Jo. bonds	100
Hudson seconds, 6 p. c.	95½	Toledo, W. & W. bonds	100
Hudson thirds, 7s	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Hudson Conv., '67	90	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84
Harlem firsts, '69	103	Tol. & Wab. 3rd bonds	67
Harlem seconds, '74	103	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	96
Harlem thirds, 7s	90	Mil. & M. 1st sexts	90
Mich. C. 8s, '62, 10	102	Chi. & R. I. bonds	90
Mich. C. 2d, '72	110	Clev. & Tol. s f	103½
Chi. B. & Q. 8s, firsts	115½	N. Y. Cen. Scrip	94
Nor. Ind. Res. Inc. '65	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st s f	107
M. S. & N. I. 1st s f	107	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d s f	94
Ill. Cen. 7s, '76	108½	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d s f	91
St. L. A. & T. H. 1st s	95½	Clev. & Pitts. Bonds	94½
T. H. & A. 2d s f	80½	Clev. & Pitts. Bonds	94

MONEY AFFAIRS.

The Stock Exchange shows more decided general firmness to-day than for three or four days past. At the opening of the market, early in the day, the Railways were barely steady, as compared with the last sales of yesterday, but before the First Board broke up the turn was upward, and the advance continued until the close of the Second Board. The demand was especially strong on the Erie, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern, and also firm and speculative on Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Toledo. New-York Central was in request, and the price recovered ¼@1 per cent. of Monday's decline. The Railway mortgages participated in the improved temper of the general market, and the bidding shows an advance on nearly all descriptions as compared with yesterday. There was less done on the Government Stocks, and the 6 per cents of 1881 are a small fraction easier. Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents are higher by ½@1 per cent., and Pacific Mail by 2 per cent. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden change of feeling in speculation, beyond the fact that, as the election is about over, the market will soon be relieved of the excitement growing out of it, let the result for Governor of New-York be as it may.

Late in the afternoon in the outside room the business was less spirited than at the Second Board, but without material change in prices, which were, for the most part, quite firm as compared with yesterday. There is a decided increase in the outside interest in the market. The following are about the latest figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1-81	104⅜	104⅜	N. Y. Central	104⅝	105
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	105⅛	105⅜	Erie Common	62⅞	63
U. S. 5s, 1874	95	95	Erie Preferred	90½	91½
Missouris	52¾	53	Hudson	76¾	77
Tennessees	54	55	Mich. Central	90¾	91¾
Pacific	122	124½	Mich. Southern	42¾	43⅝
Panama	154	154	Illinois Central	85	85½
Rock Island	82⅝	82⅝	Toledo	89⅝	90
Galena	84¾	85⅜	Pittsburgh	87⅝	89
Harlem	20¾	21¾	Mich Guaranteed	90¾	91⅜
T. H. & A. 2d mort.	80½	80½	Clev. & Pitts. Bonds	94	94½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Ocean	90
Manhattan	126	American Exchange	85
Merchants'	101¾	Chatham	95
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	95
Union	100	Hanover	80
America	115¾	Metropolitan	104¾
City	113½	Market	98
Phœnix	102½	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	104	Shoe and Leather	10
National	95	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	100	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Park	114
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. s f	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 64	104½	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
Erie firsts, '65	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	80
Erie thirds, '63	105½	Ill. & N. W. firsts, 2d s	75¾
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, s f	69
Erie 6s, '85	99¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	65
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80
Hudson firsts, '60	102	Hann. & St. Jo. bonds	100
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M. S. & N. I. 1st s f	107	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d s f	94

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A GRAND FROM-BRADE CONCERT.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE SERAGLIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COL. NUTT. COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—FAUVETTE, or UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election in the City and State of New-York, yesterday, resulted in a complete revolution in the ascendency of parties, so far as the State and Congressional tickets are concerned. The Democrats carried the City by over 30,000, Kings County by 5,500, and the State by a majority not yet ascertained in its extent, though there is no present reason to doubt that it will be decided. The Congressional delegation will stand 16 or 18 Democrats, to 13 or 15 Republicans. The Legislature is Republican in the Senate, elected for two years in 1861, and probably Republican in the Assembly.

The returns from Massachusetts are very full, and insure the reelection of Gov. ANDREW by a very large majority. A. H. RICE, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is defeated by Z. J. S. SLEEPER, the People's candidate. HOOPER, Republican, is reelected in the Fourth District.

The returns from New-Jersey are very incomplete as we go to press, but the indications are that the Democrats have swept the State.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate that the advance is being pushed forward very rapidly, and with the utmost success. Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville on Monday afternoon, after a spirited engagement of about four hours, in which we had none killed but several wounded. This is only four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels were endeavoring to hold—all the other Gaps this side being in our possession. There was some force of the enemy in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, apparently intending to dispute the passage of our forces, but we do not learn that any fighting occurred there. There were rumors that the rebels were again endeavoring to cross into Maryland at Dobbsville, but they proved to be entirely unfounded. In fact, we hear from our special correspondents, that the general impression in the army was that all the apparent movements of the enemy were merely feints, to cover the retreat of the main rebel army toward Gordonsville, it being pretty well ascertained that it was on the east side of the Blue Ridge, moving in that direction.

Meantime the news from Gen. SIGEL'S army is of the most significant and important character, leading us to hope that the flank of the enemy has been successfully turned, and that they will not be able to escape without a great and probably a decisive battle. Our cavalry on Monday evening drove the rebels out of Thoroughfare Gap, and Gen. SCHURZ'S Division advanced and took possession of it. The other divisions of SIGEL'S force, under STAHL and VAN STEINWEHR were within supporting distance, and our Cavalry also held Buckland Mills, Aldie, and the country between the latter point and the front of Gen. SIGEL'S advance. It has also been ascertained within a day or two that the Fifth Division, under Gen. SICKLES, is advancing along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville.

Gen. SIGEL has been indisposed during the last few days, and he has therefore been unable to move with his command, but he hopes to join it in a few days.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Centreville, Nov. 3, says: "Gen. SICKLES, with PATTERSON'S Brigade, has driven the rebels from Manassas and Bull Run, below Bristow Station, and will, probably, encamp near Warrenton Junction to-night. The railroad to Alexandria has been repaired, the train rescued, and cars run now as usual to this point. We have no news from Thoroughfare Gap or Aldie this morning. It is the opinion of military men, who are well informed as to the rebels, that they will not fight McCLELLAN at present, but gradually draw him down the Shenandoah Valley, or toward Richmond, at the rate of five to seven miles a day, until they get his forces divided or placed in a disadvantageous position, and then attack him in detail, they first massing their army should a favorable position not show itself they can make Richmond by the time the severe cold weather sets in, and Winter there."

The English prize steamer *Anglia*, recently captured in Bull Bay, on the coast of South Carolina, arrived at this port last evening, in charge of a prize crew. She brings the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Maj-Gen. MITCHEL, on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. It is stated that there are many cases of that disease prevailing at Port Royal.

We have received from [illegible] the Petrel, by the arrival at [illegible] the steamer *Cahawba*. She brings [illegible] expedition under Gen. Wright [illegible] as having gone up the Mississippi to the [illegible] guerrillas, had commenced [illegible] sonville with success, and was expected to [illegible] them to Berwick's Bay.

On Friday last Gen. GILBERT made a reconnoissance down the Nashville Railroad from Louisville. He went as far as Green River Bridge for the purpose of examining the condition of the road and things generally. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS left Louisville to take the field on Saturday.

Three men-of-war are to proceed to sea from this port immediately in search of the pirate *Alabama*—the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Dacotah* and the ship *Ino*. The *Vanderbilt* is expected to leave to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

HENRY SIDLE, of Dillsburgh, York County, Penn., arrested by order of the War Department, on a charge of discouraging enlistments, was taken to Philadelphia on Monday by Deputy-Marshal SHARKEY, and removed to Fort Delaware.

The Stock Market took a strong turn upward yesterday, especially on the Railway Shares, which had before been declining. The rise is 1@1¼ ₩ cent. Gold, 131; Exchange, 145¼.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. Cotton was in good request at buoyant rates. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard was more active. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Jute Hemp, Tallow, Linseed and Petroleum Oils, Lead, Tin and Wool were actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are well supplied with beeves and hogs, and but a small number of sheep. Cool, clear weather increases the demand for meats, and all kinds of animals have been readily sold at former or advancing rates. Our reports, gathered at the different yards or market-places, show a total of 5,567 bullocks offered for beef during the past week, 4,453 of which were yarded at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday. The market was not lively, but the droves were all sold at last week's rates. Salesmen claim that there is a little decline in prices for the same grades, but the improved quality has brought the average of all sales fully up to last week. The best cattle sold at prices equivalent to 9c. for the dressed carcass, to be killed and weighed, and all the really good animals were sold at over 8½c. Some poor oxen and eight thin heifers went as low as 6c. Sheep and Lambs number 8,973, which is full 4,000 less than last week. They have advanced 25c. per head, caused in part by the scarcity and partly by a rise in pelts. Good sheep are worth 4½c., and, if extra fat, 5c. ₩ lb., live weight. The supply is not equal to the demand. Live hogs are coming in freely—the receipts (31,672) being greater than for any previous week since January. They have sold well at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fat corn-fed hogs; 3¾c.@4c. for light; and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

The Election and the War.

Our State election is over. At the hour of writing this paragraph we know nothing positive of the result. But the progress of the canvass has established certain facts which may as well be stated now as by-and-bye.

The heaviest load which the friends of the Government have been compelled to carry through this canvass has been the inactivity and inefficiency of the Administration. We speak from a knowledge of public sentiment in every section of the State, when we say that the failure of the Government to prosecute the war with the vigor, energy and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, has weighed like an incubus upon the public heart. With every disposition to sustain the Government—with the most profound conviction that the only hope of the country lies in giving it a cordial and effective support—its friends have been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the questions that have come up from every side: Why has the war made so little progress? Why have our splendid armies achieved such slight successes? Why have they lain idle so long, and why have the victories they have won been so utterly barren of decisive results? The war has dragged on for a year and a half. The country has given the Government over a million of men, and all the money they could possibly use. yet we have made scarcely any progress toward crushing the rebellion. The rebel armies still menace the capital. Their privateers defy our navy, and spread increasing terror among our peaceful traders on the seas. What is the use of trying to sustain an Administration which lags so far behind the country, and seems so indifferent and incompetent to the dreadful task committed to its hands?

It has been impossible to lift the public heart out of the terrible despondency which such reflections, fortified by the inexorable logic of facts, have brought upon it. The people of this State are thoroughly loyal to the Union and the Constitution. They desire and demand that this rebellion shall be *crushed*. They desire no half-way measures—they will tolerate no base and degrading compromise—they will never consent to any peace which involves the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution. They demand a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the fact that they have not had it, and that they have seen no fair prospect of getting it, has bred in them a degree of discouragement and despair which has left them an easy prey to the demagogues who are always ready to profit by the calamities of their country. If the Government had given them victories—if it had even shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its Generals in the field, the people would have rallied as one man to its support. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the Administration, and to array them in hostility against it.

What may be the effect of all this upon the popular vote remains to be seen. We trust it will not have been sufficient to withdraw the Empire State from the support of the Government. If it has brought about this calamitous result, the Government has itself mainly to blame. If not, the Government has had a very narrow escape. In either case it will have received a lesson from which, we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled by success, but that Administration must be weak indeed, which fails to be instructed by adversity. President LINCOLN is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempts to crush the rebellion if New-York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such unworthy and unmanly impulse. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never [illegible] the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to [illegible] his imperiled country. The vote in this State, as in every Northward and the West, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war,—and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all the powers of the Government are still in his hands—all the fearful responsibilities of the crisis still rest upon his shoulders. He must not suffer them to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies;—he must the rather meet them with fresh vigor and redoubled resolution. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-confidence,—more of that reliance upon his own strength and resources which, though it might be reckless audacity in a private individual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty nation, in a great and terrible crisis of its fate.

President LINCOLN has now in his hands everything which he can possibly require for the completion of the great work that devolves upon him. He has a more powerful army under his command than any monarch of Europe. The finances of the country are on a safe basis, and he has all the money he will require. He has a navy adequate to any service that may be demanded of it. With these abundant and overflowing resources at his command—sustained and stimulated to the most vigorous efforts by the fervid patriotism of the people, and by every motive which can animate a loyal heart, he can make no excuse to his conscience or his country if he fails to push this war to a speedy and successful end. He must instantly put in motion every arm of the National power. There must be an end of excuses, of apologies and of delays. The country will not longer tolerate half-hearted counsels in the Cabinet, or half-hearted leadership in the field. The fate of the nation must no longer be committed to Generals who, like ESSEX in the English Revolution, "next to a great defeat, *dread a great victory*." The Government must no longer be content with defending itself against a rebellion. It must act upon the offensive—and act with the vigor and determination that insure a victory. If the recent elections shall inspire the Administration with this spirit, and prompt it to such action, they will be of more service than results which might have betrayed it into a delusive and fatal confidence in the fruitless policy it has hitherto pursued.

The Result—Latest.

The State of New-York, at the annual election yesterday, elected, from the present complexion of the returns, the entire Democratic State Ticket, headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor, and from sixteen to eighteen Democratic members to the next Congress, of the whole delegation of thirty-one members. The returns, on this point, are conclusive from the first fifteen districts in the State, numbering from Staten Island to Troy, inclusive, and there is little doubt that the Buffalo District has elected Mr. GANSON over Mr. SPAULDING.

From our present figures, SEYMOUR leads WADSWORTH by 15,400 votes, with twenty-one counties, chiefly Republican, to hear from, which will materially reduce this majority, though we do not believe they can overcome it.

Death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

The news of the death of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, Commander of the Department of the South, at Beaufort, S. C., will fall upon the country as painfully as the loss of a great battle. To the sense of a heavy calamity, will be added the shock of a sharp surprise. We had not accustomed ourselves to think of *him* as of one who could die. His very nature was instinct with life. His spirit was ever exultant and soaring, and marked out grand fields of enterprise, which his heart, his brain and hands were restless and untiring to pursue. We cannot realize that this *living* man is dead.

We need not here recount particularly the story of the fallen hero. The Nation has followed him with affectionate admiration for years, and knows him as one of its most gifted and greatest sons. Born to poverty, but to genius, in Union County, Kentucky, Aug 28, 1810, ORMSBY MACKNIGHT MITCHEL early gave promise of the ardor and eminence that his future so fully realized. At the early age of twelve years, he was acquainted with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, and of mathematics. He was educated at Lebanon, Ohio; commenced life for himself as clerk in a store, afterward procured a cadet's warrant to enter the Military Academy at West Point, earned the money to pay his expenses thither, and reached that National school with two shillings in his pocket, his sole fortune in life.

But what wanted such an intellect, in a sound body, of more? He was now the nation's pupil, and relieved of the care of personal provision, he gave his whole soul to study, and rapidly mounted to the highest planes of science. So thoroughly taught in that institution. On graduating in 1829, he was made acting assistant Professor of Mathematics, which post he held for two years. Afterward he laid aside military studies, and went into civil life. He became professor of philosophy, mathematics and astronomy in Cincinnati College in 1834, and continued such for ten years. In 1845 he lectured on astronomy in Cincinnati, and with so much enthusiasm and popular acceptance that the design of an Observatory was originated and the people of Cincinnati enabled him to carry it triumphantly through. In 1859, Prof. MITCHEL became director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and filled that office at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. It is a singular fact that the rebellion found Prof. MITCHEL just closing a work on military science, which had occupied him a twelvemonth, and in which he had prepared criticisms of many of the great battles of authentic history. He was about to start to this City to put his volume in print when the civil war broke out. Instead of stopping in New-York, he continued his journey to Washington, tendered his services to the Government which had educated him, and prepared to put in practice what he had been speculating upon.

We know the rest. The President made him a Brigadier-General and sent him to Cincinnati to command the Department of the Ohio, then limited to the State of Ohio. He addressed himself to his work with all the enthusiasm and tremendous energy of his nature. He engineered a series of fortifications around Cincinnati, extending for some miles across on the Kentucky hills, and in a few weeks, at a cost of a little over *seven thousand dollars*, he had constructed the defences that so lately checked the audacious march of KIRBY SMITH upon Cincinnati. The rebel Generals, POLK and BUCKNER, were at the time preparing to seize the State of Kentucky, and by the aid of traitors in the Legislature and about the seat of Government, to annex it to the Southern Confederacy. There was but one Union camp in Kentucky at the time (Dick Robinson,) and a few thousand troops near Louisville on the Indiana side. The rebel citizens along the line of the railroad from Cincinnati to Lexington had forcibly taken Government arms and ammunition from the cars destined for Camp Dick Robinson, and had exacted from the owners of the road the pledge that they would not attempt to send another pound South into Kentucky for the United States Government. Everything was ready for the rebel invasion. POLK and BUCKNER seized Bowling Green and Columbus. ZOLLICOFFER approached the heart of the State from toward Cumberland Gap. Kentucky was defenceless, and the hands of the Unionists tied by rebel control of the railroads. It was at this perilous moment that Gen. MITCHEL comprehended, acted and saved the State in a night. He took military possession of the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, relieving the owners of their bonds to the rebels, dispatched by night a regiment to Cynthiana, where the rebel power was established on the line of the road, captured the place about daylight, and then in rapid succession seized every other point on the railroads reaching to Lexington and Frankfort, and controlling the entire north and centre of the State! In another day, troops, artillery and ammunition were free to the aid of loyal Kentuckians. They did go—gathered together with unparalleled rapidity by the ever-active Gen. MITCHEL—and the result was, the rebel game was foiled. ZOLLICOFFER turned aside and was finally lost, and his army routed from the State. BUCKNER stopped at Bowling Green, and POLK at Columbus, from which they, too, in turn, had to give way and leave Kentucky free.

We shall not follow Gen. MITCHEL in his campaign South, at the head of a division, nor repeat the story of his brilliant dash into Northern Alabama, and his success in beating back the superior forces of the rebels and holding an extended territory in the heart of the enemy's country quiet and unresisting in his grasp. These achievements form one of the brightest episodes of the war, and illumine with resplendent glory the campaign which has so much of darkness and shame in its impotent conclusion.

Gen. MITCHEL was withdrawn from the field of his successes. Why, it is needless now to ask. After many weeks of weary waiting he was assigned to duty at Beaufort. He left with a weight upon his heart. It was the shadow, no doubt, of his coming death. He felt that this assignment South was in some sense a putting him aside where he could be of no use. Nevertheless he obeyed his Government and went to Beaufort. He had small means of work at hand, but he only redoubled his energies to make the most of what he had. Doubtless he overtasked his fiery spirit; struggling against fearful odds, and burning within with impatient zeal and heart without by the torrid heats of an unaccustomed clime, his gaze grew dim that never blinked before in gazing among the stars, and the film of death settled forever upon his earthly vision. The eye that had penetrated the heavens in rapt glory, measuring the mightiness of God in his systems of worlds, found its last joy in greeting the stripes of his country's flag, beneath which and for which his earnest and great life was closing away.

The Army of the Potomac Advancing.

The last three days have put an entirely new face on the campaign of the Upper Potomac. Within that time Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL have executed a succession of rapid movements, each having the effect of a victory.

The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE across the Potomac and to Lovettsville some days since, we rightly interpreted at the time to indicate an intended junction with Gen. SIGEL,—the ultimate purpose being an advance into Eastern Virginia ahead of LEE'S army. But in order to make this demonstration successful, it was necessary to close up the main passes through the mountains, and bar up Gen. LEE in the Shenandoah Valley. If LEE had been able to get to the east of the Blue Ridge, and had occupied Manassas again he would have held the direct railroad routes to Richmond by Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville, and the advance upon Richmond by BURNSIDE would have been frustrated.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S policy has been, therefore, not to move against the rebel front till we were able to throw a force down the east base of the Blue Ridge Mountains and close up all the passes by which LEE could have retreated upon Manassas. To GENS BURNSIDE and SIGEL this important service was assigned, and the dispatches of yesterday, the day before, and to-day, tell how well and quickly it has been performed. In his march, Gen. BURNSIDE has successively occupied Vestal's, Gregory's, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. The last-named is in the rear of LEE'S position, and if the latter yet retains the bulk of his army near Winchester, his right flank is turned, and his communications with Richmond are in extreme peril. While Gen. BURNSIDE has been doing his part of the work so thoroughly, it has been left to Gen. SIGEL to take care of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and Thoroughfare Gap, and other points on its line being now held by the latter officer, Gen. LEE is effectually cut off from a retreat upon Manassas Junction, the old rebel stronghold in northern Virginia. If he falls back at all, it must be by way of Woodstock, Harrisonburgh and Staunton. By this last named route the distance will be 200 miles to Richmond, a good part of it up the Shenandoah valley, without the help of a railroad.

If LEE has been driven to the alternative of retreating by this line or fighting at Winchester, there can scarcely be a doubt that he will offer battle near his present ground. He would do this because, being hemmed in the Shenandoah Valley, it would not be possible for him to compete with BURNSIDE in a forced march of the latter upon Richmond by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville. Whether he will be able to compel MCCLELLAN to meet him at his strong position at Winchester, or whether MCCLELLAN will be able to compel LEE to evacuate Winchester, and meet our army on ground less advantageous to the defensive force, is what a few days must determine—if our operations are carried on as rapidly as they have been for the last week.

A victory of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S great army over that of Gen. LEE is what the country earnestly desires to have. And it would certainly be immensely to our advantage to have it pretty soon. The Union Army of the Upper Potomac was never so strong as now. It is well clad, well shod, well armed, and, according to all accounts, in high spirits, enthusiastic and confident. A great battle, in which the rebel army shall not only be beaten but broken, is the only thing that will quickly end the war. The loyal people of the Union once more manifest their patient, hopeful heart, by trusting that now, at last, the decisive struggle and victory are at hand.

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND THE REBELLION.—Our Paris correspondent, in noticing the denial made in our columns by Mr. CUNARD of the report that their steamers had ever raised any flag intended to express recognition of the Southern Confederacy, mentions the following reports as current and credited among Americans in England:

1. That they often use in British waters flags that they dare not use in American waters. 2. That the officers of the Company in England, in their relations with the public, make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebellion, and 3. That the Company furnished a sailing master to Capt. BULLOCH or DONAS, to take the Confederate steamer "290" to sea, and that this sailing master found a crew, took the vessel to sea, and delivered her, off the coast of Ireland, to the Confederate Captain who was to command her.

Our correspondent adds that while he cannot guarantee the truth of either of these statements, they are so widely believed that he thinks it for the interest of the Company that they should have an opportunity of correcting them.

We are authorized by the representative of the Cunard Company in this City to say, in regard to these reports, (1.) That they have never used in British waters any other flags than those used in American waters,—that they have flags of but two kinds on each vessel, one British and the other American, and that they have never used, carried or thought of using any other. 2. That every officer of their vessels has received the most explicit orders from the Company never to engage in any discussions, or to express any opinions concerning the rebellion, on pain of instant and [illegible] dismissal, and that [illegible] as the snows, these injunctions are obeyed—and oh, that the Company did not furnish a sailing-master to the Confederate steamer not have anything whatever to do with her fitting out or with supplying her with officers or crew. The Capt. PROWSE returned to [illegible] on their employ, but had left it some [illegible] previous to his engagement with the Confederates.

We make these statements on the authority named, and we believe them to be true. It is not easy certainly to see what interest the Cunard Company could possibly have in taking a position of hostility to the North which [illegible] they have any business relations.

AS CORRECTION.—*The World* of yesterday, publishes the following paragraph as having been copied from the TIMES:

"MR. RAYMOND'S cowardly attempt has given indescribable grief to his employers to whom he is a great [illegible] their own friends are ashamed to confess his impotence, and are [illegible] his displacement by [illegible] combinations and revolutionary methods, tending to hopeless division in the North and general anarchy."

This is the second time the *World* has misquoted this paragraph to us. On the first occasion we denied that it had ever appeared in our columns. We now repeat the denial and as the election is over we presume the *World* can no longer have any motive for persisting in a flagrant misrepresentation.

American Vessel Trying to Run the Blockade.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *John A. CORNELIUS* was brought to this port to-day in charge of Prize-Master H. JOHNSON, United States steamer *Rodgers*. She cleared from New-York last June, for Port Royal.

On the 26th of June she was driven out of Bull's Bay by the *Gardner*, while trying to run the blockade, but escaped in consequence of the darkness. She arrived at Port Royal, and, after remaining some time, her captain, John SIMONSON, of Staten Island, alleging that her cargo, which was miscellaneous, could meet a better sale in New-York, sailed for here.

She was captured Oct 31, while again trying to enter Bull Bay Channel. The Captain [illegible] as before when he found it impossible to escape. She was got off by the [illegible] of the United States Steamer *Ellis*.

Her steward says the Captain [illegible] left New-York in order to [illegible].

From Louisville.
[illegible]

Gen. BUELL is ordered to [illegible] instead of Annapolis, Maryland. [illegible] He leaves to-morrow.

There has been no news [illegible] except what the [illegible] Gen. BRAGG.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Men acquainted with the locality, insist that the rebels cannot mean to make a stand in their supposed position in the rear of Goose Creek, the ground offering no such advantages as they have heretofore invariably insisted upon securing before measuring arms with the forces of the Union. The first stand they can make, it is said, will be behind their line of defensive works stretching from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The military commission yesterday closed the investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender, and has presented a very full report, which it is expected Secretary STANTON will not long withhold from the country. This report, if our information be correct, seriously inculpates Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL for the condition of Harper's Ferry—at time of its investment by the enemy, and emphatically pronounces the opinion, sustained by evidence of the highest order, that Harper's Ferry both could and should have been relieved by a little more activity on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has been here for several days, holding constant interviews with the President, Gen. HALLECK, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet. The exact nature of his business, which could account for the length of his interviews with one of the high functionaries named, is, of course, not known; but rumors, more than usually plausible, point to the failing health of Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department, and to the appointment of Gov. MORTON as his successor. Certain it is that if Mr. SMITH shall resign, no selection more in harmony with the wishes of the other members of the Cabinet, and of the Northwest, could be made. Gov. MORTON had a special interview with the President, in relation to the interests of the Indiana soldiers, and goes to-morrow to Harper's Ferry on the same errand.

REBEL MAIL-CARRIER CAUGHT.

Dr. HARDIN, of Fairfax County, Virginia, was sent here to-day from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Col. DOSTAS. He is charged with forwarding rebel mails to Richmond, and with furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

The following prisoners of war were also sent in from Fairfax Court House to-day: Theodore Dent, J. R. Bateman, R. J. Montgomery, J. I. Turner, B. Conlin, Fifth Louisiana; Alexander Thompson, Twenty-eighth Virginia; Bernard Dareo, Whitby's Battery; Wm. Agen, Jacob Blen, Fourteenth Louisiana. These prisoners were captured in recent skirmishes in the vicinity of Manassas. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following additional Medical Examiners have been appointed by Commissioner BARRETT:

Dr. Wm. P. Townsend, Goshen, N. Y.
Dr. Addison Ely, Carmel, N. Y.
Dr. John Staochfield, Elmira, N. Y.
Dr. Thos. W. Gordon, Georgetown, Ohio.
Dr. Edward Dickson, Peoria, Ill.
Dr. Benjamin S. Warren, Concord, N. H.
Dr. Cyrus Porter, Rutland, Vt.
Dr. A. B. McChesney, Alton, Ill.
Dr. W. F. Collum, Jeffersonville, Ia.

A CHANGE.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, Acting Adjutant-General on Gen. BANKS' Staff, having been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS in New-York, Lieut.-Col. MCKEEVER, Chief of Staff to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, is Acting Adjutant-General.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. COCHRANE has returned to the City.

Commodore STOCKTON and lady and Mrs. Gen. SIGEL are also here.

NUMBER OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

There are over 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals throughout the country. The number here is about 20,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

COL. ELLET PROMOTED.

The appointment of Brigadier-General has been conferred on Col. ALFRED W. ELLET, who distinguished himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi: and he has been authorized to raise a volunteer marine brigade, to serve with the ram fleet, in conjunction with the gunboats on the Western waters. The son of the late Col. CHARLES ELLET, who was wounded in the engagement at Memphis, has been appointed Colonel in the brigade.

A CASE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of a citizen named SERIPT LEWIS, are now made public. He was tried at Memphis, charged with smuggling goods through the lines against the orders of the General Commanding, and also of passing through them with the intention of visiting the enemy and giving them information. The Commission found him guilty, being convinced the prisoner was a spy, and unanimously recommended that he be hanged. The order of the President of the United States upon the proceedings is as follows:

So far as the sentence in the case relates to the accused as a spy, it is disapproved, the Commission not having jurisdiction of the offence. The sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for a term of six months, commencing this day, Oct. 25, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, has been announced as Chief Purchasing Quartermaster, and Col. T. J. HAINES, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, as Chief Purchasing Commissary for the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Northwest.

It is known to the friends of Gen. HARNEY that he will return to St. Louis to await the orders of the War Department.

An order has been issued deferring the organization of the regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, recognized by the act of July last.

The President has revoked the order dismissing Lieut. R. P. CRAWFORD from military service.

Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been ordered to duty under Gen. ROSECRANS.

Convalescent soldiers are from time to time received in the hospitals of Washington. To-day, 200 of them left Washington.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following-named Acting Ensigns have been appointed in the navy, and ordered to the New-York Yard to receive instructions in gunnery: William Robinson, Chas. P. Thompson, W. Boughton, W. B. McNellley and William Walker.

JOHN ROGERS has been appointed Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Western flotilla.

JOSEPH S. CONT has been appointed Acting Ensign, and ordered to Boston.

Acting Ensign is a new grade in the Navy, and ranks after Masters and before Midshipmen. The command of small vessels is often assigned to such officers.

A COURT OF INQUIRY IN GEN. BUELL'S CASE.

The Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Maj.-Gen. BUELL, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. BRAGG; his failure to relieve Munfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. BRAGG to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss in attacking them, and his operations in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee—the court to be held at Cincinnati.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan's Forces Rapidly Advancing.

The Rebels Driven from Upperville by Gen. Pleasanton.

All the Mountain Passes as Far as Ashby's Gap in Our Possession.

THE ARMY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Thoroughfare Gap Seized by Gen. Sigel.

Forces Advancing Along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Flank of the Rebel Army Probably Turned.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Bloomfield, Va., Nov. 4. Monday Evening—7 o'clock.

The advance of the army of the Potomac up the valley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all dispatch.

Gen. PLEASANTON occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The rebels left three of their dead on the field.

Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to-morrow.

There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumors of the invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville are not believed at these headquarters.

The last report from the rear shows that these reports are unfounded.

The army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle, when the rebels may see proper to meet them.

The army is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of the want of more cavalry—a want which is greatly felt.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 3.

Four rebel prisoners were brought in yesterday, caught spying in this neighborhood.

Two hundred rebel cavalry were seen between Hall Town and Charlestown last night. Our pickets are reported as skirmishing with them.

All the movements of the enemy in this direction were feints.

Advices from the East Ridge state that the bulk of the rebel army is on the east side of Blue Ridge.

Several rebel prisoners have been taken. LONGSTREET is at Paris—JACKSON just passed through Ashby's Gap, and HILL is close on him.

The general impression among our officers is that the rebels are fast retreating to Gordonsville, and that their movements are only feints to cover this movement. They told the people of Purcellville, several days since, that they had no idea of wintering in the Shenandoah Valley. They are suffering much from sickness and want of shoes and clothing.

Forty of them succeeded in crossing down the east side of Loudon and getting in our rear on Sunday afternoon, within 2½ miles of Harper's Ferry, when a Pennsylvania regiment on picket managed to capture only one—as the cavalry was not on hand.

Prof. LOWE parked up his balloon and left yesterday for unknown parts, where he will doubtless soon give us one of his fine bird's-eye views of the rebel movements.

It has been beautiful Indian Summer weather for the last three or four days—but this morning is cold and cloudy, denoting rain. The Potomac is still low, but a sudden and great rise is universally expected.

Our troops were never in better condition and spirits—all singing as they cross into Virginia. Troops are constantly crossing still at Berlin.

HAMILTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The enemy opposite us, across the Shenandoah, retired yesterday. The force is said to be LONGSTREET's division.

There has been considerable picket firing to-day, beyond the Gap; also some shelling of the enemy.

Capt. M. C. PRATT, First Cavalry, was killed, at noon, in a skirmish near the Shenandoah side of the Gap, and three privates were wounded. Capt. PRATT leaves a wife and child at Holyoke Mass.

Gen. McCLELLAN paid us a visit to-day.

SNICKERSVILLE, Monday Nov. 3.

Gen. HANCOCK holds Snicker's Gap. The rebels are in view from the crest of Blue Mountain. They are also in considerable force across the Shenandoah.

Cannonading is going on between Manassas Gap, and shells are exploding.

The mounted scouts of the army occupy the roads in our front.

Everything is advancing in the greatest order. The troops are in high spirits, and the weather and roads are excellent.

REPORTS FROM THOROUGHFARE GAP.

FAIRFAX STATION, Tuesday, Nov. 4—P. M.

Information from the front says that our cavalry under Gen. SIGEL, last evening, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and the division of Gen. SCHENCK is now in possession of it. No enemy considered in sight on the west evening at dusk. The other division of SIGEL's force, (STAHEL and VON STEINWEHR,) are encamped in the gap in supporting distance of SCHENCK. SCHENCK now holds Buckland Mills with a force of infantry, and has a pretty strong guard. Both the gap and the Mills, and the country between them and the front of SIGEL's advance.

The rebel force at Gainesville, Haymarket and Warrenton Junction had not been changed up to yesterday morning.

Union people, who have just come in, report that there is a rebel force of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry at the town of Warrenton, with some artillery.

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Information from Manassas Junction says that the Point of Rocks is almost as lively as when it was formerly an important dépôt for supplies. Three heavily laden trains arrive and depart daily, crowded with supplies and troops. The news is cheering. The men are in the best spirits and eager to press on.

LEE'S FLANK PROBABLY TURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The Washington *Star* says: "Last night the advance of the Army of the Potomac, under Gens. BURNSIDE, FITZ JOHN PORTER, and others, doubtless bivouacked upon the line of the Alexandria and Winchester Turnpike, from Upperville, three miles in front, or below Ashby's Gap, down to Middletown, a distance of ten miles. Their cavalry must have halted for the night, very near, if not upon, the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, somewhere between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap. The force of SIGEL, which took up the line of march early yesterday, must have advanced upon the line of the same railroad to Thoroughfare Gap, ere nightfall, if not beyond that point, while another division of the army, under SICKLES, at the same time was doubtless advancing in the rear of SIGEL, and at night, within supporting distance of him. Such we judge, from our knowledge of the country road, &c., to have necessarily been the movements on the chessboard east of the Blue Ridge yesterday. The march of Gen. SICKLES' Division yesterday and before, from Alexandria almost to the extreme front, was capitally performed, and reflects great credit. Without fatiguing themselves with a forced march, they accomplished about fourteen miles a day, arriving at their temporary destination in perfect order, with everything in in time, and are already actively engaged in performing the particular service they were evidently sent forward to accomplish. Up to 2:30 P. M. to-day, we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of SIGEL's command in any force. We would have learned the facts had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter this morning. We think it now clear that LEE's flank has been turned."

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME ADVANCE.

The Rebels Driven at Every Point—Splendid Practice of our Artillery—The Main Rebel Army Trying to Reach Gordonsville—List of Casualties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ONE MILE FROM UNION TOWN, VA., AND TWENTY-SIX FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, 3 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 3, 1862.

Another Sunday fight, and another victory for the National army! All day, yesterday, the booming of artillery resounded through this picturesque and hitherto quiet region, and the clashing of arms indicated that loyalist and traitor had again met in conflict.

Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. MCCLELLAN's advance, comprising several regiments of cavalry and the Second Artillery Battery M, all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, broke camp at Purcellville, and began the onward march. Our road lay through a most beautiful section of country. The road winds through picturesque forests, over hill and through dale, now over a pure and limpid brook which flows down from the mountain, now by some more picturesque stream which meanders through the meadow. The famous "Snicker's Gap" at which the enemy are collected in large numbers, can be seen a short distance to the right. The insignificant village of Snickersville is clustered around the base of the ridge, while the turnpike road, as it winds through the gap, is plainly visible. Still the scouts did not report the enemy, and we pressed forward, reaching Paris at 11½ o'clock. This is a small secession village of some 150 inhabitants, situated on the Winchester and Alexandria road, about five miles from Snicker's Gap. Just before entering the town we halted, while the skirmishers were formed, as rebs from that section of the country's cavalry are. There we remained, for about three-quarters of an hour, when the skirmishers were ordered forward. On entering, pickets were thrown out on all the roads in the front of the village. The town was in a terrible excitement, for rumors of our coming had got out, and the citizens, with the exception of the ladies, were all out in the streets, while the mothers were hurrying brothers of military age out of sight in order to keep him quiet. Lieut. ROSS, of Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff, who was appointed Provost-Marshal of the village, immediately arrested all the male citizens of the place and assembled them in front of one of the stores preparatory to taking the oath. Twenty-six comprised the number, consisting of old men, middle-aged, and young. They answered as their names were called. "I refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Southern rebels," remarked the first one addressed—a tall, good-natured Methodist of the "D. Bond school." "What is the cause?" he further inquired. The Provost-Marshal then proceeded to read the oath, explaining that those who took it would receive Navy certificates. "I should think you were premature," said one old man, of full seventy years. "This is a terrible thing on us," said another, a young man of some twenty years, "and a good many of the folks will come in and take the oath" remarked a third, and so they gave their reasons for failing to be loyal one after another. If they proved to be rebs. As fast as their names were entered off, a small squad was formed under a small escort for the purpose of conveying them to Alexandria, where they will be kept under guard during the war. Among the prisoners was a Mr. WHITE, a wealthy citizen of the place, who was arrested by Gen. PLEASANTON's order, and sent to Alexandria. He was charged with having harbored rebel soldiers, and with having given information to the enemy. He was released on taking the oath.

Our men fell back, the rebel cavalry followed until within range of our guns, when they were brought to a halt by the most splendid artillery firing of the war. The rebels soon got their guns into a position commanding our own, but in five minutes' time it became too hot for them. They changed to another position, but were in less time driven from that. Finally they galloped over a meadow, our shells thickly flying after them, and planting their guns directly in front of the grove, one mile and a half distant. They had hardly fired a shell, however, before our Rodman 10-pounders so plowed the ground around them as to cause a skedaddle out of sight. This ended the artillery firing for that day, having proved for the twentieth time the superiority of our artillery over that of the rebels. About 3½ o'clock all became quiet, and we supposed the contest had ended for the day. About 5 o'clock, however, the skirmishing was renewed in an orchard on the right, between the dismounted cavalrymen, and continued until dusk, the Sixth Regulars in the meantime having come. During the night the infantry and artillery from Purcellville arrived. In the morning it was found that the enemy had advanced their pickets to a considerable distance on the right. At precisely 10 o'clock our artillery opened upon them and the infantry were thrown forward. The firing was, as on the day previous, most accurate. One caisson was blown fully fifteen feet into the air, causing the rebels around the gun to retreat in double quick. Such accurate shooting the rebels could not stand, and they accordingly commenced falling back; we, at the same time, following up and peppering them in fine style. Thus we continued to drive them from hill to valley for several hours, their artillerists being compelled to abandon every new position as often as it was chosen. Several prisoners were taken, among the number two who rode directly into one of our own regiments, mistaking it for Col. OWENS' Third Virginia Cavalry. I conversed with prisoners from the Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia Cavalry, proving that we had been fighting Gen. STUART's force. From them as well as refugees I learned that he had been on the ground all day; also that the bulk of the rebel army is on this side of the Blue Ridge, retreating toward Gordonsville. A detachment of the Eighth New-York Cavalry captured some eight horses, with equipments, and quite an amount of officers' clothing. An ambulance driver, of the same regiment, was accidentally killed. The following comprises most of the wounded:

Lieut. Edgel Connolly, Co. B—shot in shoulder.
George W. Wiseman, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania—right fore arm.
Jacob Alison, Co. F—right arm.
G. C. Keyser—right leg.
Joseph Matter, Co. M—right leg.
Chas. Kearney, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania.
Henry Lewis Buckman, Co. L—back, badly.
David O'Brien—side.
—— Buckmen, Co. L—head.
Sergt. E. B. Burnes, Co. B—slightly in forehead.
David Knight—right arm broken.
George Morris, Co. F, 8th New-York—left arm; wounded while passing a captured carbine over to his Captain; a brave fellow.
Thomas Mills, Co. F—wounded by shell in the breast.
David Shipple, Co. H—arm and side, probably fatal.
John A. Vanderbeck—right thigh.
Sergt. Jones, Co. L, 6th Regulars—stomach; ball passed through cap-box, belt, pipe and pocket-book.

Several are reported as killed. At the time of writing I am unable to learn their names.

The wounded of the Eighth New-York Cavalry are being kindly cared for by Dr. LARGHON, in the barn of a Union man.

Occasional firing was kept up in the vicinity of here more or less all day.

J.

AFTER THE ALABAMA.

THREE MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO SEA FROM HERE.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch to sea at once three men-of-war, of which the *Vanderbilt*, as already reported, is one. The others are the U. S. steamer *Dacotah*, one of the vessels of the regular navy with the ship's a craft pretty heavily armed. Yesterday one hundred sailors and a squad of marines were sent on board the *Vanderbilt*. The *Dacotah* was rapidly hoisted and hauled out to the dock ready to depart. The *Iro* already off the Battery, but are not for a cruise will more sail probably to-day. Other vessels chiefly steamers, are now getting ready for sea, especially elsewhere. A troop of marines was sent to Portsmouth on Saturday for a similar purpose. The destination of these vessels is not known to the ordinary hands of the *Abraham* [illegible] receive no intimation positively as to the *Vanderbilt* and *Vanderbilt* will leave to-day. [illegible] few days other ships of this station will be ordered to sea, so that it is quite likely the [illegible] will be scattered. There will be in [illegible] each of the Navy-yard, to-day four prizes, all recently captured. It is also believed that [illegible] the Government with coats here [illegible] the United from the South Atlantic and West Indies, to [illegible] look after the "rebel privateers."

A Negro Lynched and Burned.

HUNTSVILLE (Ala.) Nov. 2.

The Advertiser has a letter from Dr. [illegible] Lime County, this State, giving [illegible] the lynching of a negro under [illegible] the charge [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Wife suspended, [illegible] executioners [illegible] He was cut down and [illegible] dead. The body was [illegible] Dr. [illegible] taken in front of [illegible] was cut by [illegible] and horses.

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLFE, No. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 5.—NEURALGIA.

Having described *Acute* and *Chronic Rheumatism*, I shall now enter upon a consideration of the next connecting link in the long chain of Chronic Diseases, Neuralgia. This complaint is [illegible] ing any of the nerves in some part of their course, and it may be of an acute, smarting, lancinating character, or it may be an aching, dull sensation. When the nerves of vision are affected it is called Ophthalmic Neuralgia, and when it affects the nerves of hearing it is called Otalgia. [illegible] Facial Neuralgia, [illegible] the nerves of the face. [illegible] Intercostal Neuralgia, [illegible] the nerves between the ribs. [illegible] Sciatica, or Hip-joint Neuralgia, [illegible] the nerves of the hip-joint. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Testicle, [illegible] the nerves of the testicle. [illegible] Uterine Neuralgia, [illegible] the nerves of the uterus. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Bladder, [illegible] the nerves of the bladder. [illegible] Rectal Neuralgia, [illegible] the nerves of the rectum. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Kidneys, [illegible] the nerves of the kidneys. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Liver, [illegible] the nerves of the liver. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Stomach, [illegible] the nerves of the stomach. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Heart, [illegible] the nerves of the heart. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Lungs, [illegible] the nerves of the lungs. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Throat, [illegible] the nerves of the throat. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Tongue, [illegible] the nerves of the tongue. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Teeth, [illegible] the nerves of the teeth. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Ear, [illegible] the nerves of the ear. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Eye, [illegible] the nerves of the eye. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Nose, [illegible] the nerves of the nose. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Face, [illegible] the nerves of the face. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Head, [illegible] the nerves of the head. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Neck, [illegible] the nerves of the neck. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Back, [illegible] the nerves of the back. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Arms, [illegible] the nerves of the arms. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Hands, [illegible] the nerves of the hands. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Fingers, [illegible] the nerves of the fingers. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Thighs, [illegible] the nerves of the thighs. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Knees, [illegible] the nerves of the knees. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Legs, [illegible] the nerves of the legs. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Feet, [illegible] the nerves of the feet. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Toes, [illegible] the nerves of the toes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Skin, [illegible] the nerves of the skin. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Muscles, [illegible] the nerves of the muscles. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Bones, [illegible] the nerves of the bones. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Joints, [illegible] the nerves of the joints. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Ligaments, [illegible] the nerves of the ligaments. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Tendons, [illegible] the nerves of the tendons. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Cartilages, [illegible] the nerves of the cartilages. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the membranes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Mucous Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the mucous membranes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Serous Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the serous membranes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Synovial Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the synovial membranes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Fibrous Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the fibrous membranes. [illegible] Neuralgia of the Cellular Membranes, [illegible] the nerves of the cellular membranes. 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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation in a private family: is an excellent cook, and a first rate washer and ironer and good baker; her daughter, an intelligent girl of 16, she would like to have with her; she is capable of waiting on the table or taking care of children, or doing chamberwork; the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 263 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; can make bread, pastry and jellies; and is willing and obliging; would have no objection to do the coarse washing if required. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat and capable girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family; will be found a steady, trustworthy and efficient servant in the kitchen; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, poultry, soups, hash and game, all kinds of deserts, and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 29 Bond-st., at her place of employment, where she can be well recommended; few doors of Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, respectable servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough plain cook; economical in her kitchen, willing, obliging and trusty; can be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family, as a good cook, willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from the household where she has lived over four years; she leaves as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 160 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook, understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, bread and larding and pastry, as required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,448 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family: the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference: no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and irooer, and also a good baker: has good City reference. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will do cooking, baking, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, bread and larding and pastry, as required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,448 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family: the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and irooer, and also a good baker: has good City reference. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will do cooking, baking, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation, by a most respectable, steady woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to take a laundress' place; would go in the country; has the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner of 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 147 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of references; would assist in the washing. Call at No. 67 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS PROfessed cook by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a neat Protestant girl, a situation to do cooking or general housework; is capable, trusty, and a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 147 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, who understands her business; all kinds of family baking; meats, soups and game can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH undoubted preference, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the most superior style, both meat and pastry; will assist with the washing; is neat and economical. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 61 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 162 West 22d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1258 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl who understands baking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is quiet at West 51st-st., corner of 10th-av., in the grocery.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AGED 45, wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to do washing if required. Can be seen at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; is used to do the washing and French work, and to take care of house; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, off Sixth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS a private family as laundress and to do a little fine dress; understands French fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 211 West 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES situation in a private family as above; can do plain dress, or would do chamberwork; would prefer to do up fine muslins and do fine ironing. Best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 211 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as laundress; would assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 Thirteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; reference if required. Call at No. 1195 Broadway, one flight of stairs up; price 50 cents per day.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would be willing to make herself generally useful: has six years' excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has four and seven years' City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 150 West 16th-st., Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent chambermaid and seamstress, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; understands French fluting and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 365 4th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on a elderly lady; has the best two years reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, (a Protestant) a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; or to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., two doors from 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a young girl who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or as waitress; has two years' City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; would make herself useful; asks not so much an object as a home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl, as chambermaid, or as waitress in a small family, where she could assist with the chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at No. 16 Gramercy Park. Has eight years' City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse or seamstress; or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two competent young women, situations—one, as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; both have good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 475 3d-av., over the tea store, entrance in 38th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—AN EXperienced woman, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as cook, and assist in fine washing and ironing; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 91 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, or would take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over seven years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 30th-st. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second door.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on a elderly lady; has the best two years reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, (a Protestant) a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; or to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., two doors from 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a young girl who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or as waitress; has two years' City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; would make herself useful; asks not so much an object as a home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse or seamstress; or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best two years reference. Call at No. 140 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second door.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 176th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for six cents in sealed envelopes.

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Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change in diet. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health by call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 90 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, during five of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) unable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' anti-specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other diseases; for certainly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered conditions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, consulting it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of unconscious and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for the 7 years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BEE DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scarcely a member in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1. Temporary office No. 83 William-st., over the Pavonnant office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

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N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. LAWRENCE.

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FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, at noon, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business.

Albany	New-York	Thomes W. Olcott.
Baltimore	Maryland	Thomas Swan
Buffalo	New-York	Dean Richmond.
Boston	Massachusetts	Samuel T. Dana.
Burlington	Iowa	Lyman Cook
Cincinnati	Ohio	S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Columbus	Ohio	William Denison.
Chicago	Illinois	William B. Ogden.
Cleveland	Ohio	Amasa Stone.
Concord	New-Hampshire	Joseph A. Gilmore.
Carson City	Nevada Territory	Wells, Fargo & Co
Detroit	Michigan	Chas. A. Trowbridge
Dubuque	Iowa	Platt Smith.
Denver City	Colorado	George W. Clayton.
Hartford	Connecticut	G. P. Bissell & Co.
Indianapolis	Indiana	James M. Ray.
Louisville	Kentucky	James Guthrie.
Leavenworth	Kansas	Gen. J. C. Stone.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	D. D. Holton.
New-York City	New-York	Office of Secretary,
Omaha	Neb'ska Territory	Alvin Saunders.
Portland	Maine	Charles E. Barrett.
Portland	Oregon	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Providence	Rhode Island	Walter S. Burgess.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Joseph Caldwell.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Howe.
Rutland	Vermont	Henry H. Baxter.
St. Louis	Missouri	Wm. M. McPherson.
St. Paul	Minnesota	Parker Paine.
Salt Lake City	Utah	Brigham Young.
San Francisco	California	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trenton	New-Jersey	Thompson Dickerson
Wilmington	Delaware	J. R. Robinson & Co.
Wheeling	Virginia	S. Brady.
Washington City	District Columbia	R. W. Latham.

Said books of subscription will remain open on the terms aforesaid, for at least two weeks from and after noon of said 5th day of November, at the places and with the persons above set forth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Dated at New-York, this 28th day of October, 1862.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND
FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM
DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR AND MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLING-TON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON IN-dianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MILLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. H. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR-NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due Coupons from the same. J. A. COWLES & CO., 16 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons AMERICA, 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY, 2,500 tons BALTIMORE, 2,500 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, touching at Acapulco to land San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10 TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau ..... $55.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage apply to
L. C. NARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, James H. Pettigrew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN O. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Nov. 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	120	Steerage to Hamburg	50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MAY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to LITTLE & CO., No. 4 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOR-WEGIAN, Capt. M. MASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, Nov. 8.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates. First Cabin, $160 25 and $18. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.
SAMUEL & SEAGLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WINKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking 150 steerage passengers.
LONDON AND HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2
1,000 kegs mule shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
800 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.
The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.
One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery. STEWART VAN VLEET,
Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
Nov. 3, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 11th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances. "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Captain and Assist Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York for filling in, regulating, and grading their lots of ground around the Orphan Asylum, now erecting on the property corner 77th-st. and 3d av. Plans and specifications can be seen and all the necessary information obtained at the office of HENRY FERNBACH, Architect, No. 20 Nassau-st., to whom proposals must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst. None but responsible parties need apply

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 Roosevelt-st.,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
JAMES T. SMITH, Secretary.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... William Wheatley
THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
Engagement of
EDWIN FORRETT,
His third appearance in his great character of
JACK CADE,
Mr. J. McCullough as ..... Clifford
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
MR. CADE,
Or, The Bons Men of Kent.
EDWIN FORREST as ..... JACK CADE
Lord Clifford ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Tuney ..... Mr. E. B. Sherwell
Wat Worthy ..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne ..... Madame Forest
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
The two last nights but
Nov. 6 and
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Nov. 6 and
the last appearance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Will commence then the farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10,
With the exception of the Press and FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Second Parquet Stalls, 37½ cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the third time, as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
a character in which he has been received on the two last nights with expressions of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
by houses crowded from parquet to cupola.
Third appearance of the distinguished artiste,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
as
PAULINE.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,
(between 7th and 8th avs.)
Nov. 6, 1862.

CHARLES F. OLNEY ..... Conductor
Assisted by
Professors WM. BERGE and WM. A. KING, and Mr. JOHN S. JAMESON.
Mrs. R. S. JAMESON, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. P. DUCLOS,
Mr. G. J. A. WERNCKE, Mr. A. L. TOULMAN,
and others.
Have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS
May be procured at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth & Pond, Mr. Horace Waters, and at the door on the night of the Concert

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863.
FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV 8, 1862.

Orchestral piece—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overtures—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, piano, and E. Hollaender, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, at 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGH-LANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. E. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 12½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, O

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

seemed to be that a vote for SEYMOUR was so far an indorsement of Gen. McCLELLAN. The particulars, however, of the doings and enthusiasm at the various prominent places of meeting are given at length below.

The Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Headquarters at the Central Committee Rooms, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, had a decidedly blue aspect during the earlier part of last evening. The faithful began to collect about 7 o'clock. First came scattering returns from the Eighteenth Ward, giving small WADSWORTH majorities, and a close vote on the Congressional ticket, with rumors of the election of BROOKS over COWDIN. An elderly gentleman, with a decided Scotch accent, exposed the inefficiency of some of the canvassers in the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, where, by detecting an error in the count, he had discovered sixty-eight votes for COWDIN which would have been otherwise lost. The janitor of the room thereupon advised all who could to immediately depart and watch the canvassers,—intimating that many of them—Republicans and all—would bear watching. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER brought the full canvass of the Fifteenth Ward on the State ticket, giving 926 majority for SEYMOUR. He said: "Boys, you must face the music. If we're beat you must try it again, for a new leap. I would read the returns, but it ain't pleasant. I haven't got any news from the other wards, and I don't know as I want any. I guess SEYMOUR will get about 28,000 majority in the city."

At 7½ o'clock Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was chosen Chairman, and announced that the Wadsworth ticket was probably defeated by about the same extent in the City as in 1860; and, if rum and treason had the same influence in the State, we were beaten there too. But, he would advise them to stay and face the music, and, if they must go down, go down with flying colors and firing guns until the water bubbled over them. [Applause.] Perhaps the slow progress of the war, the depreciation of paper currency, the stagnation of business, the throwing out of employment of numbers of working men—all charged upon the Republican Administration—might result in defeat. But, a party with such principles as those of the Republicans, must succeed, and in the event of defeat, they would rally until the iron heel of subjugation should grind into the rebel front. [Applause.]

Returns from the Twenty-first Ward—another wet blanket—gave WADSWORTH 1,752, and SEYMOUR 2,901—a Seymour majority of 1,152. This Ward gave a majority of 176 more for the fusion ticket in 1860.

Mr. SPENCER read with humorous comments returns from scattered districts in favor of SEYMOUR, saying he hoped they'd cheer whenever they got the slightest chance. [Laughter.] As to the Twentieth and Eighteenth Wards, river districts, the majorities of which were overwhelming for SEYMOUR, he said that as it was always darkest before the day, there must be some chance for daylight for the Wadsworth ticket soon. [Laughter.] They were more honorable in defeat than the Seymour men in victory. [Applause.] On reading the overwhelming Seymour majority in the Eighteenth Ward, he remarked that in 1860 this Ward gave a majority of ten thousand one hundred and twelve. In announcing the probable election of JAMES BROOKS, Mr. SPENCER said our Irish fellow-citizens being smitten on one cheek by BROOKS, had turned the other also. [Laughter.] He left satisfied, however, that we would not have a tool to represent the District.

A VOICE—But we will have a rascal. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER said he was not responsible for the following, "BEN WOOD'S majority, 4, 11, 44. [Great laughter.]

A telegraphic dispatch gave SEYMOUR six thousand majority in five Wards, and said that BEN. WOOD is elected. Mr. SPENCER called for three hearty groans, which were given with a will.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. SPENCER—Capt. DUFFY lost the best chance he had, when that beam of BROOKS' Assembly Rooms failed to knock FERNANDO on the head. [Laughter.] If we are beaten we will not surrender as long as we have a square inch of ground to stand upon, and then we won't. [Great laughter and applause.] Wherever happens, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be in power over two years more. [Applause.]

On reading the Wadsworth majorities in the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. SPENCER said he had confidence that the county districts might save us yet. He understood that the Democratic co-operationists, at their head-quarters in the room below, were swelling their chests, darling their tongues and poisoning the air with a perfect lockenpres, but we might smash 'em yet. [Applause and laughter.]

R. H. SHANNON reminded the audience of the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, at Cooper Institute, to wait until they heard from the mountains of St. Lawrence County, and from the young lion of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER read a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., giving SEYMOUR 14,000 majority in twelve Wards. He thought it made some little difference what Wards they were. He was waiting anxiously the first gun from the country, where men read and write—[great applause]—where there are more churches and school-houses than grog-shops and pothouses. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How about lottery-offices? [Applause and laughter.]

The Twentieth Ward was announced as giving 1,597 Seymour majority. [Pandemonium.] This Ward gave 1,604 majority for fusion in 1860. This was accounted for by a citizen of the Ward by the statement that every third house in the Ward is a rum hole. [Laughter.] If they were to have their Bull Run now, they could thank God that they had Washington to fall back on. [Applause.] They could not see the Administration successfully assailed by the triumphant party. [Applause.]

The audience becoming impatient, Mr. SPENCER said they were welcome to keep up their courage, or quiet their nerves in any way—the news would come fast enough. [Laughter.]

VOICE—A song, a song.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, if we must have a funeral, let's have an Irish wake. [Great laughter.] Is JOE HOZIE in the room? [Renewed laughter.]

After various good-natured occupations, the audience insisted upon a song, and especially upon Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. SPENCER assuring them that they would have a rare musical treat if they would force that man up to the stand. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCDONALD, being compelled to do service at length, took the stand and said that he had the music knocked out of him by the fact that his District, the Tenth of the Twentieth Ward, a strong Irish district, gave within three votes as many for JIM BROOKS as for SEYMOUR. If, however, he could give them any consolation by singing, he would gladly do so. He would say, however, that, as a Republican, he was with the chairman determined to never surrender [applause.] He concluded by singing in remarkably mellifluous tones the song "It is sweet for our country, to die."

The next announcements were "Boston gives 1,000 majority against ANDREW [oh! oh! oh!] and forty-five towns gives ANDREW 6,000 majority." [Great applause.]

"FERNANDO WOOD elected by 6,000 majority"—[oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

Thirteen Wards give SEYMOUR 15,000 majority—[oh! ah! oh! and groans.]

Mr. SPENCER.—I hope no Republican will go home whipped until he is whipped, and that if we are whipped every man will be ready to get up in the morning and fight the battle of liberty over again [applause.]. The returns seem to indicate that one sentinel will be left upon the watch tower of liberty—CHARLES SUMNER is elected. [applause.]

At the suggestion of Mr. SPENCER, the audience joined in singing "Old John Brown's Song," with a stunning chorus.

Mr. SPENCER said, that if a live copperhead should come writhing and crawling and dragging his slimy folds and reptilesive length up these stairs from below, (the Democratic Headquarters)—[great laughter and applause]—he would make up his mind that they were not quite dead yet. [Applause.] He was reminded of the lines:

> "Freedom's battle, once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though often lost is ever won."

—[Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER drew an eloquent contrast between the good-natured and manly disposition manifested by the Union men in these trying hours and the Southern secession style of accepting defeat in an election. In conclusion, he said, that although beaten back, they never could be conquered!—[applause]—that they stood cheerful, defiant, peaceful and confident; that in the end the right would conquer, and that they would go home as proud and confident as when they went to the election in the morning. [Applause.]

Mr. R. H. SHANNON was called for, and made an encouraging address, counseling courage and hope to the end.

Mr. SPENCER next read scattered returns from Poughkeepsie and Elmira, giving small majorities for WADSWORTH. Elmira, said he, is in the county of Chemung.

A VOICE—Where's that? (Laughter, and a voice, "put him out.")

Mr. SPENCER read scattering returns from the *Express* [groans,] and, amid much laughter, a statement that about 200 persons are assembled at the headquarters of the Republicans.

Mr. SPENCER read, amid the wildest demonstrations of applause, the order to Superintendent KENNEDY to convey those arrested for illegal voting to the nearest military station, there to await the orders of the War Department. He said that if the Democratic Safety Committee dare to inaugurate rebellion at the North, even if successful, it would be "Lay on, lay on, lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough." [Great applause.]

Twenty-seven towns in Southern New-York give WADSWORTH 4,000 majority. [Thunders of applause.] Mr. SPENCER thought this was cheering, but he hoped no man would risk a dollar on it until victory was assured. HOTCHKISS, Republican, is elected in the Twenty-eighth District. [Applause.] KALBFLEISCH and O'NEIL are elected in Brooklyn. [Oh! oh! oh! and groans.]

The audience next took another turn at the John Brown Chorus, with tremendous effect. A youthful voice supplied a number of extra verses, which were productive of general good nature and cheers for the "solo."

While waiting for further returns the audience amused itself by calling upon "CHARLEY," (SPENCER) to "Sum up the evidence," ("I will, when the witnesses give it in," said CHARLEY,) to "Give us more returns," to "Hurry up," and to do various other things. He at length announced that full returns from twenty-one Wards gave SEYMOUR 25,642. ("Oh! oh.")

A VOICE—"That's not so bad."

Mr. SPENCER—If the Twenty-second Ward does no worse than she did last year we shall only be beaten 26,500 in the City. That's not so bad after all. They beat us 29,000 in 1860.

These proceedings were continued until a late hour, Mr. SPENCER enlivening the unwelcome items of intelligence with ready wits, and making the most of such crumbs of comfort as were occasionally forthcoming.

Tammany Hall Ablaze.

FURDY, THE WAR-HORSE, PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY THE "HORSE," HON. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, PETER MCGOWNY, ALDERMAN BRADY, CAPT. RYNDERS, A GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZEN, AND JOHN VAN BUREN.

Tammany Hall made an immense resurrection last night, on the supposed success of HORATIO SEYMOUR in the State, and his certainly large majority in the City and county of New-York. At 6 o'clock the "unterrified" began to assemble in front of the Wigwam and at seven the doors of the upper hall, were thrown open to the surging multitude who, with cheers, cat-calls, howls of every varied pitch and tone, and huzzas for "SEYMOUR and the Democratic ticket," poured irresistibly in, until every corner was densely jammed and packed with an eager mass of humanity.

The venerable "War-Horse," EDJAH F. PURDY, was vociferously called upon to preside, and Alderman FARLEY made Secretary for the occasion. The crowd was jubilant and demonstrative, and the "Horse," as he was familiarly designated by his admirers, was long in obtaining a hearing. He commenced by reading a series of returns from the middle Wards, all favorable to SEYMOUR and the Democratic Congressional Candidates. These were greeted with thunders of applause, amid which cries for "Fernandy" and "Fernandera," the Irish, probably, for Fernando, rung from the body of the house. The reporters, with great peril to themselves, maintained their position, regardless of consequences, and were rewarded with oratory from the most original fountains. Mr. PURDY was in an agony to know what had become of GREELEY'S 900,000 men. "They're sick." "They couldn't come." "They ain't born yit," &c., &c., responded to his inquiries. The War-Horse, nothing daunted, proceeded to read growing returns from "the glorious Sixth," "the unconquerable Seventh," and the immortal Eleventh &c., &c., and was rewarded with howls of "Go it, old boy!" (significant,) and "You are a horse, sure enough!" The news, he said, was good for all good men, and if it couldn't be called all "dimmycratic," was not "niggercratic," anyhow. "How about BEN?" Thus accosted, the "old boy" declared that FERNANDO was overwhelmingly elected, and so was "brother BEN"—DUFFY was prophetic. (Groans for DUFFY, and cheers Wood and Seymour.) Shouts of "DELAVAN! DELAVAN!" succeeded that gentleman to the platform.

With his accustomable exertion, the portly form of the worthy City Inspector was hoisted to the platform, where he went on to congratulate the Democracy upon the grand achievements of the day. He expressed the belief that when *all* the returns should come in, the "ossifers" present would feel very good. In the course of his remarks, a tribute of cheers was dispensed to the names of DOUGLAS and the "nigger" suffered some in the way of groaning. The birth of a negro baby in the Park was feelingly alluded to as the accession of the only recruit yet received by the "GREELEY Brigade."

The old War-Horse read some further returns, and every "cantankerous publication" he could find was denounced—the editor of DENNISON'S own here hoisted to the stand, whence he emitted a very doleful ditty about "a Kansas baby" that "died before it was weaned." This lay in Natural history excited vivid applause. Other fearful records interspersed this performance, until yells for "WOOD!" "WOOD!" smothered the aforesaid Miltonsinger out, and the City Hall bell began to ring incontinently.

"RUNDERS!" "RUNDERS!" was now the cry—

> "And then arose so wild a yell
> Within that dark and narrow dell,
> As all the fiends from Hell or that fell
> Had peal'd the banner-cry of hell!"

The indomitable Captain made his appearance on the instant, and proceeded in a few sagacious remarks to inform and delight his auditory with occasional spatterings of SEYMOUR returns of gigantic proportions, until, in conclusion, and "down to fine weather," chief and turn down his shirt collar, cured the Captain, and he left the Asylum.

After another song by Mr. KEEFFAKE, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was announced as present in the hall, and was, on the instant, carried upon the stand. Here the unoccupied table disappeared, and chaos came upon it. Mr. JOHN gloomed exceedingly in the recess, and said that the Western States had dipped our Niagara and were pouring it into the ballot-boxes.

Most deafening enthusiasm, with continued returns for SEYMOUR, followed every sentence of this discourse, and, as it neared the conclusion it ascended into the streets, where it made night hideous in the vicinity of all the newspaper offices until dawn ended the chapter.

At Mozart Hall.

THE MOZARTERS JUBILANT—SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD—HE LAYS DOWN THE SEYMOUR IS PROGRAMME OF THE HOUR.

Mozart Hall was in high glee last evening. The triumph of the combined forces of Tammany and Mozart was claimed as the triumph of Mozart exclusively, and the boys mingled their shouts of rejoicing with expressions of contempt for their ancient but imbecile ally. Have we not elected the entire Wood family to Congress, said they, and will they not be able hereafter to dictate terms not only to President LINCOLN, but to all the Sachems of the Wigwam? If there was a warrior from old Tammany present, he did not dare to dispute the proposition, and his scalp would not be safe if he had. At an early hour the hall was crowded with Wood men, anxious to hear the returns from the various Wards, and particularly from the Congressional Districts of "Fernandy" and "Ben." The chairman read of the returns as they came in, and it must be admitted that they were generally of that character to inspire the enthusiasm of the "hard-fisted Democracy." They were accordingly greeted with appropriate applause, and thus the evening whiled away until about 9 o'clock, when Judge DEAN entered the room, and was immediately called upon for a speech. He very reluctantly mounted the stand, and, after quiet was restored, said he was very hoarse, for he had just been speaking at the Young Men's Democratic Headquarters, where the victory was organized that had now been won. He was confident that SEYMOUR had carried the State, but whether he had or not, they had formed the nucleus of a party that would sweep the country in 1864 and restore the Union. [Cheers.] Abolitionism at the North and Secessionism at the South would be buried in one grave in 1864. [Applause.] In addition to that they had abolished Fort Lafayette. They would hear no more, in a loyal city like New-York, of men being taken away and incarcerated without a hearing. [Renewed applause.] He concluded by saying that he hoped that CASSIUS M. CLAY, instead of coming up here to abuse Mr. O'GORMAN, and that FREMONT, instead of vagabondizing around the country, would now be put in command of GREELEY'S black battalion and go forth to take Richmond. [Great applause.] All who were in favor of that move would say "aye." There was a unanimous "aye," and Judge DEAN left the platform.

At the close of Judge DEAN'S remarks there were calls for a great variety of persons, and at last one Mr. MCGOWNY mounted the stand and made himself the laughing book of the audience for nearly an hour, when, suddenly a great commotion was visible, and loud cheers were heard at the further end of the hall, and amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the audience the Great FERNANDO was ushered up to the desk and upon the platform. After the cheering had subsided he spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I suppose I will announce what most of you already know when I say that New-York has given HORATIO SEYMOUR a majority between 25,000 and 30,000. [Applause. A VOICE—"How's BEN.?"] In the Fourth Congressional District my brother BENJAMIN has a majority of about 4,000. [Three cheers for BEN. WOOD. A VOICE—"How's yourself—how's DUFFY?"] In the Fifth Congressional District the returns, as I have them from the General Superintendent's office, give me 4,800 majority. [Great cheering—"FERNANDY forever."] I will also state that we have elected every Congressman in the City. [Cheers.] I will also say further that we have carried every Congressional District this side of Albany, including that city. [Applause.] And I hope and believe we have elected that glorious man, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Three cheers for SEYMOUR.] And now, my friends, this great result is not merely the result of an election; there is more in this than in the ordinary results of an election. It is a great and powerful and constitutional change in public sentiment—a change which means that the people repudiate and condemn the corruptions and fanaticism of the present Administration. This is what I have contended for in every speech that I have made during the canvass. Since the election of 1860, when THOS. JEFFERSON was elected President of these United States, there have been no such important consequences as will result from this election. It is of the great question whether this country is to be run on the basis of Republican rulers. [A VOICE—"I know the color whatever, through the action of the Democratic Party, the Union and happiness of our beloved land will be restored. It means that this Union is to be restored *only* by a conservative, constitutional course. It means to condemn this Administration for swerving from the Constitution. It means that the party in power is fanatical, imbecile and corrupt. It means that if we are to prosecute this war, we are to carry the olive branch in one hand, while we carry the sword in the other. Therefore it is that I say that no election since 1802 has been so important in its results as this.

The speaker here dwelt at some length upon the calamities of the present war, the loss of life, expenditure of treasure, &c.

In conclusion, he said he was not disposed to boast over his fallen foes. Two years ago the people elected Mr. LINCOLN President in a constitutional manner. The rebellion immediately followed. We had given the President all the men and money he asked for to suppress it. We had now fought this battle for eighteen months, and had seen our best blood perish by the criminal errors of those in power. We had decided to-day that they had abused that power. As he had said in a former speech, we want a change of measures or a change of men. We will have such a change of policy or we will follow up this revolution, commenced to-day, by another that will hurl them from the places they have usurped. He thought he could discern a hope, he could see a peace, could see a return of those Southern States now arrayed against us, could see that the South would lay down their arms, at least long enough for a Convention to be held, which should arrange the difficulty in a satisfactory manner, guaranteeing to every section of the Union their Constitutional and just rights. If this is not done, there would be no peace, but, on the contrary, there would be a still further spilling up of the States—New-England going by herself, New York by herself, and the Western States by themselves, &c. Therefore he would say that it was none too soon that the Democratic Party should be restored to power. The Union will be restored, prosperity will come back to us, and we will once more be able to say that we are citizens of the United States of America. [Prolonged applause.] At the close of his speech, Mr. WOOD immediately left the Hall, and the meeting directly thereafter adjourned.

The Newspaper Offices.

GREAT CROWDS—CHEERS—GROANS—SECESSICHISM.

Printing House-square was the great centre of attraction during the evening. The streaming crowds of merchants, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and sewing women, had stopped a moment, on their up-town journey, to look with incredulous eyes at the staring capitals upon the *World* Bulletin, which announced—of course incorrectly—a great Democratic majority in Massachusetts, before even the canvassers there had time to collect, much less to count the votes—but the mass of the streaming populace waited to eat a hasty evening meal before returning to expend their enthusiasm over victory or exhaust their patience over defeat, when the full and correct returns should be displayed upon the newspaper bulletins. At 7 o'clock the space in front of the TIMES Office was beginning to be rapidly filled with the eager faces of the expectant citizens, and half an hour later, an impatient, eager, but really orderly crowd was assembled. The City returns came in somewhat more slowly than usual, but at 7½ o'clock the figures began to be pasted upon the bulletin boards which had been conspicuously placed. Democratic majorities from the City came in first, and drew from the Submissionist portion of the throng repeated cheers. The Wadsworth men maintained a dreary silence, declaring that the expected did nothing from the City, but much from the country. The industrious clerks in the TIMES newspaper office continued every few minutes to paste up—the crowd meanwhile stretching their necks and straining eyes to catch sight of the figures—the Seymour majorities of the City Wards, and groans and cheers followed the appearance of the returns. As every Ward began to appear strongly on the wrong side, the Wadsworth men, some of them, grew disconcerted, but others, trying to their predictions of a fully counter-balancing country vote. Bets began to be offered. John MORRISSEY, hedging, so it was said, pressed heavy sums upon SEYMOUR, and found some takers, but the majority preferred to wait for fuller returns before committing themselves and their money. The interest in the result of the contest between WADSWORTH and WOOD was intense. The returns came in slowly. The report from the Second Ward, as announced upon the *Tribune*, giving the plucky War Democrat a majority, was received with repeated cheers for the supposed successful candidate. But as fuller reports from other Wards and Districts came in, the loyal men were forced to keep silent. And so the evening passed—cheers and groans, enthusiasm and depression, hilarity and chagrin, anticipation and disappointment with the Seymour men, and confidence on the part of the Wadsworth men incredulous and confident of the general result.

A large crowd also assembled about the *Herald* and *Sun* offices. The prevailing tone was apparently, "BEN. WOOD elected," "FERNANDO WOOD elected," prematurely posted on the bulletins, drew forth repeated cheers from the secession-sympathizing throng. Cheers for "FERNANDY" and for "BEN" were responded to with more or less enthusiasm, and whoever ventured to dissent from the general opinion was in imminent danger of harsh treatment. The loyal, Union-loving men soon turned away in disgust from the taunting, jeering, over-confident, secession (or full secession) multitude who blocked up Nassau and Fulton streets. Groans for "Old Abraham," for the "nigger," for emancipation, and for WADSWORTH furnished the staple of amusement and enthusiasm for the crowd.

The *World* office was surrounded by a similar crowd. BEN. and FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS (though some could not forget the old Know-Nothingism), SEYMOUR, and CHANLER received frequent cheers. The war and the President had never a word of applause. Though few dared to propose an ovation to JEFF. DAVIS, there were not wanting many reminiscences over the triumph of Dixie. The political bearing of the thinking throng increasingly was very evident—uniformly secesh.

The newspaper sanctum continued through until a late hour of the night, cheers and groans, hissing and clapping of hands, hurrahs and indignant cries alternating. The figures looked bad for the Wadsworth men, but they went home expecting better things from the loyal Union-loving counties beyond King's Bridge.

A few fights diversified the entertainment, but the worst of them terminated as soon as there began to be any probability of serious consequences. Taking it all in all, the impatient citizens behaved themselves with becoming propriety, the supposed victors contenting themselves with defiant cries, and the supposed vanquished disregarding the taunts and approbrious epithets.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Serious Disturbance in the Twenty-first Precinct—The Police Assailed with Knives and Brickbats—Several Officers Severely Injured.

Just previous to the closing of the polls, a serious disturbance occurred in the vicinity of the polls in Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, during which six Policemen of the Twenty-first Precinct, were assailed with stones, clubs, knives, &c., and some of them were severely injured in the melee. The facts, so far as they could be gathered, are as follows: A party of Irishmen, numbering about one hundred, led on by an energetic son of the Emerald Isle named JAMES O'BRIEN, undertook to control the polls, and to dictate to the voters who wished to deposit their ballots at the polls in that neighborhood. When the Police interfered, the latter found themselves opposed by a large body of men, who in a short time gathered together about a cart-load of stones, carried them to the top of a four-story building in Third-avenue, not far distant from the place where the polls were held, and then commenced to throw the missiles, not only upon the officers, but upon all citizens who were passing along the street. Capt. GEREA, with a force of six or eight men, undertook to arrest the gullly parties, when the combatants showed fight, and soon a general war was in progress. When the Police attempted to take possession of the cart-load of stones upon the roof, the Irishmen attacked them with stones, knives and clubs. During the combat, the Captain and five or six of his men were cut and bruised, some of them quite severely though it is thought none are in a dangerous condition. JAMES O'BRIEN the principal in this disgraceful affray, made his escape, but two of his brothers, named JOHN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, were taken into custody, and also a man named WILLIAM VAIL, and six or eight others, whose names are not known, but whom the Police know to have been ringleaders in the attack which was made upon them.

Arrests for Illegal Voting—Admirable Arrangements of the Police Department to Preserve the Peace at the Polls.

The Board of Police Commissioners, and Superintendent KENNEDY, are certainly entitled to great credit for the judicious manner in which they have, by their arrangements, preserved the public peace, and thereby enabled the honest voters of New-York to deposit their votes, without being interfered with by that gang of paid rowdies who have been in the habit, of late years, of obstructing the polls, for the purpose of creating disturbance, and thus preventing the legal voters of the City from the free exercise of the right of suffrage. No election in this City for years past has passed off so quietly, all things considered, as the one of yesterday. There were a number of arrests made in some of the wards, on the ground that those offering to vote have before taken their oaths before the Commissioners of the Draft that they were aliens, and therefore, by law, were exempt from military duty.

The following persons were thus taken charge of by the Police for attempting to vote, and if the evidence against them is clear, they will at once be sent to Governor's Island as soldiers of the Government: In the Sixth Ward, JOHN PARKER, JAMES GILLEY, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and JOHN TOMLINSON. In the Ninth Precinct, MARTIN O'CONNER and THOMAS MCCANN were arrested for the same offence; in the Seventeenth Ward, Frederick Hemmingway and WM. KEARNEY were arrested for the same reason. Both of the latter had their papers with them, exempting them from the draft. PAUL MILLER, of the Thirteenth Ward, attempted to vote, when he had already obtained his exemption papers as an alien. He was arrested.

In the Second Ward, GEORGE S. HART, a reputed alien, was arrested for the same cause. ANDREW BANSON, WM. E. FOLMAN and JOHN FARLEY were taken by the Fourth Precinct Police, while attempting to vote as exempt aliens. Their papers were also found upon them.

Two policemen were especially detailed to each poll district, by Superintendent KENNEDY, for the purpose of marking all those who attempted to vote after having sworn that they were aliens before the Draft Commissioners, for the purpose of avoiding military service. For this purpose each officer was provided with a list of the names of all those who were known to have taken the exemption oath, but who have been in the habit of voting at previous elections. The list is a large one, but at present it is impossible to furnish the names of all to the public.

Assembly Districts.

Up to the hour of our going to press, communications from the various headquarters indicate that the following gentlemen have been elected for the Assembly Districts of New-York City:

Cornelius Flynn, First District.
Daniel Leamy, Second District.
George Loutrel, Third District.
Wm. C. Gover, Fourth District.
Henry Rogers, Fifth District.
Julius Korn, Sixth District.
Vincent C. King, Seventh District.
Thomas H. Hill, Eighth District.
D. V. Freeman, Ninth District.
D. M. O'Brien, Tenth District.
Thomas A. Ledwith, Eleventh District.
A. Smith, Twelfth District.
Alex. Ward, Thirteenth District.
Robert C. Hutchings, Fourteenth District.
Gilbert Dean, Fifteenth District.
Michael McCann, Sixteenth District.
Thomas C. Fields, Seventeenth District.

Supervisors.

Messrs. SHOOK Republican and TWEED Democrat, are elected Supervisors—and GIDEON J. TUCKER is elected Surrogate by more than 40,000 majority over VAN COTT.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

The general quiet and good order which prevailed in Brooklyn throughout the day was scarcely, if at all, disturbed in the evening. It is true, the boys burned tar barrels in honor of the successful candidates, and at the Police Headquarters and some other public places citizens assembled to learn the result of the day's contest, but at all these places the best of feeling and good order prevailed. And at the principal hotels, and other public places, there was an entire absence of anything like excitement. All parties had done their duty in voting, and they seemed quietly and willingly to acquiesce in the result.

The Congressional contest seemed invested with the greatest degree of interest. That between HUMPHREY and ODELL was very close, and as the majorities were announced at the Police Headquarters the livelliest interest was excited among the friends of the respective candidates.

The Assembly election is by no means so dismal as was at first reported. In the Fifth District Mr. CHAS. L. BENEDICT has been reelected, and in the Sixth District Mr. SAMUEL T. MADDOX is also returned. In the Second District the Unionists have lost an Assemblyman. Mr. E. O. PERRIN, a shrewd Tennessean, slipping in while two Brooklyn-born citizens quarreled over the prospective honors.

Seymour's majority for Governor will reach 5,000, perhaps exceed that figure.

The remainder of the Democratic State ticket runs up to Seymour's vote.

Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem., is elected to Congress in the Second District, by about 3,000 majority.

Moses F. Odell, Dem., is elected to Congress, in the Third District, by about 500 majority.

The entire Democratic City and County tickets are elected. The following are the names:

District-Attorney—Samuel D. Norris.
County Treasurer—Thos. A. Gardiner.
Surrogate—Roswell C. Brainard.
Coroner—John Barrett.
Superintendents of Poor—James Fitzgerald, Wm. Bennett.
Justices Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep., John A. Emmons, Dem.
Tax Commissioner—Hugh O'Rorke.
Collector of Taxes—Edmund Driggs.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faren.
Auditor—James Lynch.
City Treasurer—Nahum E. Morse.

The following Assemblymen are probably elected:
First District—John Spaulding, Democrat.
Second District—E. O. Perrin, Democrat.
Third District—Samuel Johnson, Democrat.
Fifth District—Charles L. Benedict, Republican.
Sixth District—Samuel T. Maddox, Republican.
Seventh District—Charles P. Leslie, Democrat.

Later returns show that the majority for SEYMOUR is 6,344 in Kings County—the Third District of the Ninth Ward lacking, which will increase the majority about 150.

The Democrats have carried both Congressmen, five out of seven Assemblymen—(two districts in doubt) the entire City and County tickets, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

WARREN COUNTY

	Parker's Maj.		Parker's Maj.
Phillipsburgh	128	Belvidere	250
Washington	90	Oxford	178
Mansfield	58	Franklin	—

Newark gives Parker 1600 majority.
Essex County gives Parker 1700 majority.
Newark gives Perry, Democrat, 1200 majority.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

East Brunswick—Parker, 160 majority.
North Amboy—Parker, 120 majority.
North Brunswick—Ward, 75 majority.
Monroe—Ward, 76 majority.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Gives about 200 majority for Republican Governor and Congressmen. Two Republicans elected to Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

HUDSON COUNTY.

North Bergen gives Parker 88 majority; Perry, Democrat, Congress, 39.
Union gives Parker 188; Perry 59.
West Hoboken—Parker 71; Perry 74.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Burlington County gives the Republican ticket 200 majority. Two Republicans and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly. Republican loss, 600.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Governor Andrew Re-elected by a Heavy Majority.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The vote in Boston for Governor foots up 6,010 for ANDREW and 7,076 for DEVENS.

Returns from 122 towns give Andrew 45,332, Divens 29,614—Andrew's majority in the State will reach 25,000. The returns so far leave little doubt of the election of nine Republicans to Congress. The Legislature will be strongly Republican.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election passed off quietly. The vote polled is large. Reported majorities from all the Wards give ARNOLD, Republican, for Congress, 345 majority, and the District probably from 1,300 to 1,500. Returns from the State are very meagre, giving no indication as to the result. Springfield City gives STEWART, Democrat, for Congress, 415 majority; ALLEN, Democrat, candidate at large, 200. Kaskaskee Cooty gives NORTON, Republican, for Congress, 1,000 majority. Galena gives 300 Democratic majority. Returns from 70 towns give INGERSOLL, Republican, 8,300 majority.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The State is hotly contested by both parties. The County of Milwaukee will give BROWN (Dem.) 4,700 majority over JOHN F. POTTER (Rep.) Kenosha County probably 450 for Potter. Seven towns in Walworth County give Potter some 800 majority. The friends of BROWN claim his election without doubt, but the Republicans think the returns from the balance of the District and the soldiers' vote may elect Potter.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS MO., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The election here to-day passed off very quietly. The returns of the City are still incomplete and nothing definite can be ascertained. The vote of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Wards stands: BLAIR 1,930; KNOX Republican 1,564; Born Democrat 931.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Scattering returns indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket by a majority of probably not less than 5,000.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Wilmington gives 650 Union majority.
Peacaden gives 23 Democratic majority.
Brandywine gives 170 Union majority.
Christiana gives 250 Union majority.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Three Doctors of Divinity Brought on as State Prisoners.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition After the Guerrillas.

Operations Commenced at Donaldsonville.

The United States transport *Cahawba*, J. B. BASSE, commander, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having sailed on the 28th ult. at 6 A. M. She brings 18 cabin passengers, 240 discharged soldiers, and mails to Col. D. D. THOMPKINS. She reports having experienced fresh northeast gales the entire passage.

The following soldiers died on the passage, and were buried at sea:

Oct. 27—Chas. T. Smart, Co. D, 14th Maine Vol.
Oct. 28—Andrew J. Chatterdon, Co. I, 6th Michigan Volunteers.
Oct. 29—Robert R. Monlton, Co. D, 14th Maine.
Oct. 30—Loren Horten, Co. D, 7th Vermont; Julius B. Lathrop, Co. I, 6th Michigan; Willet C. Coder, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nov. 1—Corp. Samuel W. Fowler, Co. F, 12th Connecticut; Abial Kinearl, Co. C, 15th Maine.
Nov. 2—John S. Eaton, Co. I, 6th Vermont.
Nov. 3—Stephen Drew, Co. A, 1st Maine Battery.
Nov. 4—James Campbell, Co. B, 6th Michigan.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Cahawba*, Mr. COOPER, for prompt delivery of packages.

It will be seen, by referring to the passenger list of the *Cahawba*, that the Rev. Drs. LEACOCK and GOLDEN, and the Rev. Mr. FULTON, three of the Episcopal clergy of the City of New-Orleans, arrived on that steamer, State prisoners, on their way to Fort Lafayette, by order of Gen. BUTLER. They are at the Astor House to-day, and are under the charge of Capt. PORTER, of the Staff of Gen. BUTLER.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Weitzel's Expedition at Donaldsonville—Its Probable Further Destination.

WITH GEN. WEITZEL'S DIVISION,
DONALDSONVILLE, La., Monday, Oct. 27 1862.

On Friday Gen. WEITZEL'S reserve Brigade left Carrollton, above New-Orleans, making a most picturesque appearance as the fleet got well under way, followed by the grim-looking iron-clads and the grimmer-looking gunboats. Gen. WEITZEL and Staff, together with the Thirteenth Connecticut, were on board of the steamer *Gen. Williams*, in the centre of the line. Proceeding slowly at first, but soon with increasing speed, the command, after getting fairly to sleep, were unexpectedly aroused by the announcement, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, that the fleet had arrived within six miles of Donaldsonville, while the embarkation immediately commenced; but the men having been obliged to haul the vessels up the steep bank, it was full sunrise before the line was formed. While we were disembarking from on board the *Gen. Williams*, an intelligent contraband came on board of the steamer, and gave some valuable information. He stated that on the sight of the fleet his master had taken a horse and gone to town to join the guerrillas. The plantation was seized, and the mules and cattle, with a carriage, were appropriated for transportation.

The line was soon formed, and commenced its march up the river bank, being very much admired by stragglers along the route, more remarkable for the various shades from white to deep black than any thing else. When reaching within a mile of Donaldsonville, we came to the remains of a battery; a contraband informed us that the guns had been removed to a fortification back on Bayou Lafourche. Here our Louisiana cavalry made a dash upon the rebel pickets, which were by this time in sight, one of them was killed and two were taken prisoners; one of our own men was wounded slightly in the face. On our arrival in town, without further opposition, we found it in ruins and deserted, having been some time previously torn to pieces by our gunboats. The negroes that came to us, however, in the most grotesque and joyous manner, showed by their antics how the rebels skedaddled at our approach.

The wind by this time commenced blowing strongly, and as everything foreboded rain, we were ordered to find shelter as best we could. I took possession of the only house standing in the vicinity, and was soon blessed with a good fire, *after* a hearty supper of field chicken, and other comfortable "extras." Gen. WEITZEL issued stern orders against "foraging." Meantime, the cavalry took a turn inland after the guerrillas, and succeeded in capturing a hundred splendid horses, many handsomely caparisoned. We hear that the enemy is in large force in the fortification down the bayou, and we shall in the morning march against the enemy, leaving the cavalry to take care of the town. I think from what I can learn that Berwick's Bay is our place of destination, so look out, Gov. MOORE.

HOPEFUL.

FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer. Anglia.

Death of Gen. Mitchel From Yellow

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Forces Steadily Advancing.

ASHBY'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

Piedmont Occupied by Gen. Pleasanton.

A Splendid Fight with Stuart's Cavalry.

The Rebels Forced to Break and Run.

The Approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps Held by Our Troops.

CANNONADING AT MANASSAS GAP

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862—4:10 P. M.

Last night, it was uncertain whether the possession nf Ashby's Gap would be contested or not. Every preparation was made to force it, if circumstanees made it necessary, but tha rebels retreated, this morning, leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the mountain. From the heights, a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had, but no large body of the enemy was to be seen. Winchester was plainly visible, and the intervening portion of the Valley.

The commands of cavalry and artillery under Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL, occupied Piedmont last night. This morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette. They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountain.

The rebel cavalry showed themselves to-day opposite Snicker's Gap, and were also visible from the Maryland Heights.

Gen. McCLELLAN spent most of the afternoon at the top nf Ashby's Gap, taking observations in the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The following is from our special correspondent, dated Harper's Ferry, Nov. 4:

Some of the enemy's cavalry came within two miles of our pickets at Bolivar Heights last night and carried off three men, one of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York and the other twn of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania. A Lieutenant reports having seen distinctly a body of cavalry, numbering at least 100 men, appear and disappear in the woods when they were taken, but too rapidly for any shots to be directed against them.

The woods on Loudon Heights are on fire and present a magnificent spectacle.

Our pickets are reported to have been driven in at Sharpsburgh last evening.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Onr correspondent sends the following:

UPPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Yesterday PLEASANTON'S successful pursuit of STUART was resumed. At 10 A. M. the enemy was placed in a very dangerous position, on the road leading from Union to Uppervilla, but after two hours' hard fighting, PLEASANTON, joined by AVERILL, drove STUART and his three thousand horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making good their escape through Ashby's Gap.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters are at present at this place.

This morning Gen. BURNS takes Col. LEASURE'S place in command of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps.

There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say the rebels spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

It is reported this morning that AVERILL made a dash on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and seized Piedmont. Six prisoners ware captured, one belonging to A. P. HILL'S Division, stationed just on the other side of the Gap. Several rebel wounded are in town.

CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY.

Killed.

John Theodore, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
T. Cummings, Company C, Ninety-fifth New-York.
Leroy Stebbins, Company C, Eighth New-York Cavalry.
William Klinger, Company D, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.
Caspar Moffat, Company F, Ninety-fifth New-York.
Corp. William J. Burnham, Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Wounded.

G. W. Rose, Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.
Col. George H. Ellen, Eighth New-York Cavalry.
Blueford Richardson, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Joseph Gillespie, Fourth Pennsylvania.
W. T. Roszell, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Thomas Burke, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Eli H. Powell, Company D, Third Indiana Cavalry.
Jas. T. Hamliton, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. H. Hamilton, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. Boots, Company I, Seventh Indiana.
R. L. King, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. Oatman, Company C, Seventh Indiana.
E. W. Cumming, Company B, Seventh Indiana.
Levi Hussey, Company B, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. McGee, Company F, Seventh Indiana.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

A messenger just lo from the front says that on Monday this side of Snicker's Gap, POATER'S ammunition and supply train was twice attacked by rebel cavalry, nine of whom were taken prisoners.

Gen. GORMAN reconnoitered up to Manassas Gap on Tuesday, and to-day (Wednesday) heavy cannonading was heard in that direction.

M. G. BESSORD informs me that Gen. JOHN W. GEARY made a reconnoissance towards Shenandoah this morning, by which five rebel prisoners and two deserters were captured—OPPENHEIMER and OTTENDEAKER, of the Seventh New-York. They were handed over to the Provost-Marshal.

LATEST REPORTS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

An officer of PLEASANTON'S Cavalry Brigade, who left Manassas Gap this morning, has just arrived, and reports that skirmishing had commenced before he left, and that from the steady booming of artillery which he heard while coming in, he was led to believe that at least a very heavy skirmish had been in progress at Manassas Gap throughout the day. This officer undoubtedly believes what he says, but so many false rumors in the same effect have been in circulation, that his story is regarded with suspicion.

REPORTS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Information from Manassas Junction this morning, says that the portion of Gen. SICKLES' command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, found it in better condition than was anticipated to a point nearly up to Catlett's Station. The railroad bridge at Broad Run was found partially burned by the rebels, and its supports partly sawed through. It can, however, be easily and quickly repaired. Kettle Run bridge was found uninjured.

Our troops hold the country in the vicinity of Brentsville, and have driven in the patrolling rebel pickets upon Warrenton Junction. They, however, continue to scout down as low as Catlett's Station, and will doubtless destroy the Cedar Run Bridge, if they have not already done so.

The Manassas Railroad is in pretty good working order clear up to Thoroughfare Gap.

Information received last night indicates that the total rebel force at Warrenton Junction is not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE NEAR THE GAP, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

The army has made an excellent day's march since morning. The weather having been warm, yet being like the Indian Summer.

PORTER'S Corps, including the fine Regulars of STEES' Division, with WARREN'S Brigade; BUTTERFIELD'S Division, with HANCOCK, and the gallant and veteran troops of MEAGHER, have thronged the valley to-day, and filled up the roads for many miles in extent. Action, as well as the fine bracing atmosphere of these Virginia mountains seemed to inspire the men with a new enthusiasm, and they would occasionally burst out into some old familiar chorus or cheerful song as they marched along. Leaving the Leesburgh road to the left, about 10 o'clock A. M., we took the road to the right, which led us through "Woody Grove" and on toward Snicker's Gao.

The people of Loudon County, it may be remembered, voted strongly against the ordinance of secession, and there are still many good Union men to be found on this line of march; but the truth of history compels me to state that most of these confessors evidently hide their light under a bushel, while their rebal neighbors are bold and outspoken in their treason.

This valley, some twenty miles long, lying between the Blue Ridge and the short mountain on the East, is by no means a rich portion of tha State, the land being very stony, and much of it unproductive. The farmers are a mostly of the small class, and seem contented with making both ends meet, instead of trying, like their Maryland neighbors, to improve and get rich. The old and wasteful style of cultivating the land shows that the improvements which have been introduced elsewhere, have not yet found their way into this benighted region. I have not seen a schoolhouse nor a church during the march, though I have no doubt there are such institutions which I may have overlooked. Every mile we have traveled away from the Potomac has brought us into a more decidedly marked secession community until here, in *Snickersville*, (Phœbus, what a name!) they generally *demand Confederate money* in place of Uncle Sam's, or any other Yankee article.

THE REBELS IN OUR FRONT.

We had several intimations, during the last ten miles of our march hither, that rebel scouts were hovering on our flanks, which turned out to be true, and on more than one occasion four or five mounted rebels were seen watching at a distance the movements of our troops. Throughout the day, yesterday, we heard heavy cannonading at intervals toward the Plains Station, on the Manassas road. To-day, as we neared this point, the firing was almost incessant in our front, at a distance of some eight or ten miles, and the bursting of shells could be distinctly seen, and the rolling up of dense volumes of smoke from the batteries engaged. Judging this to be an engagement of Gen. BURNSIDE with the rebel forces which had thrown themselves between him and our advance columns, to prevent him from effecting a junction with us at Snicker's Gap, I was pressing on with all haste to the field of apparent action, when I suddenly came upon a section of a Napoleon Battery standing guard in the road, only a quarter of a mile from the centra of the village at the foot of Snicker's Gap. In a little seven by nine whitewashed cottage, Gen. MEAGHER had established his temporary headquarters, who came out and gave me his usual cordial greeting.

MAJ. O'NEIL TAKEN PRISONER.

The General informed me that only half an hour before, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. THOMAS O'NEIL, had been taken prisoner by some rebel cavalry, who were just in the edge of the woods on the road leading out of the town. They have nn the blue jackets of our own cavalry, and thus the more easily deceive our officers. Gen. MEAGHER directed Maj. O'NEIL to take a small guide color and proceed cautiously up the road and plant the flag where it might be seen, when, if the mounted men were our own, they would approach and make themselves known. The Major, however, proceeded straight into the line of the rebel scouts, who lay in ambush until he had passed, when they closed in behind him, and without firing a gun, demanded his surrender. He was immediately carried to the rear, and by this time is no doubt on his *second* journey to Richmond. Gen. MEAGHER is very much exercised at his loss, Maj. O'NEIL being a very valuable assistant at this time. He says of him as a very brilliant man. He belonged to the Second Battalion New-York Artillery, and for some years was connected with the Fifteenth Hussars. After making their capture, the rebels fired on our pickets and made off.

"Had the Major any papers of value on his person," I asked.

"Nothing but a song, entitled, "The Green nld Flag," the General replied, with a little waggery.

"I hope he will sing it to them until they let him go again," I replied.

OCCUPYING THE GAP.

A portion of HANCOCK'S Division marched up and occupied the Gap, the Eighty-eighth New-York—Mrs. MEAGHER'S own regiment—being deployed as skirmishers, with their right resting on the road, and their left on the crest nf the Blue Ridge. The rebels, in large force, judging from their camps, are encamped opposite to the Gap, on the west side of the Shenandnah—some three and a half miles distant.

RENOVATED CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The army, I think, appear in better trim, and more in the humor for an active campaign than I have ever seen them before. An excellent acquisition to the effective battery force lately added to the army is the new Napoleon guns, six pieces, light artillery, (Battery L, Ohio,) under command of Col. ROBERSON. They have just been transferred to Gen. SYKES' Regulars, and seem very much pleased with the change. Lieut. MALLORY—a brave and most efficient officer, who has from the first identified his fortunes with the battery—still occupies his favorite position, and seems to have dedicated himself anew to the service.

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE.

There is every prospect that the rebels will dispute our passage toward Gordonsville, should we continue the march on the present line, and a day or two may witness another colossal fight on the plains of Manassas. One thing seems determined on—*action*—and no word could so much gratify the public at this time.

The order, just issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, to shut up the correspondents of certain Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, or to *suppress the papers themselves*, unless they ceasa from divulging every movement of our army, admonishes me not to speculate too freely myself, or to state anything touching future plans, that is contraband. What is matter of history, or facts accomplished, is all it is possible to state with truth and safety, and quite as much as the public desires to know.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

The allusions to Gen. BUTTERFIELD in Gen. MARTINDALE'S speech for defence, excite considerable feeling. The portion where he says Gen. BUTTERFIELD was leaving his brigade, Col. RICHARDSON, of the Twelfth New-York, says is entirely erroneous. Col. RICHARDSON says Gen. BUTTERFIELD placed him in command of the brigade, after the fight was over; that Gen. BUTTERFIELD remained behind the command all the way to Harrison's Landing, toward the enemy, and did not come in till two or three hours after his command. Gen. BUTTERFIELD himself says nothing on the subject further than that Gen. MARTINDALE had an erroneous impression probably, and will undoubtedly correct it as soon as the facts are known to him.

Hoping to give a good account from Gen. BURNSIDE in my next, I must close, to send my letter by messenger, who is just leaving.

MONDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

THE CAVALRY REDEEMED.

I am very happy to be able to state that Major O'NEIL has returned safe and sound to Gen. MEAGHER'S headquarters. He states that he was deceived by the *United States uniforms and flag* carried by the squad of four mounted rebels. When he approached and saluted them, they presented their carbines, and obliged him to surrender. They then proceeded toward a church at Bloomfield, where they said they had a squadron of cavalry, but on reaching the spot the church was locked, and no cavalry in sight. Shortly afterward some cavalry pickets made their appearance, and the rebels, supposing them to be their own men, rushed up to them, and were surprised to find themselves the victims of their own decoy dodge. They proved to be some of Gen. PLEASANTON'S men. Two attempted to escape, but ran into our pickets again. The others yielded with a good grace, and, with their horses, were sent to Gen. PLEASANTON'S headquarters. The arrival of Major O'NEIL, after so exciting an adventure, was the theme of great rejoicing.

STUART WHIPPED BY PLEASANTON.

The events of yesterday have restored, fully, the prestige of our cavalry. Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL fell in with STUART'S Cavalry, in the valley below, in large force, and whipped him soundly, driving him before them some six miles. They used their batteries on the rebels, and charged them with the cavalry. This accounts for the cannonading going on yesterday. The list of casualties has not come to hand.

MONDAY—8 A. M.

The order assigning Gen. BUTTERFIELD to Gen. STEVENS' Division, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps, has been countermanded, and he has been placed in command of the division formerly known as MORELL'S.

The weather is cold and blowy. E. S.

LETTER FROM PHILAMONT.

The Bulk of the Rebel Army Reported to Have been Retreating for Several Days—Important Reconnoisseances—Skirmishes—Casualties, &c.

PHILAMONT, VA., 21 MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

For the first time the people of this little secesh village gaze upon a live "Yankee." The sight of so many of them naturally causas a distending of eyes, mouth and profile generally. Our cavalry, under Gen. PLEASANTON, are in advance of this place some three miles, while the infantry and cavalry baggage-wagons, &c., are scattered back nearly to the river. I have conversed with some few Unionists here, who inform me that the bulk of the rebel army has been retreating for several days, and that all their movements on the other side of the mountain are mere feints to cover their retreat, which is being conducted in admirable order. In a few days more, and they will be safely stowed away on the Rappahannock River or in the vicinity of Gordonsville. The roads are very fine; indeed, I question whether less cursing and profanity in general was ever before heard from teamsters, baggage-masters, &c., on a march.

By glancing at the map you will perceive that turnpikes lead out from here in the direction of Leesburgh, Winchester, Fairfax and Ashby's Gap, where the enemy are now said to be crossing the mountain, JACKSON having gone through a few days since. You will remember that "Stonewall" and A. P. HILL suddenly appeared at Charlestown, seven miles from Harper's Ferry, last week. This move was undoubtedly made just before his departure in order to deceive us. But we have learned his "games" to perfection, and whenever he now puts on a bold front, as if intending to attack, we at once set him down for an immediate retreat. Many of the rebels are scattering through the mountains between Snicker's Gap, five miles from here, and Loudon Heights. On Saturday some forty of them appeared about three miles from Harper's Ferry, near to where one of the Pennsylvania Regiments were on picket, and one of them was shot. A spy was recently captured in Gen. PLEASANTON'S camp with an entire list of the infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments, which comprise the advance. Instead of being shot on the spot, he was taken under guard to Berlin.

On Friday last, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Col. JOHN R. BROOKE, started from near Hillsboro on a reconnoissance, in the direction of Woodville, going to within two miles of that place. No enemy were seen. Scouts on top nf tha Blue Ridge, the same day, reported that no signs of the enemy could be seen between Charlestown and Berryville, fourteen miles distant, with the exception of a cavalry force which was prowling around the former place. A rifle-pit was discovered near the Shenandoah, but was unoccupied.

A most important reconnoissance was made last week in the direction of Snicker's Gap, by the Eighth New-York Regiment, Col. DAVIS, who so gallantly led the cavalry out nf Harper's Ferry on the night before its surrender. The object was to ascertain if the enemy were there in force. Coming upon the rebel pickets this side of Snickersville, they drove them mile after mile, capturing four, who had had their horses shot under them. When within quarter of a mile of the village, two squadrons formed in line of battle, while a third was sent forward to feel the enemy round the bend of the road leading up the mountain. The advance guard and the first platoon of the main column, were suffered to pass round the bend, when a masked gun, accurately aimed, was fired. Five horses were disabled, and their riders killed or wounded. They were William Smith, John Van Tina, Nelson Smith, Frank Parker, George W. Clark. Henry Griffith was injured by having his horse fall upon him. Capt. POPE'S horse, of Company A, was struck by a piece of shell and became unmanageable, and the frightened steed started off with his rider in the direction of the enemy. With wonderful presence of mind, the Captain managed to disengage his foot from the stirrup and guide his horse between two trees. As the animal passed under them, he seized hold of the limbs, saved himself and returned to the camp in the night. One of the others who was dismounted lay concealed in the bushes, and reports that a large force of the enemy followed in pursuit, but stopping to squabble over the trapoings of the disabled horses, and he in the meantime escaped. J.

LETTER FROM LEESBURGH.

A Visit to Leesburgh—Interesting Interview with John Janney, President of the Virginia Secession Convention.

LEESBURGH, VA., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Armed with Mr. YARDLEY TAYLOR'S admirable map of Loudon County, on which every pike, road, by-path and forest trail is drawn, and every house even in the county marked, one traverses the region now occupied by the Army of the Potomac with the greatest ease and comfort. The people, very many of them loyal, and not yet possessed with the mercenary spirit which the presence of troops inspires, still retain their fine Old Virginia hospitality, and as food for man and beast is in abundance, the country picturesque in the highest degree, and the weather such as the Indian Summer in its perfection brings, it must be a sluggish and insensible nature indeed that would not enjoy the present campaign in the Old Dominion.

My last letter was dated from the Quaker settlement at Goose Creek, near Purcellville, whence I yesterday rode out on a detour along the extreme Southern line of this county, where our cavalry videttes posted in the woods, are face to face with those of the enemy, of whose numbers, positon and purposes we still remain but ill informed. Finding nothing of interest here, present or prospective, I struck the Winchester and Leesburgh pike, and proceeded along seven miles, to the last named place, which has figured so largely in the current history of operations in Virginia. This "pike" (the popular local abbreviation of turnpike,) is a noble graded highway; but, unfortunately, like all the good roads of the region, it runs east and west—toward the markets of Baltimore, Alexandria and Washington. If equally good highways led *Southward*, the fact would add a hundred per cent. to the facility and rapidity of army movements. There is nothing of interest to recount by the way; the wonted sprinkling of Virginia "villes," of the three-house and a Methodist church order; and only an occasional clump of pickets, by the cross-roads, eager to examine passes, to indicate the existence of war. About half a mile from the city of Leesburgh a hill, formed by an intrusive upheaval of trap-rock, rises abruptly from the surrounding plain, and gives a superb view of the whole surrounding country—Leesburgh nestling prettily below, the Catoctin range to the east, the Blue Ridge to the west, the Potomac facing you a couple of miles off. Hard by Ball's Buff—fatal name; northward, far off into Maryland, and southward to the Bull Run Mountains, which from all present indications and probabilities, is destined to be the scene of the next great battle. On the summit of the trap hill stands Fort Johnson—an extensive earthwork thrown up by the rebels fifteen months ago, now abandoned, and the guns all removed; but the log cabins, ten or a dozen in number, where the garrison lived during last Winter, still remain. A jolly negro with a team was busily engagao removing the logs from one of the cabins for firewood: and a few bars of railroad iron, which the rebels had cut up and used for ammunition, lay strewn around. It is most enmmandingly placed, and would do fearful work on an enemy moving on Leesburgh.

Of Leesburgh (a small town of a couple of thousand population) there is little or nothing to tell at this late day, when the region is so well known by previous descriptions, and when prospective events of a far more stimulating character forestall the public attention. It is now held and occupied by Gen. STONEMAN'S command, forming the extreme left of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. The inhabitants are intensely and all but universally secessionist in their sentiments. Their last great grievance, on which each man and woman youmust inevitably opens upon you, is the shelling of the town by "the Federals, (or "your people," as they phrase it,) about six weeks ago. The act, they aver, was entirely unprovoked and uncalled for, and was carried into effect without aven giving the woman and children warning to be withdrawn. Nobody, however, was hurt; but the bombardment actually took place, for several shells entered the hotel here, one passing through the room I occupy and taking off the top of one of the bedposts. The town is in the torpor which besets all Virginia towns just now—stores, schools and Courts all closed—and the place wears a kind of petrified, Pompeiian air. The people, though abating not a jot of their secessionism, are yet civil—that kind of civility which civilized, well-bred belligerents bear to each other.

Nothing and nobody in all Leesburgh interested me but one white-haired old Virginia gentleman, of whom history will have a word to say. I mean JOHN JANNEY, the President of the Virginia Convention at Richmond that voted the State out of the Union, and whose home is in this town. In the Convention he constantly and persistently voted against every measure looking in any way whatever toward secession, though, as its President, he had to affix his name to a document which he considered the death-warrant and suicide of the State. Knowing that when he afterward returned home, and the time for the popular vote came, he voted *for* secession, I was curious to know what influences had worked this inscrutable change in a high and pure-souled nature.

Calling at his residence, I was received with cordiality by the tall, spare figure with a noble white *chevelure*, whose every lineament, and the high, courtly, old-time manners plainly showed the fine old Virginia gentleman. Mr. JANNEY is now about sixty-five, and has been of late months in feeble health. It was not difficult, presently, to carry the conversation from present affairs and give it a historical turn. It did not need his avowal to inform me that he had been all along an Old Line HENRY CLAY Whig, and that he had long kept himself aloof from practical politics; it was easy to see that, such as they have been North and South, they must have offended his honest temper. It was a little remarkable, therefore, that he should have been chosen the presiding officer of the Convention on the question nf secession, and the choice of so conservative, Union-loving a man showed there was some moderation and virtue in the body. The Convention met, you will remember, in the middle of February of '61; and he laid great stress on the thoroughly Union sentiment that pervaded it during its earlier sessions. If a vote on the question had been taken any time during the month preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, three-fourths at least of all the voices would have been against the ordinance. When that event took place the secession mercury on the instant leaped up in the barometer. "Was the attack purposely timed to effect the deliberations of the body—was the fuse cut at the right length to carry the shell where wanted?" "There is too much reason to fear it was." The Union party in the Convention, however, still struggled on. They sent delegates to Washington—begging, imploring some assuring word, some basis of hope, some promise which they could present to their people. "And Mr. S., I am bound to tell you we got discouragement rather than encouragement." Unable thus to get any rallying point the Union party was overslaughed by the disunionists, and the secession was voted by a large majority, Mr. JANNEY, with some others, holding out to the last. The Convention dissolved, the members went home, the popular vote, without whose ratification the action of the body was "voice and nothing more," was about to come on: but before the day arrived Mr. LINCOLN bound Virginia with the blockade and invaded her soil by marching troops into Alexandria! When the time for the popular vote came JOHN JANNEY gave his voice for secession. The invasion, State-Rights and the old time traditions had done their work. "Sir, I am, in a word, a Virginian—a citizen of a Commonwealth that had existed as a sovereign organized government for two hundred years before the United States had a name." Such, in a sentence, is the history of the lapse of thousands of the best and purest men nf Virginia—men who are now the mainstay of tha rebellion in the council and in the field. And certainly there could have been no condition of mind more favorable to the purposes of the arch plotters of disunion than they found in the principles, prejudices and traditions of Virginians.

I thought, however, that I could detect a dawning consciousness in the mind of Mr. JANNEY of how he, and conservative-minded men like him, had been used by the South Carolina fire-eaters. I felt delicate at pressing him on these tender points, but the rebellion has obviously in his mind not a clean birth record. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States he regards as a gigantic crime—unprovoked, uncalled for, unauthorized, illegal and diabolical. Next to this, he accounts the acceptance by the Washington Government of the attack on Fort Sumter as a challenge to war, followed by the calling out of seventy-five thousand men, as a grand political blunder. He excoriates Mr. BUCHANAN—whom he looks upon as the weakest and meanest of all the tools ever used by a tyrannical faction—for not reinforcing Fort Sumter at a time when it could have been done without giving offence; but he also blames Mr. LINCOLN for treating as a case for war an affair that statesmanship would have made a diplomatic transaction nf. The lack of that same statesmanship now is, he thinks, our great trouble, for he considers there is none of it on either side. "Read the Constitution, and you will see that the office of the President is carved out for the limbs of a giant; and who have you there, and who have we?" "Sir, there were, in my day, giants in the land, and we have now only pigmies."

As for the prospects of tha Southern Confederacy, he had nothing but dark prophecies. That secession will stop with the present split he has not the faintest idea. There are antagonistic elements already at work that must ere long make new fractures. The radical opposition of interests on the tariff question will make a Virginia and Border State Confederacy, or attempt at Confederacy, before half a generation is past. I asked him whether, if the Confederate forces should be driven out of Virginia, and a new popular vote ordered, there would be a chance of the rescinding of the Ordinance of Secession and the return of the State to tha Union. "None, none whatever. The wrongs, oppressions and violences of the Washington Government have been too great, the alienation of the people too intense, ever to make that possible." I asked him about the circumstances attending the popular vote, and whether from the local terrorism it could be considered a fair one; and I recalled to his mind Mr. MASON'S declaration at the time, that if there was any man in Virginia not prepared to vote secession he should leave the State. So far as he knew, it was made with perfect fairness and freedom; as for Mr. MASON'S speech, it was not the first or only foolish thing that person had said: "But do you suppose that any *Virginian* voted against his conscience on account of such a declaration?" Do you not think that we *should* be together—that Union is desirable?" "Why it is written on the very face of the geography," (illustrating it by examples.) "Ah! if it were but all over, and things were as they used to be! But there is no hope; both parties will go on until each is utterly exhausted and ruined, and is ready to welcome peace and protection brought by any iron-handed military despot. The experiment of Republican Constitutional Government—of liberty regulated by law—I consider a failure. There is not a shadow of Constitutional Government on either side." The President's Emancipation Proclamation he looks upon as the greatest political blunder possible, and he is curious to know what extraordinary pressure must have been brought to bear on him to issue it, after his declaration to the Chicago delegates. It will solidify, unite and intensify all the hostilities, hatreds and animosities of the South. "But do these sentiments amount to much in the long run?" "It is true that, in tha long run, every people is governed by its conviction of its own interests." "But, difficult though reunion may at present seem, is not everything more easy than dissolution?" "I confess I see nothing between Union and chaos; but how is it to be done? One thing I know, if my vision of how it can be settled were as clear as my desire is intense that it *should* be settled, the war would speedily be at an end."

I give you but the salient points of a conversation prolonged till midnight. The next morning at 8, by invitation, I breakfasted with him and Mrs. JANNEY—they having no children. He is a man to love and revere, and I parted from him inspired with a deep and affectionate regard for his pure and lofty nature. W. S.

Naval.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jas.* Acting-Master JAS. S. WILLIAMS commanding, sailed from this port yesterday, bound South. The following is a complete list of her officers:

Acting-Master Commanding, James M. Williams; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, Benjamin F. Jones; Acting-Master, Joshua W. Crosby; Acting-Master, John S. Gordon; Acting Paymaster, John L. G. Strong; Surgeon, H. W. Mitchell; Ensign, Julien F. Beyer; Master's-Mates, Robert Wisner and Jno. Griffin; Acting-Paymaster's Clerk, Thos. B. Stanley; Acting Surgeon's Clerk, S. A. Fisher; Yeoman, Ed. A. Skinner; Acting Gunner, Wm. Allen, and a crew of 100 men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Trouble with the Flag of Truce Boats at Aiken's Landing.

Extracts From Late Richmond Papers.

REBEL NEWS FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Danger to Mobile, Charleston and Savannah.

Another Rebel Pirate Ready to Sail.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The flag-of-truce boat *Express* arrived at Fortress Monroe from Aiken's Landing last evening just as the Baltimore boat was leaving the wharf. She brought no passengers or returned prisoners. Our officers and guard, while at the landing, were treated rather abruptly by the rebel guard, no one being allowed to step on shore. Col. AIKEN, (one of the rebel Commissioners,) was not allowed to come on to the wharf while the *Express* lay there. The Colonel's commission has been taken from him, and he is denied all communication whatever.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

ADVICES FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 1, says: "The recent movements of our forces indicate the entire evacuation of Northern Virginia, or that these moves were made in reference to the reported advance of McCLELLAN through Loudon County. From all we can gather, we are satisfied that a general advance of the enemy's forces is not anticipated, and that our Government, which desires such a movement on the part of McCLELLAN, will be disappointed for the present. The operations of the enemy, so far as transpired, do not indicate that they will risk an engagement with the well-appointed and highly disciplined troops of Gen. LEE.

From Winchester, and the country below, we have advices up to Thursday, when no movement of the enemy had taken place along the Upper Potomac. The report that Winchester had been evacuated is incorrect. Our cavalry pickets still hold their old positions north of Bunker Hill and east of Charlestown."

ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

"A close investigation into the management of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments would disclose a degree of recklessness entirely inexcusable, and well calculated to depreciate the currency of the Government, if it had no other evil effect. In conversation with a number of farmers from the valley, recently, we were frequently asked the question whether the Government intended to redeem its circulation, the inference being drawn from its unnecessary expenditure that Confederate money was only being used for the present exigency, and that final repudiation would ensue from the extravagance of the Government's commissioned agents."

PRISONERS OF WAR.

"Forty prisoners of war arrived in this city (Richmond) last evening *via* the Central train. They were captured last Saturday in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry."

COMING EVENTS.

"It is evident that Mobile, Charleston, and probably Savannah, will soon be assailed by the naval and land forces of the Lincoln Government. The loss of these cities would not touch the vital strength nf the South, yet it would inflict suffering and humiliation which no sacrifice would be too great to prevent.

Mobile can see in New-Orleans what she has to expect. The occupation of Mobile by the Federals would enable them to penetrate hundreds of miles into the interior of Alabama, and inflict immense damage upon private and public interests. Charleston, an especial object of Federal malignity, would probably be made to drink the bitterest cup of all if she was to fall into Yankee hands. We hope that every Southern city will permit itself to be converted into ashes before surrendering to the invaders."

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 1st, says:

"The Wilmington *Journal*, of Oct. 28, says the number of burials the previous day were, whites five. The negroes are going off much more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic. The weather is cool and no signs of frost."

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCOTIA.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives an account of the capture of the steamship *Scotia*, while on her way from Nassau to that port. She was commanded by Capt. T. S. LIBBY, of Charleston, the same who ran a privateer from that port, was captured, and made his escape from the Yankees at Boston. The *Scotia* when captured had on board a valuable cargo—100 tons of merchandise, consisting of shoes, blankets, &c.

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

"Letters of marque and reprisal has been issued to a certain officer of a splendid vessel, which is to sail soon from some Confederate port. The second officer is Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, who, for several months past, has rendered efficient service to the Government."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The *Whig* says that Gen. JACKSON has destroyed all of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the North Mountain to Shepherdstown, tearing up the rails and burning the ties. The large machine shops and depot buildings at Martinsburgh were fired and destroyed.

THE CONSCRIPTION UNPOPULAR.

The *Whig* also says:

"Tha Secretary nf War has caused an order to be issued to officers commanding camps of instruction to cause the enlistment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between 18 and 45 years of age. It cannot be disguised that the law under which this is done is unpopular, if not odious, among a large class of the people.

A STORY FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Recently the British man-of-war *Rinaldo* approached the foot of Canal-street, New-Orleans, and assumed a hostile attitude, demanding from the authorities the release of JAMES LYNE, druggist, an English subject, confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his person and property, to the amount of $100,000. Gen. BUTLER requested ten days to consult with Washington authorities, which was assented to. The Captain of the *Rinaldo* is an officer of great gallantry, and whose sympathies are said to be warmly in favor of the South.

Gen. BUTLER has issued another infamous order, forbidding the payment of debts to persons who have not taken the oath."

A Schooner Ashore.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The tug *Lady Franklin*, just arrived, reports that a large black topsail schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Point Peninsular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE SLAVE POWER.

THE SLAVE POWER: Its Character, Career, and Probable Designs. Being an Attempt to Explain the Real Issues Involved in the American Contest. By J. E. CAIRNES. Vo. 12mo. pp. 471. New-York: CARLETON, [illegible]

We have already indicated in a general way, the logical excellence of this work. The more it is examined, the greater will be the surprise that so complete and accurate an exposition of the causes and character of our rebellion could have been made by a foreigner, who, we believe, has never visited our shores. No American, however intelligent, can read this book without interest and positive instruction. Its success is largely due to a most patient and complete acquisition of all the facts bearing upon the subject, and an interpretation of these facts in the light of luminous political science. Its author is the Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway, and its substance was originally offered in the shape of a course of lectures given in the University of Dublin. The clear, philosophic analysis which distinguishes the work, appertains to the scientific professor, but what has enabled him yet more to penetrate to the heart of the matter, is a deep, hearty sympathy that belongs solely to the man. Professor CAIRNES understands our cause, not simply because he has collected the facts and studied the principles, but because he has felt the ties of human brotherhood—not simply because his hand has been diligent and his head clear, but because his heart has been in the right place.

The author first establishes that the rebellion is due to the intolerant, grasping, insatiable character of Slavery, and that alone. He shows that the domestic history of our country, from the agitation of the Missouri question in 1820, down, has been one record of aggressions by the Slave Power. He shows that these political tendencies of the Slave Power are determined in a principal degree by the economic necessities under which it is placed; the first of which is territorial and practically unlimited, on account of its speedy exhaustion of the soil. He explains how, of necessity, the polity of a slaveholding society must in essence be an oligarchy, whatever be the political mold in which it is cast—a despotism in the last degree unscrupulous and impatient of control, wielded by a wealthy few. He proves that Slavery has not merely determined the general form and character of the social and political economy of the Southern States, but that its spirit has entered into the soul of the people, and has generated a code of ethics and a type of Christianity adapted to its peculiar requirements, and adverse to all the moral instincts. That which the necessity for fresh soil is to the political economy of slaveholding communities, a lust of power is to their morality. The Southerner finds that his single path to power lies through the maintenance and extension of the peculiar institution, and to this he devotes himself with both the zeal and the unscrupulousness of a fanatic. The author establishes incontrovertibly that the Slave Power is of necessity aggressive, and that it must either rule or ruin. He devotes several chapters to the manner in which it has ruled for the last generation, and to its breaking up of the Union when it could rule no longer. He demonstrates that this domineering and aggressive character, inherent in slave society, would be unchanged by independence; that the Confederacy would make every effort to renew the African slave-trade, to dismember Mexico, to appropriate Cuba, and in every way to strengthen and aggrandize itself in defiance of the civilized world.

Prof. CAIRNES is emphatic on the injustice and impolicy of intervention, maintaining that it is alike forbidden by the dictates of selfish policy and by the maxims of morality and law. Its consequence, he is confident, would be a general war. But while he is strenuous for neutrality he still considers it the duty of Europe to give its unqualified moral support to the North. To the plea for the South which has been used in Europe with greater effect than any other, that the forcible imposition on some millions of human beings of a form of government at variance with their wishes, is a great political wrong, and that the North cannot be justified in attempting it, he replies with great force. As a liberal publicist, he freely admits the truth of the general principle; but justly says that the conduct of England toward India (and he might have added Ireland) evinces that the English mind recognizes that this principle is not of universal application, and depends much on circumstances. He declares that if ever there was an exceptional case, it is the present, and thus puts it:

"What is the fact with which we have to deal? A few hundred thousand slaveholders break loose from the political system with which they were connected, and erect a Confederacy on the avowed basis of Slavery. From the past history of these men, and from the condition of society presented in the country which they govern, we have the clearest proofs as to what this scheme involves. We know that it involves the maintenance of a social system at once retrograde and aggressive—retrograde toward those on whom it is imposed, and aggressive toward the communities with which it comes into contact. We know that it involves the design of extending the power of this Confederation, and with its power, the worst form of human servitude which mankind has ever seen, over the fairest portion of the New World. We know that in all probability—with a probability approaching to certainty—it involves an attempt to revive a great scandal, the African Slave trade—a scandal which all Christian nations have agreed to stigmatize, and which Great Britain in particular has for half a century devoted her best influence, and a vast outlay of treasure, to suppress. We know that this body aims at political independence, not for that lawful purpose which makes political independence the first of national rights—the purpose of working out a people's proper destiny—but for a purpose which makes it the greatest of national crimes—the purpose of riveting dependence upon another race—the purpose of extending and consolidating a barbarous tyranny. Now, these being the ends for which the Southern Confederacy seeks to establish itself, is its subjugation by the North justifiable? I hold that the right is as clear as the right to put down murder or piracy. As a nation, we, in common with civilized Europe, have proscribed as piracy the African Slave trade. In the opinion of competent judges, the inter-state Slave trade in the South involves enormities as great as any that have been enacted on the coast of Guinea or in the middle passage; and it is certain that the purpose for which the Confederacy is established—the appropriation of the Territories for slave cultivation—cannot be carried into effect without giving a powerful impulse certainly to one, and probably to both, of those crimes. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to retreat from the position which, as a nation, we have deliberately taken up, and consistently held for half a century, we cannot deny that the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy would be a public benefit; and, even though we should question the perfect purity of the motives of those who undertake it, the act itself must be acknowledged as a service to the civilized world.

That the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy is justifiable—so far as the duties of the North to that community are concerned—appears to me, therefore, as clear as any doctrine in the code of political ethics."

Having thus shown the justifiableness of the attempt to reduce the South again to the Federal Constitution, the author proceeds to consider its practicableness. Without pronouncing definitely on this point, he shows that the facilities for this end are greater than is commonly supposed in Europe, and particularly designates our blockade, which may be made to cut off necessary supplies, the number and extent of railways in the South which overcome the old impediment of distance, and the existence of an unfriendly servile population of four millions in its midst. He has no hesitation in saying on this last point, that "so soon as the South is once thoroughly penetrated by the Northern armies, a collapse of its productive system is inevitable." There is one more question which he asks: "Whether reconstruction is expedient." The author thinks not, and here alone we think his views defective. He holds that the Southern people, if conquered, would remain "thoroughly disaffected," that despotic expedients would have to be exercised to keep them from violence, and thus a temper of arbitrary sway would be formed which would, in the end, be the death of all constitutional government. The great failing of the Professor in this argument is, that he makes no proper allowance for the part which the non-slaveholders of the South, whose *real interests* are antagonistic to the owners of slaves, and identified with what will henceforth be the free-labor policy of the Federal Government, may, by judicious management, be made to play in the reconstruction of the Union. This class constitute the vast majority of the Southern people, and were in no wise responsible for the rebellion except as they were betrayed into it. The time, we believe, will come when they will understand how basely they have been deceived, and will better comprehend their true relations to the Slave Power, which, for its own selfish ends, has brought upon them such calamity and disgrace. Terrible experience like theirs often has a miraculous effect in illuminating and converting. The author does not weigh this at all, nor does he sufficiently weigh the influence which the extensive colonization of the South by free settlers from the North must have upon the political and social system of the South. Nor does he take into account the effect of the general emancipation of the negro, which was not anticipated when he wrote, but which the Emancipation Proclamation of the President has now made almost inevitable. The negroes once at liberty, could never be reënslaved; but the strong arm of the Government would be absolutely necessary to keep them in order. The very safety of all Southern society would be dependent upon the constant and faithful exercise of the National power. This would have an immense, we may say, an irresistible influence in keeping Southern society true to the authority protecting it. But it is useless to dwell upon this. Every intelligent loyal American knows that the restoration of the Union is not a question of expediency at all. It is a thing of necessity. We are surprised that Prof. CAIRNES himself, clear thinker as he is, should not have discerned that it must be an *absolute impossibility* for any civilized nation to live side by side with such a monster as he has truly depicted the Confederacy to be. We wonder how he could have failed to see that the dominating spirit in which the creature was conceived must be the law of its being; and that there is no such thing as living with it or near it in peace.

Notwithstanding its lame conclusion, the volume deserves to be read by every reflecting American. Its few errors would have probably been avoided had the author written from the present position of affairs, and can now hardly mislead. But its thousand salutary truths remain as potent as ever, and cannot be too closely brought home. We need to be invigorated by just such forcible confirmations that Truth and Right are with us.

FROM PARIS.

The Changes in the French Ministry—The Emperor the Enemy of Italian Unity—An Explanation of His Course.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

French politics, after a long period of stagnation, have now become exciting, and I therefore address you a letter. The announcement in yesterday's *Moniteur* that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* THOUVENAL, "whose resignation is accepted," marks a turning point in the modern history of Europe, and requires a good deal of explanation. The Emperor having, up to the last possible moment, deceived his own Ministers, together with Italy and the world at large, as to his intentions respecting Rome, has at length shown the cloven foot, and by acts, more eloquent than words, proclaimed himself the enemy of Italian unity, and the accomplice of the ultramontane clique which supports the temporal power through thick and thin. I am not exaggerating; I merely repeat almost word for word what the Ministers who have been made fools of say to their personal friends. Poor GARIBALDI, who now lies groaning on that bed of pain at Varignano, from which it is doubtful whether he will ever arise—GARIBALDI, in whose festering wound yet lurks the fratricidal ball impelled by the cold-blooded mandate of the Tuileries, knew right well when he set out on his desperate expedition to the cry of "Rome or death," that Italy had nothing to hope for from the good will of NAPOLEON III.; and in his grand soul, (over-estimating, no doubt, the valor and energy of the great body of his countrymen,) judged that the only chance of consolidating the Italian Kingdom was for all Italy to rise as one man, force the Emperor's hand, and compel him either to give Italy her Capital, or to enter at once upon a great war—which the state of French finances, the traditions of Magenta and Solferino, the opinions of the ever-growing liberal party in France, and the jealousy and suspicion of other European Powers, would have rendered highly perilous to him and his dynasty. But VICTOR EMANUEL and his Minister, RATAZZI, were made to believe by repeated dispatches from Paris, written in all good faith by M. NIGRA, the Italian Ambassador, as the result of his conferences with M. THOUVENEL, that if the Italian Government should show itself strong enough to put down GARIBALDI and to maintain order in Italy, the French army would evacuate Rome within a very short delay. It was on the strength of these assurances, and in the hope of securing so great an object that VICTOR EMANUEL, with sorrow in his heart, permitted the grievous attack on GARIBALDI at Aspromonte. It was on the strength of these assurances that the King told a deputation at Forli that he would be in Rome before the end of the year. When GARIBALDI was wounded and captured, and his followers thoroughly put down, M. THOUVENEL, who stood committed to the Italian Government by the promises which he had conceived himself authorized to make in the Emperor's name, thought it high time to take some action in fulfillment of them. In these views he was sreently seconded by M. DE PERSIGNY, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. FOULD, the Finance Minister. But the Emperor was sea-bathing at Biarritz, and so absorbed in the care of his health and in correcting the proofs of his history of JULIUS CÆSAR, that none of his ministers could get a word from him on Roman affairs. M. FOULD, who, as dictator in the important department of finance, might be supposed to have more than an ordinary Minister's influence, went to Biarritz, on purpose to discuss the affairs of Rome, but the Emperor cut him short by saying that the matter must stand over till his return to Paris. Thereupon M. THOUVENAL proposed by telegraph that, at any rate, the dispatches showing the obstinacy of the Court of Rome should be published, in order to let the public see what progress had been made. This the Emperor at first refused, but in order to prevent M. THOUVENEL's resignation at that time, he consented, and the *Moniteur* of Sept. 25 published those documents, which left nine-tenths of the world to believe that the Emperor's patience was exhausted, and that, as the Pope intrenched himself in an inflexible *non possumus*, refused all compromises, and made the restoration of Ancona, Bologna, and the other territory already taken from him by Piedmont a condition precedent to even the slightest reform in the Papal Government, the French army would be withdrawn from its ungrateful and impracticable *protegé*, and he left face to face with his subjects. A promise was to have been exacted from the King of Italy not to invade Rome, and thus the cowardly heart of the Cardinals that the Pope is beloved by his subjects, would have been put to a practical test which it would not have lain in his mouth to complain of. The practical result, as every one sees, would have been that the temporal power would not have lasted twenty-four hours after the departure of the last French soldier. The Roman people, by an overwhelming majority, would have declared themselves subjects of the King of Italy. The Pope, indeed, would not have remained to face them, but, in accordance with his frequent declarations, would have taken to flight the moment the French garrison began to evacuate.

Well, up to the end of last week the Emperor's official advisers were in the full belief that the great Roman question was about to be solved on the principle above indicated. They were aware of the intrigues of the Empress. They knew that LA GUERONNIÈRE's reactionary journal, *La France*, was subventioned and directly inspired by her. They apprehended, perhaps, that the Emperor's lingering doubts and scruples and his unwillingness to offend the clergy by any appearance of harsh dealing with the Pope, might breed difficulty of detail and further delay; but they were one and all under the impression that the Emperor had been brought to recognize the evacuation of Rome as a great State necessity, and that a step would at once be taken toward the realization of the admitted principle. What then was their surprise, when, at the first Ministerial Council held at St. Cloud, after the Emperor's return from Biarritz, M. THOUVENAL, the moment he began to talk about Rome, was interrupted by the Emperor, who, twirling his moustache, said quietly, that inasmuch as he had made up his mind to maintain the *status quo* at Rome, it was useless to waste any time in discussing the subject. Nothing more was said at the moment, and the Council proceeded to discuss financial and commercial matters. But the next day the leading Ministers met together, and resolved that they had been befooled and deluded by their Imperial master to such an extent that it was impossible for them, with any decent regard to their personal dignity, to continue in office. They had successively individual interviews with the Emperor to remonstrate with him, but without success, and on Tuesday last, five Ministers at least, M. M. FOULD, THOUVENAL, DE PERSIGNY, RONHER, and another (whose name I do not at this instant remember) tendered their joint and several resignations. The Emperor, without yielding a peg, made an appeal to their loyalty and devotion to his person, not to resign all in a lump, on account of the scandal, and above all, of the panic at the Bourse, which such a collective step would occasion. They had not sufficient firmness to turn a deaf ear to such a supplication, from such a quarter; and although my personal opinion is that the truer patriotism would have been to have persevered at any cost, yet I cannot but make every allowance for M. FOULD when I know that his resignation, under the circumstances, would have caused a fall of two or three per cent in the public funds. I must, however, inform you, and that on the surest information, that the Ministerial crisis is not over, and that although the resignation of M. THOUVENEL is the only one yet announced by the *Moniteur* as "accepted," the acceptance of others *still tendered*, will follow with more or less rapidity.

M. DE PERSIGNY, I am enabled to state confidently, will go very soon. M. FOULD only holds his place until a convenient moment for finding a successor without occasioning a monetary crisis. That eventuality may possibly be postponed for some time.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, passes for a man of high personal character. Without indorsing the opinions which would put him on a very elevated pedestal, I quite admit that by contrast with many of his colleagues, he is a most respectable man indeed. He is no penniless adventurer and stock-jobber, like many of those in high places. His private fortune is large, and he showed his contempt for mere money considerations in resigning (in 1856) his Senatorship, with its income of 30,000 francs a year, in a fit of disgust at the humbug of a letter written by the Emperor, complaining that the Senate did not make sufficient use of the initiatory powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. He had previously (in 1855) resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the break-up of the Vienna Conference, which resulted in the Crimean war. From his having been opposed to the war with Russia, it is inferred that he is now a man of peace, and therefore the Bourse inclines to view his appointment with favor. On the other hand, he passes for a personal enemy of Lord PALMERSTON, and therefore he may be expected to weaken, if possible, still more that "English alliance," which has long existed only in name. At all events, he comes into power with reference to the Russian question, as a reactionary Minister in the most unqualified sense. He was LOUIS NAPOLEON's Minister when Rome was first invaded in 1848, and as the *France*, with a dire chuckle now very justly observes, the man who advised war to restore the Pope to Rome, is not now very likely to expel him from the Holy City.

The present Ministerial modification will give a universal impetus to the Garibaldi meetings in England. I quite agree with the opinion expressed in the London *Sun*, of Oct. 16, that the tendency of the French reactionary policy is war. And in this connection, I beg to call your attention to the importance of an official decree in this day's *Moniteur*, so worded as that the significance of it would not strike a casual reader. Marshal CANROBERT is gazetted to the command left vacant at Lyons by Marshal CASTELLANE's death. That is all matter-of-course enough—that General officer being (after MAGNAN, in command at Paris,) the senior French Marshal. But the remarkable thing is, that Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, who succeeds CANROBERT at Nancy, remains also in his high command at Lille, so that he commands two *corps d'armée echelonné* on the Belgian and Rhine frontiers. This is the first time that such a large command has been given to a single officer; and inasmuch as MACMAHON is looked upon as the first fighting General, and has been closeted with the Emperor very often lately, I look upon the nomination as highly important.

I had much more to say, but must close for post. I shall write again next Tuesday. Meanwhile, I warn you not to be misled by the lying assertions of the French Government journals, that the Ministerial crisis was brought to an end by the appointment of DROUYN DE L'HUYS. My last word is, that the crisis still continues.

A Remarkable October.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The month of October has been no remarkable for great heat that I think a few statistics may not be unworthy of a place in your truly valuable paper. I will therefore commence by stating that the average temperature of the first nineteen days was warmer than that of any corresponding period during the entire term from 1845 to 1861, both included. But this is not the most striking feature. On the 4th, the mercury rose to 61°, and on the 7th, 8th and 9th to 60°, 68°, and 67°, making four days up to or above 60°, whereas the whole number in all the seventeen previous years combined is only three, viz.: 62° and 65° on October 8 and 9, 1846, and 62° on October 6, 1861.

Thus it will be seen that we have had the highest degrees by 3° and 2° in 1862, and the highest since 1846 by 6° and 5°.

In addition to this, the thermometer never fell below 39° until the 20th-21st, when it descended during the night to 34°, on the morning of the 24th to 30°, and on the 28th to 32°, making only two mornings as low as and only one lower than the freezing point, an occurrence unprecedented in any October of my record. First killing frost on the 24th, about four weeks behind the mean, which is Sept. 27, and yet the first touch of white frost (Sept. 3) was about two weeks before the average, which is Sept. 16; the cold, therefore, increased no more from Sept. 3 to Oct. 24—a period of fifty-one days—than in a medium season from Sept. 16 to 27, only eleven days.

The amount of rain was also very small, with the exception of a fall of two and a quarter inches on the 26th and 27th in twenty-four hours—the whole amount being only 2.31 inches, and with that, which was the greatest rain since the 5th of August, only a very little above the average—(4 5-6 inches)—the mean of the seventeen previous being 4.11 inches. Rain fell on sixteen days, viz.: the 1st, 4th, 10th and 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 27th.

On this rain there was a slight fall of snow on Round-Top, the highest peak of the Catskill Mountains, and two other peaks of little inferior elevation, but this is an average occurrence about the 15th of October.

J. NELSON MCGIFFERT.

MILTON HALL, Nov. 3, 1862.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The State Election—The Inevitable Negro—The New-York Paroled Soldiers—Business Affairs.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

The excitement of the canvass, which closes with the election to-morrow, is greater than we had any reason to anticipate a few weeks ago. The Opposition, encouraged by the absence of so many Republicans from the State, fighting for the maintenance of the Government, have been making tremendous efforts, and have resorted to everything that demagogueism could devise to arouse prejudice and excitement. Emboldened by the immunity with which treason has heretofore been proclaimed at the North, they have denounced the Government as bitterly and unsparingly as ever did the Blue-light Federalists in the days of Madison.

The "inevitable negro" was made to do duty in a double capacity. The colorphobia of all the West is intense. You can have no idea of the strength and meanness of the prejudice against the unfortunate negro in two-thirds of this State. The vote on the new Constitution, last June, was significant upon this point. It so happened that about 2,000 contrabands were sent into this State, a short time ago, by Gen. GRANT; and, although eight-tenths of them were taken up as laborers in Egypt, the opposition Press and orators set up such a howl as would lead one to believe that all Africa was to be thrown upon us at once. Not content, as heretofore, with the political phase of the question, upon which they have harped for years, with all the assiduity of BEECHER's dog at the squirrel-hole, they have been endeavoring to make laborers believe that the "Abolitionists"—another squirrel-hole—were about to deluge the land with colored labor, so as to drive the white workmen out, or compel them to work for low wages, and this at a time when men are scarce, crops are perishing for the want of them, and the price of labor is a hundred per cent. higher than it was a year ago. But the hue and cry has not been without its effect.

But the main reliance of the Opposition is the absence of Republicans in the army. The vote of the Iowa soldiers shows at least five Republicans to one Democrat. The proportion from this State will not be quite as high. In your accounting for results, should they be adverse, you can safely put the proportion down as four to one. The patriotic Democrats will vote, to quite an extent, for the Union ticket. This will be the case especially in the northern part of the State. Should the Opposition succeed in electing their State ticket, it will be no indication of a change of sentiment in Illinois, nor an expression of the majority of her people. Give our soldiers an opportunity to vote, and we will elect the Union ticket by 25,000 majority.

The paroled men of the New-York regiments were greatly elated at the intelligence which was published, that they were to be permitted to return to their homes. But as day after day has passed, and nothing further has been heard from it, they are heartsick and disappointed.

Large numbers have deserted, and several have been arrested, and sentenced by Court-martial to fine and imprisonment. The following are the sentences of those belonging to the Eastern regiments:

Thomas O'Brien, 9th Vermont, violation 7th Article of War—to the State Penitentiary during the war, at hard labor, and to forfeit all pay.

John McManny, 9th Vermont, and H. Sherwood, 125th New-York, violation Article 9—sixty days in the Penitentiary, and forfeit pay to the expiration of the sentence.

Peter Brady, 125th New-York, various offences—six months in Penitentiary.

Geo. A. Chase, 9th Vermont, and Henry Wheeler, 125th New-York—fifteen days in Penitentiary.

Edward Dougherty, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—six months in Penitentiary.

Charles Williams, 126th New-York—sixty days in City Bridewell, $26 fine.

John Eagan, 126th New-York, ninety days in Penitentiary.

G. W. Allimen, 126th New-York; C. H. Sheffer, 126th New-York; L. Toombs, 126th New-York; J. Hart, 126th New-York—sixty days in Bridewell, and $26 fine for desertion.

The officers and the Government are more to blame in this matter than the men themselves. Had they been treated as they ought to have been, they never would have deserted. Gov. MORGAN ought to interfere in their behalf, and endeavor to protect them from any further bad usage.

The Sixtieth Ohio is to be mustered out on Wednesday, I understand. They are twelve months men, and their time has nearly expired. The Thirty-second Ohio is under arrest for general insubordination. There are 3,797 Illinois troops in camp, embraced in three regiments and two batteries.

Major COWAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, is Provost-Marshal of the post.

The Thirty-second Wisconsin passed through this city on Friday for Cairo. They are fully armed and equipped, as all Wisconsin regiments have been, and are 980 strong, rank and file.

A suit of some importance was decided last week in the Sessions, in which the City was plaintiff. It was brought to recover from SYLVESTER LIND, and his sureties, as Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, the sum of $100,000. The matter was strongly contested; but the City obtained a verdict for the amount claimed, with $37,911 damages. There are also indictments against Mr. S. for embezzlement, but as the sum is so large it is not probable that they will ever be brought to trial. Justice out West is blind when heavy amounts are concerned, but is lynx-eyed upon a poor devil who hath stolen a loaf to keep him from starving.

H. B. GOODRICH, a merchant of this city, was murdered in the streets of La Salle on Tuesday night last. He arrived late, and was passing alone from one railroad depôt to another, when he was set upon and beaten to such an extent that he lived but a few hours. He had a considerable sum of money with him, which was taken by the murderer.

The Annual Commencement of the Garrett Biblical Institute—the Methodist theological seminary for the Northwest—closed on Wednesday evening. There were fourteen in the graduating class. This institution is founded upon a benefaction of $300,000, bestowed by the late Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETT, of this city.

Fall business is still very active, and continues to present features of remarkable prosperity.

The receipts of wheat at the Western Lake ports continue to show a heavy deficit. In this city it is about 45 per cent. For two years, the figures for September and October are:

	September.	October.
1861—bushels	2,957,412	3,665,559
1862—bushels	1,733,565	1,967,361
Deficit—bushels	1,251,849	1,727,998

There is also a serious falling off in the receipts at Milwaukee, although the percentage is not so heavy as with us. The figures are:

	September.	October
1861—bushels	2,012,895	3,024,795
1862—bushels	1,723,442	2,350,522
Deficit—bushels	289,453	699,273

We must, however, take into the account the increased receipts of flour, which will lessen the deficit considerably. The receipts this year have been equal to 7,036,360 bushels, and in 1861, to 6,078,590,—or nearly a million bushels in favor of 1862.

Corn continues to come in heavily—38,825,565 bushels, against 24,274,283 last year. Oats and Rye show an increase of over 100 per cent—so that our aggregate grain receipts are now about 14,000,000 in excess of those of 1861.

The Lake business is closing up. The shipments, last week, however, were heavy, reaching to about 50,000 barrels of flour and 1,200,000 bushels of grain. The railroads have advanced their freight again from ten to fifteen cents per bbl. on flour. This heavy tariff operates heavily against the farmers of the West, and creates much dissatisfaction. If the roads would continue fair rates the year round, they would realize more from this business than they now do, by the gouging policy, as soon as navigation closes. The Western people do not like to have advantage taken of our necessities, to depreciate the price of our great staples, by exorbitant charges for carriage.

EXAMINE YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is surprising what carelessness, or rather recklessness, everywhere prevails in the matter of postage stamps. They are often received by most people, not only without examination, beyond, perhaps, a mere glance at the denomination: but when put up in small envelopes, sums of 25 and 50 cents are received for the sum indorsed, without inspection or counting. The success of these petty swindles encourages young and old rascals to possess themselves of stamps before used upon letters, and the Government or correspondents, or both, must suffer when, honestly or dishonestly, these worthless stamps find their way upon letters the second time. If postage stamps must circulate as change, all classes are interested in refusing those which are mutilated or much soiled. And it is the duty of Postmasters to see that all which pass through their offices on letters, *are* badly soiled, bayond "redemption." On every account, we therefore advise the public to be on their guard, and examine stamps offered them with at least as much scrutiny as they exercise in taking bank notes. It would also curtail the facilities for this species of cheating, if business men and others would destroy, or otherwise put out of reach, their old letters and envelopes received by mail.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

THE PROGRAMME OF TREASON.

An Important Conversation—How the Union is to be Finally Shattered—The Part to be Played by the Democratic Party at the North—A Financial Crisis—A Prophecy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Conversing with a gentleman a few days ago, with whom a rebel officer sojourned a short time during the late invasion of Maryland, he related the following as the substance of a social conversation between himself and the officer, who appeared to be a very free-spoken and candid gentleman, and a man of no ordinary degree of intelligence; and taking a particular liking to his host, who, like himself, had been an uncompromising old-line *Whig*, he spoke freely of the political issues of the day. Upon my friend's asking him how *he*, being a disciple of the immortal CLAY, could take part in the destruction of this glorious Republic, which was the pride and boast of that illustrious statesman, he replied that he did not feel altogether *at home* in his present vocation, and often had *serious doubts* on the subject; he thought the Southern States should have made further efforts to right their grievances in the Union before going out of it, but that he found himself, like thousands of others, the creature of circumstances, although he had, in the beginning, opposed secession as both impolitic and suicidal to the best interests of both sections. The tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the public mind in the South, soon caused the irrevocable step to be taken, which made it too late for compromise, and as all his interests lay in that section, and his fellow-countrymen had cast themselves into the breach, he now thought it best to cast in his destiny with theirs, and, making common cause, press the issue to ultimate success, which he seemed to have but little doubt of being the result of their struggle—the *principal aid* upon which he relied as a means to that end, was a division of sentiment at the North; *and the "Democratic Party" was to be used as the instrument to accomplish that very desirable object.*

My friend here remarked that he thought these expectations ill-founded, as Northern Democrats had nobly responded to the call of the President for troops, and were largely represented in the field by both officers and men, who would never cease their efforts until the rebellion was unconditionally subdued, and the country reunited.

The officer replied: "Don't you deceive yourself in the signs of the times, *our 'game' is a deep one.* We have counted the cost; we *know* what we can do. *Our agents are now operating all over the North;* they are mixed up in all the various ramifications of society, political, religious and social, and at the proper time the world will stand in astonishment at some of the boldest and most sublime master-strokes of policy the mind of man has ever conceived, or the cunning and perseverance of the human race ever executed; States and statesmen, Presidents and Cabinets will fall before it, like grain before the sickel. Our plans are well matured; it is next to impossible to fail. Every thing so far has resulted just as *we arranged it should*, and with a few slight exceptions' and some little unforeseen accidents, we have exceeded fully equal to our most sanguine expectations. We planned the disarrangement of the currency to destroy Northern credit; and our agents, by simultaneously purchasing gold and silver at a premium, assisted by other speculators who unwittingly *aided* our schemes, came near upsetting the monetary affairs of the nation, which was only temporarily prevented by Northern capitalists, who feel that their all is at stake in this war, and who have succeeded in staving off the *money crisis* a little longer: but it *will* come in spite of all their efforts to prevent it. And after the Northern elections, *which we can not fail of carrying*, and the maturity of other plans which will soon develop themselves, we shall have a network spread over the *entire nation*, so minute in its details, and so inextricable in its nature, that even the devil himself, with all his arts and subtlety, could not escape through its meshes' Northern Democracy will fall into our embrace as gently as a lover falls into the arms of his mistress' Many who are now acting with that party have no idea of the *extent and purpose* of the political campaign before them, and it is well they have not, or we should be deprived of many valuable coworkers, who are not yet prepared to adopt our views, and who are yet acting in good faith toward the Federal Government, but who will at the proper time (with some few exceptions) follow the victorious banner of 'Democracy' into the camp of the South, and openly espouse the cause they are now secretly, and many of them ignorantly, advancing. They will not stand alone in this matter; many who have hitherto stood far above the reach of suspicion, will find themselves *gradually and imperceptibly entangled in the web we have woven for their especial cases;* and who, after finding where they have unconsciously wandered, may make a spasmodic effort to extricate themselves, but finally yield, helpless victims to the inexorable destiny which awaits them.

Why, my dear Sir, you may not believe me when I tell you, but some who have heretofore been the head and front—leaders of the Republican Party—will assist us not a little in 'playing out' Democracy into the hands of our Confederacy; and when all is ready, a dissolution of Congress and a mutiny in the National army, (caused by personal and political bickerings and jealousies, the seeds of which are already sown,) are obviously things of easy accomplishment.

The Republican Party is also unconsciously playing into our hands; recklessness and stupidity characterize every act. They appear blind to their own fate, and careless as to the fate of their country. Intoxicated with their success at the last Presidential election—bewildered at the magnitude of the crisis, and the complicated condition of national affairs, and hopelessly divided into two helpless factions, the conservatives and the radicals, the latter of whom drive the 'machine,' they are incapable of offering successful resistance to the mighty influences which cluster around the charmed name of 'Democracy,' so you see the power must soon pass from their hands, and by a little management upon our part, whilst we have set Democrats and Republicans by the ears, quarreling over minor things and the spoils of office, we will adroitly secure the *substance* and leave them the empty *shadow* to appropriate between them.

Mark my word for it, we will create a division in the North, we will kill off Republicanism with Democracy, and then swallow up 'Democracy' at our leisure! Both stand in the way of our purpose, and both must fall."

MARYLAND.

The Government and the Paper Contractors, *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The paragraph in your paper of Oct. 31, on the subject of "Government Contracts for Paper," is correct in the main facts, and it would be but just that "relief" should be granted, in view of the onerous burden which the unprecedented rise in the market for paper stock imposes upon contractors. Yet it is not certain that ALL the contracts will not be complied with, should the "relief" not be granted.

CONTRACTOR.

Aid for the Sufferers by Indians in Minnesota.

Indian atrocities in Minnesota and Western [illegible] have driven many entire families nearly naked and entirely destitute from their homes into La Crescent and La Crosse for refuge and help. An urgent appeal is made by benevolent individuals in La Crosse, Wis., for cast-off clothing of every description for men, women and children; donations of such articles will be gratefully received and forwarded to La Crosse free, if sent to the undersigned, at No. 391 Broadway, up stairs.

FRED. C. JONES.

The War, the Proclamation, and the Slaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inquiry, "What shall be done with the enfranchised slaves?" is one which involves consequences, second in magnitude only to those of the rebellion itself. Time will show the proclamation subject to *two distinct eventuations*, if no auxiliary policy is adopted to carry it to a successful end, namely: It will prove a dead letter, or if carried into effect, the blacks remaining intermixed with the whites, it will induce a war of extermination. The first would provoke the contempt of both the rebels and the civilized world; and the second would cause an animosity on the part of the South, and an execration by mankind generally toward the North, that five generations would not see obliterated, and which would be placed in the catagory of the deeds of Cawnpore.

I have before indicated, through your columns, a policy involving the disposition of the enfranchised blacks, to which the subsequent advent of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation furnishes ground for giving more definite and tangible shape. That the question is one fraught with difficulties well-nigh insurmountable, the absence of, or vagueness of projected schemes touching its solution, but too distinctly attests: and in realization of this, we simply propose a *choice* of the *evils* before us—and *among* which a choice is *unavoidable*. Any plan of immediate deportation and colonization to weaken the productive power of the South, as a military expedient under the pressure and exigencies of the hour, is as ill-advised as for the contemporaries of Noah to have attempted a counteraction of the flood by evaporation; while the proposal to colonize Florida simply is like depending upon an half-inch stream to revolve a forty-feet wheel: at long intervals the buckets would fill, and the wheel would turn—but quite too slow for practical purposes. And another scheme, which has found favor in some journals, is, "Let the blacks remain upon the soil, and persistently refuse to work without the whites *hire* them." The last involves two oversights—one of which totally neutralizes all practical results growing out of emancipation as a military necessity to weaken the productive power of the South; while the other ignores the highly important fact that life-long masters will not, under duress, *compensate* the services which they have traditionally extorted. The argument hitherto adduced to the South in favor of emancipation was, *compensation* for *voluntary* service of the black would stimulate him to exertion, which compulsion could not be made to equal. The postulate being correct, nothing would so effectually strengthen the arm of rebellion as for the South at once to abolish Slavery, and disperse from the large plantations the blacks over the whole territory, and hire them at nominal wages to the *four-fifths* of *non*-slaveholders. The rebel Government would augment its power of successful warfare by *itself paying* the *wages* of the blacks; for—more effectually than now—it would release every white man of the South to fight.

No! as a military expedient, the enfranchised blacks must *not be left* intermingled with, and at the command of the whites of the South. Deportation offers no immediate relief; the colonization of Florida, only, affords but a partial one, and the question recurs—is there *any* practical and sufficient mode of disposing of the difficulty? Yes! there is a way, eminently feasible, by which the rebels can be deprived of the productive labor of the blacks, and compeled to quit fighting and go to producing, and that too without the slightest necessity of the "South being exterminated" to secure the entire freedom of the blacks; and that way involves, too, the settling forever of any future attempts of the South at extending slavery into the Territories; it leaves Europe no cause to complain of a restricted blockade; it leaves the South to produce with their own hands—as does the North—its means of subsistence—which, in time, owing to a homogenity of institutions will lead to fraternity of feeling—it leaves it without the power of creating a Navy; it leaves rebellion within certain circumscribed boundaries to expend itself and finally become extinct; it gives the North the aid of the entire four millions of slaves to prosecute the war, (to fight only upon condition of their being invaded); it gives the North easy means of protecting the blacks; it places the blacks under obligation to the North for securing their liberty; it confines the blacks where they can have no possible motive in coming North to compete with the white laborer, it will admit of a reduction of the army *one half*: it secures the Mississippi river to the North, it will place the blacks where their future deportation—in part or in whole—will be the most convenient. This plan, is to place all the enfranchised blacks west of the Mississippi river, in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana (West) and Texas. They can be taken there in the following manner.

Let our army invade the slave States east of the Mississippi, (as it did last spring,) and take possession of the principal lines of Railroads and navigable rivers; let it send out the blacks as scouts, to bring in to certain stations, all of the colored race whom it is possible to reach, and as fast as they come in, let them be sent across the Mississippi into any of the above three States: at the same time, let both army and navy assist Southern Unionists in escaping from any of the Slave States east of the Mississippi, and place them either in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana (West,) or Texas. Let all rebels be driven from the Slave States *west* of the Mississippi into those *east* of it, there to shirk for themselves. Let their lands be confiscated and *given* to Southern Union refugees. This would convert Missouri into a State as loyal as Iowa. It would place a sufficient loyal white population in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, to employ the blacks at cotton and sugar raising, and to represent those States in Congress. The moment the blacks cross the Mississippi they should be armed and disciplined, and told that if the rebels attempt to invade them, they are to fight as freemen for their homes and liberties. The blacks thus situated, thoroughly armed and disciplined, with the aid of the whites in those States, with the river from Cairo to the Gulf in possession of our gunboats, would not need a man from any of

all the chief ports of the South be reoopened to traffic in all articles not contraband of war.

This plan, it will be seen, circumscribes the rebellion to a line defensible—except from Washington to the Ohio River—by our gunboats; and the remaining link is supplied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Thus restricted, without the productive aid of the blacks, tha rebellion would no longer be formidable. We could bide our time for its ultimate dissolution. Should foreign nations recognize the Independenca of the South, *we* need not. By slow degrees, commencing on its circumference, conld the regenerating influences of freedom be made to permeate and leaven the whole disaffected mass.

Unless this line of policy is adopted, the North has but *two* other courses left to pursue: to *exterminate* the South, which will cost as many lives to us as we destroy; or, let the South go. Is it urged that my plan is too *tardy*, in reaching the desired end? I ask, which would see a loyal South first—my plan of circumscribing the rebellion within a natural defensive bonndary, and leavlog it to exhaust its virutence; or, *annihilate* and then *repeople* the conntry? If the odds is supposed to be in favor of the latter, I ask if, in a moral view, thare is not something in favor of the former?

Does Breckinridge Democracy expect to *win back* the South by its traditiooal course of succumbing to all of its demands? If, in the absence of Union Democrats and Republicans, it should he the misfortune of the country to see the experiment tried, the result will annihilate the last vestige of fraternity on part of tha *pseudo* Democracy toward their *quondam* congenars; for, let this party consider that any concessions which it *dare* offer, the South will reject, knowing as it does, that were the war to cease from such coocessions, the moment the friends of the Union returned from the war to the ballot-box, the issues which are now the cause of the contest would be revived; and after once trying its hand at the *reining* process, and experiencing a *snub* as its guerdon, it is not among the things impossible that this peace-craving fraternity might have an inkling that it was among the decrees of heaven, that even so *guileless* a brotherhood was predestinated to folfill the ushering in upon earth of the *full* state of millennial heatitude.

The war will continue as long as the South can make *successful* resistance to the Natiooal Government. Destrov Slavery in the way I have indicated, and the military power of the South would be reduced *one-half*, while ours would be increased by the means, to the extent that the blacks would prove available as a military auxiliary.

Concentrate and circumscribe the rebellion within lines defensible (except some two hundred miles) by our iron-clad gunboats, (our most potent means of warfare,) and it will he practically dead in five years. The scheme of colonizing Texas, simply—leaving Louisiana open to the control of the enemy—is untenable, there being no natural defenca between Louisiana and Texas. Arkansas, being a cotton-producing State, should he made an asylum for the blacks, both from agricultural and strategic reasons, as much as Louisiana and Texas.

Should the South achieve its indcpendence, territorial aggrandizement would be its most cherished and distinctive policy. It would sweep Mexico and Central America, leaving in its track the pall of Slavery. We now possess the means of destroying Slavery, and using the blacks in heading off future Slavery extension. Surely the *child* must be nbtuse that cannot see what we both *can* and *ought* to do, before it is too late. I therefore appeal to those in power—the President, Governors, and members of Congress—to give immediate and earnest heed to the plan herein premised as a solution of our present difficulties.

V. C. TAYLOR.

SEYMOUR, Ct., Oct. 27, 1862.

FROM KENTUCKY.

All Aldors of the Invasion and Treacherous Neutrals to be sent South—Rosecrans and Buell Consultiag—Confidence in Buell Shaken—Questionable Order of Col. McHenry—Rebel Mansions Appropriated by Boyle—Dismissals and Desertions—Soldiers' Families—Complaints of Kentucky Farmers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

BOYLE is authorized to send without delay to Vicksburgh, as prisoners of war, and there parole and leave subject for exchange, all recruits for the rebel army, captured or arrested by the Army of the Ohio; also, to immediately arrest and send to Vicksburgh, and forbid to return to Kentucky, all persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops. Loyalists demand that disloyalists, and treacherous neutrals, who profess to "take no part on either side of this unhappy controversy," be dispatched to where they belong, and not enjoy any longer the protection of a Government against whose integrity and existence they do all they can or dare.

Maj. SPENCER again orders all officers in the city to immediately join their commands, or they will be arrested and confined in the military prison. All passes issued to officers, having certificates of disability, are revoked.

The army of the Ohio is reported at Bowling Green. ROSECRANS and BUELL are conferring at the Galt House. BUELL'S planning may be excellent, but ROSECRANS is the man for executing. ROSECRANS, with BUELL'S means and opportunities, would have destroyed the enemy's army at Perryville. BUELL'S movements were controlled too much by "fortuitous circumstances" to be entirely and decisively successful. Our confidence in Gen. BUELL has been greatly shaken.

Col. MCILENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, near Newmarket, orders all fugitive slaves to leave his regiment within two weeks from the 27th. "Any fugitive slave within the limits of this regiment will be delivered to his owner or agent appointed, upon application, whether the owner be *loyal* or a *rebel*." The question is raised, whether this order is authorized, legitimate, in subordination to the laws of the land.

The State Blind Asylum, Masonic Hall, other public buildings, and the mansions of resident rebels, are being taken for hospital and other military usas. Two thonsand two hundred wounded and sick soldiers arrived yesterday. About 5,000 are now in the hospitals, beside 1,200 convalescents about to be sent to their regiments. About 100 disabled soldiers were dismissed since the 20th.

Since Jan. 1, ninety-seven desertions took place from Col. MAXWELL'S Twenty-sixth Kentucky. BRAGG, while retreating, lost hundreds by desertions. The families of Col. HAGGARD'S Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, as yet without bounty or pay, and the families of other unpaid Kentucky Regiments, are suffering for daily bread. Some of our farming friends about Munfordsville, Bardstown and elsewhere, complain that BUELL'S army, without compensation or vouchers, have stripped them of everything left by the invaders. Many of our soldiers are still undisciplined and insnbordinate. In some points of discipline, and some other matters, we might wisely imitate our enemies.

Of about 1,000 prisoners brought here since the 10th, 400 left on the 26th for Vicksborgh.

PONTIAC.

GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

Presentation of a Sword to the General—A Speech.

A grand "Fremont festival" came off in St. Louis, on Saturday evening last. The occasion of it was the presentation of a sword to the Major-General by the people of St. Louis. Delegations from the towns in the vicinity of St Louis, and from all the city wards, joined in the demonstration. As early as 6 o'clock the people began to gather in Market-street, and an immense crowd was gathered at the time fixed for the preseotation. Thirty thousand people, the *Democrat* says, had collected in Chouteau-avenue, and cheered themselves hoarse for Gen. FREMONT. Finally he appeared on the balcony of the Brant House, amid the greatest enthusiasm, and the burning of Bengal fires. Mr. EMIL PRETORIUS presented the sword to Gen. FREMONT, with the following brief address:

As a matter of daily occurrence, a sword presentation has in itself little significance. For ours, however, we claim significance. We claim it for the reasons prompting our actions, which amount to a verdict of the people against selfish politicians and a deluded Administration. We further claim it on account of the source whence it emanates, it being a testimonial from 12,000 Western men of foreign birth, who feel proud to hoour the man who has hoonored the American name at home and abroad. And because this is the man, it is that we, above all reasons, do claim significance for our act.

General: Our sword is given to that noble Pathfinder, who by his immortal proclamation first dared to strike at the heart of the rebellion; to the man whose principles are triumphantly while he himself is forced to stand aside, the true patriot, who has suffered an undeserved fate with true self-denial, thus setting an example deeply shaming his assailers. General, your silence has been the most eloquent appeal—an appeal to the grest heart of the people, whose response has always been, is, and will be forever, Fremont and victory!

Here Mr. PRETORIUS handed the sword to. Gen. FREMONT, who replied as follows:

REPLY OF GEN. FREMONT.

This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noole gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis I have just received from their Committee. I am happy that circumstances hava enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity in the sound of your voices and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe me, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquility, our American people enjoyed them like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries, their persons inviolable as Roman Senators, every avenue to individual prosperity was open to them, and when the crash of civil war came they heard in it only the call to arms for a transient struggle. But your surroundings have been of a different character, and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the Continent, they woke far other echoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainly barred against the tyrannies of estaolished power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birthright of liberty, and saw quicker the presence of its dangers. Therefore it is—and because you are farther removed from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you tonight, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfactions of my life.

And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patriots to whose hands you are willing to confide the sword in your cause. For no matter how begun, this is the People's war. Whatever issue bared the sword, it is now a reformation, and you contend not only for the integrity of the country, but for its regeneration, which it is in your hanos to accomplish.

In every country its leading features mark out the site where great batlles must be fought. Upon the Old Continent, recurring battles on the same spots, and age after age, have witnessed the struggle of nations, always more or less for liberty, working out always the problem of Government—whether the people should hold the sword or be themselves subject to it.

At last we have received the baptism of blood which admits us among the old nations. Upon our hitherto peaceful country these last impressions have been made, that complete its resemblance to the old continent, and now this problem of government comes to us, and is already marking out its historic fields. But this time it finds the sword in the hands of the people—this time they are masters of the situation. They see it from their vantage ground and by the light of ages, and they will so wield the sword that this first shall be their last and only contest in this question of government, and that these historic battle-fields of ours shall be, not be recurring arenas for the fruitless shedding of fraternal blood, but great seals upon the final triumph of popular liberty.

But while you give the wealth and power of the nation to maintain the integrity of its territory, and while you stand by your constituted authorities with invincible fidelity, and hold them inflexibly to position, you must with equal determination maintain those safeguards which have been thrown around your personal liberties. The strength of the nation to rise superior to every assault lies in the maintenance of individual liberty as it stood under the supremacy of the laws—in the freedom of speech and freedom of the Press. Every invasion of the laws is a usurpation, dangerous in revolution, and not to be justified by any plea of temporary expedience. *Obsta principus*—stop the beginnings, and stop them decisively, remembering that if you fail in this duty you surrender the sword and the people fall.

God placed in the hands of an angel, at the gates of Eden, a flaming sword, turning on every side, to guard the way to the tree of life. So has he placed in your hands a sword which you must keep always bare and flaming, and turning every way, to guard the approaches to that liberty, which is the tree of your national life.

And now, my dear and kind friends, in parting from you and leaving our connection to these pleasant associations, the memory of which we have cherished to-night, what can I say that will even remotely express the deep impressions your generous favor has made upon me? I shall hold you always in most cordial and affectionate remembrance, and I can only say that gratitude and regard for you will remain among the permanent emotions of my heart.

The laws of Rome denied triumphs to Generals for victories obtained in civil wars—and rightly too, for how can we find in the bloodshed and misfortunes of countrymen occasions for rejoicing? But this—if it be not presumptuous in me to say so—this is a triumph which no feelings and no laws forbid, and which every law would be powerless to express,—a triumph in the affections of the people.

The General then withdrew to the parlor of the Brant House, where he was received by a delegation of young ladies who presented him with a sash. Miss JOSEPHINE WEIGEL made the presentation speech and Gen. FREMONT responded:

It gives me, ladies, much pleasure that you have been willing to add this beautiful expression of your regard to the gift I have just received.

In old times, before a knight was invested with sword and spurs, it was customary that he should undergo a period of abstinence and penance. I have gone through my period of initiation, and I am happy that at the end of it, my sword is now to be given by such fair and true hands.

There is an old story, probably more familiar to yourselves than to me, of a time, when touched sharply the finger of its weaker when evil thoughts arose in his mind, or whenever he felt tempted to commit a wrong. Coming as it does from such a pure and generous source, this touch of your gift to my hand, will be to me an impulse to generous thoughts and right acts.

I use this occasion to offer to you, my countrywomen, the tribute of my admiration for your patriotic devotion to the country, and at the same time to express, in the name of good soldiers whom I have commanded, their thanks and mine for the kindness which has saved so many lives and soothed so many hours of rugged pain. I trust that yours self-sacrificing devotion will have an early reward. I hope that, for your sakes, peace will soon return, so that the husbands, brothers and sons whom you have sent to the field may again gladden your homes.

Casper Butz, Chas. Johnson, Col. Jamieson, Col. Garnett and Mr. Bonner, made addresses outside of the hall, strongly tinctured with radicalism, and the ceremonies closed with a serenade to the General by WALDAUER'S band.

Gen. Banks in Boston.

A SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS arrived in Boston on Saturday night, and had a cordial reception. In reply to a demonstration of welcome he made a brief speech, which is thus sketched by the *Journal*:

"Gen. BANKS made his acknowledgments to the company for the earnest and to him unexpected welcome which they had accorded to him, and to the gentleman who introduced him—Mr. WHITING—for the complimentary allusions which had been made to his recent career. It was good, he said, for a son of Massachusetts, after a long and anxious absence, to breathe again the free air of the old Commonwealth, to look upon the faces of the friends of his youth, on those marked with years and fresh with honors. It would be an icy hearted man that could turn his steps homeward after a long sojourn in other lands without emotion. However glad his old friends might be to see him—and the presence of such a crowd at such an hour was sufficient attestation of the sincerity of their welcome—he was more glad to see them. Such a welcome could not but excite deep emotion. He knew not in what terms to thank them for their kindness.

In the discharge of his duties, he had been guided by principles which he knew would be approved by the people of his native State, and he dared say, as he believed, that in every instance his action would be found, upon the closest scrutiny, to be in accordance with the prscepts and examples which the career of so many of her time-honored and illustrious sons afforded.

Men separated from the busy crowds of men engaged in the peaceful vocations of life, find it difficult, oftentimes, to maintain a perfect connection in thought and act with those from whom they have parted. Distrust and doubt often accompany actions that merit commendation. It is therefore doubly sweet to have such distrust and doubt removed by a spontaneous welcome from so many willing hearts. These voices cheered him within and without. He was proud to accept their welcome, not as for himself alone, but in part as the representative of the many noble men that have so suddenly been called to the field of blood. In their name—in the name of thousands of our heroic sons—he thanked them. He had served, during the year and a half of absence, with many gallant men of the West, of the Middle States, and of the East; and he felt that he could say, with the concurrence of all, that the sons of Massachusetts were alike worthy of their sires and the cause they had defended."

The period of war is never one of continued success or perpetual disaster; alternate triumphs and defeats diversify the history of every warlike nation. We had our disasters as other nations in like circumstances, and despondency rested momentarily upon many loyal faces. He saw nothing in the future to justify despondency, or to shed neither for a moment a fear that our earnest efforts for the re-establishment of the Government of the Constitution and the Union would fail. The material and physical strength of the nation has not yet been appreciated, much less exhausted. Not a loyal State, except perhaps Maryland, exhibits, or has exhibited, the slightest evidence that the Government was engaged in a serious war. Whenever their power shall be completely developed, the rebellion will be suppressed. It can never resist successfully an earnest and exhausting effort on the part of the immense power of the loyal States. *The Virginia campaign* was not to be lost *in inaction. The Government was determined to put forth its strength. Numerous expeditions were on foot that could not, if vigorously pressed, but be fatal to the revolted States.* He hoped to bear his share in the hardships and perils of these labors, and he asked no other satisfaction and support in the coming trials, as in those past, but to oe surrounded and sustained by such gallant spirits as Massachusetts had sent forth to battle for the great and imperishable principles of humanity and hoerty.

—On Potter-street, Hartford, says the *Times* of that city, rasides Mrs. Michael O'Neil, a fair-haired, rosy woman, of about 32, who has been married just thirteen years, and has had just thirteen children! Eight of them are living, and are fine healthy children. Once there were triplets born to her, four times she had twins, and twice she became the mother of single children. There are expectations of a further and speedy increase of the family. Mr. O'Neil is a laboring man, about 40 years old, and a very worthy man. Is there another case to equal this?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Base Ball Match.

NEW-YORK TIMES COMPOSITORS VS. SUNDAY TIMES COMPOSITORS.

The return game between these "amateur" nines was played on Monday at the grounds of the Union Club, Morrisania, and resulted in a victory for the *Sunday Times*. Each party having won a game, the conquering game will be played next Monday. Notwithstanding the cold, high wind, some very good play was shown on both sides, among which were a number of fly catches; from two of them, one man on each side being run out before getting back to his base. BERGEN, of the *Sunday Times*, retired from his position as ottcher in the third innings of his antagonists, but resumed it in the remaining innings; and DONALDSON took hold of the pitching in the fourth innings of *his* antagonists—and subsequently—with considerable effect: the short stop catching out the third man on the fly in good style, but making two bad misses of fly catches, after two men were put out without a run in the fifth innings—the four runs being made before the third man was got rid of. This mishap entirely altered the complexion of the game. DONOHUE received a severe contusion on the leg early in the game, which somewhat marred his excellent play as catcher for the "Dailies."

The following is the score:

NEW-YORK TIMES.	Runs.	SUNDAY TIMES.	Runs.
Tuttle, s. s.	2	Jennings, c.	3
Donaldson, c. f.	2	Bergen, p.	4
Donohue, c.	1	Watts, 1 b.	2
Thompson, 1 b.	1	Atkins, 2 b.	2
Wells, 2 b.	1	Larkin, s. s.	2
Magnus, 3 b.	2	Tracey, l. f.	2
C. W. Gill, p.	3	Patterson, 3 b.	2
A. F. Bailey, r. f.	0	Glynn, r. f.	1
Clark, l. f.	1	Kingsmill, c. f.	1
Total	13	Total	19

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
New-York Times	0	3	8	0	0	0	2—13
Sunday Times	5	2	5	0	4	3	0—19

Umpire—Mr. THEODORE FINK, Harlem Club.
Scorer—Mr. GODWIN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAILING OF THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER MASSENA.—This line-of-battle ship steamed from her anchorage at the Southwest Spit this morning, and proceeded to sea. She arrived here on the 16th October, and her draft at that time was 27 feet. She has since taken in stores and fuel, and when she passed down the Ship Channel, was drawing 26 feet 3 inches—the greatest draft ever yet carried out of this harbor by way of Sandy Hook. She was piloted to sea in perfect safety by Mr. GEORGE EVANS, of pilot-boat *Fannie*, No. 17.

A SERIOUS CASE OF MAYHEM.—WM. MCSPEDDON, brother of Ex-Alderman MCSPEDDON, became involved in a fight at Military Hall, on Tuesday night, with FRANKLIN GREGORY, during which MCSPEDDON'S nose was bitten off by his opponent, thereby disfiguring him for life. The nose was severed close to the face, and afterward thrown into the street by GREGORY. The two were Democrats of the same school, and nothing but the effects of rum could have produced so disgraceful and criminal an act. The offender was arrested, and yesterday committed in default of bail, for trial, to the Court of General Sessions.

AIR FOR THE MONITORS.—The Monitor Association will hold a meeting in aid of the Monitor Company, Fifty-second Regiment, this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Hon. HENRY B. STANTON and EDMOND DAGGS, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT—To-night, in the Twenty-third-street Church, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, there will be a Grand Concert, at which Prof. Berge, Wm. A. King and Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mary E. Hawley and others will, in their various roles, perform. The concert programme is an unusually attractive one, and the affair promises to be, as it deserves, a great success.

A PICKPOCKET AT TAMMANY HALL.—WILLIAM WHITE and JOHN PRESCOTT were taken into custody, on election night, for picking the pocket of JOHN MURPHY, of No. 7 Broadway, of a pocket-book containing $500 in Treasury notes, at Tammany Hall. The accused were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs for trial. The most of the money was recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 8081, 3115, 2599, 2850, 2899, 1289, 2359, 2447, 2435, 2563, 772½, 2785, 2761, 2803, 2831, 2801, 2917, 2929, 2931, 3057. *Part II.*—Nos. 846, 3024, 2825, 3140, 2956, 3062, 3074, 2785, 3247, 3266, 3314, 3353, 3364, 3580, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3428, 3446, 3174.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. (Demurrers only)—1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2861, 2879, 987, 223, 2865, 2901, 1819, 2377, 1265, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 1738, 2096, 2370, 2406, 2410, 1880, 2496, 2298, 2378, 1856, 1854.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1415, 1421, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1472, 1473, 1477, 1478, 1479. *Part II.*—Nos. 797, 1338, 847, 1446, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1459, 1460.

Fifth Avenue Pavement—Can Property Owners be Taxed for Re-pavement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

William C. Rhinelander et. al. vs. *The Mayor &c. of New-York.* The City Corporation in 1824 adopted an ordinance declaring that whenever the owners of lots fronting on the streets should pay the expenses of paving, for a distance not less than one block, under the orders of the Common Council, and the work should be approved, such part of the street should forever thereafter be repaved and kept in repair at the expense of the Corporation. The owners of certain lots fronting on Fifth-avenue, allege in this complaint, that this avenue was subsequently opened, paved, &c., and the expense paid in the manner prescribed by this ordinance; that the Common Council, in disregard of the obligation of this ordinance, repaved the avenue with the Belgian pavement, and assessed one-half of the expense thereof, in 1860, on the owners of lots frontlog on the carriage-way so repaired, amounting to over $98,000, from which assessment they now demand to be relieved.

Justice LEONARD, in an opinioo written by him in the case, says there can be no doubt that the act of 1813, (S. 175,) authorized the improvement. The statutes authorize the Common Council to impose the expenses for the improvements mentioned in these actions by assessment upon the owners of property benefitted. It became the duty of the Common Council, by virtue of this authority, to raise the expenses incurred for the purposes contemplated, by the sections referred to, in the manner authorized by that act. Assuming that the Corporation had the authority to direct the laying of the Belgian pavement, derived by the act of 1813, aside from the question of consideration, the Common Council could not in 1824 abrogate the duty which the law imposed, to assess the expenses of it upon the lots benefitted thereby. We must also hold that it was the tien upon the land which this assessment created in 1835 and 1845, that induced the payment then, and not the ordinance of 1824. When the law authorizes the expenses of such an improvement to be assessed in a particular manner, it is an undue assumpotion of power to incur the expense and attempt its collection from tax-payers at large; and I must doubt the obligation or validity of any ordinance or contract that has for its object the release of that source of payment which alone is authorized by the law that permits the improvement.

Judgment upon the demurer for the defendants with costs.

Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiffs; Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Action for Negligence in Placing Iron Castings against Street Wall—Complaint Dismissed.

Isaac Pitz vs. *William Faucher et al.*—The plaintiff sues the defendants as the owners of a block of new stores, which he claims was so negligently placed against the wall of their foundry, at the foot of Eighth-street, on the public street, that it fell upon the plaintiff's son Jacob, and broke some of his limbs, thereby inflicting upon them loss of services, medical attendance, &c., to the amount of $1,000. The accident occurred on Sunday, the 12th of May, 1861, while the boy, with others, as defendants' allege, was playing about the foundry.

The counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds, first, that no negligence had been shown on the part of defendants; and, second, that the defendants had not been shown to be the owners of the iron casting.

The motion being denied, the defendants put in a large amount of evidence, tending to show that the boy Jacob was guilty of gross negligence, and that the accident occurred by reason of the boy's climbing up and leaping from the casting. The defendants also put in evidence that the defendants were oot proprietors of the foundry in May, '61. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

John A. Godfrey for plaintiff; John Anderson, Jr., for defendant.

Habeas Corpus Case—Recruit Discharged on the Ground of Physical Incapacity.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re James Hoey vs. *Col. Loomis.* In this proceeding, a writ of habeas corpus was issued on Monday last, commanding Col. LOOMIS to produce JAMES HOEY in Court yesterday morning, and show cause why he should not be discharged. It is alleged in the petition of the father that the boy had enlisted without his consent, and that he was not yet sixteen years of age, and that some time since he had a severe attack of paralysis, from the effects of which his mental condition has become greatly impaired, and he is therefore incapable of doing military duty. The boy was produced, in obedience to the writ, and a return was made that he had enlisted in the Fourth Senatorial District Regiment, and deserted therefrom, and then was arrested and sent to Governor's Island. A number of witnesses were in attendance on the part of the prisoner. After hearing counsel, the Court made an order discharging the recruit unconditionally. Alex. H. Reavey for the petitioner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bean vs. *Ryno*—Memoranda for counsel.

Before Justice Barnard.

Brown vs. *Harriott and others.*—Judgment ordered.
Caldwell vs. *Righted.*—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Before Justice Clerke.

Satterlee vs. *Page.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Fen *Bruck* vs. *Peyson.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs. See opinion, with Clerk, at Chambers.

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. *Grover.*—Motion grsnted; $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	104¼	78 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	112
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	104¾	350 Erie R. Pref.	91½
5,000 do.	104⅝	300 Hudson River R.	77⅛
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small. 104⅝	300 do.	77⅜
5,000 do.	105	400 do.	77⅜
5,000 do.	105⅛	50 do.	s30 77⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅛	225 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	55	350 Harlem R. Pref.	49⅜
15,000 Mo. State 6s.	53	250 Reading Railroad	77¾
10,000 do.	b60 53⅛	200 do.	78
3,000 Cal. War Bs. '78	113	100 do.	s3 77⅞
4,000 Ind. State 6s W. Loan, ex. int.	97	25 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	92⅝
500 N. Y. Central 6s	106⅜	50 do.	92
2,000 E. R. 7th m. bds.	101	100 Mich. Central R.	91⅞
5,000 Erie R. 5th m. bs.	99½	100 do.	s30 91⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101⅜	100 do.	b30 91⅝
2,000 Hud. R. Con. bs.	97	400 do.	91⅝
2,000 Har. R. 1st m.	109⅜	200 do.	91⅝
1,000 C., R. & Q. 8 pct.	116	100 do.	b30 91⅝
14,000 M. S. & N. I. 2d int. ex. in.	94½	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43⅜
1,000 Goshen B. B.	104	400 do.	43⅜
10,000 Alton & T. H. 2d m. Pref	81	100 do.	43⅞
15,500 A. & T. In. Bds	59	50 do.	b30 43⅞
10,000 do.	b60 60	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	85⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	b30	100 do.	b30 85⅜
5,000 Chicago & N. W. Green Bay ext.	90	250 do.	85½
10,000 C. & N. W. As. B.	58⅜	50 do.	85⅝
5,000 do.	58⅜	8 do.	84⅞
3,500 C. & R. 1st. Bs	110	5 Panama Railroad	155
2,500 C. & T. S. F. Bs	103⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th M	77⅜	100 do.	b30 39⅞
10 Ocean Bank	87	250 do.	39⅜
6 Bank of Republic	100	200 do.	39¾
50 Nic. Transit Co.	5	1,700 do.	40
25 Par. M. S. S. Co.	125	12 Clev., Col. & C. R.	136
50 do.	opp. 124⅜	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	85⅜
450 N. Y. Central R.	105	6 do.	85
200 do.	104⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 70⅜
100 do.	s30 104⅜	200 do.	70⅜
650 do.	104⅜	100 do.	b30 70⅜
200 Erie Railway	64	100 do.	70⅜
300 do.	64⅛	200 do.	70⅜
1,000 do.	s30 64⅜	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43⅛
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2dm	94⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	85
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	79⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85
30 Bank of Republic	100	100 do.	s30 85⅞
40 Ocean Bank	87	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	s10 81⅜
25 Tradesmen's Bank	104⅞	50 do.	81⅜
250 Pac. M. S. Co.	123⅜	500 Cl. & Pitts. R.	40
300 Nicaragua Tr. Co.	8	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	85⅜
200 Erie Railway.	s10 64⅜	50 do.	s60 84⅞
1200 do.	64	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	70
100 do.	b30 64	500 do.	b30 70⅝
200 do.	s30 64⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s2 92
200 do.	s10 64⅜	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	97
200 do.	64⅛	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	92

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	93	50 N. Y. Central R.	104⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102	200 Erie R. Pref.	b30 91⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅛	10 Hudson River R.	77⅜
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	21⅜
5,000 do.	s10 53⅜	25 Mich. Cen. R.	91⅜
5,000 Erie R. 7th m.	101⅝	100 do.	91⅜
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2dm	94⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	79⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85
30 Bank of Republic	100	100 do.	s30 85⅞
40 Ocean Bank	87	100 Ill. Cen. R.	81⅜
25 Tradesmen's Bank	104⅞	50 do.	81⅜
250 Pac. M. S. Co.	123⅜	500 Cl. & Pitts. R.	40
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200 Erie Railway.	s10 64⅜	50 do.	s60 84⅞
1200 do.	64	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	70
100 do.	b30 64	500 do.	b30 70⅝
200 do.	s30 64⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s2 92
200 do.	s10 64⅜	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	97
200 do.	64⅛	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	92

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Stock market, without showing much activity, has ruled quite steady to-day, the political events of yesterday appearing to have little if any effect upon it. Governments, with only a moderate movement, were a shade lower, selling at 104¼@104¾ at the First Board for the sixes of 1881, and without sales at the Second. State securities were quiet and without change. Railroad bonds showed their accustomed firmness and were in good demand. In Bank Stocks there was nothing of moment done. Pacific Mail was strong and ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Nicaragua Transit, which fell to 4 yesterday, rallied to 5. The Coal Stocks were firm. Sales of Delaware and Hudson at 112, and Delaware, Lackawana and Western at 115. For Pennsylvania Coal 109 was bid and 109½ asked.

The Railroad list ruled rather steady at the First Board, but gave way some toward the close. Erie, old Stock, showed the most activity, the sales summing up between four and five thousand shares at 64@64¼, ruling between the sessions at 64¼@64¾, and at the Second Board at 64¾@64¾. The Preferred Stock, with a less active movement, was without change at the morning session, and sold in the afternoon at 91½, buyer thirty, against the same price, regular, at the First Board. New-York Central was somewhat heavy, selling down to 104¾ at both the First and Second Boards. Hudson River closed dull at 77½ @¾ decline. Harlem was without change of importance.

In the Western list, Cleveland and Pittsburgh was the most active and the strongest, selling largely at 40, the highest price of yesterday. Toledo fell to 70, ⅝ decline. Illinois Central was steady at last evening's price. Michigan Central was ½ lowcr. Southern old was sold as high as 43½, ¼ advance, but receded to 43½. The Guaranteed was ¼ lower. Galena was ½ and Rock Island ⅜ lower. Burlington and Quincy fell to 92. A small lot of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was sold at 136, ½ advance.

Late in the afternoon, the following were the last figures as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wen.		Tues.	Wen.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104	N. Y. Central	105¾	104¾
Treas. 7 30 ₱ cts	105⅛	105	Erie Common	64⅞	64¾
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	92½	Erie Preferred	91⅝	91
Missouris	53	53⅛	Hudson	78	77⅝
Tennessees	55	55⅜	Mich. Central	91⅞	91⅜
Pacific	124⅜	124⅜	Mich. Southern	43⅝	43⅜
Panama	154	153	Illinois Central	81⅞	81⅜
Rock Island	82⅞	82¾	Toledo	70⅞	69⅝
Galena	85⅝	85⅝	Pittsburgh	39⅛	40⅝
Harlem	21⅜	21⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	85⅜	84⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103½	Broadway	150
Merchants' Exchange	101¾	Ocean	87
Mechanics'	100	Bank of the Republic	100
Union	100	Hanover	80
North River	115	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	103	Citizens	100
North River	85	Grocers	100
Leather Manufs.	104¾	Shoe and Leather	100½
Mechanics' Exchange	95	Importers' & Traders'	141
Continental	97	Park

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, (between Fifth and Sixth avenues.)—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Ashby's Gap, we learn by our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, was taken quiet possession of by our forces on Monday evening—the rebels retreating, and leaving us in undisturbed possession of the mountains, from which a good view of the Shenandoah Valley and Winchester could be obtained. No large body of the enemy was discovered. Piedmont was occupied by the cavalry and artillery under PLEASANTON and AVERILL on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette, and obtained command of the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gap, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found of the highest importance. It is intimated that dispatches of grave import have been handed to the Government by the French Minister, and foreign complications are broadly hinted at. Important changes in the Cabinet and in military commands are also mentioned as surs to occurr during the present week.

In the extreme front, toward Gordonsville, that portion of Gen. SICKLES' command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, report having found it in much better order than expected. The bridge at Broad Run is so little injured that it can be repaired in a few hours, and Ketch Run bridge is entirely uninjured. Our troops yesterday held the country in the vicinity of Brentville, and had driven the rebel patrols upon Warrenton Junction. The total rebel force there is believed to be not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

In regard to the situation in Virginia, the Washington *Chronicle*, of yeaterday, says: "Indications convince us that a battle is imminent. The secret foes of the Republic, here and at Baltimore, have lately become nervous as to the issue, which is probably a good harbinger of victory. They may rest assured that a sufficient army is held in reserve not alone to defend the Capital, but to protect Maryland and Pennsylvania from another invasion. As we press back their front, we take care to secure our rear."

Late Richmond papers, received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe, contain various matters of interest which we transfer to our columns. The *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., insists that LEE had not evacuated Winchester, as reported, but still held that place, with his cavalry pickets beyond Bunker's Hill and east of Charlestown. Mobile, Charleston, and probably Savannah, the rebels think, are soon to be attacked by the land and naval forces of the National Government, and it is thought better that they should be burned rather than fall into our hands. The yellow fever appears to be still raging at Wilmington with considerable violence, especially among the negroes. Another rebel pirate is announced as ready to sail from one of the Southern ports, the second officer of which is CHARLES CAROLL HICKS.

In our correspondence from Port Royal will be found the particulars of the illness and death of Gen. MITCHEL, announced yesterday morning. The doctors, it seems, are not decided as to the character of the fever which caused his death, but there is little doubt that it was yellow fever, probably brought to Port Royal in some of the vessels from Key West. The disease has been particularly fatal at Gen. MITCHEL'S headquarters, some three or four prominent officers having been stricken down by it, including the General's two sons, members of his Staff. At last accounts, however, they were likely to recover. Gen. BRANNAN succeeded Gen. MITCHEL in the command, and issued a feeling order in relation to his death.

The rebel Gen. PRICE is reported at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters to have moved south from Holly Springs, either with a view of attacking Corinth single handed, or forming a junction at Huntaville or Tuacumbia with BRAGO, thence to make a combined attack on Corinth. The defenses of Corinth are being strengthened on an extended scale. Over one hundred buildings in the lins of the fortifications, now completed, have been appraised and torn down. The seminary building is now used as a hospital, but will probably be destroyed, since it is in the range of our guns. The Tishomingo House, a very large building, situated in the center of the town, just beside the railroad track, is to be converted into a hospital, for which it is well adapted.

It was reported on Monday at Louisville, that BRAGO'S army was at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that 1,500 rebel cavalry were at Somerset, Ky.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE received his orders by mail, at Louisville, to report to Gen. GRANT at Corinth, and will be given an important command in the Department of the Tennessee.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., says that four prisoners were received at Libby Prison, on the day previous. They gave their names as James G. Baston, Wm Williams, Joseph H. Pate and Jacob Rafle. They were captured at the mouth of the Rappahannock. BASTON was the master of the ship *Alleghanian*, WILLIAMS first mate and PATE pilot. This seems to set at rest the question of the manner in which the *Alleghanian* was destroyed.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says that there are rumors in Washington that there will be a change in the Cabinet. Judge HUNTINGTON, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Indiana, having died lately, there is a vacancy in that Circuit. It is believed to have been offered to Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department. Judge OTTO, of Indiana, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, USHER, are spoken of to fill the place in the Cabinet, if Secretary SMITH accepts.

GENERAL NEWS.

There appears to be no reason to doubt that HORATIO SEYMOUR is elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 6,000 votes. His friends claim a larger majority, but we cannot find it in the returns. The Congressional delegation will stand—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 13; Independent, 1. The complexion of the Legislature is not changed, though the Republican majority in the Assembly is considerably reduced.

Gov. ANDREW'S majority in the State of Massachusetts is about 20,000. To the Senate, 34 Republicans are elected and 6 People's Union men. To the House, 179 Republicans and 34 People's Union men are elected.

The New-Jersey election has terminated in the success of PARKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by about 10,000 majority—a Democratic gain of about 19,000 over the last vote for Governor. Of the Congressmen, four Democrats and one Republican are elected, and both branches of the Legislature will be largely Democratic—thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

The returns from Illinois indicate the election of five, and, perhaps, seven Republicans, and seven Democrats, to Congress. Two Districts are reported as doubtful.

The steamship *Australasian*, which left this port on Wednesday for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Dispatches for Europe can be transmitted until Saturday noon, through the agency of GEO. STOKES, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

The Stock Market was comparatively steady yesterday; no apparent effects either way being produced by the result of the election. Gold was 1 ₱ cent. lower.

Breadstuffs were depressed and cheaper, yesterday. Cotton was in fair demand, at higher prices. Sugars and Coffee were in good request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Tallow. Provisions were lightly dealt in. The auction sales of Millinery Goods, Ribbons and Carpetings, passed off quite satisfactorily, the attendance having been good, and the bidding spirited. The Freight market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 607 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of the Day.

It is agreed on all hands that dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war has been one of the main causes of the heavy popular verdicts against the Administration. Had the canvass turned *solely* on that point, the votes would substantially have all gone the same way. Those who gave their ballots on the side of the Administration did so *in spite of*, not by reason of, its management of the war, and because they considered that the election involved other issues yet more vital. They believed, and still believe, that the motive of the leaders of the Opposition was not the invigoration of the war, but its discontinuance. And yet they cannot doubt that the great body of the Opposition were actuated by an honest desire that the war should be effectively pushed on, and that they meant that their votes should weigh "to that extent—no more."

If the results of this triumph of the Opposition shall indeed be confined to that, no good patriot will grieve over it. At all events it is the duty of the Administration to be admonished by it, to that degree at least, and to see well to it that henceforth, *come what may*, the conduct of the war shall be as energetic as hitherto it has been languid.

Undeniably the President has been in a cruel dilemma. If he interfered, by any decided step, to urge forward a military movement against the disposition of the Generals, he was sure to excite an outcry, both in the army and among the people, for unprofessional intermeddling; and yet for all the inaction of the same Generals he, and he alone, was held accountable. It was at one time considered demonstrated that Gen. MCCLELLAN was over-cautious and unnecessarily slow; and an attempt was made to supersede him by Gen. POPE, who previously had acquired distinction for promptness and activity. Yet we all know what opposition that change excited both in the army and out of it, and how the President, in the end, was absolutely forced to beg Gen. MCCLELLAN to resume his command. So, too, of Gen. BUELL, in the chief Western Department. The President, out of all patience with the failure of that commander to overtake BRAGG, when invading Kentucky, removed him from his command; but the telegraphic remonstrances against it came so thick and strong from both army officers and leading citizens in Kentucky, that he was obliged in six hours to reinstate him—the consequence of which was that BRAGG escaped from Kentucky with as perfect impunity as he entered it, and the odium.

With such experiences, it is not singular that the President should latterly have been so much disposed to leave the Generals to their own inspirations. It is understood that he explicitly promised Gen. MCCLELLAN, on his resumption of command four months ago, to make him absolute master of his own movements; and yet it is the almost unbroken military inaction of that period which has contributed more than anything else to the popular demonstration against the President which we have just witnessed. Only two battles have been fought in the department, and both, for all aggressive purposes, were nearly fruitless. Now, without passing any opinion as to where the real blame lies, it is yet evident that the people hold the Administration responsible for it. The President has no alternative but to accept that responsibility, and henceforth to shape his conduct accordingly. With his whole mind and soul he must hereafter take care that the war shall be pushed on with the utmost energy.

What should be his relations, then, to the Generals in the field? The same precisely as to civil functionaries. It is his business to see that all public servants, whatever their character, *do their work*. But it is said that military work is purely professional, and that therefore the President cannot judge of it. Nothing is more fallacious. There is the same practical test here as in all other modes of action. That test is progress and success. It takes science to build a ship, but it takes no science to judge correctly whether the builder you have employed is diligent at his work, or whether your ship, when completed, is a success or a failure. So the President cannot himself lead an army; but he can tell as well as any other man whether our armies are or are not energetically led; and when the battle is finished, or the campaign over, he can know as positively as anybody whether it has proved an advantage, or the reverse. If it has proved an advantage, it is his business to commend its leader, and, if practicable, to promote him; if it has proved otherwise, it is just as much his business, unless some valid reason can be shown for the failure, to supersede him, by some one believed to be more competent. This last duty should be exercised unflinchingly, without the slightest regard to personal interposition or to popular clamor. The President has no right to prescribe particular plans or movements. These belong solely to the officers, who alone are qualified, by military science, to determine them. But that there should be plans and movements of some kind, and that these should be carried forward to a successful issue, with all possible vigor, he is bound to secure.

We sincerely deplore the results of the recent elections, in some of their bearings. But so far as they are calculated to remind the President of past remissness in suffering this war to be unduly prolonged, and to stimulate him to new endeavor, we accept them as a benefit. The people will not, and should not, believe but that the undaunted host now under the old flag can plant it where they will. They are anxious it shall be done and done quickly, even though battle have to follow upon the heels of battle, and the path to final triumph be but one broad track of blood. Let the President henceforth grant no tolerance to those Generals who continue backward, and no favor to those Generals who go forward, except as it shall be earned by substantial success. Whatever else the people may mean, they certainly mean *action*. The President should take it as the lesson of the day, and enforce it, without fear or favor, upon the army and navy, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief.

Gov. Seymour and the War.

Gov. SEYMOUR has been elected. Of this result there can be no longer any doubt. He comes into office on the first of January—long after the draft will have been completed. He will send to the Legislature a Message embodying his views on the war,—but as they have already been fully set forth in his public speeches, that document can contain nothing very new. The moral effect of his election, both at home and abroad, will be considerable: beyond that, it is not easy to see how it can have any marked influence on the practical conduct of affairs.

We are inclined to think that Gov. SEYMOUR will not find his new position a bed of roses. His canvass has excited expectations which he will not find it easy to satisfy. He has been elected mainly by men who are discouraged by the inactivity of the Administration. His election is a protest against the immobility and inefficiency of our armies. Tens of thousands of true and loyal men have voted for him merely because they desired a change. Others had a vague idea that his election would stop the war,—prevent the draft,—reinstate *habeas corpus*,—release the country from taxation.—bring back the South to obedience, and without any more fighting, restore the integrity of the Union. *How* all this was to be done, no one knew. The ways and means were not brought into the canvass. But everybody saw that under the present *régime* everything was very badly managed; and the mass of mankind act upon palpable and acknowledged evils, rather than from any clear perception of the methods of their removal.

Gov. SEYMOUR, if he does anything at all, must meet these popular expectations. He will be called on to give more vigor to the war, and at the same time release the people from the burdens which war involves. He will be expected to sustain the Government, and withhold the aid which the Government requires. He must at once swell the armies and prevent the draft—fill the treasury and avert taxation—prosecute the war, and at the same time give the country all the blessings of peace. He will be utterly powerless to do any of these things. Unless he is willing to bring the State authorities into direct and armed collision with the National Government. He cannot lift a finger to thwart any of its measures. He cannot prevent the draft; he cannot discourage enlistments; he cannot diminish by a farthing the weight of necessary taxation; he cannot release a single prisoner from Fort Lafayette, nor protect from just punishment a single rebel spy in the prosecution of his calling. All these hopes—the offspring of delusion and falsehood—he must of necessity disappoint. The moment he should attempt to justify them by any such practical measures as would be required, he would stand forth an open and acknowledged accomplice in the rebellion; and none of his loyal supporters would tolerate that for a single moment.

Gov. SEYMOUR has but one course to pursue,—and this we are glad to see some of his most sagacious supporters are already pressing upon him. *He must insist upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war.* He must aid it by all the means in his power. He must bring all the powers and all the influences of his position to bear upon this result. He must urge vigorous counsels in the Cabinet, and decisive action in the field. This is the only way in which he can aid in bringing the war to a speedy end, consistently with the honor of the country and the loyal instincts of the people. Any other course will bring him into direct collision, not only with the Government, but with the patriotic impulses of the very men to whom he owes his election.

But he will find this course by no means free from obstacles. It will bring him into direct conflict with the *leaders* of his party, to whom he owes his nomination. He was selected as their candidate because he was known to be personally opposed to the war. He had declared at the very outset that "successful coercion by the North would be just as revolutionary as successful secession by the South." His whole public action had been in harmony with this declaration. He had contributed nothing to the war, or to the public enthusiasm which sustained it. On the contrary, he had denounced the action of the Government in every form, and had thus made himself the proper representative of those whose highest ambition is to restore the old political relations with the leaders of the South, and, by means of that, to renew their control of public power and patronage. He dare not run counter to their wishes, for he not only owes to them his present position, but all his hopes of future advancement depend upon their approval.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S position is thus certain to be one of no little embarrassment. It remains to be seen how he will meet the difficulties by which it is surrounded. One thing is very certain:—if the Government at Washington is still capable of being stimulated to action by the pressure of peril, it can smile at any attempts which Gov. SEYMOUR may make to thwart or embarrass its prosecution of the war. Our own apprehensions, we are free to confess, turn upon that contingency. We fear the inactivity of the National Executive far more than the hostility of the Governor elect.

The Advance of Our Army.

The country will hail with hearty exultation the news that the Army of the Potomac is advancing upon the rebel forces in Virginia. Its inaction since the battle of Antietam, in the absence of any apparent reason, has weighed like a nightmare upon the public mind. The people began to suspect that no further attempts upon the rebel army were to be made this Fall,—and that our army was to go into Winter quarters, content with having saved Pennsylvania and Maryland, with the Capital at Washington, from rebel occupation. It is to the despondency and discouragement to which this suspicion gave rise, far more than to any other cause, that the result of the recent elections is due.

Now that the Army of the Potomac is actually in motion, the public heart will take fresh courage. The country will again begin to hope that the Administration intends to crush the rebellion,—not by time, not by delay, not by proclamations and the suspension of *habeas corpus*,—but by *fighting*. The people have long ago come to the conclusion that it can be done in no other way. It is a question of battalions and not of words,—of cannon, and not of "olive branches." We must *conquer* a peace, or we can have none; and the only possible way of ending the war is felt to be by fighting it through,—as promptly and as vigorously as possible. For the Army of the Potomac to go into Winter quarters now would be to act in defiance of this just popular sentiment, and, in the judgment of the country, to abandon all hope of subduing the rebellion. It would give the rebels time to recruit their strength, to augment their numbers and their supplies, to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of foreign Powers, and thus increase vastly their chances of final success.

The advance of the army inspires the hope of better things. So far as we can judge, that advance looks to the destruction of the rebel army. The movements, thus far, indicate a purpose on MCCLELLAN'S part to cut the rebels off from railroad communication with Richmond,—to crowd them back into the Shenandoah Valley, and take Richmond before they can reach it; or to overtake and force them to a decisive engagement on the way thither. The fact that BURNSIDE and SIGEL are in the advance, gives assurance that the movement is to be pushed with vigor; and we trust that in whatever positions they may take, they are to be supported and maintained by the whole power of the army.

We have heard it suggested that the object of this advance on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN is simply to interpose his army directly between the rebel forces and Washington, and thus protect the Capital. We trust there is no foundation for such an opinion. Washington has been "protected" in this expensive manner long enough. The war has been prolonged a year mainly that the Capital might be "safe." Its safety must now be secured by other means. Unless it can be made permanently safe by the destruction of the rebel armies and the extinction of the rebellion, it may as well be abandoned. Unless we are to have the Union restored, we do not need Washington for a Capital.

We take it for granted that this advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon the rebel army is a reality and not a sham,—that it means *fight* and not *strategy*, and that due care will be taken by the Government to secure from it substantial and decisive results.

A POINT OF SOME IMPORTANCE.—The *National Intelligencer* suggests, that under the Confiscation act of the last session of Congress, Gen. SHERMAN, Military Governor of Memphis, has no right to *permit* slaves who have escaped from service, and come within our lines, to return to their masters. Hitherto, while he refuses to allow them to be forcibly taken away, he has allowed them to return if they desire it. The Confiscation act provides that all slaves of persons in rebellion "escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free." The *Intelligencer* deems this conclusive, and doubts Gen. SHERMAN'S right to return them to Slavery, even with their own consent.

However the question of *right* may be decided, good policy would evidently dictate that Gen. SHERMAN should not permit their return. In the first place, they may be *spies*, and may have been sent within our lines for the express purpose of "returning" with such information as they can gather meantime. Their services, moreover, must be valuable to our army, and as they are captives of war, we are clearly entitled to them. We do not see why this particular class of "captives of war" should be allowed a freedom of action denied to all others.

Winter Work in the Southwest.

We suppose our various armies and military detachments in the Southwestern States will very soon now be beginning their Winter's work. We have a heavy column of troops in Northwestern Arkansas, and a column in Eastern Arkansas, on the line of the Mississippi. We have the large army of Gen. GRANT at Memphis, with detachments on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, including the veteran force with which ROSECRANS lately defeated the combined rebel columns at Iuka and Corinth. We have in Kentucky the magnificent army lately under BUELL, but now headed by that valorous soldier, ROSECRANS. We have also considerable detachments at Nashville and at other points in Tennessee, which, in case of offensive forward movements, could be united with the main body or bodies. Beside all these, we have the late army of Cumberland Gap, in Western Virginia, which is prepared to cooperate either with the movements of the Southwestern armies or with the movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

These armies have done comparatively little during the Summer and Fall months. It has been a long season of indolence and repose. The soldiers, it is very true, have perhaps, after all, had enough work. They have had long lines of railroads to guard, posts to occupy, garrison duty to perform, curious and wonderful manœuvres to execute, and small detachments of them were continually falling into difficulty and danger, and frequently into the enemy's hands. But the result of it all has been loss and not gain, petty and inconsequential action, not combined and victorious movements. The Southwestern army, viewed as a whole, has been practically inactive, or engaged in labors which were fruitless. It has lost and suffered more by sickness and demoralization, consequent upon this condition of affairs, than it would have lost had it, after the fall of Nashville, been moved into East Tennessee, where it would certainly have put a check upon rebel operations, and menaced the Confederacy at very vital points. It is now quite evident that all our griefs and disasters in the Southwest have been owing to the amazing tactics and policy of Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, from whom the country had hoped so much.

The army of the Southwest, like the army of Virginia, has been greatly strengthened of late by the addition of new recruits. Several of the Northwestern States have entirely filled their quotas of troops under both calls of the President; and a large proportion of them have been already sent to the field. We hear no complaints from that section of want of shoes or shirt-collars, no outcry about deficiency in supplies, arms or men. All that is needed there, as in the East, is bold and skillful leadership.

The work to be done in the Southwest is considerable; but not near as great as some might suppose from the vastness of the field. There are comparatively few points to be occupied in order to bring the whole region under Federal authority. The principal part of this work is in East Tennessee and on the Mississippi River, and the places to be reoccupied, and the strength of the rebel armies to be defeated, are all well known to the country. We most earnestly hope that now that everything is ready, that there are abundance of troops, that the weather is cool and favorable, and the work is practicable—that Gen. ROSECRANS, Gen. GRANT and Gen. MCCLERNAND will lose not a day in setting about it enthusiastically and determinedly. If the patience of the people of the East has been worn into disheartenment, that of the West has almost settled into despair.

MERCY TO THE SIOUX.—We are very glad to learn from Washington that it is not the purpose of the Government to deal in a sanguinary manner with the lately belligerent red men of Minnesota. The large number of "big Injuns," of all grades and dignities, and with all sorts of unpronounceable names, who had been condemned to the gallows, will be respited, and subjected to some punishment which will be more effective in preventing outbreaks in the future. The war, if such it may be called, is entirely over. A mere show of power on the part of the Government put an end to the difficulties; and Gen. POPE has had no use whatever for the large number of men that were assigned to his department. The whole thing seems to have been but a burst of rage on the part of the redskins, incited by the atrocious injustice to which they had been subjected; and their savage fury being raised, they fell upon the white settlers, and slew them indiscriminately. Most of the Indians who were condemned had given themselves up to justice, declaring their innocence, and asserting that the massacres were the work of a few bad men among them—as indeed seems to have been the case.

But while we think it well that the accused Sioux are not to be all hung, it will certainly be very bad policy to let them, or any of their tribe, remain in Minnesota. The exasperation of the settlers against the Indians continues intense, and they fiercely demand not only the execution of these men, but the entire extermination of the tribe—men, squaws and papooses. They declaim loudly against the policy of the Government; and it is almost certain that, if it is carried out, and the Indians are permitted to remain in the State, they will be quickly taken in hand by the settlers and exterminated.

The whole tribe should at once be removed from Minnesota, and taken down to the Indian Territory; or, what seems still more feasible, the plan which has been proposed in the able though sanguinary pamphlet of Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, should be carried out, and the tribe be removed to Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, where they will never more molest or be molested by the white man. The Sioux, who are east of the Missouri, are but 15,000 in number, with 3,000 warriors; and part of their annuities should be applied to getting them from Minnesota. This would pacify the settlers and save the Indians. There can be no rest nor safety for any one of them while they remain where they are.

THE ALABAMA PURSUED BY ENGLISH CRUISERS—JOHN BULL AVENGES HIS OWN OX.—Now that the bold rover SEMMES has taken to goring British oxen, his career is likely to be interrupted by the navy of the flag which has covered, in his case, so great a multitude of sins.

Upon receiving the information that Capt. SEMMES had disregarded the certificates of a British Consul, and in the face of the British Consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a vessel captured by him had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the vessel which contained it, the British Consul in this City, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral MILNE, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the Consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of-war in pursuit of the *Alabama*, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

We do not desire the destruction of this scourge of the American seas by British hands. It becomes us to clear our own waters of our own rebels, and we should be sorry to have the work of Mr. WELLES done for him by Mr. Consul ARCHIBALD and Rear-Admiral MILNE. But, if the *Alabama* is only to be arrested in her merciless and lawless career by these means, we may at least be thankful for the relief which this arrest will bring to our commerce, and we hope that the incident may have a wholesome effect upon our British kinsfolk, who have been so ready with their sympathies in the service of the Confederate South.

From the career of Capt. SEMMES they may safely infer the difficulties they would be called upon to deal with were the Southern Confederacy once fairly established as a Power in the world. Into that Confederacy would rapidly be garnered all that is lawdespising, disorderly, reckless, and prone to mischief in the American populations. That passion for military excitement and vagabond "extensions of area" which was unjustly imputed to the whole Union before the outbreak of secession, is native to the hearts of the men of the Gulf, and fostered by the economical conditions of Slavery. Its gratification would be sought in all directions, and at the expense of all nations. Capt. SEMMES, snapping his fingers at consular certificates in his fierce haste to destroy the "enemy's" property, is a lively type of the Confederacy as it would conduct itself were it a fixed fact in the world.

We trust that England will ponder the instruction which exists for her in this episode of the war, and that, in catching the *Alabama*, she may catch something more important still, a juster apprehension of the real nature and aims of the authority which has let the *Alabama* loose upon mankind.

LACK OF FUEL IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The rebel States seem likely to be seriously incommoded by a failure in their supply of coal. The Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges, in a recent issue, the severe straits to which rebeldom is already reduced from the scarcity of this potent mineral, of which the North has heretofore furnished the chief supply. This writer draws a touching picture of the "cheerless homes and shivering want," and of the "wistful gaze of men who offer double price in vain, as fuel cannot be had." The people, he adds, "are becoming restless under the present condition of affairs, and Government is urged to adopt some summary method of allaying popular discontent."

This want of coal in rebeldom is not to be wondered at. Of the 154 millions of tons produced in the United States during 1860, the loyal States yielded 134 millions; while of the 20 millions of tons obtained from States now accessible to the rebels, Virginia produced 9½ millions, Kentucky 6½ millions, Tennessee 3½ millions, and the rest of the Slave States only 158,000 tons.

Thus it is evident that Kentucky and Tennessee yield one-half of the coal which has been commanded by the Confederates. Now, according to present appearances, we shall soon cut them off altogether from the vast supplies of this as well as other munitions of war which they have too long enjoyed in these two States. If we succeed in this indispensable task, the coal which can be still procured in the South will be quite insufficient for the domestic purposes of the discontented people.

With such a scarcity of this contraband mineral, the manufacturing enterprise and the naval combinations on which so much boastful oratory has been poured forth will be checked, and, at least for the present, the subjects of King Cotton must count on the harassing hostility of King Coal.

Gov. Seward and Mr. Buchanan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are just out of an election which should teach Republicans the necessity of Union among ourselves, if it teaches nothing else. Why, then, should the *Evening Post* continue its attacks upon Gov. SEWARD? The letter of yesterday, charging that Mr. BUCHANAN consulted with Gov. SEWARD constantly and daily during the last four months of his Administration is a malicious calumny. There is not the slightest color of truth in it. During that four months Gov. SEWARD did not, on any occasion, counsel with, or even *speak* with Mr. BUCHANAN, upon the subject of secession or rebellion. T. W.

IMPORTANT FRON WASHINGTON

The Feeling in Washington Regarding the Elections.

Dispatches of Grave Importance from the French Government.

What Gen. Halleck Thinks of a Foreign War.

Changes to Take Place in the Cabinet and in the Army.

Gen. Hunter to Again Command the Department of the South.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The feeling in Washington to-day, in view of the general success of the Democrats in the late elections, is one of gloomy anticipations. Most regard it as a rebuke of the Administrative feebleness of the Government, but fear that the effect will be still further to increase its timidity and irresolution. Secretary SEWARD was with the President quite early this morning, and Secretary CHASE soon afterward.

PROBABLE FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Dispatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. HALLECK expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy *en masse* of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

CABINET MEETING—RUMORED IMPORTANT CHANGES

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held today, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at 8 o'clock—Gen. HALLECK being present, on special invitation of the President. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war, have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet Ministers regard these changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In consequence of Gen. MITCHEL'S death, Gen. HUNTER will return to the Department of the South the moment he is relieved from duty on the Military Commission. Lieut. EDWARD W. SMITH, Fifteenth United States Infantry, has been commissioned as his Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

GEN. DIX'S THEORY OF THE REBEL OPERATIONS.

We have to-day heard the opinions of three Major-Generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the view of the rebel programme entertained by Major-Gen. DIX, and exclusively set forth in this column some days ago, is the correct one, and that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburgh, where Gen. LONGSTREET, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula; and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Gov. LETCHER has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the Confederate Government.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. CURTIN.

Owing to reported disagreements between the Administration and Gov. CURTIN, the visit of the latter here, yesterday, was regarded as significant. Its object, however, was a conference, invited by the President, on military affairs generally, and particularly so far as they related to Pennsylvania. The Governor expressed anxiety for such a protection of the border, now that Gen. MCCLELLAN had changed his base of operations, as would be effective in preventing another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the enemy. The President freely recognized the importance of the matter, and promised that should a necessity for more ample protection than that now made arise, proper steps would at once be taken to carry out the suggestions of Gov. CURTIN.

The subject of the order providing for enlistments of men for the regular army from the volunteers was touched upon, and the Governor expressed his decided belief that to carry it out now, while every nerve was strained to fill the volunteer regiments which, by the casualties of the field, had been reduced to mere skeletons, would be attended with serious dissatisfaction. The putting of drafted men into old regiments was also discussed, the Governor, while expressing an earnest desire to do further in every way the filling up of old regiments, stated that the law under which the draft was made, distinctly provides that the man so drafted shall elect their own officers, and that the man in all the camps refused to consent to the other arrangement. He would, nevertheless, render every possible aid to the Government in any measure best calculated to improve the condition of the army and to speedily conquer the enemy.

The interview was of a character entirely friendly, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

It is understood that the General Order of the War Department authorizing the withdrawal of men from volunteer organizations to fill the ranks of favored regulars, was drafted at Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and was transmitted for promulgation to the Adjutant-General, who published it substantially as received. The manifest injustice of the Order as originally published, has already caused its modification; and it doubtless will be still further modified in deference to the unanimous protest of volunteer officers against its provisions for the diminution of their commands. Such an order could not but have the effect of disastrously encouraging insubordination in the army,—any soldiers of volunteers who might receive unpleasant orders from their own officers, being thus given the option of deserting to the regulars at a moment's notice.

THE MODIFICATION OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

The modification of the order to enlist volunteers into the regular army so as to require that only ten men be taken from each company or battery for regular regiments, will not have the effect of removing the dissatisfaction which prevails among volunteer officers. Many of the volunteer regiments are mere skeletons of from one to three hundred men, and if ten of the best man are selected from each company for the regulars, the officers and men remaining will be disphirited, and the result will perhaps be that Congress will obliterate all distinctions which now divide the army of the Union.

A REBEL NAVY BEING BUILT.

There can be no doubt that the rebels are again making formidable progress in the construction of a navy. We published the fact a few days since, that the English ship-yards are being used for the purpose of building large iron-clads for the rebel Government; the payment for which it is nearly certain is made from English sources. Two of these vessels have been seen by one of the persons from whom our information is derived.

We have positive assurance, also, from Richmond, that the new *Merrimac* is finished, and that two other similar vessels are under way. All these facts, with the recent exploits of Capt. SEMMES, clearly indicate a hopefulness and fortitude on the part of the rebels, that promises us a stubborn struggle in their subjugation.

MORE IRON-CLADS.

It will be seen, from the advertisements of the Navy Department, that the Government is not asleep to the necessity of preparing for the coming struggle for the protection of our coasts and commerce on the high seas, now threatened by British built men-of-war sailing under the rebel flag. One or more iron-clad steamers are to be constructed, of about 7,300 tons burden, including machinery, with masts, spars and boats of iron, and all other equipments necessary for an efficient cruising ship of war.

The general specifications will be furnished by the Department, and bids will only be received from parties known to be able to execute the work. Each vessel to be delivered at a specified Navy Yard on the Atlantic coast.

A CANARD EXPLODED.

The statement that the Navy Department has contracted with certain parties in the North for the capture or destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, is untrue. The Department—which would, no doubt, be willing to pay handsomely for the accomplishment of that much to be desired object—has never even received a proposition on the subject from anybody.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited upon the hostile Indians in the Northwest, the policy of the Government being averse to such a treatment of the Indians who have given themselves up. It is the mission of Assistant Secretary USHER, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding, so far as possible, all collision with the State Government.

GOV. MORTON.

Gov. MORTON left for Harper's Ferry at ten o'clock this evening in a special train, tendered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He goes to visit the Indiana troops, and review the arrangements made by Col. W. T. DENNIS, Military Agent for the State.

THE WOMAN REBEL MAIL CARRIER.

Miss BUCKNER, the lady who was arrested, some days since, in the act of smuggling quinine and carrying a rebel mail through our lines, to-day cheaply purchased her release from imprisonment by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

REBEL SPIES CAUGHT.

WM. R. STONE, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, was sent down from Rockville on Tuesday, by the Provost-Marshal there, and turned over to Major BOSTER, who sent him to the Old Capitol prison. STONE has been living in Rockville ever since the battle of Antietam, and from his suspicious movements is supposed to have been a spy, in the service of the rebel Government.

MARSHALL EMBRY and E. K. DAVIS, two citizens of Fairfax County, were arrested by some of our pickets on Monday, while prowling around our camps. They refused to take the oath of allagience, and were accordingly sent to the Old Capitol.

DECISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

It has been decided by Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. C. F. ESTES, that the *material* used in the manufacture of silverware is exempt from taxation. Manufacturers are only to be taxed on the value of the ware over that of the bullion used in its manufacture.

PROPOSED CONTRACTS.

Following is a list of contracts proposed to the War Department during the past week, by New-Yorkers:

JOHN P. MORRIS & SONS offer Enfield Rifles, American manufacture, at $17 50 each, no tax, or $18 and pay tax.

JOHN PONOIE offers 1,300 "Chesseurs de Vincennes" at $16.

J. D. C. OUTWATES offers Austrian rifle muskets at $14 70 each.

PONDIR & WIERSAT offer to furnish 10,000 tons bullets at 1 1-10 cents per pound, Government to furnish lead.

E. K. ALDUSTIS offers 500 "interchangeable" at $21 61.

JASON B. DOWNER, offers 35,000 Coles' portable tents, sustained by muskets, at $15 50 each.

J. M. REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn, offers to purchase horses for the Government. No terms specified.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has appointed the following examining Surgeons for the Pennsylvania drafted militia:

Dr. NORRIS, at Philadelphia.
Acting Assistant Surgeon WILSON, at Harrisburgh.
Dr. R. C. STILES, at Pittsburgh.

A NEW MILITARY PRISON.

Duff Green's "row" on Capitol Hill is being converted into a military prison, capable of holding from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The buildings were formerly used as a "contraband" depôt.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE MITIGATED.

A private of a Missouri company of volunteers in Arkansas was recently found guilty, by Court-martial, of violating the seventh article of war, by resisting and striking a Lieutenant, who was aiding the officer of the day in quelling disorder. The accused pleaded to the charges and specifications that he was drunk and knew nothing of them; but two-thirds of the Court-marshal sentenced him to be shot to death. The proceedings having been submitted to the President of the United States, who made the following order:

The prisoner's offence in this case being to some extent the result of sudden passion, and not of premeditation, the sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for one year, commencing on the 25th of October, and to be dishonorably discharged from service with loss of pay and emoluments.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners, Col. HOFFMAN, has charge of the United States officers and men on parole, and correspondence relating to them, as well as all details concerning them, will pass through him.

NAVY CHANGES.

Com. THEODORUS BAILEY has been detached from the command of Sackett's Harbor, and appointed to the command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, in place of Acting Rear Admiral LARDNER, detached on account of ill health.

CHAS. S. PEALEY has been commissioned as Assistant-Paymaster of the Navy.

Dr. E. A. ARNOLD has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads for duty, on board the steamer *Crusader*.

From California and the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 3.

Business slightly more animated; sales 1,000 boxes Cincinnati Candles at 18½c.; 200 bales Gunnies at 19c.; Dried Apples, 12c.; Butter, 27c.; Wheat, $1 60; Rio Coffee, 26c. Hops dull and declining. Domestic liquors, no sales.

Thirteen thousand dollars have been contributed by the people of Oregon to the National Sanitary Fund.

Sandwich Island dates are to the 11th October. The first bale of cotton from Malaki had been received at Honolulu. The Island newspapers contend that cotton-growing will become extensive.

A Capt. GIBSON has established a colony of Mormons on Lahia Island, causing much newspaper comment.

The Americans in Honolulu contributed $3,000 to the National Sanitary Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

There is a moderate trade doing, with improved demand for groceries.

The Governor appoints the 27th inst. as Thanksgiving Day.

The roll of a new cavalry company, organizing in this city to go East and join some Massachusetts regiment, is full, and $20,000 are appropriated from the City Treasury toward paying their passage.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Apprehensions of and Preparations for War with the United States—Movements of Troops—Political and Financial Movements, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

An uneasy feeling has prevailed in this city for some time; an undefined apprehension that Britain is on the eve of a contest with the United States, in which, of course, Canada would be involved. The daily steamers from Quebec have been quietly bringing up shot, and of late shell and a number of ARMSTRONG guns, and on the 1st inst., we were startled by the announcement that the *Ariadne*, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, had passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, where she is now lying. The *Ariadne*, it seems, has brought up two troops of artillery and a quantity of stores. It is now said that a regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and that at least 10,000 men will be concentrated in this city during the Winter. In a Provincial town there are always plenty of people who know far better than anybody else the why and wherefore of every movement of every European or American potentate or politician. They now say that Admiral WILKES' blockade of Bermuda is the cause of the reinforcement of the Canadian garrisons. How true this surmise may be, your readers can judge as well as your correspondent. I do hope, however, that nothing will occur to disturb the relations happily existing between this colony and the States. It cannot be doubted, that in the event of war, the population of Canada would espouse the cause of the mother country warmly, though not so enthusiastically as they did last Winter when the *Trent* affair occurred. The writings of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, and the support his anti-colonial opinions have received from certain classes at home, have somewhat weakened the fervency of Canadian attachment to the British Empire; but still, I repeat, it is not to be doubted that the people would rise to repel any invasion from south of the boundery line, and the struggle that would ensue, if hostilities were to commence, would be fierce, and entail terrible disasters on both sides.

Our wholesale merchants have of late been carrying on a sort of private war with the Customs authorities. Gold being at a premium in the States; or, in other words, your nominal dollar being depreciated, our merchants have contended that they should not be forced to pay ad valorem duties on imports from the States on the price of these imports in American money, but that a reduction should be made corresponding to the depreciation of your currency. It is fully three months since the quarrel commenced, and all sorts of manoeuvres have been practiced,—some successfully, others without success,—to evade payment on the higher nominal cost price. At length, however, the Customs people have given way, and in future a reduction is to be made from the face of the invoice equivalent to the depreciation of your paper dollars. Thus a great obstacle to trade with New-York and Boston has been quietly removed. You may notice that the exploded system really imposed adverse differential duties on our commerce with the States. Now, you can go on depreciating your currency without thereby prohibiting commerce.

The two members of our Provincial Government who are going to England to negotiate for building the railway from Quebec to Halifax will sail, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., if the papers are to be believed. Some rumors circulate at the Exchange, however, that Mr. HOWLAND, the Finance Minister, will not go, but stay to superintend the financial arrangements in progress here, which consist in issuing Provincial notes of $100 and $500 each, payable one year after date, with interest at 5 per cent. If your American capitalists want to invest, now's their time to tender, and mind,—no tenders are to be entertained at less than par. The issue is to be of $1,500,000.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steamship Florida—Particulars of the Death of Gen. Mitchel—The Recent Captures, &c.

The United States steamship *Florida*, L. C. SARGENT Commander, from Port Royal in four days, arrived yesterday morning.

She brings 40 prisoners taken from the prize vessels lately captured, and the sick from the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The *Florida* sailed from New-York, Oct. 16, 1861, in the Port Royal expedition, and since then has been constantly employed on the blockade, and has made several valuable captures. She has participated in numerous expeditions against and encounters with the rebels, and as soon as the repairs are completed that compelled her to come North, will again depart for the scene of her late operations on the Southern coast, or perhaps to join Commodore WILKES' flying squadron.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—L. C. Sartori, Commender; H. E. Mullan, First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Thomas S. Harrison, Acting-Paymaster; J. W. Moore, Assistant-Surgeon; J. W. Balch, Acting Master; A. A. Owens, Acting Master; A. Jackson, J. Q. A. Ziegler, Chief Engineer; Geo. R. Bennett, Second Assistant Engineer; Geo. F. Smith, Third Assistant Engineer; Geo. Mason, Third Assistant Engineer; D. M. Lane, Third Assistant Engineer; C. B. Lathrop, Captain's Clerk; James DeKay, W. B. Mix, W. Van Wych, Acting Master's Mates; Thomas C. Doan, Receiving Clerk; J. D. Fletcher, Gunner.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAVAGES OF FEVER AT HEADQUARTERS—THE DEATH OF GEN. MITCHEL AND OTHER PROMINENT OFFICERS—GEN. BRANNAN IN COMMAND.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday Nov. 1, 1862.

I regret to have to announce the sad news of the death of Maj.-Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL, who commanded this Department. He died at Beaufort, on Thursday, at 6¾ o'clock in the evening, from a malignant fever, contracted here. But a week ago, we were suddenly visited by a type of fever, to which, it pains me to say, many of our chief officers have fallen victims, within the short period of a week. The doctors cannot agree in determining the name of the disease, which, in its symptoms and nature, has a very appearance of yellow fever. Many adhere to the opinion that it is nothing else than yellow fever, while some assert that it is a swamp fever, arising from the malaria of the surrounding marshy ground, and the mephitic exhalations of the soil; others again call it a coast fever, peculiar to this latitude. Among those of the former opinion are medical men holding the highest positions, whose opinions are entitled to weight. The disease is accompanied by all the symptoms of yellow fever, and, although not quite so rapid in its effects, it seems to be quite as fatal. The fact that the disease made its appearance so late in the season, induces the belief that it has been brought here from Key West or some other infected port, and does not arise from local causes. The dread pestilence seems to have confined itself to the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, where its worst ravages were made. Officers upon Gen. MITCHEL'S Staff, and those immediately surrounding him, were the first attacked. The death of Capt. L. A. WARFIELD, which I mentioned in my last letter, was followed by that of Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, Aid-de-camp to Gen. MITCHEL. These two cases were followed by the illness of Geo. MITCHEL'S two sons, both upon his Staff, and Capt. J. J. ELWELL, Assistant-Quartermaster, and then the disease spread so rapidly as to create great alarm and anxiety. The disease appeared to be so confined to that one spot—headquarters—that Gen. MITCHEL removed to Beaufort, but unfortunately too late. The seeds of the fatal malady had been sown here, which soon carried him away. On Thursday morning, Col. N. W. BROWN, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, died from fever, and upon the evening of the same day the intelligence was telegraphed from Beaufort that Gen. MITCHEL was dead. His death cast a gloom over all, not only because of the loss of such a man, who had secured the love and esteem of all here, but our dismal forebodings were realized, and his death seemed to verify the conclusions which had been forced upon us, that when this monster attacked, there was no hope.

General O. M. MITCHEL is regretted by all. In the short period that he was here, he managed to win the love and confidence of his whole command. His benevolent projects for benefiting the negro, and his eminently practical course with regard to them here, will cause his memory to be cherished by every Christian. In his death our country has lost an able General, astronomy and science one of their most gifted sons.

His remains were deposited in the grave-yard of the old Episcopal Church at Beaufort, yesterday, at 12 o'clock. The funeral was attended by Gens. BRANNAN, SAXTON, Admiral DUPONT and Capt. ROGERS, together with numerous other prominent officers of the army and navy. Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was with him in his last moments, performed the funeral service.

You have, perhaps, received intelligence of the capture of two English vessels—the *Scotia* and *Anglia*—by the United States bark *Restless*, and brought into this port on the 28th ultimo by the gunboat *Flambeau*. They were both taken while endeavoring to run into Bull's Bay, twenty-five miles north of Charleston. They carry very valuable cargoes, consisting chiefly of cloths, and will make a very rich prize for the fortunate vessel which took them. The cargo of the *Scotia* is valued at £135,000 sterling. They will both be sent North.

There are rumors that the rebels are in great force—said to be 15,000 strong—on the main land, near Port Royal Ferry, threatening Beaufort. No apprehension is felt, however, for the safety of the place.

I am happy to be able to state that Capt. J. J. ELWELL and Gen. MITCHEL'S two sons are said to be in a fair way of recovery.

I inclose the general order of Gen. J. M. BRANNAN, who succeeds to the command of this Department.

B. J. S.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—The Tenth Army Corps will learn with regret of the death of its Commander, Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, who departed this life at 6¾ o'clock, on the evening of the 30th October, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C.

Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL was a graduate of the Military Academy, West Point, 1829, but retired from the army after a short period of service, until the danger of his country again called him to arms. At the outbreak of the present rebellion, and in the West, where he commanded a division of our army as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he proved himself to be a gallant and efficient commander.

Brief as his career in the Department of the South, yet had he, already, won the esteem and regard of all, by his energy and activity, in directing the movements of the corps, against the adjoining rebels, and the firmness and tempered justice with which he conducted the administrative duties of the Department.

He died with the calm fortitude of a believing Christian, and while we lament the death of a gallant soldier, and a kind friend, let us endeavor to emulate the virtues and soldierly qualities of our late Commander.

As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory, on the day following the receipt of this order, at every military post of this Department, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at Meridian, and the flag of the Union to be displayed at half-mast, from that hour to sunset on the same day, and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Tenth Army Corps.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

OBITUARY.

The Late Gen. Richardson.

A brief message comes by telegraph, announcing that Maj.-Gen. ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON died at Sharpsburgh on Monday night, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. So great a loss was seldom told in so few words. The nation is called to mourn one of its staunchest supporters, the army one of its most gallant leaders. His comrades in battle—and in few battles has our flag been borne where "Fighting Dick" did not lead the van—will learn their loss with heavy hearts, and for his death alone the future historian will write the victory of Antietam dearly bought.

Gen. RICHARDSON was born in Burlington, Vt. He entered West Point early in life, and graduated with honor. In the Mexican war, where the making of splendid names was less sudden than in the present contest, there were three names that were seldom absent from the Commander-in-chief's dispatches—RICHARDSON, RINGGOLD and ROGERS. At Cerro Gordo, a First Lieutenant commanding his company, the young hero's brow was sprinkled with fire, and he received the baptism of "Fighting DICK;" for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was breveted Captain, and at Chapultepec—one of the little storming party that swept like a steel crested wave over the heights—he won his majority. Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec—a prouder record no man need ask. Promotion in those days, when it was thought a soldier did only his duty when he stood like a wall and fought like a lion at bay, was slow and must needs be well merited, but seldom were a Major's spurs speedier won or better earned.

When his country had no further use for him, seemingly, Major RICHARDSON left the army for a farm in Michigan. But he did not beat his sword into a plow-share—it hung ever bright and ready to his hand against the time when his country should need it. He forestalled the President's call for men, and had a regiment well-nigh organized in his State by the time the Proclamation came rolling over the prairies. With "Fighting DICK" to lead them, men enow were found to follow. But he was not suffered to remain a Colonel long. He needed no introduction to his old commander at Washington, and a few days found him in command of a brigade with a General's star on his shoulder. On the disastrous day which hurled back our army in broken fragments upon Washington, he was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery, and if individual heroism could have turned the tide of battle, it would not have gone against us. When news of the rout and shameful retreat were brought to Gen. Scott's ears, almost his first question was, "Where was my Fighting Dick?" The record of the day told. When the Army of the Potomac made its memorable advance upon Manassas, in March last, the writer of this stood with Gen. RICHARDSON around the deserted fortifications at Centreville. "These are formidable works and a strong position, General," we remarked. "Yes, but a much smaller army of us took Chapultepec," he replied.

When the route to Richmond was changed, and the Peninsula was made the *point d'appui*, Gen. RICHARDSON was made a division commander, and subsequently promoted to a Major-Generalship for his behavior at Harrison's Landing. His connection with the battle of Fair Oaks will not soon be forgotten. In the retreat from the Peninsula, Gen. RICHARDSON achieved distinction for the prudent and skillful handling of his division not inferior to that he had previously won for valor in the field. In the battle of Antietam he received the wounds that caused his death. He was leading a regiment that had shown signs of wavering under a fierce artillery fire, when a shell, bursting, struck him in the left breast, and his aids bore him from the field. "Tell Gen. MCCLELLAN," said he, "that I have been doing a Colonel's work all day, and am now too badly hurt to do a General's." He was never called on to do duty again. To the only command that could call him from his country's he yielded.

In person Gen. RICHARDSON was tall and commanding; six feet in height, broad chested, powerful in sinew, with an eye like an eagle's, and a voice that rang out above the shrilling of trumpets. He was scarcely the man that even a chivalrous Southerner would select for a personal antagonist on the field. His New England birth betrayed itself in his accents, but none ever joked him for being a Yankee. In manners and dress he was eminently unpretending, and seen sitting in the door of his tent in slouched hat and only semi-uniform, would be selected by the curious observer rather as the type of a farmer than the ideal of a General. But seen on the field of battle, and his character and rank could not easily be mistaken.

In our brief sketch we have been able to give but a very imperfect idea of the man or of his life. But the biography of a man with whom deeds took the place of words, who acted while others talked, who was in the field before the President called him out, and left it only when the summons of death came, who never had a private quarrel in his life, but was never out of one of his country's battles when it was possible to be in it—the biography of such a man is not to be written in newspaper limits. As soldier and as citizen Gen. RICHARDSON served his country all his life. He never drew his sword without crowning her with honor, and only ceased her grief when he died.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Operations Against Quantrell's Band.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The following official dispatch is just received:

CAMP CURTIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Nov. 4.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

For nearly a week I have pursued QUANTRELL'S band of guerrillas, with Maj. RANSOM'S Cavalry, Capt. CHESTNUT'S Company, of the Twelfth Kansas, and one piece of artillery, under Lieut. HUNT. We have killed two and taken one man prisoner, captured over 100 horses and mules, and driven the marauders out of this part of the State. They are in full retreat south. None fell on our side. A considerable number of contrebands accompany us to Kansas.

(Signed,) JOHN F. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full and complete election returns from the different States, carefully and systematically arranged. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MARRIED.

COOLEY—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Mr. FRANCIS B. COOLEY, of this City, to Miss CLARISSA A. SMITH, of Hadley, Mass.

FROTHINGHAM—VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Farley, JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM to WILHELMINE E., daughter of Theod. Vietor, Esq.

HUNT—HILLYER.—In North Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, EDWARD T. HUNT, of Ridgefield, Conn., to KATE JEANNETTE HILLYER, daughter of the officiating clergyman, of that place. No cards.

LAWRENCE—DIX.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of J. M. Lawrence, Esq., P. LAWRENCE, Esq., of London, England, to KATE, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Roger S. DIX, U. S. A.

THORP—LESPESTA.—In Bedford, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, ALBERT P. THORP to ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late James Lefferts.

DIED.

BATES.—At Eastchester, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, PETER BATES, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Eastchester, at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th inst. Carriages will be at the Scarsdale depôt on the arrival of the 8½ train of cars from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

CAMPBELL.—At Bonn, on the Rhine, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, JACQUALINE WHILHELMINA, youngest daughter of William S. Campbell, United States Consul for Dresden, in the 8th year of her age.

DIXON.—At Easthourne, Sussex, England, on Friday, Oct. 3, THOMAS DIXON, Esq., of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

HEALY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, MARY HEALY, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3a Union-square.

HATLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., JACOB H. HATLEY, of Bramhall's Sixth New-York Independent Battery, late a resident of Brooklyn, aged 32 years and 28 days.

The funeral of above, which was to take place this day, (Thursday,) the 6th, is postponed until Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from De Kalb-av. M. E. Church, De Kalb, near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, in Wilton, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, EDMUND P. HALLETT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., near 3d-av., Yorkville.

HAWTHORN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, MARIA HAWTHORN, wife of William Hawthorn, aged 46 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Stephen Haviland, and brothers-in-law, Peter Marsh and Hiram Horton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 West 10th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. MARGARET SCOTLAND HENDERSON, a native of Perth, Scotland, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

MAYO.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, SYLVANUS, son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday noon, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Ritter, Esq., as above.

MCLAREN.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, JOHN JASPER, only child of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, WILSON MCLEAN, formerly Sexton of St. Thomas' Church.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PINNEO.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. L. H. PINNEO, widow of the late Rev. B. Pinneo, aged 78 years.

Her friends are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STERNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 1, JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, in the 58th year of his age, having been connected with the road for over 26 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock.

WILKIN.—In Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, JAMES W. WILKIN, aged 32 years.

Wooten Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Very Desirable.—CANTRELL is selling all descriptions of the best made boots and shoes. His Winter Balmoral for the ladies is specially worthy of attention, on the score of cheapness and excellence; exceedingly neat in appearance, and very durable. CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA,
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 525.—Nov. 5, 1862.
39, 66, 4, 5, 6, 10, 74, 13, 51, 14, 64, 27, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 526.—Nov. 5, 1862.
74, 24, 6, 32, 76, 14, 3, 19, 64, 12, 44, 71, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. BUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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AT NO. 448 BROADWAY
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ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-Nest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with its steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1, by the publisher.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST BATTALION N. G. S. N. Y.
New-York City (Heavy) Artillery for defence of New-York Harbor.

The New-York City Artillery is organized as an integral part of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and its members entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Militia of the State.

Young men desiring to join a military corps, in a peculiarly interesting and attractive arm of the service, and for the defence of their own native City, are invited to call at the Armory, No. 593 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, Thursday evening, Nov. 6. Maj. R. P. GIBSON.

$204 CASH BOUNTY.
$180 UNITED STATES BOUNTY,
For 100 recruits to complete the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade. Apply at headquarters, Low's Building, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 421 Broome-st., New-York.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.
FROM LIFE,
MADE EQUAL, IN ALL RESPECTS,
TO ANY PICTURES PRODUCED IN EUROPE OR THE UNITED STATES,
INCLUDING THE VIGNETTE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, poultry, soups, fish and game, all kinds of desserts, and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 29 Bond-st., at her place of employment, where she can be well recommended; few doors of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country, good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No 410 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or would cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate plain cook, and can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family, she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress. she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a competent and trustworthy woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties in the kitchen, and is a steady and reliable servant, refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches, has lived in several of the finest families in this city, the best reference given. Call or address No. 109 East 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman for the capacity of first-rate cook, understands making pastry and bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her present employers. Call for two days at No. 13 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of reference; is a first-rate baker and is good-natured in her disposition. Call at No 106 2d-st, first pair of stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson sts., first floor, rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young woman, situations, one as cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; the best of City references. Call at or address No. 186, East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family, or would do general housework for a family of two or three persons; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, will do cooking, baking, &c., is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No 72 3d-av

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer; has no objection to take a laundress' place; would go in the country; has the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 34-av., corner of 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches, has lived in several of the finest families in this city, the best reference given. Call or address No. 109 East 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson sts., first floor, rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young woman, situations, one as cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; the best of City references. Call at or address No. 186, East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family, or would do general housework for a family of two or three persons; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry,

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2, female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A HARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRISMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. HARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other dreadful diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for thorough eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. 12 Price, $4 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 30th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes. Comfort to menstrual Ewil, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 28th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FRA. T, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless bin remedy in used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 180 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an ordar made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862

02law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Patents, is hereby dissolved.

New-York, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, CHARLES JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, at noon, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business:

Albany	New-York	Thomas W. Olcott.
Baltimore	Maryland	Thomas Swan.
Buffalo	New-York	Dean Richmond.
Boston	Massachusetts	Samuel T. Dana.
Burlington	Iowa	Lyman Cook.
Cincinnati	Ohio	S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Columbus	Ohio	William Denison.
Chicago	Illinois	William B. Ogden.
Cleveland	Ohio	Amasa Stone.
Concord	New-Hampshire	Joseph A. Gilmore.
Carson City	Nevada Territory	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Detroit	Michigan	Chas. A. Trowbridge.
Dubuque	Iowa	Platt Smith.
Denver City	Colorado	George W. Clayton.
Hartford	Connecticut	G. P. Bissell & Co.
Indianapolis	Indiana	James M. Ray.
Louisville	Kentucky	James Guthrie.
Leavenworth	Kansas	Gen. J. C. Stone.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Ed. O. Holton.
New-York City	New-York	Henry V. Poor, at Office of Secretary.
Omaha	Neb'ska Territory	Alvin Saunders.
Portland	Maine	Charles S. Barrett.
Portland	Oregon	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Providence	Rhode Island	Walter S. Burgess.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Jay, Cooke & Co.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Howe.
Rutland	Vermont	Henry H. Baxter.
St. Louis	Missouri	Wm. M. McPherson.
St. Paul	Minnesota	Parker Paine.
Salt Lake City	Utah	Brigham Young.
San Francisco	California	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trenton	New-Jersey	Philemon Dickerson.
Wilmington	Delaware	R. R. Robinson & Co.
Wheeling	Virginia	S. Brady.
Washington City,	District Columbia	R. W. Latham.

Said books of subscription will remain open on the terms aforesaid, for at least two weeks from and after noon of said 5th day of November, at the places and with the persons above set forth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Office of Secretary, No. 54 William-st.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President,
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Dated at New-York, this 25th day of October, 1862.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a proper investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYERS,
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—10 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on incorved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WAKEBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, particulars of which will appear in the afternoon papers, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly requested to scrutinize any Bonds of the following description that may be offered them for sale by irresponsible parties:

Bonds of the State of Missouri.
Bonds of the State of Virginia.
Bonds of the State of Illinois.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.
Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis First Mortgage Bonds.
Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds.
Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds.
Peoria City School Bonds.
Great Western Railroad Company 10 per cent. Bonds.
Florida Railroad Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Florida Railroad Company Freeland Bonds.

A liberal reward will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or such information as will lead to their recovery.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY IN DIFFERENT SUMS TO loan on bond and mortgage, on property worth twice the amount loaned. Apply to
MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys,
No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons | AMERICA ..... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY .. 1,800 tons | BONAPARTE .... 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAL HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$140	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. O. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEFOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office, No. 7
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $50. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. VENNES, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
For
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $46.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLAND LIGHT, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7¾ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9¾ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1¾ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th st.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.—FAMILIES CAN have their silver plate liable to tax weighed at their residences, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors of this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... William Wheatley
THE LAST WEEK OF THE
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST.
His last appearance but one,
on which occasion he will once more repeat
HIS GREAT CHARACTER,
JACK CADE,
In Judge Conrad's powerful and sterling tragedy of the same name.
Mr. J. W. McCullough ..... as ..... Clifford
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1862.
JACK CADE;
OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... JACK CADE
Lord Clifford ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Wat Worthy ..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne ..... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
The last night of
EDWIN FORREST,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.
The last appearance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE
Will commence their farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) 6th,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear for the
LAST TIME
LAST TIME
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
as
PAULINE.
REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
of
LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 7,
BENEFIT
OF
THE MANAGEMENT,
When
MR. BOOTH
AND
MRS. BARROW
Will appear.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,
(between 5th and 6th avs.,)
Nov. 6, 1862.

CHARLES F. OLNEY ..... Conductor
Assisted by
Professors WM. BERGE and WM. A. KING, and Mr. JOHN S. JAMESON.
Mrs. R. S. JAMESON, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. P. DUCLOS,
Mr. G. J. A. WERNCKE, Mr. A. L. TOULMAN,
and others,
Have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

May be procured at the music stores of Messrs. Bear & Schirmer, Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth & Pond, Mr. Horace Waters, and at the door on the night of the Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys meeting every THURSDAY evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eloquent and interesting speakers. Admittance free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedrooms on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—

THE STATE ELECTION.

Latest Returns of the Vote for Governor.

Horatio Seymour Elected.

The Congressional Delegation—Democrats, 17; Independent, 1; Republicans, 13.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,500	Albany	2,475
Broome	1,550	Columbia	600
Cayuga	2,350	Clinton	525
Chautauqua	3,500	Dutchess	280
Chemung	75	Erie	2,000
Chenango	2,000	Fulton & Hamilton	400
Cortland	1,600	Greene	1,000
Cattaraugus	1,500	Kings	6,500
Delaware	1,000	Montgomery	400
Essex	1,000	New-York	31,350
Franklin	425	Orange	650
Genesee	900	Putnam	250
Herkimer	1,000	Queens	1,200
Jefferson	2,500	Richmond	1,250
Livingston	1,400	Rensselaer	1,000
Lewis	500	Rockland	1,025
Madison	2,500	Seneca	700
Monroe	800	Schenectady	75
Niagara	200	Schoharie	2,390
Oneida	500	Suffolk	150
Ontario	1,100	Sullivan	800
Onondaga	1,500	Ulster	1,135
Orleans	1,130	Westchester	2,200
Oswego	2,400		
Otsego	1,000	Total	58,330
Saratoga	565		
Schuyler	500		
St. Lawrence	5,800		
Steuben	2,000		
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400		
Warren	300		
Washington	1,500		
Wyoming	1,200		
Wayne	1,200		
Yates	1,200		
Total	51,995		
Seymour ahead			6,335.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	17.	C. T. Hulburd, Rep.
2	M. F. Odell, Dem.	18.	F. Kiernan, Dem.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	19.	S. F. Miller, Rep.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	20.	O. W. Clark, Rep.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	21.	J.M.Marvin,Ind.Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	22.	DeW. C.Littlejohn, R.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	23.	T. T. Davis, Rep.
8.	James Brooks, Dem.	24.	T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
9.	A. Herrick, Dem.	25.	Daniel Morris, Rep.
10.	W. Radford, Dem.	26.	G. W. Hotchkiss, R.
11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.	27.	R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.		
13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.	28.	Freeman Clark, Rep.
14.	E. Corning, Dem.	29.	Augustus Frank, R.
15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.	30.	J. B. Ganson, Dem.
16.	O. Kellogg, Rep.	31.	R. E. Fenton, Rep.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Unies and Republican.	Democrats.
B. F. Wiggin, Suffolk.	C. Flynn, City.
C. M. Depew, Westchester.	D. Leamy, City.
R W. Courtney, Delaware.	G. Lontrell. City.
J Cutler, Albany.	W. C. Gover, City.
A. E. Crittenden, Allegany.	H. Rogers, City.
E. B. Loveridge, Allegany.	J. Koro, City.
F. B. Smith, Broome.	V. C. King, City.
A. L. Allen, Cattaraugus.	T. H. Hill, City.
A. G. Dowe, Cattaraugus.	D. V. Freeman, City.
G. J. Post, Cayuga.	D. M. O'Brien, City.
W. P. Robinson, Cayuga.	T. A. Ledwith, City.
J. Steward, Chatanque.	A. Smith, City.
H. C. Lake, Chatanque.	A. Ward, City.
J. E. H Prindle, Chenango.	R. C. Hutchings, City.
F. B. Fisher, Chenango.	G. C. Dean, City.
H. B. Van Hoozen, Cortland.	M. McCann, City.
P. M. Havens, Essex.	T. C. Fields, City.
L. Green, Genessee.	J. Panlding, Kings.
G. Sweet, Herkimer.	B. Hughes, Kings.
A. C. McGown, Herkimer.	S. E. Johnson, Kings.
C. A. Benjamin, Jefferson.	J. Darcy, Kings.
L. Miller, Jefferson.	T. Callicott, Kings.
W. Dewey, Jefferson.	H. C. Boswell. Kings.
J. Chickering, Lewis.	C. P. Leslie, Kings.
H. E. Smith, Livingston.	T. Frean, Richmond.
S Skinner, Livingston.	C. T. Duryea, Queens.
W. H. Brand, Madison.	H. S. Lott, Queens.
G. L. Ronse, Madison.	J. S. Havens, Suffolk.
A. Andrews, Franklin.	J. S. Haring, Rockland.
J. Parks, Orleans.	S. Smith, Putnam.
A. C. Mattoni, Oswego.	P. C. Tallman, Westchester.
B. W. Loomis, Oswego.	J. E. Marshall, Westchester.
B. Palmer, Oswego.	J. C. Doughty, Dotchess.
I. E. Bowne, Otsego.	L. S. Dutcher, Dutchess.
C. A. Church, Otsego.	G. Aldgate, Clinton.
E. P. Townley, St. Lawr'ce.	W. Spencer, Fulton.
J. Readington, St. Lawr'ce.	J. Breasted, Greene.
A. X. Parker, St. Lawr'ce.	F. P. Monlton, Montgomery.
C. Beighton, Saratoga.	J. D. Van Buren, Orange.
N. M. Houghton, Saratoga.	C. S. Woodward, Orange.
S. Lawrence, Schuyler.	J. M. Shay, Schenectady.
J. W. Taggert, Steuben.	S. Mayham, Schoharie.
B. Sherwood, Steuben.	J. McLean, Seneca.
H. Bomis, Steuben.	W. J. Snyder, Albany.
N. M. Davis, Tioga.	H. L. Wait, Albany.
E. Crowell, Tompkins.	W. L. Oswald, Albany.
N. Aldrich, Warren.	A. Nash, Columbia.
A. C. Tefft, Washington.	P. G. Kisselbach, Columbia.
E. Hopkins, Washington.	J. W. Murphy, Erie.
T. W. Collins, Wayne.	H. Seymonr, Erie.
D. Durfee, Wayne.	B. H. Fletcher, Niagara.
B. Healey, Wyoming.	A. B. Weaver, Oneida.
G. Shaw, Yates.	J. McKean, Renssalear.
J. A. Quackenbush, Rensl'r.	E. S. Stuart, Renssalear.
T. Hopkins, Erie.	T. Boadle, Chemnng.
A. G. Conger, Erie.	J. F. Bookstaver, Ulster.
G. E. McGonegeo, Monroe.	J. Griffiths, Ulster.
W. Brown, Monroe.	E. Westbrook, Ulster.
W. Morgan, Niagara.	W. H. Bradford, Delaware.
D. M. Prescott, Oneida.	W. Gillespy, Sullivan.
S. P. Lewis, Oneida.	
J. McDougal, Oneida.	
J. M. Monroe, Onondaga.	
E. W. Leavenworth, do.	
J. B. Breed, Onondaga.	
P. H. Field, Ontario.	
L. Dewey, Ontario.	
Total Republican and Union	66
Total Democrats	60

Congressional Vote of New-York City.

Districts.		Votes.
IV.	Ben. Wood, Democrat	7632
	H. Walbridge, Union	4543
	Wood's majority	3288
V.	Fernando Wood	8112
	J. Duffy	3488
	Wood's majority	4624
VI.	Elijah Ward	6236
	F. A. Conkling	4811
	Orison Blunt	906
	Ward over Conkling	2119
VII.	J. W. Chanler	8240
	Burr	2062
	Chanler's majority	6418
VIII.	James Brooks	6014
	Elliot C. Cowdin	5158
	Brooks' majority	3856
IX.	Anson Herrick	7115
	J. McLeod Murphy	3962
	Harrick's majority	3153

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED FROM NEW-YORK CITY, KINGS AND QUEENS COUNTIES.

Distn.	
1.	Henry G. Stebbins, Dem.
2.	Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem.
3.	Moses F. Odell, Dem.
4.	Benjamin Wood, Dem.
5.	Fernando Wood, Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.
7.	John W. Chanler, Dem.
8.	James Brooks, K. N. and Dem.
9.	Anson Herrick, Dem.

Vote for Assembly.

District.		
I.	William Bivins, Union	922
	Cornelius Flynn, Democrat	790
	Majority for Flynn	868
II.	Daniel Leamy, Democrat	2,972
	Scattering	43
III.	Theodore A. Ward, Union	1,064
	George Loutral, Democrat	2,468
	Majority for Loutrel	1,404
IV.	Thomas Mulligan, Union	1,082
	William C. Gover, Democrta	3,629
	Majority for Gover	2,647
V.	John H. Brady, Union	1,389
	L. H. Van Schaich, Union	411
	Henry Rogers, Dem.	2,693
	Majority for Rogers	1,404
VI.	Jonn Fitch, Union	1,324
	Julius Kom, Dem	3,376
	Majority for Kom	2,052
VII.	Thomas E. Stewart, Union	1,617
	Edward V. Price, Union	533
	Vincent C. King, Dem	2,489
	Majority for King	872
VIII.	Joseph L. Perley, Union	1,304
	Thomas H. Hill, Dem	3,805
	Majority for Hill	2,501
IX.	H. C. Van Vorst, Union	1,584
	Samuel C. Reed, Union	316
	D. V. Freeman, Dem	2,055
	Majority for Freeman	1,071
X.	Sixt. L. Kapff, Union	1,242
	D. M. O'Brien, Dem	3,045
	Majority for O'Brien	1,803
XI.	William E. Robinson, Union	1,693
	Thomas A. Ledwith, Dem	3,495
	Majority for Ledwith	1,802
	(Second Election District of Twenty-second Ward is wanting.)	
XII.	James T. Maguire, Union	625
	A. Smith, Dem	2,371
	P. Bowen, Dem	2,356
	Smith over Bowen	15
	Smith over Maguire	1,746
XIII.	Edmund Koch, Union	786
	Edward Timpson, Union	498
	Alexander Ward, Dem	3,228
	Majority for Ward	2,440
XIV.	P. Frankenbelmer, Union	1,452
	Robert C. Hutchings, Dem	2,634
	Majority for Hutchings	1,182
	(Third Election District of Eighteenth Ward waning.)	
XV.	John H. White, Union	1,836
	Gilbert C. Dean, Democrat	2,771
	Majority for Dean	935
XVI.	Denis McCabe, Union	1,367
	Michael McCann, Dem	1,836
	George Weir, Dem	432
	Majority for McCann	460
XVII.	Isaac B. Bstchelder, Union	911
	Thomas C. Fields, Democrat	2,049
	Majority for Fields	1,138

Vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by Wards.

Wards.	1862. Wadsworth, Union	Seymour, Dem	Fremain, Union	Jones, Dem	1860. Lincoln	Fusion
I	219	1,282	219	1,281	504	1,442
II	196	249	196	249	223	408
III	178	434	180	432	285	570
IV	214	1,753	216	1,752	498	2,037
V	707	1,578	705	1,570	1,144	2,147
VI	209	2,152	208	2,150	397	2,427
VII	793	2,821	787	2,822	1,435	3,365
VIII	933	2,464	933	2,461	1,641	3,179
IX	2,076	3,040	2,080	3,033	2,944	3,956
X	841	2,007	843	2,002	1,463	2,192
XI	1,067	4,190	1,057	4,087	1 943	4,224
XII	898	2,102	898	2,003	991	2,008
XIII	752	2,149	756	2,148	1,347	2,351
XIV	397	2,315	410	2,296	748	2,830
XV	1,484	1,928	1,493	1,624	1,737	2,528
XVI	1,846	2,772	1,844	2,767	2,473	3,418
XVII	1,855	5,276	1,850	5,269	2,975	5,960
XVIII	1,803	3,321	1,789	3,332	2,130	4,242
XIX	1,134	2,643	1,135	2,643	1,180	1,852
XX	1,788	3,935	1,792	3,931	2,822	4,386
XXI	1,799	2,925	1,798	2,923	2,269	3,596
XXII	1,345	3,267	1,349	3,259	2,141	3,039
Total	22,523	54,283	22,537	54,134	33,290	62,572

Whole vote for Governor, 76,806; whole vote in 1860, 95,862; decrease, 19,056.
Majority for Seymour, 31,780; majority for Jonee, 31,597.

KINGS COUNTY.

MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

SEYMOUR.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	161	XIV	748
II	637	XV	28
IV	120	XVI	524
V	772	XVII	73
VI	624	XVIII	148
VII	196	New-Utrecht	149
VIII	396	Flatbush	45
IX	816	Flatlands	23
X	542	New-Lotts	179
XII	825	Gravesend	49
Seymour's majority			7,035

WADSWORTH.

Wards.		Wards.	
III	214	XIX	29
XI	184		
XIII	120	Wadsworth's maj	547
Seymour over Wadeworth			6,488

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Kalbfelsch, D.	Wait, R.
VI	1	533	184
	2	461	288
	3	408	245
VII	1	289	154
	2	412	177
IX	1	611	149
	2	176	97
	3	412	233
	4	216	80
X	1	340	339
	2	405	162
	3	235	159
	4	414	234
	5	172	66
XII	1	505	30
	2	530	67
XIV	1	364	65
	2	267	144
	3	266	124
	4	185	124
XVI	1	249	252
	2	313	226
	3	398	271
	4	380	125
XVII	1	339	283
	3	287	274
XVIII	1	230	101
	2	149	181
New Utrecht		238	95
Flatbush		169	123
Flatlands		72	82
New Lotts		328	149
Gravesend		111	61
Total		10,694	4,194

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The contest here was very close. Mr. HUMPHREY being personally popular with a vast majority of his constituents, many of whom, however, believed it to be their duty to support Mr. ODELL, who in turn is pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Ward.	Dist.	Odell, Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.
I	1	240	265
	2	348	168
II	1	138	49
	2	457	128
III	1	200	349
	2	377	367
IV	1	246	335
	2	348	261
	3	305	215
V	1	336	88
	2	—	156
	3	322	224
	4	—	—
VII	1	241	160
	2	401	264
	3	141	163
	4	139	172
XI	1	264	240
	2	413	181
	3	252	268
	4	247	281
	5	290	437
	6	132	180
	7	267	336
XIII	1	118	200
	2	283	325
	3	242	263
	4	254	276
XV	1	285	254
	2	329	340
XIX	1	—	—
	2	335	372
Total		7,910	7,248

ODELL'S majority being 662, with the probability of it reaching 700.

COUNTY TICKET.

The entire Democratic County Ticket is elected.

The list is here given:

County Treasurer—Thomas A. Gardiner.
Surrogate—Roswell C. Brainard.
District Attorney—Samuel D. Morris.
Coroner, (E. D.)—John Barrett.
Superintendent of Poor—William Bannett, James Fitzgerald.

The same is true of the

CITY TICKET.

Tax Collector—Edmnnd Briggs.
Tax Commissioner—Hugh O'Rorke.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faron.
City Treasurer—Nathan B. Morse.
Auditor—James Lynch.

ALDERMEN.

The Democrats have carried a majority of the Aldermen elected in the evenly numbered wards. The table stands, of those newly elected, 9 out of 10. The old Board stood 10 Democrats to 9 Republicans. It now stands 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans. The following are the names of the Aldermen elected.

Wards.	Wards.
I—Whitney, Dem.	X—Nodyne, Rep.
II—D. McLaughlin, Dem	XII—O'Keefe, Dem.
IV—Newman, Dem.	XIV—Brady, Dem.
VI—Murphy, Dem.	XVI—Carels, Dem.
VIII—Tallmadge, Dem.	XVIII—Kalbfleisch, Dem.

Assembly Returns.

The returns, as indicated this morning, change the result as announced in our first edition.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Paulding, Dem	2,533
Phil. S. Crooke, Rep	1,730
Paulding's majority	803

SECOND DISTRICT.

B. Hughes, Dem	1,742	H. A. Bowen, Rep	858
E. O. Perrio, Dem	1,081	M. D. Moore, Ind	272
Hughes' majority over Bowen			884

THIRD DISTRICT.

Samuel E. Johnson, Dem	2,288
Wm. M. Thomas, Rep	1,782
Johnson's majority	506

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Darcy, Dem	2,457
Peter Graham, Rep	1,524
Darcy's majority	933

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Theophilus Callicot, Dem	3,088
Charles L. Benedict, Rep	2,573
Callicot's majority	515

SIXTH DISTRICT.

H. C. Boswell, Dem	—
S. T. Maddox, Rep	—

The entire vote is not counted; at present Boswell has about 300 majority.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Charles P. Leslie	2,385
Edgar McMullen	2,228
Leslie's Majority	157

The Election Excitement in the City Yesterday.

We give this paragraph the above heading simply because everybody—that is, everybody out of the City,—would naturally conclude that after the character the returns presented yesterday, great excitement would exist on the following day. There was nothing of that nature visible. Mozart Hall, the self-made political home of the Woods, was, during day and evening, as hermetically sealed as petent lock could make it. There were, to be sure, a number of needy middle-aged men loitering about the door, as if they expected it to be opened by a gentleman seldom seen but generally known as Fulfillment-of-Promises—politically made. They were disappointed during the day, and also at night,—for they were there again in the evening, and the doors were as firmly locked as before. The only opinion expressed, being that it was probable that the returns from the "rural districts" had rendered the result doubtful, and that therefore the leaders were not sure as to the manoer in which they could afford to meet their most active and effective constituents.

At Taom's the scene was in many respects the opposite of that presented at the closed doors of Mozart. There, during the day, were no politician to be seen. They had been out too late the night previous to aopear to much advantage during the day, and consequently they were not there. Last night, however, there were a few in the saloons, but none of any note. Those who had risked their money on the election of SEYMOUR were anxious to have the money turned over, and generally were willing to "pay the wine." Those who had taken the risk on a belief in his ultimate defeat were not so anxious for a settlement—they preferred waiting for the officiel returns, until they could hear authoritatively from the rural districts, and consequently there was very little done. Elsewhere the feeling was about the same. The Republican and Union places of meeting were illuminated as usual, but Tammany Hall was in darkness. The old War Horse was quietly munching his oats at home, as was supposed, and RYNDERS was looking anxiously after "the gentleman who held the stakes on the result." The whereabouts of even JOHN VAN BUREN was not known. In fact, at Tammany and the Pewter Mug, all was calmness—everything serene. Among the more respectable class of citizens, there was nothing joyous; and still there was an expression of countenance which spoke more plainly than words, "Don't give up the ship."

At the various newspaper offices last evening there were not the crowds present who had gathered and were so enthusiastic on the night following the election. And still there were many quiet yet earnest inquiries as to whether the later returns furnished any additional ground of hope. What hope figures afford will be found elsewhere. As soon as the official returns can be procured they will appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Scenes at the Republican Headquarters.

At the Republican headquarters corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, a number of Unionists assembled last evening and canvassed the prospects as to the future of what is now the Opposition Party of this State. Many were still inclined to the idea that the Democratic majority in the State would not at the outside exceed three thousand, and that the sober second thought of the people would, by the time the next election takee place, put that party again in a minority. Here and there was a sanguine Republican who "wouldn't give it up yet," and whose belief that the *official* canvass would turn the scale in favor of WADSWORTH was boldly expressed. The great mejority, however, had no such lingering hope, but expressed their firm determination to work more earnestly than ever for the cause in future. They seemed by no means dispirited at the result, although they owned up to a defeat with a good grace. The large transparency in front of the building, containing the names of all the State officers, was lighted up as usual, much to the surprise of passers-by, who stopped and questioned each other as to the cause of the illumination, and wondered if any later and more favorable news had been received to justify it. At various points on Broadway the large banners that have for some time past attracted attention, were still hung across the street, probably to inform the citizens as to the correct spelling of the names of the defeated.

[Acknowledgment.]

The Press of this City are under much obligation to the Branch City line of the American Telegraph Company for gratuitously keeping their wires open during Tuesday night, and for the prompt transmission to the Associated Press Agency of election returns.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The returns in Clinton County so far give Seymour about 500 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket in the County is elected.

Lemuel Sicison, Republican, for the Assembly, is defeated: George Adgate, the Democratic candidate, having 300 majority.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Richmond County gives 1,250 majority for Seymour.

Henry G. Stebbins, Democrat, for Congress, has about the same majority.

Theodore Frean, Democrat, for Assemblyman, is elected by a large majority.

The whole Democratic ticket in the county is elected

Westchester County—This County will probably give 2,200 majority for Seymour.

Radford, Democrat for Congress, will probably have 1,200 majority.

Fourth District—But few returns have been received from this district. Anson G. Conger, the Republican candidate, is probably elected by a small majority.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday Nov. 5.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District—Cayuga County gives 2,400 majority for Pomeroy, Republican, for Congress. Wayne County gives Pomeroy 1,000 majority. Seneca County gives Hadley, the Democratic candidate. 900 majority. Pomeroy's majority in the district is 2 500.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Returns from nearly all the towns in Oswego County show about 2,400 majority for Wadsworth.

H. W. Loomis and Harvey Palmer, Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

Col. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Rep., for Congress, has probably 4,000 majority in the District.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Full returns from Saratoga County give Wadsworth 563 majority.

Marvin, for Congress, has 687 majority.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Schoharie County complete, without the town of Jefferson, the vote of which is about even, gives Seymour 2,390 majority.

Radford, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Westchester District, by 60%.

The *Atlas and Argus* figures, up to 10 o'clock tonight, give Seymour 11,915 majority in the State. Its estimates are low: those of the State Committee showing about 17,000 majority. There seems no reason to believe that any candidate on the Democratic State ticket is defeated.

[This does not agree with our latest corrections by telegraph.—EDS. TIMES.]

Albany County (five towns estimated) gives 2,475 majority for Seymour.

Erastus Corning, in this Congressional District, gets 5,000 majority.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Chautauque County, complete, gives Wadsworth 3,500 majority. The Union candidates for Congress and County officers are all elected.

ODNENSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Twenty-two towns and two districts in St. Lawrence County give Wadsworth 5,407 majority, which will be increased to over 5,800.

Franklin County gives about 125 majority for Wadsworth.

Clinton County gives 525 majority for Seymour.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The majority for Seymour in Dutchess County is 281. The majority for Nelson, for Congress, is 468.

First Assembly District—Majority for Luther S. Dutcher, Dem., 48. Second Assembly District—Majority for J. C. Doughty, Dem., 207.

COMING, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Steuben County—Twenty-five towns give Wadsworth 1,779 majority. Eight towns to hear from will increase it slightly.

Allegany County will probably give Wadsworth 3,500 majority.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Cautauqua County is estimated at 3,000 majority for Wadsworth.

Fenton, Rep., is reelected to Congress.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Wadsworth, 35 majority; Hathaway, Dem., for Congress, has 375 majority in the county, but Van Volkenburgh, the Republican candidate, is elected in the District.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The *Atlas and Argus'* Assembly figures give the Democrats 56, Republicans 56, and 15 to hear from. The Democrats have 17 Congressmen, and the Republicans 14. Republican loss, 9.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The official vote shows Seymour's majority in this city, 228, which is a Democratic gain of 854. The County of Onondaga gives Wadsworth 1,554 majority, a Democratic gain of 3,108 over last year.

UTICA, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Madison County, complete, gives Wadsworth 2,288 majority.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The Democratic Ticket Elected by Ten Thousand Majority—The Congressional Delegation, One Republican, Four Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1 o'clock P. M.

Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected by some 10,000 majority—a Democratic gain of some 19,000 over the last Governor's vote.

The following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Starr, Republican.
Second District—Miodleton, Democrat.
Third District—Steele, Democrat.
Fourth District—Rogers, Democrat.
Fifth District—Perry, Democrat.

Both branches of the State Legislature are largely Democratic.

Monmouth County gives Parker 1,400 majority.

Burlington County gives Ward, Republican, for Governor, 400 majority.

Mercer County gives Parker 200 majority.

Middleton's majority in the Second Congressional District is between 700 and 800.

In the First Congressional District the Republicans hold their own pretty well.

In the Fourth Congressional District, Rogers, Democrat, is elected.

Perry's majority, Democrat, for Congress, in the in the Fifth Congressional District, is 2,000.

Morris County complete—Parker's majority, 413.

Somerset County complete—Parker's majority, 704.

Monmouth County—Parker's estimated majority, about 500.

Atlantic County gives Ward, Republican, for Governor, 16 majority.

Mercer County gives Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 200 majority. Middleton, Democrat for, Congress, has also 200 majority. Scudder, Democrat, for State Senator, 200 majority. The whole Democratic County ticket is elected. To the Assembly, one Democrat and two Republicans are elected.

Hunterdon County gives 1,600 majority for Parker. All the returns show large Democratic gains.

Parker's majority for Governor will probably reach 8,000.

In the Second Congressional District, Middleton, Democrat, is elected.

In the Third Congressional District, Steele, Democrat, has 3,000 majority.

In the Fifth Congressional District, Perry, Democrat, is elected.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic—both branches of it—thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

In the First Congressional District, John F. Starr, Republican, is elected by 558 majority.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Burlington County gives Parker, for Governor, 92 majority.

Middleton, Dem., for Congress, has 120 majority.

The Election in Hudson County.

Hudson County, N. J., has given JOEL PARKER, (dem.,) for Governor, a majority of 2,599, and NEHEMIAH PERRY, (dem.,) for Congress, 1,967.

WRIGHT'a (Dem.) majority over OLDEN, (Republican and American,) in 1859, was 595. Democratic gain in the County, 1,004. The following is the vote by wards and towns:

WARDS AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR. Parker.	Ward.	CONGRESS. Perry.	Bradl'y
Jersey City, 1st Ward	397	245	352	297
Jersey City, 2d Ward	450	167	416	187
Jersey City, 3d Ward	360	332	309	383
Jersey City, 4th Ward	379	251	338	293
Jersey City, 5th Ward	394	173	361	204
Jersey City, 6th Ward	348	45	328	65
Hudson City	565	225	497	233
Weehawken	15	12	15	12
North Bergeo	197	56	197	27
Union	280	52	235	57
West Hoboken	167	74	164	74
South Bergen	354	290	335	308
Bayone	74	109	70	112
Total	4728	2314	4346	2555
Majorities in Harrison	185		178	
Total majorities	2559		1969	

The County Ticket, all Democrats, were elected by the following majorities:

State Senator—Theodore F. Randolph, no opposition	6,632
Assembly—1st District—James Lynch	124
Assembly—2d District—George McLoughlin	297
Assembly—3d District—John B. Perry	293
Assembly—4th District—Joshua J. Benson	275
Assembly—5th District—Josiah Conley	263
Assembly—6th District—Garret D. Van Riper	307
Sheriff—Barnard McAnally	978

Coroners elected—Deonis Farrell, F. W. Bohnstedt and James Donoelly.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Gov. Andrew Elected by 20,000 Majority.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Returns from 255 towns give JOHN A. ANDREW for Governor, 67,447. *Brig.-Gen.* DANA in the same towns has 48,360. ANDREW'S majority in the State will be about 20,000.

SENATE.

Thirty-four Republicans are elected and six People's Union men.

HOUSE.

One hundred and seventy-nine Republicans and thirty-four People's Union men are elected.

Twenty-seven towns are yet to be heard from.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
First District	Johnson. 9,563	Law. 11,903
Majority for Law, 2,340.		
Second District	May. 6,211	Cravens 10,911
Majority for Cravens, 4,700.		
Third District	Dunn. 10,144	Harrington. 11,524
Majority for Harrington, 1,380.		
Fourth District	Gavin. 7,992	Holman. 10,926
Majority for Holman, 2,934.		
Fifth District	Julian. 9,272	Johnson. 7,414
Majority for Julian, 1,858.		
Sixth District	Dumont. 12,525	Cpndallt 11,654
Majority for Dumont, 871.		
Seventh District	Scott. 10,036	Voorhees. 12,517
Majority for Voorhees, 2,481.		
Eighth District	Orth. 12,005	Pettit. 11,181
Majority for Orth, 824.		
Ninth District	Colfax. 14,775	Turpie. 14,546
Majority for Colfax, 220.		
Tenth District	Mitchell. 11,977	Edgerton. 12,353
Majority for Edgerton, 436.		
Eleventh District	Shanks. 12,219	McDowell. 13,412
Majority for McDowell, 923.		

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The returns thus far from the State indicate that the following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Arnold, Republican.
Second District—Washburn, Republican.
Third District—Farnsworth, Republican.
Fourth District—Doubtful.
Fifth District—Lovejoy, Republican.
Sixth District—Nortoo, Republican.
Seventh District—Doubtful.
Eighth District—Stewart, Democrat.
Ninth District—Ross, Democrat.
Tenth District—Knapp, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Robinson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Morrison, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—Allen, Democrat.

The vote on the candidate at large for Congress will be close, but Ingersoll, War Democrat, is probably elected.

Harris, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Fourth District.

From later returns, the Republicans concede the election of James C. Allen, Democratic candidate at large.

There is nothing from the Seventh District.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

New Castle County gives a Union majority of 583.

Kent County gives 480 Democratic majority.

Sussex County has not yet been heard from.

Cannon, Union, for Governor, is elected certain.

The Legislature is still in doubt.

The following are the returns for Congress:

Counties.	Fisher, Union.	Temple, Democrat.
Newcastle	3448	2908
Kent	—	448 majority.
Sussex	—	83 majority.

Fisher's majority in the State is 9. Cannon, for Governor, runs ahead of his ticket, and will have near 100 majority.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The democrats have elected two members of Congress, Messrs. BROWN and ELDRIDGE. The Republicans have elected Messrs. SLOAN, COAS, and HANCHITT. One district is yet in doubt. All the Democratic Assembly are elected from the city of Milwaukie. The Democrats have gained largely in some parts of the State.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, gives Cullen, Democrat, for Congress, 500 majority;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3471. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Fight Between Gen. Pleasanton's Force and Stuart's Cavalry.

The Rebels Routed in a Handsome Manner.

Salem Occupied by General Bayard's Cavalry.

Brisk Skirmishing in the Extreme Front.

Defeat of Rebel Cavalry from Warrenton.

Reconnoissance by Gen. Sickles to Catlett's Station.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RECTORTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 5, via Washington, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Gen. PLEASANTON remained over night at Markhill, and this morning moved in toward Burber's, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town, he came up with Gen. STUART, with 3,000 men and one battery.

The enemy had their guns posted on a hill, on the left of the road, but were driven off.

Col. GREGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment, completely routing them and taking prisoners.

As the rebels fled, Capt. SAUNDERS, with a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, charged on their flank, while Capt. PENNINGTON, with another force, assailed them with shells.

The rebels left ten dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

Among the enemy's dead was a Captain. The Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broke, and is a prisoner.

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen. STUART to meet them in an open field to show our superiority.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry, after driving the First Virginia Cavalry from the town and capturing seven prisoners.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Information from the front, this morning, is to the effect that Col. WINDHAM, of BAYARD'S Cavalry, had a spirited engagement yesterday, at New-Baltimore, with the cavalry and four pieces of artillery of the rebel force at Warrenton. Their numbers were about equal to his at the time—say 1,500 strong. After a stout resistance, he drove the enemy up in the direction of the main army at the town of Warrenton.

Gen. SICKLES, last evening, returned from making a reconnoissance in force in front, having penetrated as far as Catlett Station, driving in the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warren on Junction, where the enemy are not supposed to be in much force.

LATEST REPORTS FROM GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Gen. SIGEL has so far recovered as to be able to visit Thoroughfare Gap to-day.

Cars run on the Manassas road as far as White Plains, beyond the Bull Run range.

The affair of the conflagration at Haymarket is being thoroughly investigated by Provost-Marshal ROBINSON, of Gen. SIGEL'S Corps. Several witnesses were examined today, but no conclusion was arrived at.

All was quiet along the left wing of the Army of the Potomac to-day.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM UPPERVILLE.

NEAR UPPERVILLE AND ASHBY'S GAP, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has achieved another handsome day's march, and are this evening encamped, or rather, are bivouacking, within striking distance of Ashby's Gap, through which is the direct road to Winchester, at a distance of 15 miles. Couch's Corps has marched along the base of the blue ridge by the shortest route to Upperville, which lies at the entrance of Ashby's Gap. The distance marched has been nearly twelve miles, besides forming line of battle at 3 o'clock P. M., and advancing in this line the last two and a half miles, where they bivouacked for the night.

PORTER'S Corps followed by the road to Bloomfield, where he, probably with Gen. MCCLELLAN, made this headquarters for the night. He will probably reach us at this point to-morrow forenoon. Gen. BURNSIDE, who with his command took the road via Lovettsville, Percellville and Union, formed a junction with Gen. COUCH'S troops this evening, and encamped at Upperville. It is sufficient to state that Gen. HANCOCK, who with Gen. FRENCH occupied Snicker's Gap, was relieved by SYKE'S Division of PORTER'S Corps this morning, and both these divisions are to-night with the advance. The enemy, if they entertained such a purpose, have thus been estopped from pouring their troops through that pass to annoy our rear. We have not been quite quick enough, however, to prevent him from occupying and using Ashby's Gap; and we have had ocular proof that he has been in large force on this side the Blue Ridge for several days, having come through this pass. Gen. PLEASANTON has been in constant action with STUART'S Cavalry for three days past, driving him over six miles, and completely defeating him in a fair stand-up fight. Our loss has been some fifty men in killed and wounded, while we have inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, among which are five of their officers killed. Their wounded must have been large. As your able correspondent, Mr. SWINTON, has been with Gen. PLEASANTON throughout these engagements, he will furnish fuller particulars than I am able to supply.

Throughout our march to-day, rebel scouts have watched our progress from the crest of the Blue Ridge, and have thus kept themselves fully posted as to the size of our army, and its exact position. This has been unavoidable.

THE CANNONADING IN FRONT—FORMING LINE OF BATTLE.

As our forces were approaching the vicinity of Ashby's Gap, the indications were very strong that the enemy was in force at that place, and that he probably intended to give us battle near Upperville. Gen. PLEASANTON, it seems, has been fighting and driving the rebel cavalry during nearly the whole day, compelling him to retire toward Ashby's Gap, through which he had emerged. About 1 o'clock P. M., Gen. GORMAN, whose brigade was in the advance, proceeded cautiously, throwing out flankers, the old Fifteenth Massachusetts, Col. KIMBALL, being advanced as skirmishers.

About 2½ o'clock P. M., we had approached an open country, when we came in sight of PLEASANTON'S Battery, and saw scattering groups of mounted rebels dodging about among the woods and on the hills in front. Orders were immediately issued to form line of battle. The cavalry were thrown forward to the right of the main road, who extended their lines as vedettes across the open field to the edge of the wood about half a mile from the base of the mountain. TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery wheeled into a field to the left of the road, and removing the stone wall in front of each gun for embrasures, found a commanding position in the enemy's front. Gen. TILLY'S Brigade filed into the field to the right of the road, and in a short time were formed in line of battle in the following order: Fifteenth Massachusetts, as skirmishers; Nineteenth Maine, (a new regiment,) First Minnesota, Thirty-fourth New-York, and the Eighty second New-York. With the mounted troops in the extreme front, firing occasional shots at the enemy's pickets, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts deployed some two hundred yards in their rear in knots of half a dozen, at a distance of fifty yards apart, and the brigade behind in five or six different lines, advancing steadily and in handsome order across the field—the sight was well calculated to inspire admiration. After a temporary pause, the whole line followed the the skirmishers, and marched over stone walls and fences a distance of over two miles. The firing continued in front, and all expected an engagement with the enemy by way of closing up the day's work. The sun, however, had far declined, and the Northwest wind swept down cold and piercing from the Blue Ridge. Gen. GORMAN and Staff pushed in advance, the pickets carefully reconnoitering a high hill in front, but failing to find the enemy. Thus night closed the scene. The pickets were thrown out on all the roads, and the troops bivouacked for the night. As darkness came on, camp-fires blazed up from all quarters, and gave proof that an immense army had encamped near by. Gen. PLEASANTON, it is reported, has gone to Manassas, to look after the rebel army which has disappeared. To-morrow we shall, possibly, see active operations. Unless attacked here by the Southern army, we shall, no doubt, press on in fulfillment of the plans of the new campaign.

The cold, sharp atmosphere, admonishes us that what is done must be done quickly, as it will be impossible for the troops to march, and bivouack on the frosty ground while ice is forming around them. They cannot carry clothing enough to keep themselves warm.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.

All was quiet along our lines last night. We had pickets overlapping the rebel lines on the road through Ashby's Gap, and last evening some little firing without serious results.

The morning is cool, but very pleasant—just the weather for marching or fighting. E. S.

FROM PORTER'S CORPS.

Movements of the Army—Excitement in Camp—Gen. Butterfield Presented with a Pair of Spurs—Speeches, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, PORTER'S CORPS, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

It is not proper that I should state where we are or what we are doing in this portion of the army. We think you will hear from us in a satisfactory way very shortly. We are on the move, and every one seems in good spirits and sanguine of success. Yesterday Gen. BUTTERFIELD took leave of his brigade. The troops were turned out by Col. STOCKTON, in command, and were reviewed by the General. The men cheered their old commander with a heartiness and fervor that showed their love for him. After the review, the officers called upon the General and presented him a beautiful pair of spurs, richly mounted in gold. Col. VINCENT made the presentation speech, as follows:

GEN. BUTTERFIELD: I have the honor to present to you, in behalf of the old field officers of the Third Brigade, this slight testimonial of their admiration of your gallantry and skillful generalship on the occasion when your old command came first under fire, at Hanover, as well as in the seven days' fights on the Peninsula. Subsequent hard-fought fields and difficult marches have strengthened and warmed this admiration into devotion. There were many present then who would have rejoiced to participate with us this morning, but who are absent now—some, not the least noble among them, who are sleeping their last sleep, who died the death of brave men; others ill or suffering at home from honorable wounds. Were they here, they would gladly say, as we do, that they congratulate you on your accession to a higher command. Yet we fear we must wait long for a commander with merits so rare as to win in an equal degree the confluence of his officers and men, or to add to the efficiency of the old brigade. We wish you safety and success.

The General replied:

COLONEL AND GENTLEMEN: The honor you would confer upon me I am almost afraid to receive.

When I look around me and see the brave men who have made so imperishable record of gallantry and courage, before Yorktown, on the fields of Hanover, Chickahominy, Turkey Bend, Malvern and Groveton, I fear that you award me too much credit.

It is to you, gentlemen—to your unceasing energies and exertions for the discipline and welfare of your men—to your readiness to second every endeavor to improve the command—to your unvarying devotion to duty.

To your men—to their implicit obedience, even when the orders of superiors seemed to carry them into the jaws of death—it is to this true spirit of the soldier, founded upon, inspirited by and devoted to a holy, glorious and noble cause—it is to all these that you owe the lasting honor which your brigade has gained for itself.

I should be more than selfish and ungrateful did I receive this token of regard in your commander as an evidence that I have accomplished these results.

I can but think of the heroes buried at Hanover, where the skill and bravery of the brigade, united with the same skill and spirit in the First and Second Brigades of your Division, accomplished such a success for our arms; and of the heroes who fell at Gaines' Mill, ten thousand times covered with honor, that they stood the long contest against superior numbers, surrounded by the enemy, never yielding, defying the summons to surrender, never retiring until ordered to withdraw; at Malvern Hills, the gallant response to the bugle signal for "The Charge," by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Forty-fourth New-York—the sloild bravery and courage of the Twelfth New-York and Sixteenth Michigan, crowned with victory.

The splendid advance of the brigade led by the Seventeenth and Forty fourth New-York into the jaws of death, at Groveton, on the 30th of August, under the orders from your superiors to push forward the attack with vigor—only equaled by the similar scene in the First Brigade side by side with you, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts leading. There shrapnel, grape and canister mowed down whole platoons, only to find brave and eager hearts rush forward, fill up the gaps, and press on. Where out of 70, 43 of your officers were killed and wounded, and almost a like proportion of men. Where, in the brief space of 35 minutes, 22 standard-bearers fell, and your glorious colors, tattered and torn by the bullets of the foe, never dropped, never faltered, until the impregnable position of the enemy compelled the order for your withdrawal, when they were brought out bloo-stained, but not dishonored. The gallant First Brigade side by side with you gains equal honors.

You have alluded to those who are not with us. Some, weakened and enfeebled by wounds and scars; others by disease, and others—a list of heroes—McLane, Naglee, Carr, Fisher of the Sixteenth Michigan, and Fisher of the Twelfth New-York, Brintnell, Wilson, Demarest, Reed, Ransom, Chittick, Ruby, Whitlock, Miller and other officers, every one of whom deserves a monument to their indomitable courage, spirit and devotion. Can I recount these proofs of your honor and fame, and have any other thought than your kindly remembrance that we were one in the duty of battle, as in every-day duty? You have endured the marches and the inevitable hardships attending an active campaign with an absence of complaint that reflects honor and credit upon you.

I part from you to assume another command in obedience to orders, from a sense of duty mingled with sincere regret that I am not again to share the honors you are sure to win with your comrades of the First and Second Brigades.

If I have been severe with you, I trust you have long since realized that it was for your benefit and that of your men, and the good of the cause for which all have so freely offered their lives.

I trust that you may go on as heretofore—good soldiers, uncomplaining, respectful and obedient to your superiors—with vigorous discipline, and you cannot fail.

I accept your beautiful present, a bright and pleasing memento of our contests and duties. God grant that I may never dishonor your kindness, and that you may continue to win new honor, and credit to yourselves and your country's flag, until this war shall end, and you shall find again the peace and quiet of happy homes and friends, to proudly wear the honors you have so bravely won, and enjoy the fruits of successful labors for the preservation of our Union."

The General rode off, after shaking hands with each of the officers present. He goes to BURNSIDE'S corps, in command of the division formerly commanded by Gen. STEVENS. There was a universal expression of regret at the loss of their commander by all the officers. His qualities as a soldier, in the field and in camp, have won him hosts of friends and admirers in the army. W.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Fight at Aldie—Capture of a Train of Cars by the Rebels—A Deserter Arrested—Caught in the Act—Died of his Wounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, Gainesville, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

The fight on Friday—a brief account of which I forwarded yesterday morning—took place at Aldie, a village fifteen miles northwest of Centreville, between a portion of STUART'S command (it is believed) and a part of Gen. BAYARD'S force, under the immediate command of Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Col. WYNDHAM had about 700 men—parts of different regiments—and was encamped on the farm of Mr. PIERCE, one mile east of Aldie. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, the enemy in force charged upon the pickets on the road leading to Snickersville, and drove them through Aldie and back upon the main body. Lieut.-Col. KAROE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry then charged upon the enemy and drove him back again upon his reserve of infantry and artillery, when they opened upon him with rifled cannon. Our battery was speedily placed in position on the elevated ground at the right of the village, and a lively fire was kept up for nearly two hours, when the rebels fell back out of range, and our forces were, during the night, also withdrawn. In this affair three of our men were killed and nine wounded—all of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Capt. SAWYER, of the same corps, was also slightly wounded. In this fight, as on several previous occasions, Col. KAROE distinguished himself by displaying all the qualities of a brave soldier and able leader. In connection with this affair it is to be regretted that a number of Union soldiers, not belonging to the command of Gen. BAYARD, were taken prisoners. Three companies of the First Rhode Island and one company of the First Vermont Cavalry, belonging to Gen. STONEMAN'S command, were cut off on the Snickersville Road, while on patrol and picket duty, and it is supposed were nearly all captured. The loss of the enemy is not known.

While the officers and men stationed at this post were busily speculating as to what was going on at Aldie on Friday, a messenger came in with information that a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad had been captured, and 34 soldiers and 60 laborers taken prisoners. Gen. STAHL sent out a patrol for the purpose of obtaining more full and accurate information, and in the meantime prepared to send a force to recapture the train and the rebel force if possible. Early in the evening this force got off, and under the immediate command of Acting Brig.-Gen. VAN GILSA, proceeded to Bull Run Station, where it arrived at about midnight. After a short delay it moved on to Union Mill Station, near Manassas Junction, where the train was found. From the only person I could find in the vicinity who escaped from this train, I gathered the following facts. The train consisted of a locomotive and twelve platform cars. It left Fairfax Station on Friday morning with a party of laborers to repair the road, and a guard of thirty-two men of the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, under Capt. BROWN. The train went to Manassas Junction. Returning at about five o'clock, P. M., the train was stopped by an obstruction upon the track, placed there by a force of sixty rebel cavalry, who were drawn up in battle array to receive their guests. No resistance was made, and but few shots were fired. One of these wounded the engineer, and one the fireman—both slightly. The rebels managed this affair with considerable skill, and an unusual display of humanity. They selected as the scene of their operations a portion of the track that crosses a ravine, which is some fifty feet wide and about twelve feet deep at the point of crossing. Here, on the side the train approached the ravine, the ends of the rails were turned aside like a switch, so that the locomotive would run off the track; but, to slacken the speed of the train and thereby prevent any unnecessary loss of life, the enemy placed a number of ties upon the track a few rods from where the rails had been disturbed. The result was, that the train had just enough motion when it reached the break to upset the locomotive down the embankment and cause two of the twelve cars to run off the track. The shock was so slight, comparatively, that the locomotive and cars can all be put in order again in a few days. Our troops were so speedily upon the ground that the rebels had no opportunity to burn the train, and they doubtless considered themselves fortunate in escaping themselves. All day yesterday a force was engaged in repairing damages, and the wrecked train will probably be in running order again by to-morrow.

A member of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, who deserted at Alexandria a few days since, was arrested yesterday while attempting to pass the pickets thrown out from this place. He was not known when arrested, but upon being brought to headquarters he was fully identified by the description of him which had been sent here. He will be sent forward for trial.

An Orderly, attached to a member of Gen. STAHL'S Staff at Fairfax, was arrested yesterday while in the act of carrying away a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to different members of the Staff. An example will be made of him.

Private DAVID MILLER, Company K, Ninth New-York Cavalry, who was wounded in the recent skirmish at Hay Market at the time we lost a commissary train, died in the hospital here this morning from a wound in the shoulder. He was only 17 years old, but on more occasions than one has proved himself a man.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry—Buckland's Mills—New-Baltimore—The Rebels Forced to Shenandale—Gen. Sigel's Movements—The Sound of Gen. McClellan's Guns.

BUCKLAND'S MILLS, TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF NEW-BALTIMORE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

A portion of Gen. STAHL'S command—cavalry and artillery—left Gainesville this morning, and halted at this point. The advance was commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Upon reaching this point, Col. BEARDSLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with a force of 500 men, was sent forward near New-Baltimore, and a picket was placed in the village itself. At a little past 4 o'clock, just as the commander of the advance and his Staff had disposed of an excellent dinner at a mansion by the roadside, our pickets, stationed at New-Baltimore, was driven in by a rebel force of 2,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The first fire of the enemy caused every man to be ordered to his saddle, and the column was placed in position to receive an attack. Maj. KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was ordered to the front, with sixty carbineers as skirmishers. Col BEARDSLEY, ascertaining the probable strength of the enemy, and having abundant evidence that they had at least two pieces of artillery, with which they were throwing shells, fell back to the main force at this place, under the command of Col. WYNDHAM, who then assumed command of the advance, and disposed of the whole force so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. The main force, with artillery, was stationed on high ground, bordering the Warrenton Turnpike, east of the village and of Broad Run, and an advance and flankers covering all points were thrown out to the front. While this arrangement was being made, STILL occupied the extreme front with his command deployed as skirmishers under the brow of a friendly hill. The rebel cavalry, with fourteen men deep, charged down the pike, and when within short range, Maj. KNOX gave the order to fire. The fire was so well directed that the rebel commander—not knowing what force was concealed behind the hill and supposing, no doubt,—

[I had written thus far, when at about 10 o'clock P. M., a picket came dashing in to report that one of our pickets had been attacked on the road toward New-Baltimore, by 150 rebel cavalry; that a portion of the pickets had been captured and a general attack was expected. Col. WYNDHAM dashed out and in less than half an hour set matters at rest again. So I will continue my writing. But it is not very agreeable to be compelled to keep a horse saddled at your side as a means of safety.]

—that there was a large body of cavalry, and possibly artillery, wheeled his column and took them back again. Maj. KNOX having received no orders to fall back, and seeing the enemy retreating, concluded to make a charge upon their rear. He dashed after them until he reached New-Baltimore, and it being dark, built fires as if a large force intended to stop there for the night, and then fell back to near this place without having lost a man. When our pickets were first attacked at New-Baltimore, it was really quite amusing. The men were just cooking something to eat, and had their little pots of coffee on the fires, roasting pork and a few were indulging the hope of eating roast turkey. When the order to mount came, all the little "fixens" had to be abandoned; pots and pans were hurriedly stowed away, and the pack animals, lama horses, and stragglers were ordered to the rear, to be out of the way.

Last night, (Monday,) Capt. FLINT, of the First Vermont Cavalry, with 80 men was sent out to this place on picket duty. During the night, they were attacked by about 150 rebel cavalry. Capt. FLINT drove the rebels as far as New-Baltimore and then returned to his post again.

Gen. STAHL had not arrived in Gainesville at 6 o'clock this P. M., but was momentarily expected at that hour. We shall not know until he arrives what the direction of our march will be—probably to Warrenton, 8 miles first. The rebels are known to have infantry, cavalry and artillery there, but in what quantity we are all in the dark about. We shall probably find out to-morrow.

Gen. SCHENCK took his whole division through Thoroughfare Gap to Salem, to-day. He had only a little skirmishing.

There seems to be a kind of running fight between McCLELLAN'S and the rebel forces. We have heard their guns now for several days, but we have no definite knowledge of what is going on.

A private in the Forty-fifth New-York (Col. AMSBARO,) for stealing, was tied to a stake in the camp at Gainesville this A. M., and the word "thief," in large letters, pinned to his back and breast.

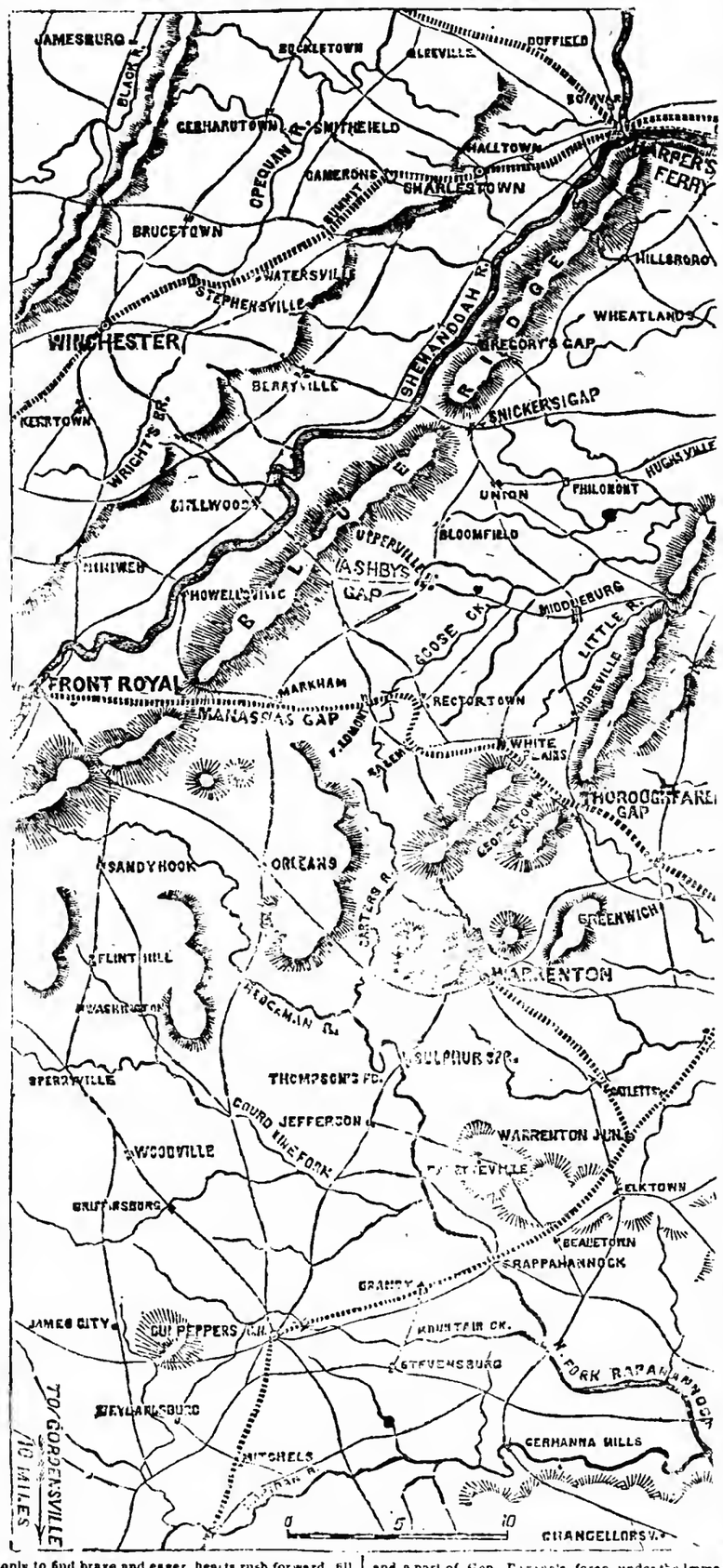
I slept on a *feather bed*, and had my clothes off for the first time in thirty days, at Gainesville, last night. It almost made me sick.

I forgot to mention above, that our advance guard to-day, under Maj. KNOX, had to force the rebel picket back from above this place as we moved along. There was some firing, but no person was hurt.

—Samuel S. Curtis, son of Major-Gen. Curtis, and one of the pioneers of Colorado Territory, arrived in St. Louis, on Oct. 28.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Map Showing the Blue Ridge Region, the various Mountain Gaps Recently Occupied by Our Troops, their Relations with the Rebel Army at Winchester and with its Line of Retreat into Eastern Virginia.



IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army Against the Rebels at Holly Springs.

OCCUPATION OF LA GRANGE.

Van Dorn at Holly Springs with Fifty Thousand Rebels.

A FIGHT OR A FOOT-RACE.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, near the Mississippi border, last night.

The rebels still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will soon evacuate the place.

The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to La Grange.

A regiment from Columbus passed down to La Grange last night and another goes to-day.

The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs, and are under the command of Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the rebels prefer running to fighting."

THE RELIEF OF NASHVILLE.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES AT BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 31, 1862.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. SILL'S Division, of Gen. MCCOOK'S corps, began to pass through the town, *en route* for Nashville. This is the advance of the column, and is composed of the following regiments: First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, First Ohio, parts of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regulars, consolidated into one regiment; Fifth Kentucky, (the Louisville Legion,) Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth Illinois, Thirtieth Indiana, Seventy-ninth Illinois, Ninety-third Ohio, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Eighty-ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Thirty-second Indiana, and three batteries. It will be seen that this division is composed, for the most part of veteran troops. Their saint has illustrated almost every battle-field during the war. It will be remembered that the Twenty-second Indiana, under the command of Col. WILLICH, (now General) published last winter so severely the Texas Rangers, under command of Col. TERRY. They are a fine looking body of men—stalwart and hardy—and, notwithstanding their recent long marches and hard fighting at Perryville, they exhibited no evidence of fatigue. They are sun-burnt and covered with dust, but their tread is elastic and firm. The colors of many of these regiments are soiled by the smoke of gunpowder and tattered by bullets.

There are two tunnels on this side of Gallatin, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Only one of these had been destroyed by the rebels. It is reported here to-day that they have now destroyed the piers and torn up a long stretch of the rails. Up to this time travelers have been permitted to pass, but all travel is now intercepted. Trucks which left for Nashville this morning were stopped and turned back. Some of them have returned to Bowling Green. What their object can be I cannot conceive. But let them go on and fill the cup of the dance to the brim. I trust Uncle Sam will soon clear the track and open up free communication by the might of his strong right arm.

GEN. ROSECRANS' FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 151.—1. By order of the Department, Commander Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON will assume the command of the troops heretofore commanded by Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

2. The General Commanding, being called, by superior authority, to do duty elsewhere, begs leave to bid an affectionate good-bye to the officers and men of his command. It is his extreme pleasure to be able to do it reluctantly. He will not bear away a single painful personal feeling toward any one of his command, and trusts that for any severity he may have exercised, or any feelings he may have wounded, he will be pardoned, attributing it to human frailty and a sincere desire for the good of the service and the honor of those who serve our country.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
C. GODDARD,
First Lieut. 12th Inf., O. V., A. A. A. Gen.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN HIS NEW COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1. By direction of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, and of the troops under Gen. BUELL'S command, which will hereafter constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

2. The following Staff officers are announced, and will act until a permanent organization of Staff is effected: Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat, of Twelfth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff; Maj. C. Goddard, Sen., Aid-de-Camp. Acting Assistant Adjutant-General: Maj. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Capt. Samuel Simmons, A. C. S., Acting Chief Commissary; Capt. J. G. Chandler, A. Q. M., Acting Chief L. M.; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director of the Department; Capt. N. McChles, Chief Typographical Engineer; First Lieut. T. Edson, of Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Officer.

Reports will be made, and business transacted through them, in accordance with existing orders and regulations. (Signed)

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

A MODEL SPEECH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

The following speech was made by Gen. ROSECRANS, in Louisville, on the evening of Nov. 1, in acknowledgment of a serenade:

"Citizens of Louisville, I must thank you for your kind complimental, and the band for the very excellent music; but as for making you a speech, I cannot do it, for I never made a speech, and it is not my vocation. For the honor, and unity, and the integrity of the nation, I fight, and for that I am ready to die, if necessary. The great heart of the people beats with the same feeling. I hope to meet you when there shall be no war, and we shall all live as brothers of one nation, under the one flag. I don't know that there is anything more that I can say to you. I thank you with a sincere heart."

FROM CORINTH.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S SUCCESSOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT WEST TENN., CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153.—1. By direction of Major-Gen. GRANT, I hereby assume command of this District and the forces therein. All standing orders of the previous commander will continue in force.

2. Brig.-Gen. J. F. QUIMBY having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Mississippi.

C. S. HAMILTON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

FROM HATTERAS INLET.

An Important Expedition on Foot.

By the arrival of the United States transport *Oriole* at this port, yesterday, from Hatteras Inlet, we learn that an expedition had left Newbern, N. C., about Oct. 28, by land and water, composed of about 12,000 men and several gunboats. The expedition was in command of Gen. FOSTER. Its destination we could not learn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—However enforcedly dull the book trade may be, the presses of Franklin-square very seldom stand idle. Like busy giants they work on, not stopping to inquire whether the wurld aronnd them is awake or asleep, at peace or at war. The HARPERS seem very early to have recognized the truth that the demand for *good* books can never be supplied, and evidently they intend to act on it just as long as paper can be found in market. It is a notable fact that a book bearing the indorsement "HARPER & BROS." on its back is generally safe to read or to buy. Running through the long list of their publications for the past twenty years, very few can be found that had better have been left unpublished, very few that are not works of permanent value as well as of momentary interest, and calculated to enrich as well as adorn the library. Of course, Franklin-square has its amiable weaknesses, and occasionally publishes a young authur merely for his gratification, and not at all with a view tu its own profit and renown. Fortunately, however, these instances are so rare as to be almost phenomenal, serving, like other freaks of Nature, only to prove what may happen—not to indicate what is likely to.

Fresh from their press we have a bundle of books that illustrate the foregoing remarks;—slightly clerical they are in the cut and color of their covers—for the HARPERS very seldom make their books gay with gilt or gorgeous with vermilion inks and illuminated title-pages—but clear in type, and honest-faced they are throughout. The first is Mrs. OLIPHANT'S *Life of Edward Irving*. It is only after a man has passed away that the world comes to knew him in his true proportions, especially if the opinions which he holds are ones with which the world is at variance. The career of IRVING was a singular one. As divinity student, schoolmaster, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and assistant of the celebrated Dr. CHALMERS, he walked unnoticedly through the early years of life, and maturity was well upon him before it was discovered that there was anything remarkable about the man. After having been elected minister of an obscure London Church, accident did that for him which the labor of years had before failed to achieve. A phrase in one of his sermons caught the ear of a statesman, the statesman indorsed him in a Parliamentary speech, and all London flocked to the doors of his little church. BYRON awoke one morning and found himself famous—IRVING found himself famous one memorable Sunday before he went to bed. But the poet's popularity lasted longer than the preacher's. The fashion changed, and the flock of religionists anon went trooping after a shepherd with a newer pipe. Some remarkable developments occurred in his Church, which to IRVING heralded the coming of the last judgment. He investigated, believed, and declared his belief. Honesty and heresy, where creeds are concerned, are very nearly allied. The Scotch Presbytery, in full council assembled, declared IRVING a heretic, unfit to preach the Gospel—as correcte l and revised by them:—and the London *Times*, with characteristic mildness and impartiality, called him a partner of knaves and impostors. Broken and shattered in health by study and labor, but strong in his own singleness of purpose and honesty of conviction, the excommunicated minister faced the storm until death called him away to a field where doctrinal points are never discussed and Presbyteries are not supreme. He has left an honest footprint on the sands of time which others, seeing, will take heart, while upon his grave, even those who disagreed with him violently in life now come to cast the hero's laurel and the martyr's crown.

—In publishing the *Memoirs of N. Murray, D. D.*, by S. IRENÆUS PRIME, the HARPERS give the biography of a distinguished divine, who served his novitiate in their printing office. The young MURRAY sailed from his native Ireland with nothing to his back but his mother's anger and a priest's curse—scarcely a good outfit in life. Yet, for all this, he achieved honorable distinction in the New World, and, under the pen-name of "Kirwan," became as widely and favorably known as author and essayist as preacher. These memoirs, written by Mr. PRIME, are eminently interesting, as showing what may be accomplished even under seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

—Of WILLSON'S series of "School and Family Readers," published by the HARPERS, we have before spoken in terms of unqualified praise. With a *Manual of Instruction and Suggestions for Object Lessons*, by the same author and publishers, we are impressed quite as favorably. As there may be those who do not understand what "object lessons" are, we will endeavor to make their meaning plain. In teaching the young idea how to shoot, some ingenious minds have discovered that we oblige the young idea to labor under the double disadvantage of shooting its arrows butt-end first, and at a target set up at an incalculable distance—out of sight, in fact. This evil these object-lesson teachers propose to lessen. Instead of showing a child a word and telling him that that word is a horse or a hippopotamus, they show it the animal itself, and subsequently the sign or word which represents it. To our thinking this system is much better than the former one, and obviates considerable confusion in the youthful mind. It will be noticed that the unabridged dictionaries are coming to give object-definitions, and indeed that not a few of the newspapers of the day give news in pictures. Mr. WILLSON'S *Manual* is compiled with much care and discretion, and all of its lessons are useful alike to young and old, and interesting as useful. To be used in connection with the *Manual* the HARPERS publish a series of school and family charts. These have only to be seen to be appreciated, and the system of instruction they so admirably illustrate has only to be examined to secure its introduction into the families and schools of the day.

—*Orley Farm*, so long a permanent feature in the HARPERS' *Magazine*, is now published by them in book form. *Orley Farm* labors under the disadvantage of having been a serious serial production. The author used to vex us. On one occasion he left Lady MASON in a critical situation, from one month's end to another's, and we distinctly remember of the jury's having gone out, and staid out, without their dinner, for a similar period of time, leaving us in doubt as to what their verdict would be. When they finally came in, it was undoubtedly as much a relief to their relief as to the reader's. However, we like *Orley Farm* better than we did when it was served to us in monthly acres. It is a novel of character, virtues and vices—it is admirable in its descriptive and concursive by turns—and, on the whole, readable.

—Also, from the HARPERS, we have M. P. N. OTIS' *Handbook of the Panama Railroad*—a very interesting little work, though a statistical one. Nearly every one has in view, at some period of life or another, a trip to California. Very many of our Scottish chateaux are built in that delightful country, where grapes and gold may be had for the mere gathering, and law, physic and divinity are comparatively unknown. Mr. OTIS gives us a picture of the Isthmus itself, as well as of the iron ring which girds its breast and weds the Atlantic to the Pacific. Everything necessary for the Isthmus-crosser to know,—the rates of fare, freight, the baggage that may be carried and the baggage that may not—all this may be learned from this neat little hand-book.

—"Walter Barrett, Clerk," has written some very interesting sketches, entitled *The Old Merchants of New-York*, first published in the New-York *Leader*, which Mr. CARLETON now gives in book form. They abound with anecdote and reminiscence, and are written in that plain, unpretentious, business-like style that an old merchant would be very likely to employ himself and to admire in others. The lives of these old gentlemen, who did business, and danced, and got married, and died, in the days when the Battery was the fashionable promenade of the City and Chambers-street its limits, are as interesting as Dutch fairy tales where everything is real and the fairies themselves are broad-bottomed and substantial as Dutch ships. It is curious to mark the slow process by which fortunes so rapidly dissipated are acquired, and to note the remarkable contrast between the difficulty of making money and the eminent easiness with which it may be spent.

—ALEXANDER DUMAS is a wonderful novelist as well as a Frenchman. His remarks are like comets, and they have interminably long tails to them. Or they are like candles, that he is constantly extinguishing and relighting. He never snuffs one well, and completely out, but always leaves its wick in such an uncertain incandescent condition that it is ready to die with a breath. His stories are something like sausages, seemingly separate entities, but all linked together by one common thread. Quite a number of years ago, he wrote and published "The Memoirs of a Physician." Since then, as continuations of those memoirs, we have had "The Queen's Necklace," "Six Years Later," and "Countesa of Charny." These have all been translated into English before, but *Andrée de Taverney*—the "final conclusion" of all—is now rendered into our vernacular for the first time, and published by the PETERSONS, of Philadelphia. There may be those who think that the "Memoirs of a Physician" are at an end, but we do not. If ALEXANDER DUMAS, *père*, fails to produce another sequel to them, we are confident that ALEXANDER DUMAS, *fils*, will.

—Philology is one of the most intricate studies in the world—one of the most difficult to popularize, and one which to the public is supposed to have the fewest attractions. Yet the lectures of Mr. MARSH on the "English language," though published only about a year—and though that year has been one in which the energies of the nation have been absorbed in the prosecution of the most stupendous war which ever saturated with blood the footstool of God—during that year have been called for to the extent of no less than four editions. And at the present moment—this moment which seems to concentrate in itself all the past and all the future of our national destiny—Mr. MARSH and his publisher feel justified in giving to the war-worn public another stout octavo volume on the same topic, this time under the designation of *The Origin and History of the English Language*. The success of Mr. MARSH'S philological volumes is owing, in great measure, to the remarkable power he possesses of popularizing the study—of clothing verbal dry bones with vitality and beauty—of bringing down to general apprehension that which has heretofore been within the reach of only the most erudite scholars. This quality is illustrated in the present volume, as in the previous ones. Mr. MARSH makes no claim to any originality of views or to the propounding of any new philologic theories. He has taken the labors and the ponderous works—quite inaccessible to the general public—of the illustrious German philosophers, the brothers GRIMM, BOPP, RASK and others, and in the light of the principles they enunciated, he has revealed so that all may see them, the mysteries and the beauties of our English speech. The matter which now first appears in book form, has already been submitted to the popular test; for the lectures of which this volume consists were delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in the Autumn and Winter of 1860-'61, where they met with very remarkable success and appreciation. The first, or introductory lecture, in which Mr. MARSH takes a general survey of the ground over which he proposes to tread, is an exceedingly able one; and the sentence he uses at the close, shows the very practical value he puts upon the study of philology. There is but one end, he says, in the study of language, which is common and necessary to every man; and that is, "such a facility in comprehending, and such a skill in using his mother tongue, that he can play well his part in the never-ceasing dialogue which, whether between the living and the living, or the living and the dead, whether breathed from the lips, or figured with the pen, takes up so large a part of the life of every one of us." Of the remaining eleven lectures, one is on the "origin and composition of the Anglo-Saxon people and their language," another on the "Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, literature, and grammar," and following these are discourses which treat of the "Semi-Saxon Literature," and trace the growth, development, and changes of the English tongue from the middle of the Thirteenth century,—at which period it may be said to have crystalized into something approaching its present shape,—to the time of PIERS' Ploughmen, to WYCKLIFFE and his school, to CHAUCER and GOWER, to the time of CAXTON, to the Accession of ELIZABETH, and during the reign of ELIZABETH, at which period our grand language blossomed into the perfection in which SHAKSPEARE left it, and in which we now speak it. For aiding in the study of these interesting topics, there are no books in our language equal to this and the previous volume of our Minister to the Court of Turin.

The Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In a country of vast commercial transactions one of the first enactments of its Government should be a uniform Bankrupt law. We have existed as a Government nearly a century and are still without this beneficent measure.

To understand the relation of creditor and debtor is a study only calculated to perplex the mind of those who make it a specialty. To relieve the necessities of the one without sacrificing the interest of the other, is of itself a study requiring all the ability of our ablest minds.

If we can simply and without much effort reduce the necessity of the measure to a plain statement of facts, showing the necessity of such legislation as will relieve the honest debtor, we shall, I think, satisfactorily prove the expediency of the measure.

We have, first, as possible, how the attendant circumstances, the collection of protested paper can be avoided. The only channel now opened for such collection, and it is only calculated to add largely to a now desperate and reduce to beggary or perjury the unfortunate rebtor.

A class of men has sprung up, encouraged by this necessity, whose only aim is to involve the estate of the bankrupt without enriching the creditor, but drawing from him a large addition to a bad debt for the purpose of supporting a class of men degrading to the profession. As one, I humbly and sincerely trust all those whose ambition does not exceed a hunter of disgusting disclosures, shall be driven to a more honorable avocation, or sink as their abilities would draw them to a level of the brute, whose aim is rooting in all the filth of a foul pen.

An honest but unfortunate trader is hardly placed upon the same level as a man whose offence is visited with the highest legal penalty—death. He has no rights, no protection. Is it a crime to be unfortunate? If so, enact the penalty, without adding torture to the punishment.

How much of our best talent is buried under this worse than slavish bondage, owing to no fault or crime of theirs, but the resistance of one section of our country to the Constitution and Government. An earthquake with ponderous jaw to swallow up a community, were merciful to the relentless and squeezing process of our legal enactments.

It is idle to plead a necessity that men in failing circumstances would not care if they had a relief law to run to, they would be none the less willing to make an effort to pay as large a dividend as possible; in reality they would, by a judicious law, be cut off from all preferential debts and have a larger estate to divide; also a judicious law would compel the trader to settle up if his note was protested from necessity—the law being his executor to divide his assets equally. No man, however vile, but his own conscience makes him pay his debts when he can; his interest also exacts it—his pride directs it—a proud boast, indeed—I pay one hundred cents on every dollar.

Morality makes it imperative that we have this law, and that without delay. As soon as Congress assembles it is their duty to delay not one hour before calling up this bill, and passing it through without discussion. It is idle to talk of a measure of such vital importance. It should occupy the earnest attention of every wise Senator and Representative, and exact his careful revision. Not one in either branch of our Legislature but is capable of voting Yea or Nay as soon as a bill is read. We understand a bill has been framed, and already has the sanction of the Committee. Why delay by debate or any other cause an act that takes a burden from the heart of the honest debtor? It does not release the fraudulent one; he is satisfied with our present code. It would almost seem it was specially provided for his benefit. We ask, without fear of contradiction, if such is not the fact. It suits him so well he would never be dishonest again, if we had a judicious Bankrupt law making it compulsory to wind him up when he was run down.

It is idle to multiply words. All know it is the best—nay, it is imperative—that this law shall be passed without delay; and I trust the President will, in his message, insist upon immediate action. J. M. H.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Change in the Weather—A Snow Storm—The Army to Move—An Order Against Straggling.

NEAR SOMERSET, PULASKI COUNTY, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 26, 1862.

We reached Somerset and occupied our present camping ground late on the evening of the 25th. We seldom have anything to say about the weather, but during the past few days the most sudden and remarkable change in the temperature of the atmosphere has taken place that has ever been known, even in this variable climate. The 24th was a day unpleasantly warm. The roads were very dusty and the heat really oppressive. The army bivouacked that night, needing neither tents nor fires. On the morning of the 25th the sun rose in a sky bright and clear. Suddenly the wind changed and blew a stiff breeze from the northwest. It soon became densely cloudy, and by noon the day was exceedingly dark and gloomy. The clouds continued to thicken and gather until nigh tfall, when a slow cold rain began to fall, just as we were kindling camp fires in a heavy red oak forest. Just after dark the rain changed to snow. So rapidly did the snow fall that the air was almost a dense cloud of flakes. It continued to snow without intermission through the night. The leaves on the trees of the forest had not been affected by the frost, and by midnight so heavy was the weight upon them of the accumulating snow, that limbs and tree-tops, and even entire trees, began cracking and tumbling among the men. Several were slightly injured by the falling boughs before their position could be changed. Saddles, bridles, harness and forage were deeply buried in the snow, while the fires had been put out by the water as it melted. Some of the men who had lain down, protected by nothing but their blankets, had fallen to sleep, and were covered with snow, till nothing but a slight elevation showed the spot of their repose. Still it continued to snow in an incessante storm. About daylight it ceased. We looked out upon the country and its hilly surroundings this morning upon one of the most glorious prospects that ever greeted our vision. The snow was eight inches deep. The deep green of the forest contrasted strangely enough with the white burdens that were bending the trees to the ground. The cracking of trees and the falling of timbers were heard in all directions. The white oaks and the hickories bend their tops nearly to the ground, in graceful and grand humility, under the moment weights that have gathered upon them, while the red oaks and the chestnuts, not so pliable as their companions of the forest, yield to the pressure as their boughs come tumbling in confused heaps to the ground. In this timbered region the leaves are almost as fresh and green as they were in August, and as we walk or ride, floundering through snow eight and ten inches deep, we can scarcely realize that two days since we were melting in a burning sun, and choking with dust. Never have we experienced a change so sudden and complete. Last night was emphatically the bridal night of Summer and Winter. Old Winter snatched bright Summer and golden Autumn to his cold embrace without a word of warning. The warm seasons had not cast off their light and breezy drapery till the stern king threw his heavy mantle over them. Our brave and uncomplaining men, though still without their tents and their new equipments, bear up manfully, and endure the change without murmuring.

In a military sense, we have nothing to-day of exciting interest. As intimated in my letter of the 24th, the army will as soon as possible move toward the Cumberland. We leave here to-morrow for Columbia, in Adair County. The rebels have withdrawn their forces from Kentucky, and will most probably attempt a demonstration upon Nashville. A letter received from Bowling Green, Ky., on the 24th, says BRECKINRIDGE is reported as moving rapidly upon Nashville, with a heavy rebel force. We do not put much credence in the report, though the writer of the letter does not doubt its correctness. The Twenty-third Brigade, which was ordered to Mt. Sprags from Wild Cat, was halted at this place. It will go with the main corps of the army to Columbia.

In previous letters mention has been made of the laxity of discipline, and the tendency to demoralization of the army. Nothing I could write would so clearly convey an idea of the extent and injurious effects of this demoralization as the necessity which called forth the following general and special orders from Gen. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN CAMP, Oct. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.—The General Commanding is mortified and pained at the shameful conduct of portions of the troops since the departure of the army from Louisville. The abandonment by a part of the country swarm with worthless and lawless stragglers, whose outrages and depredations are a disgrace to the profession of arms and the name we bear. Devastation, less odious in battle, brings down upon the perpetrators the just and severe censure of the whole army.

The General Commanding has ordered provost guards to be established at all points on the line of march, and has directed that all straggling soldiers be arrested and sent back to their regiments. Those who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will be treated as marauders, and punished accordingly. Officers and soldiers found in the country without authority will be arrested and severely punished. It will be the duty of the guard to arrest all stragglers, to whatever command they may belong; and the stragglers thus arrested will be made to walk in a ring until 12 o'clock at night, unless the Division Surgeon reports that they were actually too sick to keep up with their respective commands. Every division will detail daily a company of cavalry as provost guard, and will see that it scours the country on either side of the road, and prevent them entering the houses or premises on the line of march. Corps and division commanders are enjoined to secure a rigid observance of this order, and to take such other steps as may seem to them proper, to prevent a system of pillaging and stranding which is now disgracing the cause and demoralizing the army. By command of Major-Gen. BUELL.

(Signed) J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

Official: G. L. FLINT, Major and Chief of Staff.

The foregoing orders are most excellent ones. The difficulty is, however, that there have been so many orders issued that have never been enforced, that it is feared these will not be.

The people of this section have suffered much by the rebels. The cavalry of MORGAN and SCOTT have scoured the country and taken property from the people. A large box of United States army clothes has been found where they were concealed, near Somerset. They will be appropriated to the use of our men. On yesterday the people of Somerset were engaged all day bringing in their goods—hoots, shoes, &c.—from the hills and hollows where they had concealed them from the rebels. Our men are purchasing the articles, giving good prices and good money. Many of the poorer citizens in the country are dressed in our blue coats and pants, which they procured from the rebels. To-morrow we go to Columbia, where tents will be procured, and where it is to be hoped we will be sufficiently in communication with the civilized world to receive the mails and read the papers. CURTIUS.

Gov. Andrew and the Contrabands.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

The Democratic General and his aid (the latter from Massachusetts,) who undertook to manufacture a little political capital for the benefit of the Democratic People's Party here, by inviting Gov. ANDREW to make provision for the care and support of five hundred contrabands, received a very pertinent and forcible reply from His Excellency, a copy of which we lay before our readers. It will be difficult for these political Generals, or their friends here, to evade the logic of Gov. ANDREW'S reply, while the fact will remain upon record that the proposition to introduce negro contrabands into the State came from a Democratic source, and was rejected, for good and sufficient reasons, by a Republican Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

Major John A. Bolles, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Dix:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 30, accompanied by a letter from Gen. DIX, together with a copy of a letter addressed to the General from the War Department at Washington. In these general communications it is proposed to me to take some active measures for the reception in Massachusetts of a portion of the escaped slaves now at or about Fortress Monroe, according to a plan proposed by Major-Gen. DIX, and in which the General has obtained the acquiescence of the War Department. This plan is represented as "very desirable for reasons both military and humane." It is said that the fortress is threatened, and probably may be attacked; that, if so, these people may be "swept back into Slavery," or that a hasty retreat and transportation of them will be attended inevitably with severe suffering to the helpless.

It is imperative upon me to say that, though I sympathize deeply with the humane motives upon which Gen. DIX is seeking to act, I do not concur in any way or to any degree in the plan proposed. These same motives of humanity lead me in a different direction, and to a point where in general, as sound reasoning teaches, and even in particular cases, as the case in question makes manifest, I find that the true interests of the African and Saxon are interwoven and their rights correlative; as they are identical, so that the assertion and maintenance of the one become the salvation of the other. It, indeed, it is true that rebel hordes are coiling their traitorous length for a deadly sprin upon Fortress Monroe, and that rebel iron-clads are coming down the rivers; and if it be true that the Union forces to oppose the threatened assault are inferior to the forces that menace them, then by inviting to your proposals I should deprive the band of heroes now under command of Gen. DIX, and stealthily awaiting the storm, of the strength of hundreds of stout arms which would be nerved with the desperation of men fighting for liberty, and I should deprive my State and red race of the praise and of the education of their manhood to be acquired in a bold struggle for their dearest rights. Here Providence has given to them a chance to complete their emancipation from slavery by a victory over prejudice, and it is significant that it do anything to deny them that chance, by the same act I may visibly incur the cause of the Union arms. I cannot bring myself to do anything to take away from the combatants under Gen. DIX this great reserved force, as I know you would find it if you would but use it. If you are attacked let the blacks fight to preserve their freedom. They are needed. If anything could strengthen my previous opinions on this point, it would be just such facts as you narrate in your letter. If the negroes have wives and children to fight for in addition to their freedom, they will not show themselves insensible to the motives which have inspired all other races. It is one of their rights to strike for their dearest other rights, as all races have done. I should welcome every blow of theirs which might at once carry success to a patriot, death to a traitor, confusion to their slaverers, renewed life to their own veins, and victory to our flag.

Contemplating, however, the possibility of their removal, permit me to say that the Northern States are, of all places, the worst possible to select for an asylum. These for people, indeed upon the world, are inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have habits, and are subject to needs and to peculiarities of physical constitution accordingly. Where, then, is the prudence or the humanity of subjecting them at once to the rigors of our Northern clime, in the Winter season, with the moral certainty of inflicting extreme suffering, resulting probably in disease and death. If their removal is decided determined upon, I would take the liberty of suggesting for the asylum, some Union fastness in the South—as Hilton Head—where they could retain their health, be trained as soldiers, and their labor be rendered economically available. For them to come here for encampment or asylum would be to come as paupers and sufferers into a strange land and a climate trying even to its hardiest, as a swarm of homeless wanderers, impairing without purpose, and not to the wilderness where the strong and would subsist for maintenance, but to a busy community where they would be incapable of self-help—a course certain to demoralize the negroes and the larger others. Such an event would be a handle to all traitors and all persons disposed. We should be told that the experiment had been tried and had failed, that the negroes were proved worthless and incapable of taking care of themselves, when the fault would be that we had pursued the plan most certainly calculated to disable and imperil them. I meet with pleasure the interest of humanity which have elicited your proposal, but from the very same feelings I must decline the kind intention. It is pleasant to me, as a citizen of the State, to say, however, because I do not wish to leave a foreign impression contrary to the fact, that I hope they will decide to adopt some other plan for their disposition in the

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By order of Major-Gen. BUELL.

(Signed,) JAS. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

With this general order the following special order is issued, bearing upon straggliers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, Oct. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 170.—Every division commander, while on the march, will detail a special guard, and an officer as a Special Inspector, to arrest and dispose of stragglers and persons found on horses without proper authority. Immediately on reaching the ground to be occupied by the division, the guard will be posted so as to control all the approaches by which the stragglers could enter camp. Persons coming in on horseback, except staff officers and orderlies bearing dispatches, will be arrested and held together, under guard, until the cases are specially examined and disposed of by the Inspector.

The Inspector will inquire into the ownership of every animal thus held under guard, and will turn over to the Quartermaster all that are properly owned or possessed by the persons with whom they are found, and will report the facts connected with the possession of the horse by the unauthorized, with a view to prompt punishment by the division commander. The animals thus falling into the hands of the Quartermaster, if private property, will, if it is practicable, be returned to their owners; if not, they will be taken up on the Quartermaster's papers, with an explanation of the circumstances. If they are Government property, they will be taken up on the Quartermaster's returns in like manner. Division commanders will see that all men reported to them by the Special Inspector for coming into camp with animals without authority are properly punished. It will be the further duty of the guard to arrest all stragglers, to whatever command they may belong; and the stragglers thus arrested will be made to walk in a ring until 12 o'clock at night, unless the Division Surgeon reports that they were actually too sick to keep up with their respective commands. Every division will detail daily a company of cavalry as provost guard, and will see that it scours the country on either side of the road, and prevent them entering the houses or premises on the line of march. Corps and division commanders are enjoined to secure a rigid observance of this order, and to take such other steps as may seem to them proper, to prevent a system of pillaging and stranding which is now disgracing the cause and demoralizing the army. By command of Major-Gen. BUELL.

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Sept. 30, stating the purpose of his mission. Major BOLLES says: "There are large numbers of 'contrabands' in the immediate vicinity of Fort Monroe whose prompt removal from that vicinity is very desirable, for reasons both military and humane." This note covers—

2. A letter from the War Department, Sept. 19, giving to Gen. DIX permission to enter into correspondence, and the authority to make arrangements with the Executives of the several Northern States for the purposes indicated.

3. A letter from Gen. DIX to Gov. ANDREW, accrediting Maj. BOLLES, and "earnestly pressing" the importance of immediately removing the contrabands.

4. A letter from Maj. BOLLES to Gov. ANDREW, Oct. 8, giving further details upon the matter, and saying that "their removal to a friendly and secure neighborhood is an imperative duty."

The whole correspondence is on file at the State House, and can be seen on application to the proper authorities.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Weak Points.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have conversed with several shipmasters who were captured by the British pirate *Alabama*, and are convinced that she could be easily crippled, if not destroyed, by any of our smart three-masted schooners, if properly armed and manned. The fact is notorious that every vessel she has captured has been deceived by her appearance, and that some of them, had they suspected her, could have eluded her; for thus far she has used only her sails.

Any of our three-masted schooners cannot only outsail her, but sail around her. She is so long, and her masts so badly placed, that she cannot be stayed, or in other words, cannot be brought round head to the wind; and she is very long in wearing, in being brought to, upon the opposite tack by sailing before the wind. Any sailor can easily comprehend the advantages a smart sailing schooner would have over her. In the first place, the schooner is much lower in the water, and therefore an uncertain mark to fire at; while her opponent is high, and cannot well be missed; and in the second place, the schooner, by her great breadth of beam, has more stability.

In speed, readiness of evolution, lowness in the water, and stability, we consider the schooner her superior under canvas, and might destroy her before she could steam up. The *Alabama* is quite narrow, for her depth, is very rapid in her motions—we mean in rolling—and therefore the effectiveness of her artillery is much impaired. In a sea way she might fire fifty shot without striking a schooner.

In view of these facts, would it not be well for our shipowners and underwriters to fit out and arm fifty or even a hundred schooners to go in search of this pirate? There is an important suggestion connected with her enlisting men from the vessels she has captured, which ought to stimulate all interested to immediate action. To us it is apparent that after she has men enough to man another vessel, that one suitable for piratical purposes will be manned from these volunteers, and while we are talking about capturing her she may have a fleet of companions to aid her in her infamous work of destruction.

When she captured the whalers, she had a crew of only 72 all told; at last accounts she had nearly 140 men. Now, fifty men are amply sufficient to work her, and we can only account for her having increased the number upon the presumption that they are to be put on board of other vessels.

It is not improbable that she may, by some trick, capture one of our homeward bound clippers from China, and fit her out as a consort. She has spare artillery on board, so one of the captains who had been captured by her informed us, and this was probably procured for the very purpose which we suppose. At all events, whether this be so or not, it is absolutely necessary that some means should be adopted as speedily as possible to cut short her career.

New-York's Contribution of Men.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On Saturday last we presented a detailed statement of the aggregate force raised in this State since the 2d of July. We now present the *aggregate force of New-York since the beginning of the war*, which amounts to no less than *two hundred and nineteen thousand and fifty-nine men*. This vast army is classified below, both as respects the term of enlistment and particular arm of the service

INFANTRY.

23 Regiments, 3 months	15,835
38 Regiments, 2 years	30,131
123 Regiments, 3 years	112,411
1 Battalion, 3 years	
Recruits for Regiments in field	29,790
	188,070
Artillery:	
4 Regiments, 6 Battalions, 13 Batteries,	8,779
1 Regiment Marine Artillery	900
Cavalry:	
11 Regiments, 1 Battalion,	9,642
Engineers:	
1 Regiment	855
Rocket Battalion	103
Total sent forward	208,349
Add recruits raised and being organized in the State	10,650
Total	219,000

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Speech by Townsend Harris on Japanese Affairs—Good Effect of an Article in the Times—Important Letters from Members of the Cabinet—Committees Appointed with Reference to the Pirate Alabama and on our Harbor Defences—Startling Statements About our Forts.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Association this day, at 1 P. M., PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. Hon. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS, late Political Minister to Japan, was introduced to the Chair, and cordially received. At the request of the Chair, he proceeded to give a brief idea of the state of affairs in the East.

SPEECH OF HON. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS.

Mr. HARRIS excused himself from making an address on account of indisposition which almost entirely prevented speaking loud enough to be heard throughout the room. So far as his remarks could be heard, he said that the exports of Japan for last year were [illegible] pounds of raw silk and 11,000,000 pounds of teas. These articles and other staples of Japanese exports were interested with the present exports of Russia, and drew a favorable conclusion for the prospects of Japanese trade. During the year the number of vessels entering the port of Hakodadi was 100, Nagasaki 60, and Kanagawa, 61. The aggregate imports amounted to $11,000,000—a much larger per capita than to the ports of China. Mr. HARRIS thought the day was not distant when the imports would be nearly equal to the exports. The demand would be greater than the supply. The qualities of the teas, he was sure, would compare favorably with those of China.

Mr. HARRIS—Yes, Sir; they are well known here, and ascertained to be very good.

DRAPER, in the Chair. Since the last meeting 521 vagrants have been sent to the Workhouse, of whom 443 were females, and 78 were males. The nine negroes in charge of the Commissioners, who were picked up at sea by the schooner *Triumph*, have been placed in the employ of a tobacco house in Brooklyn. The estimates of the Commissioners for the ensuing year are $660,600, as will appear from the following letter.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, } NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1862.

R. T. Hewe, Esq., Comptroller:

SIR: I herewith transmit the estimate of appropriation for the year 1863, and in accordance with section 20 of "An act to create in the City and County of New-York the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Almshouse Department therein"—passed April 17, 1860, and as per circular of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 31, 1862. The sum required for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1863, as per estimate herewith transmitted, being $660,600.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

These estimates include $15,000 for repairs to buildings, $30,000 for donations to out-door poor, $70,000 for coal, 25,000 for children's nursing in the City, $8,000 for rents, and $128,000 for salaries, etc.

The condition of our National affairs renders it necessary to continue the following contingent clause, embracing in addition to it the threatening advance in fuel and all other material items, composing the current expenditures of the Department:

For temporary hospitals, bullulings, and additional food, fuel, and raiment, which may be required, or other necessaries which the Commissioners may deem for the interest of their trust, requiring about $50,000.

The receipts are estimated at $80,000.

The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Oct. 25, 1862, 6,338; admitted, 1,629; total, 7,967 Died, 26; discharged, 1,256; sent to Blackwell's Island, 335; sent to State Prison, 1; total, 1,648. Remaining Nov. 1, 1862, 6319—decrease, 19. Bellevue Hospital, 477; Lunatic Asylum, 774; Almshouse, 1,433; Penitentiary, 397; Workhouse, 835; Small Pox Hospital, 15; Randall's Island, 680; Randall's Island Hospital, 211; City Prison, 230; Second District Prison, 29; Third District Prison, 20; Fourth District Prison, 2; Island Hospital, 653; Colored Home, 265; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 81; City Cemetery, 67; total, 6,319. In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 334, and at Island Hospital 201 sick and wounded soldiers.

A Nuisance.

The new postal currency, though gradually working into general use, is as yet far from excluding the postage stamps from popular circulation. It will be remembered that the reversal stage and car lines attempted to stem the current of popular currency by refusing stamps. The consequence was that they carried nearly half their passengers for nothing, and were eventually compelled to accept the universal medium. Messrs. STEWART & Co., dry goods men, are attempting the same course. They charge $1,25 for gloves, the former price of which was but $1, and refuse stamps. The purchaser having nothing else then offers a bill, the return change for which he is willing to take in stamps, "but the shrewd dealer replies we have no stamps or postal currency, but will allow you fifteen per cent discount for silver, or in default of silver, we shall charge you the fifteen per cent." Not one person in a hundred has the silver, and of course all are compelled to submit to terms.

Such trifling with the public convenience should not be encouraged. Other establishments furnish equally good material at equally low prices, and do not hesitate to take the popular currency, and while it is, of course, optional with large establishments to refuse or to accept the proffered change, it is equally optional with the public to continue or withdraw their patronage.

"Despise not the day of small things," says the Scripture, and it will do no harm for people to remember it—great as they may be.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE ROWDIES IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred in the Fourth Ward, which but for the prompt action of the Police would doubtless have resulted very seriously. A gang of rowdies, connected with Fulton Market, were parading through Williams-street, near Frankfort, and acting in a very disorderly manner. Officer TEMPLETON, of the Fourth Precinct, fearing that there would be a breach of the peace, undertook to arrest the ringleaders, when he was attacked by the whole gang, knocked down, and badly beaten. Word was immediately sent to the Station-house, and a large force under Sergt. EASTBROOK, was at once detailed to the scene of the riot. The disturbers of the peace, upon the approach of the Metropolitans, dispersed rapidly in every direction, but all of them soon after met at Fulton Market, where they were largely reinforced, and it was only through the prompt and vigorous action of Sergt. E. and the men under his command, that a serious riot was prevented. The excitement was finally brought to an end by the arrest of two of the principal leaders in the disturbance. Upon being taken before Justice CONNOLLY, they gave their names as JOHN PETTY and MARTIN MILLER. They were committed for examination at the Tombs. Officer TEMPLETON was seriously, though not dangerously injured.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a woman named CATHARINE NEWMAN, residing with her husband, at No. 216 Wooster-street, was found by Officer WILDEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon the sidewalk near her residence, in a state of insensibility, from the effects of wounds upon her head. It appears from an investigation, which was made yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice KELLY, that the husband, JAMES NEWMAN, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and during the affray he seized an axe and struck her two severe blows with that instrument upon the head. When the officer found her, the brains were protruding from her head. She was at once taken to the Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical condition. An examination was made by the Hospital Surgeon, and he is confident that she cannot recover. When Officer WILDAY went to the residence of the offender, he found the door locked, and it was with much difficulty that he succeded in arresting him. The magistrate committed the accused, to await the result of the injuries.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED—ONE MAN LOST.—The fishing schooner *Geo. Moon*, of New-London, Capt. HOWARD, from Nantucket, with a cargo of fish, capsized between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, off Fulton Market-slip, by coming in contact with ship *Corra Linn*, anchored there, and immediately sunk. The crew, with the exception of the cook, JASER HARRIS, a native of New-London, succeeded in getting into the boat and were saved. The cook, who was in the cabin at the time, was undoubtedly immediately drowned, as he was not seen afterwards. The schooner then drifted below Governor's Island, where she now lies, with the schooner *Thos. L. Holstrom* near by, stripping her of sails. Upon the turn of the tide it is expected she can be beached on Governor's Island. The *Geo. Moon* is 84 tons burdan, and owned by MOON & Co., of Fulton Market.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee last evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Tammany Hall be illuminated on Saturday evening, a salute of 100 guns fired, and a public meeting held for the glorious victory achieved by the Democracy.

Senator CHAS. CONNELL was appointed Chairman of the Committee to carry out the above demonstrations. A Committee of twenty was appointed, WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Chairman, to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock, as a Committee of Conference with the Mozart Hall organization. The Convention then adjourned.

JOB-PRINTERS AND TAXATION.—In regard to the non-liability of job-printers to taxation, the following official letter is explicit, and will interest the trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 23d inst. was duly received and considered.

My opinion, which you ask as to the liability of the *printing* of cards, circulars, catalogues, &c., to taxation, under the excise law, is that it is not; but that the *sale* of such articles is, and requires the license of a retail dealer. Yours, very respectfully,

C. F. ESTEE, Acting-Commissioner.

To Messrs. BARES & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-house-square, New-York.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED IN THE EAST RIVER—ONE MAN LOST.—The schooner *George Moore*, Capt. HOWARD, from Nantucket, was capsized late on Wednesday night, opposite Fulton Market-slip, by coming in contact with the ship *Cora Linn*, lying at anchor, and immediately sank. All the crew, with the exception of the cook, who was in the cabin at the time, succeeded in making their escape. The cook's name was JASER HARRIS. The schooner drifted down below Governor's Island, where she now lies. She will probably be saved.

NAVAL.—The *Vanderbilt* and *Dacotah* have left the Navy-yard. Their business and destination were reported on Tuesday.

PRISONERS OF WAR SENT TO FORT COLUMBUS.—The thirteen prisoners of war captured at Fernandina, Fla., and brought to this City a few days since, were yesterday transferred from the House of Detention to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, by order of the Secretary of War.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.—The following is a list of the Aldermen and Supervisors elected in this city at the recent election:

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Daniel D. Whitney, Dem.
Second Ward—Daniel McLaughlin, Dem.
Fourth Ward—Lewis Neuman, Dem.
Sixth Ward—Matthew Morphy, Dem.
Eighth Ward—Thos. V. P. Tallmadge, Dem.
Tenth Ward—J. Oakley Nodyne, Rep.
Twelfth Ward—Dennis O'Keefe, Dem.
Fourteenth Ward—Edward Murphy, Dem.
Sixteenth Ward—John A. Saal, Dem.
Eighteenth Ward—Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, Dem.

The next Board, to meet in January, will stand 11 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—Hubart Ford, Rep.
Second Ward—John Shearon, Dem.
Third Ward—John J. Stedwell, Rep.
Fourth Ward—Samuel Booth, Rep.
Fifth Ward—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Sixth Ward—W. T. Osburn, Dem.
Seventh Ward—E. W. Bloom, Dem.
Eighth Ward—T. McGrath, Dem.
Ninth Ward—George G. Herman, Dem.
Tenth Ward—Wm. H. Hazzard, Rep.
Eleventh Ward—Francis C. Kerby, Rep.
Twelfth Ward—Michael Keleher, Dem.
Thirteenth Ward—Nathaniel Briggs, Rep.
Fourteenth Ward—J. Dolan, Dem.
Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbot, Rep.
Sixteenth Ward—John Hunson, Dem.
Seventeenth Ward—Louis Pipenburg, Dem.
Eighteenth Ward—C. A. Canavello, Dem.
Nineteenth Ward—James Gridley, Rep.

THE RECENT MURDER ON THE HUNTERFLY ROAD.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest Wednesday upon the body of the Jew peddler, who was found in a dying state on Saturday last on the Hunterfly Road, near the city line. It appeared by the evidence that Messrs. VANSINDEN and VANDERVARR, residents of the town of New-Lotts, found the deceased lying in the road. Blood flowed from his head. He pointed to the wound, but could not speak. He was conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died next day. Dr. TRAVIS examined the brain, and discovered a slug at the base of that organ. The Coroner being unable to trace the murder to any one, charged the jury to that effect, and the following verdict was rendered: "That deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the brain, inflicted by some person to us unknown." The name of deceased was ZERAL TRAPADOV. His body was taken in charge by an Israelite Society, and buried in accordance with the rites of that church.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The Draft Commissioners recommenced their sessions yesterday for the purpose of hearing excuses of persons who are not liable to draft. But few availed themselves of the privilege. Before the election the Station-houses were crowded. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who were authorized to ascertain the number of men enlisted in Kings County, have ascertained that the County has furnished, since July 2, about 8,200 men, leaving a deficiency of about 400 men. The Fire Department of the Western District has been exempted from the draft, but the Eastern District has not, in consequence of the refusal of the heads of the Fire Department of that District to furnish an authenticated list of the numbers of firemen who had enlisted. The draft will be commenced on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.

DARING ROBBERY.—The residence of ADRAIN EBROIN, on the Coney Island road, was feloniously entered on the evening of Nov. 4, and robbed of money and jewelry to the value of $100.

New-Jersey.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MONITOR.—The *Weehawken*, one of the iron-clad boats to be built after the plan of the *Monitor*, was launched in fine style about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning from CORWELL'S yard, at Jersey City, in presence of several thousand people, including many ladies. The *Weehawken* has her machinery in and is nearly complete, with the exception of putting on the turret, which is already constructed. She is 200 feet in length, 46 feet beam, 11 feet 10 inches in depth. The turret is eleven inches thick, 21 feet internal diameter, and nine feet high, and pierced for two guns—one 11-inch, the other 15-inch. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss NELLIE COMSTOCK, of Jersey City. After the launch the guests were invited to partake of a bountiful repast. It is stated that the *Weehawken* will cost over $400,000.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, } NOV. 6, 1862—5 o'clock P. M. }

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hazleton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, Alderman Boole was called to the chair.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the ordinance from the board of Councilmen, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union."

Which was carried

He then moved that the ordinance be considered section by section.

Which was carried.

Section one, two, three, four and five were read and approved without amendment.

Section six having been read,

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend said section by striking therefrom the words "Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Alderman."

Alderman Frear moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding to the word proposed to be inserted the words "and Councilmen."

Alderman Ottiwell accepted the amendment of Alderman Frear.

The question recurring on the motion of Alderman Ottiwell as amended, the same was adopted.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to further amend said section by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: on the "first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," after the words "including the Alderman and Councilmen, as acting for the several Wards."

Which was carried.

And the section as amended was approved.

Sections seven and eight were read and approved without amendment.

Section nine having been read,

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the same be amended by striking from the last paragraph thereof the word "and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or of," so that the latter clause will read "no payments shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted."

Which was carried.

And the section as amended was approved.

Section ten having been read, was approved without amendment.

Section eleven having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that said section be amended by striking from the second paragraph the words "eight hundred" after the words "shall have reached," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton here moved that the whole matter be recommitted.

Which was withdrawn.

He then moved to strike out the provision for "Assistant Visitors."

Which was also withdrawn.

And section eleven, as amended, was approved.

Section twelve having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that said section be amended by striking therefrom the words "twenty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five dollars."

Which was carried.

And the section, as amended, was approved.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen were read and approved without amendment.

Sections sixteen having been read,

Alderman Farley moved that the same be amended, by striking from the first paragraph thereof the words "and one interpreter for each district."

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the section be further amended, by striking from the second paragraph the words "fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "sixty dollars."

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the section be further amended by striking from the second paragraph the words "and the interpreters forty dollars per month each."

Which was carried.

And section sixteen, as amended, was approved.

Section seventeen having been read and approved,

The question occurred on the adoption of the ordinance, as amended.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Committee on Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Philip Ketcham, to have amount of tax paid on a wrong piece of property refunded.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that such petition be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when the following communication was presented:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Andre Froment for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The President here appeared and took the Chair.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Also the following Message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1862. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Robert L. Darragh, Esq., for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Allen moved that such nomination be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question.

Alderman Dayton moved that the motion for the previous question be laid upon the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp and Dayton—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—8.

The question recurring on the motion for the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp and Dayton—4.

The question then recurring on the main question, being the original motion, that said nomination be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

The same was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced Aldermen Boole, Allen and Mitchell as such special committee.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday the tenth instant at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost over the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized, to advertise for proposals for building a carriage for Hose Company number Thirty-three.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Approved by the Mayor May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

—Be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the carriage of Hose Company number Thirty-three rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, } NOV. 6, 1862—5 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of caulkers and laborers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, for an increase of wages—caulkers to two dollars and laborers to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Eddy S. Hasset to erect a watering trough in front of his premises No. 70 Henry-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the engine of Steam Engine Company Number Forty-seven, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That a Lamp be placed on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty-five feet above East Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Ross—

Whereas, it is necessary that the western portion of the City north of Hammond-street should be supplied with better market facilities, and affording the inhabitants of the western portion of the City better market privileges. It will go also far in relieving Broadway and many other streets of being too much crowded, as a great portion of the vegetable matter comes from the upper part of the Island, and also a great portion of the beef and pork that supplies

[The report at this point is incomplete.]

By Councilman Keech.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Sauer for the sum of seventy-nine dollars to pay expenses incurred in the funeral of the late sergeant-at-arms Williams.

Which was laid over

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Scanlon and Forsyth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that East Twenty-fourth-street be relaid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlick, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and damages sustained thereon.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Harlem River, the same to extend beyond the exterior line, and the sum of $2,000 is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for and contract for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Wm. Henry Anthon, Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting, requesting the use of the Council Chamber on Monday next, and thereafter, when necessary, for the purpose of making the draft.

Councilman Stevenson moved that such request be granted, provided the same does not interfere with the use of the chamber by the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

MOTION.

On motion the Committee on Sewers was discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and sulvarts, be built in William-street, from the sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to A. T. Stout, Esq., to erect a bay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of F. W. Secor to build a pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, with resolution that the prayer of the above-named petitioner, F. W. Secor, to build a pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, be granted, the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Desmond, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevensen, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Lent, Brice, Long—13.

The question recurring on the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen,

Alderman Jones objecting to action on the paper at the present meeting, in consequence of its having only passed the Board of Aldermen to-day.

The President put the question whether the Board would take final action on the paper this evening.

Which was decided in the negative, thirteen members not voting in favor thereof

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Lent moved that the vote by which the paper was laid over be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried

Petition of Philip Ketcham to have tax paid on the wrong property refunded.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution to that resolution approved by the Mayor May 7, 1862, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new carriage for Hose Company Number Thirty-three, be amended so as to read "that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the carriage of Hose Thirty-three rebuilt at an expense not to exceed $250."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—24.

An ordinance of Board of Councilmen entitled "An ordinance to Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union."

(By Board of Aldermen, amended in the following particulars, viz.:)

In section six, strike out the words "Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Aldermen and Councilmen;" also strike out the words "on the first day of February, 1862."

In section nine, strike out in last clause the word "and," and insert the words, in lieu thereof, "or of."

In section eleven, strike from the second paragraph the words "eight hundred," and insert in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

In section twelve, strike therefrom the words "twenty dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five dollars."

In section sixteen, strike therefrom the words in first paragraph, "and one interpreter for each district;" also strike from the second paragraph the words "fifty dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "sixty dollars;" also strike from the second paragraph the words "and the interpreters forty dollars per month each."

And as amended adopted.

The several amendments as above were considered and agreed to.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson—6.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, tenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—All of preferred cases, except No. 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5887, 7515, 7811, 8019, 8019½, 8077, 8239, 8275, 8313, 8317, 8359, 8805. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 7250, 7666, 8012, 8014, 8014½, 8084½, 8142, 8144½, 8216, 8254½, 8264, 8298, 8776.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. DEMURRERS—Nos. 408, 416, 254, 255, 256, 278, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 40, 41, 42, 266.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 2239, 2865, 1205, 2712, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937. *Part II.*—Nos. 1738, 2096, 2370, 1880, 2298, 1856, 1651, 3386, 488, 2536, 2540, 2542.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1481, 1182, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1490, 1493, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513½, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of JESE D. SANTOS, charged with fitting out the bark *Cora* with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, was concluded to-day. The proofs showed that the vessel was taken with a cargo of slaves on board, and that Santos took an active part in fitting out the bark, either as principal or as agent.

During the progress of the trial, Santos disappeared. He attended Court on one day, but did not make his appearance on the next, whereupon his bail was ordered to be forfeited.

The jury, after being out some time, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrews; for defendant, Mr. Busby and Judge Betts.

Conflict Between Civil and Military Authority—Habeas Corpus not Suspended.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re James Mahoney vs. Col. Thomas M. Reed.
In re Peter Clark vs. Col. Thomas A. Wilson.—These are two cases, where Mahoney, a private in Sixth Regiment, Corcoran Legion, and Clark, a private in the Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, made application to the Court for writs of *habeas corpus*. The writs were granted last week, and the Colonels of the respective regiments were ordered to produce the bodies of the parties, and show cause why they should not be discharged from the United States service. On the return day of the writs the recruit was produced, and, after evidence as to his infancy and improper enlistment, the Court ordered his discharge, on delivering up the United States clothing in his possession, and paying back $50 bounty received from the City. It is alleged on the part of Mahoney that these conditions have been complied with, but the Colonel has refused to discharge the man.

On this statement by Mahoney's counsel, the Court ordered an attachment to issue against the Colonel as for a contempt, remarking that the Supreme Court of this State had ample power to enforce its own orders.

In the case of Peter Clark, though on the return day of the writ, the recruit was produced, the officer failed to produce him on a subsequent day to which the matter was adjourned. The Court now orders an attachment to issue against Lieut.-Col. Molyneux, who is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment at Staten Island.

Replevin against the Sheriff—Complaint Dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Reuters. Kelly, Sheriff.—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover the possession of a horse and cart which had been taken by the Sheriff in an action of replevin brought in the Superior Court, in which Christopher Motel was plaintiff and Keys and Duffy were defendants. The sheriff having in the original replevin suit taken the property out of the possession of Keys and Duffy, they excepted to the plaintiff's surelies; whereupon the plaintiff Reid served an affidavit, under the 216 section of the code, of his title as a mortgagee. Motel refused to indemnify against the claims of Reid, but consented to allow the property to be taken by Reid. The effect of this arrangement it was claimed by the defendant's counsel, would have been to take the property from Keys and Duffy, and put it into the possession of Reid without any security. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint upon the ground that the sureties for the plaintiff in the first suit having failed to justify, it was his duty to restore the property to the possession from which he took it. The Court granted the motion and directed the jury to assess the value of the property in favor of the defendant at $75.

F. H. Bryan for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

An Assignment for Benefit of Creditors must be Acknowledged by all the Debtors.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

John Cook vs. John Kelly et al.—BRADY, J.—From the opinion of Judge Hilton, delivered at Special Term, (Cook *vs.* Kelly, 12 Abh. Pr. R., p. 35,) in deciding the motion in this case, it appears that the order which he directed to be entered was based upon a fatal defect in the acknowledgment of the assignment. I do not deem it necessary to add anything to that opinion so far as relates to any views therein expressed, but to unite to it some suggestions not stated. The act of 1860 is in derogation of the common law which did not require that either assignments should be proven or acknowledged. The provisions require from all the debtors making the assignment an observance of the preliminaries or formalities—not from one of them. "Every conveyance made by a debtor (or debtors shall be duly acknowledged;" "every debtor or debtors shall make an inventory." An affidavit shall be made by such debtor or debtors, "that the inventory is in all respects true." An assignment for the benefit of creditors must be made by all the parties. (Walter *vs.* Schleifer, 4 E. D. S. R., p. 717; Kelly *vs.* Baker, 2 Hilton, p. 531.) An acknowledgment by one would not, therefore, be binding upon the others. In reference to the assignment, he could not act for his associates without authority, and when the statute requires evidence that they will act in concert that proof must be given. The language of the statute is clear. It requires from the debtors, not one of them, the performance of certain acts, and creates a duty entirely new. Where a law is plain and unambiguous, whether it be expressed in general or limited terms, the Legislature should be intended to mean what they have plainly expressed, and consequently no room is left for construction. (Fisher *vs.* Bligh, 2 Cranch 358, 399; Sedgwick on Stat. and Const. Law, 231; People *vs.* Utica Ins. Co., 15 J. R., 358, 380.) The law requires good faith on the part of assignors. Their acts, in reference to the assigned estate, must be free from fraudulent designs, and the Legislature may have considered it better to secure that, to require the cooperation of the debtors, if the assignment was made by two or more, in all matters relating to such estate—the identity of the copartners secured by the acknowledgment, and the truthfulness of the inventory established by the concurrent oaths of all the debtors. It may be said that in case of the absence of some of the parties, an assignment would be impossible, although it might be just, and admitting with all its force, the answer is, that the defect must be cured by legislations when an act of the law-makers declares that several parties shall each do a certain thing, the performance of one is not a compliance. I think the language of the statute plain, and the duty of acknowledging the assignment imperative on all the parties.

The order of the Special Term in favor of the defendants must be affirmed, with $10 costs.

D. & T. McMahon, attorneys for the plaintiffs; G. W. Cotterill and Arthur & Gardiner, attorneys for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Russ, Jr., vs. Poulincy; Benjamin vs. Walker; Fitch vs. Nichols et al.; Spofford et al. vs. Stevenson et al.; Johnston vs. Coit; Ogden et al. vs. Beman; Bank vs. Northrup; Russ, Jr., et al. vs. Rickards.—Motions granted.

Garbett et al. vs. Hauff et al.—Motion granted for second Friday of November.

Walling vs. Keyser.—Motion granted with $10 costs, &c.

Peabody et al. vs. Leavitt et al.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Candee et al. vs. Williams.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer to complaint.

Levy vs. Nicholas et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to answer.

Egerton vs. McKeoge.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Phillips vs. Bartlett.—Further papers to be furnished to the Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Lauchantin vs. Thorn.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Judgment for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	300 Erie Railway	64⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	103⅜	200 do	...s10 64⅛
45,000 Treas. 7.30 ₱ ct. Notes	105½	1250 do	64 "
2,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	400 do	...s10 64⅜
500 Ill. War Loan	103½	50 Erie Railway Pref	80
1,000 Ind. St. 6s W. L.	97	100 do	80⅛
1,000 Penn. St. 6s '70	86	150 do	80⅜
4,000 N. C. St. 6s b30	70⅜	100 do	80⅛
1,000 do	70⅜	200 Hudson River R.	76⅝
20,000 Mo. State 6s	53	400 do	76½
8,000 do	52⅞	300 do	76⅝
4,000 Mo. 6s lss. to B. & St. L.	58	100 do	b30 77
1,000 Erie R. 6th m. bs	89⅞	250 do	s3 76⅝
5,000 Ill. C. R. & N. O.	99	300 Harlem Railroad	21¼
1,280 do	98⅝	100 do	21
1,000 Hud. R. 1st m. b.	115	100 Har. R. Pref	b60 49
1,000 Goshen & L.	104	20 do	48⅝
5,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	105	10 Norwich & W. R.	77

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, selected from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COL. NUTT. COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANORAMA, &c UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATS WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBALL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac inform us that Gen. PLEASANTON remained on Tuesday night at Markhall, and on Wednesday morning moved towsid the mouth of Chester Gap, encountering STUART'S whole force of cavalry, 3,000 strong, on the way. The enemy had artillery posted on the hills, but they were speedily driven off, when the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry charged upon the rebels and routed them, taking several prisoners. During the flight of the rebels, a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania charged upon their flank, and our artillery threw shells among them. They left ten dead upon the field, while our loss was but one killed and five wounded. On Wednesday Salem was also occupied by BAYARD'S cavalry, after driving out the First Virginia Cavalry and capturing seven prisoners.

The operations in front of Washington, in the direction of Gordonsville, are carried on with spirit. Aftorce of Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry on Wednesday had a spirited engagement with the rebel cavalry and four pieces of artillery from Warrenton, in which the rebels were defeated and driven back upon the main body. Gen. SICKLES, on the same day, made a reconnoissance as far as Catlett's Station, driving the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction.

The news from the Southwest is again becoming interesting. Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of his army, from Bolivia and Corinth, marched into La Grange, near the Mississippi border, on Tuesday night, and the railroad to that point was to be immediately put in order, so that trains could be run down from Bolivia with supplies. The rebels still occupied Holly Springs at last time, but the opinion was entertained that they would soon evacuate it. They are said to be about 50,000 strong, but a great portion of them are fresh conscripts, and would make a poor showing against Gen. GRANT'S veterans. The following advices from Holly Springs are obtained from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 30th ult.: "There had been no movement of forces from that point, except the transfer of VILLIPIGUE'S Division to Meridian. Neither PRICE nor VAN DORN had made the least forward movement. They are not ready to do so, even if there was anything to be gained by it. On the contrary, they were pouring in reinforcements there at a rapid rate. Every day there were fresh and large arrivals, principally from Louisiana and Texas. On Wednesday morning, our informant states, about six thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry arrived, all represented as from Texas. The defeat at Corinth is regarded in the Confederacy as a terrible blow, but they are lending all their efforts to overcome it. Hence the congregation of this large force at Holly Springs, where they seem to be in constant anticipation that they will be attacked by GRANT."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that reports have reached high official quarters in that city to the effect that the rebel General, Jos. E. JOHNSTON, is to supersede BRAGG, and that JOHNSTON will at once assume command of the army of Tennessee.

It is ascertained from passengers from Newbern, N. C., on board the United States steam-transport *Oriole*, which arrived at this port yesterday, that an expedition, consisting of 12,000 men, with cavalry and heavy artillery, left Newbern on Wednesday, the 29th ult., partly by land and partly on schooners. This expedition, which is said to be under the immediate command of Gen. FOSTER, comprised all the new Massachusetts regiments recently sent to North Carolina. The destination of this army was said to be some point approachable through Albemarle Sound. The gunboats *Sentinel* and *Hussar*, each armed with two heavy Parrot guns, accompanied the expedition. We shall not be surprised to learn soon that Weldon is in our possession.

The Newbern *Progress* of the 31st ultimo, is received. Only one item of news contained therein is, that fifteen loyal Tennesseeans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Ga., by knocking down the sentinel and then skedaddling.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Telegraph*, of Wednesday, says: "We have learned from an official source that Gen. MCCLELLAN has requested that the drafted men be reserved for the protection of the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and also for the occupation of the forts in the vicinity of Washington City, while the men now in occupancy of such forts be moved forward for active operations with the army."

GENERAL NEWS

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday listened to an interesting address from Hon. TOWNSEND T. HARRIS, late U. S. Minister to Japan, on the subject of commercial affairs in that country. A Committee was appointed to investigate and report as to what action is necessary with reference to the depredations of the rebel pirate *Alabama*. The existing Committee upon Harbor Defences was requested to urge upon the Government the necessity of strengthening our preparations to meet any emergency which may arise from the attempt of an enemy to enter our harbor. A letter was read from JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., approving of the sentiments of an article in the New-York TIMES, headed "Loyelty of British Workingmen," and subscribing one hundred dollars to aid the suffering people of Stalybridge and Blackburn.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a regular meeting, at their rooms, last evening. Capt. C. F. HALL, recently returned with his exploring bark, the *George Henry*, from Frobisher's Straits, after an absence in ice of some two years, read a most interesting report of his adventures and discoveries. In the course of the evening, he introduced an Esquimaux family he had brought with him, including father, wife and babe. The wife is the best Esquimaux interpreter living, and Capt. HALL expresses the most confident belief that, having traced the fate of FROBISHER'S missing boat's crew, lost centuries ago, she can, with this woman's aid, in due time, solve the mystery that still envelopes the expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Family Aid Ordinance No. 4, was reported from Committee, amended slightly and passed. Communications from the Mayor were then announced, when Alderman FROMENT excited attention and remark by abruptly leaving the chamber. The act was presently accounted for, however, by the announcement of his name for Street Commissioner. Mr. DAYTON earnestly asserted the belief that there existed no good reason for not confirming the nomination. Mr. WALSH thought it was "a Dickinson and Tremain dodge." Mr. BOOLE was certain the Board and his constituents would be unwilling to have so able a man as Mr. FROMENT was, out of the City Councils at this time. The nomination was rejected by 9 to 3. The name of Ex-Alderman ROBERT L. DARRAGH was next read for Croton Aqueduct Commissioner. Mr. BOOLE favored the nomination so far as to be willing to refer it. This suggestion was sharply discussed, Mr. DAYTON asserting that the previous reference of a similar nomination had been a "farce and a mockery." Finally, it was referred to Messrs. BOOLE, ALLEN and MITCHELL; and the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The Board of Council'men met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition for an increase of wages from the laborers of the Croton Department was presented by Mr. BARNEY and referred. A resolution, by Mr. BASS, was adopted, calling on the Market Committee to report on the expediency of locating a market on the North River, between Hammond and Twenty-eighth streets. A request from Gen. ANTHON to use the Chamber of the Board on and after next Monday, for the purpose of making the draft, was granted. The Family Aid Ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was concurred in. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Aldermanic Ordinance Committee gave another hearing yesterday on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of petroleum and other explosive oils. The Insurance Companies were well represented. Mr. W. H. STANSBURY, of the Merchants' Company, spoke for them. He sought to impress upon the minds of the Committee that the substances under consideration were of the most dangerous character in cities, unless of a quality that will not evaporate below the degrees of heat that experience has shown to be safe for them. This latter point is the main one to be determined. The insurance men desire it to be fixed at a high figure, while the manufacturers desire a low standard. Of the latter class, Mr. MCCREARY said 100 degrees Fahrenheit was the safety standard in Ohio and in London. In his opinion the highest point necessary for surety of safety was 121; he considered 110 high enough. A further hearing is to be given at noon to-day.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election give Mr. SLENKER, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, 3,715 majority. Mr. BARR, the Surveyor-General, has 3,169 majority.

Gov. ANDREW has sent for the colors of the gallant Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, who distinguished themselves bravely in eleven battles. When President LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN passed this regiment, a short time since, the President's attention was diverted to the tattered and riddled colors. The President remarked, "that these colors had been where there had been some hard fighting." Gen. SUMNER replied, "They are always where there is hard work."

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has issued a circular giving the results of the drafting in Ohio. He states that the quota under both calls was about 74,000, and this number was duly apportioned among 1,470 districts. Gov. TOD says: "At the date of Sept. 15, the number subject to draft was 29,427. Between that date and the 1st day of October, about 8,000 of this number volunteered into the three years' service, thus leaving about 12,000 to be drafted. Of the 88 counties, about one-fourth of them escaped the draft entirely. In the remainder, the work of drafting commenced, and was quietly pursued and cheerfully acquiesced in until completed. Of the number thus drafted, more than one-half, either in person or by substitutes, have since volunteered in the three years' service, and the good work still continues; so that it is now certain that we shall have but 3,000 or 4,000 of the whole 74,000 demanded of us to organize into nine months' service. Of the recruits, about 48,000 have enlisted into new regiments, and the remainder, being about 20,000 into old regiments."

The Stock Market was heavy on the Railways yesterday, and prices down 1 a 1½ per cent. Governments ¼ per cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold 131½ a 131¾. Exchange on London 145 a 145½.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were in more demand yesterday and were quoted higher. Groceries were quiet, as were also Pork, Beef, Hemp, Seeds, Tobacco and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Lard, Bacon, Cut Meats, Butter, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky. Cassia was more active. Limited freight engagements were reported.

CAMPAIGN OF THE MOUNTAINS—THE CAPTURED GAPS.—We publish a section of the map of Virginia this morning, for the purpose of showing the region in which our army is now operating, and its relation to the rebel position at Winchester. From Harper's Ferry one column under BURNSIDE has marched southward along the east side of the Blue Ridge, while another column, under SIGEL, has moved southward in the direction of the Bull Run Mountains, which run for a short distance parallel with the Blue Ridge. The work of these bodies has so far been confined to the capturing of the mountain gaps or passes, through which communication from Winchester is maintained with Eastern Virginia. The great importance of Snicker's Gap, which we took on the first day of this week, will be observed at a glance. There is a good turnpike leading directly from Winchester, through Berryville, to the Shenandoah River, at which crossing there is a bridge, and from thence it cuts through the various mountain ranges and spurs till you reach Aldie, from which a march north to Leesburgh or east to Fairfax Court-house or any point in front of Washington, is easy. Ashby's Gap, likewise in our hands, is of equal importance. The road from Winchester to this pass is very direct, and after cutting through the Blue Ridge, it divides into two lines, one leading southeast and the other directly east, the latter line converging at Aldie with the Snicker's Gap road, and from thence, of course, leading to the same places. Continuing south from Ashby's Gap, the next important pass we come to is Manassas Gap, which, at latest advices, had not fallen into our hands. Through this runs the railroad leading into Eastern Virginia, and connecting at Manassas Junction with the Orange and Alexandria line. If Gen. BURNSIDE has not yet taken Manassas Gap, Gen. SIGEL, operating northwardly from BURNSIDE, has captured Thoroughfare Gap also on the Manassas line of railroad, and which lies between the Bull Run and Bond Mountains. Thus the rebel army at Winchester, if inclined to fall back, is pretty much barred from crossing the [illegible] over into Eastern Virginia and [illegible] are held by us, they will be compelled to make a long detour up the Shenandoah Valley, and round by Gordonsville, which SIGEL'S army, from its present base, ought to reach long before they do—if they have not reached it already.

The region in which our army is now located is a difficult one to operate in. The whole country is broken up into mountains and hills. Worse than all, winter is now on the troops, and the rain and snow-storms and snow drifts of December will soon render movement or action impossible. We trust the manœuvering will be so rapid and skillful, that LEE may either be assailed in front and flank at Winchester, or compelled to move to a section where our operations will be satisfactory and conclusive.

The Vote of Want of Confidence.

There is no disguising it;—it is just that, pure and simple, whatever the spirit of the leaders. It is precisely such a vote as in Parliament—which under the theory of the British Constitution is sovereign—is always succeeded by the resignation of the Ministry, from the Premier down. What shall be its effect here? Under our Constitution it is the people who are sovereign. Surely, their power is as legitimate as that of the British Parliament, and their vote of dissatisfaction ought to tell potently in some shape. How?

Not by the resignation or removal of the President. Our constitutional system contemplates nothing of the kind. It prescribes fixed periods of office. Though every loyal State were to set itself in opposition to him, the President, unless he should subject himself to positive impeachment, would be, and ought to be, none the less secure in his office to the last minute of his four years' term. The adoption of a different principle would introduce fatal disorder and confusion.

Not, necessarily, by the resignation or removal of the Cabinet. The Cabinet, doubtless, might be better constituted; but no such change, in itself, would inspire confidence. Our Presidents, it is well known, have greatly differed in respect to their disposition to be influenced by Cabinet consultations and decisions. Some were wont to submit implicitly to the majority of their "constitutional advisers;" while others, though they might consult, yet were very sure to follow their own independent bent. It is understood that President LINCOLN belongs rather to this latter class. If that be truly the case, the present Cabinet is after all in no great degree responsible for the slowness and inefficiency against which the people have protested so emphatically; and a reorganization of the Cabinet would do very little toward securing the remedy.

Where, then, must we look? If we cannot have another President for over two years to come, and if a change in the heads of the various departments would, at best, reach only minor evils, in what other way is it possible for this vote of the people to gain its object than through a change in the *spirit and purpose* of President LINCOLN himself? He alone has the remedy, and he is bound by the most solemn obligations that can rest upon a popular ruler, to apply it. Whether he changes his men or not, he must change his policy. The people of the loyal States have as complete a right to such a change as the British Parliament had when it declared no further confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry, which so wretchedly mismanaged the first stage of the Crimean war. Nay, they have twice as good a right, for their patience has been twice as sorely tried. Parliament endured ten months, while our people have endured twenty.

In saying that President LINCOLN must change his spirit and purposes, we, of course, recognize its difficulty. No man can easily take on a character that belongs to him neither by nature nor by habit. The very qualities which have made ABRAHAM LINCOLN so well liked in private life—his trustful, his position, his kindness-tedness, his concern for fair play, his placidity of temper—in a large degree unfit him for the stern requirements of deadly war. Quick the pressure rightly to don't suit him at all. He is all the while haunted with the fear of doing some injustice, and is ever easy to accept explanations. The very first necessity of war is extreme rigor, and yet every impulse of our constitutional Commander-in-Chief has been to get rid of it. His moral earnestness of man doubts. There is not a purer patriot in the land. And yet there is something beyond this which we miss—the high sacred fervor inspired by the consciousness of infinite interests at stake, and infinite responsibilities. It would be a signal blessing to the country, could "Old Abe's" patriotism, sterling as it is, be fired with something of the old Jacksonian passion—something glowing, thrilling, electric—that should be a stimulus not only to every faculty of his own nature, but to that of every man within the reach of his words. Yet, it is useless to talk of this, for nature has denied to his temperament all such susceptibility. But it is within his power to brace up his will; for if there is any thing in a man over which he has a control, it is his will. It is just this which the people have demanded of Mr. LINCOLN, and he is bound to do it, go against the grain though it may. We must have a fixed, steadfast, unmovable determination that *henceforth all men and all things shall bend to the one sole object of making the speediest conquest of this rebellion.* That determination is certainly within the power of Mr. LINCOLN. The people have demanded it, and it is his business to acquire it and maintain it.

There need be no apprehension that the people will not back the firmness and rigidity and illegality, when it appears. Once assured that the President will consult only to the inflexible resolve to make short work of the rebels, they would give him their unlimited trust. He would at once acquire a moral power with them before which all foolish pretensions for this or that General, or for this or that line of procedure, would be as nothing. They have an [illegible] [illegible] not give up if deemed necessary, nor any plan they would not forego. Knowing that *the right spirit* ruled, they would be slow to mark errors; and even hard reverses they would bear with composure, secure of final triumph. President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the want of confidence just declared, has still but to will it to be master of the situation. The people know his honesty. They simply ask that his utmost capacities shall be brought to bear to make an end of the indecision and procrastination and general feebleness which, from the beginning thus far, have marked military operations, for which he is ultimately responsible. Let him boldly and thoroughly act up to this just responsibility. The people have enjoined that. They seek nothing more. They will take nothing less.

The Election and the President.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in the course of an article exulting over the result of the recent elections, thus sets forth the duties which devolve upon the "conservatives" who have proved successful:

"*The North must unite on the platform of the Constitution and Union.* The President of the United States demands and is entitled to our support. Let us give him, and the Government, of which he is the Executive arm, such a support as will send joy to his heart, and invigorate the whole people. Stand by the President to-day, and stand the firmer by him because the radical men are abusing him and endeavoring to weaken confidence in him. *Mr. Lincoln has no longer an obligation to these men. He should now be allowed to feel the force of conservative support. It must be given.* The responsibility of the Administration is, indeed, still with the other party, but they themselves declare that they have failed and incurred the just rebuke of the people. *If the President will accept it, he will receive the hearty and the effective support of the conservative party*, the only men who ever do or can defend the Union and the Constitution."

In the main this is very excellent advice. We trust it will be followed. We endeavored to show yesterday that Gov. SEYMOUR had only one course to pursue, and that was to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war. We are glad to see that his organ here is of the same opinion. It is time that the President should "feel the force of conservative support." They have opposed his policy, denounced his Proclamation, vilified his suspension of *habeas corpus*, and branded all his leading measures as radical and revolutionary, long enough. If they propose now to come forward frankly and give him their support, they may rest assured he will "accept it," and that thus the North will be again united "on the platform of the Constitution and the Union." The North has never been divided since the war began, until these attempts were made to reorganize the Democratic Party on the basis of opposition to the Government. There will be no difficulty in reuniting it if this advice of the *Journal of Commerce* shall be followed.

We presume, however, that this "conservative" support is not to be given to the President without conditions. We hear, indeed, that movements are already on foot to open negotiations for the transfer. A committee of "conservative" Congressmen elect, with FERNANDO WOOD at their head, propose to visit President LINCOLN, to tender to him the support of their party, provided he will put himself into their hands, and adopt the measures which they deem essential to the salvation of the Union. They expect to be able to convince him that they are his only real friends,—that the Republican journals which censure his inaction, are the enemies of his Administration,—that the party to which he owes his election has ceased to give him its support,—that he has discharged all his "obligations to these men," and that if he will now throw himself into the arms of the "conservative" Democrats, they will give him such a support as will "send joy to his heart." And remembering their success in similar "strategic" movements in 1841 and 1850, with JOHN TYLER and MILLARD FILLMORE, they confidently count upon a similar result in the present instance.

Perhaps they are right. It would be hazardous to say that anything is impossible now-a-days in the world of politics. But before they proceed with their negotiations, the country would be glad to know a little more accurately what policy they propose for the President's adoption. Is he to prosecute the war, or call a Convention? Are our armies to fight the rebels, or wait to be attacked? Is the rebellion to be crushed by force, or is Washington only to be defended? Are the rebels to be deprived of their slaves, or protected in their possession? Shall we send troops to keep the peace on Southern plantations, while their owners fight us? or shall they send their own troops to take care of their own negroes? Is the President to withdraw his Proclamation or enforce it? Is he still to command the armies, or must Gen. MCCLELLAN be his superior in rank and authority?

The *Journal of Commerce*, we trust, will see the propriety of giving the public some information on these points. It is very convenient to deal only in general terms when the only object is to excite passion and enlist prejudice. It is easy and safe to denounce radicalism when an election is to be carried or public passion to be aroused. But when specific action is desired, it is well to give specific definitions as a basis for it. What are the particular radical *measures* against which the *Journal of Commerce* deems it necessary to protect the President? and what are the specific conservative acts in which it proposes to support him? When we know these things somewhat more definitely, we shall be better able to judge of the sincerity and value of the promised aid.

PIRATES PUNISHED WHILE GUNBOATS GET PUNISHMENT.—A dispatch from Washington yesterday, contradicts the statement, somewhere made, that the Navy Department had contracted with certain parties in the North, for the capture or destruction of the pirate steamer *Alabama*. The dispatch adds that, though the Department would be willing to pay handsomely for that much-to-be-desired object, it has never received a proposition on the subject from anybody."

We wish we could understand from this that the Department would receive propositions from private parties, and consider them in good faith, for the capture and destruction of the *Alabama* and other rebel privateers. We should have more hope than we now have of the early riddance of the seas of these devastating cruisers. If the reward offered by the Government were high enough, we have little doubt that the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston would organize and secure a thorough protection of American commerce.

Not long since a naval architect visited Washington with a model of a fast-sailing war ship, and proposed to the Navy Department to construct one upon the plan for the Government. Without getting over the threshhold of his subject, he was told (so it is said) by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, that "the Department cared very little for *speed* in its fighting ships." We would not readily credit this story, but for the notorious fact that our Government builds nothing but "tubs" for sea service, and has never yet been able to catch the first rebel privateer that followed its career on the open ocean. The *Vanderbilt* is now a war vessel, and may be of use in the pursuit of the *Alabama*, but the Navy Department is entitled to no credit for owning such a vessel. She was a free gift to the Government by her owner.

Our present war marine are doing a large business *for themselves*, hanging around Southern ports, capturing cotton ships, and dividing immense amounts of *prize money*. There is not a great deal of effective war or promotion of the general good in this species of naval service. The merchants of the great cities that sustain the war would like to see as much exertion put forth to save their commerce from spoliation on the high seas as is manifested in taking prizes on the coast, for the special benefit of the officers and crews of gunboats furnished to their hands at the National expense. If the Navy Department will not get swift steamers to chase pirates from the ocean, let it offer bounty and prize money to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and they will quickly catch and own every pirate steamer afloat. The Chamber yesterday appointed a Committee of very excellent men to look after their interests in this matter, and we commend to their consideration the organization of special police under Government commission.

The Advance into North Carolina.

We are glad to see that the Government does not suppose all the conditions of a successful policy of progress to be fulfilled by a simple movement of the grand Army of the Potomac into Virginia.

It is of prime importance, certainly, that Gen. MCCLELLAN should be urged forward with the splendid body of troops now under his orders, to ascertain and to test the strength of the positions and of the army of Gen. LEE. The attitude of the Confederate commander, since the eventful but indecisive day of Antietam, has been one of defiance rather than of distrust, and had LEE been suffered to accumulate force upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge, with an unbroken chain of communications stretching behind him from the Shenandoah both to Richmond and to the Southwest, it is almost certain that the "Sun of Austerlitz" would not have risen upon the inaction of his arms. LEE would have reassumed the offensive—a course to which he was invited by the conditions of the country, and from which he has now been driven, if driven from the [illegible] really been, by the simultaneous and imposing forward movement of the whole National army.

But were this forward movement an isolated feature absorbing all the energy of the new campaign, while it might answer to silence the impatient clamor of the country, it could hardly secure the grand military objects which must lie so near the heart of every man who understands the real situation of our public affairs to-day. The three weeks which followed the battle of Antietam at will, we think, be here [illegible] to [illegible] such the new base of operations of the army to connect that base with the Confederate Capital, and so to bring the bank of the Rappahannock as to make it extremely improbable that any action which Gen. MCCLELLAN might now will would effectually arrest the retreat of LEE upon Richmond, or reduce such a retreat to a rout.

In order then, to pluck the full fruits of victory upon the Shenandoah or the Rappahannock, we must be at work upon the James or upon the southern arteries of the Confederate capital. Most earnestly, therefore, do we hope that the story which reached us yesterday, of a projected expedition from the sea-coast against the interior of North Carolina, may be no Washington *canard*, but an authentic indication of a well-considered purpose put in train of emphatic execution.

The long immunity of the seaboard railway line stretching from Richmond to Wilmington and Charleston, and the far South, has been a subject of almost equal amazement and satisfaction to the seceded States. By this line of railways the cargoes of arms and ammunition which run the blockade are mainly transported to the headquarters of the "nation" of JEFFERSON DAVIS. By this line of railways large supplies of food from Georgia and the Carolinas daily reach Richmond. And by this line of railways the Richmond Government command in the event of a defeat in the Shenandoah, the means of rapidly expediting to the South the most valuable stores and archives in their possession. Cut off these lines and you at once diminish the advantages of a retreat upon Richmond to a very notable degree. Cut off these lines, and it is more than probable that Lee would endeavor neither to offer nor to accept battle, accepting under circumstances which would enable him to fall back with the main part of his force, not [illegible] [illegible] aid, but toward Lynchburgh and Southern Virginia, a direction which he cannot take without exposing both the capital and his retreating army to very serious disaster.

That the few miles which separate Newbern from Goldsborough or Weldon should have so long barred us from those vital and exposed points of the enemy's system, is hardly creditable. But that is no reason why, now that the idea of striking those points has entered the official brain, it should not be promptly and vigorously put into execution.

Union Among Union Men.

Nothing is more important, at this crisis, than a thorough and cordial *union* among all who desire to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war. We are in the presence now of a powerful political enemy, flushed with popular triumphs, and eager to overthrow the Administration, upon which alone we must rely for a deliverance of the country from the terrible dangers which threaten it. We cannot afford to quarrel among ourselves. Personal animosities, party ambitions, preferences as to measures even, must give way to a common zeal for the common good.

We do not conceal from ourselves that the Administration is responsible for a good deal of the dissension among its friends which has had so disastrous a result. If it had adopted some clear policy, and pursued it with steady and successful vigor, it would have held the great mass of the people firmly to its support. Weakness and indecision in the head is at once cause and provocation for contention and strife among the members. But the Administration cannot fail to see the absolute necessity of remedying this state of things. The recent elections teach a lesson which it cannot misunderstand or disregard. Unless it has determined virtually to abdicate the guidance of affairs and permit the nation to drift to destruction, it cannot fail to perceive the necessity of rallying the people, by positive action, to its support.

But as to the duty of Republicans and Union men everywhere there can be no doubt. They have one common object—the salvation of their country: and to this they should hold everything else subordinate. There can be no great difference of opinion among them either as to principles or measures. All agree upon the absolute necessity of prosecuting this war with the utmost energy, and by the use of all proper and effective means. And no differences as to men should hamper for a moment their efforts in this direction.

Winter Plans for the Army.

A gentleman of large military experience sends us the following reply to our remarks of yesterday upon the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR: As this is no time to mislead either ourselves or the public, you must attribute it to my zeal for the public good if, when I think I see an error of opinion, I speak out at once. I differ with you entirely in your opinion in reference to "The Advance of Our Army," as being actually intent on "crushing out the rebellion." I have once before referred to VARNA when he says: "The dropping mantle must be followed by the Duke;" the present is a case in point to which this axiom is applicable, and I will try to sustain my assertion by a convicting military argument, which is, as you know, the result of professional knowledge. Please, for that purpose, to spread the map before you, and follow me.

Since the 26th of October, the left wing of MCCLELLAN'S army, under BURNSIDE, has been creeping slowly along the first spurs of the Alleghanies (Blue Ridge) southward toward Ashby's Gap, where the right wing of the enemy has taken a strong position in considerable force. SIGEL'S corps—how strong we don't know—advanced on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and did, on the 3d of November, take possession of Thoroughfare Gap, through which the rebels flanked POPE. Here it can threaten the flank and rear of the rebel army at Ashby's Gap, or cooperate with BURNSIDE. The advance of our pickets in the direction of Aldie and Middleburg, indicates the latter intention. A glance at the map would indicate the intention of an attack upon the right of the enemy's main army.

But it took fully eight days before BURNSIDE'S army executed this advance—only 20 or 30 miles—which is not the manner and way to outflank an enemy, but looks precisely like a threatening demonstration, the object of which, is simply *to force the enemy from his present to another position*, and I am fully convinced that nothing else is meant by it. The impatience of the public is quieted by the mere fact that the army is moving at all, but the result of the movement aimed at is by no means a decisive battle for the destruction of the rebel army, but simply the scaring it away beyond the Rappahannock, thus to enable both armies to take up Winter quarters.

In four weeks Congress will assemble, and if MCCLELLAN had remained quiet and inactive, it might have been possible to have forced him into a battle at Winchester. This must be averted. If, in December, the enemy be in strongly intrenched positions beyond the Rappahannock, it will be easy to demonstrate to Congress the impossibility of further operations during the Winter.

If, therefore, MCCLELLAN now really advances, or rather creeps forward, the question is, first of all, where to? Forward to victory over the rebels—forward to the crushing of the slave realm and the restoration of the Union? or forward to Winter quarters, to an armistice, a degrading peace, and the final restoration of the Slave-driving dynasty? Take heed of this, for "The dropping mantle must be followed by the Duke." Yours, F.

We submit this to the public judgment—remarking simply that we take it for granted the Government will not permit such trifling with the National honor, even if Gen. MCCLELLAN were capable of designing it. We do not believe the President desires to prolong the war, or to postpone a decisive victory over the rebellion until next year. We do not believe, therefore, that he will permit any such scheme as our correspondent suggests, to be carried into effect.

French Dispatches to Our Government.

There was something of a sensation in this City, yesterday, caused by a statement in the Washington telegrams of the TIMES, that dispatches of a grave character had been submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State. The information contained in our Washington dispatch is doubtless correct, but there is not, we apprehend, so much danger of a sudden diplomatic difficulty with France as the public seemed ready to believe.

There are questions of considerable concern pending between our own and the French Government, which we shall be happy to know are settled. These questions have originated at New-Orleans since the occupation of that city by Gen. BUTLER, and have grown out of the peculiarly intolerable government imposed on the residents there, native and foreign, by this officer. It is known that the French Consul, as well as every other Consul residing at New-Orleans, has been, and is, in full sympathy with the [illegible] At a very early day, all of them

united their signatures, as they have ever since their efforts, to embarrass Gen. BUTLER. The energetic action of the latter, however, in a line of bold and clearly defensible policy, baffled the impertinent Consuls, and left them in a state of petulance and acerbity of feeling. They have sought revenge in a superserviceable readiness to listen to any, the most trifling complaints of persons claiming their protection, and have forwarded the same to their Governments, with the view of exciting their ire against the United States Government. The French Consul has been conspicuous in this sort of work. Through M. MERCIER he has kept a continual stream of complaints going to the French Government, charging al manner of indignities, persecutions, false imprisonments and outrages, to have been perpetrated by Gen. BUTLER on French residents in New-Orleans. The French Government was obliged to take notice of these representations, coming from their official agent at New-Orleans. It is very likely—indeed it is almost certain—that the "important papers" now submitted to the American Secretary of State by the French Legation, relate to these New-Orleans complainants.

Among the most serious of these French cases is that of Mr. HEIDSICK, of champagne celebrity. Three months ago Mr. HEIDSICK was sent to Fort Jackson by Gen. BUTLER, and he is still kept in confinement there, notwithstanding an order for his release, signed by Secretary SEWARD and sent to the Governor of New-Orleans. It appears that Mr. HEIDSICK, who is related to some of the first families in France, wrote to his parents and friends the particulars of his arrest, which particulars were immediately forwarded to the French Minister. After a careful examination of the case, M. THOUVENEL, being satisfied that the detention of Mr. HEIDSICK was in no way justified, has written an energetic remonstrance to our Government, not only for the immediate release of this gentleman, but asking an indemnity adequate to the damages caused by his long imprisonment, and the wrongs he is alleged to have sustained.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

How Buell did not do it, and How it may be Done—What our Generalship Wants—We Must Have It, or We Cannot Conquer.

THE BEGINNING, October, 1862.

It is well for my accuracy that I put in that *if* about BUELL. I said it was certain the rebels would leave Kentucky *as quickly as possible*, and they did. I also said that *if* our Generals had common sense, BRAGG's army would be cut off and destroyed. It was not, and my *if* has saved my credit and destroyed BUELL's. For his dismissal we may be thankful and take courage. But was it want of sense, or want of will? We may never know; but I hold that no General should be put in an important command who *wants will or heart to destroy the enemy.* This is one of the great faults of the Government, and is one to which is due the diminution of heart and confidence in Mr. LINCOLN. How BUELL *did not do it*, you, with a map of Kentucky before you, can easily see. How did BRAGG come into Kentucky? Why, BUELL suffered him to start, and then *carefully avoided* him all the way to Louisville, where he was not needed. Then he started *after* (not before) in three divisions; then, with a large force within a mile or two, (see McCOOK's report,) suffered McCOOK's Corps to fight the battle of Perryville alone; then, when the enemy could not defeat even McCOOK, set out again *behind* instead of before, and stopped long enough for BRAGG to keep on before! Such a campaign as that ought to be immortalized, if ALEXANDER POPE was alive, in another "Dunciad," in which the military dunces would far surpass those which excited the ire of POPE. Oh! for some satirist who would again sing of all the dunces in heroic measure!

Take the map of Kentucky, and you will see that if BUELL, after the battle of Perryville, had taken the road through Stanford to Mount Vernon, moving on a shorter line, he must have arrived there first. He would have been at Stanford first, and at Crab Orchard first. The road from Stanford to Crab Orchard is a good one. At either point he would, with common energy, have been in front of BRAGG, cutting off his retreat. By going through Lancaster BUELL suffered BRAGG to get in front of him. But I need not comment on this affair. It has already passed into judgment. The only consolation I have is that the rebels feel worse about it than I do. They say that BRAGG's expedition to Kentucky was a great failure, and no doubt it was; but how much better it would have been to have captured or destroyed BRAGG's army?

The object we had before us fourteen months ago is still staring us in the face *as the thing to be done.* The intersections of the Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia Railroads, Knoxville, Cleveland and Dalton, must be taken. This would complete the entire conquest of Tennessee and the upper part of Georgia and Alabama, and be quite as far as in a military point of view it would be worth while to push our posts in that direction. The taking of Chattanooga would *not* cut off the communication between Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia; and that was the original mistake of BUELL. But, take Knoxville or Cleveland and it would be cut off. Had it been done, as it was planned by MITCHEL (with the consent of the War Department) a year ago, everything would have been reversed. You would have had no retreat from Richmond, and no rebel advance on Maryland or Kentucky. But, ROSECRANS is in command! Cheer up! He may be no great General, for we have none such, and the thankful for it!) the rebels have not either; but, ROSECRANS is a great improvement on his predecessor; I hope much from him. Like all the rest of them, he has too much caution, but he has talent, energy and shrewdness. The enemy will not outwit him and he will not go just where they want him to. Only let the Government tell him to go ahead and he will do it.

And now what is the fault of our generals? What ought the people to do? First of all, no General should be safe who so commands any where whose heart is *not entirely in the work.* This is indispensable. A [illegible] have victories, and [illegible] In this which [illegible] There is no disguising [illegible] leading Generals [illegible] ate attack of *blindness.* [illegible] ers on the Potomac and in Kentucky [illegible] examples of this. Do I impeach their courage? Look in the face. It is a *moral blindness* [illegible] ble compromise will produce [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PERSONAL.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday, says: "One of the substitute brokers of the city visited the encampment at Haddington, yesterday afternoon, in company with a man who was willing to offer himself as a substitute, for a consideration deemed sufficient. The amount charged was thought to be exorbitant, in addition to which the broker wanted a commission to pay him for his services. These combined, created much excitement at the camp, which led to a proposition to ride the broker on a rail. This was received with shouts of approval by the drafted men, and it was soon carried out. The broker was made to get astride of a three-cornered rail, on which he was rode for at least a mile and a half, followed by an immense crowd, shouting and groaning as they hurried along. Occasionally the broker was unable to keep his seat, and would fall off, to the amusement of the crowd. When tired of the sport—as those engaged in the affair seemed to regard it—the broker was allowed to go; but by this time he was scarcely able to walk. This is the second man that has been rode on a rail by the men at the Haddington encampment. The other was a gambler, who had won some money from the men. He was first stripped of all the money he had, and then rode on a rail, besides being ducked in a pond.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has this singular paragraph

"It will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to know that Capt. Semmes, of the rebel steamer "290," or the *Alabama*, has a daughter receiving her education in this county. She is the youngest daughter of the Captain. About three weeks ago she received a letter and a remittance of money from her father. Two older daughters, Kate and Electra, were at the same place one year ago, one of them graduating there. The wife of the Captain, and the daughters just mentioned, are now residing in the City of Washington. Previous to the rebellion the family resided in the State of Alabama."

—Commodore G. J. Pendergrast was seized with a paralytic stroke on Monday afternoon, while in the vicinity of Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, on his way to the Navy-yard. He was first taken to the Yard, where everything was done for his relief, after which he was removed to his residence at Twelfth and Walout streets. His left side is entirely paralyzed, and he has spoken but little since his affliction. The Commodore is well advanced in years, and entered the navy during the second war with England.

—A Committee of Philadelphians, composed of Messrs. James Freeborn, Frank Johnson, James Harper, Samuel Daniels, Charles Neill, and Joseph Ridlett, have arrived in this City, for the purpose of meeting Gen. Simon Cameron, who is expected to arrive in the next Steamer from Europe. It is understood that he will make but a brief stay in this City, and that he will proceed at once to Philadelphia, where he will be serenaded at the Continental Hotel, and where he will make a speech.

—Hon. Alfred Conkling, late Representative of the Rochaster District, is amusing the elegant leisure to which he has been consigned by his defeat in the recent canvass, by writing a long review of Judge Curtis' strictures on the Emancipation Proclamation.

—Col. Tom Ford is in Columbus, Ohio,—or was there on Nov. 4. The *State Journal* makes no doubt that he will be freed from all blame by the Commission which is investigating the circumstances of the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

—Ex-Senator Green, of Missouri has commenced the practice of law in Washington.

SINGULAR SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—In the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the case of ALFRED D. HAYDEN vs. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, was taken up. This suit is instituted to recover $27,500 seized in September, 1861, by order of Gen. PORTER, the then Provost-Marshal, upon the alleged grounds that the money was in Government funds, and had been lost at a gaming-table by B. F. GALLAGHER, late a Paymaster in the navy, in the house of HAYDEN.

Mr. E. J. ALLEN, the detective officer, testified that by order of Gen. PORTER he arrested HAYDEN and took him to the Provost Marshal's, and then went to the residence of PARNES and recovered the money. The money was given to Capt. AVERILL, and was returned to him (BARNES,) a day or two afterwards by Capt. HOWARD, and it was taken by him, in company with Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the Treasury Department, where it was deposited.

Mr. ELLIOT MIDDLETON, Cashier of the Treasury, was put upon the stand to prove that the money was deposited by order of Mr. WELLES. Mr. FOX stated that the affair occurred during the absence of Mr. WELLES, and that he reported it to Mr. WELLES, who neither approved nor disapproved his action.

The evidence here closed, and Mr. KENNEDY, for the defence, asked the Court to instruct the jury that the plaintiff could not recover, but before the Court expressed an opinion, the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. STEWART, submitted to a *nol pros*.

The case was then charged, and the Secretary of the Treasury made the defendant.—*Rochester Democrat, Nov.* 1.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Kana	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 28
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Barnasia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 10
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 1:00 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

OSCEOLA.—UNFORESEEN EVENTS WILL prevent me keeping my engagement this evening. C. R. P.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring society, and strangers, can be introduced to suitable persons, by communicating with me. Address, T. P. R., Station D, Lible House. All correspondence strictly private.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as book and cash keeper, who understands stock and exchange transactions; salary moderate. Address Box No. 610 Post office.

A BOY.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN IS ABOUT to go to Europe for the Winter, and wishes to get a good boy—American or German—who can write, between the age of 16 and 17; $12 a month. Address WM. A. T., for three days, Newburgh Post-office, New-York.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to assist in the bar of a first class hotel. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A FIRST-class hotel in New-Jersey, a housekeeper that understands the business and is a good worker. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a very respectable woman, who understands dress-making and hair-dressing thoroughly. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 76 4th-av.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S [illegible] South-st; he must not be over 17 years of [illegible] in the east side of the City, above Grand-[illegible] Box No. 2,661 Post-office, in handwriting, stating age, residence and references.

A POTTER.—WANTED A POTTER. ONE THOROughly [illegible] domestic dry goods active [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

MAN AND BOY WANTED.—A MAN AS [illegible] elected. A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] who has [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, at 25c. a bottle, now free from dust and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JAMES G. KEY,
Manufacturer.

ELECTRIC [illegible]

G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 [illegible] st., Astor House, Fulton [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT COMPEtent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 189 East 20th-st., where she has lived four years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; has six and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 2d-av., third door from 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place, has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would assist in washing; is very obliging; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to doing housework in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 15th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse, or would do the housework of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastry, jelleys and creams, or anything required in a private family. Can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at No. 115 West 24th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a middle aged woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches, has lived in several of the finest families in this city; the best reference given. Call or address No. 129 East 13th-st., west floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av, between 9th and 21st-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English, and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry and understands boning and larding; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 246 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can bake bread and biscuit if asked; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., rear new building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young woman, situations, one as cook; understands her business perfectly, the other as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; the best of City references. Call at or address No. 186 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family; would do general housework for a family of two or three persons; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most excellent woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has lived ten years in her last place but one. Can be seen at her last place, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has been accustomed to it for the last seven years. Apply at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS an experienced cook, wishes a situation in a small family; would assist in washing. Apply at her present place, No. 45 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook and assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A first-class cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman who understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to hotels or private boarding houses; the best of City references. Call at No. 68 6th-av., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl who is a good plain cook, and would not object to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference from one place. Call for two days at No. 333 30th-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 East 22d-st. Can give nine years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 243 3d-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to City or country; has six years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, 2d floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.; can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; or would cook, and assist with the washing; is a first-rate plain cook, and can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A girl with years of reference from her last place desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; knows her business well, is an excellent laundress and willing to please her employer. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a competent and trustworthy woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties in the kitchen, and is a steady and reliable servant; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of reference; is a first-rate baker and is good-natured in addition. Call at No. 108 22d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at [illegible] Grandcourt st., between 4th and 5th sts., Brooklyn.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, wants work, to go to a west-side family. Apply at No. [illegible] Forty-Second-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 313 Hudson st., between Vandam and Spring sts.

AS TRAVELING COMPANION, &c.—Wanted, by a lady, a situation as traveling companion, or would teach small children under the age of 10 years. The best of references given. Address A., Box No. 2,988 New-York Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week, in a private family; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the skirt and corset store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an accomplished young widow lady, as housekeeper, and having the highest testimonials for character and ability; an unusual opportunity this for any family. Address A. A. A., for three days, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY a situation as housekeeper, in a hotel or private family; can refer to a first-class house in this City. Call or address A. W., No. 20 Bond-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable, middle-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid lady; is a good seamstress, and has no objection to make herself useful in any capacity where her services may be required; has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. B., No. 166 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and can have good reference from her present employer. No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days, from 10 till 3.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do the general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 Prince-st., rear building, first floor; or a note addressed to the advertiser will be attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the wash dg.; understands muslin dress and fluting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 73 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as laundress in either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 11th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Only those wishing a first class servant need apply. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid or seamstress; under stands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on a machine; can dress hair in the most fashionable style; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid or child's maid and seamstress; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Suydam's, corner of 38th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands the care of children from their birth; is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 37 6th-av., First floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; understands the entire charge of children and sewing; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can act as nursery governess if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 29th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by an American woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUAtion as infant's nurse by a respectable woman. Has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; would assist in the laundry if required. The highest City references are offered as to character and capability. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 340 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of cloak-making and family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 412 3d-av., between 28th and 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, (Scotch,) a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a protestant girl, as seamstress, would wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; the very best City references can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, would like to engage in that capacity in a first-class private family; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion for an elderly lady, in which she would strive to make herself both useful and agreeable; a comfortable and pleasant home being the object sought for, pecuniary compensation would be a secondary matter; references of undoubted respectability given and required. Address S. N. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

SALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required. A, for a moderate compensation, best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has the best of City reference. Address R. S., No. 119 9th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City references. Call at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable married man; also his wife as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address W. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man that thoroughly understands the business; has the best of testimonials as to character and capability from where he has lived a number of years in this City. Call at No. 305 4th-av., or address a note to W. H. W., No. 945 Broadway, or the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can give good City references as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEman wishes to find a situation for a thorough groom and coachman and most reliable man, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a respectable single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is competent to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer; the best of recommendations given in both City and country for several years past. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in a hotel or a dry-goods store; wants to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required. A, for a moderate compensation, best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

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AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man that thoroughly understands the business; has the best of testimonials as to character and capability from where he has lived a number of years in this City. Call at No. 305 4th-av., or address a note to W. H. W., No. 945 Broadway, or the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can give good City references as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

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AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in a hotel or a dry-goods store; wants to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,476.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, rooms on the second and third floors, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 7 East 37th-st. Family private.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PERMANENT board for a gent, wife and child's years old, with furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom on second story; location vicinity of City Hall or Heights, or in the neighborhood of Oxford st. For suitable accommodations from $60 to $80 per month will be paid. A quiet, private family much preferred. Address EDWARD, Box No. 261 Post office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 14 east 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. References exchanged. Dinner at six.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADway.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

NO. 49 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The parlor floor, unfurnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, with private table; also on third floor, furnished, three rooms for gentlemen, with board.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIFteen rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts., Brooklyn; gas in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $200 till first May, after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story, high-stoop house, 22 feet front, near Madison square. West of, and within 300 feet of 5th-av.; the furniture is nearly new, and made to order. Address Box No. 2,381 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x19 feet, two stories and attic, with light rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE [illegible]-story brown-stone front basement house No. 128 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 180 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Astor House*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT modern style house, (not English basement,) in good order, for which one half cash will be paid and balance on mortgage, located between 6th and 3d avs. and north of 14th-st., at a price from $6,000 to $10,000. Particulars and full description may be addressed to K. W., Box No. 3,797 Post-office.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A DESIRABLE BUSINESS property, at Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this City worth about $12,000. Apply to the owner, A. REEL, Nos. 195 Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—In a genteel location, with the conveniences of housekeeping, by small family, no children. Rent must be reasonable. References given. Address A. L. R., Box No. 4,167 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 100 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 21, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; 8. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to three days and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new remedy. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all disease affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESFULLY consulte with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and other diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEGREEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRI VATE Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c., who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very safe, far, surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 30 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, counted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of society; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless its remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that does not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm, at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

New-York City, Nov. 4, 1862.
JOHN HENRY,
JOHN H. MECABE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Patents, is hereby dissolved.

New-York, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.
A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of DE FEBLIS, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 2d day of January next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s27-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy1-law6m
MARY FANNING, Executrix
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr.,
Executors.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR
CHECKS AND LIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 70 WALL-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH PAGE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS for the First and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 5, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BEACHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN B. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OLDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. HENHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. HAYDEN RAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCRIBNER, Cashier.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz: Nos. 16, 395, 519, 560, 603, 1,025, 1 to 5, 1,914, 1,977, 2,037, 2,220, 2,389, 2,610, 2,617. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the number of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

$3,000. $2,500, $2,000, $1,250, $950.—The foregoing amounts to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, also, $6,000 and $15,000 to loan in New-York City. Apply to
AMHERST, WIGHT & SON,
Attorneys-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room No. 22, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 1st, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—10 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent interest coupons payable May and Nov 1; also, 10 bonds, of like amount, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable same days as 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 30 Wall-st.

$5,000 mortgage on improved property worth three times the amount, and in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at per cent per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. FELT, No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

THE WYOMING BANK, AT WILKESBARRE, Penn., has declared for each six months' semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 1st inst. Her circulation is redeemed at the Merchants' Bank at 5 per cent discount.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Real Estate Brokers
By A. H. MULLER & SON
No. 30 Stock Exchange Place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates. by L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. P. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 151 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. B. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying cross walks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, the limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:
800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs horse-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,600 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
500 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in 15 days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty day, from the date of first delivery.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
Nov. —, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of
Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances. "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, as indorsed "Proposal for leaving Office-bestreet," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STILWELL,
A. WESTON,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. —— Cedar-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—PRO BOUNTIES—BACK PAY. Prize money. Advice promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Blue-Book of information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & TREUSH, No. — Park-row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The STOCK of Lumber, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. BUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store well stocked with a good assortment of proprietary and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business and in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 444 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EASTMAN & CO.,
Successors to
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Will continue their usual
COMMISSION AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
at their old stand,
Nos. 40 AND 42 BEAVER-ST.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MARBLE WORKS AT Eastchester, Westchester County, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Depot and Yard, No. 89 East Fourteenth-st., New-York. Marble-pieces for every part of the country.

DRAFTING.

THE DRAFTING CLASS COMES AT EAST 14TH ST., OF THE NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, No. 9 Broadway, Room No. 5.

will continue to receive pupils to furnish selects rates for those who may be out of, for a period of six or will insure to pupils to be when are desired sums of from $10 to $500, at a premium of ten per cent.

P. S. Circulars given to applicants at the office. Only three pupils to one draftsman.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... J. GRAU.
MONDAY, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.
Début in America of
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.

Mr. GRAU respectfully informs the public that his arrangements for a season of ten nights—the only ones that he will be able to give—have now been successfully completed. It will be distinguished by a rapid succession of highly interesting débuts of several young and talented prima donne, and the production of Meyerbeer's new and latest Opera of DINORAH, which is now the leading event in the musical world.

No care nor expense will be spared to render the performances acceptable to the highly cultivated taste of New-York audiences; and special attention has been paid to the organization of a full, complete and efficient Orchestra, composed of forty-five of the best professors in the City.

Names of the new artists,
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA,
who will make her début in TRAVIATA, on the opening night.
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI,
who will make her début in a favorite grand Opera.
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
Who will make her début in Meyerbeer's new opera of "Dinorah."
MLLE. CATARINA MORENSI,
Who will make her first appearance in "Il Trovatore."
A special arrangement has been made with
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Who will appear in two new characters, prior to her departure for London.
The male parts are in the capable hands of
Signors BRIGNOLI, MACCAFERRI,
CONDUCTOR and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO
Stage Director ..... Sig. SCOLA
In the second week will be given, for the first time in America, Meyerbeer's new and latest opera of
DINORAH.
(Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
With new Scenery, greatly increased Orchestra, and an immense cast. It will be produced under the general superintendence of Mr. Ullman, in accordence with the instructions contained in an autograph letter from Mr. Meyerbeer to him.
NONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862.
OPENING NIGHT.
MME. GUERRABELLA IN TRAVIATA.
SIG. BRIGNOLI. SIG. AMODIO.
SIG. BARILI.

The Box Office at the Academy, at Seer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., will
OPEN THIS MORNING.

HOPE CHAPEL.—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons | AMERICA ..... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... 1,800 tons | BONAPARTE ..... 3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10 | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN C. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove of Cork,) the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Nov. 22,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
First Cabin ..... $140 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 165 | Steerage to London 45
First cabin to Paris ..... 165 | Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 165 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Each vessel carries a surgeon. Cheese, cabin, steerage, $25 per ton from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. The owners will not be responsible for their freight unless bills of lading are obtained.

The owners have either new or new limitations for passengers, and are prepared to issue through tickets from all parts of Europe

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Flag of Truce to Gen. Hindman at Little Rock.

HELENA, ARK., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Col. CAMERON, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, who was recently bearer of a flag of truce to Gen. HINDMAN, commanding the rebel forces at Little Rock, furnishes the following:

The truce party embraced Capt. SEARELL, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, Adjt. MCKENZIE, Ninth Iowa, and 11 men as escort. They left Helena on the 27th ult., and took the route to Little Rock Ferry, and on the third day arrived at Brownsville.

Capt. NOLAN, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. A., and commanding the post, telegraphed to Gen. HOLMES, who sent Col. ANDERSON, with a train, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Col. CAMERON delivered his dispatches, consisting of two letters from Gen. CURRAN and one from Gen. BURBRIDGE, at Memphis, to Gen. HOLMES in person.

HOLMES professed his desire to conduct the war on honorable principles and under the rules of warfare among civilized nations, and even on Christian principles; that he was filled with horror by the tales of havoc and destruction brought to him, which he was forced to believe. Many instances of outrage were cited, to which Col. CAMERON replied that the General Commanding had no knowledge of such occurrences, and that if they had happened, and the guilty parties could be found, they would assuredly be punished.

Gen. HOLMES said he knew Gen. CURTIS in his youth, and had expected him to pursue a fair and honorable warfare; that he, for his part, was determined to resist organized forces as long as it could be done, and unless their independence was acknowledged they would fight till they were exterminated. While he fought with an organized force he suppressed the patriotism of the people near Helena, and restrained them from guerrilla warfare; but should LEE be beaten in Virginia and BRAGG in Kentucky he crushed, the people would rise as individuals, and each man take upon himself the trust of expelling the invaders.

He inquired if our army at Corinth had been reinforced. On being answered in the negative, he appeared satisfied and gratified. He said that on the 3d he sent a flag-of-truce boat with a reply to Gen. CURTIS' former letter, by way of the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers. He fired the spirit of CURTIS' letter, and had at once sent down all his prisoners, nearly one hundred. In his reply he stated that the cotton dealers taken by rebel soldiers had been or would be released.

Col. CAMERON found three roads leading to White River from Helena, all well watered and supplied with forage. Beyond the prairie they will soon be impassable. The rebels are stacking the prairie with hay near Brownsville, and by boats bringing corn from the bottom lands to Little Rock. Through scarcity of forage, they had dismounted a large portion of their cavalry, including the Twenty-fifth Texas.

The Arkansas River is so low as to be impassable for the lightest draft boats, while White River has risen twelve feet since August, and now has fifteen feet at the lowest point up to Clarden.

The rebels at Little Rock have information which they credit that Galveston, Sabine, Troy and Houston, have been captured by the Federalists.

Large quantities of boots, quinine, and other articles, had their way to the rebels in front of Helena and Memphis.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is taking freight to Mitchellville. It is supposed the entire road will be in running order by the 14th.

The rebels are reported as having crossed from Tennessee, with a large foraging train, in Whitley County, Ky., to forage that country and along the Cumberland River. Steps are taking to prevent this outrage on the loyal mountaineers, to stop the rebels from procuring subsistance in Kentucky, and to stop contraband trade in the State.

A man calling himself JOHN W. LEE, from Knoxville, Tenn., pretending to be loyal, has been again arrested by Gen. BOYLE. He has over $100,000 with him, which was taken, and is held for the action of the authorities at Washington. LEE says the money belongs to loyal parties in Augusta, Ga. Military authorities think there is something wrong in the matter.

Gen. BOYLE has sent to Cairo for transportation to Vicksburgh of 1,700 rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. BUELL, and will send thither about 1,000 more.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Mrs. PIGGOTT, her son, three daughters, and all of her slaves, were arrested on Wednesday night last, by the rebels, and taken in Richmond. Mrs. PIGGOTT is a widowed lady, residing about nine miles above Williamsburgh, and a sister of Judge L. J. BOWDEN. Her only offence, as far as known, is that her brother is an uncompromising Union man. Measures are being taken which will undoubtedly lead to the liberation of this family.

The steamboat *Express* left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock this morning, on a flag of truce mission to Aiken's Landing. The officer in charge, is Capt. MULROAD, of the Third New-York. They took up 150 rebel prisoners, most of whom were badly wounded.

The French Consul to Richmond also went up on the *Express*.

THE CAPTURES OFF CHARLESTON.

COM. DUPONT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Oct. 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department the capture, on the 24th inst., of the British steamer *Scotia*, by the United States bark *Restless*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. CONROY, commanding off Bull's Bay:

The steamer was discovered at daylight standing towards Bull's Island, Acting Volunteer Lieut. CONROY immediately got under weigh with his vessel, and at the same time sent two armed boats to the leeward of the steamer, which forced her to run ashore. He then ran in with the *Restless* to cut her off and keep her from running out should she get off before the boats could reach her. When the boats got alongside it was discovered that the Captain, an old offender, named LYNCH, a gentleman and a lady, (passengers,) had left the steamer in an open boat; the crew were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Lieut. CONROY ordered them to be transferred on board the *Restless*, and put in irons.

Lieut. CONROY did not succeed in getting her off until the morning of the 26th, during which time he was compelled to anchor with the *Restless* within gunshot of the prize, to protect her, and, at low tide, his own vessel touched bottom several times, but without sustaining any material injury. He reports the loss, by drowning, of JOHN MARTIN, (seaman,) of the *Restless*, and a fireman of the *Scotia*, in consequence of the swamping of a boat, in trying to get out a hawser. In getting off the *Scotia*, and afterward in bringing her to Port Royal, the engineers of that vessel rendered every assistance in their power, for which Lieut. CONROY promised that they should receive compensation.

I have further the honor to report the capture, at Bull's Bay, on the 27th, of the British steamer *Anglia*, by the cutter of the United States steamer *Flag*.

The *Restless*, then under the command of Acting Master ELDRIDGE, Lieut. CONROY being temporarily under command of the *Scotia*, had discovered the steamer entering Bull's Bay the evening before, but she having passed so far to the windward of her, the *Restless* could not prevent her getting in, and having only one armed boat below him to fog ship. Acting Master GRISWOLD did not think it prudent to send her in pursuit, but he got the vessel in a position to command the channel, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the steamer.

On the next day the cutter, Lieut. CONROY on board, on his way to join his vessel, arrived at the anchorage of the *Restless* and on receiving the pleasing information, Com. STEVENS, under the charge of Lieut. CONROY, ran the *Flag* close to the bar, which his vessel could not cross, and captured three armed boats, under Lieut. CROSBY, and the pilot, a resident of Bull's Island.

The steamer was discovered on shore near Jack Creek, about four miles from the entrance of Bull's Bay but was not entirely got off of her offshore and drew being on board, except the pilot and six men, who had gone to Charleston the evening previous. The crew rendered every assistance in getting her off. Lieut. CONROY then piloted the *Anglia* out of Bull's Bay and over the bar.

The *Anglia*, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. GORDON, senior officer off Charleston harbor, to be supplied. She is the same vessel which attempted, on the night of the 19th of September last, to enter Charleston harbor by Maffitt's channel, but was headed off, though she succeeded in escaping in the darkness.

I shall dispatch both these steamers North as soon as possible.

Before closing this dispatch, I cannot forbear calling the attention of the Department to the energy and activity displayed by Acting Lieutenant CONROY, of the *Restless*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

KAD-LU-NAH.

An Evening with the Esquimaux—Report of Capt. C. F. Hall before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The recent return of Capt. C. F. HALL, who started for the Arctic Regions some two years since, in search of traces that might have been left west of Davis' Straits by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his ill-fated expedition, has excited great interest in the scientific world on account of the valuable discoveries the returning explorer claims to have made, if not in relation to the main object of his voyage, at least in connection with celebrated predecessors of the unfortunate FRANKLIN.

Capt. HALL's report was announced as the chief business of the regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society held yesterday evening, at the rooms of the Association, on Second-avenue, near Eleventh-street; and, consequently, at 8 P. M., a goodly audience had there assembled. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the last session having been read and approved, the resignation of WM. E. THROCKMORTON, Esq., the Librarian of the Society, was accepted, that gentlemen being summoned to duties of a more arduous character by the United States Government, in whose service he is an able engineer officer.

The Chairman then introduced Capt. C. F. HALL, who, in a discourse full of minute, intricate and elaborate detail, covering the entire scope of his late voyage and sojourn at the far North, and occupying two hours in delivery, proceeded to narrate his Arctic experiences.

The limitation of our space precludes any attempt to trace this curious and interesting record further than in meagre outline. The expedition, consisting of the bark *George Henry*, O. O. BUDDINGTON, master, and the schooner *Rescue* armed, with picked crews and eighteen months' provisions, on the 29th of May, 1860, from New-London, Conn., Mr. HALL being quartered on board the first-named and larger vessel. The humanity of some public-spirited citizens of Ohio, Connecticut and our own City and State, including the "father of recent American explorations in the Arctic Seas," Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, had furnished the necessary means, and the gentleman undertaking the enterprise set out with high hopes of success. The vessels touched at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and sailed from there again in August, 1860, pursuing their perilous north ward route through ice and continual fogs and tempests, into Davis' Straits, and finally reached a portion of Frobisher's Straits known as Northumberland Inlet, and just within the Arctic Circle, but some 500 miles to the west and southward of the main scene of KANE's adventures. At this point, and in a narrow bay leading to the Inlet and known as Frobisher's Straits, a terrific gale, which lasted for some days, in December, destroyed the *Rescue* of glorious memory, and the small craft in which Mr. HALL had intended to pursue his investigations. Moreover, that gentleman was assuredly the resident Esquimaux that the season was too far advanced for his contemplated tour to the interior; and as he had implicit faith in the truth of their representations, he reluctantly consented to remain where he was. This circumstance, however, as the sequel proved, led to important and cunsoling discoveries, which may turn out to be the forerunners of a satisfactory solution of the gloomy problem of FRANKLIN's fate. Owing to various causes, the detention, which was to have lasted only until Spring, was prolonged for nearly two years; and, in the meantime, the stock of ship provisions running low, Capt. HALL and his party were thrown upon the generous hospitality of their neighbors, the Esquimaux. At this point in his narrative the Captain took occasion to pay an eloquent and feeling tribute to the simple and kind-hearted people of those frozen shores. Truthful, brave, honest, sincere, hospitable, they were the perfect ones, he said, of a happy and uncorrupted race. They had no laws, and needed none. During the two years he passed among them, he had never seen a quarrel, and in many traits they were models for the imitation of more favored communities. The Captain referred with great emotion to the death, on the way out, of the Esquimaux guide and interpreter, who had been present at a meeting of the Society two years and a half ago, and whom he had taken with him as a companion and mouth-piece among his own people. But the poor fellow did not survive to reach his native shore again. He expired at sea, and was consigned to the deep, regretted by all in the expedition as an irreparable loss. The Captain, from this episode, turned to a most elaborate description of the vicinity of Frobisher's Straits, which he became convinced was but a great bay, and not a channel, extending through the main land. The result of his explorations during the two years' detention may be summed up as amounting in the accurate examination of 1,000 miles of seacoast hitherto but little, if at all, known; the identification of Prince William's Land; but, most of all, the discovery of the fate of the lost party of FROISSART's men, who perished in that neighborhood 300 years ago, and the trace of their habitations, their labors, and their attempts at escape. The details which are embodied in an article on Arctic Discovery published in *Harper's Magazine* for this month, fill no less than 3,000 pages of closely written notes, illustrated by large diagrams that adorned the walls of the Hall last evening, and were constantly referred to by the lecturer. Suffice it to say that by careful attention to the conversation of the Esquimaux, of whom he came in contact with, some three hundred encamped near the *George Henry*, where she lay locked up in the ice, and a laboured compilation of their various traditions, the Captain, to his great delight, at length discovered on the Island of *Kad-lu-nah*, or White Man's Land, as it was called, in the language of the natives, indubitable traces of the *Antarctic* who were lost by FROISSART in that neighborhood. These men, as the old records chronicle states, had been sent from FRANCISCA's vessel in a boat to land on Esquimaux. Their commander had enjoined upon them, from motives of prudence, not to touch the mainland, but to leave the Esquimaux upon one of the many adjacent islands. They, however, discovered him, and went to *terra firma*, where they were captured by the natives. On a subsequent voyage FROBISHER heard that they were still alive, but failed to rescue them. In the meantime they had established themselves upon the small inlet now called *Kad-lu-nah*, after them, and there endeavored to establish themselves by the arts of civilized life. The island, said Captain HALL, was literally teeming with marks of their presence—pieces of brick and wood, coal, trenches for fresh water, and one fur a ship-launch, with many other indications, convinced him that he had solved a problem of important interest. In this he was confirmed upon his return home, by a perusal of *Hakluyt's Collection of Arctic Voyages*, of which the rare old copy he then exhibited to the audience was the property of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and the only one, probably, in the country, with the sole exception of that deposited in the Astor Library. The Captain's description of his repeated and protracted interviews with the natives in relation to this subject, and particularly his conversations with OO-KI-YAH-NOO. (the White Bear,) a dame, more than a century of age, was graphic and vivid in the extreme. She had heard all about the five white men and FROBISHER's fleet from her parents, and told how they built a ship and were completing it for departure when they fell victims to the severity of the climate, and, in spite of the kindest care from the Esquimaux, miserably perished on the little island. Here the Captain exhibited pieces of brick and broken bottles, covered with black moss, which, to the pure air of that region, must have taken centuries to accumulate. He also showed a semicircular mass of what he had at first considered very fine iron ore, but afterward concluded to be some of FROBISHER's ballast.

But all other attractions of the evening were thrown into the shade by the appearance of the Esquimaux family, consisting of E-SHAK-ASH, the husband, and TUK-OO-LI-TOO, the wife, bearing in her arms little TUK-EN-LEE-I-TA, (the Butterfly,) their Esquimaux pregeny.

They were ushered in toward the close of the lecture, the heat of the room precluding their earlier presence, clad as they were in their native costume of seal and reindeer skins. In fact, the bitter air outside, which made the teeth of all Gotham chatter last night, was a rather sultry sort of a temperature for those children of the glaciers. As they took their seats gravely and modestly in front of the platform every eye in the audience was turned on them with interest and pleasure. The father looked, bar all the aside, which made the teeth of all Gotham chatter last night, was a rather sultry sort of a temperature for those children of the glaciers. As they took their seats gravely and modestly in front of the platform every eye in the audience was turned on them with interest and pleasure. The father looked, bar all the peculiar straight black hair, swarthy complexion, broad nostril and high cheek-bones upon an unusually broad face, considered the reverse of a wild Sicilian, with this difference, that his stature was about the Esquimaux average, i. e., only five feet three inches. His fair consort was a most blooming, buxom young dame of 25, some three inches smaller than her spouse. After the encomiums expansion and fullness of her face, bare neck and bare shoulders, [illegible] by a novelty, the rich, amiable, child-like expression of her features beam to charm, and when she turned her small, but symmetrical form upon her Arctic flower—the baby on her breast—she bewilder began to discover a very pretty and engaging woman, on whose clear, broad brow innocence and goodness all enshrined in a light like that of Northern lustre shone. The warm, beautiful loving maiden light, that could not be passed upon these noble people, and her declaration that this lack of the North was the best Esquimaux interpreter living—even surpassing the far-famed Panasses—gave pleasure to the interest felt by all, and with one accord the audience applauded vehemently. Both husband and wife were evidently greatly pleased at this reception, and young Butterfly testified his approbation by audibly waking up, making a hearty stare at the venerable sages who were gazing at him, and then vigorously apply ng himself to those soothing exercises in which bantlings thirteen months old, whether Yankee or Esquimaux, are wont to indulge at every available opportunity. Maternity and infancy, bright links that reach to Heaven, whether they cower beside the glistening glaciers of the Poles, or pant upon the burning sands of the Tropics!

The husband, Capt. HALL represented to be one of the hardiest and most intrepid hunters of the far North—a man of iron, who could endure unearthed hardships that would quickly destroy any one of European race.—a hunter who had stood for three days and nights, motionless on the ice beside a seal-hole, and yet, although unsuccessful, had returned to his home cheerful and unwearied. In fact, he, (the Captain,) had never seen a desponding Esquimaux. Their ability to go without food or drink was astounding. He had known them to do so for weeks, and heard of one instance where a party of these dauntless seal-hunters were floated off from the mainland on a peak of ice and could not return for thirty days—during which time they had not a morsel of food. Yet they survived, although even their faithful and wonderful dogs succumbed to the pangs of hunger. [Applause.]

The Captain having, upon his offer, answered many questions from the body of the house, and expressed his thanks to an English gentleman, who took occasion to disclaim any jealousy on the part of his countrymen toward American explorers, presented for examination the curious relics he had brought from the scene of his discovery. He had also a number of illustrated books in the Esquimaux tongue, all the work of Esquimaux at the Danish settlement of Holsteinborgh. To these latter people he paid a high tribute, declaring them to be the best educated mass he had ever seen or read of, there being not a child among them that could not read and write.

On motion of Dr. THOMPSON, seconded by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Society unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Capt. HALL for his able and pleasing report, and adjourned, whereupon the Butterfly and his parents held a *levée* of some duration, until they were almost deprived of breath.

Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen from the U. S. Gunboat St. Louis.

THE THIEVES ARRESTED BY TWO NEW-YORK POLICEMEN IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our readers may recollect that, toward the end of September last, the iron safe on board the United State gunboat *St. Louis*, (now known as the *Baron De Kalb*,) was stolen, with its contents, nearly $10,000. For a long time mystery has enveloped the affair, and although several of the petty officers and crew of that vessel were imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, no clue could be found as to who were the real thieves. Two New-York policemen, (Sergeants ROSS and DELANEY, of the Fourth Ward,) however, have succeeded in "working the matter up," recovering the greater portion of the money, and securing the parties who committed the robbery.

The details of the affair are as follows; Two sailors, named JAMES C. KINCAID and HENRY COYNE, belonging to the crew of the *St. Louis*, while that vessel was lying at anchor off Memphis, Tennessee, in September last, took the safe (a small one) in a boat, rowed with it into the middle of the Mississippi River, broke it open and abstracted $9,000 in United States Treasury Notes, after which the threw the safe overboard. They then divided the money between them, and a day or two afterward KINCAID deserted the vessel and came to New-York. Happening to make too free a show of his ill-gotten wealth about the grog shops in the Fourth Ward, where he is well known, officers ROSS and DELANEY took him into custody on the 24th ult. in splendor, on suspicion of having procured the money by some means other than lawful, as he had been away but six months. After some time KINCAID acknowledged that he had stolen the money, and that his shipmate, COYNE, then in the navy, was *participeps criminis* in the theft. The amount obtained from KINCAID, after his arrest, was $1,910. Officer ROSS then acquainted Superintendent KENNEDY with the information he had obtained from KINCAID, and expressed his willingness to ferret out COYNE, arrest him, and recover the balance of the money. The Superintendent accordingly commissioned him and DELANEY to pursue the matter, giving them a note to Admiral PAULDING, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, whom they visited, and from whom they received a letter directing all the officers in the Upper Mississippi to afford them every facility in searching out COYNE. Accordingly the officers started for Memphis, where they learned that the *St. Louis* had gone up to Cairo for repairs; whither they immediately hied themselves, and had the satisfaction of discovering that COYNE was yet a member of her crew. Going on board of her, she lying in the river, they acquainted Capt. JOHNSON, of the *St. Louis*, and the Provost-Marshal of Cairo, with the object of their visit. They there arranged to go ashore in the Captain's gig, and to have COYNE purposely detailed as an oarsman for the trip. When in the gig, representing themselves as mere visitors to the fleet, DELANEY proposed to COYNE that, as he had taken a fancy to him, he would represent himself as his cousin, and obtain a few days' liberty for him on shore. To this COYNE readily agreed, and the officers invited the gig's crew to drink their healths at the bar the St. Charles Hotel While here, by a preconcerted arrangement with the coxwain, ROSS, signaled him to remain in the gunboat with the crew, leaving COYNE in the company of the officers. DELANEY then took COYNE aside, and when ROSS came up informed him what their business was with him, demanding at the same time a return of the stolen money. Finding himself cornered, COYNE acknowledged the theft, and informed the officers that the money was in his chest on board the gunboat. Back again the three went, COYNE in company with the officers going into the forecastle, delivering up the money, ($3,465,) and changing his clothing, DELANEY having obtained for him (as he could) permission to go on shore for a day or two. Having again reached Cairo, COYNE was taken in the Provost Marshal's office, where that official was requested by DELANEY to furnish safe lodgings for his *cousin* during the night. This was the first information COYNE had that he would be arrested. The next morning he and KINCAID, who had been brought to Cairo with the others, were handcuffed together, and the four started for Memphis. Previous to this, however, the Captain informed the crew that the culprits had been discovered and arrested, and that suspicion no longer rested on any one in the vessel. This lulled forth from the crew three cheers for themselves, they being highly pleased to be relieved from the obloquy that had been cast upon them. From Memphis the officers started for New-York, where they arrived on the night of the 4th inst., and consigned the two prisoners to the care of United States Marshal MCMASTER.

Detectives from Chicago had previously endeavored to ferret out the robbery, and several of the officers and crew were, on their suggestion, placed in irons as being connected with the theft. Among these were Acting Master CROCKER, Master MCADAMS and Acting Master PAULDING, the latter being confined in the Memphis jail when the officers arrived there. Acting Master CROCKER, although totally innocent, had been already discharged the service in disgrace. They were all, of course, immediately released, and will doubtless be restored to duty.

The reason assigned by COYNE and KINCAID for committing the robbery is that the money was the proceeds of the sale of cotton taken from rebel gunboats cooperating with the armies of Gens. BEAUREGARD and TOMPKINS, captured by our fleet; that it was legitimate prize money of which the crew was to have a share, and that they anticipated the officers were going to divide it all among themselves. Both the prisoners bear a good character as brave and able sailors, and both had fought well in the great naval action before Memphis. Marshal MCMAHAT has sent to Washington for instructions as to what disposition shall be made of them. The officers brought home with them a letter signed by all the officers of the *St. Louis*, complimenting them in the highest terms for the skillful manner in which they ferreted out the thieves and recovered the money. It is supposed that some of the money went overboard with the safe, as the thieves were unable to pry open the door wider enough to get it all out.

Meeting of Journeymen House-Carpenters.

The journeymen house-carpenters of this City held a meeting at No. 195 Bowery, last evening. A very large representation from the craft was in attendance. Mr. WM. MITTEN was chosen Chairman, and Mr. E. ROSEMAN, Secretary. Having stated the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the most effectual means of securing an increase of wages in order that the journeymen carpenters might be better enabled to withstand the pressure of the times and also to provide for themselves and families during the approaching Winter, the Chairman read a communication which he had prepared, setting forth the grievances under which the trade has suffered for many years, never having received pay in proportion to their labor, and being generally at the foot of the scale of prices when all other mechanical trades; stating also the increased price of provisions, clothing, rent, &c., fully justified them in asking for an increased price, and concluding the necessity of a systematic organization to enforce the social and pecuniary condition of the craft.

Considerable discussion arose as to the best means to be devised to secure the desired end, when it was finally agreed that the members of the Carpenters' Union to take first steps, with a view of forcing such action as totally the trade for that purpose.

This matter was debated for some time, when Mr. MITTEN moved the appointment of a Committee of Three to report resolutions as to what should be done by the craft in the present emergency. The Committee having been appointed, retired, and subsequently reported a series of resolutions setting forth: *First*—That the present increased prices of all necessaries of life warranted the trade in asking from master carpenters the sum of $1 75 per day. *Second*—That all other trades had asked and received such increase, while the carpenters, up to this time, had refrained from making any demand for an advance of wages. *Third*—That the increase asked for was small compared with the increased prices of the necessaries of life. *Fourth*—Discountenancing any attempt to coerce the master carpenters into compliance with their requests, but asking for them at the hands of their employers a candid and earnest consideration. The resolutions were adopted, and a delegation from each Congressional District appointed to place them before all employers in such districts, for their acceptance. These delegations are to report at a meeting of the craft to be hereafter called by the Chairman.

Serenade to Gen. Banks.

The compliment of a serenade was last evening tendered to Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, at the Astor House, gotten up under the auspices of Capt. MEADE, United States Navy, and the officers of the frigate *North Carolina*. The Band of the *North Carolina*, (22 pieces,) Mr. JAMES MALE, leader, furnished a choice selection of music for the occasion, the admirable execution of which was most heartily applauded.

The large dining-room of the Astor was used for the purpose of the serenade, and long before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, a large number of invited guests, fully one-half of whom were ladies, filled the seats which had been ranged round the room for their accommodation. Midway of the room were placed chairs for Gen. BANKS and lady, and the officers of his Staff, now present with him in this City, besides many ladies and gentlemen who are his intimate personal friends. At ten minutes past 10 o'clock, Gen. BANKS and lady entered the room, followed by the Staff, the band playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the entire assemblage, which at this time numbered over three hundred persons, cheering most lustily. The General politely acknowledged the welcome by bowing, and took the seat assigned him, when the band commenced the following programme: Pot Pourri, from "Baila Pacilla;" Cavatina, from "Gabriella;" Waltz, from "Ernani;" Cavatina, from "Nabuco;" Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore;" Pot Pourri, from "Siava Saracena;" National Airs; "Home, Sweet Home."

The General seemed most highly delighted with the superior manner in which each piece was performed, and applauded them all most heartily. After the National Airs had been played, there were calls for "BANKS, BANKS," when Mr. STARBUCK, who sat beside the General, rose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When this private and simple compliment was tendered to Gen. BANKS, it was on the express stipulation that he should not be required to speak; but, if you will permit me, I will give you a sentiment." "The citizen, the statesman, the hero. In whose welfare every loyal heart has profound interest."

This sentiment was received with deafening applause, and three hearty cheers were proposed and given with a will in response to it. The band having finished the musical programme, Gen. BANKS advanced to the north end of the room, and taking Mr. MALE, the leader, by the hand, complimented him and highly for the rich treat with which he had favored him elf and the audience. Numbers of our citizens took occasion, through Mr. STETSON, to grasp the General's hand, and it was easy to perceive that the respect paid him was of the highest and most heartfelt character. Among the guests present were Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, Capt. MEADE, United States Navy, the officers of the *North Carolina*, and many officers of the army. All present seemed to be impressed with the unaffected and truly democratic bearing of the General, and when he was retiring, the exercises being closed, three more cheers rang out that made the building fairly tremble. A couple of rooms were placed exquisite bouquets, which emitted a most delicious fragrance, and at the north end, immediately behind the band and fronting the General, was a National shield, adorned richly paintings, and bearing the inscription: "We Know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but our country." The assemblage retired at 11½ P. M.

Reception Breakfast to the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

The Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. THOS. CHICKERING, who arrived here yesterday, have been tendered a reception breakfast by Col. FRANK E. HOWE and other Sons of Massachusetts in this City. Col. CHICKERING was formerly commander of the old First, (now so well known for its bloody history won on many a well-fought field,) and has always been one of the most popular military officers in his native State. The Forty-first has been mainly recruited in Boston, is composed of a fine body of citizens, and is officered by competent and painstaking soldiers.

The breakfast will be given at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock. Col. HOWE will preside and short speeches will be made by Col. CHICKERING, Major-Gen. BANKS, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Dr. VINTON, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Major BARNES, Parke Godwin, Jas. T. Brady and others. Cols. HALBARD, Clarke, Beckwith and Capt. Irwin, of Gen. BANKS' staff, Com. PAULDING, Capt. MEADE, Com. W. D. PORTER and other distinguished persons are expected to be present. The Sons of Massachusetts, with their ladies, will be present, and the occasion will also be graced with the presence of Mrs. Gen. BANKS, Mrs. Col. CHICKERING, Mrs. Col. HOWE and others. All New-Englanders are invited to attend, as well as citizens of New-York. Tickets can be procured at the Astor House.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Banks and wife, of the United States Army, arrived at the Astor House yesterday, from Washington. Several members of his Staff awaited his arrival.

Gov. J. Washborne, Jr., of Maine, left the Astor House yesterday morning, *en route* for Washington City.

Col. H. A. Nelson, of the 159th New-York Volunteers, Capt. ELLIS, U. S. A.; Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis; and J. B. Orne, Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Judge H. H. Bond, of Baltimore; Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; H. S. Goodwin, Superintendent of Catawissa Railroad; G. M. Cole, California; and H. A. Bingham, of the Watervliet Arsenal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Thos. S. Harrison, of the United States Navy; Geo. H. Townsend, Conn.; A. Dielendorf, New-Jersey; Jno. F. Long, Kansas, and Jas. F. Butt Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. Samuel A. Foot, Geneva, and C. B. Barclay, Philadelphia, are guests at the Coleman House.

Capt. Wm. W. Hansen, Philadelphia, and James Whitman, Halifax, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A. Wells and lady, Mr. Lowe, and D. Leavitt, Jr., of Great Barrington, are stopping at the Everett House.

Capt. O'Neuleville, of Major Gen. BANKS' Staff, G. W. Riggs, Washington, and H. Ledyard, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

The Funeral of Mr. Ballmeyer.

DAYTON, O., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The funeral of Mr. BALLMEYER, late editor of the Dayton *Empire*, who was murdered by a miscreant named Brown, took place yesterday afternoon. The procession that escorted the remains to the grave was the largest and most respectable ever seen in this city. The funeral ceremonies were very impressing.

The Grand Jury of this county have found a bill of Indictment against HENRY M. BROWN for murder in the first degree, charging him with killing Mr. BALLMEYER, with deliberate premeditation and malice.

Military Matters in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The following special order has been received here:

Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER is assigned to command in the State of Pennsylvania, and will execute the duties of Provost-Marshal General. Brig.-Gens. J. N. PALMER and E. R. S. CANBY are assigned to the command of the camps of drafted men at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

HUDSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Hudson County Bible Society took place yesterday afternoon and evening, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Jersey City. At the public meeting in the evening, addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. SHARROW, of Princeton. From the annual report, it appears that the total amount of money collected for the Bible cause, the past year, was $776 67. Of this sum, $235 13 was appropriated as the apportionment of Hudson County for the supply of testaments to the New Jersey soldiers. The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. Richard Van Horn.
Vice-President at Large—John D. Parker.
Treasurer—M. C. Morgan.
Secretary—Rev. W. T. Crowder.
Executive Committee—Curtis S. Howell, Rev. P. D. Vanderveer, H. L. Cole, Rev. R. S. Harris, Rev. W. H. B. Scott, Rev. Dr. L. C. Taylor and Alfred G. Mason.

INJURED BY THE CARS.—A woman named MARY CASWELL, residing at Hudson City, in attempting to cross the railroad at Grove-street, Jersey City, last night, just after a train had passed, was struck by the locomotive of an up train, by which she sustained several cuts and bruises about the body and limbs, and was severely injured internally. She was taken to the Almshouse Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.
BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.
HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM!

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 22, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our depot, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your SAFES was subjected to a very severe test of four days.

In justice to you, we will say that we were present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.

A. A. LULL, Superintendent,
A. S. HULL, Merchant,
W. B. GILMORE, Ticket Agent,
GEO. A. CEITZ, A. Q. M.,
J. H. EYSTER, Com. Merchant.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best protection from fire now known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Phila.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY TO-NIGHT—In Patterson, N. J., by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. Private examinations to-day at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana.—G. S. Arguedin, J. Cordero, M. Mozarrella, L. Bovi, Y. Montalvo and lady, three children and servant, R. Frances and servant, E. E. Lawton, Jno. Muhrband and lady, Mrs. L. L. Macomb, V. Solozabal, son and servant, Mrs. Orosco, child and servant, Pedro Pagola, John Orosco, Mr. M. F. Duguist, Mrs. P. Glenshie, J. Lumbillo, lady and servant; J. A. Sergadjo, lady, child and servant, H. R. Bishop, lady and servant, Misses M. and H. Bishop, E. Ruse, J. A. S. Arguedin, Thos. Irgui, A. de Flandes, F. E. Peaverolin, F. Aries, T. J. Bandin, John Gruner, F. Garcia, W. C. Downs, Thos. J. Owen, F. Schenck, Marrino Saez, Jas. W. Gates, Miss L. Fernandez, Miss F. Goyello, Augusto Goyello, Wm. Drysdale, R. Rivers C. McLane, J. Beiau, Mr. Bandin, Wm. Carlo, Geo. Ross, Mr. Robinson and lady, Miss J. Hodson, Miss A. Hodson, Nicholas Sinclair, J. M. Rose, C. C. Copenger, lady and two servants, Miss Copenger, Master, Copenger, H. F. Gruner, lady, son and servant, Mrs. S. Mathews, Mrs. O'Donnell and two children, A. F. Martinez and lady, Miss S. Mathews, Mrs. F. Barrmal and boy, Miss A. Soria, Mrs. J. S. Casilos, Chas. Heiberg, lady, four children and servants, Miss A. Arguelles, Miss F. Arguelles, J. S. Arguelles and lady and servants, Pedro Calvo, Juan de Cardenas, Joaquin Lreu, M. de S. Pedro, T. Hernandez, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. and child and infant, Ramon Diago, Marcos Anas, Mrs. E. Read, Miss Irene, Miss Flos Reptes, Mrs. Cobb, C. Malagrin, M. Roy and servant, E. Pedro Garcia E. Diaz, Mrs. Treber, Mrs. F. Garcia two children and servant; Mrs. C. H. Morrell, three children and servant; Andres Fernandez, L. Nefeneeker, Lorenzo Alvarez, M. Yglesias, S. C. Jordan, S. Edson, A. Hernandez, John Mathews, A. Mathews, Geo. H. Miller, Bob Miller, Thos. Isaacs, Jr., Geo. Clearn, Miss H. Geary, Miss Bianca Walters, Gen. A. Knight, lady and child, J. Lafone, F. Aguelcat, E. J. Gomez and lady, Miss E. K. Slash, Dr. D. A. O'Donnell, F. Barrsmal, John Rowell, E. Santiburagr, Wm. Albrechat, H. Engelbrecht, B. Seybold, M. Sugenheim, L. Aperteguy, C. Aperteguy, John H. Olen, J. M. Magers, George Cesson, Mrs. Cairns, F. De Regas, M. Sanguerello and daughter, R. S. Young, W. A. Connell, J. Reichardt, C. C. Kelly, D. S. Zan

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3472. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion in a Snow Storm.

Our Forces in Possession of Warrenton.

Chester Gap Held by Stonewall Jackson's Command.

The Fight with Stuart's Cavalry on Wednesday.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Thirty-six Dead Left on the Field by the Rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 6—10 P. M.

As the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barber's become more known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been.

The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army can produce—the rebels under the command of Gen. STUART and the Nationals under the command of Gen PLEASANTON.

The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous.

Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. PLEASANTON, to-day, reports that Stonewall JACKSON occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, taking five prisoners belonging to the Third Virginia Cavalry, and two infantry soldiers, who stated that their regiments had gone up the Valley.

Gen. BAYARD had a slight skirmish to-day, on the Waterloo Road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without any loss on his part.

HEADQUARTERS, RECTORTOWN, Friday, Nov. 7.

A heavy snow storm set in this morning about 9 o'clock, with every indication of continuing. The weather is cold.

There is nothing new about military matters, excepting that the army is in motion.

Gen. SUMNER and staff arrived last night.

Nothing but a construction team has yet arrived on the Manassas Gap Railroad, although one is hourly looked for.

REPORTS FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Friday, Nov. 7.

The Corps of Gen. REYNOLDS, belonging to Gen. MCCLELLAN's command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday.

The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

An investigation into the causes of the conflagration at Haymarket, has resulted in convicting two men of Gen. STEINWEHR's command. A Court-martial has been ordered, which meets to-day to try the cases.

It is intensely cold to-night.

This morning a snow-storm commenced, the first of the season.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday Nov. 7.

Some sutlers returned here, to-day, from the advance, and stated that guerrilla bands appeared in the neighborhood of Snickersville to-day, carrying off several wagons.

Gen. GEARY had a grand review of his troops yesterday on Bolivar Heights. The soldiers were all in splendid condition.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day, and the weather is extremely cold.

There is nothing new from the Potomac army.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM NEAR UPPERVILLE.

NEAR UPPERVILLE, Va., Monday Evening, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. PLEASANTON's three-days' exciting chase after STUART's Cavalry, has to-night "brought up" at Upperville, which you will observe to be in Fauquier County, immediately below the southern boundary of Loudon County, and on the turnpike running from Winchester to Alexandria through Ashby's Gap, from which locality Upperville is distant about three miles. Those dashing horsemen who, less than a month ago, shot meteor-like through Maryland and Pennsylvania, have, since Saturday, been running quite as rapidly southward, with our artillery thundering on their heels, and our cavalry cutting them up in flank and rear. Loudon County is now clear of rebels; our army is now rapidly coming up, and the present outlook is, that to-day will witness an important battle at Ashby's Gap.

Previous telegrams and letters have brought the history of the cavalry chase up to noon of Sunday, at which time the rebels occupied the village of Union. Shortly after that hour, our force charged into Union, driving the rebels before them. As on the previous day, our force consisted of PLEASANTON'S Cavalry Brigade, comprising the Sixth Regulars, the Third Illinois, the Eighth New-York, the Third Indiana, and PENNINGTON'S Battery, together with DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. D. W. HOFFMAN, comprising the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Seventh Indiana, the Seventy-sixth New-York and the Ninety-fifth New-York. Immediately after taking possession of the town, skirmishers were thrown out, and, engaging the enemy, drove them back half a mile. At this point our infantry was opened upon al about four hundred yards distant, by the rebel battery of four pieces, planted on a commanding eminence. DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade charged upon it, driving the rebels on about a mile further South, when our guns were brought up and placed on the same eminence from which the rebels had fired upon us. In this position a brisk fire was kept up on both sides, continuing until sundown. Then PLEASANTON charged with his cavalry, driving STUART two miles further into Dixie, and capturing two pieces and a number of horses and mules. Night now closed on the combatants, we having driven them five miles before us that day, with a loss of three killed and nineteen wounded, the names of whom I have already transmitted by telegraph.

This morning, the third act of the drama began, with a clear, cloudless sky, and a sharp cool air—precisely the morning for a brisk chase. STUART had planted his men in an exceedingly advantageous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville, and precisely at the southern boundary of Loudon County. Early in the forenoon, PLEASANTON'S command was reinforced by AVARIL'S Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Fifth Regulars, the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania, the First Massachusetts, and TIDBALL'S Battery. STUART had made his stand on the commanding eminence of the vicinity—his cavalry occupying a thick piece of woods on the hill, at the edge of which his artillery was planted. About noon, his battery opened upon our force, while getting into position. Sections, however, were soon planted, one on the right and the other on the left of the road, and thus placed, we got a very pretty cross fire upon them. For an hour and a half there was nothing for us to do but to watch this artillery practice, diversified by occasional cavalry dashes. The rebels were admirably placed, and as little progress seemed to be made in dislodging them, a new manœuvre became necessary. Deploying his cavalry and infantry on the left of the road, a rapid advance was made around and under cover of a piece of woods. This brought the force out on the side of the hill and woods occupied by the rebels and on their right flank. Up the brow of the hill dashed our cavalry and infantry in splendid style. Nearing the top, the rebel battery opened upon them with shell and canister. It was a critical moment. The volley, without doing us any particular damage, seemed to unsteady the men, and they fell back for about a hundred yards. STUART, mounted on his gray horse, (I could plainly observe his every motion through the glass,) here waved his hat; his men responded in a lusty cheer, and the three thousand redoubtable horsemen prepared to charge down the hill. Instantly, however, our troops reformed, and up the hill they again went, giving them round after round of musketry—our artillery coöperating. It was too much for STUART. He had no infantry; his guns had been withdrawn from their position, under cover of fire from a rebel battery, which opened about a mile to the south. There was but one thing for him to do, and he did it—illustrating his fine horsemanship by dashing off, with his followers after him, at the top of their speed—our cavalry meanwhile pursuing. Fifteen minutes did the whole business, and at half-past two we held their position.

Near by the woods in which the rebels were placed, stands the elegant mansion of Mr. J. FLETCHER; and on arriving on the ground immediately after the cessation of firing, we found it occupied by the officers of The Ninety-fifth New-York Regiment. Here a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for STUART and his Staff, and was eaten with much satisfaction by a company equally hungry and far more loyal. Col. FLETCHER, who died some months ago, in consequence of a wound received in the rebel service, was a noted Secessionist. A son of his is a member of STUART'S Cavalry, and is at present in the Shenandoah Valley, and a younger son, at present residing at home with his mother, has belonged to the rebel army, but was brought home wounded. The estate is a magnificent one of a thousand acres, and the house much the finest I have yet seen in any part of Virginia. It and all its appointments and appurtenances are indeed such as might well befit a first-class Old Virginia aristocratic family. In the course of the encounter, the rebel sharpshooters had taken shelter behind and inside of this house, and were becoming dangerous. In consequence it became necessary to dislodge them from their position, and a few shell were thrown into the house. On arriving we found how accurate the firing had been. One shell in particular passed through the front door and exploded in my lady's boudoir, breaking and smashing generally, and covering the elegant fripperies with the *debris* of the room. Mrs. FLETCHER had but a few moments before been seated in this apartment, but had retreated to the cellar when the shelling began. Col. LEASURE, commanding the first division of the Ninth Army Corps, makes his headquarters here, and I write from one of the elegant apartments of the mansion, having returned hither after following PLEASANTON as far as

the likelihood is that both parties will go into Winter quarters. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Rapidity of Army Movements—The News of the New-York Election, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

The unusual rapidity with which our army is now moving makes it more than likely that Harper's Ferry will soon have to be abandoned for some centre further South. Already sutlers are on the *qui vive* as to where they shall now locate their head depôt, and the whole army of correspondents—or, rather, "Chiefs of Staff"—are puzzling themselves about how soon they shall jump from the frying-pan of Harper's Ferry discomforts into the fire of those of Manassas.

The New-York elections came upon us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky yesterday, and all has been gloom, consternation and dismal forebodings ever since, nature itself being in unison with the sadness that oppresses man's spirits. I am not given to superstition, but as I strolled out yesterday morning at early dawn, anxiously striving to imagine what sort of news would reach us from you in a few hours, I saw the whole Eastern horizon covered with crimson clouds, forming a blood red background to the majestic outline of the Maryland Heights, directly in front of me. The old Scotch proverb involuntarily came to mind:

"A ruddy night is a shepherd's delight;
A ruddy morn is a shepherd's forlorn."

There goes omen No. 1, thought I. Then again it immediately occurred to me that it was the *5th of November*, the memorable historic day on which the whole British Parliament was once saved from an infernal plot to blow them all to atoms. Had we discovered and crushed the plot that was to blow our nation to perdition?

The Baltimore papers determined the question for us two or three hours afterwards, and revealed the fact to thousands of disappointed hearts that our "Guy Fawkes" had been more successful than the British one. Bitter, indeed, is the feeling created, and nowhere more intensely than among the soldiers. Listening to a group of them, I heard one man say: "What the h—ll are we going to fight for now, if JEFF. DAVIS is to have all he asks for?" "We shan't fight the *nagur* any more," chimed in a sympathizing Hibernian. "D——n your 'nagur,'" angrily rejoined the first,—"*you* are the *nagur* they are after, and you'll find it out when you have lost your votes, and a lot of aristocratic scoundrels have put bridles on you." "Let 'em try it," indignantly exclaimed a crowd of soldiers,—"we'll know who to turn our arms against." "Too late?" joined in the prophetic voice of an old man passing,—"I tell you, boys, the blackest day will dawn on this great country that sees that faction put into power. Yesterday you were freemen, with ballots for your protection, but to-day all is changed. You have now but one choice before you: Either to succumb, step by step, to the lordly rule of Southern aristocracy, which says that the few must govern the many, or you will be driven to save yourselves by Revolution." Terrible as the prophecy sounded, every man present felt, more or less, the truth of it.

Immediately after the news came a cold piercing wind set in, which added bodily discomfort to mental; and to-day a chilling, drenching rain came on, creating a state of discomfort and dejection that can only be thoroughly appreciated in a place like Harper's Ferry.

The enemy, although having plenty to do down the valley, still continue their impudent demonstrations under our very noses. They came within two miles of Bolivar Heights, a day or two ago, and walked off with three of our pickets, by daylight, just as spiders would with so many flies. Nobody, however, expects any demonstrations from them on a larger scale in this quarter; and if they did they wont find a traitor here this time. Gen. GEARY is in charge just now—a soldier and a loyalist—every inch of him. NEMO.

LETTER FROM GAINESVILLE.

Movement of Gen. Sigel's Corps—A Visit to Thoroughfare Gap—The Troops in Good Spirits.

GAINESVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

Gen. SIGEL's corps is in its new position, and the General himself is expected to be here this morning. Whether we are to go on immediately or remain here and await the motions of MCCLELLAN I don't know; but the general opinion of all is that we shall move forward to Warrenton to-day or to-morrow.

I went to Thoroughfare Gap yesterday and returned to this place—it being headquarters. Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with about 200 men, drove in the enemy's pickets and drove what few rebels there were through the Gap. There were but few shots fired, no artillery, and "nobody hurt" at least on our side.

Gen. SCHENCK's Division occupies the Gap, and the Sixty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MCGROARTY, is on the other side near White Plains. The enemy's pickets are at White Plains.

Gen. STAHL's Division, (Col. MCLEAN's and Col. GILES's Brigades,) are in this vicinity.

Gen. SICKLES' Division is said to be at Manassas Junction.

There is one regiment of SICKLES' Brigade at Centreville.

The troops are all in good spirits, and if a chance is afforded they will render a good account of themselves.

As we crossed the Bull Run battle-field, a man in the Fifth New-York Cavalry picked up an old shell and threw it heavily upon the ground, when it exploded, injuring him seriously and probably fatally.

We expect to have the railroad opened to Alexandria to-day, and communication with Washington by telegraph to-day or to-morrow.

I got a secession woman yesterday where the cat had the rooster. I took dinner at her house; she declared that Confederate money was just as good as Uncle Sam's, and was quite indignant because I did not think so too. After getting my dinner I handed her a Confederate bill to pay for it, when she peremptorily refused to take it; she wanted United States money. Notwithstanding their professed love for the Confederacy, I have yet to see the first rebel who would take Confederate money in payment for food.

There was heavy firing—cannon—nearly all day yesterday in the direction of Ashby's Gap—PLEASANTON'S command probably.

SICKLES' DIVISION.

They Move to the Front—Manassas in our Possession—Appearance of the Battle Fields, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANASSAS PLAINS, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

On Saturday last, the division commanded by Gen. SICKLES broke camp near Alexandria, and took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-House, Centreville and Bull Run. The little town of Fairfax is just now filled with sutler shops and ambrolype saloons, kept by citizens of the Teutonic race, most of them accompanying regiments which "fight mit SIGEL." The passage of the division—the fighting division of the army—through the town, drew the attention of its inhabitants as perhaps few divisions would do, and as it passed the dilapidated hotels it was cheered by the approving smiles of some of the few families there boarding.

At Chantilly a halt was ordered for dinner. This was the last battle-field of the division—a battle-field made forever memorable by the death of the gallant and lamented KEARNY. There remains now but little to mark the field. A few broken muskets—some old and cast-off clothing—some broken trees, tommy cannon balls or pierced by Minie—are all that point out the battle-ground.

At Centreville another halt was ordered. The town has changed considerably since our last visit. Several of its principal houses have been destroyed by the rebels, and it would be scarcely recognizable but for that long chain of earthworks commanding the approaches in every direction. A novice will not appreciate how much military science has done, with the aid of pick-axe and spade, to render this naturally strong position almost impregnable; but to those who have seen what the Peninsular earthworks did for the rebels, can hardly understand why they should have abandoned their formidable line without a desperate fight.

The plains of Manassas, now fully and completely in the possession of our troops, have so often echoed to the tread of armed hosts, and so often been described, that it would be but supererogation to describe them now. They are still the same wild dreary waste, dotted here and there by the rebel earthworks. Some of the houses of Manassas village were destroyed by the rebels in their last visit.

Little mounds here and there tell the last resting place of some soldier who either died in arms against his country, or else fell a martyr in the grand cause of freedom and union.

One year ago this place was in the complete possession of the rebels. Geo. BEAUREGARD had his headquarters in the same house as that now occupied by Gen. SICKLES as his headquarters. The tents of the rebel army were on the same sites as our tents are now. Every one feels that this is indeed historic ground.

Nearly every "nob" of ground, every house, every hillock, every little brook, has its history. Is it any wonder, then, that upon such a ground as this constant speculations are indulged in as to the probabilities of future battles, future skirmishes, future victories or defeats. It is not for me to write of the number or disposition of our forces, but it is not improbable that one many days I may have to describe some passage-at-arms with our ever-vigilant foe.

CEDMA.

THE STORM.

The First Installment of Winter in this City.

THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA DETAINED OUTSIDE.

John Frost, Esq., a lineal descendant of Hasta T. Winter, in the most daring defiance of public desire, flouted fiercely through our streets all day yesterday. What, in the name of all precedent, this ferocious incoming of wintry blasts indicates we know not. Suffice it to say, that argument on its propriety, suggestion as to its desirability, theorizing as to its cause, are of no avail. It came and it conquered.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning "weather and things" were in a most orderly and serene condition, and the day promised to be a pleasant one. At 10 minutes past 7 the wind whistled fiercely up and down the streets, heavy clouds dashed over the heavens, the sky became darkened, the waters looked like ink, and, like a fretful child, the humor of the day was changed. The snow came thick and fast. It blinded hapless citizens on the way to the store, astonished peaceful milkmen on their "dairy round," caused the ferry-boat pilots to swear great oaths, nipped the noses of the omnibus drivers, and sent the news-boys' market away in low pay.

Lazy risers, who had gone to bed the night before prophesying, from the exquisite coloring of the clear horizon, a perfect day, were astounded by the chilly atmosphere of the morning, amazed at the snowy whirlwind, and dumfounded by the repeated applications of boys who wanted the job of cleaning off the snow.

The bay and rivers were powerfully agitated all day. The swell was heavy, and the rolling of the ferry-boats made passengers stretch apart their legs, turn pale and sigh for the omnibus or car. The wind had one kind feature, it blew toward the ocean rather than landward.

At noon the gale was at its height. The wind swept vigorously everything and body before it. Umbrellas were turned inside out momentarily; elderly ladies and elderly men were seen to waltz briskly as they approached break corners; people of all sorts and conditions measured their stiffened length upon the icy pavement; overcoats, rubber-shoes, "U. S. C. boots," furs and tippets, made their appearance; every body out of doors was cross, and everybody indoors was chilly; chimneys whistled wierd melodies and weathercocks spun unceasingly.

At 6 o'clock P. M., there was a momentary lull—just long enough for the factories, the workshops and stores to disengage their hands, and then, whew! how the wind came up, how the clothes flew up, how the hats tripped far away from their owners, how red noses became, how blue the air was with curses, and how black, dreary and confoundedly unpleasant the entire metropolis became.

Ten o'clock saw no change, and at midnight the keen cutting of the frosty blast stiffened the limbs of many a wanderer, and chilled the life-blood of many a poor devil whose home is the street, his bedroom the ash-barrel, his pillow the cinder. So absolute a storm has not been known in years. It was north by northeast, and east by northnorth, and if it will only be kind enough to go away, and stay away, and never come back, it will gratify thousands of benumbed citizens, and possibly may be forgiven for its outrageous violation of propriety yesterday.

But it won't. This is the first installment of Winter. We must now prepare for cold days, deep snows, skating, sleigh-riding, and Winter quarters. The boys of the City are undoubtedly happy, and certain tradesmen very likely keep themselves warm and cheerful by the constant iteration of the adage about the "ill wind," but it is nevertheless a fact, that such a day as yesterday renders everybody miserable, and everything thoroughly unpleasant.

We learn from our Ship News reporter that the *Scotia*, which is outside, has not yet made her appearance at Quarantine, and that as the gale does not abate, there is no likelihood of her coming in before early this morning.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The first snow-storm of the season commenced here at 7 o'clock this morning. Up to this hour two inches of snow have fallen.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 7.

A very heavy snow storm commenced here at an early hour this morning. At this time (1 P. M.) the snow is still falling heavily.

The weather last night was very cold.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., Friday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

Snow commenced falling thickly here at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied with a strong easterly wind. There is no abatement of the storm up to this hour.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7—P. M.

The thick snow-storm and northeast gale continues this evening. A heavy sea is reported in the bay.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

Three to four inches of snow fell to-day, and continues this evening, with indications of rain.

At Portland, it has been blustering all day, with the wind from the Northeast. A thick snow-storm commenced at 5 P. M., and still continues.

At Bangor, the snow-storm commenced at 6 P. M. The wind is blowing a gale at Holderness, N. H. It is cold, with the wind from the northeast. A heavy snow-storm set in at noon.

THE WEATHER AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 7.

There has been no storm here except a strong wind. The weather is very cold, with indications of snow.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

Boisterous Weather and Marine Disasters on the English Coast.

American Affairs as Viewed by the English Journalists.

Advance in the Rates of Insurance for American Ships.

No Further Changes in the French Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 23d, *via* Londonderry 24th, has passed this point *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22d.

Both vessels were supposed to be off Liverpool when the *Norwegian* sailed.

The weather continued very boisterous, and additional marine disasters continued to be reported.

The ship *Mampla*, from Limerick for New-York, put into Queenstown 24th, leaky.

The *Benares*, Sunderland for China, put into Lough Foyle, leaking.

The Liverpool ship *Bencoolen* was wrecked, and twenty-eight of the crew perished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, (City Article,) referring to the resolution contemplated by the Confederate Government, to collect a million bales of cotton and sell them in Europe, subject to all contingencies, asks the date at which they can be shipped; says it is not without importance. Should the resolution be passed, there are probably many speculators who might be tempted into such speculation, provided the margin of profit offered was very large. The writer suggests that perhaps the Confederates, by means of the *Oreto* and other vessels, hope to break up the blockade of Charleston, or other ports, during the Winter.

The *Daily News* thinks the Federal cause has never before looked so like success in its essential features. The South is almost at the last stage of exhaustion, while the North is nearly untouched in all its resources. All that European nations have to do is to wait. The event must soon be decided by other influences than those.

The *Times*, of course, takes directly the opposite view, and says:

"More important than news of battles is the fact that New-York money has at last began really to feel the dangers which threaten the country, with not a single Confederate State conquered or likely to be, with not one cent yet levied by direct taxation in the North, with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty, armed, clothed and supported; with a gigantic mass of materials to provide for another invasion, the Federal Government finds its paper depreciated not far from a third in value. Although, probably, no invasion of Pennsylvania on a large scale is intended, a fresh raid across the Potomac impresses the Federals with a conviction that their enemy is as full of spirit as ever."

The article then expatiates on the interminable and indecisive nature of the battles in the West.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. SPENCER, again urges mediation or recognition, on the ground that Europe cannot remain callous either to the sufferings there or the horrors impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery, and that England may then be driven to take up arms to end such an outrage on civilization.

The *Daily News* points to SUMNER'S speech at Boston, and its reception, as a refutation of the *Times'* arguments that the emancipation scheme would be repudiated. It denounces the scandalous charges which have been brought against the authors and abettors of the scheme.

Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, the distinguished surgeon, died at his seat in Surrey on the 21st inst.

A Cabinet Council was to be held at London the day the steamer left Liverpool.

At a public meeting at Oldham, resolutions were offered, calling on the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, as the only means of ending the civil war. An amendment was offered declaring that recognition was unpolitic, and likely to result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

The destruction of American ships by the pirate *Alabama*, caused a general advance in the rates of insurance at Lloyds of 2 to 3 per cent. on all American ships. The advance demanded at Liverpool is even as high as 5 guineas per cent.

FRANCE.

It is stated that PERSIGNY and FOULD consented to remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried step with regard to Rome.

The Council of State had resumed its sittings.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes, on the 22d, advanced to 71f. 50c.

ITALY.

The alarming accounts of GARIBALDI'S health continued. It was even rumored in Paris that he was dead. A Turin telegram of the 22d, however, says he had been removed to Spezzia, and bore the removal well. The state of his health is slightly improved, but the papers still express much apprehension.

The 22d being the anniversary of the union of the Southern Provinces to Italy, was celebrated by *fêtes* in all the principal towns. Various popular rejoicings took place. Perfect order was maintained.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 24.

The political news to-day has no important feature.

The gale has moderated. The marine casualities are still most numerous.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

COTTON—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 13,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer with an upward tendency, and a rise in Surats of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

The Manchester market is firmer with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer, except for CORN, which has a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD & CO., BIGLAND, ASPINWALL & CO., and other authorities, report FLOUR firm, with an upward tendency; American quoted 22s.@28s. WHEAT firmer, but rates unchanged; Red Western 9s.@10s.; Red Southern 10s.@10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern 11s.@11s. 3d. CORN easier; Mixed, 29s 3d.@29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report the Provision market dull, but unchanged. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Bacon still declining. Lard declined 6d.@1s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes dull, at 33s. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Resin dull, at 28s. for Common. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. SUGAR firm, quiet and steady. TALLOW inactive at 47s. 6d. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL quiet at 41s. 6d.

American Securities heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower. Erie, 35¾@36¾; Illinois Central, 44@45, discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continued dull, but at the close of the 22d Consols showed an improving tendency. The demand for account is moderately active, and some transactions are still reported at 17, leading to the belief that the Bank rate will not be raised just yet.

The remittances of Specie to Bombay for Cotton continue to increase. The next steamer will take £750,000 sterling.

There was a heavy fall in American Securities. Under the reaction in New-York, reported by the *City of Baltimore*, all securities relapsed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 24.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales. Market irregular, and prices have advanced ⅛d. for Surats, while American is nominal, and Egyptians and Brazils are ⅛d.@¼d. lower. Speculators took 10,500 bales, and exporters 7,000. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 3,000 bales, the market closing irregular, but without change in quotations, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25½d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25d.

The stock in port is estimated at 316,000 bales, of which 10.5 0 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour firm. Wheat tending upward and prices slightly higher for all descriptions. Corn dull and tending downward.

Provisions dull and unchanged, except that lard is still declining.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 24.

CONSOLS for money 93¾@93⅞. Erie Shares 31¾; Illinois Centrals 46⅞@45⅞ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £317,500.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer *J. H. Dickey* exploded one of her boilers, killing several and injuring others of her passengers and crew. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and, rushing from their rooms, found the boat had run against the Illinois bank, and lay fastened in the mud. In about fifteen minutes, while the passengers were still wandering about the cabin, and not yet recovered from the first alarm, another terrible shock shook the whole boat, and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers inhaled it, and fell dying upon the floor. While the passengers, among whom were several ladies, rushed in a panic to the stern, other horrors were added to the calamity by the fire breaking out in the staterooms and through the floor above the boilers, communicated from the furnace. After long and earnest exertion the fire was conquered. All unite in bearing praise to Capt. MUSSELMAN for his bravery and judgment. The cause of the explosion remains uncertain, the engineer stating it to be from the shock on striking the bank, disarranging the boiler, while others maintain that the boiler was old and defective. The pilot states that the cause of the vessel going ashore was from a signal to back water being misunderstood as one to go ahead. Among the killed is Lieut. J. DODGE, Sixth United States Cavalry, of Philadelphia. HENRY WATTS, clerk of the boat, was dangerously scalded. Several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others jumped into the river in the panic and were drowned. At 8 o'clock the next morning the steamer *Warner* came along and brought the *Dickey's* passengers and crew to this city.

Missouri Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

GOV. GAMBLE has appointed Thursday, the 27th inst., as Thanksgiving day.

The case of Judge LACKLAND, recently arrested for encouraging the rebellion and opposition to the Government in its prosecution of the war, &c., has been referred to Major-General CURTIS. His decision in the matter is yet to transpire.

Death of Commodore Pendergrast.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 7.

Commodore PENDERGRAST, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, died this morning of a paralytic attack. He was 62 years of age, and has been in the naval service of the country for over half a century.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

The schooner *Eliza Leland*, from New-York for Portland, with coal, put into Holmes Hole on the 3d, leaking eighteen hundred strokes per hour.

Billiard Match Between Foley and Kavanagh.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 7.

The great billiard match between MICHAEL FOLEY, of Cleveland, and DOBLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, was won by the latter by 204 points.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

That Proclamation now stands before the people, not as a law,—not as an enunciation of political policy,—but as any part of the fulfillment of the duty of the Executive under the Constitution. *It is simply the mandate of a military chief, armed at the vital energies of rebellion.* It has no legal force except in the presence of the Federal armies, by whom alone it is to be executed. As a military act, it necessarily terminates with the rebellion which necessitated and justified it.

It announces a future military policy, dependent upon future developments of the rebellion, and even requires a future Executive act to make it operative at all. Should President LINCOLN fail to designate the boundaries of rebellion, his recent Proclamation could never go into effect.

As Executive of the law which he has sworn to uphold, President LINCOLN has called attention to two laws of Congress, and enjoined obedience to them. With the exception of his announcement that he will recommend certain measures to Congress, the above constitutes all the affirmative provisions of the Proclamation. We fail to see how the President could have done less, and we rejoice that he has not done more.

In the absence of all legislative authority in the source from whence that Proclamation emanated, it cannot affect in the least the future status of the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States over their domestic institutions, *provided those States be subservient to their Federal relations.*

There is but one way under Heaven whereby Slavery can be legally interfered with in the States, and that is by the voluntary acts of the people of those States. Of course, we mean outside the war power, and even that power terminates with the cessation of hostilities, and returning peace will bring with it restoration of the Constitution and laws of every State which may have been in rebellion.

We fail, therefore, to discover any justification of opposition to the Emancipation act in the North. It is, and of necessity can be nothing but a military expedient toward crushing out the rebellion. As such, we deem it in every point of view equally as justifiable as any other military act that could be devised. As a principle, it would be unjustifiable in the extreme; as an expedient, it should receive the cooperation and approval of every loyal citizen.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The United States District Court in Session—A Paper to be Issued—Judge Hubbell's Charge—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Fall Term of the District Court of the United States for the Third Judicial District of New-Mexico, commenced its session at this place on the first Monday, being the 6th day of October, 1862. Present: Hon. SYDNEY A. HUBBELL, Associate Justice, ABRAHAM CUTLER, Marshal; C. P. HALL, Clerk, and THEODORE D. WHEATON, United States District Attorney. The members of the bar present were: Merrill Ashurst, Richard H. Tompkins, James Josh Houghton, Hezekiah S. Johnson, Charles P. Clever, William H. Hoarie and Thomas C. Gutierrez—the latter a native of New-Mexico, and admitted to the bar at this term of the Court. He is a young gentleman of handsome attainments, and promised to acquire preeminence in his profession.

JUAN CRISTOFAL ARMIJO was sworn as foreman of the Grand Jury, and SIMON H. FORT appointed as interpreter.

The pleadings and actions in Court are conducted chiefly in the Spanish language, as nearly all the parties in suits, witnesses, jurors, etc., are natives of New-Mexico, understanding no other language than their own idiom; consequently it is necessary that the attorneys, the District Attorney and the members of the bar should be familiar with the Castilian dialect. They all speak it quite fluently, and in this respect New-Mexico is peculiar.

Owing to the invasion of this Territory by the Texans, a large number of causes growing out of their temporary occupation of the soil, such as arrests for treason, trials of the effects of absconded parties, and suits for jumping "claim and improvement" to the enemy, occupy a large share of the attention of the Court.

Mr. H. S. JOHNSON, the Territorial District-Attorney for the Gila Valley, has been sent to the State for a prolonged stay, and has secured contracts for the establishment of a weekly journal in the place, about the 1st of January, 1863. The [illegible] printing [illegible]

[illegible] this Territory. The [illegible] negro and [illegible] of this country. The [illegible] adopt of adoption.

This is the first term that Judge HUBBELL has held court in this District. He is one of President LINCOLN's appointees. So far, his conduct has been unexceptionable. He possesses with dignity a [illegible] manner, and is courteous and gentlemanly to [illegible] on the bench. He has the full confidence of the bar and people for the [illegible] to his country's service.

His charge to the Grand Jury, both of the United States and the County of Bernalillo, at Peralta, the former [illegible] was characterized by just discrimination and good sense. He called the attention of the Grand Inquest of the County to the statutes for the prohibition of gambling, vending of spirituous liquors contrary to law, and suppression of houses of ill-fame, and implored them, as the guardians and conservators of good morals and public peace, to present to the court and punish the violators of these laws to escape punishment with impunity. The Judge was [illegible] "Old Code," [illegible] New-Mexico country, Chief-Justice [illegible] remaining officer.

There is nothing specially new in the military affairs of this Territory. The California Regiment of Volunteers keeps every thing in apple-pie order in the country below Fort Craig and Arizona.

At present, when this war shall terminate, will leave something of a population here in the form of citizen soldiers, of all the resources of the country are properly developed, as they ought to be, in a few years, by the extraction of the rich ores of the earth. The whole country is literally [illegible] and when the [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible] of the Territory [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT ON MONDAY.

The Conscription Sure—The Minute Details Provided for—All about the Method of Making out the Lists—The Exemptions and the Modus Operandi of Drafting—The Quota of New-York—The Last Chance for Exemption.

The Draft will take place on Mondey. Thet is so. Gen. ANTHON says it will, and he is the great Mogul of the Conscription—the "I am" of the enrollment—the Chief Commissioner of Drafting. It is the purpose of this article to give some idea of the method of making the enrollment and the final completion of the Draft.

The stupendous magnitude of the work of enrollment is of course apparent. It is like meking half a dozen ufrecelories, two or three censuses, or conducting several City elections. At first about five hundred and fifty men were employed in going from house to house collecting, in pocketing green books, the names of all white male citizens who looked as if they were able-bodied, and between the ages of 18 and 45.

These green books, of course, presented a promiscuous collection of names, including many over and under age, many who were exempt by law, and all in almost inextricable confusion as to alphabetical order and residence. The next work was, therefore, to prepare a new set of books, called A—books in alphebetical order, and set apart into districts, so that each name could be easily found upon the residence being given. Thus a man's name could be instantly found when desired for any purpose, provided his residence was given. It, of course, happened that many honest citizens' names were taken twice, or even oftener, and the next thing was to erase all such duplications. In all cases where a name was taken at a man's place of business, he was requested to give his residence. The books were subsequently compared and the name at the residence alone retained. If a man's residence could not be found, he was left to be drafted from his place of business. This corrected book was called the C Book, and from that copies were made for the use of the Commissioners in the several wards to hear exemptions for exemption. In all these transfers from one book to another, great care was taken to compare the books and keep the names, ages and residences correct—a labor, all of which of course required a very large clerical force, not the least efficient among which is Capt. J. B. CALDWELL, Military Secretary.

The Commissioners who have been sitting in the various Wards have, in connection with Gen. ANTHON, the sole power of striking the names through those of the names enrolled which are shown to be those of exempts. They also write the word exempt at the end of the name, and the clerks note the reason of the exemption.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY

for filing claims for exemption, and the Commissioners will sit in the Police Station-houses of all the Wards from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. for that purpose. In order that none who are exempt may have an excuse for not knowing it, we append the list of all who are exempt:

THE LIST OF EXEMPTS.

The following persons are exempt, under the laws of the United States:

All persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors, actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers and their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post-road, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the several States.

The following persons are exempt under the laws of the State of New-York:

The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and clerks, and employes in the several offices, the Judicial officers of this State, Incidular Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables.

All persons in the army or navy, or volunteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.

All persons who have been, or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.

Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students, in all colleges and public academies, (as distinguished from private schools,) and in all Common Schools.

Commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any of the States, for the period fixed by existing laws, and whose resignations have been duly accepted, or who have been in some other lawful manner honorably discharged from such service and duty.

All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

All nautical drunkards and paupers, who have been declared such by proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Commissioners, surgeons and clerks engaged in making the draft are also exempt, from the nature of their employment.

The Commissioners will mark the word "fireman" opposite the name of each person proved to be such, if an entry to that effect be not already made.

The duties of all the officers connected with the draft are at once delicate and important, and it is proper that they should be exercised not only with justice and fairness, but also with kindness and consideration. Doubtless on many occasions the patience of Commissioners, surgeons and clerks will be severely tried, but the Chief Commissioner trusts that all will remember that a draft, however readily it may be responded to by a generous and patriotic people, inevitably produces some cases of individual hardship, which should be treated with the utmost forbearance. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

All who claim exemption on the ground of physical disability are supplied with a ticket of admission to the Surgeon, who, if he judges the man to be unfit for 20 days for military duty, he reports to the Commissioners, and the man is exempt. Cases often arise where a man's name is not on the list, and his application for exemption only succeeds in having it put on. The number of able-bodied men liable to military duty registered or enrolled in this City, under the direction of Gen. ANTHON, was 287,000. Of these, about 100,000 have been struck off by the Commissioners, as exempt from various causes. About 160,000 were enrolled in Brooklyn, and about the same proportion struck off.

But the main point is, of course, How many are to be drafted? What is the proportion? What chance do I stand of being drafted? What is the probability of my interesting family being left to mourn the absence of its conscript father?

This most interesting point Gen. ANTHON himself cannot decide until the latest moment preceding the draft. He will credit the City with all its volunteers up to Saturday night on the new quota. The various Senatorial Committees were given until last night to return the full number of volunteers which the City has furnished. The state at large will also be credited with the number which Chemung and other counties have supplied over and above their quota. How many are to be drafted is therefore a question yet to be determined. It will probably be known to-day.

At 9 o'clock to-night, as already stated, the recording of exempts will stop. The books are then taken by Gen. ANTHON as returned by the Commissioners, and the Sabbath is to be devoted to the preparation of the details for the draft. Each name is to be written legibly on a slip of paper, together with the name, age, and residence of the party,—a Herculean labor which will require no less than three hundred and fifty clerks, as each slip of paper is to be rolled up and bound with an India-rubber elastic similar to those used in binding ballots on election day.

These rolls of names are to be all cast promiscuously into a wheel built for the purpose, and arranged with a glass side, so that the hand of the man who draws out the roll may be seen when within the wheel. The room of the Board of Councilmen has been secured, and about three hundred fifty officials, judges, and others, have been invited to be present and witness the draft. Mr. TAUBLE—the architect—who is blind, has been selected to draw out the names.

As each name is drawn, the slip is pasted in a book made for the purpose, and a copy of the record is instantly made. The drawing will continue until the quota is filled.

But what is the quota yet to be raised?

Strange as it may seem, the General Government is of the opinion that New-York City owes 10,000 on the last quota, and Brooklyn 5,000. At this rate, allowing a moderate estimate for additional volunteers, the draft in New-York will be one man to eighteen of all liable to draft.

This is, of course, the merest speculation, as the number to be drafted depends upon the number allowed as volunteered from the City, and the number of exemptis from the country districts, while the number of exempts is, of course, not accurately known, and cannot be known until to-night.

As fast as the men are drafted they will be notified by Gen. ANTHON, and have five days to go to camp. They will remain in camp some days, and of course, have an opportunity to prove exemption, should any entitled to exemption be drafted. The regimental Surgeons may, of course, exclude many who are first drafted. The places of all such will be filled by a supplementary draft.

As to what regiments the drafted men will be assigned to, whether they will be allowed to select their own corps, whether they will be organized into separate regiments, are all supplementary questions, to be decided after the drafted men are at their rendezvous.

"But, Gen. ANTHON, do you expect any trouble from resistance to the draft?"

"We are prepared for it. There is no use expecting it; that might destroy our appetites or prevent sleep. We are prepared for it."

The draft will begin on Monday, at 10 A. M., at the City Hall, for New-York. If you are exempt, be sure and make the fact known at the Police Station of your Ward to-day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., or between 7 and 9 P. M. The draft seems to be as inexorably inevitable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Yesterday, the subjoined order, exempting firemen from draft, was issued by Gen. ANTHON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—The Commissioners of the several Wards of the City of New-York will forthwith proceed to draw a red line through the names of all persons marked as firemen, resident in said Wards, the Fire Department of the City of New-York, through JOHN DECKER, Esq., their Chief Engineer, having exhibited to me satisfactory evidence that they have furnished the requisite number of volunteers, since July 2, 1862, to entitle the said Department to exemption from draft, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

The Petroleum Question.

MESSRS. FREAR and MITCHELL, of the Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances, gave a further hearing yesterday afternoon on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of Petroleum Oil and the volatile substances evolved from the same, and which are known as Neptha, Benzine, etc. A large number of interested parties were present.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the firm of SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & Co., the largest dealers in petroleum in the City, first addressed the Committee. He scouted the notion prevailing that petroleum oil is explosive to a dangerous degree, but conceded that it is highly inflammable. While out in the oil region last Winter he found that he could not ignite the crude oil with a lighted cigar; and he and others failed to get up a bonfire with the stuff on the evening of WASHINGTON'S last birthday anniversary, for they had persevered as much to inflame it as they would have been obliged to do with hard wood. The fire did not burn free, and with a glowing flame, but emitted a thick volume of black smoke. At the fire in Williamsburgh, last Summer, where the firm lost several hundred barrels of the oil, ignition was produced by a man stealthily smoking a pipe on a very hot day. After the fire it was found that the bung of the barrels laid in a regularity of position that conclusively showed they had dropped out, and that none of the barrels had exploded. When brought into contact with heat, the crude oil readily generated an explosive vapor. This fact, and the danger arising in consequence, it took some time to full understand and guard against—the trade in the article, although dead even at present, yet being in its infancy. Improvements in the refining processes led to more security in storing and transporting it, and the making of profitable uses for the volatile portions, when extracted, had also gone far toward lessening the danger. He thought the refinement of the crude oil should be prohibited in the City, and commended the course of the insurance men in urging regulations of safety for the storage of the vaporizing oils. He believed 110 degrees would be a high enough standard for the refined article.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of J. H. BRUNDAGE & Co., agreed with the views of the previous speaker. He also expressed the belief that the fixing of an unusually high standard of vaporization would drive a great trade away from the City—the same as the salt-petre trade had been driven away to Boston.

Mr. CLARKE said the insurance men considered refined oil dangerous, and made the price of their risk accordingly.

Mr. CARLISLE, a dealer, said there was a great difference between the crude and the refined oils. The former was very dangerous, but the latter was dangerous only when brought into contact with heat to a certain degree. He thought 100 degrees was the point of safety for refined oil. He mentioned turpentine, alcohol, brandies, &c., as articles just as dangerous, and some of them more so, than refined earth oil, and which are not restricted by any legislative action in regard to the matter of storage.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said the earth oil would not evaporate to an explosive point till it was boiled. It would not evaporate of itself. Turpentine and other articles of a like character were constantly evaporating, no matter what the temperature might be.

One man, a dealer, stated his belief that there were not more than 2,000 barrels of petroleum oil in the City, while he knew there were over 50,000 barrels of whisky stored down town. He thought the standard of 140 degrees, first talked of, would do away with the petroleum trade in this City.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM believed the product of that grade of the oil would be so very small as to run up the price of kerosene to a degree prohibiting its general use.

Alderman MITCHELL remarked that whisky would not vaporize through a barrel, but he believed petroleum would.

Mr. HEIN said the insurance companies had a remedy in their own hands—they could refuse to insure the oil at all, or only at very high rates. He thought refined oil was not safe at a less degree of evaporation than 155. He had found that the oil exuded from a barrel in his cellar, so as to stain the floor. On standing one barrel upon a large old-fashioned pewter platter, the oil gathered on the dish.

Alderman MITCHELL was informed that refined oils would vaporize to an explosive point at less than 100 degrees of heat.

A tester of the oil was here introduced and tried. The inventor placed a small quantity of refined oil in the cup of the apparatus, and fixed a light in the machine beneath to heat it. The oil would not burn on applying a lighted match to it, but it vaporized at 90 degrees, and ourned at 110.

The dealers said there were several machines patented for indicating the vaporizing point, and they all varied somewhat. The test just made was not reliable, because the oil was confined in small quantity.

Alderman MITCHELL said it was a true scientific test. If the oil were placed in a large open vessel, the atmosphere would come into play as a cooling agent. The tests just used served to demonstrate the chief point they desired to attain, which was the exact vaporizing point. On storing the oil it necessarily was cooped, and it was desired to knew at what point of heat it would vaporize and explode when kept close.

Chief Engineer DECKER and a friend with him—a fireman—both said that it had been found that burning petroleum could not be controlled with water, but that water helped to extend the flame.

A German gentleman present remarked that steem had been found to be an effective agent to subdue petroleum flame.

Mr. J. L. DOUGLAS addressed the Committee in behalf of the insurers, taking the ground that petroleum had been found to be very dangerous, and, therefore, that it ought to have a strong safeguard of law thrown around it.

A gentleman here entered the room and read a note he had received that morning, announcing the raising of his rates of insurance because petroleum was being stored next door to him. The rise would increase his expenses about $2,000 per annum.

Several changes and modifications of the ordinance under consideration were suggested. The Committee made note of all of them, and promising to draft a new ordinance, that would take just cognizance of all the interests concerned, for review at the next meeting. Adjourned for one week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK.—During the season just past, [illegible] concerts have been given at the Central Park, the last one on Saturday last. Upon which occasion the attendance was over 40,000 and more than [illegible] carriages are reported as having entered the [illegible]. While it has been the aim to render these [illegible] as popular as possible with the mass of the [illegible] the programme has embraced, each [illegible] pieces of classical music that have proved [illegible] to the most cultivated musical taste of [illegible] best of order has inveriably prevailed [illegible] numbers of our own people and [illegible] have visited the Park. We shall soon [illegible] location for the Winter sports.

PRESENTATION.—THOS. J. BASSETT, late agent of the Hudson River Railroad, at Hudson-street station, was yesterday presented by the employes of that road with a watch and chain, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. Mr. BASSETT has been engaged with the road for over eleven years, during which time he has raised the good will of all connected therewith. He is now about leaving, to take a similar position on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at St. Louis.

THE STOLEN BANK-BOX.—We learn, to-day, that the box stolen from the Bank of America, on the 5th inst., belonging to Messrs. RIGGS & Co., was not the bank-box of the firm, but one used for convenience in the current transactions of the day, their main box being rarely removed from Bank.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Assemblyman-elect for the Fifteenth District is not G. C. DEAN, G. E. DEAN, or G. DEANE, but Ex-Judge CHESEBRO DEAN, a well-known lawyer of this City, who has served two terms in Congress, from which he resigned to take a seat upon the Supreme Bench in 1855, who stands firmly by the Government, believes in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to that end has given time, money and influence. Judge DEAN is a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—On Thursday evening Messrs. D. W. JAMES, of No. 626 Broadway, sold a fine collection of paintings, both by American and foreign artists. Among the artists represented were Weldon, Williamson, De Hern, Wilcox, Rudinger, Grens, Rossiter, Van Ness, Salvetor Rosa, Horpis, Conradi, Terbury, Kessler, Klers, Loupi and Schaumberg. Yesterday another collection was sold by H. H. LEEDS & Co., of Nassau-street. The pictures, all by foreign artists, were selected by Mr. J. B. BEAUDRY, who has spent many years in Europe selecting paintings from the studios of artists. Annexed is a list of the prices some of the pictures fetched, which are not so high as was anticipated. Another sale will take place at an early date: "Flowers," a cabinet gem, by Mme. Rasenboom, brought $35; "Un Perry Rive," a gem, by Bonbled, $25; "Barn-yard Scene," by Verhalckhawn, $157 50; another, by Leverdonck, $57 50; "The Jewel Merchant," by Stroepel, $55; "The Young Student," by Petrois, $10; landscape, by Knck Kork, $91; "The Bouquet," by Schreurs, $62 50; "An Interior," by Linn, $62 50; "Butterfly Catching," by Vocksben, $62 50; "The Poultry Seller," by Vermeulen, $75; "The Gleaners," by Voastein, $82; "Sheep and Lambs," by Von Leverdock, $50; "Winter Scene," by Kruseman, $130; "Summer," (to match,) by Kruseman, $145.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Prison Association has been well known for sixteen years, through its indefatigable agent, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALE. The object is not to defeat the ends of justice, but to reclaim such as are worth reclaiming. The agent visits probably one thousand during the month, and selects the most hopeful to commence with; these are such as are not hardened in crime, or who have only committed one offence, and who are apperently penitent. Taking the last month as a basis, we find that Mr. BEALE has visited and conversed with 500 in the City Prisons, has carefully examined 115 of these, 42 of whom have been discharged at the recommendation of the Association, and 37 frivolous complaints have been abandoned or discontinued by their advice; 54 discharged convicts have been aided with food, money, &c., to help them in reaching their homes; 13 have been furnished with clothing, and 16 have been provided with work. There are 31 officers, all of whom work gratuitously, except the Agent and Recording Secretary. The entire expense during the past year, including salaries, office rent, &c., was $1,535 23. The Society is supported solely by donations and subscriptions.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.—Among recent promotions and changes in the Irish Brigade we see the appointment of Lieut. RICHARD R. EMMET, Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, to a position on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER. Lieut. EMMET is a son of our very worthy fellow-citizen, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, and brother of the late Lieut. TEMPLE EMMET, who, after serving with distinction on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, throughout the fierce battles from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, died of disease contracted from exposure on the Peninsula. Gen. MEAGHER'S present Aid-de-Camp is a dashing young soldier, full of bright promise—and is justly proud of his early promotion. He returned to this City, on special duty, a few days ago; but will be off again to Virginia on Monday or Tuesday next, to rejoin his duties in the field.

CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER STELLIN SOLD.—Yesterday a large crowd assembled at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, in order to participate in the purchase of the cargo of prize steamer *Stellin*, which was captured during her attempt to run the blockade. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was the auctioneer. The goods, which were of every imaginable character, comprising silks and cotton goods, hardware and liquors, drugs and medicines, in short, a general European cargo, were parcelled off in 295 lots. The crew of the steamer, having, previous to her capture, attempted to scuttle the vessel, a portion of the cargo was damaged, in consequence of which the lots were sold without a guarantee as to quality, weight or measure.

MEETING OF BOSS BAKERS.—On Thursday evening a meeting of boss bakers was held at No. 298 Bowery, when they formed themselves into a regular Association, with the following gentlemen as officers: E. M. WALDRON, President; JAMES PEACOCK, Vice-President; HUGH TAYLOR, Secretary; JOHN HUGHES, Treasurer. A Committee was appointed on a constitution and by-laws, and the Society adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock. The Association will be known as "The Boss Bakers' Association of the City of New-York and vicinity."

SIGN PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The sign painters are progressing rapidly toward organizing a society. The Committee appointed at the meeting on Monday are working with a will, and it is expected that their meeting on Wednesday evening next will be well attended.

RESTAURANT PRICES.—Quite a number of eating houses have advanced the rates on their bills of fare, and to be certain to do justice to themselves they have reduced the size of the dishes that they dispense. This cutting at both ends of the loaf is rather too sharp.

STRIKE AMONG THE HACKMEN.—The hackmen of the City intend shortly to hold a meeting in order to unite so as to demand higher wages. Their object is to get $2 per week more, thus making their wages $9 instead of $7.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON, who, for some time previous to the rebellion, was connected with the New-York Press, and was among the earliest who responded to the call for troops leaving this City as Quartermaster Sergeant of the McReynolds Cavalry—is now additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. PLEASANTON, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He has won this position by brave conduct in many skirmishes with the enemy, and is the only volunteer officer on the Staff of the Chief of Cavalry of the army of the Potomac.

THE CLAY AND BIRDSALL DIFFICULTY.—Nothing new transpired in relation to the challenge offered by Maj.-Gen. C. M. CLAY to Mr. BIRDSALL yesterday. By the laws of this State the matter in the stage of progress presented by the published correspondence had become an offence, and after the letter of Mr. BIRDSALL, postponing a settlement of their differences until the close of the war, nothing further is anticipated at present.

CITY DISPENSARIES.—During the month of October, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 19,822 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,970, at the dispensaries 18,843, and 849 were vaccinated; 19,479 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were marasmus and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the circulatory system. Among the most important were fever and convulsions.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 309 Madison-street, upon the body of MARGARET A. GAYNOR, a child three years of age, who was fatally burned on Wednesday last, by her clothes taking fire while she was alone in the kitchen. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.....An inquest was also held by the same Coroner, upon the body of HENRY LENDORF, a German, residing at No. 162 Howard-street, who was killed on Wednesday, by the accidental falling of an elevator at the paint manufactory of Messrs. REYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, No. 100 Horatio-street. The fastenings of the elevator, with a heavy load upon it, gave way at the fifth story, and fell with a great crash. In the downfall, the deceased was crushed in a horrible manner. He survived but a short time after the accident. The verdict was one of accidental death.

TWO-NEEDLED SEWING-MACHINE.—Among the mechanical novelties recently brought out, is a new sewing-machine that works two needles at the same time. It is intended to work on congress gaiters, boot tops, and other articles requiring parallel seams. Another invention, recently brought before the public, is a button-hole stitcher, which has been adopted, and the right to use purchased by the leading sewing-machine companies. It holds the cloth steady, while the needle revolves.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The Hutchinson Family are now singing in the northern part of the State, but are to open their engagements in this City for the season by two grand concerts of new and patriotic songs, in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 17th and 18th inst.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of the private watchman, (BAKER,) who was accidentally drowned from off the steamship *Bio Bio*, a few nights since, was yesterday morning found floating in the slip at Pier No. 11, North River. The Coroner was notified.

FIRE IN DUANE-ST.—About 11 o'clock Thursday evening a fire was discovered issuing from building No. 70 Duane-street, occupied by ISAAC COLEMAN as a [illegible] and [illegible]. The firemen were promptly on hand to extinguish the flames out in half an hour afterward they broke out again, doing damage to the amount of $300; insured. From investigations made by Fire-Marshal BALDWIN, the fire seems to have been the work of an incendiary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN QUOTA OF VOLUNTEERS FILLED.—There will be no draft in Brooklyn, if the records of the Board of Supervisors are accepted by the State authorities. The recent canvass of the Wards authorized by the Board has been completed, and shows that the total number of men enlisted in Kings County since the 2d of July last is about 300 above the total number required under both calls of the President. Mr. W. TUTTLE, Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge, states that 2,287 men enlisted before the bounties were paid, and bounties have been paid to 6,470 men, making a total of 8,757 men who have enlisted. The number required to fill the quota was 8,400 men.

LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—If ever a company of children made a goodly sight, it was the army of boys and girls, 2,200 strong, that assembled on Thursday in the Lee-avenue Church, Williamsburgh, to sing patriotic songs and hear a patriotic speech. The handsome hall was closely packed in every part, and the bright faces of the children gave the scene the aspect of a May festival. The children's organ rolled out a voluntary, and the children's voices joined in cheerful songs. THURLOW TILTON made the address of the occasion. This meeting inaugurates a series of similar meetings, to be held every Thursday evening during the Winter season.

ROBBERY BY BOYS.—Three boys, the eldest 12 years of age, were arrested by Detectives VAN WAGNEN and DENTON on Thursday, for stealing the sum of $130 from Mr. JOHN BROWN, residing in Columbia, near Atlantic-street. A son of Mr. BROWN, aged 10 years, it appears took the money from his father's pocket, while the latter was asleep, and with the two other boys implicated went to New-York and spent it in some way. Only 28 cents were recovered. The boys were locked up during the night and released next morning.

THE SKATING PONDS.—The different skating ponds within the city limits are being put in order in anticipation of the first cold snap. Washington pond has been greatly improved and extended so as to accommodate many more skaters than was possible last Winter. It has been inclosed with a high board fence so as to prevent outsiders from interfering. The Union pond is also being improved. If the present weather continues skating will soon be in order.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN JOHNSON fell down in Washington-street yesterday, in consequence of the slippery state of the sidewalks, and fractured one of his legs. He was conducted to his home in Myrtle-avenue, near Jay-street, by officer RILEY.

SERENADE.—The clerks in the Tax office called upon Collector DEROSE on Thursday night, and serenaded him in honor of his election. They also called at the residence of Major KALEIFLEISCH, and paid him a similar compliment.

THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in the Brooklyn City Hall on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The November Term of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced on Monday, the 10th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The schooner Joseph H. Toone and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured Oct. 1, 1861, in the Gulf of Mexico, between Timmahier Island and the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi, by the steamer *South Carolina*. The vessel was after her capture detained for the use and service of the Government, but her cargo was transhipped to this port, with the papers found on board, her alleged owner, her master, two seamen and a passenger taken on board. The process was issued against the cargo alone, and no arrest of the vessel was returned by the Marshal to the Court. The owner of the vessel appeared, and answered for himself, and also as agent for several parties, Spanish subjects and residents within the Spanish dominions, and claiming the cargo. One of the claimants also answered for himself.

The papers showed a provisional registry of the vessel in the name of Wm. H. Aymar, the claimant, in the British Consulate in Havana, and a power of attorney executed by him to Pennington, the master, to manage and sell the vessel for him, and both executed on Sept. 28, 1861—and Aymar testified that he bought the vessel in September of Pennington, who gave him a bill of sale of her as attorney of Thomas Flood a British subject, but no bill of sale was produced nor was proof of the payment of any consideration offered. The vessel was of American build. Aymar testified that he was a British subject by birth, and had resided and been in business in New-Orleans eight years. The vessel left Berwick Bay for Havana on Aug. 25 or 27, and the inference is strong from the testimony that Aymar left with her. Both he and the master knew of the war and the blockade. She sailed from Havana Sept. 27, and was captured Oct. 1, 35 or 40 miles from the coast of Louisiana. No log was found on board nor do the proofs give any account of its suppression or its existence. The manifest and shipping articles stated Tampico to be her port of destination, which is in point the same parallel of latitude as Havana. The course of the vessel from Havana to Tampico would be south of west. The course to where she was captured would be northwest, and her distance from Tampico was then about as great as from Havana to Tampico.

The evidence also tended to show that the course of the vessel was altered to the S. W. about the time they saw the first trading vessel. The information was given by some of the witnesses that there was no error in the chronometer, and it is not shown to have interfered with the compass or the direction of the vessel. The testimony of the witnesses was conflicting upon some points. Part of the cargo was contraband of war.

Held by the Court—That the absence of the log-book is a matter for distrust in time of war. It is a document so usual and so important in evidence of the transactions of a ship, and one which so universally accompanies trading vessels employed in foreign commerce, that its absence gives room for the presumption that it has been fraudulently suppressed, particularly where an object may exist for keeping it out of view.

That on the evidence there are cogent suspicions that Tampico was not intended to be the termination of the voyage at its inception, and that the bills of lading, manifest and shipping articles were simulated and falsified in that particular.

That the allegation of the witnesses that she was steering towards Tampico when seized, was intentionally deceptive, because she had turned suddenly and broadly off the course she had headed and pursued her whole run, and only took that toward Tampico on the appearance of the steamer in her way, when, without attempting to speak the steamer, she ran off before the wind until chased and brought to.

That the point urged that the proceedings on the capture are irregular and erroneous, because the vessel, after seizure, was appropriated to the use of the Government is not before the Court in any form of legal issue, and cannot, therefore, be adjudicated. If the public prosecutor has been guilty of any remissness in not pursuing the condemnation of the vessel with due diligence, that delinquency may probably be corrected by libel and monition sued out on the part of the claimants; and redress for other collateral injuries supposed to have been wrongfully committed by the captors, should be sought for by proper pleadings and further proofs. *Prima facie*, it will be assumed by the Court on this trial, that reasonable cause existed in the case for the commanding officer to take the captured vessel directly into the public service, and that the act is justifiable at law. (13 How., 498, 15 How., 111.)

That one of the chief evidences of fraud is, a vessel's being out of the regular course on which she ought to be going, as shown by her papers; and on illusive destination is one of the most heinous falsifications of the ship's papers in time of war.

That in such cases, the ship carrying contraband of war and all the rest of the cargo, as being in common interest with it, and are embraced in a common condemnation and forfeiture when not protected by treaty stipulation. (1 Kent, 143—notes a and b.)

That the deduction from the evidence is irrefragible that this vessel and her cargo were intentionally on the road to an enemy port and attempting to violate the blockade; and that both ship and cargo are subject to forfeiture therefor.

But the proceedings against the vessel not having been regularly perfected, the decree of condemnation will be entered against the cargo alone.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton. For claimants, Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—EVIDENCE—BONA FIDES.

The United States vs. *The cargo of the Schooner Ezida.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, on Sept. 30, 1861, near where the *Isaac H. Toone* was captured on the next day. The vessel was taken for the use of the United States, and the cargo transhipped to this port and libeled. The claimant appeared in it, cause and answered for the vessel, but no answer or claim for the cargo was put in.

The ship's papers produced consisted of a provisional register of the vessel before the British Consul at Havana, dated Sept. 16, 1861, registering her to Wm. H. Aymar, a British subject, a bill of sale to Aymar by Peter Foster, of Boston, Mass., dated Sept. 13, 1862; shipping articles dated Sept. 19, 1861, for a voyage from Havana to the port of Matamoras, or any other port or ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and back to Havana; also, bills of lading, invoices and bills of health. One bill of lading stated that the vessel was "bound for either of the Confederate States ports not further south than Brazos."

The answers of the witnesses showed that the vessel was bound to Brazos or some other port, and that the owner and [illegible] master [illegible] ownership of [illegible].

[illegible] vs. *Schwille.*—Motion granted, $10 costs to defendant to await the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Lucas vs. *Le Gros.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $500; $10 costs of opposing motion to abide event of suit.

Before Justice Robertson.

Scott vs. *Byerly et al.*—Decision settled.

Schulten vs. *Dairymple.*—Case settled.

Parker vs. *Andrew.*—Answer stricken out, and judgment for plaintiff, for frivolousness, with liberty to defendant to apply to defend.

Feeny vs. *The People's Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

White vs. *Jones & Platt.*—Judgment dismissing complaint. Opinion with Clerk. Decision to be prepared by defendants' counsel. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Coup	92¾	200 Erie Railway	63
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	103¾	60 do	63⅛
1,500 Treas. 7-10 ⅌ ct Notes	104⅞	100 do	810 63⅝
15,000 do	104⅝	100 do	63⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	250 do	810 63⅞
2,000 Ind. St. 6s W. L.	97	50 do	63⅞
2,000 Va. St. 6s	63¾	100 do	b4 63⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s	50	150 Erie Railway Pref	84
1,000 do	52⅜	200 do	85
25,000 do	52	50 do	850 85⅛
10,000 do	b10 52⅛	100 Hudson River R	74⅝
5,000 do	b30 52⅜	200 do	b30 74⅝
10,000 do	b30 52⅜	100 do	b5 74⅝
20,000 do	b60 52⅜	100 do	810 74⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s Bds to H. & St. J.	74	50 Harlem R. Pref	45
11,000 N. Y. State 6s	70	500 Reading Railroad	76⅜
500 N. Y. Central 6s	90	50 do	76⅜
500 N. Y. Central 6s	90	100 do	76⅜
5,000 Erie R. 6th m. Bds	103⅜	100 Mil. & Central R.	89
5,000 do	100	100 do	b60 89⅜
15,000 do	99⅜	150 do	89⅜
5,000 Erie R. 6th m. Bds	99	100 do	b30 89⅜
1,000 N. Y. & Erie 7s	98⅜	300 do	89⅜
1,000 Mad. R. 1st m. Bds	101	200 do	810 89⅜
6,000 Mich. Central 8s	91	100 do	89⅜
5,000 do	90	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	41⅝
5,000 do	84⅜	100 do	41⅝
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s	115	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	84
3,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s	91	20 Buf. & State L. R.	160
1,000 do	84⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	83⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. 6s	103⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	103⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	83	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅜
1,000 do	83	100 do	80
1,000 do	83⅜	100 do	80
1,000 do	83⅜	200 do	80
2,000 do	83⅜	100 do	80
1,000 do	83⅜	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	84⅜
1,000 do	83⅜	100 do	b30 84⅜
1,000 do	83⅜	100 Cleve. & Pittsb. R.	46
10,000 do	82	500 do	46⅝
5,000 P. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d m.	93	200 do	830 46
5 Pacific of N. York 1st m.	93	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	84
20 Am. Ex. Bank	95	150 do	830 83⅝
10 U. S. of the Republic	100	150 do	830 84
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 do	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 do	860 84
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 do	84⅝
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80	50 do	84⅜
50 Marine	110	50 do	810 84⅜
50 do	110	[illegible] R.	68⅜
40 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	110	50 do	810 68⅜
10 do	112	[illegible]	68⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	860 68⅜
40 Penn. Coal Co.	105¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	830 81⅛
500 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. Pref.	103	100 do	81⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	20¾	100 do	81⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co. opg.	122⅜	60 Chic. R. & Q. R.	80
5 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; & liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—MARTHA.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COL. NUTT. Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours.—PANORAMA, OR UNDER THE SNOW. Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TRELLE'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The advance corps of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, under Gen. REYNOLDS, took possession of the town of Warrenton on Thursday afternoon, the rebels evacuating the place without a fight. Seven of them were captured, two of whom, belonging to the infantry, said their regiments had gone up the Valley. Gen. PLEASANTON reported on Thursday that Stonewall JACKSON was occupying Chester Gap with his command. Chester Gap is an opening in the Blue Ridge between Ashby's Gap and Manassas Gap, and is evidently considered by the rebels as an important position, from the fact of the duty of holding it having been intrusted to JACKSON. Here, doubtless, will occur a heavy battle, if it has not already occurred.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated Washington, Nov. 6, says: "The news from MCCLELLAN'S army shows a steady advance. A general engagement, if the rebels desire it, cannot be far distant. We have now so completely surrounded Manassas Gap that a march of only five miles will bring us into it, and this will occur with the capture of Linden. The dispatch today, however, says nothing about an advance upon Linden, but speaks of a move toward Burlington, a little town lying southeast of Markham. It is probable that no advance will be made upon Linden until a sufficient force is ready for the undertaking, as it is more than likely the enemy are posted all about the Gap in large numbers. Our progress thus far has been entirely satisfactory, and it is desirable that no needless risks be run with an incompetent force as we approach the strongholds of the foe. We are now in possession of three positions upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and these we are able to hold until still more important plans can be carried into execution. It is a very prevalent impression that LEE is lured during our forces on in order to draw them as far away from supplies, &c., as possible, when, at some choice and well-defended spot, he will accept the wager of battle, with, as he supposes, the odds in his favor. Some suppose that he has retreated, but there is nothing whatever reliable to warrant any such conclusion."

Capt. VICKERY, of the British bark *Mary Baker*, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at this port, report that on the 29th of October, in lat. 41°, long. 69° 30', he saw two ships, and from the description of the *Alabama* which he has read since his arrival, he believes her to have been one of them, in pursuit of the other,—an American.—and gaining rapidly. They were heading northeast by east, with the wind from southwest, distant from 18 to 20 miles. It has been suggested to us that reports of the operations of the *Alabama*, unless fully verified, should be received and acted upon with caution, as they may be set afloat for the purpose of effecting a further rise in freights in British bottoms.

The Norfolk *Union* says: "We learn that in consequence of a difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet as to what constitutes a blockade, we, the people inside of the Federal lines, are in a fair way to be hermetically sealed from the outside world. We have recently had hopes that the port would be opened to trade, or at all events, that we would have the privilege of purchasing food and raiment for our wives and children with our own money—we never asked anything more. We believe it is customary among peoples and nations—civilized or barbarous—to feed and clothe their prisoners, and we are in the condition of prisoners, and only ask the privileges the precedents of history and the common usage of the world justify us in demanding."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Norwegian*, which passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, we have advices from Europe five days later. The weather continued very boisterous on the English coast, and marine disasters in considerable numbers were reported. The English papers were busily engaged in discussing our affairs, and the usual diversity of views continued. There appears to be nothing new regarding recognition or intervention. The destruction of American ships by the pirate *Alabama* caused a considerable rise in the rates of insurance for American bottoms at Lloyd's. From France we learn that PERSIGNY and FOULD had consented to remain in the Cabinet—it is said on assurances from the Emperor that there was nothing revolutionary in the present policy regarding Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried step with respect to Rome. GARIBALDI had been removed to Spezzia, and his health was said to have improved again. An advance had taken place in Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were firm, but Provisions [illegible]. The market for American Securities was dull.

A violent snow-storm set in [illegible] morning, with the wind from the [illegible] prevailed over an extended [illegible] from Canada to as far South as we [illegible] any advices from. There were no disasters of consequence during the day by way of Sandy Hook, and the British steamship *Scotia*, which arrived off the harbor in the morning, was forced to remain outside to await the subsidence of the gale. The storm prevailed with great severity at Boston, Baltimore, Washington and other points heard from.

The Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, now on its way to the war, was complimented, yesterday, by a handsome reception breakfast, given to its officers at the Astor House, by the Sons of Massachusetts. Major-General and Mrs. BANKS, with a full Staff, were present, and the concourse of ladies and invited guests was large. A fine band was in attendance, and enlivened the occasion with patriotic melodies. Col. FRANK E. HOWE presided, and telling speeches were made by Gen. Banks, Prof. Hitchcock, Gen. Busteed, Col. Chickering, Lieut.-Col. Wass, Father Taylor and others, all breathing the warmest approval of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and abounding in tributes to the glory of Massachusetts.

Commodore PENDERGRAST, whose death from paralysis is announced at Philadelphia, was for some years commandant of the Navy-yard there, had seen many years of active and honorable service, but was on the retired list at the time of his death. He was a native of Kentucky.

By order of the United States Marshal, the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was sold at public auction in Philadelphia on Thursday: 221 cases army brogans, 60 pairs each, brought 77½ cents; 12 cases Russell brogans, about 60 pairs each, $1 22½; 7 cases cavalry boots, about 25 pairs each, $3 62½; 12 cases leather leggins, about 150 pairs each, 27½ cents; 138 pieces hurlap, per yard, 17½@18½ cents; 326 7-12 dozen cotton hose, $240, lot; 1 coil 10-inch hawser, No. 1, per pound, 12½ cents; 1 coil 9-inch hawser, No. 2, 12½ cents; 1 coil 8-inch hawser, No. 3, 13 cents; 1 coil 6-inch hawser, No. 4, 12½ cents; 182 coil Manilla rope, per pound, 9¾ cents.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington: "A somewhat careful review of the Congressional elections confirms me in my original opinion that the Administration will have the next House of Representatives by a clear working majority, giving to the Opposition a number of votes from the Border States which never will be cast with them. As things stand, the Opposition have elected say seventy-one, and the Republicans and Union Democrats nearly ninety, with Kentucky, Tennessee, part of Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California and New-Hampshire to vote. Allowing that they get twenty out of all these States—a calculation based upon the idea that the unconditional Union men will not carry a man in either Kentucky, Maryland, or Tennessee, which is a calculation that never will be realized—and the required six or eight we shall easily carry in the coming elections, put us decidedly in possession of the popular branch of Congress. We ought, however, to get at least two Emancipationists in Maryland, two in Western Virginia, two in Kentucky, and one in Tennessee; and if our friends are not divided we shall carry three in California, three or four in Connecticut, and two in New-Hampshire. The Administration will thus have a fine margin left.

The entire quota of Minnesota under the recent calls is 5,362, and she has already raised 5,133. But 229 therefore are necessary to fill the quota of the State.

Eighteen hundred dollars in Confederate notes were a few days ago surrendered to the commander of the Sixth Virginia Infantry by a Union man who lives in Hardy County, Western Virginia. They were paid to him by IMBODEN, the guerrilla. It is suggested that the United States officers should gather up this Confederate money, a large amount of which is floating around in Western Virginia, and use it in purchasing horses from the rebels.

The fort which the National forces have been constructing at Helena, Arkansas, is completed. It is called Fort Curtis.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, WILLIAM BROOKS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. ARCHIBALD WILSON was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison for robbing a sailor in the street on the 10th of October last. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the Judge will pronounce sentence upon several persons previously convicted. The trial of AMANDA THOMPSON, colored, for the murder of her husband, will take place next week.

The Stock Market was dull and depressed through the early part of the day yesterday, but recovered in the afternoon, and left off steady. Gold, 131¾; Exchange, 145½ ₱ cent.

Business was restricted by the storm, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were in fair request, and were dearer, in view of the advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Corn was quoted steady, with a good inquiry. Pork was more freely offered and purchased, but at lower rates. Lard was salable and firm. Cotton attracted less attention. Hay and Hops were less active, as were also Metals, Hides, Fish and Fruit. Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil were in good request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Let the President Stand Firm.

Nobody who knows the vaulting audacity of the man FERNANDO WOOD, can doubt, now that he is elected, that he will make good his promise to his liegemen, to "go to the President and tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God! we will make a change of men." The President may as well make up his mind at once to be soon bullied and brow-beaten in a style that he has never before seen or heard of:—that is to say, if he does not "put his foot down" at the first rampant word. Of course FERNANDO does not intend to operate alone. He will choose unto himself seven other spirits as presumptuous as himself, and with them he will assume to speak in the name of the triumphant Democratic Party. Not entirely without reason, either. Every reader of history understands that in revolutionary times, it is almost invariably the boldest and the most violent who lead, and really if the Democratic Party, as revived, is to have any leadership in Washington, we know of nobody so likely to succeed to it as FERNANDO WOOD. At all events, whatever the power behind him, this man will attempt to use against the President all the airs of authority and all the arts of intimidation of which his long discipline in the democratic politics of this city—the most mephistophilian school extant—has made him the complete master.

With bold impertinence, if it be offered, of course the President will know how to deal. But FERNANDO has acquired some knowledge of the usages of society, and will probably take care to phrase himself in a manner that shall secure him from being shown the door. Notwithstanding the courseness of his manifesto here, he will, most likely, when it comes to the case in hand, make a special effort to pitch his dictation in as respectful a key as possible. We trust, however, that the President will abide dictation from FERNANDO WOOD in no way. He should meet the very first approach to it *peremptorily*, with the same spirit as that with which his predecessor, Old ZACHARY TAYLOR, silenced a correspondent, and, in many respects, a counterpart of this same WOOD, ROBERT TOOMES, when engaged on a similar errand. Of course, it is fit for the President to receive suggestions, and even advice, from any intelligent citizen, whether in or out of public life. But he degrades himself and his high office, if he endures the first word of either behest or menace, from any quarter whatsoever.

Unquestionably, in consequence of the late elections, every influence, proper and improper, will be brought to bear upon President LINCOLN to commit his committal to some compromising policy. Let him see to it that he stands firm. The determination he has so often expressed to uphold the Federal authority in all its breadth must be kept to unflinchingly. Nothing is so demoralizing as vacillation. Of all forms of weakness, this is the most mischievous—the one most sure to invite disasters and contempt. Human nature looks with involuntary respect, and a certain fear, upon those who choose their course with clear and deliberate foresight, and pursue it, when chosen, with unswerving resolution; who form their decisions cautiously and considerately, but refuse to reconsider them in difficult conjunctures, or to abandon them before unforeseen obstacles. There is an instinctive feeling that such men have within them the qualities which command success. They challenge confidence and support in advance. The President has been crossed in a way he hardly looked for—has experienced a defection that may well occasion anxiety; but there must be no irresolution that sways backward and forward with the fortunes of the day; no undervaluing for a moment of the great cause of the Constitution to which he has committed himself; no misgiving lest right, if he sustains it faithfully, should, in the end, not triumph. The President has no alternative but to go straight on, consistently and persistently, to the end. It was long ago decided that the rebels, of their own motive, had cut short all forbearance and blocked up all accommodation. The whole guilt of this conflict rests with them; and not for an instant can the Government falter until its authority is vindicated, and the submission complete.

The legitimate influence of the late elections is directly the reverse of what the FERNANDO WOOD type of politicians will endeavor to make it. Instead of encouraging conciliation, it urges intenser hostility. It is not the olive branch the people mean, but the more trenchant sword. The loyal States are more impatient this day than ever for swift, sweeping war—the summary extermination of the rebellion by terrific battle. If President LINCOLN will only see that this cry is answered, the great-souled people will stand by him more devotedly than ever; and the insolent pack which now threatens him will make haste to hide their heads.

The Democrats and the War.

It suits the purposes of some among the Democratic organs to complain of having been terribly persecuted during the recent canvass. They are specially aggrieved at having been styled *traitors* for supporting Gov. SEYMOUR, who has also, in their judgment, been greatly outraged by similar aspersions upon his loyalty.

There may be some very profound policy in thus exaggerating their wrongs,—but it seems to us very childish. We have done our best to prove that the election of Mr. SEYMOUR would be regarded by the rebels as of good omen for them,—that it would indicate a division of Northern sentiment highly propitious to their success, and that in this way it would give substantial aid and comfort to the rebellion. In support of this position we relied upon Mr. SEYMOUR'S well-known opposition to the principle of "coercion,"—his declared preference for measures of conciliation over vigorous war measures, and the fact that he based his canvass on the ground of hostility to our own Government and its policy, rather than that of uncompromising hostility to the rebellion itself. All this was perfectly legitimate and proper, and did not in the least transcend the just limits of fair political controversy. But we have never spoken of Gov. SEYMOUR as personally disloyal, nor of the great body of his supporters as rebels or traitors in every public address we have made during the canvass, we have expressly disclaimed any such imputations.

The Democrats have loudly asserted their loyalty—their devotion to the Government and their determination to crush the rebellion. They have an opportunity not only to vindicate their sincerity, but to render their country a service of rare and transcendent value. There can be no doubt that their recent victories will be hailed with exultation by the rebels. The organs of the Confederate Government have already spoken of the democratic triumphs in the Western States as putting an end to that "Northern unanimity" from which the South has suffered so much. The result in New-York will, on the face of it, confirm that impression. The election of Mr. SEYMOUR, of the two WOODS, and JAMES BROOKS, and the defeat of the Republicans, will give them the stimulus of fresh hope and incite them to fresh exertions for the establishment of their independence.

The Democrats have it in their power to overthrow, instantly, all these expectations and to paralyze the efforts which they would naturally incite. If they shall give the rebels of the South at once to understand that their triumph bears no such interpretation as they would put upon it,—that it aims merely to correct abuses in our own Administration, and not in the least to weaken the arm, or change the purpose of the Government to crush the rebellion, they will inflict upon them a blow all the more severe for being unexpected. They will show them that, so far as devotion to the Union and the Constitution is concerned, the unity of the North is still unbroken,—that all its resources still stand pledged to the restoration of the national authority in all its integrity, and that the war will be carried on with increased energy and vigor.

We trust we shall not be deemed guilty of any very high crime and misdemeanor if we express the hope that they will pursue this course. Whatever may be the views of their leaders, there are thousands and tens of thousands in their ranks who expect them to do so. Gov. SEYMOUR himself, in his speech at Brooklyn, declared that he would never consent to a division of the Union. This position, though taken at a late hour in the canvass, undoubtedly saved him thousands of votes. It did something to offset the damaging declarations of JOHN VAN BUREN and the well known sympathy of Ex-Mayor WOOD and his brother for the rebellion. We trust it will be made their basis of action by the party which has just achieved success at the polls in this State.

Our Friends in England—A Practical Suggestion.

Who are our friends in England? Has the struggling Union *any* friendly recognition in that country, which we used fondly to designate as our mother-country? Not certainly among its rulers; for not a kindly word, nothing but cold formalities, mingled with insidious insults, have come to us from them since our fearful war broke out. Not among the aristocracy and governing classes; for they see in our great struggle only a strife of vulgar democrats, fighting for we know not what. Not in Parliament. Not among the snobs, flunkies and shopkeepers, which form so large an element in British society; for they merely reflect the opinions, as they spe the manners, of those whom they consider their "betters." Not in the Press; for have not the columns of almost every journal in England been perpetually foul with abuse of us? have they not heaped every conceivable insult upon us, and applied to us every degrading epithet, and accused us of every atrocious crime, until our blood boiled with desire of vengeance against our maligners? Not in Oxford; for did not its halls on a late public occasion ring with cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and with groans and hisses upon President LINCOLN and the cause of the North. Not from the hierarchy, nor the pulpit, nor the clubs, nor the drawing-rooms—not even from the Anti-Slavery party (or Exeter Hall have we received the common justice and consideration which savages might claim. Nearly every voice from almost every class in England has been the voice of hatred and scorn, and of a base malignity and injustice of which we had hardly supposed human nature to be capable.

Yet we *have* friends in England; the North, the Union, the cause of Freedom have friends there. Friends who have uttered their deep sympathy in our behalf—though they may have no voice in Parliament, no representatives in the Press, though they cannot make or unmake Cabinets, and though their influence in deciding questions of National or international policy is less than nothing. Our friends—and there could be no greater tribute paid to the genius of this Republic—are the dumb masses.

We have frequently recorded in these columns, within the last few months, the different meetings that have been held in Lancashire and elsewhere of the famine-stricken operatives, to talk about the causes of their appalling sufferings. The American question and the American war has, of course, been the main subject in hand; and, though their distress has necessarily always been traced directly to the war, they have resolved by votes of hundreds against one that there should be no interference. On the same day that the scions of aristocracy at Oxford were making themselves hoarse in shouting the praises of JEFF. DAVIS, an immense assemblage of these poor men in Manchester—thousands of them gaunt with long-endured hunger, and who had left hovels where their wives and children were starving to death—uttered their shrill cheers for America, for the Union, and for non-interference. Only the other day we gave an account of a meeting of the unemployed and suffering workmen of Stalybridge, who expressed themselves strongly against the slaveholding rebels, and in favor of the Constitution of America. On every occasion, without, so far as we have observed, a solitary exception, the utterances of the operatives and workingmen of England and Scotland—the classes which are by far the most affected by the war—have been of the same kind and have uniformly expressed a deep sympathy with the cause which, they secretly feel, is the cause of the people and of themselves, after all. Orators explain to them that intervention will bring cotton to the mills, work to their hands, bread to themselves and their starving families. And so speeches all denounce against intervention. Almost secession agents and secession newspapers tell them of our cruelty to them, and their country entertained in the North, at the inhuman glee with which the Northern people contemplate their sufferings, and of the malign purpose of the North to insult, harass and subject them to untold woes for years to come. And, feeling that this must all be false, they applaud once more for the Union and the North.

We suggest whether it would not be well for the American people to give some substantial expression of the sympathy entertained for these, our only friends in England, in this their day of terrible distress. For terrible indeed, their sufferings now are. The accounts which reach us from Lancashire, and other manufacturing districts, of the prevailing and spreading want, famine and suffering, are heart-rending. The number of unemployed persons now receiving charitable relief in Lancashire alone, is close upon two hundred thousand. The amount of wages of which the poor of the district are deprived, by the stoppage of mills, is over half a million dollars a week. But figures can give no conception whatever of the extent and depth of the pervading want. Every week now, too, it becomes worse. The applicants for relief increase in awful ratio. The cold, dismal, dreaded Winter is upon them, and it seems almost hopeless to try to keep thousands from positive starvation.

The employers of these unfortunate men have done well in aiding them. And they have been assisted by the wealth of England. The colonies have contributed munificently, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities in Canada, have sent forward contributions. Wherever the story of their woes has reached, practical sympathy has been evoked. But all is insufficient. The distress still grows, and more aid is called for.

Would it not be a magnificent thing for the people of these States, even in this, our great day of National trial, to send these our poor friends in England a contribution,—to offer them a shipload of corn and wheat out of the God-given bounties of our land? Our country is rent by an unprecedented war, but it could spare a gift of a hundred ship-loads of produce. And we cannot believe that the Confederate pirates which the English have let loose upon our commerce would burn or sink any one of these bounty ships. Send over the ship with the American flag at its peak, and let its benefactions be bestowed upon our suffering and famine-stricken friends with a bounteous hand.

At present we simply throw out the suggestion for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corn Exchange, and the open-handed merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. Its bearings upon many questions will be discovered by every one. Would it not be worth while to act upon it?

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.—How much longer is it proposed to continue the farce in which the Mayor and Aldermen are the leading actors, concerning the Street Commissionership? It is now eight or ten weeks since that office became vacant; and the Mayor has been making nominations at almost every subsequent meeting of the Board, which the Aldermen have rejected,—not upon any grounds of objection to the nominees, but because, as they avow, the Mayor has not *consulted* them in advance. They allege that, according to the charter, vacant offices are to be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen;" and that the Mayor is bound to get this "advice and consent" before he makes the nomination.

Now what do they mean by this? Do they mean that the Mayor is to consult each individual member of the Board and obtain his personal assent before nominating anybody to the Board? Or must he consult a caucus,—and if so, of whom shall that caucus be composed? Of the *political* majority,—or of the "*Ring*" majority? What shall be the form and method of consultation? Shall it be open or secret? Is it to be by written message or verbal? And what is to be the object sought by it—the selection of some man who will divide his patronage properly, or pay the most for votes of confirmation?

The whole claim is utterly preposterous. Alderman WALSH, one of those who have insisted most strenuously upon it, confessed that it was a mere sham when he objected to Alderman FROMENT'S nomination yesterday, that it "looked very much like an *arrangement* between the Mayor and some members of the Board,"—in other words, it looked as if the Mayor had been consulting the members in advance.

The Mayor has no right to hold any such consultation. His doing so would subject him to the just suspicion of attempting some corrupt arrangement with them. It is his duty to *nominate* candidates upon his own responsibility;—it is for the Aldermen to "advise and consent" to their appointment, or not, just as they see fit. But this farce has gone on long enough. The Mayor will be perfectly justified in refusing any longer to participate in its performance.

THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE STORM.—The storm which raged so fearfully over our City all yesterday extended over an immense extent of the United States. We hear of it as far north and east as Portland, Me., and as far south as the furthest points reached by our telegraphic wires in Virginia. It was a storm of fierce wind, driving alternately sheets of rain, snow, sleet and hail before it, and veering from point to point of the compass during the day, as it dashed its wet, cold burdens in dismal deluge upon sea and coast, and upon their habitations and upon all the face of the earth. Through the live-long day and till the late hours of night, the bleak tempest raged with unrelenting fury. Too see had its horrors, we may be sure, of which we shall be hearing the sad details for weeks to come. But the land will be a greater sufferer than the sea, in the aggregate of misery produced. No one could think without a shudder of the ten thousand firesides of the poor in this and in other cities and throughout the States that would be found unequal to protect the infancy and the sickness within from the piercing cold and fury of the blast.

How is it with the families of the brave volunteers of New-York City? The volunteers themselves, how fearfully they must have suffered, standing guard in the sleet and hail, creeping, cold weary and dripping, to their couches on the ground, struggling with the floods to keep life in a few coals to warm their scant ration of food! Their wives, their condition yesterday who left their homes to fight our battles, and left us to enjoy our comforts and follow our avocations in peace. Did their wives and children suffer by yesterday's wintry tempest as only the poor do suffer? If so, how shall our arms be blessed?

STAMPED ENVELOPES—LETTER ECONOMY.—The Post-Office Department furnishes this morning in the columns of the *Times* some very valuable information in regard to the use of stamped envelopes. We do not remember to have ever heard it asserted before that Government can have work done more cheaply than it can be done by private enterprise, where competition is open to all. But Postmaster-General BLAIR asks us to believe this in regard to his Department, and, indeed, his figures seem to leave us no room to doubt about it—in the matter of envelopes for the letters we write.

For instance, he says that for One Hundred plain envelopes bought of our stationers we pay 40 cents, and then for the One Hundred (1 cent) postage stamps we put on those envelopes, we pay 3 dollars,—total $3 40. But if we buy One Hundred stamped envelopes from the Post-office Department (the finest stamp on earth) we pay only $1 48 for the whole; which is a saving of 52 cents on the hundred envelopes, by purchasing them from the Government. Hence it appears that persons who use unstamped envelopes pay about one hundred per cent. more for them than if they bought them stamped from the Post-office Department. The Department estimates that the total loss by the people in one year in not buying the stamped envelopes at the price at which they are furnished is over $70,000,—a sum which, in these times of universal taxation, it is advisable to save.

We have no doubt there will be a rush now to the Post-office to buy stamped envelopes. It is a clever scheme to get rid of single stamps, now used and abused as currency, and we wish it all success. We commend the statement of the Post-office Department to general perusal, for the above and other valuable suggestions.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* states that the Democrats have a clear majority of one in the State Assembly, and that they are therefore "certain of a conservative Senator for the next term." It also copies from an exchange the following paragraph of a letter from Washington:

"Speculation is also rife as to who will replace PRESTON KING in the Senate, providing the Democratic majority in the Legislature is secured. It is thought here that the choice will fall on JOHN VAN BUREN, though there are many who hope that CHARLES O'CONOR may represent the great State of New-York in the trying crisis the country is now passing through."

The *Atlas and Argus* is a little too fast in its calculations. It evidently labors under the impression that the Assembly *alone* elects a Senator, whereas the Senate and Assembly each nominate a candidate and then meet to compare nominations. If they agree, the person nominated is declared elected; if not, they proceed to elect a Senator by *joint ballot*. As the Republicans have a clear majority of *ten* in the Senate, we do not quite see how that is to be overcome by the Democratic majority of *one* in the Assembly. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* can explain the process.

MR. SEWARD AND THE BUCHANAN ADMINISTRATION.—The journals of the country are speculating largely on the preposterous statement put forth by a letter in the *Evening Post*, a day or two since, that Mr. BUCHANAN took no steps in regard to the rebellion, during the last few months of his Administration, without consulting Mr. SEWARD. The statement was at once met very directly by a card from Mr. WEED, stating that Mr. SEWARD did not even *speak* with Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject during the period in question.

We suspect that, when the truth comes to be known, it will be found that Mr. SEWARD had some indirect agency in securing the appointment of Gen. DIX, JOSEPH HOLT and Mr. STANTON to places in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, previously held by FLOYD, COBB and THOMPSON; and that *those gentlemen* consulted him more or less as to the best means of saving the country from the disastrous effects of Mr. BUCHANAN'S course of action. What he did, therefore, was to aid them in saving the country—not Mr. BUCHANAN in destroying it.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the opening night of Mr. GRAU'S season, and the *début* of the American prima donna, Madame GUERRABELLA, will commence to-day in Irving-place and the usual ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There are so many faults of taste in "Speed the Plough" that it is as useless to discuss the merits of the composition as it would be to criticise the *ton* of an Indian's war-dress. There is a great deal of color in both, and perhaps a plan, but it requires a peculiar mind and a great deal of study to thoroughly appreciate either. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who had designs upon the play and examined it burglariously, discovered that the parlor was where the kitchen ought to be: in other words, that the middle might be put at the end, and the end left out, which, of course speaks volumes for the constructive talent of the author. These slight alterations have been made, and with success. The burden of the play now rests on *Farmer Ashfield*, a character honestly and nobly rendered by Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, who, like good wine, improves with age. As a matter of pure benevolence we should prefer to have the plowing-match dance take place in the middle of the piece, where its author, who was merciful, placed it. People might then leave, and go home, and think no more about it. But this is exactly what a manager does not desire. It is essential to save a gallop for the last stage, and, as the only gallop was in the wrong place, Mr. LESTER WALLACK has ingeniously changed the milestones, so that it now comes all right, and he passes the winning-post at the right moment, amid thunders of applause. The dance to which we have alluded occurs at the end of the piece; heretofore it formed the *finale* to the third act. As no one cares about being kept in suspense concerning a plowing-match, and there are but few sequential responsibilities to be thought of, the alteration is dramatically considered an improvement, although to the disadvantage of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S own part of *Bob Handy*.

With all due deference to the management, we hardly think that the cast of this season is a great improvement on that of last. It is, however, sufficiently excellent to preserve the high reputation of the establishment, and it served also to introduce a *debutante* to our public, Miss MARY BARRETT, who played the part of Miss BLANDFORD. Beyond placing a new name on record, it is certainly no time to speak of a young lady who has all to learn, and whose opportunity in this piece is of the meagerest character. We prefer rather to congratulate her on having fair looks and a generous public. Time and the stern realities of stage management must make the artist. The success of the drama was insured by the excellent acting of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND and Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MATILDA HERON, whose renewed success in the part of *Camille* has crowded Niblo's Garden on the two evenings on which it has been performed, will repeat the character for the last time this evening. Miss HERON has a fortnight engagement in Brooklyn, and gives place to the RAVELS, who take entire possession of the Broadway establishment on Monday night.

For the Soldier.

The Christian Commission will hold a public meeting at Irving Hall, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary; Prof. GEO. A. MINGINS, Rev. GEO. BLAGDEST, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia; Major-Gen. BANKS, U. S. A., and others.

Mr. MINGINS and Mr. BLAGDEST were amongst the first delegates to the Commission to the seat of war, to relieve the wounded on the battle-fields, and preach the gospel in camps and hospitals. They were added to the distribution of 1,156 boxes and barrels of stores and publications, and have witnessed many thrilling scenes, of which they will give some account.

This is likely to be one of the most interesting of all our army meetings. The public is invited to attend.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 7.

Arrived steamer *Sonora* from Panama.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES,

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was one of great interest, and prolonged till a late hour. There is no doubt that the policy of the Government is becoming well-defined in regard to army organization and operations, and has derived vigor from the rebuke administered in the late elections.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER to-day had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, and was able to walk about WILLARD'S with the use of a cane. Important changes are awaiting his entire convalescence.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

There is no truth in the statement, made by one of your cotemporaries, that Secretary SMITH has demanded the permission of nominating his successor in the Secretaryship of the Interior as a condition of his resignation. Should he finally conclude to leave the Cabinet, as it is now quite certain that he will do, no improper effort will be made to influence the President in filling the vacancy thus made, although it is quite natural the Secretary should be strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge USHER, his present assistant, who is also believed to be urged by most of the heads of the Bureaus in the Department. Besides the candidates for this position already named, a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President in favor of Judge WILMOT and CASSIUS M. CLAY, by the respective friends of these gentlemen.

IMPORTANT LEAKS DISCOVERED.

The vigilance of the Detective Military Police has secured a new clue to certain leaks through which information has flowed to the enemy, which is certain to lead to a most sensational *denouement*.

THE SNOW-STORM AND THE ARMY.

The severe snow-storm which has raged throughout this whole vicinity is regarded as unfortunate at this particular junctnre, and calculated to interfere somewhat with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S operations. Advices from the front show the army to be in good spirits, well clothed and shod, and eager to end the war by a short, decisive struggle. Death in battle is not nearly so fearful in anticipation to the soldiers, as the prospect of a Winter of rain, mud and despair in the swamps of Virginia.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Secretary STANTON is unquestionably willing that the report of the Military Commission, with the evidence taken, should be made public, in obedience to the general wish of the country, but the President seems to hesitate, in view of the startling character of the disclosures therein made.

A NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

A new Military Commission is being made up, in place of that recently occupied in investigating the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It will proceed immediately to examine the circumstances connected with the last battle of Bull Run, and those of Antietam and Perryville, and the first specific case approached will probably be that of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, on charges preferred against him.

CONVALESCENTS.

An additional force of convalescent soldiers were to-day dispatched to their regtments in the army of the Potomac.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

RECENT REPORTS.

The Agent of the Associated Press inquired at the State Department to-day, about the current statements of Mr. SEWARD'S having been consulted by Mr. BUCHANAN in the closing period of his Administration as to, at least, the startling hostile armaments having been made by M. MERCIER to the Secretary of State, and about the "protracted, edgewise and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes." The Secretary simply replied to the inquiry, that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. BUCHANAN were imaginary; the reported propositions of M. MERCIER were apocryphal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings, fictitious.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAGE-STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Postage-stamped envelopes were first introduced in this country in the year 1853, and although offered at a price far below that of the ordinary envelopes of the trade, they do not as yet seem justly appreciated by the public.

There has been but slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes issued annually. In 1853 it amounted to $20,138,000; in 1856 to $53,755,150; in 1858 to $30,734,275; in 1861 to $26,027,200,—the latter being less than fifteen per cent. of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from 55,167,000 in 1854 to 211,900,000 in 1861.

The greater cheapness of Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is requested to pay the additional charge of postage.

One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for *three dollars and eighteen cents*, while the same number of *plain* sizes of similar quality, may be procured for about *forty cents*; but to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps, which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails; thus making one hundred letters cost $3 40, or *twenty-two cents* more than if covered by Government envelopes.

Hence it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes pay for them about one hundred per cent. more than if they employed stamped envelopes.

The number of separate postage-stamps issued during the year ending June 30, 1861, was, as above stated, upward of *two hundred millions*.

Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters, at *thirty-six cents* per hundred, which is a very low estimate, the cost thereof would have been $72,000, whereas Government envelopes would have cost the consumer only $36,000.

Hence, a sum equal to the difference of these amounts, namely, $36,000, may be considered as actually lost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper appreciation of the advantage of the stamped envelope.

Objection is not unfrequently made to the Government envelope, on account of either its form, size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and postage stamp thereon, should it be misdirected or otherwise accidentally defaced. Such objection the Postmaster-General has determined, if possible, to remove, and, to this end, he proposes to arrange for embossing, under proper restrictions, the postage stamp on any envelopes that may be offered for that purpose by stationers, bankers, merchants or other business men. Such parties will thus be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of form and quality adapted to their own tastes, which are now so variously that they cannot be anticipated by the Post-office Department.

It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varieties to stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, making such envelopes equally with the ordinary unstamped article, a regular portion of stock in trade.

It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that no one be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained, from the Postmaster-General, a regular license for that purpose, and that all private parties desiring to have their own envelopes stamped, must be satisfactorily shown to be of good standing, and be required to have their names printed on the envelopes. They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have the work done by the Government contractor for stamped envelopes at New-York.

The Postmaster-General considers the use of the stamped envelope more advantageous to the Department than that of separate stamps, as the address of the former prevents them from being used a *second* time, while the *latter* may be so *used* if Postmasters neglect the duty of canceling them. To the public also they afford advantages in addition to those arising from cheapness, because they are more convenient, saving the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which are liable to be removed, causing letters to be detained for postage.

The objection to stamped envelopes that the postage is lost in case of misdirection, may be removed by allowing Postmasters, under certain rules prescribed by the Postmaster-General, to redeem damaged envelopes.

GEN. MARTINDALE RETURNED TO DUTY.

Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE has been formally restored to duty after a suspension of about one month, it being the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, which investigated the charge preferred by Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER against him, that the accusation is disproved, and that the interests of the service do not require the further investigation of the subject.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Frequent cases of Executive clemency have recently become known. Among them is that of a private, whose sentence for the crimes of burglary, larceny and robbery is promulgated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri. In consideration of the youth of the prisoner, of the fact that he has been a brave, though misguided, soldier in the defence of his country, and of his enfeebled condition, (the result of the confinement to which he has been subjected,) the President has remitted the remainder of his term of imprisonment on condition that the goods stolen, or their money value, be restored to the owner.

THE INDIANS.

The latest official intelligence shows an improved condition of affairs among the Indian tribes. An effort is being made to secure a permanent peace among the recently conquered SIOUX of Minnesota, without resorting to wholesale hanging, as letters from that State anticipate, and the action of Gen. POPE implies.

A CHANGE.

Col. GARESCHE, well known in connection with the Adjutant-General's Office, has left Washington to join Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, as his Chief of Staff.

CHEVALIER HULSEMAN.

Chevalier HULSEMAN, the Austrian Minister, intends taking up his residence in the City of New-York, where, for the past year, he has resided most of the time.

MASTER'S MATES WANTED.

A few young men who have experienced three years' sea service, either as officers or before the mast, are wanted in the navy as Master's Mates.

REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, &c., WEBB, has just addressed the following to a gentleman in the City of New-York:

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 1, inclosing a sample of diary manufactured by yourself, has been received. The Commissioners have decided that blank books are a manufacture and as such liable to a tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem. The seventy-fifth section of the law exempts printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews and all other similar printed publications. Clearly, diaries, such as you submit, are not embraced in the latter classes. On the contrary, they are in every sense a blank book, as much so as a note, cash or other mercantile blank book with printed headings.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REBELS.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a well-known New-York officer, serving in the Department of the South, to a member of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff:

CARROLTON, NEAR NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR MAJOR: * * * * I am thoroughly convinced that there are dissensions among the rebels, particularly in this quarter of the country, which might be fomented with advantage to ourselves. Since I last here, I have been called upon by some friend whom I knew in former days, and have formed some new acquaintances, as up there who do not profess to be loyal. Many, however, were those people so long as there could be, and only admitted in the privacy of home when there seemed no possibility of a restoration of the Union. Those having once given their allegiance to the new authority, declare they will not go over to the rebels, and also communicate nearly all who have not been ruined by BUTLER'S brigade, but successful, resume to renew their oath to the Government. But BUTLER has completely *subjugated* newspapers. It never before was so neglected city, but is SO. One of his latest enormities prohibited to use that "the Lake Pontchartrain would ever wash ashore from the Union." He has ordered a startling quantity of specie home as well as military. The people have stimulated, and are abused by the rest of the State for submitting. They say that the Richmond Government first took away all the Louisiana troops, and then sent their soldiers who felt no interest in Louisiana, under such men as BUTLER on hand, LOVELL, the former one, despised as a political General—the latter they call a poltroon, who have managed to lose the greatest city of the South. The hatred for JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, GOV. MOORE, LOVELL and BEAUREGARD, which I have heard expressed, is intense. The principal source from which I have obtained this information is NEVIL SOULE, son of PIERRE SOULE, and who fought in the ranks with the Dixie Guns, who makes no pretensions of being loyal, though he is entirely submissive to the *regime* in New-Orleans, and has done nothing since the capture of the city to prove offensive. He has not taken the oath, and declares to me that he sees no hope of a restoration of the Union: thinks the South desperate, from all on his post in city. So I am making no overtures. I am only giving you the result of my observations. The SOULES were, as you know, at the head of the creole population here, and therefore immensely powerful. They represent, too, the dissatisfied feeling of all the New-Orleanois at being deserted by LOVELL, cheated and robbed by GOV. MOORE, and have their own animosities against the Richmond junto. BEAUREGARD and old SOULE were intimate friends both, until very recently, under the ban of JEFF. DAVIS. SOULE still, and BEAUREGARD was unwillingly called upon. SOULE (the father) is now willing to leave the country, under a pledge not to return, nor to interfere in politics till the end of the war: willing to acquiesce thus in the situation: but his son says he, PIERRE SOULE, could not come back to New-Orleans as a friend to the United States. Still this acquiescence is a step: this submission by so prominent a Southerner, it seems to me, would have significance at home and abroad. It would have influence with this circle population, and, despite the protestations of desecration, it seems to me that such an act might attach to us one of the factions of the rebels. Of course, their enemies would accuse them of treachery, and the rancor would become increased, till accusations might point to what else were would never have existed.

I have heard that SOULE was very well content to have abroad, having invested most of his means in foreign funds. YANCEY and BENJAMIN are accused of the same thing. MOORE it is said, made a fortune out of the necessities of his State, and they tell me his life would not be safe should he return to New-Orleans. BEAUREGARD carried a challenge from P. SOULE to BENJAMIN a month more than a year ago, which BENJAMIN declined, which BEAUREGARD posted him. LOVELL, you know, is called a traitor for his abandonment of New-Orleans, and MOORE a coward, as they are, or ungrateful, as I know many who secretly support are at heart. If these dissensions do exist, is it impossible to avail ourselves of them? to do something which shall make one side regard us more favorably than the other? The very fact that (however unwillingly) have taken the oath, (or agreed to) the rest of the Southern country, and will eventually incline toward us those who have submitted. There's *one* element of discord. Surely by skillful treatment this phase of affairs could be so managed as to produce good results, perhaps even great ones.

'Tis true, the emancipation business is a damper upon any such prospect; yet, though the proclamation seems to unite the South more firmly than ever, by taking away all motive for them to submit, the unity is but seeming. I am told that already there is a feeling in favor of gradual emancipation, (a bid for intervention,) since the destruction of Slavery is secured, but this meets with violent opposition—so there's another apple of discord. And more important still, every intelligent Southerner *here* with whom I have talked, expresses great apprehensions of slave insurrections against *all* whites, and more than one has said, "It may come to this; we may all have to unite against the blacks"—a consummation that I have never thought impossible, if emancipation were actively and widely attempted.

I think I have hinted at the heads of my ideas, and given you the grounds on which I base them. Of course this has nothing to do with Gen. BUTLER'S course, unless to applaud the prodigious administrative skill he has displayed—perhaps I should say power rather than skill. I don't believe any other man in the country would have brought about the result he has accomplished here. One hundred thousand people are held in subjection; when he arrived many were armed—all were openly hostile: now none are armed, most have submitted, and he has recruited 2,000 men from the population, while of those who surrendered at the capture of the city, only a few hundred were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity for exchange.

I have never talked up this matter with him, nor at all fully with any one. I don't suggest means nor a course: I only present the result of my observations, which have been, at any rate, carefully and anxiously considered. At some time and in some place, the attempt must be made to obtain a political footing again at the South. Isn't it worth while thinking whether so fine an opportunity can well be obtained elsewhere? Isn't this place the fulcrum where the lever can be applied? And isn't fselton always the most powerful lever to accomplish the overthrow of governments—rebel or regular? God knows we ought to appreciate its power. Can't we turn the very instrument that has so injured us against the enemy? Pardon my prolixity. * * *

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER MEETINGS.—The third article in the series on Plymouth Church is published in to-day's *Courier*. The advertisement specifies its subject to be the Prayer Meetings of Plymouth Church, as conducted by the Pastor, the Deacons and the Young Men. The article is written from the standpoint of an outside observer, and presents the subject as it seemed to him, though doubtless not as it would appear to a participator in the spirit of the meeting.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 6th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Very Desirable.—CANTRELL is selling all descriptions of the best made boots and shoes. His Winter Saloonal for the ladies is specially worthy of attention, on the score of cheapness and excellence, exceedingly neat in appearance, and very durable. CANTRELL'S, No. 581 Broadway, between 16th and 17th-sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist, a box will be sent paid by mail for 31 cents, or four boxes for $1. J. DURNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, its inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor, N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only genuine, Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOLTON—WHITLOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the Sixth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. [illegible], assisted by the Rev. [illegible], JAMES BOLTON, Jr., to ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. WHITLOCK, Esq., all of this city.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel D. [illegible], Col. R. FRANCIS to MISS [illegible], daughter of William Sands, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of Mr. Edwards, Esq.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at Newark, N. J., by the Rev. [illegible], CHARLES [illegible] of Port Jervis, N. Y., to [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Belleville, N. J.

[illegible]—At Grace Church, New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Brooklyn.

PARMLY—GILLESPIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Grace Church, New-York, by the Rev. [illegible], [illegible] PARMLY, of Cleveland, Ohio, to [illegible], daughter of Mr. [illegible] Gillespie, of New-York.

[illegible]—At Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by the Rev. Wm. Alvin Hall, [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of the late [illegible], of New-Haven, Conn.

DIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 6, [illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible], No. [illegible] Fifth-av., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—On Friday morning, Nov. 7, [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas L. Harris, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, BIDDLE & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 529.—Nov. 7, 1862.
1, 56, 20, 40, 62, 14, 43, 10, 24, 19, 32, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 530.—Nov. 7, 1862.
15, 1, 63, 13, 29, 5, 75, 50, 34, 16, 70, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing or calling on MURRAY, BIDDLE & CO., Covington, KY., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of [illegible] per cent. paid on tickets drawing the highest prize. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by J. A. DUNN, No. 110 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on [illegible] page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH, WHITE AND FANCY GOODS
Of the latest patterns and designs in Paris market, such as DINING and DESSERT SERVICES, TEA SETS, ANTIQUE VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES and ORMOLU MOUNTED FANCY GOODS.

Also, those very cheap
White China Dinner Sets, 185 pieces $35 00
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets, 5 pieces 1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen 1 75
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broadway and Broome-sts.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.,
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.

The undersigned are now prepared, on the payment of $10, to issue policies to suit all parties liable to the impending drafts. More full particulars given in circulars at the office.

We have the official approval of the authorities.
L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 200 Broadway, corner Reade-st.,
New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.
Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—EVERMORE, LEWIS & CO.
Signed—JOHN CASWELL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO B. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LIVINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREADY & ARMOUR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

Portrait from life of Miss L. A. Brown.

For the hair, as a salutiferous, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and made from the nutritious, peculiar gums and resins, it is medicinally combined to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Decay of the Scalp, and cause Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring of our Agencies.

I certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing as rapidly as I could wish. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length. I have no hesitancy in recommending to the world, the truly beautiful result I obtained from the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
D. N. PADDOCK, Alderman, City of New-York.
Office, 19 Chambers-st., New-York.

Prepared by DR. STERLING & BRO., New-York.

RETAIL.

[illegible]

COLLARS

[illegible]

PERRY'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES,
AT PERRY'S DEPOT,
No. 10 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES.

Warm your rooms with the new patent
GAS STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no coal, no wood, no trouble.
Warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.
Call and see them in operation.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE DEPOT,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE.
CHARLES SCRANTON & CO.,
No. 208 Broadway,
One door below Chambers-st., No. 11 Park-row.

WEDDING CARDS

[illegible]

SEASONS.

I have now finished my large and extensive stock of Gold and White Gilt Rings, in every size and to suit every taste and style, in this City. The children's and fancy-finger department has received all of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

C. P. BALDWIN, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, FEVER, COMPLAINTS, [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. THOMAS'S ECLECTRIC OIL has proved a valuable remedy in the cure of [illegible]. I have suffered a long time, and used many medicines without relief, but this Oil has [illegible] the equal.
PETSEY HILL.

☞ Those who do not [illegible] the above is not true.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible] Mails for Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, India, China, Australia, &c., via Southampton, will close as follows. For Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, via Boston, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Cuba, via Havana, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Vera Cruz, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Tampico, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Matamoras, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Laredo, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Guaymas, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Mazatlan, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Acapulco, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Panama, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Chagres, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Aspinwall, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Honduras, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Guatemala, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Belize, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Tabasco, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Yucatan, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Campeachy, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. For Mexico, via Tuxpan

The Burning of the Steamer Blanche, near Havana, by the U. S. Steamer Montgomery.

From the Providence Journal.

It will be recollected that an account has been circulated in the public journals throughout the country, to the effect that an armed force from the United States steamer *Montgomery*, Capt. CHARLES HUNTER, had driven ashore and burnt an English steamer, near the port of Havana, while a Spanish officer and guard were in possession of the vessel, and a Spanish flag hoisted thereon. This account was derived from the statement of the captain of the vessel destroyed, on his arrival in Havana, and has been widely circulated in this country to the discredit of the commander of the *Montgomery*, Capt. HUNTER, representing the attack as an act of recklessness, offensive to the Spanish nation and against the usages of international laws.

Justice to the party implicated now demands that a truthful statement of the transaction should follow the circuit of the same newspaper publications, which have heralded the misstatements of the affair.

The writer has been permitted to peruse a private letter, written by Capt. HUNTER to one of his family in Rhode Island, giving a brief account of the event, and has made a few extracts therefrom for public information, until an official account may be published:

"After leaving Havana, we sailed along the coast of Cuba, and saw a steamer going rapidly toward that city, then only eight miles distant. A gun was fired to cause her to stop, but she continued on her course without noticing it, until a shell was fired, when the steamer stopped, showed English colors, and dropped anchor. Two armed boats were sent to her, when the Spanish flag was hoisted over the English flag, and the steamer was ran ashore. Our boats boarded her, and our engineer attempted to back the engines, when it was discovered that she was on fire, and the crew escaped to the shore. Our boats then returned from the burning steamer, after endeavoring in vain to extinguish the fire, bringing back two of the crew, who jumped into the boat. One of the men was the Spanish pilot, who had been taken on board at the west end of the island. The other was an Englishman, going from Texas to the Havana. I put the Spaniard on board of a vessel going to the Havana, and brought the Englishman with me, and took his deposition, stating where he was from, where bound, and that he believed the vessel was fired by her own crew. He lost all his clothes.

The steamer proved to be the notorious rebel vessel called *General Rusk*, loaded with cotton worth $100,000, and had escaped the blockade of Texas. She had English papers, and was called *Blanche*. She had run the blockade five times.

They were very foolish to set fire to her, for had I taken her off forcibly, the English Government would have required the Spanish Government to pay for her; and even had I met her at sea and sent her into one of our ports, the courts probably would not have condemned her.

I was congratulated by the Admiral for my good fortune in having been the means of her destruction, and I ardently hope I may be the means of destroying half a dozen more rebel vessels which are now in Havana, and preparing to sail in a few days for any Confederate port which they can get into."

—Hon. Wm. Mitchell, of Indiana, designs to contest the right of Mr. Joseph K. Edgerton to represent the Tenth Indiana District in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 21,612 bbls. Flour, 56 bbls., and 632 bags Corn Meal, 148,216 bushels Wheat, 67,595 bushels Corn, 68 bushels Rye, 8,809 bushels Barley, 14,920 bushels Oats, 7,900 pkgs. Provisions, and 647 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been rather more active; prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, but has been very firm.

COPPER—Ingot has been in fair demand, at 32¼c. @33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after to-day, at 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 900 bales. Some holders are asking higher prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in fair demand for shipment and for consumption, at a further advance of 5c. a 10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 15,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 70@$5 75; choice to choice extra State at $5 90 @$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70, extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 25 @ bbl.

Superfine State	@5 75
Extra State	@ 6 50
Superfine Western	@ 5 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	@ 8 75

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at advancing rates; sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 55@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for mixed to choice brands and $8 75@$10 00 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales, to-day, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continued in demand, at $3 65 @$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales here and in Boston, 1,000 sales Bags, at 24c.@25¾c., and 1,500 bales Bagging, at 13¾c.@14¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced slightly to-day, but has been less active. The reported sales since our last comprise 16 3,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50; Amber Western, at $1 41 @$1 42½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23 ₱ bush. Corn exhibits no remarkable alteration Sales since our last, 109,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c. @71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 69c.@69c. for unsound; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 74½c.@ 75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in limited request, at 75c.@80c., according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 60c.@62c.; Western, at 60c.@62c; and State, at 61c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,100 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less active to-day, at from 18c. @25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ₱ lb.

IRON—Holders have been quite firm, but the market has been quiet.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate demand at $6@ $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request, and prices have favored sellers.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly dealt in, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair demand at $1 20 @$1 22½, some holders asking $1 23@$1 25, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at somewhat lower prices. Sales, 2,000 bbls., at $12 75 for Mess, and $11 50 @11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues salable and steady; sales, 1,100 lbs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last, 130 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25 @$13 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—East India has been in more demand, and 2,500 bags have been recently sold on terms not disclosed.

SEEDS—Linseed has advanced to $3 25@$3 30 ₱ bushel, with a fair inquiry. Rough Flax is quoted up to $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel, but is quiet. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

SPICES—Pepper has been in active request at 23c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted less attention, and sales have been confined to 350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c., with small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 175,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at previous prices.

TIN—Has been in request, at full rates, including Banca at 42c.@43c., and Straits at 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,300 bbls., 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels at 5½c.@5¾c. in an American, and 11d. in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; and Heavy goods, 150 tons, at 20s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 15 000 bushels at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

Harmonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

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REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Harper & Burr, No. 51 Johnst., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., International Agents, Irving Building, No. 326 Broadway.

MRS. & MLLE. STERN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] EAST 17TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. MALLY, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing will be taught by Mr. CORAL; will commence the 1st of Oct. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 18th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 1st-st., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above House.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st. and No. 514 Broadway.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, No. 70 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Several teachers of music, French, &c., wanted. References—Rev. Drs. Taylor, Van Norman and Cowles. Twilight Hyperbolas, &c. SMITH, WILSON & CO.

EIGHTH WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 145 Eighth-st., corner of Broadway.—Rev. MARK A. DE WOLFE HOWE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals, assisted by twelve Resident Professors, prepare pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges, are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. None is too late to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in progress of recitation. Daily lectures on the Science of the Soul are given. Boarding pupils reside in the Institute with Mrs. DE WOLFE HOWE, the resident Principal.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Fifth-av., corner of 16th-st. Pupils received at any time, from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, &C.
Are cure permanently cured, however severe or long standing, by Dr. MOSELEY, No. 374 4th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 169th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 Post-office City. Also by H. RICHARDSON, 36 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a specialist, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Renewing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near Gilsey, now over two years in successful operation assures colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, til. 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By W. G. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery to the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Observations for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, deceivers, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surgically true, durable, unequaled, and warranted as absolutely as every pair sent. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS Weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. 25c. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. TROW, No. 28 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to cases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than sixty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without detention or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable and dangerous effects of all other remedies; cures in one-third less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to acquire, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men of the highest order of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their efforts are not easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 60 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two-horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 16th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1862.

JOHN HENRY,
JOHN H. MECABE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Corsets, is hereby dissolved.

New-York, No. 30 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A desirable retiring patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the invention. Apply to Box No. 4,551 Post-office.

NOTICE.—M. M. VAN SANTVOORT WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of November, 1862.

VAN SANTVOORT & CO.

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE, about 30 horse power. Address, stating price, &c., to Box No. 1,224 Post-office.

WOOD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., No. 11 Beyer-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN
FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR
CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 70 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

N. Y., 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 52 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK—FOR sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 25 Wall-st.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1862.—ELECTION.—At the annual election, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, SAMUEL ROSEVELT,
EDWARD CUNDELL, CURTIS NOBLE,
NATHANIEL JAMES, MARSH & CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES H. MARSH, WILLIAM H. MACY,
CHARLES A. CURTIS, PETER HARMONY,
JAMES STUART, WILLIAM COVEL,
JAMES P. WALKER, ABRAHAM BOSH,
JOSEPH WARREN.

And Isaac N. Seymour, William Dayrin and David M. Clute were re-elected Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SPERRY,
A. C. BADGLEY,
Committee.

JOSEPH FROST, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE third and fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and others are in process of settlement. A list of two more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be kept open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. R. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 on improved property worth three times the amount. Interest 7 per cent. Land bearing ground rent, 6 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

THE WYOMING BANK, WILKESBARRE, Penn., has declared for each semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on the first day of November, for which certificates can be obtained at the Metropolitan Bank, or per the discount.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at fixed Commissions
By A. G. HEMINGWAY & CO.
No. 55 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 61 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.

$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,843 and 28,842, $1,000 each.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,134, 10,528, to 10,532 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 48, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 261 for $50 each, 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,315, 8,649, 8,158, 8,524, 8,344, 7,566, 3,400, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$28,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,265, 3,207, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 2,780, 1,572, 2,927, 4,642, 1,779, 4,097, 0%, 4,148, 4,048, 4,482; To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,210; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,102, 1,093, 1,195; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Nos. 840, 2,284, 2,442.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.

$2,833 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos. 65 and — for 3035 each, No. 108 for $1,000.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 650, 651, 652, 662, 1,562, 1,563, 1,564, 1,565, 1,566, 1,941, 2,271, 227, 1,010 and 1,365.

$3,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 338, 352, 390, 501, 402, 673, 650 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.

$9,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 103, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.

$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos. 77, 45, 3,393, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,392 and 2,282 for $1,000 each; 105, 3,226 for $500 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 117, 338, 572, 844, 893, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No. 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, dated Dec. 22, 1861, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 535, 257—two Bonds for $1,000 each.

Nos. 121 to 124—four Bonds for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., Improvement Bond No. 5.

$16,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company Eastern Extension Bonds.

$1,000 Union Club Bonds, Nos. ——, for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Marysville, Kan., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500.

$1,000 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name G. W. Riggs.

$1,446 Scrip Certificate No. 39 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Bemold, with assignment by him.

$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,197, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos. 515, $729 40.

$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.

$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.

Certificates 56 shares American Telegraph Stock.

In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in

Erie Railway Company.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No. 28,275 for 50 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.

New-York Gas Light Company.

Jefferson Insurance Company.

New-Jersey Zinc Company, Stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 125 shares Charleton Stock, in name of C. E. Bremold, with signed power of attorney.

American Telegraph Company Stock, Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A reward of $1,600 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.

Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED E. BOWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. STANSBURY,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, GEO. OPDYCKE,
THOS. DAYENPORT, GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN B. PUSH, THOS. WOODWARD,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President.

O. D. SOUBERING, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. HARTCOURT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—10 bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1883, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and November, also 10 bonds of $1,000 each, payable 1882, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and November. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in sums of $2,000 or more, at 7 per cent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, Attorney, No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 Wall-st.,
Opposite Fulton-ferry,
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

THIS COMPANY, HAVING BEEN FULLY ORganized, is now prepared to take risks against fire on favorable terms.

All policy holders in the Guardian Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that application for the exchange of their policies for those of this Company must be made to this office within thirty days from the date of this notice, when the Guardian Fire Insurance Company will surrender their old policies and receive the policies of this Company instead.

L. A. TALTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to all owners or occupants of vacant lots and lots, improved or unimproved, and all others whom it may concern, that the following assessments have been completed and are now lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Regulating and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth avenues.

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Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh avenues.

Regulating, curbing and flagging the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy

GEN. BANKS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Reception of the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

A BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

Speeches by Maj.-Gen. Banks, Gen. Busteed, Prof. Hitchcock, Col. Chickering, Col. Howe, Lieut.-Col. Wass, Rev. Mr. Taylor of Boston, Capt. Swift, Major Sargent, and Others.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED TO THE LAST.

The reception breakfast given to the Forty-first Regiment, announced in the TIMES as likely to be an interesting affair, owing to the fact that Major-Gen. BANKS and Staff would be present, came off yesterday morning at the Astor House. The organization known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had made every arrangement to celebrate the occasion handsomely, and the energetic agent of the "Old Bay State," Col. FRANK E. HOWE, had put forth all his strength.

The officers of the *feted* regiment, the "Sons," numbering about one hundred in all, and a large number of ladies and invited guests assembled, some time before noon in the eastern parlors of the hotel, whence they shortly afterwards marched arm-in-arm to the music of a fine band to the dining-hall, where an abundant repast, set forth in STETSON'S elegant style, awaited them.

After an hour devoted to the discussion of "mine host's" excellent viands, Major-General and Mrs. BANKS, escorted by Col. HOWE, who presided, were ushered from their adjacent apartments to the head of the table and received with prolonged cheers and triumphal music.

At the first pause of this ovation, Col. HOWE opened the further exercises of the occasion by expressing the especial pride and pleasure with which he called upon his esteemed friend, Prof. HITCHCOCK, to pronounce the welcome of their honored guest—the patriot and statesman—Gen. BANKS.

DR. HITCHCOCK,

as the applause that received him subsided, remarked that the wild tempest of the day, with its furious wind-blasts and drifts of snow, inauspicious as it might seem, had yet a hidden meaning of good import. It said to Col. CHICKERING and his gallant brethren of the Massachusetts Forty-first. [Cheers.] "Go South, brave men, where there is no snow!" [Renewed cheering and laughter.] On Tuesday last there had been another kind of storm, far mightier, in a moral sense, than this, but one which the true men he saw around him might, very correctly and properly, look upon as far less hostile—that tremendous storm of ballots. It did not mean that fighting was to cease, or that the war was to be conducted on peace principles. [Applause.] Whatever might be the aims and views of the leaders in that political onset, the masses of the people who gave them their votes meant "war, and war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." [Renewed cheering.] Thus far, the war had been too much corrupted by favor and allayed by politics. Now, the President, his Generals, and his troops, are called upon to prosecute the contest with all their vigor and at all hazards. [Great applause.] Foremost in the van, as she ever had been, New-England would hurl her gallant legions against the front of rebellion, and among the best and bravest in that fresh onset would be the Forty-first; a regiment worthy to maintain the thick-falling glories of the "Old Bay State," the mother of schools and Christian heroes! [Immense applause.] We had now arrived at a moment when no further lukewarmness in this national struggle would be tolerated. The column of the Republic must be advanced, and, while they perform their high duty in the field, political bickerings in the council chamber and plundering in the camp must cease. [Prolonged cheering.] The war is to be removed from the Northern frontier, over which it has so long hung like a cloud of evil omen, and we have reason to fear that men like our distinguished friend, Maj.-Gen. BANKS, are to be sent on the crest of the wave as it rolls southward! Theirs was the energy and skill which would at last overthrow and crush the rebels. [Applause.] As the most thorough type and representation of the spirit and enterprise of New-England Gen. BANKS was entitled to an overflowing bumper, crowned with their prayers and best wishes for entire success and a safe return.

The toast was hailed with great enthusiasm, the whole company rising to honor it.

GEN. BANKS,

in response to this sentiment, remarked that he regretted his absence from the earlier festivities, for there was nothing like the steaming Mocha and the flavor of good Bonea to stimulate the flow of speech. He found it almost impossible, otherwise, unprepared as he was, to befittingly express the emotions he experienced, or to justify the eulogy that had been heaped upon him and had been so unflatteringly acknowledged by his kind friends. He had come here for a few moments, to utter the delight he always experienced when he found himself among the sons and daughters of old Massachusetts—that glorious old Commonwealth which had done so much to extend the blessings of peace and of our general welfare, so much for the high principles of human liberty and, more than all, so much for the perpetuation of a united and free Government, without which there could be no peace and no prosperity. [Great enthusiasm.] These principles, the noble heritage we have received from our forefathers, whose valiantly established and so sturdily maintained them, were what they most relied upon, and what had given us our nationality! [Vehement applause.] Wherever he went throughout the land, he saw fresh evidence of the spirit, enterprise, wealth and power of the New-England stock, and turning from their peaceful triumphs he saw in the army equal proofs of their greatness, whether he beheld them contending on the battle-field, or dispensing the gentlest humanity beside the couch of the sick, the wounded and the dying. [Renewed applause.] He sometimes felt as though he had a little of military genius, he would like to touch upon the [illegible] under which we now labor. As a Yankee he was half-inclined to talk, but as a man of some varied experience, he hesitated, for he thought the time to him had not yet come. The people of the land had not yet been sufficiently steeped in suffering. More States must be invaded, more bloodstones rendered desolate, before the people of this country will consent to talk with one another as they should. He could not go far in what he had to say, but this he would declare as his earnest belief,—that no power, no! not all the powers on earth combined, could destroy this great American Government when once the people had been made to understand the real issue. [Tremendous and protracted cheering.] Americans, however, will have to learn a little. They have, hitherto, thought there must be a short-cut through everything, but here their idea is at fault; there is no short-cut in this war; it must be fought through to the very end. [Applause.] We must fight, and that, too, with a full appreciation of the men with whom we battle, and this once understood, the rebellion will fall even should "unfenced desolation" mark every step of our path toward the consummation. [Cheers.] Should the men now in power and intrusted with the dread responsibility allow this glorious Government to fall, in after ages, when the men who crucified the Redeemer will be mentioned with pity, these would be covered with utter and eternal scorn.

The greatness of American enterprise, as especially developed by the New-England people, was here illustrated at some length by the speaker, who added that one triumph alone achieved first of the North—viz.: the improvement in cotton-spinning machinery—had given the Southern section nearly all its boasted wealth. Should all these elements of grandeur fail? Should the name of America become a by-word all over the earth, as the severance of our Union would assuredly make it? No! that result must never come. Any alternative is preferable to so stupendous a ruin. [Applause.] United, we had nothing to fear from all our foes. The speaker had been associated in the field with gallant men from every part of our country, and had found them, one and all, equal to every emergency. He would add that, from what he had seen, he believed that the American people combined more of the elements of [illegible] than a predominant military nation—a [illegible] million, if needs be—than any other on the face of the globe. [Cheering.] He would cheerfully cope with [illegible] France, Austria and Russia all that they could bring [illegible] and yet we could be victorious.

Where all were good, Major-Gen. [illegible] had ever done their duty with [illegible] of Cedar Mountain, where [illegible] the only road that connected [illegible] not a man passed rearward [illegible] mutilated arms or pointed to [illegible] wounds. And among the bravest, where all were brave, where every State and every man had attained a measure of fame, the Colonel of the [illegible] regiment whose entry into the City had been applauded on the preceding day was most distinguished. [Cheers for CHICKERING and the Forty-first Massachusetts.] That brave soldier had ever been among the first and foremost in patriotic works at home, in Boston, and elsewhere, and now that he was on his way to the field, we had a guarantee that more good work would be achieved. [Renewed cheers.] He was a most excellent and worthy citizen, and would perform his duty wherever he might go.

Amid reiterated and prolonged applause, and "Hail to the Chief," performed finely by the band, Gen. BANKS resumed his seat.

Hereupon,

COL. HOWE,

rising to introduce Col. CHICKERING, said that, although he doubted the propriety of intermingling personal remarks with speeches of this public kind, he could not refrain from saying that Col. CHICKERING and he had once been rivals. They were born in the same street, and had been playmates through their boyhood. They had mutually pilfered the grapes that hung over the garden-wall of each other's home, but Col. CHICKERING had always been the smartest and had stolen the most. [Laughter.] In fact, the Colonel always came out best in their various raids and operations, until, when they were both old enough to ride, the Colonel's horse never failed to come out two lengths ahead of his in every race, and finally, when both got into the military line, the Colonel was made an officer the first. [Renewed hilarity.]

He remembered well how they both assisted in the surrender of ANTAUNY BORNS, and Col. CHICKERING rode up and down State-street in military dress, and was more prominent on that memorable occasion than he. [Great laughter.] The audience all recollected the hen manie of Massachusetts. The Colonel and he were concerned in it. [Renewed merriment.] Both went to much expense and trouble, and the Fowl Association had a great exhibition. DANIEL WEBSTER was President, and had some hens to exhibit. WEBSTER and he [HOWE] both feared the Colonel, and WEBSTER proposed that they should untie and endeavor to have a greater variety of fowls than the latter, and so obtain the hen and goose medals that were to be distributed; so he (HOWE) lent WEBSTER three hens to make up his set, and WEBSTER lent HOWE three geese to make up his set, and they thought they had the Colonel beaten. But the Colonel was a strategist. He brought on his fowls, and a few hours before the judges decided the case the Colonel purchased a great American eagle, had him paraded between fourteen cages of fowls and won the medal! [Great laughter and applause.]

Returning, then, to a more serious vein, Col. HOWE went on to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon his friend, extolling his honorable career and manly qualities. He then called upon

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD BUSTEED,

who said that Col. HOWE had a very happy faculty of pressing the people into his service, and it was his own misfortune to be called upon then. He had not the honor—and he considered it an honor—to be born in Massachusetts. And yet, he had as much reverence for her, though foreign born, as to the manor born. [Cheers.] Massachusetts had no rival, [applause,] and would have none, till her great enemy—American Slavery was put down. [Loud cheers.] The first martyrs of America were from Massachusetts, and when the history of the war may be written, he cared not how long it lasted, Massachusetts would be found the foremost to labor, and the last to leave the scene of conflict so long as an idea remained to be fought for. [Cheers.] Thank God, there were no *peace men, no submissionists* in the Forty-first Regiment, who would yield the Government to the worst set of people the world ever saw. [Cheers.] We might have another storm like last Tuesday, and yet his faith would not be shaken. [Applause.] The war must go on until we have an entire and unmitigated subjugation of every rebel in the land. [Loud cheers.] He said:

Single right is right, as God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin. [Loud cheers.]

He said that CHICKERING had been born in an atmosphere of music, and his name was a household word whenever beauty worshipped music. [Cheers.] He was a representative man, who had dignified American honor by making it surpass all others in the world. Gen. BUSTEED then gave

"Col. CHICKERING and the Forty-first Massachusetts—In times of peace a respected citizen, in times of war a valiant soldier,—in all true an honest man."

(Cheers and "The Bold Soldier Boy.")

COL. CHICKERING

opened his remarks by professing to feel that, in the present National calamity, Massachusetts, as her critics often said with another less flattering intended, had but one idea—the support of the National Government in crushing an unholy rebellion. [Applause.] And, in coinciding with that idea, he now stood before them the happiest man in the world for he had succeeded in getting his regiment incorporated with the command of one whom they all revered and loved—Major-General BANKS! [Prolonged cheering.] His regiment was composed of true, loyal and gallant sons of New-England, whose greatest anxiety, now, is fairly to meet the foe. They knew what was before them, and were determined to do their whole duty. The flag of the Union should never go down by their default! [Renewed cheering.] Thanking his good friends present for their kind reception, the Colonel closed by expressing the hope that, as the advance of years should whiten the heads of those now so joyously assembled together, the bonds of their mutual friendship might not be untightened. [Great applause.]

LIEUT.-COL. WASS,

Who was thrice wounded at the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, followed with a telling tribute to Gen. BANKS, and was succeeded by Major SARGEANT, and the venerable and well-known Father TAYLOR, of the Old South Church in Boston. The Reverend gentleman said he would rejoice to go with them, but they would not let him. He had broke his larboard oar, and he could not row, but he could scull. [Laughter.] He was with them in heart, hopes and prayers. He thought he could do something, but they said no, and he said no more, as obedience was one of the first lessons he learned when he was young. He paid a high compliment to the navy, in which service, years ago, he had known some rough and humble experience. [Cheers.] He was not one of those peace politicians who believed there was no soul, and therefore he thought all faithful soldiers would reach that home above. With a most touching reference to Gen. BANKS, which visibly affected the General, the speaker terminated his remarks.

Col. HOWE then proposed three cheers for Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which were readily responded to, when the band played "Hail Columbia," and the party dispersed. Three rousing cheers were then given for Father TAYLOR, who said "God bless you for your hospitality." Mrs. Gen. BANKS attracted universal attention by her affable and pleasant manners, and her evident enjoyment of the scene.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. A. G. to Gen. BANKS, and Cols. HALBIRD, CLARKE and BECKWITH, of the Staff, were seated near their commander, and quite a number of distinguished citizens also honored the occasion by their presence.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Alarm Here and its Cause—Probabilities of an Attack on Memphis—Situation of the Rebel Army—New Police Regulations—Prospect of Suffering Among the Poor this Winter—News from the South.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1862.

The little speck of war which lately seemed looming into a cloud to burst upon us, has again passed away, and become only faintly portentous in the distance. A few days ago we thought we were to have a battle here, surely. Scouts and frightened straggliers coming into town, reported a large rebel cavalry force, probably backed by infantry, to be advancing, and already within a very few miles of the city. Rebel sympathisers in town did not hesitate to proclaim it the advance of PRICE and VAN DORN from Holly Springs to the capture of Memphis, and even our own commanders seemed to have imbibed the same idea. Orders were sent to all the division commanders to double their pickets and strengthen the grand guard, and the troops were notified to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. The "sympathisers" fluttered about from house to house among their friends with ill suppressed joy in their countenances, and talked in not very low tones of the sweet revenge they would take on the Union folks" when our soldiers get into town." Union men talked seriously of apolying to Gen. SHERMAN for arms, to take part, if necessary, in the defence of the city. Altogether we had a pretty "big scare." However, the rebels did not come in, and after two or three days of anxious expectation, it was pretty clearly ascertained that the whole cause of alarm was only a rebel scouting party which had taken a run up here from Mississippi for the purpose of burning cotton and perhaps picking up a few stragglers from our camps, or shooting a picket or two. So we subsided into our customary condition of quiet, until some new alarm shall wake us up again.

Whether the rebels really intend to attempt the re-capture of Memphis, seems uncertain. It is known that they have a large force collected at Holly Springs, in Mississippi, and that they are using every means to increase it. The conscript law is being vigorously enforced throughout Mississippi, Arkansas, and those portions of Tennessee which are under their control, or can be reached by their scouting parties. Secondly do they carry on their operations, that within four miles of this city, on the other side of the river, and within five or six miles of our lines on this side, men have been forcibly taken from their homes, in broad daylight, and carried off to the rebel army. Nor have our commanders here any means of preventing these acts.

The force now at Holly Springs is variously reported at from thirty-five thousand to sixty thousand men. Probably the former estimate is most nearly correct, although the number may possibly be something larger. I do not believe it approaches the latter. PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL are all there, and VILLIPIGUE left there a few days ago with his brigade, moving southward.

That there is some special and immediate reason for the concentration of this force at that point cannot be doubted. That it is designed simply to prevent an invasion of the State by the National troops seems improbable. The principal point at which an attack of the Union army ought to be directed, would seem to be Columbus, where the rebels have large manufactories of arms and military goods. This place is on the extreme eastern border of the State, and could be more easily reached by our forces from Corinth than by the rebels from Holly Springs. It is a pity that we have no commander in this section with energy and *dash* enough to imitate the rebel mode of making war, and, by some such stroke as this, destroy at a blow one of the chief sources from which the rebels procure their munitions of war. If some such movement is not made very soon, or the rebel force at Holly Springs attacked and dispersed before they shall have succeeded in arming and drilling their new levies—which they are represented as doing as rapidly as possible—I fear some disposition will be made of this force which we shall have occasion to regret. Neither PRICE nor VAN DORN are men inclined to remain idle at any time, and smarting, as they now are, under the disgrace of their late defeat, they will be doubly anxious to retrieve it by some bold dash. The recapture of Memphis would be just such an achievement as would strongly present itself to them. The amount of goods and stores of all kinds now collected here—especially articles of food and clothing—would make its possession, even for a few hours, a thing of immense value to them; and the prestige of such a success would do more to revive the present drooping spirits of their troops than even European recognition. Under the present management they enjoy every possible facility for ascertaining the exact strength of our forces, their position, the extent of the fortifications, their armament, and whatever other particulars they may desire to know. Under much greater relative disadvantage our troops succeeded in the capture of Port Donelson, Roanoke Island and Newbern. Whether the rebels will dare to make the attempt remains to be seen.

For local news we have little of interest. Gen. SHERMAN is again trying his hand at the enforcement of peace and good order in the city, and this time in a manner that promises to be more successful than most of his previous efforts in that line. You remember I sent you an account of his famous scheme for the attainment of this object, by combining the military with the civil force, and how it did not seem to work. Notwithstanding that under Gen. SHERMAN'S advice the police force was increased to more than triple what it had ever been before, and these were aided by a military guard sufficient to deter from any forcible attempt at resistance to justice, the amount of petty crimes increased to an extent, I think, heretofore unparalleled in any city in this country, not even excepting New-York in the palmiest days of FERNANDO WOOD'S Administration. Burglaries, garotings, shootings and stabbings, [illegible] were only by almost hourly occurrence. Every morning paper contained notices of from three to half a dozen cases with every issue, and these cases occurred not merely in night, but in broad daylight. At last it seemed to occur to Gen. SHERMAN, what everybody else had known for months, that there might be some deficiency in the management of the police force, and he again took the matter in hand. The police force has been removed from the control of the city authorities, to whom their votes appear to be a matter of far more importance than their efficiency as officers of justice, and placed under the control of the Provost-Marshal, who is directed "to satisfy himself that the officers of the force are high enough up for their positions, and the men are sober, industrious and of good reputations." Every member of the force is also required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. But, best of all, hereafter when any burglary, robbery, or breach of the peace is committed, the policeman on whose beat the offence occurs, will be held as accessory to the crime until he can prove himself innocent. In the words of the order, "He will be suspended from duty and pay, and will be tried before a Military Commission or the Recorder of the city, for complicity or neglect, and on trial the burden of proof will rest with the accused to show that he was on duty and vigilant." As conviction of negligence or complicity in crime is liable to be followed not only by dismissal from service, but by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Military Commission, I am inclined to think that this change of management will have a marked effect in diminishing the amount of crimes in the city. As a still further safeguard, all vagrants, thieves, or persons of bad reputation, who possess no visible means of support, or who are known to be dangerous persons in the community, are liable to be seized without being detected in the perpetration of any actual crime, and set to work on the streets or treadworks, at the discretion of the Provost-Marshal. All citizens are directed to keep their houses at night between tattoo and reveille, unless they can furnish good reason for being out.

It will be seen that ample authority is thus provided for the maintenance of good order here, and if the proper officers will but do their duty, from being one of the most disorderly and dangerous of American cities Memphis may become one of the quietest.

While thus endeavoring to provide for the peace and good order of the city, Gen. SHERMAN has also patiently turned his attention to the condition of the poor, among whom it is feared considerable suffering may occur during the coming Winter, unless some means be taken to relieve them. He has, therefore, issued cards in the newspapers, calling the attention of the charitably disposed to this fact, and requesting them to combine in instituting some system of rendering assistance to the needy, promising to use his influence to induce the National Government and the Union armies here, to assist in the good work. This proposition has excited considerable comment here. While all are willing to accord credit to the goodness of heart which suggested this proposal, many of the Union citizens of this place, and still more among the troops, are not inclined to favor the means which Gen. SHERMAN has recommended for the accomplishment of the object. A great many, indeed by far the greater part of those needing relief, are the families whose fathers, husbands and brothers are now in the rebel army, and their distress arises from this very absence. Many of these absentees would never have gone into the army but for the promises of the rich Secessionists to support their families in their absence. Would it not be at once more just, as well as more politic, to levy a tax upon the rich rebel sympathizers now living and doing business in this city under the protection of the National flag, for the support of their poor neighbors who are reduced to suffering by the wickedness of which they were the instigators, than to beg charily from those Union men who have already suffered severely in person and property for no fault of their own, or draw from the by no means abundant supplies of our own soldiers who have been drawn from their homes and their own business broken up by the same cause? This plan has been tried, and successfully, in St. Louis, in Nashville and in New-Orleans. It ought to be done here. More than nine-tenths of the property of this city is owned by persons who are still open and avowed rebels. Many of them are now receiving good incomes from rents paid them by loyal Union men. Certainly the least they could do would be to contribute to the support of those who are now brought to distress through their influence and representations. Gen. SHERMAN is much and severely criticized for the leniency which he displays toward rebellious sympathizers. I have had occasion to allude to this fact before, and do not propose to enlarge upon it here. I may have occasion to illustrate the subject more at length hereafter.

We have no important news from any point South.

STOCKBRIDGE.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

BLAIR'S majority in the First Congressional District, leaving out the soldiers vote, is 457. Returns from the army will probably increase it to 1,000.

Information from the Fifth District represents the vote between Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE and MCCLURG as close, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Gen. LOAN, Union Emancipationist, is undoubtedly elected in the Seventh District.

WM. A. HALL is elected in the Eighth District by some 400 majority.

J. S. ROLLINS is elected from the Ninth District by a small majority.

Returns from the State are yet meagre, but it is safe to assume that a majority of the members of the Legislature elect are for emancipation-

THE STATE ELECTION.

THE STATE BY MAJORITIES.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,500	Albany	2,200
Broome	1,550	Columbia	750
Cayuga	2,350	Clinton	525
Chautauqua	3,500	Dutchess	280
Chemung	75	Erie	2,000
Chenango	1,000	Fulton & Hamilton	75
Cortland	1,600	Greene	1,200
Cattaraugus	1,500	Kings	6,500
Delaware	500	Montgomery	200
Essex	700	New-York	31,350
Franklin	125	Niagara	10
Genesee	900	Otsego	200
Herkimer	1,000	Orange	650
Jefferson	2,500	Putnam	280
Livingston	1,400	Queens	1,200
Lewis	500	Richmond	1,250
Madison	2,280	Rensselaer	1,300
Monroe	800	Rockland	1,025
Oneida	500	Seneca	525
Ontario	1,100	Schenectady	75
Onondaga	1,550	Schoharie	2,390
Orleans	1,130	Suffolk	150
Oswego	2,700	Sullivan	800
Saratoga	565	Ulster	1,135
Schuyler	500	Westchester	2,200
St. Lawrence	5,800		
Steuben	2,000	Total	56,315
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400		
Warren	300		
Washington	1,500		
Wyoming	1,200		
Wayne	1,200		
Yates	1,200		
Total	49,035		
Seymour ahead			9,280

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are elected:

ALBANY.
1. Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.
2 John Cutler, Dem.
3. Henry L. Wait, Dem.
4. Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.

ALLEGANY.
1. A. E. Cruttenden, Rep.
2 Eli B. Loveridge, Rep.

BROOME.
Frank B. Smith, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Andrew L. Allen, Rep.
2. Albert C. Dow, Rep.

CAYUGA.
1. Geo. I. Post, Rep.
2. Wm. P. Rounsom, R.

CHAUTAUQUE.
1 John Stewart, Rep.
2 Henry C. Lake, Rep.

CHEMUNG.
Charles Hulett, Dem.

CHENANGO.
1 F. H. Prindle, Rep.
2 Francis B. Fisher, R.

CLINTON.
George Adeate, Dem.

COLUMBIA.
1. P. G. Ridgeback, Dem.
2. Samuel Wilber, Dem.

CORTLAND.
H. B. Van Hoesen, R.

DELAWARE.
1. R. W. Courtney, Rep.
2. Dan. Waterbury, Rep.

DUTCHESS.
1. Luther S. Dutcher, D.
2. J. C. Doughty, Dem.

ERIE.
1. Jno. W. Murphy, J.
2. Thomas Seymour, D.
3. T. A. Hopkins, Dem.
4. Anson G. Conger, Rep.

ESSEX.
Palmer E. Havens, R.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrits, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
W. J. Hemstock, Rep.

GENESEE.
Loren Green, Rep.

GREENE.
John Brousted, Dem.

HERKIMER.
1 Griffin Sweet, Ren.
2. Arch. C. McGowan, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. C. A. Benjamin, Rep.
2. Levi Miller, Rep.
3. Wm. Dewey, Rep.

KINGS.
1. J. Pauling, Dem.
2. Bernard Hughes, Dem.
3. S. E. Johnson, Dem.
4. James Datery, Dem.
5. T. C. Cullen, Dem.
6. H. C. Boswell, Dem.
7. Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.

LEWIS.
John Chickering, Rep.

LIVINGSTON.
1. Hamm E. Smith, Rep.
2. Samuel Skinner, Rep.

MADISON.
1. Wm. H. Brand, Rep.
2. Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.

MONROE.
1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep.
2. C. Tillamet, Dem.
3. Wm. Brown, Rep.

MONTGOMERY.
F. P. Moulton, Dem.

NEW-YORK.
1. Cornelius Flynn, Dem.
2. Daniel Leamy, Dem.
3. J. H. Whitemore, Dem.
4. Wm. C. Gover, Dem.
5. Henry Rogers, Dem.
6. Jame Kain, Dem.
7. Vincent C. King, Dem.
8. Thomas H. Ball, Dem.
9. D. V. Freeman, Dem.
10. Daniel M. O'Brien, D.
11. Thomas C. Ledwith, D.
12. Andrew Smith, Dem.

NEWTOWN.
13. Alex. Ward, Dem.
14. Robt C. Hutchings, D.
15. Gilbert C. Dean, Dem.
16. Michael McCann, D.
17. Thos. C. Fields, Dem.

NIAGARA.
1. B. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2. Wm. Morgan, Rep.

ONEIDA.
1. A. B. Weaver, Dem.
2 D. M. Prescott, Rep.
3. A. P. Sherman, Dem.
4. I. McDougall, Rep.

ONONDAGA.
1. Jas. M. Munro, Rep.
2. Elizur Clark, Dem.
3 Joseph Breed, Rep.

ONTARIO.
1. Perez H. Field, Rep.
2. Lamon Dewey, Rep.

ORANGE.
1 I. D. Van Buren, Dem.
2 C. Woodward, Dem.

ORLEANS.
John Parks, Rep.

OSWEGO.
1. A. C. Mattison, Rep.
2. H. W. Loomis, Rep.
3. Harvey Palmer, Rep.

OTSEGO.
1 Wm. Brooks, Dem
2 C. A. Chureh, Rep.

PUTNAM.
Stanton Smith, Dem.

QUEENS.
1. C. W. Duryea, Dem.
2. Henry S. Tott, Dem.

RENSSELAER.
1. Jas. M. Keon, Dem.
2. J. A. Quackenbush, Rep
3. Eb. S. Strail, Dem.

RICHMOND.
Theodore Fardy, Dem.

ROCKLAND.
James S. Haring, Dem.

SCHUYLER.
Samuel Lawrence, Rep.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. E. P. Townsley, Rep.
2. James Redington, Rep.
3. Ab'm. X. Parker, Rep.

SARATOGA.
1. C. Baughton, Rep.
2. Ira Beckwith, Dem.

SCHENECTADY.
John McShea, Jr., Dem.

SCHOHARIE.
S. L. Mayham, Dem.

SENECA.
James McLean, Dem.

STEUBEN.
1. J. W. Taggart, Rep.
2 Henry Sherwood, Rep.
3. Horace Bemis, Rep.

TIOGA.
1. Nathan Corwin, Dem.
2. Benj. F. Wiggins, Rep.

SULLIVAN.
Wm. Gallespie, Dem.

TICIA.
Nath. W. Davis, Rep.

TOMPKINS.
Ezra Cornell, Rep.

ULSTER.
1. J. F. Bookstaver, Dem.
2 Jacob Lefever, Rep.
3. E. Westbrook, Dem.

WARREN.
Newton Alverson, Rep.

WASHINGTON.
1. Asa C. Tefft, Rep.
2. Erskine Hopkins, Rep.

WAYNE.
1. Thad. W. Collins, Rep.
2 Lemuel Durfee, Rep.

WESTCHESTER.
1 Pierre C. Tolman, Dem.
2. John E. Marshall D.
3 B. Montross, Dem.

WYOMING.
Byron Healy, Rep.

YATES.
Guy Shaw, Rep.

Democratic	65
Republican	62

The Election.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The returns received, although imperfect, indicate the election of the Democratic ticket by a few thousand majority.

The result is none the less mortifying because it was not altogether unexpected. In the present terrible crisis of the country, New-York should occupy no equivocal position. That she now does, will embarrass the Government and give heart to its enemies.

All this should have been—because it might have been—averted. Although unquestionably induced by an earnest desire to give emphasis to an important principle, the nomination by the Republican Union Convention of a gentleman of conceded gallantry, patriotism and personal worth, but of extreme party views, was a fatal error; and none the less fatal because the example had been set by the Democratic Party. That example was not relished by all ordinarily in sympathy with that party; and if advantage had been taken of this feeling, and a ticket presented—no more patriotic, for that could not be—*but less distinctly partisan*, the result of last year would have been repeated, with greatly increased emphasis and significance.

But the Syracuse Convention, so far from taking advantage of the popular desire, disregarded it, and compelled a party contest, when the position of the Administration, and the suggestions of prudence and patriotism, all dictated a different policy.

The result is what we feared at the time, but which we hoped might be averted by hard work and general organization.

Besides this fundamental error, other causes aided to effect this result. The Democratic orators and Press availed themselves of every salient point in the legislative, financial and military departments of the Government, to warp the judgment, prejudice the minds, and arouse the passions of the people. Every error of Congress, the unavoidable derangement of the currency, all the mishaps of the army, the oppression of conscription, the burdens of taxation, and the prolongation of the war, were all charged upon the Republican Party. Falsehood, perversion and misrepresentation were never more freely employed, and the public mind was never so ready to absorb whatever was persistently pressed upon it. Starting in the contest at a disadvantage voluntarily assumed, it was impossible—felt to be so at every stage of the campaign—to regain ground then lost, or to counteract, by simple truth and unimpassioned argument, the effect of these persistent and unpatriotic perversions, and the blind passions they excited.

We will not venture to predict the effects of the election on Mr. SEWARD upon the future. While we have looked upon its happening with apprehension, we have not permitted ourselves to believe that it would ultimate in unmitigated disaster. We have at no time lost faith in the patriotism of the great body of the people, and, however disposed, no man in any responsible position would dare to initiate or suggest any measure designed to thwart the loyal purpose of the Administration to call into requisition the concentrated power of the Government to crush out the rebellion and to restore the Republic.

The Democratic Party, by its recent success, is given an opportunity seldom vouchsafed to any political organization to demonstrate its loyalty, and to attach to itself the gratitude and confidence of the people. Whether the leaders of that party have the wisdom and patriotism to achieve such results, remains to be seen. We hope for the best, and shall rejoice if our expressed fears, and the apprehensions of those who labored to avert these successes, shall be proved unjust and unfounded.

The Contrabands at Helena, Ark.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Chaplains at Helena, Ark., have published an appeal asking for aid for the destitute contrabands at that place. They desire that contributions should be sent to Rev. J. G. FORMAN, at Memphis. In their appeal they thus set forth the necessities of the class for which they plead:

In the progress of the army from Batesville to Helena, all slaves of rebel masters were permitted and encouraged to join the regimental and commissary trains, in various capacities, as teamsters, cooks, servants, and laundresses, and a large number of women and children were brought along in the empty wagons of the army. This course was deemed, by Major-Gen. CURTIS, as damaging to the rebels, a just confiscation of their property, and an act of humanity to the slaves, who claimed their freedom on the ground that they had been used by their masters in aid of the rebellion. On the arrival of the army at this place, many slaves, including women and children, have come into our camps, and into the town, from the neighboring country, from both sides of the river.

Animated by a desire to obtain their liberty, the able-bodied men have readily offered their services to work on the fortifications, or in the employ of the Quartermasters, as teamsters and laborers, driving mules, unloading steamboats and performing any service required of them. It is not too much to say that nearly the entire labor of building the fortifications, and more than three-fourths of the fatigue duty of the army has been willingly performed by these men, thus saving our soldiers from severe labors which, during the hot and unhealthy season, would have proved exceedingly injurious and often fatal to them.

On Sept. 18, 1862, an order was issued to Brig.-Gen. STEELE, entitled "General Orders, No. 48," and published in the *Shield*, a weekly newspaper issued by the United States military authorities at this place, of which the following sections are here given. Those portions which bear with peculiar hardship on these people we place in italics:

1. Such slaves as may be required to work on the fortifications, and for teamsters and fatigue parties in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments will be enrolled with descriptions, *and the names of the former owners will be noted.*

2. The chief Quartermaster will furnish the allowance of suitable clothing, *and the wages shall be retained until the legality or disloyalty of persons claiming to be owners shall be established by courts of law*, except in cases where the masters are known to be in rebellion against the Government.

3. To prevent the vagrancy, immorality and distress that have existed among this class of individuals, *all such as cannot be employed for the benefit of the Government, or provided for in accordance with law, will be put outside of these lines, and allowed to return to the plantations whence they came.*

Upon this order the practice was inaugurated of returning slaves, found within our lines, to persons professing to be loyal owners, some of whom were known to have been notoriously disloyal, and in one instance a slave claimant, a minister of the Methodist Church South, came into Camp Ethiopia with a military order, and carried off a child from its mother on his horse. A number of slaves have been relegated by military force and authority, in direct violation of the Confiscation act.

Instead of paying the laborer his wages at the end of his month's work, the practice under this order is "to notify the planters of former owners" on the descriptive rolls, and "retain their wages until the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons claiming their service shall be established by courts of law." Under this order of things the colored men, employed during the past month, are refused any wages, and can get nothing for the support of their wives and children. Their prospect of ever receiving their pay is very uncertain while this order stands. As to the vagrancy and immorality impliedly attributed to them, it is not known to be greater in degree and proportion than obtains in other communities. Intemperance is seldom, if ever, seen among them, and many of them are willing and industrious laborers.

The facts here given are necessary to the full understanding of the present situation of these people. Besides those employed, there are many more who cannot be employed, some infirm and diseased, and many women and children, only a few of whom can do anything for themselves. These have come to us in misfortune, with then clothing, leaving everything behind them. In many instances, their means have fled from their forms, and the army is left nothing upon which these people can subsist when they shall be put outside of these lines and allowed to return to the plantations from whence they came.

Many others, again, have come with the army a long distance from their homes. To "put them outside of these lines" is, therefore, to send them to starvation and death.

If we can feed the rebel soldiers that fall into our hands, fighting to destroy our Government, it would seem that some method might be devised to take care of these people, who are our natural allies, and have done the best they could to serve us. Instead of putting them outside of our lines into the possession of their rebel masters, by military force and authority, as has been done in several instances, justice and humanity both require that they should be protected in their newly-acquired freedom, and assisted until their labor is needed, and can bring its just reward. As soon as a peaceful order of things is established, their labor would be in immediate demand, as free men. Planters in this vicinity are now paying wages to those who were formerly their slaves, to gather the cotton crop, already ripe for harvest.

There is, however, this practical difficulty during the existence of the war. Unless they are within the protection of the army, their rights are not recognized. To the unemployed, there is no officer here who is authorized to issue clothing and provide necessaries, without doing it on his own responsibility and at his own risk. And as for the women and children, there is no suitable clothing to be had for them from the Government stores.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

A splendid troop ship and transport has just been added to the navy. She is almost quite ready to go wherever her services may be required, which makes her the more valuable. She is called the *Pocahontas*, and has been constructed within a few months at Baltimore. Her length is 180 feet, beam, 30 feet; depth, 10 feet, and 1,900 tons burden. She was built to replace the old *Pocahontas*, which was wrecked on the Burnside Expedition. The new vessel is only chartered at present by the Government, but may ultimately be purchased. Her roominess is such that she can carry 1,000 troops between decks, and 800 tons of freight in the hold.

[Advertisement.]
"ADRIATIC" SCHLOSS SCHNAPPS.
BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.
The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application.
CORNELIUS WEBER,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BOBBIGALETTE'S great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3472. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of His Command.

Gen. Burnside in Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Probable Escape of the Main Rebel Army.

Longstreet's Corps Recently at Culpepper Court-House.

The Forces Under Hill and Stuart the Rebel Rear Guard.

The Army Headquarters at Salem.

Jackson only Ten Miles Off with Seventy Thousand Men.

Bragg Said to be at Gordonsville with a Heavy Force.

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT WATERLOO.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquartere at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command wae immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave tomorrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to raport.

The order waa delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act waa the issuing of an addresa to hie soldiers, informing them in a few wordе that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

There is no other newa worthy of mantion, excepting that the army ie in motion.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8—10:40 P. M.

Dispatches received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac show Gan. McCLELLAN's headquarters to be at Warrenton, and that he is following the rebels south, their force being on the west side of the Blue Ridga, while his is on the east. It is admitted by his friends that the anemy is beyond his reach till it suits them to turn and make a stand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 7—4 P. M.

The Army Corps of Gen. REYNOLDS took possession of this placa unopposed, yastarday. The place was occupied by Col. PAINE with about four hundred men and two howitzers.

Gen. LONGSTREET's Army Corps had occupied Culpepper Court-House for several days, but left the town last Saturday, and it was generally raported that he would encamp on the hills south of the town.

Gen. A. P. HILL's command was here on Thursday, hnt retreated upon the advance of our troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent army officers, that Gen. LEE has succeeded in eludiog Gen. McCLELLAN, and that a large portion of LEE's army is at Gordonsville.

Gen. A. P. HILL's forces and Gen. STUART's cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. LEE. The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen. PLEASANTON had pushed Gen. STUART to Flint Hill.

Onr troops found two hundred and seventy wounded re hel soldiers in the hospital here.

Great distress prevails among the citizens hereabouts for the necessaries of life. All the stores are exhausted of supplies, and are closed up.

Cars ara expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The snow-storm continued until late this afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, of Gen. LONGSTREET's Staff, was captured by Gen. BAYARD to-day. BLUNT is the Provost-Marshal-General of the rebel army, and waa inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured.

Leading Secessionists here propbecy a great battle hereabouts in a few days. They represent that Stonewall JACKSON is only ten miles off with a force of seventy thousand men, and that Gen. BRAGG is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that JACKSON is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LATER FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, TWENTY MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1862.

The telegraph ere this has informed you of the National occupation of this famous Gap in the Blue Ridge. Our forces reached here by rapid marches from Harper's Ferry, Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, much to the surprise of the citizens and soldiers, who are picketing out on the Leesburgh turnpike for several miles. When within a mile of town, skirmishers were thrown out, who feel their way forward carefully until it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the Gap, which they had been holding with three hewitzers and five hundred cavalry. On the east side of the Gap is tha little village of Snickersville, numbering about one hundred inhabitants. We learned from citizens that the rebels were about occupying the pass in force, and, accordingly, hurried our forces up. No sooner had the top been reached than a long lina of rebel infantry was seen advancing from tbe direction of Berryville. Our cannon were immediately planted, and opened upon them, causing a rapid skedaddling.

To-day, however, the joy at our bloodless occupation of the strong position is changed into sadness by a melanchoiy disaster which occurred yesterday afternoon. Col. SARGENT, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, was ordered to make a reconnoissance nn the other side, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Castlemen's Ford, on tha Shenandoah, some three miles distant. He started about 10 o'clock, taking with him a squadron of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Capt. MYRON C. PRATT; two battalions of the Fourteenth Regnlars, and a battalion of the Sixth and also Seventh Regnlars. The party moved cautiously down the steep and circuitous turnpike, which is skirted with woods, and passes through several clearings. When the valley was reached, skirmishers were deployed out, and the force proper struck off in the woods to the right of the road; the rebel pickets, whtch had been encountered, were in the meantima sternly driven back, though disputing every inch of ground, and firing with much accuracy and precision. When the force bad proceeded about 1¾ miles, two battalions of cavalry were discovered, Col. SARGENT immediately charged with his fifty skirmishers, hoping to overtake them before they should reach the river. The infantry also hurried forward in the woods. Between this piece of timber and tha Shenandoah is a wida open space of several acres. No sooner had onr oavalry advanced upon this, than a murderous fire was opened upon them from ten masked guns on the opposite side of the river. The storm of shell was terrible, yet the orders were to go to the river and our men never once flinched.

Capt. PRATT was shot through the heart when full thirty yards in advance of his men. Eleven others also fell wounded, and four horses were killed. Steadily they pressed forward, however, until the river bank was reached, where they stood for some five minntes. At tha end of this time an officer of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff shouted out to the infantry in the woods to advance. The Fourteenth Regulars did so in face of the terrible fire. As they were moving forward, Col. INGERSOLL suspended his white hanokerchief on the top of his sword, and wading into the stream, cried out in a loud voice, "Don't fire upon our wounded and those who are carrying them off."

The cry was not heard, however, hut, on the contrary, the firing became more furious than ever on the infantry, who had now come in sight. Rebel sharpshooters were posted behind tha houses on tha other side of the river, firing from windows, haystacks, and any position which afforded concealment. But a few moments elapsed after the infantry reached the rivar before the retreat was ordered, but that was sufficient time to allow of the enemy making sad havoc among them. Braver conduct was never exhibited than that shown by the Cavalry and Fourteenth Regular Infantry, who alone advanced into the opening. They were, it is true, thrown into a temporary confusion, but the wonder is how they should have stood for a moment under such a galling fire. The retnrn to the Gap was made in safety under cover of the woods. I will not attampt to fix the responsibility for this unnecessary and uncalled-for hutchery. A Court-Martial must decide that point. Tha forces ware sent out on a reconnoissance merely, and should not have been exposed to tha anemy's fire. Then, again, tha absence of artillery on onr part was a fearful mistake. Instead of ordering forward the infantry from the cover of the wood, the cavalry should have been recalled, and the whole force returned.

The following is a complete list of the casualties:

Capt. Miriam C. Pratt, 1st Squadron 1st Mass. Cav.
Second-Lieut. Perry, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—wounded.
Edson Stevens, Co. A, 1st Batt. U. S. Inf.—wounded, hand.
Granvilla C. Casewell, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—both legs, seriously.
Harrison J. Moore, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left shoulder.
John Hojjins, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—hand.
Edward Barnes, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—lag, badly.
Alfred S. Jones, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—hand.
John Powers, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—right leg.
Edwin Whtte, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left dead on field.
First Sergt. Martin F. Kelly, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—face.
Allen Hadley, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—leg, badly.
John O. Brien, Co. H, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—foot.
James Enwright, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Charles Moses, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Ini.
John Seip, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Robert Freney, Co. C, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Sherman Twitchell, Co. C, 2d Batt. 15th U. S. Inf.
David Andrews, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Michael Egan, Co. D, 2d Batt, 14th U. S. Inf.
Oscar Shanz, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Warner Brown, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Color-Bearer Burgess Ingersoll, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—very severely.
Frederick Grasper, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
John Heith—died of wound.
Daniel Decker, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Martin Kilbourn, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Michael Phillips, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Donald McKay, 6th Inf. Regs.—arm amputated.
Corp. Harris, 1st Mass. Cav.
——, Robinson, 1st Mass. Cav.
One other man, left dead on field, name unknown.

The men are being kindly provided for at the village church, which has been turned into a hospital. Drs. RAMSAY, HOWARD and JAQUETT are attending to their wounds.

I ascended the mountain this morning and could see the enemy on the other side of the river very plainly with the naked eye. A long line of infantry were advancing from the direction of Berryville, while another force were proceeding through the fields in an opposite direction. Thirteen guns can be seen glistening in the sunlight and poioting up the mountain, the elevation, however, is too great to allow of their doing any mischief, even were the distance not so great. There are two staunch Union men in town—DAVIS KING and E. P. DAVIS. Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Ashby's Gap, and I must hasten forward to learn of its portent. J.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MARKHAM, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Uniontowo, Sunday noon, driving STUART's Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry and infantry alike skedaddled. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, clearing up from every new position they occupied. They continued their flight toward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engagement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in tha death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our men as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a conspicuous mark, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies hurted hy the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lieuts. ASH and HASTINGS, of the Fifth Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steedily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier to their further advanee. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and tha guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the identical guns were taken hy a charge, but once more lost on account of the smalless of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging lo the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, hy solid shot; since amputated.
John Jennings, Co. D—forearm, hy hall, flesh wonnd.
Martin Sharp, Co. E—leg, slight.
Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.
—— Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.
James M. Guion, Co. J—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Rasnor—a toe, hy rebel pistol-shot.
Michael Carey, by hall from revolver, not dangerous.
Thos. Cauldfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY's leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KLINE knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. SHARP's Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, tha enemy continuad their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces tarried for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded ara now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet extended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable results. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing tha enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground aa they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village thay pushed forward, harricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana deployed out on both sides of tha road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to tha cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured hy his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own canture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful as well as surprised at the kind attentions which he received from our men. A corporal in Company B, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company E, were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They hore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg cama in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes, but I don't care anything about that, as long as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL are to-night waiting the arrival of PIATT's Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate furces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy soma chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in tha rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclinas me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters to-night are at Rectortown, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our force, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom. J.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT

From the Washington Star, Nov. 7.

As the *Star* goes to press, to-day, the impression is general among military men here, that the army of the Potomac is, to-day, notwithstanding the current snow storm, marching over into the valley of Virginia through Front Royal Gap. If so, Gen. McCLELLAN will soon be between the portions of LEE's army that have passed down toward Gordonsville, and that portion remaining in tha vicinity of Winchester and Perryvilla, if there be more left there than may merely be sufficient to keep up the appearanca of being in force in that quarter, until the retreat of the main body may be fairly accomplished. Gen. McCLELLAN's progress down the east side of the Blue Ridga has evidently been much more prompt than LEE anticipated, as he has caught the latter's rear-guard in half a dozen different engagements, in which all of it has been worsted, with what particular loss is not yet known on this side.

Feeling sure that our troops can operate far more promptly and much more effectively in such weather as that of to-day, than the rebels can, we rejoice to see upon us this, for our latitude, quite unusual fall of snow early in November.

FROM MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

According to reports from the front of this command, the rebels were yesterday sending so heavy reinforcements by rail to Warrenton Junction, that Gen. PATTERSON probably last night withdrew the force under him from Cedar Run Bridge to the vicinity of Bristow Station, where he will be within easy supporting distance of the balance of Gen. SICKLES' command. As I have no idea whatever that the rebels contemplate making anything of a stand east of the Rappahannock River, my belief is that the increase of troops at Warrenton Junction is caused simply by halting there for a few hours the rebel force on the day before yesterday at Warrenton, who are probably now falling back (*via* Warrenton Junction) by rail.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 8.

The rebels have retreated to their fortified base of supplies at Richmond, and the campaign in Virginia is virtually ended; at least, it is stripped of its grandeur. Small bodies of light troops carry on the war—heavy columns, always unwieldly, become unnecessary. An advance may be made to Staunton, and thence south or southeast, a vast amount of territory may he occupied, and, perhaps, in view of proposed movements of onr Western armies, such a procedure would be productive of excellent results, politically and in a military point of view. The attention of the enemy at Richmond may be held by our troops on the West and North, whilst a position is now offered our Commanding General, which, if properly guarded, would make our lines impenetrable even by STUART's Cavalry. Winter is upon us, and soon the red clay roads of Eastern Virginia will become little else but long lines of soft hut tenacious mire, the like of which is not known in any other State in the Union. The reader may form some idea of this barrier to a military advance when we say that we have seen an army wagon literally drawn to pieces on one of these roads, before this horrid mire would loose its hold, and where it does give way it emits a smack of satisfaction, that canses the teamster to pronounce a whole vocabulary of oaths. So, we cannot lay siege to Richmond from the North before next Spring. We shall have to operate against the rebels from other points, or, rather, from *one point powerfully*. Our troops along the coast, at New-Orleans, in the West, and elsewhere, may be very profitably employed, but they cannot conquer peace unless their advance inland is very rapid and successful. Fears are expressed that another Peninsular campaign will be undertaken. We can safely promise that the "old idea" will be applied and carried out, but another road will be taken—a route in which we can operate all Winter, with wooden gunboats and iron-clads to assist. In this advance the Commander-in-Chief will not be taken from his proper position, and asked to plan battles and direct the movements of troops upon diminutive battle-fields, but will remain at his base to direct all the movements of all his armies, corps and divisions. Much as we hope that this grand plan of future operations may succeed beyond all expectation, we must be allowed once more to direct attention to Suffolk, the James and Appomattox Rivers, Petersburgh and Richmond, the first held by Gen. PECK, and the two rivers under our gunboats—the latter within our grasp forty-eight hours after the columns and men-of-war are ordered to move. Major-Gen. PECK has a large and effective force at Suffolk, and in its vicinity, and has been reinforced by Gen. COSCORAN's fighting brigade of Irishmen. In a few days wa may expect to hear from Gen. FOSTER's North Carolina expedition, and we hope it will be said that the pickets of Gen. PECK have seen and recognized those of Gen. FOSTER's army. These reinforcements will no doubt be followed by others, and we sincerely trust that the south bank of the James River may be neglected no longer, even though the Government and our Generals be busy with arranging the details of important movements elsewhere. The skies are getting brighter after the storm in the North has passed over, and we begin to hope for an honorable peace once more.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Her Chief Officer Murdered by the Second in Command—Jealonay the Cnuae of the Crime—The Sumter Guarded by an English Lieutenant and Marines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIBRALTAR, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

A horrible murder occurred on the evening of the 15th, on board the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which vassel has been at anchor here for over twelve months. The crew of the *Sumter* were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to keep her clean. On the evening of the 15th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, HESTER, the second officer, deliberately shot the fellow ANDREWS, who was in command, while the latter was lying in his berth asleep. ANDREWS expired almost immediately. The criminal afterward summoned the crew, and told them to go on board the English guard-ship and call for medical assistance. On the arrival of a boat's crew from that vassel, the second officer declared that he shot the Captain, and if the Doctor did not think that he was dead, he would give him another dose. HESTER and his crew were afterward taken on board her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Malacca* and confined.

A coroner's inquast of English authorities took place on the 16th and 17th, and they have declarad it "a willful murder." It appeared that HESTER kept a woman, who created jealousy. The Captain had accuseo the prisoner, the day previous, of taking articles out of the vessel, and selling them ashore and giving them away to this woman. HESTER replied, during the evening, with three shots through ANDREWS' body.

An English lieutenant and a guard of marines are now kept on board the *Sumter*, but she still flies the rebel rag. It is said that the murderer will be hung.

Thus ends the drama of the rebel privateer.

The United States transport *Release*, Assistant-Volunteer Lieut. UPTON, is at Algeciras. Nothing has been heard here from the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage*, since their leaving Spain in chase of the *Alabama*, (*alias* No 290,) which vessel is not commanded by BULLOCK, but by SEMMES.

The United States frigate *Constellation* is expected daily.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Operations in the Southwest—The Rebels Driven Back into Arkansas at all Points.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 8.

We hear nothing of special interest from the Schofield's army.

The rebels do not appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages, or to repossess the counties of any part of Missouri territory.

The rebels have been pursued by the Boston Mountains, and will certainly he compelled to retreat beyond Arkansas River.

The rebel column that was to take Pilot Knob and Girardeau from the southeast, hy way of Pocahontas, have not achieved such a result. On the contrary, they have bean driven from Pocahontas, and portions of General STAHL's forces are so disposed at Pittman's Ferry and other points that it will be impossible for tha enemy to obtain a foothold in that quarter.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Reported Success of Gen. Foster's Expediton.

Unconditional Surrender of Three Thousand Rebels at Plymouth.

The *Inquirer*, of Philadelphia, has a letter dated Fortress Mon roe, 6th inst., which states as follows:

"The gunboat *Delaware*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here last night from Newbern, N. C. Gen. FOSTER had left Newbern with 13,000 men, and had gone to Plymouth, and with about 1,000 men, surrounoed some 3,000 rebels, about one-half of whom were cavalry. The 'rebs' wished to make terms, but Gen. FOSTER was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could not do better, yielded with a good grace."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe to the Navy Department, to the 6th inst., make no mention of the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* report.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Details of the Victory at Maysville.

A TRIUMPH AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

We published mora than a week since a brief account, by telegraph, of Gen. BLUNT's victory over the rebels at Maysville, Ark., on the 22d ult. We find the first details that have been received in a letter to the Leavenworth *Conservative*, as follows:

"Maysville is almost directly west, (a little to the north,) and some twenty-three miles distant from Bentonville, immediately on the boundary line between Arkansas and the Indian Nation. It is seven or eight miles south of the northwest corner of Arkansas. From there, some four miles in a southwesterly direction, over an open, beautiful prairie, the enemy were found at the edge of the woods, the site of an old United States military garrison long since abandoned.

Gen. BLUNT had with him no other force but three companies of the Kansas Second that had happened to be in the lead, and his body guard of some 25 or 30 men. Soon the other companies of the Second arrived upon the ground; the whole regiment numbering not to exceed 600 men all told. They were dismounted to act as infantry, Gen. BLUNT directing tha movements in person, and encouraged tha men, promptly and efficiently seconded by Col. BAZETT and all his officers. The regiment had with it two little mountain howitzers, and the men were armed with Harper's Ferry rifics without bayonets. Emboldened by the very small number of our people present, the enemy brought out his artillery clear of the woods, and commanced blazing away at them industriously, but a very few hunored yards intervening between the two lines and no obstacle in the way. Of course the compliment was returned promptly and with a will from the two little howitzers, and thus the matter went on for some time. Finally, impatient of longer delay, the worn was given for the gallant Second to advance (od toot, of course,) which it did with a rush, firing as it went straight up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, driving his cannoniers from them, seizing the four brass pieces and bringing them in triumph from the ground. Close at hand lay the forces of the enemy, probably not less than 7,000 strong, concealed mostly by the woods. The head of our own anxiously looked-for column, the Eleventh Kansas, Sixth Kansas, RABB's and the Kansas Batteries, were still back three miles or more toward Maysville; while the rear of the column—WEIR's Regiment and others—were still further back, perhaps eight or ten miles off. New orders were sent for the advance to come up rapidly, which it did accordingly—had been doing, in fact, all the time since the dawn of day. The Sixth, headed by its gallant Colonel, JUDSON, came galloping over the four miles of prairie between Maysville and the point where the fight was going on; the horses of RABB's and the Kansas Batteries under trot, and the men of the splendid new Eleventh Regiment at double-quick, under the lead of EWING, MOONLIGHT and PLUMB, until they were nearly exhausted, and made the distance in admirable time—MOONLIGHT himself, by the way, on foot at the head of the men.

Arrived upon the ground, RABB's Battery was placed in position with the customary promptnide of its youthful commander, and at once the six mouths of the fierce, spiteful pieces were heard barking away at the foe, who had retired into the woods, giving forth music that was truly inspiring.

The Eleventh and the Sixth were formed into line of battle on the right of the position occupied by the Second, and close up to the woods. Soon, also, the First and Second Indiana Regiments, Cols. WATTLES and PHILLIPS, arrived upon the ground, and were placed upon the left, with orders from Gen. BLUNT to sweep the woods in a wide circle in that direction, and find the enemy—the Sixth and Eleventh advancing simultaneously on the right. All went ahead, and some skirmishing ensued at different points, but no considerable force of the enemy was overtaken. Again they had fled.

What the casualties of yesterday's affair have been is not yet known. Four of the Kansas Second, slain in the attack upon the battery captured by it, were buried a few hours later in the open prairie, under three or four small quaking asp trees, a short distance north of the battle-ground. Several others were more or less severely wounded—some of them, perhaps, to die—and others to recover.

The battery captured yesterday consists of three 6-pounders and one 12-pounder field howitzer, all brass, and supplied with some thirty or forty rounds of ammunition. One of the cassions was knocked to pieces by the shells from our howitzers, and another hauled away. A number of horses were killed—all the others attached to the guns being captured with them.

An Expedition Down the Mississippt from Hetenn—Rebel Cavalry, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7.

An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles, has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces.

Last Friday, a detachment of the Forty-sixth Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed, with severe loss, the number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

HINDMAN's outlaws have committed suodry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena. The Nationals have retaliated on rebel sympathisers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierisville and Memphis, burning cotton and committing depredations.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 7.

This has been a quiet day for business. Holders of flour received from Oregon demand 12 cents.

The services of Col. BAKER were received per Sunday last by the citizens this evening at PLATT's hall. Preparations are making for an imposing demonstration on Monday. The Committee of Exercises are making efforts to procure contributions sufficient to place the family of the deceased Colonel independent of pecuniary circumstances.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

The American War Under Discussion.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POLICY

The British Government Against Intervention.

Great Speech of Mr. Cobden at Manchester on the Law of Blockades.

Abdication of the King of Greece

THE BAVARIAN FAMILY DETHRONED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th of October, arrived off this port on Friday morning, but owing to the storm only reached her dock in Jersey City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The *Hammonia* did not leave Southampton for New-York until the 23d—having been delayed a day in reaching Southampton from Hamburgh by the storm.

The gales had at length subsided. The shipping disasters are most numerous, and the aggregate losses anormous.

The steamer *Gladiator* with 1,500 bales of cotton had arrived at Liverpool from Nassau.

The ship *Black Eagle*, from New-York for Glasgow, was abandoned off Liverpool. The first and second officers were drowned.

The ship *James Foster, Jr.*, has been damaged at Liverpool by a collision.

The ship *Daisy*, from Aberdeen for New-York, put into Queenstown, leaky, on the 24th inst.

Arrived from New-York, Oct. 25, *John and Elizabeth*, at Queenstown; *Marianne*, at Liverpool.

Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDE arrived at Southampton Oct. 25, *en route* to London.

King OTHO, of Greece, has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother.

A Provisional Government has been established, of which MAVROCORDATS is the President.

The deposition of the Baravian line has been proclaimed.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London tha subject of the American war in its relations to Slavery was debated upon, and hopes were expressed that it would at least lead to the mitigation of that evil. Sir CULLISA EARDLEY recommended the South to compete with President LINCOLN's Emancipation scheme—to take the wind out of his sails, and to do as a gradual measure of peace what he has proposed as a measure of war.

It is said that on a certain day there are to be collections made in all the Churches in England for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at length on the question of international maritime law. He warmly advocated the policy of abolishing commercial blockades, and exempting private property from capture hy armed ships.

MESSRS. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., the Submarine Telegraph Contractors, had written a letter to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of which the following is an extract:

"In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine cable can be laid direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract, upon the following conditions:

First—That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, service and profit, 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, in shares of the Company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly instalments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out, that we will make a cash subscription for a sum of £25,000 sterling, in the ordinary capital of the Company, and pay the call on the same when made by the Company."

The violent gale which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of a number of new First Secretaries at the principal European Embassies.

La France says:

"It appears certain that M. DE SARTIGES, the new Ambassador at the Italian Court, will request the Italian Government to give its adhesion to the plans of reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy, which M. LATOUR D'AUVERGNE has been instructed in support in Rome. This plan, in conformity with the published letter of the Emperor, consists of the guarantee of the Pontifical territory by the European Powers."

The Emperor will publicly open the new boulevard *Prince Eugene*, on the 15th November.

Mr. DILLON, the editor of the French journal, the *Sport*, had been killed, in a duel with swords, by the DUKE DE GRAMMONT CADEROUSSE. Mr. DILLON sent the challenge, on account of a quarrel upon some sporting matters.

The deputation appointed to convey the gift of the Romans to the Queen of Portugal, has delivered the following address to King Victor Emanuel:

"SIRE,—Your fellow-citizens will view, in the honor which your Majesty confers, by receiving as a new proof that force still keeps you afar from Rome; but we know that your heart is with us. Rome suffers indignantly, but confides in your Majesty's word. In every event you will find in her people an energetic desire that justice may be done in Italy."

The King thanked the Roman deputation in his daughter's name.

A telegram from Spezzia states that GARIBALDI's journey caused a pain in the knee. The General suffers, but not extremely.

The King of Prussia receives deputations, and complains to them of the comments of the seditious press, of the invasion of democracy, and of the ingratitude which his intentions encounter. He closes his eyes to the fact of a Constitutional question being at issue.

The opening of the Swedish Chambers took place on the 23d ult. The King, in the course of his speech, said:

"A reform of the representation is necessary and the present time is favorable for that purpose. Bills will be laid before you for the organization of general church assemblies, and for changes in the criminal and maritime laws. The important development given to the military system in foreign countries requires from us great sacrifices."

The speech concluded with an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the formation of another rifle corps.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Actual Attitude of the British Government.

LORD LYONS' INSTRUCTIONS

From the Army and Navy Gazette, (We Wm. H[illegible])

The Cabinet Council summoned for Thursday

did not sit. To-day Lord LYONS returns by the *Scotia* to his post at Washington. It may be inferred that the Government is not inclined to depart from the policy it has hitherto pursued in reference to the contest between the "so-called" Confederate States of North America and the United States of North America—not from the fact that the Council did not meet, but from the expressions of Ministers individually, and from the speeches of Sir C. LEWIS and Mr. GLADSTONE, and from the written elucidations of his meaning which have been published by the latter. *But Lord Lyons may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events.* It is impossible not to sympathize with a gallant people fighting under every disadvantage against enormous odds, and displaying the highest civic virtues and the most brilliant military qualities for a cause which, whatever we may think of it, has its principles established and its foundation laid in the very root of the United States Government.

Intervention is a poor ally in a battle-field. All the moral support in the world is not worth a ball cartridge in a fight. And that is just what the Southern people feel, and what their friends here are best to demonstrating to the world. It is scarcely creditable to the sense and patriotism of Englishmen to proclaim that they are convinced of the justice of a revolution which has established a government, raised an army, and defended its existence with success, and to stop short of the legitimate consequences of such a conviction; particularly when there is united a large sympathy for the spirit, and courage, and conduct which the revolted nation has displayed in its cruel and most trying struggle. *There is not, however, a man of intelligence who can doubt that recognition, to be of value to the South, must be accompanied by intervention or mediation, and that with either—or even without them—recognition means war.* There are some authorities who declare that the States which now represent the United States, would bark a good deal, and bite not at all, if England and France recognized the South; and it is assumed that Great Britain is keeping her impatient ally back from a premature official announcement that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has made a nation. It may be remarked, in the first place, *that there is nothing known to the public to justify the assumption that France is so very eager to act, and, so far as official statements go, there is only the fact before the world that France had made no proposition of the nature imputed to her up to a very short time previous to the prorogation of Parliament.* In the second place, the very active and talented Minister who represents France at Washington seems, by the course he is taking, to view with disfavor the establishment of Southern independence, because he is zealous and earnest, as far as one to his official station can be, for the success of the Democratic Party in the North; and it is in their success the sole chance of a reconstruction of the Union as it was—small infinitesimally as it may be—can be detected to exist. None of the reconstructionists have pretended to think, or ventured to urge, that Great Britain should act alone in welcoming the Southern Confederacy into the sisterhood of nations; and it will be time to consider the principles on which the refusal of the Government to cooperate with France in recognizing the South is based when it is ascertained without doubt that the Emperor has asked the Ministry to take that course, or has gone so far as to suggest it as very desirable. But an active intervention might be forced upon us. Great Britain may receive some insult at the hands of a naval officer like Capt. WILKES, for which Mr. SEWARD may in the present temper of the Americans of the Northern States, lashed to fury by want of military success, and by the falsehoods and incessant slanders directed against this country by a portion of their press, be unable to atone. Recognition and intervention may then come upon us by compulsion, and assuredly if so, they will come with a better grace as the consequences of a war which the country could not with honor avoid, than as the causes of a war in which no great national interest could be vindicated or promoted. It remains to be seen what course the internal conflict is going to take between the States themselves. In our opinion, now as from the first, the Union as it was never can be restored. Not all the cement in the world political can ever bind the fragments of that very fine eggshell vase together again. But at the same time, in our judgment, the North must succeed in obtaining possession of all the maritime cities and of all the principal strategic points, and will eventually overwhelm the larger Southern armies in the field, unless its arm be paralyzed by a financial cataclysm, or arrested by internal political discord. As to the financial difficulty, however, it may be permitted us to remark that *there is no manner of any notion ever being arrested in the course of a revolution by want of money*; and that the Northern States are undergoing a revolution cannot be denied by any one who has studied the question. But it is said, "Oh, yes, the crash must come. Look at gold at 29 premium, and bankers' bills at 140!" How are the Confederate States working on where gold is at 125 premium, and bankers' bills are not to be had at any premium at all? In fact, we can only guess at the amount of misery into which the Southern States are plunged by the war in the overt act of the Richmond Government, whereby it abandons its purpose of starving the cotton-consuming States into recognition by refusing to let them have their food, and now proposes to let them have a million cakes of the necessary victual for their mills if only they can get at it. As there is a suspicion that a good deal of cotton crosses the Rio Grande through Texas, the Federal Government are now sending a flotilla to Galveston, which can scarcely be defended with success: and we may expect serious complications with the Northern States, in event of their assuming to close the river, as our naval officers have strict orders to maintain the neutrality of the southern or right bank up to the boundary line in the centre. There is no doubt the Federals will exert themselves on the water to the utmost, and that Capt. DAVID PORTER and Commodore FARRAGUT will make good use of the immense means at their disposal; but if they fail to reduce Charleston and Savannah with the aid of land forces this Autumn, they must be content to pass a long period of inaction, as it is not possible to keep gunboats and mortar-vessels off these harbors in Winter. In the inland waters they can, of course, work their will as long as the rivers are high.

THE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, (Tom Taylor.)

LONDON, Thursday.

The Cabinet Council, which was to have been held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, has been postponed, *sine die*. I believe every member of the Cabinet has come to town with the exception of Lord PALMERSTON. Lord GRANVILLE preceded Her Majesty on her way back from Germany, in order to be present. The other Ministers were at hand, and a full meeting was expected, when only last night a notice was sent round to the effect that the Council would not be held. Of course the postponement will give currency to all kinds of rumors as to a split upon the American question, which the apparent, or rather presumed, divergence between the late speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir GEORGE LEWIS tended to originate.

I think, however, that it is more likely to turn out that there is such complete unanimity between the members of the Ministry as to the particular line of action to be taken at present, that any discussion or formal meeting was rendered quite unnecessary. It is no secret that the object of bringing the Ministry together at such an unusually early period was to place Lord LYONS in full possession of their views before his departure, next Saturday, to resume his somewhat difficult duties at Washington, and thereby to enable him to speak with more decision and authority upon the subject respecting which it would probably be necessary for him to hold communication or make representations to the Federal Government. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech was seized upon by many of the public as a sign that the Southern Confederacy would be immediately recognized by our Government. But Mr. GLADSTONE, with all his oratorical graces, is a plain speaker as regards his facts, and seldom means more than he says. When he declared that JEFFERSON DAVIS had created a new nation, he narrated a fact, more than indicated a policy, and his subsequent explanations show this almost in so many words. Those, therefore, who jumped to the conclusion that his speech portended a speedy recognition of the South, and that Sir GEORGE LEWIS' views are antagonistic to those of his colleague, have, to say the least, argued too hastily.

I do not think that the question of recognizing the South was ever projected as a subject for practical consideration at the Cabinet Council appointed for to-day. There may indeed have been some desire on the part of certain ministers to make a suggestion that an armistice for six months might be concluded by the belligerents. Such a suggestion would be, of course, made in the interests of humanity, with the view of stopping the terrible effusion of blood. But, in addition to this, it was probably conceived that an armistice of six months might have the effect of oringing both parties to their senses, of making them regard more calmly and practically the new situation created by the events of the past fifteen months, and indisposed to resume the bloody work of war. I have reason to believe, however, that this idea of suggesting an armistice is not regarded with great favor in some very influential quarters. In the first place, the general disposition shown to us by the Federal Government does not warrant the expectation that it would be favorably received. It is even possible that an answer might be given so insulting as to place us in an embarrassing position between sitting still and bearing it or committing ourselves to a war. In the next, an armistice, without something beyond it, could not be expected to do much good. Either of the combatants, even if they entered cordially into a discussion of the question, would have a right to ask us what we had to propose to them when the armistice was concluded. If we did not say something equivalent to separation, the Southerners would refuse to listen: and if we said separation, the Northerners, in their present temper, would repudiate it. Indeed, it is not to be lost sight of that the manner in which England and English policy are still regarded in the North shows that the fact of our making any proposition, however good, would probably cause it to be received with disapprobation: whereas it might find favor if it originated in another quarter.

I have no doubt that such views somewhat like these the present policy of our Government is founded, and that *Lord Lyons will go back not only without authority to make any serious step take the recognition of the South, but without encouragement to make any approach to a suggestion on the Northern Government beyond what may be implied in a general regret on the part of England at the prolongation of what her statesmen, as well as her people, have now pronounced to be a useless contest.* I have no doubt that Lord RUSSELL has already held communication with his colleagues, and has ascertained their collective views sufficiently well to enable him to give full and distinct instructions to the Queen's representative at Washington, and that it is this unanimity which has caused the otherwise seemingly mysterious abandonment of the Cabinet meeting of to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POSITION MORE CLEARLY.

Mr. GLADSTONE again explained his sentiments on the American question, as stated in his recent speech at Newcastle. The following letter is in response to one from a Manchester merchant who complained to Mr. GLADSTONE that his remarks had misled not only himself, but the whole commercial community of Manchester:

No. 11 DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 18.

SIR: I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge your letter of the 15th, and to state that he agrees with you as to the grave responsibility attaching to all public declarations made by any of the advisers of the Crown.

He holds himself fully responsible for having declared his opinion at Leith, nine months ago, to the effect that if the Southern States of America were in earnest, the struggle on the part of the Northern States was hopeless; and again at Newcastle last week, to the effect that the Confederation which has been formed under Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, has shown itself to be sufficiently supplied with the elements which make a nation, and with the will and power to defend its independent existence.

He cannot, however, be responsible for the inferences, which, from your letter, you appear to have drawn from his statement; the more so as they might, he thinks, have been checked by attention to other portions of his declarations concerning America on the same occasion, in which he referred to steps that might, under conceivable circumstances, be taken by the Powers of Europe. And, generally, he desires me to remark that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking, any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case.

As you inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that your impressions are shared by others, I am to add that you are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES L. RYAN.

T——, E——., Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MOSLEY OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Oct. 13.

SIR.—A great deal of misapprehension exists in this district regarding what you are reported in the *Times* newspaper, of Thursday last, to have said in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening, when speaking on American affairs.

People here have interpreted your words to mean that our Government intend to recognise the Southern States of America; and, as a consequence, the whole trade in cotton and cotton goods is thrown into a state of doubt and uncertainty that has had the effect of completely paralysing it.

This is not all. Your speech has induced the commanding of orders already sent abroad for cottun, and the suspending of others on the eve of being sent, thus stopping supplies of that which our population stands so much in need of.

It would be most desirable to know, if what you said had not the meaning put upon it, and that it was not your intention to say or infer Her Majesty's Government contemplated recognizing the Southern States of America; and I trust you will not consider me intrusive in asking an explanation, as the subject is one of national importance, which should not be left in doubt and uncertainty as at present.

I beg, therefore, you will grant me a reply, as your silence may bear the interpretation already put on your words. I have the honor to remain, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS MOSLEY.

Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

WHITEHALL, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.
No. 11 Downing-street.

SIR. I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 13th inst., and to state that his words at Newcastle were no more than the expression, in rather pointed terms, of an opinion which Mr. GLADSTONE has long ago stated in public, that the efforts of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones is hopeless, by reason of the resistance of the latter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES L. RYAN.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON THE TOPIC.

THE VOICE OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

At a great Conservative dinner at Colchester, Mr. MILLER, M. P., Maj. BARNSTON, M. P., Mr. DICKINS, M. P., Mr. PEACOCK, M. P., and Capt. JERVIS, M. P., all made speeches with respect to America. The speakers displayed sympathy with the South, but with the exception of Mr. PEACOCK, did not urge a recognition of the Confederacy. That gentleman said. With regard to the great convulsion which was devastating the United States and bringing distress and starvation on many hearths and homes in this country, he thought it was the general feeling of the British people that the principle of non-intervention should be respected, but at the same time he thought there was a widely spread feeling in this country that the moment had arrived when the independence of the South should be recognized, a position which the Southerners had fairly earned for themselves by the vigor, courage, and self-devotion with which they had carried on the war, and the chivalrous spirit in which they had conducted it. We were told in some quarters that we had no right to recognize the South; but he had gone through most of the precedents upon the subject, and had also looked through the principles laid down by our jurists, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that if a country in the position of the South had established a Government sufficiently stable to be respected and obeyed by its own people, and if there was no immense inequality of strength between the contending parties, any third Power had a right to recognize the independence of one of the belligerents whenever it suited its interests to do so. At present it was rather a question of Washington being taken than of Richmond being menaced; and therefore there was no immense disproportion of strength between the contending parties; and that there was a stable Government in the South was proved by the devotion with which the Southern people were bearing the horrors and privations of the war. The South had shown an enthusiasm which was almost unequaled in the annals of history, and the readiness with which the whole male population had entered upon the battle-field reminded him of the description given by Lord MACAULAY of the raid made by the Etruscans under PORSENNA against Rome:

"The harvests of Arretium this year young men will reap;
This year young boys in Umbro will plunge the struggling sheep;
And in the vain of Luna this year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of dancing girls whose sires have marched to Rome."

He did not see how the English Government could longer refrain from recognizing as a fact that which their Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently acknowledged. It was true that Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS took—as he always did—the earliest opportunity of contradicting Mr. GLADSTONE, and said it was necessary before you recognized the independence of one of the conflicting parties that the other should be exhausted; but if Sir CORNEWALL, who has a great reputation for reading, would only have the goodness to refer to the precedents of Belgium or Greece, he would see that they were recognized before the power either of Turkey or Holland was exhausted; while no less an authority than the Queen's Advocate laid it down in the most distinct manner that any third party had a right to recognise the independence of a revolted State whenever it suited its convenience to do so, and that the other belligerent had no right whatever to complain. It therefore only remained to consider whether it suited the convenience of England to recognize the South; *and he frankly acknowledged, what he heard everybody else say in private, that he believed it would be for the interest of England* that the United States should be broken up, while it was in the interest of the starving millions of this country that this protracted war should be brought to as speedy a termination as possible. His honored friend, Mr. DU CANE, did not see the good which the recognition of the South would accomplish: but upon that head he had the highest authority for stating that it was the earnest and sincere desire of the Southern Confederacy that they should be recognised as an independent State by the great European Powers. (Cheers.) He had also very good authority for stating that the Emperor of the French told Mr. SLIDELL, at Vichy, that personally he was in favor of a recognition of the South as an independent country, but that he was unwilling to take any step except in concert with England. The responsibility of recognizing the South therefore rested with the English Government: and he trusted that the English people would put such a pressure upon them that they would not shrink from taking action. It was in the interest of humanity itself that the war should be brought to a termination, if it was to be carried on in the spirit of the manifestoes of Gen. BUTLER and the proclamation of President LINCOLN. The most ardent Abolitionists in this country would not desire to see the unqualified emancipation of 3,000,000 blacks upon a given day.

ALDERMAN SOLOMANS AND POET MILNES.

Mr. Alderman SOLOMANS, member of Parliament for Tiverton, had met his constituents, and in the course of his speech said he hoped that some plan might be adopted, by means of which the American secure might be brought to [illegible]. He thought that if England could combine with France, Russia and the other powers, a mediation could be brought about which would terminate this infamous contest, a disgrace, as it was, to the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. R. MONCTON MILNES, M. P. in a speech at Pontefract spoke in opposition to the recognition of the South. He thought it could not bring forward any cotton but might embroil England in a war with the North. Whatever might be the issue of the civil war he could see nothing that would compensate for its horrors.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Herald* hopes that Lord LYONS will carry with him, on his return to Washington, a message of some importance. It urges the recognition of the South, with the possibility of an armed intervention on the part of Europe. It thinks the absolute neutrality on which the British Government so prides itself is the greatest cruelty to both parties in the war,—while it brings upon England reproaches for selfishness and cowardice. It says the North would be unreasonable to regard recognition as a declaration of war, or even as an affront.

The *Daily News* points out that, judging by the numerous speeches recently delivered by members of Parliament, Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have made few proselytes among the intelligent members to the Confederate cause.

EMISSARY MASON ON RECOGNITION.

From the London Index.

The following letter is in reply to a request from Mr. BOON, the Secretary of the Committee of the Stalybridge meeting, for Mr. MASON's opinion as to the effect recognition would have in terminating the war, and also for any other information that might strengthen the arguments of the speaker in favor of recognition:

SEPT. 19, 1862.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., informing me of a projected meeting to be held at Stalybridge, in Cheshire, of the inhabitants of the town, who are to have under consideration the question of recognition of the Confederate States of America, and asking my opinion as to the effect that such recognition would have in bringing about a peace, and any other information I may deem pertinent to the subject.

As a citizen of those States I do not feel at liberty to refuse your request under the circumstances stated, which, perhaps, otherwise to offer my opinions might or deemed intrusive.

It is certainly a settled principle of international law that when a new nation or empire is brought into existence as a separate and independent power, other nations are at liberty, without giving cause of offence, to recognize it as such, and to receive it as an equal in the family of nations; and to entitle it to such recognition it is only required that sufficient evidence be exhibited of stability and permanence in the new Government, coupled with the power to sustain itself in its new position.

In the case of the Confederate States, I think it may be confidently submitted that the facts which have transpired since their separation from the United States, both in the Cabinet and in the field, come fully up to such requisitions. It has existed as a perfectly organized Government, in full and unimpeded operation, for more than eighteen months; and as to its ability to sustain itself, its career in arms against vastly superior forces may challenge the judgment of the world. The present population of the Confederate States comprises about 12,000,000 of people.

I think I may confidently assume as the public judgment of Europe, that the separation of these States from the late United States is final and forever, and that in no possible contingency—even could the war be continued to their extermination—can they ever be restored to the repudiated Union.

Under such circumstances, how far it may be deemed incumbent by other Governments publicly to acknowledge the existing fact of such final separation, and thus to recognize the new Power, is for those Governments to determine. Fortunately for us, our people have shown themselves not only self-reliant, but worthy of that reliance. We have fought our battles unaided and alone, and, until recently, uncheered by the nations looking on. For the future we have no fears, nor would the recognition to which you refer be of any value to us except so far as it might tend to bring the war to a close, a war to be waged henceforward hopelessly by our enemy, and at which humanity shudders.

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independence would have toward putting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and forever dispel all delusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe it is taken as an admission in America that in European judgment there may yet be a reasoration of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warranted in speaking of this as a delusion I may appeal to the verdict of every intelligent Englishman.

Again, you are aware that the war was commenced and has been prosecuted for the purpose of putting down an alleged rebellion. Our recognition by the European Powers would be the decree of enlightened, impartial and able observers that a rebellion, if one ever existed, had been brought to an end, and there stood in place of it, as acknowledged by them, a separate, sovereign and independent State, the equal of any in the line of emoire.

It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political power, could long be maintained.

Such are my views on the question you have submitted—briefly, but I hope intelligently, given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

To WILLIAM BOON, Esq., No. 54 Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London.

A BRIEF COMMENT.

From the London Times.

We are glad to observe that Mr. MASON does not demand recognition as a right, and therein shows himself more moderate than some English partisans of the South. We do not say that the time for recognition may not arrive, but we say motives other than sympathy or admiration must here govern our judgment.

The Blockade of Bermuda.

The *Gladiator*, from Bermuda, has brought sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore WILKES, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that WILKES with his squadron had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation, and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says

"Admiral WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, having been ordered by the Federal Government to proceed to the vicinity of the Bahama islands, with a view of cutting off all intended supplies for that quarter for the Confederates, the British authorities have very wisely, in the anticipation of any complication which might arise from the excess of energy well known to exist in Flag-Officer WILKES, ordered reinforcements to be dispatched to the Admiral in the West Indies.

We believe that the *Emerald* and *Galatea* are under immediate orders to proceed to Bermuda, whence they will be sent to any quarter where Sir ALEXANDER MILNE may deem their presence necessary."

The Bermuda *Gazette*, of Oct. 7, says

"We understand that Admiral MILNE, with a large force, is expected here from Halifax, about the middle or end of next month. We are, however, disposed to think that recent occurrences will expedite the arrival of his squadron."

The Captain of the *Gladiator* reports that, having heard previously to his departure that Commodore WILKES intended the capture of the *Gladiator*, he obtained the protection of Her Majesty's steamer *Desperate*, which vessel accompanied him a certain distance from the port. The vessels had scarcely parted company when the *Gladiator* was boarded by a boat's crew, and the Captain was ordered to go on board and report himself. The *Desperate* being within gunshot, he declined to obey the order, and was allowed to proceed. The *Desperate* seeing the *Gladiator* boarded, immediately ran two guns ready for action.

The Movements of the Alabama.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

Some particulars in addition to those published yesterday with reference to the movements and operations of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, or 290, have since transpired. The steamer is described as being armed with six heavy guns amidships, a pivot gun on the bow and another astern. The *Emily Farnum*, the vessel captured and afterwards released as a *cartel*, has brought to Liverpool a report of the capture and destruction of the American whaling bark *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford. The account given by Capt. D. R. GIFFORD, of that vessel, is as follows—Sept. 18, 1862.—Strong gales and rainy from the southward. At 2 P. M., after running about four hours, was brought to by a shot across our bow from the *Alabama*, and was ordered on board the steamer with my papers. Capt. SEMMES took them, and allowed me a small trunk and each of my officers and crew a bag of clothing. We were then put in irons and placed in the waist of the ship, where we remained exposed to the weather, wet through and cold. The ship was then set on fire. At 8 P. M. the First Lieutenant had a sail spread over us, and put some planks and handspikes on the deck, upon which we spread the few mattrasses we saved, and there remained for three days, with the sea breaking over us and rain running through our tent. The weather then moderated, and we dried our clothes. On board the steamer we found Capt. TILTON, of the American whaling bark *Virginia*, his officers and crew. The *Alabama* had destroyed his vessel the day before. They fated the same as ourselves. Oct. 2—Was released and put on board the ship *Emily Farnum*, Capt. STIMM, from New-York for Liverpool; and on the 4th was transferred to the brig *Golden League*, for Thomaston, for New-York." Before the *Emily Farnum* had lost sight of the *Alabama*, the *Brilliant*, Capt. HAGAR, 24 days out from New-York, for London, with 30,000 bushels of wheat and large quantities of butter, lard, &c., was set fire to, and she continued to burn all night. Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, is reported to have made particular inquiries with reference to the large American clipper ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. SAMUELS, bound from Liverpool for New-York, which he alleged has on board arms and munitions of war for the Federal Government. The only bills of lading on board the *Emily Farnum*, certificated by the British Consul, were those for lard and tallow, from Messrs. TAGGART, SOUBORDE & Co., of New-York, who fortunately had taken that precaution.

The Change in the French Ministry—The Emperor on the American Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

The feeling of distrust, and even of alarm, caused by the retirement of M. THOUVENEL and the advent of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS seems to subside, if not at Turin, at least in Paris; and some who are very deeply interested in the long-expected solution of the Roman question see reason to hope or believe that the introduction of this new element does not mean the abandonment of it, but merely an adjournment. Had the Emperor, we are told, made up his mind to keep his army indefinitely at Rome to defend the temporal power of the Pope, M. THOUVENEL is not the only Minister whose services he would have dispensed with, or who would have resigned. M. PERSIGNY's opinions on the Pope, Rome, and the clergy generally, are no secret for anybody. Had the solution depended on him, he would have settled the matter long ago, sooner, and perhaps in more summary fashion, than his late colleague. Yet M. PERSIGNY is still in the Cabinet; and if, as rumor will have it, the Minister of the Interior be soon "called to other functions," his retirement would be owing to other circumstances. The Optimists affirm that the Emperor has not changed his policy on Italy. It may be so, but it is a pity one does not know what that policy is which remains unchanged. The question has been asked a thousand times is still asked—Will the Emperor continue to back up the Papal Government even when all hope is lost of the Government coming to terms, or will he abandon it to its fate? Is he for the Pope *quand même*, or for VICTOR EMANUEL? Walking the other day on the beach at Biarritz, His Majesty happened to meet an intelligent-looking boy, about eight or nine years old, who took off his hat as he passed. The Emperor courteously returned the salute, and said, "Are you English?" "No," answered the boy very quickly, and drawing himself up, "I'm American." "Oh! American, are you? Well, tell me, which are you for, North or South?" "Well, tell me, which are you for, North or South?" "Well, father's for the North, I believe, but I am certainly for the South. For which of them are you, Sir?" The Emperor stroked his moustache, smiled, hesitated a little, and then said, "I am for both." "For both, are you? Well, that's not so easy, and it will please nobody." His Majesty let the conversation drop, and walked on.

It is no doubt easy to blame the Emperor for the repeated adjournments of a solution and this continued hesitation; but in common fairness it must be said that his position is an exceptional one. It will perhaps have little effect in reconciling the Italians, particularly the more ardent and impatient among them, but it is nevertheless a fact that he has many difficulties to contend with at home. Whatever people may say to the contrary, it is certain that the clergy possess much influence in the rural districts, and that this question, of all others, is one on which that influence would be most brought to bear. The elections are not far off, whether the Legislative Chamber be allowed to die out or be dissolved by decree. Had M. THOUVENEL remained to present to the Pope the *ultimatum* which he supported, and followed it up on its rejection by the immediate withdrawal of the army from Rome, the consequences would be severely felt in spite of all that M. PERSIGNY, or any other "Grand Elector" in his place, could do. The effect produced on the clerical party by the nomination of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who lost no time in appointing as Ambassador to Rome the brother of the Archbishop of Bourges, is favorable, and it is accepted as a sort of reprieve, if not more. The Emperor, perhaps, hopes that concessions refused to an enemy like M. THOUVENEL will be favorably considered when urged by a friend like M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. In this hope he may be disappointed, but at all events he thinks it worth trying the experiment. Of course there are plenty of people who will have it that it is all a comedy, and that the Emperor is as sure that the Pope will still answer with the *non possumus* as he is resolved on an indefinite occupation of Rome. Let us wait to see what will be the effect of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' negotiations.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE NEW MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We subjoin the text of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' circular as published in the *Moniteur*:

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1862.

SIR: In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission intrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last thirteen years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they became, the more the Emperor has endeavored that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and, in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble hastiness, (*entraînement.*) or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.

This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign Office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations to fulfil the intentions of the Emperor. Faithful to the principles which have hitherto guided it, the Government of His Majesty will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working toward it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the task, without discouragement as without impatience. I am, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Mexican Question—English Complaints of the French Blockade.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Since we last referred to the French blockade of the Mexican ports, the subject, it would seem, has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and we learn that the commander of the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico has remonstrated with Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE on the rigor which has characterized the blockade, and more especially of the port of Tampico. The French Admiral has received this remonstrance apparently in good part, and has consented to moderate, on his own responsibility, the severity of the blockade, which, he adds, was only established to prevent the introduction of contraband of war. It is of importance, therefore, that our merchants and shipowners should know that, as regards neutral vessels carrying lawful cargoes, and not having passengers on board seeking to land with a hostile purpose, the blockade of Tampico is in effect raised. If it be true, as stated by the French Admiral, that this blockade has been established simply to prevent the introduction of contraband, we do not see why the concession made to neutral flags bound to Tampico should not be extended to the remaining Mexican ports under blockade. The closing of these ports is a serious impediment to the operations of trade, and, although consistent with the law of nations, appears to be impolitic, to say the least of it. The fact that the French Admiral has a discretion in the matter, shows that the French Government were not quite satisfied as to the necessity, or the wisdom, of the blockade. If the French are to obtain such a footing in Mexico as will enable them to establish a strong Government—which is their professed object—it will not be by an interference with the legitimate trade of the country. However, we have only to call attention to the fact, that the very proper remonstrance above mentioned, has been met in the proper spirit, and that the Port of Tampico, at all events, is open to neutral commerce.

REPLY OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL TO ENGLISH REMONSTRANCES.

The rigorous manner in which the blockade of the Mexican ports was enforced having caused remonstrances on the part of the English squadron, Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERA addressed the following letter to the Captain of the English vessel-of-war, the *Phaeton*:

MONSIEUR LE COMMANDANT: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me, relative to the effects of the blockade established by the French navy off the port of Tampico, I have the honor to inform you that I am authorized on my own responsibility to moderate as much as possible the rigors of that blockade, the object of which is to prevent the introduction of articles contraband of war. In consequence, so soon as I can communicate with the commandant of the *Berthollet*, I will modify the instructions which have been given to him. No obstacle will, therefore, be raised, until further orders, to the entrance of neutral vessels into the port of Tampico, when it shall have been proved that they have not on board any articles contraband of war, or passengers who may seek to land for a hostile purpose. I have the honor, &c.,

JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE.

Mr. George Francis Train and His Prospects.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Poor G. F. TRAIN has got into very low water. It is stated that he has been ignominiously expelled from the "Society of Cogers," in London. The Cogers recently received the following letter from their illustrious ex-member.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

DEAR COGERS: I am knocking the bottom out of English aristocracy every time. To-day, I have more power than any man in this empire. I speak to 4,000 to 5,000 at a time, and take $500 to $1,500 for an hour's talk, some of which (as in England all went) goes to charity. I am smashing up the Abolition Party here, and you see on my note paper my maxims. I am with you as you know. There are 200 in dress circle, 2,000 in pit. I belong to the pit. England must have her revolution. The times are changing. The boys in the discussion halls will some day be a power. Think more of yourselves. Remember what I have said to you. Give regards to G——, and O'B——, and others. Tell them to keep my memory green. I am a Coger. Do you want Shoe-lane advertised all over the world? Then get up a splendid address from the Cogers as owing from the people of England to me, speaking of my qualities as a debater, of my charitable actions, of my Union fight, of my prophecies, and my warnings. Let it be signed by the Cogers, and resolutions strong, and I will reply, publishing the correspondence. My name is in all mouths, 30,000 photographs out, and bought by the dozen. When I pitch into England, remember, I only speak the sentiments of ——, to whom give my kind regards. I am too young to take CHARLES SUMNER's place in the Senate, else I should be elected by acclamation. I look to my debating education in the discussion hall as the most important feature of my public life. No member of Parliament can compete with the minds under your hospitable roof.

Sincerely, G. F. TRAIN.

The mottoes referred to in Mr. TRAIN's letter are severally printed on the corners of the note paper, and are as follows: "Death to England!" "Cheer for the Union." "Death to Treason." "Obey the President." On the envelop we find—"Buy no English goods." "America for Americans." "Our country heads the world," and another which was so obscured by the postage stamp that it could not be deciphered.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 24th were dull and a shade lower, mainly, it was believed, under the influence of the reports of Commander WILKES' doings at Bermuda. Consols closed at 93¼@¾.

Money continued abundant, and rates unchanged.

The Bank returns of the week show a decrease in bullion of £317,561.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The week opened with an increased demand for Surat, which has been largely dealt in at irregular but rather improving prices, closing at an advance of about ¼d. ₱ lb. on the quotations of Friday last. American has been totally neglected, and prices are nominal. Brazil and Egyptian have been in limited request, and are ¼d.@½d. ₱ lb. lower. The sales of the week foot up 28,940 bales, including 10,340 to speculators and 6,800 for export. Yesterday, Friday, the market was quiet, with sales estimated at about 3,000 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	29d.	Orleans	25½d.
Mobile	28d.	Mobile	25d.
Uplands	27d.	Uplands	25d.

Stock on hand 315,300 bales, of which 16,500 are American. At sea, from India, 183,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There has been little or no change since Tuesday, except in printing cloth, which is in rather more demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Flour firmer, but quiet; in some cases 3d.@6d. dearer. Quotations, 22s. @28s. ₱ bbl. Wheat in better demand, and 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer. Red Western 9s. @10s.; Southern, 10s. @10s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. 8d. @11s.; Southern, 11s. @12s. 3d. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s. 3d. @29s. 9d.; White, 31s. @32s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand at low prices. Pork dull, and Western almost unsalable; Bacon is limited demand, and prices still favor buyers; Cheese partially rather easier; fine Butter wanted, but medium neglected, Lard irregular, and about 2s. cheaper, 40s. having been taken for fine; Tallow continues dull, and declining, sales at 44s. @47s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes: Ashes rather easier—32s. 9d. @33s. for both sorts. Resin very dull, but not materially altered. Spirits of Turpentine flat and nearly nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee in light supply at about former prices. Rice unchanged. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 10s. Linseed a shade lower. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. for sound American. Linseed Oil quiet but steady at 42s. 6d. Hemp and Jute very dull. Cod Oil—Sales at £46, to arrive. Whale, £41@£43. Petroleum, £18 10s. @£20 for Pennsylvania Crude, and 2s. 5d. ₱ gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report—BREADSTUFFS steady, at last week's prices, trade firm. Bars and Rails £5 15s. @£6. Pig, 56s. f ¾d. @56s. 3d. Sugar quiet but steady. TEA unchanged. COFFEE partially 6d. lower. RICE rather lower. TALLOW declined to 47s. 3d. for Z. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 125s. RESIN 28s. LINSEED OIL rather lower, 41s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES—offers favor buyers. SPERM OIL neglected, £83 @£85; Cod, £47. WHALE FINS excited, and nominal for want of sellers. PETROLEUM continues in demand; £18 10s. for Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN SECUR

[illegible]ne to tell the tale. It is believed that they left not one hundred warriors. The chief object of the Guerrilla-loving Yankee is to get the savages down in that portion of the State to murder as many as possible, and run off the balance of the citizens, so as to be able to get all the cattle they need."

DESTITUTION OF THE SOLDIERS.

The Sevannah *Republican* says: As our correspondent's testimony regarding the suffering in the army had been questioned, and a statement given to the public, on the assurance of army officers, that the Government was abundantly supplied with shoes, clothing, and other necessaries and comforts for the army, which would be distributed at a proper time, and that private individuals were making unnecessary sacrifices under a mistaken view of the case, we determined, if possible, to satisfy both the public and ourselves on the subject. We, accordingly, addressed a note of inquiry to the Secretary of War, who promptly replied by telegraph, as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

J. R. SNEED: We desire all the assistance in supplying shoes, blankets and clothing, that can be furnished. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

This settles the question; and now, let all the people go to work. Shoes, socks, drawers, vests, neckties, indeed, clothing of every description, should be made up as fast as possible, and forwarded to the army.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

A letter from a soldier in Gen. SMITH'S army, dated Oct. 22, states that all the Kentucky trains, with their valuable stores, are safe through Cumberland Gap. The Abingdon *Virginian* professes to have information that Gen. BRAGG'S forces are on their way to a place where they will be heard from in a big fight before many days.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We take the following items from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Oct. 30:

Major-Gen. MAGRUDER passed through Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, *en route* to assume command of the Southwestern Military Department of the Confederate States. Major-Gen. HUGER was in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday last.

JAMES H. FRANKLIN, SOLOMON GROOMS, WILLIAM B. GARRATT, J. M. MORRIS, and R. L. D. BIRCHFIELD were all sentenced to be hung for murder on the 15th of January next, at the last session of Buncomb County (N. C.) Superior Court.

The mission of Capt. MAURY abroad, whatever it may be, could not have been confided to better hands. No man on this continent has as enviable a fame throughout the limits of the civilized world. His name is familiar as a household word in all the seats of science and all the courts of Christendom. The moral weight of his character is equal to the grand influence of his intellect. Wherever he goes, he will make friends for his country and for himself.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder* says that the election of a successor to GOV. LETCHER already claims the attention of those interested. The names most prominent are Ex-Gov. (now Colonel) SMITH, BOCOCK, the Speaker, BARNWELL, FLOURNOY, who ran against WISE, RAND, TUCKER and J. R. EDMUNDS. The State will be fortunate indeed if it shall secure the equal of the present Chief Magistrate in fidelity to her interests, and the zeal and energy displayed in attending to all that concerns her welfare. GOV. LETCHER is now at the salt works, and when he returns the people will be assured of a sufficiency of salt.

Major JAMES SAVAGE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, died, on Wednesday last, in the Delavan Hospital, at Charlottsville, Va., of wounds received several months before. He was buried, on Friday, by two of his uncles, who have been residents of Fluvanna County for forty years past. A sister of the deceased officer is the wife of Wm. B. ROGERS, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia.

We again urge every farmer to sow a large crop of wheat. The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* says the indications are that the planters are calculating on making large crops of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner* publishes a communication from Rev. J. B. DOSSON, in which he renounces his allegiance to the old Union, and concludes by saying: "I am not for a Union that proposes to strike down the institutions of the South, take away her Constitutional rights, and wantonly subjugate her citizens. In view of Mr. LINCOLN'S late proclamation and other developments, I am constrained to say to my old friends that I am now a Southern man in heart, sympathy, and purpose; and I invite them to read the proclamation, and it is confidently believed that they will arrive at a similar conclusion.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, under date of Oct. 30:

"There is a rumor here to-day that a strong Union force, from the direction of Memphis, has occupied Tupelo, and that in a few days another strong column will move down on this side, on the Memphis and Charleston, and Mississippi Central Roads, and taking possession of Grenada and Jackson, cut up the railroad connecting with Vicksburgh, destroy Meridian, the junction of the first named roads—thus preventing railroad communication with Richmond—and move upon Vicksburgh from the rear, while our gunboats engage the rebels from the river. There is probably no move which can be made by our Generals that would be easier of accomplishment, and none, certainly, which promises richer results. The army of VAN DORN and PRICE has already been badly whipped, and yet this is the only considerable force between us and Mobile. That they can be overcome, and that by one half their number, is now a matter of history; and now, while the weather is favorable for a Southward movement, the scheme should be worked out, before the enemy shall have time to organize another army like that they hurled against us on the 3d, 4th and 5th insts., at this place. That this *will* be the plan of the Winter campaign in this State there can be no manner of doubt. *The preparations now in progress here are unquestionably all to that end.* Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburgh—these are the prizes offered to any of our 'enterprising' Generals who will go and take them, which can be done with less than half the hard fighting required to hold this point. But in order to get them cheap we must move *at once, at once!* 'Delays are dangerous.'"

GEN. SIBLEY'S VICTORIES.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
NORTHWEST, ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.—The Major-General commanding takes great pleasure in acknowledging the skill and bravery of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, and of the troops under his command, during the recent campaign against the Indians, which has resulted so successfully.

The Major-General commanding desires particularly to acknowledge the gallantry and good conduct of the troops at the battle of Wood Lake, on Sept. 22; of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, under Major WELCH, who was wounded in the beginning of the battle; of Lieut. OLIN, who took command when Major WELCH was obliged to quit the field; and of Sergts. MORSE, PIERCE, ARERS and DENSMORE, who, in command of companies, behaved with gallantry and skill; also, to Lieut. GORMAN and the Renville Guards; to Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL and Major BRADLEY, of the Seventh Minnesota; to Capt. STERRETT and his cavalry; to Capt. HENDRICKS, who rendered efficient service with his battery; to two companies of the Sixth, who supported him; to Major MCLAREN; to Capt. WILSON, who was wounded; to Capts. GRANT and BROMLEY, of the Seventh; to Assistant-Surgeon SEIGHORST and the medical staff of the different regiments, for their skill and diligence; to Lieut.-Col. FOWLER and Major FORBES, Messrs. PARCE, GREGG, MCLEOD, and Major BROWN, of the Staff of the Brigadier-General Commanding, and to Rev. Mr. RIGGS, for their activity and zeal.

To Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, especially, the thanks of the Government are due, for the vigor, skill and good management which have characterized all the operations under his command. It has been a satisfaction to the Major-General commanding to do everything in his power to push forward reinforcements and supplies to an officer who has used them so judiciously. Peace has been restored to the frontier of this State through the operations of Gen. SIBLEY, Col. FLANDREAU and others engaged in the campaign against the Indians, and it is hoped that the large force which will be retained in Minnesota and Iowa for operations against the Indians during the Spring and Summer will completely prevent the recurrence of any outbreak in the future.

The Major-General commanding anticipated but a short term of service in this Department when ordered to it, and he is gratified to have been here long enough to bear testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of the troops engaged in these Indian campaigns.

Should he be called away before the opening of the campaign in the Spring, he feels assured, from his knowledge of the troops of this State, that the subsequent preparations for the entire subjugation of the Indian tones will be conducted to the satisfaction of the Government, and to the prosperity and security of the State. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

R. O. SELFRIDGE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEARING OUT THE CONTRABANDS.

AN ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. BURBRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ADVANCE FORCES, }
FIRST DIVISION, [illegible] ARMY CORPS, [illegible], Oct. 27, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.—In compliance with orders from Gen. [illegible] and Gen. A. J. SMITH, it is hereby ordered, as follows:

It becomes a [illegible] duty, and is also a pleasure to acknowledge the gallantry and good conduct of the troops at the battle of Wood Lake, on Sept. 22; of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, under Major WELCH, who was wounded in the beginning of the battle; of Lieut. OLIN, who took command when Major WELCH was obliged to quit the field; and of Sergts. MORSE, PIERCE, ARERS and DENSMORE, who, in command of companies, behaved with gallantry and skill; also, to Lieut. GORMAN and the Renville Guards; to Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL and Major BRADLEY, of the Seventh Minnesota; to Capt. STERRETT and his cavalry; to Capt. HENDRICKS, who rendered efficient service with his battery; to two companies of the Sixth, who supported him; to Major MCLAREN; to Capt. WILSON, who was wounded; to Capts. GRANT and BROMLEY, of the Seventh; to Assistant-Surgeon SEIGHORST and the medical staff of the different regiments, for their skill and diligence; to Lieut.-Col. FOWLER and Major FORBES, Messrs. PARCE, GREGG, MCLEOD, and Major BROWN, of the Staff of the Brigadier-General Commanding, and to Rev. Mr. RIGGS, for their activity and zeal.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. ADVANCE FORCES, }
FIRST DIVISION, [illegible] ARMY CORPS, [illegible], Oct. 27, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, TASKE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been relieved of his command, and that Gen. BURNSIDE is now in command of the Army of the Potomac. The order was delivered to Gen. MCCLELLAN at 11 o'clock on Friday night by Gen. BUCKINGHAM in person, and his last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers yesterday, informing them that the command had devolved upon Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army has probably eluded Gen. MCCLELLAN so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, our Washington correspondent informs us, were at present at Warrenton, on Friday which place was taken possession of by our advance on Thursday. The rebel Gen. A. P. HILL'S command was at Warrenton on the day previous to the occupation of the place by our forces—his command and STUART'S Cavalry forming the rear guard of LEE'S force. The Secessionists at Warrenton prophecy a great battle in the vicinity in a few days. Stonewall JACKSON, they say, is only ten miles off, with a force of seventy thousand men, while BRAGG is at Gordonsville in great force. It is expected that this great battle will take place at Waterloo,—which, we may explain, is a small town in Fauquier County, near the Rappahannock.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. LEE and his army will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and thus worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

We have, through a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. FOSTER, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat *Delaware* is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 3,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant-General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found advisable to modify the designation of depôts of rendezvous. The following Commandants of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE; New-York, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. PALMENTER; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. BURNSIDE; Elmira, Col. S. M. ALLEY; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. LANGING.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. *Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact.* My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. MASON and his friends form one of the chief contracting parties."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 5, states that Gen. SILL'S Division reached Nashville on the day preceding.

Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU'S division of Gen. ROSECRANS' army is to be detached from Gen. MCCOOK'S army corps, and after being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City yesterday morning, and her advices, which are two days later than those by the *Norwegian*, are published this morning. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. Mr. CAMERON, our Minister to Russia, came as passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord LYON, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,500 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore WILKES, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that WILKES, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. GLADSTONE had reiterated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. WHARTON, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney COFFEE objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government, in referring to it as a "Northern one:" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ⅌ cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. WADSWORTH, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Geneseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	82	Lima	55
Caledonia	59	Nunda	127
Genesus	123	Ossian	25
Geneseo	150	Sparta	13
Leicester	13	Springwater	255
Livonia	273	York	239

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives SEYMOUR 128; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 6; and West Sparta, 1. Geneseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. WADSWORTH'S residence.

ALEX. MCDONALD, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 5, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the depôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 18 miles, burned out the flues, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. MCDONALD was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but MCDONALD escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to SCHUYLER COLFAX the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary SMITH'S acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, JOHN CLARKIN and GEO. CROMER, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was stiffly held. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Fruit and Seeds were in moderate request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Chicory, Coffee, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and the principal kinds of Oils at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS.—Our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Mr. CAMERON, arrived in this City yesterday, and will leave immediately for Washington. The object of the return to this country at this important juncture of our affairs in Europe, of our Minister to this great Power, is unknown. Some who fancy that Mr. STANTON is about to resign, also imagine that Mr. CAMERON will again resume his old post of Secretary of War, while others think he has come home for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate from Pennsylvania, this Winter. It is understood, however, that he is back to this country permanently—that he will not again return to the illustrious Court in which he has had such a brief experience of diplomatic life. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that not a day will be lost in appointing his successor, who should be a man of first-class ability, and a man who will adhere to his post at least until the termination of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office. Until the close of the war, our relations with the great European Powers will always be in somewhat of a critical condition; and when the tremendous importance of maintaining pacific relations abroad are considered, it will be seen that we should have an active and patriotic representative always at his post of duty.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who was Mr. CAMERON'S predecessor as Minister to the Russian Court, and who, since his return to his own, native land, has greatly distinguished himself by his campaign in Kentucky, by his intellectual tilt with GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, and by his challenging Mr. BIRDSALL to fight a duel, will, it is generally supposed, again succeed to the post. Whether this is really to be the case, we have as yet no definite information from Washington.

Mr. CAMERON reports our relations with Russia to be still very satisfactory, and the friendship of that Government to be as reliable as ever. The Czar has an intelligent appreciation of the position and progress of our affairs; and though, like ourselves, he thinks that the military progress might be more rapid, he is not inclined to be either critical or censorious.

The Democrats and the Election.

Throughout the whole of the late political campaign we recognized the fact that the votes to be cast for Mr. SEYMOUR would come from two entirely opposite classes of voters; that every one who opposed the war and was in favor of peace, immediate and on any terms, would be found voting for him, and that many would also vote for him who were earnestly and honestly in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously till the rebellion was suppressed. We recognize this fact now. The *Tribune* declares that it found no supporter of SEYMOUR, who did not support him "as the Peace candidate." Our own experience is different. We found many who supported him claiming that he would push on the war heartily. They seemed to us under a very strange hallucination, and we warned them repeatedly that they were going in bad company, and were in danger of being cheated upon this very point, which seemed to us a vital one. They did not give heed to our warnings, and the election of Mr. SEYMOUR is the result.

The election has not done away with the fact of which we have spoken. It has rather brought Mr. SEYMOUR and his supporters face to face with it. It is still true that men have voted for him believing that his election would tend to help the rebels in successfully maintaining their position, and that others have voted for him believing that his election would speed on the war to the overthrow of the rebellion; and both parties, now that the result which they hoped for is attained, are outspoken in their views of it. We know of one instance, and we doubt not there have been many, in which it has been openly declared by Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters since the election that they would now proceed and carry out their original programme of bringing the two sections together under the Montgomery Constitution, and then by Convention, or some other means, excluding New-England from the new nation: and in our opinion the call now made in some quarters for an immediate meeting of the new Congress, which cannot by law meet till a year from next December, unless convened by the President, points in this direction.

And therefore we warn the loyal portion of Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters, as we have warned them before, that there is danger in this direction. It cannot be denied that the result of the late elections has been to place in positions of power and influence some men whose sympathies are not with us, but with the rebels—men to whom the rebels look with hope for help, and whom they consider to bear the same relation to the body of loyal men at the North as "the five just men in Sodom" did to their besotted fellow-citizens. It remains to be seen whether these men shall be able to wield the power which has been placed in their hands for the overthrow of the nation before the people can interfere. The voice of the people cannot be uttered again in a popular election for a year. We know well that if the efforts of these men to destroy the nation shall be made, and shall not be successful before that time comes round, there will be another political revolution which will throw them out of power with more speed than they have now been put in.

We shall do all in our power to prevent their success; and we call upon the loyal supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR to watch them and work against them, for the preservation of the country, assuring them that in such a work they will find themselves seconded and supported by the great body of the loyal men of the land.

SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.—A dispatch from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE still further postpones, and this time indefinitely, the long talked-of and much dreaded draft. The reason assigned is, the difficulty of procuring correct returns of the persons who have enlisted in all the counties, so as to apportion rightly among the counties the number to be drafted from each.

The practical operation of the effort of the Government to get soldiers into its service by draft, is far from satisfactory. There must be a glaring defect somewhere in the laws, and it is the duty of Congress at its next session to find where the trouble is and remedy it. In midsummer, the President of the United States deeming the Republic in imminent danger, ordered a draft of 300,000 men to its immediate support in the field. More than three months have passed, and yet not a man has been obtained from the great State of New-York under the President's order for a draft. Nor is it possible to tell when the first conscript will be had. If in this mode the Government is to be preserved when in great danger, then is its continued existence extremely precarious.

We cannot for a moment think that the authorities of New-York State have purposely obstructed the draft; though we must not shut out the fact that other States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance—have long since complied with the requisition of the General Government, and enforced the conscription. We have subjected the Republicans and Unionists in New-York State, who were the earnest supporters of the Government, to all the injuries and losses politically of the draft, in the late canvass. We had thorough, searching enrollments; ostentatious parade of the voluminous lists under the protection of soldiers to the place of sacred deposit; formal and protracted sessions of Commissioners and Surgeons, for the purpose of relieving from the draft all who were rightfully exempt. All this was in progress in the heat and excitement of the State canvass, and it was doubtless the means of much disaffection to the Government among the electors. And now, when all the harm possible has been done, and after the Government is defeated before the country, we are told that the draft cannot take place as soon as expected, and it is postponed till further orders.

All this delay and confusion must be attributed to the original, cardinal mistake, of allowing credits to counties for volunteers furnished previously to the draft. This rests on no sound principle. A volunteer goes to the war because he is willing and prepared, and chooses to go. He does not put himself in the hands of his county in order that it may trade on him, and make aught by his going or staying. Reject this mischievous mistake of attempting to equalize—the source of endless and fatal delay and confusion—and any draft ordered by Government could be filled in ten days.

England's Bonds to Keep the Peace.

The experiences of the existing war in the United States are establishing, beyond all cavil, the supreme importance of American products to the continued welfare of European nations. When peace shall return to our shores, and commerce fall again into its former channels, we may rest assured that no foreign Government having the military power to do us harm will be at all inclined, on any ground short of the necessity of its own existence, to renew the reign of strife.

England has often, in periods of peace, fretted against her condition of dependence on the American States for cotton. Every encouragement that Government could give has been afforded, and every scheme and combination that interested capital could call into activity has been in operation, to develop other sources of supply for the essential staple. All experiments of this kind failed. And now civil war in the United States, involving the total loss of the American supply, has added its tremendous pressure to the same end. But even this frightful stimulation does not accomplish the desires of British capitalists and economists. A "cotton famine" stares England in the face. Millions of her operatives are becoming paupers, to be fed by Government bounty or private charity; and prince and pauper alike turn anxiously to America, imploring the fates for a return to peace.

Was it for this that English rulers hailed with ill-concealed delight the beginning of trouble to the American Union? We may be sure not. They did not, unfortunately for them, perceive the end from the beginning. They anticipated, undoubtedly, an easy triumph of the rebellion. If that triumph did not instantaneously occur, they regarded as the most likely thing in the world a safe intervention on their part to enforce the defeat and disorganization of the American Government. *Then* England would practically own the cotton-fields of the Gulf States, and become undisputed mistress of the world.

This calculation has been balked, as many a wicked one has been before, and as such ought ever to be. England is learning now the pith of one of her own proverbs, the folly of waiting for dead men's shoes. The American Government did not succumb so easily to treason; and what England hoped to gain by inheritance, or by virtue of the office of Administrator which she stood ready to assume, she can only take by war, open and declared, against the American Union. And for that she is not prepared, on more considerations than the mere one of comparative military and naval strength, and the prospect of success or failure in hostilities.

The United States, albeit engaged in civil war, is still one of the most valuable customers that England has. In all the finer fabrics of cotton and wool, in many of the staples of the same material, in the multiform shapes of steel and the finer metals, in malt and distilled liquors, in porcelain and pottery work, and in a thousand other varieties of manufacture, wherein excellence is only obtained by the combinations of great wealth, educated skill and cheap labor, the United States is confessedly inferior to England, and draws freely, to the extent of many millions a year, on her workshops. If the loss of American cotton has brought poverty and hunger to the door of millions of English operatives, so would a war with the United States on that account plunge other millions of her people into like distress. This was apparently not thought of by English rulers at the outset of their sympathy with rebellion; but now the stern fact is before them to crush and humble their swift siding against us.

But this is not all. The United States not only buys the wares of millions of English operatives besides the cotton spinners, but she gives in return what England cannot be deprived of and live! It is a fact, never clearly revealed till now, that England looks to America for bread as well as cotton. To be placed in a condition of hostility to the United States, to have the flow of cereals from this country abroad suspended, would be a calamity to England by the side of which a diminished cotton supply would be hardly appreciable. The instant advance of "the staff of life" to high prices, coupled with existing distress from suspended manufactures and the inadequate charitable relief, would start all England into a wail, the like of which has only come upon the ear of Christendom once in this generation—from Ireland in 1848. British rulers see this portent, and not all the world can move them to do what in their hearts they quite recently desired.

As for the future of cotton, we Americans are easy. Free labor will produce it in the United States as abundantly as slave labor did. *Free labor*, most stable of all, cheapest of all, most righteous of all, the only honest labor, and solely entitled to Heaven's blessing. Florida is open to free labor now. It never had a white population equal to its occupancy and improvement. And yet Florida has more cotton land, perhaps, than the entire of cotton plantations that have hitherto enriched slaveholders and supplied the world. Under the auspices of *free labor* cotton-planting will soon be resumed in the South, and the arrogant nations that have kicked against the American monopoly will in the future become more than ever tribute-payers to the American Republic.

The Danger of Overtrading in a Time of War.

It is now pretty generally conceded that a period of war is not necessarily one of commercial disaster. War is an enormous consumer. Its demands are active and imperious. They admit of no delay, and must be supplied at whatever cost. Commercial activity in such circumstances is a necessity. That this activity may be—frequently is—something very different from real commercial prosperity, we are willing to admit, but that it may be made conducive to the highest and most substantial prosperity of a country, is abundantly proved by the history of European States. The commercial progress of Great Britain at no time stands out more conspicuously than in the period in which it was engaged in its great struggle with NAPOLEON—during a part of which time it stood against the combined commercial opposition of Europe.

The expenses of Government, increased during this struggle, from about 90 million dollars per annum in 1792 to nearly 600 millions in 1815; still, such was the astonishing development of the National resources under these apparently disastrous influences, that the country was able, during the last years of the war, not only to bear, with comparative ease, the annual tax of 350 millions, but to lend yearly 55 million dollars to the Continental Powers, and at the same time raise by voluntary contribution more than 30 million dollars to relieve the sufferings of its own poor. The war created, to a certain extent, the means of its support. The stimulus of the rapidly expanding currency, the new wants opened by the war, and the activity infused by the same cause into every branch of industry, all acted as spurs to commerce. The exports and imports doubled between the years mentioned, (the former amounting to 300 million,) and the shipping increased from one to two and a half million tons.

There is no reason why this country should not, with proper care, have a similar prosperity in the midst of war. But it must be remembered that a commerce conducted under these circumstances is liable to peculiar dangers, and this is the point to which we wish at present to direct particular attention. The ease in the money market, always existing when large issues of Government stocks are taking place, and the high prices of all classes of articles in a time of war, lead almost irresistibly to a vast extension of private credits and overtrading. In the period already spoken of, in Great Britain, these causes operated so powerfully as to bring about two of the most disastrous epochs in English history. In 1810 a continuous course of overtrading brought the country into a condition of wide-spread distress, after a period of almost unexampled prosperity. The process by which this was effected, is thus described by Mr. TOOKE:

"As a real or apprehended scantiness of supply and an exaggerated anticipation of demand, had led to high prices and an enlargement of the circulation of private paper, so returning abundance and postponed demand occasioned a recoil of prices and a reduction of private paper to the level whence both had risen. There was in 1808, a real scantiness of supply. This actual deficiency was itself sufficient to justify a great part of the rise, and as in the early part of the grand experiment (which I date from the close of 1807 and beginning of 1808) made by BONAPARTE to exclude this country from all intercourse with the Continent of Europe, it was uncertain whether a considerable and almost indefinite period might not elapse before the deficiency could be relieved by importation, a further rise was necessary upon two grounds: the one to limit consumption, and the other to hold out a sufficient inducement to overcome the very great obstructions to importation. The advance proved indeed, as is usual in cases of speculation, to be more than adequate to both these purposes. The stock of these articles which had been most scarce were eked out by economy in the consumption, and, in some instances, by the employment of substitutes. There was, accordingly, by the Summer of 1810, a great fall in the price of nearly all the articles which had experienced any considerable rise in the two preceding years."

Scarcely had the country recovered from the distress of 1810 and '11, when, by the action of precisely the same causes, it was brought down again to the calamitous position in which it found itself in 1816, after the close of the war. These examples illustrate the dangers to which we are now exposed.

Our position is to-day very similar to that of England in 1809. Gold was then constantly rising in value, and this with us is accomplishing nearly all that the anticipation of the exclusive measures of NAPOLEON effected. Merchants now look forward to the time when the price of exchange will put a practical check upon foreign trade. The smallness of our imports last year have left us with a real or anticipated scarcity of supply, and the rapid advance of prices tempts every one who can procure credit to enter with a greater or less venture upon the field of speculation. Under these influences our imports, which up to this time last year amounted to little more than 100 million dollars, have this year advanced to about 148 million. Here is an increase of 48 million, or about one-half of this whole amount imported last year. A part of this advance is, perhaps, demanded, for the sales of all kinds of goods have been much greater during the past year than was anticipated in the early part of the season. Some allowance must be made, also, for the surplus which existed from the stock of 1860. Still, it should not be forgotten that deductions drawn from the year just past are not safe guides in the new set of circumstances into which we are now entering. We have hitherto felt the war financially only in the stimulus it has given trade by its immense increase to our currency. We shall now begin to feel it in the narrowing of our resources. The tax which goes into operation this month must necessarily diminish the ability of a large class of persons to purchase many articles which they have enjoyed, with even more than unusual freedom during the continuance of the anomalous circumstances of the past year. An expanded currency with a heavy, operant tax, must produce a very different state of things from an expanded currency alone. With the one, economy is scarcely a virtue, with the other it is a necessity.

We do not make these remarks because we think it clear that the supply of foreign goods is already too great. We speak in anticipation and against a spirit which we see growing up in community. The high excitement produced by the rapid transitions of political events in a time of war, naturally imparts its spirit to all classes of transactions. Our Stock Exchange exhibits its feverish influence. A continuous rise of prices has for more than a year been taking place in a large class of articles. Let not the prudent caution of our merchants be relaxed by this. We are in a position where every influence tends to overtrading, but where overtrading can produce only ruin. The country may have the great commercial prosperity which Great Britain enjoyed during a large part of her Napoleonic wars, but our people must not and cannot endure a period of disaster brought on by overtrading like that which filled that country with gloom during the distressing years of 1810 and 1815. A little caution now may save us from incalculable suffering in the future.

Vermont Sustaining the Government.

One of our cotemporaries, some time ago, in the course of a series of attacks upon the Government, for what it claimed were dangerous assaults upon the liberty of the citizen, took occasion to rejoice over a prospect which it thought was impending in Vermont between the National Government and the State Government and the Courts. Some parties had been arrested by order of the Government and locked up in jail for discouraging enlistments—and a *habeas corpus* having been issued by the United States District Judge, the Marshal refused, by order of the Government, to bring the men before the Court; whereupon the Judge made an order directing the Marshal to show cause before him why he should not be attached for contempt of Court.

Our cotemporary, as we have said, saw in this affair prospects of a collision. Visions floated before its mind of a peremptory order upon the Marshal to produce the men, of a further refusal, of an application to the State authorities for assistance, and a determination on their part to resist to the uttermost this exercise of National tyranny, and to defend the rights of the citizen.

And certainly, if there was anything in this outcry of danger to the popular liberties, there was no place where such a struggle would be more likely to be entered upon than in Vermont. Her people have always been as free a people and as attached to the principles of freedom as those of any of the States. Nowhere would danger to popular liberty be met more intelligently or with firmer resistance than among the Green Mountains.

It will not, therefore, be without interest to see what action was taken in this matter by the liberty-loving people of Vermont. The judge, when the order above spoken of was returnable, held that the Marshal had done wrong, and fined him $100, which the Marshal paid, and there was an end of the legal proceedings. The counsel for one of the men was elected to the State Senate, and when the Senate met he introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire into the facts of the case. A motion was made to amend his resolution, so as to direct the committee "to report whether any inquiry is necessary or proper." The mover of the resolution strenuously opposed the amendment, but the Senate adopted it by the quite decisive vote of 26 to 1, and having so amended the resolution, they proceeded to reject it by the same vote of 25 to 1, being unanimous, with the exception of the one who had been counsel for the imprisoned Secessionist. In the words of a member, "the resolution was, first, unnecessary; and, second, mischievous."

Vermont has confidence in the Government, in its honesty, in its love for freedom, in its desire to preserve all the rights of the citizen. But she also recognizes the fact that we are in a state of war, in a struggle for National existence, in which, if we are defeated, all our liberties are sure to be destroyed. And in such a time she recognizes the worth of the words of the old French hero: that it is the duty of true lovers of their country "to honor good patriots, and even to support them in venial errors, that we may all encourage each other to do the right." Those who seek to attain other ends, by outcries of danger to our liberties, need look for no help from freedom-loving Vermont.

THE RETURN OF LORD LYONS.—Her Majesty's representative near this Government returned to this country yesterday, in the *Scotia*, after an absence in England of nearly four months. There is a great deal of speculation as to the instructions he may have brought with him in reference to his action in the present condition of our affairs. It is probable that they do not differ materially from the very general instructions he received one and two years ago, on the same subject, and that the policy of his Government, and his duty, for some time to come, will still be to watch and wait. The Cabinet Council which was summoned to meet previous to his departure from England, and the object of which, it was supposed, was to discuss the policy he should be directed to pursue, and the instructions he should receive, did not sit; but the *Army and Navy Gazette* infers from the expressions of Ministers individually, that the British Government is not inclined to depart from the course it has hitherto pursued in reference to our contest. "But," adds the organ of Mr. Correspondent RUSSELL, "Lord LYONS may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events." This speculative remark of the astute Mr. RUSSELL is very likely to be quite correct, and as the "cer-

tain contingencies" and "certain events" referred to are largely in the keeping of Gen. McCLELLAN and his gallant army, we trust that the movements and the operations of the latter may be such that the "views" and the "policy" which it may be Lord LYONS' duty to indicate, will be entirely satisfactory to the American people.

Our New Custom-house.

There are many persons in this our great Metropolis of New-York, who saw the late marble Custom-house of our noble port rise upon the ruins of the buildings which originally stood upon its site. There we saw the vaults of the eloquent Dr. PHILLIPS' church opened, and felt the nothingness of human things exemplified in the small piles of dark dust, and shingly, tapering pieces of satinrated, deceyed coffin-wood, which was all that remained of those aforetime active citizens like ourselves, who hed been laid into the ground with many teers.

Patient FRAZEE!—the architect of the old Custom-house of New-York—who built from the Greek models, which he said were "eternel!" Much would he grieve to find, were he now above ground, that his cherished end finished conceptions were no longer sufficient for the vastly increased business of the Custom Department of our great National City.

But, still, the *old* Custom-house is en honored "institution" in the land. Its present office is not only one of dignity, hut of the greatest importence to the country at large. It is the Sub-Treesury of the United States, in the second most important commercial capital in the world! And weit but a little while, end we shell see it *the* firat. When the unnatural and suicidel wer which is now upen us shall have been closed—and closed, lat us hope, forever!—our Union shall again arise, "not for e dey, but for all time."

Mesnwhile, the great marhle edifice, so lately the sufficiently spacious and commodious Custom-house of New-York, is found inedequate to the extended and constently extending commerce of our port; our port!—the great gete from the Atlantic to America, through which the deep-drewing barks do come to disgorge their precious freightage, and through which pass, in return, the kindly fruits of eur luxuriant earth, so thet, in due time, they upon the ether side may enjoy them! Insomuch thet, by the treffic both ways, the fish have fled from HENDRICK HUDSON'S river, "vexed by the innumerable keels."

And hence the necessity of a new Rialto—a place where "multitudes of men commercing" may transact their business—with ample room and verge enough for all end every part of the same.

The Merchents' Exchange, in Wall-street, was the edifice selected for tha new Custom-house, and was eccordingly purchased by the United Stetes Government for that purpose. Every New-Yorker, end also ell who heve had commercial operations in the Metropolis, need not be told thet it is a noble structure, of dark gray granite, majestic in its proportions, answering conspicuously and favorably at once to "that first appeal which is to the eye," in the dignity of its presence.

On the portico of that fine building, between the two westernmost columns, (like the rest, of solid granite, in one block,) upon Well-street, DANIEL WEBSTER stood when he said, in the clear hearing of ten thousand people, whose eyes were only upon him, and the only sound in whose ears was his stentorian, sonorous, unusical voice, he, with a prescience, a conseiousness that there was an "odor of nationality about the Union," which even a bank note—in itself a simple token, a flimsy end yet a strong piece of thin paper—could efficiently and sufficiently represent our country from Maine to Oregon!

Mr. HIRAM BARNET, our Collector, (and a better, or a more conscientious, New-York never had,) from his palatial suite of apartments on the first floor, corner of Wall and William streets, can sit out in his arm chair, in e hot Summer's day, between those seme columns, end telk with his Rotunda attendant Deputies, (CLINCH, the OGDENS, STOKWELL and the rest,) and revolve in his mind the words of wisdom which came from

"Good old Daniel,
Gone to the promised land."

Up to the present time, tha warehouse Depertpartment is the only one which has been removed to the New Building; but that, through the constant supervision end faultless teste of Mr. HAMILTON BRUCE, Deputy Collector of that Division, is gotten up in en exceedingly egreeable end handsome style. The Store-keeper's Depertment on the First Floor of the Southwest cornar of the Exchange, is ample and commodious, both for the clerks behind, and the customers before the long extanted counters; while the furniture, without being "shiny or seedy," is substantial and dignified in cotor and substance.

Of the adjoining room, on the south side of the entrance, and its appointments, (the Bureau of the Liquidating Officer's Department, under the cherge of Mr. LEYDECKER,) the same may be said in all particulars.

Tha apartments above, occupied hy the Chief of the Warehouse Bureau, Mr. HAMILTON BRUCE, are more ornate and elaborate in their appointments. They are rich, however, without any finical gaudiness. The unviolently arched ceilings are in that most tasteful of neutral tints, tha *French gray*, upon which the eye alwaye rests with pleasure. It is never obtrusive. As you say of a well-dressed, gentlemanly person, he is *point device*; he is *not* remarkable, simply from that fact; but "the sentiment of *color*" is gratified and satisfied by a single glence. That the beautiful carpeting end dignified black walnut furniture are "in keeping," mey be most reasonably inferred.

Of the immense and graceful *Rotunda*, its splendid dimensions and improved appearance, with its exquisite fixtures, and of the purposes to which it is to be devoted, we shall speak hereafter. It is the handsomest, and altogether the most imposing rotunda in America. It deserves and shall receive separate notice at our hands. And in the paragraph which embraces it, we shall try le convey some idea of the Auditor's Department, with its beautiful porphyry columns and its lofty dignity of space; and also of Mr. LUNDELL'S *solid* Bureau, who, with his capable assistants, will hereafter "walk in *the light*," with no windows which, as HOOD says:

"Disperse a ray
Of darkness like the light of DAY
And MARTIN over all."

With which blecking simile we close. More anon, when time and space shall serve.

Democcatic Rejoicings at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Democrats of this city ere firing one hundred guns this evening in honor of the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR as Governor of the State of New-York; for the triumphs of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New-Jersey, and New-York; for the change in the political complexion of the next United States House of Representatives, and for the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

THE STORM.

The storm has ceased, though the weether is cold and threatening.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, having finished his business here, leaves for New-York, whence he will immediately return to Indiana.

CASUALTIES AT CORINTH AND IUKA.

The official lists of killed end wounded in the battles of Corieth aed Iuka have been received by Surgeon-General HAMMOND. The Federal loss in the battles at Corinth on the 4th and 5th of October, are as follows:

Commissioned officers killed	32
Non-commissioned officers killed	60
Enlisted men killed	223
Total loss in killed	315
Commissioned officers wounded	86
Non-commissioned officers wounded	276
Enlisted men wounded	1,450
Total waended	1,812
Commissioned officers missing	3
Non-comuissioned officers missing	12
Enlisted men missing	215
Taken prisoeers (privates)	17
Grand total	2,359

Tha loss of the eeemy, calculated from the best sources of information, wes 1,423 killed, (and buried by our troops,) 3 000 prisoners, including their wounded left on the field, besides 5,000 wouaded taken off the battle-field by the enemy, but dropped along the roads in their hurled retreat, making a total of 9,423.

In the battle of Iuka, the National loss was 143 killed, as follows: Four commissioned officers and 139 enlisted men; 598 wounded, 19 missing aed three taken prisoners. Total, 723 National loss.

The loss of the rebels far exceeded ours, their deed left on the field and buried by our troops numbering over 520, 1,300 wounded and 131 prisoeers, not iecluding wounded.

ANOTHER "CHANGE OF BASE."

It is stated by officers jest arrived from the "advance" of the army of the Potomac, thet Gen. McCLELLAN has formelly abandoned Herper's Ferry as a base of operations, and has ordered heavy supplies to Centreville. This tallies with our information for tha last week as to his immediate plens.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR, FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Dr. CRAIG, U. S. Army, just returned from a seven years' toer in California, bas been ordered to the Army of the Potomac, as Medical Director of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. WHITE, killed te battle of Antietam.

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received this moreing a survey of a railroad to be constructed by "San Josquin and Mouet Diablo Railroad Company," leading from the extensive coal mines in Contra Costa County, California, to the San Joaquin River, near its confluence with the Sacramento, and within good water communication with San Francisco. Four different mines have been opened, called the "Independent Mine," "Pittsburgh Mine," "Eureka Mine," and "Union Mine," end the supplies are said to bei nexhaustible. The facility of transportation for coal from these mines to the seacoast, will make San Francisco the great coaling station on the Pacific coast. Enough coal exists in Contra Coste County to supply all wents of that article in California. This is but the beginning of the development of the mineral resources of this State, coal in ebundance, end elso troe and copper, being found in the counties bordering on navigable streams.

The amount thus far subscribed amounts to over one thousand dollars for cash, and every mile of the contemplated railroad and ten per cent. in cash of the amount thus subscribed having been actually paid in. The length of the railroad is to be five miles, and its estimated cost ebout $20,000 per mile, or $100,000, "for the purpose of constructing, running, and operating a railroad in the County of Contra Costa, commencing on the South bank of the San Joaquin, at a point oetween Antioch and what is known as the 'Benson House,' and running back in a southerly direction to Union cosl mine," one thousend shares, $100 each. The business office of the Company to be at San Francisco.

The distance from the coel mines to San Francisco by water, is ebout sixty miles, with good water transportation. The character of the coal is bituminous.

DISTRIBUTION OF POSTAL CURRENCY.

It is not true, as stated in some quarters, that Secretary CHASE has made any specific arrangement in regard to the delivery of postage currency, except at New-York City, from which point all tha adjacent country will be supplied. He is determined that all sections shall be furnished es nearly equelly as possible; and that the Western States shell receive their full proportionate share.

FEMALE HOSPITAL THIEVES AND HOSPITAL NURSES.

Several women having been arrested some days since for robbing the hospitals here, in which they were employed, Miss DIX explains that they were in no way connected with the corps of nurses under her charge.

It is known that these hospitel nurses comprise some of the best women in the country, end meny who belong to what is popularly known as the higher class. Several are now ministering to the comfort of the invalid soldiers, who, on this angello errand, have left homes in the Fifth-avenue and a circle of society the most aristocratic in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made in the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Establishments of clothing manufacturere are to be considered as manufactories, and they are not, therefore, compelled to take out license as dealers to sell therefrom, unless they sell goods other than those manufactured by themselves.

In their monthly returns to the Assessor they must state the amount of goods manufactured and sold during the month, but need pay duty only on the amount sold or removed for consumption.

The fact that the duty of 3 per cent. has been paid on the material use by the manufacturer of clothing, does not exempt him from peying the duty on the full value of the goods when finished. Nor does clothing come under the provision of section 75, which declares that the duty shell be paid only on the increased value of "all cloths dyed, orinted, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared."

The fact that clothing is manufactured under a contract with the Government, does not exempt the manufacturer from the duty. Contractors with the Government must pay the tax on their product the same as if the contract had been made with an individual.

In referance to the tax upon manufactures produced since the 31st of August, 1862, end delivered under contracts of sale made prior to the 1st of July, 1862, the following regulations have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

First—The manufacturer will pay the duty upon such goods, without regard to the fact of such contract.

Second—The manufacturer will be authorized to collect of the purchaser the amount of taxes so paid, whenever satisfactory proof be furnished to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that tha contract was maue prior to the first day of July last, end in good faith between the parties, and toward the Government, and that the taxes properly assessed upon such goods or manufactures have been actually paid by the seller.

These regulations apply to all goods manufactured under contracts dated prior to July 18, 1862.

INFORMATION FOR THE LAND OFFICE.

Some time since Judga EDMONDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued a circular inviting information and soliciting mineral specimens and fossils to be transmitted to his bureau, together with topographical sketches and accounts of growth of timber and increase of improvements.

To that circular he has recently appeeded tha following important

NOTE. When an occasion may not present itself to send such specimens by *hand*, it is suggested that they might be put in strong packages, not weighing over three pounds each, and *mailed* to this office. In sending specimens of the precious or useful metals, of salt, cinnabar or alum, or of the antiquities of the country, it is requested that they be accompanied by a memorandum designating the localities of each of such specimens, with any general information which would be useful in the matter.

Please let the specimen be numbered, and referred to in the memorandum by the number, so as readily to connect the specimen with the text.

J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore C. K. STRIBLING has been ordered to the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in place of Commodore PENDERGAST, deceased.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS has been detached from the command of the *Galena*, and ordered to the iron-clad *Weehawken*.

Lieutenant-Commander LEONARD PAULDING has been detached from Ordnaece dety at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Galena*.

Ensign B. H. PORTER has been ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

ATTACK ON NASHVILLE.

Polk and Breckinridge, with 25,000 Men, on the South.

Morgan, with his Guerrillas, on the North.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Nov. 8.

About eighty rebel prisoners arrived from Lebanon, Ky., to-night, tecloding a son of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who had violated his parole and joined the rebels.

The *Democrat's* Bowling Green correspondent, this morning, writes that an escaped prisoner, who left Murfreesboro' on Wednesday, reports that Gens. POLK and BRECKINRIDGE, with 25,000 men and considerable artillery, attacked the south side of Nashville on Friday morning, while the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, on the north side, with 3,000 men, attempted to destroy the bridge there, but were repulsed. The result of Gen. POLK'S attack was not known.

Gen. McCOOK'S Army Corps, comprising Gens. SILL'S, WOODRUFF'S and SHERIDAN'S Divisions, reached Nashville on Friday.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division arrived at Gallatin on Friday, and was moving down toward Nashville.

Gen. CHEATHAM, with a portion of Gen. BRAGG'S Army, was at Murfreesboro'.

The remainder of BRAGG'S Army, with the exception of fifteen thousand men, had left the Cumberland Gap and were pushing toward Nashville.

Gen. BRAGG had been put under arrest and suspended by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. BRAGG'S derelictions in the Kentucky campaign, it is stated, were the cause of his arrest.

Nothing had beee heard at Murfreesboro', which was in constant telegraphic communication with Mobile, of the eroture of the latter city. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are at Mobile.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

We have been in telegraphic communication with Mitchelville for the last two days, and have received none of the above tidings.

THE ADVANCE TO NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

We are now in the centre of the great military movements in this department for the relief of Nashville, Tenn., and Southwestern Kentucky. To-day Gen. FRY'S Division marched through town. They will camp at Mill Cave, four miles south of Bowling Green. Gen. SILL'S Division is still encamped there. Some surprise and impatience have been manifested because the troops have not moved forward. For this slight delay, I do not doubt there are good and sufficient reasons. Some of these must suggest themselves to every one. The labor of transporting supplies for a large army is immense, and the army cannot move any faster than this work is accomplished. To the accomplishment of this object, the most earnest efforts are actively directed.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived in Bowling Green on Saturday. On his arrival he went immediately to Gen. McCOOK'S headquarters. The next day he established his headquarters at the residence of JOHN BURNAM, one of the luminaries and officials of the bogus Provisional Government of Kentucky. This BURNAM was Treasurer of the concern, and, like the chief of traitors, Judas, carried the bag, and, like his illustrious prototype, has, I presume, gone to his own place. He is not here.

Refugees still continue to come from Tennessee, fleeing from their native State to avoid being drafted into the Confederate army. I conversed with four this morning, just from Smith County. They told me they had lived in the woods night and day for ten days before they left. They dared not visit their families. All this is because they love their country, love the old flag, and are faithful to their constitutional obligations, and loyal to the Government under which they and their fathers and grandfathers had lived in peace, happiness, and prosperity. They were serving notices upon all to rendezvous at Murfreesboro on the 10th of this month, but very few Union men could be found. They were hid in the woods, mountains and caves, and running from the State when they could do so with safety. Southern Kentucky is to-day full of these refugees—many of them without any means. Such are the horrors and miseries occasioned by civil war. Who can estimate their numoer, or their depth and intensity?

TUESDAY, Nov. 4, 1862.

This morning early the troops are in motion with their faces to the South. While I am writing, Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division is marching through the town. The streets are so filled with citizens, soldiers and refugees, that locomoiion is by eo means an easy process. The drouth in this section has been great, and the wells and springs are all dry. I have tried for an hour to get a glass of water. The liquor shops are, I believe, hermetically sealed. I see no drunken soldiers in the streets. I do not think the troops are committing many depredations. I hear of very few. I hope the march of the Union army will be characterized by such deportment, order and discipline as will give additional lustre to the victories which they are about to win.

I am informed this morning that expeditions have been sent out from Forts Henry and Donelson in pursuit of WOODWARD.

RETURN OF MINISTER CAMERON.

Rumors Brought by Him from Abroad—The Rebels Planning an Attack upon New-York.

From the Post of last evening.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* to-day is Hon. SIMON CAMERON, the United States Minister to Russia, who returns home on a furlough. Mr. CAMERON'S future movements are undecided; he is, however, yet our Minister to Russia, not having resigned that position. He leaves te a day or two for Washington.

Mr. CAMERON says that the Russian nation is as friendly to us as it has been hitherto. The Czar and Imperial family received him with great courtesy and cordiality. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR is at present in charge of the American Legatioe at St. Petersburg.

The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. CAMERON es strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is rapidly increasing, in coesequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal arms. In England it is thought, however, that ne active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The successor failure of the present campaign will, probably, decide the matter; and only decided victories on our aids will disoel the idea, in his oolnion.

It is generally understood in England thal a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immense iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in English shipyards, and with these it is supposed the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have an especial desire to make a dash at New-York, and, even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the presence of rebel war vessels in New-York harbor, if only for a single hour, would have a great effect abroad.

There is a Secession Club in Liverpool numbering three hundred members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to run our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what any other member contributes.

The sympathy for the rebels in Europe is daily increasing, and the delay in a Federal advance is interpreted as a tacit admission of our inability to cope with the enemy.

Mr. CAMERON thinks that the fortifications of New-York should be at once attended to, and is surprised that the danger of an attack on our City is not more fully appreciated here.

Death of Rev. Dr. Berrian.

Rev. Dr. WM. BERRIAN, Rector of Trinity Parish, died at his residence in this City, at 8 o'clock Friday evenieg, of disease of the heart, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Dr. BERRIAN has been failing in health for some years past, and the death of his wife, about a veer ago, had a marked effect upon him. He spent the past Summer in Newport, and returned to this City about a month since. Within the past week he had declined rapidly, and on Friday evening he requested to be raised up in his bed, and immediately after expired without a groan. Dr. BERRIAN was one of the oldest and most widely known elergymen in this City. In 1860 he preached his semi-centennial sermon in Trielty Church from the singularly appropriate text: "I am old and gray-headed, and I have walked before you from my childhood to this dev." In the course of the sermon he remarked that in Trinity Parish in this City he was baptized; in St. George's Chapel he was confirmed; in St. John's Chepel he was ordained deacon; in St. Paul's he preached his first sermon, and within the parish, with the exception of one brief period, he had up to that time exercised his ministry.

During his ministry in this City, which commenced in 1811, he has married more than a thousand couples, end baptized 2,300 infants and adults. He has also officiated at more than that naumber of funerals. In allusion to these facts, he said in the sermon above mentioned, "I am now left in the parish where I have so long ministered comparatively a stranger among my own people."

His last sermon was preached in Trinity Church, in the early part of the Summer.

Dr. BERRIAN was not remarkable as a pulpit orator, hut his deep-toned religious character, the interest he manifested in the spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge, and his blameless life, greatly endeared him to his parishioners, who will ever hold him in the most grateful remembrance. The funeral will take place at Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Over Three Hundred of the Sioux Indians Condemned to be Hung.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Nov. 8.

Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission at the Lower Sioux Agency as participators in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

THE REBELLION.

The Proposed Reinforcement of the Forts in Charleston Harbor.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined correspondence, relating to the oroposed reieforcement of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, during the Winter of 1860-'61, by volunteers from the City of New-York, has been communicated to the *National Intelligencer* for publication, as belonging to the history of that period:

J. A. HAMILTON TO GEN. SANDFORD.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST OFFICE, December 28, 1860.

(Private.)

DEAR GENERAL: I write to you in the strictest confidence, because what I am about to propose might be defeated by premature disclosure.

The President having exposed a handful of brave men, now in Fort Moultrie, to slaughter, and the flag of our country to disgrace, there can be no violation of law or duty of any kind should citizens volunteer to go to Charleston herbor in a steamer chartered for the purpose in order to reinforce Maj. ANDERSON. Such a course, taken by a few hundred brave men, would rescue the garrison and save the fort, and this having been done without any participation on the part of the Government, could not be considered by South Carolina as an act offensive to her which would invite, much less justify an assault. Think of this, and if you approve, turn in your mind whether so many men could be induced to volunteer. We would have no difficulty in geting money to charter a steamer and to out on board of her a store of provisions. Absolute secrecy must be observed. Let me know where I can find you. I will be in the city to-morrow (Saturday.)

Yours, &c.,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, New-York.

GEN. SANFORD TO J. A. HAMILTON.

(Private.) NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: There would be no difficulty about the men if the arrangement could be made under the sanction of Gen. SCOTT. A confidential person could be sent on to see him, and, with his approval, the scheme would be perfectly legal, and acceptable, no doubt, to the officer in command.

I am, very respectfully, your excellent servant.
CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST-OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1860.

(Private.)

DEAR GENERAL: It is proposed to reintorce Major ANDERSON by volunteers to be sent from the City of New-York by a steamer to be chartered for that purpose—the funds to be raised by private subscription. Gen. SANFORD promises to provide as many good men and true as may be required, say from one to four hundred. He, however, suggests that this enterprise should receive your sanction, so far, at least, as by your giving me a letter of introduction to Major ANDERSON, intimating to him that those who accompany me will be his guests, and of course subject to his command. If it is your that you should countenance the enterprise, do me the favor to send me such a letter, addressed to the Major, as you please, and also to inform me of the number of men required, and of the kind and quantity of provisions to be taken with us. As I am the originator of this project, of course I intend to be one of the volunteers.

With my best wishes for your continued health and usefulness to our beloved country, I remain your friend and servant, JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Washington.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT TO J. A. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1861.

SIR: Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to inform you that he read it to the President of the United States. He is appreciated its patriotic spirit, but they coincided in the opinion that the *immediate* military needs of the country require no appeal to militia or volunteers in aid of the regular force.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LAY, Lieut.-Col., A. D. C.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO MAJ.-GEN. SANDFORD.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST-OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: Referring to my letter to you of the 28th ultimo, your answer thereto, and our conversation on the subject of that correspondence, I now inclose Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT'S answer to the letter I addressed to him under your advice on the 29th ultimo, and have the pleasure to say that your readiness to coöperate with me in the movement to reinforce Maj. ANDERSON was alike honorable to your patriotism, enterprise and energy.

You will perceive that the word "*immediate*" in the General's letter is underscored, which implies a foregone conclusion that the future may require such an appeal. I am sure you will without delay thoroughly examine your military condition and arranga such olans as may be best to be put into execution whenever the militia and volunteers may be needed, and the impending condition of our country may require action on their part. I hope I may be allowed to believe that if I can be useful in any way, you will ecl overlook me in such an enterprise.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—You will probably concur with me that this correspondence is not proper to be given at present to the newspapers. J. A. H.

Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, New-York.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Evacuation of Maryland Heights.

From the Columbus (O.) Capital City Fact, Nov. 4.

Much having been said about the evacuation of Maryland Heights by Col. T. R. FORD, commanding the Third Brigade, and stationed on the Heights, it ought, in justice to that officer, to be known that the testimony before the Commission disclosed the fact that, from the 5th day of September, the day on which Col. FORD assumed command, until the 13th, when he evacuated, he insisted night and day that the attack on Harper's Ferry would be made through Solomon's Gap, the only approach to the mountain, and that he also insisted upon the fortification of said Gap as the only means of defence against an overwhelming foe. Col. FORD ordered Capt. PORT'S Battery to that position, and insisted that it should remain there; and, notwithstanding said battery belonged to his own regiment and brigade, it was peremptorily ordered away by a superior officer, in the face of the foe, leaving Col. FORD without any defence whatever, except cavalry and infantry.

On Thursday, the 11th of September, Col. FORD was attacked at said Gap by two divisions of the army, the one under the command of Gen. MCLAWS, the other Gen. ANDERSON, numbering at least 22,000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, and notwithstanding he was shelled out of the position on that afternoon, and the enemy moved eight full regiments on the crest of the mountain, he maintained his position until 4 o'clock on the following Saturday, when the enemy, in full view, were flanking him on the right and left, with two full brigades, when, by the positive order of Col. MILES, Col. FORD issued the order to evacuate.

Perhaps it would be well for the country to know that Col. FORD'S brigade only numbered 1,143, of which 375 were cavalry that could not be brought into action, leaving him but 756 men for the field, out of which 200 or 300 had to be detailed for picket and guard duty, and at no time was Col. FORD able to bring more than 450 men into action on the field. In addition to all this, it is interesting to learn that the testimony before the commission discloses the fact that Col. FORD was ordered to evacuate three several times verbally, and at leegth by written order to leave *before* the order to retreat was given. That Col. MILES, his superior officer, ordered the retreat at 11 o'clock, and Col. FORD objected most positively and peremptorily, affirming that if he was reinforced as he should be, he could and would hold the Heights against all the powers of the enemy. It also turns up in the testimony that Col. MILES was with Col. FORD on Maryland Heights nearly all day on Saturday - Col. FORD in command, but Col. MILES ordering and directing, and that Col. MILES and Col. FORD crossed the Pontoon Bridge together at the time of the evacuation as the column was retreating, and that on crossing the river they met Gen. WHITE. Now do the people of the United States believe that an unwarranted retreat could be ordered by a commandant of a brigade in the face of superiors, and in the face of an enemy, and that commandant not be arrested for disobedience of orders, and yet neither Col. MILES or Gen. WHITE ever ordered such arrest. Col. FORD acted in obedience to orders. Information on a matter involving the military character and reputation of a brave officer should not be taken on hearsay, but from those who were present, and had opportunities of knowing the facts, and to such we have no doubt Col. FORD will at any time be willing to submit his case and abida their decision.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are probably elected:

ALBANY.	NEW-YORK.
1 Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.	13 Alex. Ward, Dem.
2 John Cutler, Dem.	14 Robt C. Hutchings, D.
3 Henry L. Wait, Dem.	15 Gilbert C. Dean, Dem.
4 Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.	16 Michael McCann, D.
ALLEGANY.	17 Thos. C. Fields, Dem.
t A. E. Cruttenden, Rep.	NIAGARA.
2 Ed. B. Loveridge, Rep.	1 B. H. Fletcher, Dem.
BROOME.	2 Wm. Morgse, Rep.
Frank B. Smith, Rep.	ONEIDA.
CATTARAUGUS.	1 A. B. Weaver, Dem.
1 Andrew L. Allen, Rep.	2 D. M. Prescott, Rep.
2 Albert H. Dow, Rep.	3 A. S. Sherman, Dem.
CAYUGA.	4 L. McDougall, Rep.
1 Geo. L. Post, Rep.	ONONDAGA.
2 Wm. P. Robinson, R.	1 Jas. M. Munro, Rep.
CHAUTAUQUE.	2 Elnon Clark, Dem.
1 John Stewart, Rep.	3 Joseph Bloed, Rep.
2 Henry C. Lake, Rep.	ONTARIO.
CHEMUNG.	1 Perez H. Field, Rep.
Charles Hulett, Dem.	2 Lason Dewey, Rep.
CHENANGO.	ORANGE.
1 E. H. Prindle, Rep.	1 J. D. Van Buren, Dem.
2 Francis B. Fisher, R.	2 C. Woodward, Dem.
CLINTON.	ORLEANS.
George Adgate, Dem.	John Parks, Rep.
COLUMBIA.	OSWEGO.
1 P. G. Kisselbuck, Dem.	1 A. C. Mallonn, Rep.
2 E. W. Bostwick, Rep.	2 H. W. Lonmis, Rep.
CORTLAND.	3 Harvey Palmer, Rep.
H. B. Van Hoesen, R.	OTSEGO.
DELAWARE.	1 Wm. Brooks, Dem.
1 R. W. Courtney, Rep.	2 C. A. Church, Rep.
2 Wm. H. Bradford, D.	PUTNAM.
DUTCHESS.	Saxton Smith, Dem.
1 Luther S. Dutcher, D.	QUEENS.
2 J. C. Doughty, Dem.	1 C. W. Duryea, Dem.
ERIE.	2 Henry S. Lott, Dem.
1 Jno. W. Murphy, D.	RENSSELAER.
2 Horatio Seymour, D.	1 Jas. McKeon, Dem.
3 T. A. Hopkins, Dem.	2 J. A. Quackenbush, Rp
4 Anson G. Coeger, Rep.	3 Eb. S. Strait, Dem.
ESSEX.	RICHMOND.
Palmer E. Havens, R.	Theodore Preau, Dem.
FRANKLIN.	ROCKLAND.
Albert Andrus, Rep.	James S. Harting, Dem.
FULTON AND HAMILTON.	SCHUYLER.
W. J. Heecock, Rep.	Samuel Lawrence, Rp.
GENESEE.	ST. LAWRENCE.
Loreb Green, Rep.	1 E. P. Townsley, Reo.
GREENE.	2 James Reddington, Rp.
John Breasted, Dem.	3 Alvio X. Parker, Rep.
HERKIMER.	SARATOGA.
1 Griffin Sweet, Rep.	1 Ira Brockett, Dem.
2 Arch. C. McGowan, R.	2 N. M. Houghton, Rep.
JEFFERSON.	SCHENECTADY.
1 G. A. Benjamin, Rep.	John McShee, Jr., Dm.
2 Levi Miller, Rep.	SCHOHARIE.
3 Wm. Dewey, Rep.	S. L. Mayham, Dem.
KINGS.	SENECA.
1 J. Paulding, Dem.	James McLean, Dem.
2 Bernard Hughes, Dem.	STEUBEN.
3 S. E. Johnson, Dem.	1 J. W. Taggart, Rep.
4 James Darcey, Dem.	2 Henry Sherwood, Rep.
5 T. C. Callicot, Dem.	3 Horace Bemis, Rep.
6 R. C. Boswell, Dem.	SUFFOLK.
7 Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.	1 Nathan Corwin, Dem.
LEWIS.	2 Benj. F. Wiggins, Rep.
John Chickering, Rep.	SULLIVAN.
LIVINGSTON.	Wm. Gillespie, Dem.
1 Hamlin E. Smith, Rep.	TIOGA.
2 Samuel Skinner, Rep.	Nath. W. Davis, Rep.
MADISON.	TOMPKINS.
1 Wm. H. Brand, Rep.	Ezra Cornell, Rep.
2 Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.	ULSTER.
MONROE.	1 J. F. Bookstaver, Dem.
1 G. E. McDougal, Rep.	2 Jacob Believer, Rep.
2 E. Trimmer, Dem.	3 E. Westbrook, Dem.
3 Wm. Brown, Rep.	WARREN.
MONTGOMERY.	Newton Aldrich, Rep.
P. P. Moulton, Dem.	WASHINGTON.
NEW-YORK.	1 Asa C. Tett, Rep.
1 Cornelius Flynn, Dem.	2 Elvine Hopkins, Rep.
2 Daniel Leamy, Dem.	WAYNE
3 Gen. Lantieh, Dem.	1 Thad. W. Collins, Rep.
4 Wm. C. Hover, Dem.	2 Lemuel Burfee, Rep.
5 Henry Rogers, Dem.	WESTCHESTER.
6 Julius Kahn, Dem.	1 Pierre C. Talman, Dm.
7 Vincent C. King, Dem.	2 John E. Marshall D.
8 Thomas H. Hill, Dem.	3 C. M. Depew, Rep.
9 D. V. Freeman, Dem.	WYOMING.
10 Daniel M. O'Brien, D.	Byron Healy, Rep.
11 Thos. A. Ledwith, D.	YATES.
12 Andrew Smith, Dem.	Guy Shaw, Rep.
Republican	65
Democrat	63

* This County is close. The Union candidate may be elected.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Observing that the Washington correspondents speak of a change in the Department of the Interior, I take occasion to apprize you that the matter is wholly indefinite—though entertained by the Secretary, at the desire of his Indiana friends, who, without party distinction, wish him to fill the Judgeship made vacant by the death of the late ELISHA HUNTINGTON.

But little has been said, comparatively, by the Press, with regard to the distinguished citizen who has filled so ably, thus far, the Department of the Interior; but those who know his public character accord to him the first rank among living statesmen and jurists. Mr. SMITH is a modest man, as men of true genius and worth ever are. He has no agents employed to sound his praise. His record speaks for him quite enough to prove that, in all the important stations he has filled for his State and under the General Government, he has been more than equal to his position, and that he has done his duty everywhere, regardless of other considerations than the one sole purpose, honestly and faithfully to discharge his trust.

Perhaps no man in the nation has a more extended circle of personal friends than the Secretary. His open, impressive, magnetic character, his social warmth and fidelity, bind friends to him with hooks of steel. Throughout the Northwest his name is as familiar as that of "honest old ABE," or as that other acceptable name, "The Ohio Wagon-boy"—the *soubriquet* of the Secretary being, among the people, "CALE SMITH." During the period in the formation of the Taylor Cabinet, a remarkable evidence of the popularity of this gentleman occurred in the fact that he was recommended for the Cabinet, at that day, by the united voice of every legislative body in the Northwest, his non-appointment then being wholly the result of geographical causes, which rendered Indiana incompatible with the selections of President TAYLOR.

When called by Mr. LINCOLN into the Cabinet, the mark which Mr. SMITH had made through life was apparent in the zeal with which his nomination was pressed by leading gentlemen of both parties. This loss, it indeed the country be forced to sustain it, will be great in the councils of the nation—though the Bench, in such event, will be adorned by a lawyer who has no superior in the estimation of those who know him best, as a sound, upright, and accomplished jurist.

A Bold Robbery in Wall Street—$2,000 Stolen.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yeaterday afternoon, a bold theft was committed in Wall-street, by some person who is at present unknown, though it is probable that before this meets the eye of our readers, the offender will be in the custody of the proper officers. From the most authentic sources, we learn that the sum of $2,000 in $20 U. S. Treasury notes, was stolen from the Paymaster of the Watervliet Arsenal. It appears that the above-named paymaster, yesterday, received, at the office of the Sub-Treasurer, a large amount of money for

OBITUARY.

—Brig.-Gen. C. D. Jameson who died at Bangor, Me., on Nov. 6, was born in Cumberland County, in that State, on Feb. 24, 1827. He had no military education and but limited opportunities for literary culture. Early in life he embarked in the lumber trade on the Penobscot and by his coergy and strict attention to business amassed a large property, which was nearly all swept from him by the commercial reverses of 1857. When the rebellion broke out, although his business had so revived as to give him every reason to believe that he might speedily repair his pecuniary losses, he relinquished everything and at once offered his services to the Governor of the State. He was appointed Colonel of the First Maine Regiment and commanded it with such skill and bravery in the battle of Bull Run, that he received the official commendation of Generals Keyes and Tyler. On Sept. 3, Col. Jameson was made Brigadier-General. His troops were the first to enter Yorktown after its evacuation by the rebels, and during the Peninsula campaign he conducted himself in such a manner as to show that his promotion was deserved. At the battle of Fair Oaks he received the wound from the effects of which he finally died.

Gen. Jameson had been much in political life. He was a Douglas delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was nominated for the Governorship of Maine in the last election, against the regular Republican candidate. The vote which he received, although not large enough to elect him, was a marked compliment to his personal worth. Although ranking as a conservative, Gen. Jameson classed himself among the supporters of President Lincoln.

—Col. Nathaniel W. Brown, of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, who died at Port Royal a few days since, was a member of the firm of Jacob Dunnell & Co., Providence. He commenced his military career as Captain in the First Rhode Island Regiment, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third for good conduct at the battle of Bull Run. The service which his regiment did at Fort Pulaski, on James Island, and at the battle of the Coosawatchie, tell to what a state of discipline he had brought it. For several months past he has had command of the works around Port Royal, and, a short time after Gen. Mitchel's arrival at Hilton Head, was made Chief of Artillery at that post. Col. Brown was 51 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and four children to deplore his loss.

—Commander J. S. Pendergrast, who died at Philadelphia yesterday, in consequence of a paralytic stroke which he recently received, entered the naval service on January 1, 1812. He was born in Kentucky, was appointed from that State, and retained his citizenship there at the time of his death. During the half century in which he has been attached to the Navy, Commander Pendergrast has done 21 years of sea service. About 9 years he has been on duty on shore, and for 19 years he has been unemployed. When the rebellion broke out he was commanding the Home Squadron, and for some months had charge of the fleet at the mouth of the James River.

PERSONAL.

—The freaks of the draft are innumerable. It took all hands in Burgess's wholesale grocery, Erie, Penn., including all proprietors: both the Johnsons, the firm of Johnson & Brothers, grocers, their bookkeeper and clerks; Dr. Strong and Mr. Starr, of Strong's drug-store. When the draft was made for Tunaqua, Penn., all the lawyers in toe place but one were drawn.

—Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff, has arrived in Philadelphia on sick leave from Berlin, Md., and is, in company with Mrs. Marcy, quartered at the Continental Hotel.

—Gen. Meredith had an enthusiastic reception at his home in Cambridge, Ind., whither he has gone to recruit his health and tha Nineteenth Indiana Regiment.

—Jerome Pillow, a brother of the General, has been captured by our forces near Helena, Ark.

THE EX-POSTMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.—It is always a pleasant task to record the evidences of official promptness and accuracy, even in cases where such results might as a matter of course, be looked for, as in the case of the worthy ex-postmaster of New-York, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Esq. This gentleman was in office from Feb. 9, 1861, to March 31, 1862, and during that time he received for the Government, by the sale of stamps and from other sources, the sum of $970,479 73. On the final settlement of his accounts with the Government, an exact agreement was found between the Auditor's footings and those of H. W. WARING, Esq., the efficient cashier, who still has charge of the financial department of the New-York office.

The final balance found due from Mr. TAYLOR, was promptly paid over as soon as ascertained.—*Holbrook's United States Mail.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 40, 41, 266, 214, 84, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285. Demurrer 42.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 2599, 2895, 2899, 2417, 2543, 2795, 2601, 2831, 2917, 2931, 2195, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 3024, 3028, 3040, 3208, 3286, 3364, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3435, 3091, 3190, 3500, 3554, 3588, 3570, 3694, 3702, 3708, 3710.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 223, 477, 987, 1265, 2377, 2713, 2931, 2895, 2849, 2939, 2941, 2883, 2945, 2919, 2951. *Part II.*—Nos. 2096, 2370, 1856, 1887, 2386, 2536, 2540, 2380, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1453, 1496, 1499, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1520, 921, 680, 1429, 453, 773, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 444, 591, 1403, 1414, 135, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523.

The Slave-trade—Motion for New Trial in Haynes's Case—Application to Bail Haynes.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 8.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

An application was made this morning, by the counsel of Samuel B. Huynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, to be admitted to bail.

Mr. McKeon read a statement from Haynes that he has two sisters, and their families left destitute and depending upon him, and giving some other considerations why he thought he should be bailed.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that Haynes was also indicted for the minor offence of transporting negroes, in which the punishment was imprisonment for three to seven years, and he suggested that he should not be bailed, but that his trial for this minor offence should be set down for an early day.

Mr. Brady also argued in favor of the application.

The Court said they would decide the matter on Monday.

The United States vs. *Albert Horn.*—Mr. Brady moved for a new trial in this case on the ground of misdirection by the Judge, and of the fact that after the jury had retired they sent for and procured three New-York Directories of different years. He stated that there was no evidence offered on the trial of the cause against the good faith of the manifest of the *City of Norfolk*, and that the Directories were sent for by the jury to see whether they contained the names of the shippers named in the manifest. He offered to read the affidavit of one of the jurors.

The District-Attorney objected to the reading of the affidavit, claiming that affidavits of jurors could not be read to impeach their verdict. He suggested, however, that if the evidence were to be received the jurors were present, and it would be better that one of them should be put on the stand and examined as to the facts.

The law on this point was dismissed on the one side and the other. Judge SHIPMAN said that, without deciding the question of the admissibility of the affidavit, the Court would say that the fact that a directory was carried into the jury-room after they retired came to the knowledge of the Court, and the Court accordingly heard it, and directed them to discharge all such evidence entirely before the verdict was rendered, and the Court would take official cognizance of that fact.

Mr. Brady said that they wanted also the fact to appear that the jury had agreed upon a verdict before the paper was introduced by the Court.

Judge NELSON said the best way would be to read the affidavit subject to the objection.

Mr. Smith said that the fact also should appear that the jury found the names of the shippers of the cargo in the Directory, so that the evidence, as far as it went, was in favor of the defendant.

The affidavit of Mr. Charlick, one of the jury, was then read.

Mr. Smith said he should want also to put in affidavits in opposition.

The motion was then argued on the merits, and the Court reserved its decision.

The Hiawatha—Value of the Missing Cargo.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commissioners to whom Judge NELSON referred it, to ascertain the amount of that portion of the missing cargo of the prize ship *Hiawatha*, which was delivered to Mr. Thomas Potts and not accounted for to him, have filed their report. It shows that that portion of the cargo consisted of 6 packages of silk handkerchiefs, 38 kegs of manufactured tobacco, 79 boxes of cheese, and 33 bales of cotton.

The report further says that as the weight and quality of the articles were not taken at the time of the seizure, the Commissioners have not been able to ascertain them, except by inference and by comparison with the rest of the cargo—and as no time was fixed by the order at which the value was to be ascertained they report such value at three different times, viz: at the date when an order was made for bonding the whole cargo in December, 1861; at the date when the rest of the cargo was appraised, May 31, 1862, and at the date when it was sold, on July 9, 1862. These values they report the first at $10,314 80; the second at $12,219 41; and the third at $27,198 74: or deducting 25 per cent. for estimated damage on part of it, at $20,399 06.

Seduction and Breach of Promise—Motion to be Discharged Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Catherine Stallman vs. *Philip Palander.*—This is an action to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise to marry. An order of arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested, and held under $1,000 bail. The affidavits upon which the order was made show that the plaintiff was employed as a domestic, and the defendant as a foreman in the establishment of a certain prominent baker and politician in the Fourth-avenue; that the defendant on several occasions promised to marry plaintiff on the 1st ult., and then succeeded in seducing the plaintiff; that she is now pregnant with child, and the defendant has absolutely refused to marry her. She further states that she suffers greatly in body and mind from the improper acts of the defendant. An application is now made to discharge the defendant from arrest or reduce the amount of bail, on an affidavit made by defendant in which he positively denies ever having promised to marry the plaintiff, and he also denies the charge of seduction, and says that advances of an improper character were upon several occasions made by the plaintiff toward the defendant, and defendant says he believes this action has been instituted against him with the view of making him disgrace. He also states that he has no property. The affidavit of the defendant's employer, which was read on behalf of Polander, gives the defendant an unexceptionable character. After hearing the argument the Court took the papers, and this morning refused to grant the application.

A. H. Reavey for the motion; Peter Cook opposed.

Action on an Agreement to Pay the Debt of Another—Verdict for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Charles H. Winfield vs. *Samuel B. Potter.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $1,125, on a written agreement given by the defendant to pay a certain debt contracted by F. F. Betts & Co. It appears that the firm of F. F. Betts & Co. had a contract with the United States Government for the making and delivery of 5,000 sets of military equipments, at $3 45 per set. One of the members of that firm, after the contract was nearly completed, sold and transferred all the assets of the firm, including the contract to the defendant, under an agreement with the defendant that the defendant should pay the firm debts, all of which were contracted for the property so transferred to the defendant. At the time the property was transferred to the defendant, a portion of it had been delivered at Governor's Island, and the plaintiff held the receipts given therefor as collateral security for money he loaned the firm of F. F. Betts & Co. After the property was transferred to the defendant, he went to the plaintiff and induced him, as is alleged, to give up his collateral receipts on the defendant's giving him a written obligation to pay the debt as soon as he received the money from the Government on the contract of F. F. Betts & Co. The plaintiff alleges he gave up his receipts, and took the defendant's agreement to pay him.

After the defendant obtained possession of the property in this way he procured an alteration of the contract from the Government officers, and had it made to himself. On the 13th of December last, he received from the Government, it is alleged, $17,412 13 for these goods. The written bill of sale under which the goods were delivered was for a consideration of $8,000, and was absolute on its face. Defendant claims that the sale was absolute to him, and without any agreement to pay the firm debts. The trial occupied two days, when the jury found a verdict for plaintiff, for $1,195 87.

Ira D. Warren, for plaintiff; D. McPorter, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Eagle vs. *Larkin.*—Motion denied.

Newcomb et al. vs. *Comstock.*—Motion granted.

Dennis vs. *Roberts*; *Elliott* vs. *Black et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

Kenyon et al. vs. *Hedges.*—Motion to vacate order of 11th October, 1862, and open default granted, without costs; and the motion to vacate the order putting the cause on the September calendar is denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The motion to set aside the judgment is denied without prejudice to a motion upon the merits. The allowance must be reduced to five per cent. No costs allowed.

Johnes et al. vs. *Keamen.*—Let the plaintiffs produce the three notes before the referee, and leave them within twenty days, or that the complaint be nonsuit, with costs of action. Plaintiffs to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Before Justice Leonard.

Howard vs. *Voorhies.*—Motion denied as to the Loring judgment—granted as to the judgment of the Sun Insurance Company, as to restrain the collection of $1,750 thereof with the interest, upon the plaintiff's filing a bond in $3,000, with two sureties to be approved, &c., conditioned for the payment of the sum. Judgment and costs of this action, in case the plaintiff fails to establish his claim against the defendants, to be filed in two days. $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Cook vs. *Palmer.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $413 47 and costs.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sheehan vs. *Shea et al.*—Order granted.

Westervelt vs. *Romeine et al.*—Complaint dismissed.

Jenkins vs. *Gunther.*—Judgment of dismissal of complaint.

Mount, Jr., Trustee, &c., vs. *Moffat et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $7 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Hart vs. *Wood.*—Reference ordered to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to hear and determine.

Stanley vs. *Sears et al.*—Motion for judgment on frivolous demurrer, granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Van Zandt, &c., vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Wetzel vs. *Kierney.*—Ordered that the allowance heretofore made be reduced to $50; that a deduction be made accordingly upon the judgment of execution.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	103½	100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	103½	50	do	13¾
1,000	Jer. City W. Ln	109	300	Hud. River R	75
2,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B.	99	450	do	830 75
5,000	Va. St. 6s	64	1200	do	830 74⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	52½	100	do	830 73¾
10,000	do	52¾	100	do	830 73½
15,000	do	52½	100	do	830 73
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. Bs.	100	400	Harlem Railroad	20¾
4,000	Mo. 6s Isa. to H. & St. Jo. R	71	10	Norwich & Wor. R	77
2,500	Cal. State 7s	103¾	200	Readlng Railroad	77⅛
23,000	Erie R. 3d m. bs.	106¾	100	Toledo & Wabash R.	34½
20,000	do	106¾	250	Mich. Cen. R	90
5,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	100½	200	do	89⅞
4,000	do	100	200	do	83¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg	83¾	100	do	810 84
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. bds	106	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	42¾
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	98⅝	250	do	42⅝
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	75½	1,250	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	84⅞
2,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	99	100	do	b10 85
1,000	Chi. & N. W. l. bs.	90	100	do	b30 84⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast. B.	56⅝	100	do	85
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	90½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
1,000	M. & Fr. Du Ch. 1 m.	103	100	do	b30 80
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1 m.	106	100	do	830 79½
15,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2 m.	92	250	do	79⅝
1,500	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3 m.	72	100	do	860 79¼
1,000	Pa. Coal Co. 7pc. B.	107	200	do	810 79⅛
2,000	Pa. Coal Co. 7pc.	107	50	do	b10 78¾
32	Bank of Commerce	97½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	41
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	85	400	do	41¾
7	Metropolitan Bank	104½	500	do	41⅞
150	Grocers' Bank	90	200	do	b10 42
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	200	do	b5 42
5	St. Nicholas Bank	92	21	C. C. & Cin. R	136
33	Nassau Bank	100	100	Gal. & Chic. R	84⅜
10	Nicar. Transit Co	5	50	do	s15 84⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co	123	150	do	s10 84½
100	do	123⅛	150	do	s30 84⅝
100	do	123¾	100	do	b30 84¾
50	do	b30 123¾	300	do	860 84⅞
150	do	123⅝	50	do	860 84¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	103¾	100	do	84⅝
150	do	b30 103⅞	100	do	84¾
100	do	b10 103⅝	100	do	225,000 84¾
300	do	103⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 69
650	Erie Railway	65	150	do	69
100	do	s10 65½	150	do	s30 68¾
300	do	s60 65¾	250	do	s60 68⅝
300	do	s60 64	45	Chic. & Rock I. R	87½
100	do	b30 64⅛	100	do	b10 87
200	do	64⅜	100	do	86¾
100	do	b30 64⅜	100	do	b30 82½
50	do	b30 64⅜	200	do	82¾
1150	do	64⅛	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d. P.	75
450	Erie R. Pref	b30 90⅝	200	Pitts., Ft W. & Chic.	53
100	do	b5 90⅝	200	do	853⅛
50	do	b60 90⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	103⅜	200	Reading Railroad	76⅜
10,000	Treas. 7-30 ₱ cr. Notes	104⅜	200	do	77
2,000	Mo. State 6s	52¾	100	Mich Cen. R.	s30 91⅜
7,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. and St. Jo. R	72	200	do	90⅞
5,000	Hud. R. Con. bs.	97⅝	100	do	90 90⅝
25	Bk. of Mil. St. Co	124	1200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42⅝
100	do	s30 123¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85
400	N. Y. Central R	104⅜	100	do	b30 85
100	Erie Railway	64⅞	100	do	85
150	do	64⅝	200	do	s10 84⅜
300	do	s15 65⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅝
100	do	s30 64	250	do	s30 79¾
200	do	64¼	100	do	79⅝
150	do	b10 64⅜	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	b30 41
300	do	64⅝	50	do	s30 41⅜
100	do	b30 64⅝	100	do	b30 41½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Bank of the Republic	97
Merchants'	102	Irving	76
Mechanics'	107½	Metropolitan	104
Union	103	Citizens'	100
America	112½	Grocers'	s93½
City	115	East River	93
Phœnix	107	Market	95
Tradesmen's	105	Nassau	100
Greenwich	150	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	93½	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	96	Marine	112
Ocean	87	Atlantic	90
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	102½
American Exchange	94½	Park	115
Chatham	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	66¾
Erie thirds, '81	103½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	39¾
Erie fourths, '80	100	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
R., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	88½	Lack. & W. Bonds	105¾
Hudson firsts, '60	115	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Hud seconds, s. f., '66	110	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	108
Hudson Convertible, 6s, 97		Tol. & Wab. seconds	81¾
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	109½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Mich. C. & R. & C.	114	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex	109
Chi., Bur. & Q. 1sts	116	Galena & Chicago 2ds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	93¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
N. Ind., Gosh. Line, '68	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
T. H. & A. 2ds. s ₱ c.	70	Clev. & Pitts firsts	101
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	28	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st. bds.	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	75	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of October were as follows:

1861	$97,857 90
1862	107,092 76
Increase	$9,234 86

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $216,515 24, including for customs, $49,000; payments, $457,730 14. Balance, $7,474,029 85.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 53 bbls Ashes, 20,732 bbls. Flour, 312 bbls. and 456 bags Corn Meal, 105,313 bushels Wheat, 16,652 bushels Corn, 6,474 bushels Barley, 5,493 bushels Oats, 972 okgs. Provisions, and 599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more sought after at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 378 bbls., including 286 bbls. Pots, and 92 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been moderately active, and prices have been quite buoyant during the past week. Stocks are reduced, and army work is in light supply. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, "the trade for the week has been active, and, as yet, there is no abatement in the call either for general stocks for Winter wear, or in supplies for the army. Owing to the constantly increasing cost of stock and labor requisite for turning out the latter description of work, prices have again advanced, and will probably continue to rise until this special demand is supplied."

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron has been scarce and in fair demand, including first quality No. 1, at $37 ₱ ton.

CHICORY—Heavy speculative transactions have recently occurred in this article, which is now held at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been less active here, but prices have been supported. Anthracite $7 50@$8 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia the demand has been very active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced slightly, with moderate receipts and light stocks for the season.

COFFEE—The market has been more active, today, sales having been made of 4,200 bags Santos, *ex Spartan*, at 30c.; 800 bags Rio, in lots, part at 30½c.@31c.; 550 bags Maracaibo, part at 30c., and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 29c. ₱ ℔.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "Coffee, since the passage of the new tariff act, and the very material falling off of supplies, has materially advanced in price. One year ago Rio Coffee could be bought at from 8c.@10c. ₱ ℔. At the present time, the price is 30c. and 31c. The following figures will exhibit the price of Coffee at this port on the 7th of Novemoer, in the following years:

	1862.	1859.	1862.
Cuba, ₱ ℔	7½c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9½c.	2?c.@?c.
Havana, ₱ ℔	10½c.@12c.	9c. @ ?c.	2?c.@?c.
Java, ₱ ℔	10½c.@11c.	11c. @ 11½c.	31c.@34c.
Laguayra, ₱ ℔	8½c.@ 12c.	9c. @ 9½c.	29c.@30c.
Maracaibo, ₱ ℔	7 and 8½c.	9c. @ 9½c.	29c.@31c.
Porto Rico, ₱ ℔	9c. @ 9½c.	8¼c.@ 8½c.	3?c.@?1c.
Rio, ₱ ℔	7½c.@10c.	8½c.@ 9¼c.	29c.@31c.
San Domingo, ₱ ℔	6¼c.@ 7c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.	2?c.@30c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request to-day, at 62c.@62½c. for Middling, ₱ ℔. Sales, 650 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The light supplies and overabundance of a good inquiry enable holders to obtain higher prices.

FISH—Dry Cod find ready buyers at $4@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in lively demand, partly on speculation, including No. 1 at $10 50@$11 50, No. 2 at $7@$8, and No. 3 at $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring have been selling freely at 33c.@34c. for scaled, and 24c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and prices, especially of low grades, have again advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$7 00 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $5 85@$6 00; Extra State 6 05@6 40; Superfine Western 5 85@6 00; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 10@8 25; Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 6 85@7 00; Extra Ohio, trade brands 7 05@8 50; Extra Genesee 6 45@8 50; Interior to Choice Extra Missouri 6 40@8 75.

Southern Flour is in more demand at advancing rates sales 1,350 bbls., at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $4 75@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, but closed rather tamely. The reported sales since our last comprise 225,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 42½@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 42, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 112,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c., for shipping Mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western, 73c.@75c. for White Western, and 84c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 85c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 66c.@69c.; Western, at 60c.@62c.; and State, at 61c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less sought after at $1 4o@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is rather quiet to-day, at 86c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—The weeks' receipts have been very light, (15,000 Hides), and the sales, quite heavy, (19,170 Hides and 400 bales Hides); prices have advanced, closing buoyantly. The sales include, according to Messrs. WETTERSTEN-WERNBERG, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 21c.@22½ ₱ ℔, 25c.@26½c., cash, usual selection; 9,700 Montes den, at 21@22 ℔s., 25c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 33,000 Cabronds, part to arrive; 21@25 ℔s., 26c.@28c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Rio Grande, 20@22 ℔s., 25½c.@26½c. cash, usual selection; 5,400 Orinoco, 20@22 ℔s., 25c.@26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 21@22 ℔s., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 11,000 Minas, 15@16 ℔s., part 25c., six months usual selection; 5,800 Aspinwall, 19@20 ℔s., 22c.@24c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Sandwich Islands, Dry-salted, 28 ℔s., 20c., six months, usual selection; 700 West Indies, dry-salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 600 Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 13,000 Gambia and Bissau, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 401 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., 16c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 570 Wet-salted West Indies, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 4,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,500 Western Slaughter, 55@60 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 9¼c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands: 215,200 dry Hides, 6,500 wet-salted Hides, and 500 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Pig has been flatly dealt in, including Scotch at $31 50@$33, and No. 1 American at $31 ₱ ton. Bar is now up to $90 for Refined English, and $67 50 for Common do. ₱ ton, with a moderate inquiry. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The market continues firm at the advance. Most makers of Pig Metal having sold up at $28@$32 for the three numbers of Anthracite, cash and time, are now asking more for future delivery, and we have a few small sales only to note at the latter figures. Scotch Pig is firm, and a sale of 250 tons was made on terms kept private. Manufactured Iron meets with an active demand at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern have been in light supply and fair request, at $1 25 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole is in active demand, in part for future delivery, at steadily advancing prices. Week's receipts, 64,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, but prices have been quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, including domestic Tar, at $6 75@$6 87½ bbl.; common and strained Resin, at $14@$14 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $2 60@$2 62½ ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale, at $6@$8; Crude Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed, at $1 23@$1 25; Crude Petroleum, at 29c.@31c., and Refined do., at 52½c.@53c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day at reduced prices. Sales, 780 bbls., at $12 62@$12 75, chiefly at $12 62½ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in lively request at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,400 bbls. at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

SALT—Has been less active, but quoted steady.

SALTPETRE—Crude is now quoted up to 15c. ₱ ℔., with a moderate inquiry.

SEEDS—New Clover is in demand at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. In Philadelphia, during the week, 5,000 bushels Clover have been sold at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ bushel; also 300 bushels Timothy at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel; the latter commands $2@$2 25, cash, ₱ bushel, in this market.

SKINS—Are stiffly held, but, in light supplies available, the market is inactive.

SUGARS—The day's sales comprise only 560 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is not very active, but holders are firm. Sales 204 hhds. Kentucky, 22c.@26c., and 96 hhds. Stems, 4¾c.@5c., ₱ ℔.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and holders have had any existing advantage. The week's sales comprise 150,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled at 55c.@65c.; 700 bales Kersey, unwashed, at 25c.@35c.; 250 bales Cape at 31c.@35c.; 300 bales Mestiza at 24c.@28c., and 350 bales other foreign, on terms not ascertained. In Philadelphia, business has been checked by the firmness of holders. Sales of domestic to some extent, however, were reported at 60c.@65c. for fine, 65c. to 70c. for' course and medium quality, and 70c.@76c. for tub, but holders generally refusing the lowest figures. In Boston, sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled from 60c.@65c., with some lots of extra pulled as high as 70c. A lot of 200 bales California and 980 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at various prices as to quality.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 obls., in lots, at 37c.@37½c., the latter an extreme rate for E. & D., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet to-day. Rates were steady. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 8½d.@8¾d., and by foreign vessels, 10¾c.@11d.; Corn in ship's bags at 6d. ₱ bushel; Tobacco, by a foreign vessel, (900 hhds.,) at 50s.; and heavy goods at 25s.@40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Port. Brig, 240 tons, to Lisbon, 9,000 Corn at 13d., and 1,000 Flour, 4s.; a Brit. B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue). The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE

Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT

of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD.
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES. A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases at Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have a disease call at once. Dr. WARD, by his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habits, cured. Single or married victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of his valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 4 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERMEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous exhaustion, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c., at No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flux, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. 8s. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 41 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR
CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
WM. B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862. }

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st

L. H. MEYER.
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.

$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,843 and 28,842, $1,000 each.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,134, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 251 for $50 each, 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,315, 8,649, 8,188, 8,524, 8,341, 7,566, 3,100, 3,812, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$28,000 Missouri Bonds of the following Issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,214, 3,214, 2,780, 1,522, 2,927, 4,042, 1,779, 4,097, 705, 4,139, 4,484, 4,482. To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,210; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,053, 1,195; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Nos. 680, 3,294, 2,142.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.

$2>23 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos 65 and — for $625 each; Nos 108 for $1,000.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1945: Nos. 659, 550, 551, 552, 743, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,941, 2,271, 327, 1,010 and 1,962.

$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1945: Nos. 368, 362, 330, 401, 402, 674, 680 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.

$8,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 100, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.

$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos 76, 45, 3,303, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,202 and 3,203 for $1,000 each; 106, 3,236 for $500 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 117, 288, 572, 844, 895, 1,000 each.

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 39.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 355, 356—two Bonds for $1,000 each.
Nos. 143 to 148—six Bonds for $500 each.
$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 7 per cent. Bond No. 5.
$16,030 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds.
$1,000 Union Club Bonds, Nos ——, for $500 each.
$1,000 City of Marysville, Ky., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500.
$1,050 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. W. Riggs.
$1,848 Scrip Certificate No. 33 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Detmold, with assignment by him.
$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,183, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos, 546, $729 40.
$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.
$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.
Certificates 55 shares American Telegraph Stock.

In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in
Erie Railway Company.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No. 28,275 for 200 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.
New-York Gas Light Company.
Jefferson Insurance Company.
New-Jersey Zinc Company, stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 132 shares Common Stock, in name of C. E. Detmold, with signed power of attorney.
American Telegraph Company Stock. Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A reward of $1,000 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.

Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Chatham-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862. }

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the rooms No. 506 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated waiters, tea urns, coolers, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 24th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above residence, viz: Rosewood piano forte, made by a celebrated maker, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel, rosewood etagere, tapestry Brussels carpets, black walnut extension dining-table, buffet glassware dinner and tea setts, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair matresses, ingrain carpets, wardrobe, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story House No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENtrally located.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE WELL-lighted floors, suitable for a printing and publishing establishment. Address Box No. 3,674 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

NOTICE.—MR. M. V. G. STRONG WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of May, 1862.
WM. K. STRONG & CO.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... J. GRAU.
MONDAY, NOV. 10.—OPENING NIGHT.
Début in America of
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.
LA TRAVIATA,
With BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO
Mlle. MORENCI will make her début in TROVATORE
Mme LORINI
Will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.
Due notice will be given of her début.
In active preparation, Meyerbeer's celebrated and latest opera, DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
for the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI
Will appear two times previous to her departure for Europe.
The Box Offices at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., will be open TO-MORROW MORNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. William Wheatley.
Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the Brooklyn public that he has leased the Academy of Music for
TWO WEEKS,
During which
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear in a series of his
GREAT CHARACTERS.
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862,
With his celebrated impersonation of
VIRGINIUS,
In J. Sheridan Knowles
CLASSICAL PLAY OF THE SAME NAME,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Hamlet
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Richelieu.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Jack Cade.
Mr. Wheatley also begs leave to announce that
MATILDA HERON,
Will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
in her intensely int resting character of
CAMILLE.

The public are respectfully informed that none of Mr. FORREST'S characters can by any possibility be repeated.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS,	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	RONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9,
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE.

First Cabin	$140
First cabin to London	105
First cabin

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Numerous Marine Disasters on the Coast.

Loss of the British Bark Mary Rogerson.

Eleven Vessels Ashore at Holme's Hole, &c.

THE BRITISH BARK MARY ROGERSON.

Capt. RANTON, of the British bark *Mary Rogerson* arrived yesterday in the *Scotia*, and reports that on the 29th of October, in latitude 49°, longitude 39° 55', the *Mary Rogerson* was overtaken by a hurricane from the northwest, which hove down the bark, and every thing was washed off the deck. All the masts were cut away to lighten her but to no effect. During the gale JOSEPH SEAMAN, of London, was washed overboard and lost. On Nov. 1, in latitude 49° 18', longitude 38° 16', was taken off the wreck by the *Scotia*. The *Mary Rogerson* was from London, Sept. 23, bound for New-York, with 388 tons of coal, consigned to J. A. BELL, of this City. She was built at Newcastle, 388 tons burden, and was owned after her owner.

REPORT OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* Capt. BLETHEN, from Alexandria for Portsmouth Grove, R. I., put into this port yesterday, having experienced the late gale, and becoming short of fuel. From a person on board, we have received the following sketch of the trip:

"Left Alexandria, 4th inst., at 9 30 P. M., with a load of sick and wounded soldiers for the military hospital at Plymouth Grove, R. I. Having been obliged to lay at anchor in the Potomac River most of the night, did not pass Cape Henry until Wednesday, 5th, at 10 P. M., the wind at this time blowing fresh from southeast; at 1 A. M., 6th, it hauled to northwest, and increased to a tolerable gale, with squalls of rain; at 6 P. M., passed the Light-ship off Cape May; by midnight the wind had hauled to the northeast with greater force; at 2 A. M. was off Absecomb-light, the gale increasing, with heavy rain squalls; at 7 A. M. blowing a violent gale, which increased in force until 5 P. M., accompanied with torrents of rain, the sea running very high and breaking over the vessel in all directions, staving the quarterhouses and throwing everything about decks into disorder. Large quantities of water found its way into the cabin and steerage. At this time the gale began to abate, and continued to moderate through the night, though blowing heavily until 2 A. M.

The bedding and everything else on board being saturated with water, and the supply of coal not being deemed sufficient to carry the vessel to her intended port—with the concurrence of the officers of the vessel, the Surgeon in charge, Dr. NELSON S. DRAKE, ordered the vessel to this port. At 9:30 A. M., 8th, fell in with the Sandy Hook lightship, which had been blown from her moorings, at 12:30 P. M., the day previous, took her in tow and brought her to this port."

THE LIGHT-SHIP AFLOAT.

The Light-ship, Capt. COSGROVE, that has been stationed off Sandy Hook, parted her moorings at noon of the 7th, during the late gale, and drifted as far south as the southern end of the Woodlands, when she was taken in tow by United States steamship *Daniel Webster*, and anchored at Quarantine. She received no damage.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The following vessels are ashore here:

The brig *Abner Taylor*, from New-York for Boston.

The brig *Elvira*, from Elizabethport for Boston.

The schooner *M. E. Price*, from Boston for Portland.

The schooner *Eliza Allen*, from New-York for Boston.

The schooner *Louisa*, from Boston for Rockland.

The schooner *Benjamin*, from Boston for Calais.

The schooner *F. Hall*, from Calais for Bostoo.

The schooner *Arctic*, from New-York for St. John.

Three other vessels, names as yet not ascertained, are ashore here.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Boston*, from Corowall for New-York, with potatoes, went ashore on the Straits of Mouth Island, Cape Ano, and went to pieces. Crew lost.

The schooner *T. S. Harding*, from Parsboro for Boston, with plaster, was wrecked at the same place. Crew saved.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Moses Waring*, with a cargo of coal, from Philadelphia for Boston, is ashore at Holmes' Hole, and full of water.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8—1½ P. M.

The weather continues thick and rainy.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 8—11 A. M.

A snow-storm commenced here at 5 o'clock this morning. About half an inch of snow has fallen. The storm still continues.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Weather clear and cold; no snow.

ANOTHER ORDER ON THE DRAFT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 80.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the Interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the requisitions for the drafted men, and the nine months volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Alleghany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

AUBURN, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

FONDA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed, Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter, Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alvey; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. B. Upham; Plattsburgh, William N. Coit, Fonda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall; Elmira, E. L. Hart; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

A sufficient force of National Guards will be assisted to each place of renezvous, to maintain order and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Geo. SANDFORD, on the recommendation of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail, except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and those of the names added to the enrollment books. A list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classifying them by towns, will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the nine months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph IX. of General Orders, No. 52.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2 will, in some instances, render it impracticable to have the orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Army Moving—In Cook's Corps—Veterans and Raw Levies—Buell's Discipline—The Soldiers on Buell—Consolidation of Regiments—Order from the War Department—New General Order.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Three Divisions of the Army of Ohio, Second, Ninth and Eleventh, McCOOK's Corps, commanded, respectively, by Brig.-Gens. SILL, WOODRUFF, (late MITCHELL,) and SHERIDAN, marched through Bowling Green to-day, *en route* for Tennessee. They formed a mighty host. The eye gladdened at the stately spectacle. It was moving swiftly from *réveille* to retreat—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and a caravan of weather-stained wagons, in route order. Veterans and raw levies were in ermingled. The contrast was conspicuous. Ravages of disease, exposure, privations, battles, were tragically graven in the ranks of the former—scarred battalions moving in compact masses, in lieu of regiments, told the stern story of war. But reduced columns and full numbers were not the strikingly distinctive features indicating tried soldiers and new levies. A *professional* deportment, steadiness, solidity, bronzed features borrowing lustrous hues from the health-imparting sun and winds, self-reliance, a sort of gay *insouciance*, imperiously proclaimed the veterans. Unsteadiness, irregularity, malingering, as emphatically exposed the novitiates (and unqualified officers) in the art of war.

BUELL'S discipline has been eloquently described in many overflowing columns. Candidly, there has been some waste of rhetoric, if brief observation of his army since the exodus of BRAGG from Kentucky justifies a present verdict. MCCLELLAN'S is more thorough, that of the Army of the Mississippi is superior. BUELL issued *orders*, severe ones, *ad nauseum*, but he *did not punish* according to promise. MCCLELLAN displayed much rigor. ROSECRANS punished when he threatened—consequently he was accused of sympathy for the se whom he fought with all his might, because he *would* obey orders he received from superior authority. Mark it—when you hear from this army, a few weeks hence, its subordinate officers will testify that they have been taught new lessons in discipline. Doubtless somebody will become temporarily unpopular, but the next battle will dissipate all complaints. The soldier is apt to discover at last that, although discipline seems annoying at first, it does promote comfort, and insures victory at less sacrifice of blood.

What the veterans say now, after their aggravating philanderings down to Chattanooga and back to Wild Cat—all around Robin Hood's barn—is interesting. "BUELL was a cock who wouldn't fight. We felt it—thought he was trifling with us; knew he was not zealous; strongly suspected his patriotism, and we lost confidence in him. We supposed he would fight when a coal of fire was laid on his back at Louisville, but Chaplin Hill settled that question. There was no use oallying any longer. Had he remained in command a month more, his army would have melted away. He lost nearly *ten thousand men* at Louisville." I doubted the latter statement. "A fact. The men deserted by scores, almost multitudes—but they are coming back now. We got discouraged, exhausted as we were by hard marching and exposure. We were tired of the business, and wanted a new General, or, to go home."

"How do you like Gen. ROSECRANS?" "Bully. *He'll fight.* His appointment revived the whole army; restored its confidence. We feel as if something would now be done." This is the substance of conversations with many veterans. Excusing the serious demoralization of some of the regiments, consequent on inexplicable relaxation of discipline, considerably within a month, the old soldiers are in good condition for the new campaign. But the raw levies complain of fatigue. Their sinews are not yet hardened to elasticity, and they have not acquired the quality of endurance, which is the effect of drill and protracted camp life. This will come in due time. Meanwhile, their association with the old regiments incites their ambition. The effect is excellent.

This brings us to an important question—the improvement of the army. It is indisputable that nothing would so benefit it as the recruiting of the old regiments. This can not be done by the ordinary process. There remains but one method—*consolidation*. This must be voluntary, or the War Department must order it. Generals have no authority to do it. The original regiments which have fought out fame will not consent. It would be unjust and mischievous to require them do it. There is an alternative which might be, and should be, adopted. Merge the new regiments into the old, supplying vacancies of officers in the latter by the best officers in the former, and muster the remainder out of service. This would satisfy the privates generally, and it would benefit the country. Rejected officers would grumble, but what are the complaints of individuals considered in the light of public interests? Ignorant and inexperienced officers would be released from responsibilities they are incapable to administer, and meritorious soldiers would be afforded an opportunity to serve their country ably. An effort will be made by Gen. ROSECRANS to recruit the old regiments by suggesting the voluntary mode; but the public must perceive that it is a subject which the War Department should determine by imperative order. Considered even as an economical question, it is highly important. Why pay a thousand officers when five hundred are competent to discharge the duties now devolved upon the greater number? Some Colonels are now commanding two or three hundred men each; some Captains from thirty down to five. Why not retain these, fill up their companies and regiments from the new organizations, and assign the best officers of the latter to the vacancies in the former. Ohio has sent about one hundred and twenty-five Colonels, as many Lieutenant-Colonels, as many Majors, as many Adjutants, and as many other minor executive officers for that many regiments in the field. These might be reduced to, say, seventy-five or a hundred of each grade. Say a hundred for argument. A Colonel's annual pay amounts to over $2,200. The reduction of this class of officers, alone, in Ohio regiments, to the necessary number, would therefore save about $60,000 per annum. This is a very low estimate, but you perceive, notwithstanding, that it is a considerable item. Estimating the other supernumeraries upon the same basis, we would discover an aggregate of nearly $200,000 per annum economized in the pay department alone. I believe nearly $350,000 would really be saved, in the excision of supernumeraries should be justly made. Every regiment should be filled to the maximum number, and every surplus officer should be mustered out of service. Consolidation by order of the War Department is the only way by which it can be effected. The law will not permit the assignment of drafted men to the three years' regiments. It gives them the right to *elect* their own officers. Therefore, the reorganization must be sustained intact. The press should "write up" this subject until the torpid Government is vitalized.

SOMETHING MORE OF DISCIPLINE.

Recurring to discipline, the following extract from a general order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS to the Army of Ohio, adumbrates his views upon the subject, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of the army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. ROSECRANS: The authority you ask, promptly to muster out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdemeanors and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness and misbehavior before the enemy, or on guard duty, is *essential to discipline, and you are authorized to use it.* Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

This "authority" is earnestly impressed upon the attention of officers, and the General appeals to them to discharge their duty, and save him from the necessity of exercising his prerogative. If they are insensible to the appeal, they will hear thunder. These matters will be interesting to readers of history the next generation. What do they indicate? That this nation is a school of instruction, that our army discipline is lax; that our officers do not discharge their duties; that our soldiers straggle, plunder, pillage. Progress is indicated by "General Orders," but more by their enforcement and execution.

Here we are reminded that this war will give birth to new treatises on the art of war. They will bear the character, if not the title, of the "Art of War in North America." We have already learned that it differs radically from the practice of war in Europe. Extent of territory and comparatively boundless frontiers of mountains and forests, make a fundamental difference at the outset. "Bagging" great armies may be accomplished in Europe. Genius has not devised methods by which it may be done here. There is a more comprehensive range for strategy here—which might have perplexed NAPOLEON. The maps are bigger and more complicated. Grand tactics probably remain unchanged; but the introduction of new classes of arms is found expedient, such as the substitution of the long, revolving rifle for infantry, and the short, revolving carbine (six-shooter) for cavalry. Military writers have discarded dragoons—mounted infantry—and advocated cavalry, armed with carbines and sabers, to fight on horseback only. One of the military epigrams of Gen. ROSECRANS—which is becoming common property in the army—is that "cavalry, rightly organized, are the eyes and feet of the army, and may be made its providers." This view, and its adoption, will effect a revolution, partially retrograde and partially progressive. He would have no "cavalry," but he believes in mounted infantry ("dragoons,") armed only with COLT'S revolving rifles, so that they may fight in line of battle, and fly on their horses. Swift movement, according to emergency, and effective fighting, are the desideratum. Sabers are of no account, and are expensive. Excepting in the mad cap freak of ZAGONI'S hell-raisers at Springfield, Missouri, who has ever heard of cavalry on either side, in this war, using a sabre? Gen. TAYLOR refused to order a charge of cavalry at Buena Vista, because they would have "cut off the heads of their own horses," as he sarcastically said. That's about the case at this period. Our cavalry generally know no more how to handle a saber than a printer knows how to manage an old-fashioned flail. To close this general subject for the present—if it is demonstrated that the substitution of six-shooting (COLT'S) rifles, will double the effective strength of the army, will it not be wiser and more economical to furnish such arms than to make additional requisitions for recruits?

MORE ORDERS.

A new general order is published, to the following effect:

1. Capt. WM. M. MILES, of the Twenty-second Indiana, is appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department—an admirable appointment.

2. Officers are required to observe regulations touching certificates of disability issued to soldiers.

3. Commanding officers are required to strictly observe paragraph 449 of Army Regulations, touching official correspondence.

4. No extension of sick leaves will be granted. Officers absent on sick leave, or beyond the term of leave, will not be allowed to draw pay until a Court or Commission shall determine the propriety of it.

5. No further leaves of absence will be granted except for disability, vouched for by a Surgeon's certificate.

6. Officers should not add to the labors of the Commanding General without strong reasons, and these should be indorsed by the Division Commanders.

FRAGMENTARY.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS reported for duty to-day. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT GRANGER commands a division. Col. J. M. CONNELL, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, will probably command a brigade, leaving Lieut.-Col. MOORE to command of his regiment.

A temporary depôt of supplies is established at Mitchellville, 27 miles below Bowling Green, 140 miles from Louisville and 45 miles this side of Nashville. W. D. B.

INTERESTING FROM CORINTH.

Wiping Out Old Distinctions—Important Movement Against Price—Change of Camp—Water—Gen. Davies' Farewell—Health of the Troops—Foraging—Contrabands.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

It is a little difficult to keep pace with the changes of name of the different portions of the army here. During the advance on Corinth we hail three armies: the Army of West Tennessee, Army of the Ohio, and the Army of the Mississippi. Each had its divisions numbered in regular series. Afterward the Army of the Ohio was withdrawn, and also several divisions of the other two armies. When the remaining divisions came together it was a source of confusion to designate the divisions of the two armies as they had been previously known. So the Eastern army plan has been adopted, giving to what was before an *army* the name of *army corps*, and numbering these in regular series. Divisions are to be known by the name of the commander. This will work excellently, as long as the *First* Division commanders remain, but afterward the old commander's name will always have to be appended in brackets. However, it has one redeeming quality—it will get our good, modest Generals "in the papers" the oftener.

The old Army of the Mississippi is, however, not made a separate corps. Part of it goes with ROSECRANS, and the remainder with GRANT. Like its once popular leader, its name only lives in the past.

MOVEMENT ON PRICE'S REAR.

Yesterday the two splendid divisions of STANLEY and QUINBY (late HAMILTON) marched in the direction of Bolivar. It was said that their object was to intercept PRICE'S rear, as he was making an attempt to take Bolivar. Our pickets and others report that they heard cannonading in that direction last night; but it was probably imaginary, as the distance is too great to hear artillery of the kind that would go into action. Still it is highly probable that severe fighting will be done before they come back. I learn that large numbers of troops were being sent down to Bolivar yesterday from Jackson.

If fighting does ensue, our troops ought to be victorious. They are in good health and well disciplined, while the rebel force is of recent accumulation, raw troops, and poorly provided for. Besides, the few veterans they have are demoralized by defeat. But it is useless speculating—victory cannot be organized to order like a lottery. When the battle is fought, and each party tells the other its own history of the affair, it is easy to see how the tide might have been changed, *if* certain facts had been known in time.

As a consequence of the removal of these troops, our division was compelled to change camp. This was very quietly effected yesterday evening, and today we are almost as well established as ever. It is astonishing how, apparently out of nothing, our old troops can make themselves comfortable, and the younger brethren—the recruits—are quite apt learners. They do not sit down and repine over the discomforts of camp life, but with a zeal that is encouraging they go to work to do what they can to make themselves comfortable. Chimneys are again built, tents made tight, and sleeping places fixed to keep them off the damp ground. Scarcely a man in the regiment sleeps on the ground.

Our camp is on a portion of the bloody field of Corinth, but it is hardly the same place. Trees have been felled, and such extensive earthworks erected that it will require another reconnissance to enable PRICE to know what our means of defence are.

We have, in all our campaigns around Corinth, given very little attention to having abundance of water near our camps. Now, our wells are crowded all day, and then do not even supply the demand for cooking purposes alone. Water has to be hauled for washing, etc., and the stock has to be taken to the nearest streams—sometimes a distance of a mile or two, according to the location of the camp. If we should be beleaguered, one of our chief difficulties would be getting an adequate supply of water.

GEN. DAVIES' FAREWELL.

On taking leave of his command at this place, Gen. DAVIES took occasion to issue the following address.

CORINTH, Oct. 25.

Fellow-Soldiers of the Second Division, Army West Tennessee:

I have received orders which compel me to leave you, though I hope not forever. Our relations have been close since the battle of Shiloh, through the advance on Corinth to the victories of the memorable 3d and 4th of October.

Noble officers and soldiers, I have ever found you willing and anxious to defend the flag of our liberties and to do your whole duty.

The 3d was a trying day for us, and at 2 o'clock 1,795 officers and men of this division had to meet the army of VAN DORN and PRICE at the White House. The thunder of our artillery and the rattle of musketry bespoke a contest seldom equaled in stubbornness on both sides. Once we repulsed them with leaden hail, once with the bayonet, and once and last with pure obstinacy, and victory perched upon our banners.

Worn and exhausted, but never tired of doing duty, the division was again attacked on the 4th, and again our victorious flag waved over the heaps of rebel slain, resulting in casualties to us of 1,004, capturing 1,046 prisoners and ten stands of the enemy's colors.

Fellow-soldiers, you have never known defeat, and on the battle-fields of Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, White House and Corinth you have reared monuments of enduring fame!

May the blessings of heaven and victory ever attend you. Farewell! THOMAS A. DAVIES,

Brigadier-General, United States Army.

From this it will be seen that the General gives a quietus to the carping correspondent who endeavored to cast a stigma on this veteran division. Out of 2,208 prisoners, this division took *at Corinth* 1,046; and of the fourteen stands of rebel colors captured, *ten* were taken by DAVIES' Division.

BRIG.-GEN. G. M. DODGE.

The new commander of DAVIES' Division is a son of the Iowa Governor. He has, I think, been connected with the Eastern Army. To us all he is entirely a "new man," and will be anxiously watched till we find "what manner of man he is." I do not know that his Staff has been selected.

Col. SWEENEY, whom we hear designated by the boys the one-armed Colonel, retires from the command of the division, to his brigade. It is said there is a strong possibility of his receiving a Brigadier's commission. He is undoubtedly worthy of the honor and capable for the position. In fact, he has been commanding a brigade ever since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He served in the Mexican war, where he lost an arm. Twice since, that "stump" has been wounded in battle.

SECOND BRIGADE, DODGE'S DIVISION.

This is now commanded by Col. MORTON, of the Eighty-first Ohio. At present he is occupying Gen. BEAUREGARD'S old headquarters—recently used by Gen. ORD as his quarters. The gentlemanly Adjutant of the Eighty-first Ohio, J. R. HUNT, is his A. A. A. G. Adjutant HUNT'S place in the Eighty-first is filled, temporarily, by Lieut. H. K. S. ROBINSON.

Except colds and their attendant coughs, the men are in excellent health. Hospitals are remarkably empty. The sick in the Post Hospital have nearly all been removed to Northern hospitals, where they are not only safe from "war's alarms," but where their wants can all be supplied in the generous manner that does so much credit to the humanity of the North.

FORAGING.

Of late the railroad has been so taxed to bring the munitions of war to the army, that some things had to be neglected. Among them was forage, and to remedy this failure, heavy foraging trains have been sent out. They all went South and West—there is nothing grown East and North. Corn is the only commodity that can be obtained in any direction. I went with a team, a few days since, to a place called Boneyard, twelve miles west of Corinth. That was the nearest point at which we could get corn in that direction, and we took the last there was there. The same day fully two hundred wagons were out on the same road on the same errand. Cornfields that were planted last Spring for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy, are strangely diverted from that use.

It will be safe to say that around Corinth there is a space of twenty-five miles in diameter, on which there is left not enough corn to subsist even the few inhabitants that remain.

CONTRABANDS STILL COMING.

I met that day a squad of twenty contrabands on their way to the "promised land" of Corinth. They were from the vicinity of Guntown, some forty miles from Corinth. I asked them if they knew that "Massa Linkum" was going to make them all free next New Year's. They had not heard the news, but they did know that freedom could be obtained in Corinth. Says one of them: "Massa tole us dat you Yankees at Corinth would make us work on de forts tell we died, and den give us some beef on a cracker, and throw us in a hole alive an' bury us."

"Why did you come here, then?"

"Oh, we knowed mass *lied*." ENO.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. COX'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha Co., Va., Nov. 4.

Everything in this Department is in a transition state. There is, therefore, a dearth of anything new or startling.

Col. DE COURCY'S Brigade is encamped on the fine high bottom land, bounded on the south and west by the Kanawha and Elk. He has had a magnificent parade ground carefully cleared, and notwithstanding his brigade is among the best drilled we have yet seen, they are daily in the field performing their various evolutions. These will keep the "old" soldiers from becoming rusty, and familiarize the young with all their duties. With such officers and troops in, and around Charleston, as a matter of course, everything has the order and quiet of a Northern rural village; no dissipation, no quarreling, no noise.

The hospital is being renovated and put in good condition again. During the six weeks' rule of rebeldom a large proportion of the property was scattered. But Assistant Surgeons M. MCEWAN and J. Q. A. ILANTA being well acquainted with Charleston and its inhabitants—with the hospital building and the property left behind, when the Federal army evacuated it—have been very active and efficient in looking up the property; and they think they will be able to collect most of it again in a serviceable condition.

The brigades which have marched up the valley have left nearly 1,500 patients. The greater part look healthy and vigorous; many were left behind only on account of lameness, produced by bad shoes and excessive marching. I have no doubt but that a large majority of them will soon be able to take the field again.

The army of this Valley, I fear, is destined to be idle this Winter. The roads from Gauley over the mountains are usually impassable after the Fall and Winter rains set in. The country has been stripped of provisions. Everything on which men and horses can subsist must be transported beyond Gauley on wagons. Men of judgment speak of the work as next to impossible. Wise heads think that, having withdrawn Gen. COX and so many of his troops to aid the Army of the Potomac, it would have been better to have permitted them to remain during the Winter. The rebels had done about all the injury they could here, and with some it is a question whether on the whole it would not have been better to have left them here. 'Tis true they compelled some to join their army, but they lost nearly as many by desertion, and the Secessionists here reserved to have their army quartered upon them.

I hear one story too good to be lost. Bank President MCFARLAND, whose name was attached to one of the orders of the rebel General, as a kind of indorsement to induce the people to swallow it, held a claim of about $5,000 against a trader here. This trader sold goods very rapidly for Confederate money. Getting four or five prices for his goods—as report says—he soon raised the $5,000, and compelled the feeble old President of the Bank of Kanawha to cancel his indebtedness. This is one of the rare cases where Confederates have punished themselves by their orders compelling men to take their worthless script.

But to return. The rebels having escaped out of the Valley, and by this time strengthened the armies of Tennessee or Eastern Virginia, I fear that our campaign is destined to be a bootless one. Some of their posts, however, may make a stand, and give our advance a check, but there are no symptoms yet.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes, on board the United States steamer *Kensington*, off Calcasieu Run, Texas, under date of Sept. 28, describing the capture of Sabine Pass. He says:

Our plan of attack was as follows: Two launches, with twelve-pound howitzers, and five boarding-boats, and engineers and firemen volunteering to go above the fort at the city, and surprise the steamers, and take them during the engagement. The two launches and boarding-boats were to silently pull up the river bank opposite the fort, and gain the rear, which is entirely open, and, at a given signal from the senior officer of the fleet, (accompanying the launches,) Acting Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, commanding the schooners, was to sail up, and simultaneously open fire with the launches, while the engineers and firemen surprised and captured the steamers, some four in all. But our plan failed on account of the rough sea running, preventing us from getting in with heavily loaded launches, and our steamer drawing too much water to get in nearer than five miles. We all returned aboard the steamer very reluctantly, as we had all set our hearts upon the plan and had looked forward with delight to the commencement. Instead of fighting all night, we returned aboard the ship, and soon all hands were wrapped in sleep—so dreaming of fighting, glorious victory, promotion, taking steamboats, cotton and prize money, and others sweetly sleeping, dreaming of loved ones at home.

At the early dawn of daylight all hands were called, and preparations were soon made to give the rebels fight by daylight, with the two schooners and the launches, the boarding boats' crews volunteering for sharpshooters on the *Rachel Seaman*, which vessel was made flag-ship during the engagement. We got under way in the following order: The *Rachel Seaman* first, towing the two launches, the first commanded by Acting Master and Executive Officer of the *Kensington*, TATLOR, and the second launch commanded by Acting Master HAMMOND; followed by the schooner *Henry Jane*, Acting Master PENNINGTON commanding. After sailing in about three miles from the fort, we grounded on the bar at the mouth of the river. Night coming on we anchored, and kept a sharp lookout, expecting the rebels would come down and attack us, also sending out a picket-boat to make a reconnoissance, which went beyond the fort under the shade of the river bank, opposite the fort, without being discovered by the rebels. Early next morning we set to work with a will, all hands towing and kedging the schooner through the mud; the vessels drawing eight feet, and there were only seven feet of water on the bar. The bottom being soft mud, we moved along slowly, and about 10 o'clock Capt. PENNINGTON sent the rebels a compliment in the shape of a 120-pound shell from his famous mortar, the shell bursting close to the fort, and splashing up the mud in all directions.

The rebels replied, but their shots fell short by a mile. In the afternoon a strong breeze sprang up, and we sailed up towards the fort, and anchored about 1¾ miles from it. We could see plainly with the naked eye the rebel flag flying defiantly over the forts, and men upon the ramparts watching our movements. They opened on us at 4 o'clock, making very good line shots, without, however, striking us in the whole engagement. After mooring our vessels so as to bring our guns to bear upon them, we opened, the *Rachel Seaman* with one 20-pound Parrott gun and one long 32-pounder, and the *Henry Jane* with her famous mortar and one 32-pounder; the *Rachel Seaman*, commanded by Acting-Master STODDER, and the whole under the command of Acting-Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, senior officer of the fleet. The firing was kept up briskly until dark, the rebels ceasing first, and, with our arms on, we lay down to sleep and get a little rest, the men being entirely fagged out, having been towing in boats and kedging the schooners all day, but cheerfully and without a murmur.

In the morning, at early dawn, we were at our guns, and threw a few shell into the fort, but as there was no reply from the rebels, and as the rebel flag did not float over the fort, which was there at sunset last evening, we ceased firing, and Capt. CROCKER, entering his gig, pulled up toward the fort, and approaching it he found it evacuated. The Captain landed, and soon the glorious old Stars and Stripes floated over Fort Sabine. We could see the Captain from the schooner, and as he stood on the ramparts waving the flag, three rousing cheers from the schooner greeted our flag as it was thrown to the breeze. The schooner soon got under way and sailed up opposite the fort and anchored, all hands going on shore to see it. We found it mounted with two old style 42-pounders, marked Pittsburgh, and two 32-pounders, cast in Charleston, S. C. One of the latter not being spiked, the rebels must have evacuated in great haste, as some muskets, clothing, accoutrements, and a quantity of commissary stores was left behind, consisting of meal, bacon and molasses. The barracks in the rear of the fort, large comfortable buildings, capable of quartering some five hundred troops, were new wooden buildings, which we burned to the ground. We also broke the trunnions off the guns.

In the officers' quarters was promiscuously strewn around, knock-you-down-at-a-mile whisky, in bottles, and dirty playing cards, letters, papers, books, &c. After destroying everything we returned aboard our respective ships, loaded down with old muskets, marked Harper's Ferry, altered into rifles, old cartridge-boxes, bayonet scabbards, &c.

Leaving the two schooners to watch the Pass, we steamed up the coast some fifty miles, to a place called [illegible] Pass, and anchored after nightfall. We started up the lake and entered the river in small boats, to capture some steamboats said to be up there some twelve miles. We pulled steadily along with muffled oars, every moment expecting to hear the crack of rifles from guerillas. Had we been discovered so far in the interior, we should have had to fight our way to the coast. However, we arrived at the steamboat landing without being discovered, excepting the barking of dogs as we passed along the bank in front of the plantations. At one time we were close to the bank, and saw the negroes around a fire to keep the musquitoes off of them. Arriving at the landing, we found the steamboats all goose up into the interior with cattle—one steamboat having left only the day before, with 225 head of cattle. One of our men, going ashore disguised as a rebel, went to a plantation and aroused the owner, and, passing himself for a rebel—saying he was a cattle drover, driven out of Louisiana by the Yankees, and wished to get a steamboat to take his cattle into the interior—the planter informed him that a large steamboat would be down in a few days. After gaining all the information requisite, we as silently came down the river as we went up. Not a word was spoken in the boats, or the slightest noise, excepting the exclamations of the sailors, muttering ill-suppressed curses against the musquitoes. We returned on board the ship next morning at 8 o'clock, all glad to go to sleep. We intend to pay this place another visit next week, and we will probably nab a steamer, (if they don't nab us.)

Leaving Mermentau, we steamed around to the Calcasieu Pass, and anchored. In the afternoon the masthead lookout reported a sail inside of the land. The boats were immediately called away, and four of our boats were pulled for the entrance of Calcasieu River, all chasing the sail for some ten miles. We overhauled her, and found her to be an old flat-bottom sloop, with an old man and boy aboard of her. As she was perfectly useless to us, we let her go. Coming down the river we found the banks literally covered with people, mostly women and children, gazing at us with apparently as much fear as if we were wild animals. The negroes, when out of sight of their masters, or persons to inform upon them, bow and wave their handkerchiefs, and cut all kinds of monkey-shines. We returned aboard at night, and next morning, (Sunday,) about sunrise, the lookout reported a steamer coming down the river. Soon all boats were pulling for shore and up the river for a chase. But the rebels on the lower part of the river had sent a messenger up on horseback, and the steamer escaped.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Col. W. H. LUDLOW, of the staff of Gen. DIX, left Fortress Munroe at 9 o'clock this morning for Aiken's Landing.

He goes up to meet Confederate Commissioner OLDS, by appointment, to perfect the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, and it is understood that he takes with him a list of the names of all exchanged at different points, which enables him to meet the difficulties heretofore encountered in these negotiations.

All is quiet at Suffolk, and there are no appearances of hostilities at that point at present.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 7—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. A. Stuart, N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Miss Fischer, child and nurse, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, three daughters and son, Mrs. Bonthillier and son, Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. and Miss Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and daughter, R. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Fry, Richard P. Laurent, Mr. S. Himley, Mr and Mrs. Krumhaller, Mrs. A Krumhaller, child and nurse, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Woodworth and daughter, Mr. Farando, Mr. and Mrs. Gall, Miss Harbick, Miss Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Lanman, son and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Walford, Mr. and Miss Cozill, Mrs. Albert, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Swaine, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman and child, Mrs. Coffin, Mr. Lorhen, Mr. Waring, Rev. Mr. Wolfgang, J. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Cachard, 2 children and nurse, Rev. Dr Bayley, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. Gambrill, Mr and Mrs. Coyle and child and 2 Misses Coyle, Mr. Holyoke, Lord Lyons, Jno. Eustace, Jos. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs Parmley, Dr. E. Champlin, Mrs. Weatherby, Mr. A. McGuffy, W. B Smith, Jr., Mrs St. Amant and son, Dr. and Mrs. Tappan, Dr. and Mrs. Brunnow and child, W

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3473. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Appointed in his Place.

The Order of Displacement Delivered on Friday Night.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS

General McClellan on his way to Trenton, N. J.

How the News was Received in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the significant fact of his being ordered to report to his family at Trenton, have produced some excitement here to-day. At the hotels, crowds have been discussing the subject, and occasionally the feelings of some have found expression in language disrespectful to the President and disloyal the Government. The truly loyal and more sensible of Gen. McCLELLAN'S friends, however, whilst they regret his removal, acquiesce in the action of the President, as the friends and admirers of other Generals have done on like occasions. It is certain that Mr. LINCOLN never performed a duty which gave him so much pain as did the removal of McCLELLAN just at this time; but facts recently presented in an official shape by the General-in-Chief made it clear to the President that he had but one course to pursue, and when these facts are given to the public, as they will be soon, all true supporters of the Government will not hesitate to concede the wisdom of the act, whilst those who are blinded by prejudice, and those animated by a spirit of disloyalty, will, of course, seize this occasion as an opportunity for renewing their expressions of hostility to the Administration.

A few gentlemen, wearing shoulder straps, have been rendering themselves, to-day, fit subjects for the Old Capitol Prison, by talking loudly against the act of relieving McCLELLAN of his command. A Lieutenant-Colonel said publicly, to-night, that if by fighting another hour he could put down the rebellion, he would not do so.

It is understood that Judge HOLT has written a long letter to a gentleman of your City, strongly condemnatory of Gen. McCLELLAN'S course, which it is said will be made public.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The first information the public received of the relief of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was through the telegram published this morning. It affords a general theme of conversation and comment, and excites surprise, the event occurring unexpectedly. The cause of the Executive action in the premises does not appear to be known outside of official circles, and hence the absence of facts gives rise to conflicting speculations.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it is said, passed through Washington to-day, on his way to Trenton.

THE ELEVATION OF BURNSIDE.

REJOICING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 9.

By order of Gov. SPRAGUE, a salute of 100 guns is to be fired here to-morrow noon, in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island-General, BURNSIDE, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN has caused much excitement throughout the city, and is the universal topic of conversation. Among the rumors as to the cause, it is said that some instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and that the escape of LEE followed as a consequence.

FORNEY'S *Press* of to-morrow, in speaking of the removal, says:

It was purely a military act, and was the result of a military consultation and decision, although recommended to the President and approved by him some time ago. It was only finally resolved upon after the change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration, we might say no Executive act since the beginning of the Government, has been the subject of more careful deliberation.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War Concerning Gen. McClellan's Complaints of Lack of Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War—*Sir:* In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McCLELLAN are made by his Staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have been to my knowledge made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McCLELLAN has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report.

It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster-General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McCLELLAN or by the officers of his Staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depôts or of a want of cars; but, whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. HAUPT, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McCLELLAN will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities of transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McCLELLAN was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army *must* move now while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McCLELLAN as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McCLELLAN stated that it would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth Corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th, he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed the Quartermaster-General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. MEIGS reported on the 14th, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McCLELLAN'S army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459, per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McCLELLAN'S army on the Upper Potomac was over thirty-one thousand. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 15th, Gen. McCLELLAN stated in regard to Gen. MEIGS' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "Gen. MEIGS may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depôts; and unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the Department of which Gen. MEIGS is the head, they might as well remain in New-York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. MEIGS' attention to this apparent neglect of his Department. On the 25th he reported as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depôt on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered. Col. INGALLS, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McCLELLAN, telegraphed on the 25th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depôts. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned. Our depôt is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McCLELLAN'S means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. MEIGS that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McCLELLAN. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

(Received Oct 22, 1862—9:40 P. M.)

FROM McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brig.-Gen. Meigs:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself, or your department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied.

(Signed.) G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Stuart Again Defeated by Gen. Pleasanton.

Three Pieces of Artillery and Several Officers Captured.

The Bridge Across the Rappahannock Held by Gen. Bayard.

THE STRUCTURE UNINJURED.

Details of Recent Skirmishes During the Advance.

HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

Gen. PLEASANTON yesterday, in a skirmish with STUART, near Little Washington, captured three pieces of artillery, also a Captain, Lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported.

Gen. Bayard yesterday occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured.

The bridge across Broad River has been destroyed.

There is nothing new up to this writing from the front at the Rappahanock.

The weather is clear and cold.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MARKHAM, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Uniontown, Sunday noon, driving STUART'S Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry and infantry alike skedaddled. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, shelling them from every new position they occupied. They continued their flight toward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engegement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our men as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a conspicuous mark, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies buried by the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lieuts. ASH and HASTINGS, of the Fifth Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steadily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier to their further advance. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and the guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the identical guns were taken by a charge, but once more lost on account of the smallness of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, by solid shot; since amputated.

John Jennings, Co. D—forearm, by ball, flesh wound.

Martin Sharp, Co. E—leg, slight.

Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.

—— Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.

James M. Guion, Co. J—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Rasnor—a toe, by rebel pistol-shot.

Michael Carey, by ball from revolver, not dangerous.

Thos. Cauldfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY'S leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KLINE knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. SAARP'S Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, the enemy continued their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces tarried for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded are now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet extended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable results. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing the enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground as they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village they pushed forward, barricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana deployed out on both sides of the road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to the cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured by his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own capture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful as well as surprised at the kind attentions which he received from our men. A corporal in Company B, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company E, were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They bore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg came in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes; but I don't care anything about that, as long as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL are to-night waiting the arrival of PLATT'S Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate forces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy some chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in the rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclines me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-night are at Rectortown, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our force, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom.

J.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 7.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived early this morning from Alexandria, bringing the Twenty-second Maine Regiment.

A severe northeast storm has been raging here since early last evening, and in consequence no boat has arrived from Yorktown to-day.

The mail-boat *Louisiana*, from Baltimore, arrived at 9½ o'clock, and brings rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry to be sent by next flag of truce to Aiken's Landing for exchange. Among them are several majors and doctors.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AT UTICA.

What He Says About the Result of the Election.

The Democrats of Utica had a "time" on Thursday evening over the result of the election, and Mr. SEYMOUR being in the city, was called out for a speech. A synopsis is thus given in the Utica *Herald*:

"His address was mostly congratulatory of the fact of his election. He thanked the electors for their verdict on the aspersions that had been cast on his principles and loyalty. The decision of the ballot-box he regarded as a sufficient justification of his antecedents. The victory had been won not alone by the votes of democrats, but by those of conservative men of all parties. It was due largely to the letters of soldiers who had written home, entreating their friends to support the Democracy. The victory would carry joy through the whole nation. From this time henceforth it would be seen there is a great Union party all through the South, who desire to cooperate with a party they know to be ready to welcome them back into the Union. The success of the Democracy would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected. The Democracy would offer no opposition to the legal actions of the President. It was not their intention to obstruct any constitutional measures of the Administration, on the contrary, it would be sustained to every constitutional demand for the prosecution of the war. There must be no more 'higher laws,' but only the law of the Federal compact. He denied the charge that the Democratic party were not loyal to the Government. They opposed the Government only because it failed to fulfill the promises with which it assumed the reins of power."

A synopsis of the speech, given in the *Telegraph*, is as follows:

"Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was called for with all the vigor with which nearly 2,000 throats could utter simultaneously the name of SEYMOUR. The Governor soon appeared, and though still laboring from hoarseness, which he apologized for in a measure, by saying that none of his Republican friends were troubled that way, he spoke about half an hour, with all his accustomed energy. Among other things which the late elections have taught, was the lesson that laws are to be respected, the Constitution preserved, and the authorities obeyed. There must be no higher law-ism. The country is to be brought back to the principles established by the founders of the Government. The fears entertained by some, that the Democracy were disloyal, are groundless. We have been sneeringly called 'Union-savers,' and other opprobrious epithets have been applied. No, we love the Union, and, instead of weakening and embarrassing the Government, we intend to sustain it in all its constitutional acts. It has failed to carry out the promises with which it started, therefore, it has been rebuked. When the grand news reaches all parts of the Union, new confidence will spring up, and new hopes will animate the people. You have saved the country—our country—and it will now be carried back to the original plan. Respect for the laws will be restored: the integrity of the Constitution be maintained. We will re-erect the structure of the Union upon the great principles our fathers established. Renewed vigor, glory and greatness will spring from the elections just passed, and we will sing hosannas over the rescue of our land."

The State Assembly.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday has the following in regard to the political character of the Assembly:

"The political complexion of the Assembly is changed for the better, by the election of E. W. BOSTWICK, Union, from the Second District of Columbia County by a majority of ten, and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, from the Third District of Westchester County, by a majority of sixty. As corrected, our table now stands Union 75, Democrats 53.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Pressing Toward Holly Springs.

The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate.

AN EXPEDITION FROM HELENA, ARK.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Gen. GRANT has made his headquarter at La Grange, near the Mississippi line. The railroad from Jackson to that place is in running order.

A telegram from Col. LOWE, from Fort Henry to headquarters here, says there is no doubt about Gen. ROSSEAU'S having had a fight with the rebel WOONARD'S command in the vicinity of Garrettsburgh. Reports from various sources indicate the rout of the rebels. We have nothing definite, however.

A letter from Memphis says that 500 guerrillas are in the vicinity of Collierville, enforcing the conscription.

Gen. SHERMAN issued an order prohibiting the importation of liquors to Memphis, except by gentlemen citizens or officers, for the exclusive use of themselves or families, or by regular apothecaries for medical purposes, to be retailed on physicians' prescription, by keepers of hotels, licensed saloons in limited quantities, not exceeding at any one time one month's supply.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 5th, says there was a great fire in Augusta on the 4th, which burned cotton warehouses, &c., valued at $500,000.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS has returned from his European mission, and brings most gratifying assurances of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy. The people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiative.

In the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th, it is said: "A large Federal army passed South from Grand Junction on Tuesday last." It further learns from a gentleman who lives in De Soto County, Miss., that for 20 miles out on the Pigeon Roost road the rebel cavalry have entirely disappeared. The same gentleman says for several days past the rebels at Holly Springs have been moving back all their prisoners and stores. This was understood to be preparatory to evacuating that place. It is believed they will fall back on Grenada.

On Wednesday last an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force 2,500 strong had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing has been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi to punish rebel bands, who have recently given great annoyance by forays on National pickets.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

A Fight with a Rebel Force Under Fowler—Fowler Killed and his Gang Routed.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 9.

A special to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says: Wednesday night a battalion of Col. SHACKLEFORD'S Eighth Kentucky Cavalry was attacked by a large force of guerrillas under Col. FOWLER, on Pond River, eleven miles from Madisonville, Ky.

The attack was gallantly met, and the rebels compelled to retire. Their loss was eight killed, including Col. FOWLER, and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

FACTS DENIED AND FACTS PROVED.

The correspondents of some of your colemporaries seem to have been principally employed, during the last two or three days, in attempting to discredit certain statements of facts, their first knowledge of which appears to have been derived from this column. The denial of these facts, however, injures only the credit of those who make it. That a special meeting of the Cabinet was held on Wednesday last is now well known, as is also the contemplated retirement of at least one member of that Council, while our announcement of impending military changes is already verified by the removal of the General lately commanding the Army of the Potomac. In regard to the French dispatches, we said nothing about intervention or recognition, and their reality is admitted in some journals that deny it in their telegraphic columns.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, and other Democratic Congressmen elect, who are here, declare their purpose of supporting the President and his Administration in all measures for the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS arrived here this morning, and has been occupied most of the day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The destination of his expedition is not yet positively known, but that he is to leave soon in charge of an important command, is certain.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue ESTEE has addressed a letter to Mr. J. D. VREDENBURGH, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Clearing-House Association, in which he states that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying internal revenue stamps, and all orders now in this office of the kind already engraved, will be filled before the 15th inst. Within a very short time, plates for every denomination of the different kinds of stamps will be finished and all orders will be promptly supplied. When this can be done, an order will emanate from this Department, giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used, or the penalty will be enforced in all cases where stamps can be promptly furnished by the Government on application.

GEN. HOOKER.

The friends of Gen. HOOKER say he has sufficiently recovered from his wound to resume his duties in the field.

GEN. HUNTER.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER will in a few days return to the Department of the South.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* left the Washington Navy-yard yesterday evening, and passed down the Potomac River.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

Destruction of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum by Fire.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Several Hundred Turned Into the Street—Meeting in Behalf of the Unfortunates, &c.

About 2½ o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive building on Bedford-avenue, between Willoughby and DeKalb-avennes, Brooklyn, occupied as an Asylum for Roman Catholic orphan boys, and resulted in its complete destruction, together with the loss of two lives. The structure is of brick, 150 feet front by 100 in depth, and five stories in height. The grounds attached comprise fourteen lots, and extend from Bedford-avenue to Spencer-street, affording ample space for exercise in fine weather. About 150 feet in the rear is a wooden shed about 30 by 75 feet in extent, which is designed for a play-house in inclement weather. The main building is divided into apartments for the accommodation of the Superintendents and Assistants, and conveniences are provided for 350 children. The second, third and fourth floors were used as sleeping apartments. Heat was furnished by means of furnaces, two of which were located in the basement under the north wing, and two under the south wing. The main entrances in front and rear of the centre building, the halls and stairways, were all of wide dimensions, and to this feature, together with the presence of mind and the activity displayed by those in charge, it is mainly owing that the conflagration did not result more disastrously—for, as near as could be ascertained, two children only, out of 248, lost their lives.

The fire was caused by the overheating of a flue leading from one of the furnaces of the south wing. The floors and other wood work inside, being of pitch pine, ignited with great rapidity and the flames speedily extended upward until the whole was enveloped.

The teachers were aroused from their slumbers by one of the lady assistants, and immediately proceeded to save the children. In this they were fortunately most successful, having, in a very short time thereafter, conducted them to the play-house. It was supposed at the time that no one was missing, and the police and firemen were so informed. The efforts to suppress the flames were then redoubled, but without avail, and the firemen were compelled to leave the building to its fate.

Some two hours thereafter Mr. JAMES GILL, of Hose Company No. 13, discovered the crisped body of a child on one of the upper floors; and Messrs. BRADY, of Engine No. 9, and WALKDEN, START and COLYER, of Truck No. 3, found another, and conveyed them to the Ninth Ward Station-house. The children had doubtless become bewildered, and ascended to the upper floors, instead of coming down stairs.

Nearly all the books and papers were consumed. A record of the names of the children was saved, and, on calling the roll, all answered but two, named MICHAEL CARRICK and DANIEL MCMANN.

At the time of the fire the wind was blowing strongly from the northwest, and the rain was falling in torrents. The ground was covered with snow and slush, and through this the children were compelled to wade, barefoot and in their night-clothes, to the play-house on Spencer-street, which proved a temporary place of refuge from the elements. Subsequently they were conducted to the neighboring residences, and everything possible was done (with one exception) by all to relieve the little ones of their sufferings.

In consequence of the early hour and the disagreeable state of the weather, comparatively few citizens gathered about the scene of disaster. The duty of saving the inmates therefore, devolved almost exclusively upon the Superintendent and his assistants.

The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company placed the cars on the several routes, as well as all the old stages, at the disposal of the officers of the institution. The children having all been provided with shoes by Mr. MCNALLY, who keeps a store in Myrtle-avenue, near Bedford, were collected together and conveyed to the Roman Catholic Girl's Orphan Asylum in Congress-street, where they will be provided for until other arrangements can be made.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys was erected in 1856, at a cost of $25,000. Last year some necessary improvements were made at an expense of $5,000. The loss, including contents, amounts to about $35,000, upon which there is an insurance of $15,000 in the Montauk, Lafayette, Firemen's, Mechanics', Brooklyn, and Nassau Companies.

The Institution is in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of the City of Brooklyn, of which the Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN is President. It is supported by contributions collected in the different city Catholic Churches.

Those in immediate charge are Mr. THOMAS BRADY, Principal; ALEXANDER J. ROONEY, JAMES P. EARLY, WALTER HOWE and fourteen female assistants—Sisters of Mercy.

The fact that the building was on fire was discovered by a little boy seven years of age, who is sick with intermittent fever. He went to the bedside of one of the Sisters and told her he could not sleep as he was sure there was fire somewhere. She ordered him back to bed and then took the precaution of looking out into the hall, and was made aware of the fact that but little time remained to save the inmates. Every one was aroused, and all, with two exceptions, saved.

The furnaces and flues in the building had recently been introduced, and Saturday last fire was used for the first time. It is, therefore, evident that there was some defect in the flues.

Coroner MORRIS will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day.

The names of the unfortunate victims of this catastrophe are MICHAEL CARRICK and DANIEL MCMANN.

The Association having in charge the Asylum, held a meeting at St. James Cathedral in Jay-street, yesterday afternoon. F. G. TURNER, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The object was stated to be to make arrangements for obtaining contributions, and to take other measures with the view of collecting money to rebuild the structure.

Contributions can be left at the house of Bishop LOUGHLIN, No. 180 Jay-street.

A Committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a public lecture at the Academy of Music, and to solicit RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., to deliver said lecture. Time to be fixed hereafter.

Resolutions requesting each member of the Society to solicit subscriptions were passed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for furnishing conveyances, and for offers of money for the relief of the children, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the children will be transferred to the Convent corner of Willoughby and Classon avenues, in a day or two.

The Letter of Gen. Dix.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following letter, written by Gen. DIX in reply to one asking permission to use his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. WEED gives it as part of the evidence which led him to believe that Gen. DIX would be a very proper candidate for the Union Convention to nominate:

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 7, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, I am more strongly confirmed than ever in the opinion I have heretofore expressed that *this is not the time to reorganize the Democratic Party*, and that I ought not to abandon my position in the field for any civil office, unless it be one directly connected with the prosecution of the war. That of Governor of New-York is not such a place; and while appreciating fully the distinction it would confer, while I am grateful to my friends for their favorable opinion, I am sure they will not press on me, when the country is bleeding at every pore, and when the services of every citizen, who can be spared from home, is needed in the field, a position I do not want, and which I feel I cannot take without infidelity to more sacred duties. There is only one condition, (and that in the existing state of things is an impossible one,) which would, in my judgment, justify me in resigning my military post—a general call from the people of New-York to become their Chief Magistrate *for the purpose of carrying more vigor, if it be possible, into the conduct of the war.* And you will all own in your hearts that, in this crisis of public calamity—the greatest that has ever fallen upon any people—we can not lose sight of all party considerations and rally around the Chief Magistrate of the Union for the maintenance of our nationality; the only alternative left for us in the future but disaster and disgrace. I am sincerely your friend,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

REFORM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Exemption of Commercial Ports from the Law of Blockades.

Important Speech of Mr. Cobden, M. P., Before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

On the 24th of October, a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held in the Mayor's parlor, at the Town Hall, to discuss the subject of international maritime law. The members of the Liverpool and other Chambers of Commerce, had been invited. In the absence of the Mayor, who was delayed at Liverpool, the chair was taken by Mr. H. ASHWORTH, President of the Chamber. The following gentlemen formed the deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Chilton, President; Mr. Campbell, Vice-President; Mr. Clint, Chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and Messrs. Robertson, King and Jos, Directors of the Chamber.

The Chairman said there were various causes which, at different times, interfered with our supply of food and the raw material of our manufactures from other countries. Some of those causes were preventable, and others were not so. It was a part of their responsibility to exercise their intelligence in providing against those emergencies which were preventable. That was the immediate purpoae of their meeting—to consider in what way a recurrence in the future of the calamity now resting upon us could he provided against. They would be intereated and instructed by receiving a communication from their friend Mr. COBDEN, than whom he knew no statesman who had done more to promote cheapness and plenty in the land. [Applause.] He hoped that the discussion would be characterised by good temper, and that intelligence for which Manchester had always been highly esteomed. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. COBDEN was received very wsrmly when he ross to address the meeting. Ha said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is now very nearly twenty-four yeara since, on the 20th December, 1838, this Chamber met, and, after two days' diacussion, which attracted the attention of ths whola kingdom, put forth to the world its maaifesto in favor of the total repeal of the corn Isws, and the abolition ot all protcctive duties on manufactured gooda. [Hear, hear.] That one incident, more than anything else that occurred, may be assigned as the cause of that struggle which endured so long, which ended in the complete triumph of free-trade principles in this country, and which will ultimately extend its infinsnce, I believe, throughout the world. [Hear, hear.] We met then under circumstances of great peril and disaster, in consequcnce of a failure in the barvest, which inflicted great suffering upon the whole nation. We meet now under circumstances somewhat different, but when, I am afraid, a still greater calamity threatens this particular district, arising out of the operation of the American blockada. We met then to discuss the remedy against famine in the repeal of the corn laws, we now meet to discuss the remedy against such ills as we are now suffering from, by a reform of maritime law and an alteration in respect to belligerent rights. It is deplorable that we are not roused to attention to these grave errors in legislation until we are suffering under the evils that they entail [Hear, hear.] It would be well it it were otherwise, But it is useless to quarrel with the constitution of man. We are not mere abstractions; and it the effect of the visitation of a calamity such as that which has now befallen us is to lead us to devise a remedy against its recurrence, perhaps it is as much as we have a right to expect from human wisdom and forethought. [Hsar, hear.] There are two points of resemblance between the protective system and the system of maritime laws which we are met to consider. Both have had their origin in harbarous and ignorant ages. Both are so utterly unsuited to these times that, if they are ouce touched at any point, they will crumble entirely into pieces in the hands of the reformer. [Hear. hear.] It is on this account we ought to be thankful that at the treaty of Paris, in 1856, the Plenipotentiaries—I don't know why, since they were not urged at the time to deal with the subject—entered upon an alteration in the system. You are aware that at the close of the Crimean war, the Plenipotentiaries meeting in Congress at Paris, made a most important change in the maritime law as affecting belligerents and neutrals. They decided that, in futurs, neutral property at sea during a time of war should be respected when in an enemy's slup, and that enemy's property should be respected under a neutral flag. They also decided that privateering should in future be aboliahed. Those proposals, after being accepted by almnst every country in Europe, perhaps with the exception of Spain, were sent to America, with a request for the adhesion of the American Government. That Government gave in their adhesion to the declaration which affirmed the rights of neutrals, and said they had been the first always to affirm those rights. They also atated that they preferred to carry a little further the declaration which exempted privata property from seizure at sea, and to declare that it should be exempt from capture whether by privateers or armed Government ships. [Hear, hear.] Whether that proposal respecting privateers had been made to America or not, after the other changes had been made affirming the right and privileges of neutrals, it would have been as much the interest of England to have followed that but to the extent the Americans proposed, as though the Americans had set us the example in being the first to do it. I mention this because this question has been complicated, and attempts have been made to evade it by making it appear that this is an American proposal, and that we are only taking it at their hands. I repeat, that after the Congress at Paris had affirmed the rights and privileges of neutrals, we Englishmen had, above all other people in the world, an interest in proposing that they should extend their declaration, so as to include the exemption of private property from capture by armed government ships. (Hear, hear.) It has been said that the Americans were not sincere in their proposal. It is an attempt to evade the question by saying that they only made that counter-proposition in order to escape the fair acceptance of the whole of the proposals. But it is not probably generally known that this very proposal which the American government has made within the last five years was made by the American government in their first treaty with this country, aftar the Declaration of Independence, eighty yaars ago. It had its origin with that great man Dr. FRANKLIN, who carried into diplomacy as into philosophy, a high sense of and a high and genial spirit of philanthropy. I will read an extract from the autobiographical memoirs of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in which he records this incident:—

"During the negotiations for peace with the British Commissioner, DAVID HARTLEY, [at the close of the War of Independence,) our Commissioner, proposed, on the suggestion of Dr. FRANKLIN, to insert an article exempting from capture, by the public or private armed ships of either belligerent, all merchant vessels and their cargoes employed merely to carrying on the commerce between nations. It was refused by England, and unwisely in my opinion. For, in the case of a war with us, their superior commerce is placed infinitely more at hazard on the ocean than ours; and, as hawks abound in proportion to game, so our privateers would swarm in proportion to the wealth exposed to their seize, while theirs would be few for want of subjects to call into."

It is not my intention to review this question respecting the exemption of private property from capture at sea by armed Government vessels. That question has been dealt with in two addresses issuing from this Chamber and the Chamber of Liverpool; and those addresses, published about two years ago, practically exhaust the question, and leave me nothing to say. But I consider that this whole system of maritime law, when once touched, crumbles all to pieces; and as you begin to mend it by putting in one sound joint, you find that in the process you derange another which comes up also to be mended. When I heard it was the intention of the hon. member for Liverpool to bring forward the subject of the exemption of private property from capture at sea, I immediately said that that was a question so intimately connected with the question of commercial blockades that I thought the two could not be kept apart. Mr. HORSFALL, who brought forward his motion with considerable ability, had a strong feeling against adding to his proposal any allusion to the system of commercial blockades. But my experience in the discussion of public questions is this, that it is no use to begin with the hope that you will conceal any part of your discussion, if it is to go before the public and he discussed with intelligent adversaries; because if there is any part you intend to leave out, and thay see that you consider it a weak point, they will lay hold of it and press it against you. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] So it turned out in the debate on Mr. HORSFALL'S motion. He was told, of course, "If you exempt private property from capture at sea during war, you must also consent to give up the question of commercial blockade." There is no doubt of it. If you look at it for a moment, you will see that the two things are utterly absurd and incompat'ble to exempt a cargo of goods from capture when it happens to be on the ocean, and to say it may be captured when it is within three miles of port. It is utterly inpracticable to confirm any measure of that kind. You have, therefore, in dealing with this question, to consider this other, and, as I think, much greater evil of commercial blockades. I say it is a greater evil, for this reason. The question of the capture of private property at sea is one that affects a belligerent, a party who chooses to go to war, and it only affects necessarily the merchants and ship-owners of that country. The question of commercial blockade is a very difficult, and a much larger question. It affects you, and you are neutrals; and it affects not only the interests of merchants and ship-owners, but also your large manufacturing population.

It may involve the loss of life as well as the loss of health, and may put your whole social system into disorder. Whether the question of commercial blockade is one that England is more interested in than that of exempting private property from capture at sea, I intend to say something about; and this was the principal reason why I sought the opportunity of speaking to you to-day. In mentioning this subject of the commercial blockade, I must again refer to what has taken place in our relations with America.

Again, the American Government was the first to perceive, after they had proposed to Europe to exempt private property from capture at sea, that that involved tha question of commercial blockades. It is no merit at all, on the part of America, that they have always been the first to see these questions in the light in which they affect neutrals. It is no proof of disinterestedness on the part of America, and I don't mention it either to their praise or blame. The United States have been the great neutral Power of the earth. They came into existence, and started into an immense commerce, while they held themselves aloof from European politics, and always laid down as a maxim, from the time of WASHINGTON, that they would be outside the balance of power, and everything that could involve them in European matters. Therefore, when a quarrel occurred in Europe, they had not the enjoyment of the fight, and yet they always had to bear the brunt of the maritime laws affecting neutrals. [Hear, hear.] Consequently the Americans have naturally, in their own legitimate and honest interests, and from the first, pressed the rights of neutrals in all their negotiations on the subject of international maritime law. It is a very curious circumstance,—and I wish to mention it, guarding myself for a moment from being supposed to attach undue importance to it or to make further argument upon it,—that on the breaking out of the war in Italy between France and Austria, the American Government sent to their representatives in Europe a long dispatch on the subject of international law, in which they for the first time broached in a practical form to the European Governments the idea of abolishing altogether the system of commercial blockades. It is a very curious circumstance when read in the light of subsequent events, because there is no doubt that if in 1859 the English Government, followed as it would have been by the Governments of Europe, had accepted cordially and eagerly, as it was our interest to have accepted (as I think I could prove) that proposal or suggestion of the American Government, I have no doubt whatever that it would have been possible to have avoided all that is now happening in this district, and that the trade, so far as cotton is concerned, might have been free between Liverpool and New-Orleans. [Hear, hear.] Because, you will bear in mind, though it may be said this war in America is but a rebellion, a civil war, yet the European Powers recognized the blockade ofily as a blockade of a belligerent Power. It has been distinctly intimated to America that we do not recognize their municipal right in this matter—that if they were to proclaim that Charleston was not to be traded with, and leave it there, and send no ships there, we should go and trade with that port as if there was no civil war. And it is only on the condition of an effective blockade being maintained as between belligerents, that England recognized the blockade at all. There is no doubt, therefore, that if this proposal had been accepted in 1859, and cordially received by England, it would have been cordially accepted by the rest of Europe. It is an extraordinary fact, and singularly shows the mutations to which the human family are exposed, that if that proposal had been accepted, the American Government would have been obliged to carry on its war with the Southern States without imposing a commercial blockade, or if they had attempted such a blockade in violation of the international engagement with the whole of Europe, it would have involved them in hostilities with the rest of the world, which, of course, no rational Government would have dreamed of entering upon. [Applause.] I mention this as a fact which gives great significance to our meeting; but I do not wish to insist upon it in the way of blame to any one. These diplomatic arrangements, especially when they involve a novelty, are never done in such a way, unless an amateur diplomatist interferes—[hear, hear, and laughter]—as to warrant us to hope that in a year or two such a grave change, indeed revolution, in international law should have been accomplished. But, though I blame no one, I wish to draw a very serious and solemn inference with regard to the future. [Hear, hear.] We are suffering now from the operation of this commercial blockade—suffering in a way that human ingenuity would find it impossible to match in any other calamity that you could conceive of in the course of nature or in the revolutions of men, as likely or possible to have befallen this land. I cannot conceive anything that could have befallen Lancashire so calamitous, so unmanageble, so utterly beyond any power of remedy or any possibility of guarding against, as that which has happened in this commercial blockade. You have been trading for fifty or sixty years with a region of the earth which has, during that time, almost every year, been increasing its production of a raw fibre for your use. You have been here increasing the employment of capital, training skilled workmen, and preparing for the manufacture and manipulation of that raw material. The raw material was intended for you, not for the parts where it is grown. You have made all provision for it, and accumulated your means of consumption of it for fifty years, when all at once, like a portcullis let down at the entrance of a castle, this great stream is shut off, and you are deprived of the means on which you were calculating for the employment and subsistence of your people. Nothing else could have produced this sudden and calamitous state of things. It has never even been expected. We have had our apprehensions of danger from the fact of our deriving our cotton from one particular country. We have speculated as to the possibility of a natural sterility seizing upon a territory so small in space; and we have also speculated on the possibility of a negro insurrection that might destroy that social system upon which we have sometimes regretted that this vast industry is based. [Hear, hear.] But if left to the operations of nature's laws, neither of these things would have happened with the suddenness of this calamity. The slaves might have become emancipated; but generally, as in the case of the West India Islands, a transition from serfdom to freedom is carried out with comparatively little concussion and violence. It is not likely that from such an event any sudden privation of the raw material of our industry would have arisen. We might have had one year some perturbation which might have lessened your supply by a few thousand bales. That supply might have been increased the next year, and the whole world looking on would have said, "This is an event which bodes for the future no good to that region, and will diminish the production of their cotton." Instantly you would have efforts made all over the world to supply that deficiency, and cotton growing in all parts of the world. But now we have just the reverse of all of cotton, which I hear will exist in the Southern States at Christmas, and with that amount of raw material hanging over you, and with an uncertainty as to the result of this war, there are no remedial measures comparatively being applied, as people feel a great disinclination to invest their capital where it is threatened with the great disturbing cause, the sudden release of this vast amount of cotton in America. [Hear, hear.] Let us turn to the other view. You might have had to fear sterility in the land. We have had a blight striking particular vegetables, and it is possible that some such cause might have diminished for some years the production of cotton in America. It is singular that hitherto the cotton plant has been singularly exempt from such visitations of nature. But all that might have been guarded against, just as you find that you get silk in China to supplement the failure in France or Italy But here is a cause you cannot deal with. It is unmanageable; and it is so grave and alarming that it presents itself to those who look forward for six months (if the war goes on) in such a hideous aspect, that it is apt to beget violent thoughts in our minds as to some violent remedy. It is desirable, in that frame of mind, that we should remember the facts I have mentioned—that this system of warfare, which is now affecting us so severely is one that we insintain, and are the chief means of maintaining, in opposition, I believe, to the opinion of the whole mercantile, and indeed civilized world. I have told you that in the Spring of 1859, on the breaking out of the war between Austria and France, in Italy, the American Government, by the hand of Mr. CASS, the then Foreign Minister at Washington, sent a circular dispatch to all the representatives in Europe, upon the question of international maritime law. An attempt has been made in the House of Commons to induce the Government to lay this dispatch upon the table, which was refused; I think on very insufficient grounds. We have had presented to us lately a large volume of American dispatches to all parts of the world, about which we have not much concern; and some of them, I am afraid, have been rather maliciously produced, because in one case, that of a Minister at St. Petersburgh, the dispatches were not very creditable to the writer. But this dispatch on an important subject the Government have refused to print. The copy I have is from Washington. Apprehending that the war in Europe might spread, the American Government in this dispatch lay down their views. I will read a few general observations relating to the subject of blockade. Mr. CASS says:

"The blockade of an enemy's coast, in order to prevent all intercourse with neutrals, even for the most peaceful purpose, is a claim which gains no additional strength by an investigation into the foundation on which it rests; and the evils which have accompanied its exercise call for an efficient remedy. The investment of a place by sea and land, with a view to its reduction, preventing it from receiving supplies of men and material necessary for its defence, is a legitimate mode of prosecuting hostilities, which cannot be objected to so long as war is recognised as an arbiter of national disputes. But the blockade of a port or commercial positions along it, without any regard to ulterior military operations, and with the real design of carrying on a war against trade, and, from its very nature, against the trade of peaceable and friendly powers, instead of a war against armed men, is a proceeding which it is difficult to reconcile with reason or the opinions of modern times. To watch every creek, and river, and harbor, upon an ocean frontier, in order to seize and confiscate every vessel, with its cargo, attempting to enter or go out, without any direct effect upon the objects of the war, is a mode of conducting hostilities which would find few advocates if now first presented for consideration."

That dispatch, which was dated Jan. 27, 1859, was brought under notice in the House of Commons on the 18th of February, 1861. I was not present at the time; I was in Algiers. But questions were put in the House as to the purport of this proposal, and Lord RUSSELL, then foreign minister, alluded to the fact that the American Minister in London had read to him that dispatch which Mr. CASS had addressed to all American Ministers in Europe. Lord RUSSELL described the contents of the dispatch very correctly, but, unfortunately for our present position, he also took occasion to give the reason why he entirely objected to this proposal. He said it was for our interest as a great maritime power that these commercial blockades should be maintained. He could not listen to a proposal to put an end to them. That doctrine, coming from the Foreign Office within the last three and a half years, has, it seems to me, or ought to have, an important bearing upon our attitude at the present time. In the first place, if this system of commercial blockades be maintained, as our Government insists it must be, as a sort of strategical means of defending ourselves, as being necessary to our National defence and honor, then it becomes a very serious question whether the particular interests that are, from time to time, to become the victims of a system over which they can have no control, and for which they can apply no remedy, ought not to be considered as fairly entitled to exemption from the whole burden and cost of this system of National defence, just as you would indemnify the town, or the outskirts of a town, for pulling down the houses and destroying them, if you had to defend the town against the power of an invading foe. [Hear, hear.] I know no remedy for this state of things if you maintain the system of commercial blockades. But, I repeat, if it is necessary in the maintenance of the National honor that that system should be retained, I think the cost should be borne by the nation at large, and not by any section in it. [Applause.] If we go on as we seem likely to go on in this particular district, this will become a most important question. [Hear, hear.] But it effects our position in another way, which we cannot be too guarded against.

We hear some people say we must recognize the South in order to get our cotton. *Recognizing the South would do nothing to obtain the cotton.* [Applause.] On the contrary, once recognize the South, and then there is no longer a question of any kind as to the right of the North to blockade the South. The only question is, will the blockade be effective? But what is, I fear, in the hearts of those who are almost bewildered with the calamitous prospect which they think they see before them, is that the recognition of the independence of the South should be followed by some effort on the part of England, France and other countries to go there and obtain cotton against the will of the party blockading that country. My own opinion is that now, when we begin to suffer from the application of our own doctrines to our own case, if we should, in the teeth not merely of international law, but also of the law of which we are the chief promoters and maintainers, resort to any act of violence to obtain the cotton, with these facts recorded within the last three or four years to which I have referred, and if the American people are the same as their fathers on this side, *there is no amount of suffering which they would not incur, man and woman, to resist what in such case would be considered an outrage.* [Applause.] Now I will come to deal with this question on its own merits. Is it the interest of the English nation to maintain and perpetuate this system of commercial blockades? Mr. CASS' suggestion is that in the origin of blockades it never was intended to blockade a whole coast, or to shut out the export and import of articles not contraband of war. For, understand me, I merely speak of that legitimate commerce which is understood by the commodities which men ordinarily deal in, not of munitions of war. But, I ask, is there any ground for supposing that this country has an interest in maintaining the system by which these blockades are extended to all commercial ports? Mr. CASS maintains that in the origin, it was never intended so, and he gives cogent facts to show that originally a blockade meant the investing of a fortified place by land and sea at the same time. They do not object to that. They do not intend to say that Portsmouth and Plymouth are not liable to investment. But the argument is that peaceful ports of commerce ought not to be shut up in time of war. What interest have we, as a nation, in opposing the principle? I think it is easy to show that we, of all people in the world, have the most interest in getting rid of that principle. [Applause.]

Let it be borne in mind that I am arguing this question only as it affects our own interest. I am not here as a humanitarian or philanthropist to ask my countrymen to give up a system serviceable to them. I argue it in the interests of Englishmen, and as a public man I never had any other criterion by which to act than those interests—[hear, hear] which, I believe, with God's blessing, are the interests of all mankind. [Hear, hear.] Understand that I do not beg the question, but I challenge discussion on this subject, on its marits, and in the way in which I am now prepared to advance it. Let us come to the point, and ask ourselves with what country could it be advantageous for England to maintain a system of commercial blockade, supposing that we were at war with that country. There are only three countries with which England could possibly have a maritime war of any serious dimensions—France, Russia, and the United States.

Take France. Why, since the discovery of the locomotive and the rail, merchandise intended for the interior of France, which now ordinarily goes by way of Marsailles or Havre, or other ports, could find its way by Rotterdam and Hamburg, by the ports of Italy, and evan of Spain, as the railway lines are completed, and with not such an addition to their cost in the articles in which France is chiefly concerned as would form an insuperable bar to their continuing the use and enjoying the advantages of those commodities. Practically, therefore, a blockade, as an instrument of warfare with France, has lost its force by the adoption of the locomotive and the rail.

Take Russia. There is no doubt that with that country, from which we import so largely of heavy raw material, and especially with the southern part of it, in the Black Sea, the principle of a commercial blockade will still hold good in all its force. Suppose you are at war with Russia. Will it be the interest of England to enforce a system of commercial blockade as a means of coercing that country, and to put an end to the war? That question is answered by what we did in the war in the Crimea. That war was declared in March, 1854. Both France and England had deficient harvests, and France particularly wanted food. Did these countries avail themselves instantly of the power of blockading those Southern ports? No, not until March, 1855, was the blockade of the commercial ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof declared. We purposely left those ports open for twelve months that France and England might get a supply of corn from them; and we brought more than half a million of quarters of corn to feed our people from Russia, after we had declared war against her. For a large portion of the year I have referred to we were carrying on our great siege operations against the arsenal of Sebastopol, while at the same time we were allowing the other Russian ports to send us corn. That is an instance of our having applied the very principle which is advocated by Mr. CASS in his dispatch. How was it in the other direction? Bear in mind that of all the articles exported from Russia, which are chiefly hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, grain, England imports more than half. Of some articles we import annually 70 or 80 per cent., so exclusively in some articles is the trade between Russia and this country. Now, should we, if a war were to break out with Russia, enforce the blockade upon her ports? Again, we have an illustration in the last war. We professed, it is true, to blockade Cronstadt, to prevent the export of raw materials, such as hemp, flax and the rest, by sea to England; but we merely diverted the traffic instantly through Prussia. Our imports from Prussia of tallow, in 1855, amounted to 1¼ million sterling nearly, and the year before it had not been £2,000. The Government knew that these articles were coming through the ports of the Baltic. They knew that they were coming through Prussia; and we had a debate raised in the House of Commons, and a motion was made on the subject of the contraband trade in Russian produce. I presume that, seeing there was a blockade, some persons had entered into large speculations in Manilla hemp, and perhaps Indian seeds, and they thought that it was rather cheating them, as they were engaged in supplying a supposed deficiency in the commodities which had already come into the country in that indirect way. The consequence was that a vigorous appeal was made to the House, and deputations were sent to the Foreign Office to stop this overland contraband trade. They presented arguments in very formidable array in the House of Commons, and they distinctly challenged the Government, "If you don't put an end to the trade which you know is carried on under your nose; if you don't enforce some test of origin at the Custom-house, or remonstrate with Prussia to put an end to it, you had better abolish the system of blockades altogether, because you are tempting to their ruin the poor merchants who have gone to Manilla to supply the deficiency arising out of this blockade, whereas they find that it is a delusion, and that you are not in earnest." It was going very hard with the Prussian trade, but then appeared another party in the field. The Dundee Chamber of Commerce took the alarm, and they sent a memorial to the Government, saying that they viewed with alarm the attempt made to keep out hemp; that the District of Fortar would be ruined, and that Dundee could not exist without the raw material; and they, therefore, prayed that the Government would offer no impediment to the importation of the raw material. All the while the war with Russia was going on, and we were paying an enormous fleet to blockade the Russian ports. The consequence was that nothing was done; commodities continued to arrive, and the effect was—as I have heard, but I hope it is not true—that one or two of those houses connected with the Manilla hemp-trade failed. [Applause.]

Now, let us turn to the third and only other case—supposing there was a war with America. Does anybody suppose that if there was a war with America last year, for instance, we should have blockaded the Southern ports, and prevented cotton from coming to Lancashire? [Laughter and applause.] Does anybody believe it? Well, but that is the theory upon which Lord RUSSELL acts, and my case is this, that, assuming a theory which we are very careful not to carry out, we give up to the rest of the world the opportunity of carrying out practically and severely our own theory. *Nobody supposes that, if we were at war with the United States, we should blockade their ports.* I'll tell you what we should do. We should have a blockading squadron there, and prize money would flow in great abundance; but we should never attempt hermetically to seal up that territory. Insurances would rise; we should get the cotton captured by our cruisers at an increased price, but it would all come How was it so long ago as 1812 and 1813? That is again a curious illustration of the case. We were at war with the United States at that time. We imported a considerable quantity of cotton from the Southern States. It did not, I suppose, amount to one-tenth of what it is now: the amount of our dependence upon America for the raw material was not one-tenth of what it is now, as gentlemen here, better acquainted with the subject than I am, can testify. But at that time the very same incident occurred in the House of Commons which occurred subsequently with regard to the Russian trade. There was a party in the City of London who were interested, just as there were gentlemen in Bristol and elsewhere in 1855 interested in the Russian trade, in Brazilian and Indian cotton. These city speculators promoted measures for the absolute exclusion of American cotton. There was a motion made in the House of Commons, and Lord CASTLEREAGH, who then led the House of Commons, was very much embarrassed by the question. I am not sure whether he was not once put in a minority upon it. The speculators who were so earnest in inducing the Government to prevent American cotton coming into our ports said, "You know it is all coming, and you don't take any steps to prevent it; you capture their cargoes; your seamen get their prizes; still it is coming in: you know it is coming, and you don't take any precautions." But again there was another party in the fight. Night after night petitions were presented from Manchester, from Stockport, and from other places, praying that the Government would do nothing to prevent the introduction of American cotton, and the consequence was that nothing was done. American cotton even then, when there was so small a dependence upon it, was allowed to come in, and practically the blockade was inoperative. Now, recollect that of the trade exports from America one-half at least come to this country. I dare say I am much under the mark in estimating the quantity at one-half. But they consist solely of cotton. It would be bad enough to prevent the exportation of cotton: and when I asked, just now, if we should think of blockading the Southern ports, with a view of preventing cotton from coming to Lancashire, gentlemen burst out laughing at the idea.

But there is another article still more important than cotton—*we get food from America.* In the last session of Parliament, an honorable member who is himself an extensive miller and corn merchant, moved for returns of the quantities of grain and flour for human food imported into this country from Sept. 1, last year, to June 1, this year, He mentioned to many members that he did it for his own satisfaction, as he wished to see what would have been the effect on the supplies of food to this country if the talk of war arising out of the *Trent* affair, had been carried out. His estimate to me—and the return any gentleman can see—was that the *food imported from America, from Sept., last year, to June this year, was equal to food necessary for between three and four millions of people for twelve months.* [Hear, hear.] His remark to me was—I quote his own words—"If that food was not brought from America, all the money in Lombard-street could not have purchased it, because elsewhere it did not exist at all." I would ask, then, whether anybody would seriously contemplate, in the case of a war with America, our enforcing a blockade, in order to keep out those commodities? Nobody supposes or dreams for a moment that we should. [Applause.] And yet we are maintaining a system which hands over to other parties, whenever they choose to go to war, the power of starving our people, or depriving them of the means of employment, merely because antiquated statesmen, who live and dream in the spirit of three hundred years ago, don't understand the age in which they live. [Applause and laughter.] I have in my hand two pamphlets. They are both attributed, and I believe truly, to two functionaries employed at the Board of Trade. They both take the largest and most common-sense and liberal views of this question: and it is, in fact, another instance added to the case of the corn laws, showing that there has always been found at the Board of Trade something in the atmosphere of that Department which has always produced most enlightened and advanced views upon our commercial policy. I will read what one of these writers says, and here are names mentioned, the old authorities upon these international laws, which Earl RUSSELL has been quoting in dispatches to America within the last eighteen months. Here is what this enlightened writer says on the subject of international law, and the folly of attempting to live in our days under the maxims and rules of a comparatively barbarous age;

"The days of Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf and Bynkershock are not our days. Their doctrines, however applicable to those times, are unfit for these; they may have been suited to an era of war; they are unsuited to an epoch of peace. They advanced doctrines which, in their day, it was perhaps possible to maintain in some degree; but the conditions on which their views were framed are changed, and it would now be as easy to revive the dead creed of protection as to rule the relations between neutrals and belligerents by the antiquated laws of Oleron, of the Costumbres Marinmas of Barcelona, or the once famed Consulado del Mar. It would be as easy to revert in medicines to the doctrines of GALEN, and to accept the crude doctrines of THEOPHILUS as the base of modern arts, as to define and govern our international relations by authorities whose dicta have ceased to be in harmony with the feelings of the present time."

And yet it is under those dogmas that you will continue to be governed, unless you bring some of your practical sense to bear upon the antiquated prepossessions of those who are at the head of affairs. It was so before. We had to fight a battle with our own governing classes; and you again will have to fight a battle with our own governing classes, and there is the only obstacle to such a reform of our maritime law as to put it in harmony with the age in which we live. [Applause.] But still they come back to this vague response: "Oh, but if we injure ourselves by a commercial blockade, we may injure our enemy a great deal more." I went to know, in the wide range of the world, what conceivable danger we can do to any people in the world that will equal the mischief inflicted upon this region of Lancashire if the present state of things continues for another six months. [Hear, hear.] For recollect, if you blockade the commercial ports of a foreign Power like America or Russia, the effect is that you will prevent them from receiving comparative luxuries into their ports, such as your manufactured goods, colonial produce, and the like. People can live in a tolerably easy way, as they have lived without these things; but if you inflict a commercial blockade which stops the exports as well as the imports from those countries, while you are only depriving them of comparative luxuries, you are depriving yourselves of the raw material by which your people live, and the very food necessary for their subsistence. [Applause.] I have thought much of it, and I have frequantly discussed the matter privately; but I can conceive of no case of your carrying on war with a foreign Power where you can inflict the same amount of ninepins, in which we shall assist in knocking down and setting up dynasties, as chance or passion may dictate. We ourselves now avow the principle of non-intervention, which means neutrality. We have made ourselves the great neutral power. Two great wars have been carried on within the last five years: one in Italy, between France and Austria, and the other in America. (on a more gigantic scale still. I am sorry to say) and England has remained neutral. [Hear, hear.] Our business, therefore, is to view our interests according to the light of modern events; and if we look at them impartially our interests are exactly the same as the interests of the weakest Powers in Christendom. for in adopting free trade we have renounced the principles of coercion, and have said that we have taken our stand on the principles of freedom and justice with all the world. [Applause.] This is a question, in conclusion, which ought to engage the serious attention of the gentlemen in this district. Where are the young men who have come into active life since the times to which I have referred, when their fathers entered upon the great struggle for free trade? Where are the young men? What are their thoughts upon this subject? They have inherited an enviable state of prosperity from their fathers for twenty years. For fifteen years there has hardly been a serious check to business, and there has scarcely been a necessity for an anxious day or night on the part of the great body of the manufacturing and trading population. But let not the young men of this district think that the possession of such advantages as these can be enjoyed without paying the price of watchfulness and exertion and a sense of patriotic duty. [Applause.] We must not stand still. We must not think that we can remain stereotyped, like the Chinese. If we once cease to progress be assured we shall begin to decline. [Applause:] I would, therefore, especially exhort the young men of this district, with their great responsibilities, and with their great resources, to take this matter seriously to heart. It is their duty, not only to themselves and to those who have gone before them, but also to the working population who surround them, to labor in their day and generation. The working population will look for some effort to be made in any possible way to put an end to the present state of things, and at least to try and avert such a calamity for the future. [Applause.] I commend this subject to your serious consideration, and thank you for the attention which you have paid to me. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause, having spoken for an hour and a half.

The Mayor, having arrived in the course of the honorable gentleman's speech, took the chair on its conclusion, and spoke warmly of the distinguished services Mr. COBDEN had rendered to the country. Mr CHILTON, the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. CAMPBELL, the Vice-President, Mr. CLINT, and Mr. ROBERTSON, also addressed the Chamber, expressing their entire approval of the sentiments enunciated by the honorable gentleman. Mr. ROBERTSON said he thought the opportunity should not be lost of devising some scheme of a practical character, into which their efforts should be thrown, with a view of enlightening the public mind, and bringing a legitimate inducnce to bear upon Parliament and the press, in order to show the importance of the question which had been taken up. Mr. COBDEN had it in contemplation to form a separate association for that purpose; but if the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and made it their own question, it would obviate the necessity of an independent association.

MR. COBDEN said: What is really wanted, and what alone is wanted, is that the discussion of the question should be forced upon Government and Parliament from our own standpoint; that is, from the modern point of view. What we should insist upon is, that gentlemen should not get up in the House of Commons and talk about GROTIUS, who lived in the time of ELIZABETH, when this country contained altogether as many people as the two counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire now do, and when everybody was dependent upon agriculture. [Applause.] If we could only force them to discuss the question as it is due to the population here in this year, 1862, we should very soon dispose of what we see both in Parliament and the London press—I don't say all, but some of the most influential organs—of the profound ignorance of the politics and history of this world for the last thirty years. [Laughter.] These writers come from college, knowing the history and geography of ancient Athens, and probably knowing of the existence of these districts and of America, out of which this great question arises. I will give you a recent illustration. Some time ago, a griter in a paper which would call itself the great public instructor of London, wrote an article in which he came out with a great parade of classical language; there was a fine high-flown assumption of authority over ordinary mortals, and the object of the article was to inform the readers of the journal that Prussia had just joined the Zollverein. [Laughter.] That is about the extent of the modern knowledge of some of the best writers in what calls itself the first and leading organ of our Press. We can only get a hearing for those great and just interests which we represent here by making a noise about them. [Laughter and applause.] It cannot be expressed in any other terms. [Hear, hear.] It was so in 1838, and it was a maxium of our policy in peace, make trade as free as you possibly can in time of war. [Applause.] Let that be the maxim wherever you find a restriction in the way of legitimate commerce. Whether in war, or whether in peace, be assured that the removal of that restriction will do you more good in England than in any other country, for this simple reason, that you have nearly twice the commerce of any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Therefore, let it be the rule of your policy, and let this manufacturing district, as before, let its voice be heard, in order that those enlightened principles, which are now finally triumphant in relation to times of peace, shall also be applied, as far as they possibly can be, in time of war. [Applause.] I have said, and after all this is the practical question—I have said that I don't see how the agitation of this question can be of any service at this moment in securing a supply of cotton, and in getting rid of this most unfortunate state of things which now exists. But this I do say, that I can imagine, if there were at the Head of the Federal Government at Washington men of the stamp of mind of FRANKLIN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and ADAMS, and WASHINGTON, I can imagine that these men would seek, at the present moment, to acquire for their country the great honor, glory and lasting fame of inaugurating, even at the present moment, their own principles—because they are their own—[applause]—of *exemption from blockade of the peaceful ports of a continental coast.* I can imagine that it would be a great honor to the men, and that it would place in a great moral elevation the nation which, knowing the circumstances in which we are placed, seeing the immense amount of evil which is inflicted, not upon capitalists, but upon laborers, not merely in England, but throughout the whole civilized world—I can imagine men of that calibre, seeing the evil they are inflicting, and being anxious to prevent it, seeing its cruelty, its safety in the course to be pursued—would, if it were practicable—and I offer no opinion on the practicability—to put an end to such a state of things, in the interests of humanity and of the interests of the civilized world. [Applause.] But in making that suggestive and hypothetical remark, which I do without wishing for a moment to imply blame or to utter those words improperly—this I say, that the only way in which Europe can approach that question with the United States is upon the ground they have said here—that is, the ground or principle not to seek for our own selfish ends to obtain cotton because we want it, and still retain in our hands the lancied advantage—because it is merely fanciful—of applying the principle of blockade to another Power at another time. [Hear, hear.] I say, to my conception, the only possibility that Europe could find at the hands of the American Government a disposition to endeavor to remove this great evil is by Europe engaging for the future to apply the American principle of blockade, of exempting all commercial ports in future from blockade, and confining blockades merely to arsenals and fortified places. [Applause.] England has been, I tell you again—and I think that I know something of the disposition of foreign Governments in both hemispheres—England has been the great obstacle to such a benignant change of policy as that I am indicating. We, perhaps, are not to be blamed. We followed in one direction, as America has followed in another, the instincts of national self-interest. For nearly a century England has believed that she had an interest in maintaining to the utmost degree the rights of belligerents, just as America believed she was justified in maintaining those of neutrals. But our circumstances are changed. We now profess the doctrine of non-intervention. We no longer intend to fight the battles of everybody on the continent, and make of the wars of the continent something like a game of ninepins, in which we shall assist in knocking down and setting up dynasties, as chance or passion may dictate. We ourselves now avow the principle of non-intervention, which means neutrality. We have made ourselves the great neutral power. Two great wars have been carried on within the last five years: one in Italy, between France and Austria, and the other in America. (on a more gigantic scale still. I am sorry to say) and England has remained neutral. [Hear, hear.] Our business, therefore, is to view our interests according to the light of modern events; and if we look at them impartially our interests are exactly the same as the interests of the weakest Powers in Christendom. for in adopting free trade we have renounced the principles of coercion, and have said that we have taken our stand on the principles of freedom and justice with all the world. [Applause.] This is a question, in conclusion, which ought to engage the serious attention of the gentlemen in this district. Where are the young men who have come into active life since the times to which I have referred, when their fathers entered upon the great struggle for free trade? Where are the young men? What are their thoughts upon this subject? They have inherited an enviable state of prosperity from their fathers for twenty years. For fifteen years there has hardly been a serious check to business, and there has scarcely been a necessity for an anxious day or night on the part of the great body of the manufacturing and trading population. But let not the young men of this district think that the possession of such advantages as these can be enjoyed without paying the price of watchfulness and exertion and a sense of patriotic duty. [Applause.] We must not stand still. We must not think that we can remain stereotyped, like the Chinese. If we once cease to progress be assured we shall begin to decline. [Applause:] I would, therefore, especially exhort the young men of this district, with their great responsibilities, and with their great resources, to take this matter seriously to heart. It is their duty, not only to themselves and to those who have gone before them, but also to the working population who surround them, to labor in their day and generation. The working population will look for some effort to be made in any possible way to put an end to the present state of things, and at least to try and avert such a calamity for the future. [Applause.] I commend this subject to your serious consideration, and thank you for the attention which you have paid to me. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause, having spoken for an hour and a half.

The Mayor, having arrived in the course of the honorable gentleman's speech,

you want the maritime law adjusted, we must adopt the same plan. [Hear, hear.] If the Chambers of Commerce take the matter up, it will be a much better thing than a league. For recollect, we now start under different circumstances to those of 1838. We had not then the pleasure of seeing Liverpool joining us so heartily as we do now. [Applause.] If Manchester and Liverpool, and the rest of the Chambers of Commerce, are agreed on this question, then it is a question that appeals to the enlightened sympathy of the great bnik of the people of this community, to all that ie progressive, and to all that looks to reform as necessary for the improvement of mankind. You will have all that great Liberal party, the whole of our town populations; they will all join you, and you will make short work of it, I will promise you. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden. The motion was seconded by Mr. Chilton, who invited Mr. Cobden to deliver a similar address in Liverpool. Mr. Cobden, in reply, said he was thankful to his Liverpool friends for their invitation; but he was under a ban, which would restrain him from doing more then attend one meeting of his constituents, on Wednesday, after which he must, acting under advice, go into Winter quarters, in the hope that he should preserve his voice for the meeting of Parliament, without tha necessity of going abroad. Then, he need not say, he should be at their disposal. [Applause.] The proceedings then terminated.

FROM ENGLAND.

Union Victories—Spence Rewarded—Famine and Pestilence in Lancashire—The Roman Question—Northern Sympathizers in Europe—Finance—The Proclamation—The Conspiracy of the Northern Democrats—Duty of the Government—State Rights and Secession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Oct. 24, 1862.

England is slow to believe in Union victories. The news must come from Richmond before the London *Times* will allow that the Confederates are beaten. It rejoices over a cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, but is silent about the terrible defeat of the rebels at Corinth.

There is nothing new of intervention or racognition. Mr. Spence urges it strenuously in the *Times*. He gets rewarded sometimes for his advocacy of Southern interests. The *Alabama*, Confederate steamer, released a ship lately which it had taken, because the consignment was to bis house at Liverpool. When last heard from, the *Alabama* was on tha look out for the *Dreadnought* packet ship, supposed to be loaded in part with contraband of war.

But if there is no public move for recognition, there is coming a terrible pressure. By Christmas there will be 780,000 paupers to feed in Lancashire. Before the winter is over, the number will rise to a million. Cold, hungar, idleness, crowding, filth and despair are already beginning to produce their natural results—pestilence. Typhus has broken out in some of the workhouses. It can scarcely fail to spread. So pestilence will be added to grievous famine. Private charity will soon he exhausted, and the Government must come to the rescue. Then, if not sooner, not only recognition, but intervention, will be urged as national necessities.

There is another reason for this belief. A nation cannot be strongly occupied with two subjects at the same time. The Italian question is, for the present, settled. Louis Napoleon will not leave Rome, and Italy must be content without her capital. This matter settled, English thought and feeling are free to concentrate upon America. There are yet advocates of the North. They were heard in the Evangelical Alliance. Their sympathy, however, rests upon the single ground of opposition to Slavery. So far as the National Government wars against Slavery, so far they have a certain amount of European sympathy, though less even of this in England than elsewhere. On political grounds, there is none that is appreciable; and such is the pressure of opinion that papers which have, up to this time, resolutely maintained the Northern cause, have been obliged to haul down the flag and give up the contest. The *Spectator* is an instance. It has been one of the few Northern papers in London; but it lost caste and subscribers, and was obliged, very reluctantly, to give up its advocacy and accept of recognition. It was one of the results of the declaration of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle.

The immediate hope of the Southern sympathisers here is in the failure of Northern finance. At the last dates Government paper had depreciated 30 per cent., and exchange had reached 145. This, to Englishmen, is utterly astonnding. In a country where paper is gold, and gold commands only 2 per cent. interest, such discounts are equivalent to ruin. They cannot believe that a paper currency, so far depreciated from metallic and European standards, can be used by a Government to carry on its operations; and when armies are for months unpaid, even with such paper, they expect mutiny to be added to bankruptcy. But they forget that in financial matters, the South is in a mull worse condition. They forget that money of any kind is but a representative of values, and that the Government can not only take all the me o it requires by conscription, but can also take what is required to feed and clothe them, by a similar process. They forget the illimitable power of a great nation, whose will finds expression and action in a single Executive.

The Abolition Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is still discussed, and still denounced, either as a half-way measure, or as one worthy of the King of Dahomey. The Abolitionists object to it that it promises to protect Slavery in all the States which are not, or will not be, in rebellion at New-Year's. They dread every Northern victory, and fear that the South may be conquered too soon for the slaves to become free. On the other hand, the Press which follows the leadership of the *Times*, pours out its vials of wrath on a President who could make the most horrible of wars on women and children, and involve old and young, innocent and guilty, in one common ruin.

We are always in suspense. A little while ago it was the fate of Washington; then Louisville and Cincinnati. At present we wait for the result of the elections. There is some hope here that the Democrats, who are known to sympathize with the South, will carry New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. This, it is believed, would end the war. The hypocritical declarations of men who rejoice over every Northern defeat, that they are for the Union, are perfectly understood; and the election of Seymour in New-York, it is hoped, would end the war with the South, or produce another in the North.

If there is any danger of such a revolt, the duty of the President is very plain. It is his duty to prevent the success of a conspiracy against the life of the nation. Martial law is already proclaimed in the North—every where in the United States in fact. No other law exists, since it overrides every other. The *habeas corpus* writ is suspended. It will be the duty of the Provost-Marshal of any State to arrest any man, whether Governor of a State or member of Congress, whom he has reason to believe is conspiring against the Government. There is good precedent for it in the arrest of the rebel legislators in Maryland. It is no time for weakness or a shilly-shally policy. There is no reason any reason at the North should meet with more favor than treason at the South. A year ago the President of New-York were log cal and incontrovertible to say we shall destroy the Government if we do not have it our way. Now Mr. Lincoln must pursue the same policy of Stern [illegible] the Woods of Virginia [illegible] of the Union down, and the Government must be saved, or we must go on much longer in a state of civil war, and not find an hour in which to [illegible] Europe that [illegible] all wills, and carry out the great National will, of which it should be the sole organ. If a single Northern State is permitted to make an organized resistance to the National Government, the cause of the Union is lost. The war now waging is between National and State sovereignty. If State sovereignty can oppose the National will in New-Jersey or Ohio, why not in South Carolina or Alabama? State sovereignty means the right of secession. Here is the whole conflict. This vast war, with its countless hetacombs of victims and its sear of blood, is being fought to determine only one point—whether America is a nation, or only a congeries of nations, each sovereign and independent, and with the right to separate from all the others. It is a welding together of parts never yet fully unitad, in fire and blood. It is the end of the contest that began with the revolution—the contest of the centripetal and centrifugal forces. Those who are familiar with the debates in the State Conventions which ratified the Constitution, know now bitter was the fight. The Democratic element, then as now, was opposed to the Union, and it has planted the seeds of disunion in all the State Constitutions. There is scarcely one of them which does not assert, almost in direct terms, the right of secession. All this will be changed when the Union cause has triumphed.

The cry of despotism should never alarm the man who has a work to do worth the doing. War itself is the most terrible of despotisms, and justifiable solely upon the principle that the end sanctifies the means. In politics there is no other. You kill one man, or thousands, because the end to be gained by it is worth its cost. So of every act necessary to the national life. In a nation, as with an individual, self-preservation is the first law of nature. MONADNOCK.

A Singular Will Case.

TESTING THE VALIDITY OF A COLORED WOMAN'S WILL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 8.

A very singular and important case has just been tried in the Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow. It involves the validity of a will made by a colored woman, Nancy Coots, by which she devised a great part of her property, real and personal, to Mercy K. Williamson, the wife of Passmore Williamson, who had been acting as trustee for Nancy Coots. The suit was brought by Reuben Coots, the husband of Nancy, against Passmore Williamson. Nancy Coots, who made the will, was originally a slave in Virginia, and, after securing her freedom, came to Philadelphia, about twenty years ago, and resided for the most of her time in the Twenty-fourth Ward. She was industrious, and succeeded in accumulating a property amounting in value, it is estimated, to about $10,000, although some of the witnesses fixed it as high as $12,000. She was twice married, her second husband being Reuben Coots, the plaintiff in the present case, to whom she was married nine years ago. Three years before her death, which took place in 1861, Passmore Williamson was introduced to her, by a Mr. Crenshaw, as a proper person to take charge of her business, and in August, 1859, a deed of trust was executed, by which Passmore Williamson was made trustee for the estate, "to hold, devise, manage, and take care of the same, and the rents, income," &c., and to pay over "to her, for her separate use, free from any control of her said husband, the rents and income thereof, after deducting necessary and proper costs," &c. The right to make a will was also reserved by Nancy in the deed of trust.

Before this declaration of trust was exeeuted, the heirs of Nancy, by her first husband, joined in a release of claim, and Reuben, her then husband, also released his curtesy, the object of the parties being to facilitate the procuring of money on loan, if needed. In March, 1861, Nancy made her will, which was written by Passmore Williamson, was witnessed by Passmore Williamson's partner in business, and by his then attorney.

By this will an annuity of $150 was given to Jane Echel, a colored woman; $250 to Edward A. Crenshaw, Jr.; $250 to her husband, Reuben, and $500 to a grand niece. The remainder of her estate, real and personal, was devised to Mercy K. Williamson, the wife of Passmore Williamson, Nancy Coots' Trustee. The will was attached by Reuben Coots, on the ground that Nancy was not of sound mind when it was executed, nor for several years prior to that time; that a very severe burn on her foot, received a few months before her death, and from which she never recovered, had the effect of shattering her nervous system, and impairing her intellect. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, it being contended, on the part of Reuben, in addition to the above, that she had told her relatives that she had her will, and that they were all provided for; that her property was to be cut up into lots, and that each of her relatives would receive one of them.

Some of the witnesses who testified to this also testified, on cross-examination, that Nancy had said that she was going to do what she pleased with her property. On the other side it was contended that she was of sound mind, and that the will was made without the exercise of any influence on the part of Mr. Williamson; that the burn affected her nervous system, but did not touch the brain or intellect; that up to within a few days of her death, when the witnesses saw her, she was rational, and conversed intelligently.

In charging the jury, Judge Ludlow held that "the burden of proof is upon the fiduciary agent, and he must show that he did not exceed his legitimate functions, or work for his own advantage." The jury rendered a verdict for Reuben Coots, thus declaring the will null and void. A motion for a new trial was made on behalf of Mr. Williamson.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 40, 41, 266, 214, 84, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285. Demurrer 42.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 2599, 2895, 2899, 2417, 2563, 779¾, 2601, 2831, 2917, 2931, 210¾, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 3024, 3028, 3040, 3208, 3266, 3364, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3438, 2004, 3490, 3500, 3554, 3588, 3570, 3694, 3702, 3708, 3710.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 223, 477, 987, 1265, 2377, 2713, 2931, 2895, 2849, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2949, 2951. *Part II.*—Nos. 2096, 2370, 1856, 1854, 2386, 2536, 2540, 2380, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1483, 1496, 1499½, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1529, 921, 680, 1424, 853, 703, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 441, 591, 1403, 1410, 135, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	103¾	100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	103¾	50	do	13⅝
1,000	Phr. City W. Ln.	100	300	Hud. River R.	75
2,000	Ill. Cen. Reg. B.	99	450	do	s10 75
5,000	Va. St. 6s	64	200	do	s30 74⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	52½	100	do	s30 74⅜
6,000	do	52¾	100	do	s60 74⅜
15,000	do	52¾	100	do	s30 75
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. Bs.	100	400	Harlem Railroad.	20⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s 1ss. to Ill. R	77	10	Norwich & Wor.	77
	8s do. R	71	200	Reading Railroad	77¾
2,500	Cal. State 7s	113½	100	do	77
23,000	Erie R. 3d m. '83.	105¾	100	Toledo & Wabash R.	34⅛
20,000	do	105¾	550	Mich. Cen. R.	90
3,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	106⅜	200	do	89⅞
4,000	do	100	200	do	89¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	93¾	100	do	s10 89¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R bds.	106	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	42⅜
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	95½	350	do	42⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	79½	1,250	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	84⅞
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	99	100	do	b10 85
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1 bs.	80	100	do	b30 84⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st. B.	56¾	100	do	85
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	80½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
1,000	M. & Pr. Du Ch. 1 m.	103	100	do	b30 80
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1 m.	106	100	do	s30 79½
15,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2 m.	92	250	do	79½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3 m.	72	100	do	s60 79¾
1,000	Pa. Coal Co. 7pc. B.	107	200	do	s10 79¾
63	Tradesmen's Bank	105	50	do	b10 79¾
32	Bank of Commerce.	97½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	41
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	95	400	do	41¾
7	Metropolitan Bank.	104¾	500	do	41¾
20	Grocers' Bank	90	200	do	b10 42
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	200	do	b3 42
5	St. Nicholas Bank	92	21	C. C. & Cin. R	136
33	Nassau Bank	100	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	84¾
50	Nicar. Transit Co.	5	50	do	s15 84¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	123	150	do	s10 84⅝
100	do	123⅛	100	do	s60 84¾
50	do	123¾	100	do	b30 84¾
100	do	b30. 123⅜	200	do	s60 84⅝
150	do	123⅜	50	do	s60 84¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	103¾	100	do	84¾
150	do	b30. 103⅞	100	do	84⅝
200	do	b10. 103⅞	100	do	s10 84⅝
300	do	103⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 89
650	Erie Railway	63¾	450	do	89
100	do	s60 63¾	100	do	s60 89⅞
300	do	s60 63¾	250	do	s60 89⅝
300	do	s60 64	45	Chic. & Rock I. R.	81¾
100	do	b30 64⅛	100	do	b10 82
200	do	64⅛	100	do	82¼
100	do	b30 64⅝	100	do	b30 82¾
50	do	b30 64¾	200	do	82¾
1150	do	64⅝	50	Mil. & P. du C. 2d. P.	75
450	Erie R. Pref.	b30 90⅝	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	53
100	do	b3 90⅝	200	do	53½
50	do	b60 90⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	103¾	200	Reading Railroad.	77⅛
10,000	Treas. 7.3-10 p. ct. Notes	104	200	do	77
2,000	Cle. State 6s	52	100	West. Cons. R	s30 80½
7,000	Mo. 6s 1ss. to Ills. and St. Louis R.	52	200	do	80½
5,000	Hud. R. Con. bs.	75	100	do	80½
5	Pac. Mil. St. Co.	121	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R	42⅜
100	do	s30 121	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84⅞
400	N. Y. Central R.	103	200	do	b30 85
200	do	103	200	do	85
100	do	s15 103⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 80
100	do	s30 103⅛	100	do	80
100	do	b30 103⅛	100	C. & Alton R.	95
100	do	103⅛	100	do	95
100	do	b30 103⅛	100	do	95
100	do	103⅛	100	do	95
100	Erie Railway	63¾	100	do	95
100	do	63¾	100	do	95
100	do	63¾	100	do	95
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Gnome.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt. Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tibbell's California.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Mercantile Library Association—George Francis Train Will Go "Round the World."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Virginius.

NO. 758 BROADWAY—A Fair for the Benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernet's Picture of the Port and Market of Rio de Janeiro.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. McClellan, it will be seen by our dispatches this morning, has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside has been installed in his place. The order making this new arrangement was delivered to Gen. McClellan at Headquarters at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, by Gen. Buckingham, of the War Department, in person. Gen. McClellan's last official act was the issuing of an address on Saturday to the army, giving this information in a few words that the command had devolved upon Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of his fellow-soldiers. The General and his Staff were to leave yesterday for Trenton.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army had eluded Gen. McClellan, at least so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Headquarters of the army were established at Warrenton on Friday, which place was taken possession of by our advance on the day previous. The rebel Gen. A. P. Hill's command was at Warrenton on Wednesday—his command and Stuart's Cavalry forming the rear guard of Lee's force. Dispatches from Warrenton, yesterday, bring the important information that Gen. Pleasanton had a skirmish on Saturday, near Little Washington, with Stuart's Cavalry, in which he captured three pieces of artillery, and that Gen. Bayard, on the same day, occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock—the structure being unimpaired. The bridge across Broad Run had been destroyed by the rebels, but as that is further back, in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and in a section of country now completely within our control, it can be put in good condition again in a very short space of time.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. Lee and his army will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of Jeff. Davis to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and thus worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

From the Southwest we learn that Gen. Grant has recently established his headquarters at La Grange, near the Mississippi line, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We also learn that a heavy body of his troops is pushing southward in the direction of Holly Springs, and that the rebels there are apparently making preparations to evacuate the place, with the intention of falling back on Grenada.

The Louisville *Journal* has information which leads it to believe that the rebels have evacuated not only Murfreesboro, but McMinnville, Tenn., and that they have torn up a large portion of the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Chattanooga will doubtless be their "last ditch" in Tennessee.

We have, through a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. Foster, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat *Delaware* is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 3,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication *via* Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

The Newbern *Progress*, of the 1st inst., is received. It contains no allusion to any recent expedition. In relation to the statement that the rebels at Wilmington were arming negroes to fight against the [illegible], the *Progress* says: "We have learned from [illegible] Wilmington, and through what [illegible] to [illegible] source, that such is not the [illegible] terror of the negro is so great that they dare not trust him with arms."

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found necessary to modify the designation of depots of rendezvous. The following Commandants of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. *Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact.* My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. Mason and his friends form one of the chief contracting parties."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 5, states that Gen. Sill's Division reached Nashville on the day preceding.

Major-Gen. Rousseau's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army is to be detached from Gen. McCook's army corps, and after being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City on Saturday morning, bringing advices two days later than those by the *Norwegian*. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. Mr. Cameron, our Minister to Russia, came passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord Lyon, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,500 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that Wilkes, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. Gladstone had reiterated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. From Greece, we learn that King Otho had abdicated the throne in favor of his brother, but the people being still dissatisfied, the Bavarian line had been entirely deposed. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are four days behind those of the *Scotia*.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. Wharton, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney Coffee objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government, in referring to it as a "Northern one;" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, situated in Bedford-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two of the children perished in the flames. The institution contained 240 boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. The entire loss is about $35,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ⅝ per cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. Wadsworth, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Geneseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	82	Lima	55
Caledonia	59	Nunda	127
Genesus	123	Ossian	25
Geneseo	150	Sparta	13
Leicester	13	Springwater	255
Livonia	273	York	239

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives Seymour 128; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 6; and West Sparta, 1. Geneseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. Wadsworth's residence.

Alex. McDonald, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 5, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the dépôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 18 miles, burned out the flues, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. McDonald was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but McDonald escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to Schuyler Colfax the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary Smith's acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, before Judge McCunn, John Clarkin and Geo. Gromer, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market was steady through the dealings of Saturday until near the close, when a decline of ¼@½ per cent. on the Share list was made. Gold 131¼@132; Exchange 145½ per cent. The attention of Bankers and Merchants is called to the eighth page of this day's paper, where Mr. Silas C. Herring sets forth the new discovery in the material for the manufacture of his patent Safes.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was stiffly held. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Fruit and Seeds were in moderate request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Chicory, Coffee, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and the principal kinds of Oils at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been Gen. McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremptory orders of the General-in-Chief. It will be seen, by a letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, which we publish in another column, that on the 1st of October Gen. McClellan was *urged* by Gen. Halleck to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy,—being at the same time reminded of the disadvantages of delaying until the Potomac should be swollen, and the roads impaired, by the autumnal rains. Finding that this produced no effect, Gen. McClellan was "*peremptorily ordered*" by Gen. Halleck, on the 6th of October, to "*cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South.*" For three weeks this order was not obeyed, and the only excuse given for not obeying it, so far as appears,—the want of supplies,—is shown by the letter of Gen. Halleck to have been utterly without foundation. The disclosures of that letter, concerning Gen. McClellan's constant and reiterated complaints of lack of supplies, are very remarkable and deserve special attention.

We presume that this particular instance of disobedience of orders, though the immediate occasion, is not the whole cause of Gen. McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmination of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dismissal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war have been utterly barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had such splendid opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentatiously thrown them away. With an army capable of the most heroic achievements, powerful in numbers, unrivaled in discipline and equipment, eager always for active and onward movement, he has accomplished absolutely nothing but successful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the Capital at Washington, which he should have left no foe capable of menacing. The rebel armies have grown up in his presence, and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory: and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this most extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan as a commander, or the still more extraordinary persistence of the President in committing the fortunes of the war to his hands. Gen. McClellan has shown too many of the qualities of an accomplished soldier to attribute his failure to simple incapacity. That he is absolutely disloyal to the Government we have never permitted ourselves to believe. Yet we think it quite probable that his heart has never been in the war,—that through it all he has had hopes of a compromise which should end it, and that he has feared the effect upon such a compromise of a stern and relentless prosecution of hostilities. His position and possibly his feelings have been those ascribed by Macaulay to Essex, who commanded the armies of the Parliament at the outbreak of the great civil war. He was an accomplished soldier and a Parliamentarian; but he shrank from civil war,—he hoped through it all for an accommodation with the King, and "*next to a great defeat he dreaded a great victory.*" Under such a leader the war could never prosper, and it was soon found necessary to replace him by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courage he had shown in politics, and who had the sagacity to see from the outset that "*in war of all kinds, moderation is imbecility.*" As a politician, Gen. McClellan's sympathies, previous to the rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern sentiment and by Northern action. And beyond all question, he has hoped and believed that a time would come when the war could be arrested, and when the Southern leaders, backed by a powerful party in the Northern States, would listen to terms of accommodation,—and that nothing would stand in the way of such a compromise more than a victory which should wound their pride by humiliating their arms and crushing their power.

In this view of the case, Gen. McClellan has been encouraged by the political partisans who, at an early stage in the war, made him their prospective candidate for the Presidency, and came thus to have an interest in putting him in opposition to the Administration which he professed to serve. They defended his errors, and made themselves the special champions of his worst mistakes. They had unquestionable provocation and some excuse for much of this in the intemperate zeal with which he was assailed; but they betrayed him into an undue reliance on the support of a party, and a ruinous subserviency to their wishes and views. We know not how else to account for the steady and systematic disregard he has shown of the wishes and orders of the Government, and for his adherence to a deliberate and methodical inactivity, which has brought the cause of the Union to the very verge of ruin.

Unless we have been misinformed, President Lincoln has on two occasions written to Gen. McClellan, reviewing in detail his military operations, and demonstrating his failures to respond to the wishes and just expectations of the Government. One of these papers was prepared just after McClellan had landed on the Peninsula, the other after the battle of Antietam, and we have heard both spoken of as masterpieces of military criticism. It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place. Why he did retain him so long after he had satisfied himself that he ought to be removed, it might be curious, though it would be useless to speculate. We trust that the first act of Congress, when it meets next month, will be to call for all the correspondence, and all the documents of every kind, which can throw light upon the extraordinary campaigns of this unfortunate commander.

Gen. Burnside has been three times offered the command of the Army of the Potomac. He declined it twice, partly from a strong feeling of personal affection for Gen. McClellan, and partly from thorough confidence in his military capacity, and his devotion to the Union cause. This confidence, we suspect, was somewhat shaken during and after the battle of Antietam; while the treatment he has since received for having remonstrated against the General's causeless suspension of the fight, has probably released him from the personal obligations on which he was previously inclined to lay such controlling stress. We presume, therefore, that he will now accept the command. He has shown thus far during the war great military ability, and a thorough, unqualified, unquestioning devotion to the cause he serves. What he will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. It is now certain that, in consequence of the extraordinary delay in the movements of our army, the rebels have completely eluded them, and are now beyond their reach. The autumnal rains have commenced; the rivers and small streams of Virginia are no longer fordable; the roads are becoming muddy and impracticable; and all rapid and effective movement is nearly impossible. If it was any part of Gen. McClellan's purpose to prevent a decisive battle with the rebel army, he was probably left in command just long enough to accomplish his object.

The Exact Attitude of England.

The recent news from England indicates that there is to be no immediate change of the policy of that Government toward the United States. Mr. Gladstone explains his late speech, in which he gave his personal recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, by leaving it wholly unexplained. The substance of the two letters he has written on the subject is, simply, that the speech expressed an opinion that he had long entertained. How far the personal conviction of a Minister goes toward the initiation of Government policy is left to the public as a very wide field for speculation.

Independently, however, of Mr. Gladstone's speech all other Ministerial and popular indications point to the continuance of the policy of "non-intervention"—as England understands non-intervention. That is, giving all the aid and comfort possible to the rebellion within the limits of safety against war with the United States. The language of the British Government and people to the Confederates is: "You have fully established your independence—the restoration of the Union is impossible—but it would do neither you nor us any good to make a formal acknowledgment of a fact that is patent to the world. On the contrary, it might for the moment complicate your cause and protract hostilities." This is the unmistakable meaning of everything uttered by English leaders in opposition to action favorable to the South. It is manifest apology to the rebels for not recognizing their independence, which it is conceded they have won.

We may not have the right to quarrel with England for its open and avowed sympathy with the Confederates. Happily, likes and dislikes, sympathies and antipathies, in this world, are subject to no written laws; a nation cannot be held amenable for its loves and its hates. We have a right, however, to look for plain dealing and perfect sincerity from a Government which is as proud and strong as that of Great Britain. But this we have not had.

While all the diplomatic intercourse between that country and this is marked by the most punctilious propriety; and while we are assured, in every form of speech usual between friendly Powers, that England will in no wise interfere with our unhappy domestic strife, the evidence is accumulating that the most dangerous attacks we have to meet in the future of the rebellion will come from England. English powder and ball, English rifles and cannon, have armed the rebels in every field that has been fought in the war. But these were not sufficient to turn the tide of success in favor of the rebellion. Now, however, according not to rumors only, but to positive declaration, an entire fleet of war vessels is building in British waters, and under the British flag, to assail the ports of the United States, and destroy the advantages our arms have fairly gained over the public enemies.

The latest advices from England leave apparently no room at all for doubt on this subject. The English journals all publish and put great stress upon the project of the Richmond Confederacy to impress 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and hold the same as an inducement and a reward to any nation, or to the daring adventurers of any nation, that will come after it. The value of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the present prices in Europe would be *Two Hundred Million Dollars*. The London *Times* says that such prospect of reward will certainly invite capital into the field, and embolden it to run all the hazards of the attempt to run the blockade of Southern ports.

It required no prophet to tell us that. The admission is the strongest encouragement to the deed. The cupidity of our foreign foes has already outrun our anticipations and our suspicions even; and at least three iron-clad rams are building in England for the purpose, not attempted to be concealed, of being used in the Confederate service to open the cotton ports of the South. These rams will be the all-sufficient convoys of cotton ships, to lead them in and out with their rich cargoes through the blockade. We have no defences against iron-clad assailants, and we shall not have in time to be of avail, notwithstanding the flattering assurances to the contrary so frequently put forth by our Navy Department. We may deem it proper on another day to show this.

These are matters too grave and too full of danger to the Union cause to be allowed to remain without the notice of our Government. It is true, undoubtedly, that the animosity of English opinion is not now, and has not been for a long time, a matter of any concern to the American people. They are able to outlive that—indeed, they feel quite strong enough to despise it. But the open encouragement by the British Press, by British capitalists, by British associations and organizations, of a scheme to invade American waters with hostile intent, and the notorious preparation of formidable agencies for the work, goes beyond the domain of opinion, and enters that of war.

The Movements in Virginia.—It will be seen that both of the advancing columns of our army are pushing down into Eastern Virginia with some celerity. Gen. Pleasanton, from what lately was Burnside's column, has reached Little Washington, in Culpepper County, some twenty-five miles south of the Manassas Gap Railroad; and Gen. Bayard, from Sigel's column, has reached the Rappahannock River, and holds the railroad bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. What may be the succeeding movements of the bodies it is difficult to tell—whether one or both will advance onward to Gordonsville, or whether one or both will move down the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, and try our luck by that route to Richmond. If we knew positively where the rebel army is, we might speculate on these points. But the newspapers and the correspondents seem to know pretty nearly as little of the enemy's whereabouts as our Generals do. It is confidently asserted to-day that they have retreated to their fortified base at Richmond, that they still threaten to enter Maryland, that they are at Waterloo, and that they are at Gordonsville, where they have been joined by Bragg's army from Tennessee. It is likely that there is more or less truth to each and all of these stories, excepting that one which implies that they propose again to attempt to enter Maryland or Pennsylvania. There seems little doubt that Lee has left Winchester, as no army would dare to permit itself to be outflanked as that position now is by our forces.

It is impossible to give any intelligent opinion as yet as to the likelihood of Bragg's army having moved from East Tennessee into Virginia. It is certain that they would have a very easy and expeditious route thither over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. But such a movement would indicate a complete abandonment of the Southwest, and of the campaign there. It would concede to us one-half of the Confederacy, and that, too, at a time when our Southwestern army, under a live leader, is just ready to enter and take possession. If Bragg has come East, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of concentrating the entire rebel force for the defence of Richmond, and thus staking the existence of the Confederacy wholly on the Virginia campaign. Nothing, we believe, could be more to our advantage, if we had a General who had the genius to take advantage of circumstances.

A Brilliant Cavalry Officer.—Almost every day for the last two months, we have recorded some splendid exploit on the part of that valiant and invincible cavalry officer, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton. He first appeared prominently after the battle of Antietam, when he harassed terribly the enemy's rear, pursued them hotly to the Potomac, and played havoc among their faltering regiments. Subsequently he was sent in chase of Stoart, being permitted to start just about the time the rebel officer was sweeping along our left line; and though it was preposterous to suppose that he could actually overtake Stuart, yet he and his men made one of the most remarkable gallopades that we have had in the course of the war. Since our army began to move along the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Pleasanton seems to have been in perpetual pursuit of the foe and perpetual fight; and in every case has he been victorious. He has met Stuart and his men, heretofore the terror of our army, on half a dozen occasions, and in every instance Stuart's horse has shown Pleasanton his tail. On Saturday we gave a vivid pen-picture, from our correspondent, of the three days' exciting chase after Stuart's cavalry, which ended on Monday evening last, and in which, after a brisk fight of two or three hours, Stuart's force was defeated with heavy loss. On Saturday last, Pleasanton had another tilt with his rebel foemen, of which we have a telegraphic mention this morning. It was at Little Washington, some forty miles south of the place where the previous fight was fought, and our redoubtable cavalryman had his usual luck—capturing three pieces of Stuart's artillery and a number of his men.

Gen. Pleasanton is a native of the District of Columbia, is forty years old, is a West Pointer, did gallant work in Mexico with the Second Dragoons, with which regiment he continued in service until about three months ago, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and given the command of Stoneman's Cavalry Brigade. As soon as he got his command well in hand, the country began to resound with his exploits.

There is no doubt that we have better cavalry officers in the Union service than the rebels have in theirs. Our horsemen have not been permitted to show their pluck and dash in this war, but have, for some reason or other, been perpetually held in leash. We trust that soon, under the new military *régime*, this splendid arm of the service will be permitted to show itself to the world, and make itself felt among the rebels. We have heard a great deal about Stuart and a good deal about Wade Hampton, but give to our cavalrymen such officers as Pleasanton, Geary and Bayard, and we will never dread the issue when they meet any foe.

Trial on Military Charges.—We are glad to see that Gen Fitz-John Porter is about to be tried on sundry charges that have been preferred against him by officers of the army. These charges, we understand, come from four different sources, and are very serious. They are such as no man can have hanging over his head without absolute disgrace, and Gen. Porter must therefore be personally anxious for their speedy examination.

But beyond the personal wishes of any officer, the necessities of the public service require a prompt inquiry into charges of so serious a nature as those which have been preferred against Gen. Porter.

Setting aside all others, that brought against him by Gen. Pope, of having intentionally refused to obey his order, that he should engage the enemy, and of having thus contributed directly to the defeat of our army, is the most serious charge that can be brought against any officer. If Gen. Porter was actually guilty of it, the army is disgraced and the safety of the nation endangered every hour that he is kept in high command. If it is unfounded, common justice demands that he should be relieved from it as speedily as possible.

Hitherto there has been nothing like rigorous discipline in the army. The most serious misconduct on the part of officers has been allowed to pass unpunished and almost unnoticed. There has not yet been a single example of punishment for even the most aggravated military offences. Spies swarm in our camps—all that have been convicted have been pardoned by the President. We have had spies in the enemy's Capital, and we have sent thither rebel women, who had become familiar with their faces, and who have forthwith denounced them to the authorities and had them hung. This is a novel mode of making war. It may possibly prosper, but we see nothing as yet to give us confidence in that result. We hope it may be reformed.

Gov. Seymour on the Election.—Gov. Seymour made a speech at Utica on Thursday night, to a large crowd that came to congratulate him on the result of the election. We find no report of his speech, and only a meagre reference to it in the Utica papers. We do not see that he threw much light on the specific manner in which his election is to restore the Union, though he was profuse in declarations that it would have that effect. "The success of the Democracy," he said, "would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. *Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected.*" We can understand how all this may happen *in the North*,—but not how Mr. Seymour's election is to restore that happy time to the Southern States. He says that "from this time henceforth it would seem there is a great Union party *all through the South*, who desire to coöperate with a party they know to be ready to welcome them back into the Union." This may be so—but as yet we don't see it.

Mr. Seymour talks as if there had been a rebellion in the North, which the Democracy had succeeded in putting down. He says not one word about the *Southern* rebellion, nothing about aiding the Government to crush it out and thus restore the Union. He denies that the Democrats are disloyal, and says that they intend to sustain the Government "in all its *Constitutional* acts." He did not specify, however, what these are, so that we are left to a wide field of conjecture as to the exceptions which Gov. Seymour would feel inclined to make.

Commercial Blockades Theoretically Viewed.—Mr. Cobden's speech before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which we give in full this morning, on the subject of a reform of maritime law, and an alteration in respect to belligerent rights, with special reference to the question of commercial blockades, will be read with general interest. It is an ingenious and, from a theoretical point of view, in the main, just exposition of the evil and impropriety of commercial blockades; and Mr. Cobden states broadly, and confirms logically, the old and oft-asserted American doctrine on the subject. He is led to his conclusion, however, which is antagonistic to the European doctrine, and to the current English view, simply by the evils that are being suffered in Lancashire from our blockade of the rebel ports, and the consequent stoppage of the cotton supply. "So grave and alarming has this evil become," says Mr. Cobden, "that it presents itself to those who look forward for six months (if the war goes on) in such a hideous aspect, that it is apt to beget violent thoughts in our minds as to some violent remedy." He acknowledges, however, that recognition of the South would do nothing to obtain cotton, and nothing less than successful war would avail, and Mr. Cobden of course opposes all belligerent action. It is a question that he is arguing at present merely in its theoretical aspect, and the present state of affairs furnishes a forcible illustration of his theory. One of the points Mr. Cobden makes is that England would not have recognized the principle of closing the Southern ports by proclamation, which principle was at one time so strongly favored in Congress and by a portion of the Press—but that she would recognize nothing less than a legitimate effective blockade.

Theoretically, most of Mr. Cobden's positions are sound enough; but so far as our blockade is concerned, it is in complete accord with the principles of maritime law and

belligerent rights established by the great European Powers, and hence can in no event short of actual war be interfered with.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Parisian Press on the President's Emancipation Proclamation—A General Approval of it—Gen. Butler—French Views of the Attitude of England—The Orleans Princes on McClellan's Generalship, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

With the exception of one of the secession journals, the *Pays*, this section of the French Press has but little to say about intervention in the United States since the violent demonstrations in the Richmond deliberate assamblies in response to the Emancipation Proclamation. The *Pays*, however, (and in this it resembles exactly the English nation, which grows more secessionist and more violent as it sees the chances of intervention diminish,) continues its campaign against the Proclamation, and, overlooking all other arguments, clings to this one, that it is simply a scheme to assassinate innocent women and children. It is true some one has made this reply to the argument of the *Pays*: When an army surrounds and lays siege to a city the besieging General gives one or two days' notice of his intention to commence the bombardment, in ordar that the women and children may be placed in safety; and after this, if women or children are killed or wounded, the responsibility, according to the articles of war, falls upon the besieged. Mr. LINCOLN, owing to the greater extent of tha territory besieged, has given *three months'* notice, before putting in operation his more terrible engines of war, and he says to the people of the South, you must either surrender, or find for your women and children a place of safety, or take the responsibility of whatever harm happens to them. But this argument the *Pays* treats aa empty aophistry, and goes on besting its big drum in favor of the rebellion. Fortunately, the paper has but faw readers, and it seems in a fair way to reduce the number even of these.

The *Opinion Nationale*, a paper having a large circulation among the enlightened liberal classes, says that the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN is the death blow of the rebellion, and that the wrath eshibited in tha Confederate Congress proves the fact. The *Opinion* declares that Mr. LINCOLN has now put himself upon the platform which will secure him the sympaties of all the Liberals of Europe, and render intervention an impossibility.

The *Siecle*, the leading Republican paper, with a circulation nearly double that of any other paper in Paris, says of the Proclamation, since tha naws of the proceedings in the Richmond Congress have been received here.

"What are those writers going to say who have grown so tender in their defence of the suffering and persecutad South, when they read the execrable propositions just submitted to the consideration of the Confederate Senate? The telegraphic *resumé* of this proposition will be found in our columns, and nur readers, like ourselves, will have difficulty in believing it. But what is still more astonishing, the minority of the committee, finding, witnout doubt, that the majority report was too mild, demanded 'a war of extermination against the invaders.' And this extraordinary manifestation of sentiment takes place the dav that Mr. LINCOLN, entering at last into the heart of the question, decides to pronounce under certain reserves the abolition of Slavery! These are the paroxyms of fury shown by the leaders of the insurrection in order to preserve their horrible privilege! We do not know whether the Confederate Senate will dare to sanction such a code; we would suppose that such atrocious legislation had no chauce of being adopted. But the fact that such measures have been elaborated and proposed to the acceptance of a deliberate body, throws a flood of light on the real situation. Will the Secessionist writers still demand that France should lend, by a recognition, her moral support, or even, as they have not hesitated to demand, her material support, to a sect—we cannot resign ourselves to call it a party—capable of seeking the prolongation of its existence by such measures?"

The *Presse* and the *Temps*, Liberal papers, and the *Journal des Débats*, Orleanist organ, speak in the same terms of the Emancipation Proclamation and its effect in the South. They accept it as a just and proper measure, and maintain that its utility is proven by the wrath and violence it has provoked in those who have to combat its effects.

One of the friendly papers, the *Opinion Nationale*, characterizes Gen. BUTLER'S last order, in regard to the registration of names *and politics*, as odious. We suppose that the writer (M. BONNEAU) bad not made himself acquainted with the difficulties under which Gen. BUTLER labors in order to maintain his position. But if a friendly paper thus criticises the acts of Gen. BUTLER, you may well suppose that our anamies do not spare him, and the fact is I navar recollect to have seen in one year's time as many columns of abuse published against any one man as have been published against the commandant of New-Orleans. Even the abuse of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the days of the *coup d'état* did not equal it. It would take, indeed, the whole of one man's morning hours of every day to look over it all, if he could read the various tongues in which it is published. But it is well to remark that nineteen-twentieths of this abuse is coined in London and Liverpool, and it is to be hoped that Gen. BUTLER, considering the source from whence it comes, will not take it too aeriously to heart. At any rate, he is declared the right man in the right place by every Union man, native or foreign, I have met.

The *Presse*, in an able article on the singular spectacle which is now presented in England of a whole nation of Abolitionists assisting, with passion, the birth of a Slave Confederacy, stigmatizes this abnormal frenzy as something too monstrous to be believed, if the daily facts were not there to speak for themselves. And what gives to this moral aberration of the English its greatest enormity is the fact that it is based solely upon interest. According to the *Presse*, France, by the general support offered by her citizens to the cause of right and of humanity in America, and by her abatention from everything like a violent agitation of the question, is playing the *beau rôle* in the affair.

The Orleans Princes have a length published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and over the signature of "Trognon," a *nom d'emprunt*, their history of the campaign on the Potomac. The work is about one hundred ordinary octavo pages in length, and compriaes the history of events from March till July—from the commencement of the movement on Manassas by McCLELLAN to the battle of Malvern Hill. The work is written in the grand historical style, in which every word and every sentence appears atudied in form and irrefutable in fact, and it will atand as one of the best writtan chapters of historical events extant. The refutation of what his enemies call "McCLELLAN'S blunders" is so complete and overwhelming as to give the young Commander-in-Chief a rank in military history far above that assigned him even by his most ardent admirers. Naw and unpublished facts and documents are referred to in this history, which will change the prejudices of most people against McCLELLAN into admiration, and many circumstances heretofore an enigma to the readers of newspapers are here explained. The most of McCLELLAN'S Generals are also elevated by this history to the first rank of military chieftains, and they here receive for the first time, perhaps, and at the hands of this high authority, the credit which is their due. The history also abounds in healthy criticisms on the various defects in the organization of the American army; it eulogizes the American soldier; it eulogizes the military ability of the leaders of the Southern army; it shows that the causes and the *animus* of the war are to be found in Slavery, and it terminates with an overwhelming argument in favor of the Union and against the possibility of two federations on the American soil. Measures are being taken to have this important history published here in pamphlet form, and tha same ought to be done at New-York. It will be found in the 15th of October number of the Review,

The seizure of papers which treat too freely of Mexican affairs continues. The 3d of October number of the New-York *Herald* has had the honor of a seizure by the Paris police for a correspondence from Mexico which was deemed either too truthful or too false—we do not know which. A pamphlet published by M. EDGAR QUINET, at Brussels, on this question, has also been interdicted, and the *Independance Belge* and other journals are frequently seized for the same reason. Tha police are in the right; it would not do to allow the Mexican question to grow any more unpopular than it is. MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU'S brief season of opera—for, according to the advertisement, it is not to extend beyond ten nights—commences this evening. It augurs well for the enterprise that all the best private boxes have already been secured, thus insuring to the manager a sort of subscription. Tha opera to-night is "La Traviata," in which Mme. GUERRABELLA will make her *début*. Raport speaks highly of the lady's talent. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and SCSINI sustain the other parts.

The announcement at the various theatres for this evening are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S (for the last time) "Money;" at Niblo's Garden, (Mr. FORREST having brought his engagement to an end, and, like MATILDA HERON, being exiled to Brooklyn for a couple of weeks,) tha RAVELS return to the scene of their former triumphs, and will undoubtedly be hailed by hosts of friends; tha pieces are the "Red Gnome" and tha "Whites and the Browns;" at tha Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH enters upon the last week of his very successful engagement, repeating two of his latest impersonations, *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the play of that name; at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Mr. EDWIN FORREST, in "Virginius," (to-morrow evening, MATILDA HERON, in "Camilla;") at Barnum's Museum BURGESTONA'S drama of "Isabelle: or, Woman's Life;" at No. 585 Broadway GEORGE CHRISTY'S admirable band of Minstrels; and at Hope Chapel THALBERG'S Panorama of California.

One of the pensities of living in a metropolis is the inevitable endurance of prodigies. Children with big bumpy heads, extraordinary hands, wonderful throats and precocious intelligences, descend as in showers upon the afflicted community, and, but for the merciful dispensation that they grow up in time, and become no better than other people, make life a constant trisl ot parental patience and critical toleration. New-York is the favored centre of this interesting class. It is here that the baby show flourishes, not only at Barnum's, but in every other sphere where juvenility can get a footing. The crop for the presen' season is so discouragingly large that we shonld scarcely dare to speak of it but for the fact that one of the prodigies has already launched herself upon the waters of public favor. We refer to TARASA CARAANO, who gave a "Soirée Musicale" at Irving Hall, on Friday last. This little lady is a native of Caracas, Venezuela, and is only eight years of aga. Her appearance indicates a charming but not overwrought warmth of temperament, and a calm intellectual perception of what she has to do and how to do it. These traits, apart from any mechanical considerations, give to the girl's playing a large share of spirit and clearness, amounting almost to style. For the rest she can play THALBERG'S music with facility, and with extraordinary power for a child who cannot yet reach the pedals with her toes. This implies a high dagree of digital discipline, and indicates that in more showy pieces, where tha effects are of tha scale rather than the chord, she will possess still higher executive powers. Indeed, a little French theme, imbedded in fragrant garlands of many colored notes, which Miss CARANO played during the evening, could hardly have been given better by any performer now before the public. The execution was perfect whilst tha feeling for the melody was always nicely preserved. Miss CASARNO is undoubtedly a singularly gifted child, but on the threshold of a public career at so early an age, the greatest apprehensions are to be entertained for her future. So much genius should be devoted to study, and spared to art, not dissipated in the idle adulations of friends and tha well-intentioned but seldom well-considered applause of the public.

The first rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's second concert will take place on Wednesday next, under tha direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, who alternates with Mr. ESTEELD in the conductor's rostrum. Mr. THOMAS' ability in every department of art, whether as a conductor of Italian opera or as tha exponent of the reticent music of the great masters, has been so steadily recognized in New-York that we watch with interest the career which he has clearly bewn out for himself. Brooklyn is fortunate in having procured the coöperation of a conductor so energetic, well-informed and gentlemanly as Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ has no intention of permitting tha Italians to slip past him in the race for public favor. He has still another revival for to-night—MOZART'S "Zauberflöte, or, Magic Flute," which will be cast excellently and with rare effectiveness as regards chorus, several German societies having volunteered for the occasion.

Miss NINA FOSTER, a charming and vivacious reader, who has not been forgotten, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening next, assisted by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signor BAILI, and the accomplished soprano, Mrs. CHARLES FARNHAM.

Still another reader, and one of high repute too—Prof. W. S. HOWE—will give the first of a series of readings at Dodworth's Hall, on Friday, Nov. 14.

Messrs. G. & C. DOBSON, well-known banjo-players, of this City, have been engaged by Mr. BARNUM for the Aquarian Gardens, Boston, where they will appear to-night.

Irving Hall will be surrendered to the "Old Folks" this evening, under tha direction of Father RAUB, a venerable musician, in white hair and yellow stockings, who may have been noticed on the principal walks of the City. The "Old Folks" are the resurrectionists of popular art. They have dug up the festive morsels that used to regale the palates of our forefathers, and with an antique sauce of strange costumes, serve them up for the enjoyment of the present generation. The "Old Folks" continue at the Hall during the week.

Brooklyn Affairs.

THE DRAFT—NED FORREST—MISS HERON—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The good people of Brooklyn are to be surfeited this week with amusements. They have shivered, so to speak, upon the metaphorical brink of the threatened draft; they have offered stupendous bounties for volunteers; they have rushed from house to house with paper and pencil, demonstrating that they have furnished scores beyond the quota; and when at last, with their lips screwed up, they desperately determined to meet the monster, the news came that the draft was postponed, it was more than they could bear.

The Marcantile Library Association came to their relief, and in huge capitals, which stare from every fence, announced that to-night, at the Plymouth Church, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the gaseous, will speak, or, rather talk, about his trip around the world. The doors are open at 7 o'clock P. M., and the Train starts at 7½.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. EDWIN FORREST opens to-night in one of his most admired parts, "Virginius." Mr. WHEATLEY, the manager, has leased the building for two weeks, and promises to alternate Mr. FORREST and Miss HERON in such a charming way, as should draw money from the people, and people from all parts of the city.

On the whole, then, Brooklyn is in a peaceful state of mind; and if with no draft, with TRAIN, FORREST, HERON, and unimpeached virtue, the residents of Brooklyn are discontent, where can one hope to find terrestrial bliss?

The Postponement of the Draft.

The following is the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, postponing the draft, published in yesterday's TIMES:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the rendezvous for the drafted men, and the nine months volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

ALBANY, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

FONDA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter: Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. B. Upham, Plattsburgh, William N. Colt; Fonda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall, Elmira, E. L. Hait; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

A sufficient force of National Guards will be assigned to each place of rendezvous, to maintain order and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, on the requisition of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail, except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and also of the names added to the enrollment books. A full list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classifying them by towns, will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the nine months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph IX. of General Orders, No. 52.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2 will, in some instances, render it impracticable to issue the orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FRANKLINITE.—This metal, which has been recently attracting much scientific attention, is treated of in an elaborate article on our Eighth Page. Those who wish to know what it is, where it is procured, and the uses to which it is put, will find all the information they desire in the article referred to.

The Iron-Clad Passaic.

This ship will not go on a trial-trip to day. The report that she would should not mislead any one.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.
BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.
HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM!

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 22, 1862.

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In justice to you, we will say that we ware present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contants in an excellant state of praservation.

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BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offars to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better maka early application.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

PALMER—MELVILLE.—In Newport, Fifeshire, Scotland, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Neil McLeod, ALLEN B. PALMER, of the City of New-York, to MARY MCGREGOR, only daughter of George P. Melville.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The reverend the clergy, and the friends of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 6, D. P. CLARK, formerly of this City, aged 77 years.

COLLYER.—At the Everett House, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 7, THOMAS COLLYER, the celebrated shipbuilder, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of his Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P M., from the Baptist Church, of Sing Sing. The steamboat *Long Island* will be in readiness to convey the relatives and friends from foot of Jay-st. Pier at 9½ A. M., touching at 30th-st.; returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 5 P. M.

GREEN.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, JAMES S. GREEN, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HENRY.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, JOHN HENRY, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gillen, No. 1½ Allen-st., on Monday, the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

KAMISLKA.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JANE ABERNETHY, the beloved wife of George Kreisler, aged 21 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her husband, are requested to attend her funeral, from 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (4th-av., corner of 22d-st.,) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Washington, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Capt. THOMAS R. MEAD, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MYERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, OSCAR, son of James and Hester Myers, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 60 Columbia-st., this day, at 1½ o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIE, infant son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols, aged 17 months.

Friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 2 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, PHŒBE, the wife of Augustus H. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Joseph Barrow, No. 37 Navy-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

REMERS.—At the residence of L. P. Thorne, No. 371 State-st., Brooklyn, on First Day, (Sunday,) 11th month, 9th, in the 19th year of his age, STEPHEN H. ROGERS, of Greenville, N. Y., son-in-law of Hezekiah Thorne.

SHARP.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, of scarlet fever, EILEN SHARP, daughter of James and Ann Sharp, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of her parents, in Murray-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb-avs., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SHOGO.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of William Shogo, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 4th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning.

TURNER.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 9, after a long and severe illness, EMMA TURNER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 290 9th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH WALDRON, wife of Thomas Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her son, I. T. Williams, and son-in-law, Norman Boardman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 18 West 36th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, GEORGE, son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 531.—Nov. 8, 1862.
40, 75, 13, 64, 34, 9, 7, 65, 31, 70, 47, 10, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 532.—Nov. 8, 1862.
39, 19, 52, 64, 47, 33, 57, 59, 75, 48, 1, 3.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page

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one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LOAN—7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department for 5 days from the 10th inst., and opened on the 6th day for ($15,420,560) thirteen millions, four hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, being the whole amount of 7.30 three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government. Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal, and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance. All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates—the original of which he must deliver to the offerer, by whom it will be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

T. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips not only exclude snow and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN ONE OR TWO SEAT sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, E. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest

IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the freshest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.

IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

In the variety of its Departments,
In the fullness of its information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In the healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper.

In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New-York *Observer* offer the following valuable premiums for
NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS *must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past year.*

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.

The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

Congregational	2 vols.
Presbyterian	2
Methodist	1
Episcopal	1
Baptist	1

They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.

The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $18 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE NEW subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *fifteen* new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm-Book	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant	1 50
Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record	3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
Haun's Muck Manual	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers	1 25
Phinn on Open Air Grape Culture, &c	1 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00

To any one sending us *n* new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, *Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.

For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia* and *Farm Record*, or any other five books on the list.

For four new subscribers and payment, the *Encyclopedia* and any book less than $3.

For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.

For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costing less than $3 each. And for one new subscriber, any book costing less than $3 on the list.

These books will be sent by mail or express, at the option or expense of the subscribers.

Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more of these volumes.

They are among the most practical works now published on the subject treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the beginner nor the more advanced farmer need go further for the instruction desired in any branch of his pursuits.

They are here placed within the reach of *every young man in the country without a dollar in money.*

Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadwsy.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medicinally adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Diseases of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring atour Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when left down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price.
The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED.
CHARLES G. HOOK

Respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has removed to the spacious new store,
No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.

In making the above announcement, he takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.
N. B.—No. 765 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
A NEW STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING BONNETS AND OTHER MILLINERY.
Also, 2,000 yards of superfine all-wool wove-color Black and White French delaines, from auction, at 2s. 9d.; worth 56c.; and a lot of English Black and White Calicoes, at 14c., worth 20c..
AT THE BROADWAY MOURNING STORE,
Near 9th-st.
C. G. HOOK.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
New and elegant styles of Cloth, Beaver, Velvet, Plush and Seal-skin Sacques, Basques and Circulars, daily replenished with all the novelties of the season.
C. G. HOOK,
No 765 Broadway.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY AND
CHOICE FROM AUCTION,
At No. 765 Broadway.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on
MONDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.,
at 9 o'clock, their
NEW STORE,
Corner of Broadway and 10th-st.
With an ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS
OF
BRITISH AND SAXONY
DELAINE GOODS,
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
OF
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN
Prints or Delaines.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
Also,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Also,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $9 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
WE OFFER THIS WEEK,
RIBBONS CHEAPER,
SILKS AND VELVETS CHEAPER,
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FOUR THOUSAND PIECES OF NARROW TRIMMINGS,
VELVETS, EVERY COLOR, at 25 and 31 cts., the full piece.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES CHEAPER.
KID AND NEW STYLES IN CLOTH GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS ARE CHEAPER.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY, NOV. 10,
OVER FIVE THOUSAND FELT BLOOMERS, all Fashionable Shapes, at 56c., 63c. and 75c. each; sold everywhere from 75c. to $1.25.
Also, DRAB, BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS in all sizes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
On MONDAY, Nov. 10,
You can select from the largest stock of FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description ever exhibited by one house in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of
MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN JOBBERS
SELL WHOLE PIECES.
Call and examine our FELT BLOOMERS at 56 per dozen; readily sold at $9.
Also,
A LOT OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS,
from [illegible] cents per bunch, cost $1 and upward to import.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., fifth block from the Bowery.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
Real Point Applique Lace Collars, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $5 to $30.
Real Thread Guipure and French Laces, Chiffons and Barges.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Handsome Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Large pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
At very markably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
OF
THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES.
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready.
No. 1,112 BROADWAY,
Corner of 26th-st.

NO ADVANCE ON WHITE GOODS.
H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Is selling Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Jones Cambrics, Swiss and Mull Muslins, at old prices

LACES! LACES! LACES!
If you want to buy Laces cheap
You must go to
ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE.
The largest and best assortment in the City, selling 50 per cent below present prices.

CHOICE FURS.
At No. 611 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Corner of Houston-st.
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Furs.

ATTIC PERFUMERY, No. 652 BROADWAY,
Has Extracts, Cheap Colognes, Imperial Water, Lubin's, Delcroix's, Piver's, Rimmel's, Coudray's, Ambrosial Cream, Lubin's Soaps, Rimmel's Soaps, Piver's Soaps, Coudray's Soaps, and Attic own prize Soaps, all of which are sold at 25 cents per cake.
Also,
A great variety of artists' embroidered Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Bed-clothing, cotton and silk cords, Tassels, Embroidery stamping for embroideries and braiding perfectly.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHOICE CEZERHYR WORSTEDS,
Being an importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than half price; also a large stock of Saxony yarns, Berlin goods, genuine kid gloves, warranted, trimmings, &c., at ELGERT'S, 550 and 552 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF A
Stock of dry goods, removed to the basement of the corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, at the commencement of sale, at
CHAS. G. HOOK.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.
A large assortment received per steamer *Arabia*, will be opened at retail on
MONDAY, Nov. 10.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A choice selection in collars, veils, coiffures, sets, etc., now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a very full stock of the above goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Full stock now open at retail. Also, a choice stock of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering, at retail, a large stock of superior
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
TABLE, SHEETING, and SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
ALSO,
FRENCH MULLS, ORGANDIES,
SWISS and TARLETANS,
Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES.
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
Received per steamer *Arabia*,
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO..
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 10,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards of TOILAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
In
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS, and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 56c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AT No. 355 BRDADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 10,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
of last Week, viz.
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIR SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres in all colors.
Also, closing out an Invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

CLOTH	CLOAKS,
BEAVER	CLOAKS,
DOESKIN	CLOAKS,
PLUSH	CLOAKS,
WOOLEN VELVET	CLOAKS,
TRICOT	CLOAKS,
VELVET	CLOAKS,
ESQUIMAUX	CLOAKS,
VELVET BEAVER	CLOAKS,
THE McCLELLAN	CLOAKS,
THE DUPONT	CLOAKS.

And a variety of other styles,
At 25 to 50 per cent. below Broadway prices.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery,
W. K. ROBERTS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,
Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices, job lot of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap, to close.
N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6TH-AV.,
Has received from the late auction sales large lots of Plain and Fancy
BONNET RIBBONS,
which will be sold from 15 to 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
NO. 1,112 BROADWAY,
Corner of 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Is selling Hosiery, Gloves and Under-Garments for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, cheaper than any other house in the City. Call and examine.

FOUNTAINS. INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 143 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Ramie, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and these old camp-furniture, while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, and the contents hard to march, while the light excessive baggage of the officers, and the long and heavily laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the fight and shot comes unprotected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as soon as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies for treatment are fully available. The excessive amount of hospital stores and cases of medicines in the hands of regimental surgeons, which, for the convenience of separation from the regiment of the sick, are transported to the watchfires of the surgeon, is a chief cause of the great mortality of the first months of the common attempt of the volunteer to provide for himself, and is probably a principal cause of the great mortality of the first months of the war, when, as in the case of the Crimean war, the field too many of the sick and wounded of battle, and the hospitals of the general base, are where mistakes can be corrected, and where the sick have already undergone the worst effects of the climate.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, also milk and butter; would assist in the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 13th st., corner of 1st-av. The best of City reference can be given

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND MOST experienced English woman desires a situation; also, other experienced and desirable servants, at BROOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 180 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a good plain cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish and pastry; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 50 University-place.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation, as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the first 2 years; and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and also is handy and obliging in sickness, and can do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at Mr. Snydam's, corner 26th-st. and 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A French girl, highly respectable and well recommended, desires a situation in city or country; is willing to do light work; would not object to go generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up with the bottle if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 16th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, better landed, wants a place as chamberma d and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; wages no object, but a home; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES to procure a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or a very nice girl now in her service. Apply at No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress in city or country; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 11 and 4, at No. 117 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing or chamber work and waiting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 417 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best of recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employers, No. 29 East 28th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid or waitress; is fully accomplished in every respect; has lived with her last employer for five years, from whom satisfactory reference can be obtained. Call at No. 93 Christopher st. Is also very much attached to children.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation as first-class waitress, by a Protestant Scotch girl, or would go chambermaid and waitress in a small family. A perfectly understands her business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a most experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or to wait on a lady and fit her wardrobe complete; will do up her finery in magnificent style—muslins and lace; is quick at her work; wages $5 to $10 per month—City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person—an American Protestant, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage with two more families, to go out by the day or week; can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTestant young woman, would engage in a first-class, private family as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and Stuyvesant-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 236 and 366 4th-av., (late of No. 149 Grand-st. may be found a large number of first-class servants, male and female, English cooks and parlor maids, Protestant lamaires, a Scotch nurse; all of which have good references, and will go to their places immediately.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS clerk in a watch and jewelry establishment, either wholesale or retail, by a young man who has had entire charge of a jewelry store for three years. Can furnish the best of City references as to abilities as salesman or watch repairer. Address J. B. MURDOCK, Box No. 124 *Times* office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as sales clerk in a wholesale fancy goods store; can assist in taking care of a hosiery, ribbon or Yankee notion stock; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address CLARK, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, PRACtical business man desires a situation as salesman, assistant book-keeper, accountant, correspondent, light porter, or in any capacity indoor or outdoor; not afraid of work; mental or physical; five years' practice. A testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove, would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, has had long experience in that capacity in this City and vicinity, can produce the most satisfactory reference from all with whom he has lived. Address D. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man, who understands his business, is a good and careful driver, and has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address D. W., No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single young man in the above capacity, perfectly understands his business in every way, and has the best of City reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman who understands taking good care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in other ways; has good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 186 Cherry-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man; is a thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references as to abilities as salesman or watch repairer. Address J. B. MURDOCK, Box No. 124 *Times* office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young German man, a situation as porter under stand; his business thoroughly. Has no objections. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of much experience and executive qualities, who could fill nearly any position demanded by extensive business; is quite competent to the management of the affairs of an hotel or restaurant; would be willing to travel with the highest testimonials as to character. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, &c., cleaner than at any other house in the City. Call and see. W. [illegible], between Chatham and Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A COMmercial house, a middle-aged person, as book-keeper; must be thoroughly acquainted with foreign commission accounts; must read and write the Spanish language, and be familiar with business usages and foreign currencies; applicants will state where and in what kinds of business they have been employed during the last five years; a liberal salary will be paid, and, to save time, no application will be considered unless accompanied with first-class testimonials and references. Address IMPORT AND EXPORT, Office *Journal of Commerce*, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one who is familiar with the dry goods or Yankee Notion business, and who can influence a near-by cash trade. Also, a stout boy to carry bundles. Address L. Q. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESWOMEN IN AN embroidery and hosiery store; a permanent situation to competent hands; references required. Apply at Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—ENTRY CLERK WANTed in a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $500 per annum. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a steady, reliable woman—one who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 250 West 14th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., to-day.

A PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant woman to do plain cooking and the washing for a small family. Apply at No. 104 West 13th-st.; good references required.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 211 Thompson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, Ll. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Parrott & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 59 WEST 12TH-STREET,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charles, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 59 West 12th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 554 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 238 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington Square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES CANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

AT 84d—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING, Arithmetic and writing, per quarter, 8 lessons, $5 each; ladies', 20 writing lessons, $2. No. 82 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Bronson—I cheerfully recommend Prof. PAINE as a respectable man, and a complete master of his profession.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, Address a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN Gymnastic, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

FRENCH TAUGHT—ON MODERATE TERMS, at pupil's residence, by Prof. GERARD. Also, translating from English into French. Would devote two hours daily for full board. Address Box No. 4,753 Post-office, or No. 71 West 11th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT CORNWALL WILL take four or five boys for instruction in all the branches. Address J. WOOD, Cornwall, N. Y., who refers to C. E. Anderson, No. 121 Pearl-st., at the office of A. W. Sus, Esq.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 188 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOLTIS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on Aaron, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANS, Principal.

RICHARD P. JERKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, as governess, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing or painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A LADY AND TWO sons, board in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, between 19th and 20th sts., and west of Broadway; two rooms will be required, one with a fire. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 416 Post-office.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and board may be had in a small family residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for five or six first-class boarders. References required and given. Address BOARD, Station F.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms on the second floor can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. A fair price expected.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms and good board, in a first-class boarding-house. Best references given and required. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife. For good plain accommodations, with gas and fire, a reasonable price will be paid. Location below 25th-st. Address W. B. B., No. 58 Vesey st.

A FRONT ROOM, TWO JOINING BEDrooms, with board.—A small family or quiet gentleman can have a home at $4 a week, fire and gas included. Apply at No. 65 Macdougal-st. (St. Clement's place.) no objection to children. Would like a little girl as companion for my daughter, she can learn the piano with me. References given

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a New-England family, without children. Inquire at No. 96 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 15 EAST 14TH-st. Suite of rooms, handsomely furnished to rent, to gentlemen only, without board, on second floor, back.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen, at No. 16 Fifth-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—[illegible] and every convenience provided at a [illegible] Address [illegible] Esq., No. [illegible] N.Y.

THE [illegible] ELK CORN [illegible] the Fifth Avenue Hotel, No. 181 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. Reg

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the sound sense and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the remarkable Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN

FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR

CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are full, prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER. } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.,

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED BY AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

I. H. MEYER.
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

No. 64 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The the BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.

$4,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,343 and 28,342. $1,000 each.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,134, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 251 for $50 each. 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,316, 8,649, 8,188, 8,534, 8,349, 7,566, 3,490, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$28,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,122, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,274, 3,214, 2,780, 1,572, 2,227, 4,642, 1,774, 4,097, 05, 4,138, 4,042, 4,182: To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,310: to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,097, 1,195; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Nos. 650, 3,284, 2,442.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.

$2,435 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $145 each; Nos. 65 and — for $525 each. No. 198 for $1,000.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865. Nos. 659, 558, 571, 552, 713, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,941, 2,271, 327, 1,010 and 1,285.

$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865. Nos. 388, 352, 340, 401, 402, 673, 680 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.

$8,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 100, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.

$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos. 76, 45, 3,393, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,202 and 3,203 for $1,000 each; 105, 3,236 for $500 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 117, 2,284, 2,744, 893, 2,000 each.

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 355, 356—two Bonds for $1,000 each.

Nos. 143 to 148—six Bonds for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 7 per cent. Bond No. 5.

$16 000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds.

$1,000 Union Club Bonds, Nos ——, for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Maysville, Ky., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500.

$1,050 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name G. W. Riggs.

$1,848 Scrip Certificate No. 38 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Detmold, with assignment by him.

$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,183, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos. 546, $729 40.

$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.

$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.

Certificates 55 shares American Telegraph Stock.

In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in

Erie Railway Company,

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No 29,275 for 200 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.

New-York Gas Light Company.

Jefferson Insurance Company.

New-Jersey Zinc Comoany, stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 132 shares Common Stock, in name of C. E. Detmold, with signed power of attorney.

American Telegraph Company Stock, Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A reward of $1,000 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.

Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NOV. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THOS. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE plot of 62 acres of land, comprising a number of fine building sites, will be sold very low. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &C., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, near Prof. Morse's, offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for Summer and Winter residence, heated throughout by furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Outbuildings first-class and numerous, which, with the mansion, are new and modern; about 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post Road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down; located in the vicinity of the first families in the State. Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000. If not sold before the 1st December, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished for 1 or 2 years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PARWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFURNISHed, suitable for a dentist, between 4th and 20th sts., near Broadway. Address DENTIST, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE WELL-lighted floors, suitable for a printing and publishing establishment. Address Box No. 3,674 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF MUSIC.

14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

This magnificent Hall is now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, viz., laying a new floor, so as to command a full view of the stage building a vestibule, remodeling the stage, &c., and will open

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 10,

With the celebrated

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

Under the sole direction of Mr. M. E CAMPBELL, associated for many years with Christy's, Wood's, and other popular companies.

Tickets 25 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE,

NEW-YORK.

SACRED, PATRIOTIC & MISCELLANEOUS

CONCERT,

BY

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL NO. 190,

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 11, 1862,

(For the benefit of the School)

Assisted by

WATERS' CELEBRATED SUNDAY-SCHOOL VOCALISTS,

Also Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, (organist of Lee-av. S. S., Williamsburgh, New-York,) GEORGE B. McFARLAND, S. N. SANBORN, Mr. WATERS, Mr. LARCHER, Miss SANBORN, Miss GOODELL, and others.

Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, Brooklyn ..... Pianist.

Tickets 25 Cents.

For sale at the principal Music Stores, and by the Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday School, and others

Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

WILL DO

"ROUND THE WORLD"

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov 10,

And will start from

"PLYMOUTH CHURCH,"

(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.

Fare twenty-five cents

For the excursion.

Tickets for sale in New-York, At Sibell & Ballahurst's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,

And at

usual places in Brooklyn.

Doors open at 7. Train starts at 8 o'clock.

No Postage Stamps received at the door.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS' GRAND CONCERTS.

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

FATHER REED respectfully begs leave to inform the public that his favorite troupe will give a series of Grand Concerts at Irving Hall, commencing on Monday next, in the same style as those which have always received the approval of the public and the Press as a MORAL, AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

New Costumes of the Olden Times, Solos, Duetts, Quartettes and Songs of our Forefathers.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of alabaster vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class cabinet furniture, embracing in part as follows, viz.: Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, rose and hair cloth; rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany library, dining and chamber suites; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs, Spanish rockers, library and secretary book-cases, library tables, buffets, wardrobes, &c., &c. For particulars, see catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HEATH, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, a large lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, china, glass. Terms cash.

Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF WHISKY, CHRONOMETERS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, CHARTS, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

20,000 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the navy rations.

PROVISIONS.—200,000 pounds of bread 5,935 pounds of flour, 1,978 pounds of rice, 6,558 gallons of beans; also, a quantity of pork, beef, butter, cheese, &c.

CLOTHING.—A large quantity of flannel overshirts, undershirts and drawers, pea-jackets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers, caps, shoes, mittens, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, beeswax, soap, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, combs, knives, &c.

Also, five box chronometers, Parkinson & Frodsham; one watch, 25mm Hart; also, 50 small boxes books, charts and instruments. A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

M. DONOHUE, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 2-th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., the entire first-class household furnitnre contained in the above residence, viz: Rosewood piano forte, made by a celebrated maker, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel, rosewood etagere, tapestry Brussels carpets, black walnut extension dining-table, buffet, glass ware, linen and china sets, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair matresses, ingrain carpets, wardrobe, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, in the various schools of modern art, among which will be found fine examples of Larchinet, J. G. Brown, S. Colman, D. Johnson, Wm. Hart, Van Severdonk, Shattuck, W. W. Brown, Smetz, Schalp, Deddaert, Verhovon Ball, Inman, Atwood, Pope, Ilertel, Roudel, Bontelle, Shaughnessey, Carmencke, Waterlon, Cafferty, Shayer, Barland, and others, favorably known to connoisseurs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B. 3,3-9; A. 3,391; B. 3,392; C. 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Interest payable 15th February and August; numbered from 4,345 to 4,364, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

$2,000 REWARD.—TWO THOUSAND DOLlars will be paid, and no questions asked, to any person who will return the contents, or who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the contents of the tin box taken from the Bank of America on Wednesday, the 5th of November. Communicate with the subscribers, or address by mail, RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVENing, 4th inst., a DIAMOND RING, with three stones; also a SEAL RING, with three letters engraved on the stone. The above or a satisfactory reward will be paid to the person returning the diamond or both of the rings to No. 141 Henry-st., or to the coal office, corner of 4th-av. and 13th-st., New-York.

GEN. CORCORAN'S CANE.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, at the Staten Island Ferry, New-York, on leaving the boat 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Nov. 8, a GOLD-HEADED CANE, presented to Gen. Michael Corcoran by citizens of Charleston, South Carolina. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it with Mr. STETSON, at the Astor House.

100,000 APPLE TREES, READY FOR market, (located near Rochester, N. Y.,) will be exchanged in part for good Western property. Address J. WOOD, Sweeny's Hotel, until Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for THIS and WEDNESDAY'S OPERAS, at the box office of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.

Début in America of

SIGNORA GINEVRA GIERRABELLA.

LA TRAVIATA.

With BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, second appearance of SIGNOR GENEVRA GIERRABELLA,

and

DEBUT OF MADAME MORENSI.

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora ..... Guerrabella Azucena ..... Morensi

BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Mme. LORINI

Will appear as LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

Due notice will be given of her debut.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated opera of DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)

for the debut of Mlle ANGOLINA CORBIER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. William Wheatley.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the Brooklyn public that he has leased the Academy of Music for

TWO WEEKS,

During which

EDWIN FORREST

Will appear in a series of his

GREAT CHARACTERS,

Commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862,

With his celebrated impersonation of

VIRGINIUS,

In J. Sheridan Knowles

CLASSICAL PLAY OF THE SAME NAME,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... Hamlet

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... Richelieu.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... Jack Cade.

Mr. Wheatley also begs leave to announce that

MATILDA HERON,

Will make

HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,

in her intensely interesting character of

CAMILLE.

The public are respectfully informed that none of Mr. FORREST'S characters can by any possibility be repeated

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 435 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8,

First night of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

(Die Zauberflote.)

The attempts heretofore made to produce this Opera having been very incomplete, this will be the first time in America that this immortal work is presented to the public with the original libretto by SCHECKANEDER, and without curtailment.

NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

The cast will be most complete, including

Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. RETTER,

Messrs. LOTTI, QUINT, WEINLICH, GRAFF.

And an enlarged ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,

Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 10,

Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY ..... as ..... Julius Quackenhush

Which will be performed

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

L. J. VERNERT'S

Picture of the

PORT AND MARKET

of RIO DE JANEIRO,

now on exhibition, for two weeks only, at

GUPPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.

Admission, 25 cents.

THE MYERS SISTERS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT HOOKER'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, assisted by Dr. CLARK W. BENNETT, Pianist. Tickets 50 cents each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL.—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to families, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165

Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140

Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE NEW DISCOVERY!

PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, OR FRANKLINITE.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

CRYSTALITED IRON, or "Franklinite," is the production of the mine of the New-Jersey Zinc Company. There is but one mine of this ore in the world. The zinc being first extracted from the ore, the residue is the brilliant and singular metal which we have named "Crystalized Iron." For many years, no use was made of this metal, and it was simply kept in small specimens in gentlemen's cabinets as a curiosity. However, a use has at last been found for it, and, since it has proved so superior in this instance, many other avenues for its introduction are now opening, and it bids fair to prove not only one of the most remarkable, but one of the best metals the world has ever known. As a preventive against drilling, when combined with wrought iron and steel, it is the best and most perfect protection against a burglar now known. Chilled iron, by late improvements in hardening drills, can be easily bored. Hardened steel is not only so brittle as to be almost useless, but its temper can be drawn by a blow-pipe, and then it is at the mercy of the burglar's tools. With "the crystalized" the case is different; it can be furnished any thickness, is not so brittle as any other hard metal, cannot be affected by a blow-pipe, and is the hardest material to bore through ever yet produced.

HISTORY OF THE FRANKLINITE.

Report of A. C. Farrington, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

The mines are located in Sussex County, N. J., and yield an ore unique in its lithological characteristics, and is the only known locality where Franklinite and red oxide of zinc has been found, but by whom and at what era these mines were discovered, is not authentically established. They were known, and extensive mining operations were carried on, before any permanent settlements were made by the whites, in their immediate neighborhood, as several shafts and galleries still remaining on Sterling Hill clearly prove. These old works, from the fact that Lord STIRLING was once the owner of the lands upon which they are situated, have been attributed to him. The time Lord STIRLING became the owner has not been ascertained, but an original survey of the tract made in 1749 describes "the old mine holes." A section has been taken from the remains of a red cedar, that has grown in one of the pits since the working was abandoned, and it proves that period to have been more than one hundred and twenty years ago. In 1755, an old mining pick was found in one of the galleries by a hunter, who subsequently settled in the vicinity, and has a son, now a very aged man, living in the county.

Lord STIRLING caused a large quantity of the Franklinite ore to be mined, and taken to the Charlottenburgh furnace, of which he was a proprietor; but the attempt to smelt it as an ore of iron proved unsuccesaful, and most of the ore, removed at a great expense over mountain roads, ninety-five years ago, may now be seen at Charlottenburgh.

The late Dr. BRUCE, of New-York, was the first who called public attention to these mines, by publishing a scientific account of them, embracing an analysis, and also furnishing a list of the associated minerals. He was followed in 1819 by Profs. KEATING and VANUXEM, who furnished the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, with an interesting paper, deacribing the Jeffersonite, associated with the Zinc and Franklinite.

The late Dr. SAMUEL FOWLER, about 45 years since, became the owner of these mines, and, to scientific attainments uniting practical business talents of the highest order, appears to have really been the first one to appreciate their value, and made several efforts to have them worked. He made liberal offers to induce others to join him in the enterprise, but the untried natures of the ore, and the difficulties in obtaining competent operatives caused a failure of his plans—without lessening in his mind the value of the ore, and the ultimate success that would be likely to attend future attempts to work it. While he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, a law was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a standard set of weights and measures to be prepared for the use of the Government in the different Custom-Houses. F. R. HASLER, LL.D., then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was intrusted by the Secretary with the execution of this important duty, and Mr. FOWLER was successful in having New-Jersey Red Oxide of Zinc reduced to alloy with copper to form the brass used for these standards.

Not succeeding in enlisting capitalists to work on a large scale, he strove to encourage individual enterprize, to develop the commercial value of these extensive repositories of minerals, by frequent and liberal contributions from his own resources; but want of scientific knowledge of the character of the mineral, or a too rigid adherence to the plans used in working the sulphurets and carbonates of zinc, as practiced in Europe, prevented the achievement of success. It is also to be presumed, as is often the case, the Doctor was imposed upon by charlatans and pretenders, who laid claim to possessing the true Philosopher's Stone, whose magic touch was to transform the hills of Sterling and Franklin into metallic zinc and iron.

Dr. FOWLER, a few years before his decease, conveyed a portion of these mines to the Franklin Company, an incorporation which was obtained by him for the purpose of working them; but the attempt proved unsuccessful. The company failed, the property passing into the hands of Messrs. AMES & ALGER, of Boston. A quantity of zinc and Franklinite ore was taken by them to Mr. ALGER'S foundry at South Boston, where Mr. ALEXANDER E. OSBORNE, the present metallurgist of the Bergen Point Copper Smelting Establishment, distilled metallic zinc from the red ore, after separating it by a magnet from its Franklinite. He also reduced Franklinite in a crucible, making iron and steel of a superior quality.

WHAT IT IS!

From Appleton's New American Cyclopedia.

"FRANKLINITE, a mineral composed of peroxide of iron, oxide of zinc, and oxide of manganese, in appearance much like the magnetic oxide of iron. It is found in considerable quantity only in Sussex County, N. J., although it is also mentioned as accompanying ores of zinc in amorphous masses at the mines of Altenberg, (Vieille Montagne,) near Aix la Chapelle. The composition of the Franklinite of New-Jersey is:

Peroxide of iron	66.115
Oxide of zinc	21.771
Oxide of Manganese	11.987
Silica	127
Total	100.000

Its hardness is 5.5—6.5; specific gravity, 5—5.09. It occurs in large veins or beds at the mines of the New-Jersey Zinc Company at Stirling Hill and Mine Hill, in Susaex County, accompanied by the red oxide of zinc, lying between the crystalline limestone and the gneiss rocks. At Stirling Hill it constitutes the main substance of two beds of considerable magnitude. The upper of these beds, lying immediately under the crystalline limestone, is composed chiefly of the red oxide of zinc, with the Franklinite interspersed in granular masses, often assuming the appearance of imperfect cryatals. It presents a thickness varying from three to eight feet, and is traced with great uniformity of structure. At times almost perfect crystals of Franklinite are found, particularly where the bed comes in contact with the superincumbent limestone. These crystals are of the regular octahedral form, with the edges replaced. The Franklinite constitutes, about 45 per cent. of the mineral contents, the rest being mainly red oxide of zinc, the residuum, after the oxide of zinc is driven off, being Franklinite, is smelted into iron. The underlying bed appears on the surface or outcrop to be almost a pure massive Franklinite, amorphous in structure, although occasionally also exhibiting very large and nearly perfect crystals of the Franklinite; it contains no red oxide of zinc, which fact is the distinctive feature between this and the overlying bed, which is generally known as the bed of red zinc. As the underlying bed of Franklinite descends, it becomes less pure, the Franklinite being replaced by the crystaline limestone, with the Franklinite and willemite (anhydrous silicate of zinc) thickly interspersed in grains and imperfect crystals. It preserves this character in its entire depth as far as explored, nearly 200 feet below its outcrop. This bed is about twelve feet in thickness, but is not worked. Several hundred feet westwardly of these main beds, and higher up on the hill, another bed of Franklinite, mixed with a little red oxide and a good deal of the silicate of zinc, is found running the entire length of Stirling Hill.

Attempts had been made many years since by some of the iron works in the neighborhood to smelt the Franklinite ore, which appeared in such large masses, and so essy to be mined; but none of these early operations proved successful, owing, no doubt, to the great quantity of zinc in the ore, which in its process of volatilization absorbs a large amount of heat, and thereby tends to chill the furnace. Early in 1853, Mr. E. POST, of Stanhope, N. J., undertook to work the ore with anthracite in blast furnaces, at Stanhope, and succeeded in making some pig iron of excellent quality; but these operations were soon discontinued. In the same year, Mr. C. E. DETMOLD successfully and permanently established the manufacture of iron from the zinc and Franklinite ores at the works of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, by smelting the residuum, after the zinc had been driven off, for the purpose of making the white oxide. This branch of industry is calculated to become of much importance, as the iron produced from this residuum not only yields a bar iron of remarkable purity, fibre and strength, but is especially suited to the manufacture of steel. The pig iron produced is almost identical in character, appearance and structure, with the best lamellar iron made of the famous spathic ores of Siegen and Musen, in Germany. Its fracture shows large and brilliant silver-white lamellar facets, sometimes beautifully crystalized, and so hard *as to cut glass*; these crystals are not attracted by the magnet.

STRENGTH OF THE FRANKLINITE.

From the New-York Times.

* * * There is KRUPP, the Prussian, who forges 10-inch steel columbiads, solid, and whose guns are used all over Europe. And there is HOWELL, the Englishman, whose cast-steel forgings are as homogeneous as copper and resist a tensile strain of 100,000 pounds, while that of the best iron is 70,000. Plates of this steel are found to offer above twice the resistance of iron plates to shot. But we need not go abroad. An equally good metal is similarly made in Pittsburgh, and if the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, prove to be what it is represented, the best iron ore of the world, the material for the production of the most perfect steel in the world will be in our possession. * * *

From Scientific American.

From the recent trials made by the Admiralty of Great Britain of the best English boiler plate iron from different makers in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Shropshire, the tensile strength upon a square inch was found to be 19.6 tons or 44,000 pounds. The English Low Moor bar, as tested at ALGER'S forge in Boston, gave an ultimate strength of 52,850 pounds. The New-Jersey Franklinite bars, tested lute tenacity of the Franklinite. It began to stretch at 15,000 kilograms, and the charge under which it broke was 25,000 absolute tenacity per millimetre, 40 kilograms 8 m.

HOW WE USE IT.

The patent, or, rather two patents, which we hold, granted to JAMES R. FLOYD, Oct. 16, 1860, and reissued May 27, 1862, gives us the sole and exclusive ownership of the Franklinite ore, or "Crystalized Iron," applied in any way to an iron safe; and while we can furnish it in any pattern or shape desired, either cast whole, or run between plates in a melted state; our experience has dictated and approved of the following, as the best and most perfect plan:

The Franklinite or Crystalized Iron forms the centre or middle portion of our Burglar-Proof Safe. The outside being composed of heavy wrought iron, and the inside of bars of steel; in this position the Cryatalized iron is placed—pure and unmixed—being completely protected from violence or fracture, and impervious to the burglar drill; no blow-pipe can withdraw its "temper"—and, indeed, though it were heated to a melting state when cooled it is as hard as ever. Here we have the great feature of superiority presented by the Patent Crystalized Iron. In its natural state it is as hard as a diamond; and, unlike other metals which are artificially or mechanically *made* hard, not only the outer surface or crust is drill-resisting, but the texture of the metal is of the same consistency *all the way* through.

BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES.

The term "Burglar-Proof" is so often applied to work that is unworthy of the name, that it is advisable, in these times of ingenious robberies, for Bankers themselves to use a little of their own good sense, and inquire particularly into the mode and manner in which their safes are made "secure against thieves." It is too frequently the case that Bankers and others allow themselves to be imposed upon by representations of interested manufacturers, that their particular make cannot be drilled, broken or forced. This has an effect where such personal assurances are implicitly relied upon, but we tell the banking community, that burglar-proof safety depends entirely upon the price they pay, and it is for themselves only to dictate how much or *how little* security they desire to have.

We contend that nothing can be made which the same tools and the same opportunities that built it cannot unmake, and any burglar-proof safe, manufactured cheaply or quickly, can be entered in the same ratio of time.

It depends upon the banker then to say *how much* protection he requires, and, where much is at stake, the price of affording that protection should be the last or least consideration. It has been well said that "thieving and rascality have their grades, and the bank robber is possessed of much more intellect, ingenuity, and mechanical ability than any other of his class;" and where money in large amounts is treasured up, it is there he is sure to pay his particular attention, and a safe to put at fault all the ingenuity now used, together with the modern accessories of gun cotton and powder, must be a GOOD SAFE indeed.

We believe we have made some such safes. We know we can make them, but there are thus far but few in use, as many are unwilling to pay the cost, and are trusting to "cheaper" securities (?).

"Chilled Iron" Safes have had their day, it being now well understood that where chilled iron (in other words, cast iron,) forms the outer part of the safe, it can easily be broken with a heavy hammer or sledge, and the larger the outside surface the more easily smashed, as the greater will be the vibration.

All *hardened* metal is found to be brittle in proportion to its hardness; we consequently insist that the material which is to resist a drill must be placed inside, or form the centre lining of the Burglar-Proof Safe, being protected outside by *wrought iron*, of sufficient thickness to withstand all applications of a heavy sledge, jack-screws, strong chisels, or sharp-pointed crowbars. Our ordinary Burglar-Proof Safe is made as follows:

1st plate of ⅜ in., or ½ in. wrought iron.
2d plate of ½ in. patent crystalized iron.
3d plate of ¾ in. steel bars.
4th plate of ¼ in. steel bars, at right angles with No. 3,

making a solid cross-bar grating of steel bars, which are separated about ½ of an inch, placed so closely that no file or saw can be used with any effect between them, and at the same time the slight separation renders the operation of a *revolving cutter* (an effective tool for cutting solid plates) impossible, as the points of the cutters would be broken against the edges of the bars.

In burglar-proof safes we do not confine ourselves to thickness of metal, leaving that entirely to the wishes of our customer, to be governed by the amount to be secured, the risk run, or the price desired to pay, according to his judgment.

In constructing the safe, the different plates or bodies of metal are so arranged that no rivet, bolt or screw goes entirely through from outside to inside. Consequently, in any attempt to drill or force out the bolts from the outside, they are only more strongly riveted, by being driven firmly against the solid body next within.

The doors are secured by heavy round bolts, of polished metal, running entirely across the safe, and fastening on all sides (front, back, top and bottom) simultaneously; these bolts being in turn fastened by the lock, and not one can be moved until the lock is opened.

Thus it will be seen that "Herring's Champion Burglar Proof Safe" combines all the best materials for resisting the most perfect mechanical tools now known. *First*. The wrought iron *outside* gives us strength and malleability, and is complete protection against the *sledge*, the *jack-screw*, or heavy chisel. *Second*. The Patent Crystalized Iron will resist any drill. *Third*. The cross bar grating of steel bars is perfectly effective against any revolving tool which would cut a smooth or even surface.

SECURITY OF THE CROSS BARS.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, Sept. 7.

A most daring attempt was made during Wednesday night and yesterday morning to rob the Government vault at the Custom-house, which contained at the time one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The vault is built of bricks, cement and iron. The walls of the Custom-house form two sides of the vault which stands in a corner of the room occupied by the Collector of Customs. The vault is strongly constructed. The walls are about fourteen inches thick and between every layer of bricks there is also a layer of crossed and riveted iron firmly imbedded in the cement. The vault contained all the money belonging to the Pay Department, as well as a large sum to be disbursed by Major HILL, who is acting as mustering officer here. The burglars, though amply provided with tools, could not open the heavy iron door of the vault, so they set to work with crow-bar and chisel to dig a hole through the only exposed side. They succeeded in digging out the bricks and making a large aperture in the wall, but the iron still remained and could not be removed. The portion of the money not contained in small iron safes, but in packages and bags, was located at a point some four or five feet from the aperture in the vault. Not being able to get into the vault, the burglars improvised a hook, with which they attempted to drag the bags up to the aperture, but again the iron bars interfered. They could see and feel the money, but could not get at it. The work accomplished by the rascals must have occupied several hours, and it is thought that the early dawn must have caught them in the state of progress we have described, and thus they were compelled to abandon their work without taking away a single red cent.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The public must remember that while we are constantly improving the strength, security and mechanism of our work, we have a no less active worker in the burglar himself, and with the modern but effective agents of gun cotton and powder, jack-screws, jimmies, &c., the Burglar-Proof Safe of a few years ago is of but little protection now.

An experience of more than twenty years in the business of making Iron Safes has given us great advantages over all competition, and we believe that price only governs the certainty of procuring *perfect protection* against all attempts of the most skillful bank robbers.

We furnished, some time since, to the order of the Treasurer of Pickaway County, at Circleville, Ohio, a Burglar-Proof Safe, made three inches thick, of solid metal.

This safe is composed of nine different bodies or thicknesses, as follows:

1st plate or outer body of safe, ⅜-inch wrought iron.
2d plate or outer body of safe, ⅜-inch hard iron.
3d plate, or outer body of safe, ½-wrought iron.
4th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars.
5th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 4.
6th plate, or outer body of safe, ½ inch wrought iron.
7th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars.
8th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 7.
9th plate, or inner body of safe, ⅜-inch wrought iron.

This Safe, for a long time, was considered the strongest and most perfect "Burglar Proof" extant. It so remained until one was manufactured by us even more impregnable. The one we now refer to was made for and is now used by the

MANHATTAN BANK, NO. 40 Wall-street, N. Y.,

and is undoubtedly the best and

STRONGEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!

This Safe was made specially to order, and is constructed as follows:

1st plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.
2d plate 2 INCHES, PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
3d plate ½-inch Steel Bars,
4th plate ¼-inch Steel Bars, at right angles with No. 3.
5th plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.

Making entire thickness of body no less than FOUR INCHES of solid drill-resisting metal. The front will measure 5 inches from outside to inside. The weight of the Safe is about 25 tons.

We would also refer to the new Vault built by us for the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of this City, which is both Fire and Burglar-Proof, and made upon above plan. The Vault is Fire-Proof outside and Burglar-Proof within. The entire weight is over FORTY-FIVE TONS.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.

WHAT THEY SAY WHO HAVE TRIED IT.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, 18th April, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: We yesterday undertook to drill the piece of iron left with us, (HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron,) and find we cannot do it. The iron resisted all the drills put upon it.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. STRATTON, Treasurer.

MORGAN IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: I have given your "Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron" a thorough test, and find it a perfect protection against drilling. I put it in the hands of one of our best mechanics, and find it will resist any drill we can make. After a long trial, and using up all the drills tried, we are obliged to acknowledge our inability to penetrate it. I consider it impossible for a burglar to put a hole through it by any drills he can use, when placed as you use it in your Burglar-proof Safes. Yours, respectfully,

MIERS CORYELL, Superintendent.

DELAMETER IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

GENTS: I have attempted to drill the piece of iron sent us, (Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron,) and *could not do it.*

Yours, truly,
C. H. DELAMATER, *per* EMERSON.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY. MERRICK & SONS.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut-street:

GENTS: We have tested the Herring & Floyd Patent Crystalized Iron which you handed us, and find it is harder than our steel. We gave it a fair trial, and could not drill it. We think, for your use inside of a burglar-proof safe, it is perfect security against a cutting tool.

Yours, very truly, MERRICK & SONS.

PASCAL IRON WORKS.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: We have endeavored to drill a hole in the sample of iron sent us, (HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized,) but were only able to penetrate somewhat less than a quarter of an inch, in fifty minutes, by the use of drills as hard as steel can be made, and working under a pressure of over 1,000 pounds. We consider the iron impenetrable under any circumstances that would be within the control of a burglar.

Yours, truly, MORRIS, TASKER & Co.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 40 State-street:

GENTLEMEN: We would inform you that we have tested the specimen of Crystalized Iron, which you left with us for the purpose of trying to drill, and would say that, after hardening our drills to the utmost capacity for the purpose, we could not drill it. It is our opinion that it is impervious to drills or any other boring instruments; in short, it is the hardest metal to drill or bore we ever saw. Respectfully yours, P. W. CATES.

OFFICE OF DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO.,
Civil Mining and Mechanical Engineers, 229 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Crystalized metal which you handed us to test has been severely tried, by diamond-pointed drills and every other method known to machinists in drilling the hardest kind of metal or tempered steel.

The drills were tempered by one of the most experienced tool-dressers in the City, and we found it impossible to make any impression. We take great pleasure in giving you our experience in attempting to drill your iron, and firmly believe you have invented a metal that will successfully defy the most experienced burglar. Yours respectfully, DAVISON, DICKINSON & Co.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE KIND OF ROGUES BANKS HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 10, 1858.

Hatters' Bank of Bethel Robbed—Eighty-six Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, the Hatters' Bank at Bethel was robbed of $86,000 in specie, and bills of that and other Banks. The robbers are adepts at this business, as will be seen by the manner in which they proceeded to accomplish their task. They entered the main door of the Bank in the night; by means of a skeleton key proceeded to the directors' room in the rear, took up the carpet on one side of the room, and then sawed out a trap-door under the large centre-table, through which they entered to the vault below. Here they worked, evidently for a week, nights, until they succeeded in undermining the vault and taking therefrom $86,000.

After they had finished their night's work, they came up through the trap-door, replaced it, put down the carpet again and tacked it down, and left the bank again precisely as they found it. For fear the table might be moved, and the trap-door get misplaced by being stepped on, they inserted screws in the boards to keep them from moving.

Thus they proceeded each night until they secured their plunder, and decamped unsuspected, even.

On Monday morning the officers of the Bank went to the vault to unlock it, and found that the bolt to the inner door would not move, and supposing that the lock was out of repair, they worked at it until noon, when they succeeded in opening it, and found a plug in the key-hole on the inside, and *the bottom of the vault dropped out.* This was the first intimation they had that the Bank had been molested.

The whole capital of the Bank was $100,000. The rogues took $86,000 of it, $7,000 in specie, and $13,000 in bills of other banks, the balance in bills of the bank.

No. 2.

Robbery of the Delaware Bank of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Delaware Bank at Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., was entered and robbed in a similar manner a year or two ago. The burglars effected their object by tunneling under the building and attacking the bottom of the vault; this, although covered by heavy flag-stone, was broken and forced upward by two powerful jack-screws, and thus the bank vault was relieved of its valuable contents. Although it was evident that the rogues must have been days, and perhaps weeks, in making their underground excavations, so nicely were their whole operations carried on that no suspicions were excited, until the Cashier, one fine morning, found himself unable to unlock his vault. The rogues had plugged or fastened the lock from the *inside*, after perpetrating the robbery, and the authorities of the Bank, naturally supposing that the lock of the vault only was out of order, were some two days in trying to effect an entrance, before cutting into their doors; in the mean time the robbers were far away with their booty, and it is hardly necessary to add, no traces of them or their treasures have ever been discovered.

No. 3.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 12, 1861.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Connecticut—$50,000 Taken.

The Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, Conn., was robbed between Saturday evening, Nov. 9, and Monday morning, Nov. 11, of some fifty thousand dollars, of which eight thousand was in specie, and the balance mostly in bills of their own bank, with three Treasury notes—one of $100 and two of $50 each. The building was probably entered by stairs on the outside, communicating with a lawyer's office directly over the bank vault. The floor was taken up, and the vault, which was of heavy masonry, covered with a massive stone slab, entered by splitting the stone and removing it. After the money was taken the pieces of slab were replaced, and the flooring screwed down, leaving scarcely a trace upon the outside of the work accomplished by the burglars.

No. 4.

Two years ago, the Windham County Bank was robbed of a large amount, by a more summary process. A clerk of the bank and a large dog slept within the bank. The dog was baited and poisoned. The clerk was seized, tied and gagged, the keys taken from him, the vaults entered, and a large sum taken. But the clerk, within about an hour after the departure of the robbers, managed to disengage his hands and arouse the neighborhood. The result was, the capture of one of them the same morning, at Norwich (or New-London,) where he was about taking the steamboat for New-York. If our memory serves us, he has since died in the State Prison at Wethersfield.

VALUE OF A GOOD SAFE INSIDE THE VAULT.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—

Gentlemen: You have already been well informed through the columns of the daily papers of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy doors and the best of locks, the attempt upon the vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a jack-screw, of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the Safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron, forming the centre lining, turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and attempted to force the strong frame-work apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your Safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public, and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe, purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking-house in Greenwich-street, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING & CO.'S

NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

Are the only Safes which can be made with HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. These Safes can be furnished at as low a price as those lined with Hardened Steel, or "Chilled Iron," and are far better, as this new patent Crystalized Iron is *the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar*, and is equally hard, *any thickness* desired, at but little additional cost.

The construction of HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES is peculiar, differing from all others, and, combining, as they do, the use of Wrought Iron, Patent Crystalized Iron, and bars of Steel, may be considered *the only Safe* which is equally protected against *the Sledge, the Drill, and the Revolving Cutter.*

Although it is but a short time since the PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON has been introduced to public notice, we take pleasure in referring to the following eminent Banks, Bankers, Insurance Companies and others, who, after a careful examination, have lately purchased Safes from us with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron lining:

Importers' and Traders' Bank	New-York.
Manhattan Bank	do.
Park Bank	do.
New-York Exchange Bank	do.
Tradesmen's Savings Bank	do.
National [illegible] Bank	do.
Atlantic Bank	Brooklyn.
Nassau Bank	do.
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	do.
Bank of North America	Philadelphia.
Palisade Bank	Yonkers, N. Y.
Watkins Exchange Bank	Watkins, do.
Jamestown Bank	Jamestown, do.
Chautauque Co. Bank	do. do.
Columbia Bank	Chatham Four Corners, do.
J. A. Clark & Co.'s Bank	Pulaski, do.
Syracuse Savings Bank	Syracuse, do.
Bank of Commerce	Carmel, do.
Chicopee Bank	Springfield, Mass.
Hurlbut Bank	West Winsted, Conn.
Mercantile Bank	Orange, N. J.
Farmers' and Merchant's Bank	Middletown Point, N. J.
Bank of Ocean County	Tom's River, N. J.
Dime Savings Bank	Danville, Penn.
Bank of Commerce	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bank of Madison	Madison, Wis.
Bank of Beloit	Beloit, Wis.
Rock County Bank	Janesville, Wis.
State Bank	Davenport, Iowa.
Bank of the City	Petersburgh.
Department of State	Washington, D C.
Secretary of U. S. Senate	do do.
U. S. Commissary Department	do. do.
U. S. Collector's Office	Port Royal S. C.
Mutual Life Insurance Co	New-York.
Continental Insurance Co	do.
Great Western Insurance Co	do.
Etna Insurance Co	do.
Washington Insurance Co	do.
Empire City Insurance Co	do.
Gebhard Insurance Co	do.
Mercantile Mutual Marine Ins. Co	do.
Orient Insurance Co	do.
Neptune Insurance Co	do.
Winnisheik Insurance Co	Freeport, Ill.
Northwestern Insurance Co	New-York.
Eutaw Insurance Co	Eutaw.
Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co	Newbern, N. C.
Commissioners of Lancaster	Lancaster, Penn.
Clinton County	St. Johns, Mich.
The Salt Company	Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	New-York, do.
do. do. do.	Piermont, do.
do. do. do.	Hawley, Penn.
Brown, Brothers & Co	New-York, N. Y.
do. do. do	Mobile, Ala.
do. do. do	New-Orleans, La.
Read, Drexel & Co	New-York.
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Boorman, Johnston & Co	do.
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Joseph Ratel	do.
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G. W. Stanton	do.
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C. Yale, Jr. & Co	do.
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Bauendahl & Co	do.
William Agnew & Sons	do.
Saltzman & Jacot	do.
Hardt & Co	do.
H. & F. W. Meyer	do.
C. B. Rogers	do.
T. N. Hollister	do.
C. C. Goodnue	do.
Norris Logee	do.
Josiah S. Colgate	do.
S. F. Mossman	do.
J. C. Woodward	do.
Herrick & Seymour	do.
F. Alexandre & Son	do.
Abraham Hooley & Son	do.
F. W. Hutchins	do.
Job Long	do.
Charles H. Baker, Jr	do.
George Moore	do.
George Waidenburg	do.
Daniel McKinley	Wappinger's Falls, N Y
O. M. Baxter	Cold Spring, do.
M. Adsit	Hornellsville, do.
C. L. Hawley	do. do.
Sweet & Co	Danville, do.
Chas. C. Blair	Syracuse, do
T. H. Griggs	Penn Yan, do
M. Hamlin & Sons	do. do.
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Theodore Irwin	Oswego, do.
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Bishop Bayley	Newark, N. J
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W. E. Skillman	do. do
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James Duffy	do. do.
Rev. Sylvester Wolle	Bethlehem, do.
Gillespie, Pierce & Co	Carbondale, do.
M. W. Galt & Brother	Washington, D. C.
Lewis Johnson & Co	do. do.
J. C. McGuire & Co	do. do.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co	do do.
J. W. Thompson & Co	do. do.
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A. E. Kent & Co	Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Shay	do. do
P. Palmer	do. do
Rutter & Endicott	do. do
N. K. Fairbank	do. do.
Hayden, Hay & Co	do. do.
Durand, Brothers & Powers	do. do.
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Sydney Myers & Co	Galesburgh, do.
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S. Staats Taylor	Cairo, do
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W. & J. M. Ryan	Galena, do
W. & J. Fiddick	do. do
W. P. Malburn	Freeport, do.
N. Cleveland	Waukegan, do.
E. F. Pulsifer	Hennepin, do
Putnam County	do.
G. A. Colby,	Niles, Mich.
W. B. Arms	Fentonville, do
Lawyer & Youngs	Coldwater, do.
Lewis & Starr	do. do
Buck & Toan	Plymouth, Ind.
L. Bonnell	Milwaukee, Wis
Child, Pratt & Fox	St. Louis, Mo.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3474. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan to Leave for the North To-Day.

Farewell to the Officers at Headquarters.

A Visit to the Several Army Corps with Gen. Burnside.

General Burnside's Address on Assuming Command.

Gen. Hooker Assigned to the Command of Porter's Corps.

Gen. Porter Ordered to Washington for Trial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

Gen. McCLELLAN was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day, and he was, therefore, compelled to remain.

At 9 o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging to headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McCLELLAN:

The Army of the Potomac.

Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day, bid farewell to his army, visiting in succession the several army corps. As the General rode through the ranks, the torn and shattered banners of the veteran regiments were dipped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent in continuous rounds of cheers and applause to their feelings.

The General and staff will leave by special train, to-morrow, for the North.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS.

The following order was issued by Gen. BURNSIDE on taking command of the army:

"In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty cooperation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen. McCLELLAN, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical.

With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. HOOKER ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

Gen. HOOKER will leave here for the Army of the Potomac to-morrow. He has been assigned to the command of the Army Corps heretofore commanded by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. POPE for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Running Fight with Stuart's Cavalry—Piedmont—The Encounter at Markham—Gen. Ashby's Home—The Killed and Wounded—The Rebels Retreating to Gordonsville.

HEADWARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va., Wednesday Night, Nov. 5, 1862.

I seize the first available opportunity, when, bivouacking behind our guns, we rest from our day's race, to send you another "fytte" of our novel Chevy Chase after STUART'S flying chivalry. For five days we have, without let-up, been in the saddle, fighting and flying; and from the placid benks of the Potomac we have in that time forced our wey through two counties, (Loudon and Fauquier, our guns now pointing over into Rappahannock, passed the Snicker, Ashby and Manassas Gaps,) till now that we are within long rifle range of the headwaters of the Rappahannock.

What the practical value of this pursuit may be, remains yet to be seen; but that it is unprecedented in the history of this war, and that it has been conducted with a fire, a dash and a daring of which we have hitherto had no parallel, are facts beyond dispute. It is on record, too, that those redoubtable horsemen for whom it was supposed we had no match have, during the past five days, been soundly whipped by a force all the time inferior to their own. You will rightly judge that this exploit rehabilitates the good name of our cavalry, of late somewhat demaged, it must be owned, and adjusts the balance between an enemy whom we have always been disposed to overrate, and countrymen whom the popular verdict has, on the contrary, been disposed rather to underrate. *To-day, for example, we have driven Stuart and Hampden two miles, with a force all over one-half theirs, fighting twin stir by stir and inch by inch, during them from positions of their own choosing.*

When last I wrote you it was near Upperville, at the close of our race of Monday. On Tuesday morning AVERILL'S Cavalry Brigade took the advance, relieving Pleasanton's Brigade, which had rested in the three previous days. The force pushed out the Paris, at Ashby's Gap, and there it was discovered that STUART'S Cavalry, which were reported to have, on Monday night, escaped through that mountain pass, were still before us. Accordingly, we followed in pursuit, taking the road due south to Piedmont—a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad—and then directly west, following the country road by the side of the railroad to Markham, another station on the same line. Between Piedmont and Markham several minor encounters took place, and at Markham, on Tuesday afternoon, there occurred an engagement of more importance. Before going on, however, a word in parenthesis is due to Piedmont. The place itself is of no moment, consisting simply of a brick depot, a brick house and a brick store—all new and substantial buildings and all abandoned. But as the first point we struck on a line of railroad that must be of immense importance to us in prospective army movements, we could not but regard it with interest. It was well known that LONGSTREET with his whole corps last week passed down from Upperville, with a view to destroy the Manassas Gap Railroad; and I was curious to observe whether he had had time to execute his design. At Piedmont there was absolutely not a soul but two or three of our pickets; but passing down the railroad for half a mile, I came to the cabin of an Irish couple, the man having been employed as a switchman on the railroad. From him I learned that it was unharmed, eastward to the Manassas Junction, and westward to Front Royal, at least. If, as is understood, SIGEL'S command has possession of the line from Alexandria out to close on Manassas Junction, and the rebels are not disposed to hold that place, or are driven out of it, this important line of communication will be available for the transportation of supplies to the army in its southward march—an auxiliary of incalculable importance, considering the nature of the roads over which our enormous transportation has to be brought.

At the vacant house at Piedmont I found two of our wounded men lying, who had been sent back. The one was named ROBERT MANLY, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry; but the other, belonging to Company A of the Second Regulars, I was not able to ascertain the name of, as he was asleep at the time. Passing on up on the way to Markham, (my stay at Piedmont had thrown me a couple of hours in the rear,) I found the proofs that the running fight had still been kept up—several fresh-made graves of killed Confederate soldiers, one a Captain, appearing on the roadside. At Markham our cavalry again came up with the retreating rebels, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a brisk encounter of a couple of hours took place. There is so much sameness in the multitudinous engagements that have taken place in this pursuit that detailed description is quite unnecessary. In this case the only variation on the old type was a very brilliant charge of the cavalry on the rebel battery, in which we succeeded in taking two guns and capturing 300 prisoners. A desperate counter-charge, however, was made by the rebels—as the position was in an extremely narrow road, and they were in greatly superior force, the captures, men and guns, had to be abandoned. The rebel loss at this encounter was considerable, and in passing over the field this morning, where the charge was made, I found nine or ten dead bodies of Confederates piled up unburied, near a stone fence. Our own loss was as follows, all of the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Carey, Co. C—right shoulder.
Martin Shart, Co. E—left leg.
Michael Cleary, Co. I—leg amputated.
Thos. Callfield, Co. C—chest; dangerous.
John Jennings, Co. I—fore-arm.
Gustave Lindell, Co. H—brain; serious.
Serg. Kasner, Co. A—foot; slight.
James McGougan, Co. I—chest; slight.
Wm. Graham, Co. I—scalp-wound.
—— Leonard—slightly.

At Markham, which is an insignificant little village of a couple of score of houses, there is nothing of interest to note. Passing through the town, however, I was reminded that Gen. ASHBY, the gallant Confederate cavalry officer, killed the past Summer, had resided here. ASHBY'S house stood but some fifty yards from the road. I rode up to it—a small, poor log-house, plastered without. I found it occupied by a man who had been innkeeper at Markham till the times rolled him, and who, finding the house vacant, took possession. He informed me of a fact of which I was either never aware, or which I had forgotten—namely, that ASHBY had been the local agent at Markham of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and had resided alone in the little house. Another historical reminiscence in connection with the place is also worth passing mention, perhaps. It was the former place of residence of Chief Justice MARSHALL, one of whose grandsons now lives in his house, while four others are now in the rebel service.

At Markham we bivouacked for the night, and early this morning the march was again resumed—PLEASANTON once more assuming the advance. From Markham you will observe that a road strikes westward to Manassas Gap, four miles; a small body of cavalry was sent up this road, and, after a little preliminary shelling, the Gap was taken possession of without opposition. The main body, meanwhile, was pushing southward on the road leading from Markham through Leed's Manor and Barber's Cross-roads till it strikes the Werrenton road seven miles from Markham. We had scarcely begun to feel the enemy this morning before it became evident that since the previous day he had received fresh reinforcements. We had full confirmation of this suspicion when, in the course of the next encounter—at Leed's Manor—a Captain of one of the North Carolina regiments was captured, his horse being shot from under him and he slightly wounded. This person, Capt. HOUSTON, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, an evidently truthful, intelligent and amiable man, informed me that the Hampton Brigade—consisting of the Tenth Virginia, the First North Carolina, the Second South Carolina, the Hampton Legion, (a South Carolina battalion,) Cobb's Legion, from Georgia, and the Jeff. Davis Legion, from the same State, together with three pieces of artillery—were last night brought over from the Shenandosh Valley through Manassas Gap, where they joined STUART, covering with their fresh metal his exhausted and demoralized men. Capt. HOUSTON, from the fact of the cavalry having long been on service at a distance from the main body, was but imperfectly informed of the position or purposes of the Confederate army and its leaders. He stated, however, that he, with his company, was on picket duty last Friday opposite Williamsport, on the Upper Potomac, and that JACKSON, with his force, was then at Winchester. He frankly avowed that the Confederates were retreating as rapidly as possible southward, but was firmly persuaded that a turn of affairs would very soon arise that would quite change the order of their going.

Between Markham and Leed's Manor several slight encounters occurred—every advantageous position which the rebels could find being, in fact, disputed. We again found the proofs of it in several killed reels stretched out on the roadside, one of whom we found at every interval of half a mile, laid to one side out of the way of the hoofs of the horses—the hat of the poor fellow, a stone holding it down, laid decently over the dead face. The rebels, in their haste, had neither had time to bury nor to carry off their fallen comrades. At Leed's Manor, directly opposite Chester Gap, the call again opened, with but a cannonading, at 10 o'clock this morning. The rebels had shown all their customary skill in selecting positions, and were admirably planted. PENNINGTON, however, peppered them splendidly with his battery, and three cavalry charges were made on the rebels' right and left flanks—SAUNDERS, of the Sixth Regulars, ringing twice in the woods, NOLAN of the Second bringing his men and skirmishing, while Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry, planting his men behind a stone wall, (the boys have nicknamed him "Stonewall DAVIS,") did most effective service. The fighting lasted for about two hours, and the price the rebels paid was ten killed, a considerable number wounded and twenty prisoners taken, (sixteen from the First North Carolina being taken by Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York.) Our loss in this engagement was as follows:

Killed.

Corporal Mace, Co. B, 8th Illinois.
J. L. Brown, Co. L, 8th Illinois.

Wounded.

[Lying at house near Leed's Manor.]
James McConnel, Co. E, 8th Ill.—hand.
W. Deacon, Co. L, 6th Regulars—arm.
Martin Fanchier, Co. B, 8th Ill.—leg.
Corporal Eli H. Burdock, Co. B, 8th Ill.—arm amputated.
Corporal B. F. Horner, Co. E, 8th Ill.—arm amputated.
Ed. Addis, Co. B, 6th Regulars—leg.
Charles Pliant, Co. E, 8th Ill.—leg.
G. S. Sager, Co. E, 8th Ill.—thigh.
Sergt. H. Hakes, Co. B, 6th Ill.—face.
Corp. Josiah E. Richardson, Co. L, 8th Ill.—arm.
Lieut. Kerin, 6th Regulars—struck by a piece of shell in the side.

To-night we encamp on the road leading south from Markham, near where it falls upon the road from Warrenton to Chester Gap, and within a short distance from the line that separates Fauquier from Rappahannock County. We await orders for the morning's march, but it will be either toward Warrenton or Culpepper.

There can be no estimate of this long chase on which STUART has brought us until its purpose becomes more fully disclosed. You will, probably, justly suspect that there must be some object in allowing himself to be chased and cut up in this way by a force greatly inferior to his own, when it is evident that he could turn upon and rend us. There is but one explanation of the movement—*it is simply covering a retreat of the rebel army and supply trains in the direction of Gordonsville*, for it now becomes more and more probable that they will make no serious stand north of that place. It is well known that LONGSTREET'S whole corps, and D. H. HILL'S Division, have both preceded us by some days on the route over which we are now marching. We have besides had significant hints from loyally disposed men, and from the negroes, that if we had but been a day sooner we might have had a prize. *Ninety wagons yesterday morning passed over this road southward.* I fear that the wonted dilatoriness of our military management will have baulked what might have been a splendid success. With the exception of one or two dashes of vigor the army movements have been slow, very slow, indeed. They should, to-day, for instance, have marched a dozen or fifteen miles at least, and that would have brought a strong column up with the cavalry, and enabled us to force a passage through STUARTS' troops and cut up the retreating rebels in the rear, where an advantage of 33 per cent. is afforded an attacking party. The weather for the past two weeks has been magnificent; the roads as good as they ever are. Can we calculate that these opportunities will last?

I have been led on so far by this Will-o'-the-Wisp cavalry-chase that I am unable to tell you what movement Gen. McCLELLAN has planned for the army. I hear to-night from Gen. PLEASANTON that headquarters are at Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, while BURNSIDE is at Piedmont. If it be ascertained that the rebels have really retreated from the Shenandoah Valley, we shall probably take up our march toward Culpepper and the line of the Rappahannock. We have hitherto been hugging the Blue Ridge for the purpose of getting the short line on the rebels; and unless more strategic reason still overrules, there will be every advantage in taking the easterly roads. W. S.

FROM PIEDMONT.

A Change of Base—Gen. McClellan Reconnoitering—Movements of the Main Body of the Army—The Difficulties of Transportation—Exploits of Gens. Pleasanton and Averill—A Prisoner's Story—A Granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR PIEDMONT, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

It is a fortunate circumstance that nothing of prime importance has occurred during the last two days' march, since we have been so situated that no letters could have been sent forward with dispatch. Too far removed from Harper's Ferry to make that point any longer available, either for sending dispatches or for obtaining supplies, we have not been within reach of the Manassas Railroad, which has been debatable ground. We shall soon have food and forage rations for the army by the latter mode of transportation, and again be in direct communication with our friends in Washington and New-York.

Gens. McCLELLAN and STUARTS, with their staffs, rode through Ashby's Gap yesterday, after the troops had occupied it, and fully satisfied themselves as to the position of the enemy. Recent made campfires were still burning, which had been but just deserted, and the camps of the enemy were visible, in considerable number, toward Winchester. They saw a section of the enemy's battery in position, but no demonstration was made.

The army left Upperville at an early hour this morning. Gen. STURGIS leading the way with his division, taking the turnpike to Piedmont. The other divisions of Gen. WILCOX'S army corps, (the Ninth,) coming in further to the east, reaching the railroad at a point three or four miles to the rear or left of STUARTS' Division.

Gen. WHIPPLE'S Division, which, like that of STONEMAN'S, belongs to Gen. BURNSIDE'S command, marched on the same road as STUARTS' Division, and took up a position immediately in his rear, acting as a support. Thus the whole army has moved rapidly down the Valley in different columns, facilitating the march, and enabling us to anticipate the rebel movements through the Shenandoah Valley—which, as near as we can learn, have also been conducted with great celerity We hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, and the Manassas Railroad, to Piedmont and the Gap, is in our complete possession. The march thus far from the Potomac line to this point has been as successfully conducted as it was admirably planned. The weather throughout has been auspicious, though I regret to say there are to-night indications of a storm. We are now in a bad situation to undergo such a trial. Let any one at all given to complaints of the sluggish movements of the army, look on for only a day and see the *immense* amount of transportation required for the bare subsistence of the army of the Potomac, and his complaints would cease forever. One wagon drawn by four horses or six mules carries about one thousand rations, for one day, when cattle at the same time are driven on the hoof to supply the meat portion of the food. Multiply this by, say, two hundred thousand men, and reckon the distance we have traveled already—forty miles from the Potomac,—and an approximate result can be obtained. Remember, at the same time, that the Virginia roads bear no comparison to the Bloomingdale road or the Jamaica turnpike.

PLEASANTON has been winning golden opinions for his energy and dash during the last week. He has been in almost daily contact with the enemy, in company with Gen. AVERILL. He has steadily acted as the vanguard of the army, coming in from Loudoun on the pike, and taking an oblique course toward Manassas he has had daily opportunity to measure arms with STUART'S Cavalry. To-day PLEASANTON engaged the enemy at the extreme front, and had first an artillery duel and then a hand-to-hand encounter with them. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry were in the front, and were opposed to the fiercest onsets of the rebels. Gen. AVERILL held his position strongly in the Manassas Gap to-day, in the face of a considerable force, and succeeded in taking about *one hundred prisoners.* When he attempted to withdraw, however, he was so closely pressed that he found it unsafe to do so without reinforcements, and accordingly sent back for them. This evening Gen. WHIPPLE sent to him a brigade, (PLATT'S,) consisting of two regiments of infantry and two batteries. The probability is that AVERILL has advanced. The losses have not been large. The army is in good spirits, is well clothed and shod, and eager for a decisive engagement with the enemy.

A rebel prisoner—by the way a Northern man, who is glad to escape the rebel service—was brought from the Gap to-day. He reports (the same old story) that half or three-quarters of the Southern army are barefooted and ragged, and intensely disgusted with war. They "want to go home." The feeling is not confined to their side. But, so far as fighting is concerned, the Union army was never more desperately in earnest to bring matters to a close by some great and decisive struggle. Dying forty times on the battlefield is not half so terrible as the prospect of a Winter of rain, mud and despair in the swamps, or upon the war-desolated plains of Virginia.

I stopped for an hour, to-day, at a fine old mansion in the edge of Feuquier County, and in company with some dozen officers, dined with a grand-daughter of Chief-Justice MARSHALL. A fine portrait of the eminent Jurist and Sage looked down upon us from the walls, and seemed as if speaking to us, in words of lofty patriotism, those lessons of wisdom and devotion to the country which were the marked attributes of his great character.

In sight, from the south window, was "Oak Hill," where the roof of the old homestead, in which he was born and reared, is just concealed from view by a venerable growth of trees.

Mrs. JONES, who is the mother of a very interesting family of nine children, talked reverently of her excellent grandfather, and evidently possessed something of the exalted love of country which glowed in his bosom. Her husband, she said, had steadily held out against the Southern movement until all his servants absconded, and then he said he would "go in." He has joined the army. The good lady entertained us in a style of hospitality once so characteristic of the old families of Virginia. She seemed quite free from the whine and cant quite common among the first families, about the losses and vexations of the war. Her premises were guarded, though whatever the army needed in the way of forage, etc., was taken and receipted for. Col. TOM. MARSHALL, her brother, is also in the Southern army. LEWIS MARSHALL, her other brother, who owned a large estate adjoining at the south of hers, a few months since, under the persuasions of his wife, who feared the Northern people would destroy them, started for South Carolina. The poor woman, already enfeebled by disease, and exhausted by travel, died at Culpepper Court-house, and the unhappy man pursued his journey alone. Before leaving home he gave up the old farm and all the stock on the place to the servants—some thirty in number—on condition that they would stay and provide for two old negro women, one of whom nursed him in his infancy. The slaves, thus far, have remained faithful to their trust—alike creditable to their fidelity and to his humanity. I went over to the place, when I found a poor white man—ANNISON WILLIAMS—who has been struggling for a lifetime of thirty years with poverty and the curse of Slavery—worse off a hundred times, as he expressed it—than any negro on the place. The slaves had twenty or thirty cows, he had but one poor creature, which assisted him in eking out a subsistence for his little family. He has brothers in Illinois who have invited him to come out, but, alas! he has not a cent on which to undertake the journey. Poor man. A type of thousands who are the victims of the accursed system which degrades labor, and places the poor white man beneath the negro. Down with the system!

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

The sky is overcast, and the wind, which last night threatened to blow up a storm from the southeast, whistles cold from the north. There is no sign, as yet, of the coming train on the Manassas road, but it is hourly expected. The army will undoubtedly move forward to-day, a strong force being detailed to guard the road and the supplies which are to come forward. E. S.

FROM NEW-BALTIMORE.

Col. Wyndham Lays a Trap for the Rebel Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR NEW-BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

We have advanced one mile since my last writing, yesterday, at Buckland's Mills. Early this morning, Capt. FLINT, of the First Vermont Cavalry, drove in the enemy's pickets from this place to Warrenton. There was some random firing, but no person was killed or wounded, it is believed, on either side. Late in the afternoon, when Capt. FLINT had reduced his main force by throwing out vedettes in different directions, to about twenty men, a force of rebel cavalry, between two and three hundred, charged in three columns, when he rallied, and twice checked their progress: then, obeying the orders of Col. WYNDHAM, he fell back about a mile directly under two six-pounders loaded with canister, which Col. WYNDHAM had concealed for just such an occasion. The rebel cavalry came at a full gallop down the road, yelling like so many Indians, and when they had approached to within 300 yards of this masked battery, Col. WYNDHAM gave the order to fire. The unexpected shower of canister caused the rebels to cease their yelling, and, wheeling about, they made for Warrenton as quick as possible. The cannon was fired so long as the rebels were within range, and then, obeying orders, Col. WYNDHAM fell back to this place. Our force suffered a loss of four wounded. The rebels lost several killed and wounded.

RECAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A Brilliant Dash by a Detachment of Bayard's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

A brilliant cavalry dash routed the enemy out of Fredericksburgh to-day. Sixty men of BAYARD'S cavalry entered the city, captured 40 rebels and two wagons loaded with cloth for the rebel army, and drove out eight companies of the enemy.

Naval.

The outward bound fleet has sailed. The *Vanderbilt* left the Battery yesterday. The following are the vessels.

Vessels	Tons	Rate	Guns
Vanderbilt	2,000	Steam frigate	13
Dacotah	970	Steam gunboat	6
Courier	554	Ship	2
Ino	890	Ship	9
Total tons	5,414	Total guns	31

The destination of these vessels is only known at Washington.

The keel of the *Manhattanan*, ironclad, has been laid in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. We described the prospective craft some weeks since.

The Gansevoort Court-martial has adjourned. There never was one held here which excited so much interest. The sentence will be known next week.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Recent Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Official Report of the Operations at Coosahatchie.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

The following is the official report of an expedition from the Department of the South to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and bridges therewith connected, which has just been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith transmit the report of an expedition from this Department, ordered by the late Major-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, (then in command,) to destroy the railroad and railroad bridges on the Charleston and Savannah line, in the vicinity of Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie.

The forwarding of this report has hitherto been delayed, owing to the illness and subsequent death of Major-Gen. MITCHEL. The reports of the brigade and other commanders, together with a list of those officers and men who personally distinguished themselves, I will forward by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant. J. M. BRANNON,
Brigadier-General commanding the Department.
To Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army.

The report alluded to in the above dispatch has already been published. It bears the date of October 24.

Annexed, however, is the official report of Col. BARTON of his operations at Coosawatchie:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER, FORT PULASKI, GA., Oct. 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my share in the recent operations against the 'Charleston and Savannah Railroad.' In accordance with orders from Gen. MITCHEL, received on the evening of the 20th inst., I left this post at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 21st inst., with 300 men of the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and 50 men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, (the latter under command of Capt. JOHN H. GOULD,) with three days' cooked and seven days' uncooked rations, on board the armed transport *Planter*. On arriving at Hilton Head, I received instructions as to my number in the line of the fleet, and also directions to report to Brig.-Gen. BRANNON, who commanded the expedition, on reaching Mackay's Point, for further orders.

Soon after daylight, on the morning of the 22d inst., I reported to Gen. BRANNON, on board the *Ben. Deford*, and was directed by him to proceed with my command up the Coosahatchie River, as near to the town of that name as I might deem practicable, and disembarking under cover of the gunboats, which were to accompany me, to move toward the town, and if possible reach the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and destroy it and the bridge on it over the Coosahatchie. I was fully instructed, however, not to hazard too much in order to accomplish the above, but if opposed by a force et all superior to fall back under cover of the fleet.

There was some delay in starting, arising from the gunboats being well to the rear, which I improved by borrowing from Commander STEDMAN, on board the flag-ship *Paul Jones*, a 12-pound Dahlgren boat howitzer and fifty-two rounds of ammunition, which proved of great service to me, and for which I desire to return my thanks. I was also furnished by Gen. BRANNON'S order with fifty men from the New-York State Volunteer Engineers, under command of Capt. EATON, provided with the necessary implements for cutting the railroad, etc., etc.

We were soon under way, and had proceeded some three miles up the river, when the gunboats turned around and came back, in compliance, as I am informed, with an order from the flag-ship. I, however, continued on my course in the *Planter*, meanwhile signaling to the Flag-Officer for at least one gunboat, in reply to which he kindly sent two, viz.; the *Patroon* and the *Marblehead*, which followed, after the lapse of a few minutes. The river at this point is narrow and winding, but the water, at most places, was over twelve feet in depth at low tide. I found no difficulty, therefore, in reaching a point two miles distant from Coosahatchie, but it now being almost dead low tide, further progress by water was rendered impossible by the *Planter* running aground.

Throwing a few shells into the woods, I disembarked with my infantry and engineers as expeditiously as possible, taking with me the boat howitzer, referred to above, in charge of Capt. GOULD, Third Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of twelve of his men. The swampy nature of the ground rendered landing difficult, but losing no time, I advanced toward the main road, sending a request to the officer in command of the *Patroon*, the gunboat nearest to me, and about a mile and a half astern, to cover the road in my rear as I advanced. I should state here that both of the gunboats were unfortunately aground and were thus prevented from taking a position nearer to the *Planter*.

My advance reported squads of cavalry in sight, as the main body of my forces entered the road, which it did at right angles to the point of disembarkation. The road proved to be an excellent one, hard and firm, and evidently *repaired* but one hour or two before, the dirt being still fresh, and the tracks upon it showed plainly that artillery, infantry and cavalry had just passed over it. I continued my advance toward the town, driving in the enemy's pickets and skirmishing the country as thoroughly as possible.

When about one mile from the village the whistle of a locomotive was heard. I was informed by the contraband who had been furnished us as a guide that it was the dirt train, which always passed at that hour, and which, he said, was well on its way to Savannah. A few moments, however, proved that he had *misinformed* me, for, when the main body of my forces arrived at a point within a few hundred yards of the town, and when the skirmishers had already reached the railroad track and telegraph line, the train was heard and seen rapidly coming down the road. I quickly placed my battalion in position, and, as the train approached, I directed a rapid and heavy fire upon it with grape and canister and musketry.

This fire was very destructive. The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were platforms crowded with men, and two cars filled with officers. There were also two light field pieces on board. Many were seen to fall at the first fire (among them the engineer), and twenty-five or thirty jumped from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed, and the rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swamps on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed here about thirty stand of arms, mostly rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap, and a stand of colors belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track. I have since learned from the Savannah papers, of the 24th and 25th instant, that among the killed at this point was Major HARALSON, of the Eleventh Georgia Regiment, which regiment, with the guards named above, were on the train.

Immediately after the train had passed, Capt. EATON, by my directions, set vigorously at work tearing up the railroad track, and continued thus until the retreat was sounded. After this occurrence I concluded, if possible, to push my way rapidly into the town, and attack the troops there, while in the confusion of disembarking, and I marched forward for that purpose. I had proceeded but a short distance, however, before I came in full view of the enemy's forces, advantageously posted on the other side of the public road bridge, between that and the railroad bridge. They were flanked on their left by the river, and on the right by a thick swamp, with three pieces of artillery commanding the bridge. They immediately opened fire upon us with their artillery and infantry. Fortunately for us the firing was too high. I fired a few rounds in return, when, as it was now nearly night, and the enemy's reinforcements above were double my entire force, I marched slowly back to my boats. During my retreat the skirmishers frequently observed, and encountered small bodies of the enemy's cavalry who were, however, easily driven off. I directed Capt. EATON, of the Engineers, to destroy the bridges on the road in my rear, which he did thoroughly, thus, in a measure, hindering the pursuit. The enemy, however, made his appearance and attacked us with infantry and artillery several times during my embarkation, but on each instance we drove them off with serious loss, as they were directly under the guns of the *Planter* and *Patroon*. As soon as the steamer (gath floated) we returned to Mackay's Point, by order of Gen. BRANNON, and thence by way of Hilton Head to this port.

I regret to report that during the last attack of the enemy, Lieut. J. M. BRANTING of the Rhode Island Artillery, at that time in charge of the *Planter*, was dangerously wounded in the left arm and side. He is now, however, doing well. This was the only casualty on our side during the day. It affords me great pleasure to state that every officer and man of my command behaved during the day in the most commendable manner, evincing only a desire to meet the enemy, and regretting the necessity of a retreat. Major GRAHAM, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the New-York Forty-eighth Volunteers, and Acting Major, Capt. SPENCER, of the New-York Volunteers, were especially useful. Capt. GOULD, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, also rendered me most efficient services, as did also Capts. EATON and SEGRAVE, Volunteer Engineers, all of whom displayed the utmost zeal, energy and ability in all they were called on to perform. I have the honor to be, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. B. BARTON,
Colonel Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Commanding this Post.
To Capt. L. J. LAMBERT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Comments of the Richmond Press on the Elections.

The Withdrawal of the Rebel Army from Northern Virginia.

The Reason of the Rebel Retreat from the Kanawha.

Non-Combatants Ordered to Leave Charleston.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Papers, of the 8th inst.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The *Whig* says:

"They show plainly that the tide sets all one way, and that against ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his rampant war party. If the electioneering asseverations and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democrats is about equal to a declaration of peace. But they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosoms. We have reason to hope, though, that with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration, regarding each other as men who are in doubt, but that to-morrow they may be cutting each others throats, the war will not be set forward any. As LINCOLN and his party brought on the war, and have conducted it themselves, the people have meant by this remarkable revolution, to declare not only a deep dissatisfaction, but to decree that important changes shall be made. And having found out their strength, and having less fear of the bastile before their eyes, we may expect that the opposition will now speak their sentiments with a boldness they have not dared to venture before."

CHANGE OF POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The *Whig* says: "The changes of position of our army in Northern Virginia has been anticipated for some time, and create no surprise. There are rumors of an engagement at Snicker's Gap.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Weldon we have reports of an advance by the enemy upon that place. If it be true, arrangements will be made to give the invaders a warm reception.

On Sunday last, the Abolitionists marched from Washington, N. C., to a point on the Roanoke River below Wilmington, (?) to cut off the Seventeenth and Fifty-seventh Regiments, stationed there and below. Four companies of the Twenty-sixth encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay during the whole day, and last night the entire Confederate forces had reached the scene and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back to prevent a fight. Shelling was kept up by the gunboats till 10 o'clock P. M. Our entire force fell back last night to Spring Green, below Williamston, to prevent a flank movement, by reinforcements from Washington. Our loss was 2 killed and 31 wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy. One entire cavalry company was cut up and destroyed.

We learn from Masonborough Sound this morning the blockading squadron commenced firing on an English brig which was supposed to be running the blockade. The brig was run ashore.

THE REBEL FAILURE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. ECHOLS, commanding our army in the Kanawha Valley, was induced to fall back by the representations of a Yankee spy, who passed himself off as a Federal soldier. He came to Gen. ECHOLS, and gave himself up as a prisoner, informing the General that a large force of the enemy were coming in his rear, by way of Nichol's Court-house. It turns out he was a Yankee spy, sent for the purpose he unfortunately accomplished. Having large quantities of counterfeit Confederate money on his person, he was arrested, and is now in the hands of Gen. ECHOLS, and will soon try the strength of Southern hemp. This move of Gen. ECHOLS is a most unfortunate one at present. We are not only cut off from securing, through the energy of our Government, a large quantity of salt, but we have abandoned to the mercy of the merciless enemy many warm friends and supporters of the Government.

NON-COMBATANTS REMOVED FROM CHARLESTON.

Reference is also made in the City Commissioners of Charleston have given notice in the papers that non-combatant inhabitants, able to provide for their own removal, should leave the city with their slaves and property movable, as soon as convenient, and thereby avoid the embarrassments to which they will be subject if they delay till necessity arises for the sudden removal of the entire population.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAMPA BAY, FLA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, says the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD HOLLY SPRINGS.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The enemy have advanced in force to La Grange, Tenn., and are advancing on this place. JACKSON'S cavalry, to-day, had a skirmish at Lamar. It is probable the enemy will give us battle, as they are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi. The prospect of recognition is hurrying them up.

EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

In Jackson, on the 5th inst., a cartridge factory exploded, killing every person employed in the works Not less than thirty lives were lost.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

Eight new cases of yellow fever were reported on Monday. New cases are few, but deaths are very sudden.

A TOUCH OF WINTER.

We had a touch of Winter in earnest yesterday in the shape of a snow-storm. The weather was decidedly cold and inclement.

CITY POLITICS.—The Jeffersonian Democracy met last night in County Convention, at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, THOS. MCSPEDON, Esq., in the chair, and nominated Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Comptroller, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., for Counsel to the Corporation.

CAVALRY.—Col MIX, of the Third New-York Cavalry, it will be seen by an advertisement in another column, has been authorized by the Secretary of War and Gov. MORGAN to raise another cavalry regiment for the State service, for the Department of North Carolina.

SCOTT AND BUCHANAN ON THE CRISIS.

Deficiency of Statesmen—Scott's Views of Preparation—Value of Fortress Monroe; of Key West and the Tortugas; of Charleston and Mobile—Buchanan's Entlure.

THE HERMITAGE, November, 1862.

I have read, with interest, the letter and memoranda of Gen. SCOTT and a digest of Mr. BUCHANAN'S reply. The points at issue can never be settled until it shall please the Almighty to change the character of BUCHANAN and those who agree with him. But the facts disclosed and the condition of affairs which preceded and followed them, afford room for a critical and instructive comment. All the history of revolutions in government teaches us that foresight in preparation, and energy in action are the only qualities which can secure stability to governments; and yet, since 1850, when the Southern traitors openly showed their teeth, till the present moment, foresight and energy are exactly the qualities in which our public men have been totally deficient. A man of foresight and firm character in the Presidency of the United States, in the Winter of 1860-61 would have seized the defiant Southern Senators in the capital, put them in irons, summoned an overwhelming army to the field, and seized every Southern town, and *hung every traitor found in arms*. Every man of sense sees now that this was the proper course, that a revolution was begun, and it could only be arrested by revolutionary means. Would JOHN HANCOCK or JOHN ADAMS have hesitated? Would CROMWELL, or NAPOLEON? But who had we in the Presidency? A man as inferior to JOHN ADAMS as an empty politician to a brave statesman; the poor creature of party, who was incapable of either brave actions or noble sentiments. I had been obliged to know something of BUCHANAN, as I had mingled in and traced out the political history of this country. When FREMONT was nominated, I scarcely had a choice; for, BUCHANAN was so contemptible, that any live man was preferable. The inevitable effect of BUCHANAN'S election was to hurry the country, with rapid steps, toward the fearful brink of revolution. I am thankful that I had no part in that great public crime. But I leave all that to speak of Gen. SCOTT'S position at the commencement of secession. Gen. SCOTT was the Commander-in-Chief; and it was his business to foresee the need of preparation, and both as patriot and soldier, to do all in his power, to defend the fortresses and munitions of the Government. His memoranda in the *National Intelligencer* shows how faithfully he performed that duty, and how little effect it had on the lump of dough, which then held in its hands the reins of Government. But even BUCHANAN feels ashamed of this exhibition of his conduct, and replies, in effect, that to have done his duty in defence of the Government would have jeopardized the expected compromise and peace resolutions! Why, had not threats been made by the South against the Union, in the Missouri Compromise, in 1824, 1828, 1832 and 1850? And did not South Carolina actually go to war in 1832? And, finally, did not every sagacious man know that the contest between Freedom and Slavery was inevitable and inappeasable? In this respect YANCEY and his confederates were far superior to BUCHANAN and his advisers.

But let us return to SCOTT'S position. What were the main military points of the United States at that time? Those of the greatest and most obvious importance were Fortress Monroe, Key West and the Tortugas, Fort Pickens, Mobile, Charleston and New-Orleans with Francisco on the Pacific. The value of these points is almost in the order I have stated them. Fortress Monroe, with the fort on the Rip Raps, commanded the finest tide-water river and harbor in the country, and completely shut up Virginia from foreign commerce. The forts at Key West and the Tortugas command the main channel and commerce of the Gulf, quite as completely as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean; and I agree with Gen. SCOTT in believing that, if the rebel States could have got and held Fort Monroe and the forts of the Tortugas, England would have acknowledged their independence. SCOTT says the forts, or the keys, were saved by just three days. Let us be thankful for those three days. Fort Pickens was of importance, as commanding the noble harbor of Pensacola. The other points were valuable, as commanding the great seaports of the South. Of these we have captured the most important—New-Orleans; and there is nothing serioualy in the way of capturing Charleston and Mobile. The importance of Charleston was twofold. First, in a military and commercial point of view—by its numerous bays, estuaries and lagoons, by means of which the greatest possible facility was given for smuggling; and the English would be able to do (just what they have done)—furnish the rebels with arms and merchandise. In another aspect, it was valuable, as a political centre, whose fall would have a most decisive moral effect against the rebellion. Gen. SCOTT only said that Fort Moultrie would be incapable of defence against a large force, without a greater garrison. He foresaw, also, that both Charleston and the Keys would be—must be, if the rebels had common sense—the earliest objects of seizure. Accordingly, he urges on BUCHANAN the defence of these points, in the speediest and best manner possible. The army was too small, even to furnish proper garrisons; but a few companies could be sent, and, if sent on the first appearance of danger, they would be sufficient. How different the aspect of things would have been last year, if we had held Charleston and Mobile, no one need be told. It is almost beyond question that, but for the arms and ammunition smuggled into these ports, the rebel armies could not have kept the field. How different things would now be, if the rebels held Fortress Monroe and the Tortugas, I need not say. The difference would be tremendous. One of the great points of the war is, if England, France, or both, should undertake to interfere, that they shall *have no ports in the South to which they can have access*. Take Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, and no foreign interference will take place. England can act on this country only by the water. Her land forces on this continent are contemptible; and France cannot maintain an army long in America. Let the original plan of Gen. SCOTT be carried out, by *completely isolating the South*, (which we never have done yet,) and the South can no more live than a mouse in an exhausted receiver. I would meet the rebel armies by an overwhelming force; but I would secure the Southern ports at all hazards *and in any event*, and I would *do it speedily*.

Reviewing this correspondence of SCOTT and BUCHANAN, we see at a glance that SCOTT was contemplating the probability of war, and anxious to prepare for it, and BUCHANAN was contemplating another concession to the most sordid demands of Slavery! It was not enough that compromise after compromise had been made with no effect; that every Northern statesman of any independence, from ADAMS to DOUGLAS, had been insulted and trodden down, that more martyrs had been offered up in the South (innocent women and ministers of the Gospel) to the Dagon of Slavery, than had been destroyed as the disciples of WICKLIFFE and LUTHER; that a dark and bloody barbarism pervaded that and all lands where Slavery prevails; these awful evidences of history were not enough to convince BUCHANAN that the conflict was alike inevitable and fatal. Or, if he was convinced, he was willing that the whole system of Freedom should fall to the ground, and the last defence, the last hope of any freedom for the nation, be lost forever! Alas! that the destinies of a great people should have been intrusted to such hands! BUCHANAN failed! But, was he alone? Is it possible that the Government itself fails? Is it possible that the American mind has degenerated? Is it possible that we should be unable to defend the precious gift of Freedom which God in his infinite grace has bestowed? History is upon her solemn judgment-seat. Is it within the bounds of possibility that this great free Government shall fall by the hands of paltry politicians and barbarous slaveholders?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP—MR. FREMONT'S POSITION—ANOTHER NOMINATION REJECTED—REDEMPTION OF SOILED STAMPS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After the reading and approval of the minutes Mr. FREMONT arose to a question of privilege, and explained, in regard to his nomination for Street Commissioner—having learned by the printed debates at the previous meeting that he was suspected of having colluded with the Mayor—that he had not had any understanding with His Honor on the subject. The only talk they had about the matter was the inquiry of the Mayor if he was willing to be nominated, and he replied that he had no objection.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. Wm. M. Vermilye for Street Commissioner. Rejected—11 to 4.

A resolution, by Mr. JEREMIAH, was adopted, to authorize the Mayor to memorialize Government to permit the Postal Department to redeem soiled stamps with postage-notes, and to destroy the defaced stamps.

An invitation to witness the trial of a new rifle battery at Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, was accepted.

The Comptroller reported that the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday amounted to $1,577,881 03; also, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the amount of the appropriation for roads this year was $50,024, of which $44,039 had been expended, leaving a balance of $5,985. The last monthly payroll of foremen and laborers under the Superintendent of Roads, amounted to $6,521. That was for September; the pay-roll for October had not been received.

The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday afternoon.

Board of Councilmen.

PROPOSED DONATION TO THE MOUNT ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL—THE REDEMPTION OF SOILED STAMPS—PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A resolution of Mr JONES, in favor of putting $1,000 in the hands of the Sisters of Charity, in charge of the Mount St. Vincent Hospital, to be used to procure such necessaries for the soldiers as one not concluded in the military regulations, was laid over under the rule.

The Board concurred in the resolution in favor of the redemption of soiled stamps by the Postal Department, as passed by the Aldermen.

The Comptroller reported that for the fortnight ending Nov. 1, $66,643 were paid out to 15,796 families of volunteers, composing 15,598 adults, and 21,352 children.

A very large number of papers were acted on, but with the above exceptions they were merely routine business.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Veto of the Family Aid Ordinance—Payment of Non-Resident Bridge Commissioners—Police Expenses for 1863.

The Board of Supervisors met at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The following message was received from the Mayor, read, and laid over for ten days under the rule:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the preamble and resolution appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, "for the purpose of furnishing means for the support of the families of volunteers."

This purpose is most commendable, and has been made the especial care of the corporate authorities of this City. The Common Council, by four several ordinances, the first of which was approved July 17, 1861, and the last one aporoved by me on the 8th inst., has appropriated two millions of dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers. The provision made by those ordinances has been proved by experience to be adequate to the necessities of the case; and the City Government stands pledged, by a resolution adopted on the 21st of the July last, to continue this relief without interruption until the termination of the rebellion.

You will thus perceive that the object contemplated by your resolution is already attained by the action of the Corporation of this City, to which, in my judgment, the duty more appropriately belongs, as it has long been charged with kindred duties.

I am also satisfied that the plan adopted by the corporation is, in many respects, superior to that which you propose. It embraces, for example, the families of all volunteers from this City, past or future, and those of the drafted militia, while yours is confined to the families of those who may hereafter volunteer, and even as to them postpones relief until the 3d of January next. The ordinance of the Corporation also provides much better safeguards against fraud, in requiring official military certificates or other satisfactory proof of the enlistment and service of volunteers, and embraces numerous details essential to the just and equitable distribution of the relief funds, which are omitted in your resolutions.

It appears to me probable that, had your Honorable Body been aware of the resolution of the Common Council of the 21st of July last, and felt assured, as you well might, that that resolution pledging the faith of the City would be faithfully carried out, as evinced by the recent ordinance appropriating the last half-million of dollars before the previous appropriation was wholly expended, you would not have felt called upon to increase the public burdens by making an aporopriation of half a million of dollars for an object which the Corporation had already provided for.

I may be permitted, in closing, to remark that the action of the Boards of Supervisors of other counties cannot be properly adduced as a precedent for similar action by your honorable body, because in no other county in the State, so far as I am aware, has the action of any city corporation therein embraced the whole county, as is the case with the ordinance of the Corporation of New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

On the question of paying a batch of Harlem Bridge bills, Mr. ELY approved the payment of the Commissioners of the work from Westchester County, because that county has so far failed to contribute any money toward the expenses.

Mr. TWEED said the President of the Central Park Board lived on Staten Island, and he (the speaker) and other members believed Westchester County would, in the end, be obliged to appropriate a sum to meet her quota of the cost of the bridge.

The Board refused, by 7 to 3, to leave out the Commissioners, and the bills were approved.

The following estimate of the Police expenses for 1863 was read and referred:

General expenses	$40,750
New-York Force	1,766,422
Brooklyn Force	214,200

The following are the main items:

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Two Commissioners, at $8 per day	$4,800
Treasurer	3,000
Chief clerk	2,000
Six department clerks	6,000
Superintendent of Police	9,000
Four Inspectors	8,000
Proportion rent of No. 413 Broome-street	750
Stationery and Printing	2,000
Fuel and light	500
Contingent expenses	2,500
Law expenses	5,000
Property clerk	1,200
Total	$40,750

EXPENSES OF THE NEW-YORK FORCE.

Thirty-two captains	$38,400
One hundred and thirty sergeants	117,000
Eighteen hundred patrolmen	1,440,000
Seventy doormen	49,000
Police steamboat	7,570
Other expenses make a grand total for New-York of	1,766,422
Cost of horses for mounted Police, including care, &c	10,200

EXPENSES OF THE BROOKLYN FORCE.

7 Captains	$8,400
24 Sergeants	30,000
200 patrolmen	180,000
18 doormen	16,800
Stationery and printing	800
Contingent expenses	800
Proportion of general expenses	5,000
Total	$219,200
Less balance	5,000
Total	$214,200

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., but they meet as County Canvassers, as required by law, at noon to-day.

County General Sessions.

Before Judge McCUNN.

RICHARD BOPLEN, a German, about 60 years of age, who was indicted for the murder of a woman, named Coh, with whom he was living, at No. 164 Leonard-street, on the night of the 28th of September last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. There was no proof of the murder, and the evidence adduced on the Coroner's inquest rendered it provable that the deceased died in a drunken fit.

WILLIAM GREEN (colored) was tried and convicted of grand larceny from LOUIS LUBAND, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of $50.

WILLIAM COLEBOURN was tried and convicted of assault and battery, and remanded for sentence.

The Robbery at the Bank of America.

RECOVERY OF ALL THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

It will be remembered that notice of a very bold robbery, at the Bank of America, was published a few days since, whereby the firm of Rions & Co., of Wall-street, had stolen from their possession, a tin bank box, containing bonds, certificates of stock, and other securities, representing value in the sum of $560,160. The crime was accomplished in some mysterious manner, on Wednesday last, between the hours of 3½ and 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. The victims were sorely puzzled as to how or by whom this daring theft had been committed, and forthwith they resolved to place the whole matter of recovering the property, and arresting the offender, in the hands of the shrewd New-York detectives. Messrs. KELSOE and RADFORD were accordingly set to work upon it after being informed of all the facts and circumstances connected with the robbery, which were in the possession of Messrs. Rions & Co. In the meantime a reward of $1,000 was offered by the firm for the return of the box and its contents, or for such information as would lead to their recovery. Subsequently the reward was increased to $2,000, and notice thereof published in the City papers, notice was also given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the bonds, certificates, &c., minutely describing each one of them. Yesterday the detectives succeeded in recovering the box and its contents. It is understood, however, that no arrests have been made, and in what manner the recovery of the property was effected has not yet been made public by the officials.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE REV. DR. BERRIAN.

Solemn and Impressive Services at Trinity Church.

Yesterday the remains of the late venerable Doctor BERRIAN were consigned to the earth, amid the solemn and beautiful ceremonies in which he officiated during the greater part of the last half century. Shortly after his decease his residence was besieged by a host of friends, a large number of them being his fellow-clergymen of this City, who mingled their grief with that of the family, and mourned with them the great loss which they, the church and the public sustained in the venerable clergyman's departure.

Yesterday afternoon having been appointed for the final obsequies, the house of the deceased was thronged. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church Rev. Drs. Higbee, Weston, Vinton, Ogilby, Haight, Rev. Morgan Dix, Rev. Mr. Young, of Trinity Parish. Dr. Ives (formerly Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, now a Roman Catholic layman,) a relative of the family, Rev. Dr. Ely, of Rosland, L. I., &c., &c.

At two o'clock, the relatives and friends having gazed for the last time on the face of the deceased, the coffin was closed, and soon after, the funeral cortege moved from the residence to Trinity Church, where a large congregation awaited the funeral services.

Upon the arrival of the procession a solemn voluntary was performed, during which the clerical procession moved from the vestry-room, and marched down the centre aisle to the porch, where they received the remains. Rev. Dr. BEND. HUBBARD then read the opening Service of the Dead; the body being carried to the front of the chancel, where it was laid on tressels, by the following pall-bearers:

Rev. John McVickar, D. D., Columbia College.
Rev. Wm. K. Mecklenberg, St. Luke's Hospital.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, Theological Seminary.
Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, Theological Seminary.
Rev. Joseph H. Price, St. Stephen's Church.
Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, Grace Church.
Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Brooklyn.
Rev. Lot Jones, Epiphany Church.

The anthem, taken from the 30th and 90th Psalms, commencing, "Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days," was then sung antiphonally by the choir, after which the Lesson, 1 Cor., xv., 20, was read by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE.

The Right Rev. Bisop POTTER read the services for the committal of the body to the earth, and Rev. Dr. VINTON offered the closing prayers.

The remains were then deposited in the hearse, and the funeral cortege proceeded to St. Mark's Church-yard, corner Stuyvesant Park and Second-avenue, where they were interred.

Nearly all the Episcopal clergy of this City were present at the church during the funeral services.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Board last night, Alderman CHARLES FRANKS was unanimously elected President for the remainder of the term, in place of Alderman WOOD, resigned.

Alderman DANIEL GREEN offered the following resolution in relation to the burning of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Whereas, At an early hour yesterday morning, our city was afflicted by the occurrance of a terrible disaster, in the conflagration of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, by which two of the inmates lost their lives, and some three hundred persons were thrown upon the temporary charity of other institutions and of private citizens. And

Whereas, The resources of the institution have been sadly and suddenly crippled, not only in the loss of the building, but of appurtenances, furniture, &c., directly connected with it, thus depriving the city of one of its largest and most useful charities. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council do determine and decide to appropriate $1,000 for the immediate relief of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, which sum the Board of Controllers are hereby requested to disburse to said institution.

Adopted by unanimous consent.

Alderman WALLACE submitted the following, authorizing an extension of the time for paying bounties to volunteers:

Resolved, That the bounty of $100 per man, authorized to be paid to volunteers in the army by resolution of this Board, passed Oct. 20, be continued during the remainder of this month, unless the authorities of the State shall sooner proclaim the quota of Brooklyn to be complete.

Ald. WALLACE remarked that if all the men who had enlisted could be counted, our quota would be more than full; but as hundreds had desc ted, it would be necessary to raise about 1,000 more men.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Ald. WALLACE, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the authorities of the City of New-York, also with the authorities of the State and United States on the subject of the defences of New-York Harbor, to report to the Board at its next meeting. Aldermen WALLACE, FRANKS and TERRAN were appointed such Committee.

A resolution, offered by Alderman FRANKS, appropriating $250 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Capt. CAVANAGH, of the Sixth Ward, who lost his life at the battle of Antietam, was adopted.

The sum of $1,500 was voted to supply steam engines Nos. 7 and 17 with hose.

Shortly after which the Board adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Nov. 11—Nos. 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Nov. 11—Nos. 12, 6, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—A negro named JOSEPH PIGEN, was arrested by Officer HARNET, of Jersey City, near the Morris Canal Basin, on Sunday evening, on a charge of committing a murder in Pennsylvania nearly two weeks ago. It appears that a man named ENWIN S. BENNER, residing at Bethlehem, Penn., was at a public house on the evening of the 27th ult., engaged in playing a game of bagatelle. Two negroes were present, and one of them getting in the way Mr. BENNER made some remarks at which the colored men took offence, and soon afterwards went out. Later in the evening, Mr. BENNER started for home, and on his way was waylaid by the negroes and beaten with clubs, sustaining injuries which caused his death the following day. The negroes escaped, but one of them, named JOHN G. CLARK, was arrested in Newark on Saturday and the other was arrested as above-stated. He was committed to await a requisition from Pennsylvania.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SKATING SEASON.—Lake Lincoln, on Bergen Hill, has passed into the hands of FRANCIS P. GAUTIER, who is making preparations for the coming skating season, with a view to add to the attractions of the Lake and provide increased accommodations. The old ice-houses have been removed, and buildings are being constructed with ample accommodation for all who may visit the Lake, and everything that can promote comfort and convenience will be introduced. The Fire Department of Jersey City have in contemplation the fitting up of a skating-pond on some of the vacant lots within the city limits. The Morris Canal Company will undoubtedly allow the water to remain in the canal, the same as last Winter, for the accommodation of the public. A field of thirteen acres has been leased by parties back of Hoboken, and is being fenced in and fitted up for skating purposes.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862. 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion, Aldermen Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate William M. Vermilye, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of William M. Vermilye for Street Commissioner be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Also the following communication, returning without approval resolutions to pay Thomas Brady ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents for sand furnished the superintendent of Repairs and Supplies:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the accompanying resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Brady, for the sum of ninety-three seventy-five-one-hundredth dollars, for sand alleged to have been furnished, on the Summer of 1861, to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

No date is given, excepting the extremely indefinite one above specified, and as it is admitted by the claimant that he had no such tickets for the sand as the regulations required, he should have given us at least his own account of the dates and items of his claim, that we might have had an opportunity to ascertain its correctness from some other source than himself.

On inquiry at the Croton Aqueduct Department I have been officially informed that, so far as that Department can ascertain, no sand was furnished by Mr Brady as charged for; and further, that it any had been furnished, the market price for it, when furnished as this is stated to have been, was but twelve and one-half cents per load, instead of twenty-five cents per load, as charged by Mr. Brady.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be laid on the table ten days, entered at length on the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of property owners in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, to have gas mains laid therein.

Prayer of petitioners granted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of C. Robinson in relation to the fire telegraph used by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Whereas, The hoarding of silver and copper currency, incident upon the breaking out of the rebellion, left our citizens without any circulating medium representing the fractional part of a dollar; and

Whereas, It was an imperative necessity that some material representing a value should be used as such medium in the manifold business transactions of the commercial Metropolis; and

Whereas, Postage-stamps, purchased of the Government at their par value, which said Government has canceled as yet by no consideration whatever, have been circulated in large numbers as substitutes for said silver and copper currency, a use which was not intended in their manufacture, and which they are unable, from the slight nature of the material, to bear; and

Whereas, These long used and defaced stamps are daily entailed upon our business men, not only, but also upon the great mass of our laboring population immense losses, which they are totally unable to bear by the defacement of the substance of a medium of exchange for the use of which they paid legitimate currency; therefore

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested, on behalf of the Executive and Legislative branches of the City Government, to memorialize the authorities at Washington, as to whether in their judgment it would not be right and proper, in view of the facts as set forth in the foregoing preamble, to have the Post-Office Department convert any moneys received for the sale of said stamps, receiving therefor Postal currency, with which to cancel all that may be presented for redemption within a limited period, subject only to a discount sufficient to repay the cost of manufacture.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid at the intersection of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, in the Second-avenue, and the crosswalk in Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue be relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Lent—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new horse-carriage for those Company number Fifty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the amount of five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalks be laid full width on the Eleventh-avenue, where not already laid, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, and the gutter and curb be reset where necessary.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to publish in the papers employed by the Corporation, in connection with his notice for the charter election, the ordinance defining the election districts, boundaries and polling places, and such other information as, in his judgment, may seem proper for the information of the voters.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a lot for the use of Engine Company Number Five, within the following boundaries, viz.: Beekman-street, to William-street, thence to Fulton-street, thence to Nassau-street, to Beekman "on either side William-street."

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Eleventh-avenue, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That the cellar of House of Hose Company Number Nineteen be fitted up immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the erection of two gas lamps in front of the West Presbyterian Church for chapel, situated on north side of West Forty second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Subsequently, Alderman Allen moved that said reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The same was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton—1.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby authorized and directed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, a stand of regimental colors, the colors at present belonging to the regiment having been nearly destroyed in the many engagements in which this gallant New-York City regiment has participated.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the fifth and gutter be set and the sidewalks laid on the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth-streets, also, that the crosswalks be laid between the above-mentioned streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance November eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appropriation for roads for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Theodore F. Tomlinson to attend an exhibition of the Billinghurst and Requa Rifle Battery, to be held at Jersey City, near the Yacht Club Rooms, on Tuesday, the Eleventh instant, at three, P. M. Which was accepted.

MOTION.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when the Board adjourn it do so, to meet on Thursday, the Thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessment presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James W. Beekman, President of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-four Dollars and fourteen cents, (with interest,) to enable him to pay an assessment for regulating and grading Lexington-avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh-streets; also for paving Lexington-avenue with trap block pavement from Forty-second to Forty-seventh-streets; also for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue; also for flagging Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened as court-yards, similar to the regulated portions of Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when in their opinion the necessities of the City may require it, by adding thereto the words "the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas J. Horton, Acting Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for rent and repairs to premises occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two as a tenement location.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. H. Underhill, for the sum of fifty dollars and forty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for filling lots in Third-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen relative to opening certain streets, except as far as relates to the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets, the opening of which the Committee recommend be not concurred in.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting Col. Alfred A. Bonaldo, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Jeffers, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, said amount to be in payment for a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Hall then moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles E. Punckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message from his Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval resolution amending ordinance to pave Thirty-ninth-street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith unapproved your resolution amending the ordinance to pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, approved on the twenth-ninth ult.

The objection to this amendment is that, while the addition made by it to the ordinance is proper, that part of the ordinance for which the addition was probably intended to be a substitute is retained, and renders the ordinance self-contradictory.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be laid on the table ten days, entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Hose Company number Twelve.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the prayer of petitioner, J. F. Secor, to build a pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, be granted, the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Ortoo, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—5.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Greene-street, from Fourth to Eighth-street, be hereafter known as Winthrop-place.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the word "Fourth," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Amity."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Repper, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Councilman Repper moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones (introduced by unanimous consent):

Whereas, A large number of sick and wounded soldiers are now daily arriving in this City from the hospitals and battle-fields there are many who are suffering greatly for want of certain articles essential to their comfort and recovery, which articles are either not allowed by military regulations or cannot be provided under them in time to afford the necessary relief; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Sisters of Charity, or the principal directress in charge of the Hospital of Mount Saint Vincent, for the sum of one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) and charge the same to appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being a statement of payments to families of volunteers from the City of New-York, for the fortnight ending November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be authorized to cause the erection of two gas lamps in front of the West Presbyterian Church or chapel, situated on north side of West Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of J. S. Treadwell and others to have gas mains laid forthwith, and lamp-posts placed on the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth-streets, &c.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble relative to postal currency, with resolution that His Honor the Mayor, be respectfully requested, on behalf of the Executive and Legislative branches of the City Government, to memorialize the authorities at Washington, as to whether in their judgment it would not be right and proper, in view of the facts as set forth in the foregoing preamble, to have the Post-office Department pay over to the Treasury all moneys received for the sale of said stamps, receiving therefor postal curr

ton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice—16.

Negative—Councilman Repper—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the vacant lots, on the southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue, fenced immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—11.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Repper, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice—6.

Councilman Hazleton moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild Hose Carriage for Company number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross—2.

Councilman Orton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth-street, recently secured by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—The President—1.

Councilman Desmond moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution, that the flooring of that part of pier number One, East River, belonging to the City, be placed in good order at once, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilman Webster, The President—2.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of numbers three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Desmond, Repper, Stevenson—3.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Brice—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Lent, The President, Babcock—5.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, seventeenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Balance of preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3145, 3149, 2967, 1909, 2891, 3165, 3167, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3187, 3189, 3193, 3197, 3201, 3205, 3207, 3209. *Part II.*—Nos. 3021, 3040, 3205, 3286, 3294, 3694, 3702, 3710, 2736, 2998, 3714, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, 3726, 3730, 3734, 3740.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 214, 88, 276, 277½, 278, 258, 296, 298, 290, 292, 294, 295, 300, 297, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 309, 310, 311, 312.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 987, 1263, 2377, 2931, 2895, 2949, 2899, 995, 1887, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961. *Part II.*—Nos. 2066, 1856, 1854, 2386, 2526, 958, 488, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1496, 1499, 1534, 1525, 1526, 1529, 921, 680, 1424, 704, 430, 1302, 1304, 1426. *Part II.*—Nos. 499, 591, 1403, 1457, 1495, 1520, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1528, 1529.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—COURSE OF TRADE—SALE TO NEUTRAL.

The United States vs. *The schooner William H. Northrup and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Ke mandina*, on Dec. 25, 1861, at sea, off Wilmington, N. C., and was sent to this port and libelled Jan. 17, 1862. The British Consul intervened and filed a claim to vessel and cargo as the property of British subjects.

The documentary proofs of ownership of the vessel consisted in her registry at Nassau, N. P., on Aug. 12, 1861, to Joseph R. Berry of that place. It stated that she was built at Wilmington, N. C., in 1859.

There were also found on board shipping articles executed at Wilmington Sept. 18, 19 and 27 and Oct. in the West Indies, for a term not exceeding two months, and back to Wilmington. There was also a manifest of cargo, dated Aug. 24 at Eleuthera, Bahama, for a voyage from Wilmington to one or more ports in the West Indies, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. She cleared for St. Johns, New-Brunswick, on April 22, 1862. She had on board a miscellaneous cargo, but also some contraband of war. Her master at Nassau declined his letter of instructions furnished in England, and destroyed also his private papers, when pursued by the *Octarora*, and he says that some of the papers destroyed might have related to the vessel or cargo.

The fact of the blockade was well known in Liverpool before the vessel sailed, and also in Nassau.

When the master was examined in *preparatorio*, he declined to answer the eleventh and thirty-fourth interrogatories, and to the thirty-ninth he answered, "I have stated all I know or believe according to the best of my knowledge and belief, regarding the real and true property and destination of the vessel and cargo, *except as to the port or place to which the vessel was bound when captured, and which I have declined and still decline to state.*" This refusal was reported to the Court, and, on motion of the District-Attorney, the witness was ordered peremptorily to answer the question, whereupon he answered, "*I intended to go to Charleston, S. C., if* I could get there, and, if not, then to any place on that coast where I could run my ship in." Other witnesses corroborated this testimony.

Held by the Court—That there was a studied exertion plainly apparent in the papers to give the voyage a semblance of neutrality and honesty which did not belong to it. There is no necessity for imputing to any of the crew a connivance or complicity with the owners of the vessel or cargo, but the continuacy of the master in giving his evidence, and his ultimate avowal of the culpable purpose of the adventure, together with his suppression of the papers in his possession on the voyage, stamps its hostile character, as against the United States, and fixes the confiscable character of the property.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

The United States vs. *The schooner Reindeer and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the bark *Arthur* in Aransas Bay, Texas, on July 15, 1862. The vessel and cargo were owned by residents of Texas. No one appeared in the action for either.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

BREACH OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The steamer Ann and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on June 29, 1862, by the naval forces stationed off Mobile. The owners, British subjects resident in England, intervened and claimed vessel and cargo as neutral property. The vessel was fitted out in England. Her cargo was partly contraband of war, and her destination was to Havana, thence to Mobile and back to England. The blockade of the Southern ports was well known in England. On her arrival at Havana it was reported that the blockade at New-Orleans and Mobile had been raised by the United States. The report was not credited on the vessel, and it was determined to run her into Mobile, and she attempted to make the entry secretly and covertly. When the blockading vessels were discovered, the master destroyed his bills of lading, his private accounts and the ship's articles. She ran in past the blockading fleet and anchored, and was unloading when she was attacked. She then worked herself further into the harbor, but was unable to get out of reach of the United States forces, and before her capture was abandoned by the master, supercargo and mate of the crew, who went to Charleston. The master and two engineers there embarked for England on the steamer *Memphis*, which was also captured, and they were brought here and examined in this cause, when they made a clear and unreserved disclosure of these facts.

Held by the Court—That the case is free of all ambiguity. The voyage undertaken in England was with full knowledge that Mobile was blockaded, and the vessel was to carry her cargo to the enemy and make her return directly to the owners in England.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

The Slave-Trade—End of the Nightingale Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 10.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

Judge NELSON, this morning, rendered the decision of the Court on the application to admit to bail Samuel B. Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, granting the application, and ordering Haynes to be discharged on giving his own recognizance in $2,500.

Winslow, the second mate, was also discharged on a similar recognizance. The witnesses in the cause, who have been in custody for many months, were then ordered to be discharged also.

HORN'S CASE—MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE VERDICT DENIED.

Judge SHIPMAN then rendered the following decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of Albert Horn, convicted of fitting out the *City of Norfolk* as a slaver:

The United States vs. *Albert Horn, indicted for fitting out a Slaver.*—SHIPMAN.—It is alleged, in support of this motion, that after the case was submitted to the jury, and they had retired to their room, they applied to the officer in charge of them to furnish them with several Directories of the City of New-York, and that the officer complied with this request, and it is alleged that this irregularity is sufficient to avoid the verdict and entitles the prisoner to a new trial. We have already stated that this was a highly improper act of the officer. For it he has received the pointed censure of the Court. But nothing appears before us to show that this irregularity operated in any way to the disadvantage of the prisoner. Without determining the general question, how far affidavits of jurors can be read for the purpose of disturbing their verdict, or whether they can be read at all for that purpose, we do not think the one offered presents any facts calling for the Court to set aside this verdict, especially in view of the fact that the circumstance of the books having gone to the jury was made known to the Court before they had come into Court with their verdict, and that they were then recalled and directed by the Court to retire to their room and banish from their minds any information they might have obtained from the books, and to wholly disregard any such information in coming to whatever result they might reach. The second ground upon which the motion for a new trial rests is founded upon alleged error in the charge to the jury touching the weight to be given to the testimony of Mrs. Crawford, the wife of one of the witnesses for the Government. Crawford, the husband, was confessedly an accomplice, and the Jury were instructed that it was not safe to convict upon the uncorroborated testimony of accomplices alone. The defendant contended, upon the authority of the case of Rex vs. Neale, (7 Carrington & Payne, 168,) that the wife's testimony was not competent in law to confirm the statements of her husband. The Court charged the jury on this point as follows: "Mrs. Crawford is not, upon the evidence before us, an accomplice, and so far as she testifies to facts not testified to by her husband, her statements must rest upon her personal credibility, subject to any inconsistency in or contradiction of her story. Although she can tell in law, as the wife of an accomplice, corroborate and strengthen his particular statements, she is a competent witness, if believed by the jury, to prove any independent facts not sworn to by her husband, and not forming any part of his acts, although those facts, if believed by the jury, fasten a guilty knowledge on the defendant." We think the rule here laid down as sufficiently favorable to the defendant. Whether we should, upon full deliberation, affirm the doctrine laid down in the case of Rex vs. Neale, in the Third Carrington & Payne, we have not been called upon to say. But assuming it, for the purposes of this case, to be correct, we have no hesitation in affirming the particular instructions that were given to the jury in the present case, in connection with their context. The motion for a new trial upon both grounds is denied. The Judges Nelson took no part in this opinion.

The Contracts of Common Carriers—Limitation of Liability.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Meyer vs. *Hamilton*.—[illegible] evidence upon the trial of the cause [illegible] Court, [illegible] were selling for the plaintiff [illegible] the goods, and given to defendants' driver, who signed it.

The plaintiff put that receipt in evidence, and after they had rested, a motion for non-suit was denied.

Testimony was offered to show that the shippers had merely the usual direction "to ship by Harnden's Express," and no other authority.

Upon this evidence, the Judge presiding at the trial instructed the jury, that if they found that Emanuel & Co. (the shippers) had no other authority or direction in regard to the goods than merely to purchase and ship them in the ordinary way, then no contract existed between plaintiff and defendants, limiting the liability which the law imposes upon common carriers in case of non-performance of their agreement to deliver property in a safe condition; and also that, unless Emanuel & Co. had authority to make such a contract, the plaintiff was not bound by any such condition as was claimed to be in the receipt in respect to the defendants' liability in the event of fraud or gross negligence.

From the verdict rendered in pursuance of such instruction, the plaintiff appealed, and the General Term now held that the charge was erroneous, and the judgment was reversed.

Notice to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Applicants for admission to the Bar must state that they are citizens of the United States and residents of the City.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice ——.

The New-York Ice Company vs. *Radford et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff overruling the demurrer without costs, with leave to the defendants to answer within ten days. See opinion.

Poppenhausen vs. *Irving, &c.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to answer within ten days after the notice on payment of costs of demurrer otherwise. Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of Stephen T. Williams vs. *Phebe Jane Williams*.—Motion to set aside report of Referee denied, with costs, and writ of *habeas corpus* discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Fowler vs. *Johnson, &c.*—Case settled.

Sheehan vs. *Ehrets*—Memoranda with clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 10, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103¾	700 Reading R	b60 37
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¾	do	b60 37⅛
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅛	450 do	37⅜
11,000 do	104⅜	29 do	37⅝
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	58½	100 Mich. Central R.	s30 88¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76	114	100 do	s10 89
5,000 Erie R. 2d m. 7s	106½	450 do	s30 89½
35,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs	100⅜	200 do	b30 89¾
5,000 Ind. R. C. 8s	97½	25 do	89½
15,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	41¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mtg.	92	200 do	41¾
5,000 Cley. & T. S. F.	118½	50 do	b10 41⅞
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106	100 do	15 41⅞
33,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	92¾	300 do	41⅞
5,000 D. M. & T. 1st M	98½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	b30 84½
in Park Bank	118½	200 do	84
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13½	100 do	s30 83¾
100 do	13	15 do	84¼
15 Fac. Mil. S. Co	ex d. 10	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	s3d 76
150 do	118½	50 do	s60 76½
6 do	ex div. 118½	200 do	79
28 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	114½	200 do	b30 79
960 N. Y. Cent. R	103½	50 do	b30 79½
200 do	b30 103½	1000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	51
50 do	s10. 103¾	806 Clev. & Pitt. R.	41
250 Erie Railway	s30 63½	200 do	s30 41
280 do	63¾	1,000 do	41⅛
500 do	s10 63¾	200 do	s30 41⅛
200 do	b30 63¾	600 do	41⅜
200 do	s30 63¾	100 do	s10 41⅜
50 do	s10 63¾	700 do	b60 41⅜
100 do	s20 63¾	400 do	b60 41⅜
100 Erie R. Pref	s60 89¾	400 Gal. & Chic. R.	84
100 do	s60 89¾	100 do	s30 83¾
50 do	89¾	200 Clev. & Tol, R.	68½
50 do	s30 90	100 do	b10 68¾
200 do	90	400 do	68⅞
150 do	89⅞	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	81¾
60 Hud. River R	s30 75	250 do	82
300 do	s10 75	150 do	b30 82
100 do	75	150 do	81⅞
280 Harlem R.	s30 20¾	500 do	b10 81⅞
100 do	20¾	300 do	s10 81¾
200 do	20¾	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	54
450 Harlem R. Pref	49	300 do	b30 54⅛
60 Mil. & P. du C. R	31	12 do	53½
100 Del., L. & Western	116		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	103¾	150 Harlem R. Pref.	49
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	92¾	200 Reading Railroad	76⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅜	400 Mich. Cen. R.	89¾
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84⅛
1,000 Illinois 6s, '62	101½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79½
15,000 Mo. State 6s	52½	100 do	s30 41½
3,000 E. R. 4th M. B	100⅜	100 do	41⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	79	100 do	b10 41⅜
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	101½	50 do	b30 42
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	106¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	41¾
25 Bank of the Repub	100	200 do	b30 42⅜
25 Park Bank	116	600 do	b30 42½
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	114½	500 do	42
50 Penn. Coal Co.	140	250 do	s30 41½
5 Pac. Mil. St. Co.	119	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	84⅛
50 do	119½	100 do	s30 84½
20 do	119¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R	68
200 N. Y. Central R	103¾	200 do	68⅞
50 do	b30. 104	100 do	s30 69¼
25 Erie Railway	63½	50 do	s10 69¾
200 do	63¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R	s10 81¾
300 Erie Railway Pref.	90¾	25 do	81¾
50 do	90¾	24 do	s15 81¾
200 Hud. River R.	75¾	100 do	s3 81¾
100 do	b30 75¾	150 Pitts., Ft W. & Chic.	54
50 Harlem Railroad	20¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 1:

Decrease in Loans	$147,061
Increase in Specie	814,332
Decrease in Circulation	114,407
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,475,613

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 9, 1861.	Nov 8, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1862.
Capital	$60,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	140,627,660	176,700,515	176,847,576
Specie	41,213,998	38,794,768	37,980,436
Circulation	8,938,897	9,732,860	9,848,267
Gross Deposits	132,668,648	201,675,457	202,976,357
Exchanged	19,442,753	35,715,803	35,541,090
Undrawn	113,425,895	165,959,654	167,435,267
In Sub-Treasury	7,852,948	7,474,929	5,948,606

The Bank return shows a considerable gain in the stock of Specie. The Loans and Discounts appear to have come to a stand, and the line of Deposits is nearly a million and a half below last Monday's average.

The news from Washington of the transfer of command in the Army of the Potomac is more generally received in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange in its true military sense than as a matter of party or political significance. The report of Gen. HALLECK to the War Department, published in the morning papers, gave this turn to the question.

The price of Gold opened at an advance early in the morning of 1 ₱ cent., under the calculation that financial confidence might be disturbed by the order of the President relieving Gen. MCCLELLAN of the command of the Army in Virginia, but as the subsequent firmness of the Stock Exchange reflected a contrary opinion, the price returned to 132⅜@132½ ₱ cent., closing 132½, sales. Exchange on London, 146½ ₱ cent. There was no alteration in the rates or supply of Money. United States Custom-house notes are 126¾ ₱ cent., after selling up to 126½ ₱ cent.

The notice from the Secretary of the Treasury that he will receive proposals to Saturday next for any part of $13,420,550 of 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds attracts attention on the Street to-day. This loan will wholly exhaust the authority of the Department to issue 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds, and in this view will no doubt induce offers to a large amount at a fair premium, by way of securing the only remaining interest from first hands, in this favorite security. The rates at which the sales will be made will of course be influenced by the market price of the Bonds, which fell to day to 101 ₱ cent. At the same time it is to be observed that the Secretary has reserved the right of rejection on all sides, should the figures proposed be such as he may esteem a fair price. The successful issue of this Department will be no doubt a strong argument with him to submit to [illegible] of the heavy [illegible] of the Public Stocks.

The change in the military command in Virginia was generally expected, this morning, to unsettle the Stock Exchange. About the ultimate effect there was, of course, a wide difference of opinion. The first turn of the market was to a free offering on the Railway Share list at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the last figures of Saturday. This was on the Street, before the meeting of the Board of Brokers. At the Board there was less eagerness to press either cash sales or time contracts, and prices gradually returned to the best rates of Saturday, with a firm market generally at the close of the session. The amount of business was not large. On the Street between the Boards, and at the Second Board, the firm demand and buoyant feeling continued, the Shares of the Erie Company taking the lead on the Railway list, and the Western Stocks and Hudson River following up the market. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Shares advanced to 42 ₱ cent., and Harlem to 75¾@76 ₱ cent. New-York Central, which opened at 103⅞@¼ ₱ cent., soon recovered to 103¾@104 ₱ cent; Erie rose to 64¼ ₱ cent., and the Preferred Stock to 90¼ ₱ cent., or about 1 ₱ cent on the earliest sales of the morning. The Government Funded Stocks were steady, the 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds ⅛ ₱ cent. down on the notice of the Secretary of a further issue of $13,420,000. The Pacific Mail Shares are quoted ex-dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and sold at 119 ₱ cent., equal to 124 on Saturday.

Late in the afternoon, there was increased firmness on the Share list, and a general disposition to buy for another upward turn in the market, particularly on the Erics and the Western Roads. The bids for Hudson and Pacific Mail were also higher than in the forenoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	103¾	N. Y. Central	103½	104
Treas 7 30 ₱ cts	104⅛	104	Erie Common	63½	64¼
U. S. 5s, 1874	92¼	92¾	Erie Preferred	89¾	90¼
Missouris	52⅜	52	Hudson	74½	75
Tennessee	53½	53½	Mich. Central	89¼	89¾
Pacific	123¼	119½ x d.	Mich. Southern	42	42⅜
Panama	155	155	Illinois Central	79¼	79½
Rock Island	81½	81½	Toledo	68¾	69
Galena	84	84	Pittsburgh	41	42¼
Harlem	20¾	20¾	Michigan Guaranteed	84½	85

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	104	Irving	75
National	97	Metropolitan	104
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Citizens'	100
Commerce	90¾	East River	91
Commerce Scrip Stock	95	St. Nicholas	92
Broadway	115	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Pacific	130	Park	115
Bank of the Republic	98	L. Island (Brooklyn)	121
Hanover	86		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which, in the main, are higher than on Saturday:

N. Y. Central sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	57
Erie firsts, '58	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Erie thirds, '83	106	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
Erie fifths, '85	99	Lack. & W. Bonds	107
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111
Hudson firsts, '63	115	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	107
Hud. seconds, s. f., '65	112	Tol. & Wabash firsts	98
Hudson thirds, '72	101¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Hudson Convertible, '67	97	Tol. & Wab. tpt. Bonds	83
Harlem firsts, '60–'73	109	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st	103
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	109
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c., 69–72	111	Galena & Chicago 2ds	107
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c., '82	114	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Chi., Bur & Q. s ₱ c. 1st s	116	Clev. & Tol. s f.	103¾
Mich. S. & N. I. s ₱ c. seconds	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Mich. South & N. I. s f	103½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	71½
Ill. S., A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	79	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
T. H. & M. L. G. bds.	20	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	75		

The following are the latest Specie quotations of F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street.

American Gold	$1 22½	Amer Silver	$1 27½
Sovereigns	4 35	Spanish Dollars	1 25
Twenty Francs, Napo	5 00	Mexican Dollars	1 23
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 20
Ten Thalers	10 00	Ger n & Frch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons	21 00	English, Silver ₱ £	6 25
Patriot Doubloons	20 00	Span & Mex. qr's ₱ oz	1 45

Attention is directed to the notice of Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, Brokers, No. 21 Wall-street, of the New Loan of the United States, 5.20 years, which they offer to supply at par and interest, free of brokerage.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 8,	LOANS. Nov. 1.	SPECIE. Nov. 8	SPECIE. Nov. 1.
Bk. of New-York	6,560,654	6,351,332	1,713,816	1,663,724
Manhattan Co	7,856,055	6,713,355	2,329,410	2,254,235
Merchants' Bank	7,834,973	7,369,414	2,018,117	2,037,556
Mechanics' Bank	5,062,642	4,962,105	683,773	685,502
Union Bank	4,264,325	4,275,811	2,531,472	2,396,661
Bank of America	9,458,053	9,629,577	2,293,075	2,154,834
Phenix Bank	4,450,840	4,315,695	933,614	745,309
City Bank	3,707,451	3,675,961	2,084,410	1,924,253
Tradesmen's Bank	2,444,014	2,449,857	212,267	204,948
Fulton Bank	1,783,005	1,658,005	401,240	376,382
Chemical Bank	3,152,456	3,078,430	2,754,128	2,736,018
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,759,672	2,760,750	220,187	215,590
National Bank	2,375,909	2,393,263	516,329	516,343
Butch & Drov. Bk.	1,753,604	1,579,411	142,966	142,984
Mech & Trad. Bk.	891,315	925,153	208,570	209,422
Greenwich Bank	487,588	515,111	352,950	361,502
Leather Man. Bk.	2,632,958	2,570,577	602,200	600,358
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,413,595	1,454,174	324,370	316,050
Bk St. New-York	5,755,415	5,753,502	775,475	711,035
Am Exchange Bk	9,240,292	9,349,065	2,561,815	2,553,902
Bk. of Commerce	13,302,848	13,058,758	1,478,725	1,539,097
Broadway Bank	4,220,151	4,431,444	975,589	983,716
Ocean Bank	2,872,252	2,961,217	241,540	221,704
Mercantile Bank	3,272,795	3,231,761	640,360	642,116
Pacific Bank	1,650,515	1,622,609	136,452	138,962
Bank of Republic	5,415,862	5,113,005	1,533,005	1,777,132
Chatham Bank	1,002,519	984,099	162,651	91,557
People's Bank	797,511	741,520	114,399	110,961
Bank of N. Am.	2,591,157	2,540,475	185,399	172,517
Hanover Bank	2,301,283	2,441,541	161,502	161,502
Irving Bank	1,858,558	1,874,253	102,445	100,136
Metropolitan Bk.	11,241,503	11,076,541	1,596,102	1,499,698
Citizen's Bank	927,001	953,782	89,563	85,122
Nassau Bank	2,662,595	2,692,974	273,654	263,606
Market Bank	2,468,162	2,444,064	284,721	277,253
St. Nicholas Bank	1,637,118	1,598,873	199,921	197,657
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,406,690	3,406,270	248,711	250,345
Corn Exch. Bank	2,886,530	3,025,506	343,211	350,154
Continental Bank	2,858,053	2,807,745	332,444	295,556
Bk. of Commerce	1,762,510	1,748,151	284,177	325,525
Oriental Bank	765,016	759,059	76,772	73,768
Marine Bank	1,800,792	1,735,588	364,021	340,647
Atlantic Bank	856,587	852,824	97,561	95,515
Imp. & Trad's Bk	3,561,643	3,482,210	462,416	455,750
Park Bank	10,81[illegible]	10,562,096	3,387,009	4,230,673
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,138,823	1,117,109	185,486	184,454
Grocers' Bank	853,577	841,459	96,591	97,458
North River Bank	984,550	957,442	45,286	47,203
East River Bank	399,569	394,576	19,675	19,410
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	1,521,108	1,583,900	150,209	150,022
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	652,313	660,851	110,365	110,342
N. Y. Exch. Bank	466,514	508,577	85,850	85,573
Bull's Head Bank	510,308	524,103	29,309	29,304
N. Y. County Bank	360,824	365,070	53,108	52,009
Total	178,760,515	176,847,576	34,599,766	37,960,436
Decrease		$147,061	Increase	$1,475,613

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 8,	CIRCULATION. Nov. 1.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 8.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 1.
Bk of New-York	422,480	430,754	6,356,212	6,224,016
Manhattan Co	77,351	77,743	6,713,355	6,757,345
Merchants' Bank	237,705	239,761	7,461,137	7,273,029
Mechanics' Bank	346,838	338,687	3,890,144	3,826,191
Union Bank	141,906	139,284	4,510,187	4,495,189
Bank of America	39,800	40,318	11,815,216	12,104,842
Phenix Bank	75,443	75,443	4,002,976	3,719,022
City Bank			5,003,695	5,184,296
Tradesmen's Bank	285,177	279,910	1,762,878	1,810,966
Fulton Bank	222,620	217,691	2,099,000	1,903,247
Chemical Bank	63,162	64,951	6,598,350	6,702,677
Merch. Exch. Bk	155,131	152,374	1,742,000	1,701,592
National Bank	140,870	137,492	1,670,424	1,562,345
Butch & Drov. Bk	319,613	317,383	1,854,584	1,777,022
Mech & Trad. Bk	185,375	189,198	1,111,955	1,109,247
Greenwich Bank	147,078	137,579	548,536	540,415
Leather Man. Bk	247,703	240,551	2,145,000	2,192,514
Seventh Ward Bk	182,707	180,376	1,412,000	1,437,715
Bk St. New-York	273,728	280,017	4,980,011	5,249,048
Am Exchange Bk	285,000	292,344	7,000,265	6,894,247
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	10,496,300	10,909,308
Broadway Bank	229,510	232,000	1,709,234	5,245,791
Ocean Bank	97,015	96,135	2,171,301	2,110,410
Mercantile Bank	6,437	6,750	2,631,358	2,615,742
Pacific Bank	150,054	149,566	1,466,961	1,428,716
Bank of Republic	251,860	256,875	5,049,575	5,040,256
Chatham Bank	39,097	41,102	775,765	760,058
People's Bank

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

IRVING HALL—FATHER READ'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIKELL'S CALIFORNIA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CAMILLE.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—VERNET'S PICTURE OF THE PONT AND MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a peremptory order from Gen. HALLECK that all officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, must proceed to join their respective commands within twenty-four hours—the penalty for disobedience being dismissal from the service.

Gen. MCCLELLAN expected to leave the Army of the Potomac, for the North, on Sunday; but the work of transferring the command to Gen. BURNSIDE was found too heavy to accomplish in so short a time, and his journey was deferred until to-day. On Sunday evening, all the officers belonging to headquarters assembled at his tent to bid him farewell; and yesterday the General and his Staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE, bade farewell to the army in detail, visiting in succession the several army corps. Gen. BURNSIDE, on taking command, issued a modest address to the army, which is published this morning. The concluding sentence of it is as follows:

"With diffidence for myself, but with proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail."

Gen HOOKER has been assigned to the command of the Army Corps, recently under command of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial on charges preferred by Gen. POPE.

Fredericksburgh is again in possession of our forces. Sixty of BAYARD'S Cavalry made a dash into the place yesterday, captured forty rebels and two baggage-wagons loaded with cloth for the rebel army, and drove out eight companies of the rebels.

BEAUREGARD undoubtedly expects that Charleston is to be immediately attacked by our forces. He has allowed non-combatants to leave the city with their movable property. All slaves are also to be removed.

The Richmond papers of Sunday last have a report that the "Abolitionists" marched in force (on date given) from Washington, N. C., to a point on the Roanoke River, to cut off the rebel troops. The "Abolitionists," the report says, "were kept at bay, while the Confederates fell back to Spring Green, below Williamston, with the loss of two killed and thirty-one wounded." The National loss is represented to have been very heavy, "including an entire cavalry company cut up and destroyed." This movement of our forces no doubt has some connection with Gen. FOSTER'S expedition, of which there is considerable anxiety to gain further intelligence. The rebel story will do to tell until we get one from our own side, when its essential features will probably be very materially changed.

There had been no assault on Nashville up to Friday evening. On Wednesday night the rebel pickets on the Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Franklin pikes commenced skirmishing, and a rebel force, supposed to be MORGAN'S, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed. The National loss in the various skirmishes were one killed, thirteen wounded, and three missing. MCCOOK'S advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 6th, and no doubt saved the City from attack. It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville, and gone to Chattanooga, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON has arrived at Chattanooga and assumed command of the Department of Tennessee and North Alabama. BRECKINRIDGE'S command is at Chattanooga. Deserters from the rebel army say that BRAGG was obliged to destroy most of his property, captured by his forces in Kentucky, to prevent its falling into BUELL'S hands.

GENERAL NEWS.

A significant meeting of the Democracy was held last evening at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. JOHN VAN BUREN made a speech favoring the declaration of an armistice, to enable the people of the South to go home and elect representatives to Congress before the 1st of January, so as to avoid the coming proclamation of freedom to their slaves. He was also in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to admit of the restoration of the old Union. FERNANDO WOOD and JAMES BRIGGS made speeches in favor of interposing the power of the State to prevent the encroachments of alleged usurpation by the General Government.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a fearful accident occurred at HECKER & BECHTEL'S bakery, in Rutgers-street, by the falling of the rear wall of a five-story building, thereby burying a whole family under the ruins. A child was taken out dead, and the father and mother, after several hours' severe labor, were rescued from the ruins, barely alive. It is believed they cannot survive. There will be an investigation, to-day, of the causes which led to this sad calamity.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was held at the Catholic Library, No. 22 Court-street, Brooklyn. The meeting was in aid of the fatherless ones, burnt out of their Asylum on Sunday morning. $923 50 was subscribed; the Common Council appropriated $1,000. Bishop LOUGHLIN had sent to him, yesterday, $798, and on Sunday was contributed $458 53, thus making over $3,000 already subscribed. More, however, is wanted. Donations of money, wearing apparel, or bedding can be sent to Bishop LOUGHLIN, No. 166 Jay-street, or to Sister CONSTANTIA, St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions appropriating $500,000 for the aid of the families of volunteers, for the reason that the City authorities have adequately provided means for the purpose. The message was laid over under the rule. Estimates of the expenses of the Police for 1863 were presented and referred. The figures are: For general expenses, $40,750; the New-York force, $1,766,422; and the Brooklyn force, $214,200—total, $2,021,372. The Board adjourned for one week as Supervisors, but meet at noon to-day as County Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of WM. M. VERMILYE, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 11 to 4. A resolution was adopted in favor of asking the Government to redeem soiled stamps with postage notes, through the Post-offices, and to destroy the defaced stamps. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. A resolution to donate $1,000 to the Sisters of Charity at Mount St. Vincent Hospital, to procure such necessaries for the soldiers as are not furnished by the Government, was laid over under the rule. Concurrence was had on the resolution in favor of the redemption of soiled stamps by the Postal Department. The Comptroller reported that $66,634 had been paid out to the families of volunteers for the fortnight ending November 1st. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Albany *Argus* revises its returns regarding the election of Assemblymen, and makes a tie—64 Democrats to 64 Republicans. The Albany *Journal*, it will be remembered, figures out a Republican majority.

On Friday last, one of the passenger cars from Baltimore, while crossing the ferry at Havre-de-Grace, ran half-way off the boat and hung suspended over the river. Fortunately it was checked there. No lives were lost, although an hour's time was spent in righting the cars.

The St. Louis papers publish long letters from Gens. HALLECK, W. T. SHERMAN, POPE and SIGEL, recommending, in the strongest terms, the extension of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad as far as Springfield, Mo., as a military measure.

JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., one of the first Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and who also occupied the position of Treasurer, died at his residence in Princeton, N. J., on Saturday morning last. Mr. Green was one of the principal lawyers in New-Jersey. His age was 71 years.

Breadstuffs were in brisk demand yesterday, and prices of Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c., and Corn, 1c. ₱ bushel. Pork and Beef were quiet, as were also Sugars, Rice, Cotton, Seeds, Hemp and Naval Stores. Lard, Coffee, Tallow, Oils, Hides, Leather and Whisky were in active request. The Freight engagements were more extensive.

There is a large supply of beef cattle this week, the number at Forty-fourth-street counting up to 4,500 at noon of Monday, with others to arrive. But few good cattle were in the yards, and first-class buyers had to put up with second-rate animals, paying 5c.@5½c.—possibly 6c. for the very best. Trade was lively in the morning, but dull during the afternoon, and enough were left at night to indicate a heavy close to-day. Prices are rather lower than last week, especially for common cattle, which comprised the bulk of the offerings.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

The country breathes freer. Old Age, like Rinaldo, has at last, patience-exhausted, despite alike of prayers and threats, by one hold stroke laid low the charmed myrtle.

"'Tis done! the myrtle falls; the enchantments drear
Fill with the ended spell; the phantoms disappear."

Our armies must move now. The trumpets will peal; the last deadly charges will be made, and our Jerusalem, too, will be delivered.

History will record it as the greatest marvel of this war, that our people should have suffered their marshaled hosts to remain so long paralyzed by a single cause. There is no other instance on military record of such prolonged inactivity, when the means were so ample and the stakes so great—or of such credulous trust on the part of a Government or of a people, in ever-about-to-do non-performance. On the 26th of July, 1861, nearly sixteen months ago, Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac, which was to march to Richmond. His story has been a varied one, but as for his efficiency, it is all summed up in the single fact that to-day the Army of the Potomac, though it has grown to one five times as strong, still stands *substantially* in the same tracks as then, with the prospect of nothing more active than winter quarters before it.

It is astonishing that the people should have borne this at all. It is even more astonishing that they should have borne it all the while, under the assurance that Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is naturally a modest man, was another NAPOLEON—the American counterpart of the man who, in twenty winter days, hurled his armies from the ocean to the Rhine, and in forty more, from the Rhine to Vienna—a distance exceeding that from the Potomac to New-Orleans—all the while scattering his foes before him like leaves before the whirlwind. We all remember how it was the favorite parallel. Our future historian must be a very wizard to unravel the mystery of it. The real clue, we suppose, lies in the propensity of human nature to adapt the imagination to its eager desires; or, in other words, to make the wish father to the thought. In our intense anxiety for a great General, we easily brought ourselves to believe that we had one. Gen. MCCLELLAN had an admirable physique, noble personal qualities, great scientific attainments. Hearing that of him was enough. We booked him on the spot as a military genius—the very man for the crisis.

And really his long trial has shown off many capital points. He has organized his army well, and skillfully brought it up to a high pitch of discipline. He has known how to win the personal devotion of his soldiers, which WELLINGTON never did, or could do. He was assiduous, hard-working, emphatically a painstaking man—vigilant, circumspect, and never to be surprised. He was good, withal, at conceiving, scheming, planning—at anything, in fact, but *executing*. Ah! there was the rub:

——"A horse
Fit for the war, or road, or course'
His mouth was soft, his eye was good
His foot was sure as ever trod.
One fault he had, (a fault indeed')
And what was that? the horse was dead,"

or what amounted to the same thing—could not go. The sole defect of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been that he lacked motive power. He has an excessive caution which cramps all of his better energies, and practically disables him for aggressive warfare, the very first requisite of which is boldness. That over-cautious disposition was noticed long ago, but there was a fond hope that experience would cure it. Experience, and that, too, of the hardest sort, has not cured it. It has been demonstrated to be an inseparable part of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S nature. It is the presence of this fatal quality alone—the parent of indecision, procrastination and inaction—that reconciles us, and will reconcile the country, to the displacement of a commander otherwise so competent.

We have the very highest authority for saying that this excess of caution is the worst of all evils in a military leader. "The fault of most commanders, however brave," said the Duke of Wellington, "is *backwardness* in taking the last step to bring on a battle, *especially when armies are large*—arising from deep moral anxieties, and, after all, the uncertainties of the issue." NAPOLEON remarked at St. Helena: "Generals are rarely found to give battle; they choose their positions, establish themselves, consider their combinations, but *then commences their indecision*; nothing is so difficult, and at the same time so important, as to know when to decide." This fault operates with particularly fatal effect in a war for putting down revolution. Every reader of history knows that nothing has more generally given success to rebellion and revolution than lack of *timely* and well-sustained energy upon the part of the established Government, especially in its military operations. The very fact that the Government so much excels in resource, in itself tempts its Generals to take things leisurely, and to strike only at their convenience; and when to this is joined an indecision respecting the best time to fight, the final issue is almost sure to be disastrous. In a letter to Congress, in 1780, WASHINGTON expressly speaks of "our security depending on a want of enterprise in the enemy," and says that "we have been indebted, *during a greater part of the war*, for our safety, to their inactivity." Everybody knows how the Confederacy has gained in heart and hope, in spirit and prestige, from every day it has been able to keep our great armies at bay—how foreign nations have seen in it positive proof that the Confederates have a strength which must ultimately secure their independence—and how it has operated to engender discontent and distraction among the loyal men of the country. The damage which the Government has already sustained by this delay is calamitous. If it be not arrested, it cannot but end in absolute ruin. We trust, however, that we have now seen the last of it. Considering the disappointments of the past, it will not do to be very sanguine concerning Gen. BURNSIDE, before he is put to the actual test. Yet this much we are sure of; he has *energy* and *decision* and *promptitude*, for he has signally displayed them on many a trying occasion. He will not stand still. He will move, and keep moving. If he have other high qualities to match—which we believe he has—he will move with effect too, and will keep Christmas nowhere but in Richmond.

Next Session of Congress—Epoch of Freedom.

In three weeks, counting from yesterday, Congress will meet in annual session. It has been very much the habit to predict of every approaching session of Congress that it will be "the most important ever held." Up to this time, however, there has been no unusual interest attached to the ensuing session. There are several reasons for this; but the chief reason is that the late session of Congress seemed in its legislation to have covered the whole ground of the rebellion and the necessities of the war. The Confiscation and Emancipation Acts, the Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills, the Pacific Railroad Charter, and the Act declaring freedom forever in all Territories of the Union—these great measures provided for the support of the Government and the direction of its policy for present and future, in time of war and time of peace; and it seemed at the close of the session that the Government might go on for years successfully without another meeting of Congress. Hence no interest has been excited by the near approach of the time for the reassembling of Congress; and the declaration made a few days since that the President was preparing the materials for his Message was forgotten almost as soon as made, and no speculation has been indulged in as to its contents.

But all these signs of public indifference and inattention may prove delusive. Instead of a quiet Session we may have, indeed, one of the most exciting and momentous of our national existence. One thing, at least, is certain—the next Session of Congress will witness one of the most amazing transactions ever recorded in history—the instant liberation by edict of war of over three millions of slaves. And the liberation of these will incidentally and not very remotely draw with it the enfranchisement of one million more. The next session of Congress will not only witness this grand birth of a people, but upon its members will devolve the duty of dealing with the fact, as authors and delegated guardians of the process of Emancipation.

Prophecy has directed us to look for eventful times in the latter days of the earth. Wars and rumors of wars—distress and perplexity among the people—and, as a climax, "nations shall be born in a day." We will indulge in no vain and unprofitable discussion as to probable fulfillment of prophecy falling on our day. But he must be insensible indeed to the profoundest emotions of humanity who fails to regard the first of the ensuing year, bearing with it the promise of freedom to four millions of a race that has been for centuries under cruel bondage, as one of the grandest epochs that seer or prophet ever discerned—"in the spirit." Those of us who are living when that day comes will, we are sure, remember it forever.

The disposition to be made of the enfranchised slaves of the South will be one of the chief subjects of investigation and decision at the coming session of Congress. *Universal emancipation* is to be received as an accomplished fact, after the first of January. After that day, it will be claimed of the seceded States, (and soon of all the States,) as it is claimed of England, that "a slave cannot breathe on its soil." And such will be our National faith and policy *forever*. But what settlement shall be made of the ignorant and penniless millions that are so soon to be ushered upon Freedom? Deportation and Colonization in foreign countries is simply absurd. It is the wildest and most impossible of schemes. In the South, the blacks must have their homes. But in what parts of the South—under what political system—in what relation to the whites, and in what relation to the State and National Governments? These are problems difficult to solve, and yet unspeakably important in their solution to the happiness of all the millions of both races. The next session of Congress will inaugurate the debates on these great social and political questions; but it is hardly probable that the 4th of March, when the existence of Congress closes, will find the problems solved, and the policy of the Government settled permanently and to the satisfaction of all.

There are other disturbing elements that may come into play between December and March, to increase the excitements of the National progress. But we will not speak of them now. There is enough in what we have already suggested to show that the next session of Congress will be held in the midst of most remarkable events, and vexed by the most important questions of modern times, that may give birth to characters that will live in history for all ages.

The Slave-Trade in New-York.

The cases which have arisen out of the capture of the slaver *Nightingale*, and which were disposed of yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, will rank among the most remarkable of the Slave-trade cases. The vessel was captured with her cargo of negroes on board—and it is almost incredible that in such a case every one of those who were captured while engaged in the act should escape scot free. Yet such has been the result.

The Captain of the vessel was allowed to escape in some way, but the three mates and the crew were brought to this port. The crew were held as witnesses and the mates were indicted. The first one tried was WESTERVELT, the third mate, who was indicted for the capital offence. He was a young man, who had not been to sea long, and was very respectably connected in this City. Under the charge of the Judge that he must have participated in the reception of the negroes freely, voluntarily and willingly, without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding him, four of the jury were able to have a doubt in the case, and refused to agree on a verdict of Guilty. He was thereupon admitted to bail, and having afterwards given to the Government important information, he has never been tried a second time. HAYNES, the first mate, was next put on trial some months ago. The fact of his having been engaged in receiving the negroes could not be denied any more than it could be in WESTERVELT'S case. The other facts were stronger against him. But he had at the risk of his life jumped overboard to save the life of a fellow-seaman, and sympathy and prejudice combined in his favor, and the jury failed to agree. He was brought to trial again, the case was made out more clearly than before by new evidence, and once more the jury failed to agree. His counsel, thereupon, appiled to have him bailed, and the Court ordered him to be discharged on his own recognizance. The second mate was also discharged on his own recognizance. Then, as a matter of course, the witnesses were discharged, and there is an end of the cases.

We should not think the result so remarkable, were it not that there was also pending against HAYNES another indictment for a minor offence, the punishment of which is only imprisonment. If there had been any doubt whatever as to HAYNES' guilt, and the indictment for the capital offence had been the only one, the fact of two juries having failed to find a verdict against him might well have warranted his discharge. But the man was caught *flagrante delicto*. The only possible ground of escape for him was either that he had acted under compulsion, or that he had not known the character of the voyage until too late for him to get away. But the compulsion theory was absurd. HAYNES was an experienced sailor, a grown man, who was not easily frightened. He had, as he stated to the Court, once saved a vessel and her crew from sinking by his own exertions. He had jumped overboard in a tempest to save the life of a comrade. His courage and determination were stamped upon his face, and we cannot conceive how any one could, for a moment, suppose that he did what he did under compulsion. Nor was the theory of ignorance any more tenable. His experience must have told him that a vessel on the slave coast, lying for weeks in the rivers there without occupation, leaving the place where palm oil was to be procured, running in and out of the coast, and dodging the cruisers, rigging up stagings to receive a cargo with, and all the time under his own direction as chief officer, could be on no other business than the Slave-trade; and when it was shown, as it was conclusively, that the vessel was boarded not only once but several times by United States vessels, on board of which he could have taken refuge if he had had any desire to abandon the unlawful enterprise, the defence of ignorance of being innocently in an enterprise from which he could not escape, was most extraordinary and incredible, and the acceptance of it by any of the jury only to be explained by the repugnance in this community to punish men capitally for engaging in the Slave-trade. He might never have been convicted of the capital offence, but in our opinion his conviction, if put on trial for the minor charge, was sure; and his escape without punishment is a victory for the Slave-traders, which it is a pity they should have.

They met, however, with a defeat at the same time, which helps to console us. When ALBERT HORN was convicted, some days since, of fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, it seems that the officer who had charge of the jury, very improperly allowed some Directories to be carried into the jury-room after they had retired to consider on their verdict. And after HORN was convicted, his counsel moved, quite confidently, for a new trial on the ground of this irregularity, citing several cases where verdicts had been set aside on similar grounds. But it happened that the fact of the Directories going in to the jury came to the knowledge of the Judge who tried the cause before the jury rendered their verdict, and having called them up, he directed them to disregard entirely any evidence which they had got in this way. The Judges therefore held that the defendant had not been prejudiced in any way by this irregularity of which he complained, and could not, therefore, have a new trial. We are very glad it is so. The escape from punishment of the first merchant who has been convicted of fitting out a slaver in this port would be far more of a victory for the Slave-traders than the escape of a dozen mates of vessels.

"COME, LOVE! COME!—The Honorable JOHN VAN BUREN made another of his wonderful speeches in this City last night, in bearing of the Democratic Union Association. Before beginning his oration, the brass band which had been engaged to add to the fascinations of the occasion, played with great effect the soft and gentle strains of "Come, love! come!" which may be regarded as a sort of counterpart to that other tune which Mr. VAN BUREN has been piping for some time past, "Wayward sistera, depart in peace!" After the brass band had thus struck the key-note of the meeting, Mr. VAN BUREN took up the strain, and piped softly in a style that might or might not woo even JEFF. DAVIS and Stonewall JACKSON. He had a discordant note, however, in the very opening of his effort. He said he was still in favor of "first taking Richmond;" and, as this will probably involve the destruction of JEFF. DAVIS, Stonewall JACKSON and several other rebels, we think he will at once see the impropriety of singing to them, "Come, love! come!" after they are dead. This discord over, JOHN cleared his larynx, and proceeded.

The gist of his ditty (if one can give the *gist* of such a thing) was that Mr LINCOLN should declare an armistice, to enable the people of the South to send members to Congress—they would, without doubt, send them—the Southern members, having had no cause for leaving their seats, might return and resume them—once back in Washington, two-thirds of the Congress, (JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, KEITT & Co. being there,) could call a Convention to amend the Constitution—and JOHN VAN BUREN'S life upon it, this Convention would restore the unity of the thirty-four States. The Convention could continue Mr. LINCOLN in power if it was thought proper; but the people of the South would want a new man—and he certainly concurred with them in that desire—so they might choose Gen. MCCLELLAN to be the ruler of the regenerated Government. He did not put all this forth as the programme of the Democratic Party, but as his own programme, and he had the happiness of hearing it indorsed by the loud applause of the audience.

We cannot give in our adhesion to this plan at the late hour at which we write, but we will agree that, after Gen. BURNSIDE takes Richmond, JOHN VAN BUREN be sent down to the Southern army—if it can then be found—and into the presence of JEFF. DAVIS—if he can be discovered—and that, as a preliminary to armistice, he do play before those parties the tune of "Come, love! come!" that so we can judge of the propriety of carrying the farce any further.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—It seems to be quite certain that at least *four*, and probably *five*, of the nine Congressmen just elected in Missouri, will be Emancipationists. This result is worthy of special attention, as showing a progress in the public sentiment of the Slave States on this subject, which is in the highest degree encouraging. While certain portions of the people of the Free States are terribly alarmed lest Slavery should be in some way damaged or interfered with, the people of the loyal Slave States are preparing to meet this inevitable issue with courage and common sense. One of the worst features connected with Slavery in the South, has been the absolute silence forced upon the people in regard to it. No evil is intolerable so long as the community in which it exists is free to discuss it. For in the long run every community, which is free to speak and to act, will adopt the policy required by its permanent and substantial interests. Error is not to be feared so long as truth is left free to combat it.

But in the South this guarantee for the public interests was withdrawn. Freedom of discussion on the paramount interest of the country was forbidden. No man in any Slave State dared publish an argument against Slavery: there was liberty to write only in its defence. The reflecting men in the South, who were not slaveholders, and who had thus no immediate personal interest to bias their judgments, were condemned to silence on the subject, unless they would make themselves the advocates and champions of the system. The slaveholders had despotic control of speech and the Press throughout the Southern States.

The rebellion is changing this state of things. Wherever the National flag now goes it carries with it freedom of discussion. Slavery may now be examined, its merits canvassed fully and freely in Slave States as well as in New-England and the North. The tendency of this change is seen in the Missouri elections. The same result would doubtless follow in some of the other Slave States, though not in all. But in all of them free discussion would greatly modify the system, and strip it of its worst features, even if it did not secure its speedy abolition.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* explains, for our enlightenment, the process by which it expects to "secure the election of a conservative Senator for the next term:"

"The General Election law fixes the first Tuesday in February for the election of United States Senator. *Both the Senate and Assembly must make a nomination before the two Houses convene in joint ballot.* Among the Republican members of the Lower House are some conservative men, who will not be likely to agree to the *nomination of any Radical*, especially after the verdict which has just been rendered by the people at the polls, against the policy of the Abolitionists. It is not probable, therefore, *that a joint ballot will be reached*, or a Senator elected at all, unless the success of a National conservative candidate can be secured."

We don't see it yet. Suppose the "conservative men" of the Assembly do *not* agree to the nomination of a "radical," but unite with the Democrats in nominating a "conservative;" a joint meeting must then take place to compare nominations, and if they do not agree, then a Senator must be appointed by joint ballot. We don't see anything in this process which "*secures*" the election of either JOHN VAN BUREN or of CHAS. O'CONOR.

THE STATE ASSEMBLY.—The returns thus far make it certain that sixty-four Republicans and Union men have been elected to the State Assembly. Besides these, Mr. CUTLER, elected in Albany, was nominated as a Union man, and elected without opposition,—and although he has been hitherto a Democrat, his vote is confidently claimed for the Union side. In Montgomery County also, there is a chance of the election of the Union candidate, and in Onondaga the official returns may show that Mr. LEAVENWORTH has been elected instead of Mr. CLARK, his Democratic opponent, for whom only *six* majority are claimed. If any one of these three chances are decided in their favor, the Republicans and Union men will have a majority in the Assembly, and will be able to organize the House and elect a United States Senator.

There will be one advantage which this Assembly will have over the last—the Democrats have drawn the party lines so clearly, and have put themselves so directly on the ground of opposition to the Administration, that there will be no difficulty in maintaining a just and proper party organization. In the last Assembly this was not the case. In the election party lines had been almost obliterated, and very many of those elected on the Union ticket acted with the Democratic Party throughout the session. In this election questions of principle have entered much more largely into the canvass, and every member will be prepared and expected to stand by his colors.

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Our citizens do not seem to be aware that we are to have an election for *City officers* within a month. We hear none of the usual notes of preparation. There seems to be an absolute lull in the political field. The fact is the Democrats made so clean a sweep of our City, at the last election, that the Republicans seem to think it scarcely worth while to contest the matter further. The chances of success are not flattering enough to elicit any great degree of activity from those who usually take the lead in political movements. Whether the Republicans intend to surrender the City offices without a struggle we do not know; but if not, it is quite time they were making preparations for it. It was supposed that the Comptrollership would be the principal bone of contention,—but the only struggle thus far for its possession seems to be in the Democratic ranks. According to present appearances the election is likely to be allowed to go by default.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—Some of our Republican friends in the interior find it hard to resign themselves to the small help they get from the City in their political contests. They think it is asking a little too much to expect them to carry the State against 38,000 majority in New-York City and Brooklyn alone. There is great justice in their complaint,—but it is not quite easy to see where we can find the remedy. The Republicans of this City have worked with vigor and energy in the canvass just closed. They knew in advance that they had up-hill work before them, and tried to secure from the State Convention a nomination that would lighten the burden. They failed, however, to convince their friends from the interior of the necessity of any such concession to City prejudice, and were forced accordingly to contend against difficulties which proved too formidable for them. It is barely possible that these things may be more judiciously managed hereafter; though we think the Oswego *Times* is not far out of the way, when it concludes that they must make up their minds to carry elections hereafter without the *help* of New-York.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER AND JOHN VAN BUREN.—We have received sundry communications touching JOHN VAN BUREN'S publication of Gen. SCOTT'S letter. We do not publish them, because we think Mr. VAN BUREN'S explanation of that matter, unless objected to by Gen. SCOTT, must be deemed satisfactory by everybody else. He states that Gen. SCOTT gave him first a copy of the letter and afterwards the original autograph. He made no request that it should not be published, nor did he give him to understand in any way that it was to be deemed a confidential letter.

Under these circumstances, Mr VAN BUREN was fairly entitled to infer that Gen. SCOTT would not object to its publication,—and so far as appears, he does not object. As the writer of the letter, he has an undoubted right to control its publication, and the fact of h[illegible]

giving it to Mr. VAN BUREN, without injunction or caution of any kind, is to be regarded as presumptive evidence that he desired the world to know that he had written it. It was a public letter on a public topic, and was given by the writer to a public man, who can scarcely be blamed, especially as Gen. SCOTT himself does not object, for regarding it as intended for the public eye.

NATIONAL SOLACE.—The agent of the Associated Press at Philadelphia is a person of rare thoughtfulness and utility. Knowing that, above any other anxiety attending the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN from the head of the army, would swell the national desire to hear what FORNEY said about it, the enterprising reporter anticipated the oracle, and telegraphed on Sunday as follows:

"FORNEY'S *Press* of *to-morrow*, in speaking of the removal, says:

'It was purely a military act, and was the result of a military consultation and decision, although recommended to the President and approved by him some time ago. *It was only finally resolved upon when a change seemed inevitable.* No act of the present Administration—we might say no Executive act since the beginning of the Government—has been the subject of more careful deliberation.'"

That information made it all right, and enabled the public to digest its breakfast and preserve faith in the Republic. "It [the removal] was only finally resolved upon *after the change became inevitable.*" A praiseworthy resolution, arrived at under such circumstances. After all, there is no statesmanship like a patient waiting on Providence.

But now that we are relieved of a present suspense, will not the same kind hand smooth the way for our peace of mind for several days to come? Will it not tell us what FORNEY'S *Press* will say at a future day—say about the middle of next week?

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE WAR.—We never expected that "WM. CORNELL JEWETT, of Colorado Territory," would ever render this country an essential service; but he has done so in eliciting the following letter from JOHN BRIGHT:

NORTH WALES, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: I will be in town the end of the month. From your published views, but little good can result from an interview. If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed. They have made war upon you, because they suspected that you would yield nothing more to them. Are you to yield more under compulsion of the war, or because you can neither conquer the South nor yet subsist as an independent State without her? If you love Slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a restored and united Republic by humbling yourself to the South, I can only express my surprise at the dream which possesses you. You may separate, or you may fight out this contest and win, but to leave the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the civilized world. I applaud the Proclamation of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to Freedom, or moved by base hostility to the American Republic because *it is* a republic, and because it is powerful. When in town I will see you. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Personal.

The California steamer of to-morrow will have among her passengers one of the Brothers LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, of this City. He goes out to San Francisco to aid and assist his nephew, LEWIS LELAND, now there, furnishing and equipping the new and magnificent "OCCIDENTAL HOTEL," recently erected, and to be opened on the 1st of January next. [See advertisement.] The "Golden City" of the West will hereafter rank with our Atlantic cities in possessing an hotel of adequate capacity, elegance and excellence, to the wants of travellers. The well-sustained reputation of the Messrs. LELAND, as practical hotel-keepers, is a sufficient guarantee that the "Occidental" will be conducted with care and liberality, assuring the most fastidious that their comfort will be amply provided for.

Safety Envelopes.

Mr. WM. P. LYON, of No. 537 Pearl-street, has become the proprietor of the Leeds & Franklin "Post-mark Preserving Envelopes," and is introducing that important improvement into general use. To the peculiar value of this invention we have heretofore called attention. At the usual place for affixing the stamp and the post-mark, the paper of the envelope is so perforated that both stamp and post-mark, when the envelope is opened, remains attached to the letter-sheet within, thus affording the legal proof of the letter having passed through the mail, a proof which in the case of the ordinary envelope is wanting. To business men the novelty will become indispensable.

HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR THE LADIES.—The distinguished and popular lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, announces his purpose in another column of delivering a course of twenty lectures on the "Development of Christian Civilization. The course is intended exclusively for the ladies, who, it is designed, shall be thoroughly familiarized with the Middle Ages before the course is ended. The high character of the lecturer is the warrant of the excellence of his matter, and the exhaustive thoroughness of his instruction.

Letter Envelopes—Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, assuming to speak semi-officially, expatiates quite oracularly on the subject of letter envelopes.

He has doubtless been misled by his informer who evidently has in view the interest of a certain contractor in New-York, and his Washington allies. I am sure he would not willingly have perpetrated the misstatements so palpable in his late communication. The article labors to impress the public that the Government envelopes are much cheaper than those of the trade. He says:

"The greater cheapness of Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser at the former is requested to pay the additional charge of postage. *One hundred* stamped envelopes are sold for *three dollars and eighteen cents*, while the same number of *plain* ones of similar quality, may be procured for about *forty cents*; but to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps, which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails, thus making one hundred letters cost $3 40, or *twenty-two cents* more than if covered by Government envelopes. Hence it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes pay for them about one hundred per cent more than if they employed stamped envelopes."

Now, Mr. Editor, after ten years' experience as an envelope manufacturer in this City, and knowing whereof I affirm, I hesitate not to declare that the *reverse of the above statement* is much nearer the truth. I have been supplying envelopes of similar quality to those furnished by the Government for years past at prices ranging from $1 10 to $1 20 per thousand, which would be *eleven to twelve cents* a hundred, instead of forty, *fifty* per cent. *less* than the Government price, instead one hundred per cent. more!

It is remarkable that the Government should ever have been led to engage in the stationery business, which could only be carried on for the interest of a certain contractor and his partisans near the Government, and to the certain disadvantage of the public treasure. It is still more surprising that it should persist in manufacturing envelopes in the light of the statement of the article referred to, which shows that during a period of eight years it has not succeeded in convincing the public of the advantage of its production—the sales of the stamped envelopes being more than 150,000 less than eight years ago!—while my own manufacture and that of several other firms engaged in the business, had more than trebled in the same time, and is now several times greater than the Government turns out.

It ought to be known, also, that the public convenience and public taste require a great diversity of styles of envelopes—which the issues of different localities still further diversifies. My own manufacture embraces some *fifty different qualities*, each of which is furnished in more than *twenty different sizes*, which makes *over a thousand varieties*! while the stamped envelope of the Government is, I believe, limited to a variety of two colors and two or three sizes! Then, how often is it that a single stamp fails to cover the required postage—two, three or four stamps being necessary to secure the transmission of the packet. Of course, this can be supplied by attaching the requisite number of printed ones. In addition to the stamp embossed on the envelope, but what person of any taste would tolerate such an unsightly disfigurement of the letters.

The fact is, the quicker the Government abandons this ill-advised business and leaves the manufacture of envelopes to those whose legitimate calling it is, the better will the public interest be consulted, and the more will the National credit and the National treasure be conserved.

There is a great outcry made (in the interest of the contractor, doubtless,) about the removal of stamps from letters, but there is a much more rational and cheaper way to guard that than for the Government to set up *a stationer's shop*.

I am just bringing out a patent envelope, which, with the cooperation of the Post-office Department, will effectually prevent the stamp from being removed without so effacing it as to debar its second use.

WM. P. LYON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 338.—All officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will proceed to join their respective commands within twenty-four hours.

The penalty for disobedience of this order will be dismissal from service.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL.

Though the subject of Gen. McCLELLAN'S removal is still discussed here, everything is quiet, and the publication of Gen. HALLECK'S letter and the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, have had the effect of taming down the few shoulder-strapped gentry and others who were disposed to be somewhat noisy around the hotels here yesterday. A few official hints of summary dismissal from the army, with the consequent disgrace, brought the former to a better appreciation of their position.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The enemy is believed to be in small force in the Shenandoah Valley, and in greater force at Gordonsville, to prevent our army getting between him and Richmond; and it is believed he will not willingly give us battle.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

Gen. BANKS has perfected arrangements necessary to be made here for the important expedition soon to leave under his command. Capt. LAWIN is to be Chief of Staff, and several of the other officers on the General's temporary Staff here have been ordered to report to him in New-York. The General leaves in the morning, and his expedition will set sail as soon as the arrangements can be carried out.

GEN. WADSWORTH TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Gen. WADSWORTH has repeatedly asked for a command in the field, but he has been refused, on the ground that his services as Military Governor of this District were too valuable to be dispensed with. He has now, however, renewed the request, with a prospect that it will be granted. He is expected to have a command assigned him in a few days.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

An order relieving Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER of his command has been made, and that officer is expected to report here for the investigation of the numerous serious charges preferred against him.

GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

The members of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff were to-day promoted to the increased rank given Staff officers of corps commanders.

SUCCESS TO BE THE TEST AT LAST.

The President, in conversation last week with a prominent gentleman from his own State, said that in future *success* should be the test of qualification in our Generals, and that failure, after vain trial, should at once be followed by removal, until the right men should be found to occupy the right places. That this plainest principle of practicable wisdom should so long have been neglected in the military appointments of the Government has excited the wonder of all since the beginning of the war, and a faithful adherence to it hereafter, will be the surest guaranty of a speedy and successful termination of a struggle which has become nearly as disgraceful to the Government as its origin was to the rebels.

HOW THE PRESIDENT INTERPRETS THE ELECTIONS.

There is great cause for encouragement in the fact that President LINCOLN rightly interprets the results of the late elections as a condemnation of the hesitating policy which has controlled his management of the war. He is confirmed in this belief by assurances received from prominent members of the opposition, of their readiness to sustain him in *any policy* looking to a speedy suppression of the rebellion. These promises, of course, come from thoroughly loyal Democrats, whose party ties have led them to endure the companionship of the Woods and their followers, for the purpose of keeping the Democratic organization from wholly falling into the hands of sympathizers with treason.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is not correct that the Portfolio of the Interior Department has been offered the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, and it is probable that if the position is tendered him he will promptly decline, on the ground that his services can be made more useful to the country in Congress. Secretary SMITH, however, will not resign his seat in the Cabinet for the present, as his immediate acceptance of the Judgship is not important.

A NEW BUSINESS.

Sealed proposals are invited by Col. BIGELOW, Commissary of Subsistence, till the 25th inst., for purchasing all the hides, tallow, hoofs and horns, of the cattle killed by the Army of the Potomac, in the territory embraced by the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The contractor will be required to follow the army and collect, at his own risk, the several articles, paying therefor a certain sum per animal. He will also be charged with the articles in each case, unless he can clearly show that he was prevented from obtaining them by proper authority. A bond, with good security, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

PROMOTION.

Col. E. G. PARKER, of Boston, formerly of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. MARTINDALE, who is expected to be placed in command of a division.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The following letter has been addressed by Acting Commissioner C. F. ESTEE to J. D. VERMILYE, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Clearing-house Association:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying internal revenue stamps, and all orders now in this office, of the kinds already engraved, will be filled before the 15th inst.

Within a very short time, plates of every denomination of the different kinds of stamps will be finished, and all orders will be promptly supplied. When this can be done, an order will come from this Department, giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used, or the penalty will be enforced. In the meantime, the penalties for their non-use are operative, and will be enforced in all cases where stamps can be promptly furnished by the Government on application.

Very respectfully,
C. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

ISAAC WINOLE, Des Moines, Iowa.
PHILIP R. WAGENSELLER, Selins Grove, Penn.
E. S. BARROWS, Davenport, Iowa,
JULIAN BATES, St. Ferdinand, Mo.
JOHN GRIOLEY, Kenosha, Wis.
S. C. WHITINN, Vincennes, Ind.
JOHN C. HELM, Maurice, Ind.
A. H. Agard, Sandusky, Ohio.

HOSPITALS

Surgeon-General HAMMOND is preparing to establish several extensive hospitals at convenient points in Pennsylvania—one or more at Pittsburgh, and another at Harrisburgh. Medical Inspector VOLLUM is now there selecting buildings.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

NO DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

All statements alleging disaffection in the army, in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation.

THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POWERS

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to an apprehension of trouble between the United States and Foreign Powers in connection with American affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators in fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

It is ascertained that the assignment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the command of the Army of the Potomac is without limitation—hence the reports that any other General will take the position so recently held by Gen. McCLELLAN are not well founded. This is at least the present state of affairs.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF THREE THOUSAND REBELS.

Nothing has yet been received, either at the Navy Department or from passengers arrived from Norfolk to-day, confirming the reported capture of three thousand rebels at Plymouth, N. C., by Gen. FOSTER.

THE COSTA RICAN CLAIMS.

The Costa Rica and United States Commission has closed its session by limitation. Thirteen claims against the former Government were rejected and eighteen referred to the umpire, the Chevalier BERTINATTO, the Italian Minister. The questions to be determined relate to domicil and filibustering.

A NEW ISSUE OF 7.30 BONDS.

Proposals for about $13,500,000 of 7.30 bonds, in exchange for legal tender notes, will be opened on Monday, 17th inst., at the Treasury Department, at noon, up to which time they will be received. The bonds offered are those yet undisposed of, of the date of Oct. 1, '61. The interest will run from the dates of deposits, unless successful bidders prefer to pay accrued interest from Oct. 1, '62, on current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its maturity. Bidders must deposit with some Assistant-Treasurer ten per cent. of the amount offered, and forward with their bids the certificate of such deposits.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster J. F. QUINTARD has been ordered to the steamer *Commodore McDonough*.
W. H. CAMPBELL, of Watertown, has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy.

THE RAILWAY TO WARRENTON.

The railroad from Washington to Warrenton is expected to be in running order to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is so much pleasure in the opening night of the Academy that it is probably from benevolent motives that Mr. GRAU has heretofore had a new season and a new opening night for almost every week of his management. The agreeable excitement of meeting familiar faces in well remembered spots, the pleasant pressure at the doors, the immense display of new things that help to drape the fair, and a general and seemingly meritorious abandonment to a new *régime*, are some of the characteristics that mark the event, and disappear forever afterwards. Toward the end of the season (except when Mr. GRAU saves sinners by having the beginning and the end unsymmetrically near to each other) one gets tired of always sitting next to Jones, with that fright of a Smith directly in front, and the gentle pressure is referred to as a disgraceful crowd and the new things act as irritants, provoking wrathful reflections, and the manager is unanimously voted to be a humbug. Let us hope that these awful changes of sentiment will not be produced by Mr. GRAU'S season of ten nights—the first of which series came off last evening, and was brilliant and delightful as such things could be. The house was well filled, every desirable seat being occupied. The opera selected for the opening, was VERDI'S "Traviata"—a work which is always popular with a New-York audience.

The special attraction was, of course, the *début* of Mad. GUERRABELLA. This lady, an American by birth, has sung in Europe with more or less success, and returns to her native country while in the height of her popularity and prime of her youth. It is a pity that she did not select a smaller theatre for her *debut*; the Academy being much too large for a voice of such delicacy. Mad'e GUERRABELLA sings well, and with excellent taste; she acts also with spirit, especially in the opening scenes where the real beauty knows how to mimic the coquettries of the theatrical one, but she lacks voice, and this, we fear, will mar a career, which otherwise could hardly fail to be gratifying. Impressions of a first night are not always verified by subsequent experience. We shall reserve for a future occasion more extended remarks. Madame GUERRABELLA'S performance was excellent in the first act, and also in the fourth (the *Brindisi* and *Parigi o Cara* being the best sung *morceaux* of the opera;) her conception of the part is sufficiently large without being overwrought. It is seldom that one sees on the Italian stage a *Violetta* who so completely charms the audience, and wins their sympathies. Madame GUERRABELLA was called out after each act.

Among the artists who were welcomed back with cordiality, Signor BAGNOLI necessarily and properly carried off the palm. In nearly every desirable respect he is a tenor who cannot redily be replaced, and is assuredly one of that limited number who never make the listener uneasy. His *Alfredo* is too well known to need comment. It was well given, and with good effect. Signor ANODIO was a respectable *Germont*, but seemed to be laboring under a cold, and perhaps for this reason sang frequently out of tune. The chorus and orchestra under Signor MUZIO, were good. On Wednesday, "Il Trovatore" will be given, and Mme. GUERRABELLA will appear as *Leonora*.

If at any period of the year the Philarmonic Society may reasonably expect to "dodge" the weather, it is surely at the first concert—when that mythical period known as the Indian Summer has scarcely expired, and fine weather is not so scarce that its occurrence should excite remark. This expectation was sadly disappointed on Saturday, when the Society gave its opening entertainment to subscribers, who had to face the bitter wind, and trudge through a continual pond of snow and slush to Irving Hall. The wholesome discipline of former years is of value on these occasions. A philarmonic audience is never rendered uncomfortable by trivial meteorological causes. In the roughest weather some of the subscribers may be seen struggling through the streets, their togal garments projecting like vanes of churches, with piano-forte scores of the symphony under their arms, showing that there is nothing too severe for them. The attendance on Saturday was excellent, not overcrowded, but as it should be, with seats for all. We take the opportunity of congratulating the Society on having so charming a place for their concerts. The eye rests with pleasure on the classic decorations of Signor GUIDICINI, as the ear drinks with stately satisfaction the majestic strains of BEETHOVEN. It is something to sit in a place where one can see and hear with equal ease, and these conditions are insured the moment the portals of Irving Hall have been past. Mr. ESTEELE'S programme for the first concert (twenty-first season) was as varied and excellent as those documents are apt to be when intrusted to the well-cultured taste of this experienced musician. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S superb 4th Symphony, (opus 60, in B flat,) which was steadily played throughout, and especially well in the brilliant finale. The *adagio* did not impress us favorably, the wood instruments which take a leading part in it being overlaid with the accompaniment, and the *tempo* becoming toward the end a little uncertain and broken. These trifling exceptions barely detract from the merit of a fine performance, and one sufficient to maintain, in all important respects, the preëminence of the New-York Philharmonic Society's orchestra over that of any other in America. After the Symphony, Mr. WM. MASON introduced SCHUBERT'S Fantasia for the piano, in C, (opus 15,) a singular but fresh and vigorous work, which was played for the first time at Mr. THOMAS' classical concert in September last. Full of eccentric changes of harmony and quaint suggestions of melody, it requires for its just performance an artist who sees his way beyond the mere measure in hand. We have rarely heard Mr. WM. MASON to such advantage. The shapeliness with which the themes were presented, the nice feeling and artist-like use of the pedal in passing from one key to another, were such as we have a right to expect, but not always the good fortune to enjoy, at the hands of the leader of the modern school of German chamber-music. In the matter of mere difficulty such a piece does not impose a heavy task on so fine an artist as Mr. MASON. It is hardly necessary to say, therefore, that he performed it admirably. The work, in its original form, is a duet for two pianos; the irrepressible LISZT has changed it into a solo, with a very elaborate accompaniment for the full orchestra. A task of such difficulty has rarely been accomplished with so much success, for the character of the composition is in no ways changed by the additional color which it thus obtains. The orchestra, under Mr. ESTEELE, was unusually prompt and good, and furthered Mr. MASON'S efforts in the best possible way. Later in the evening the same gentleman played CHOPIN'S Ballade in A flat major, and being encored effused the audience with the delicious droppings of his "Silver-spring." In the second part of the programme there were SCHUMANN'S overture to "Manfred" and a new overture by F. HILLER, called "A Christmas-Night's Dream." The latter is a showy, ambitious and rather faulty composition, which gained most of its importance from the excellence of the band. Last but not least, Mr. EO. MOLLENHAUER executed with great skill MENDELSSOHN'S concerto for the violin in E. The concert in all respects was a complete success.

The Myera Sisters, who will be favorably remembered as very remarkable elocutionists and singers, will give one of their pleasing entertainments at Dodworth's Hall, on Thursday evening next.

Mr. CASTLE'S very popular song, (composed by ALBERT H. WOOD,) called "Things That Never Die," has been published by FIETA, POND & Co., and meets, as might be expected, with a rapid sale.

AMUSEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Forrest at the Academy—Train at Plymouth Church.

The opening night of Mr. WHEATLEY'S management at the Brooklyn Academy introduced to a good audience the well-known tragedian, EDWIN FORREST, in the *rôle* of *Virginius*.

Mr. FORREST acted as he always does, and drew from the quite partial audience enthusiastic and characteristic shouts of applause.

He was supported by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mme. PONISI, Mr. McCULLOUGH, Mr. CANOL, &c.

To-morrow night he appears as *Hamlet*, and already a large number of seats are secured.

To-night Miss MATILDA HERON will appear as *Camille*. The announcement has already half filled the house, and we have no doubt Mr. WHEATLEY will discover Brooklyn to be a trump card in his, so far, most extraordinary hand.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Mercantile Association, Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN went "round the world" last evening, starting at about 8 o'clock from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, with a large number of travelling companions, who at the start, showed that they had potent anticipations of a somewhat comical voyage. And they were not mistaken. For over an hour and a half he kept his audience in almost continual laughter. His talk was in the main the same as he talked at the Academy of Music. His opinions of the position and power of England, and his imitation of the style and manner of speech of what he termed the swells of the Aristocracy, "drew down the house," at the close of each sentence. His anecdotes of China were also well received, and when, in conclusion, he announced himself as the next President of the United States, he created even more laughter than before. When he had concluded, or was apparently through, he added the important announcement that he is going to Richmond to settle our troubles, and bring all the rebel States back again into the Union.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full and complete election returns from the different States, carefully and systematically arranged. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
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Corner 22d-st.

The Best Soap in use is Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Intelligent housekeepers approve it, on trial. The editors of this paper, *Tribune*, *Post*, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you must take Medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

DEBOSBARE—WEEKS.—At West Farms Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. P. Whenwyck, Mr. HENRY DEBOSBA, of Yonkers to Miss LUCY B. WEEKS, of the former place.

MILLIGAN—GEDDES.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, by Rev. A. T. Bolleroth, Mr. WILLIAM MILLIGAN to Miss AGNESS GEDDES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Geddes, 6th-av. and 17th-st.—both natives of Kincardineshire, Scotland.

PARKER—WALKER.—In Boston on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Mr. HERSCHEL PARKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss HANNAH WALKER, daughter of Hon. Timothy Walker, of Rumford, Me. No cards.

WARD—BUNKER.—On Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Thomas Peters, HENRY G. WARD, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Miss GEORGIANA M. BUNKER, of this City.

DIED.

CARY.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, eldest son of Lena and Wm. F. Cary, Jr., aged 2 years and 5 months.

CHEESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 10, SOPHIA D., widow of Wm. E. Cheesman, and daughter of the late Cornelius Oakley, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

GREEN.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, JAMES S. GREEN, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOPEWELL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 9, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HOPEWELL.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ A. M. Her friends, and those of Henry E. Knapp, are respectfully requested to attend

MILDEBERGER.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, CAROLINE TOLL, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah A. Mildeberger, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 85 Horatio-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 24, GEORGE E. OLIVER, aged 21 years, 1 month and 6 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood

PHOEBE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, PHOEBE, the wife of Augustus H. Thackeray

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Joseph Barrow, No. 37 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the Union-place Hotel, SUSIE M., daughter of the late James Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Worth, Ill., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, HENRY ROBINSON, formerly of this City, in his 75th year.

TURNER.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 9, after a long and severe illness, ELIZA TURNER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 299 9th-av., corner of 29th-st.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 248 5th-av., at 2 P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, GEORGE, son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH WALDRON, wife of Thomas Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her son, I. T. Williams, and son-in-law, Norman Boardman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 18 West 36th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 533.—Nov. 10, 1862.
58, 13, 63, 45, 12, 9, 64, 43, 72, 2, 33, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 534.—Nov. 10, 1862.
28, 52, 40, 57, 68, 39, 59, 12, 48, 26, 8, 29, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on
THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA.
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS,
ARMY BLANKETS,

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benoer & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles of MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents.
SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds: BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
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DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
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PILES, FISSURE, FISTULA AND PROLAPSUS of the Rectum—What are they, and how cured? Consumption and Its Natural Mode of Cure—Fever and Ague—The Great Cancer Cure of the Middlesex Hospital. What is it? Influence of Wells in Producing Fevers. The Cow Disease: What is it? The SCALPEL, No. 25, contains comprehensive and plain articles on these subjects. Horace Greeley remarks: "This journal is one of European and American fame; it is the greatest health journal of the day." Sixty-four pages octavo, fine paper, and large type. The whole work in 12 large volumes for $12. Address EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor, inclosing 25 cents, Box No. 3,121

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips not only exclude snow and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415, Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY FOR THE TIMES.
Published this day by
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York:
THE SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY;
Or, PASSAGES IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING THE CAUSES OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE SECTIONS.
By WM. G. BOWLER, LL.D.
1 Vol. octavo. $1 25.

The author endeavors to give a clear and impartial history of the prominent questions in dispute between the two sections at the country, from the first settlement down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The work is addressed to all who wish to understand fully the causes of the war between the two sections, to all who wish for the restoration and preservation of the Union, to all who have strong sectional prejudices, to all who value the prosperity more than they do the success of their party, to all whose hearts are large enough to embrace the interests of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 16, willing to do any kind of light work, and take care of children. With the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker, would assist in the coarse washing, if required; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker in bread and pastry, and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, can give the best City reference. Call or address to No. 409 6th-av., for 2 days, between 26th and 27th sts. first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A TIDY SCOTCH GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., (over butcher's store.)

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman who understands cooking in all its branches. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, in either City or country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 64 Marion-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 24 4th-st., second floor, front, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, COMPEtent person, a situation as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10, corner of West 22d-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. No objection to do general housework. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 195 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a steady, respectable Scotch girl, a situation as good cook and baker, can wash and iron in the best manner; has City and country reference; wages moderate, to a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTEstant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands German, French and English cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook, by one who understands meats, soups, fish, game and all kinds of pastries, and is a good baker of bread. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 33d-st., between 2d-av. and 3d-av. [illegible]

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker, would assist in the coarse washing, if required; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker in bread and pastry, and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, can give the best City reference. Call or address to No. 409 6th-av., for 2 days, between 26th and 27th sts.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, COMPEtent person, a situation as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10, corner of West 22d-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman of tidy habits, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and soups; do part of the washing in magnificent style; a permanent home and no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 Bank-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant girl, or to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; game, pastry and jellies a specialty; is a good laundress. Call at No. 152 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references from the first of families. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., second floor

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Is also a good baker. Call at No. 291 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl, as first-class cook or chambermaid, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days. Call or address to No. 406 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and cake; and is an excellent bread baker, and can be recommended as to capability and character. Apply at No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotchwoman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastries, jellies, creams, &c., or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at No 115 West 24th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. No objection to do general housework. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 195 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a steady, respectable Scotch girl, a situation as good cook and baker, can wash and iron in the best manner; has City and country reference; wages moderate, to a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTEstant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands German, French and English cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook, by one who understands meats, soups, fish, game and all kinds of pastries, and is a good baker of bread. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 33d-st., between 2d-av. and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker, would assist in the coarse washing, if required; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker in bread and pastry, and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, can give the best City reference. Call or address to No. 409 6th-av., for 2 days, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—A TIDY SCOTCH GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., (over butcher's store.)

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman who understands cooking in all its branches. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, in either City or country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 64 Marion-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 24 4th-st., second floor, front, between 2d and 3d avs.

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AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman of tidy habits, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and soups; do part of the washing in magnificent style; a permanent home and no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 Bank-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant girl, or to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; game, pastry and jellies a specialty; is a good laundress. Call at No. 152 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references from the first of families. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., second floor

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AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl, as first-class cook or chambermaid, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days. Call or address to No. 406 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. first floor, back room.

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MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
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THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAYBA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade Sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 Pike Half-space, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIvate Treatise, also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c., No. 194 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of practitioners, as Secret and Long-Standing Weakness, Impotency, &c.) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THELLER, No. 1,247 Broadway, (cor. of 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M. Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, sexual, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By W. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, counc utially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Letties Française. Ruinous "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 240 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 78 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. Dated Nov. 10, 1862. ELIAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.

MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.

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DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, FRED. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. M. V. G. STRONG WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of May, 1862.

WM. K. STRONG & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO KEEP FOR THE WINTER, SIX or seven horses. Good hay, good stables and good care taken, at $6 per month. Address J. PINE, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are declined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, "*in such the confidence and patriotism of the people*," for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Teoder Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR
CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY and No. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. J. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DINHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in May last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz. No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston office. No. 1,155, for sixty shares, and No. 1,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JULIUS WHITING, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange,
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent, per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO
No. 52 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, bought at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN—7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will not be received at this Department for 6 days from the 10th inst., and opened on the 6th day for ($13,42 .350) thirteen millions, four hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, being the whole amount of 3-10 three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government. Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal, and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance. All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates—the original of which he must deliver to the offerer, by whom it will be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate, nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest.

Bonds of the United States can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

OFFICE CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FILE REGULATOR CO., No. 225 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING DIVIDEND Scrip issued by Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

E. R. PRATT, Treasurer.

$3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,250, $1,200, $950.—The above amounts to loan on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; also, several larger amounts to invest in New-York City. Apply to

AMHERST WIGHT, JUN.,
Attorney-at-Law, 220 Broadway, Room No. 27, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the
ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO.,
policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &c., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh, near Prof. Morse's, offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for Summer and Winter residence—heated by hot water furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Out-buildings first-class and numerous, which, with the mansion, are new and modern, about 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post Road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down; located in the vicinity of the first families in the State. Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000.

If not sold before the 1st December, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, for 1 or 2 years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. HALSTED, No. 58 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. CROCKETT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Frosting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—No. 182 East 14th-st., 4-story brick; No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., 4-story brick; No. 207 East 10th-st., 3-story brick; lower part of No. 209 East 10th-st., upper part of No. 165 and 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. L. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x45 feet, two stories and attic, well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER—POSSESSION IMmediately, the large three-story House No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 393 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agricultural*, No. 191 Park-row

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A medium-class house, in a respectable neighborhood, any where between Chambers-st. and Central Park, and Bowery and Lexington-avs.-st. Must be at a low figure. Apply to J. WYLIE, No. 297 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 34th sts. If not fully furnished, the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKlyn.—A small house, neatly furnished, is wanted by a careful tenant, until the 1st of May or longer. Location between Fulton and Myrtle avs., and above Raymond-st. Address H. J., Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—HALF A SMALL HOUSE, WITH A respectable family in the upper part of the City, west of 6th-av., south of 56th-st.; references exchanged. Address J. D. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

IMMEDIATELY, ON A SQUARE OR BROAD street, for light, until May, three adjoining rooms, on first floor preferred, and bedroom, all furnished. Address OUTLET, Box No 3,319 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... J. GRAU.
NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for WEDNESDAY'S OPERA at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, Second appearance of
SIGNORA GIVELVA GUERRABELLA,
And debut of the new contralto,
MLLE. MORENSI,
When will be presented IL TROVATORE, the most popular opera of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora ..... Guerrabella. Azucena ..... Morensi
BRIGNOLI, ARDUINO, BARILI,
Musical Director and Conductor ..... Sig. MUZIO.
Mme. LORINI,
Will appear as LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.
Due notice will be given of her debut.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated opera of
DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
for the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. William Wheatley.
Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the Brooklyn public that he has leased the Academy of Music for
TWO WEEKS,
During which
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear in a series of his
GREAT CHARACTERS,
MATILDA HERON,
Will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
in her great character of
CAMILLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Hamlet.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Richelieu.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
EDWIN FORREST as ..... Jack Cade.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
MATILDA HERON as ..... CAMILLE

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 443 Broadway, corner of Bronne st
DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberfloete.)
Never before produced here so complete in all details as at this establishment, and without abridgement, with the original libretto by Schickaneder.
Admission ..... 50 cents
Secured seats ..... 25 cents extra
Family Circle ..... 25 cents
Doors open at 7; opera commences at 8.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
Beethoven's immortal Opera of
FIDELIO.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK

SACRED, PATRIOTIC & MISCELLANEOUS
CONCERT,
BY
MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL NO. 190,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 11, 1862,
(For the benefit of the School.)
Assisted by
WATERS' CELEBRATED SUNDAY-SCHOOL VOCALISTS,
Also Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, (organist of Lee-av. S. S., Williamsburgh, New-York,) GEORGE B. McFARLAND, S. N. SANBORN, Mr. WATERS, Mr. LARCHER, Miss SANBORN, Miss GOODELL, and others.
Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, Brooklyn ..... Pianist.
Tickets 25 Cents.
For sale at the principal Music Stores, and by the Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday School, and others.
Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

THE MYERS SISTERS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by Dr. CLARC W. BEAMES, Pianist
Tickets 50 cents each: to commence at 8 o'clock.

TERESA CARENI,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 7 years of age, will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged. Further particulars in future advertisements.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to hotels, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, be signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS, ... 2,500 tons | AMERICA, ... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY, ... 1,800 tons | BONAPARTE ..... 3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10 | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9,
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION, for New-Orleans, are requested to send their baggage on board before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, Wednesday, 12th inst.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are now dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW, ... Saturday ..... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Nov. 22.
ERNA ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE
First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 | Steerage to London 45
First cabin to Paris ..... 110 | Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square

DEMOCRATIC PEACE PLANS

The State to be Brought in Conflict with the National Government.

John Van Buren in Favor of an Armistice.

He Wants the South Represented in Congress and a Convention to Amend the Constitution.

He Agrees with the South in Opposing Mr. Lincoln and his Administration.

McClellan Nominated for President of the New Confederacy—Mayor Wood and James Brooks on State Sovereignty and National Usurpation.

The headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, were crowded last evening, on the occasion of a grand jollification got up with a view to celebrate the recent Democratic victory in this State. The various inscriptions and banners which have done service throughout the campaign were again brought into requisition, and a fine band of music on the balcony vlen with the Eleventh Ward big Sevmour gun in the street, to attract the faithful. The first sign of life inside the room was an enthusiastic response to a call for "three cheers for McCLELLAN." These were followed up with cheers for WOOD, McSWEENEY, JOHN VAN BOAEN, more cheers for McCLELLAN, groans for WANSWORTH, laughter at the same, "three groans for the whole Republican Party," also for any other man. The band then played "Come Love! Come!"

HON. LUKE F. COZANS took the stand shortly after 8 o'clock, and was followed by Ex-Mayor Woon and JOHN VAN BUREN, all of whom were greeted with cheers, followed by more cheers for McCLELLAN. The entire gathering seemed to have a sort of premonition of the nomination of McCLELLAN for the Presidency, which was the subsequent feature of the meeting.

MR. COZANS, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, claiming the good wishes and sympathy and material aid of all good Democrats in keeping up the organization. He introduced as the first speaker, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

Mayor WOOD commenced by saying that it was but for a few moments that he would detain them. He was gratified to learn that this was to be made a permanent organization, as none other had done better service in the campaign. Youth, enthusiasm, honesty and success were the characteristics of the Association, and he had no doubt that hereafter it would contribute to the same gratifying results. Well, they had had an election. ["Yes," and laughter.] It was an election that carried with it results—an election in which the battle was fought upon a principle. They had compromised nothing—they had boldly enunciated the doctrines of nationality, of Unionism and conservatism—and upon that they had triumphed. [Applause.] The sovereignty of the great State of New-York would rest in the hands of their chosen agents, and it would depend upon whether that power should be properly exercised, whether the attacks upon State rights could be withstood. He did not understand the Governor elect, if he would not *stand up for his State against any Federal usurpation.* [Applause.] While aiding the Federal Government to maintain its integrity, he would assert the rights of New-York, protect its citizens from arbitrary arrests, and assert that, for the Federal Government to impose its authority upon this State would be a violation of our rights, *to which this State would never submit.* [Great applause.] In conclusion, Mr. WOOD counseled them to discharge their duty as citizens of New-York, and as citizens of the United States, to discountenance the usurpation of rights which did not belong to the Federal Government, and that we must preserve a legal, constitutional, honorable and correct method of carrying on the war. Force alone, he contended, would not do, for we must go *with the sword in one hand, and the Constitution and the olive branch in the other.* [Applause.] With such a policy animating the war, he believed the Union could be restored again to a condition of happiness and prosperity. [Applause.]

Loud calls were now made for Mr. VAN BUREN, who was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

They had assembled to exchange congratulations upon the result of the election, and there was never before more occasion to feel glad. They had been defeated last year by a majority of 100,000. And the task was a great one to overcome that majority. The odds thov had to encounter were terrible. They had an immense amount of money of contractors—an army of office-holders in the Custom-house, the quarantine and the Police—all against the untrained and undisciplined people who had to meet them—[applause]—that police power had been used to keep the people away from the polls when they would vote for SEYMOUR. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Yet New-York had given the unparalleled majority of over 31,000, and Kings County had likewise done her duty with other counties. They might well congratulate themselves. They had an assistance here that other parts of the State did not have, for WADSWORTH spoke here twice. If WADSWORTH had spoken elsewhere the majority would have been appalling. [Great laughter.]

After alluding to the causes of the Democratic victory Mr. VAN BUREN said that their duty in the December election was to elect candidates for the various City offices according to personal fitness. He was asked what he would do to restore the Union as it was? or what the Democratic Party would do? or what Mr. SEYMOUR would do? The Democratic party would express its opinion in its conventions. Gov. SEYMOUR would do the same in his official acts, and Congressmen would perform their duty when their terms of office commenced. But he, as one of the people, was willing to tell his plan now. The Democratic party was the opposition party, and it was decidedly opposed to this Administration of the General Government. [Applause.] It was the business of the Administration to have a policy, and of the people to sustain it wherever it was possible to do so. He had said during the canvass, that he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the army had ought to advance to Richmond under McCLELLAN. [Great applause.] He had said that Gen. WADSWORTH was the enemy of Gen. McCLELLAN. [A VOICE, "So is LINCOLN."] The TIMES said other papers had denied that WADSWORTH was the enemy of McCLELLAN, but the result proved otherwise. [A VOICE, "Restore him."] He thought they could not restore him. Gen. McCLELLAN had manifested his willingness to serve in any capacity, but they would not allow him to serve in active duty, for he had been ordered to report at Trenton, where there was no disturbance that he had heard of [laughter,] the Democratic party having succeeded by a large majority in that district there. [Laughter and applause.] He knew what reason could be assigned for this removal of McCLELLAN while he was in active pursuit of the enemy?

A VOICE—"Because he is a Democrat." [Applause.]

Mr. VAN BUREN said that was so, he believed. And he also believed, it was for the purpose of making way for an abolition General at the head of our army.

VOICES—"FREMONT" and cries of "never."

Mr. VAN BUREN said he had heard that Gen. BURNSIDE was a Democrat. Then it was for Gen. BURNSIDE now to show that he is to permit himself to be made an instrument in forwarding the placing an Abolitionist at the head of the army. [Cheers.] Gen. BURNSIDE had refused the command repeatedly as CESAR had. But, as CESAR finally accepted and was assassinated in the Senate House, so Gen. BURNSIDE, it be should go on as McCLELLAN had in success, might find himself destined to a similar fate. But, it was said the draft had been indefinitely postponed. Perhaps this neglect to reinforce our army, and the removal of McCLELLAN would turn out all for the best; he could not say as to that, but, he had his fears whether Gen. BURNSIDE would be able to save his position and prevent LEE from occupying our capital. [Sensation.]

In replying to the attacks of the *Tribune*, Mr. VAN BUREN said he was as profoundly ignorant of military matters as any Brigadier-General. [Great laughter.] He would not state his incapacity in any stronger language. [Renewed laughter and applause, and cries of "BURNED."] His means were small, and growing beautifully less under the war-tax. [Laughter.] He had, however, contributed $100 at the meeting of the Bar, which was as much as he could afford. He had read Mr. SEWARD'S letter, saying that the war was substantially ended, and Mr. LOSS'S letter, that the lawyers' fund was ample, and what more could he be expected to do for the prosecution of the war under such circumstances? He could not call in question these reliable authorities.

Mr. VAN BUREN further answered the *Tribune*, and said the wonder to him was that after the election the newspapers did not stop telling lies, in order that they might do it all the more effectually next time. [Laughter.] As to prosecuting the war, he repeated what he had heretofore said—"We ought to take Richmond at once." ["That's so."] He had never said anything regarding the President's Proclamation as unconstitutional or inexpedient; but he had said the war might be brought to an end before the first of January, and that would obviate the necessity of another proclamation freeing the slaves in any States in rebellion on that date.

He did not propose now to say anything against the honesty of the President. He would presume that the President was an honest man. His friends called him "Honest ABE." [Laughter.] He never knew an honest man named in that way. Neither ABRAHAM C. FLAGG or STEPHEN HALLETT was ever called by that name. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Honest FERNANDO WOOD. [Roars of laughter, in which the Ex-Mayor joined.]

Mr. VAN BUREN read portions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, calling attention to the clauses which indicated how the President was to decide when States were in rebellion. He concluded that the President did not intend to declare an emancipation of slaves in those States which were represented in Congress by duly elected representatives on the first of January. But, to elect such representatives, the people of the South should have an opportunity to carry on their elections. They could not do it and keep up the war. He thought it was indispensable that before such an election *the President should declare an armistice, so as to enable the people of the South to hold their elections.* [Applause.] The President was, he thought, bound by the terms of his proclamation, to give the South a chance to elect those representatives. If the South was allowed the chance, he had no doubt they would avail themselves of it. [Applause.] The Southern members had no cause for leaving their seats, and the best thing they could do was to go back and take their seats. [Applause.] But what would they do when they got back? Two-thirds of the members could call a Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution. His life upon it, *such a Convention would restore the unity of the thirty-four States.* [Applause.] He would alter the tenure of the Presidential office, making the President elected for six years, and not eligible for reelection. [Applause.] The Convention could continue in office the present President, or could say that another one should be elected. [Applause.] The people of South would no doubt want a new election. For himself, he concurred in that desire. [Applause.] Mr. VAN BUREN reviewed the position of Mr. LINCOLN, assuming that Mr. LINCOLN might naturally suppose himself popular from the statements of those around him. But he thought that was a mistake.

A VOICE—I wish you were in his place.

He had a conviction that the Convention would support GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President. [Great applause and prolonged rousing cheers for McCLELLAN.] McCLELLAN was comparatively new in the public service. No matter what others might say he (the speaker) was simply a private—one of the people, and knew what he would do himself. Gen. WADSWORTH had said that McCLELLAN was superintendent of a second-class railroad. He thought McCLELLAN would be wiser to resume his previous occupation since he was not allowed the privilege of serving his country. It had been said of McCLELLAN that "Wherever you hitch him he will draw," but when entirely unhitched that was nothing for him to draw, and he could see no reason for his remaining in nominal position, accepting a large sum and still incapable of doing anything. Under the circumstances he thought McCLELLAN could do nothing better than to resign his position and return to his railroad. He had never seen McCLELLAN and had never corresponded with him, but had drawn his conclusions from observing McCLELLAN'S public career. He looked upon him as the most masterly man that has lived in our age. [Applause.] He believed that if the Government wished to go on with the war, it had done wrong in removing McCLELLAN; but that if it thought the war had gone far enough to make a peace, so that each side can claim a victory, and neither can insist that it has subjugated the other, and that the Union could be restored with GEORGE B. McCLELLAN President of the re-United States, the Government had done exactly the thing to produce that effect. [Great applause and three cheers for President LINCOLN.] He believed that if this course should succeed in restoring the Union, it would make GEORGE B. McCLELLAN President of the whole Union. [Great applause.]

Mr. JAMES BROOKS followed in one of his mellifluous addresses, tehcliating the Democracy on its triumph, and saying that the victory ought to shake the inmates of the National Capital, and make them tremble.

A VOICE—They will be frightened.

Mr. BROOKS said they must "agitate," "agitate," "agitate," until we are a free people once more. They would have no terrors of Fort Lafayette. The 31,000 majority of New-York was an army of artillery, infantry and cavalry, that bid defiance to police or anything else. [Applause.] They had procured the verdict of the people that the sacred right of *habeas corpus* should be respected, and on Jan. 1, they would have a Governor who would secure that right, and would have the whole militia of the State at his command as a *posse comitotus* to enforce it if necessary. He argued that the victory of the people of North Carolina over the Government of JEFF. DAVIS, was similar to the one just secured in this State over the Federal Government—both were fought upon the same principle of resistance to tyranny. He believed that both successes would tend to the establishment of a Constitution and Union-loving party North and South, which would restore to us the old Union when the North and the South shall shake hands again.

Judge GILBERT DEAN, who has just been elected to the Assembly, was the next speaker. He depicted the possible good results of SEYMOUR'S election, and said that would be the last of the Bastille in this State. He said that a member of the Cabinet told him the Government was in more danger from our own army than from the rebels, at the time of the first removal of McCLELLAN, and augured ill for the Union cause from the last removal. He spoke of the battle for municipal rights of this City, which he said was to be soon fought in the Legislature, and, in conclusion, urged the Democracy to support the good work they had done heretofore.

Other speakers followed, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

The following is the Committee of the club, under whose auspices the meeting was held:

John Hardy,	Douglas Taylor,
John Pyne,	John Callahan,
William Hitchman,	Andrew Matthewson,
	Joe Fabb.

Trial Trip of the New Steamer Union.

The trial trip of the steam propeller *Union*, which was to have taken place on Sunday, did not come off on account of the high storm which prevailed. Capt. WATSON, however, announced that the trip would be undertaken on Monday morning, if the weather should prove favorable. In accordance therewith, quite a goodly company, including many ladies, were on hand at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the hawser was thrown, and the vessel slid away, scarcely any one being conscious of the fact until she was clear of the dock. With colors flying and "Peter" set, she sped away down the stream as prettily and gracefully as could well be desired. Her course was from the foot of Thirteenth-street down to the "Horse Shoe," and up again to the foot of Beach-street. Nothing unusual marked the sail down, except the interception by the United States Revenue Cutter, opposite Quarantine, which, on learning the nature of the voyage, drew off and allowed the *Union* to prosecute her trial trip. On the way up, a fine collation was served up by Capt. WILSON, under the superintendence of Steward MILLS, which was partaken of by the company with, at least, an appreciative feeling.

The *Union* is a vessel of an entire clipper model 220 feet long, on deck, 84 feet beam, and 23 feet deep. She is hermaphrodite rigged, and carries a large amount of spars and canvas, even for a propeller. Her cabins extend the entire length of the vessel and are finished off with polished oak paneling. The vessel is capable of accommodating 150 passengers. The settees in the forward cabin are of oak, and plush velvet. Bath-rooms, toilettes, &c., are circulated through the length of the vessel. The steward's pantry is as complete, almost, as any Broadway hotel, and each piece of silverware and crockery is marked "Union" in pink lettering.

The engines are two in number, and are upright, direct acting, 36x36. They are separately connected, and either can be used, in case of accident, independent of the other. They were manufactured at the Delamater works; the cylinders being encased in black walnut. She has two tubular boilers of 12 feet shell, and 19x6 long, with two furnaces to each boiler. The screw, unlike most propellers, is entirely unseen, and 13 feet in diameter, and 18 feet pitch.

She is intended for the Havana trade, and is owned by Messrs. HARGOUS & Co. She is to run thither in lieu of the *Quaker City*, which is now in the Government service.

The *Union* has two brass 12-pounders on board, belonging to the Government, and is commanded by Capt. WILSON, late of the *Quaker City* and *Coatzacoalcos*. She leaves for Havana, on Saturday, 15th inst.

Her performance, yesterday, in consideration of the bad quality of coal, and oily state of boilers, was very good. She made 66 revolutions per minute, and fourteen miles per hour, with only 23 pounds of steam—her capacity being 35 pounds. She left New-York at 7 o'clock, and returned at about 12½ o'clock. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—F. W. Wilson.
First Officer—J. W. Williams.
Second Officer—Fitzherbert Mowery.
Engineer—James L. Ferris.
First Assistant—George Ware.
Steward—John F. Mills.
Assistant Steward—John West.
Purser—Elliott Littlejohn.
Pilot—Chas. Mitchell.

The pilot is to go with the vessel and return in her, so as to be secure against any annoyances. The *Union* was built by CHARLES MALLORY, Esq., of Mystic, and cost about $140,000. The trial was a success, and the *Union* will undoubtedly prove worthy of her name.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers transported from Washington, D. C., to New-York by Steamship *Daniel Webster*:

W. H. Terry, Co. B, 34th N. Y. Vol.
Corp. M. Moseley, Co. A, 11th Penn. Reserves.
L. Brandel, Co. C, 21st N. Y.
J. Edie, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
I. A. Champlin, Co. H, Fifth Excelsior Brigade.
Corp. E. Synold, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
Sergt. A. G. Newmann, Co. G, Third Michigan.
W. Grisham, Co. F, Second Excelsior Brigade.
D. W. Hatch, Co. K, 83d Pa.
Sergt. S. D. Thompson, Co. K, Third Michigan.
Sergt. R. J. Clarkson, Co. G, 42d Connecticut.
W. F. Tupper, Co. A, 6th N. H.
G. Robinson, Co. H, 29th New-York.
A. Weldon, Co. D, 26th Pa.
D. Gleason, Co. A, 51st N. Y.
R. Hamilton, Co. D, 52d N. Y.
M. Woodward, Co. D, 2d Mass.
G. W. Seymour, Co. H, 8th Connecticut.
J. Byrnes, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cavalry
J. E. Stevens, Co. B, 17th Conn.
P. Runserhare, Co. I, 22d N. Y.
T. Heney, Co. H, 4th R. I.
M. Meagher, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
H. Terrell, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
W. H. Abbott, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
C. A. Kennedy, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts.
Corp. J. Donovan, Co. D, 12th Massachusetts.
John Finan, Co. A, 1st Mass. Cavalry.
Corp. Geo. Roesman, Co. I, 9th New-York.
P. Donohue, Co. B, 28th Mass.
T. Desmond, Co. B, 35th N. Y.
J. White, Co. D, 15th N. Y.
C. Forrest, Co. A, 12th N. Y.
M. Sullivan, Co. F, 88th N. Y.
A. W. Larabee, Co. F, 4th Mich.
J. Hanlon, Co. B, 5th U. S. Cav.
Jno. Fulford, Co. G, 17th Conn.
C. H. Allen, Co. A, 17th Conn.
J. K. Brown, Co. F, 17th Conn.
Jared Hotchkiss, Co. G, 17th Conn.
Sergt. G. Woodward, Co. F, 9th New-York.
Patk. Tuohy, Co. C, 2d Mass.
Ed. McMann, Co. G, 9th N. Y.
P. Smith, Co. E, 17th Conn.
P. S. Angle, Co. G, 20th N. Y.
R. S. Fisher, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
W. M. Dyer, Co. I, 5th Pa. Cav.
G. Bordenmaier, Co. I, 5th New-York.
S. W. Benson, 5th Me. Batty.
J. C. Weeks, Co. C, 15th Mass.
Frankstany, Co. A, 45th N. Y.
J. Gunning, Co. A, 4th N. J.
Sergt. J. F. Sykes, Co. D, 17th Pennsylvania.
Ed. Withert, Co. I, 79th N. Y.
Capt. C. Davis, Co. B, 55th New-York.
A. Devore, Co. H, 19th Wis.
R. Ferguson, Co. G, 62d Pa.
John Emmett, Co. C, 2d U. S. S. S.
T. Hall, Co. H, 15th Mo.
D. S. Rogers, Co. I, 45th Pa.
Corp. M. Bridge Co. C, 14th Conn.
B. F. Delaplaine, Co. F, 12th Michigan
Electric Sergt. J. L. Day, 17th Conn.
Sergt. J. L. Paris, 2d U. S. S. S.
H. H. Spiggle, Co. G, 1st Pa. Artillery.
J. H. McLeao, Co. H, 40th New-York.
J. R. Colun, Co. G, 83d Pa.
Sergt. G. W. Burhaus, Co. K, 41st New-York.
T. Kerr, Co. K, 71st N. Y.
A. E. Collar, Co. E, 23d O.
G. H. Thompson, Co. E, 3d Me.
Corp. M. Riley, Co. I, 10th N. Y.
Sergt. Fuller Co. K, 2d N. Y.
C. S. Dodge, Co. C, 32d Mass.
A. K. West, Co. E, 14th Conn.
J. Porter, Co. D, 94th N. Y.
J. Kalbbauer, Co. E, 3d Wis.
J. N. Whitman, Co. D, 4th Vt.
Corp. Samuel Stinkard, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania.
B. W. Scott, Co. C, 2d U. S. S.
E. Broard, Co. A, 144th Penn.
G. Freeman, Co. I, 101st N. Y.
J. W. Ooderoou, Co. F, 17th Pa.
Jas. Martin, Co. C, 9th N. Y.
J. W. Dow, Co. A, 44th N. Y.
J. W. Brooson, Co. I, 5th Mich.
Wm. Soles, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
G. W. Wilber, Co. H, 2d Wis.
D. P. Roberts, Co. G, 45th Pa.
J. W. Emerson, Co. G, 2d Me.
Joo. Ebner, Co. D, 35th N. Y.
Jno. Hoffman, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
Sergt. H. L. Adams, Co. I, 6 Pa.
B. W. Dutcher, Co. K, 20 N. Y.
B. C. Faroum, Co. H, 12 N. Y.
D. Tramblee, Co. D, 2d Wis.
L. G. Sweetland, Co. C, 104th New-York.
G. Lawton, Co. H, 16th Mass.
M. Hunter, Co. D, 91st N. Y.
J. P. Hopkins, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
Wm. Hardy, Co. I, 26th Pa.
W. M. Holl, Co. A, 2d Penn.
Corp. G. Hoffman, Ohio 1. Cav.
D. N. Ladd, Co. B, 6th N. H.
Corp. J. Kuntz, Co. A, 29th New-York.
Philip Buroor, Co. K, 3d Vt.
Wm. T. Puck, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Alex. Dorhity, Co. H, 22d New-York.
Chas. Brooks, Co. A, 2d Wis.
C. A. Wallmaou, Co. K, 11th Conn.
J. H. Beckman, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvania.
Corp. P. Doulan, Co. G, 105th New-York.
Sergt. P. D. Mickles, Co. D, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Wm. Beckman, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvania.
John Hall, Co. C, 2d Wis.
D. Hall, Co. F, 107th N. Y.
Pat. Donnelly, Co. E, 57th New-York.
Wm. James, Co. E, 57th N. Y.
Corp. R. Mronch, Co. G, 5th New-York.
G. W. Woodbury, Co. H, 13th Massachusetts.
W. G. Higbow, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
R. G. Garrett, Co. H, 4th Rhode Island.
Daniel Holmes, Co. C, 4th Rhode Island.
David Scott, Co. H, 28th N. Y.
Wm. Alderman, Co. K, 34th New-York.
Wm. Reese, Co. H, 49th Penn.
C. Mahoffy, Co. F, 2d Penn.
S. S. Hine, Co. E, 5th Va.
C. Johnson, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
T. F. Melville, Co. B, 9th New-York.
G. T. London, Co. G, 21st New-York.
Geo. Shoemaker, Co. D, 12th Peon. Reserve.
Patk Anderson, Co. K, 32d New-York.
Corp. V. Foss, Co. E, 4th Penn. Reserve.
Thos. Johnson, Co. F, 61st Ohio.
Ed. Mayers, Co. D, 24th N. Y.
H. A. Trawier, Co. H, 13th Massachusetts
John Krause, Co. C, 52d N. Y.
J. O. Bowers, Co. I, 12th Pa. Cavalry.
G. Hoffmao, Ohio 1. Cav.
J. Kuntz, Co. A, 29th New-York.
Philip Buroor, Co. K, 3d Vt.
Wm. T. Puck, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Alex. Dorhity, Co. H, 22d New-York.
Chas. Brooks, Co. A, 2d Wis.
C. A. Wallmaou, Co. K, 11th Conn.
J. H. Beckman, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvaoia

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3475. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Portion of the Rebels Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

Lee's Headquarters at Culpepper Court-House.

Departure of General McClellan for the North.

He Makes a Speech Urging the Soldiers to Stand by Burnside.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

How the Change is Received by the Soldiers.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say that the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar River bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station.

Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station, report LONGSTREET in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and that Gen. LEE, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there.

They say that Gen. A. P. HILL'S force continues with JACKSON somewhere in the Valley, and that LONGSTREET'S forces and others at Culpepper were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

On Saturday last, they add, JACKSON was not moving toward Culpepper.

Scouts from Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap yesterday reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady, sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says that Gen. HILL'S forces were five days before lying on the other side of the Gap.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

A correspondent of the Associated Press at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac reports that a small force of the enemy'a cavalry made their appearance, yesterday morning, at Salem, which is 13 miles from Warrenton. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements, and to cut off the transportation of supplies.

The information received respecting the rebel army, shows that A. P. and D. H. HILL'S commands were encamped in and around Culpepper Court-house, yesterday; that LONGSTREET'S command lies between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while JACKSON holds Chester and Manassas Gaps.

There was heavy firing in the front yesterday, between PLEASANTON and STUART, but the result was of no importance.

Gen. BAYARD still remains at Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the river.

The troops are in a comfortable and healthy condition, being well clothed and having ample supplies of food.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN and personal Staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterward broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said, in response, while on the platform of the railroad depot

"I wish you to stand by BURNSIDE as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Manassas Junction, where salutes were fired, and where McCLELLAN was complimented with enthusiastic cheers.

The party arrived here this afternoon, just in time to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for Trenton. The cars being detained, owing to some impediment on the track, Gen. McCLELLAN was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft-repeated cheers.

GEN. M'CLELLAN' FAREWELL ORDER.

The following Farewell Order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR RECTORTOWN, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

An order of the President devolves upon Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, the command of this army. In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our marches perils and fatigues; the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease; the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the inalienable rights of its people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Nov. 11, P. M.

Gen. McCLELLAN [illegible] the troops this morning by a large [illegible] Gen. BURNSIDE. There was no [illegible]

[illegible]

mand in the Second Army Corps, has been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, and left to-day.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guards,) went, yesterday, on a reconnoissance toward the Blue Ridge.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEN. BURNSIDE.
TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR SPRAGUE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Allow me to tender you my sincere congratulations on your appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Your well-known energy, skill and patriotism, will, I feel sure, restore confidence to a disheartened people, and lead them to expect active operations and the speedy success of our brave army in the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Rhode Island regards your appointment with unfeigned pride and pleasure.

(Signed,) WM. SPRAGUE.

To Gen. BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Nov. 10, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

Your dispatch of this date is received, and I thank you for it. It is a great support to me in the assumption of so great a responsibility to know that I have your confidence and that of the State of Rhode Island.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE.

Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Army Received the News of Gen. McClellan's Removal.

LETTER FROM RECTORTOWN.

RECTORTOWN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va.,
THIRTY-EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

At 11 o'clock last night came the order for removing Gen. McCLELLAN, and substituting Gen. BURNSIDE in his place. The announcement this morning, of course, occasions the most intense excitement among the troops. But we hear nothing of those one hundred thousand who were to lay down their arms. On the contrary, the news is received among the soldiers as the harbinger of victory. To see the effect, I made known the fact to a number of them collected at the dépôt this morning. "That's good news" exclaimed one. "I am mighty glad to hear that," said another. "This war will soon be ended," chimed in a third. There was not, indeed, a dissenting voice among the whole number as to the propriety and necessity for such a change. The General's Staff is, of course, uproarious, venting their spleen against the President, Gen. HALLECK, and mankind in general. Gen. McCLELLAN was very unfortunate in selecting his staff of officers. There were exceptions, to be sure, but, as a whole, there has been no body of men so universally unpopular in the army. Pretentious, overbearing, it has been almost impossible to penetrate through them to their General. His headquarters were at this place until to-day. Early this morning he and Gen. BURNSIDE rode over together to Salem, a small village five miles distant on the Manassas Railroad. Gen. SULLY'S Brigade, which guards the rear of the army, passed through here to-day, from the direction of Snicker's Gap. The General, who is of the Regular army, and brave as he is affable and cautious, was promoted recently from the Colonelcy of the First Minnesota, for distinguished bravery in the battles of the Peninsula. He has been quartered for the past few days at the residence of a daughter of Gen. ARMISTEAD, an old officer of the Regular army. Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps have both been given up, as our forces have continued on their onward march. The appearance of a few rebel cavalry through the latter, day before yesterday, occasioned considerable of a panic among the teamsters. A hundred rumors were soon afloat to the effect that Harper's Ferry had been taken, our wagon trains captured, &c., &c. The First New-Jersey Cavalry started on a scouting expedition on Wednesday; proceeding up through the valley we here passed through and captured six of WHITE'S guerrillas, which were discovered in the vicinity of Short Mountain. Large numbers of convalescents and stragglers are scattered all along the various roads from the Potomac. Some fifteen hundred exchanged prisoners are also on their way from the Ferry. The Manassas Gap Railroad is now to be the base of our supplies. Several trains ran up yesterday from the Junction with forage and supplies. Our advance is now at Sulphur Springs, a few miles beyond Warrenton. A fight has been expected at Waterloo, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction, to-day. All the troops in the vicinity of Salem and Piedmont are being rapidly pushed forward. I have found many Union people on the march. One—a large slaveholder—told me that he considered the President's Proclamation the most effective war measure which had yet been adopted. The quicker it was put into effect the better. Large numbers of the negroes are following in the wake of the army, "striking out for the North," as they express. Miss BUCKNER, the quinine operator, who has just been released, lives a short distance from here. An order was promulgated from headquarters, Thursday morning, ordering that all officers guilty of permitting their men to pillage and rob the people, shall be punished with death. Notwithstanding the stringency of the measure, however, the men continue to indulge freely in their stealing propensities.

A furious snow-storm raged all day yesterday, and the weather to-day is cold and cheerless. J.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

Major-Gens. McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE reached here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took quarters at the Warren Green House. It was soon noised about that Gen. McCLELLAN had been relieved of his command, and ordered to report to Trenton, N. J. As such an order would be slightly Fremontish the rumor was not generally credited, until an officer stated that he had it from one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. The confirmation was soon known, and, as well may be expected, it was the only subject talked of by the large groups of officers on the piazza and at the front of the hotel for some time. All were taken by surprise, and all desired to know the immediate cause of the order, but no one appeared who could gratify them so far as to give the desired information and everything was left to conjecture.

A few insisted upon it that the "Radicals"—a [illegible] that seems to haunt the brains of almost [illegible] the institution of slavery—had got the President by the throat at last, and were using [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] bottom, ground all [illegible] slavery; others [illegible] Gordonsville and Richmond. Still there was another class who believed that the retiring General was to be restored to his old position as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the field, and that Gen. HALLECK was to be put into camp again.

Many expressed their regrets at the issuing of such an order just at this time, and a few reckless individuals, under the excitement of the moment, threatened to resign their commissions forthwith—as if they were serving Generals and not a country. But they will not resign, although some of them, possibly, could be well spared from the service. A certain class of officers, who look at everything from a political stand-point, predicted that it would make Gen. McCLELLAN the next *Democratic* President of the United States. The subject was soon exhausted, and the officers, who had nothing better to do, canvassed the qualifications of the new incumbent, Gen. BURNSIDE. The opinions were as various as the prejudices of the individuals who expressed them, but a majority of officers think that the choice of the President is a good one.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, or he who is more familiarly known as "Extra Billy," resides in this town, on the Culpepper Road, and was found at his home yesterday, and was paroled. He is yet confined to his house with wounds received in battle and a fever that supervened. He talks despondingly of the affairs of rebeldom, and predicts that one more battle will settle the fate of the Confederate States. The fate of this prematurely old man is but another illustration that the way of the transgressor is hard. A man of limited capacity of mind, but of great social influence, he was one of the first to use his influence to sever the Union, and boastingly sought a traitor's doom. To-day he is a ruined man, prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which he will rise, if at all, a mere wreck of his former self. Of his two sons, one was killed in the battles in front of Richmond, and the other died from disease incurred by exposure serving the secession cause.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

The order relieving Gen. McCLELLAN was received at his headquarters, at Rector Town, before midnight, Saturday. Gen. GORMAN and a few other officers were present at the time. The fact became known at daybreak among the soldiers, occasioning much excitement and discussion, but not the least indication of an outbreak. Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, as might be expected, were furious on the Government and mankind generally. Several officers tendered their resignations on Saturday, but these are generally considered to be of that number who are waiting for some excuse to turn up for abandoning the army.

Gens. BURNSIDE and McCLELLAN were over here together yesterday morning, accompanied by their Staffs, the best of feeling existing between them. Gen. BURNSIDE is loth to assume the new position, but evidently does so from the sense of the necessity of having a more vigorous leader. He rode out yesterday, about 1 o'clock, to inspect the troops, who were arriving from various directions.

Gen. SUMNER has returned, overtaking his command at Salem, which reached here about noon yesterday, in fine spirits. The old hero was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight by his troops.

A train of cars is expected here to-morrow. They continue to run up on the regular route as far as Salem. Unfounded rumor to the effect that a supply train had been cut off between Gainesville and that place, occasioned considerable uneasiness yesterday.

Large numbers of stragglers are between here and the Potomac. It is found that many of them may be cut off by guerrillas getting into our rear through Snicker's Gap.

Fifteen hundred convalescents and exchanged prisoners, brought to Harper's Ferry on Monday, have mostly overtaken their regiments.

Heavy cannonading has been heard this forenoon, supposed to be from the extreme advance. The general impression is that large forces of the enemy still remain on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Affairs were quiet at Waterloo up to latest advices, no battle being anticipated.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff were expected to leave here last evening for Berlin *en route* for Trenton. There has been a change in the weather, it being very delightful to-day. The soldiers are abundantly supplied with rations, some lack overcoats and clothing. No battle is expected immediately, the nearest of the enemy being some distance away.

Gen. BURNSIDE is loved and admired by all who know him, and fully conversant with the plan of the campaign, as first laid down, will, all believe, carry it out effectually. The new troops, and those of the old army, save a portion of the Peninsula men, are delighted with his appointment.

The First New-Jersey Cavalry returned to Salem on Saturday, from a reconnoissance in the rear, having captured six of WHITE'S guerrilla band. The enemy occupied Ashby's Gap an hour after we abandoned it, capturing some Sutlers' goods. From this rose numerous painful rumors, to the effect that our wagon trains were cut off, Harper's Ferry captured, &c.

OPERATIONS IN THE EXTREME FRONT.

The Reoccupation of Warrenton—Condition of the People—Gen. Pleasanton Across the Rappahannock—Position of the Rebel Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

This place was reoccupied by the Union troops last evening at 6 o'clock, by the advance of Gen. REYNOLDS' command, from Salem, striking the Centreville pike and entering the town from a northeasterly direction. Gen. PLEASANTON'S command was within supporting distance at the west, on the Sperryville road, but their services were not required, as the rebel troops had all skedaddled. It is now known that this place has only been occupied recently by about 400 of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Col. PAYNE, (a native of the town,) with two mountain howitzers. With this small force, Col. PAYNE, by his activity, managed to completely deceive the various commanders sent to reconnoitre the place, making them believe it was defended by a much larger force than it really was. With his howitzers he would make rapid dashes in every direction where our scouts appeared, and managed to keep up appearances in a remarkable manner. Col. PAYNE had been ordered by Gen. STUART to hold the place at all hazards, promising a timely co-operation with his force. But all human calculations are liable to be thwarted, and the fates are Gen. PLEASANTON, in this instance, rendered it impossible for Gen. STUART to fulfill his promise. At 1 o'clock P. M. when Col. PAYNE'S pickets reported Union troops approaching from two different directions, in such a manner as to completely cut off the expected relief, he very wisely concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and marshalling his force numbered to fewers and fifty or more cossacks, skedaddled after the most approved fashion, having the good luck, if he leaves for the city, well

lead him to that delectable place known as Culpepper.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the advance guard of the Union force entered the town and found here in the hospitals some two hundred rebel soldiers, a majority of whom are more or less mutilated in their fair proportions by necessary amputation of one or more limbs. The wealth of female loveliness, for which Warrenton is greatly celebrated, still remains here intact, and many an old acquaintance between the secesh ladies and the Union soldiers has been revived. Of able-bodied males there are none to be seen upon the street. Those who did not feel it an important duty to answer the call of JEFF. DAVIS by volunteering to serve in his army have been ruthlessly torn from their homes by the Recruiting Sergeant under the Conscription act. Some of this last class were dragged off yesterday, and in several instances I know of, their families are left in hopeless destitution. Tall, gaunt old men, saunter about the street like spectres, and expressed themselves pleased with the "reoccupation," "for," says an old resident, "we are almost starved out." Hog and hominy, it appears, has been the staple and almost the only articles of food obtainable. The stores are all closed, because the owners have nothing to sell but tobacco. The town is without any of the ordinary luxuries of life—such as groceries—which are considerd as necessaries by most people. The want of coffee is not severely felt, for rye is a substitute that almost equals—if properly made—coffee itself, and is free from most of the objectionable qualities pertaining to coffee. Sugar—the last that was here—sold for $3 per pound; whisky (warranted to kill at 40 rods,) $25 per gallon, where it can be had at all, and in fact, every article that is consumed in civilised communities, when to be had at all, are sold at equally tabulous prices. At the hotel where I now write—the Warrenton House—the bill of fare is bacon, rice and apple-sauce for dinner, rice, apple-sauce and bacon for supper, with rye-coffee and hoe-cakes *ad libitum*. For these rations the landlord gets $3 per day, and when his present stock is used up, he does not know where to replace it. Fodder, forage, &c., are equally scarce. I have been in the place all day and have spent hours in a fruitless search to get something for my horse to eat. He has gone to his rest to-night supperless. But he is surrounded by a large number of horses equally unfortunate. A train of cars, with provisions, is expected here to-morrow, and the telegraph operators on the following day, so that we confidently expect an improvement in our position at an early moment.

With others I rode into town from Gainesville this morning, in one of the coldest and most disagreeable snow-storms that it has ever been my fate to experience. The streets to-night are covered with snow, and everything about looks cheerless and uncomfortable as well may be imagined. We have but little appetite for hog and hominy, and it is only by offering large bribes that a little fuel can be obtained to warm the otherwise cheerless room where I now write. Soldiers fare better than outsiders with the army, for they generally get their rations, and are prepared for nearly all emergencies, in mind if not literally in fact. There are some trees and fences left in these parts, and with rations and a fire they brave the storm and keep up a good exterior. The whole aspect of the place to-night more resembles Northern New-England in the dead of Winter, than a country village in the "Sunny South." There has been no sun visible here for several days, however, and we are anxiously looking for his cheerful face again.

A NICE ARRANGEMENT DISTURBED.

After Gen. PLEASANTON thrashed STUART near Ashby's Gap, the latter fell back along the base of the Blue Ridge, and endeavored to draw Gen. PLEASANTON south of Chester's Gap, where Gen. A. P. HILL'S force was stationed ready to fall on his rear. Had the plot succeeded, the whole face of matters in this section would have been changed. The trap was discovered in time to avoid a disaster, and instead of falling into it, Gen. PLEASANTON, when near Chester's Gap, crossed over to the Oakhill and Orleans road, and then taking a southwesterly direction, cut off STUART, preventing him from extending the promised relief to Col. PAYNE in this place, and also forced him back upon HILL'S command.

Gen. SIGEL'S command is near at hand, and he will probably make his headquarters here to-day—but not to remain. The whole army is in motion, and in light marching order, is pressing forward into the very bowels of Dixie.

Gen. SICKLES is moving down the railroad, and was yesterday at Catlett's Station. Gen. HEINTZELMAN is to move toward Fredericksburgh, it is understood here. Gen. REYNOLDS' column, and all the other columns fill up the Gap to the base of the Blue Ridge, and everything is being swept before the mighty Union host. there is no rebel power that can stay the onward march of this army, I confidently believe.

Gen. REYNOLDS is in temporary command of the town, and will be relieved to-morrow by Gen. BURNSIDE, unless some unforeseen event transpires to change the aspect of affairs. Capt. DOYLE, of the Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, is Acting Provost-Marshal.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1862.

GEN. PLEASANTON ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Old Sol made his appearance early this morning and everything and everybody looks more cheerful. Gen. BURNSIDE has not arrived yet, but is expected every hour. Gen. SIGEL who was expected to follow me here, it is now said is moving upon the Rappahannock. Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, after a brief skirmish with Jos. JOHNSON'S command. A portion of Gen. SIGEL'S command is within a short distance of the Rappahannock. Several bridges have to be rebuilt before the army can move on in force. This will occasion a delay of only a few days.

THE POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

JACKSON is supposed to be covering the rear of the rebel army near Winchester, and with D. H. HILL'S force is on our right flank across the Blue Ridge. LEE himself, with the bulk of his army, was yesterday between Culpepper and Gordonsville. LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL have also passed on in the same direction.

Gen. McCLELLAN, whose headquarters have been at Rectortown for several days, is expected here to-day.

There was quite a brisk skirmish near the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, yesterday. The rebels on duty there were driven into a mill. Our rifled cannon riddled the mill, and as the rebs attempted to escape, they were picked off by our sharpshooters. I have not been able to ascertain their loss in this affair.

The Occupation of Rappahannock Station by Gen. Bayard—An Artillery Skirmish—The Bridge and Railroad in Good Order.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

The return of one to a place from which he had been, but a short time before, forced to leave incontinently, and with a sharp shower of grape and canister in his rear to expedite his movements, as may well be supposed, is fraught with no little degree of interest. It was with a remembrance of such an occasion, that I approached Rappahannock Station last evening. In the wake of BAYARD'S Cavalry. Put a little more than two months ago, with the Abolitionarily commanded by Major-Gen. POPE at my heels, I was compelled to leave the very spot from which I now write under a force of circumstances which all are fond to recognize. The skedaddle of the Union army from the line of the Rappahannock must be fresh in the minds of every newspaper reader, and need not be particularly detailed at this time. It was a disgraceful, because unnecessary retreat. We again approach the scene of our former disgrace under more encouraging circumstances. The Union army, beaten at Cedar Mountain, was than retreating before an exultant and overbearing foe; on the contrary, it is now advancing upon or to circumvent that same foe, and with an encouraging prospect of success. Then the army was, to a certain extent, demoralized, as all retreating armies must, to a greater or less extent, necessarily be, but now the scene is reversed, and the enemy, though doing it sullkily, is fleeing before it.

Gen. BAYARD, with cavalry and artillery, approached the scene of their former triumph, last evening after nightfall. A small picket, stationed on the Rappahannock Bridge, received the first intimation of the approach of a Union force, by a shell passing over their heads, and landing in the enemy's camp beyond, to which the picket-guard speedily retreated in the utmost consternation; the camp, consisting of about one regiment of infantry, and a small force of cavalry, and four guns, was at once in a terrible commotion; the camp-fires were extinguished, and the force fell back to the main camp, after responding to the abrupt salutation they had received from a 6-pounder. The lights having been extinguished, left no mark for the artillerists, and consequently but few shots were fired. This morning the enemy, having received reinforcements, took a favorable position for artillery practice, and commenced returning in kind the compliments extended to them last evening. Our six-pounders were put to the work in hand with spirit, and the gunners on the opposite side of the river were forced to retire beyond the reach of powder and ball. The enemy's fire was very much at random, and no one was seriously injured in the Union force. Gen. BAYARD, acting under orders, declined to avail himself of a tempting opportunity afforded him to cross the river and whip the whole camp, and the enemy having retired, we rested in position. Thus matters stand here to night.

The bridge at this point is in good condition, and we shall not be surprised to see the steam horse, with the Union flag set, crossing the Rappahannock again, within a few days, headed for Culpepper. The stream at this point is low and can be forded at many points other than the regular fords. Gen. PLEASANTON, on the extreme right of the army, has crossed the river on a reconnoissance, and no one need feel surprised to hear that Gen. BAYARD has gone off on a similar project for the left flank, at an early day. The owners of property in this vicinity have not manifested any great degree of enterprise in the way of improvements, since my last visit to the place. A few shanties, with here and there a house in the distance, is all that there is to be seen to relieve the barren waste—made so by the exigencies of the war.

Gen. BAYARD'S command for the last ten days has been constantly on the move. Starting from Chantilly in the early part of last week it was engaged with STUART'S force at Aldie—an account of which I furnished at the time. Rebel soldiers captured recently say that in the fight at Aldie, their loss was much more heavy than we had any knowledge of; they estimate the rebel loss to have averaged two men in every company engaged. Almost daily from that time to the present, Gen. BAYARD has been skirmishing with the enemy, everywhere defeating him and taking many prisoners. This force has rendered heretofore distinguished service, particularly when covering the rear of Gen. POPE'S army last August, on its retreat from the fatal field of Slaughter Mountain, until that army was in front of Washington. It is now in better condition than ever before, notwithstanding the arduous service it has recently rendered, and to-day equals almost any cavalry force, in efficiency, in the world.

The Capture of Warrenton—The Cars Running Through Thoroughfare Gap, &c.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

We have information, to-day, that Gen. PLEASANTON took Warrenton, yesterday, after a short but sharp engagement. The headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN were yesterday at Rectortown, to which place there is telegraphic communication, to-day. The headquarters of Gen. SIGEL were established at this place yesterday, but a portion of his command—the left wing—will advance, to-day, toward and perhaps as far as Warrenton, to which place Gen. SIGEL will doubtless move to-morrow or next day. The different army corps are in motion, on both sides, and it is not unlikely that there will be a race for Richmond. The pickets of McCLELLAN'S and SIGEL'S commands came within sight of each other, yesterday in Hoof Run Valley. Gen. PLEASANTON, it seems, after thrashing STUART, near Ashby's Gap, immediately marched for Warrenton, where he arrived last evening.

The cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad run to Salem, through Thoroughfare Gap.

Our pickets were undisturbed, last night.

The rebels are looking with great anxiety for the result of the election in New-York. The result is not known here, yet. They express a hope that SEYMOUR has been elected, because it will give promise of an early peace—that is, if the Democratic Party can once more gain the ascendancy in the Free States, they will recognize the Jeff. Davis Government, and that will end the war.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, is engaged taking testimony to show who fired the village of Haymarket, on Tuesday, and by whose order it was done. Nine houses were destroyed.

Most of the men in this corps are greatly in want of blankets.

The Advance to Catlett's Station—The Snow Storm.

MANASSAS, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Gen. PATTERSON, late of SICKLES' Division, made an advance from Bristow's Station, four miles beyond here, last night, to Catlett's Station, near Warrenton Junction, on the railroad, but returned to the former place this morning, having found a large force of rebel cavalry at the latter place. The entire force at this place has just received orders to prepare to march at a moment's notice, probably up the Warrenton road.

A heavy and cold snow-storm has prevailed all the morning, and up to three o'clock has fallen fast. The ground is covered, and the troops, although in excellent spirits, are doing the best they can to make themselves comfortable in their shelter tents. Some alarm was created in consequence of the non-arrival of trains from Alexandria last night, but subsequent information allayed all fears of another rebel raid. Two of the participants in the late raid upon the wood train at this place are prisoners at Gen. SICKLES' headquarters. They belong to the cavalry arm of the rebel service, and were the two who removed the heads of the spikes confining the rails. The rest are still concerned in the transaction. Reports are being made upon the Dumfries branch road, but at this [illegible]

ALBANY.

A Salute in Hartford in Honor of Gen. Burnside.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Yesterday at noon thirty-four guns were fired here, by order of Gov. BUCKINGHAM of this State, in honor of the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Further Views of the Results of Northern Elections.

NO CHANCE FOR EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 8 is received. Speaking of the results of Northern elections, it says:

"These astonishing manifestations from the North convey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against the Abolition faction, which has ruled the Government at Washington. The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The value, however, is determined by the circumstance that the principal idea on which the recent canvass in the North was conducted was, that the Democrats were a peace Party in disguise, and with this issue thrust in their faces, the people of the three most powerful States in the North have given unprecedented majorities to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the Abolitionists at the ballot-boxes that will stagger them into the background."

NO PROSPECT OF INTERVENTION.

The *Examiner* says:

"The prospects of European intervention have dissolved like a snow-wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this war that would be favorable to the South. This opinion was reflected not only in the journals of the enemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side the Atlantic.

It is known that on the strength of the calculation of our national existence being early recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at eighty-six cents on the dollar. There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he asserts that the "South has not as yet accomplished her independence," and must be regarded as a belligerent, holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British Government will be in no way, and at no time during the continuance of this war, recognize the Southern Confederacy, as one of the independent Powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war."

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Twenty-six Federal prisoners were received at the Libby Prison on Thursday night, *via* Lynchburgh, and seven prisoners were received yesterday from the White House.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES.

While the soldiers who enlisted to fight, are engaged at Drury's and Chapin's Bluffs in felling trees and ditching up to their knees in mud and water, Richmond is full of free negroes and slaves, the extent of whose occupation is, obstructing the markets. The Yankees set an example to our authorities in their employment of negroes.

WILD TURKEYS ON THE JAMES.

Wild turkeys are quite plenty on the James River, in the vicinity of Drury's and Chapin's Bluffs. The officers and soldiers stationed there add to their rations by shooting them.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold is selling in Richmond at $2 20 to $2 25, a decline of 10 cents within the week.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

It is rumored that Gen. LEE, having decoyed the enemy into a trap at Snickersville, had fallen upon and routed them, with great slaughter. We have failed to obtain from the War Office confirmation of this pleasing story.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEXAN COAST.

The Capture of Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Sabine City.

REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine City, and the adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says: "A short time ago, I sent down the coast of Texas Acting-Volunteer-Lieut. J. W. KITTREDGE, with the bark *Arthur*, the little steamer *Sachem*, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well; took the places; made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels; but on one occasion venturing on shore with his small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North, and not serve till regularly exchanged.

I next sent the *Kensington*, Acting-Master CROCKER, commanding, with the *Rachel Seaman* and a launch with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, *Henry James*, Acting-Master PENNINGTON, commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did; and, according to Acting-Master CROCKER'S report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches.

I next sent Commander RENSHAW, with the gunboats *Owasco*, *Harriet Lane*, *Clifton* and *Westfield*, to take Galveston, which he did, in the shortest time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the *Owasco* exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun—their main reliance—and the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst. Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are still held by the *Sachem*, and other small vessels.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A band of music is in attendance at the Baltimore depot to receive Gen. McCLELLAN. He will reach there about midnight, and it is believed he will proceed immediately by special train to Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Gen. McCLELLAN will arrive here at 2 A. M., of the 12th. Preparations have been made to extend him a proper reception.

BALTIMORE Tuesday, Nov. 11—2 P. M.

Mr. CLELLAN has just arrived. He goes through to Philadelphia immediately

Pennsylvania Frightened Anew. Reported Invasion of the State.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

It is reported this [illegible] well at Mercersburgh. It is [illegible] and crossed by squads of Union cavalry. [illegible] horses.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Report of the Military Commission.

From the Tribune.

The Commission, conaisting of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, U. S. A. of Vols., President; Major-Gen. G. CADWALADER, U. S. A. of Vols.; Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major DONN PIATT, A. A. G. of Vols., Capt. F. BALL, A. D. C. of Vols., Col. G. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have tha honor to report tha following:

On the 3d of September, Gen. WHITE entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchestar. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburgh, to take command ot the forces there. On the 12th of September he again retnrned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until tho surrender, without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September, Gen. MCCLELLAN, the most of his forces having preceded him, left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which place, on the 11th of Septemoer, he telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK to have Col. MILES ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September Col. THOMAS H. FOAN, Thirty-second Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook. Those at Sandy Hook, under Col. MAULSBY, retired by Col. MILES' order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights, two or three days prevtous to their evacuation by Col. FOAN. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap was driven in by the enemy. Col. FOAN called upon Col. MILES for reinforcements. Tha One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York and the Thirty ninth New-York (Garibaldi Guards) were sent him on Friday, tha 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY.

Col. FOAN made requisition for axes and spades to enable him to construct defences on the Heights, but obtained none. With ten axes belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight brasstwork of trees was constructed, on the 12th near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breastwork.

The forces under Col. FOAN were stationed at various points on Maryland Haights, the principal force being on the crest of the hill near the breastwork and look-out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday, the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy made an attack on the crest of tha hill, and after soma time, the troops retired in some confusion to the breastwork, where they were rallied. About 9 o'clock, a second attack was made, which the troops behind the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. SEXARILL, of the Twelfth New-York, was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entira One Hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, as some witnesses testify, all hut two companies, Major HAWITT states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Mea and most of the officers all fled together, no effart being made to rally the regiment, exceapt by Col. FOAN, Lieut. BARNAS, Acting-Adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Col. MILES, then on the Heights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork fell back, under a supposed order from Major HAWITT, wan himself says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the Captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire, to do so in good order. Orders were givan by Col. FOAN for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Heights, but did not regain tha breastwork.

That evening Col. MILES was on Maryland Heights for some hours, consulting with Col. FOAN. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. FOAN to evacuate the Heights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike his guns, and throw the heavy siege guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Col. FOAN, the Heights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Sunday, Col. D'UTASSY sent over to the Maryland Heights four companies under Maj. WOOD, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

Gen. WHITE, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the 12th of Septemoer, suggested to Col. MILES the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Heights so as to make a better defence, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Heights. Gen. WHITE also urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require the taking t e entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Col. MILES, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Heights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and had that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Heights would be disobeying his instructions.

Gen. MCCLELLAN established his headquarters at Frederick City on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after tha evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. MILES directed Capt. (now MAJOR) RUSSELL, of the Maryland Cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines, and reach some of our forces—Gen. MCCLELLAN if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than forty-eight hours unless reinforced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Capt. RUSSELL reached Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters at Frederick at 9 A. M. on Sunday, the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Col. MILES. Immediately upon his arrival Gen. MCCLELLAN sent off a messenger, as Capt. RUSSELL understood, to Gen. FRANKLIN

At 10 A. M., Capt. RUSSELL left for Gen. FRANKLIN'S command, with a communication to Gen. FRANKLIN from Gen. MCCLELLAN. He reached Gen. FRANKLIN about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enamy at Crampton's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen. FRANKLIN passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of batt e in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. FRANKLIN sent word to Gen. MCCLELLAN of the probable surrender of Harper's Farry by Col. MILES, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th,

On the same day, (Sunday,) during the afternoon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked tha extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but after some time were repulsed by the troops under command of Gen. WHITE.

Sunday night the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape, under Col. DAVIS, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, by permission of Col. MILES, and reached Greencastle, Penn., the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to Gen. LONGSTREET, consisting of some 50 or 60 wagons. The Commission regard this escape of the cavalry, &c.

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Col. MILES refused, upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock, Col. MILES represented to Gen. WHITE that it would be necessary to surrender.

Gen. WHITE suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Col. MILES stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and Gen. WHITE was sent by Col. MILES to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Col. MILES, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three quarters of an hour after. Col. MILES was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 A. M. on Monday, the 15th of Seolember.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the surrender, Capt. VON SCHLEN had some ammunition, could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 100 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. RIGBY had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds, with the exception of canister, had nothing but canister left. Capt. POTTS had expended about 1,000 rounds, with the exception of canister, had only canister left. Capt. GRAHAM had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender, had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Capt. PHILLIPS had expended all his ammunition, except some 40 rounds of canister, and some long-range shell too large for his guns. Capt. MCGRATH'S battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the siege, and shortly previous, Col. MILES paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieut. ROSE, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who had been engaged in a fight and in a rain from Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the guard-house to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned to the command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The officer to Gen. A. P. HILL was called to the [illegible] was paroled prisoner, on his [illegible] to the Lieut. ROSE aforesaid, on the same [illegible] at the time of observing his parole. On Sunday, the day of the attack upon and [illegible] Maryland Heights, Col. MILES [illegible] to the officers in command of the different batteries on the Heights, and informed them that he [illegible] to hold out [illegible] army at Washington [illegible] to hold out those batteries [illegible] to the extremity.

[illegible] the surrender [illegible] Gen. HILL, [illegible] Col. MILES [illegible] Gen. HILL [illegible] Col. MILES [illegible] Gen. HILL [illegible] Col. MILES [illegible] Gen. HILL

ished with death, *not that treason and murder in the first degree shall be punishable with death.* Section 4 provides, that "*when* any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, and sentenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State Prison until punishment of death shall be inflicted." This section does not say what crimes (if any) shall be *punishable with death.* This section is utterly nugatory, unless some other section provides in express terms that some crime or crimes (specifying the same) shall be "*punishable with death.*" There is no such section in the law of 1860, and the sections of the Revised Statutes which so provided, are expressly abolished. Section 5 of the Act of 1860 is as follows: "No person so sentenced or imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day on which such sentence of death shall be passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be certified by the Clerk of the Court in which the conviction was had, under the seal thereof, to the Governor of the State, nor until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the State Prison may be situated, commanding the said sentence of death to be carried into execution." This section provides that no execution shall take place until *after* certain things are done. It does not provide that execution shall then *or ever take place.* The 1st, 4th and 5th are the only sections which speak of punishment by death. *None of these provide that any crime shall be punished with death.* The utmost that can be contended with plausibility, on the part of the prosecution (and even this is doubtful) is, that these sections presuppose the existence of other sections providing in express terms, or by implication, deduction or inference, that those convicted of "treason and murder in the first degree" shall suffer death, and that the mode of death shall be in a particular manner, to wit, by hanging, or in some other manner defined with certainty and precision. It is enough to say that no such provisions can anywhere be found upon the statute book. I make no allusion to the law of 1861, which can have no bearing upon this case, but on the contrary all the provisions, which within the rule of statutory construction would contain anything of the sort, are expressly, and in unmistakable terms, abolished. It is clear from the Revised Statutes, the laws of 1860, and the well recognized and inflexible rules of construction of Statutes, that the Court possesses no power to sentence on conviction for murder in the first degree, for the simple reason that there is no punishment for that offence provided by law. There is no power to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, under section 4 of the act of 1860, because that act provides that such a sentence can be inflicted only "*when* any person shall be convicted of any crime *punishable with death.*" Inasmuch as there was, when the prisoner was sentenced, no "crime punishable with death," there is no authority of law to render me to imprisonment in the State Prison, or to impose any other punishment for this offence.

II.—The first familiar rule, that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, renders it logically, legally, irrefragably certain, that the power of punishment by death, cannot be deduced by any legal inference or intendment, that any such power exists in this case. The attention of the Court is invoked to the following, as one the numerous authorities, upon this point, to which the inflexibility of the principle. "Penal statutes receive a strict interpretation. The general words of a penal statute shall be restrained for the benefit of him against whom the penalty is inflicted."—Dwarris on Statues, 736. This author also says correctly of crimes, (p. 737.) "A penal law, then, shall not be extended by equity, that is, by doubtful words to be *construed* as the words *shall not be, but within the strictest letter.*" This law of England does not allow of *construction* or inference, or of arbitrary principles. No man forfeits a penalty, unless the act which subjects him to it is clearly both within the spirit and the letter of the statute imposing such penalty. "If these rules are violated," said Lord Chief Justice, in the case of Fletcher vs. Lord Lindes, "the fate of accused persons is arrested by the arbitrary discretion of judges, and not by the *express* authority of the laws." Penal statutes must be construed strictly as against the citizen, and it is not sufficient that the offence charged is within the mischief which the Legislature intends to prevent or redress, if it be not within the words which they have used. Therefore, where a statute prohibited, within certain limits, the erection of wooden buildings and of wooden additions to the buildings already erected, having in them a chimney or fireplace and the party had erected within such limits an addition to an old building, and had placed a chimney and fire-place entirely, *without* such additions, but leading into it, and fitted solely for its accommodation, it was held that these acts constituted no violation of the Statute. (Dagget vs. State, 4 Conn. 60.) In this case, Hosmer, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The rule has long been established that penal statutes must be construed strictly." (Rencher vs. Fogossa, 1 Plowd, 17, Com. 19.; Bowles, 1 Salk. 205—1 Black. Comm., 88.) "More correctly it may be said, that such laws are to be expounded *strictly against an offender, and liberally in his favor.* This can only be accomplished by giving them a literal construction, so far as they operate penally, or at most, by deducing the intention of the Legislature from the words of the act. (Heydon's case, 2 Co. Rep., 7; The King vs. Gage, 3 Mod., 84.) In extension of the letter of the law, *nothing may be assumed by implication,* nor may the mischief *intended* to be prevented or redressed, as against the offender, be regarded in its construction. It was the object of the principle to establish a certain rule, by conformity to which mankind should be safe, and the discretion of the Judge limited. How much this must contribute to the security and enjoyment of the citizen, is too palpably obvious to require illustration. Upon the before-mentioned principle, it has been adjudged, that an act made to punish the person who stole a *cow*, is not applicable to him who steals a *heifer.* (Richard Cooke's case, Leach's C. L., 109.) and a law prohibiting the transportation of provisions in any wagon or otherwise, to an enemy, is not infringed by driving fat oxen on the leg. (The United States vs. Sheldon, 2 Wheat. 119.) *That the mischiefs at which these laws were aimed, existed in both cases alluded to, is past a question;* but the acts prosecuted, not being within the *words* of the Legislature, were considered as not within the prohibitions of the laws. I will only add, that the moment the strict construction of penal laws is abandoned, the difference between their interpretation and that of remedial laws must terminate, as there is no middle ground between them." (*Ib.*63 and 64.) *And* he must be construed to mean or, in a penal statute. The 14th section of the act of 14th July, 1832, as it stands, does not declare any forfeiture to attach upon the mere want of correspondence between the goods and the entry as a substantive and independent ground of forfeiture. Possibly there may be an omission of some words, by which it was intended to declare a forfeiture in such case, but as it is a penal statute they cannot be supplied by intendment. The United States vs. Ten Cases of Shawls, Paine's C. C. Rep., vol. iii, p. 162.) Thompson, J., in the above case says: "Be the fourth section of the Act of 1830, as it is provided, that if upon the examination any package shall be found to contain any article not enumerated in the invoice, or, if such package or invoice be made up with intent to defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited. The disjunctive particle *or* is used in the like connection, and which in a penal statute cannot be construed *and.*" (Page, 166, 165.) In the case of the Schooner *Enterprise.* (Paine's C. C. Rep., vol. I, p. 632.) Livingston, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "For although ignorance of the existence of a law, be no excuse for its violation, yet if the ignorance be the consequence of an ambiguous or obscure phraseology, some indulgence is due to it. It should be a principle of every criminal code, and in truth it is so in ours, that no person be adjudged guilty of an offence, unless it be created and prominently in terms which leave no reasonable doubt of their meaning. *If in the clearness of any law, where such doubts exist concerning a fact, it is equally incumbent on a Judge not to apply the law to a case where he labors under the same uncertainty as to the meaning of the Legislature.* If this be involved in considerable difficulty from the use of language not perfectly intelligible, unusual circumspection becomes necessary, especially if the consequence be so penal as scarcely to admit of aggravation. When the sense of a penal statute is obvious, consequences are to be disregarded, but if doubtful, they are to have their weight in its interpretation. It will at once be conceded that no man should be stripped of a valuable property—perhaps of his all—be disfranchised and consigned to public ignominy and reproach, unless it be very clear that such high penalties have been annexed by law to the act which he has committed." (Ibid. p. 34.) If the statute is ambiguous, the Court ought not to inflict the penalty. (1 Paine, C. C. Rep. 32.) An act subjecting one to punishment must be within both the letter and spirit of the law. (Crosby vs. Hawthorne, 25, Ala. 221.) A penalty cannot be created by implication, (Jones vs. Estis, 2 John. 380.) In this case the Court says, "A penalty cannot be raised by implication, but must be expressly created and imposed." Berry vs. Ripley, 1 Mass., 167 is an authority to the same point. An averment that the ship was fitted out, &c., "with intent that the said vessel should be *employed,*" was held totally defective, the words of the statute being "*to employ.*" (U. S. vs. Gooding, 12 Wheat., 460. In re Ranson, 21 Geo., 139, the Court, per Brown, J., says, "The common law leans toward that construction of all statutes, which is the *favor* of life." In Lee vs. Kidney, 1 Dun. B., 522, the Court, per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "Penal statutes are to be taken *strictly and the case must be clearly within the letter of the statute.*" In Lee vs. Kidney, 1 Dun. B., 522, the Court, per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "A penal law cannot be extended by construction. The act constituting the offence must be both within the spirit and the letter of the statute." In Lee vs. Kidney, 1 Dun. B., 522, the Court, per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "Breaking and entering a house, by night, with intent to commit a felony, is a felony, but that which is *near* a personal injury." In Lee vs. Kidney, 1 Dun. B., 522, the Court, per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "Penal statutes are to be taken *strictly and the case must be clearly within the letter of the statute.*" In Lee vs. Kidney, 1 Dun. B., 522, the Court, per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "A penal law cannot be extended by construction. The act constituting the offence must be both within the spirit and the letter of the statute

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RED GNOME.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

IRVING HALL—FATHER RENO'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—VERNET'S PICTURE OF THE PORT AND MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from the Army of the Potomac lead us to the belief that a portion of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley—exactly where is not yet ascertained. The forces under Stonewall JACKSON and A. P. HILL, are said to be there—those under LONGSTREET and other commanders at Culpepper having been thrown forward to prevent our army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond. LEE is also said to be now at Culpepper, where he has his headquarters. We have no reports of the movements made by our army yesterday.

It was reported from Manassas Junction on the 9th, that a considerable portion of SIGEL'S Corps had moved from their late position in front along the line of the Manassas Railroad to attend especially to the possible movements of JACKSON, who is believed to be still in the valley. Gen. SICKLES was on the way to Rappahannock Station with sufficient infantry and artillery to hold the important bridge there, with the assistance of BAYARD'S Cavalry, who have had it in possession uninjured, though requiring strengthening to bear our immense army trains.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* dated Baltimore, Nov. 10, says: From the most reliable secession sources here, who have relatives in the South, I learn that JEFF. DAVIS reviewed Gen. LEE'S rebel army, eighty thousand strong, at Winchester ten days ago. All were in new uniforms, and the officers were even dressed out with white kid gloves. The same informants are confident that LEE'S whole army has escaped to Gordonsville.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and his personal Staff, left Warrenton at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and arrived in Washington in time to connect with the 5 P. M. train for the North. He was expected to arrive in Trenton at 2 o'clock this morning. At Warrenton Junction the troops called upon the General to say a few words, and in response he urged them to "stand by BURNSIDE as they had stood by him, and all would be well." Before leaving the army he issued a farewell order which was read to the troops at dress parade. The order is given elsewhere.

A special dispatch informs us that Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived at Nashville on Monday night. The enemy is said to be still in considerable force at Murfreesboro; but they are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee River.

Our Key West correspondence, which is to the 3d inst., will be found interesting. The business of capturing prizes in the Gulf is as brisk as ever, no less than eight, at the date of our correspondent's letter, lying in the harbor of Key West awaiting adjudication by the Admiralty Court. Yellow fever had entirely disappeared from the town, but two cases had occurred at Fort Jefferson, on Tortugas Island. They were of a mild type, however, and no fears were entertained that the disease would become unmanageable.

An order has been issued from the War Department relative to the finding of the Military Commission in the case of the Harper's Ferry surrender. Col. FORD, by this order, is dismissed from the service, as is also Major BEARD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Infantry—the regiment stated to have behaved badly. Brig.-Gen. JULIUS WHITE is fully exonerated from all blame, as are also all the subordinate officers. The Commission, whose finding in this case will be found on our second page, is dissolved.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors met at noon yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers. The returns were unusually correct, and only in one or two instances was it found necessary to lay them over for correction. In these cases the errors were those of omission, and evidently clerical. The majorities do not differ in any material degree, and the total vote will not be affected. The Wards canvassed were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth. The Board adjourned to meet to-day, at noon.

The Delaware *Republican* sums up the result of the election in that State, as follows: "WILLIAM CANNON—Union—has been elected Governor by 111 majority; WILLIAM TEMPLE, Bayardite, has been elected to Congress by 37 majority. In New Castle County every Union candidate is elected by majorities ranging from 524 up to 690. In Kent and Sussex Counties every Bayardite is elected. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—four Union to five Bayardites; House—seven Unionists, fourteen Bayardites. The great Seceder will consequently be returned to the U. S. Senate. It is certain that the fraudulent votes cast, more than equal TEMPLE'S majority for Congress, and if a thorough investigation could be had, the result in the Sussex County legislative ticket might be different. We do not know, however, that any contest is proposed; at any rate, rebellion in consequence of defeat has not been thought of.

We learn from the Nashville *Dispatch* that there was great excitement in that city, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, caused by a large number of soldiers breaking into some stores, drinking whisky, and afterward robbing them of such articles as they could carry off, and destroying property promiscuously. The Provost Guard was unable to do anything with them; so a regiment was ordered out, and the infested neighborhood was surrounded with the men. Some two hundred were captured, and marched off to headquarters for trial.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from Port Royal on Monday.

On Monday afternoon the remains of the late Commodore GARRET J. PENNEBORAST were interred from his late residence, southwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. The funeral was attended by officers of the navy and a company of marines. The remains, encased in a handsome coffin draped with the American flag, were borne to St. Stephen's Church, followed by a large concourse. Commander RAMMAN, Major ZELIN, and Capts. ADAMS, INGLS and ROLANDO acted as pall-bearers. After funeral services, conducted by Rev. Dr. DUCACHET, the body was deposited in the cemetery attached to the church.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of Dr. LOWENBERG, convicted of murder in the Sessions, was argued on appeal, counsel for the prisoner contending that under the Act of 1860 there was no penalty at all for the crime. Decision was reserved. The lager beer cases were also argued. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, motion was made to dissolve an injunction obtained to restrain the Police from watching an alleged mock-auction room at No. 153 Broadway. Pending the argument, the matter was adjourned until to-day.

The Stock and Money Markets were partially disturbed, yesterday, by the temporary loan of $10,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States, for the object of paying off arrearages to the army, in anticipation of the sale of $13,420,550 of 7:30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds, advertised to be awarded on Monday next. Gold fell off to 130¼@131 ₰ cent. Exchange, 145@145¼.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and in view of the decline in the price of Gold, Flour and Corn closed at slightly reduced rates. White Wheat was quoted less buoyant. Cotton, Sugars and Pork were more active and were dearer. Coffee was less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Fish, Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Oils, Tallow, Wool and Whisky. Beef was quiet, as were also Hemp, Rice, Spices and Whalebone. Lard was depressed. Butter and Cheese were actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Live Stock markets, taking numbers for the criterion, have never before been so well supplied with animals—the total of all kinds sent here for slaughter, during the past week, reaching over 59,000. The heretofore unprecedented receipts of 40,662 live hogs, contribute largely to this result. With the single exception of beef cattle, on which there is a very slight decline, former prices are more than maintained, and the stock is well disposed of. Future prospects are cheering to owners and dealers in live animals, and there is unusual activity in this branch of trade....Beeves count 5,330 head, which is 237 less than last week. Of these, 4,735 were offered at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday, and nearly all were sold. The majority were of inferior quality, gathered from New-York State and Illinois; the recent touch of Winter causing farmers to send off their stock before putting it upon Winter food. Cattle sold slower than last week, prices being just as much lower as the quality was inferior. There were not enough 9c. animals to quote, but that price would have been paid for prime cattle. Most of the sales were made at 6¼c.@8c. ₰ lb., net or dressed weight, the average being 7¼c.... Sheep and lambs are in good request, at higher rates, though receipts have been large. They are nearly all sold out, each day, prime fat sheep at prices equivalent to 4¼c.@5c. ₰ lb., and 4¼c.@5½c. for lambs.... Live hogs have tested the capacity of the yards, this week, but with an active demand, which took away many droves almost as soon as unloaded, the accommodations proved ample. Packers are working with a will, and notwithstanding the enormous receipts, prices have advanced ¼c., prime corned hogs bringing 4¾c.@5¼c.

The President's Proclamation.

We find it utterly impossible to account, on any just principles, for the hostility evinced in Democratic quarters to the President's Proclamation menacing the rebels with emancipation of their slaves unless they return to their allegiance. It is a purely military proceeding—aiming at the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. If its object were the abolition of Slavery, it would have decreed that abolition, as it might have done under the law of Congress, at once, and as a penalty for past offences. But it does nothing of the sort. It merely gives the rebels notice that, if they persist in rebellion beyond a certain time, their slaves shall be set free. It is precisely such a notice as is sent to a besieged town—that unless they surrender by a fixed date their town will be bombarded.

Not a single slave has yet been set free by this Proclamation. The rebels have it in their power to prevent the liberation of a single slave under its provisions:—and that, too, without doing anything but what it is their duty to do under any circumstances. They claim—or their Northern sympathizers claim for them—the guarantees of the Constitution. Let them return to its shelter and they will have the full benefit of them. They have repudiated its obligations,—why should they be entitled to its protection? The moment they acknowledge its authority they will receive all the protection which that authority carries with it. The fate of Slavery is thus exclusively in their own hands. If they seek its abolition, they can secure it. If they desire its preservation, they can secure that.

But it is claimed that they ought not to be thus compelled to choose between Slavery and Secession, but that they should be allowed to enjoy both—that the National Government should protect the former for them while they are waging war upon it to secure the latter. The mere statement of the claim proves its absurdity. No community can have War and Peace at the same time. If they choose to wage war they must surrender for the time the blessings and securities of peace. We of the North are compelled to make a similar choice. We surrender the lives of our sons, millions of property, the prosperity of peaceful industry, possibly the security of our homes, because we deem a war for the Union worth all these sacrifices. The South in the same way must hold its property and its peace subject to the chances of war, if it is determined to wage war. So long as it fights against the Government it has no claim to its protection or forbearance.

Nor is there the shadow of a reason why Slavery should claim exemption from the rigors and exposures which war brings upon all other forms of property and of labor. There is nothing in the Constitution which guarantees to it such exemption. True, that instrument provides that no man shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due process of law," but this does not secure the slaveholding rebel in the possession of his *slave*, any more than of his cattle, his musket or his life. In the latter may be taken in war, so may the former. And if the Government can make war at all for the preservation of its integrity, it must hold the life, liberty and property of its enemies subject to the chances and necessities of war. And it has precisely the same right to confiscate and liberate the slaves of rebels, as a means of prosecuting the war and making it effective, which it has to seize their property or imprison their persons.

But it is urged that this measure tends to incite *insurrection* among the slaves, and thus to involve the innocent in destruction. Whose duty is it to protect them against such calamities? Whose duty is it to keep the slaves in subjection and to guard the women and children of the slave plantations against their violence? Clearly that of the slave-owners themselves. If they are unable to do this, and call on the General Government, through their State authorities, to aid them in it, it is the duty of that Government to give them that aid,—but only when they acknowledge its authority, and on the basis of that acknowledgement claim its protection. But there is no pretence here that they are *unable* to prevent or suppress insurrections. They have their whole population under arms. They can turn the whole power of their armies against their slaves at an hour's notice, and thus render revolt impossible. Why do they not do this? Because they want to employ their troops against us! And they expect us to keep or leave their slaves in subjection, so that they may be free to do so! We must not touch their slaves, lest we should thus put them under the necessity of using their troops elsewhere than against us. That seems to us an absolutely conclusive argument on the other side.

With the exception of a very few Abolitionists, nobody at the North was ever in favor of waging war upon the South for the purpose of freeing its slaves. The great body of the Republicans, as of every other party at the North, would to-day oppose a war waged for such a purpose. President LINCOLN would be the last man living to commence such a war, or give it his support. The war is waged now, as it has been from the beginning, *to crush the rebellion and restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution.* This is its sole and exclusive object. But against the attainment of that object, Slavery proves to be a formidable and, apparently, a fatal obstacle. It is felt and seen to be the main strength of the rebellion. It is the basis on which it rests. Instead of being, as we had supposed it would be, an element of weakness to the South in war, it supplies them with food, with labor, with all the home comforts they require, and thus sends to the field the whole fighting population of the Southern States. There is no law of Nations, of the Constitution, or of common sense, which requires or permits us to leave so powerful a weapon in the hands of our enemies, untouched. It is our duty, if we seek success, to wrest it from their hands, or to paralyze it in their grasp.

Democratic orators and journalists are speculating largely on the probability that President LINCOLN will revoke this proclamation, or fail to fulfill the menace which it involves. Why they should desire him to do so they have not yet made clear. If they regard Slavery as of more value than the Union—if they prefer that the Government should perish rather than Slavery be disturbed—their action is natural and easily understood. But they have hitherto always disclaimed such a preference. They profess a desire to see the war prosecuted with vigor, and the rebellion crushed. If they are sincere in these professions, they cannot object to emancipation as a legitimate weapon for the accomplishment of these ends.

AN UN-SENATORIAL PROCEEDING.—We learn, with great surprise, by telegraph from Albany, that "Senator HARRIS, in an address to the law students at the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and *indignant* at the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, regarding it as a fatal mistake, and that he had written a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN stating his opinion."

Senator HARRIS, like every other citizen, has an undoubted right to entertain and express his opinions concerning this or any other act of the Government. But as a matter of taste and propriety he would have done much better, in our judgment, to have abstained from any such denunciation. His opinions as a *Senator* will carry a certain weight over and above their intrinsic value; and in this instance that weight will go toward creating disaffection in the army, and a partisan hostility among the people toward the Government, which will retard rather than aid the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

We do not know how far the military acts of the Administration enter as necessary topics of discussion into the lectures which Senator HARRIS delivers to the pupils of the Albany Law School. But we fail to see how any good can result, either to them or the country, from such untimely and unwarranted censures.

SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.—Our correspondents with the army, who write since the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, do not mention any indications of that mutinous spirit which some who knew nothing about the army feared might ensue upon the displacement of a commander whom the soldiers honored and loved. On the contrary, several letters which we publish this morning, from correspondents with different corps of the Army of the Potomac, expressly state that the army is well satisfied with the change, and that the soldiers in general are delighted at the prospect of more active and effective work under Gen. BURNSIDE.

Unquestionably, the Army of the Potomac liked Gen. MCCLELLAN. Pity it would have been if they had not. He was always attentive to the wants of his men, considerate of their comfort, anxious to redress their grievances, and courteous in his intercourse with all of them. He strove to win their good will, and succeeded. But our soldiers, after all, are very impatient of inactivity and delay; they dread Winter quarters more than a "world in arms." They are not men who have joined an army for life, and intend to adopt the army as a profession; they are citizens militant, who have donned the soldier's garb and drawn the sword that they may put down a rebellion, and are anxious to do the work and return to peaceful citizenship again.

The appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, if it have any significance at all, signifies that under him they are quickly to be gratified in this respect—which to them is far more than any minor kindnesses of an inefficient officer, or any attentions to their ease after they are half-ruined through inactivity and the shovel. If Gen. BURNSIDE gives the army of the Potomac work and victory—as it is in his power to do—there will soon be honor and love for him on the part of the troops greater even than there has been hitherto, and far warmer than anything that has yet been exhibited toward any commander.

There is No Peace.

JOHN VAN BUREN is out again, babbling of peace. The same notion is obscurely floating in sundry brains. The late canvass tended to unsettle the old ideas on the subject. People hearing the word so often—and a very pleasant word, too—almost insensibly to themselves get to fancy that there might be something in it.

Of course, there is a sense in which we are all peace men. Nobody would think of prolonging this war for an instant for its own sake. War is always frightful—we all know it. Christian civilization has advanced, but war still remains essentially barbarous—the same appalling scourge it ever has been. Boast as we may, war is not humanized, and cannot be. An ancient battle-field and a modern battle-field differ only in the instruments of slaughter. Bebriacum and Antietam are in all material respects the same. The ancient TACITUS, who pictured the "plain still covered with bodies gashed and mangled, with broken limbs, and men and horses in one promiscuous carnage, clotted gore, and filth and putrefaction—the whole a dreary waste, the devastation of nature shocking to humanity," would have to dip his pencil in the same fearful colors, were he alive, to portray an American battle-field now. Of course we all lament that such things should be. And when the time comes for them to be ended we shall make every temple resound with thanksgiving, and the very canopy above us ring with jubilation. But wherefore talk of this now? As well prattle of the golden age. Peace is not our present lot, nor can be. Though, perhaps, not six months distant, it is yet, so far as relates to all the practical concerns of to-day, as remote as the millenium. Our present business is war, and nothing else. It is a necessity as inexorable as fate.

"Peace," wrote NAPOLEON, from the heart of Germany, to his brother JOSEPH, who wanted peace, "is a word that means nothing. It is the *conditions of peace* that are all." The Emperor fought Austerlitz, and then—not until then—was peace a possibility. He made it, because he dictated it. We can have no peace that we do not dictate—or rather have not already dictated—for the articles were prescribed and proclaimed long ago, in fact, at the flash of the first gun against the assailants of Sumter. These articles of peace are the articles of the Constitution of the United States of America, made and confirmed in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord 1787, and accredited by the signature of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President. Peace is but a word. It is the conditions of peace that are all. And these are the only conditions—nothing more, nothing less. Our Austerlitz is yet to come that shall secure them.

In other wars there may be negotiations, even while the war rages. In this none. In our last war with England both belligerents had Peace Commissioners at Ghent before the struggle was half out. There can be nothing of the kind in this conflict with rebellion. Parleying is impossible; for the only language our Government can use is unconditional demand, and the only language it can listen to is unconditional submission. Government is the executor of law; and law does not negotiate, it presides—it does not compromise, it punishes. The officer of the law does not go into a conference with a burglar or a murderer; nor can we, any more, do so with traitors. To compound with rebels is to sacrifice the authority of law, without which law is nothing. The Government has no alternative but to go straight on to the end in the vindication of its authority.

If we are to attach any meaning to this loose talk about peace, there is but one thing it can signify—and that is *treason*. In strict logic, it inevitably comes to that. Opposition to the war against rebellion is essentially no better than rebellion itself. It should never be for a moment forgotten that this war is not an Administration war, like that with England in 1812, or with Mexico in 1846—a war in which simply the international rights and interests of the Republic are concerned, and which might be opposed without disloyalty, under some different views of those rights and interests. It is strictly a *Government* war, which Government wages for its life; and, therefore, a war not to be opposed without enmity to the Government—which means treason. In other wars, the President and two-thirds of the Senate may, at any time, make peace. In this war, neither the Executive branch, nor the Legislative branch, nor the Judicial branch, nor all combined, have the slightest power to release the people of the Confederate States from their obligations to the National Constitution, which is declared to be "the supreme law of the land." The departments of the Government are all sworn to protect and defend that "supreme law." Congress and the President have simply discharged the obligations of their oath in raising and sending armies with which to put down resistance to the Constitution. That instrument leaves its guardians no alternative. It imposes an oath, to break which is perjury before high Heaven. Thus does it constantly take security in advance for its own perpetuation. To oppose the war, then, is to oppose the Constitution which necessitates the war; and, in strict justice, should put the man who does it into the category of traitors.

The word Peace does not belong to the day. It should be tabooed, and not uttered again until one of two occasions, either when the Government regains its power, or when it yields its life—either at its feet, or over its grave.

A CONFEDERATE PLENIPOTENTIARY.—JOHN VAN BUREN assures the country, on his personal responsibility, that if President LINCOLN will grant the rebels an *armistice*, they will go home and *elect Members to Congress*; and thus save themselves from the operation of his Proclamation. This is an important suggestion. If it rests on good authority, it deserves attention;—nay, we do not hesitate to say, that the President ought at once to do what is asked at his hands.

Will not Mr. VAN BUREN then let the country understand on what authority he makes this important announcement? Has he not a letter from JEFFERSON DAVIS in his pocket—given to him as an autograph or souvenir,—which gives him warrant for such a declaration? If so, let him produce it. The country, and JEFF. DAVIS, will both excuse any apparent breach of confidence which its publication might imply. The end will certainly justify such a trifling departure from etiquette. We presume that Mr. DAVIS, when he gave him the letter, did not request him *not* to publish it,—and as it relates to a public matter of vast importance, he would be perfectly justified in doing so.

We do not, to be sure, quite see the necessity of an armistice in order to enable the people of the South to vote. *We* voted here last week without an armistice, and Mr. VAN BUREN cannot complain of the result, whatever some of the rest of us may think about it. If the South are anxious to vote on the question, they will probably find some mode of doing it without a suspension of arms. Or if they want an armistice they will probably ask for it. When they do, we presume President LINCOLN will grant their request. But, unless Mr. VAN BUREN can show some credentials which give authority to the suggestion he has made, we fear the President will not feel at liberty to grant the armistice for which he applies.

MCCLELLAN AND BURNSIDE.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S brief farewell address to the Army of the Potomac is an exceedingly neat and effective, and thoroughly loyal and soldierly document. His address of over a year ago, on assuming the command he has now laid down, will be remembered as possessed of the same characteristics, though it was somewhat more enthusiastic in tone, and promised quick and decisive results, for which the people have waited long and patiently. The reports, bulletins, and dispatches with which he has favored the public during the period of his command have been very few and very brief; and were it not for the correspondents of the Press, the country and the world would have known very little of the battles and campaigns he has fought and planned. But of this touching adieu, every line does him honor.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S address on assuming command, which we gave yesterday, is also characterized by its brevity and soldierly character. The new commander makes no specific promises. Patriotism, energy and the Divine blessing will, he believes, insure success, and he closes with the "steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail." Though BURNSIDE promises and predicts nothing, however, we trust he will *give us* quick and decisive results.

The old General and the new each speak in a friendly and loyal manner of the other. Gen. BURNSIDE, in his address, says that he is "fully identified with the soldiers, in their feelings of respect and esteem for Gen. MCCLELLAN, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him." And Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the few words he addressed verbally to the troops, at Warrenton Junction, yesterday, said: "I wish you to stand by BURNSIDE, as you have stood by me, and all will be well." The spirit of these two loyal officers is the spirit we desire to see exhibited by all admirers of both the old commander and the new.

GHASTLY LAUGHTER.—If wit is the "conjunction of opposite ideas," then certainly the brightest scintillations of wit which fell from the lips of JOHN VAN BUREN, professed wit as he is, at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Association on Monday evening, must pale and grow dim before the brightness of that flash which broke from the lips of the individual, who in the midst of JOHN'S remarks about Honest AZARIAH FLAGG, &c., flashed forth the ejaculation "Honest FERNANDO WOOD!" The audience were not slow to perceive the point of the remark, and "great laughter" broke out all over the room. The ideas were felt to be not only opposite but incompatible.

But what a commentary upon the audience that they had heard with great applause, and had made prominent among themselves the very man whose name could not be coupled with the term "honest" without provoking "great laughter" from a favoring audience. It was a laughable, and at the same time a most melancholy spectacle, when we consider that the character of those whom a people or a party delights to honor, is a sure guide to the character of the people or the party itself.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

An Arrival from the Gulf Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The mail steamer *Rhode Island* arrived from the Gulf to-day, and reports "all quiet" at New-Orleans, Hilton Head and Mobile. She brings a large mail, but no news.

The *Monitor* came up Hampton Roads to-day at noon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR GAZETTE.

Orders Relating to Railroad Operations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337.—Commanding officers of troops along the United States military railroads, will give all facilities to the officers of the roads and the Quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On arrival at the depôts, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and sufficient to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water tanks, etc., within their several commands, and will be held responsible for the result. Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect, will be reported by the Quartermasters and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

Depôts will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the Commanding General, and properly guarded. No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of the cars, as directed by the Superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order Relating to the Finding of the Military Commission in the Harper's Ferry Case.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 8.

GENERAL ORDER No. 183.—1st. The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, U. S. Volunteers, is President, appointed to meet in the City of Washington on the 25th of September, pursuant to Special Order No. 225, of Sept. 23, 1862, to investigate the circumstances of the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have reported that Col. THOMAS H. FORD, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defence of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the Commission, for a command in the service. The said Col. THOMAS H. FORD is by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

2. The Commission having reported that the behavior of the One Hundred and Twenty-six New-York Infantry was disgraceful, and that Major WILLIAM H. BAIRD, for his bad conduct, ought to be dismissed, the said Major BAIRD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, is by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

3. The Commission having reported that Brig.-Gen. JULIUS WHITE, United States Volunteers, acted with decided capability and courage, and merits its approbation, and having found nothing in the conduct of the subordinate officers brought before the Commission, are released from arrest, and will report for duty.

4. The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. HUNTER is President, is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and half a dozen members of his Staff, passed through the city this afternoon, connecting directly with the 5 o'clock train *en route* for Trenton. Gen. BANKS went by the same train to New-York. At Warrenton Junction and other points on the road, the General bid an affectionate farewell to his troops, remarking on one occasion that it was hard for him to part. It is reported that a number of officers have tendered their resignations, but they will probably find themselves dishonorably dropped from the rolls.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

It is understood that the President has furnished a copy of his letter to Geo. MCCLELLAN, and on which MCCLELLAN failed to act, to Geo. BURNSIDE, for the consideration and guidance of that officer. The President has also read this letter to various parties, and it will no doubt be given to the public. It is a document which will elevate Mr. LINCOLN, in the esteem of all thoughtful men, and will show conclusively that he has not been cooten: with the nominal position of Commander-in-Chief, but has studied the great principles underlying the conduct of military affairs.

NOT A PARALLEL CASE.

The statement in a contemporary, given as a justification for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S slow movements, to the effect that Gen. HALLECK had consumed a whole Winter in the works which finally compelled BEAUREGARD to evacuate the stronghold of Corinth, is inconsistent with facts. Not a National soldier was within two hundred miles of Corinth until toward the middle of March, and HALLECK did not arrive there until the middle of April. Before the end of May the Union flag waved over the great rebel stronghold of the Southwest.

GEN. HALLECK TO VISIT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. HALLECK, it is said, will visit the Army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection, and to consult with Gen. BURNSIDE, to-morrow.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Medical Director CRANE reports from Hilton Head that in his judgment it would be extremely imprudent to subject unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the Department of the South, until after a severe frost shall have purged the atmosphere. This strong opinion will probably cause some little delay in the sailing of Gen. HUNTER'S command.

PROMOTION OF GEN. AUGUR.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUR will be commissioned Major-General to-morrow, for gallant conduct during POPE'S Virginia campaign, and especially for services in Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. Gen. AUGUR has proved a valuable officer. He and Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS have been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

IN COMMAND OF BALTIMORE.

Gen. MORRIS will be in command at Baltimore until Gen. SCHENCK is sufficiently recovered.

THE WASHINGTON FORTIFICATIONS.

The Committee on Fortifications have appointed Gens. CULLUM and BARNARD, of the Engineers, and BAGLEY, of the Artillery, a Sub-Committee for minutely inspecting and reporting upon the various works and lines of defence around this city. These officers have already examined twenty-six of our defensive

work, but suggested alterations and additions, but on the whole are well satisfied with the works as originally planned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PORTER.

The charges against Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, for misconduct at Bull Run, cannot be investigated until the arrival here of Gen. POPE.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

A dispatch was received last night from Gen. POPE, giving the names of three hundred Indians condemned to be hung, and requesting an approval of the court-martial sentence. It was replied to by the President, that only the ringleaders shall be executed, and asking for a copy of the evidence.

TROOPS REPORTED FOR DUTY.

Since the commencement of the rebellion nearly 450,000 troops have reported themselves for duty in this city. These figures do not include the three months' men.

SMUGGLING GOODS ACROSS THE LINES.

WILLIAM B. STOBBS, a Baltimorean, was caught this morning in the act of conveying a quantity of goods South. He refused to take the oath of allegiance. Maj. DOSTER furnished him with lodgings in the Old Capitol Prison, where he will have an opportunity to reflect upon the risks and uncertainties of the smuggling trade.

PRISONERS SENT IN.

The following prisoners were sent in to-day, by Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh Army Corps, and committed to the usual receptacle for rebel prisoners—the Old Capitol Prison:

Charles E. Cogan, Seventeenth Virginia; Wm. E. Davis, do.; Frederick Ephardt, do.; John N. Brady, do.; Thos. S. Palmer, First Virginia Cavalry; J. F. Hand, do.; Jas. W. Riley and L. D. Hall, Col. Richardson's Virginia Conscript Regiment.

A man named H. W. SKINNER, an ageot of the rebel Government, who was captured near Warrenton, was also sent in with this batch. SKINNER is a Louisianian, and was in some way or another connected with the care of troops from that State.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS.

Another batch of rebel prisoners of war was sent in this evening from Gen. SICKLES' headquarters, near Manassas. Their names are as follows:

William H. Daniels, Alexandria; Dimity, John L. Freneh, Isaac Kirsch, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry; Wm. C. Jones, Twenty-first Georgia; Corp. S. M. Truett, Sixteenth North Carolina; Capt. A. F. Hawbright, Thirty-eighth North Carolina; Sergt.-Major G. S. Taosill, Seventh Virginia; H. L. Cook, Merritt Knight, Twenty-first Georgia; David Moore, Eighteenth North Carolina; G. H. Lowrie, Sixteenth Virginia; J. H. Smith, Twelfth South Carolina; J. M. Rinahardt, C. J. Woodey, Sixteenth North Carolina; J. R. Morrow, J. W. Shehan, Thirty-fourth North Carolina; J. F. Landing, Thirty-eighth North Carolina; J. D. Etheridge, Fifty-first Georgia; Gaorge Fallbright, Thirty-fourth North Carolina.

The following prisoners of State ware also sent in:

Barrett Payne, Zeph. Wells, Olmstead Crossin, Pinrrnn Crossin, Wesley Croasin, John T. Green, Duncan Spltiie, John S. Richter, M. V. Ritchie, Jas. W. Wilkins, and John H. Butler.

They were all sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

JOHN E. LUCKETT and BARTON ROBEY were arrested near Alexandria, yesterday morning, while trying to make their way through our lines into Alexandria. They confessed to having formerly belonged to a rebel regimant, raised in the latter place, but professed to be tired of the war, and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They were brought before Major DOSTER, who committed them to the Old Capitol, until their case can be investigated.

A DRUNKEN SURGEON.

Dr. MORAN, a Surgeon in the volunteer service, was arrested to-day, by order of Gen. WADSWORTH, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, for being found lying drunk in the streets.

ARRIVALS.

Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, arrived here to-day.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

NO DIVISIONS IN THE CABINET.

The Agent of the Associated Press is authorized by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury to say that the reports of Cabinet divisions upon the measures of the Administration, which have gained currency, are altogether groundless.

THE TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section 88 of the Excise law exempts a newspaper whose circulation does not exceed two thousand copies, from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of $1,000; consequently they will be assessed only on the excess over the $1,000, and then only when their whole circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. EATON has been ordered to the *Circassian*, Acting Asst. Paymaster C. G. HUTCHINSON to the steamer *Commodore Morevy*, and Acting Volunteer Surgeon LOWELLY to the *Brandywine*.

[Communicated]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 4—EPILEPSY.

As I promised in my last, my present communication will be devoted to a description of a malady but too often witnessed in this country, and known as Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

This is a peculiar form of Convulsive Disease, returning at uncertain and irregular intervals. There is loss of sense and voluntary motion, and the attacks come on suddenly and unexpectedly, sometimes without any premonitory symptoms, although, on the other hand, they are often preceded by some nervous twitching or other peculiar sensation. During the duration of the paroxysm, in which the convulsions of the general system are often fearful to behold, there is foaming at the mouth, and subsequently the patient often falls into a profound sleep. Epileptic fits usually affect those of adult age, and rarely attack those of tender years. Any constitutional irritation, or great temporary excitement, may induce Epilepsy. Disease of the brain and its coverings also gives rise to it, and when once instituted, the fits may be expected to recur with more or less frequency.

Many and serious are the mistakes which are daily committed by physicians in general practice in confounding Epilepsy with Hysteria or Apoplexy. Such never can occur when treated by one who embraces it in his specialty for chronic diseases, which I have been long and arduously devoted to. My method of cure is simple, and scientifically based on the soundest principles of modern medicine, and the results satisfactorily prove it to be the most speedy and certain at present known to our profession.

Notes on Dyspepsia will be given in my next.

A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.,
Physician for Chronic Diseases, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. A. Wolf devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M., daily.

SHAKER FLANNEL
Shirts and Drawers,
FOR
Boys and Men.
ALSO,
Heavy Lamb's Wool Underwear
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Men, by
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Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
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BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
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and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
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No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Mr. Banyard, the Artist, will Read a Paper on the *Sea of Galilee*, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at the Rooms of the Historical Society, by invitation of the Geographical Society. A large oil-painting of the sea as it appeared anciently, will be used in illustration.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BARKALOW—DICKEY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, D. D., JOHN SWARTWOUT BARKALOW to ESTHER, daughter of William Dickey, Esq. No cards.

BUCHANAN—REID.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Magie, DAVID D. BUCHANAN, of New-York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Reid, Esq. No cards.

CHETWOOD—KEYES.—In Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Hobart Chetwood, Major B. C. CHETWOOD, U. S. A., and ELEANOR F., eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes.

LAUGHLIN—CUNNINGHAM.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Beach, of New-York, Mr. GEO. LAUGHLIN to Miss LOUISA POTTER, youngest daughter of the late Walter Cunningham, of Poughkeepsie.

SHULER—KILBOURNE.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at St. James' Church, Hydeville, Vt., by Rev. A. H. Bailey, DARIUS P. SHULER, of the U. S. Navy, and Miss JENNIE E., youngest daughter of A. Kilbourne, of Fair Haven. No cards.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 10, SOPHIA D., widow of Wm. E. Cheesman, and daughter of the late Cornelius Oakley, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

DURYEA.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, JEMIMA, widow of the late Cornelius Duryea, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Mott Lewis, No. 67 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

FLETCHER.—At Melbourne, Australia, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, wife of Joseph Fletcher, and daughter of William and Jane Owens, aged 27 years.

FINCH.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, after a short illness, IDA MAY, youngest daughter of Miles and May Finch, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from 81st-st., Yorkville.

GRAVES.—At Detroit, Mich., on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH READ, infant daughter of H. A. and Jane Graves, aged 1 year and 8 months.

HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, CHARLES B., son of William and Sarah B. Hitchcock, aged 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, Westchester.

HOPEWELL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 9, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HOPEWELL.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 9½ A. M. Her friends, and those of Henry E. Knapp, are respectfully invited to attend.

MEADE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, after a short illness, MR. ABRAHAM B. MEADE, late merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 300 West 22d-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sheriff's Jury, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILDEBERGER.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, CAROLINE TOLL, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah A. Mildeberger, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Horatio-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PIERIS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, MARTHA, wife of George Pieris.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 7th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—At Hempstead, on Monday, Nov. 10, of typhoid fever, EMILY JANE PECK, aged 25 years and 10 months.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the Union-place Hotel, SUSIE M., daughter of the late James Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

STEBBINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, THEOPHILUS STEBBINS, son of David Stebbins, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 22d year of his age.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SHOTWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

The notice of the funeral will be announced this evening and to-morrow morning.

THOMAS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, DAVID THOMAS, Jr., of Thomas Iron Company at Hokendauqua, Penn., in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Samuel Thomas, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family in general are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 535.—Nov. 11, 1862.
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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
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JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 331 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

MAJOR H. ROBINSON—DEAR SIR: Having heard of your patriotic efforts to arouse the people of the loyal States to the duty and necessity of furnishing the Government with a greater and more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field, as also of your intentions in devotion to this object to lecture on the subject throughout the rural districts of this and other States, we would be pleased, if previous to your departure you would consent to deliver your lecture at some convenient time before an audience in this City.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

George Opdyke.	Henry W. Bellows,
C. W. Sandford, Major-General N. Y. N. G.	Wm. Hall, Brigadier-General N. Y. N. G.
W. B. Astor,	Willett Gibbs,
Charles B. Spicer, Brigadier General N. Y. N. G.	Peter Cooper,
C. H. Marshal,	R. H. McCurdy,
	Chas. Yates.

Hon. George Opdyke, Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford, W. B. Astor, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: With many acknowledgments for your kind and gracious invitation to deliver my lecture on Cavalry, before an audience in this City, I take pleasure in advising you that I will deliver the lecture at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

With the highest consideration I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, H. ROBINSON.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the
ABSORBENTS
Into healthy action,
By which the
WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS,
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED,
as well as
PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
And is good for
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness,
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING
SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION,"
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
and
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
Which
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY
DOES,
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE, MARRIED,
or
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
—EXEMPTIONS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

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TAKE NO MORE BALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE,
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their Stages,
At Little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;
No inconvenience;
and
NO EXPOSURE.
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE,
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling
ALL POISONOUS, DISEASED, and
WORN-OUT MATTER.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED,
and that the
"POISON"
has,
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM,
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE
AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

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is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.

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By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The 15th and concluding volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA being now at press and shortly to be published, it is proper to state that after the publication and delivery to subscribers of that volume the price will be advanced 50 cents per volume to all future subscribers. This increased price is rendered necessary by reason of the advance of paper and materials in the manufacture of the work, as also by the very great expense of the literary labor, much exceeding the estimate made when we first issued our terms to subscribers, five years since. We have faithfully kept to our engagements, giving to the subscribers more than we promised, and we trust those who fail to procure the work during its progress will not regard the increased price as unreasonable.

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N. B.—Persons in any part of United States who can furnish Sketches or Incidents suitable for a work of the character of the "Soldiers and Sailors," will oblige the Editor, Mr. Frank Moore, by communicating with him at New-York city,

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IN A FEW DAYS.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE WAR,

TRANSLATED FROM THE
REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.
To be published by
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
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MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
ALFRED BARRY, Captain,
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant,
Recruiting Officers.
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 82 White-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $60, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on
THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA.
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS
ARMY BLANKETS.
Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.
The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

ORDINATION AT YONKERS.—MR SAMUEL T. CARTER will be ordained, and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church, at Yorktown, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., by the Second Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. McELROY, of New-York; Dr. MANN of Princeton, and Mr. PHRAENER, of Sing Sing, will take part in the proceedings.

Services commence at half-past 5 P. M.

The public are cordially invited to be present.

Cars leave Chambers-st., at 3:30 and 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 8 30 P. M.

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J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

TRY IT—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held on Monday evening, Nov. 10, 1862, the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Ward Associations shall meet at their regular places of meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1862, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A City Convention, to nominate a candidate for "Comptroller," also a candidate for "Counsel to the Corporation," to consist of five delegates from each Ward—which Convention shall meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

An Aldermanic Convention in each of the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Aldermanic Districts, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in the District.

Also, a Councilmanic Convention in each of the Councilmanic Districts, to nominate six candidates for Councilmen in each District.

Also, Ward Conventions in each Ward, to nominate candidates for Ward and School Officers.

The Aldermanic Conventions in the Districts lying south of 14th-st., shall consist of one delegate from each Election District, and in the Districts lying north of 14th-st., shall consist of thirteen delegates in each of said Districts.

The Councilmanic Conventions shall consist of *three* delegates from each Ward in the first Councilmanic District, and of *five* delegates from each Ward in the several other Districts.

Where any Councilmanic Convention shall consist of an even number of delegates, and the Convention do not agree upon the delegate at large, such delegate at large shall be chosen by lot.

The several Ward Conventions shall consist of thirteen delegates each.

The polls for the election of the several delegates shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M., in the Wards lying south of 14th-st., except the Seventeenth and Third and Ward, in which, together with the several Wards lying north of 14th-st., the polls shall be open from 12 to 9 o'clock P. M.

The Aldermanic Conventions shall meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places, viz:

The First Aldermanic Convention, at Central Hotel, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place.

Third, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth, at Bleecker Buildings.

Seventh, at Bleecker Buildings.

Ninth, at No. 245 8th-av.

Eleventh, at the corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

Thirteenth, at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av.

Fifteenth, at No. 435 4th-av.

Seventeenth, on the corner of 3d-av. and 125th-st.

The several Councilmanic Conventions shall meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following named places, viz:

The First Councilmanic Convention, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Second, on the corner of Pitt and Broome-sts.

Third, Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth, at No. 435 4th-av.

The several Ward Conventions shall meet at such time and place as the Ward Association may designate.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend the election of Delegates in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to count the votes and report the result to the Association.

In all cases the Delegates shall be chosen by ballot, and under the rules governing previous elections.

The President of the Association (or, in his absence, the proper officer of the Association) shall certify the result and sign the credentials of Delegates elected to the several Conventions.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by each Ward Association by advertisement in at least two daily newspapers for at least one day previous to the election.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, } Secretaries.
SPENCER KIRBY, }

SECOND WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, the members of the Second Ward Republican Association will meet at headquarters, No. 71 Beekman-st., at 7½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, to elect delegates to the several Conventions ordered. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

M. C. FORDHAM, President.
JOSEPH MANNING, Secretary.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, at No. 47 Ridley-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions as specified in the call of the Central Committee. By order of
JNO. L. HANSON, President.
JNO. M. COSTA, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the above Association will hold a primary election at headquarters No. 384 Pearl-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, Chairman.
WM. PHAIA, } Secretaries.
GARDELL BELL, }

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the various Conventions, as per call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in all its branches, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands management with economy and serving large dinners from experience; has served some of the largest and most respectable families in this City; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry, is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-rate City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes excellent soups, a good baker; does up linens in style; understands French and pastry; will go as second cook in a small private family in City or country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook and has the best references; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 72 West 2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ices, creams and desserts of all kinds; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 1st-av., a few doors from 14th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND experienced colored woman, with City reference, and understanding her business thoroughly, wishes a situation as cook. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at his new and only office, No. 340 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 74 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.; has good City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook; has excellent reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing; understands family cooking, soups, game and making butter. No objection to go to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 16, willing to do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and cake; and is an excellent bread baker, and can be recommended as to capability and character. Apply at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastries, jellies, creams, &c., or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at No. 115 West 24th st., until engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. No objection to do general housework. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 135 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Protestant cook wishes to obtain a situation, in a private family; understands German, French and English cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook, by one who understands meats, soups, fish, game and all kinds of pastries, and is a good baker of bread. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 23d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a superior baker; would assist in the coarse washing if required; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants situation; understands the washing; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing; understands family cooking, soups, game and making butter. No objection to go to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 16, willing to do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

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AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook, by one who understands meats, soups, fish, game and all kinds of pastries, and is a good baker of bread. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 23d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references; will assist in the washing; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 116 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 72 West 2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchase of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR

CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 247 BROADWAY and No. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Lowland,	Edward R. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Hatther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penield,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury, Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PEACE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE.
WM. K. BEEBE,	CHAS. J. DEPAUD,
WM. L. CONNAN,	CHAS. S. SANDFORD,
GEO. E. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OFDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DENHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS for the Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER.

Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE DARBY'S PATENT SAFE AND FIRE REGULATOR CO., No. 225 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING DIVIDEND Scrip issued by Darby's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

S. B. PRATT, Treasurer.

$3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,250, $1,200, $750.—The above amounts to loan on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; also, several larger amounts to invest in New-York City. Apply to

AMHERST WRIGHT, JUN.,
Attorney-at-Law, 22 Broadway, Room No. 27, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid, par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 184 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for ($13,430,550) THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, being the whole amount of 7.30 three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal, and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate, nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks. State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., Nov. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 130 Av., corner 49th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO.,

policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the encumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the want of the more comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the new arrivals essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have misarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation. Being aided, as occasion may require, to strengthen the sanitary service of National only when over it can come in an exceptional way, the distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the zeal and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners, under appointment from the President of the United States: Gen. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Pilsbury, Esq.; A. Alexander, Esq.; Samuel E. Sheras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 31-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY for TO-NIGHT'S and FRIDAY'S OPERA, also for the GRAND GALA MATINEE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, Second appearance of

SIGNORA GINEVRA GUERRABELLA,

And début of the new contralto,

MLLE. MORENSI,

When will be presented Verdi's famous opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora, ...Guerrabella. | Azucena..... Morensi
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI,
Musical Director and Conductor..... Sig. MUZIO

On FRIDAY, Nov. 14,

DEBUT OF MME. LORINI,

In Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of

NORMA.

On SATURDAY next, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.

Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of

DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel.)

For the début of Mlle. ANEROLINA CORDIER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that

EDWIN FORREST

Will appear this evening, and for

THIS OCCASION ONLY,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12,

in his great character of HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Nights of performance of

EDWIN FORREST,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of

MATILDA HERON,

TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 425 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS

of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

(Die Zauberfloete.)

Never before produced here so complete in all details as at this establishment, and without abridgement, with the original libretto by Schikaneder.

Admission ..... 50 cents
Secured seats ..... 25 cents extra
Family Circle ..... 25 cents

Doors open at 7; opera commences at 8.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14—

Beethoven's immortal Opera of

FIDELIO.

THE MYERS SISTERS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, assisted by Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist. Tickets 50 cents each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TERESA CARENI,

THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

At Irving Hall, on

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,

for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged. Further particulars in future advertisements.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at Dodworth's Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 15th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story House No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Frosting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO RENT, A THREE-story, high stoop house, very handsomely furnished, in a very fine locality in Brooklyn. The parents of three adults will be considered an equivalent for the rent. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., room No. 10, or No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP NO. 177 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience; well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER—POSSESSION IMmediately, the large three-story house No. 18 st. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with fire and cook, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 203 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x10 feet. Inquire in office of the *Age* and *Sun*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 23d-sts., in fashionable neighborhood; cost not to be over the price at the time of sale; the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P., HOUSE, Box No. 3,520 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, NO CHILdren, a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 4th-avs., and 20th and 30th-sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKlyn.—A small house, neatly furnished, is wanted by a careful tenant, until the 1st of May or longer. Location between Fulton and Myrtle avs., and above Raymond-st. Address H. J., Box No. 1,206 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—HALF A SMALL HOUSE, WITH A respectable family in the upper part of the City, west of 6th-av., south of 25th-st.; references exchanged. Address L. D. W., Box No. 186 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THREE-EIGHTH'S INTEREST IN A well-known establishment in this City, for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and other machinery; connected with it is a large brass and iron foundery. The establishment is now in successful operation, with a large amount of contract and repair work on hand. For particulars, inquire of JAS. S. DE MOTT, with F. P. James & Co., No. 35 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, with the above amount, in a manufacturing business of a chemical nature. The article is not made in this country by any one else, and can be sold for cash as fast as made, and to an unlimited amount, at a profit of at least fifty per cent. None but bona-fide parties need call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)

NEVER ACTED HERE,

The Comic Drama, in five acts, (written expressly for Mr. Wallack,) with

Novel effects, Startling situations and Splendid new scenery,

By Isherwood, entitled

CENTRAL PARK,

With the following excellent distribution:

Wyndham Otis ..... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Kerr Flamberry ..... Mr. John Gilbert.
Mr. Myrtle ..... Mr. Norton.
Harry Dunsford ..... Mr. Reynolds.
Robert Crutch, from England ..... Mr. Young.
Bayley ..... Mr. Parkes.
Skeesicks, a boatman ..... Mr. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Grabbles, a City Policeman ..... Mr. Browne.
Dobson, Central Park Policeman ..... Mr. Hudson.
William ..... Mr. Turner.
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry ..... Miss Mary Ganuon.
Flora Myrtle ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Toolman ..... Mrs. John Sefton.
Mittens ..... Mrs. Reeves.

Synopsis of Scenery and Events.

ACT FIRST.

Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House and Garden, near Central Park.

In this act will be shown how a trifling circumstance may lead to a grave error.

ACT SECOND.

Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, as before.

In this act will be shown how the effects of one mistake may possibly produce two or three more.

ACT THIRD.

A Bachelor's Apartments in 20th-st.

In this act will be shown that there is no improvement in the parties concerned, but rather the reverse.

ACT FOURTH.

Drawing-room in Flamberry's House.

In this act matters are wound up to a state of confusion and desperation that nothing but some fortunate chance can unravel.

ACT FIFTH.

Lake at Central Park.

This scene will represent the Park with all the effects OF FOLIAGE, ROCK AND WATER, as it appeared during the recent autumn weather.

The act commences in confusion. Whether the parties concerned are eventually released from the dilemma—and how—will be revealed in

THE DENOUEMENT.

THURSDAY—Fourth time,

SPEED THE PLOUGH,

which continues to attract deeply crowded and encreasing audiences.

FRIDAY (second time) and SATURDAY (third time)—

CENTRAL PARK.

MONDAY (first time)—

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE

Doors open at 7½, begin at 8.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOIREE AT IRVING HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give an entertainment to the Musical and Dramatic Connoisseurs of this City, consisting as follows:

"The Shadow Song," from Dinorah, Meyerbeer's latest work, about to be produced at the Academy; also "TACA LA NOTTE," from TROVATORE, sung by Mrs. FARNHAM, the celebrated Soprano, who last Summer made such a successful début at Newport under Signor BARILI.

A new operatic Romanza, by the recent brilliant debutant, the Tenor, CASTLE, accompanied by his instructor, Signor ABELLA.

Two of his own original compositions, by the distinguished native Pianist, HARRY SANDERSON.

Two exquisite fantasias upon operatic and classic themes, by the celebrated Pianist,

THEODORE THOMAS.

In addition to the attractions contributed by these eminent artists, Miss FOSTER will herself appear in three of the five dramatic personations which have already established her fame upon the stage of SALOON THEATRICALS, viz:

1. THE PARKHASIUS of N. P. WILLIS.
2. "JULIET," in several of its most exquisite scenes.
3. The famous "Scolding Scenes" in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Miss FOSTER alternately assumes the parts of Sir PETER and of Lady TEAZLE, effecting, without the aid of costumes, the perfect individualization of the widely different characters with a success which has won repeated encomiums from the first of New-York and Boston critics.

Tickets to be obtained at Irving Hall during the week and on the evening of the Soirée.

The performance will commence at 8 P. M. precisely.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,

Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 10,

Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN,

GEORGE CHRISTY ..... as Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE BEHOUN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,

for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $90, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to G. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEFOLIE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 13 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. ——, Master, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec and ST. JOHN, N. B., for Londonderry, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $109 25 and $195; Steerage, $50. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, H. WESKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $46.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. F. NUNES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Rebel Persecution of Unionists in Florida.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

Cotton and Munitions of War Captured.

Eight Prizes Awaiting Adjudication at Key West.

DISAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Magnolia*, from Apalachicola and Cedar Keys, Fla., we learn that several ladies have escaped from the former place and taken refuge on the blockading vessels of that station. One of them had given warning of the approach of a force of rebel cavalry, and being compelled to hide herself in the bushes, her only refuge was to fly to the naval vessels for protection. Another lady is one whose mother being known for her ootspoken Union sentiments, was violantly arrested in the night, and hurried off a prisoner to Tallahassee. The daughter fled to the bark *L. L. Davis*, and upon her story being heard, a party was sent on shore from that vessel and the steamer *Fort Henry* who seized three of the best men they could find in Apalachicola, and taking them on board the *Fort Henry* as hostages, gave notice that upon the safe return of the arrested lady they would be set at liberty.

At Cedar Keys, a short time since, a while flag was observed upon the shore at the railroad terminus, and a party of two boats' crews was sent from the blockading steamer *Somerset*, who approaching the shore observed that women and children were plainly in view. When, soon as the boats were near enough, a fire was npened upon them from the shore, when they suddenly put about, but did not escape until seven of the crew were wounded, two of whom have since died. The steamer *Tahoma* arriving there the following day, an attacking party was fitted out from her and the *Somerset*, numbering something over one hundred, who went and attacked the rebel force, which proved to be about forty strong, routing them and killing two only of their number, so rapid was their exit. All the railroad buildings and improvements were then fired and destroyed.

The United States gunboat-schooner *Samuel Rotan* entered oor harbor on the 28th, returning for repairs from her station, off St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., where she has been for the last five months. She brings two contraband women from that place.

The bark *James L. Davis* (gunboat) arrived from Apalachicola the 29th, having as passengers three of the ladies before alluded to. One of them is an old resident nf this island, whose father now lives here. Her husband is in the rebel army, and, finding it difficult to support herself there, has sought this mode of relief.

The English brig *Sybil*, Capt. MULLIGAN, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, cargo of mahogany, came into our harbor on the 29th, having lost one man by fever, and had several more sick, one of whom has since died.

The sloop *C. L. Brockenbrough*, of Apalachicola, Fla., was brought in a prize by Acting Master G. W. BOOZE, on the 28th. Cargo, sixty-four bales of cotton. This sloop was cut out from the harbor of Apalachicola by the boats from the U. S. steamers *Fort Henry* and *Tahoma*, who were constantly fired upon by persons concealed. The vessel had been scuttled and was full of water, and in that condition she was towed ont by the boats to a place of greater safety before they could bail her out or stop the holes. When passing out by the warehouses and other buildings, shots were constantly discharged by persons out of sight, yet there was but one of our men wounded and he has recovered. Great credit is due to all engaged in this gallant affair, and particularly to Prize Master BOOZE, of the *Fort Henry*, and his crew, who undertook the perilous enterprise of navigating this little vessel across the Gulf. The first day out he was compelled to beach her to save her from sinking, and there bailed her out and again put to sea. During nine days of very rough weather they were compelled to bail out water, as the pump was entirely inadequate to the leak, and the seas were breaking over her at such a rate that they were compelled to cut down through her bulwarks on each side to keep her decks free.

Another small prize, the schooner *Frances*, of Nassau, from Abaco, with a full assorted cargo, was captured off Indian Key by the steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. BIGELOW, and sent in here on the 27th.

A very large amount of army and naval stores upon this Island and at Tortugas will be lost to the Government, from causes that should be of sufficient prominence to guard against. In the first place, the quantities sent here were immensely large, sufficient for a year's supply. Then the destructive effect of our climate on flour, bread, rice, corn, &c., is such that no prudent dealer will order more than a three months' supply of either. The very best care cannot save these articles from destruction much beyond that time.

The United States steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. BIGELOW, returned from a cruise to Indian River on Friday night, the 31st, having in tow a small schooner, the *Tiger*, of Nassau, with a cargo of salt, which she captured off the harbor of Indian River inlet. The schooner had been cleared at Abaco for Port Royal, S. C. A good market for salt. This is the second prize of the *Sagamore* during her short cruise, although she failed to find the vessels at Jupiter, which was the object of the cruise.

Three prize steamers, condemned by our Court, were sold on Saturday, the 1st, at the following prices: steamer *Alliance*, $11,000, to WM. CURRY; steamer *Susan*, $16,200, Government; steamer *Union*, $2,040, Government. The two latter were bid in by the United States Marshal, the price not being within the limits of appraisement.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Key West was held on the 31st, to raise funds for the relief of the families of volunteers in the United States Army. Patriotic speeches were made, and about $1,000 collected for that important object. It is regretted that this meeting did not, by some direct action, fully and substantially indorse the policy of the Government, and pledge its determined and unfaltering support. I know that is the individual sentiment of a great majority of those present. The meeting was a decided success, and should be accepted in its substantial results as an evidence of deeper and more devoted loyalty to the old flag than anything it placed upon the record.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS, returned from a cruise on the 30th. She has been absent three weeks on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf coasting the shore to St. Andrew's Bay Fla., and has made no prizes. The crew of this ship who have suffered so badly from the yellow fever, are now in excellent health, and Mr. HARRIS, her Executive Officer, expresses the belief that they are now entirely safe from that scourge.

There are now no cases of yellow fever on the island or in the harbor, and with the cool and favorable weather there is no further apprehension to resident here, but we regret that last week, at Fort Jefferson, (Tortugas,) there were several cases, two of them fatal in death. The others were in a mild form, and as they now have the experienced physicians and nurses from here, there is but little apprehension feit that the result will be serious.

An arrival from Havana reports the United States steamer *Wachusetts* has taken three prizes, the barks and two schooners—the former laden with arms and ammunition, and all sent North for adjudication.

There are now eight prize vessels in our harbor, awaiting the return of the Admiralty Court, which is on a tour to the North—the Judge and District-Attorney both needing a respite from their arduous and unremitting labors during the warm season through which we have just passed. They are expected to return the last of this month, and early in December all the accumulated business will of course be dispatched. The Prize Commissioners are zealously investigating all the cases, and will be fully prepared with all the documents.

The following war vessels are now in port: U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. SCHENCK, (Flag-ship;) U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS; U. S. steamer *Sagamore*, Lieut.-Commanding BIGELOW; U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, Lieut.-Commanding SPOTTS; U. S. steamer *Port Royal*, Capt. MORRIS; U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. FRENCHARD, (just arrived;) U. S. schooner *Samuel Rotan*, U. S. bark *James L. Davis*. F.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Banks' Expedition—Is Texas its Destination?—Yorktown—Why not March on Richmond by the Peninsula or James River?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

Within little more than one year we have seen depart from this point three important Southern Expeditions, and if we are to believe all we hear and see, we are about to witness the departure of the fourth.

First came the Sherman Expedition, which, with unequaled magnificence sailed out of the Roads on the 19th of October. On the 13th of January followed the eventful Burnside Expedition; and, later, came Gen. BUTLER'S Ship Island Expedition. Previous to all of these, was however the completely successful expedition more properly Commodore STRINGHAM'S, which electrified the country by the capture of Hatteras—a naval display which, as a whole, has not since been excelled.

The expedition next to sail, and of which the *Spaulding*, with the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment, is the forerunner, is reported to be that which Major-Gen. BANKS will command, the destination of which is commonly supposed to be Galveston Bay. I do not know as there has been any attempt or wish to keep the matter a secret. Taking the history of the Sherman and Burnside Expeditions as examples, we may safely conclude that it will be weeks, months even, before Gen. BANKS will pass out of the Capes. But there are reasons that lead me to believe, that, while the Expedition will not sail immediately, there will be no such extraordinary delay as attended the movements of the two expeditions referred to. We find reason enough for this conclusion in Gen. BANKS himself; and this I say with no intention to reflect on the heads of his predecessor expeditionists. The remaining reasons why I conclude there will be no such extraordinary delay, may not be well to relate. Enough to know there is every reason for believing that Gen. BANKS will depart at the appointed time—be that next week or next month. It may be remarked that the season, a month hence, will be quite as propitious for landing Northern troops in an extreme Southern latitude as now.

But is the destination an extreme Southern one? Is it Galveston Bay or some other Southern port? Is it, indeed, in the South at all? There appears to be willingness enough to have this become the current belief to create the shadow of a suspicion as to the port of destination.

I cannol resist remarking on the confidence felt by every one in Gen. BANKS, who, after all, should scarcely wish to exchange his reputation for that of any other General. It is true he has not had a brilliant career; but he has done all things well; and whether it was as little more than wagon-master to a Government train, or in executing a skillful retreat with a handful of men, he did his duty, and uttered no complaint. The country has not failed to take his measure, and compare him justly with others, not excepting those who, with far less to complain of, did little less than throw up their commands in the face of the enemy. The country will regard, hopefully, the expedition which the Government has had the wisdom to confide to Gen. BANKS.

Maj.-Gen. KEYES came down from Yorktown yesterday, and proceeded to Washington by the evening boat. Not a few have thought it a little singular that this experienced officer has been set one side at a time when the country needs the services of all, especially the most active and capable of her Generals. While Gen. KEYES' command is respectable, and the field in which he has been left of no inconsiderable importance, yet were his force increased he could, and if not restrained by orders, would play a very important part in the present game for Richmond.

It is to be presumed that the Government knows what it is about, however some may be disposed to contend that certain things argue the contrary. Nevertheless, one may be permitted, without pretense to superior sagacity, to have the opinion that the true play, as the men on the board now stand, (that is, if Richmond is the prize,) is to launch a force up the Peninsula. Twenty thousand men started up the James, handled energetically and skillfuly, if the force did not in four days knock at the gates of Richmond, would, on the principle of counter irritation, (as President LINCOLN would say,) have the effect to withdraw a large force, probably not much less than twice its numbers, from the main rebel army confronting McCLELLAN. Two men assailing one, so that he can give but one hand to either, certainly place him at a disadvantage. There are Generals, and, I believe, among them as good as we have, who contend that the Peninsula, or James River route, is the only one by which Richmond can be reached. It has the advantage of rendering the joint efforts of the army and navy practicable. None other has.

Certain things do seem a little strange, and not the least strange of them all is the fact, that while the rebels have massed almost their entire force, and placed all their hopes on its ability to maintain itself—literally put all their eggs into one basket—the strongest thing is, that we, by massing the Federal force, do not overpower the enemy, and crush his eggs, instead of scattering our force, dividing it into numerous small armies, for special purposes or no purpose at all. Whenever we have been beaten, there has been one story,—the rebels had the most men. We have lost, nobody knows how many battles, from this cause. Last Spring the rebels abandoned sundry points which they had been holding at the expense of dividing their force, and consolidated it in one grand army for the defense of Richmond, the holding or taking of which virtually became some time ago the fate of the rebellion.

With that army they have beaten us every time, and, doubtless, feel themselves able to do so again. What do we do? Confessedly we have scattered over the country at the present time twice as many men as the rebel army under LEE numbers, or can number, for the defence of Richmond. Can it be doubted that our force collected, and used with ordinary skill, it would form a grand army that could march over the rebel army and "on Richmond?" and can it be questioned what would be the effect of such an event, or the wisdom of such a policy?

Would 20,000 men, well clothed, drilled and officered, quite as well as a large proportion of his present army, be a valuable reinforcement to Gen. McCLELLAN at the present time? At least as many as 20,000 are now encamped—the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK know where—where one-fifth as many would do just as well—where there are not 5,000 rebels within twenty-five miles, and they scared and on the defensive. Why are these troops thrown away—put to building Winter quarters, kept from active service, when they might improve the grand army in Virginia, or, better still, constitute the bulk of a sufficient force for the Peninsular campaign just spoken of.

If Gen. McCLELLAN halts because of the superior force of the enemy—if we are to see another Chickahominy chapter because of not enough men, the country will remember that there are now within the scope of a few miles 20,000 troops engaged in nothing more valuable than building Winter quarters, while as many more are being sent on an expedition two thousand miles away. With Richmond held, however brilliant the success of Gen. BANKS may be, the rebellion will be no nearer to a close than before. With Richmond taken, the grand rebel army beaten, there would be little occasion for the Texas expedition.

With the amalgamation of the force to be abstracted by Gen. BANKS, with the idle force referred to, and the whole marching on Richmond by the Peninsula route, while McCLELLAN'S army presses down on the route by which it is already so well advanced, could any one doubt the result? And, I ask, how can our troops be used to better advantage?

When so much may be done, why should Gen. KEYES be kept at Yorktown, his force idly on the defenstve, while a much larger force, within call, is employed to even less purpose? Good sense enters a plea in behalf of consolidating these forces under the General, to cooperate with Gen. McCLELLAN in giving the fatal blow to the rebellion in the capture of Richmond. RODERICK.

INTERESTING FROM PORT royal.

Abatement of the Yellow Fever—Bilious Fevers and Dysentery Prevailing—Speculations as to the Next Commander of the Department, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* stops here on her way Northward, and I take advantage of the few moments before the closing of the mails to write a few lines—indeed there is not sufficient occurring here at present to form the substance of a long letter.

The weather here since my last has been very favorable to health. Only one or two more cases of yellow fever have made their appearance. Our fears on that score have abated, and we all breathe freer, as having narrowly escaped a very dreadful epidemic. Although Yellow Jack has shrunk before the vigorous blasts of a bracing north and northeasterly wind, still bilious and congestive fevers are common, and with regiments placed in particularly unhealthy localities the cases are numerous. The Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments have both suffered severely, the Ninety-seventh having over 200 on the sick list from fever and dysentery.

This strange visitation of an epidemic has made a wonderful change, in the short space of a week—a change so sudden and so complete that it is scarce realized. The sudden removal of Gen. MITCHEL, of Col. BROWN, of Capt. WARFIELD, of Capt. WILLIAMS, and several others, all prominent officers, has changed the course of events here materially. Speculation is rife as to who will be our next commander. Many names are mentioned, but none more frequently, I have noticed, than that of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT. Gen. WRIGHT was here with Gen. SHERMAN, and he seems to have then won the confidence and love of all the soldiery here, so much so that WRIGHT'S name is almost sure to be the one mentioned when asked whom they would like to see in command here. It is to be hoped that the Government will send an energetic and capable man here—one who will accomplish something. Evidently this and other places along the coast, but more especially this place, will be the scene of active operations during the Winter, and while the Army of the Potomac remains inactive in Winter quarters.

The rebels had a healthy dread of MITCHEL, as I manifested in the late Southern papers received, wherein the people of Savannah and Charleston are exhorted, in the most strenuous terms, to make every preparation for defence, as they must expect soon an attack from MITCHEL, who will not remain long inactive. Gen. BRANNAN, at present temporarily in command of the post, issues the following General Order, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. MITCHEL and the other officers who were, with him, victims to the fatal fever.

I am happy to be able to state that Gen. MITCHEL'S two sons, and Capt. J. J. ELWELL, Quartermaster at this post, who have been suffering from the fever, are now reported out of danger, and near recovery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—It is the painful duty of the Commanding General to announce to the Tenth Army Corps, the decease of their late companions in arms:

Col. NATHANIEL W. BROWN, Third Regiment Rhode Island Artillery, (Chief of Artillery,) on the 30th of October, 1862.

Capt. L. A. WARFIELD, Commissary of Subsistence, (Depôt Commissary, Port Royal,) on the 25th of October, 1862.

Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, A. D. C., (Staff of the late Major-Gen. MITCHEL,) on the 29th of October, 1862. Who have fallen victims to the epidemic prevailing amongst us.

Col. BROWN, since his command of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, has, by his military ability and excellent discipline, brought that regiment to a state of efficiency, rendering it equal, perhaps, to any in the corps.

Capt. L. A. WARFIELD was a faithful and efficient staff officer, and his great business capacity rendered him peculiarly fitted for the position he held with such credit to himself, and service to the Government.

Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, A. D. C., served as Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. MITCHEL during his entire campaign in the West, and though but quite a young man, had already distinguished himself as a gallant and efficient officer, and was much beloved by his companions for his many good qualities of heart and mind.

In the death of these officers the Government loses three faithful and devoted servants the army some of its most efficient staff officers: and while we who are left mourn the death of those who in life were our esteemed companions, let us look back on their many excellent qualities, and hope that in our loss they have gained. By order of

Brig.-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.

LEWIS J. LAMBERT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival There of Gen. Rosecrans and Staff—The Late Rebel Demonstration Against the Place, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 that morning, on train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip, forty miles, on horseback, without interruption by guerrillas.

The forests are blazing along the greater portion of the route, and many dwellings have been destroyed. The country looks painfully desolate. Inhabitants, forage and stock nearly all gone.

The reports about the starving situation of Nashville were fanciful. About 30,000 bushels corn and other substantials were in store when McCOOK'S corps arrived.

The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnoissance, and a feint to enable MORGAN'S guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge.

We lost about thirty killed and wounded in the attack.

McCOOK has driven most of the rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The enemy is still in considerable force at Murfreesboro', but they are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee River, destroying everything as they retire.

A supply train of a hundred wagons arrived from Mitchellsville last night. Gen. ROSECRANS occupied the old headquarters of BUELL.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

Capture of a Steamer Laden with Arms.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A letter from a son of Mr. FULTON, editor of the Baltimore *American*, dated Pensacola, on board the *Hartford*, Oct. 29, says that the United States steamer *Montgomery* came in this morning with a fine side-wheel steamer as a prize, loaded with arms and munitions of war, which she caught about fifty miles off Mobile, after a chase of seven hours. She was originally called the *Arizona*, but was changed to the *Cayouse*. She was commanded by Capt. FORBES, of New-Orleans, formerly of Amboy, N. J. She hails from Havana. When overhauled her crew commenced to throw overboard the arms on board, etc., but they did not succeed in making away with much of the cargo.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Another Letter from Gen. Kearny Concerning Gen. McClellan.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times:

The elections are over, and the tender-footed can now have no possible compunctions in reference to the so-called attacks on Gen. McCLELLAN. I therefore send you a long letter from Maj.-Gen. KEARNY, under date of May 15, 1862, in advance of those already published, *which was intended for publication*, as fully appears on its face.

It is a blistering review of the battle of Williamsburgh in general, and of Gen. McCLELLAN in particular. Its telling truth and uncontrovertible logic and facts speak trumpet-tongued to the nation, "the imposture," duplicity, want of generalship, "weakness and unreliability" of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac; and must prove a decidedly "wet blanket" to the favorite assertions and excuses, such as "Abolition forgery;" "unwarrantable exposure of private correspondence;" "splenetic, petulant, after-dinner letter," &c., &c., with which certain sharp critics have heretofore amused themselves and the public.

I am at a loss to know, precisely, what new dodge the worshippers of the Brazen Idol will invent to break the force and effect of a condemnation so deliberate, scathing and terrible, from a military reviewer so thoroughly independent, popular, capable and accomplished.

In the glare of the truth thus revealed, how "stale, flat and unprofitable," the low-bred, vulgar abuse of PET. HALSTEAD, for his assumed, wanton disregard of the wishes and memory of his dear friend, favorite hero, and military idol, the brave KEARNY.

I can only rejoice that the General thought proper to place in my keeping that record which will enable me, in spite of threats, intimidations and ravilings, to vindicate his great name and fame, and at the same time expose, from a high military standpoint, the assumptions and pretensions of one, of whom, as an officer and gentleman, he evidently entertained an opinion so unfavorable and contemptible.

Your obedient servant, O. S. HALSTEAD, JR.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, CUMBERLAND LANDING, Va., May 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR—I am sorry to find that, very far from military chiefs being immaculate, that their subordinates, relying on their straight-forward conduct and truthfulness, might disregard political influence as extraneous and unnecessary, so grossly have I been outraged (and I say so as representing my Division) by the intrigues of the General-Commanding this army, that I now appeal to you and my friends for protection against impusture.

Gen. McCLELLAN is the first commander in history, who has either dared, or been so unprincipled as to ignore those under him, who have not only fought a good fight, but even saved his army, himself and his reputation. And here, precisely, is the point. From a want of frankness and reliance in his native superiority, he fears to admit the services of others (my division in particular) lest he thereby condemns himself for a want of generalship, which gave rise to the dangerous crisis. So a great and successful battle, where the unprecedented number of 2,000 have fallen, is passed over by him in silence, while the day after that fearful fight he forestalls the glory of the victors by vamping up, in a deceitful official telegram, a mere flurry of a skirmish, where HANCOCK, (a charming officer and gentleman,) with preponderating numbers, drives, for an instant, a paltry few of the enemy, with a *pittance* of a loss, which bespeaks the littleness of the transaction.

This move of HANCOCK'S, based on information that the enemy had abandoned their minor defences opposed to our right, to concentrate their forces on our left, was gotten up at 4½ P. M., expressly to relieve from pressure the severe fight of the Third Corps, enacted by HOOKER from 7 A. M. until my Division, at near 3 P. M., entered under fire and took the place of his exhausted remnants, demoralized by fatigue, abandonment and want of cartridges. The fire, that lasted from about 4½, for some twenty minutes, and which then ceased, was most distinctly without results, for it was not followed up by any advance; and left me, used to the fields of battle in Europe, as in Mexico, with the full belief that an attempted succor had been given up, and that I must alone look to myself for my own means of success. For I well knew that, besides the repeated messengers that had been detached to the right, by Gens. HOOKER and HEINTZELMAN, that all there must be aware of our severe fight, from our cannon and musketry, which still rolled with the full tide of battle. This fire, tantamount to that of a half brigade, which I allude to, from about 4½ to 5 P. M., was the only one that took place within three miles of my position after my arrival, at 2½ P. M.—for I was ever constantly far in advance on the plain, in the midst of the heavy abbatis. Yet Gen. McCLELLAN vaunts the one and assumes to ignore the other. The engagement where a similar loss in the army of the Allies constituted the great battle of the Alma, an engagement where my few (5) weak regiments suffered more (some 450 killed and wounded) than the 12,000 men of a French division, when, in 1859, it won for its General a world-wide fame as the victor of Montebello.

But when Gen McCLELLAN passes over, as if in ignorance, an engagement of such great proportions, it proves, beyond the blackness of the deed, which breaks down by its iniquitous injustice the spirits of his entire soldiery, that it has been the result of a malignant design of covering up from the scrutiny of the American public a weakness of his own, a flaw in his generalship which, he well knows, if once made patent to our people, would bring him down from his accidental superiority lower than the world ever dreamed of, who now exercising retribution toward McDOWELL for the disasters of Bull Run.

This action of Gen. McCLELLAN has but one parallel in history, his incarcerating SCOTT, one of the *ablest* men of the army, on the plea that it, in reality, was to damn past being listened to, one whom he knew, if questioned by a military committee, would not avoid bringing to light the incapacity (and subsequent contrivances to smother it) which had exposed Col. BAKER, and then left him, helpless, doomed and unsupported, at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

There is a secret in this matter, and although patriotism, on the eve of an expected action, may prevent me from publishing to the world the weakness of the man, to whom are confided our Union destinies, it does not preclude me from vindicating for myself and my command a recognition of our service and exposure, (no officer has ever exposed himself as I did, *for the crisis* demanded it,) and unburthen myself to friends.

As STONE has been militarily killed under a false pretence, so the secret of McCLELLAN'S sending an official bulletin on the 6th inst., after entering Williamsburgh, in which he ignores all but HANCOCK, and is perfectly silent as to us, and our battle of serious war (although perfectly instructed by Col. SWEITZER, his A. D. C., whom he had sent on the night of the 5th to me and HEINTZELMAN for information) is this that he might obtain for Gen. HANCOCK an important character in the crisis of the fifth, the *first* prestige of its capability of fighting (which invariably petty disasters and long inaction had induced many to mistrust,) with which, with the eagerness of the whole North, it was ready to greet the first victor in the Army of the Potomac. And thus kill the military success before the country, of the real persons, so entitled, from the fact of the public being satiated by the first news—more serious than this, not only taking from those who merit the high sentiment of first prestige, but more particularly divert the minds of the country that that the culpable fact was, that he (McCLELLAN) had allowed HOOKER'S single Division to fight unsupported from morning until my arrival, near 3 P. M., and from the fact that its "commander at once," from this being the direct and nearest road from Williamsburgh to Yorktown, were thus put in possession, and that had a panic, or even a defeat, resulted here, that all his army confusedly hurled together, with an impassable, obstructed, single defile in its rear, where trains and artillery, foes were helplessly mixed together and stalled, must have been virtually worse than at Bull Run. The case would have been irretrievable.

In vain would he plead that he sent SUMNER by sending him back to Yorktown, in dissatisfaction at the not having captured HANCOCK, after his pseudo-victory, and for sending way to the rear for me, the last troops in the entire force to support HOOKER overpressed in the front. For it was not for SUMNER, commander of a certain command, to put substitute himself for McCLELLAN, in fact. In vain would he plead that HEINTZELMAN was almost twice my senior in grades, and important as my position was, that the old General has no right to send out to do his duty in his sphere, and that the General-in-Chief has no right to furnish plans, as to express a deed into a whole the energy I had, which was impossible, as he was not there.

In vain will he impute to Gen. H. near the command devolving himself to a general knowledge of the whole army, when a few regiments would have sufficed to hold his own until the designs of the Chief were made known; for if that Chief is miles in the rear when his army is in full career, there are very few Generals, however superior their talents, (and of such class is Gen. HOOKER,) who, under the long-known duplicity and favoritism and despotism of Gen. McCLELLAN, would have ventured to risk his casting opprobrium on them for hesitation, or do any more than the best they could, and rely on him for justice.

Such is the secret of this incomprehensible mystery, and it is within the comprehension of the first citizen's mind that will spread before him the map of Virginia.

But if one point in this malignity, working with a monopolized telegraph, and a trameled press, has created with me more indignation than another, it sadly is that the fate of my two most gallant aids, and very dear friends, Capt. WILSON, A. A. General, and Lieut. BARNARD, have been purposely kept from the honors due to their gallantry; the same as was the case when my skirmish at Sangster's Station produced the enemy's hurried retreat from Manassas, I was debarred, by every under-hand influence, from having published to toe world, the heroic end of that most noble martyr to the first cavalry success, Lieut. HEDEN. Yes, this is a repetition of those times, for then, as now, I was the first general officer whose reports had been excluded from the Press. Gen. McCLELLAN, from the early commencement of his career, seems to have singled me out (the 13th on the list of 212 Brigadiers, nearly the senior Division General on the list) to be the marked victim of his indirect injustice.

However, in this matter I am not acting, however outraged, from personal motives, but to unveil to the country, when opportunity shall permit, the weakness and unreliability of the General in command.

I inclose to you my report of the battle of the 5th.

Very truly yours,

PH. KEARNY, Brig.-General,
Commanding Third Division, Third Corps.

O. S. HALSTED, Jr., Esq., Willard's Hotel, Washington.

N. B.—The following is in pencil, at the bottom: "This letter is not intended for publication now; but I hope, without forestalling the fearful condemnation that must follow Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, for I care not to make trouble, that you will show it to all my friends, as due to me and mine. KY."

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—MISS NINA FOSTER, a young lady of whom we have frequently spoken in terms of high commendation, gives a musical and literary entertainment at this establishment to-night. The ability of the lady as a reader of the first rank, and the acknowledged talent of the artists whom she has drawn to her aid point it out as one of the most pleasant affairs of the week, and as for other reasons it is a meritorious act to assist Miss FOSTER on this occasion, we hope to see Irving Hall crowded to its greatest capacity. Mrs. C. FARNHAM, a celebrated soprano, Mr. CASTLE, the tenor, and Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, the violinist and conductor, will coöperate with Miss FOSTER—who will read some of her best selections.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "Il Trovatore" will be given here to-night, for the *début* of Mlle. MORENCI, who plays the part of the gipsy *Azucena*. The new prima donna, Mme. GUERRABELLA, also appears as *Leonora*.

GERMAN OPERA.—MOZART'S opera of "The Magic Flute" produced here with great success on Monday evening, will be repeated for the second time to-night. It is played complete, and with the auxiliary aid of a German choral society.

PALACE OF MUSIC.—Mr. CAMPBELL, the popular baritone, has opened the Music Hall of Cremorne Gardens, (corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue,) with an excellent band of minstrels. The thousands who live on the west side of the City will benefit by this new enterprise.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The favorite drama called "Central Park" will be revived here to-night for the first time this season.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Miss Heron as "Camille."

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has rarely witnessed such a gathering of the beauty and fashion of the Sober City, as that which thronged its spacious auditorium last night, at the performance of "Camille."

Miss HERON, of whose marked and admirable success in the leading *rôle*, we have already written, was in her best mood. To such a brilliant audience she has rarely played, and, doubtless, from it she received additional inspiration, all of which she repaid with interest.

Miss MARY WELLS kept the house in a continual roar of laughter, and Mrs. SCOTT, Miss HENRY, Messrs. SHEWELL, BURNETT and the rest acquitted themselves with credit.

Miss HERON will repeat the "Camille" on Saturday night, for which occasion a large part of the house is already sold.

Mr. FOAREST appears in "Hamlet" to-night.

DEATH OF MAJOR LEMON.—Major GEORGE FRANK LEMON, Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, the same action in which Col. MATHERSON of the same regiment fell, died on Monday, Nov. 10, in Frederick, Md. Major LEMON was about 43 years of age at the time of his death. He served in the Mexican war in Col. STEVENSON'S regiment, and was one of the pioneers of California. His body will reach here in a day or two and should be received with some public demonstrations of respect.

Loss of the Bark Jane Anderson.

This vessel, belonging to Boston, went ashore on Barnegat Shoal on the night of the 6th, and went to pieces before morning. All the crew were, no doubt, drowned, one of them having been found this morning south of the Inlet. The remnants of the vessel lie on different parts of the Shoal. There are no signs of cargo as yet coming ashore. Some of her rigging and sails will be saved.

She was built at Newcastle, Me., in 1847, 275 tons burden, and was owned by A. T. COCHRAN, of Boston. (By letter to ELLWOOD WATER, Nov. 9, Barnegat, N. J.)

From Boston—An Error in the First Count—A. H. Rice Elected to Congress.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

An error has been discovered in the first count of the votes of the Third Congressional District, which elects Hon. A. H. RICE to Congress in place of Mr. SLEEPER by twelve majority.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

The Antique Block in the Tower of London, whereon so many high personages have lost their heads, is a great curiosity, but the time will come when mankind will esteem, as a yet rarer object of curiosity, the blocks on which KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, makes his hats. This is about as sure as death or quarter day, neither of which is it in the province of mortal man to escape.

[Advertisement.]

THE ESQUIMAUX—BARNUM may well be called *the Prince of Showmen*, for his rank is full a head and shoulders above any other. Instance his attractions now. THE ESQUIMAUX FAMILY alone is worth the price of admission to his Museum, to say nothing of Commodore NUTT, the excellent Dramas he presents, and thousand and one other novelties.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter No. of Mme DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS contains a splendid display of Fashionable Novelties, and all the latest and most desirable Winter Styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, now ready, and sold everywhere at 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 43 | Sun sets ... 4 46 | Moon rises ... 9 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 11 17 | Gov. Island, 12 06 | Hell Gate, ... 1 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. De Angelis.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barque Tyrrel, (Br.,) Wilson, Marseilles, Rogers & Ritch.

Barque Abraham Lincoln, Tillber, Portland, Henry T. Cagen.

Barque Thomas Fletcher, Soule, San Francisco, John Wheelwright.

Brig Hillsboro', Bailey, Beaufort, N. C., D. C. Murray.

Brig Alice Maude, Edgett, Arroyo, P. R. Burdett & Everett.

Schooner Devonshire, Masters, Bermuda, Geo. F. Pennington.

Schooners Georgia, Packard, Baltimore, Miller & Abbott; Brave, Tupper, Port Royal, F. L. Bixby; Torpedo, Burgess, Absecom, N. J.; Palestine, ——, Washington; Georgia, Morris, New-Haven; West Dennis, Crowell, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Ruth Halsey, Penny, Philadelphia; Nile, Dorman, Gardner, Me., S. L. Hatch; John Adams, Hatch, Searsport, G. L. Hatch; Rebecca & Harriet, Brannin, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Star, Crowell, New-Bedford; John Perkins, Rich, Beaufort, N. C., R. P. Buck & Co., Ann Eliza, Evernham, Washington; H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Joseph Turner, Crowell, Boston, L. Kenny; Broadfield, Fisk, Fall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship New-World, Macoduck, Liverpool Sept. 29, with coal and 25 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Came out the N. Channel. Oct. 14, lat. 52 50, lon. 29, was struck by a heavy sea which hove the ship on her beam-ends, stove off all the bulwarks from mizen rigging to the main gangway on both sides, washed away the ice-quarter boat and sent the other in on deck, shifted all the cargo between decks, washed one man overboard out of the weather main rigging, and he was lost. He was not seen after the sea struck the ship. His name was Joseph Fitzgerald. Washed Mr. Clark, one of the second-cabin passengers, under a spare yard, and cut his head and neck badly before he could be extricated. The ship, at the time, was lying too under the lower maintopsail, main spencer and close-reefed foresail, washed away all the skylights, and a great quantity of water got in the cabins and between decks. We were 7 ds. from lon. 29 to lon. 30, with constant heavy gales from the westward. Oct. 29, lat. 44 40, lon. 49, exchanged signals with Br ship Lotus, of Briton, bound E. 11th inst., 30 miles S. of Fire Island, took pilot from boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19.

Ship Colombo, Stewart, London Oct. 4, with coal to J. Atkins & Co. Oct. 12, lat. 49 8, lon 23 35, passed the wreck of a full-rigged brig; spars all standing and rudder gone; was painted port, had a woman figure-head; had no name on the stern, was apparently a Br. built vessel.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool Oct. 9, with mdse and 266 passengers to Williams & Guion—all well. From Oct. 13 to the 24th, experienced a continuation of heavy W. gales. 9th inst., 30 miles east of Fire Island, took pilot from boat Fanny, No. 1.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Bath

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3476. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FRON CHARLESTON.

The Yellow Fever Raging in the City.

Three Rebel Rams Ready for Service.

THE NASHVILLE IN STONO INLET.

An Iron-Plated Steamer Runs the Blockade.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from on board the United States steamer *South Carolina*, off Charleston, under date of Oct. 18, as follows

"The British frigate *Racer*, by permission of Flag-officer GREEN, entered Charleston harbor, and took away, as a passenger, the British Consul.

The Consul says that the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are all ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day to arrive from England in an iron-plated steamer.

He also reports the rebel steamer *Nashville* lying at the mouth of Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston, watching for a chance to run out.

He reports that there were over two hundred cases of yellow fever at Charleston when he left."

The same correspondent, under date of Oct. 19, writes as follows:

"About 10 o'clock last night heavy firing was heard to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns the firing was judged to be about eight miles off.

This morning a boat arrived from the flagship, informing us that a vessel had ran the blockade during the night, and the firing heard was from the *Flambeau*, which got under way before the steamer ran the line of the blockade and attempted to stop her, but she took not the slightest notice of the *Flambeau*, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated, and very thick at that, or the *Flambeau*'s rifle shots would have gone through her, but she did not seem to mind them, and kept on up the channel and ran in. It is thought that she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates for the rams, and, if so, we must expect some hot work before long, unless we have something here besides wooden ships to contend with them."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WARRENTON.

Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Feeling in the Army—No Resignations and no Mutiny—No Fall Campaign Intended by Gen. McClellan—Gen. Burnside's Feelings.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

Having been many miles in the advance, and far away from all sources of intelligence, when the order removing Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac, and assigning Gen. BURNSIDE to his place, was issued, I arrive here at headquarters a little *apres coup*, and can, by consequence, give you only the second impressions produced by this important military measure. But though the storm subsides, the ocean will work a long while, and this great army still rocks and rolls under the tumult of conflicting feeling caused by the event. You may, however, now make yourselves sure of one thing: all his effect will be purely of the nature of *feeling*. It will diminish the army of the Potomac by only one man and his personal staff—there will be no resignations on account of the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN. Already that acquiescence which follows an accomplished fact, is rapidly merging the old order in the new. It is a different spirit from, "The King is dead—long live the King."—a foolish phrase which I hear repeated by some with a sneer and an ill-concealed animus. It is that same prompt, intelligent, self-sacrificing obedience to the will of the constituted authority, that has already been our salvation in many a dark and trying hour.

There could, in fact, have been no higher test of the living patriotism of our citizen-soldiers than their behavior on this occasion. Without going back over the retrospect of causes that have produced this feeling, there is no doubt whatever that the Army of the Potomac has felt in Gen. McCLELLAN an amount of confidence such as it has felt in no other commander, and which any other than the man named to the high office would have found it hard indeed to inspire. This state of mind is, I own, a phenomenon in its way, and rationally explicable only from the strange series of events that have occurred during this war; nevertheless it has been a fact—or at least a notion with all the force of a fact—and one that has embarrassed the Government and bedeviled the nation. And yet when this idol is, without a syllable of explanation, removed by a mandate from Washington, not a symptom of mutiny or rebellious spirit appears. Gen. BURNSIDE, I can assure you, takes command of no demoralized or discontented army, and though a feeling of strangeness, a certain amount of irritation and a good deal of noisy vaporing are inevitable, the present head of the army is hardly the man to allow these much time to solidify or ferment. We all expect that active work will presently absorb the minds of all men in the mighty business before the nation and recall both the army and the people from the fatal course in which they have been of late entranced.

Of course all the urgent men here assume that measure so sudden as this could not have been taken without good and sufficient reason. If, as I have today heard, high military authorities at Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters [illegible] assert, the act is simply a piece of spite [illegible] for the results of the elections, the [illegible] indeed, for the argument which [illegible] that it is an act of foul treason to the army and the country. I have it, however, that the order itself, together with all that appears strange and irritating in the terms of the order, has its [illegible] and that the President will ere long make this public. It is not necessary to assume, for the measure, the truth of whisperings, now made with reference to the late Commanding-General, that whiten the lips. The disposition now made of him would not, in that case, have been the disposition made. Neither is it necessary to take into account that fatal and ruinous antagonism whereby all those tendencies and elements that make toward disorganization and submission to the rebellion, as if by some elective affinity, cluster around the name of McCLELLAN. There are purely military considerations that, to me, of themselves, sufficiently explain his removal. You will remember I put it on record, at the time, when, a fortnight ago, the first movement of the army was made from Maryland into Virginia, that Gen. McCLELLAN was entering upon a campaign in which he had no faith—that the advance was made against his will, against his protestations, and on the imperative order of the President. Not only is this fact (which I had the means of knowing from sources that put it beyond a doubt) entirely true; but that other statement which I have more lately made in the face of *apparent* facts is also true:—the movement of the army has not been toward Richmond; but toward Winter quarters. The one *positive* conviction which I have found at headquarters, where a spirit of universal indifferentism and skepticism seems to reign, is that a Fall campaign would be inconvenient, uncomfortable and absurd. Gen. McCLELLAN and his surroundings have repeatedly argued, and *proved* in their own way that the pursuit of the rebel army on to Richmond this Fall, with the prodigious amount of transportation required and the enormous line necessary to be protected, was impracticable and impossible; and that if any advance were to be made, it should be made again by way of the Peninsula, whence Gen. McCLELLAN was forced away against his will. The nation's life trembles in the balance. No longer in the dark, but in the open day, the plotters are at work. *Something must be done*; and the Commanding General, intrenched behind impregnable bulwarks of mathematics, proves that *nothing can be done*. In the meanwhile the term for the fine weather and fine roads is rapidly slipping by; fifteen days are occupied in moving the army as many miles; and the time is drawing nigh when it will be really true that nothing can be done, or at least when anything that *is* done will be done at enormous disadvantage. It was necessary, at all hazards, to extricate the nation from this perilous coil. The President has done so by a stern exercise of his power as Commander-in-Chief. Let us hope the event may justify the change.

It is no secret here that to the General on whose shoulders is thus thrust the heavy burden of the conduct of the army in this crisis, the great responsibility comes most undesired. Cherishing a high respect for Gen. McCLELLAN's strategic, mathematical and engineering talent, and bound to him by the ties of a long personal affection, Gen. BURNSIDE shrinks from superseding a man who, while a friend, he also unfeignedly regards as his superior in ability. Congratulated on his elevation by an acquaintance yesterday at the hotel, BURNSIDE firmly replied, "That, sir, is the last thing on which I wish to be congratulated." When, on Friday at midnight, the order assigning him to the command was brought from Washington he was deeply moved, and, going over immediately to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, they sat up together in consultation during the whole night. This morning early I saw him walking up and down the balcony of the hotel which he makes his headquarters, in an absorbed, distraught condition, seemingly overwhelmed by the weight of responsibility resting upon him.

I have faith to believe, however, that this shrinking arises from no organic weakness, but is rather a proof of a high and noble nature. BURNSIDE is a man in whom the moral qualities are peculiarly developed. A profound sense of duty, and an intense solicitude touching what is committed to his charge, constantly possess him. He is, however, I think, of a temper to whom great trusts will presently bring a sense of confidence and of power. Beautiful and noble in person, the ideal soldier in make and mien, amiable, affectionate, yet capable of being terrible in anger, it is impossible to be brought in contact with him in any relation, without entertaining for him a feeling of *personal* respect and love. The men in his own corps adore him, and the sentiment will be found contagious throughout the whole army. His talent for organization is genuine and of a high order—the perfectly developed practical American business mind. As a soldier, he is the man who has never yet failed in any enterprise he has undertaken. Plucky, persevering—a steady white heat of energy—he is the man of all men to *put things through*. He is probably strongest, too, precisely at that point where McCLELLAN is weakest—in the temperament that follows up and the talent that turns success into victory. Measured in the order of pure intellect, BURNSIDE has no claims to first rank. His faculties are of a practical, organizing kind, such as the soldier wants. He is a first-rate second-rate man. But, all in all, I register my conviction that there has, during the war, arisen no man so well fitted, in every respect, to fill the position now intrusted to him.

Up to the present time Gen. McCLELLAN still remains here. He does so at the earnest solicitation of Geo. BURNSIDE, and for the purpose of aiding him in getting the reins fully into his grasp. All his papers—everything relating to the army and the campaign—have been turned over to the new Commander; and it is understood that four Chiefs of Departments—Gen. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, Gen. BUFORD, Chief of Cavalry; and Col. SACKETT, Inspector-General—will join Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff. Gen. McCLELLAN's personal staff will, of course, go with him. It is claimed, and to the honor of Gen. McCLELLAN, that he has urgently pressed the corps commanders and chiefs to strain every energy to aid BURNSIDE, and do, if possible, more for the new Commander than they did for him. It is also said that Gen. McCLELLAN is posting Gen. BURNSIDE up in his plan of the campaign, and it is claimed by some of the former's friends, that BURNSIDE will limit himself to carrying out this plan. One may be permitted to doubt this. This would be a fatal weakness, to begin with. It needs no argument to show that while the plan itself might be the best in the world, yet having no organic root in his mind, he must necessarily work at second hand, and at incalculable disadvantage. It is quite certain that Gen. BURNSIDE will be largely influenced by Gen. McCLELLAN's professional views; but those who think he will not have a plan of his own, mistake the man.

This afternoon, at parade, the farewell order of Gen. McCLELLAN, which you will, before this reaches you, have seen, will be read to the troops.

It is said by Gen. McCLELLAN's friends, that he will soon break his long reticence, and put before his countrymen a record that will be his own perfect justification, and the eternal damnation of some of the principalities and powers that be. W. S.

The Weather—Tardiness of the Advance—Forraging—Private Residences—A Misadventure—A Terrible Distemper among the Horses—The Change in Command.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

The last four days have been blustering and wintry. On Thursday snow fell thickly, covering the bare ridges, from its base to the top with a wintry garment, and hill and valley everywhere resembled more the region of New Hampshire and Vermont, than that of the mild latitude of Virginia. The severity of the weather, however, has not delayed the march of the troops who have steadily pushed forward. The nights have been rather severe on the men, some of whom are unfortunately without blankets and overcoats, having thrown them away, or lost them in the Maryland battles, and have not since been supplied.

Military men claim that this march of the army from the Potomac southward exceeds in celerity of movement anything in military annals, taking into account the vast size of the army and its train. As I am not booked in all the campaigns of NAPOLEON, I cannot controvert the assumption, though a glance at the map will show that it has not averaged ten miles a day. The roads, though execrable on account of their winding, narrow, hilly and stony character, have been otherwise in good condition. The distance traveled, it should also be borne in mind, is not represented by straight lines on the map: the army being obliged to follow two or three different routes, and to make long detours from a right line in following the roads. Temporary halts have also been indispensable opposite each of the large gaps in the Blue Ridge in order to drive back the enemy, who made a more or less determined effort to dispute their possession with us. Skirmishes with the rebel Cavalry have also been of almost daily occurrence.

Despite the most stringent orders against straggling from the lines, the propensity of the troops to forage on the country has been but little checked. Pigs, poultry, sheep and calves have been swept remorselessly into the insatiate maw of the army; orchards have been cleaned out, and cabbage gardens ransacked for choice morsels to season the pork. Some of the more conscientious offer pay for what they want or take. As we got further away from our base, forage had to be obtained for the teams, and this, in nearly every case, was receipted for by the regimental or corps Quartermasters. It has now become alarmingly scarce, however, and the army must also soon obtain supplies of food over the railroad or suffer. The sharp atmosphere of this mountain region helps appetite, and necessitates the dispensing of full rations to the men.

So far as the officers are concerned, no questions have been asked as to whether the parties owning the forage taken, or property destroyed, were friends or enemies of the Government—leaving that very properly to be settled by another tribunal.

Among the persons whose corn and oats were taken by the troops near Piedmont was a Mrs. CHALFIN, a widow, but wealthy lady, who owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, with ample barns and a kitchen, gardens containing a handsome variety of vegetables which no one had disturbed. Her house is one of the best in that region, and will compare favorably with the best residences in New-York, being furnished in elegant style. Four or five servants, male and female, remained to do her farm and housework. Her fat pigs were counted almost by the score, which the guard had protected from seizure, and a flock of fine sheep browsed undisturbed around her quiet premises; notwithstanding Mrs. CHALFIN persisted in the assertion that she had been reduced to beggary by the troops, and would starve to death before Spring. Stopping over night at her house with some officers, every effort was made to quiet the morbid fears of this lady, and your correspondent volunteered to see Capt. PLATT, of Gen. STAHOIS' Staff, and request the adjustment of her claim before the army departed. Having completed the errand, he started to return to Mrs. C.'s to report progress, but in crossing a field his horse took a notion to run away with him, and he was thrown violently on to the frozen ground, receiving a severe and apparently dangerous contusion of the hip and side. A faithful colored servant, who happened to be within call, assisted him to a deserted house near by, and when the unlucky reporter had partially recovered from the pain of his wound, he wrote a note to Mrs. C. stating what he had done, also informing her of his mishap, and asking, as a favor, to be permitted to come to her house until he could recover from his injuries. To this note he received the following "very sorry" reply:

WAVERLY, Nov. 6.

Mr. ——: Many thanks for your kind intercessions, and would be pleased, were it in my power, to make you some return.

I am extremely sorry to hear of the accident to you, but circumstanced as I am, *alone*, and more than I can attend to, I shall have to decline, knowing that you can be better attended to *elsewhere*.

Very respectfully, S. Q. CURLETTE.

Fortunately, there happened to be a good Samaritan family about two miles distant, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. COOK SHACKLETT, late of Philadelphia. Thither your bruised correspondent limped by the aid of the faithful servant before mentioned, where he received a welcome, and most hospitable treatment. They would, no doubt, have opened their doors with the same readiness to any secession officer or soldier similarly situated. Two or three days' rest enabled the correspondent to mount his barbed steed once more, but not to renew his search after another distressed secesh widow.

Twenty-six years ago your rambling reporter visited Warrenton on his way to East Tennessee. On returning to the place to-day, following in the wake of the Union wing, we can scarcely detect any change which this long period has made in the town. A few new houses have been built, but the place wears the aspect of all Virginia villages—there is the lack of all thrift, and a

"Gentle flavor of mild decay"

pervading things generally. The town is filled, crowded, ram-med-jammed with officers of the army, soldiers, and army horses, all in pursuit of shelter, food and forage. A circuit of ten miles is also covered by the troops. The hotels furnish but limited accommodations for the large and sudden influx of strangers. Worst of all, the poor horses have to stand out of doors during these frosty nights, and many of them received but scanty rations of hay or fodder to supply *animal* heat. Full one-third of all the horses in the army are affected by a terrible disease, which breaks out above the hoof, and soon cripples them, or destroys the hoof—the joints swell, and in some cases the hoof drops off. The Eighth Illinois cavalry have some 300 horses disabled by this disease, and by being overworked. The disease is generally attributed to feeding them on unseasoned corn.

No one was more surprised or more deeply affected by the new order of the President changing the command of the Army of the Potomac than Gen. BURNSIDE himself. The terms of the order left him no discretion in the matter, however. He immediately, on receiving the order, sought the headquarters of his old friend and associate, and held a protracted conference with Gen. McCLELLAN on the subject. The sincerest friendship and perfect harmony, I learn, have been apparent in all their interviews. The change has produced a natural shock in the rank and file of the army, and some of the strong personal friends of the old Commander have expressed surprise and indignation at the change. Among some portion of the staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, the most indignant language is indulged in respecting the new order. No one, however, breathes a word of distrust, or of disrespect for the able, earnest and patriotic man whom the President has placed in command. The soldier is to love him, they confide in his skill, and will stand by him to the last.

Any attempt of the disaffected partisan or mischievous among the officers or men to stir up mutiny in the army, will recoil upon their own heads. The heart of the army is sound. They fight for no man, but for the country, and wish to see the end of the war. If the rebel chiefs count upon surprising the Union army in a disorganized state, on account of the change in Commanders, they will find their mistake. The army still advances.

P. S., Nov. 10.—I send this by the messenger who leaves for Bristow Station this morning. The weather is fine, and there are promises of a warm day. The army is being fast congregated within a circuit of a few miles of this place. E. S.

No Winter Quarters—The Necessity of Immediate Activity—The Shenandoah the Line of Separation Between the Armies—Geo. N. Sanders Again.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

The apprehension entertained by many that the Army of the Potomac would settle down into Winter quarters before making a grand effort to enter the rebel Capital, seems to have been entirely dissipated since the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the chief command. That a vigorous prosecution of the war during the coming season would meet the ardent desire of both officers and men is plainly evident, and that a quiet resignation to inertness, while so much is yet to be performed, would be extremely distasteful to the majority of the troops, is equally apparent. All are anxious that the decisive blow should be struck. To delay movements for the coming two weeks is perhaps to delay movements for the season. The soldier, as well as he who sits in his chair and complacently plans out a campaign, appreciates the importance of activity at certain times, and very few there are in the ranks at present who do not foresee and comprehend the immense advantage to be gained in the next few weeks, if resolute measures be taken to closely pursue the enemy. The weather has not yet become excessively cold, the heavy rains have not yet descended, and the roads remain firm and hard, but the season is fast approaching when this favorable condition of the elements and the thoroughfares will be supplanted by another far less congenial to the habits and desires of the soldier.

Since the army reached Warrenton it has been allowed a short breathing spell, but it is not likely that it will remain motionless long at a time. Yesterday one division was preparing to move toward Warrenton Junction to protect the railroad at that point. The necessary supplies are being transported to the army, and when it again advances it will be with a view of meeting the enemy in battle. Whether the rebels intend to make a stand this side of Gordonsville remains to be seen. The Shenandoah River is about the line of separation of the two armies at the present writing. Our cavalry, however, are on the alert, and it is probable that in a few hours the army, in force, will occupy the western side of the river.

Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters remain at Warrenton. The railroad is open to that point. The citizens of the place did not extend a very cordial welcome to our troops, having in mind, as many of them related to me, the fact that upon a previous occupation of the town by our men their property was damaged to a fearful extent. It is unfortunate that a distinction is not made between Union and rebel citizens. As it is, both classes suffer. The Union sentiment is so much in the minority that it is almost impossible to discover it, consequently the soldiers are not prone to give any inhabitant credit for Union support or sympathy. The number of real Union people in Warrenton will not exceed a dozen, and notwithstanding they have been greatly annoyed at different times by our troops, they continue to cherish a good will toward us and even exert themselves to the utmost to extend aid and information.

A prominent citizen informed me to-day that he had learned, through rebel sources, of the arrival of GEORGE N. SANDERS at Richmond. How he succeeded in passing our lines is a mystery. It is reported that he entered the office of the rebel Secretary of War in the garb of a sailor. When the Secretary had dispatched his business with those who had previously claimed his attention, he turned to SANDERS, and asked what he could do for him. SANDERS replied that perhaps he was able to do something for him (the Secretary.) He then made himself known, and a long conversation ensued between the two. It is understood that SANDERS assured the Secretary that England was ready to interfere in behalf of the South whenever JEFF. DAVIS intimated his readiness for that event.

Gen. HOOKER and staff will arrive here to-morrow. Gen. HOOKER will take command of the Fifth Army Corps, formerly commanded by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. It is thought that the advance movement will be pushed with vigor during the next few days. Whether or not we have a battle, depends upon the action of the rebels. If they make a stand, we shall attack them. If they run from us, all we can do will be to follow them up, and harass their rear, unless we can also succeed in getting on their flank, in which case a battle would be inevitable. WHIT.

The Forces on the Rappahannock—The Railroad Bridge at the Crossing Held by Gen. Hayard—Sconting and Capture of Prisoners—Gen. McClellan Leaves for Home—Temper of the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Strong reconnoitering parties have been constantly kept in advance of the main army. On Saturday, PLEASANTON's Cavalry, with a battery, were advanced to the right, as the head of the column arrived here. They went to the extreme right, and have been occupying Freeman's Ford, some nine miles above Rappahannock Station. The river is, as yet, at a low stage, and as fordable as it was in August. This, of course, increases the difficulty of guarding it.

BAYARD's Cavalry, with TAYLOR's Brigade of infantry, marched to Rappahannock Station. They had with them Capt. GIBSON's Battery of regulars. They arrived at the bridge on Sunday night, and found the enemy's cavalry, with one piece of artillery, encamped on the opposite side of the river, commanding the bridge. No attempt had been made to destroy it. Capt. GIBSON shelled their camp—the rebels running away and leaving camp-fires burning, and their prepared supper uneaten. Gen. BAYARD remained and occupied the position all day Monday, and then retired to camp, leaving one section of battery and a squad of cavalry on picket. The bridge at the railroad crossing is in our possession. The only firing has been an occasional shell exchanged from opposite sides of the river. On Sunday, Sergt. ROBERSON, of Capt. GIBSON's Battery, received a slight wound in the left cheek, from a fragment of shell, while serving at the guns. The Sergeant seems a cool and brave man. He has been five years in the regular service, and has reenlisted for the war.

During Sunday a squadron of BAYARD's Cavalry were sent to scout through the country, and were fired on by small roaming parties of guerrillas, mounted, and dressed in citizens clothes. Among the rebel prisoners recently captured was one mounted on a fine horse, who had his horse shot before he would surrender. The five officers belonging to LONGSTREET's Staff who were captured and brought to headquarters, included a Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, already referred to.

Gen. AVERILL's Cavalry occupy KELLY's Ford. Cannonading was heard in that direction from 10 o'clock yesterday until 3 o'clock P. M.

The weather continues very fine. No movement of the army is yet apparent. Affairs are assuming shape under the new *regime*.

Gen. McCLELLAN made his farewell call on Gen. BURNSIDE this morning, and then took a special train from the Warrenton Station for Washington. His leave-taking has been a series of most enthusiastic demonstrations among the various commands. They were mingled with cheers, long and enthusiastic, for the new Commander. Gen. BURNSIDE's address on taking command is spoken of in the highest terms by all. Characteristically brief—generous toward the retiring chief, and diffident of his own powers. Every day will attach the army to his person, and inspire confidence in his leadership. One thing is certain—when he *gets ready* we shall *go ahead*. The agent of the Associated Press, by invitation, accompanies the General on his way home, so that the Press will be fully informed of what occurs *en route*.

The railroad is all right, and long trains of forage and supplies now wait orders at the junction.

E. S.

FROM RECTORTOWN.

The Reception of the News of Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Exploits of Gen. Pleasanton and His Cavalry, &c.

RECTORTOWN, VA., 38 MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1862.

About 12½ o'clock this morning Gen. BUCKINGHAM arrived here with an order relieving Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and substituting Gen. BURNSIDE in his place. Gen. GORMAN and a few other officers were with the Commander at the time of its reception. By daylight it became generally known among the soldiers. The effect of this sudden order was generally good upon officer and private; most of the new troops, and those of the Army of Virginia proper, expressing themselves pleased with the change, while those who served on the Peninsula are, to a certain extent, dissatisfied.

The Staff, as might be expected, make no concealment of their utter disgust with this new order of things, which removes their General, and for a time at least cuts short the military career which they have pursued with so little personal danger. There are some honorable exceptions, but, as a whole, no body of men in the army have been more unpopular. It is a wonder, as a General remarked to me this morning, how the commander should have been so unfortunate in his selections.

Numerous officers have expressed their determination to resign, though they are generally believed to be of that number who are waiting for some pretence for throwing up their commissions. Every one of them who lays down his sword at this critical juncture, thereby demonstrating that he has been fighting for a man and not for his country, should be held up to the public gaze, and receive all the scorn and ignominy which his conduct deserves.

There are many suppositions as to the reason for this sudden removal of Gen. McCLELLAN. My own opinion is that he had been relieved from his command through failure to cooperate in a grand strategic move planned at Washington. You remember of my writing you some time since that he had been ordered to again assume the offensive. Three army corps were reported as unprepared to march from lack of clothing and on account of being cut up so badly at Antietam. Of this number was FITZ-JOHN PORTER's, which hardly entered that famous fight and suffered but slightly. They could soon be fully equipped, however. Yet, day after day passed and not the least indications of a movement were apparent. Finally, after the enemy had been engaged for full two weeks in preparing their lines of retreat, the army crossed the Potomac and began the Southward march, the rebels falling back as fast as we advanced.

That Gen. McCLELLAN has endeared himself to his soldiers no one can doubt, but I question whether the affection entertained for him is anything more than all armies cherish for a leader who has been a long time with them. As a disciplinarian and strategist he has excelled, but that he has signally failed in execution, the relative position of our armies as compared with that occupied by them a year ago, fully demonstrates.

Our last letter, describing Gen. PLEASANTON's achievement, left him Wednesday evening at Barbee's Cross Roads, erroneously spelled "Barbus" in Lloyd's Map. The enemy had been brilliantly routed for the sixth time, and our men encamped for the night. On the morrow they again pushed forward on the road leading into the turnpike which runs from Front Royal to this place. Reaching the Blue Ridge, skirmishers were thrown out in various directions. Gen. PLEASANTON discovered very soon that STUART had laid a trap for him. JACKSON's force of infantry had retreated to Sandy Hook and Flint Hill. Gen. STUART stationed the main part of his force in Chester Gap, but left a small detachment on the turnpike leading to these places, hoping that our cavalry would be decoyed into following them. Gen. PLEASANTON, however, was too sharp for him, and pursued a direct contrary course.

The skirmishers and pickets were drawn in about 2 o'clock, and he proceeded back through "Barbee" to Orlean, where he encamped for the night. On reaching the Cross-roads it was ascertained that the enemy had suffered much more severely in the fight of the day previous than we had supposed. Over one hundred were killed, wounded and missing. The next day our cavalry proceeded in a southerly course, discovering the baggage wagons of Gen BURNSIDE at the left. Turning on a road leading to the right of Waterloo, they crossed the Potomac and encountered the enemy's pickets belonging to the Thirteenth North Carolina. A brief skirmish delayed our advance for some twenty minutes, at the end of which time it pushed on to Amissville, reaching that place about noon—the enemy's pickets disappearing as we entered. Three guns were discovered here which STUART had abandoned in the fight of Thursday. An old negro had attached them to his ox-cart, and dragged them away to his barn, where they were found.

There were several cases of small-pox at Amissville. One house, said to contain patients, was broken into, and a large amount of supplies was found belonging to the Confederate Government. Gen. PLEASANTON spent last night here. Early this morning he proceeded several miles out on the Sperryville turnpike, but returned to-night. Thus closes a week of most gallant achievements on the part of our cavalry. STUART's Cavalry, whom we have been whipping and pursuing all this time, were undoubtedly guarding a long wagon train which was proceeding in a southerly direction. J.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 11, *Via* SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A steamer, no doubt the *Europa*, from Liverpool 1st, *via* Queenstown 2d inst., passed Cape Race this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock, distant five miles. The Associated Press boat pulled out four miles, the steamer answering her signals, but the latter did not come near enough to the boat for the obtaining of the Press dispatches. There was a high sea running, and it was with extreme difficulty and peril that the boat and crew returned from its dangerous mission. Had the steamer's course been a mile nearer, the dispatch could have been procured.

Fire on a Railroad.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The baggage car on the night express train, running west, containing the mails, express money and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Laywood's Station, on the Great Western Railroad last night.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port, and the Nova Scotian off Cape Race.

Important News Touching the American Question.

Lord Lyons Instructed to Assure Non-Interference on the Part of Great Britain.

Cold Water Thrown on the Rampant Bermudians.

Com. Wilkes Justified in his Proceedings.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA

A Decline of 2d. in American Cotton.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and Londonderry on the 31st of October, was boarded off Cape Race Point at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Europa* reached Liverpool shortly after noon on the 27th.

The *Jura* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 27th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th.

The *City of Washington* was at Queenstown about noon on the 28th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th of October.

The London *Times* has an editorial in regard to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the operations of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES.

In another editorial the London *Times* expatiates on the difficulties attending the conscription in the Northern States.

The London *Daily News* gives as a report that CHARLES TREVELIAN goes to India as Financial Minister, *vice* LAING.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with the French Emperor on the 28th of October.

The National Assembly of Greece was to meet in about a week, and it was reported that they would tender the Crown to Prince ALFRED, of England.

King OTHO had arrived at Vienna.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MR. COBDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He spoke at length on the prevailing distress at Lancashire. He regarded that distress as a National question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said that it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war, or to recognize the South, would do more harm than good, and fail to bring forward cotton. As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to form any opinion, but if compelled to make a guess, he would not make the same guess that Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE did. He did not believe that if the war should soon be brought to a termination it would end in the separation of the North and South. *He thought those who professed so much for Italian unity ought to appreciate more the same union in America.* Interference by force would do more than anything else to strengthen the Federal Government, and *the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton-operatives for ten years.* Mr. COBDEN concluded by reproaching the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated retrenchment.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF LORD LYONS.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says that Lord LYONS took out the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either a restoration of the Union on the old or new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.

The *Globe*, in a leader on the departure of Lord LYONS, says every reliance may be placed on his discretion, besides which, there is great improbability of any cause of political difference between the Government at Washington and our own. As to Capt. WILKES, should he transgress the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will repudiate his transgressions as it did before.

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA.

The following particulars respecting the destruction of ships by the above steamer, are given by the ship *Tonawanda*, which had arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia:

"The *Tonawanda*, Capt. JELLIS, from Philadelphia, was captured by the steamer *Alabama* (290) on the 9th of October, at 4 P. M., in lat. 41°, lon. 55°. Capt. JELLIS was taken on board, and found there Capt. HARRISON and crew, of the late brig *Wave Crest*, from New-York for Cardiff, and Capt. JOHNSON and crew, of the late brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York to Lisbon, all prisoners and in irons on deck, their vessels having been burnt two days previously. The next day the prisoners were transferred to the *Tonawanda*, and Capt. JELLIS alone remained on board the *Alabama* as hostage. On the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, from New-York to Liverpool. Her Captain and crew were also put on board the *Tonawanda*, which Capt. JELLIS was then informed was a cartel. No more prizes were taken till the evening of the 13th, and there being every appearance of thick weather, Capt. JELLIS was put on board the *Tonawanda*, and allowed to proceed, after having given a bond. All the Captains, officers and crew were paroled prisoners of war."

COMMODORE WILKES AND THE BERMUDIANS

The appointment of Commodore WILKES to the

command of the United States squadron off Bermuda, and his proceedings there continued to claim attention. The powerful screw-frigates *Galatea* and *Emerald*, carrying, respectively, 26 and 35 guns, had both left England to reinforce the British West India fleet.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Capt. HOSK, commanding the steamship *Gladiator*. According to his statement, the island of Bermuda was effectually blockaded by the Federal squadron. The account given by Capt. HOSK is as follows:

"The island had been strictly blockaded by a Federal squadron, under Com. WILKES, since Sept. 27, on which day he entered the harbor in the *Nagassit*, accompanied by the gunboat *Tioga*, leaving another gunboat (the *Somora*) to keep guard at the entrance of the harbor, and, under pretence of coaling and repairs, remained at anchor till the 2d of October, on which day he left, and the *Somora* entered and commenced coaling, and left on the 5th of October. The three vessels had been in sight up in the day of the *Gladiator* leaving, Oct. 7, cruising about four miles from the land, and at night anchoring in the fairway of the channel leading to St. George's, so that it was impossible any vessel could get either in or out. Capt. HOSK gives an account of the mail-boat *Merlin* having been fired at and brought to, and of the *Gladiator* having been ordered to heave to. The only British man-of-war at Bermuda was the *Desperate*. Capt. HOSK is of opinion that the coaling must have been mere pretence, as the squadron was only four days from Fortress Monroe, and that the quantity of coals taken on board by the three vessels was not sufficient to coal one, had it really needed them."

The *Times* editorially says:

"It is certainly not for our interest, as a nation, to impeach the belligerent right of search, and the Federals have not actually exceeded their privileges. It would be impolitic, as well as unjust, to interfere with their proceedings, and we must say that with the exception possibly of the case of the *Gladiator*, they do not appear to have materially overstepped their rights. If, then, as we should be disposed to surmise, they have done little more than press their privileges as rigorously as possible under the provocation given them by a brisk contraband traffic, we think we may as well make allowance for their temptations and put ourselves in their place before we pronounce upon their conduct. We are by no means sure, as yet, that the Federals have done in this matter anything more than, under similar conditions, should have been done without any scruple at all."

In the City Article, also, the *Times* refers to the affair, and says:

"The idea that Commodore WILKES may intend to renew his experiments in international law has greatly subsided, and the belief is that his nomination to the West India Station was not intended as an affront to the neutral Powers of Europe, but merely to gratify the New-York populace, by enabling them to interpret it as such. That consequently the orders to the Commodore enjoin him to keep within proper bounds, and that should he, in the face of them, resort to any outrage, it will be repudiated like that of the *Trent*."

The *Daily News* remonstrates with President LINCOLN upon the bad taste shown in the appointment of WILKES to that post where he is most likely to come into contact with British shipping. It recommends LINCOLN to put some officer of proved discretion between Bermuda and Charleston, and console WILKES by sending him to blaze away at Vicksburgh or Fort Morgan.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH.

The *Times*, in some speculations on the elections in America, says:

"When we see the Democratic Party making a show of force, once more struggling for utterance and yearning for the old free institutions of early America, we believe that in that party lies the only hope of peace to a great people, and permanent prosperity to a mighty country. They have all our sympathies. We have no great faith in the early termination of the war if the Republicans gain another term of power. True, gold is now at 132, and the money crash is nearing every day, but the Confederates have fought on parched corn, and the Federals, also, can fight without foreign credit, if their passions hold out or their party hatreds urge them. Although they never can actually subdue, they may go on obstinately fighting. If the Republicans should win all these elections, the result may very probably be so to lengthen and embitter this war as to throw the North American continent back a century."

GEN. BUTLER ONCE MORE.

The *Times* publishes a private letter from New-Orleans in which it is stated as follows:

Mrs. PHILLIPS, who suffered such barbarous treatment from Gen. BUTLER for having smiled at the Yankee soldiers, has completely lost her reason. Gen. BUTLER has by a recent proclamation required every person in the city to register himself or herself as either a friend or an enemy of the United States, and at the same time to give in a register of their property, and no article could be used for or sold or enjoyed in any way, which was not regularly registered.

The *Times* remarks on this letter:

"It is a senseless humiliation and a useless insult to drive upon whole population under the muzzles of cannon and under threat of being utterly despoiled, to commit a sort of white perjury. A gentleman with a little tact might by this have let loose those three million bales of cotton. But while BUTLER commands, New-Orleans can serve to no other use without, but as a warning to all Southern cities of what submission to the North involves."

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SUMTER.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* confirms the telegram announcing the murder of the officer in command of the privateer *Sumter*. It says:

"A dreadful tragedy occurred yesterday evening, Oct. 15, on the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. In this port. The crew of this vessel, as is known, were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to take care of the ship. Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. HASTER, the second officer, is said to have deliberately shot Mr. ANDREWS, the officer in command, as the latter was lying in his berth. He expired almost immediately—three shots from a revolver having been fired into his body. The criminal was arrested and a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased officer. A verdict of willful murder was returned by the jury against the second officer."

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON ON THE COTTON CROP.

The British Foreign Office had issued a letter written by Mr. BUNCH, the British Consul at Charleston, touching the quantity of cotton now in the Southern States. The letter is dated 13th of August last, and Mr. BUNCH professes to have been at some pains to collect his information, and thinks it may be depended upon. He says

"There can be but little doubt that the crop of 1862 would, under ordinary circumstances, have reached 4,500,000 bales, but in consequence of the civil war not more than 1,500,000 have been planted. It is thought by some that the present crop will exceed one million bales, but I have reason to believe that the supply from Texas has been under-estimated. That State has been, as yet, very little disturbed by military operations, so that agriculture has been less interfered with than elsewhere. On the banks of the Mississippi very little cotton has been planted, as the danger is too great. It is only in the interior of the various States, at a distance from the great rivers, that the crop of this year is to be found.

The crop of 1860 was disposed of and, in a considerable measure, exported before the blockade of the Southern ports was established, but it is calculated that 750,000 bales still remain on hand.

The crop of 1861 amounted to about 2,750,000 bales. Of these about one million have been destroyed at various places, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals; the rest is stored in the interior of the different States. Much of it has been bought by foreigners, who hope to preserve it as neutral property through all the dangers of the war.

About 50,000 bales have run the blockade successfully, chiefly to Nassau. One cargo has gone to Barcelona and one to France. I do not take into account the product of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia. They are in the possession of the Federals and I have no means of ascertaining whether any cotton at all has been grown there during the present season.

The amount, therefore, of cotton remaining in the Southern States at this date, which might be available to foreign commerce as soon as the blockade is removed, may be said to stand thus:

	Bales.
Remainder of Crop of 1860	750,000
Undestroyed Crop of 1861	1,750,000
Crop of 1862 (not yet picked)	1,750,000
Total	4,250,000
Shipped through the blockade	50,000
Remaining in the South	4,200,000

It must, of course, be remembered that a portion, or the whole of this accumulation, may be destroyed at any moment by the Southern people."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Mr. VARLEY, the Telegraphic Engineer and Electrician, writes as follows to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD:

"It gives me much pleasure to be able to inform you that the recent experiments which I have made upon your submarine cables, have led to improvements by which I have no doubt that we shall be able to telegraph through an Atlantic cable direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, at the rate of certainly 12 or more, probably 16 words per minute, the copper conductor not being less than 5 cwt. to the nautical mile."

Great Britain.

Queen VICTORIA had returned to England from Germany.

The manager of the City Bank of Manchester had been arrested on the charge of embezzling the funds of the bank. His defalcations were supposed to be heavy.

The [illegible] in the recent great robbery of Bank of England note paper had been arrested. One of them was taken in the act of printing notes on some of the stolen paper.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

France.

The French journals are largely occupied with the Greek question.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says that M. DROUYN D' L'HUYS has expressed, in very decided language, his desire to act with England on all threatening foreign questions, which, at a critical moment like the present, might further disturb the peace of the world.

The Paris Bourse on the 28th was dull and heavy. Rentes declined to 70.85.

Italy.

Alarming reports as to GARIBALDI'S health had been current, but they were said to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, a medical consultation had been called to consider the expediency of amputation, and Prof. PARTRIDGE had again left England to take part in it.

The Italian Parliament is convened for the 18th of November.

The King had held a review of twelve thousand men in the Camp de Mars, Turin.

The *Italia* asserts that the King will proceed to Milan, where he will hold a review of the troops of that division.

From Milan his Majesty will proceed to Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, Alexandria and Genoa, where he will hold other reviews. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia had arrived at Palermo.

BULLIER'S Paris *Correspondence* asserts that M. DE SARTIGES is instructed to demand from the King of Italy a public and unequivocal renunciation of his claim to have Rome for a Capital, and the Prince DE LA D'AUVERGNE is to ask the Pope to accept accomplished facts, and to content himself with Roma. This is the new policy of conciliation to be attempted by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Dr. NELATON, the distinguished French physician, who had been summoned to attend on GARIBALDI, considers amputation unnecessary, and is confident of the General's recovery.

Greece.

The abdication of King OTHO is fully confirmed. He and his Queen arrived at Corfu on the 27th, and proceeded to Venice.

The Provisional Government, under the Presidency of M. MAVROCORDATO, had formally declared the dynasty of King OTHO to be deposed.

It is asserted that the candidacy of Prince LEUCHTENBERG to the throne of Greece was seriously spoken of at Athens. An address was being signed at Athens calling upon the Ionians to unite themselves to Greece.

The insurgent chief at Montiza is said to have called the inhabitants to arms against the Turks. ALI PASHA had sent a strong division to occupy Arta in order to repulse the Greeks, should they attempt to make an incursion into Albanian territory.

The London *Times* says the abdication of King OTHO (whose rule it strongly denounces) is an event which may prove of the utmost importance in the politics of Eastern Europe. The *Times* trusts that whether they choose a member of a European reigning house or a man of their own race, the choice will be ratified without hesitation by Europe, and that the Greeks will not create trouble by an infraction of public treaties or any attempt at present to extend their territory.

The *Post* says: "The self-constituted Mavrocordato directory is crying, apparently, not for the inauguration of reform, but for the acquisition of Albania. The revolution, it is clear, has had both a foreign origin and a foreign object. MAVROCORDATO and his fellow tools would hardly have ventured on a course so disproportioned to their strength, as well as so alien from the common aims of a successful insurrection, without the complicity and support of one at least of the great Powers of Europe." The *Post* then insinuates that the Russian Government is at the bottom of it.

Sir HENRY BULWER, the British Minister at Constantinople, had gone to Athens on account of the complications in Greece, and it is suggested that the intervention of the Great Powers in general will be necessary.

English and French squadrons are said to have been ordered to Greek waters. A Turkish naval division had also been ordered to the Gulf of Arta.

Prince ALFRED, of England was amongst those spoken of for the Greek throne, but the *Times* points out that he is ineligible under the treaty of 1832, and suggests the Count of Flanders, second son of the King of the Belgians, as the most available Prince.

Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes a diplomatic correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in reference to the Montenegrin question, and the state of things in Turkey generally.

Earl RUSSELL holds opinions contrary to those of the Russian Government respecting the conditions of peace imposed upon Montenegro, and explains for what reasons England must decline to give her support to projects which have no other aim than that of dissolving the ties of suzerainty which connect Montenegro with Turkey.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in reply, endeavors to show that the Porte has acted with great dishonesty toward Montenegro, and states that Russia also considers the maintenance of the Turkish Empire as important for the political equilibrium of Europe. Russia must insist, however, upon a more conciliatory system of Government being inaugurated in Turkey, as far as the Christian subjects of the Porte are concerned. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF also censures the conduct of the Turkish Government in the Herzegovina and Montenegro, and at Belgrade.

India and China.

The Calcutta mail, with letters and papers to Sept. 22, had reached England. The advices are not so late as have already been published by telegraph.

A Calcutta telegram of the 11th October reports rather more doing in imports, but prices unchanged. Exchange, 2s. 0¾d.

At Bombay, on 12th October, imports were dull, but steady. Cotton had recovered. Exchange, 2s. 0⅞d.

The Hong Kong mail dates are to Sept. 11, but there is no news of importance.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—The sales of the last four days (including Thursday) have been 5,000 bales. The market has been very dull, and all qualities are slightly lower. Speculators and exporters have taken 3,000 bales.

The Manchester market is dull and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is steady and generally unchanged. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD & Co., report: Flour still advancing, and 6d. a 1s. higher, mostly for the fine qualities. Wheat quiet and firm; Red Western 9s. @ 10s. 2d; Red Southern, 10s. @ 10s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; White Southern, 11s. @ 12s. 6d. Corn firmer, mixed, 29s. 6d. @ 30s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: "Beef heavy. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet, with a downward tendency. Lard dull and unchanged; quoted at 40s. @ 41s. Tallow easier."

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice inactive. Coffee—no sales. Ashes quiet. Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Resin flat. Spirits Turpentine nominal, at 120s. @ 125s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were flat. The demand at the BANK for discount continued active. The Bank's minimum rate had advanced to 3 ₱ cent.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

BREADSTUFFS firmer and slightly higher. SUGAR quiet but steady, at unchanged rates. COFFEE steady. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW steady, at 47s. 3d. @ 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady and unchanged.

Consols quoted at 93¼ @ 93¾ for money.

The rate of discount has been advanced by the Bank of England to 3 ₱ cent.

Illinois Central shares are quoted at 45 discount. Erie, 37 a 38.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 31.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 12,500 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 2,500 to exporters. The market has been very dull, and prices have declined 2d. @ 3d. for American, and 1d. for Surats. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 2,000 bales, the market closing irregular at the above quoted decline. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	27d.	Orleans	23d.
Mobile	26d.	Mobile	22d.
Uplands	25d.	Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 312,500 bales, of which 10,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat easier. Corn quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat, but prices are steady.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Consols for money, 93¾ @ 93¾.

Illinois Central shares 45 @ 44¼ discount; Erie 37.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £396,000.

JUDGE HOLT ON THE WAR.

The Importance and Necessity of Sustaining the Government.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT has written the following letter to Collector BARNEY. Mr. BARNEY states that the letter was written in reply to one urging Judge HOLT to address a public meeting in this City, upon the state of the country and the issues of the times. Mr. HOLT wrote the letter so hastily that he did not think it quite fit for publication, and therefore at the time marked it private. But he has just now consented to its publication:

JUDGE HOLT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

HON. HIRAM BARNEY—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 22d inst. has been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me I have been obliged within a few days to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to yourself.

There will doubtless be present with you on the occasion referred to those capable by their eloquence of effecting all the good that popular addresses can now accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies. After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the rebellion, we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoliations, than at any moment since the struggle began. This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, but yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers. Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitudes, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces toward the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cause will be lost. An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy—following up every blow struck, and gathering the fruits of every victory gained—is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear. What are the sensibilities, what the reputation, or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a Government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs, and fine roads of the Autumn, our vast and completely-appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do so? If LEE, JACKSON and LONGSTREET can move with promptitude and dashing celerity in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this rebellion, is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that neither the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope deferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered, yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations to seek strength by assaults upon the Administration in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union. These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording "aid and comfort" to the rebellion, will make continuously, albeit unconscious approaches toward an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called upon to vote a party ticket in the midst of the tragic events now upon us, ponder well, before doing so, the disastrous consequences of such a policy—a policy from whose baleful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract. Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruits may be upon the lips of their children's children. Let them not forget that, by thus presenting a divided front, they degrade our cause before the world, they paralyze our own strength and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy. Already the Confederate Press is pointing the deluded people of the South to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness, but of exultation.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, supposes that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the Republic itself, for whose preservation from overthrow the President is incessantly and lovally laboring. What has a controversy with the President of the United States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs—as the best of men are liable to do—he is soon to pass away with all his deeds, but our Government and country should, and if we are true to them, they will endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignity and responsibilities belonging to his position, is out a pilot on the National ship for a single watch of the night. Who will be so insane as to aid, however indirectly, in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot, from whose hands the helm is so soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from the army of ferocious rebels whose hands are doubly dyed in the blood of our people? Who is willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire South, and that bonfires and illuminations shall be kindled in the city of Richmond, over the triumph of the opposition in the great Empire State? If such there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demands the development of the sublimest phases of human character. If, with the duties to our land and to our race which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise above a miserable scramble for party spoils and power, then the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies comes from abroad. This rebellion is as unjustifiable in the curses it scatters as it is foolish in its spirit. The conflict from our commercial and other relations concerns the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with a forbearance that cannot be too much commended, have without interference waited patiently, and given us every opportunity to subdue the rebellion. But unless some decisive military demonstration soon takes place, and the South is occupied by our forces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to reestablish the Union.

Already a member of the English Cabinet (Mr. GLADSTONE) has openly declared that "DAVIS has made a nation of the South," and such an announcement, from such a source, cannot but be accepted as having a startling significance. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half-beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the loyal States, does not do its work speedily, European Governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes." Upon this will follow at once intimate entangling alliances with the South, to be succeeded by hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the rebel Confederacy. What fate might befall our own institutions, amid the bankruptcy and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent on such a disenchantment, I will not trust myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, however brilliant, overawing the Southern coast and the cities upon the sea shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant, instead of dealing blows at his heart. That heart palpitates defiantly in the armies of LEE and JACKSON which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the Capital.

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union, against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsandaled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the fountain of whose being—the African slave-trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Hostis humani generis*, is the designation which the Christian legislation of the United States has given to the African slave-trader.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter it and enjoy them.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and of honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protege* and the destroyer of the Constitution? Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence? War—certainly one like this, in self-defence—is clearly constitutional; but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties; prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict. Never until now has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among these duties is that of feeding that the enemy is clothed and fed and armed before he is struck. In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by doing so we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of National life and not of National death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Pardon these hurried words, which are spoken in crimination of none but in grief alone. There is abundant cause for sorrow, but none for despair. No man more sincerely desires the reëstablishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let it be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depends will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and triumph of our armies.

New-York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bear prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the fathers, and brothers, and sons whom they have left behind should, through a show of dissension at the ballot-box, do aught to weaken their hands, or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

A Letter to Secretary Seward.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: It is now more than twenty-three years since I had the pleasure of being introduced to you on the railroad train between Albany and Utica. Opportunities for cultivating more intimately that first acquaintance have been few and far between. Still, as a personal friend, and from what they commonly call politics, I have always recognized you, in my own mind, as a true, unflinching man, of upright principle.

As for myself, I cannot say that I ever belonged to any political party, and yet, since my return from Europe, certain nominally Catholic papers have written me down as a politician. Much allowance must be made for such writers. They assume that my going to Europe was for a political, and not a National purpose; in fact, they seem, or choose to appear, as incompetent to distinguish between what is vulgarly called a politician and a patriot. Of the two, I would prefer to be considered a patriot rather than a politician. Before the outbreak of this melancholy civil war, it is known to you, my dear Governor, that I foresaw the coming calamity. I wrote to distinguished persons in the South, praying and beseeching that they should exercise their influence for the perpetuation of peace, or rather against the disruption of the Union. In my own sphere in New-York I left nothing undone to soothe bitter prejudice, especially on the part of Abolitinnists, with a view, and even in hope, that the domestic strife which has since overtaken us, might be arrested and turned to issue.

It is just one year and eight days since it was desired by a telegraphic communication, that I should visit the City of Washington on public business. I obeyed the summons. I spoke my mind freely. It was thought that, in the perils of the nation, at that time, I could be useful in promoting the interests of the Commonwealth and of humanity. If I would consent to go to Europe and exercise what very little influence I might possess in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our unfortunate.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory that, during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spent in Washington, *I do mind the acceptance of what would be to persons not of my rank a great honor*. I did not absolutely refuse before declining, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and dear to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabinet to which you belong, but by the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as had been suggested was a personal request, and would be considered as a personal favor. In three minutes I decided that, without consulting anybody, I should embark as a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper for me to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. *But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water.* Generally speaking, *on the other side of the Atlantic, the United States are ignored, if not despised*; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ toward the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristian, language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic Archbishop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so. If you, in Washington, are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where or from what source you can expect friendship or protection. Since my return, I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some have said: It not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of bloodspilling. Nothing of that kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament or of my ecclesiastical training. From the slight correspondence between us, you can bear me witness that I pleaded in every direction for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope of its preservation remained. When all hope of this kind had passed away, *I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendancy.*

On my return from Europe I knew it was expected that I should make, in writing or otherwise, some observations of my experience abroad that would reach the public generally. These observations were made in the Cathedral of St. Patrick on the 15th of August. They consisted of a very simple narrative of my absence from New-York. Toward the close of my remarks two ideas I ventured to express with perhaps more energy than had been employed in the simple narrative.

One was the advocacy of conscription in preference to the changing business of enlistment and volunteering. Perhaps some may have thought that it was unbecoming for me in a Catholic pulpit to have expressed my opinion on this topic. But I knew that the country, when I had no reason not to love, was being agonized by civil war. And besides, on reflection, I consider that conscription, sometimes called drafting, is the only fair, open, honest mode by which a nation can support its rights, and, in case of danger, its own independence.

Many of my hearers on that occasion confounded the principle of conscription with the abominable practice of the "press-gang," during the war between England and France. This, of course, was their mistake, not mine. France is a military Nation and a great Nation, and its system of conscription, although, at periods of great National necessity, verging in its operation to almost cruelty, in taking from the family, one after another, of the sons who might be otherwise the hope and the stay and consolation of their aged parents, is, notwithstanding, the impartial mode of providing for National defence and honor. Yet, on the whole, there is no system so just, so equitable and so efficient in raising an army of defence as the system of conscription, rightly administered. If I can be dispensed with by the multitude of volunteers, of course, there would be no objection to that result. But a Government must execute the office for which it was appointed, and for the execution of the functions of which it is supposed to have ample means, or else it should abdicate.

The other idea was, that either by volunteers or by conscription, it we have a Government which we recognize as legitimate, it should multiply its powers by thousands, and hundreds of thousands, even millions, to the extent of existing necessity for the putting down of civil war. This was not expressed as the gratuitous advice of a speaker in the pulpit, but suggested as an intimation that if he had any advice to offer the councils of the nation, that advice would be what he has now expressed.

On this question there may be different opinions, in regard to which I have not an additional word to say. It may be humanity to allow conflicting brethren of the same nation to protract and drag onwards for a period even of ten years to come the bloodshed with which they are reciprocally now so familiar.

Another view of humanity and mercy is that which I suggested, namely, that the melancholy contest be brought to a close with as little delay as possible. The reason that operated and still operates on my mind in favor of this view of humanity, as compared or in contrast with the other, is, that so far as my knowledge of history warrants a conclusion, the most humane battle, in any military strife, whether of a foreign or a domestic character, has been invariably the battle which put an end to the war.

If there were any possible means of settling our domestic strife in a peaceful and bloodless manner, I hope you will believe that no one in this country is, or can be, more prepared to aid in bringing about such a result. As it is, however, I consider myself as perfectly useless in such an enterprise, though by no means unsolicitous in reference to the momentous consequences that are impending upon us like a dark cloud, which furnishes no ray of light either on its under or upper margin. Believe me, my dear Governor, as ever, your devoted friend and servant,

† JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Some of Gen. McClellan's Mistakes and Miscalculations.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 11.

Having voted for Mr. LINCOLN, having never uttered a word of opposition to the Administration except in its aid against our enemies, more determined to-day than we were a year ago last April to join in crushing rebellion and its treasonable though insidious abettors, we speak to-day for our country in her peril and not for a party in its disappointments. In showing the relations of responsibility between the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN, we shall rigidly keep ourselves far within the line of the facts, because, while we state but little which is not currently though irresponsibly circulated, there is much which we have only the right to indicate. In either case we state what *we know*.

Turning back from the fortifications of Manassas, on none of which was a carriage strong enough to hold a siege gun, in the face of advice and opposition, Gen. MCCLELLAN determined to divide the grandest army of modern time, with artillery and equipment such as the world had never seen, and transported the larger portion to the Peninsula. Instead of moving upon Richmond by way of Gordonsville or Fredericksburgh, in which movement his advancing army itself would have availed as a covering force for Washington.

Neither he nor the Government had the ordinary prescience to provide for reserves, and just before starting he proposed a reduction of 16,000 from what time has shown to be our entirely inefficient cavalry force. The whole defence of Gen. MCCLELLAN, semi-officially written for the New-York *World*, by Dr. WISTAR, of Philadelphia, his friend from boyhood, who was with him during the last battles before Richmond, all rests on an absolutely false assumption which had before gone vaguely to the country, and which has remained uncontradicted authoritatively to this hour, because the Government could not, in defending itself, attack its own General. We mean the charge that troops agreed to be a part of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Peninsular force were detained from him after he had embarked.

We know that this was utterly false, and we will briefly give the truth. With reference to the expedition to the Peninsula, the President, wisely and of his own motion, by formal written order, prescribed that Washington should be left "absolutely secure," and that Gen. MCCLELLAN and the four Generals of army corps should decide what such force should be. By elaborate written report they decided that 55,000 men were necessary for the immediate defence of Washington, of whom 30,000 were to occupy the defences on the north, and fully man those on the south side of the Potomac, and 25,000 were to operate as a covering force immediately in front of the latter. Before leaving, the General placed Gen. BANKS with 35,000 on the line of Winchester and Strasburgh.

In the same way, and with equally positive knowledge, we stated in June last some of the reasons why Gen. MCCLELLAN ceased to be General-in-Chief. It is not necessary to reiterate that deliberate and guarded statement. We left it to be determined whether he had the ability to be more successful as the head of a grand offensive army than he had been as General-in-Chief. While at the head of 200,000 men he wished to divide his army and transport one portion of it to the Peninsula, leaving his enemy intrenched at Manassas. This plan abandoned, the movement in flank upon Manassas failed because engineers of his own selection, under his personal superintendence, and meanwhile recommended by him for promotion, collected boats for the passage of troops, which, when the force was assembled for *movement, were all found too large to pass through the lock of the canal opening into the Potomac.* The movement thus announced to the enemy, was necessarily abandoned and every rebel escaped from Manassas, of whose evacuation the General was utterly incredulous in the face of cumulative and true testimony.

He embarked for the Peninsula with 123,000 men, and their armament and supplies, in the most magnificent fleet of transports the world ever saw. From on shipboard he made the unexpected and astonishing request for the whole of McDOWELL'S covering force of 30,000 then outlying, as agreed, the forts opposite Washington, and for eight regiments in addition. The only suggestion he could make of a force to supply their places was some four regiments of undisciplined troops in Pennsylvania. The President asked those in command of the defences of Washington for a detailed report of the number of troops for the defence. By that report it was demonstrated that with the exception of McDOWELL'S covering force there were only 18,000 men, nearly all disorganized regiments rejected by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and without a single battery of field artillery; that, if his request were complied with, not all even of these 18,000 men, instead of the agreed 55,000, would be left to hold the defences of Washington, without a man as a covering force between them and Richmond, by way of Gordonsville and Fredericksburgh, and that, therefore, Gen. MCCLELLAN had, therefore, started with 7,000 more men than he was entitled to by written agreement.

The President then referred the whole evidence to two generals, to decide whether, if Gen. MCCLELLAN'S request were complied with, Washington would be left defended within the terms of the order and agreement, and they of course decided adversely to the request.

From this force of 48,000 men the President, even then, withdrew and sent Gen. MCCLELLAN Gen. FRANKLIN'S 12,000, leaving 36,000, instead of 55,000, men for the defence of Washington. Such are the authoritative facts, and such is the overwhelming answer to the loose and repeated misstatements, charges and falsehoods of the last six months, which a President, lenient to weakness, and kind only to be cruel, has left unanswered, rather than remove a General of whose incompetency his own mind had cumulative, concurrent, and convincing proof. Of that we shall speak to-morrow in conclusion.

THE POSITION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Sketch of His Remarks at the City Hall in Utica on Nov. 6.

The Utica *Observer* publishes the following sketch of Gov. SEYMOUR'S remarks at the meeting of citizens of Onondaga and Oneida, at the City Hall in Utica, on the 6th inst.:

"Men of Onondaga, the County of my birth, and men of Oneida, the County in which I live—I thank you for the home verdicts you have given upon those who bore false witness against my character and my patriotism. While I was battling for the cause of our country in other parts of New-York, I left the defence of my character in your hands, who know me best. In no Counties in the State have our political opponents lost so much as in ours.

The victory we have gained is not a partisan triumph. It is won by *conservative men* heretofore belonging to different organizations. It is a triumph for our country. It embraces in its generous purposes those who have battled against us. The first great cause of our success, that which made the deep under-swell that bore us on to victory, *were the letters written by our soldiers from the battle-field*, imploring their fathers to put down a wild and bloody fanaticism. More keenly than others they see the errors which brought the present calamities upon our country. The joy which our success will give to Union-loving and patriotic hearts throughout our land will be most strongly felt among those who are fighting for our flag. We have not only given them new vigor, but we have weakened the rebellion against which they are combatting

OBITUARY.

THE LATE SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

We recorded a few days ago the death of Samuel Sherwood, Esq., at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years, probably the oldest, as he certainly was one of the ablest lawyers of this State. He was born to Washington County, New-York, in 1779, his father then being in command of a body of levies stationed—on what was our western frontier—at Fort Stanwix, now Rome. In the Autumn of 1780, a large marauding party of Tories and Indians, led by the British Col. Carlton, made an incursion from Canada upon that part of the country, burning the houses of the Whigs, including that of Mr. Sherwood's father at Sandy Hill. His mother, forced to fly through the wilderness with her two children, sought refuge at Fort Miller, leaving her home wrapped in flames, so that her infant son, the subject of the present notice, literally beheld the fires of the Revolution.

At the early age of 15 Mr. Sherwood commenced the study of law, at Kingston, in the office of Conrad Elmendorf, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that place, having as a fellow student his friend the late Chief Justice Oakley, with others since distinguished at the Bar. Mr. Elmendorf then being District-Attorney, embracing a circuit of several Counties, sent young Sherwood, at the age of 19, to Dethi, in Delaware County, to perform the duties of the office. After a brief period in the office of Judge Ebenezer Foot, he was admitted, in the year 1800, in the City of New-York, to the Bar of the Supreme Court, after the public examination customary at that period, in the presence of the five Judges. He was soon engaged in extensive practice, rapidly attaining the reputation, which he permanently established, as one of the leading lawyers in the interior of the State.

During a brief season Mr. Sherwood engaged in political affairs, having been elected as a War Federalist to Congress in 1812, where he took an active part in sustaining the war measures of the Administration in the contest with Great Britain. The published debates of that period attest the force with which he maintained his position, showing himself a worthy compeer of Oakley, Grosvenor and the other eminent leaders of the day. Peculiarly remarkable for activity and energy in conducting his private affairs, after the close of the war he very naturally and cordially supported De Witt Clinton in his patriotic efforts to improve the physical condition of the State. The "State Road" proposed for the southern counties, in fact the precursor and nucleus of the present Erie Railroad, and which was defeated only by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, engaged his most earnest and active support.

In 1830 Mr. Sherwood removed to the City of New-York, where he remained at the Bar, constantly engaged in its highest Courts, until 1855, when he retired, after the uninterrupted and successful pursuit of the profession for nearly sixty years. As a sound and thorough lawyer, he was widely recognized. He was a forcible and ready speaker. His ingenuity and astuteness in the examination of witnesses and in the general arrangement of facts was quite remarkable, while his imperturbable courage and perfect self-possession under every emergency, were singularly preeminent throughout his life, both private and professional. His name is found in many of the most important cases in the books of reports, and it stands conspicuous in that array of lawyers that in the brightest period of our judicial annals gave to New-York its preeminence in the history of the common law.

After his retirement Mr. Sherwood's bodily health slowly and gradually declined, though his intellect and memory retained all their vigor until a few hours before his death. It took place, in this City, shortly after his return from his country residence at Delhi, on the 31st ultimo, peacefully terminating his long and active career.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gye & Co's American News Rooms No. 10 Craven-street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending Oct. 25, 1862

Cyrus W. Field, G. A. Townsend, E. H. Chapin, J. C. Thorn, W. Woodman, New-York; W. H. Morrell, Montreal, Canada; R. Woodward, C. F. Cox, New-Jersey; Z. J. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo., T. A. Neal, G. W. Simmons, Mrs. and Miss Simmons, E. Wright, T. H. Richardson, J. M. Crofts, C. M. Eustis, Boston; W. H. Rigg, B. R. Wintbropp, L. Dow, and wife, J. F. D. Larmer, J. Chambers, New-York A. Tyler and wife, Miss Tyler, Portland.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF REV. DR. BERRIAN.

Meeting of the Clergy—Appropriate Resolutions.

A meeting of Episcopal clergymen of this City was held at Trinity Chapel schoolroom, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to the general esteem for the late Dr. BERRIAN, of Trinity Church. Bishop POTTER presided, and after the meeting had been opened with prayer, Rev. Mr. REED was chosen Secretary. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Hiebee, Dr. Seabury, Dr. Houghton, Dr. Thrall, of California Dr. Haight, Dr. Leonard, Hon. Mr. Stocking, Rev. Dr. Eigenbroth, Rev. Messrs. Ogilby, Hawley Clarkson, Reed, Upjonn, and others of note.

Dr. HAIGHT, previous to any action by the meeting, requested the privilege of reading the proceedings of the meeting of the clergy of the parish on the 9th inst. The resolutions of esteem and praise were cordially approved by the Bishop as expressive of the feelings of all present.

Dr. SEABURY was about to offer further resolutions, but felt convinced that those read by Mr. HAIGHT were so fully representative of the feelings of all present, that it would suffice to indorse them as the sense of the meeting. Although there was a disposition to concur in this movement, it was at length determined to submit further resolutions as the sense of the body, which resolutions Dr. SEABURY read. They, as well as Dr. HIGBEE'S, were filled with earnest praise of the capacity, faithfulness, learning and Christian virtue of the deceased, during one-half a century of ministration in this church.

Rev. Dr. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, in a brief, commendatory address proposed the adoption of the resolutions, when, motion was duly seconded and passed.

Bishop POTTER related a characteristic incident of Dr. BERRIAN'S ministration, referring to an occasion when the deceased had left a large company which he had invited to dine, at the call of a poor parishioner who required his official attendance.

Dr. EIGENBROTH read the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the diocese in view of the decease of Dr. BERRIAN, which were attentively listened to by the meeting.

The Secretary was duly authorized to give publicity to the proceedings, after which the meeting adjourned.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

It is now evident that in three weeks four iron-clad men-of-war will be at the service of the Navy Department. The *Passaic* will be finished in a few days, the *Montauk*, *Nahant* and *Weehawken* a little later.

So far as the New-York Navy-yard is concerned, the gregation is removed beyond recovery. On Tuesday, by Mr. HENDERSON'S orders, 20,000 gallons were put up at auction in the yard. They brought 29 to 30 cents a gallon, giving about $8,000 to the londs, from which the commutation is to be paid. Sailors bear up well against the deprivation. A large amount of condemned bread, clothing, small stores, &c., were also sold.

The following is yesterday's report of the squadron of men-of-war located here at present

Vessels	Rate.	Condition.
Supply	Steamship	Ready to sail.
Hetzel	Iron steamer prize	Almost ready.
Eagle	Troop ship and transport	Sails to-day
Columbian	Iron prize steamer	Preparing rapidly
Lioness	Steam gunboat	Fitting out.
Seminole	Steam propeller	Waiting orders
Tuscarora	Steam gunboat	Repairing.
Unknown	Sailing frigate	School ship
Connecticut	Ferry boat	Repairing.
Unknown	Steamer	Overhauling.
Unknown	Tug or transport steamer	Coaling and going to sea.
Unknown	Steam gunboat	Preparing for sea.
Unknown	Steam gunboat	Preparing for sea.
Unknown	Steam gunboat	Preparing for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. NEW-YORK, N.Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RICASLISU.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RED GNOME.

IRVING HALL—FATHER READ'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT COLOSSO TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TARTAR WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIMBRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—VERNET'S PICTURE OF THE PORT AND MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—GREAT DOG SHOW.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK yesterday paid a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The Army appears to have made no movement of importance.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in Trenton, N. J., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The lateness of the hour prevented any demonstration on the occasion, and his party immediately proceeded to the hotel. The inclemency of the weather yesterday kept the General and his friends in doors, rather to the annoyance of a crowd which thronged about the house. A serenade was to have taken place last night, but was probably "postponed on account of the weather."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs: "There is probably no foundation for the report that Gen. LEE was in Richmond, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was in command of the army. Not only are the Richmond papers entirely silent upon the report, but those here, who profess to be informed, state emphatically that LEE is at Winchester, and that JOHNSTON is in the West. There are rumors of other changes in the army, beside that of MCCLELLAN, but the names are kept private. With regard to the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is asserted by the friends of the President that he was the last man to consent to the same—that it was recommended at first by Gen. HALLECK, and agreed to by at least five members of the Cabinet, and finally by Mr. LINCOLN. It would be idle to say that the removal caused no disappointment among his friends and a considerable portion of his army, but the disappointment is believed to have been forgotten, and no untoward result is anticipated. Gen. HOOKER has sufficiently recovered to leave for his command, and for the present will be under the direction of Gen. BURNSIDE. It is believed, however, that he will eventually succeed the latter, who, I have reason to believe, is not yet placed in permanent command. Nothing has transpired here with respect to the instructions of Lord LYONS, though a rumor is current that he will soon propose an armistice between the contending parties."

From the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* we receive an intimation of the probable destination of the expedition under Gen. FOSTER, which left Newbern a short time ago. The *Register* entertains no doubt that a movement is to be made against the railroads running from Wilmington to Petersburgh, and believes that Weldon is to be the point attacked. The National forces, at last accounts, were reported to be only fifteen miles from Tarborough, on the Tar River, and the inhabitants of Tarborough and the adjacent counties were moving off as fast as possible, in anticipation of fighting.

Our advices from the Southwest represent that Gen. GRANT has advanced beyond La Grange with his main army, and that his pickets are within six miles of Holly Springs. It is believed, however, that the rebels have fallen back from that place.

Gen. GRANT informs the War Department that Col. LEE, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, has during the advance toward Holly Springs killed sixteen and captured one hundred and thirty four rebels.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Tuesday, says: "We understand that it has been decided that a portion at least of Gen. BANKS' expedition shall sail from Boston. The orders to several Massachusetts regiments to proceed to New-York, preparatory to their final departure, have been countermanded. How soon the regiments will leave is not yet known, but probably within a short time after the return of the transports that left last night for Beaufort with the Forty-third, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Regiments. It is believed that at least eight Massachusetts regiments will be attached to the expedition, and one or two Massachusetts batteries."

The intelligence from Charleston is important, and shows the necessity for hurrying forward the work on our new iron-clads as rapidly as possible. It is to the effect that the rebels there have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are all ready for plating, the iron for which was believed to have been run in on board an iron-plated steamer, which ran the blockade on the night of the 17th of October. This steamer is said to have been attacked by the gunboat *Flambeau*, which rained twenty-two shots against her sides without the slightest effect. It is said, also, that the notorious steamer *Nashville* was lying in Stono Inlet, waiting for a favorable opportunity to again run the blockade. The yellow fever is said to be raging in Charleston, over two hundred cases being reported there about the 18th ult.

The steam-sloop *Patenee*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, reports that preparations for a combined attack upon Charleston and Savannah were being gradually matured, the crews of the *Powhatan* and other vessels being occasionally employed in taking soundings along the coast. Among other incidents of recent occurrence, it is stated that a boat's crew from one of the United States vessels blockading Charleston came very near being captured by the rebels. The men, numbering twenty-four, were in the harbor taking soundings, as usual, and getting further in than prudence would warrant, a rebel steamer suddenly made her appearance, steaming directly for the boat, the occupants of which, perceiving their danger, immediately plied their oars with the utmost vigor. After an exciting chase of a couple of miles, the boat's crew reached their ship in safety.

Some days since we published among our extracts from rebel papers the story of a National defeat, near Nashville, Tenn., in which it was stated that Col. STOKES, of a Tennessee regiment, had been killed. Col. DISBREL was given the credit of the victory. The Nashville *Union*, of Oct. 26, says: "All this ridiculous stuff is about a skirmish in which the aforesaid DIBAREL and his command fled from their camp and across the river with as much precipitation and trepidation as if BUELL'S whole army had been after them. It was a most cowardly skedaddle on the part of DIAARREL."

An armed boat's crew from the gunboat *Hercules*, on the 3d inst., in Cheapeake Bay, captured on the Virginia coast a boat containing three persons, one of whom proved to be Major REIA SANDERS, a regular officer in the rebel army, and son of GEORGE N. SANDERS, the other two being English sailors, who had landed from a vessel from Halifax about ten days previous, accompanying a prominent rebel with dispatches to the rebel Government. At the time of this capture they were expecting a vessel to convey Major SANDERS to Europe.

The rejoinder of Gen. SCOTT to Ex-President BUCHANAN, which we publish this morning, will be read with the interest which attaches to everything written by the honored hero.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, and the *Nova Scotian* off Cape Race, we have advices from Europe four days later,—to the 31st ult. The news is interesting and important. The pirate *Alabama* was known to have destroyed the bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York for Cardiff. Lord LYONS' departure for his post, and the proceedings of Commodore WILKES at Bermuda, are coupled by the London *Globe* in some comments on British relations with the United States, which are not, in the opinion of that semi-official journal, at all likely to become unfriendly. Mr. GLADSTONE'S rash prophecy has brought out many counter declarations of sympathy with the North, which, it is noticeable, have everywhere been favorably received. There are many signs of a reaction in the English mind. Speaking of the proceedings of Com. WILKES at Bermuda, the *Times* thinks the Federals justified in a vigorous prosecution of the right of search where contraband traffic is so brisk. The report of the abdication and flight of King OTHO, of Greece, is fully confirmed. Cotton had taken a decided tumble in the Liverpool market—2d. @ 3d. for American, and 1d. for Surats. The stock in port is estimated at 312,500 bales, of which 18,000 are American. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions flat. Consols 93¾@93¾ for money.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., also arrived at this port last night.

By a letter to Hon. WM. D. SEWALL, of Bath, written on board the steamship *City of Washington*, off Cape Race, Oct. 21, it appears that the pirate *Alabama*, or "290," was seen from that steamer on the previous day, cruising in the track of our outward bound ships, and that if the captain had then telegraphed the fact to our Government, a swift war-vessel might have reached the locality in season to have prevented some of the havoc made by the pirate, if not to have captured her.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, met again at noon yesterday, spent an hour in canvassing the returns from the Fifteenth Ward, which were found to be correct, and then adjourned till noon to-day, when a long session, probably, will be held. The only full vote canvassed so far is that for Assemblyman in the Second District, comprising the Fourth and Sixth Wards, where DANIEL LEAMY, the Tammany nominee, was the only candidate. The vote for him foots up 3,013, and "scattering" 77.

A man named JOHN DOLAN became involved in a quarrel, at an early hour yesterday morning, at a drinking saloon in Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, kept by one JAMES KINNEY. During the affray DOLAN was stabbed in a most horrible manner, in the head and abdomen, from which wounds it is believed he cannot recover. KINNEY, the proprietor, was arrested upon suspicion of having been guilty of the offence.

A sale of prize vessels took place on Tuesday, at Callowhill-street wharf, Philadelphia, Mr. COOK, auctioneer. The bark *Fannie Laurie*, captured by the gunboat *Shepherd Knapp*, was first put up, and was sold for $8,800, J. E. BEASELEY being the purchaser. The schooner *Nelly*, captured by the steamer *Alabama*, was knocked down to HIRAM FORD for $330; the schooner *Defiance*, captured by the bark *Brazilina*, was sold to C. B. WILLIAMS for $550, and the schooner *Louisa*, captured by the steamer *Brenville*, was sold to PHILIP FITZPATRICK for $775. All the vessels except the *Nelly* sold at prices above their appraised value. The attendance was large, and the bidding was spirited.

On the 16th of August last, BETHUEL RUBERT, of Urbana, Ohio, was arrested and confined in the Hamilton County jail, by A. C. SANDS, United States Marshal, under charges of being a member of the Golden Circle, and of using his influence to discourage enlistments. Last week a motion was made in the United States Court at Cincinnati, by the prisoner's counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, whereupon the Marshal telegraphed to Washington to know if he should obey the writ if issued, and what his action should be in case application should be made to a State Court. He received answer that he should send the prisoner to Camp Chase, and resist all attempts to take him either by writ of *habeas corpus* or otherwise. In accordance with this order the prisoner was sent to Camp Chase. Soon after, the United States Court, Judge SWAYNE, refused to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Out of sixteen hundred men who should have reported at Camp Curtain as drafted men from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, it is found that there are not sufficient present to form a regiment. This has caused great consternation among those who had furnished substitutes, as many, if not all, of these substitutes have failed to report.

SALOMON CORNSTAMM and GEO. B. TRACEY, commission brokers, were yesterday arrested by orders from Washington, charged with perpetrating frauds upon the Treasury in the matter of Government claims. They were committed to Fort Lafayette.

Ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS issued an order at Murfreeshoro', Tenn., on the 28th ult., appointing officers to enroll all persons in the respective districts over 35 and under 45 years of age, and to forward separate lists, together with duplicate lists of over 18 and under 35, to the Adjutant-General of the State.

Four companies of the Second Regiment of the District of Columbia Volunteers are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. They were detailed to escort 3,000 convalescents to Harper's Ferry, and on their return crossed the river at Berlin to meet a cavalry escort. It failed to be at the appointed rendezvous, and as nothing has since been heard of the four companies mentioned, it is supposed they have been captured.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, PATRICK MCGINNIS pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and RANDOLPH G. KOHES was convicted of an attempt to rob HARNDEN'S Express.

The market for Money was 1 ₱ cent. higher yesterday, owing to the sudden demand from the Treasury. The Stock Market left off heavy and at lower prices. Gold, 132; Exchange, 146 ₱ cent.; United States Custom-house Notes, 125¾.

Breadstuffs were pretty active yesterday, but at reduced prices. Cotton was in more request at advanced figures. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Pork was in lively demand, and was dearer. Beef was quiet, and Lard heavy. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Oils, Whisky, Fish, Wool, Hides, and Leather. Heavier freight engagements were reported, but at lower rates.

The Duty of the Day.

The excellent spirit with which Gen. MCCLELLAN has given his hand to his successor, and parted from his army, should be imitated by his admirers, and by all loyal men. It is clear that the purpose of the President, in making the change, has been to remedy, if possible, the slow progress of the war, in response to the dissatisfaction which has been so emphatically expressed at the polls. The people have rightly chosen to hold the President responsible for the delays rather than his Generals. They look to the Commander-in-Chief, even though he is a civilian, for the right management of the war. The President overcomes his natural indisposition to interfere, and comes promptly up to the full work of his constitutional responsibility. All the movements indicate that it is fully decided that nothing shall prevent the utmost possible activity in military operations through the coming Winter months. We are, in all probability, entering the decisive stage of the war. It would be too much to hope that it will not have its varying fortunes. The uncertainty of arms has always been proverbial. But there are the best grounds for believing that the triumph will be with us. This much at least seems certain, that the Government means to put forth its utmost available strength, and that it will be no fault on its part if the rebellion is not writhing in its death-struggles before the Spring equinox. The President, in assuming the responsibilities and committing himself so unreservedly as he does to all the risks of this great work, but meets the call of the people, and he has a right to their staunchest moral support.

A truce, then, for the time, to all further wrangling about measures or men. Let the spirit of the recent political canvass, so far as it tended to generate bitterness and discord between really loyal people, die out and be forgotten. Disloyalty will soon be ashamed of its own weakness, and be glad enough to hold its peace. Let this final stage of the struggle—for such we verily believe it to be—be marked with something of the same high-souled devotion which so signalized and illuminated the opening scenes. Let the President again have the same magnanimous estimation and sympathy which did so much to nerve and inspire him then. Without these it is hardly possible that he should carry on this new endeavor with fitting hope and vigor. Men toil with fettered hands, with benumbed limbs, with languid energies, with impaired and weakened wills, with sinking instead of soaring aspirations, when they feel themselves surrounded by bitter enemies and grumbling friends—by foes, rivals and cold spectators, strict to mark every slip, eager to punish every error, ready to hoot at every failure; prompt to believe in every fault, and to give credit for no good; putting the worst construction upon every act, and receiving the worst rumor with the readiest ear; blaming everything they see done, and believing that nothing is done which they don't see. The people that wishes to be well served, and nobly governed, and courageously led on, must be generous and just, as well as stern; must be as zealous to reward as it is ardent to expect full and righteous service; must spare its leaders the most paralyzing of all influences—the conviction that they are serving a master suspicious, inequitable, backbiting, ever looking backward, ever prophesying failure, and utterly impossible to please. Value our favorite men or our favorite measures as we may, we must not forget that of all things which can buoy a country in great emergencies, and brace its guiding hand, that which is most indispensable is *public spirit*. It is not sufficient that the Government should be faithful to the people. The Government and the people must be *mutually* faithful to each other.

There are uneasy politicians who estimate every public event by its bearings upon the next Presidential election, and who are already laboring to make interest for this or that favorite candidate. Nothing could be more puerile. It is impossible for any mortal man to divine what will be the situation of the country, or the temper of the people, two years hence. This has all to be determined by developments and issues which still lie in the unknown future. As there could be no more absurd and suicidal public policy than to settle at the present time upon the next President, so there can be no greater mistake in friendship than now to associate any favorite name with a candidacy for the position. There could not possibly be a surer way of blasting any man's prospects. The present situation is too grave for any such impertinence to be tolerated. It is our present business to support the President we have, and with our entire energies. Upon our fidelity in that regard, will in great measure depend whether we are to have, not this or that President hereafter, but any President whatever. It is certain that President LINCOLN has resolved to risk everything upon the most vigorous prosecution of the war possible. If he fails, this war fails, and the Union perishes. He cannot but fail, if the public heart turns against him.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.—We have loud complaints from every quarter of the country of the increased cost of making newspapers. Printing paper of all kinds has risen *fifty per cent.* within the last three months, while the tax on paper, ink, advertisements and everything else connected with the business, still further aggravates the difficulty. The rise in paper, moreover, is still going on, and as it is due to the lack of cotton, it is not easy to say when it will stop. Under these circumstances publishers all over the country are raising the price of their papers, or raising their charges for advertising, or both, in order to meet this increased cost of production.

In this City, where the circulation of daily papers is much larger than elsewhere, the pressure is felt with corresponding severity. The expenses of newspapers in every department had been already greatly enhanced by the war. For correspondence, for example, our own expenses have been increased over $25,000; for telegraphic intelligence, $30,000; and so in other departments. Now, in addition to all this, comes the increased cost of paper, the war taxes, &c., adding over $1,500 a *week*, or $75,000 a year, to our expenses of last Summer. Other New-York journals suffer from the same causes, just in proportion to the extent of their circulation.

What effect this will have upon the business remains to be seen. In this City the daily newspapers have always been furnished to readers below cost,—the difference being made up from the proceeds of advertisements. Probably the publishers will prefer to meet the present emergency, so far as any change is necessary, by increasing their rates of advertising rather than departing from what has come to be the standard price of their sheets—*two cents* each. This throws, perhaps, upon the advertising public a burden which, in strict justice, newspaper readers ought to share with them,—but advertisers have so long borne more than their fair proportion of the expenses of publishing newspapers, that their acquiescence in any new pressure upon them seems to be taken for granted.

Upon the country Press the increase in the price of paper will be especially burdensome. Their advertising patronage is light, and, as a general thing, their profits are not large. They must raise their prices or break down under the burden.

Lord Lyons' Instructions—Non-Intervention Still the British Policy.

We receive from London this morning an inkling of the instructions brought by Lord LYONS on his return to this country, and concerning which there has been such a large amount of portentous speculation, based on nothing. By this we are reassured once again in regard to the improbability of foreign, or at least of British, interference in our affairs; and though the protestations of continued neutrality are not yet given in their official form, the statements may be regarded as semi-official, and their authenticity and accuracy as beyond question. The precise point, as stated, is that "Lord LYONS takes out with him the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either through a restoration of the Union on the old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, *she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.*" To this the London *Globe* adds, that there is no doubt that Lord LYONS' "intercourse with the President's Government will remain as peaceful and uninterrupted as the best friends of England and America could wish," and that "on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers no course will be pursued calculated to give any just cause of offence to the still great State beyond the Atlantic." So if, as is to be hoped, there be no diplomatic hypocrisy about these fine phrases, those who have been disturbed in their souls about intervention may now lapse into quiet for some time longer. There will be no stoppage, of course, to the building and equipping of ships and rams for the rebels in British yards; there will be no surcease to any of the innumerable acts of practical unfriendliness which the British Government has so long winked at. These, to be sure, will continue as ever; but, than these, there will be nothing more.

The anxieties of some parties on another point which it was thought England might seize as a cause of quarrel, may be quieted by the sensible and pacific manner in which it is discussed by the London Press. It was feared that the act of Capt. WILKES in blockading, as it is termed, the Island of Bermuda, and his recent difficulty with the ship *Gladiator*, might lead to complications. But the *Times* obligingly states that though the English people may share in the indignation of the people of Bermuda, "there are perhaps some reasons why the right of search, which has always been stoutly maintained by ourselves, should be exercised by the Americans on this occasion with as much rigor as they can venture to employ;" and the *Globe* feels quite sure that "if Com. WILKES transgresses the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will not sanction his acts, and as they repudiated him before, so, if there be occasion, they will repudiate him again." Influential journals of every stripe speak of the matter in a similar strain.

Under all these circumstances, and taking things as they appear on their face, it must be confessed that Lord LYONS has returned to his post with instructions as satisfactory to our Government and people, as we believe them to be agreeable to himself; and that there are no difficulties between his Government and ours which threaten to disturb the present relations.

Our relations with France, too, we have every reason to believe, notwithstanding recent rumors, are in a sufficiently satisfactory condition. There have undoubtedly been delicate questions discussed between the Emperor's representative and our State Department, but they are all capable of easy solution. The Secessionists in Europe will, of course, predicate great hopes upon the fact that Mr. SLIDELL has at last really had an interview with the Third NAPOLEON; and we shall likely learn from them what a wonderful impression the New-York rebel's arguments produced upon the Imperial mind, and how solemnly His Majesty listened and nodded, if not how he winked. But still we believe now, as heretofore, that there is really nothing to be apprehended, at least for some time to come, from the Imperial Government.

The present pacific advices from Europe only add force to the argument for quickly and decisively quelling this rebellion. We shall never be free from apprehensions, or indeed from danger of foreign interference, while the war maintains anything like its present aspect. A single day may change entirely the appearance of things abroad; a single step or misstep on our part may produce complications whose results no man could foresee. To the President as Commander-in-Chief—to Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. ROSECRANS, and the naval forces soon to begin operations on the coast, we look for such action as shall speedily and forever remove all cause or occasion of foreign interference in our war.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

There was one thing about the Harper's Ferry surrender which always puzzled us, and we are pleased to find some light thrown upon it, though indirectly, in the report of the Military Commission.

We were never quite able to reconcile the conduct of Col. MILES with open and acknowledged treachery. Some of his acts seemed very like it, but if there had been any agreement between himself and the rebels, in pursuance of which the place was to be surrendered, it was difficult to see why the rebels' cannonading was allowed to continue so long after his white flag was hung out. If the rebels had been in treaty with him, they would have been expecting a surrender, and would have been on the lookout for the signal, and, pressed for time as they were, they would not have postponed negotiations one moment. Hence we have doubted open treachery on the part of Col. MILES, supposing rather that his failure to hold out was a result of half-heartedness in the cause, of political opinion, of expectation that some settlement would ultimately be patched up between the rebels and the Government, until which time he would in some way escape punishment, and after which he would have claims upon the Southern leaders for services rendered.

But how could he have expected to escape punishment? What shield had he behind which he might retire when he should be called in question for the surrender of his post? For that he must have trusted to showing that with his men thus cooped up as they were, amid the fire of rebel batteries, and with ammunition exhausted, he was warranted in surrendering his command as he did. But what possible excuse could he have to offer for not retaining Maryland Heights, but bringing his men, or allowing them to come from that commanding position into the valley below? A sentence in the report throws light upon this point. We are told that Gen. WHITE urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require the taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. But Col. MILES had orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity; and while admitting the importance of the Heights, he seemed to regard those orders as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that "*to leave Harper's Ferry, even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions.*"

This, then, was the pretext on which he acted. Obedience to orders was the shield on which he relied. Never was a more amazing position taken by a man who was seeking for excuses for not doing his duty. Because he was told to hold the town, he could not hold that which alone made the town tenable. He might just as well have allowed the rebels to occupy his batteries and seize the arms of his troops because they were not named in the order to him to hold the place.

Col. MILES is dead; and one always feels reluctant to characterize as it deserves the ill conduct of one whom death prevents from defending himself. But such conduct as this ought not to be passed over. It ought to be condemned universally as a protection against its repetition.

The President has begun the course of endeavor to give to the army able and successful leaders. We hope he will not fail to search narrowly for, and inexorably weed out of the whole service, every officer who has the slightest tendency to such reliance upon orders as MILES was guilty of. Let it be clearly understood, that though disobedience of orders, even if it brings success, is not to be favored; yet such literal obedience as this, which is on the lookout for self-preservation rather than the country's good, is sure to be visited with condemnation, swift and inexorable.

BLOCKADE-BREAKING AT CHARLESTON AGAIN.—It is not very cheerful news for the Navy Department that we receive to-day from Charleston, S. C. On the night of the 18th of October, a rebel steamer ran the blockade and entered the harbor, paying not the slightest attention to the guns of the blockading vessel, the *Flambeau*, that endeavored to arrest her course. It is alleged that the rebel was iron-plated, as the shots of the *Flambeau*, twenty-two in number, fired, we are led to believe, at point-blank range, "fell off from her sides like hail."

This may be an error in fact—the shots of the *Flambeau* may not have reached their object—the rebel steamer may have escaped by her sheer audacity, as did the *Oreto* not very long since at Mobile, for which Commander PEMBLE lost his place in the navy. Our Charleston blockaders, if caught napping, may try to escape censure by suggesting that their enemy, though promptly followed and hit, was invulnerable.

It seems to us that an iron plated steamer, so absolutely invulnerable, would hardly have received the broadsides of the *Flambeau* so tamely. It would have been a safe and perfectly easy matter to run her beak into the *Flambeau* and sink her, or to have got in pistol range and sent a few shot that would have extinguished beneath the waves the lights of this flickering *Flambeau*. Such a victory would have gilded the triumph of entering Charleston harbor, and an iron-clad would hardly have declined the opportunity of so good a stroke of war. For this reason we are rather incredulous as to the iron plates on the outside of the blockade runner, though we have no doubt of there being plenty of iron plates within the steamer, intended for the rams now building at Charleston. The Liverpool *Post* long since told of such a ship and such a cargo, destined for the identical port she has just entered.

The British Consul, who left Charleston on the 18th of October, states that a rebel ram, iron-clad, has just been launched at Charleston, and that two more were ready and only waiting for the plates that were daily expected from England—the plates, no doubt, that went in the night after his departure. If this is so, then the opportunity of capturing Charleston easily has been allowed to pass. We never could see why the *Monitor*, after the James River service was concluded, was not taken to Charleston and used in an attack on that city. If she is invulnerable, as claimed, she could have steamed past Fort Sumter, regardless of its iron hail, and captured or destroyed Charleston and all the rams that were building there. The blockade of Charleston harbor will never be effective till we occupy its waters.

NEEDLESS DISSENSIONS.—The *Journal of Commerce* says that Gov. SEYMOUR "boldly proclaims the war for the Union and the Constitution, in opposition to the radical theories of a servile war, with insurrection and massacre, *for the purpose of opposing Slavery, Union or no Union.*" We heartily concur with Gov. SEYMOUR in this position. So do the great mass of the people of this State, without distinction of party. Of those who voted against him at the late election, ninety-nine hundredths, we venture to assert, assent fully to this doctrine. Indeed, we should feel greatly obliged to the *Journal of Commerce* if it would point to any party, or any considerable number of persons, who would prosecute this war "for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, *Union or no Union.*" We know no such men.

The *Journal* is very fond of denouncing certain men whom it styles *radicals*. So far as we understand their views on the subject of Slavery, they do not, as a class, come within the sweeping denunciations thus passed upon them. Even they favor emancipation, not as an end in itself, but as a *means* of crushing the rebellion. They see, as everybody must see, that Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels—that it adds prodigiously to the power of their armies in the field; and they see no reason why the blows of war should not fall upon it as well as upon anything else which strengthens the rebellion, and makes it more difficult for our Government to crush it. Does the *Journal?*

It seems to us about time that these foolish and mischievous dissensions, among men who claim to be loyal, should cease. The clamor against radicalism on the one hand, and against conservatism on the other, is utterly unmeaning and absurd. He is a true conservative who favors the most prompt and vigorous measures for breaking the military power of the Southern Confederacy, and thus crushing the rebellion; and there is no man more radical than he who would spare the rebels any of the sacrifices and sufferings which war involves, and thus contribute to the overthrow of our liberties and the destruction of our Government. The Administration has never shown itself disposed to err on the side of excessive rigor in its dealings with the rebels. All its movements have been marked with a degree of lenity and moderation which ought certainly to satisfy the most fastidious conservative.

The President's Proclamation contains nothing which should meet the censure of the *Journal of Commerce*, or of Gov. SEYMOUR, nor do we understand either as objecting to it. They claim, indeed, to be the special friends and supporters of the President, and call upon the whole country to support him in his contest with the rebellion.—including, of course, whatever means he may find to be necessary for the accomplishment of this result. In fighting the "Radicals," therefore, with so much vehemence, they seem to us to be fighting shadows. It would be much more useful, and quite as patriotic, to seek to promote union at home, by avoiding all needless contests, and to concentrate the whole strength of the country against the rebellion.

THE ATTACKS UPON JUDGE TREMAIN.—The Albany *Atlas* copies from the Sandy Hill *Herald* a very abusive paragraph concerning "the traitor TREMAIN,"—among other things, it says that "so unpopular was he that even the Republicans refused to hear him speak when he visited that county."

Mr. TREMAIN has never claimed to be a Republican, and we presume he is now, what he always has been, a Democrat. He has always acted with the Democratic Party,—has received high office at its hands, and still adheres to its principles and doctrines. But last Fall he thought it his duty to throw all his influence on the side of the Government in its contest with the rebellion, and he saw fit to act with the party which took the same view of public affairs, and to support the candidate nominated explicitly on that platform. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was made to strengthen the ticket, and not to gratify any wish or meet any claim of Mr. TREMAIN himself. Throughout the canvass he labored with zeal, energy and ability, to secure the success of the cause he had espoused. He addressed Democrats far more than Republicans, and was listened to everywhere with the attention and respect he deserved. If Sandy Hill was an exception to this, the fact speaks badly for the good sense and good taste of its inhabitants.

Mr. TREMAIN has done nothing to provoke the extraordinary virulence with which he is assailed by those with whom he used to act. He will not be injured by it, and can afford to despise it. In fact, his assailants pay a high tribute to his ability and efficiency, when they thus denounce him for an act which hundreds of the best men of their party have committed without censure.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.—Major H. ROBINSON, who has devoted himself with rare patriotic ardor to the development of the cavalry arm of the service, has been induced, by the application of our leading citizens, to deliver a public lecture on the subject. The time chosen is Friday evening, and the place Cooper Institute. The proceeds of the lecture will be handed to the Sanitary Commission.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

VISIT OF GEN. HALLECK TO THE ARMY.

GEN. HALLECK'S visit to the Army of the Potomac, alluded to last night, took place to-day, and will include a thorough examination into its condition.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

GEN. BURNSIDE is also everywhere greeted with unmistakable evidences of affection and confidence. The army, generally, is in high spirits and anxious to move against the enemy.

Some instances are named of resignations tendered by officers, many of whom have long desired to leave the service, and all being such as Government can profitably spare.

Gen. SETH WILLIAMS remains with Gen. BURNSIDE as Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. BUFORD as Chief of Cavalry, and Col. SACKETT as Inspector-General. Several other of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S best staff officers express the desire to remain in active service.

It is said that some officers who have tendered their resignations have asked leave to withdraw them, but it is believed that the Government has sufficient judgment, firmness and self-respect to strike from the rolls of the army all who prefer partisan paltroonery to patriotic service. No resignations, however, had been received at headquarters up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Col. KEY, one of the ablest officers in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, is still here, and is desirous of continuing in active service. Col. KEY'S programme for the war differs totally from that of his brother, and if carried out, would soon make the rebellion one of the dreadful memories of the past.

GEN. HOOKER'S RECEPTION IN THE ARMY.

If popular demonstrations furnish any test of popular regard, Gen. HOOKER'S reception at Fairfax and Warrenton yesterday would seem to indicate that he possesses, to the fullest extent, the confidence and affection of the soldiery. Not only was he received by his old corps with the fullest applause, but the same *furore* was created in commands to which he was personally a stranger. In the face of such demonstrations towards an officer, who so boldly denounces the previous inactive policy of the army, it is idle to talk of dangerous disaffection on account of the removal of a Commander who, whatever his personal influence, has never inspired so deep-seated and intense enthusiasm.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH returned to-day from the front, and it is believed that he will soon, at his own request, be assigned to a command in the field.

A BRAVE CAVALRY OFFICER.

The following dispatch pays a merited compliment to one of the ablest and bravest officers in the West:

LAGRANGE, Nov. 11, 1862—10.30 P. M., *Via* CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken by Col. LEE, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and sixteen rebels killed. Our loss is two wounded. Col. LEE is one of our best cavalry officers. I earnestly recommend him for promotion.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

AT WILLARD'S.

Gens. WADSWORTH, AUGUR and ARTHUR, and Gov. MORGAN, are at WILLARD'S.

Gen. CAMERON is here.

NOT TRUE.

The statement published yesterday in one of your contemporaries, that Gen. HUNTER was reappointed to the command of the Southern Department only upon condition that he would issue no more Anti-Slavery proclamations, is a mere invention, and a very weak one. There is no truth whatever in the statement.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Vast quantities of shoes, clothing, provisions and other Quartermaster's and commissary stores, the surplus of the Army of the Potomac, are now being, at great expense, sent back to the Washington depots. This is a striking commentary on the complaints made that the army was delayed in consequence of the want of these supplies.

NEW DIET TABLE FOR GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Our attention has been drawn to an admirable new diet table prepared for the use of our hospitals, and which is likely to prove of invaluable service. Hitherto, the kind and quantity of food to be distributed to the patients in our hospitals has been left to the caprice of individual Surgeons, thus failing, in many cases, far short of the actual requirements. By this new system, a regular printed scale has been established, by which the exact daily quantity of each kind of food necessary for each individual is clearly set forth, in avoirdupois weight, and varying to suit all patients, from the convalescent to the very sick and feeble. This great improvement has been effected by a Medical Board, consisting of Medical Inspectors CUTLER and COOLIDGE, in consultation with Surgeon-General HAMMOND and Dr. Jos. R. SMITH.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that the Excise law in relation to stamp duties upon open policies of insurance *does not* regard each separate indorsement as a separate contract, and subject to duty.

The stamp upon the policy itself covers all indorsements upon it, and is alone necessary.

But all policies, renewals and indorsements, *other than open policies, are subject to stamp duties.*

In reply to questions propounded to Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. C. F. ESTEE, by W. C. MAITLAND, Esq., of New-York, in regard to the drawback upon coal oil, Mr. ESTEE has returned the following answer:

"Section 47 refers to the removal for exportation of spirits or oil on which the tax *has not been paid*, and section 116 refers to the transportation of spirit or oil on which the *tax has been paid*. In the latter case only is there a claim for drawback or allowance of the amount of tax paid. Any quantity of spirits or oil may be exported, and the drawback claimed, when duty to the amount of twenty dollars or more has been paid."

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

At the present time there are about 14,500 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. These figures show a large decrease in the number of patients in military hospitals here. At one time these hospitals contained upwards of 28,000.

CLOTHING FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Two thousand dollars worth of clothing, purchased, under direction of Lieut. Col. DOSTIE, Provost Marshal here, out of funds realized from the sale of contraband goods captured on the Lower Potomac, will be distributed to-day among the contrabands at "Camp Barker."

SEIZURE OF TWO SCHOONERS LADEN WITH THE "ARDENT."

Two schooners, laden with whisky, were seized yesterday at one of the wharves on the Potomac, and their Captains and crews sent to the Old Capitol Prison. It is supposed that the vessels were engaged in the smuggling business.

NEW-YORK CONTRACTS.

The following is a list of contracts solicited or proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaus, by citizens of New-York, during the week ending Nov. 11:

WM. A. CSOLLINS offers 1,200 wall tents at a low price, delivered to Col. VINTON. Price not stated.

FOSTER & HARDENBROOK offer 150 or 200 wall tents and flies complete, for $50 each.

Union India Rubber Company offers india-rubber goods for Government use. Terms not stated.

E. HARMAN offers a patent wash leather sandal. Terms not stated.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN solicits contracts for 100,000 sets cavalry equipments, at $34 99¼ per set.

J. D. C. OUTWATER offers 246 cases Austrian muskets, in bond, for $14 70 each.

J. J. ADAMS & Co. offer 1,000 horse brushes at 90 cents each.

GEO. E. LASATT offers 6,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at $7 each.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Medical Examiners, by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. FREEMAN KNOWLES, of Keokuk, Iowa.
Dr. JAMES H. WHEELER, Dover, N. H.
Dr. J. J. TEMPLE, Covington, Kentucky.
Dr. OLIVER S. ROOT, Pittsfield, Mass.
Dr. JARED DUNBAR, Cambridge, Ohio.
Dr. JAMES C. BUAT, Vernon, Indiana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

Owing to a deficiency in the expected supply of postal currency, the Treasury Department will not be able to perfect the arrangements for furnishing Railroad Companies with the much-needed small change until next week.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master WARREN, commanding the steamer *Daylight*, on the morning of the 30th ult., while on his way to the blockading station off Wilmington, and when about three miles from New-Inlet, discovered a schooner lying at anchor between Stump Inlet and New-Topsail Inlet. When getting within a mile of her, the first and second cutters of the *Daylight*, under command of Acting Master GLEASON, were sent to board and examine the vessel. Before she was reached her crew slipped the cable, to allow the schooner to drift, and fled to the shore in their boats, and thus escaped. The boats of the *Daylight* reached her, and she was boarded before drifting ashore. Finding no one on board, they made sail and brought her off. There was no other vessel in sight at the time, and not a gun was fired in making the capture. The parties escaping from the vessel, after landing, fired two musket shots at the boats' crews. No flag of any kind or papers could be found on her. She proved to be the *Racer*, of Nassau, N. P., and was loaded principally with salt. She has been sent to New-York for adjudication.

OTHER CAPTURES.

Rear-Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department a report of Commander CLITZ, of gunboat *Penobscot*, off Shallot Inlet, N. C., detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of the British schooner *Pathfinder*, which was discovered on the 2d inst., close in with the land. Her crew were driven on shore by the rifled gun of the *Penobscot*, while endeavoring to tow the vessel toward the coast. Acting Ensign EDWARDS, who boarded the schooner, found the cargo to consist of salt, olive oil, boots, shoes, liquors, etc. Her destruction was occasioned by the fact that the tide and surf prevented the possibility of getting her afloat. She was set on fire on the afternoon of the 2d inst., every preparation having been made for that event early in the day. Commander CLITZ reports having on board an English flag, a quadrant and timepiece.

Further information from Commander G. H. SCOTT, of the *Maratanzas*, states that the English bark *Sophia* has been captured by the *Daylight*, Acting Master WARREN, and the *Mount Vernon*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. AHANT commanding. Their reports show the loss of three officers, eighteen men and three boats. It appears that the English vessel was discovered, on the morning of the 4th inst., lying at anchor near Masonville, when she made sail and stood for the beach, which she struck at 9:30 A. M., and boats were dispatched to set fire to her, which was effectually performed. During the affair, the boats of the *Daylight* got ashore, and the *Mount Vernon* dispatched boats to their assistance, while the two vessels kept up a continuous fire on the woods, to prevent the enemy from molesting our men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats off shore. When returning to the anchorage, it was discovered that Acting Ensign O. L. S. ROBBINS and five seamen of the *Mount Vernon*, with Acting Assistant Paymaster CLARKE, Corswain ROGERS, and thirteen men, were missing.

Late Richmond papers mention the capture of these men.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Gen. Scott's Reply to Mr. Buchanan.

The Relations of the Ex-President with Secretary Floyd Discussed.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with the venerable Ex-President BUCHANAN.

Recently (October 21) you published my official *report* to President LINCOLN, dated March 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connexion with our principal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given offence to the Ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances, offence was unavoidable.

Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to demand of me—the immediate Commander of the army—how it had happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several of those forts, and from the bad condition of others were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested exclusively on me. Hence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was submitted to President LINCOLN at an early day, (in his Administration,) and recently to the world.

To that short paper Ex-President BUCHANAN publishes a reply of double the length in the *Intelligencer* of the 1st inst. My rejoinder, from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheumatic hand, and am without aid-de-camp or amanuensis, and without a printed document and my own official papers.

Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the Ex-President's long reply, I avail myself of a substitute furnished by an accidental visiter, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some slight notice at my hands.

1. To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion, according to my many recommendations, beginning Oct. 29, 1860, repeated the next day, and again more earnestly Dec. 13, 15, 28 and 30, the Ex-President says: "There were no available troops within reach."

Now, although it is true that, with or without the Ex-President's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly denuded our whole eastern seaboard of troops in order to augment our forces in TEXAS and UTAH, I nevertheless pointed out, at several of the above dates the 600 recruits (about) which we had in the harbor of New-York and at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, nearly all organized into temporary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined—quite equal to the purpose in question—besides the five companies of regulars near at hand, making about 1,000 men. These disposable troops would have given (say) 200 men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New-Orleans; an equal number to Fort Morgan, below Mobile; a reinforcement of 100 men to Fort Pickens, Florida, Pensacola harbor, and a garrison of like number to the twin fort, McRae; a garrison of 100 men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, which, like Forts Pulaski, Morgan and McRae, had not at the time a soldier—leaving about 200 men for the twin forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men. Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of some eight companies, nine or two of which might, in the earlier period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been obtained, notwithstanding printed handbills were every where posted in Eastern Virginia, of an eccentric character, inviting recruits to take that most important work.

Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts even with the reinforcement indicated, would have had a *war* garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or *coup de main*, (an off-hand attack, one without full preparation.)

That these movements of small detachments might easily have been made in November and December, 1860, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the Ex-President sneers at my "weak device" for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant ANDERSON did, with a handful of men, in Fort Sumter, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a like handful in Fort Moultrie, even without further augmentation of men to divide between the garrisons. Twin forts, on the opposite side of a channel, not only give a cross-fire on the head of an attack, but the strength of each is more than doubled in the flanking fire of the other. The same remarks apply to the gallant Lieut. SLEMMER, with his handful of brave men, in Fort Pickens. With what contempt might he not have looked upon CHASE or BRAGG, in front of him, with varying masses of from 2,000 to 6,000 men. If Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had between them only 200 men.

I have thus shown that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the other twins, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, also. My object was to save to the Union, by any means at hand, all those works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers—a call which the President, for such purpose, might no doubt have made, without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

Second—The ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts "attributed," as he says, "without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD;" and, he adds, "all my Cabinet must become witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."

Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that the Ex-President specially consented to the removal, by Secretary FLOYD, of 115,000 extra muskets and rifles with all their implements and ammunition from Northern repositories to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So, too, of the 120 or 140 pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburgh to Ship Island in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning early in March that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary HOLT (acting for Secretary CAMERON) just in time to defeat the robbery.

But on this point we may hear Ex-Secretary FLOYD himself. At Richmond he expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward; it being there universally admitted, that but for that victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. BUCHANAN complains that I published, without permission, on Jan. 18, 1861, my views addressed to him and the Secretary of War, Oct. 29 and 30, 1860. But that act was caused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my *views* in one of the earlier speeches of the same Ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

Fourth—One of my statements complaining of the joint countermand, sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Capt. VINCENT'S Company unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the Ex-President to prove "a singular want of memory on my part," and a note from Ex-Secretary HOLT is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand, the day (Jan. 29) that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a misstatement, by accident, as Mr. HOLT, and no one is more incapable of making one by design. Yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. HOLT, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an excess of pain.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HOLT and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have said promptly that if VINCENT had not to land except in case of an attack upon Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or (as the event showed) the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another marked for me by my kind visitor:

Fifth—The Ex-President has brought together a labyrinth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of rebel Commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. But as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 8, 1862.

Major-General Wool and the Harper's Ferry Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1862.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

In the report, as published in the newspapers, of the Commission, consisting of the following officers, Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, United States Volunteers; Maj.-Gen. G. CADWALADER, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGER, United States Volunteers, Major DONN PIATT, A. A. G., United States Volunteers; Capt. F. BALL, A. D. C., United States Volunteers, and Col. J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, I find the following remarks applying to myself:

"The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this inexplicable (Col. MILES) in command, should share to the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Maj.-Gen. WOOL is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct."

If the report of the Commission in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has no more truth for its foundation than is contained in the above paragraph, it can only be regarded as a fiction, without a shadow of proof for its foundation.

It is not true that I placed "this incapable (Col. Miles) in command of Harper's Ferry." He was there in command at the time when I assumed control of this Department, and had been ordered to establish his headquarters there, on the 29th of March, by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, then General-in-Chief. On the 30th of April, the Secretary of War sent the following order to Col. MILES, at Harper's Ferry: "You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to this Department."

I have not now time to notice further the "censure" of the Commission; when I am at leisure, it will receive the attention which it merits.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General United States Army.

The Mob at Ozaka, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Ozaka County mob, not content with destroying the draft-box and rolls, attacked the private residences of several prominent persons, stealing and demolishing everything they could lay hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them.

The Provost-Marshal, with six hundred infantry, on the steamers *Sunbeam* and *Comet*, last evening and to-day, arrested some fifty of the rioters.

Halt! Halt!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!
DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.

OSAA SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,

Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. YOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best Soap in use is Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Intelligent housekeepers approve it, on trial. The editors of this paper, *Tribune*, *Post*, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers every where. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you must take Medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had any where.

The Sea of Galilee.—Mr. BANVARD, the artist, by invitation of the American Geographical Society, will read a paper THIS EVENING, at the rooms of the Historical Society, on this "sea," illustrated with a large oil-painting, upon which he has been employed for the past two years.

Winter Balmorals.—Ladies, CANTRELL has the best Winter Boots manufactured, and he is undersselling everybody, at his store, No. 813 Broadway. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or on inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathiser said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists," while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia ité 1860 strong," or Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up, &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his ills of supers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860.—X. I traveled straight for No. 2-2 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. Drake, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S.T. and all—and a great institution is he. A six-story building, in Dey-st., from cellar to garret is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs, and material, and then soaked in water and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the "custom-house brand." It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalid;—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. Barnes are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year! With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and Jefferson Davis had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headach, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house. Respectfully yours,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure Standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature,

P. H. DRAKE & CO,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to anyone afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 7se New-York Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only homes of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LAFLIN—CUNNINGHAM.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Alfred Beach, of New-York, assisted by the Rector of the parish, Mr. GEORGE LESTER LAFLIN, of Westfield, Mass., to Miss LOUISA POTTER, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Walter Cunningham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MARRITT—TOTMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in the Trinity M. E. Church, 24th-st., by Rev. T. Lodge, JOHN W. MARRITT, Esq., to Miss MYRA TOTMAN, all of this City. No cards.

MCLEAN—ROWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Eells, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, of Fairfield, Conn., to Miss SOPHIA J. ROWLAND, daughter of Henry Rowland, of Brooklyn.

MYERS—OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. PHILIP V. MYERS to Miss HELEN J. OAKLEY, all of this City.

ODELL—ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. John Botton, GEORGE M. ODELL, M. D., of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, to SUSAN PHILIPPA, daughter of the late Morris Robinson, Esq., of New-York.

STEVENS—HASKELL.—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, D. D., ASA STEVENS, Jr., Esq., of New-York, to SARAH J. TREMERE, daughter of the late Capt. William Haskell, of Marblehead.

SHEPPARD—MACFARLANE.—In the Universalist Church in Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 21, by Rev. H. Peters, Mr. ROBERT SHEPPARD, of North Islip, to Miss EMMA W. MACFARLANE, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAIL—ECKERT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. Renike, JOHN B. VAIL, of New-York, to Miss MARIA C. ECKERT, daughter of Jacob Eckert, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, CHARLES CHAUNCEY BURR, son of Samuel J. and Caroline C. Burr, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CRUMWALL.—At his residence in the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD P. CROMWELL, Jr.

A further notice containing information of the funeral will be given.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, NELLIE P. DAVIS, only daughter of Thomas and Ellen M. Davis, aged 18 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of consumption, HOWARD, youngest son of the late Anthony N. Hoffman, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MEADE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Mr. ABRAHAM B. MEADE, late merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 330 West 22d-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sheriff's Jury, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA EVELYN, (Little LOUISE,) youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane M. Miller, aged 11 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 252 2d-av., near 18th-st., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

O'ORLL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, VALENTINE O'ORLL, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of Isaac Underhill, in Upper New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, the youngest child of Charles R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Kent-st., Greenpoint.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ANGELINA, only child of John and Dorotha Phillips, aged 20 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 30th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise.

QUINCAR.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a long illness, GEORGE QUINCAR, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 6th-av., at 1 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst.

SNOWBALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SNOWBALL, aged 43 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

VANDERBECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, SARAH ANN, the widow of John V. Vanderbeck, aged 51 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 273 East Houston-st., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—Nov. 12, 1862.
29, 25, 2, 53, 48, 44, 42, 65, 17, 24, 21, 68, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—Nov. 12, 1862.
35, 74, 70, 72, 25, 76, 52, 56, 37, 54, 31, 20, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERROR.—In Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class No. 535, the third drawn number should have been 53 in place of 55, as erroneously printed in yesterday's edition, the mistake being made by the compositor.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Haff's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON OSBORN, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

ORDINATION AT YONKERS.—MR. SAMUEL T. CARTER will be ordained, and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church, at Yonkers, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., by the Second Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. MCELROY, of New-York; Dr. MANN of Princeton, and Mr. PHRAENER, of Sing Sing, will take part in the proceedings.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Have now in store and are receiving by each arrival a full assortment of
SPANISH LINENS,
BLOUSE LINENS,
CROWN DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS.
CANVAS PADDINGS.
ELASTIC CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCKS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS—Osnaburghs,
BURLAPS,
BAGGINGS,
COT BOTTOMS,
SAIL CANVAS.
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS.
A MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
Of every description of mourning goods,
Including many articles
AT OLD PRICES.
BONNETS AND CLOAKS, OF SUPERIOR STYLES,
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c., old price, 25.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c., old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, hibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tufted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing Class taught by Mr. Chiarandi, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN Music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 660 Broadway corner of 24th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 864 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—Cooperstown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, unfurnished room, and tuition in common English. 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 25th-st., Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy school. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, Military, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, corner Prince-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Ramsdell's.

YONKERS HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., Terms, $12 per week. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, desires an engagement as teacher of said languages at pupil's residence. Address for 10 days, A. B. C., No. 304 Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City reference given.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, College graduate, wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching French, Latin, Music and the various branches of English, wishes the position of resident governess in a school or family. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILL THE GENTLEMAN HOLDING $150, left in his hands on the 31st October last, on the event of the election for Governor of the State of New-York, have the kindness to give his address, as the party interested has lost the number of his office, by addressing R. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office?

AT A MASS MEETING OF THE HOUSE carpenters, held TUESDAY, Nov. 11, the following resolution was passed, that after MONDAY, Nov. 17, we demand 14 shillings for a days' work. The following bosses were reported as willing to pay the advance:
Mr. Germond, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. Shaw, Frecker & Hoffman, Keater & McIlvaine, Mr. Knapp, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Ingleson, Mr. Smiten, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Howell, Mr. Smith, in 10th-st.; Mr. Smith, in 18th-st., R. M. Smith, Hennessy, 10 Bridge-st., Walton & Son, Humphrey & Fitzgerald, [illegible], Mr. Harris, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Larson, Michael Finney.
A Committee was appointed to see Bosses who were out of reports, and their answer by the next meeting [illegible] WM. WITTEN, President.
JOHN D. BURLEY, Secretary.

MME. DEMOREST'S DEPOT OF FASHIONS.—[illegible] WITH A SPLENDID ARRAY OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES, SUPERB FASHION PLATES, ELEGANT EMBROIDERY, &c. [illegible] LADY, MOTHER, MILLINER, AND DRESSMAKER IN AMERICA SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

DELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents to Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply to the Agency, No. 4 Erie Building, [illegible] Dock, N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of James F. Kenny, deceased, all parties indebted to the estate will please make payments to him at residence, No. 25 Liberty-st., New-York.
ANDREW G. COFFIN, Administrator.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 91 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; she has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 406 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron; has no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., in the rear, between Grand and Broome sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a middle-aged woman with good City references; will assist with washing and make herself useful. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 186 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Scotch (Protestant) woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes excellent soups, jellies, and is a good baker of bread. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-rate City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 East 19th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who understands her business to all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook and has the best of references, will assist in the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., in the store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 72 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook, understands her business thoroughly, is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., la the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 225 1st-av., a few doors from 14th-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced colored woman, with City reference, and understanding her business thoroughly, wishes a situation as cook. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at his new and only office, No. 6 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 7 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. Has good City reference from her last place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 West 23d-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook and willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, as good cook and washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman of tidy habits, a situation as cook and laundress; would not object to go to the country; has lived in a private family; understands meats, poultry, boiling and pastry, and soups; do part of the washing in fine linen; also, a permanent home and $7 a month. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 72 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook, understands her business thoroughly, is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing, has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., la the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 225 1st-av., a few doors from 14th-st., third floor, back room.

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A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 7 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. Has good City reference from her last place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

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A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., in the store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

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A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them thereby contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchase of this loan through us contributes directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR
CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY and No. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMWELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMWELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1-62.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham B. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Hilaret,	Charles O. Mathers,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird. Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr..

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 18th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 5, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. CODIER, GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES BITLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received. The holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st
L. H. MEYER.
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED—FORTY SHARES CALLATIN FIRE Insurance Stock. Apply to
CROMWELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 30 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST., Nov. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO.,
policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters end such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being sent off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent delay and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has never ascertained that not one hundredth have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purposes—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Prof. A. D. Bache, LL.D.; Dr. George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; Samuel H. Van Buren, M. D., Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Samuel F. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 1034 av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 821 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.
Director ..... J. GRAU.
FRIDAY Nov. 14, NORMA.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY for FRIDAY'S NORMA and the GRAND GALA MATINEE, on SATURDAY next, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC; BEKER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing that
MME. LORINI,
Whose success in the principal Opera Houses of Europe has drawn forth the highest encomiums of the Press, will have the honor of making her first appearance here since her return from Europe,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
In Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of
NORMA.
MME. LORINI.
In her great rôle of Norma.

Mme. LORINI'S European engagements are such that she can only appear two or three times prior to her departure.

MLLE. MORENSI as ADELGISA.
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as OROVESO
Musical Director and Conductor ..... Sig. MUZIO
On SATURDAY next, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora...GUERRABELLA Azucena..... MORENSI
BRIGNOLI. AMODIO. BARILI.
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS
Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
For the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora..... Mme. GUERRABELLA
Azucena ..... Mlle. MORENSI
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear this evening, and for
THIS OCCASION ONLY,
THURSDAY, Nov. 13,
In his grand and effective impersonation of the
CARDINAL DUKE,
In Bulwer's drama of
RICHELIEU.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed for two nights more.

On FRIDAY and SATUDAY, Nov. 14 and 15,
Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberfloete.)
Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
On SUNDAY EVENING—
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
FIDELIO
Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

THE MYERS SISTERS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
assisted by Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents each: to commence at 8 o'clock.

TERESA CARENI.
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorps: house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable. will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN SIXTEENTH ST., near Irving place, a full sized house and lot, in good order. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM ANTHES, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot: three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 149 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and outbuildings complete, within an hour's drive of the City, on moderate terms, address A. T. C., Box 108 *Times* Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 191 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROperty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; has fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP NO. 175 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience: well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER—POSSESSION IMmediately, the large three-story house No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen: convenient to City cars. no boarders or children. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,539 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 26th and 34th sts. if not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, IN A first-class neighborhood, for a family of three adults. References unexceptionable Address L. S. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 106 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½, begin at 8.
THURSDAY—
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
Fourth time,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
(By Isherwood,)
and
An usually strong and novel distribution.
THE POPULAR STANDARD COMEDY,
So enthusiastically received at the previous representations by audiences that have crowded the establishment to overflowing,
SPED THE PLOUGH.
Without interfering materially with the text, important transformations have been made,
THE CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED,
And an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Abel Hendy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton.
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques

The original country dance, by all the characters.
The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Stoepel
TO-MORROW (Friday) and SATURDAY,
Will be given for the second and third time, with its
NEW SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS,
AND
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
The comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
MONDAY (first time)—
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
TUESDAY (fourth time,—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT!!
BUT
TWO
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
LAST NIGHT!
Of his performance in his
TWO GREAT IMPERSONATIONS
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
IN THE
THE IRON CHEST,
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
AS
MARITANA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
Those world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Will appear.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.—First grand subscription Concert at
IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862, with the assistance of Madame Rotter, Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt, and a grand orchestra of forty artists; Conductor, A. Paur. Subscriptions for the series of four concerts, at $2, will be received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; T. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st., and Stolnway & Son's, No. 82 Walker-st. Single tickets, at the door, 75 cents each. The subscription tickets can be used for any of the concerts. First grand Ball of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862, at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets to be had of members only. Particulars hereafter.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

IRVING HALL.
FATHER REED'S OLD FOLK'S
THIRD GRAND CONCERT,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
New Costumes, Songs, Duetts, and Chorus, Songs of our Forefathers. Tickets 25 Cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $60.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built, in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO. in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office, 69
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New York and return, at the following reduced rates First Cabin, $160 25 and $190; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SAXEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPOR

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Grant's Pickets Within Six Miles of Holly Springs.

The Rebels Believed to Have Fallen Back.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A special from Trenton, Tenn., of the 10th, says the Grand Army passed beyond La Grange yesterday evening. Our pickets were six miles from Holly Springs. One hundred and thirty of the rebel cavalry were taken prisoners during the day, with a National loss of two killed and two wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the enemy have fallen back.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile *Tribune* says there were not a thousand blankets in Pace's entire army. Their blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away on the retreat from Iuka and Corinth.

Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, announces that the union of the Diocese of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia is completed, under the name of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first general Council meet at Augusta Nov. 12.

A dispatch from Gen. RANSOM, at Fort Donelson, yesterday, says: "My command arrived here to-day. We have marched 150 miles and had a fight with the rebel WOODWARD on the 6th, and are uninjured. We killed 16, wounded 40, captured 20 men, 100 horses and mules, a quantity of arms, and drove them to the other side of the Cumberland."

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The latest news from Memphis says that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallahatchie River. It was thought the rebels might make a show of resistance at Holly Springs, but would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

The expedition which left Helena a few days since for Cotton Plant, numbering 1,200, found 5,000 rebels at that place—a force too large to be attacked by the Nationals with any hope of success. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing twelve, wounding a large number, and capturing twenty-four. Our loss was thirty wounded, and one hundred horses killed. The people in the country through which our forces passed are represented as actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

A late Southern paper says an accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on the 3d inst., by which 17 persons were killed and 30 injured.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says an extensive secret Abolition Society has been discovered in Northern Texas. The objects are to resist the conscription, and cooperate with the Federal army.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Root of the Guerrilla Woodward—His Forces Dispersed and Driven from the State.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

LA GRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. DAVIS, at Columbus:

"The expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. RANSOM has proved a great success. It came up with Col. WOODWARD's rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburgh, and, after a short engagement, killed sixteen of his men, among them one Captain and a Lieutenant; wounding forty, including one Captain and two Lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules—a large number of arms and equipments—half the camps of WOODWARD's men, including his own—routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General."

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Retrospect—Confederate Prisoners on Parole—Their Characteristics—Preparations for Active Operations.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Just now, Cairo is a point of no great importance, but still, I thought I would drop you a letter from here, on my way southward. When here, last Spring, I found the place lively beyond comparison—soldiers thronged the streets, transports by the hundred crowded the levee, receiving or discharging their cargoes, small tugs went whizzing and steaming spitefully hither and thither, while black, massive gunboats lay anchored in the middle of the river, keeping a vigilant eye down stream, in view of expected arrivals of rebel gunboats from Columbus.

Then Cairo was very much as Washington is now. Its hotels were filled with the same throngs of spruce-looking shoulder-strapped gentlemen, whose only battles were in their imaginations, whose only "charges" were such as were made against them by saloon keepers, and whose only "movements" of importance were those which involved a "change" of position in transferring their base of operations from the sidewalk to the whisky-shop. War to them was a distant, unappreciated fact, carried on in some remote *terra incognita;* and generally was dimly supposed to consist in blue broadcloth, brass buttons, glittering shoulder straps and a good, sociable, pleasant sort of a pic-nic excursion in the direction of Dixie.

Alas! there have been sad changes since then. Many of those beardless, gaily-equipped youths, at whose butterfly turnouts and imaginary battles I sneered last Winter from this very place, have developed a far different destiny than that of which they dreamed when they lighted up this dirty place with their "gilded presence." Many went down in the storm of war that raged over the vicinity of Fort Donelson, others sleep beneath trees torn and splintered by the shot and shell of Shiloh; others, again, have gone home maimed, or with constitutions broken for life from wounds and diseases received in skirmish, or march hundreds of miles from this place, where they so gallantly flourished. A short time since, when in Washington, there came from Southern captivity a crowd of hollow-eyed, fever-wasted officers, among whom, ragged, dirty and dilapidated, I recognized many who ten months ago were among the gayest and most thoughtless of those that displayed their gay plumage here in this sink-hole of the Mississippi Valley. They went dancing down the [illegible], and have come back limping sorely, much worn with the fatigue and roughness of their journey.

There are many officers and soldiers here now, but [illegible] locomotive bouquets. All hear [illegible] of battle, and their countenances wear a [illegible], as if they had found war a serious thing. [illegible] Well-informed a year from now, may [illegible] similar state of things—the saloon-keepers [illegible] liquidators, hotel-keepers and clothing [illegible] will do less than five hundred per [illegible] cent, and the whole crowd of glittering side-[illegible]-hermes, paying shed their first skin, cotton in a [illegible] betokens that they have discovered the [illegible] character of their mission.

[illegible] significantly in connection with this place, just now, is that in the hotels and streets there are about as many uniforms of gray as blue. A pair of heels rest on the window-sill—you follow them toward their owner, and your eye will as likely as not range down a couple of thin "continuations" clad in butternut, and ending in a coat of grey whose sleeves and collar are bedizened with the gold hue of the Confederate. If your neighbor opposite drops for an instant his morning paper, you will very likely discover that his face is long and angular, his eyes sunken and brilliant, his beard and hair reaching respectively to his stomach and the small of his back, while the whole is crowned with the broad-brimmed hat that is supposed to indicate the exclusive possession of plantation chivalry and "niggers." The individual who flanks him on the left is a weather-beaten National Captain, and who pays no more attention to the other than if he were a block of wood, instead of a person whom perhaps a month since he encountered in the smoky mazes of some Southern battle-field.

Generally these Confederates are quite gentlemanly fellows, reading their papers, smoking their pipes, toasting their shins, and performing all the usual operations of comfortable every-day life, without asking any questions or giving themselves undue prominence. Occasionally, however, one of them will get more than his usual allowance of poor whisky, whereupon his chivalry immediately assumes a demonstrative form. One came reeling into the hotel yesterday, and introduced himself by announcing the fact that he belonged to JOHN MORGAN'S Regiment—one that had killed more Yankees and stolen more horses than any other regiment in the Confederate States, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! He further assured his auditory of the fact that he could whip any five bloody Yankees anywhere in the North—that when he was at home he had a plantation of one thousand acres—that he had five hundred niggers, a pair of the fastest horses in Alabama, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! and if any five bloody Yankees didn't believe it, it would afford him pleasure to convince them of it, not singly, but all at once. Saying this, he balanced himself unsteadily, smashed his hat on the extreme back of his head, and then with a maudlin stare of what was meant for chivalrous defiance of base-born Yankees, he looked around the room, but finding no five Yankees bold enough to accept his summons, he took a sinuous and unsteady departure.

I doubt very much whether Yankee prisoners in the South are allowed similar privileges—if they are my researches have as yet failed to discover them. There are many Confederate prisoners here, both officers and privates, a majority of whom are on their way to Dixie from Northern prisons, and who are awaiting transportation to take them down the river. In not a single case have the men been allowed to go barefooted or without a change of underclothing—in fact, the only difference in their condition from what it was when they were captured is, that they are better clothed, are fatter, heartier and generally look five hundred per cent. more like civilized beings.

Preparations for aggressive operations below here continue to progress rapidly, and will probably have assumed a definite form before this reaches you. GRANT will move on their works immediately; and will do so in a style that will probably do no discredit to the army of veterans that he is leading. Other preparations for an operation of magnitude are under way, but have been to some extent deranged by the premature expositions of the plans made by a Chicago paper, whose insane endeavor to get ahead in news outran its discretion.

I shall leave to-morrow for the Army of the Tennessee, and will be in time to witness its movements.

GALWAY.

FROM MISSOURI.

Geo. Schofield Prostrated with Typhoid Fever—Assessment Ordered, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from headquarters state Gen. SCHOFIELD lies prostrated with typhoid fever at Springfield. Meanwhile the Army of the Frontier is under the command of the senior officer of the division.

Gen. VAUGHAN, commanding in Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri, has ordered an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of the former and $5,000 on the latter, for the subsistence of the militia.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Arrival at Trenton—Preparations for a Serenade—The General desires Quiet.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in this City at 4 o'clock this morning, with a portion of his Staff, and immediately proceeded to the State-street House. There was no excitement.

The lateness of the hour prevented a demonstration on the part of the citizens of Trenton, who thronged the railroad dépôt during the day, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

The General is accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Col. E. H. WALCOTT, Lieut.-Col. ENWARD MCKAY HUDSON, Lieut.-Col. A. V. COLBURN, Lieut.-Col. RANDOLPH and J. C. DUANE.

Brig.-Gen. MARCY, Chief of the Staff and father-in-law of Gen. MCCLELLAN, arrived here on Saturday, and is also at the State-street House.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. MARCY are also here.

The party were rather tired and jaded with their long journey, and soon retired to their rooms to rest.

This morning large crowds of the citizens of Trenton are beginning to collect around the hotel, anxious to greet the General, and this evening they contemplate to give him a grand serenade. Many of our principal citizens are already moving in the matter.

Strangers are rapidly arriving from New-York and Philadelphia, and in a few days it is expected that the City of Trenton will be quite an object of curiosity.

The General has expressed a wish to remain in quiet, and desires to avoid any excitement or ovation.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The inclemency of the day has kept Gen. MCCLELLAN and friends in-doors. He has not been out of his room, and his aids have scarcely been seen, much to the annoyance of spectators, who crowded about the house.

A few friends from Bordentown, Princeton and this city held audience with the General to-day. The conversation was exceedingly short and of a general character. A serenade is projected, but the rain will probably prevent its occurreoce to-night.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Major Reid Sanders, C. S. A., Bearer of Dispatches to Europe, taken Prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The U. S. gunboat *Hercules*, Captain DUNGAN, arrived here this morning from a cruise along the borders of Virginia.

On the morning of the 3d instant, just before daylight, Lieut. BAKER, with an armed boat's crew, discovered a party on shore, signalizing to some rebel soldiers stationed up a small inlet. Finding they were discovered, they took to their boats and tried to escape.

After a half hour's chase a boat was captured, which was found to contain three men with signal lanterns, flags, arms, &c. One of the party proved to be Major REID SANDERS, a regular officer of the Confederate States army, and son of GEORGE N. SANDERS. The other two were English sailors. At the time of their capture they were expecting a vessel to convey Major SANDERS to Europe with rebel dispatches and were signalizing for that purpose.

Two English sailors landed from a vessel from Halifax, N. S., about ten days previous, which brought over a prominent rebel with dispatches for the rebel Government.

The vessel which was to convey the rebel dispatches to Europe was lying about four miles outside, but upon discovering the capture of Maj. SANDERS and the two English sailors, it immediately proceeded out to sea.

SOME NOTICE OF THE CAPTIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was rejoiced to read, in the *Evening Post*, a few moments since, of the capture of "Major" REID SANDERS, of the Confederate army, on his way to Europe, with dispatches of the rebel Government. Thinking that a few words in relation to his past career might be interesting to your readers, I have hastily drawn up the sketch below:

MAJ. REID SANDERS.

MR. SANDERS is the oldest son of the redoubtable GEO. N. SANDERS, who lately left the country on a mission for the rebel Government. Like his father, he is eminently distinguished for his self-esteem, "brass" and general impudence, and is just the person that would naturally succeed in carrying out the objects of an expedition such as that on which he had started. He has never as yet, we believe, had an opportunity of following his fathers's glorious example in not accounting for public funds intrusted to him, not contented himself with obtaining an education at the public expense. He is another base example of those who, after spending their early days in the North, receiving there an education at the expense of the local or National treasury, have, in the moment of danger, turned their hands against those to whom they were indebted.

He entered the New-York Free Academy in the year 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859. His classmates remember him as one who always wished to rule and to force himself into notice, in doing which he often rendered himself supremely ridiculous. In college politics he was ever meddling and thrusting himself forward. After his graduation he visited the South. But little has been known of his movements since the rebellion arose, but his former friends supposed that he had secured for himself some good position in the army of rebels. His whereabouts were made known by the news of his capture which reached us yesterday. One can scarcely write a sketch of this rebel with patience when the advantages that the members of his family have enjoyed under the National Government are remembered. They have been pensioners on public bounty, and all, we believe, basely deserted the Government in the time of need. I have above stated how REID SANDERS received his education at the expense of the City. During the time he was attending the Free Academy, he was supported by the United States Government, his father then being Navy Agent of this port. He also had an uncle and another near relative in the navy.

I have written more than I intended when I commenced, and have taken more of your space than I expected to in holding this rebel emissary up to the attention and execration of the public. Would that he could be made to suffer the penalty of his perfidy, which was once imposed on all spies and traitors.

Respectfully, HORACE E. DRESSER.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Prophecying a Great Battle in Virginia Soon.

Important Movements in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 10th says:

"Significant movements are progressing along the entire lines of Gen. LEE's army. Stirring, perhaps startling, events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising, in reality, a sharp and decisive Winter's campaign. It is reported that Gen. JACKSON was yesterday upon the verge of battle in the Shenandoah Valley with greatly superior forces of the enemy. In a few days considerable change will probably take place in the present inactive state of affairs."

The *Whig* says:

"Gen. HILL had a fight with the enemy on Monday last in Clarke County, Va. The General says the enemy were roundly thrashed and driven back five miles. The fight was obstinate and our loss considerable.

From the activity of both armies and the frequent skirmishing taking place, it is not improbable a fight may take place at any moment. The present object of the enemy seems to be to cut off Gen. LEE's communication with Richmond."

ADVANCE UPON HIGHLAND COUNTY.

"The Yankees have advanced in force upon Highland County, Va., (about forty miles from Staunton,) This is a part of the plan by which the Abolitionists expect to crush out the rebellion in Virginia."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The following is also from the *Whig*:

"The enemy at Corinth are largely reinforced, and are fortifying, intrenching and making every preparation to hold that place.

Gen. VAN DORN takes upon himself the responsibility for the failure in his last battle at Corinth. He says it arose from neither the fault of his officers or his men, but was his own misfortune.

The excitement consequent upon the reported advance of the Abolitionists on Holly Springs has subsided. They did not come this side of Lamar, Miss."

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* entertains no doubt that a movement is to be made against the railroads running from Wilmington to Petersburgh, and that Weldon is to be the point attacked. The inhabitants of Tarborough and the adjacent counties are moving off as fast as they can. The enemy are within 15 miles of Tarborough, 12,000 strong.

"The blockade off Wilmington," says the *Whig*, "fired upon and destroyed a bark loaded with salt while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work of destruction, and were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The bark was from Nassau."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

"Gov. BROWN's annual message was read in the Legislature last Thursday. He refers principally to topics of State interest. In a special message he takes ground against the conscript law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action on martial-law, *habeas corpus*, and impressment of private property."

Later—Further About the Movement Against Tarborough, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 11th inst. says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the Yankees are concentrating their forces in the neighboreood of Wilmington, with the intention of attacking some point on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. A letter from Tarborough, of the 5th inst., says the Yankees are marching on that town with 12,000 troops. They are represented to be within fifteen miles of the town, and within one mile of the Confederate troops."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

PETER SMITH was brought to Fortress Monroe, this morning, from Yorktown, under guard. He was arrested near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and is implicated in the burning of the *Alleghanian*.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff, returned this afternoon from Aiken's Landing, and has very successfully completed the arrangements for the exchange of all prisoners of war.

The following officers and men are exchanged, to wit:

First—All officers and men both of the United States and Confederate service who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the United States officers and men captured and paroled September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry. And all deliveries of prisoners up to Nov. 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island Oct. 4, 1861.

Third—All officers and men captured and paroled at Chambersburgh Oct. 4, 1862.

Fourth—The Eleventh Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tenn.

Fifth—Officers and men captured at South Mills, N. C.

Sixth—One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Second United States Cavalry, First United States Infantry, Sixth United States Cavalry, Second United States Artillery, Third United States Infantry, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and men captured at, or near Richmond, and Lexington, Ky., under command of Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH.

Eighth—All officers and men delivered to Captains LASELLE and SWAN, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862, and the 18th of October, 1862.

Ninth—All officers and men paroled at Cumberland Gap on the 24 and 11th of October, 1862.

List of U. S. Officers Exchanged.		List of Confed. Officers Exchanged.	
Brigadier-Generals	3	Colonels	27
Colonels	18	Lieutenant-Colonels	17
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Captains	467
Captains	341	Lieutenants	1,085
Lieutenants	545	Total	1,596
Total	226		

In addition to these officers are exchanged about 24,000 privates, leaving a balance due to the United States, of about 6,000 privates.

The place for exchanging prisoners, in pursuance of the 7th article of the cartel, is changed from Aiken's Landing to City Point.

[We are indebted to Col. LUDLOW for the above.]

It is rumored that Fort Darling has been additionally strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry and has received a shroud of iron mail over her most exposed positions.

A new earthwork has recently been thrown up on James River by the Rebels near the Point of Shoals intended for five guns of heavy calibre.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—All the best characteristics of Mme. GOSSELIN's finished style were displayed to advantage last evening, when the lady appeared as *Leonora* in VERDI's opera of "Il Trovatore." The skill and elegance with which she manages a voice somewhat thin and not very fresh, is a satisfaction to every correct ear, and furnishes a new illustration of what art can accomplish where natural resources are not great. In the earlier portions of the opera Mme. GUERRABELLA was so good that it almost became a matter of regret that she had not made her *début* therein, rather than as *Violetta*—a *rôle* which inevitably excites comparisons. In the last act, however, Mmme. GUERRABELLA had lost some of her power, and the exigencies of the *Miserere*, with its multiple effects, overlaxed her voice and roughened it. But the intelligence and tact of an artiste were there, and these traits, as they become better recognized, will, we are sure, enhance the estimation in which Mmme. GUERRABELLA is already held. In this scene Signor BRIGNOLI was unusually admirable; his voice pealing forth in magnificent volume. During the entire performance he was in superb condition.

The event of the evening was the *début* of Mlle. MORENSI—a contralto who is new to our operatic stage—but native and to the manner born in all else—being a New-Yorker by birth, and acquainted with the ways of mimic art. The lady is young and handsome, but neither of these traits could be detected in the hideous disguise of the Gipsey, *Azucena*. What could be discovered, however, was that Mlle. MORENSI possesses a superb voice, rich and luscious in quality, admirable in extent, and tolerably under control. So marked and sufficient were these merits, that the *débutante's* success was complete. We cannot recall a singer whose initial performance was more generally satisfactory, or who possessed more completely the best qualities of a first class operatic singer. We have only to add that Mlle. MORENSI is free from embarrassment, and acts with a good perception of effect. Her reception was all that could be desired. The house was full and fashionable. The opera will be repeated at the matinée on Saturday. To-morrow, (Friday,) "Norma," for the *début* of Mad. LORINI.

IRVING HALL.—The storm last evening interfered somewhat seriously with that liberal attendance which would undoubtedly have greeted Miss NINA FOSTER had the weather been different. As it was there was a small but enthusiastic gathering of the lady's admirers, who made up in energy what they lacked in numbers. The pieces selected by Miss FOSTER were calculated to display her versality as a reader, and her rendering of them justified the best expectation of her friends, who anticipate a great success for Miss FOSTER in her forthcoming theatrical experiment with Mr. FORREST. The musical portion of the entertainment was entrusted to Mrs. CHARLES FARNHAM, a charming vocalist, who made her début on this occasion, and was rapturously applauded; to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON and Signors BARILI and AZELLA. This powerful combination gave so much satisfaction to the audience that almost every piece on the programme had to be repeated. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON indeed had to play four times in succession before the cormorant appetites of his admirers were satisfied.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Wallack's Theatre, last evening, the comic drama, written by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and called "Central Park," was revived. When Mr. LESTER, with judicious modesty avoided calling his foundling a comedy, and pronounced it a "comic drama," it must be confessed that he almost hit the right nail on the head. If, however, he had announced it as a five act farce he might have been nearer the standard point of rectitude. But why carp at titles? Mr. LESTER has succeeded in writing one of the most pleasing and laughable—he it drama, comedy or farce—plays that has been produced for many years. Since its production last year, at Mr. WALLACK's old theatre, many new actors have been added to Mr. WALLACK's company, and the performance now is almost perfection. The scenery is new, and in the last act the view of the lake in Central Park, with the observatory in the distance, is perfectly enchanting. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, were also equally good in their respective parts, and did much to add to the success of the revival.

News From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Orizaba*, for Panama, carrying $1,035,000 for New-York and $460,000 for England.

Very few recent sales have been made from the hands of importers. Jobbers' business is dimioishing. The Fall trade is evidently drawing to a close. The latest sales of legal tender notes are at 82 per cent.

Parties have chartered a vessel to carry breadstuffs to Liverpool.

Thirty thousand dollars have been shipped by to-day's steamer for the National Sanitary Fund.

The $20,000 appropriation toward filling out a cavalry company from this city, to go in a Massachusetts regiment, was indefinitely postponed in the Board of Supervisors last evening.

Congressman PHELPS leaves to-day by overland stage for Washington.

[The specie per the steamer *Orizaba*, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, the 11th inst., is reported by the telegraph at only $135,000 for New-York and $460,000 for England. The probability that it should be $1,035,000 induced its alteration to that amount by the copyist for the Press.]

A Strike Among the Employes of the Gas Companies.

A LARGE POLICE FORCE CALLED OUT—A SERIOUS RIOT APPREHENDED.

A serious disturbance has been going on for some days past, in the vicinity of the two gas manufactories in this City, owing to the fact that the employes thereof concluded to strike for higher wages. The companies readily complied with their demand, and it was supposed that the difficulties were all amicably arranged, and that the workmen—some four hundred in number—would all return to their duty, but it seems that immediately after they had received all they asked from the companies, they formed themselves into an association and adopted rules, by which they not only bound themselves to abstain from work in these establishments, but also to prevent all other persons from engaging in the business. Yesterday morning, when the workmen employed at the gas works in Eighteenth-street, near Second-avenue, began to work, they were beset by a large crowd of men belonging to the Association, and driven away from their labor. The officers of the Company at once telegraphed to Police headquarters, and Inspector CARPENTER, with commendable alacrity, sent from the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and adjoining Precincts large squads of men to the scene of the disturbance, and quite a number at each Precinct were held as reserves ready to go at a moment's warning. In this manner comparative quiet was preserved in the neighborhood of the gas establishments, but a very large crowd of men hovered around the premises, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all who dared work contrary to their behests. Nothing but the judicious police arrangements made by Inspector CARPENTER, prevented a serious [illegible].

Advertisement.

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"

BRANDY RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wisdon and son, child and nurse; H. H. McCall, Thomas Caden, Charles Lum, H. Osgood, R. Sargeant, Mrs. Samuel Larkin, Mrs. E. Stannard, Mrs. E. Zelwer, Miss Waterman, Mrs. P. Isaacs and two children, S. C. Hickey, C. Oakford, Miss C. Bierezger, Miss G. Weinheimer, Daoisl Govier, B. Goldstein, E. Van Zandt, George A. Brown, James Cundon, Theo. Stehn, J. Rigney, J. Rondi, Charles Isaac, Louis Siebert, John G. Haas, L. W. Dodge, T. W. Reimer, John Harberle, J. R. Kimball, A. Schnerde, D. N. Bolasse, J. P. Stagg, Miss Kate Larkin, W. W. Montgomery, R. R. Montgomery, Mrs. Rowe and servant, Mrs. A. Stroud, James H. Caldwell and servant, W. A. Bett, lady and nurse, Mrs. Bell and daughter, Mr. Frank, Joseph Ballister, lady and servant, Mrs. W. E. Read, Mrs J. B Thorpe, J. L. Reffard, 1 earer dispatches to French Consul; N Brown, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, infant and servant; Mrs. N. J. Kent, infant and servant, H. Zuberhier, Jno. A. Fischer, Mrs. Wm. Cooper, E. Gahepe, Jas. Lee, Francis Brenan, J. H. Williams, H. Hamilton, U. S. N.; Lieut. Soergy, N. Crane, Wm. Bliss, S. Hernshun, Jos. Baleretta, F. M. Ivens, J. F. Spofford, J. H. Baldwin, M. C. Savee, Chas. E. Spencer, P. Anderson, H. E. Gillelan, Mrs. Herman and daughter, Mrs Leeling, two children and nurse, Mr. Reed, Mrs. S. B. Bevans and child, Mrs. Watermao Mrs. Lin. Paine and child, Mrs. H. Brigham, Mrs. E. H. Reed, Miss L. Thorp, Mrs. Macken, E. F. Silleton, W. J. Bryan, Miss Stetson, Mrs. Jas. Graham, three children and servant, Mrs. Ivens, Miss Jones, R. S. Williams, A. S. Prentiss, B. Vandergriff, B. Jager, G. Hoas, J. H. Baxter.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 12—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—J. S. Prettyman, lady, 4 children, infant and ourse, A. C. Jeffrey, James Toft, James Gillan, C. W. James, Jacob Isaacs, Alfred Sellers, Mons. Devaux, Dr J. L. Keep, A. H. S. Blow, Capt. R. Lee, Dr. Hazlett, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mr. Wallace, lady and 2 children, Mr. Drury, Wm. Hopkins and lady, W. McMullan and lady, S. McLean, lady and infant, J. Gasking, Messrs. Richard and J. W. Davis, Mons. Serre, J. C. Balderston, W. Stuart, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Farghar, M. M. Ventosa, Mr. Wilcox R. Baldwin, J. S. Hall, C. L. Flint, L. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ciquel, Mr. Laurencot, child and infant; Mrs. and Miss Martin, Miss Morrissey, Miss C. Delaine, Rev Mr. Zabel, Rev J. O'Reilly, Rev. Mr. Bohan, Mr. Till, Mr. Albert, John Shepherd, H. A. Wells and lady, Miss E Lisler, C. F. Smith, J. Wallace and lady, Rev. J. W. Marcusshn, lady and child; V. Pfeifer, G. C. Barrett, Mr. Catmurr, N. W. Wallace and lady, E. H. Tickle and lady, T. Basilianelli, J. F. Weaver, Chas Russ, Mr Revelet, with 232 steerage passengers and the United States mails.

NOV. 12—*In steamship New-York from Bremen, &c.*—J. Backen and lady, Professor Ed. Rubinson and family, L. Marx, M. Focitare Arnold, F. Duckwitz, Caroline Lorenz, Theo. Achelis and family, John Irwin, F. Vetterlew, Clemens Fischer, F. Wallis and lady, L. Ringeling and family, Louis N. Arnold, Carl Papeodieck, Marrer Meyer, S. De Bensy, George Arntz, Chas R. Lohmann and family, A. Giraud, Mr. Denning, Mr. De Portallea, Mr. Refaut and lady, M. Luka.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon rises ..10 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 12 04 | Gov. Island, 12 53 | Hell Gate.... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans.

Ships Gondola, (Br.,) Kelly, London, Edmiston Bros; Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. & A. Stetson.

Barks Spartaco, (Ital.,) Maglioni, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Trafalgar, (Br.,) Hart, Hull, John Jackson.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Illli, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Belle, Foss, Machias, Jed Frye & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee, Eleanor P., Facemire, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. A. Stetson, Conkling, Lopez, Newcastle, Del.; Larkin, Johnson, Somerset, Kenny, C. S. Howe, Maxon, Key West; Lion, Furbish, East Weymouth; H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Bangor; Peru, Thorndike, Boston.

Sloop Emily Ward, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 29, and Queenstown 30th, at 4¾ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 31st ult., at 5½ A. M., 80 miles west of Eastnet, exchanged signals with R. M. steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Oct 28, and Southampton 30th, at 4½ A. M., with mdse. and 106 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 8, lat. 44 30, lon. 51 20, passed schr Fanny Lincoln, bound west. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner

Ship Linda, Favorln, Talcahuano Aug. 31, with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey. Crossed the equator on the 14th day out. Has been 10 da. north of the Marquesas.

Ship Flora, Peters, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Minnesota, (Br.,) of Londonderry, McGrath, Londonderry 38 da., with whisky to G. J. Knox.

Ship Sparkling Sea, (of Boston,) Treat. London Oct. 6. in ballast to master.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Londoo Oct. 3, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London and Portsmouth Oct. 3, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Belle of the Sea, (of Beverly,) Sigshee, San Francisco July 17, with hides, wool, &c., to W. T. Coleman.

Ship Meridian, Dante, Londoo 36 da., in ballast to Thos Dunham.

Ship Shakspere, (Brem.,) Fechter, Bremen 41 da., with mdse. and 180 passengers to Charles Luling.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Rio Janeiro Sept. 27, with coffee to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Advance, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Caln, Dublin Sept. 25, in ballast to Boyd & Hinckeo. Anchored off the Bar on the morning of the 5th inst., 2 A. M. 7th, got under way, with wind N., but it hauled immediately to N. E., being very heavy, with a thick snow; was obliged to carry a heavy press of canvas to keep off shore; 8th inst., had another severe gale from W. N. W.; drifted 60 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook. Oct. 19, lat. 46 15, lon. 47 40, narrowly escaped running into an iceberg.

Bark G. W. Hall, Davis, New-Orleans 18 da., with old iron, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Carlolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 54 da., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Barbados Oct. 6, via Grand Turk, T. I., 13 da., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Jean Maurice, (Fr.,) Bayard, Porto Cabello Oct. 24, in ballast to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left 00 Am. vessels.

Bark Azelia Davis, Rio Janeiro 43 da., via St. Thomas 21 da., and Salt-Cay, T. I., 13 da., with salt to Whittemore & Co. Left at Salt Cay Br schr. J. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

Bark Aeronaut, Grant, Cindan, Bolivar Oct. 13, with hides to Harbeck & Co. Left bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, with mdse.

Bark Elizabeth, Amoreaux, Whydah, W. C. A., 66 da., with palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Capt. Post, formerly of the Elizabeth, and his wife, died at Whydah, July 2.

Bark Der Versuch, (Pruss.,) Steffen, Sunderland 90 da., with coal to Wm Salem. Had heavy weather the entire passage, split sails and received other damage.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados Oct. 25, with molasses to Bishop & Bros. Left bark Mayflower, for New-York in 3 da.

Bark Edmund, (Brem.,) Beckman, Bremen 47 da., via Hampton Roads, in ballast to Heidtings & Gosling.

Bark Stefano, (Russ.,) Stuck, Cork 36 da., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Br.; Frith, Bermuda 13 da., with old iron, &c., to Tucker & Hichbourn.

Brig Mount Vernon, of Baltimore, Lowell, Rio Janeiro Sept. 5, with rosewood to Rundle, Jones & Rudee. Had very severe weather on the coast. Sld in co with ship Uncle Joe, for New-York; barks Marion, Hugg, for Hong Kong; Cordelia, unc.

Brig Herald, (of Sippican,) Wing, Rio Grande Sept. 11, with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 21, lat 30 40 S., lon. 36 05 W., spoke bark Myra, whaler, Havens, cruising 170 bbls. sperm. Nov 8, lat. 38. lon. 74, spoke bark Jasper, for Baltimore.

Brig Palmetto, of Machiasport, Mitchell, Nassau, N. P., 26 da., in ballast to master. Has had heavy weather; was up to the Hook on the 6th inst., and blown off during a N. W. gale, lost an entire suit of sails, one anchor with 45 fathoms chain, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage. 1st inst., lat. 35, l

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3477. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Movements of Importance Reported.

Gen. Burnside Perfecting his Arrangements.

The Visit of General Halleck to the Army.

General Hooker with his New Command.

FAREWELL ORDER FROM GEN. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS.
WARRENTON, Wednesday, Nov, 12.

Nothing worthy of record has transpired to-day within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. BURNSIDE has been engaged with several of his principal officers, on matters of business.

HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

Nothing of striking military importance has transpired to-day. Trains of supplies are continually arriving here. Gen. HOOKER took command of his corps to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

Gen. PORTER took leave of his officers and command, and left for Washington this afternoon.

Gen. HALLECK arrived here this afternoon, and was heartily received by the officers of Gen. BURNSIDE's army.

WARRENTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Gen. HALLECK returned to Washington this morning.

Reports at headquarters this morning indicate all quiet in the front.

NO REBELS NEAR THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 13.

A correspondent of the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry to-night, says:

Several parties have reached here from Martinsburgh, from whom we have apparently reliable information of the condition of affairs in the Army of the Potomac up to Cherry Run, where Gen. KELLY is in command.

The rebels have apparently entirely abandoned the line of the Potomac. None of their troops have been seen or heard for nearly a week.

Our cavalry are actively scouting in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and passing through it. It was reported there that JACKSON had returned to Winchester with a considerable force, and was to move from that point westward.

The better opinion appears to be that if JACALON is in the Valley at all it is for the purpose of moving toward Staunton, as Gen. Cox's march toward that point with a National force is exciting apprehensions among the rebels. A week ago Gen. Cox was known to be in Highland County, within forty miles of Staunton.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon says:

"We have information from the front, representing that a considerable portion of JACKSON'S force is making its way over the Northwestern Virginia turnpike, in the direction of Cumberland, Md."

While inclined to doubt the accuracy of the news, so far, at least, as to the extent of the rebel force marching in that direction, if it be true, JACKSON designs seeking to divert as large a Union force as he can from the serious work now before BURNSIDE. The ruse is an old trick of his, which will hardly win this time, we apprehend.

The rebel authorities are just now bending every nerve to strengthen their army between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. FLOYD's entire force has been recalled from Western Virginia, and if not already arriving at Gordonsville, will have all been gathered there in a few days.

BRAGG's movements, too, have been shrouded in mystery for more than a week past, and rebel citizens of Virginia sincerely believe that he is also rapidly moving up by rail to join LEE's army.

But for the recent stay of the advance of our Army of the Potomac, all these rebel efforts to strengthen their forces to meet the shock of battle soon to come off, if the advance be not abandoned altogether, would have been too late, for, by to-day, an engagement that would have placed the throat of Richmond—Gordonsville—in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S grasp, would probably have been fought and won.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S FAREWELL.

The Departure of the late Commanding General—Arrangements for Scenic Effect—Threats of Insubordination—How the General Received the News—He is to Write the History of the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WARRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The last echoes of the cheers from a hundred thousand throats that yesterday rang from camp to camp, and were borne out on the pulsing air, have died away. Gen. MCCLELLAN has gone, and the army turns again to the work before it. It was necessary for the late Commanding General to leave. He had his election of modes of doing so, and he has chosen to cause the trembling fates of the nation to stand still while he has filled up four days with *an elaborate spectacular and dramatic farewell.* May I be pardoned before thee, austere Nemesis! O, sacred Truth! If the phrase maligns the man, it is the conviction which facts have forced upon my mind. A watchful observer of all that has been said and done since the order of removal came, I have been unable to escape the constant impression that what passed before my eyes was all the matter of a final effect, prepared by the hand of the cunning artificer. I have seen the priests of Dodona that pulled the strings that made the Oracle to speak as they wished. Men whom the authorities should know and mark, have busily circulated among the soldiers—dropping poisons misrepresenting the motives of the Government and inflaming the disloyalties of the troops. Officers still holding commands have, by hundreds, blatantly threatened to resign, and stirred up their men to mutiny. Heaven to witness that I should say the late Commanding General *just gained* these proceedings, but he has remained while they went on, and he has *used* the passionate elements thus evoked. Yesterday the grand farewell was made—thaumaturgy again! The General and Staff rode from camp to camp; the salutes, the shouts, the caps tossed high in air—all went off as per programme. The formula, "Now, boys, three times three for your *favorite* General," was repeated at each division with such curious iteration that one had to laugh at the artifice. "It's all played out now, boys!" exclaims a master *claqueur*. "Never mind," remarks a General still in command of a brigade, (how long will he remain?) "*we have only two or three days more to serve in the Army of the Potomac.*" "Why," insinuates another, "does he not take us down with him to Washington, and clean out the Abolition crew, as CROMWELL did the Rump Parliament?"

I have nothing to do but tell the truth of what transpires, and if you are told that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S departure has not been attended with every outward demonstration of passion on the part of the soldiers, you do not receive the true report. Time alone can separate what is genuine from what is factitious in the sentiment of the army toward their late commander. But with much that, for the time being, looks perilous, I feel every assurance that the effervescence will presently die away, the moral tone of the troops be restored, and a new life and courage be inspired. There are fictions that have, for the moment, all and more than the force of fact; but there is this peculiarity inherent in them, that, being rooted and grounded in no genuine conviction, and dependent on adventitious support, they do not last, but drop away and cease to be. I class the feeling for MCCLELLAN, or rather the form it has taken, with such fictions. It is not to be overlooked that that commander has many qualities calculated to inspire confidence and respect in soldiers serving under him. But that American citizens should have forgotten that they came out to serve their country, *and grown to imagine they came to serve George B. McClellan*, is a delusion which no qualities he possesses can explain. We shall by and bye be able to unravel the series of historical causes under which this phenomenon has grown into being. Meanwhile the spell is broken, and the time is not far distant when army and people will realize that, in the removal, an incubus has been lifted from off the nation.

With regard to the feelings of Gen. MCCLELLAN on his removal only indirect intimations have, of course, come out, but as I saw him on Sunday night at an informal reception given in his tent to the officers of the staff and others, puffing his segar with imperturbable tranquillity and cheerfulness, he masked well every emotion he may have felt. The oft-reiterated remark of "General, this is painful news," simply elicited the reply, "It was very unexpected to me, I assure you." Strong expressions indulged in by youthful members of his staff were quietly answered with, "We have only to obey orders." Champagne was upon a table in the corner, of which all partook. As the General lifted his glass he gave the toast—"The Army of the Potomac, and bless the day when I shall return to it." This same hope that he will ere long return to command the army I have heard him repeat several times to-day, although it is strangely contradicted by the remark which officers at headquarters report him to have made to the effect that he will "*never again draw sword under the present Administration.*" Enthusiastic individuals hinted repeatedly at the White House as his future command. This was answered with a smiling silence as to a remark by no means new. Some one observed: "General, we shall see you back in a fortnight." Said he, "If I never return to the Army of the Potomac, *may I live to write its history. It is a task to which I shall devote myself.*" To another: "I feel as if the Army of the Potomac belonged to me. It is mine. I feel that its officers are my brothers, its soldiers my children. This separation is like a forcible divorce of man and wife. It is unnatural." Of BURNSIDE he spoke affectionately and hopefully. "BURNSIDE is the best and honestest of men. He is no Mr. POPE. *He will do a great deal better than you expect.*"

To-day at noon the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by his personal staff, left Warrenton on a special train for Washington and Northward. For an hour previous to the departure, officers poured into the car in a stream, to bid him farewell. BURNSIDE and he sat on the seat together in earnest, confidential intercourse. At length all had gone, and BURNSIDE rose to leave. It was an interesting moment. MCCLELLAN held out his hand, and BURNSIDE seized it warmly in *both* his. MCCLELLAN then placed his hand on the shoulder of his brother General, and with a look full of unutterable things, spoke a brief parting sentence to him, which is *his* legacy, and not the public's. As the train moved off *Northward* a powerful column of troops at that moment passed, moving *Southward*. It flashed on my mind as an emblem of the new order. Courage, and Onward!

W. S.

FAREWELL ORDER FROM GEN. PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER yesterday issued the following General Orders from headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, dated camp near Warrenton, Va.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. HOOKER has been assigned to the command of this corps. It has been my privilege to lead the little band of regulars, the permanent Army of the United States, inheriting the names, the records, the traditions of regiments that have borne the banner of our country through all its wars. It has been my privilege to lead noble regiments of volunteers, coming from different States, but becoming equally National through having the same purpose, the same dangers and the same sufferings. Having shared their perils and privations in the camp, in the bivouac, on the march and in half a score of bloody fields, to the officers and men of both classes I address myself. The confidence which, if I may judge by your acts, you have reposed in me, it has been my earnest effort to merit and requite. The personal regard which I am proud to feel that you bear toward me, is reciprocated by an ardent affection and a deep respect, which time cannot efface. The personal good fortune of each of you will be always a matter of heartfelt interest to me. The professional successes you will attain will be doubly grateful to me, inasmuch as they will be identified with the success of our cause. Among the most gratifying of my thoughts of you will be the assurance that your subordination and loyalty will remain in the future, as in the past—firm and steadfast to our country and its authorities.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Imboden's Rebels Attacked and Routed by Gen. Kelley.

MOOREFIELD, Hardy Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

To the Associated Press:

I left New Creek on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., and after a continuous march of 24 hours, a distance of about 60 miles, reached IMBODEN'S camp on the South Fork, 18 miles south of this place, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning. We attacked him at once and routed him completely, killing and wounding many of the enemy, also capturing his camp, 50 prisoners, a quantity of arms, 350 fat hogs, a large number of horses, cattle, wagons, &c.

The infantry were routed and entirely dispirited, fleeing to the mountains. Their cavalry were, unfortunately for us, away on an expedition, or our success would have been complete. We burned their camp and returned to this place this evening. I had with me a detachment of the First New-York Cavalry, under the command of Col. MCREYNOLDS, the Ringgold Cavalry, under the command of Capt. KEYS, the Washington Cavalry, commanded by Capt. GREENFIELD, ROUAN'S Battery and three companies of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, under the command of Maj. MOORE. The infantry companies were carried in wagons. The New-York troops cannot be surpassed for patient endurance on the march or for gallant bearing when in action. Our attack was so unexpected and impetuous that our loss is trifling, three or four men slightly, and one severely wounded; none killed.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Delicate Nature of Our Relations with France and Spain.

PROTECTION FOR NEW-YORK HARBOR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

The official announcement made some days ago by the State Department, that there is no reason to apprehend serious embarrassments with France on account of Gen. BUTLER'S operations in Louisiana, is now proved to have this foundation and no more: The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. BUTLER; the immense armament—now nearly ready at Marseilles—being pointed to as the commentary on the diplomatic request. Our State Department, therefore, in announcing that there will be no difficulties, leading to a rupture of relations, merely informs the French Minister in advance, that it is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. BUTLER'S acts; and that no defence of that officer's conduct, and no adequate examination of the French complaints will be made as a bar to this further effort to *conciliate*. The fact is, however, that a powerful sentiment here supports the justice of Gen. BUTLER'S course, and that there are many influential advisers of the President, who think that this mode of invariably purchasing peace with Europe, by conceding every demand, is bad policy, certain in the end to result in still further claims of an even more outrageous character. They think we are strong enough not to sacrifice our own best officers to foreign clamor.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister has addressed to our Government a demand for an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral FARAGUT'S fleet. This act, it is complained, was made more heinous by insults to a Cuban magistrate who remonstrated against this wrong done in a neutral port. Spain evidently thinks herself strong enough, and the United States weak enough, to justify her threats, in case apology and reparation be not granted. The Spanish squadron now cruising in the Gulf might undoubtedly give trouble to the large fleet of our transport vessels which will soon, from all indications, be obliged to navigate that region. Looking at the course of France and Spain together, it would seem possible that the *entente cordiale*, broken by Gen. PRIM in Mexico, may be renewed in a more northern latitude.

RETURN OF GEN. HALLECK FROM THE ARMY.

Gens. HALLECK and MEIGS returned late this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. HALLECK reached Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters yesterday afternoon, and spent last night in consultation with Gen. BURNSIDE and the various corps commanders. He reports the army as never in better spirits, munificently equipped, weary of inaction, and eager for the decisive struggle now closely approaching. Up to 9 o'clock this morning, when he left the army, Gen. HALLECK did not hear of one single resignation being tendered. The statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN labors to reconcile his chief officers to the change of command, is fortunately as much without foundation as without cause. Gen. MCCLELLAN too well knows the soldierly temper and unswerving loyalty of his men to engage in any such unnecessary labors.

DANGER TO NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Gov. MORGAN, HIRAM BARNEY and others from New-York arrived this morning, and obtained interviews with the President and the Secretaries of War, the Treasury and the Navy, relative to the fleet of iron clads now on their way from England to rebel ports. From private advices they represent New-York harbor as in danger of a visitation, and demand that two of our new iron clads be stationed off, or within the narrows for protection.

THURLOW WEED'S MISSION.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is here. His instructions will not be ready in time enough to let him sail by the *Scotia*, as intended, and his departure now depends somewhat on the nature of the next advices received from Europe.

GEN. FREMONT NOT ARRIVED.

Gen. FREMONT did not arrive to-day, according to expectation, but will be here to-morrow. It is believed that he will be appointed upon the new Military Commission being raised to investigate the charges against distinguished officers in the service, or assigned to a command in case any Major-General shall throw up his commission.

GEN. PORTER.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER arrived here to-day with his Staff, and will probably remain until the investigation of the charges against him.

GEN. MEIGS.

There are many speculations upon Gen. MEIGS' visit to the Army of the Potomac, in company with Gen. HALLECK. It is said by his friends that the military genius he is supposed to possess will no longer be permitted to be devoted entirely to the performance of mere administrative duties, but that he will soon be assigned to an important command in the field.

FALSE REPORTS.

An officer of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S Staff, arrived to-day from the front, pronounces the stories of mutiny and resignations to be base fictions, originated by incendiary parties for effect, and calculated equally to dishonor Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

In consequence of the order of Gen. WADSWORTH, prohibiting the retail of liquors within this District, but few dealers in the "ardent" have taken out licenses. They contend that they should be allowed to sell as formerly, as they are now taxed both by the Government and Corporation, but are perfectly willing, the most of them, to be restricted in their sales to citizens. Mayor WALLACH, in pursuance of a resolution passed by both Councils, has addressed a letter on this subject to the Secretary of War, and also one to Gen. WADSWORTH. It does seem unjust that dealers should pay tax upon an article they are prohibited from selling.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A soldier writes, that Brig.-Gen. J. J. BARTLETT, of FRANKLIN'S Army Corps, in the present advance, was suffering severely from rheumatism, and led his column in a carriage, drawn by a mule. The General said "that in the event of a battle, the excitement would enable him to keep his saddle, and he would not be left behind."

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE BIG GUN.

An interesting experimental practice with the immense 15-inch gun took place a day or two ago, at the Navy-yard. There were present to witness the operations, Secretary WELLS, Assistant-Secretary FOX, Com. HARWOOD, and Capt. DAHLGREN. The gun was loaded with a shell weighing 375 pounds, which was fired at a target, set at right angles, about three hundred yards distant. The target was hulk out of solid oak timber, eighteen inches thick, and constructed in such manner as to resemble the side of a ship. The oak plank is also covered with a solid wrought iron plate ten inches in thickness. The shell, striking the formidable piece of work, broke into innumerable fragments, some of them rebounding to the battery from which the ponderous gun was fired.

THE MONITOR.

It is expected that the *Monitor* will relieve the *Galena*, now stationed near the mouth of the James River, and that the latter vessel will be brought here to undergo a thorough overhauling, and to repair the damages she received in the attack on Fort Darling.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following appointments of Medical Examiners were made to-day by Commissioner BARRETT:

Dr. S. C. HOMINGTON, Lawrence, Kansas.
Dr. J. W. ROBINSON, Topeka, Kansas.
Dr. ALONSO GARCELON, Lewiston, Me.
Dr. PHILIP R. HAY, Racine, Wis.
Dr. WM. E. DICKEY, Centreville, Ind.

MALTREATING SICK SOLDIERS.

A man named JOSEPH BATEMAN, residing in Georgetown, was arrested to-day by order of Col. DOSTER, on the charges of using disloyal language and of ill-treating sick patients at College Hospital. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

There are now confined, in the old Capitol Prison here, one hundred and eighty prisoners of State and seventy-five prisoners of war. Another exchange is expected to take place in the course of a few days.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Applications for pensions continue to come in daily by hundreds. Already over 4,000 applications for invalid pensions have been received by the Commissioner of Pensions, and about 5,000 applications for widows' pensions. Up to this date, about 600 applications for invalid pensions have been granted; but, of widows' pensions, a smaller number have been allowed, owing to the unavoidable difficulty and delay in obtaining the necessary evidence of service, &c., from the Adjutant-General's office.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PENSION AGENTS.

The Commissioner of Pensions is about to issue instructions to Pension agents in the several States, requiring them to forward to the Pension Bureau, as soon as possible, the names and address of all pensioners upon their rolls.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

LORD LYONS.

Lord LYONS, who returned to Washington yesterday, paid a visit of courtesy to President LINCOLN this morning, in company with Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GEN. FREMONT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT has not been ordered hither, but visits Washington on leave asked for and granted a month ago for that purpose.

NO RESIGNATIONS.

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that no resignations have been received from the officers in the Army of the Potomac since the change in Commanders, and that officers who are not disposed to continue in the service, in consequence of the change, will find no difficulty in being relieved from the service.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Commissioner BOUTWELL, having returned to Washington and partially recovered from his late illness, has resumed his duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Gov. MORGAN and Collector BARNEY are here, in relation to the defences of New-York harbor. It is understood the proper departments have acceded to their request for adequate and immediate protection, and the requisite orders for that purpose have already been issued.

THE CHARLESTON IRON-CLAD STORY.

The story of an alleged iron-clad, which run the blockade off Charleston harbor, is traceable here to an event that occurred more than a month ago, and which was soon afterward published. The *Flambeau's* rifled guns made no impression upon the blockade runner simply because none of the random shots struck her. The rebel steamer ran by the *Flambeau* during the night. Much of what is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron-clad vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department, which is not indifferent to obtaining facts on that subject.

FOOLISH REPORTS.

Inquiries have been received here by Telegraph as to alleged disasters to the Army of the Potomac, involving the safety of Washington, and the re capture of Harper's Ferry. Reports of similar character have prevailed in Washington during the present week, but they were not considered worthy of serious contradiction, having no truth whatever for their foundation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commanding L. H. NAWMAN has been detached from the iron-clad steamer *Galena*, and Acting-Lieut. JAMES PARKER has been ordered to that vessel.

Lieuts. JOHN WEIDMAN and R. H. LAMSON have been detached from the *Pawnee* at Philadelphia.

Commander L. C. SARTORI has been detached from the command of the *Florida* and ordered to the command of the *Cyane* in the Pacific.

Commander S. B. BISSEL has been detached from the command of the *Cyane*, and ordered to the Navy-Yard, Mare Island, California.

Capt. T. B. GAREN has been detached from that yard, and ordered to the Atlantic States.

Second Assistant-Engineer BOYNTON has been ordered to the gunboat *Winona*.

T. W. DRUMMOND has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

MASTERS' MATES.

Applicants for positions as Masters' Mates in the Navy are required to forward to the Navy Department a statement of their sea service, with recommendations from the Captains with whom they have sailed, and their age.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports of Operations in North Carolina

Advance of Gen. Foster's Army to Tarboro.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT ALL POINTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SYLVESTER BUEL, formerly of Albany, N. Y., was found drowned in the moat yesterday.

He had been for some days in the guard-house for desertion, and attempted to make his escape by jumping through the embrasure into the moat, and being unable to land, was drowned.

Gen. CORCORAN and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning.

Maj.-Gen. DIX went to Suffolk to-day to review the troops at that place.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Petersburgh *Express* Nov., 10th has the following:

The Ghost of Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England after having been solemnly revoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantom, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

We have information that the enemy are in possession of Williamston and Hamilton, in Martin County, and a large Federal force is marching on Tarborough. Our small forces engaged them at Williamston, but the enemy's overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back. Our loss, 12; enemy's, 100.

Much damage was done to the buildings by shelling in Williamston and Hamilton.

Cars have been ordered to Tarsborough to move Government stores. On Tuesday night all our available forces around Kingston received marching orders to go as near Newbern as they could get; consequently, we expect stirring news soon from that direction. We believe Weldon is the point the enemy wish to reach.

SALE OF NEGROES.

Mr. P. J. THUMSELL sold in Warrenten, N. C., six negroes, on Wednesday last, at the following prices:

One negro man, 54 years old	$1,075
One negro woman, 50 years old	800
One negro woman, 34 years old	2,500
One negro girl, 20 years old	2,500
One negro woman, 18 years old, and infant	1,410
One negro girl, 16 years old	1,520

The negroes were all likely house-servants.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Reinforcements—Departure of Gen. Foster's Expedition—Death of Capt. Pendleton—Sifting out the Incapables—Gov. Stanly at Work.

NEWBERN, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

Ten days since, the Third, Fifth and Forty-fourth Regiments of Massachusetts troops arrived at Beaufort and came up to this city by rail. They were cordially received, and went into camp near the other regiments in the rear of the town. They made a fine appearance, with full ranks and new clothes. The appearance of a full regiment is only known to us traditionally. Decimation goes forward so rapidly in the service, by means of detailing men to special duties, which take them out of the ranks, by sickness, and by leave of absence, that a single new regiment looks like a brigade.

On Thursday, Oct. 30, before the new troops had got settled in their camps, the whole available force was ordered to march on an expedition against the enemy. A sufficient garrison was left, with the gunboats, to guard the town. I may not tell you how many troops went, but let it suffice that it was an army complete, artillery, cavalry and infantry, fully equipped and furnished for the work they had to do. This early campaigning was unexpected by the new troops, but they entered into it with enthusiasm, and will learn much more in a week than in a month's drilling.

No news which is forbidden has reached us. At Washington, North Carolina, there was a sad accident, which cast gloom over the army, and will cause the heartache in New-York. Capt. PENDLETON, a volunteer aid to Gen. FOSTER, in carrying an order was thrown from his horse before the army and fatally injured. The surgeons in attendance at first thought he would recover. He had three ribs broken near the spine and a shoulder dislocated. It seems there was some concealed injury to the vital organs, for he suddenly expired without any suspicion of imminent danger, having been previously awake and conscious. His body will be forwarded to his friends immediately.

On Sunday, Nov. 2, the army took up its line of march. All persons not able to endure the fatigue of a movement at the rate of 20 miles a day were sent back to this city.

This is like the example of Gideon, who reduced his army before going to battle. May the result be as glorious in this case as in his.

Whether this is a cooperation, expedition or not does not appear, nor would it be prudent to hint at the rumors which are afloat till the matter has further progressed. Of one thing the public may be assured, viz that Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER will accomplish all that he aims at, unless red tape should tie his hands. He is, in many respects, a model General. The confidence of the troops in his prudence, knowledge, skill, courage and thoroughness is unbounded. He is of immaculate loyalty, and cordially ready to second the President's wishes in all respects. If he had an army of sixty or seventy thousand men in this Department he would soon cause the Virginia rebels to feel the necessity of strengthening their rear.

GOV. STANLY is again at work as Military Governor. His office is thronged daily by those who have business to transact with him. He does not incline to order an election of Congressmen in the First and Second District of North Carolina, although he has the President's permission so to do. It is surmised that he fears undesirable persons would be elevated to office. But this can hardly be true, because of the assumption of power it would imply. He is said to have expressed a readiness to order an election if any considerable number of people should petition for it.

The sickly season is gone by, and our fears have not been realized. The average of sick has not risen much above the mark of the most healthy localities. Arrangements are going forward for the transfer of all the patients from Portsmouth and Beaufort to this city for the winter.

A large number of horses and mules have just been brought into town, which were taken by our troops from the rebels.

The First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers is fast filling up, and the Union sentiment among the whites in various localities is rapidly rising. Free labor, as soon as it is presented to the non-slaveholding community here, in its true aspect, strikes them as the remedy for all their woes. They begin already to envy the condition of the Northern yeoman as compared with their own. And small freeholds and abundant thrift loom up before them in the distance like Delectable Mountains.

As soon as we get authentic intelligence from Gen. FOSTER'S army in the field I will forward it.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a letter to his friends by a soldier in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

CAMP AT NEWBERN, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our regiment last Thursday, together with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Fifth Rhode Island, some cavalry and artillery, in one brigade under Col. STEPHENSON, and the Seventeenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts and some other parts of regiments, with cavalry and artillery, in another brigade under Col. AMORY, the whole under Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, went on an expedition, part by the Neuse River, part by the river called the Tar, and part by land toward Little Washington. I with about eighty others was left behind as a camp guard. Last night two sick men and one wounded man returned. On Sunday night, I think, the brigade under STEPHENSON had a skirmish near Williamstown. Companies H and C, detailed as skirmishers, were passing over a creek, on the other side of which was heavy underbrush, when the enemy opened on them with a heavy musketry fire. They ducked, but each time that they came out to fire, the musket balls of the enemy rained in on them. They stood it for some time, but at length were compelled to fall back, then our artillery came up and soon cleared out the enemy, who numbered about 600. This skirmish took place in the dark.

ROLLINS, of Company H, and MORSE, of Company E, were killed. DR. PEVEAR, PARKER and JARVIS, of Company H, were wounded, and Lieuts. STEBBINS, of Company D, and BRIGGS, of Company H, were wounded. BRIGGS went on with the regiment, and STEBBINS was brought to the hospital here.

Our men went on to Williamstown and searched the place. Just before they got to the town they captured a rebel captain and were told by him that they would find his father's house near by. They went as he directed and came upon a rich planter's residence where was beef cooking and other provisions intended for the rebels, which they soon made way with. The sick men state that yesterday as they came down the river they heard heavy firing, and supposed that our troops were engaged with the rebels at Rainbow Bluff—one of the strongest places in this State, where the enemy have a heavy battery on a bluff too high for the gunboats to reach. They will attack on all sides.

Our camp is on a peninsula between the Neuse and Tar Rivers, on each of which are gunboats. We are on the ground occupied by the rebels as a camping-ground before the capture of Newbern. The weather has been like July, China and Tea roses in blossom in the gardens.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Occupation of Holly Springs by Gen. Grant.

HIS PICKETS TWO MILES BEYOND.

A Dash of Cavalry at Lamkin's Mills

LA GRANGE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 13.

Gen. GRANT'S advance occupied Holly Springs to-day, and our pickets are two miles South of that place.

A second dispatch says that Col. LEE, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had driven in the rebel pickets at Lamkin's Mills, on the Talahatchie River, four miles south of Holly Springs, and captured one hundred prisoners, among whom were several officers and a captain on VAN DORN'S staff. A brisk skirmish is now going on at Lamkin's Mills, and the rebels all retiring.

Gen. GRANT is determined to drive the rebels to the wall, and to pin them there.

SKIRMISHING WITH GUERRILLAS.

BOWLINGVILLE, Ky, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Sixteen hundred rebel cavalry have arrived here. They say 5,000 more are on their way to reinforce them.

At Nashville it was reported that a fight took place near Lebanon, on Tuesday, between BENNETT'S and WALFORD'S Cavalry on the National side and MORGAN'S men on the other. Seven guerrillas were killed and one hundred and twenty-five captured; also a number of horses. Our cavalry is in pursuit.

CHEATHAM'S rebel division is at Tullahoma.

Part of BRAGG'S army is reported at Knoxville.

The rebels are moving their sick to Chattanooga.

There are large Confederate stores at Murfreesboro.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT TRENTON

A Serenade and a Speech

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The citizens of Trenton are perfecting their arrangements for a grand serenade to Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff officers to-night.

The General and his wife rode out together this morning in a private carriage, for the first time since his arrival here.

Large numbers of visitors are arriving here from Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, and other places, all anxious to pay their respects to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac, who expresses an earnest desire to remain perfectly quiet.

Reporters for the Press from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, are also flocking here in considerable numbers.

An incredible number of letters arrive with every mail, directed to the General.

TRENTON, Thursday, Nov. 13—11 P. M.

A delegation from Newark, New-Brunswick and other places, waited upon Gen. MCCLELLAN to-day. They invited him to visit their cities, but received no satisfactory answer. Immense crowds of people assembled in State-street, in front of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S quarters at 9 o'clock.

The Trenton Cornet Band was present and playing a few airs. Gen. MCCLELLAN appeared at the door of the hotel, where he was addressed on the part of the citizens by ANDREW DUTCHER, Esq. Gen. MCCLELLAN replied as follows:

"My friends—for I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeeches, not as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose; and from the moment I came among you, I have received nothing but kindness; and although I came among you a stranger, I am well acquainted with your history. From the moment I took command, your gallant sons were with me. From the seige of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam, I was with them and witnessed their bravery."

[Here the cheers were loud and long.]

"And that of the ever faithful and ever true TAYLOR, the intrepid and dashing KEARNY. One word more. While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and rights as citizens."

It was almost impossible for the General to proceed in consequence of the dense crowd and the immense and prolonged cheering.

After he had retired, he was called out and simply thanked the crowd from the window, and bade them good night.

Gen. McClellan Urged for the New-Jersey Senatorship.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The *Daily Register* of this city, nominates Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of JOHN R. THOMSON.

FROM PARIS.

The Mexican Expedition—The Question of Intervention in America—The Orleans Princes—The Revolution in Greece—Garibaldi—An Unfortunate Duel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

In order to keep you as well informed as possible on all the movements relating to the Mexican expedition, I should tell you that the French War Office has just published proposals to all the principal iron manufactories of France for the furnishing of rails for the Mexican railways.

The foreign Secession journals shout victory over the proceedings of the Seymour Democracy in New-York, and in doing so, show the cloven foot, for these papers have clamored the most persistently for the abolition of Slavery, while they know that the Seymour platform is based on the maintenance of Slavery. Neither principle nor conviction is therefore at the bottom of their defence of the rebellion. The Seymour opposition is none the less a serious moral diversion in favor of the secession cause.

Now that M. THOUVENEL has resigned, I learn that no communication of any character has ever passed between the French Foreign Office and other European Cabinets on the subject of an intervention, directly or indirectly, in American affairs. The reader will then understand how far off we are from intervention, for even if there had been a commencement of negotiations, so many obstacles to an agreement would have risen up as to have arrested them at the threshold. But the case is so clearly one for non-intervention, that the European Cabinets have never even deemed it worth while to offer to commence negotiations! And this is the view I have constantly taken of the subject in my letters, because the information I have been able to collect from authoritative sources has uniformly pointed that way. In England, the Press, and even leading members of Parliament, have declared, in order to shield themselves from the odium, that France had offered to take the initiative in the affair, or at least that she had voluntarily offered to negotiate with England with a view to intervention; but this was false, as I wrote you at the time, and originated in the irresponsible advances of M. DE PERSIGNY, advances which in no way engaged his colleague of the Foreign Department, nor in fact met his approbation.

The official paper has just published a long letter from New-York entirely devoted to criticisms on the two American armies, in which the writer, while professing to be impartial, gives the credit of the best organization and highest military qualities to the Southern army. At the close the writer hazards the following assertions:

"This war is a war without hope: its victories bring no results, and its battles will continue to be great sacrifices of human life in a struggle which bids fair to be eternally sterile."

The history of the campaign on the Potomac published by the Orleans Princes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and to which I referred in my last letter, has been widely read and commented on, and it is safe to say, has done much good for the Union cause. In this connection I may mention that the popularity of the Orleans Princes in France is on the increase; that the cause of the family has not no time been so promising, and that it only needs some hostile act of the Emperor toward the United States to give a rapid increase to that popularity. But it so happens that the Bonaparte family are also sympathetic with the United States, so that in any case we may hope to enjoy hereafter, as we have done heretofore, the fast friendship of the people of France. Our only enemies in France are the "Divine right" people and those who have some special reason for sympathizing with the South.

Was there ever a more magnificent manifestation of the majesty of the people than that which has just taken place in Greece? Without the loss of a life, without the prison doors being opened to a single man, without a minute's perturbation of public order either within or without the State, a dynasty has been overthrown, and another weak monarch has been sent to promenade his griefs and his protestations through Europe. Verily, the good time seems to be rapidly coming, and poor GARIBALDI cannot be invited to the feast.

And in the case of GARIBALDI we see another manifestation on the part of the people not less grand and encouraging for humanity. Generally when a great man is vanquished, his name is hushed up, and people only dare talk of him in a whisper. GARIBALDI has been vanquished and his name has grown grander and more monumental than ever! Daily bulletins of his health are published and sent over the world by telegraph, as if he were, as he really is, the only universal monarch. The man, besides being honest and incorruptible, represents a principle, and people are afraid the principle as well as the man is wounded.

The arrestation of Italians at Paris, suspected of conspiring against the life of the Emperor, continues. The present Prefect of Police seems determined not to incur the censure which his predecessor received at the moment of the ORSINI attempt, and is taking precautionary steps in time. The arrests are, perhaps, only precautionary, and not based upon any intelligence of an organized conspiracy.

An unfortunate duel took place here last week, between Mr. DILLON, an American gentleman, and the young Duke of GRAMMONT-CADEROUSSE, brother to the gentleman of the same name who was lost on the *Arctic*, on his way to Washington as Secretary of Legation. Mr. DILLON came to France many years ago as a trainer of horses for racing, and at the time of his death was one of the editors of the *Sport*, and a member of the aristocratic Jockey Club. For some criticisms in his journal on M. DE GRAMMONT, the latter wrote a reply for the *Sport*, which Mr. DILLON refused to publish, but which was published in a Belgian paper. For this Mr. DILLON challenged the Duke, claimed the right of weapons, and named pistols. But the friends of the Duke claimed that he was the insulted party, because he was the first attacked, and the small sword was decided on as the weapon. They fought at St. Germain, and Mr. DILLON, who assumed the offensive, uncovered himself at the the third pass, and was run through the heart. The principal second of the Duke was, until the day of the fatal event, the Prince D'ESSLING, but at the duel a son of the Count DE FITZ-JAMES, while the principal second of Mr. DILLON was the Colonel Viscount DE NOE, a brother or "Cham" of the *Charivari*, and a gentleman who has just returned from a second visit to the United States. The Duke DE GRAMMONT has already had two duels, in both of which he was wounded. After the duel with Mr. DILLON he immediately fled to Belgium, and it is said deeply regrets the sad result of the affair. Mr. DILLON was 32 years of age, and leaves a mother and sister of whom he was the support. Both gentlemen were members of the Jockey Club, and the members have created from the funds of the Club a life pension for Mrs DILLON.

Another melancholy event, which has created also much talk in aristocratic circles, is the suicide of the Count RIANCOURT, one of the Chamberlains of the Emperor. He was a handsome man of forty years of age, had everything in this world he desired, according even to his own avowal, and yet blew his brains out—his friends say for love.

MALAKOFF.

GOSSIP FROM CALIFORNIA.

"Richard Himself Again"—How the Greenbacks were Received—Shipping Gold—The Mines—A Regiment of Californians to be Raised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

"Richard is himself again," and the country hereabouts is consequently safe. I have neglected the dear public for a long time, but I've been busy and have had work on hand. I've been doing my country service, and illustrating my patriotism at so much per month, payable in "greenbacks," the advent whereof, in this country, was *not* heralded with delight. They met the reception that a stray dog often does in a country church when he runs up and down the aisles looking for his master. Everybody kicks at him and cry, "Scat, get out," &c. So it was with the poor "greenbacks." Twenty-dollar pieces scorned them; the Eagle clawed at them, and the Goddess of Liberty punches at them with her staff. They've no friends. Still we have to take them or nothing; and according to my experience, the sum of nothing per month and find yourself is not a rate of wages calculated to produce a high temperature of water in a cast-iron domestic utensil.

As I previously remarked, I have been too busy to write letters for the TIMES, but strange as it may appear, the TIMES appears to have got along without them, and very comfortably too, I should say, from appearances. I have, like Obadiah Oldbuck, turned over a new leaf, (it's the first of the week,) and am going to favor your readers with my "distinguished considerations" as often as circumstances will permit, made and provided I may be allowed now and then to answer numerous and divers letters to private correspondents through this medium, under a separate and distinct head," labeled "Answers to Correspondents." Save so much trouble. I knew a lazy chap once who only wrote about two letters a year, and those he made very general and indefinite, to suit all cases, and then took half a dozen press copies, and sent one to every person he was indebted to in the way of a letter. At last, like the "balance of mankind," he succumbed to the great weakness, and fell in love with *two* young ladies, in adjoining towns. Of course a correspondence sprung up, and from force of habit he resumed his usual way of doing it up; but, alas! the lasses happening to meet, took the usual violent type of feminine affection for each other, became mutually communicative and generous of communications. The consequences and the grand *dénouement* can easily be imagined. Of course the usual tearing of hair and anathematizing the stars, his eyes, &c., ensued on the part of the young gentleman, without any definite results. Subsequently we entered into an arrangement. He was the neatest hand at strapping a razor I ever saw, and I was the worst, and shaving was misery—it was wretchedness, long drawn out, even a worse job than a lady's "back hair." He agreed to strap my razor, and I was to write his love letters, which treaty, offensive and defensive, was religiously carried out, until finally we happened to fancy the same girl, and I got to signing my own name to them by mistake, which cleared up the wonder in his mind why it was that I kept getting "thick" with her, while he kept getting "thin."

He complimented me by insinuating that he had been like my razor, somewhat dull; but that I did not require strapping. So we fell out, and I have never fell in with him since; but I do say he *could* strop a razor "uncommon." I don't know but I might as well give the sequel, and confess a little piece of carelessness on my own part, subsequent, after the manner and style of Mr. Mickey Free. I wrote her a very long and tender epistle, and at the same time a shorter and much more matter-of-fact one to poor Major C., of the army, now dead, poor fellow. All yellow envelopes do look alike, and having inclosed the letters, proceeded to address them. A few weeks developed two most remarkable facts. Firstly, that Miss —— had received my letter to Major C., wherein I denied emphatically having any serious intentions in the matter of the very young lady in question, as accused by him: and *he* had received a document somewhat calculated to give him quite a contrary impression. The sequel to this might also be surmised. My postage account the succeeding quarter showed a considerable diminution.

Well, since I last wrote a letter to the TIMES, so many things have happened that it is hardly to be expected that I can go back and bring up the account. Besides, in these fast days, news a day old is like stale bread, only to be used as a hash or boarding pudding at the end of the week for Sunday editors and Sunday papers.

The premium on gold in your city has had a very remarkable effect here; goods have been rushed off at less than New-York cost and the gold shipped—the premium of itself being a substantial profit. It has induced people to remit for old bills, and to pay debts they never intended paying; but the premium tempted them. You see, I owe BROOKS BROS. a hundred for those last clothes, and instead of letting it stand until it was glad to lay down, remit, say $75; I pay my bill and have the conaciousness of having deserved a perpetual certificate of good moral character.

P. S.—I would suggest to BROOKS BROTHERS that however much fact there may be in my supposition, as to owing them the hundred, they had better regard the latter portion of my argument as simply theoretical, and not indulge in vain hopes. They might as well hand that little balance a stool and let it set down. (The above, as Artemus says, is ment sarcastrically.)

"Greenbacks" look melancholy, and stare auspiciously about them, in a timid way, like a newly acquired Thomas Cat, suddenly discharged from the bag in which she was brought home. They hear the chink and praises of the yellow metal, and "flinga" at their flimsiness, and evidently think, however respectable they may be at home, they are at a fearful discount *here*. We see gold shows signs of weakening in New-York, Glad of it; for I have come very near having sundry and divers knock-down arguments with commercial gentlemen with a "high bridge" on the upper strata of their nasal organs, when offering Treasury notes, and receiving for answer: "I no takes 'em." As gold depreciates in the East, so will Treasury notes appreciate here, and soon become available, and no longer a "tender" subject. The Bulls and the Bears of Wall-street have much to answer for. I can shut my eyes and lay back in my chair, and see in my mind's eye so distinctly all those little dens along the Street where the Bears live, and those pens on the upper floors where the Bulls shake their horns and bellow, while the Bears below dance to the music. Wall-street is great. The time was when a man could pass through it unharmed, if he kept both hands on his pocket-book. I am told it is different now—nobody going that way pretends to take his watch and valuables at all—those who live there have, as a general thing, deposited long since all theirs with their Uncles residing in the vicinity of the Chatham and East Broadway.

The mines are producing as usual and I can't see any diminution or falling off in the steady receipts of gold dust, and Washoe silver bars. It is the opinion of those who have given the mining interests attention and have traveled through the State, that we have hardly scratched the surface yet, only just begun, and that the discoveries each succeeding year will eclipse those of the past. There are new discoveries every day being made in the mountains near the summits of the Sierra, and within the last month a richer district has been found than any yet, and bids fair to outstrip the far famed Washoe region. A year from this day claims that can now be bought at $10 a foot will bring from $500 to a $1,000. These mines have been mentioned and commented upon for some time, but little is really known of them as yet. I sent a staid, quiet, respectable old English gentleman, "a scientific cuss," as they call assayers here, and this morning I received a most remarkable document from him, denoting principally that it was a fabulous region for silver veins or else that old head of his had given out, got cracked, or met with such an accident as chickens in a barn yard occasionally meet with from rocks in the hands of unruly boys.

Of course I am "in" if it is as he says, and if it is not I am *out* "fifty." Should my communications hereafter be written on gilt paper—with a gold pen and forwarded by special messenger you may surmise that I have, in mining parlance, "struck it rich." We have had a very excited state of the mining stock market recently and our leading stocks Gould and Curry, and Ophir have "tumbled." Ten days ago Ophir stock was selling at $3800 per foot, $200 above par; day before yesterday it was sold at $1,800, a fall of $2,000 per foot—at the rate of $200 per day. Gould and Curry at the beginning, stood at $2,450; it declined to $1,700. To-day, it and Ophir both have stiffened—the latter closing at $2,250—an advance of $450 in two days—one of those a Sunday at that. There are, as I know, several stockholders in the East, and as they too may get a panic, I will give the whys and wherefores.

The Ophir mine is located on what is here known as the Comstock Ledge—named from the original locater. On this ledge are located several other rich mines, viz.: The Mexican Central, California and sundry others too numerous to mention. Above the Ophir on the side hill, a claim was located by a dissipated old miner by the name of VIRGINIA, running parallel to the Ophir, and has been generally considered as having been forfeited for non-compliance with the mining laws—for selling and swapping about until its original history had been almost forgotten. It has been contended by several people familiar with the mines who had examined the ground, that the Virginia Ledge would turn out to be *the* vein, or "mother vein," as it is called, and the Ophir, as now worked, only a spur. I remember hearing Major ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster United States Army, (now at St. Louis,) say that it would turn out that the Virginia Ledge would be found richer than any other ground in Washoe, and tried to get parties to join him in buying it up. Recently a great scientific, auriferous gun arrived here from the bowels of the earth down in Mexico, or South America. He came to inspect the Washoe mines, and all the mining men, speculators and those who had mines to sell and mines to puff, fell down at the feet of this great man and worshipped. Great things were expected—there was a hush in operations—PALMER had arrived; wait until we hear what PALMER says. Well, PALMER went to Washoe; everybody followed. For several days the stages to Carson were crowded, and the stage drivers said what in the name of several individuals not enumerated, who were not saints, is all this rush about. PALMER arrived in Washoe. He proceeded to eat and drink and refresh himself just like any ordinary mortal, and did not seem to be at all anxious or feverish. After duly restoring himself, he one morning walked out, and of course a crowd followed at a distance, stealing from rock to bush, and behind piles of dirt, &c., to see what PALMER did. PALMER took out his pocket handkerchief and blew his nose; he happened to blow to the eastward; the fact was noticed, and immediately claims in that direction went up. PALMER walked around without looking, and looked around without walking. He visited the Ophir. He visited the Gould and Curry: he came forth—the crowd hushed and waited for PALMER to open his lips. He opened nary lip. PALMER didn't say a word, but went somewhere and ate a hearty dinner. Next day, PALMER walked forth again; he took the side hill—just along near one end of the Ophir, on the Virginia Ledge, he stopped and picked up a bit of rock, looked at it—put it in his pocket. This occurred on a little claim called the towa—it could have been bought at $10 per foot before; three days since, I saw $150 per foot paid for it. I'll swear to it, for I got the money. A friend telegraphed me, and I bought a few shares; but sold, as above, fearing PALMER might set down on the piece of rock, and, if it happened to hurl, might throw it away, and then Iowa would drop flat. PALMER stopped on the Virginia Ledge, and looked at it—blew his nose—turned around—looked the other way—blew his nose again, and—came away. PALMER had made his examination, and came back to San Francisco looking very profound. Somehow it leaked out that PALMER thought that the Virginia lead was the true one, and that Ophir was but a spur, and advised the Ophir Directors to buy it at once, at all hazards. The Ophir Directors are a little on the old fogie order, and moved slowly. While they were pondering and dozing over it, a few sharp ones went up to Washoe, bought up the adverse or old title, came down and demanded of the Ophir Company the modest little sum of five hundred thousand, a cool half-million. The Ophirites roused up, rubbed their eyes, and offered a hundred thousand rather than be bothered, which was refused. The consequence was a panic, and the Stock was rushed into market and forced off at a loss, and so it has continued until to-day, when it touched bottom. The holders were like the boy who saw the cow, and supposing she was after him, ran until he got out of breath, and took him some time to get back again, and find a piece of the cow roasted and being eaten up at his daddy's table, and a mighty slim chance for him. To-day those who sold out at $2,000 are offering $2,200 to-night to get it back again. The scare is somewhat over.

If the Directors of the Ophir mine had done their duty, they would have bought up this parallel ledge long ago: firstly, to save any possibility of litigation; secondly, because it was undoubtedly valuable, and probably as rich as the Ophir itself. That they could have bought it up for a few thousand dollars is well known—but large bodies move slowly, and the ounce of prevention that they could have obtained at twenty thousand or less, can't be had now at a hundred.

There is to be a meeting of Directors to-day to take into consideration the question of a compromise, and we shall see what we shall see—which will be Ophir stock at $3,000 a foot within the month. There is no question but what a compromise will be effected, but not for a hundred thousand—two hundred and fifty thousand at least will be thrown away as the penalty of stupidity and dilatoriness. *Ad interim*, the work goes on and the mine pays its usual dividend of $6 per share, or $72 per foot per month, and the quantity of ore taken out the last few weeks warrants the belief that the dividend next month will be $100 per foot, or say nearly five per cent a month on present market value. In my next I will resume the subject, and post you further on mining stocks. There is a wide field open here for capital. A man can purchase into good ones or poor ones, according to his shrewdness, but there is no necessity of his being "sold," unless he is a Mr. Verdant Green, in which case he had better go into Wall-street for a time, and get his optics incisors operated upon.

We are having delightful weather, and Montgomery-street is crowded with elegantly—alas! must I say it—extravagantly dressed women, squeezing their way through the crowd, and bent apparently upon the most important business, which generally terminates in the purchase of a paper of pins, for which object and purpose they spend three hours getting themselves up, and air five hundred dollars worth of flounces and jimcracks. "Sich" is woman.

My letter has exceeded the limits intended, and I must consequently reserve lots of things I purposed to make mention of—they will keep.

I made a little excursion a few days since into the mountains and mining regions, and came back more convinced than ever that California is a great country. On our way back, coming down a mountain, we saw what some of the party declared was a deer, and one of the gentleman—a certain Senator, now rusticating hereabouts—took the rifle and blazed away, and up jumped a—sheep. We had the laugh on him. He said he shot so as to kill the object if it was a deer, and miss it if it was a sheep. As it was just in the gray of the morning, and the light a little uncertain, even a Senator might be excused for the mistake.

You have probably learned that it is proposed to raise a regiment of Californians for the war. The enterprise was started by a number of patriotic gentlemen, who proposed to equip the regiment at their own expense, and pay its passage as far as the Isthmus, and it was expected that the Pacific Mail Company, who are making their millions out of California, would be liberal in the way of price of passage, but, on being telegraphed, replied that they would not charge anything *more* than the regular rates, which would amount to about a hundred thousand dollars. This patriotic offer was declined, and, consequently, you won't see that regiment.

PODGERS.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Commodore Wilkes' Movements.

From the Bermudian, Oct. 15.

Much excitement has been occasioned throughout the country, and more especially in and around St. Georges, by the prolonged stay in these waters of the U. S. squadron whose arrival we published last week. Several pretexts have been advanced for thus acting in direct defiance of Her Majesty's proclamation, such as repairs to machinery, *unavoidable* delay in coaling, &c., and proceedings have been adopted of which we may possibly yet hear more. We refer to the chasing of the British steamer *Onaconta*, which on Sunday last proceeded to Grassy Bay to make trial of her engines, but was pursued by one of the American gunboats to the entrance of the North side channel, the firing into the R. M. S. *Merlin*, when she was within three miles of the land, with other, and to say the least, uncourteous and uncalled-for acts. Admiral WILKES, in his flagship, has taken his departure, and, as his company is at present not at all desirable amongst us, we trust a long time will elapse before he again honors us with a visit. The two gunboats, however, were left behind, and are still engaged in inspecting the coast, with what intention they themselves can best determine.

"THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON."

From the Bermudian, Oct. 22.

There is not much new to record in connection with the movements of the American cruisers. The British steamer *Minho*, Capt. PARES, successfully ran the blockade on Saturday evening. She left St. Georges after sunset, and was out to sea before the moon rose. An American ship with coal to J. T. BOURN, Esq., arrived on Sunday; she was brought to by a blank shot from one of the United States gunboats; the *Alert* was boarded on Friday last, and the brig *James* was hailed on Sunday.

We understand that on Monday morning, both the *Tioga* and *Sonoma* were in sight, but they have since taken their departure.

—Hon. James Madison Porter died at his residence in Easton, Penn., on Nov. 11, in the 70th year of his age. He was a son of Gen. Andrew Porter, of Revolutionary memory. During the war of 1812-14, while Mr. Porter was a law student in Philadelphia, the city was threatened by the British, and he volunteered and served as a Lieutenant during that emergency, until discharged by the Government. Judge Porter was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1845, and was one of the framers of the present Constitution of the State. In March, 1843, President Tyler appointed him Secretary of War, on the reorganization of the Cabinet, upon the death of President Harrison. He retained this position for about a year, discharging its duties with marked ability. Subsequently he was made President Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, and served in the Legislature for several terms. In all public improvements undertaken in the borough in which he resided he took a deep interest. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College and for twenty-five years President of the Board of Trustees of that Institution. He was, also, for upwards of forty years, a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which body he held numerous responsible positions.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DR. BERRIAN.

Resolutions of Respect and Esteem.

A meeting of the clergy of the City and neighborhood was held, at the call of the Bishop, in the School-room of Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, the 12th of November, inst., when the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. SEABURY, and upon motion of the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, were unanimously adopted.

It having pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors the Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., the late Rector of Trinity Church, in this City, the Bishop and clergy present, having assembled in order to show their respect for the memory of their departed brother, adopt to this end the following resolutions:

Resolved, That leaving to the Vestry of Trinity Church, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and the other important bodies of which the deceased was a member, the privilege of attesting the value of his services to the Church in those relations, we desire for ourselves simply, as brother clergymen, to declare our profound grief at the loss we have sustained by his death, and our gratitude to Almighty God for the many graces and virtues which endeared him to us in life.

Resolved, That we cherish a grateful remembrance of his faithful and consistent testimony to the Gospel of our Blessed Redeemer, and to the Ministry and Sacraments of the Church as the Divinely appointed means of conveying its benefits to mankind; and that we take comfort in the holy hope, that having "*kept the Faith*" unto the end, he will receive the promised reward.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for having raised up, and so long continued among us, one, who by his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit, by published works which bear the impress of a discriminating judgment, and of chaste and fervent devotion, and by his parochial ministrations, has carried the instructions and consolations of our holy faith to men of all classes and conditions, and established for himself the reputation of a sound divine, an accomplished scholar, and a faithful parish priest.

Resolved, That in recalling our intercourse with our departed brother, we entertain a lively recollection of the innocency and purity of this life, of the sweetness and evenness of his temper, of the dignified courtesy of his manners, of his generous hospitality, of his warm and steadfast attachments, of his cheerful and uniform piety, of his singular firmness of purpose, and unfaltering adherence to truth and rectitude, under every trial that tavolved the principles of the Church, the reputation of her clergy, or the spiritual welfare of her members.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased, to the members of Trinity Parish, and to our distant brethren of the clergy, our sincere and respectful condolence in their bereavement; beseeching the God of all Grace to make the example of our departed brother a means of quickening in all of us that blessed gift of charity, which is the bond of peace and of all virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

The following resolutions of the parochial clergy of Trinity Church, adopted at a special meeting held on Sunday evening, were read to the meeting by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE:

The clergy of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, assembled in consequence of the death of their reverend Rector and friend, the Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., desire to express, and put on record, their feelings on this solemn occasion.

For more that fifty years, Dr. BERRIAN has been a minister of Trinity Church, and for thirty-two years has held the honorable and responsible office of Rector. During this long term of service in his Master's cause, he approved himself as a laborious and faithful minister of God, devoting himself with singular fidelity to the varied duties of the pastoral office, giving exact attention to all the requirements of the several stations which he held; performing the services of the sanctuary with dignity, seriousness and fervor; preaching the Word with earnestness and persuasion, instant in season and out of season, in visiting the sick and comforting the afflicted and distressed; delighted in being the friend and counselor of the people of his care, and especially of those in more retired and humble stations, and day by day, in fulfillment of his ordination vow, "maintaining and setting forward," to the extent of his power, "quietness, peace and love among all Christian people, and especially among those committed to his charge."

In his intercourse with the clergy of the Parish he maintained the proper dignity of his office as Rector, and was always observant of the courtesy due to his associates. He was ever the Christian gentleman.

In recalling the prominent traits of their honored Rector, the clergy cannot pass over the purity of his private character; the consistency of his daily walk and conversation as a member and minister of Christ; his eminent domestic and social qualities, his kind and generous hospitality; the steadfastness of his friendships; his deep and fervent attachment to the Church at whose altar he served; his frequent labors with his pen, especially in preparing manuals of devotion for the use of Christians in the family, in the closet, at the altar, in the chamber of the sick and dying, and in the house of mourning; the intensity of his love for his parish, and everything connected therewith; his jealous regard for its honor, and his zeal and diligence in defending its interests and promoting its welfare.

Sorrowing for the departure of one so justly entitled in these many and varied respects to their regard, the Clergy of the Parish desire to mingle their sympathies with those of the Vestry and of his bereaved family, comforted, with them, by the conviction that to him, through Christ, death was gain, as ceasing from his earthly toils, he has now entered into rest.

The following resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York, at a meeting held on Saturday, were also read by Rev. Dr. ETHERBRADT:

Whereas, On Friday, the 7th inst., it pleased Almighty God to take out of this world Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, who, for the space of forty-two years, had been a leading member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York, and for many years the President of the same; Therefore, it is

Resolved, That in the removal, by death, of their fellow member, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., at the advanced age of seventy-six years, after a long and laborious ministry of more than half a century, and when the infirmities of age had just closed his career of usefulness, the Committee, while deeply feeling his loss, cannot but record his departure in thankful submission to the will of Him who calleth home His wearied and faithful servants, when their work on earth is done.

Resolved, That in the removal of Dr. BERRIAN the diocese has lost its oldest Presbyter, and that there has been struck from its list of clergy a name which for more than fifty years has been familiar to every Churchman within the Diocese—and in no small degree beyond it—as of one who had labored unchanged in place or duties under five successive bishops, and had witnessed and aided the Church's steady growth, from the feebleness almost of infancy to its present matured strength and manhood. In the death of such a one the Church loses a living link with generations past, and a landmark by which to note both her enlargement and her changes of time or policy, whether for better or worse.

Resolved, That speaking as individual members of this Committee, we would here commemorate unvarying urbanity and gentleness of Dr. BERRIAN, as its President, in all its official meetings, as well as the soundness of his judgment in all canonical questions, and the consistent firmness with which he always advocated every point of the Church's Faith, Ministry, and Discipline as touched on in the exercise of the varied duties of the Committee, whether as advisory or executive.

Resolved, That in the approaching funeral services, the Committee will unite in its official character with the Vestry of Trinity Church in paying the last solemn observance to their deceased friend and fellow member.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at large upon the minutes of the Standing Committee, and that certified copies of the same be sent to the bishop of the Diocese, to the Vestry of Trinity Church and to the family of the deceased.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS.

An Increase of Wages Asked for.

A meeting of journeymen house and ship painters was held at Military Hall, Bowery, last evening. P. READY, President, in the Chair, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to consult with boss painters relative to an increase of journeymen's wages from 17½ to 25 cents per hour. The Committee, through Mr. MCGRATH, reported the names of a large number of boss painters whom they had visited, a majority of whom cheerfully coincided with the request of the journeymen, as expressed through their circular. Some bosses objected to the hourly rates, and proposed paying wages by the day. A few refused to give any answer to the demands of the circular, or to have anything to say to the Committee upon the subject. Considerable discussion ensued, with reference to the action which should be taken, or whether the meeting should take any definite action. The idea of a strike was unanimously disapproved of, and it was thought that a majority of the bosses of the City would admit the reasonableness of the journeymen's demand for an increase of wages, and that a compromise could be effected that would be satisfactory to both parties. With this view the Committee were instructed to continue their visits to bosses, and report further at the next meeting, on Thursday evening next. Meantime all journeymen were requested to assist in distributing the circulars among the bosses.

The meeting was very large, and the proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and the speeches were all moderate in tone and sensible in matter.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

Robert T. Haws Renominated for Comptroller, without Regard to Partisan Questions.

The Republican City Convention met at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening. It was called to order by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, upon whose motion Ex-Alderman WM. TUCKER was chosen to preside.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions unanimously renominating ROBERT T. HAWS for the Comptrollership, without regard to partisan questions; and stating that his election would be now, as it was originally, not a triumph of party, but in the interest of the people of the commercial Emporium of the country.

These resolutions were supported by Alderman DAYTON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH and others, who argued that the nomination of Mr. HAWS, as the People's candidate for Comptroller, would not be a sacrifice of the principles of the Republican Party, while his election would be not only a party but a public benefit.

After an ineffectual attempt to prevent the nomination as that of the People's Party, the resolutions of Alderman DAYTON were adopted unanimously, and Mr. HAWS was declared renominated for the Comptrollership by acclamation.

Upon motion of Assistant District-Attorney WHITEHEAD, the nomination of Counsel to the Corporation was postponed one week, to which time the Convention adjourned.

Trial of Amanda Thompson for the Murder of her Husband.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCUNN.

The trial of AMANDA THOMPSON (colored) for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat with a razor, at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was commenced in this Court yesterday before his Honor Judge MCCUNN. There was a large number of spectators in Court, including many colored people. The prisoner is a rather good-looking mulatto, apparently about twenty-two years of age. JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., Ex-Assistant District-Attorney, appeared as her counsel, and the prosecution was conducted by the present Assistant District-Attorney, O. L. STEWART, Esq.

Josephine Conover, the first witness examined, testified that the deceased, Joseph P. Thompson, at the time of his death lived in her house, No. 41 Sullivan-street; on the morning of the homicide she got up at five o'clock, and at six and a half o'clock went to market, leaving Thompson asleep in the bedroom; he went to bed between nine and ten the previous evening; when I returned I found Thompson lying stretched out on the floor with his throat cut; Sylvester Lewis and Kate O'Clare were in the room; they lived in the same house; I ran out after the Doctor, and when I got back he was dead. I had seen the prisoner a week before the homicide; she came to my house and asked me if I was living with Joseph Thompson, I told her no; I had let her live with me and paid me rent for his room; I told her that if I did not make him leave my house I must abide the consequences.

Cross-examined—Thompson and I were living together at that time as man and wife, had lived so for four weeks, had known him for six weeks; he told me when he came to live with me that he was a married man, but did not live with his wife, and never would live with her. I had never seen the prisoner but once before she came to my house, and that was at the theatre. I told Thompson that his wife had been to the house, and I advised him to go home. I never saw Thompson have a razor. The prisoner came to my house the next day after I saw her at the theatre; the deceased slept with me the night before the homicide; when he first came to live with me he told me his wife had gone to Philadelphia.

Mary Conover, sister of the previous witness, testified that she lived in the house at the time of the homicide; on that morning she heard a noise in the room where Thompson slept, and on going out she found him in the hall with his throat cut; she went out after her sister, and when she got back he was nearly dead; never saw the prisoner before the homicide.

Cross-examined—The partner of deceased called him "Joe Delancy," don't know whether his real name was Thompson or not, never saw deceased shave himself.

Sylvester F. Lewis testified that he had known the deceased sixteen years, never saw the prisoner until the morning of the homicide, on that morning I saw her at No. 41 Sullivan-street, where I live, and where the homicide occurred. I got up and went out of the house, and when I came back she was standing on the third floor hall, looking over the banister; she did not speak to me; I went into my room, and soon after heard a noise like one groan after another; I went out and saw Thompson in the hall with his throat cut; he asked me to go after a doctor, and I went.

Cross-examined—Knew deceased as "Joe Thompson" and also as "Joe Delancy," never knew him to carry a weapon; was seldom in company with him, and don't know whether he was in the habit of getting into fights; when I ran down stairs, after hearing the noise, there was no one there but the deceased.

Cynthia Lewis testified that she saw the deceased at No. 41 Lewis-street on the Sunday before his death; was not acquainted with him; on the morning of the homicide, saw the prisoner about half-past six o'clock on the third floor of No. 41 Sullivan-street, looking over the banister.

George E. Wilson testified that he knew the deceased for four years previous to his death; knew the prisoner when she kept house with deceased, but was not intimately acquainted with her. Worked with the deceased the week before he was killed.

Cross-examined—The deceased and the prisoner kept house together in Laurens-street; don't know when they broke up house-keeping; it was at their house in July last; don't know what time he commenced living with Josephine Conover; don't know where his wife was at that time; he told me he had sent her to Philadelphia; he lived at my house before he went to live with Josephine; he had not taken his things from my house at the time of his death, when the prisoner came back from Philadelphia she came to my house; the deceased did not stay at my house only two or three nights after his wife returned, one night before he left a dispute occurred between prisoner and deceased during which deceased threw a chair at the prisoner; don't know what time prisoner left my house on the morning of the homicide, except when deceased told me his wife had gone to Philadelphia.

Mary Conover, sister of the previous witness, testified that she lived in the house at the time of the homicide; on that morning she heard a noise in the room where Thompson slept, and on going out she found him in the hall with his throat cut; she went out after her sister, and when she got back he was nearly dead; never saw the prisoner before the homicide.

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earry out such orders, they should have been punished in accordance with military law.

It is generally believed, in spite of the preparations which have been made to execute the conscription, that no draft will take place in this State.

The people are willing to do their whole duty; they are desirous of giving all possible assistance to the Government in effectually crushing out the rebellion, but they do not desire to be made responsible for the derelections of officers having charge of encampments, and thinkit an injustice to be compelled to send men into the army and then be held in account for them when they desert through the actual negligence of officers in command. This matter is at present being fully considered both in this State and at Washington, and we may therefore expect the promulgation of some special order providing for the settlement of the question.

The Kings County Committee appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose of consulting with the Governor in regard to the quota of volunteers furnished by Kings County, and submit a report of the number of men furnished under the receot calls of the President, have just returned from Albany. The Governor being in Washington, the Committee had quite a long conference with Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, and submitted their report to him. Gen. ANTHON had already submitted a report to the General in regard to the number of men furnished by Kings County, but the Adjutant-General did not appear to clearly understand it.

As to the number of men to whom the Supervisors had paid bounties from the 16th of August, it was stated that the Committee had undoubtedly duplicated many of the names.

Superintendent BOOTH said this was not the case, as the names on the books of the canvassers had been compared with the books of the Bounty Committee, and that there was no doubt that the names presented represented actual enlistments. Gen. HILLHOUSE said the first seven Senatorial Districts were fifteen thousand men short of their quota, (the deficiency in the whole State being thirty-five thousand,) and these men must be raised. The Committee were unable to obtain any definite answer, but Gen. HILLHOUSE promised to communicate with them as soon as the course to be pursued should be decided on.

The Tax Law.

SAND-PAPER—MATERIALS FOR BUILDING HOUSES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced two more decisions on the Tax law, in reply to the following inquities:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT, N. Y. } ROSLYN, Queens Co., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: I desire your opinion on the two following points:

First—A firm in my district manufactures sand-paper. It is made of three materials only, viz., paper, glue and sand, (the latter manufactured or prepared especially for that purpose,) all of which three articles have already paid their *ad valorem* duty before they came to the hands of the sand-paper manufacturer. Does the latter also pay the *ad valorem* duty on the sand-paper when manufactured? It does not come under the description of those goods which, by the act, are to be taxed in certain cases only on their increased value, and I have, therefore, held that it (the sand-paper) is to be taxed on its entire value.

Second—You have held that the building of ships, boats and houses is not considered a manufacture within the meaning of the law. Where the contractor furnishes (actually sells) the materials from which the ship, boat or house is built, to the amount of $1,000 per annum, is he not to be treated as a dealer? I refer particularly to that class of builders or contractors who do not keep any store, yard or place from which they sell articles used in their trade, such articles as lumber, lime, lath, tin, stone, slate, &c., &c., as are required to com; lete their contracts.

Very respectfully yours,
H. W. EASTMAN, Assessor.

REPLY OF MR. BOUTWELL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 16, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst., in regard to the tax on sand-paper, and the license of a contractor for the building of a house, who furnishes the materials himself, has been received.

You are correct in assessing sand-paper on its entire value.

The furnishing of the materials for a house, by the person who has the contract for the building of the same, does not constitute him a dealer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To H. W. EASTMAN, Esq., Assessor.

Board of Aldermen.

NOMINATION REJECTED—HARBOR DEFENCE AGAIN—AN EXPEDIENT TO AVOID THE DRAFT—PORTRAITS OF DIGNITARIES.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair.

The Mayor sent in the name of HENRY A. SMYTHE for Street Commissioner, which was rejected by 8 to 5.

A resolution, by Mr. BOOLE, was adopted, to refer to the Committee on National Affairs the question of inquiring into and reporting upon the propriety of procuring means for local defence, such as the exigencies of the present or the future may demand; and of corresponding with Gov. MORGAN as to the advisability of appointing a competent officer to take charge of the harbor and City defences.

Mr. JEREMIAH offered a preamble and resolutions concerning the draft, proposing that the Committee on National Affairs shall find out and report our deficiency of troops, and make arrangements with the Governor by which a citizen shall be exempted from the draft on procuring a recruit.

Mr. JEREMIAH believed that our bounty fund would show that upward of 10,000 recruits had been enlisted here since July 2; but a far less proportion was accredited to us. The necessity of a draft seemed to be unavoidable, and to the mechanic who worked constantly to eke out a susistence for his family the prospect was exceedingly unpleasant. By the plan proposed a draft might be avoided, as there were thousands of men in this City of ability to induce enlistments, and probably they would do so if the effort necessary to accomplish the work was likely to exempt them and the City from a draft.

The paper was unanimously adopted.

A resolution and report from the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of appropriating $2,000 to procure the portraits of THOMAS JEFFERSON and Gov. MORGAN, were adopted.

The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Nov. 8, 1862	6,319
Admitted	1,356
Total	7,675
Died	24
Discharged	1,111
Sent to Blackwell's Island	294
Sent to State Prison	4—1,433
Remaining Nov. 8, 1862	6,242
Decrease	77
Bellevue Hospital	180
Lunatic Asylum	774
Almshouse	1,424
Penitentiary	112
Workhouse	847
Small Pox Hospital	15
Randall's Island	161
Randall's Island Hospital	218
City Prison	206
Second District Prison	11
Third District Prison	8
Fourth District Prison	—
Island Hospital	653
Colored Home	285
Colored Orphan Asylum	189
Children at Nurse	31
City Cemetery	67—6,242

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 332.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The line tast iron steam-corvette *Stellin* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in obedience to orders from Washington. She has been made a regular man-of-war, is well armed, and can steam fifteen miles an hour, or more. She goes to sea at once—probably to-morrow, but the important nature of her business renders further particulars unnecessary. She will soon be heard from. Annexed is a list of her chief officers: E. V. EVANS, Acting Commander; George P. Lee, Acting Master Joseph Frost, Acting Ensign; Geo. R. Baily, Acting Engineer; E. P. Heberson, Acting Paymaster, J. Solis Cohen, Acting Assistant Engineer. Acting-Engineers John B. Edwards, Thomas Slater, Peter R. Robinstoo and Stephen B. Cornell.

Yesteroay, one of the great seven liners of 1855 was reported ready for duty. She is the splendid 40-gun frigate *Colorado*, which bas just been overhauled at Portsmouth, N. H. Her crew, marines and officers, are all on board, waiting orders. Her ship's company, all told, numbers nearly four hundred souls. She will go at once to be flag-ship of the South Atlantic fleet, of which Rear Admiral LARDNER is Commander-in-Chief.

The purchased gunboat *Patroon* arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday. She comes home an "invalid," and will probably not be repaired immediately. There is no news by her.

The Navy Department has accepted the following propositions: From J. B. SMITH, of Camden, N. J., for building a floating dock and basin, at a cost of $250,000; from the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, for the use of the *Arago* and *Fulton*; FRED. JEWETT, Portland, Maine, offers to sell his steamer *Arabian* for $35,000; ALBERT RICE & Co. offer to sell shells of high white oak for Parrott guns at 4½ cents per pound, and two other firms offer to supply the Government with all the butter and potatoes it may require.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Scotia.

The prize steamship *Scotia*, Acting Master J. B. ROGERS, from Port Royal, South Carolina, 6th inst., arrived yesterday. The *Scotia* was captured Oct. 24, off Bull's Bay, by the United States gunboats *Restless* and *Flag*. The particulars of the captnre have been before published. The following are the officers in charge: Acting Master, J. B. Rogers, commanding; Second Assistant Engineers, Thomas A. Stevens, Wm. H. Ogden. Third Assistant Engineers, M. S. Cassen, P. S. Slaats; Acting Master's Mates, H. A. Smith, Charles D. Boardman.

Repudiation of Postage Stamps.

Now that the circulation of the new currency is becoming quite general in this City, many stores, saloons, stage rontes, and car lines have concluded, on and after the 15th instant, (Saturday next,) to accept no more postage stamps as a circulating medium. Probably before the lanse of many weeks the use of postage stamps as a subsiltute for small change will have become a thing of the past.

Already not a small proportion of stores decline to receive stamps in payment for commodities sold. One reason of this is because nearly one half of the stamps in circulation have become so mutilated and disfigured that whether they be postage stamps or *fac similes* it would take an able and unerring detector of counterfeits to determine.

It is believed that a general refusal to receive stamps any longer on the part of storekeepers would have the effect of producing an adequate circulation of the new currency, provided the Government is active in its distribution. A general repudiation of the adhesive currency may, therefore, be anticipated at an early day.

Stamps must necessarily be used to some extent, as with the new currency it is impossible to make change for fractional parts of a dollar. Nickels are still scarce, although the Mint at Philadelphia is employed night and day in coining them. Revenue stamps will supply the deficiency when they become plentiful.

Arrival of Capt. Kittridge.

This officer, who commanded the Mosquito Expedition to Texas, and was captured by the rebels, has arrived here. A long narrative of his experience has been sent for publication, but it contains nothing more or newer than the intelligence conveyed in the speeches of Col. HAMILTON and others. Capt. KITTRIDGE has been recently at the Navy Department, and Mr. WELLES promises him a ship.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A JERSEY LADY ROBBED IN A STAGE.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. MENA FREUND, a German lady, living in Newark, N. J., was riding up town in a stage from the Jersey Ferry, when she missed her satchel, containing money and jewelry worth $42. Mrs. FREUND had but a moment before seen the satchel on the seat beside her. Suspicion at once rested upon a woman who had just left the omnibus, and the stranger was followed. Finding that she was about to be arrested, the suspected female dropped the missing property on the sidewalk; immediately after which Officer DIPPLE, of the Broadway squad, arrested her. The prisoner, who gave her name as MARGARET SCHWARTZ, was taken to the Tombs, where she ably pleaded her own case before Justice BRENNAN, contending that she could not be held as the property was not found in her possession. Unfortunately for the accused, there was a witness in Court who had seen her drop the property, and he made affidavit to that effect. MARGARET IS not an entire stranger to some of the Court *attaches*. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—There was an auction sale of prize property, the cargo of the prize schooner *Columbia*, at No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The cargo consisted of dry goods, army blankets, drugs and medicines, tea and pepper, stationery, &c. The sale drew together quite a number of dealers, and the goods brought full market orices. One ceroon of Indigo was sold for $280; rhubarb brought $100 a case of 75 lbs. each; two cases of surgical instruments sold for $125 each, several cases of fresh salmon sold for $27 per case; one case of ipecac, $75; 185 lbs. gum camphor, $210; three cases of medicines, $10 25; 198 boxes sperm candles, $6 per box; 50 leaves white board paper, $1 50; printed calicoes sold from 17½ to 21 cents per yard; printed lawns, 15 cents; army blankets brought from $3 to $5 per pair; flannels from 40 to 55 cents per yard.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—The Artists' Fund Society opens its Third Annual Exhibition next Monday, with the promise of a very fine display of works of Art. They have ALLSTON'S "Rebecca at the Well;" STEWART NEWTON'S portrait of WASHINGTON IRVING, taken in IRVING'S prime; GILBERT STUART'S portraits of ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the four other first Presidents, and several other of his best portraits, and three of INMAN'S finest portraits; pictures by T. F. B. MORSE, INGHAM, HOWARD, HUNTINGTON, LEUTZE, and most of our best living artists, together with a number of exceedingly choice foreign works, from the collection of a well-known citizen.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.—The Fair for the benefit of the House of Mercy, New-York, (located at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River,) is open during this week at No. 758 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets. On the list of Trustees are the names of Right Reverend Bishop POTTER, D. D., Gen. SANFORD, and VALENTINE MOTT, D. D. Among the fancy articles are phantom bouquets, wax and leather flowers, cushions, dolls, Union locks, photographs and photographic albums, all at reasonable prices. Conspicuous among these is an album containing the autographs of the Northern Bishops, Rev. Drs. GRAIK and RANDALL, Geo. FRANCIS TRAIN, and other celebrities.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named JACOB MEYER, residing at No. 113 Norfolk-street, who was found on Tuesday evening last by his wife, suspended by the neck from a hinge of the door leading to his bedroom. His wife immediately cut him down, and every effort was made by his friends to resuscitate him, but he died from the effects of the strangulation at an early hour yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased committed "suicide by hanging, while laboring under aberration of mind." He was about 48 years of age, and a native of Germany.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, upon the body of a man whose name is unknown, who was found by an agent of the Hudson River Railroad, struggling in the North River, near Fort Washington, on Wednesday afternoon. Great exertions were made to rescue him, but life was found to be extinct when he was taken out. Nothing is known as to the cause of his being in the water. The deceased was about 28 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, had brown hair and whiskers, and was dressed in dark pants, gray knit undershirt, blue flannel ditto, and army shoes. The jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning.

THE ACCIDENT AT HECKERS' BAKERY.—The investigation in this case was continued yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house. There were several witnesses examined, but no testimony was elicited which throws any light upon the causes which led to the sad calamity. The inquest stands adjourned for two weeks for the purpose of enabling laborers to clear away the ruins, in the belief that when this is done something definite may be ascertained as to the workmanship and the quality of the materials used in the building. In this way the Coroner hopes to be able to lay the guilt of negligence if negligence there was upon the proper parties.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Mr. E. ANTHONY, the noted Photographist, finds an exhaustless market for his exquisite card-portraits of this imperial lady. The forward part the Empress is just now playing in the politics of the world may account for her sudden prominence among the notabilities of the album.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERTS RENEWED.—As will be perceived by our advertising columns, the concerts of the Seventh Regiment Band will be recommenced on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. Tickets may be obtained of any Orderly Sergeant of the regiment. GRAFULLA promises to delight the promenaders even more than last season.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the time-table of this road, and of the New-York Central, will take effect on Monday, the 17th inst., for which see advertisements of that date.

A FIRE AT VOLKS THEATRE BUILDING.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of the Volks Theatre building, situated at Nos. 413, 415 and 417 Fourth-street, which resulted in a damage to the building of about $5,000. The French Synagogue occupies a portion of this building, and another portion is occupied as a lager-bier saloon. The damage to these is slight. The building is owned by Mr. BETTELHEIM, No. 120 Fulton-street, and is fully insured.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—CHARLES L. HABSHER, a child, 2½ years of age, accidently fell from the fifth-story window of house No. 29 Christie-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Washington-street M. E. Sunday School Fair, Brooklyn.

Wednesday evening was unfavorable as possible to the opening night at the corner of Tillary and Washington streets—yet so full of interest was the cause of this, one of the largest and most flourishing of the Methodist Sunday schools, that tickets went off like hot cakes, and the future became as full of promise as the sky was of clouds.

Installments of the choicest provisions—both substantial and otherwise followed each other in bursting hampers, and the supper-room can scarcely suffer a perceptible depletion after one, or even two, nights liberal patronage of refreshment-seekers. The main hall, which is just above the supper-room, was adorned to the fancy of the most chaste—alternately hung shields, inscribed with scriptural maxims, and pictures in oil and engraved, conveying each a lesson attractive to young pupils. At the head of the room, in large letters of evergreen, were the words "Welcome to our Fair." At the door also was the word "Welcome" in wreaths of evergreen. Hanging-baskets of flowers and bouquets of exotics lent pleasant odor to their localities, and threw an unheeded, though not unheeded charm, about some huge iced cakes.

The attraction of music was not overlooked by the busy managers and some invited guests. The "Old Folks," &c., were expected to give a taste of their quality before the closing night. The Sunday School children themselves compose a band of no mean qualifications.

The purposes of the Fair are to maintain the annual income of the church, and to encourage the sending of little ones to the school, which, though larger at present than ever before, is still increasing, under the auspices of Rev. Mr. DE HASS.

BRUTALITY AT SEA—DEATH OF A SAILOR BY SEVERE TREATMENT.—Sergeant FEARY, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, arrested the mate of the brig *Margaret*, lying in the Atlantic Dock Basin, about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, on the charge of having, in connection with the mate of the same vessel, caused the death of a band on board, named WILLIAM LITTLE, by brutal treatment. The name of the mate is JAMES W. COOK, and of the steward, WILLIAM JONES. The vessel cleared from Belfast, Ireland, on the 20th of September last, and arrived at this port on Wednesday evening. The crew came on shore, and, proceeding to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, related the circumstance to Capt. RHODES. According to their statement, LITTLE was employed by the Captain (SMITH) before setting sail, as men of all work, at the rate of $10 a month. When the vessel got out to sea the mate ordered him to perform the duties of an able seaman, which he was totally disqualified from doing, and in consequence of his inability to perform those duties, was subjected to such a course of brutal treatment that in eighteen days after leaving port he was prostrated by illness, and soon after died. The mate, as stated by the sailors, took occasion to beat LITTLE with whatever he had in his hand, whenever he failed to do his work as directed, or as it was done by other sailors; and the steward, taking a dislike to LITTLE, joined the mate in abusing him. On one occasion, LITTLE, with some others, was sent aloft to stow the topgallantsail. The steward followed him that he could tie of no use to them and told him to go down. When he reached the deck the male asked him why he did not help the seamen, and while trying to explain he struck him on the head with an iron belaying-pin, inflicting two severe gashes, and knocking him insensible. He was picked up and taken to the hold, and was for some days unable to perform duty. On recovering sufficiently to be about the deck, the mate and steward, as alleged, continued to abuse him on every possible occasion, until at length he became exhausted and was taken below, where he remained until he died, which was on the afternoon of the 13th of October. The sailors are detained as witnesses. Their names are Henry Edwards, John Mahoney, John Taylor, James Walker, Wm. Johnson and Henry McAunally. The two latter smuggled themselves on board the vessel at Belfast, and succeeded in reaching New-York without paying their passage. The accused parties have been taken before the United States authorities for examination.

THE QUOTA OF VOLUNTEERS FROM KINGS COUNTY.—The Committee appointed to proceed to Albany, for the purpose of consulting with the Governor in relation to the number of volunteers furnished by Kings County, returned yesterday, but without accomplishing the object of their mission, in consequence of the absence of the Governor at Washington. They had, however, an interview with Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, and submitted to him a statement of the number of bounties paid since the 15th of August, together with a list of the men who volunteered from the 2d of July to the 15th of the succeeding month, making in all between 200 and 300 more men than required under both calls of the President. The Adjutant-General dwelt at length upon the fact that there was a deficiency of 15,000 men in the first seven Senatorial Districts, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New-York, and Richmond, but chiefly in New-York County, and he thought Kings County should raise her share of this deficiency. To this the Committee of Conference submitted that it had been understood from the beginning that Kings County stood independent of any other county—that if she raised her quota of 8,000 men, there would be no draft, and that it was manifestly unfair at this late day to ask the County to make up, in part, for the deficiency of New-York. The Committee further asserted that they had presented a fair record of the names of 8,847 volunteers from this County since July 2. It further transpired during the interview, that while it was the duty of recruiting officers to mix one enlistment paper with the State Department, they had not usually done so, and the State has, therefore, no conclusive record to show the actual number of enlistments in each county. Gen. HILLHOUSE declined to give any definite answer to the statements of the Committee, but promised to communicate with them as soon as the course to be pursued should be decided upon. The Committee consisted of Gen. J. C. SMITH, of the Second, and SAMUEL MESEKER, ESQ., of the Third Senatorial Districts, and Supervisors BOOTH and TUTTLE, of the Board of Supervisors.

THE KINGS COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, remain in session until a late hour last evening, and succeeded in counting the returns of nearly all the city wards. The county towns will be canvassed to-day, and on Saturday the business of the Board will be completed and the result declared.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 11, 49, 58, 64, 66, 68, 9, 20, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 11, 49, 58, 64, 66, 68, 9, 20, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

New-Jersey.

APPOINTMENT.—J. W. WOODRUFF, Esq., the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, received a commission yesterday from Gov. OLDEN, as Deputy Quartermaster of the State of New-Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. WOODRUFF, during the past eighteen months, has taken a great interest in the welfare of the troops that have passed over the New-Jersey Railroad, always accompanying the soldiers to the end of the road, and in many instances providing the men with food. These facts being made known to the Governor during the past week, he at once confirmed the above appointment upon Mr. WOODRUFF, who will enter upon his new duties next week.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey have changed their running time. On and after the 17th inst., the evening Express line for the West will leave this city at 7 o'clock P. M., instead of 6, as at present.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Catholics of Saint Gabriel's Parish for a remission of taxes.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners to have the Bloomingdale Road opened from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-first-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Smith—

Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition for the erection of a gas lamp at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the Catholics of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Alderman Frear presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Ehrendorf, pastor of the "Church of the Holy Innocents," for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said Church, for the work of building a sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and two, four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, and four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Twentieth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, hereby appropriated as above, to be charged to the appropriation for donations.

Alderman Dayton moved that the same be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—8.

The paper was then laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Henry A. Smythe, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from H. Robinson to attend a lecture to be delivered by him on the subject of Cavalry, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, fourteenth instant.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on National Affairs to inquire into and report on the propriety of securing such means for local defence as the exigencies of the present or the future may demand; and that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to open correspondence with Governor Morgan in relation to the appointment of a competent officer to take command of our harbor and local defences.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Whereas, The quota of troops under the last call of the President is understood to be not yet full, and the Governor of this State has ordered a draft to be made from amongst our citizens to cover said deficiency, which conscription will bear with unexampled severity upon many who are pecuniarily unable to procure substitutes; and

Whereas, This deficiency can probably be filled by an energetic effort on our part, with the assistance of our liberal-minded citizens—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs ascertain and report to this Board at its next meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, the whole amount of the deficiency in said quota, so far as regards the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to immediately confer with the Governor of this State through Judge-Advocate Anthon, with a view to having those of our citizens declared exempt from this draft who may furnish a recruit each for the army now engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged where not already done, four feet wide, and that the curb and gutter be set where required, and the lots on the north side be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the cost of the same be charged to the property in front of said improvements.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Co. for the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing, &c., to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garney for the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing the ceilings, &c., of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents for materials furnished, and for fitting up the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed to make arrangements to receive the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel for the sum of one thousand and six dollars, for dinners furnished to the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, on their return home from Harper's Ferry; also, in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of thirty-five dollars for engrossing resolutions; also, in favor of James Young, for the sum of twenty dollars for printing; also, in favor of Mr. Grafulla, leader of Shelton's Band, for music, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the portrait of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York; also, a further sum of one thousand dollars to procure the portrait of Thomas Jefferson.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "Also a further sum of one thousand dollars to procure the portrait of Thomas Jefferson."

The Special Committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, presented a supplementary report, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of persons named, for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, bearing a statement of appropriations and expenditures to October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PASSED PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in favor of Messrs. Robert Gamble, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, inspectors, to defray the necessary expenses attending upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell—7.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the North Eastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the North Eastern Dispensary, for the above amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution, that the clerk of the Common Council be directed to publish in the papers employed by the Corporation, in connection with his notice for the Charter election, the ordinances defining the Election Districts, boundaries, and poling places, and such other information as in his judgment may seem proper for the information of voters.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller, for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting-Colonel A. Fred. A. Dowaldt, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James W. Beekman, President of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fourteen cents, with interest, to enable him to pay in assessment for regulating and grading Lexington-avenue, from fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh streets, also for paving Lexington-avenue with trap block pavement, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, also for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue, also for flagging Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending resolution adopted by Board of Councilmen, in favor of the Street Commissioner be authorized to grade and flag Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, and the Corporation Attorney be directed to prepare the necessary papers for the assessment, &c., &c., [illegible] Eighty-fifth-street to the Harlem River, to [illegible] works at the same [illegible] contemplated, to extend the said Master of [illegible] out of the stumps of the work [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] the Comptroller [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] Eighty-fifth-street [illegible] Harlem River [illegible] Commissioners

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JACK CADE.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE APOSTATE—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JEANETTE AND JEANOT.

DODSWORTH'S HALL, Broadway—PUBLIC READINGS BY JOHN W. S. HOW.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

IRVING HALL—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—VERNET'S PICTURE OF THE PORT AND MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac inform us that nothing of importance transpired yesterday. Gen. BURNSIDE was engaged with several of his principal officers on matters of business. Gen. HALLECK arrived at Warrenton on Wednesday afternoon, and returned to Washington yesterday morning.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was visited yesterday and last night by a large number of persons. At 8 o'clock in the evening he was serenaded. He was introduced to the crowd in front of his hotel, by Rev. ANDREW DUTCHER, of Trenton, and made a brief speech.

The camp of IMBODEN'S Partisan Rangers, in Hardy County, Western Virginia, was broken up by Gen. KELLY on Sunday last. Gen. KELLY left New-Creek on Saturday morning, and after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, a distance of about sixty miles, the rebels were surprised and routed completely, with the loss of many killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The spoils captured were considerable.

A rebel deserter, who recently escaped to one of our gunboats on the Georgia coast, reports that the steamer *Nashville* was lying up the Ogechee River. This is contrary to the report from Charleston, published yesterday, which said she was lying in Stono Inlet. The deserter says that workmen were engaged in removing her machinery and boilers, which were to be placed in one of the rams now being completed at Savannah. One of the rams, he said, was finished at the latter port, and BEAUREGARD, on the 3d instant, was heard to say he would make an attack on, and capture Fort Pulaski in fourteen days from that time. The rebel steamer *Fingal* was being fitted out to aid the ram in this attempt. He also reported that there were two large iron rams additional in the port of Savannah, which were being rapidly made ready for sea.

Gov. MORGAN is at Washington, to consult with the authorities about the defences of New-York Harbor.

A detachment of Col. J. W. FOSTER'S command left Henderson, Ky., Monday, surprised a band of guerrillas near Madisonville and captured several prisoners, horses and arms. The guerrillas in that section are said to be panic-stricken. Our forces at last accounts were still in pursuit.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th inst. She brought $706,780 in specie. The report had reached Panama from Carthagena, by the English steamer, that Antioquia, the great stronghold of the Arboleda party, had quietly passed over to MOSQUERA. This, with the successes reported by the previous steamer, will be likely to insure the early termination of all hostilities.

The Republican City Convention, last night, renominated Comptroller HAWES by acclamation, without regard to partisan politics. The nomination of Counsel to the Corporation was adjourned one week.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their third meeting, at noon yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. No important errors were discovered. The vote for Assemblyman in the Twelfth Assembly District was canvassed complete, and showed a majority of 42 for ANDREW SMITH, the Tammany candidate, over PETER BOWE, the stump Mozarter. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of HENRY A. SMYTHE for Street Commissioner was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted suggesting that the Committee on National Affairs inquire into and report upon the propriety of procuring means for local defence, and to correspond with Gov. MORGAN as to the advisability of appointing a competent officer to take charge of the harbor and City defences; directing this Committee to find out and report our deficiency of troops, and make arrangements with the Governor, if possible, to exempt each citizen from draft who is liable to draft, on furnishing a recruit; and appropriating $2,000 to procure portraits of THOMAS JEFFERSON and Gov. MORGAN. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The American Consul at Guadaloupe died at that place on the 20th of October.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Oct. 20, notices the arrest, by military authority, and consignment to Fort Alcatraz, of Col. E. J. C. KEWEN, member elect to the Assembly from Los Angeles County. The *Bulletin* says: "Col. KEWEN was born in Mississippi, and came here in 1849. He was the first Attorney-General of this State, being elected by the Legislature. In 1857, he and B. F. MOORE, now of Tuolumne County, were run for Congress on the Whig ticket against NED MARSHAL and JOE MCCORKLE, their successful Democratic opponents. He was with WALKER in some of his Nicaragua exploits. He is a rather flowery speaker and to his weakness for sensational high-colored he must attribute his present retirement. There are three charges against him—one for being a Secessionist, another for uttering disloyal language against the Government at various times and places, and drinking to the health of JEFF. DAVIS, and third, that he recently in a public speech apostrophized the American flag in such strains as these: 'And thou once proud ensign of a free and happy people—how art thou fallen! Once loved and revered—now do I deride, despise and spit upon thee!' Col. KEWEN denies that he used the above language. He insists that he said, 'now derided, despised and spat upon by a portion of our people!' Maj. G. P. GILLIS, at one time Collector of the Port of Benicia, and clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under Gov. DOWNEY, was committed at the same time. He is charged with having made very offensive and obstreperous rebellious demonstrations in Sacramento."

The Buffalo Morning *Express* has raised its price, and the Utica *Herald* has reduced its size, in consequence of the increased cost of paper.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Tuesday evening, considers the complexion of the Assembly settled. It will stand 65 Union to 63 Democrats, and that without counting Mr. CARTER, a Union Republican, from Albany County, who was indorsed by the Democrats, but cannot be depended on to vote with them.

The prize steamer *Caroline*, which was captured off Mobile by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*, a few days since, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday night, in charge of Acting Ensign WM. C. PUTNAM, who is the Prize Master. The following is a list of the United States officers who assisted to bring the steamer to port: Second Assistant Engineer B. P. BAMPTON, Third Assistant Engineers J. RENSHAW and J. WALTERS, Master's Mates J. MCGLATHERY and J. R. HOWELL. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. WESCOTT is also on board. The *Caroline* has a crew of about fifty men on board, most of them from different vessels of the blockading fleet, their terms of service having expired. They will be paid off and discharged. The prize steamer is a side-wheeler; she has a hull of iron, and is a fine vessel, her tonnage being about six hundred. She was built at Wilmington, Del., for a firm in New-York, and for a time was in the Havana trade. Her name, originally, was the *Arizona*. At the time of her capture, which took place after an exciting chase of seven hours, she was in command of Capt. FORBES, of New-Orleans. Her cargo consists chiefly of arms and ammunition. When overhauled the crew was in the act of throwing arms overboard, but it is supposed they had not made way with much of the cargo.

The Emancipation ticket has succeeded beyond all expectation in Missouri. There will be a majority of ten in favor of the measure on joint ballot in the State Legislature.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has called a special session of the State General Assembly, to consider the present unorganized condition of the State Militia, and the importance of the modification of the law which authorizes the issue of State Bonds.

The substance of an opinion of some interest will be found in the law column, concerning the organization and powers of the Board of Health. The opinion emanates from the General Term of the Common Pleas, and the Judges are divided on the questions involved.

The trial of AMANDA THOMPSON, (colored,) for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN. The testimony was concluded before the adjournment of the Court, and the case will be summed up this morning by JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., for the defence, and O. L. STEWART for the people.

There was much excitement at the Stock Exchange late yesterday afternoon, and a fall of 2 ₩ cent. in prices ostensibly from this cause, on rumors of foreign complications at Washington. The previous sudden turn in the rates of Money on Stock collateral had predisposed the market to much weakness, and the whole decline since Tuesday is about 3@5 ₩ cent. on the Railway speculatives. Gold, 132¼@½; Exchange, 146@146½ ₩ cent.

Flour and Corn advanced slightly yesterday, and were in good request early in the day, but closed quietly. A fair demand prevailed for Wheat at uniform rates. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant, as were also Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hides, Leather and Tallow. Provisions were less active. Pork declined. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Sure End of the Rebellion.

If there be a man who is still doubtful about the ultimate fate of this rebellion, unless he is positively blind, he may read it unerringly in two simple facts.

The first fact is, that, with the exception of Sumter, *the rebels have never gained a single position by force of arms.* All the positions that came into their possession before or at the beginning of the war, experienced that fate simply because there was nobody to defend them. Their seizure was no military achievement; it was simply a pedestrian exercise. So fell the forts at the Passes of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile, Barrancas and McRae at Pensacola, Pulaski below Savannah, Pinckney and Moultrie at Charleston, Macon at Beaufort, the two forts at Wilmington, the arsenals at Baton Rouge, Augusta and Fayetteville, the Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and every point that fell at all, with the single exception, as we have said, of Sumter; and that case only makes the general fact all the more forcible, inasmuch as it there required a force of several thousands to overcome a garrison of only eighty, all told. No other position which had defenders, however few, was taken by the rebels. The Old Flag has never, to this day, ceased to float over Fort Pickens, the forts at Key West and the Tortugas, Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry, for this good reason, that their gates did not stand open, and there were men to manage the cannon within. As it began so it has continued. The rebels have gained no territory by fighting. What they have, came to them not by conquest, but by the fact that there was no army to oppose them. From the everglades of Florida to the chapparel of the Rio Grande, they do not hold an inch which they have gained by the sword. They have, indeed, tried to enlarge their limits by the sword. They have done their utmost to get Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland into their possession in this way. But it has all been in vain. They have made no advance which was not quickly followed by a retreat, and this, too, in spite of the fact that, in the first stage of the rebellion, they had the good will and material aid of a large portion of the people of those States. Whether we take into view the territory originally covered by secession, or that which they have struggled to attach to it, it is equally true that military force has accomplished nothing for them, in any positive sense. The sword has failed to add to what they originally had; and what they originally had, the sword did not give them.

Our second fact is, that *what the rebels once lose they never regain.* In not a single instance, since the war opened, have they wrested back from us a position of any account which we have once carried. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Nashville, Corinth, New-Orleans, Pulaski, Port Royal, Fort Macon, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorktown—to say nothing of minor positions—have all been in our possession for many months. Demonstrations have been made against some few of them, but in no instance of a really formidable character. For the most part, they have not even been threatened. It is indeed true, that Harper's Ferry, after having once come into our hands, was again possessed by the enemy; but this solitary instance is hardly an exception, for Harper's Ferry was not wrested from us by force, but treacherously surrendered, and, moreover, it quickly returned to our hands, as if to make good the invariable rebel fate, *once lost, always lost.*

Now we may account as we please for these two facts, that the rebels have neither gained nor regained a position by force of arms. We think them easily explainable by the great National superiority in means and resources. But, whatever be the cause, it is certain that it is of remarkably steady operation. It is not possible that developments, all of similar form and effect, should thus run through a period of a year and a half, without some uniform and very potent agency. And, as in the absence of foreign interference, no new elements can enter into the matter, the same course of action must go on. The rebels must continue unable to gain, and equally unable to recover what they lose. Of course there can be but one upshot to a war following this line. The loss of everything is but a question of time.

The time cannot be far distant either, if the process goes on at anything like the rate it did when our armies were last in aggressive motion. Our successes then followed one after another in such quick succession, that only about three months sufficed to realize nearly all we have enumerated. Our armies, conjointly with our navies, are about to enter upon another aggressive movement, and in force vastly stronger than before; while the positions remaining to the rebels are generally of much less strength than those they thus in vain attempted to defend. These positions, too, are comparatively few in number. The capture of Vicksburgh, Mobile, Montgomery and Knoxville, will give the rebellion its quietus in the Valley of the Mississippi; while the taking of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, will as surely finish up the work in the Southeast. We know not why the same success should not follow the same energy now as last Spring. If so the great rebellion cannot outlast the Winter's snows.

Rumored and Real Cost of the War.

The letter of Mr. CHASE which appeared recently in our columns, confirming as it does the semi-official statement we published a few days ago as to the amount of our National Debt, is of no small interest at the present crisis. Many a loyal citizen will be conscious of a glad sense of relief at the assurance, on the very highest authority, that, notwithstanding all that rebel sympathizers at home and abroad have said to the injury of the National credit, our total debt on the 1st of October was no more than $620,000,000, and that, as the disbursements since that date, together with all outstanding claims on the Treasury, amount to $60,000 more, the whole debt on the 27th of October did not exceed $680,000,000.

But the actual war outlay has of course been much less than this sum. For it is well known that, prior to the rebellion, there existed the old funded debt of $59,696,955. This amount is included in the present debt, from which it must be eliminated if we would get at the amount which the war has consumed. Besides this, a considerable aggregate of Treasury Notes were out before the 1st of March, 1861. These have since been redeemed at a cost, according to the latest official statements, of $20,819,000. Thus the portion of our debt which existed before the war was something over $80,000,000. Deducting this sum, we find that the Government has expended on the struggle against secession, about $600,000,000. Moreover, as the contest has now lasted twenty months, the average monthly outlay has been $30,000,000, or about $1,000,000 a day; while the present war expenses of the rebels, according to their own statements, are, as we showed in a recent article, no less than $10,000,000 a week.

Our naval and military outlay, though of necessity great, will not be regarded as excessive or immoderate, if we remember that in the recent Italian war, the monthly expenditure of Austria was fifty millions of dollars, and that of France forty millions. For neither of these Powers had a mobilized army one-half as large as that we have kept in the field, at an average monthly cost of thirty millions.

Let us now glance at the future. From the recent augmentation in the numbers of the army, the construction of our new iron-clad fleet and the delicate state of our foreign relations, the war expenditure is now a million and a quarter a day. An easy calculation proves that if the continuance of the war requires that this rate of outlay should be kept up till 1st July, 1863, 300 millions more will have been spent. But the war taxes, during these eight months, will pay, according to present appearances, about one-half of this outlay, or 140 millions of dollars. Hence no more than $160,000,000 will require to be borrowed, and instead of the fabulous sums about which imaginative editors dream and ignorant stump-orators rave, the Government will commence the next fiscal year with a debt not exceeding $820,000,000.

Now, the opinion has been expressed, that except disunion demagogues succeed in dividing the North and paralyzing a portion of its energies, the war will be over by the end of June. And in this case there will be no further loans beyond what have been above indicated. Hence, we may be justified in regarding 820 millions as the highest sum to which our National Debt can possibly be swelled by the war for the suppression of the rebellion. It is evident that, with our immense resources and growing wealth, a burden of much greater dimensions could be well sustained. In proof of this, we need only point to the fact that the debt of England is 3,918 millions of dollars, and that of France, 2,206 millions. Still, in both those countries, a judicious use of financial skill enables a sum to be annually raised by taxation, which, without impoverishing the country or oppressing the people, is amply sufficient to pay the annual interest and to sustain the enormous expenses of civil establishments which are conducted at a cost such as a community of simple republican habits can never require. If England and France can bear the load of their prodigious debts without much harm, surely, with the singular recuperative energies of which we have justly been so proud, our young giant Republic will be able to shoulder a burden so much smaller with ease.

The review of our National finances, therefore, is, at the present moment, suggestive rather of confidence than of fear. And the official statement on which we have based our remarks, offers evidence as simple as it is decisive. For it refutes and utterly sweeps away the malicious and ignorant surmises which have been foisted on the public by aspirants to office, who, to influence the elections, further disloyal intrigues, help their Southern friends, and raise themselves to power, have been, with mischievous diligence, alarming the public mind with artful statements that the debt is 2,000 millions, that the country is exhausted, and that National bankruptcy stares us in the face.

By a knowledge of the exact truth, loyal men may quiet their apprehensions as to the financial situation. And forming a right estimate of the past and prospective cost of the war, they will know how to deal with any profligate faction of demagogues whose sinister aims may prompt them to embarrass the Government, or to mystify and mislead the people.

The Proclamation and the Non-Slaveholders.

A correspondent in North Carolina writes as follows:

"The free-labor feeling I can affirm deliberately, from a wide and careful observation, is a prevalent one in all that portion of the State which is now within the Union lines. As to the Union men, who are chiefly non-slaveholders, they are pretty nearly unanimous in their hatred of an institution, to extend and perpetuate which, to the utter ruin of all other interests, they believe to have been the prime cause of the rebellion."

All accounts from the eastern part of the old North State, where our army lies, are to the same effect. There can be no mistake that a genuine Anti-Slavery, free-labor spirit has become quite general among the poor white men of that region who are protected by our arms. Their sufferings by the war, and their associations with our intelligent soldiers, have opened their eyes to the vile use to which they have been put by the Slave Power. They have come to see how it is that Slavery entails ignorance and poverty upon them and their children, and how they have been made the actual white helots of the institution. The new ideas which have entered their souls manifest themselves in appropriate action. No soldiers in the whole National army fight with more deadly earnestness than the Union regiments of North Carolina, and no people have more urgently demanded pledges from their candidates for Congress to support the President's Proclamation in its full scope and force than thousands of Union voters in these North Carolina districts. So far as this region is concerned, it is a settled thing that Anti-Slavery henceforth must be the ruling political policy.

We have lately had public speeches, in our own city, from Union refugees of various Slave States, all of which were emphatic in the assertion that if the Union is to be preserved Slavery must be destroyed. Such decisive language our people were hardly prepared for, and it was accounted very significant. And yet, as merely the utterance of individuals, it was far from having the import that belongs to those practical movements of bodies of people in the Slave States. In fact we regard this development in North Carolina as the first practical example of the manner in which the Emancipation Proclamation is not only to secure the suppression of the present rebellion, but to prevent all similar movements hereafter. We, of course, understand that the proximate effect of the Proclamation will be to deprive the rebellion of the labor which now supplies its subsistence; and also to draw off large numbers from the rebel armies for duty as home guards. It is this operation which stamps it as a great military measure, such as the President, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief may adopt, under the laws of war, without constitutional difficulty. But it must have an ulterior effect beyond the present exigency. It will not only free the slaves, but free the "poor white trash," as they are contemptuously called, and make them the permanent friends of the Union.

The secesh of the South and the semi-secesh of the North often put the question—"Supposing you conquer the rebellion, will it stay conquered?" Their idea is, that there will remain a deadly hatred to the Union, and that guerrilla war, or hostile violence in some form, will be interminable. We have simply to answer, that the Proclamation will cure all that. Its inevitable effect, in due time, will be to make the vast non-slaveholding majority of the South the friends of the Government. Undoubtedly, the prostrated Slave Power would retain the intensest hate—a hate which would not die out for one or two generations. But the poor whites would have no such feeling. They would rejoice in the fact that the institution, which had once so mercilessly ground them down, was at an end; and their loyalty, as has been proved in North Carolina, would be reestablished more firmly than ever. Whatever the hate of the old slave oligarchy, it would be powerless; and in the end would lose itself in the general fruition of the blessings of a regenerated society.

AN UNJUST SYSTEM.—We are sorry to hear that there is still great dissatisfaction and complaint in our volunteer regiments in Virginia, on account of the system of recruiting from their ranks for the regiments of the regular army. The thing is grossly unjust to the volunteer officers who raised brigades, regiments or companies. Many a man, after being authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment, went to work, assiduously applied himself to it night and day for months, spending all his own money and all he could obtain from his friends; and after being successful—after drilling his men for months, after leading them through the campaign of the Peninsula, or the Rappahannock, or the Shenandoah, and probably losing in this way one half of his force, he now finds a regular army officer authorized to enter and recruit from his ranks; and the regular officer probably succeeds, by various means, in seducing from the ranks of the volunteer officer a half of the remnant of the shattered regiment he had raised, and drilled, and led. In this way entire regiments have actually been struck out of existence, and their original officers left without a command; and in many cases, captains who by untiring efforts and lavish expenditure, raised a hundred men a year ago, now find themselves without a soldier to lead, and all their money and labor lost.

We know that the War Department order, as originally issued, has lately been amended, so that only a limited number of men can be taken from each company in a volunteer regiment; but when it is considered that campaigning has reduced many of the regiments in the field to one-fourth their original strength, it will be seen that to take ten men from each company is equivalent to leaving but a single company for the Colonel to command, while the Captains hardly retain men enough to render their position respectable. Of course all this has caused and still continues to cause very great dissatisfaction.

The regular army, it is true, needs to be recruited; but why should the volunteer regiments, who have covered themselves with glory, be at this crisis weakened or destroyed for that purpose? Regular army officers should recruit at the same source from which volunteer officers recruited—from the people. If they were as enthusiastic and patriotic as our volunteer officers were in the work, they would meet, like them, with success.

It is this thing which is the ground of the differences that have existed for some time, and are still unsettled, between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the War Department. Gov. CURTIN insists that there is no legal or military right, and no justice, in the system, and demands that it shall cease. If his representations be not respected, it may yet have a most prejudicial effect on all the volunteer regiments in the field as well as on future recruiting.

California and the War.

Our countrymen on the Pacific Coast are having a pretty easy time of it in the existing war. Their very great distance from the scene of hostilities makes it too expensive to bring their "quotas" of volunteers under the different calls into the field. The consequence is, the voice of the recruiting Sergeant is never heard in their land; their population has not been decimated by the appointment of Brigadiers; and contractors and sutlers are unknown to them, save in the current history of the war written in the newspapers of the Atlantic States. Whenever an enterprising Californian has desired to achieve distinction or turn a penny in following the fortunes of war, he has been obliged to leave the peaceful shores of the Pacific and return to the Eastern States. But in the main, the Pacific Coast has had very little to do with the war. We have never heard nor read of the Fifth, Tenth or Fifteenth Regiment of Oregon or California Volunteers, and we doubt if the Government pay-rolls show the enrollment of any such regiments—although it is in that quarter, if anywhere, their existence would be discerned,

But if not present with us in the flesh our trans-Rocky Mountain friends have at least been with us in spirit. Their loyalty has always been above reproach. They have done us the honor to sympathize with us in our troubles. They have let their trade languish because ours was depressed. They have permitted their gold crop to decline, because our industry ceased to be so productive. To make their play of war as nearly as possible like our real, they arrested several "secesh sympathizers" and clapped them in prison, there to be held till they purged themselves by taking the oath of allegiance—just as we do on this side of the Republic. But what is best of all, they have raised munificent sums of money and sent it to the Sanitory Commission, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. In this noble work, California leads all her sisters of the Union, and wins as much glory as she could by fighting.

By the latest advices from California, however, it appears our young sister is becoming weary of watching the war, and is renewing her old excitement—that of *gold hunting*. New and marvelously rich discoveries have been made, and the rush for the mines is expected to rival similar movements in early days. Old placers receive the stimulus of awakened interest, and are yielding more largely than for several years past. Indeed, the signs are auspicious for a very great increase in the gold product of the United States.

A thought occurs to us in this connection. There is supposed to be a vast quantity of picks and spades belonging to the Army of the Potomac lately operating on the Peninsula, which are not expected to be used again in any Virginia campaign. How would it do to ship these implements to California and Oregon, call for the full quota of volunteers that those distant States should have furnished for the war, arm them with the picks and spades, and send them to the mines to dig for the United States Government. Supposing them to unearth the shining metal, it is clear that no higher service could be rendered the Union. Every nugget taken out would be equal to putting under a half score of rebels; every "lode" discovered would be equal to the discharge of many parks of artillery. The soldiers on the Chickahominy never wrought so profitably.

Mr. CHASE has been accused of having entirely too much to do with our armies in the field; but we submit that these gold field operations in California are eminently fit to fall under his attention and direction; and, if energetically followed up, they might save at the same time the Union and the Government credit.

THE PRESIDENT-MAKING MANIA.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* reads the political public a timely and just admonition on the prevalent vice of President-making. The whole country swarms with would-be Warwicks, eager to nominate the next President. "There seems," says the *Advertiser*, "to be a strife on the part of these seekers after cheap notoriety for precedence; they each shoulder a candidate and rush into the political ring, challenging popular approbation."

There is a reason for this which lies behind any national weakness. It lies in the eagerness of our Warwicks for office. It has become the fashion of our Presidents to recognize, as the special author of his greatness, the man who first named him, in some obscure corner of creation, for that position. Everybody remembers what a crowd of competitors rushed upon Gen. TAYLOR after his election, each eager to convince the old hero that he had been the very first to discover and reveal his fitness for the Presidency. Col. FULLER, of the *Mirror*, was, perhaps, the most forward and pertinacious of these aspirants, and achieved the Navy Agency of this port as his reward. Under other *régimes* men have received foreign missions, fat collectorships, and other high and lucrative posts, for a similar service. While this habit of rewarding the first discoverers of the successful candidate continues, we may rely upon it the field will be perpetually crowded with exploring adventurers.

This war has been cursed by the President-making mania. The first thought that occurs to a large portion of our politicians, when any man of mark, civil or military, is raised to high command, is that "if he plays his cards well he can make himself President." Presently newspapers begin to play his cards for him. He is puffed for what he is about to do. A political party suspects that he is becoming available—so its leaders begin to give him advice. He must be careful not to *overdo* his business. He must say nothing—keep still and do nothing of which his political opponents can take advantage. The result generally is that he does nothing at all.

We have had several failures of that kind already. FREMONT was victimized by it and fell early in the campaign. "JIM LANE" is still running. MCCLELLAN has been damaged quite as much by the inopportune and ill-judged activity of men who hoped to make an available candidate of him, as by his own inaction. BANKS has had a narrow escape, and is not quite safe yet. How many more are to be victimized, and what is much more important, how much longer the public welfare is to be sacrificed to this propensity of our people, remains to be seen.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION—THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The thorough manner in which Congress did its work, last session, in the preparation of its Internal Revenue bill, is entitled to all praise. The minuteness of its details shows that its authors had studied and fully comprehended the vast number of available resources of revenue in a free and prosperous country. But it is beginning to appear that Congress, however advanced in knowledge, on most subjects connected with revenue necessary to their intelligent action, did not at all comprehend the productiveness of the sources of income they incorporated in their bill. The Ways and Means Committee estimated a revenue of One Hundred and Fifty Millions from their measure. But the work of the Assessors has so far progressed, and the rate of income from stamp duties so far been established, as to indicate a very great increase over the Committee's estimate. There are those who have given the subject attention that predict an income of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars the first year, and others still who declare that at least Two Hundred and Fifty Millions will be derived from the Internal Revenue laws now in force.

By the time Congress shall have entered fully on its duties at the approaching session, there will be authentic information on this subject. And if the result shall be as favorable as now indicated, one of the first duties of the National Legislature will be to review the act of last session, and see in what parts and features it can be amended. The estimates of the Ways and Means Committee were based on the most liberal calculation of the wants of the Government. It was aimed to place the public credit beyond the possibility of invalidation. The people openly encouraged their representatives to lay on whatever tax the exigencies of the country demanded. There was no occasion for, as there certainly was not any attempt to evade the duty of imposing burdens on the people equal to the gigantic wants created by the war. If, therefore, there shall prove to be an income equal to One Hundred Millions, or Fifty Millions, or any great sum beyond the estimated needs of the Treasury, to pay current expenses of the Government and interest on the public debt, it will be the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of taxation until the annual revenue is brought within the figures necessary to meet these two objects.

There are very many articles now taxed that should be released altogether from impost, as the tax brings peculiar hardship without any corresponding benefit. There are many imposts that are trivial, difficult and annoying to collect, and that create a degree of ill-feeling which more important matters do not. The Assessors and Collectors will have a mass of valuable experience on all these subjects in time to be made available to

the coming Congress in modifications of the Revenue laws.

It is well if the revenue shall amount, the first year, to many millions beyond the estimated wants of the Government. It will do our own people good, as it will do us benefit abroad, in establishing the limitless resources of the Nation. We shall feel equal to anything thereafter. But none the less will be the duty of Congress to reduce the amount at once, as it will encourage the people to feel that they are reducing the burdens of the war even before the war is over.

THE OLD BEAUFORT LIBRARY.—We see advertised a sale of valuable books, by order of Collector BARNEY, which we understand composed the library which was captured at Beaufort, South Carolina. The announcement strikes us with surprise. We enter our protest against any such disposition of that library. If the Government shall sell at public auction a library thus captured in the Southern States, it will be guilty of an act which will be a stain upon our reputation. Those who malign us will not be slow to cite it as a proof of that barbarism which they absurdly say is rolling over us—that we who have prided ourselves upon the value we give to educational influences—that we, above all, who have sneered at the Southern States for their poverty in literature, and in schools, in libraries, should seize by force of arms and sell at auction one of the few public libraries which had existence there.

To ship these books here and sell them for the few dollars which they will bring at auction, is a small thing, and one which the Government should be ashamed of. We hope it is not too late to stop it. Our literary men and societies, the Trustees of the Astor Library, the Historical Society, and such bodies, ought to take steps at once to have it stopped. No one can tell what may be the fortune of war, and if New-York should ever be captured by a foe, it would seem hard to us to see the Astor Library and the library of the Historical Society carried off by enemies, not even to be preserved as they were taken, but to be scattered to the winds by a sale at auction. And how would we like to have the sale of this Beaufort Library cited as a precedent against us?

We would like to know also by what authority this sale is held. It is announced as by the order of the Collector. But it cannot be as Collector that he sells them. Whence has he derived his authority? What department of Government has control of it? Does it not require any proceedings, legal or otherwise, to make such a sale valid? Have any such proceedings been taken in this case? Can the public have any light in this matter? At all events, the books must not be sold.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH on this evening takes his farewell benefit, and makes his last appearance but one, in the characters of *Pescara*, in which he is now without a rival on the stage, and as *Shylock*, in the fourth Act of the "Merchant of Venice." We doubt not that this occasion will be seized on by his many admirers and friends to offer an ovation to an artist who, during an engagement of unusual brilliancy and length, has gathered around him a more refined and cultivated interest than any actor of our time. The entertainment presents unusual attraction, Mr. BOOTH appearing in two parts.

THE RAVELS AT NIBLO'S.—Of course nobody believes that the Ravels will ever bid a determinate farewell to the country and community wherein and whereby they have accumulated fame and fortune; but every once in a while—say at intervals of four or five years or so—they play a sort of an *au revoir* engagement, preparatory to leaving for a visit to their native land, and call it a farewell. Such an engagement GABRIEL and his admirable company are performing now at Niblo's. Their entertainment really will only last two weeks altogether; for, at the end of that time, they expect to exchange their theatrical displays of pantomime and *trapeze* for the involuntary gymnastics of a trip across the billowy ocean. Of these two weeks, only seven more nights and to-morrow's matinee are left. Novelty will not, in so short a space, be attempted; but most of the choicest pieces of the well-known and ever-delightful RAVEL repertory are announced for repetition; and at each performance the extraordinary boy, best known as "Young America," executes his unparalelled feats of Zampiliaerostation. This boy GABRIEL RAVAL evidently relies upon as his main attraction. Like a sensible man he looks forward to his own retirement as an event that cannot long be postponed; and, as the next best thing to wielding perpetual personal power over the popular mind, he seeks to found a dynasty by which his name shall be handed down to and his memory kept green in the minds of immediate and remote posterity. With this object in view, he is training "Young America" to play all his most famous pantomimic parts, and a marvelously apt pupil has the boy turned out. He does the *Red Gnome*, and *Harlequin*, and the famous *Vol au Vent* character almost as well in some respects as his inimitable tutor, besides being, as an acrobat, a still greater miracle of agility and grace.

FORREST AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night to a crowded house Mr. FORREST gave his great character of "*Richelieu*." There is not need for repeated mention of its excellencies or defects. Suffice it to say his admirers found renewed argument for their adherence to his cause, and one of the largest audiences ever gathered at the Academy testified their pleasure by oft-given applause. To-night Mr. FORREST appears as *Jack Cade*.

GERMAN OPERA.—The just performance of a work of the proportions of MOZART'S "Zauberfluete" is attended with such difficulty that it has never been undertaken in this City until Mr. ANSCHUTZ ventured to place the opera before the public in the way that the composer wrote it. A few necessary changes have been introduced, such as subdividing the two acts which compose the original *libretto*, into four, and moderating the key of some of the pieces to suit the powers of the singers. But in all other respects the work is given without abridgement of text or music. It is "an elaborate and luscious form of nonsense," dignified with some of the sweetest, and also some of the noblest, music ever conceived by the mind of its illustrious composer. At Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S neat little theatre the principal parts are entrusted to Mme. ROTTER, Mme. JOHANNSEN, Herr LOTTI, Herr WEINLICH and Herr GRAFF, all of whom are fully equal to their parts, and exhibit an enthusiasm which is rare on the operatic stage. Where such praiseworthy emulation exists, it would be unjust to dwell on the comparative superiority of one artist over another. It is better to record that all the principal *morceaux* were repeated, and that the applause of the audience was about equally distributed. A large share of the success of the performance is due to the singular efficiency of the chorus, which, being composed of the regular staff of the establishment, reinforced with a liberal selection from one of the best German singing Societies, is in all respects, admirable. The combined precision and delicacy with which these masses of sound are delivered, might well be imitated at more pretentious establishments. The orchestra, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S able baton, leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Indeed, the whole performance of the opera is so excellent that our remarks must necessarily be limited to praise. It could hardly be better, and, in view of this fact, we mention with satisfaction that the house on each night that "Die Zauberfloete" has been performed, has been filled to overflowing. BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio" is in readiness, and is announced for speedy production.

ITALIAN OPERA.—BELLINI'S ever acceptable opera of "Norma" will be given here to-night with Mme. LORINI as the priestess, Signor MACCAFERRI as *Pollio*, and the new and successful contralto, Mlle. MORENSI as *Adelgisa*.

MATINEE.—There will be a grand operatic matinée at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Saturday) when "Il Trovatore"—so successfully rendered on Wednesday—will be repeated.

A CONFESSOR OF THE LOYAL CAUSE.—It will be remembered that the office of the St. Croix *Herald*, a journal of the Province of New-Brunswick, has been twice mobbed, and finally destroyed by infuriated Blue-noses, because of its sympathy with the cause of the American Union. The proprietor, nothing daunted, has now removed the seat of his business to the American side of the St. Croix, and from his new position at Calais, Me., will no doubt do yeoman's service for the cause. Those who are disposed to aid it by subscriptions or advertising will find him at any time this week at the Astor House, by applying for Mr. J. S. HAY. We are glad to see the names of His Honor the Mayor and other leading citizens already figuring upon Mr. HAY'S list.

Difficulties of the Charleston Blockade.

OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I venture to address you upon a subject in which you seem much interested—the blockade of Charleston—by the way of conveying to you some knowledge and information (if you do not already possess it) which the conductor of a public journal is ever ready to receive.

Leading into Charleston harbor, over the bar, are *six* channels of *ingress* and *egress*, neither one of which has *less* than eleven feet at low water, and sixteen feet at high water. The approach to these channels measures, upon the arc of a circle, about *twelve miles*—that is, from the land to the north and east of Charlestnn, around by east, to the land to the south and west of Charleston.

These English steamers, freighted with cargoes for the rebels employed to run the blockade, draw eleven and twelve feet of water; the tops of their bulwarks are not more than seven feet above the water. They are painted lead color, so that they can be seen but a very short distance at night, and are of great speed. They time their departure from Nassau so as to reach Charleston when there is no moon, or a very small one, and also at the hour of high water, or above half tide, at which time our eyes have to be strained to the highest degree, and a very sharp lookout kept for these vessels.

To guard the six channels, eight, ten, and sometimes twelve of our steamers—according to the number available—are employed. One steamer, at least, is always anchored near the mouth of each channel, especially at night, or in thick weather in the daytime. Other steamers are a little further out, and others under steam cruising off. The steamers at anchor always have *steam up*, and ready to slip their cables and be off at a moment's warning, not stopping to heave up the anchor.

Much is said, and loud complaints are made, in the papers, when a vessel successfully runs the blockade, and everybody seems to hear of it; but people seem rarely to hear of the blockade when prusecuted with vigor and success, and when valuable prizes are being frequently taken.

I have now been off here sixty days with this steamer, forming one of the blockading squadron, and during that time not a vessel has got successfully in; and but one vessel, the steamer *Hero*, has got out, which happened on a dark, foggy night, when it would have taken *fifty* instead of twelve vessels to have successfully blockaded Charleston, for one couldn't possibly see the distance of a quarter of a mile.

You may recollect that in the war of 1812, when the harbor of New-London, the mouth of which is not much more than a mile across, was blockaded by the English squadron, under Admiral HARDY, that the Brooklyn, the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, *under sail*, successfully ran out through the blockading squadron, as close as they were anchored. So thick and dark was the night, that the *Hornet*, as she passed the Admiral's ship, could hear the sentries call the "All's well," and yet the vessels could'nt see each other.

The entrance into the outer Roads of Toulon is not more than *two miles* across, yet the French line-of-battle ships, with sails set, and as big as four-story houses, used to run the blockade of the English ships even when guarded by the sharp eye of NELSON, and his active, vigilant subordinates.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 20, it being hazy and dark, a steamer was observed by the *Flambeau* close in with the land, and passing along rapidly for the northern channel to enter Charleston. The *Flambeau* immediately opened upon her, slipped her cable, followed her as far as a knowledge of the channel and the rebel batteries would permit, continuing her fire all the time. But the speed of the steamer was so rapid that she couldn't be prevented from passing in. At daylight on the following morning, however, it was observed that the said steamer had sunk ahreast of and near Fort Moultrie; and there she now lies, a gratifying object to behold—the effect of the *Flambeau's* well-directed shot and shell. From a late copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, found on board of a prize recently taken, we have ascertained that the steamer is the *Minho*, and a very small portion of her cargo has been saved in a damaged state.

On the 25th of October a fine English steamer, called the *Scotia*, loaded with arms, clothing and medicines, was captured by one of the vessels of this blockading squadron, fifteen miles from Charleston, watching an opportunity to run the blockade. On the 26th, another English steamer, called the *Anglia*, with the same kind of cargo, was captured within a few miles of the same place, by one of the steamers of this squadron. And in the same week that these prizes were captured two schooners were taken by the squadron, soon after getting out of Charleston, loaded with turpentine, rice, etc. So here is what the squadron did in the course of one week, of which the public may *not* know, but they would be sure to know if these vessels had succeeded in running the blockade. The *Anglia* was off here, and tried to run the blockade in the dark nights a month ago, but was discovered and chased by the *Marblehead* for eighty miles, but she proved too swift to be caught then. She went to Nassau and waited for the dark, moonless nights to attempt it again, when it was her fate to be captured.

One thing I desire to earnestly impress upon you, and for you to urge it upon the public and the Government; and that is, the necessity of imprisoning in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, every Charleston pilot captured in these prizes attempting to run the blockade. I consider every one of them of as much value and doing as much harm as a Colonel or a General in the rebel army. These pilots are taken to New-York or Philadelphia, with the other persons found on board of the prizes, then permitted to go, and soon find their way back to Nassau, ready to pilot vessels through the blockade again. They are skillful, daring fellows, and in talking to us they are as pert and saucy as possible. Get and keep possession of these pilots, and you strike at the very root of the evil. A pilot receives $3,000 a trip, if he successfully runs a vessel through the blockade; if she is captured he gets nothing. When the English steamer *Memphis* was captured by one of the vessels of this blockading squadron, just after getting out of Charleston, she had six extra pilots—Charleston men—going to Nassau for service on board of vessels to run the blockade. These pilots were taken to New-York, placed in Fort Lafayette for a few days, then let go.

As an officer of the naval service, it may not be altogether becoming in me to speak of the exposure, of the loss of rest and sleep, of the straining of eyes and anxiety of mind which the Commander of a blockading vessel has to undergo here, upon a two months' stretch at a time, with a week's absence to Port Royal for coal and stores, and then another stretch of two months. A commanding officer never thinks of taking off his clothes at night; but, in the language of Jack Tar, "we ship for that, and don't complain."

If, in this communication, there is found anything new to you, or which you think may interest the readers of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, I don't see any objection to giving such parts of it to the public. There is certainly nothing in it but what the enemy knows, and it doesn't contain any information of projected movements by our forces.

Card from Senator Harris.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

The Press, within the last few days, seems to have taken some interest in the remarks made by me to my law class, in relation to the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN. As what I said on that occasion has been, to some extent, misreported, I take the liberty of stating precisely what occurred. As nearly as I can recollect, it is as follows: On entering my class room, on Monday morning, and before proceeding with my lecture, the class called for my opinion as to the removal of MCCLELLAN. I then said:

"The removal of Geo. MCCLELLAN has both surprised and grieved me. I think it is a great mistake. I regard him as the ablest General the war has yet brought to notice. I am not aware of any sufficient grounds for this step; but if it must be done, then I think the Administration have done it in the best way. I regard BURNSIDE as an able General—the next best man for the place. I know that Gen. MCCLELLAN has confidence in him, and I believe that, so far as he is able, he will carry out the plans and policy of MCCLELLAN."

After alluding to the appointment of Gen. HOOKER to a command under Gen. BURNSIDE, and expressing my confidence in him, I proceeded with my lecture. All this occurred within the walls of my own classroom, and with no expectation that it would ever pass beyond them. Yours with respect.

IRA HARRIS.

PRESERVING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.—Mr. G. W. SCOLLAY, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has contrived what he describes as an "Air-tight Deodorizing Burial Case," the merits of which he sets forth at length. The description will be read with interest.

A CORRECTION.—The steamship *New-York*, which arrived Wednesday, left Southampton on the 30th ult., bringing 387 passengers, not 136, as erroneously reported. Her actual running time was 13 days 7 hours.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumehia are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO. Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY REGAN," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Shirts and Drawers,
FOR
Boys and Men,
ALSO,
Heavy Lamb's Wool Underwear
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Devlin & Co.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
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CARDIGAN JACKETS,
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A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 6th av.
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's Ladies can Obtain Beautiful
gaiter boots, balmorals, india-rubbers, &c., &c., with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

COOKE—WET.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, in St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D., JOHN A. COOKE and CAROLINE STANLEY WET, both of Catskill. No cards.

GERR—HALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Zion Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate, GEORGE WOLF GERR to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Henry P. Hall, Esq., all of this City.

HINE—FOSTER.—At Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Mr. GEORGE HINE to Miss JOSEPHINE FOSTER, youngest daughter of Judge Foster.

LOWERRE—HAOLET.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, CHARLES H. LOWERRE to Miss MARTHA T. HAOLET, daughter of John S. Hadley, Esq., all of this City.

MINUSE—PURDY.—At Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. John C. White, Pastor, JOHN D. MINUSE to LOUISA M. PURDY, adopted daughter of John Park, Esq., all of Rye.

POMEROY—HAYWARD.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 13, by Rev. T. L. Harris, DANIEL POMEROY to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hayward, all of this City.

SEWALL—BARNS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, RUFUS K. SEWALL, Esq., of Wiscasset, Me., and EMMIE M. BARNS, of Brooklyn. No cards.

SENDERLING—CROCHERON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, by Rev. J. Z. Senderling, of Johnstown, N. Y., MARTIN L. SENDERLING to SOPHIE L., youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Crocheron, of Staten Island

☞ New-Orleans and Alabama papers please copy.

THOMPSON—BEARE.—In Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, by Rev. Edward Jessup, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, THOS. W. THOMPSON to FANNIE S., daughter of Wm. H. Beare, all of Brooklyn.

WEEKS—FROST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, JACOB M. WEEKS to ETTIE W., daughter of Edward L. Frost, all of Glen Cove, L. I.

DIED.

BENSON.—At Terrallytown, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 10, of typhoid fever, contracted while in the service of his country, Capt. DAVID BENHART, of Co. I, Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., aged 23 years, 2 months and 11 days, youngest son of the late Capt. Hevlyn Benson

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12½, returning, leave Greenwich at 4 and 6 20 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Harrison-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, NELLIE P. DAVIS, only child of Thomas and Ellen M. Davis, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

FARRELL.—At his father's residence in Greenport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 10, Dr. JACOB H. FARRELL, aged 40 years.

FRENCH.—At Shanghai, China, on Thursday, Aug. 21, of dysentery, Capt. FRANCIS B. FRENCH, of New-York, aged 37 years.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, KATE, wife of Charles L. Fuller, aged 35 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Van Buren-st., near Tompkins-av., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

JONES.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., ELBERT HARING, aged 34 years, son of the late Elbert H. and Margery Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., member of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of disease of the heart, JOHN A. JACKSON, in his 62d year.

MCAULEY.—In North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 26, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, LUCY C., wife of Wm. McAuley, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 67th year of her age.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA EVELYN, (Little LOUISE,) youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane M. Miller, aged 11 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 222 2d-av., near 18th-st., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

PARSONS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at her residence, No. 61 East 26th-st., ADELINE D., wife of Wm. H. Parsons, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st.

SHOTWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SHOTWELL, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

VANNEA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, SARAH, the wife of Charles Vanmer.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 341 Hicks-st., corner of Dean-st., Brooklyn.

VERMILYE.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ISAAC DICKMAN, aged 1 year, infant son of Theodore C. and Hannah Tompkins Vermilye.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, as above, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 533.—Nov. 13, 1862.
51, 74, 60, 26, 12, 21, 17, 57, 19, 40, 2, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 510.—Nov. 13, 1862.
37, 62, 72, 12, 5, 3, 2, 61, 57, 66, 35, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given.
JOSEPH RATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 6, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. HUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE United Trade Society of Journeymen Sailmakers, held at their room, XIVth Ward Hotel, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Herald Sun, Journal of Commerce* and *New-York Daily Times*.

Whereas, In consequence of the advance in the price of all the necessaries of life, we, the journeymen sailmakers of New-York, have found our former wages of $2 25 per day inadequate to the support of our families, and necessity compelled us to demand an increase to $3 50 per day, to which reasonable demand our employers promptly acceded;

Resolved, therefore, That the thanks of the sailmakers are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the boss sailmakers, for their willingness and their unanimity in acceding to our demands

JOHN DRISCOLL, President.
JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., will give the first of her regular course of lectures to ladies on physiological and medical subjects, having special reference to the diseases of women and children, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., at No. 229 West 34th-st. Subject—*The Nervous System*. Admission, 25 cents. Course tickets at reduction. Patients and members of the Association for Promoting Scientific and Practical Medical Knowledge among Women are invited to attend, free. Lectures will be continued every week, as above, till further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LES MISERABLES.
BY VICTOR HUGO.
THE ONLY TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH SANCTIONED BY THE AUTHOR.

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. will publish on SATURDAY, November 15, a complete translation of this work, comprising FANTINE, COSETTE, MARIUS, SAINT DENIS and JEAN VALJEAN, together with a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VICTOR HUGO. This translation has been executed at the special request of M. VICTOR HUGO, by LASCELLES WRAXALL, Esq., aided by M. ESQUIROS. It is the only translation into the English language which fairly represents the thoughts and expression of the Author; and it is the only one which can *legally* be published in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy, and the only one which can be *rightfully* published in the United States.

Extracts from the Translator's Preface.

"* * * My chief anxiety has been to keep myself out of sight, and give the precise meaning of every word as written by the author. This line was enforced on me by the following passage in a letter which I received from VICTOR HUGO:

'Permit me to ask you to adhere to the utmost fidelity in your task. My book is written to clear up and combat prejudices in France, England, and the whole world. However, from the moment when M. ESQUIROS is your friend, as he is mine, you cannot fail to produce an excellent work, having for guide and counselor that great and noble mind.'

In conclusion, I must add one word expressive of the very great assistance which M. ESQUIROS has rendered me. It is no child's play to translate a work like *Les Miserables*, which is studded with antitheses and epigrams; but I hope that together we have produced as fair a version of the book as the very differing idiom of the two languages will allow."

This edition, translated by WRAXALL and ESQUIROS, with the sanction of VICTOR HUGO, will be issued complete, with Portrait and Biographical Sketch, in one volume, large 8vo. Price, in paper, *One Dollar*; in cloth, *One Dollar and Fifty Cents*.

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THE CASTLE OF SOUDAY.
A NOVEL,
By ALEXANDER DUMAS,
Author of "The Three Guardsmen," "Monte-Cristo," &c.
Price 50 cents.

This book bears the unmistakable impress of being coined in the same mint that produced "Monte-Cristo" and the "Three Guardsmen." The period chosen by the author is one of the most interesting in the history of modern France; when the Duchess de Berri (the only *man*, according to Napoleon, of the Bourbon family) made her desperate attempt to overturn the throne of the Orleans dynasty.

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THE LITTLE MAC SONGSTER—Containing a splendid collection of entirely new and original patriotic, convivial, comic, gay and rollicking camp songs, interspersed with comic stump speeches, recitations and hits of camp wit. All the songs in this book may be sung to popular and well-known airs.

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TOUCH THE ELBOW SONGSTER—Containing all the New and Popular Patriotic Army Songs, as sung by our Soldiers whilst in Camp, Bivouac or "Marching Along," embracing many copyright songs never before published. All the songs in this book have popular and well-known airs.

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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher.
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OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No 33 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Haff's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

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AND
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VIVID DESCRIPTION
OF THE
GREAT BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

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IS THE INFORMATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and sufferers by fits, dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, obstinate coughs, marasmus, nervous debility, neuralgia, &c., to be found in DR. H. PHELPS BROWN'S "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which will be mailed free (post-paid) to all who will send me their names. The prescription used for the cure of the above death-dealing afflictions may be put up in any drug-store, and are entirely free from mineralS. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st, Jersey City, N. J.

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Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours.
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other
Preparation of the kind
Gentlemen who suffer from tender skin after shaving will derive much benefit from its use.
Beware of Imitation.
Price, 15c. and 25c. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, No. 81 Bleecker-st., No. 248 4th-av., and 561 3d-av.

CARD.
Messrs. FIRTH, POND, & CO

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5551, 7805, 8041, 8085, 8227, 8539, 8805, 8827, 8875, 2017. *Part II.*—Nos. 4662, 5010, 7816, 8014, 8014½, 8832, 8858.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 258, 281, 269, 320, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 653, 687, 2849, 905, 2901, 2977, 2737, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999. *Part II.*—Nos. 1556, 1564, 1566, 2568, 3008, 2242, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 921, 680, 1424, 704, 430, 815, 1510, 1542, 1543, 1558, 1559, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1599½. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584½, 1586, 1588, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1661, 1602, 1598½.

Personal Liability of Executors—Effect of an Inventory as Evidence Against Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Hasbrouck, Administrator, Appellant vs. *Hasbrouck et al., Respondents.*—This was a proceeding instituted before the Surrogate to procure an accounting from the appellant as Administrator, etc., of the estate of the late junior partner of the firm of Kingnon & Hasbrouck.

Upon the accounting before the Surrogate it appeared that the Executor had filed an inventory in which he had fixed the interest of the deceased partner in the partnership property at $14,703 91, and it was sought to make him personally liable for the deficiency upon rendering his accounts. He was made so liable by an order at Special Term, and this was an appeal from that order.

The Court now held, per BARNARD, J., that although an inventory filed by an executor is *prima facie* evidence against him on an accounting, still it is not conclusive, and the executor will be let in to show that property not belonging to the estate was inventoried, and may also show that property belonging to the estate was of less value than the amount at which it was inventoried.

The executor would not be required, under such circumstances, to pay to the estate individually more than the assets, if prudently administered, would have produced.

The proof offered by the executor, to show that the value of the interest of the deceased in the partnership was less than the amount it was inventoried at, was admissible, and the rejection of it improper.

The order was reversed, and a new accounting before the Surrogate ordered.

The Corporation and its Contracts—Powers of the Board of Health.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John J. McLaren vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—In June, 1848, the Board of Health passed a resolution authorizing the City Inspector to employ one William H. Woodruff, to remove, until the further order of the Board or of the Common Council, the contents of all the sinks and privies (something over 1,000) in the City, then requiring it, providing the compensation should not exceed $50 per week for boats of a certain burden, and in proportion for larger boats.

The contract was made accordingly, and the work continued to be done under it until May, 1859. Woodruff, in the meantime, receiving from the City some $18,000, as the plaintiff (his assignee) offered to show on the trial. In May, 1859, the Comptroller notified Woodruff that his contract would no longer be recognized as valid. Woodruff, however, continued the work, and assigned his claim to the plaintiff, who brought his action to recover $3,360 80 for the three weeks ending May 18, 1859.

The case was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson as Referee to try it, who dismissed the complaint upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, on the ground that the contract was void, it having been made without the required publication, and *not* to the lowest bidder, as provided by law, the amount exceeding in appropriation the sum of $250. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held by HILTON, J., (Judge BRADY concurring,) that the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered. The opinion concludes that as there appeared to be great necessity for immediate action in the matter, in order that a complaining nuisance should be removed, and, as the Board of Health was organized expressly to act in such cases, in respect to temporary contracts, the contract is valid, and that it could not be deemed to be a *continuous contract*, as urged by the defendant's counsel. In respect to the expenditure being over the sum of $250, and the appropriation being made without publication, and without sealed proposals, that section of the Charter only referred to contracts by authority of the Common Council, and could not be deemed to apply to contracts made by the Board of Health, a body whose organization was solely intended to provide speedy means for the removal of those evils which threaten the public health, and which the forethought and wisdom of the Common Council would be insufficient to guard against by the usual course of proceedings by contract or otherwise.

Judge DALY dissented, holding that the Board of Health was a coördinate branch of the City Government, and being such, it had no more authority to make contracts in violation of the provisions of the Charter, than the Common Council; and, further, that it was contrary to good policy to allow such an expenditure as this without submitting the work to competition. The case was stated in the TIMES of April 1, last.

A NEW-YORK BLOCKADE RUNNER.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, counsel appeared on behalf of the claimants of the schooner *Elmira Cornelius* and cargo, and presented the preliminary papers. This is the first vessel from a Northern port captured in an attempt, as alleged, to run the blockade. She sailed out of New-York with a clearance for Port Royal, which she reached in July last. After living there several months without unloading, she cleared for New-York, and was captured in Bull's Bay, by boats' crews of the United States ship *Restless*. The captain of the schooner was in court, yesterday, and made a voluntary statement in reference to the voyage and capture of his vessel. He denied that there was any intention from the first to run the blockade, and said that the story of the steward of the schooner to the effect that he (the captain,) had declared such to be his intention was false. When the vessel was run ashore, he said that she was making badly and that he made for the beach to save her from filling. His flag of distress he had taken out the cabin with the intention of hoisting it, but had forgotten to do so. When the boats of the *Restless* boarded the schooner, a file of marines came on board, and he and his crew were forced into the boats at the point of the bayonet. He was afterwards taken on board the *Restless* and asked for an explanation of his conduct, and replied that he had nothing to say then, but at the proper time he was ready to make a full statement. The material parts of the Captain's statement will be embodied in an affidavit. In view of the perishable nature of the schooner and cargo, the Court ordered a sale of it, the supercargo of the vessel not objecting.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 11.*

—Hon. C. L. L. LEITH, of Maryland, having been represented as inducing the President's Proclamation, publishes a card in which he says: "Truth requires me to say, that on the occasion referred to I expressed no opinion upon the policy or timidity of the Proclamation of Emancipation, but declared that it was the duty of all loyal men, in the present crisis, to support the Government, and to frown upon every attempt to divide or demoralize the Union party, and that in the direction of my official conduct I should permit no collateral issues, although involving the institution of Slavery, to stand in my way, in according to the President and his Administration an assiduous and cordial support in their efforts to suppress the rebellion."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls Ashes, 26,417 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 357 bags Corn Meal, 91,476 bushels Wheat, 52,818 bushels Corn, 2,125 bushels Barley, 8,856 bushels Oats, 2,536 pkgs. Provisions, and 410 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $6 57½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 4,500 bags at 30½c. @32½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,400 bales at 64c. @64½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—Public sales of Shawls, Velvets and Ribbons, held to-day, resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as most of the goods which changed hands were disposed of at lower prices than had been anticipated, judging by earlier sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, at an advance of 5c. @ 10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last add 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 ——@ —— for ——— to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 45, City at $6 05@$6 25; Superfine Western, Inferior to fancy at $5 80@$6 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8 25; round hoop Ohio, $6 35@$8 25; trading brands, at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 80 @$5 90

Extra State.....		@
Superfine Western.....	6 05	@ 6 45
Extra Genesee.....	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, Indiana & Illinois.....		@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....		@ 8 25
Extra Genesee.....		@ 8 25
Superior to Choice Extra Michigan.....		@

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at full prices; sales 900 bbls., at $6 60@$6 95 for Canal; good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7@$7 50; fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very choice family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marshall's Odoric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at uniform prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 168,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 44@$1 47, Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 37, Milwaukee Club, at $1 24@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 20, and Amber State at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively request and is a shade firmer. Sales since our last, 147,000 bushels, at 71c. @73c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c. @71c. for Eastern Mixed do., 58c. @65c. for inferior to prime Yellow Western, 73c. @75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 78c. @80c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales of Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 65c. @66c., Western, at 62c. @65c., and State, at 66c. @67c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in good request, at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 8,400 bushels. 4,500 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand for shipment and home use at 65c. @80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, at from 18c. @ 25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at buoyant prices. The current receipts are limited and the available supply is light, hence holders have any existing advantage. At Albany, also, receipts, during the past week, have been light. The *Evening Journal* says: "Sales have been active, and some large transactions have been made for foreign shipment. Shipments have been restricted by the want of vessels for New-York and Eastern ports, and a large amount on the yards is sold and waiting opportunities to ship. Prices are firm at previous quotations, and most sales are made at our maximum figures." The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in November, were as follows:

	Boards feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. c. ft.	Staves. lbs.
Erie.....	3,632,516	295	——	7,853,168
Champlain.....	2,036,000	——	2,810	——

MOLASSES—Sales: 210 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c. @45c.; 50 hhds. Barbados, at 42c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 37c.; and a small lot of clayed Cuba, at 33c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at drooping figures. Sales, 670 bbls., in lots, at $13@$13 12½, closing at $13, for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive, at 7½c. @7½c. for Hams, and 4c. @4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in more request, at 8½c. @9½c. ₱ lb. Sales, 2,000 boxes, within the range. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c. @10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last 120 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 16c. @20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c. @25c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c. @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina is quoted firm, at $8 50@$9; and East India, at $7 12½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs., but the market is inactive to-day.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, comprise 2,200 hhds. at 10½c. @12½c. for New-Orleans, and 8½c. @ 10¾c. for Cuba, and 410 boxes Havana at 10¼c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 lbs. at 11¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 36½c. @37c. ₱ gallon, sales, 800 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were fair. For Liverpool—Flour, 3,000 bbls., at 1s. 9½. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 55,000 bush. at 8d.; Corn, 20,000 bush. at 7½d. ₱ bush. with, by a foreign vessel, 350 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tc., and 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Cheese, 500 boxes, at 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Wheat, 7,000 bush., in ship's bags, at 9d. ₱ bush.; 150 bales Hops at 3d. ₱ lb., and, by a foreign vessel, 500 boxes Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. For Galway—A British bark took a cargo of Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 7
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 27
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 4:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THREE-EIGHTHS INTEREST IN A well-known establishment in this City, for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and other machinery, connected with it is a large brass and iron foundery. The establishment is now in successful operation, with a large amount of contract and repair work on hand. For particulars, inquire of JAS. S. DE MOTT, with E. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK of Lumber, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 104th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SECOND chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 241 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible] CITY WINES AND BRANDIES, [illegible] Wines and Cordials. Retail at [illegible] Warehouse, No. [illegible] C. MARC MARY, No. [illegible] New-York.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their campaign. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such articles are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief when officers, being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dearbought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Light Corps in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains become useless, when, in fact and short time, protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as soon as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov 14, at 7½ o'clock, in consequence of the storm last Friday, to take into consideration the celebration of the 25th of November. The Veterans of this and adjoining Counties are invited to attend. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABM. DAILEY, Colonel.

I. & M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WINTER FASHIONS.—HAVE YOU SEEN a Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS? It is acknowledged to be the best Fashion Magazine ever issued. Every lady, Mother and Dressmaker should have a copy. The large Colored Patterns are worth [illegible]

[illegible] PAIR OF NEWTOWN PIPPENS [illegible] barrels, and [illegible] to keep them [illegible] Warranted to keep from [illegible] at the Agency, No. 4 [illegible] Broadway, New York [illegible] H.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Have now in store and are receiving by each arrival a full assortment of
SPANISH LINENS,
BLOUSE LINENS,
CROWN DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS,
CANVAS PADDINGS,
ELASTIC CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCKS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS—Broad brgls,
BURLAPS,
BAGGINGS,
COT BOTTOMS,
SAIL CANVAS,
To which they invite the attention of the trade

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

No. 463 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, &c., &c., 30c. old price, 25c.

SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c., old price, 75c. to $1.

SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE.

SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX,
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

CHOICE FURS

At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, hdks, bibbets, &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, also, ladies ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly

MILLINERY.

1862. PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 437 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y. Messrs. Barnes & Platt, No. 51 John-st., N. Y. Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 536 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 18th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charard. Will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 18th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" —No. 501 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with situations. References, Harpers, Appleton & Co., SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1.30 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

DARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN Music. Both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

MISS BLANS FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway (corner of 20th-st.), was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowell's, and Pratt's, 574 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York.—$300 pays Board, washing, fuel, tuition and use of library in the higher English branches, for 40 weeks. Address R. C. PECK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, No. 8 and 10 East 33d-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy school. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 30 and 32 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach the English branches, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and botany, the rudiments of French, also, Latin and Greek, and all the studies usually taught in schools, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References from families and schools, where she has taught before, and from the Principal of the Union Institute, No. 8 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, where a letter may be addressed.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (College graduate) wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching French, Latin, Music and the various branches of English, wishes the position of resident governess in a school or family. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the tradesmen generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at the office of THEODORE MONTGOMERY, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before THURSDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. AINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mos*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 253 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr.,
Executors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a first-class cook, a situation in the City or country; she is a competent pastry cook, game and soups; does the coarse wash &c.; also, her cousin, as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $8 and $7. Call for two days at No. 192 East 2d-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do general housework. Has the best of City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 196 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE roresant woman a situation as cook, will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 711 8th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 347 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No 61 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer or laundress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference, she has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 3d-av

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., in the rear, between Grand and Broome sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a middle-aged woman with good City references; will assist with washing and make herself useful. Apply at No. 156 7th-av., in the store

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Apply at No. 142 2d-st., a few doors east of 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 218 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 161 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 East 12th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Scotch (Protestant) woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes excellent soups, jellies, and is a good baker of bread. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 306 6th-av., late No. 149 Grand st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A competent colored woman, with good City reference Apply at No. 142 West 26th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable girl as thorough cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good servant and expects good wages, in New-York or Brooklyn. Has the highest reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left, is a Protestant, has no objection to go to the country. Will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—TO GO TO CALIFORNIA. Cuba, or any other port, by a respectable young English woman as nurse, lady's maid or stewardess; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage to California; has the best of City references for the above capacities. Apply, by note to L. ASH, No. 122 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 West 26th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse by a healthy respectable Protestant woman, who has lately given birth to a five weeks old child. Call at No. 10 Christopher-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of refinement, a native of Switzerland, desires a situation as nursery governess; is competent to teach the rudiments of a thorough English education. Address for two days Willow, Station A, Springfield.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands altering, mending, cutting and dressmaking; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen where she is at present employed, at No. 11 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable West-port girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 115 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL W

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan to the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Teoder Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Boods, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s. (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York state stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfield,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury,
Peter L. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 4, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE.
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz., Nos 1s, 258, 559, 609, 662, 1,225, 1,5-5, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,250, 2,385, 2,580, 2,587. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due on them by application to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. CUMMINGS, } Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. TEET, No. 54 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,

No. 34 Exchange-place.

WANTED—FORTY SHARES GALLATIN FIRE Insurance Stock. Apply to CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 30 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the officers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the officer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NOV. 6, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES; ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, carved vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, koives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods are on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES,

PARIAN AND GLASS WARE, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, &c.

To be sold for account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, At 11 o'clock, At No. 141 Broadway,

A large stock of the finest goods, of late importation, viz.: Superb clocks, bronzes, vases, parians, dinner and tea sets, toilet and cologne sets, glassware, &c. to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No 23 Nassau-st.

Fine ancient and modern oil paintings, by order of the Executor of the late Mathias Bruen, deceased, consisting of some fine examples of the old masters, purchased by him many years ago while in Europe; also a number of fine modern pictures belonging to the same collection, and a number of modern cabinet pictures, recently imported. In this collection, may be found the works of Michael Carré Ommegaock, Sebastian Martinez, Beoghan Bonifacio, Peniers, Grach, Boutelle, Pietro de Cartona, Rosa da Tivoli, painted for the Colonna family, J. F. Vaulehner, Wilson, J. D. Crocker, Saufrane, &c. Also paintings by Sonntag, Cafferty, Mazoni, and others.

They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets, carved rosewood suits in brocatel; do. in crimson reps, mahogany arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, elegant silk window-curtains, reps do., lace do., pier mirror, rosewood marble-top etagere, black-walnut book-cases, mahogany sofas and lounges, window-shades, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, cane-seat rockers, hair mattresses, blankets, Japanese wares, crockery, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 2 very elegant rosewood pianos of high tone and beautiful finish.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with introduction in the practice of the specialty for sale, or partner wanted. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—SIX OR EIGHT HORSES WILL BE taken for winter-keep on a farm near the City. Apply to E. VANSYCKEL, No. 1 Moore-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purposes to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States—Rev Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 1034 av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.

Director ..... J. GRAU.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 14, NORMA.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY for TO-NIGHT'S NORMA and the GRAND GALA MATINEE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIRELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing that MME. LORINI,

Whose success in the principal Opera Houses of Europe has drawn forth the highest encomiums of the Press, will have the honor of making her first appearance here since her return from Europe,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14,

In Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of NORMA,

SIGNORA LORINI,

In her great tragic rôle of Norma.

Signora LORINI'S European engagements are such that she can only appear two or three times prior to her departure

MLLE. MORENSI as ADALGISA,
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as OROVESO
Musical Director and Conductor ..... Sig. MUZIO

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE,

IL TROVATORE,

Leonora ..... Signora GUERRABELLA
Azucena ..... Mlle. MORENSI
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS,

Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.

Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)

for which the most extensive preparations are being made, will be produced for the first time in New-York, On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 19,

In which Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORBIER will mak her début.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND GALA MATINEE, IL TROVATORE.

Leonora ..... Signora GUERRABELLA
Azucena ..... Mlle. MORENSI
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that EDWIN FORREST

Will appear this evening, and for THIS OCCASION ONLY, FRIDAY, Nov. 14,

In his powerful character of "JACK CADE."

In the great American Tragedy of the same name

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 435 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed for two nights more.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 14 and 15, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE. (Die Zauberfloete.)

Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

On SUNDAY EVENING— GRAND SACRED CONCERT. FIDELIO

Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

GRAFULLA'S

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The first Promenade Concert of the season will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1862.

TICKETS

Can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regiment, only, POSITIVELY

No tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorps, house 20x15, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ravine and Skating pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 927 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry, neighborhood unexceptionable, will be sold very low, terms to accommodate. Apply to B. BOCKWELL, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

A RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH LAND attached, value not to exceed $40,00, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., or address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler and Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLAUKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and outbuildings complete, within an hour's drive of the City, on moderate terms, address A. T. C., Box 166 *Times* Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. CUCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 119 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 31 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP No. 177 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience, well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $8,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,328 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 30th sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office—a pleasant room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs., furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 166 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 96 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7½, begins at 8.

FRIDAY—Second night of THE COMIC DRAMA.

In three acts, written expressly for Mr. Wallack, with SPLENDID NEW SCENERY, (By Isherwood,) entitled CENTRAL PARK, OR THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Received on Wednesday evening, by a full and fashionable audience, with peals of laughter and bursts of applause, the artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.

With the following very excellent distribution

Wyndham Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert.
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton.
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, (from England)	Mr. Young
Hayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, (a boatman)	Mr C. Parsloe, Jr.
William	Mr. Turner
Orabbles, (a City Policeman)	Mr. Browne
Dobson, (a Central Park ditto)	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House and Garden, near Central Park.

ACT SECOND—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, as before.

ACT THIRD—A Batchelor's Apartments in 26th-st.

ACT FOURTH—Drawing-room in Flamberry's House.

ACT FIFTH—Lake at Central Park.

This scene will represent the Park with all the effects of foliage, rock and water, as it appeared during the recent Autumn weather.

SATURDAY—Third time, CENTRAL PARK.

MONDAY (first time here)—the Comedy, by Garrick and Coleman, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, With Superb Scenery and Appointments AND AN UNRIVALED CAST.

TUESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.

WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.

In preparation, the BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT

of EDWIN BOOTH,

and LAST APPEARANCE but one.

On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Nov. 14, the performances being for the FAREWELL BENEFIT of EDWIN BOOTH,

and his last appearance but one, he will appear in TWO OF HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS,

As PESCARA, in The APOSTATE, (First time this season,)

And as SHYLOCK, in the fourth act of the MERCHANT OF VENICE,

MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW as FLORINDA and PORTIA.

On Monday, 17th, those world-renowned artists, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS

Respectfully announces his Annual Course of PUBLIC READINGS, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, and two following Fridays.

To commence at ½ before 8 o'clock.

Tickets Fifty cents. Course Tickets, $1; do. admitting a lady and gentleman, may be obtained (with programmes) at D. Appleton & Co.'s, Rushton's, Astor House, and of Mr. Hows, No. 5 Cottage Place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COPE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12

CASPIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following Steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at noon

ILLINOIS, ... 2,500 tons | AMERICA, ... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... 1,800 tons | PANAPANTE ..... 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS,

No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 10,	TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau		$50.
Passage money to Havana		70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE

First Cabin	$100	Steerage $40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $70. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the lowest rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EVANS & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to ALLENDE & Co., No. 4 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. M. MASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $150; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York, SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WINKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREM

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrivnl of the Champion with $706,780 in Treasure.

ANTIOQUIA SURRENDERED TO MOSQUERA.

The United States mail steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 3½ P. M., with treasnre and passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning.

The following summary of news is from the Associated Press correspondent, under date of Panama, Nov. 4:

There is not a word of news since the last mail, beyond a couple of burglaries.

There have been no arrivals from the South or Central American coast.

The *St. Louis* got in this morning bringing, in addition to her San Francisco cargo, $650,000 in Mexican treasure and 66 bales of cotton.

By the English steamer from Carthagena we have the highly important report that Antioquia, the great stronghold of ARBOLEDA's party, has quietly passed over to MOSQUERA. This will be likely to bring the war to a speedy termination, which we all sincerely trust it may.

The United States ship *Saranac* sailed yesterday from Menco, under command of Capt. MIDDLETON—Capt. LANMAN being transferred to the *Lancaster*.

The *Lancaster* and *St. Mary's* are here in port.

The following is the *Champion's*

SPECIE LIST.

FROM ASPINWALL.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Wells, Fargo & Co	$530	Order	$28,364
Colgate & Hoffman	600	Panama Railroad Co	9,189
Handley & Hoadley	2,516	T. Watson & Son	14,000
F. Probst	2,500	I. McMurray & Son	1,000
Schoepler & Co	5,000	P. Naylor	6,000
		Wm. Meyer & Co	10,000
		Rosenstock & Price	15,000
		J. H. Coghill	8,500
		Wm. Heller & Co	15,000
		P. S. Crowell	3,524
		Dewitt, Kittle & Co	15,250
Total	$15,045		

J. G. Parker & Son	$6,600
J. Hillier & Bro	13,300
J. T. Hayward	7,000
H. Cohn	23,000
J. B. Newton & Co	35,000
A. S. RosenBaum & Co	43,400
Scholle Bros	22,000
Jennings & Brewster	25,500
M. Hawley	6,200
S. Straus, Bro. & Co	35,[illegible]
Jno. Phelan	5,000
F. Baker	30,050
Metropolitan Bank	20,574
Wells, Fargo & Co	30,[illegible]0
From S. Francisco	$685,735
From Aspinwall	11,015
Total	$706,780

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No Local News of Importance—The War in the Interior—Gen. Mosquera Completely Successful—Canal Taken Prisoner—A National Convention to Meet—The Transit Business—Naval.

From Our Own Corrsapondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

We have no local news of importance, the State, under the new *régime*, being perfectly tranquil.

The South and Central American steamers are not due till to-morrow.

The British mail steamship *Solent*, from Carthagena, which port she left day before yesterday, arrived at Aspinwall last night, with important news from the interior of this Republic. The war between the Centralists, represented by Ex-President OSPINA and his party, and the Liberals, headed by Gen. MOSQUERA, is ended, with the complete triumph of the latter.

Gen. MOSQUERA's troops, as you have already learned, completely defeated Gens. JIRALDO, ENAO and others, on the 18th day of September, in a general engagement in the State of Cauca. Gen. MOSQUERA has sent 4,000 men, under Gen. GUTIERREZ, toward Pasto, to which Province Gen. ARBOLEDA had fled with only 1,000 of the remnant of the Centralists, and before this, ARBOLEDA, if not overtaken and captured, has taken refuge in Ecuador.

ARBOLEDA and the Cauca being thus disposed of, Gen. MOSQUERA, who had entered Cauca with a reinforcement of 4,000 men, finding the war ended there, marched upon the rich and populous State of Antioquia, the only one of the nine in oppositinn to him, and brought it to terms without any opposition worth noting. By an official dispatch, dated Honda, Oct. 17, 1862, we learn that "the State of Antioquia, since the splendid triumph obtained by the Federal (Liberal) forces in Santa Barbara, had no other resource but to submit to the Government, accepting peace, by virtue of which it submits to the Government of the United States of Colombia."

Then follows a decree, dated at Tolima, Oct. 12, which raises the blockade established by Gen. MOSQUERA against the ingress or egress of goods into Antioquia, and reinstating commerce with it as heretofore.

After this comes a decree, dated Carthagena, Oct. 25, 1862, liberating, in consequence of the pacification of Antioquia, all the political prisoners in the State of Bolivar, and for a three days' rejoicing and *fêtes* in consequence of the termination of the war and the solidification of the Government under MOSQUERA.

In the neighborhood of Bogota all was quiet. The last band of guerrillas, called Guascas, under command of CANAL, brother of the *ex-visual* President of New-Granada, had been destroyed, and CANAL himself taken prisoner.

Col. VILCO, who went from Panama to Los Hachos, and there endeavored to get up a reaction against the Government of MOSQUERA, was defeated at Nata Dagar, with the loss of [illegible] men, and [illegible]. He had only 40 out [illegible] men in all.

The National Convention for the framing of a new Constitution, &c., for the "United States of Colombia," to supersede that of the "Confederation of New-Granada," was appointed to meet at Carthagena on Dec. 8, and Deputies have been formally notified to be there on that day. Gen. MOSQUERA will be present.

Notwithstanding this happy state of things for the Liberals, they seem to be a little unruly, as they have just expelled by threats Gen. MEJIA, Collector of the Customs at Carthagena, and he has come to Panama. He was appointed by Gen. MOSQUERA.

The increase of the transit business in goods across this Isthmus is very rapid and great. During the month of October, over two millions and a quarter of dollars in value of goods from New-York alone passed over the railroad for San Francisco. Beside this, was the immense quantity of the Company's New-York sailing vessels for Central and South America, and the large amount that comes monthly by the Holt Line of steamships from Liverpool, to say nothing of the goods for local consumption. The *Constitution*, on her last trip up from Panama to San Francisco, took 1,200 tons of goods.

The steamer *Champion* arrived out at Aspinwall on the 31st ultimo, with between 600 and 700 tons of goods for San Francisco, (much more than she ought to carry, with passengers.) She had rather rough weather for a heavily loaded ship the first two days out, and her decks and cabins got the full benefit of the sea-water, with but little injury to cargo, however. She takes home, to-day, 400 passangers—this large increase growing out of the opposition Nicaragnan line.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Commodore MIDDLETON, left Panama for Acapulco on Saturday last. The United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, Acting-Rear-Admiral HULL, and commanded by Capt. LANMAN, is at San Francisco. Also the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, under Lieutenant-Commander SHIRLEY. The British have the war steamer *Cameleon*. The French nothing. The United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant-Commander [illegible], is still at Aspinwall, waiting to be relieved by the *Lardridge*.

Fire in Mitchell, C. W.

MITCHELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A fire here to-day destroyed a whole block of buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss about $26,000.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Venezuela—The Government of Gen. Paez—Reception of the New American Minister—Blockade of Maracaibo—Capture of Another Vessel by the Rebel Cruisers—Narrow Escape of the Minister, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

The Government of Venezuela, to which the United States has now accredited a Minister Resident, is at this moment rather peculiarly but vigorously constituted. The Ministers are as follows:

Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, Supreme Chief.
Señor PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, Secretary-General.
Gen. SCHEZUBIA, Minister of War and Marine.
Gen. BENITO FIGUEREDO, Chief of Staff.
Señor MORALES MARCANO, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The Secretaryships of Finance and of the Home Department are vacant. Gen. PAEZ, so familiarly and favorably known throughout the United States during his years of exile, is affectionately regarded here as "the Father of his Country," and is even styled so in the journals, but, according to the customs of the country, his substitute has been already named, to take his place in case of his death or absence, in Señor ROJAS, the Secretary-General. This gentleman was for many years a resident of New-York, and is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met with. He has the eye of an eagle, a person tall and commanding, a demeanor at once dignified and courteous, and the bearing of a true statesman in every action. Although scrupulously neat in his dress, his care-worn features show that his mind is entirely engrossed with the responsibilities of his arduous position. He rarely sleeps more than four hours of the twenty-four, and is not only felt but seen in everything that is done looking to the pacification or development of his country.

The Council of State is a body which Gen. PAEZ has summoned around him for conference. It is constituted as follows:

SILVESTRE GUEVARA, Archbishop of Caracas and Venezuela, President.
MARIANO FORTIQUE, Bishop of Guayana, Vice-President.
Gen. JOSE FELIX BLANCO.
Dr. JOSE SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ.
Dr. JOAQUIN BORON.
Dr CARLOS ELIZONDA.
Gen. MARTARELL.
Ex-officio, the Secretary-General, and the Adjutant-General or Chief of the Staff.
Dr. RAMON PALENZUELA, Secretary.

Judge CULVER, the Minister Resident of the United States, having formally announced himself, was received by Gen. PAEZ and his Ministers at the palace of the Government on Tuesday last. The spacious and elegant apartment in which the reception took place is rather tastefully furnished. Among its adornments is a full-length portrait and a bust of BOLIVAR, and also the sash he wore during the war of Independence. From the windows of the apartment is seen the main square, or market-place, on the opposite side of which is seen the Cathedral, where an elegant tablet is erected to the memory of the Liberator.

At 3 o'clock the Minister presented himself, and after a brief interview in the parlor of the Secretary-General, was presented to Gen. PAEZ in the main saloon, or audience chamber of the palace. Both parties were attired in the plain suit of black which is known throughout the world as the diplomatic dress of the representatives of the United States—the Supreme Chief, in his sincere deference to the institutions of the United States, declining to appear in the suoerb uniform which he is accustomed to wear on State occasions. Judge CULVER said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to present the autograph letter, addressed by His Excellency, the President of the United States of America to your Excellency, accrediting me as Minister resident near the Government of Venezuela.

It gives me great pleasure to repeat to your Excellency, as I am instructed to do orally, the sentiments of friendship and regard therein expressed by the President of the United States, and the sincere desire entertained both by himself and the people of that country, that those relations of friendship and commercial intercourse, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Republics should be strengthened and perpetuated on the great principles of justice, liberty and benevolence.

Your Excellency is aware that the Government, whose accredited Minister I have the honor to be, is passing a very severe ordeal, well calculated to test both the strength and stability of its institutions and of its organic law.

But I am most happy in assuring your Exellency that the President of the United States, and the enlightened and brave people over whom he presides, entertain no doubt whatever of the ultimate amity of the Government to reestablish its authority, vindicate its honor, and to put down the unhappy insurrection which has attempted its overthrow.

The people of the United States, and the people of Venezuela, I am sure, alike regard as a sacred principle the right of every nation to govern itself, to modify and change in a peaceable and constitutional manner its forms, its administration and its institutions, and that, too, without the interference of foreign nations. Venezuela has often exercised this right, and so also have the United States, and the action of each in that behalf has been cognized by other Governments.

The two Republics—Venezuela and the United States—were founded on a common principle, that man is capable of self-government—that the people have a right to govern themselves—that the will of the majority fairly expressed and constitutionally ascertained, is to govern and prevail—that the object of all Governments should be to secure these people in the enjoyment of their natural rights.

[illegible] the United States, and the people of the United States [illegible] the principles of [illegible] and the blessings of peace. The people of Venezuela [illegible] the United States, and considering [illegible] that [illegible] supplies which have [illegible]

Your Excellency will pardon me for saying that I cannot do justice to my own feelings were I to omit, on this occasion, to say that the distinguished Supreme Chief now at the head of the Government is held in the kindest remembrance and esteem by the people of my country, and especially by those of my own city, who had the honor of his personal acquaintance, and whose distinguished guest he was for a time.

In conclusion, your Excellency will allow me to reiterate to you the most heartfelt wishes of the President of the United States for the continued happiness and prosperity of the people of Venezuela, and of my own sentiment of highest regard and consideration for your Excellency personally.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the Supreme Chief rose and said:

MR. MINISTER: It is for me a matter of just satisfaction to see you among us in the capacity of representative of a friendly nation which is entitled to all our sympathies. I say a just satisfaction, for the sentiments you have this moment uttered are a pledge that the ties which have hitherto bound together the two countries are to be made, if possible, stronger and stronger.

I have been, and am deeply grieved at the misfortunes which afflict your country, ere this so eminently peaceful and happy, and it affords me much gratification to hear that your Government aided by an enlightened and courageous people, possesses all the means required to cause its authority to be reestablished throughout the vast extent of territory which constitutes the great North American nation.

Venezuela is also experiencing the calamities of a protracted and cruel war, which has decimated its population and laid waste so much of its material wealth. But I entertain the confident hope very soon to see the public peace restored, and to witness also the restoration of those industrial arts which will revive the advantages we have for a time foregone.

To my satisfaction you have profited by this solemn opportunity once more to proclaim the great American principle that every nation has the right to adopt such institutions and laws as are selected by the majority of its own people, without the intervention of any foreign Power. The Government of the United States is the result of the will of its people—so is also the Government of Venezuela, and I hope soon to succeed again in reorganizing my country by convening those elected by the people to frame its future Constitution.

You have kindly brought to my mind the many delicate and marked attentions bestowed upon me in the United States, and especially in your own city. That epoch in my life, in which I received the generous hospitalities of your countrymen, is connected in my mind with the most gratifying recollections.

I acknowledge with particular pleasure that an immense gratitude is due by me to that country, and I humbly entreat Divine Providence speedily to restore to it all its pristine blessings and all its due political importance among the nations of the earth.

I thank the worthy President of the United States for his [illegible] sentiments to our Venezuela. In [illegible] to represent the United States in this country he has given us a token of that cordiality which [illegible] in the highest degree, and in which I [illegible] cordially.

In conclusion, I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurance of my personal esteem and consideration.

At the conclusion of these remarks both parties were seated, and after the interchange of a few familiar inquiries and responses, the Minister took his leave. The scene was one of great impressiveness and solemnity. Venezuela is naturally one of the richest and most favored of the South American Republics, but reduced by its incessant intestine commotions to a condition of abject poverty. Its present Government, however, has the confidence and affections of the people, and is fast recovering for the country the respect and confidence of other nations. Its present illustrious Chief has a reputation throughout Europe, as well as America, for his patriotic self-sacrificing devotion to his country, his warm-hearted benevolence and philanthropy as a man, and his enlightened patriotism as a ruler. Although nearly eighty years of age, he seems as hale and hearty as when I first saw him in New-York thirteen years ago. He is still one of the best equestrians of the age, and seems as fond of the saddle as ever. Every day he is to be seen in the streets, attended by one or two of his staff officers, and is very frequently at the Palace of the Government before breakfast, visiting the various offices. In the several departments of the Government he has also called around him men who seem to have imbibed much of his own nature, and is rapidly evolving order from the chaos in which he found things on his return from the United States.

The proclamation for the blockade of Maracaibo has just been read in the streets, and has been delayed in its application to American vessels sixty days. There can be no doubt of the ability of the Government to enforce this blockade, and its consequences cannot fail to be extremely disastrous to the fortunes of the rebels. By a glance at the map it will be seen that the harbor is held by a very narrow strait, perfectly commanded by fortifications, which are in the possession of the Government. All the approaches to Maracaibo, Coro, Casigua, Fort San Carlos, Altagracia, &c., are all held by the Government, while on the west the insurgents are completely hemmed in by mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snow. It would be very well for the United States if its blockade of the Southern ports could be equally effective. By the way, the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, which left Philadelphia on the 6th of September, (two days before the *Ballett*, which has since arrived,) has neither been seen nor heard of, and is now given up by the consignees as captured by the rebels. It was generally thought that the American Minister to Venezuela was to go out in the *Maxwell*, and the rebels were, accordingly, on the look out for her. An iron-clad rebel war steamer, supposed to be the *Oreto*, was reported at Cardenas on the 19th, and two others are known to have been cruising off the Bahamas. The *Maxwell* has, doubtless, fallen into their hands, but the Minister is here.

In my next I shall endeavor to give you something of a description of this remarkable country. Its natural productions are among the most interesting I have ever met with, and, for purposes of commerce, its geographical position is unsurpassed. The flora of this region is among the richest of the earth, the cacti, the sensitive mimosæ, the century plant, the pineapple, the feuschia, and, indeed, all our rare exotics flourish, and even rankle here like weeds at the wayside.

Yours, &c.,
EXCELSIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Change of Commanders—Rosecrans and Buell—Reminiscences—The Mill Spring Battle-Field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, Ky., Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

It is related of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, that while taking supper at a hotel, he ordered his cup changed, the waiter asked him if he would have coffee? The eccentric Virginian answered, "If you call that stuff tea, I'll take coffee if it is coffee I'll take tea—anything for a change." The following order which met us at this place to-day, shows that we are under a new jurisdiction; at least we are for the present in a new department:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—By directions of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of the Cumberland, and the troops under Gen. BUELL's command, which will constitute the fourteenth army corps.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

To say that the above, the first order of Gen. ROSECRANS, created any enthusiasm among the troops of this corps of the army, would not be strictly true, while to convey the idea that Gen. BUELL is the first choice of the army as its leader in the Southwest, would be still more untrue.

A change of commanders, and particularly the change which has just been made, gives, at least, no dissatisfaction. Like RANDOLPH, with his cup, we were beginning to say "anything for a change." Slow as our army was to lose confidence in and give up the leader to whose control it had so long been accustomed, it receives order No. 1 with hope, fortified by the precedents of the new commander, that something more than marching and counter-marching will be done. Gen. ROSECRANS has the confidence of the army, and will prove himself worthy of it. His address, cautious and fatiguing campaign in Western Virginia, his subsequent career in Mississippi, and his recent brilliant victory at Iuka entitle him to the confidence of the nation and of the army. [illegible] at every station of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Columbia [illegible] Commodore [illegible] Corps [illegible] Gen. BUELL [illegible] Gen. THOMAS [illegible] Gen. CRITTENDEN [illegible] Gen. GILBERT [illegible] Gen. WOOD [illegible] Gen. SHERIDAN [illegible] Gen. MCCOOK [illegible] Gen. GRANGER [illegible] Gen. NELSON [illegible] Gen. CRITTENDEN [illegible] Gen. SCHOEPF [illegible] Gen. SCHOEPF [illegible] Gen. SCHOEPF

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3478. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Probable Evacuation of Culpepper by the Rebels.

Contradictory Reports About Jackson.

He is Said to be at Chester Gap with Forty Thousand Men.

He is Also Said to be Between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Our Generals Ready for Him at Either Point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

A rebel brigade, which has for several days been recanmoltering our positions on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson this morning for Culpepper. Gen. PLEASANTON'S Cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson.

There are indications that the rebels are about evacnating Calpepper.

JACKSON is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force on his front which prevents his coming down on this side.

All is quiet here to-night.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 14.

A special correspondent to the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says it is believed there that JACKSON is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester and our scouts report that JACKSON passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. HILL followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been renewed during the past few days, and three of the First Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

Gen. SLOCUM, who commands at the Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force.

The rebel cavalry scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few sutlers' wagons, have accomplished nothing.

JACKSON MARCHING ON CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut. ROGERS, of the Staff of the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL, was captured to-day by Col. PRICE'S Cavalry while visiting his family near Leesburgh. He says JACKSON will be in Cumberland within twenty-four hours. Similar rumors of JACKSON'S movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Good Order—A Depot for Supplies at Warrenton—Stories of Contrabands—Canonading in Front—The Recent Dash at Fredericksburgh, &c.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad is now in complete running order to the Rappahannock Station, ten miles from this place; also, the Warrenton road to the town of Warrenton, nine miles beyond this point to the right, and the headquarters of Gen. BURNSIDE. The first train of cars which have passed over the road between Manassas Junction and this point since the retreat of our troops came up to-day, the engine passing on to Warrenton without molestation or discovering any traces of rebel troops along the route. The rebels had repaired the road as far as Bristow, removing the old rails which they had previously bent up in order to throw our cars off, and introducing new ones, leaving but two bridges near Catlet Station to be repaired to render the road as perfect and substantial as ever. Commissary stores and forage will begin to be forwarded over the road to-morrow, and preparations are already being made for the establishment of an extensive dépôt for military stores at this place. Col. WM. BLAISDELL, the brave and efficient commander of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, the crack regiment of Gen. HOOKER'S old Division, is Commandant of the Post, and under his vigilant eye no weak spot in the surrounding country will be left unguarded. The selection of this officer is an admirable one, and surrounds the place with an influence of security. The road is thoroughly guarded by Gen. SICKLES' Division the entire distance from Alexandria hither. From appearances, it is judged that but very few rebel troops have occupied the country between Warrenton and Alexandria since the evacuation of this place by our troops last August, and our old camping grounds seem to have been unvisited by them, while the few inhabitants remaining in this vicinity affirm that none but rebel scouts have been seen in the neighborhood. Our troops, although marching hither in the midst of the late severe snow-storm, were in the most cheerful spirits, and experienced but very slight ill effects.

Nov. 11.—This morning two contrabands from Orange Court-House have just been conducted into camp by our pickets. They left that place mounted upon a couple of secesh steeds of a sorry type, last Wednesday morning, and have been ever since making their way in this direction. They were dressed in secesh uniforms of cavalry pattern. They report that THOMAS' and ANDERSON'S brigades were there, arriving at Gordonsville on Sunday previous from Winchester, by way of Staunton. One of them was the Adjutant's servant of the First Georgia Regiment, regulars. They were both owned in the lower part of this county. They report that *old* Gen. LEE, Commander-in-Chief, as they call him, has gone to Richmond. They saw him get on the cars a week ago yesterday, at Gordonsville. The idea in circulation in our papers that we were to bag the forces of LEE at Winchester, when they were in reality far up the valley of the Shenandoah, more than a week ago, seems now a little strange.

These contrabands crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, twenty miles below Rappahannock Station. They saw and heard nothing of the rebels this side of Ellis' Ford, and the rebel pickets, which until within a few days have been posted between that point and Rappahannock Station, have been withdrawn, and that in consequence of the appearance of our forces in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs.

Yesterday a small party of cavalry went on a reconnoissance in the direction of Rappahannock Station, and met, three miles this side of the Station, with our pickets from the two regiments now at that place, the one a cavalry and the other infantry, Gen. BOYD having taken possession of that post on Sunday. A telegraph operator went forward from this place yesterday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock P. M. telegraphed that the enemy's camp fires were abundant across the Rappahannock and to the right, and apprehended that BOYD'S force would be shelled before morning. This morning heavy cannonading is heard in that direction, nine miles distant. It is now quite apparent that the entire country this side the Rappahannock is clear of rebels, unless a few guerrillas still remain secreted in the woods.

Last Friday, Col. LLOYD, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, left this place with a reconnoitering force of eighty men—forty of his own with an equal number of Indiana Cavalry—to ascertain the position of things at Fredericksburgh, 45 miles distant. Nothing of special interest occurred until reaching the Rappahannock at Falmouth, a short distance this side of Portsmouth. There they found a small picket force, who mistook them for friends, as their blue overcoats were nothing different from many of those worn by the rebels. These pickets, in their innocence, even ferried some of them across the river in their scows before they were fully aware of their mistake. Others of the force, in the meantime, crossed a ford a short distance above. The Colonel posted half his men on the north bank of the river. Arriving at Fredericksburgh he found about 150 of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry scattered about the city in various directions, some at their breakfast, their horses in one place and they in another. The balance of the regiment was doing picket duty between that city and Richmond, and up the north bank of the Rappahannock, being relieved every three days.

The Colonel first charged entirely through the city with his small force of forty men, and then back and forth through the streets in all directions, wherever he could see a few of the enemy assembling, crying out "Bring up the artillery," and striking terror and dismay among both troops and inhabitants, and scattering them in all directions. The surprise was perfect and eminently successful. It appears from the statement of one of the prisoners taken, that the rebels had often raised the cry of "The Yankees are coming!" in order to see how quickly their forces could be assembled, and now they regarded the alarm as a repetition of former outcries, and did not believe in the fact until the "Yankees" were really among them. At one time, our little force of forty had sixty of the enemy disarmed and under his control, but in the general *melée* some of them broke and ran. He succeeded, however, in capturing twenty-nine of them and twenty horses, which he brought off, together with two cart-loads of secesh army cloth, which, at the time, happened to be passing through the streets. Some of this cloth, after getting well clear of the city, (he was not followed by the army,) he had cut up and given to the rebels for blankets, and the balance he distributed among his brave boys who had so gallantly charged upon the enemy. He had rushed by the barracks on entering the city, and by the time he had sufficiently scoured the town, quite a force of the enemy was drawn up at that point to prevent his egress. But the Colonel, as wise as brave, bore off in another direction with his captives and booty, and safely crossed a ford further up. They arrived at this place about 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Among the prisoners I noticed one sixty-two years old, a hale and hearty-looking fellow, a substitute, he said, in place of his youngest son, some twenty years old, and sick. He gloried that he had still two sons in the rebel service. There appeared to be more fight in him than in all the rest. He, too, was provided with a blanket from the secesh government cloth before referred to, and which he said was selling in Fredericksburgh at $13 per yard. It is composed of cotton two parts to one part wool, and is very shoddy stuff.

This Fifteenth Virginia Regiment has been in service only one month, and six companies of it were raised in this (Fauquier) county. We had one man killed and two wounded. A flag of truce was subsequently sent back after them. The exact loss of the enemy is not known, but the prisoners acknowledge that several of their men were killed.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through here at noon to-day, *en route* for Washington, and was received with the customary military honors. ARGUS.

Arrival of Gen. Hooker—Retiring of Gen. Porter, and his Address—Confidence and Good Feeling Increasing in the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

The chief event of interest to-day is the arrival of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, who takes command of the Fifth Army Corps, just vacated by the recall of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. No man, next to Gen. BURNSIDE himself, carries with him more truly the heart of the army, or inspires more genuine enthusiasm. There is everywhere a manifestation of sincere pleasure at his recovery and return to the army. No event, under the circumstances, could more effectually reassure and encourage the troops.

Gen. PORTER'S address to his command, in taking leave, is sent herewith. It deals mostly with matters personal to the staff, and recites the achievements of the past. Like the leave-taking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the country will hardly fail to notice in it the absence of all mention of the successor in command. The last paragraph is the best, and is timely. A similar exhortation to duty and patriotism would not have been amiss in the address of the retiring chief of the army, where there has been so much of open and mutinous opposition to the orders of the President. The malcontents having mostly retired, however, affairs are becoming more quiet, and the prediction, uttered by various men wearing the insignia of office, that "the country had gone to the d—l," "that the soldiers would revolt," etc., are happily proving fallacious. Confidence and good feeling are fast increasing. Under the new leadership the country may look with confidence for new energy to be infused into the conduct of affairs.

The railroad is in good running order, and the necessary supplies are fast coming forward. E. S.

The Visit of Gens. Halleck and Meiga—Work the Order of the Day—The Prince de Joinville Corrected—A Reconnoissance, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK and United States Quartermaster MEIGS came up from Washington by special train yesterday afternoon, and held an interview with Gen. BURNSIDE at the Warren Green Hotel. They have returned again. What the nature of their business was may be surmised, but the particular topics discussed during the conference remain a secret. Twenty Generals of the army, including two or three Major-Generals, called at headquarters yesterday. A large amount of pomp, circumstance and state, which attended upon the old *régime* have disappeared, and officers of the various Staffs seem to find plenty of employment for their spare time. Novel reading, political discussions, "Euchre" and loo, [illegible] favorite interchanges will be exchanged for more *active* and *useful* employments. So mote it be. The country's time is precious.

The Prince de Joinville, who, I observe, has taken to the business of a reporter, does an act of injustice, and misstates fact, in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the Fifth New-York Zouaves. Every one at all familiar with the early history of the volunteer regiments formed in New-York, remembers that Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) DURYEA organized that regiment and placed it in the field—one of the best, if not the most perfect, organizations which New-York sent to the war. Lieut.-Col. WARREN had nothing to do with the regiment, I learn, until it arrived at Fortress Monroe. The Prince, of course, will stand corrected on this little matter of history, which is only an act of justice to one of the best soldiers of the Union army. I am informed there are now over seven hundred officers, from Major-Generals down to Lieutenants, in the Union army, who have come from the National Guard of New-York—Gen. DURYEA'S old and favorite regiment.

A reconnoissance around the flank and rear of the army has just been made by Col. DEVEN, commanding the Sixth New-York Cavalry, with four officers of his regiment attached to headquarters. The object was to ascertain if any force of the enemy had got possession of points in that vicinity. He marched from Orleans to Barbour's Cross-roads, where he established his headquarters, and sent scouts to the neighborhood of Chester Gap and Markham, near Manassas Gap, and on the several roads leading toward the ridge. He returned at daylight, without finding any trace of the enemy. A party sent, at daylight, to Sandy Hook, ascertained that six hundred rebel cavalry had entered that place the day previous. Part of the command then proceeded to Markham, where they found a surgeon and twenty men of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who had been paroled the day before by an officer of the Second Virginia Cavalry. They drove the rebel pickets from the town and captured one of the Seventh Virginia, and then proceeded through Piedmont and Rectortown to Salem. The rest of the command advanced by the cross roads from Barbours to Salem, meeting none but straggling guerrillas, who fled at their approach. The party returned to Warrenton *viâ* Rappahannock Mountain. The reconnoissance demonstrated that there *was* but two regiments of rebel cavalry on this side of the ridge to the north and east of Chester Gap, and no infantry or artillery. Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet. E. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

THE TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

Advices from the TIMES' correspondents at Warrenton give encouraging accounts of the condition and temper of the army. One General officer, however, noted for intemperate habits, brilliant oratorial powers, lack of military qualities, and devotion to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has used insulting language to Gen. BURNSIDE, for which he has as yet not been punished.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS IN FRONT.

Gov. WASHBURNE returned this evening from a visit to the Maine regiments in front, and reports the best state of feeling, and great confidence in Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Senator WILSON goes to Warrenton to-morrow, to visit the Massachusetts troops and ascertain their condition and wants.

RUMORS ABOUT JACKSON.

Deserters from the rebels report JACKSON to be marching with seventy-five thousand men on Cumberland. The report is discredited here, especially as regards his force. He is undoubtedly in the Shenandoah Valley or further west, while LEE is believed to have his headquarters at Culpepper.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A voluminous report of the diplomatic correspondence arising out of the rebellion, by Secretary SEWARD, will be presented to Congress on the opening of the session.

OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation of the act of Congress, been returning fugitive slaves from within our lines to loyal as well as rebel masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of alleged transactions to be made to the War Department, in order that officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT arrived to-day, and has taken rooms at No. 283 E-street.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of Judge USHER, present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that he will succeed to the Department upon the resignation of its present head. It is even asserted that the President has promised to appoint him in case of a vacancy.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS POSTPONED.

In consequence of the difficulty in finding proper officers unemployed to constitute the Military Commissions to investigate the charges against Gen. BUELL, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, and other prominent commanders, accused of grave misdemeanors, it is understood that these trials are for the present postponed. This news, if true, will be received by the country with feelings the opposite of satisfaction. The public good, no less than justice, demands that these promised investigations be made.

EXEMPTION RIGHTS ON ROCK ISLAND.

A number of squatters, having recently made application to the General Land Office to be allowed preemption rights of settlement on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, the Secretary of the Interior referred to the Attorney-General the question whether the island was a part of the public lands, subject to the preemption laws. The Attorney-General has responded in an elaborate opinion, in which he holds that Rock Island, having been reserved out of the public lands by the Executive for military purposes, under the authority of the act of 1809, is not subject to preemption or sale under the General Land Laws of the United States, and that the alleged relinquishment of the reservation by the War Department in 1848 was without authority, and, therefore, did not operate to restore the island to the mass of the public lands—the power to relinquish a military reservation belonging not to the Executive, but to Congress. Besides the importance in asserting the rights of the Government to an island so valuable for military purposes, this opinion contains an interesting discussion of the limitations of Executive power.

THE STORIES OF DISAFFECTION.

The statements sent from this city lately to a New-York journal and published in regard to disaffection in the Army of the Potomac, have been regarded as so incendiary as to cause serious danger of the arrest of the parties responsible for their appearance. They impeach alike the loyalty of the army and the characters of the Generals to whom their authors profess to be friendly.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAUGHT.

The *Freeborn*, which arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, brought up six men captured while attempting to convey goods across the river into Virginia. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

The general Staff of the Department of the South (Tenth Army Corps) will consist of the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. CHAS. E. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Maj. Edward W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Israel R. Sealey, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. Thompson, Dépôt Commissary.
Maj. Gideon Scull, Judge-Advocate.
Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, Medical-Director.
Lieut. Horace Porter, Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. Jackson, Chief of Artillery.
Maj. Edward W. Wright, Senior Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. S. W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Arthur M. Kensie, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Volney Hickox, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Dole, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Chas. H. Hay, Aid-de-Camp.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER NABBED.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal General of the Eleventh Army Corps, sent in yesterday from Gainesville a man named PATRICK KANOE, residing near Bull Run Railroad bridge. He is charged with being one of the party who lately placed obstructions upon the railroad near that point, causing the train to be thrown off the track and its capture by the rebels. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison, along with two prisoners of war, who were sent in from the same place.

GUARDING THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Gen. POPE has established a regiment of mounted men upon the plains, especially such portions as have been reported to be infested with hostile Indian bands, and hereafter there can be no doubt about the safety of the route between the river and California.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN QUESTION.

Great excitement exists in Minnesota, according to official accounts received here, in consequence of the determination of the President not to inflict capital punishment on the guilty Indians there, except in the cases of the ringleaders. The exasperation of the people, smarting under the effect of the late outrages, is very great; and it is not impossible that serious difficulties may yet result from this cause.

FRAUDS IN TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

A Committee of Investigation is expected to be appointed immediately on the reassembling of Congress, in consequence of allegations of gross frauds perpetrated in the manufacture of Treasury Notes and Postal Currency bills.

THE CITY DEFENCES.

A tour of visitation was made to-day by Gen. HEATER of the defences of the city east of the Potomac.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

All the rebel prisoners now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, including a hundred and thirty brought in to-day, will be sent to Aiken's Landing to be exchanged.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP AGAIN.

Distressing reports of the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, again begin to reach us. It is said to be in horrible condition—the sick lying in tents on the ground, without even straw for beds or blankets for covering. Convalescents are sent here immediately on being discharged from the hospitals, and their circumstances are such as directly to invite relapse and a speedy return.

GEN. GORMAN.

Gen. GORMAN has not been relieved of his command, but is here on leave of absence.

HOSPITAL DELIVERY.

Five hundred patients were sent from hospitals here Wednesday, to Philadelphia.

GEN. GROVER.

This officer has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and will be ordered South.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Several hundred contrabands arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe. They were sent to "Camp Contraband," where they will be provided for until places can be found for them.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon LAMB, Medical Purveyor here, is relieved, and Medical Storekeeper HANAY JOHNSON detailed as Acting Purveyor.

The resignation of Surgeon JAMES KING, United States Volunteers, is permitted, in order to enable him to accept the appointment of Surgeon-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Surgeon E. PHELPS, United States Volunteers, has been detailed for duty at Brattleboro, Vt., to examine drafted militia.

Surgeon J. V. Z. BLANEY, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Gen. VIELE, at Norfolk, Va.

GOODS FOR THE INDIANS.

Proposals for $200,000 worth of goods for supplying the Indians under treaty regulations, will be advertised for in a few days by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Much curiosity is manifested to ascertain the purport of the recent interviews between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD. The desire is not at present likely to be gratified. But enough is known to warrant the statement that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European Power, even indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of Southern independence.

THE ATTACK ON IMBODEN'S CAMP.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army in this city:

CINCINNATI, Headquarters, Nov. 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. KELLY on the 10th inst. attacked Col. IMBODEN'S camp, eighteen miles south of Moorefield, Hardy County, Va., routed him completely, killing and wounding many and capturing his camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, &c. The rebels were entirely dispersed, and fled to the mountains.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General Commanding.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRONT.

This morning one hundred and thirty-six rebel prisoners were brought to this city under the charge of Capt. W. F. GARRETT, and the two companies of the Second District of Columbia Regiment, recently reported captured. These prisoners have all been taken within the past few days in and about Warrenton. Included in the number are one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Surgeons, two Captains, and three Second Lieutenants. They were all escorted to the Provost-Marshal's office, with the view of effecting their immediate exchange.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM IOWA.

Iowa is the first State to send to the General Land Office official notice, which was received yesterday, of her acceptance of the proportion of the lands appropriated, during the late session of Congress, for the benefit of all the States in the formation of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

The Post-office Department, to-day, awarded the contracts for carrying the following named mails east of the Cascade Mountains to St. Louis: A. MULLEN, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, viz.: Routes from Walla Walla to Colville; from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Valley, and from Walla Walla, *vid* Lewiston, to Pierce City, and Florence and Elk Cities. The amount allowed for these services is $24,000. The routes pass through rich and extensive gold mining regions. It is estimated that 30,000 miners are now at work in the gold districts in Washington Territory, east of the Cascade Range, and they will be accommodated in mail facilities by the contract.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty. Where the policy is conditioned, that assured is to pay a certain sum annually or at other stated period, receipts for such payment are not subject to stamp duty. If the policy has expired by limitation or by non-fulfilment of the conditions of the assured, the renewal or revival of the policy, in whatever form made, will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements, by which the terms of a policy are waived or changed, in any respect, are subject to stamp as agreements.

TO REPORT TO GEN. BANKS.

Gens. ACOSTA and GROVER are relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money in the cases of captured vessels by the navy, is paid by the Navy Agent at Washington as soon as the prize list relating to any vessel is prepared, and the money ready for distribution. Due notice will be given by the Navy Agent in the newspapers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon it their initials, with the date, in lieu of writing upon them, as heretofore.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster FAIRFIELD has been ordered to the steam gunboat *Penola*.

Acting-Master ISAAC D. SEYBURN has been detached from the *Wechawken* and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Galena*.

Acting-Master BENJAMIN W. LORING has been detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Wechawken*.

A COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit "ones" on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, are in circulation here.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Applications for the entry of goods unaccompanied by a consular certificate must be made to collectors, and not to the Treasury Department direct. Importers, by pursuing this course, will save several days' delay.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Files of Charleston papers from the 31st ult. to the 4th inst., inclusive, have been received. They contain nothing of special interest.

HOWELL COBB, with his Brigade, had been ordered to report to BEAUREGARD at Charleston.

A sale of 46 negroes, principally women and children, averaged $568 each.

Complaints are made of attempts under cover of authority, to rob free negroes of their blankets and carpets.

The *Mercury* says the South should not encourage their expectation as to recognition.

The *Courier* discusses the evils of peace, remarking, in conclusion: "If we permit them to impose upon us again with their false professions, the Yankees will do us infinitely greater injury, after the war has terminated, than they can do us while the conflict is going on."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Two of Gen. McClellan's Staff Officers Taken to Washington.

OTHER ARRESTS PROBABLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut.-Colonels A. P. COLBURN and J. C. DUANE, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, were sent to Washington this morning, under arrest.

It is said that the orders were received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons named repaired at once to Washington to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A report prevails here that other members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff are to be put under arrest.

The charges against them are unknown.

A large number of the citizens of Trenton and others are paying their respects, this morning, to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The State-street House is thronged with persons anxious to greet him, despite his wish to remain perfectly quiet.

A deputation is on its way from Philadelphia to pay him their respects.

From Toronto.

BURNING OF THE ROSSIN HOUSE—A NUMBER OF LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 14.

The Rossin House, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with all the stores and shops in the building.

A number of lives are supposed to be lost, including a man named GRAHAM, and one or two soldiers who were assisting in removing the furniture.

The guests were all saved.

The loss is very heavy.

The hotel is insured for $80,000.

COMPLIMENTARY OVATION TO GEN. BANKS.—Numerous citizens and friends of Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS and lady having expressed a desire to testify to him their high appreciation of his services in the cause of our country, in the councils of the nation, as well as in the field, the General was requested to name a day when they could do so without detriment to his public duties. Gen. BANKS was pleased to name Wednesday next, and a meeting will be held at the Astor House this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a Committee will be formed to carry out in an appropriate manner the arrangements for a grand reception. The gentlemen most active in this complimentary movement are our most distinguished literary, judicial and military citizens, and they cordially invite all persons wishing to do honor to our distinguished Statesman-General to meet with them this afternoon. GRAFULA'S full Band has been engaged for the occasion, and the reception will take place in the large dining hall of the Astor, which will be tastefully and appropriately ornamented for the occasion. It will afford an opportunity for the many hundreds of our citizens, with their wives, to pay their respects to the General and his estimable lady prior to his leaving for more inhospitable shores, where his reception may probably be of a warm, but not of a cordial nature.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Indications of English Sentiment on the American Question.

THE CONDITION OF GARIBALDI.

Resolution of the Great Powers Not to Interfere in Greece.

COTTON GOING UP AGAIN.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d instant, arrived at this port at half past four o'clock last night. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Europa* has seventy-two passengers, and £1,000 in specie.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and at Liverpool at ten minutes to ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant.

The ship *Jupiter*, from New-York for Antwerp, reports that she was spoken by an iron Confederate privateer steamer off Sable Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers have very little to say on American affairs.

The London *Times* draws attention to the immense increase of the American navy, and says that nobody can refuse the Federals the credit of resolution and constancy in spite of their defeats and discouragements in fighting out the game which they are engaged in—a game which everybody sees must be a losing one. It then dissects the naval efforts which have been made, and says that, upon the whole, the new Federal navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons for example. The Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter the fleet of the enemy, but to take, on the instant, and keep possession of an uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of the rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with their army. These necessities of position they not only discerned but acceded without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended upon their navies a large amount of superfluous pains. We can do in twelve months not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much, by pressing into the service every species of craft, and setting every building yard to work without stint or scrutiny. We could very soon multiply, by a considerable figure, the number of ships we have in commission, and their quality would remain much the same as they are at present.

Prof. CAIRNES had been lecturing at Dublin on the present American Revolution. He holds that the success of the North means if not immediate emancipation, at least the immediate arrest and ultimate extinction of Slavery, while the success of the South means the establishment of Slavery on a broader and firmer basis.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present. Earl CARLISLE was present and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He deeply deplored the civil war raging in America, and indorsed the neutrality of the British Government.

The celebrated Debating Club of the Cambridge University, "The Union," had been engaged for two evenings in discussing the American question. The question put was in effect as follows: "That the cause of the North is the cause of human progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote one hundred and seventeen to thirty-three. It was noticed that the eldest son of Earl RUSSELL spoke against the proposition.

Mr. BENTINCK, M. P., in a speech at a public banquet, had denounced American democracy, and the Northern States as its exponent.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the City of London Garibaldi Committee, had stated that the only means he could properly use to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome consisted in making friendly representations to the Government of the French Empire. He added that such representations had not been wanting on the part of the British Government, and that similar representations should be made whenever it might seem necessary or expedient to make them.

The Duke of Newcastle was suffering from rather an alarming attack of bronchitis.

The Great Exhibition was to close the day the *Europa* left Liverpool. There was to be no formal ceremony on the occasion, but the great chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society would sing the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." On the last shilling day, the receipts fell a little short of £7,000. The total number of visitors who have visited this Exhibition, exceeds slightly the number of those who visited the Exhibition of 1851—being over six millions. It is reported that the guarantors will have to defray but a very trifling deficiency.

The Queen commenced holding a Privy Council on the 1st inst.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that no brevet will be bestowed upon the Prince of Wales on his attaining his majority.

FRANCE.

La France believes that Chevalier DENIGRA has expressed to DROUYN DE L'HUYS the regrets felt by the Tnrin Cabinet at the circular of Gen. DURANDE having been addressed to France, and that the explanation was well received by the French Government. It is asserted that France will formally reply to the circular.

The Paris Bourse closed firm with an advancing tendency on the 31st of October. The Rentes were quoted at 70f. 90c.

ITALY.

At a consultation at Spezzia touching the wound of GARIBALDI, seventeen surgeons were present. An examination of the wound was made with the finger and probe, which caused much suffering to the patient, who bore it resolutely. The surgeons found it impossible to find the ball, but came to the opinion that it was still in the wound. A repetition of the examination will be requisite to establish the position of the projectile, and to allow of its extraction, if possible, without serious injury. The general state of GARIBALDI'S health is satisfactory, and it is

believed that no important surgical operation will be required.

SPAIN.

The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for the 1st of December.

The Marquis of Douro is the Government candidate for the Presidency of the Senate.

RUSSIA.

The Government has discovered a central revolutionary committee at Warsaw, under the Presidency of Gen. MIEROSLAWSKI. The principal aim of the committee appeared to be to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

GREECE.

Elections in Greece were fixed for the 10th of November.

La France says an understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for Europe, and that each Power wishes to respect the Treaty of 1856.

La Presse says that the departure of the French fleet for Greece has been delayed by reason of the understanding come to by the three great Powers, who have resolved to apply the principle of non-intervention to Greece.

The Provisional Government of Greece, formed under the Presidency of Senator BULGARIS and other members of it, have given assurances to the representatives of the three great Powers that the revolution will be confined to Greece.

CHINA.

The British Minister in China formally reports the stoppage of tea by the Chinese authorities, until the increased transit duty should be paid to release the teas so detained.

A gun-boat was sent to Tan-Ksn, which seized all the mandarian and war junks, and the Custom-house officials, releasing at the same time all the teas detained.

A dispatch of Earl RUSSELL'S approves of the measures taken.

BRAZIL.

Additional advices by the Brazil mail contain the announcement of the death of Senor LOPEZ, President of Paraguay. His son, FRANCISCO LOPEZ, provisionally fills the vacancy caused by his father's death.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LISBON, Monday, Oct. 27.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived here on the 25th inst. from the Azores.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The Paris Bourse was closed on the 1st inst.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The *Globe* says that the English Cabinet will probably give shortly expression to its views concerning the proceedings of the *Alabama*.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1.

COTTON—The regular weekly report was forwarded by the *Nova Scotian*, (intercepted off Cape Race.)

The Manchester Market is heavy, and prices still declining.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD & Co., report: Flour quiet, but steady; Wheat dull and 1d.@2d. lower; Red Western, 9s.@10s. 1d.; Red Southern, 10s.@10s. 4d.; White Western, 10s. 8d.@11s. 3d.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. 3d. Corn easier; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 9d. White, 30s. 6d.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef quiet but steady. Pork inactive and nominal. Bacon still declining, and 6d.@1s. lower. Lard firmer and 1s. higher. Tallow very dull and 6d.@1s. lower; quoted 44s.@47s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet but steady; Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Rosin firmer; Common, 27s. 6d.@28s. Spirits Turpentine flat and nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet but steady. Coal Oil firm at £48. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 41s. 6d.@42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

BARING'S *Circular* reports BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. IRON firm. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA firmer; Common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE steady and unchanged. RICE inactive and drooping. TALLOW dull at 47s.@47s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 125s. RESIN inactive, at 28s. for Common. LINSEED heavy and 1s. lower. LINSEED CAKES tending to advance. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 41s.@41s. 3d.

GROVES & TONN report BREAD inactive. PORK quiet. LARD quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING'S Circular reports the market for American Securities very dull, but Railway Stocks and Bonds are firm. It quotes Erie shares 37⅛@38⅜; Illinois Centrals, 44½@43¾ discount; U. S. Fives, 63@65; Massachusetts Fives, 89; Maryland Fives, 70; Pennsylvania Fives, stock, 65@67; do. bonds, 70.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 31st of October were firmer, having recovered from the depressing effect of the unexpected large advance of one per cent. in the Bank's minimum rate of discount. There are rumors of a new loan amounting to £2,000,000 being asked for by the Ottoman Government. The demand for discount is rather lighter.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1—Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales. The market closed buoyant and prices have advanced 2d. for American over the late depressed quotations, and ⅛d.@¼d. for Surats. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The Stock Exchange has been closed to-day in consequence of the usual half-yearly balance of accounts at the bank.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Market nominal. Stock 45,000 bales.

The Iron-Clads at Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has the following particulars regarding the new iron gunboats of the *Monitor* pattern which are building near that city:

"They will have a length of one hundred and seventy-two feet, with fifty feet breadth of beam, and seven feet depth of hold. In appearance, when finished, they will differ materially from any war vessel afloat. After looking at the plans, as drawn by Mr. GENGAMBRE we should say that were one of our large coal barges made quite sharp at the bow, and then covered with a flush deck, through which we will suppose the usual *Monitor* turret protruding, it would not be a bad representation of what these batteries will be when completed. The sides will not be so perpendicular as those of a barge, and the depth of hold will, of course, be greater; but in other respects the illustration will be found a good one, sufficiently good, at least, to enable the reader to form a tolerably fair idea of what they will look like when ready for service.

Though the first blow upon them was struck in August last, so tedious has been the process of their construction that but for their iron bows, pointing high into the air, you would find some difficulty in determining what the immense iron surfaces which greet your vision as you enter the yard, are intended for. The bottom of each will be entirely flat, the hull rising out of the water and becoming quite sharp as it nears the bow. The hull is being made of boiler iron, and is being bolted and rivated together in the strongest manner. There are over one hundred men employed on these batteries now, and the riveting, pounding, punching and hammering, kept up from early morn till night, seem enough to deafen the neighborhood. Compared with the noise here, the din of a dozen boiler yards sinks into insignificance; yet no one seems to mind it, and everything works as smoothly and with as little interruption as though the strictest silence prevailed.

Thus far the bottoms have occupied the principal attention of the workmen. They are firmly braced, so that it will be next to impossible to strain them. The ribs to receive the sheeting for the sides are now being bent, and as soon as they have been got in place the work will go rapidly forward. It was first intended to make them of T iron, but it was found impossible to bring it to the proper shape, and angle iron had to be substituted. It is the intention to plate the hull with 4-inch iron, we believe, two feet below the water-line. The deck is to be of wood, covered with iron, and will, to a certain extent, be bomb-proof. The turret will also be of iron, six inches thick, with the pilothouse on the top, and carefully protected. Each boat will be propelled by four engines, will carry two of the heaviest guns, and, when loaded and ready for action, will not draw more than five feet of water.

The contractors are Messrs. TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & Co., but the work is being done under the superintendence of Mr. EASBY, who has the reputation of being thoroughly familiar with his business. It is the intention to have them ready for service by the 1st of February; but, looking at matters as they now stand, we doubt the ability of the contractors to finish them so soon. The turrets are being made at TOMLINSON & Co.'s shop on the wharf, and are well advanced toward completion, but we understand that as yet the first plate for making the vessels has not been rolled. This does not look as though they were to be finished by February. But the contractors are men of energy, and when they put on steam they are capable of making great headways.

These boats, as is evident from their build, are intended wholly for river service. In connection with this article we may state that the contract for a third *Monitor* has been given out here, and arrangements for her construction are now in progress. She will be 260 feet in length by 60 feet breadth of beam, with 11 feet depth of hold, and will be far more powerful than either of those above noticed. We may refer to her again.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack Upon the City by Morgan—Gen. Negley Repulses the Rebels—Gov. Johnson Argues with a Rebel Prisoner—Extracts from Morgan's Vidette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The long-threatened attack upon this city was attempted this morning. At about 2 o'clock our pickets on the Gelletin, Murfreesboro and Franklin pikes were driven in by a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery, estimated at from six to twelve hundred. For some weeks the disloyal citizens of this isolated city have predicted its capture, and have even gone so far as to name the day on which its occupation by the Confederates would take place. The rebel cavalry first attempted to fire the recently-completed railroad bridge which spans the Cumberland, but were foiled in this by the regiment stationed on the opposite bank of the river, the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. SMITH, who soon formed in line of battle, and, after some sharp firing on both sides, the rebels retreated, first burning a small building on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in Edgefield, used formerly as a dépôt.

About daybreak another attack was made upon our pickets, on the Franklin and Murfreesboro pikes, by cavalry and artillery, under command of the rebel Gen. MORGAN and Col. STARNS. Our forces, consisting of the Fourteenth Michigan, Sixty-ninth Ohio and the First Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Col. STOKES and HOTALING'S and MARSHAL'S batteries, went out on the Franklin Turnpike and the batteries opened upon the rebels, who replied with solid shot from their guns, retreating as they fired to the woods between the pikes. Gen. NEGLEY ordered the infantry and a battery to pursue them, when they fled in confusion, a portion taking a cross road through OVARTON'S farm, and the balance kept on the pike and were chased by Col. STOKES' cavalry to Brentwood, 9 miles from the city. At this place several of the rebels were killed and a number captured—also a drove of cattle collected by the rebels. Further pursuit was deemed useless, and our troops prepared to return, and had come back two miles when the pickets announced that the rebels were in considerable force on a cross road about one mile in advance. Our artillery then went forward and quickly silenced them. During this time a whirlwind of dust had arisen, and at times entirely obscured the view of each other's position. The rebel cavalry, taking advantage of this fact, made a desperate charge upon a spot where they supposed STOKES' Cavalry to be, but as STOKES had changed his position, they rode upon an ambuscade of a part of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Michigan infantry, who, with a well directed fire, which killed and wounded a number, soon put them to flight. Subsequently the rebels endeavored to bring their artillery to bear upon our men, but were repulsed and driven back in every instance.

On the Murfreesboro pike the First Brigade of PALMER'S Division, under command of Col. ROBARTS, were skirmishing with the enemy's right, and steadily forcing them back, aided by the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, who successfully shelled them from every position they occupied.

Occasionally the thunder of one of the Rodman guns mounted on Fort Negley, would be heard, and as often the rebels would return the compliment, their shots always, however, falling short. Several shells were thrown by the rebels into the yard of JOHN TRIMBLE, Esq., one passing through his smoke-house, and others demolishing several trees, etc. Our loss is reported as one killed, ten wounded—two severely—and three missing. The rebel loss, as far as ascertained, was five killed, certainly, and fifteen wounded, who remain in our hands, together with some thirty prisoners. Among the latter are Capt. B. W. JACASON, Quartermaster and recruiting officer of FREEMAN'S Battery, and eight privates of STARNS' and FORREST'S Cavalry; also, Capt. J. E. HARRIS, of MORGAN'S Light Artillery. As the last-named prisoner was brought into the Provost-Marshal's Office, at the Capitol, the Governor chanced to be in the room, and some conversation took place between him and the prisoner. HARRIS is the son of J. GEORGE HARRIS, a former prominent politician here, who once edited a paper in Nashville, and who has been for some years in the United States service as Purser in the Navy, and is now acting in that capacity on board the frigate *Sabine*. J. E. HARRIS, his son, is a fine-looking young man, some six feet tall, with a complexion bronzed by exposure, clad in the favorite dirt-color adopted by the rebels, with any quantity of filagree gilt stripes on his sleeves. The following dialogue took place between them:

GOV. JOHNSON—Well, Mr. HARRIS, I'm sorry to see you in this company. I knew your father many years, and always knew him to be a sincere and true Union man.

HARRIS—I'm just where I want to be, Sir.

GOV.—Let me, Mr. HARRIS, not for the sake of argument, but in a friendly manner, ask you what right you have ever lost under the Constitution?

HARRIS—Well, I will mention the right to recover Slave property from the Free States.

GOV.—Can you mention an instance where property of that description was not recovered, when identified? You know, Sir, we cannot always recover what we have lost, be the property horses, cattle or negroes, unless we first discover their whereabouts.

HARRIS—We are not fighting so much for what we have lost as for what we might have lost under the present Administration.

An audible smile was here indulged in by the bystanders, in which the Governor joined.

GOV.—We wont speak of things which might have occurred. You can see as well as I what has happened, from the attempt made by designing men to overthrow the best and wisest Government the sun ever shone upon, and I tell you, sir, that the laws will be executed and this unholy rebellion put down.

HARRIS—This war was forced upon us.

GOVERNOR—"Forced upon us!" We have a Constitution which says that the Government has power to put down insurrection and suppress rebellion. Now, who commenced this rebellion? Did not the South first fire upon Fort Sumter, seize our forts, arsenals and property, belonging to the Government, on every portion of Southern territory? I tell you, Sir, that this is a war for a slave aristocracy, and was brought about by a few designing, disappointed politicians, to obtain power and place. Moreover, they are the men for whom you and these prisoners are fighting—for whom thousands of deluded men now sleep in unknown graves, and languish in prisons. And for what? Why, that this aristocracy you are seeking to elevate may remain at home secure from interruption—so long as their wealth can procure them twenty niggers—and you, who never owned a negro, and never expect to, fight and perish for such a cause as that. Gentlemen, I assure you, at whatever cost, the Government will put down this rebellion, and that this country will be one country and one Government, now, and forever more.

HARRIS evidently wilted under the admonitions of the Governor, and he "answered him not again."

During the Governor's remarks, the most profound stillness prevailed, and his words seemed to deeply impress the multitude, who, in anticipation of seeing the "*Secesh*," had thronged the room.

HARRIS was soon after removed, with the other prisoners, to the Penitentiary, where they will remain until exchanged.

Great credit is due the gunners, who comprised portions of MARSHAL'S, HOTALING'S and NELL'S batteries; they worked their guns admirably.

The rebels in this attack displayed their usual impudence, and put into use their admirable getting away proclivities. The prisoners say they greatly underrated our forces within the city, putting our number as low as ,000. I predict that the repulse the rebels received to-day will deter them from another attempt to capture Nashville immediately, but, from the determination shown by our troops, I am confident that, be the assailing force small or great, we will hold the city against any force which may attack it.

I received to-day from a prisoner a copy of MORGAN'S newspaper, called the *Vidette*. The editor is R. A. ALSTON, the A. A. G. of MORGAN'S command. He states in his editorial that the paper is published semi-occasionally. The copy before me purports to have been printed at Springfield, Tenn., and is dated Nov. 2. It is rather barren of news, as its editor and publisher have been traveling too rapidly to obtain much lately. I inclose a single article, which will give your readers some idea of the veracity of its editor. The article is headed

"CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—A gentleman from Louisville informs us that gold was selling in that city for $1 50, and that Confederate currency was selling at the same rate as green backs. This we knew would be the case, and our only wonder is that there has ever been any preference for any paper currency over Confederate issues. *No paper currency in any country was ever issued upon such a strong basis.* It is fundable in Confederate stock or bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, and payable semi-annually. These bonds operate as a mortgage on every piece of property in the Confederate States, and if the money is not redeemed we will have no country; and if we have no country, it will be when there are none of us left alive to have any use for money. If the war were to end to-morrow, ten dollars of Confederate would buy fifty of green backs, for as they are only redeemable at pleasure, they would be perfectly worthless, while very few would be willing to sell money at a discount that could be converted into a permanent investment that would bear eight per cent. interest."

On referring to BRANN'S published orders it will be seen that Kentuckians were compelled to take the Confederate notes, or receive no pay whatever for their properly taken. The truth is, none of the rebels here would give ten cents on the dollar for Confederate notes, as they believe—the most sensible of them—that their money will be repudiated, even should they succeed in establishing themselves.

I will conclude this letter with one more extract from MORGAN'S paper, which seems to appropriately follow his remarks about their currency. This article is headed

"YANKEE NEWSPAPERS.—The mendacity of the Northern Press has always been such as to give to the nation the title of the 'lying nation.' To 'lie like a Yankee,' has become a proverb, but it remained for this war, conducted by an Abolition Administration, with SEWARD as Prime Minister, to develop this quality to its perfection." C. H. W. B.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Interesting Treason Case—Findings of the Grand Juries—Gamblers Looked After—Kit Carson's Regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Last Tuesday, the 14th inst., a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and made returnable before Judge HUBBELL, of the United States District Court, now in session at this place. It was a petition of DIEGO ARMIJO, confined in prison on a charge of treason, of aiding and abetting Gen. H. H. SIBLEY and his Texan followers, while occupying Albuquerque last March. The indictment found by the Grand Jury, composed of twenty good and lawful men, was drawn up with great care by the United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, and recited a long string of allegations against the accused, to all of which he pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Messrs. ASHHURST and CLEVER, labored with great zeal for an immediate hearing in the cause—the right to go behind the record, the finding of the Jury, and insisting upon a speedy trial without delay. In support of this great remedy of the citizen against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, the counsel for the accused contended that the Constitution of the United States was in full vigor and virtue of law in New-Mexico; that it threw its shield over all; that the rebellion, although carried on defiantly elsewhere, was suppressed here. There was no obstruction to the rightful authority of the Government in this Territory, and, therefore, the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN could not not apply to citizens here. The writ of *habeas corpus* was not suspended in a Territory where the civil power had supreme jurisdiction, and where no enemy was near, and the people in quiet submission to the laws. It was the remedy in England when her common law prevailed, and here, where we are governed by its enactment, the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended only upon a special law of Congress, declaring it necessary for the public safety or salvation of the Union. Hence the petition should be granted, and the trial as to the guilt or innocence of the party should proceed, otherwise the accused will have to remain in prison until the next term of the Court in May, 1863, which the counsel contended would be a great hardship, pregnant with fearful results. The crime of high treason was the greatest known to the laws, and was not a bailable offence. Like murder, it stood out in all its naked deformity and attendant horrors. It should be defined with due precision. The charge is, that the accused has attempted to subvert and destroy the Government, of which he is part and parcel, a citizen of the United States. It is a serious allegation, and the counsel were prepared to show its falsity as applied to DIEGO ARMIJO, if suffered to proceed to trial, and a development of the facts of the case.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, replied that he stood upon the law—the finding of the Grand Jury of twenty good and lawful men—that the indictment of the accused was upon sufficient testimony, and that the party who attempted to destroy the Constitution of the country under which he lived had no right to invoke its protection. He who attempted, directly or indirectly, to subvert the Government and the laws, to cause the flag of the Union to trail in the dust and be trampled upon with impunity, should be debarred from the protection of its ample folds. He thought the counsel for the accused were desirous of obtaining the privilege of flying out by the window when they could not walk out by the door—to go behind the record now, when it was not requisite or prudent for the Government to proceed with the trial, for self-sufficient reasons not necessary to disclose—and therefore he moved that the prisoner be remanded to custody.

The Judge sustained the motion of the United States District-Attorney, and DIEGO ARMIJO was accordingly remanded to prison.

Counsel for prisoner filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and took an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court at Santa Fé, before whom the appeal will be argued and decided.

The United States Grand Jury for the Third District of New-Mexico, (comprising the Counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana,) have been very efficient at this term of the Court in ferreting out parties against whom the charge of treason, or giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," may lie. Some forty or fifty persons have been indicted, of whom five or six are now in prison. These trials cannot be disposed of at this term of the Court, which will adjourn to-morrow. They must consequently be postponed to a special term, or go over in course to the regular May term of 1863.

The Territorial Grand Jury for the County of Bernalillo made a number of presentments against parties for gambling. Some fifty persons were indicted for public gambling in houses where spiritous, vinous or malt liquors were sold. One or two of the parties plead guilty to the charge, and were fined $5. Most of the others joined issue with the Territory and were acquitted.

The Territorial District-Attorney, H. S. JOHNSON, labored with untiring zeal in the prosecution of these causes, and deserves credit for his efforts in renovating the public mind and promoting the cause of good morals. A reformation of this character is much required. Gambling is one of the vices of the people which must be corrected—if not by public opinion, the strong arm of the law must be invoked to abate a practice which is so pernicious in its effects both on the morals and fortunes of the people. The natives of New-Mexico are so addicted to the habit of "Monte" and other games, that it is almost second nature with them. Card-playing must be ignored, and educational and industrial pursuits take the place of time wasted and morals destroyed by an indulgence in this evil propensity. It is the curse of the country, and should be abated as a common nuisance.

The principal chiefs of the various tribes of Apache Indians—the Mescaleros, White Mountain, Chiricow, Mimbres and Gila Apaches—with MANGUS, MANOUS, COLORADO and CADENAS, noted warriors, at their head, passed up through here a few days ago *en route* to Santa Fé, with a view of seeing the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and negotiating a firm and lasting peace. They have become tired of fighting and contending against the United States. It is a business that even they, savage as they are, begin to understand "won't pay." There can be no doubt that the Texan rebels, their agents and adjuncts, stirred up the seveges during their foray last Fall and Winter in Arizona and New-Mexico against our troops and people. Hence the stealing of whole herds of sheep and other depredations upon peaceable citizens. Gen. SIBLEY especially, and Col. BAYLOR, gave unlimited license to these savages to plunder and destroy the property of Union men, and take their lives, if necessary. It is perhaps unchristian to rejoice at the downfall of a human being; but the death of Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, as announced by Gen. R. E. LEE, of the rebel army, at the battles in Virginia, is a fitting finale to the career of one who had proved himself so wicked and cruel in his career. Col. BAYLOR was in Arizona in the Spring of 1861, and styled himself the Military and Civil Governor of that country. He robbed and plundered the citizens of the Mesilla Valley indiscriminately. Both Union men and rebels suffered at his hands. Mr. KELLY, the editor and proprietor of the Mesilla *Times*, (also a Secessionist,) could not stand all the acts and doings of Col. BAYLOR. He denounced him in his paper as a land pirate and robber. The consequence was, a duel followed, in which KELLY was killed. The news that BAYLOR has also fallen will not be mourned in that section of country, for he was a perfect Ishmaelite, and deserved no mercy.

Small change is exceedingly scarce in these parts. It is difficult to obtain gold or silver coin in exchange for Treasury notes or "green-backs." In fact, the Mexican people have been so unaccustomed to the use of paper money—it never having circulated here before—that they are extremely cautious about taking it. The Israelits merchants partake of the same feeling, and so the "poor soldiers" are fleeced on every occasion, when they present a $5, $10 or $20 bill in payment of articles which their necessities may require. This state of things should be remedied, if possible.

The following list comprises the military status of the First Regiment of New-Mexico Volunteers, as at present organized. The officers are:

Christopher Carson, Col.	Chas. Meinhold, Adjutant.
J. Francisco Chavez, Lt.-Colonel.	Jos. Berney, Reg. Quar'r.
Arthur Morrison, Major.	Allen F. Peck, Surgeon.
Joseph Cummings, Major.	J. H. Short, Asst. Surgeon.
A. H. Mayer, Major.	Damasio Taladrid, Chaplain.

CAPTAINS.

F. P. Abreu, Co. A.	Santiago L. Hubbell, Co. G.
Eben Everett, Co. B.	James Graydon, Co. H.
José D. Sena, Co. C.	E. H. Bergmann, Co. I.
E. W. Eaton, Co. D.	John Thompson, Co. K.
Rafael Chacon, Co. E.	Albert H. Pfeiffer, Co. L.
Julius C. Shaw, Co. F.	Charles Deus, Co. M.

Nothing new as to the movement of troops.

Yours, SIMON.

AN ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

An Important Scientific Project of the Surgeon-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Among the thoughts in which a humane man can indulge without pain in the midst of the chaotic confusion of the rebellion, is the reflection that the busy hands and thoughtful mind of science, now as in other wars, are quietly at work endeavoring to wring good for mankind even out of this evil, and to pluck from the very barbarism of war new fruits for civilization. These unobtrusive but valuable labors are progressing in many departments of science, and especially perhaps in medicine. The medical profession, systematized and united in their labors under the direction of an intelligent head, have been and are being subjected to a colossal experience which cannot but produce in time the richest results.

To aid in giving completeness to these results, and in rendering them valuable for the future, it is proposed by the Surgeon-General to found in Washington an Army Medical Museum, which shall serve as a general treasure-house for whatever is suitable to illustrate military medicine and surgery. Objects of scientific interest, which would otherwise have enriched numerous private collections scattered through the land, to the benefit of individuals rather than of the profession at large, will thus be brought together at a single central point, and presented in the most available form for the study of scientific men and practical physicians; while many others, which but for the existence of such an institution would have been lost or destroyed as useless, will be collected and preserved.

It is proposed that this Museum shall consist of four series or departments:

1. A series of preparations of normal anatomy.
2. A series illustrative of the *injuries and surgical affections* of soldiers.
3. A series to illustrate the *diseases* of soldiers.
4. A complete cabinet of microscopic preparations on each of the above subjects.

The labor upon the preparation of the first series will not be attempted for the present. Although absolutely necessary for the completeness of the Museum they will require much labor and expense, and, as economy is just now imperatively necessary, this part of the collection may be postponed for a long time. This, however, is the less to be regretted, because the anatomical collection of our several medical schools, though far from complete, are yet in several instances very satisfactory, and supply, to a great extent, the necessary information.

The labors upon the second series have already made the most creditable progress. Up to the present date, several hundred remarkable specimens have been collected, among which may be specified particularly the rapidly increasing series illustrating the injuries and reparative processes of the bones, which already excels in its completeness that of any medical museum in this country. To this series also belong missiles of various sorts—bullets, fragments of shell and the like—extracted from gunshot wounds, and illustrations of the various forms of projectiles used in modern warfare.

The third and fourth series are at present in a much more rudimentary condition, but will not be neglected, and it is believed that a large and valuable pathological collection, bearing especially upon the diseases of soldiers, can be collected in the course of a few years, which will be of the utmost value to the students and practitioners of military medicine.

This enterprise is the more important, because at the present moment no collection, deserving the name of a Museum of Military Medicine and Surgery, exists on the continent of America, and the foreign museums devoted to this subject, besides being accessible only to a limited number of Americans, are far from being so complete as to render it undesirable to make an attempt to rival them on this side of the Atlantic.

Of course, at some future period, when a considerable and valuable collection has been brought together, it will be desirable to erect a suitable building for their preservation; but, for the present, from motives of economy, this has been dispensed with, and the materials for the museum, which is to represent the accumulated observations of the most extensive series of military hospitals in the world, are being collected in some back rooms at the Surgeon-General's office, in a very unpretending manner.

The superintendence of the surgical portion of this museum has been confided by the Surgeon-General to Surgeon J. H. BRINTON, U. S. Vols., that of the medical and microscopical portion to Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A.

We have thought it desirable to present your readers with these remarks about the Army Medical Museum, not only because any work so eminently fitted to aid in the material advancement of medical science must be a matter of public interest, but, because, out of the army, we believe but few, even in the ranks of the medical profession, are informed of the existence of such an enterprise. C. B.

—Owen Lovejoy has been reelected to Congress in Illinois, but by a very small majority.

—Major-Gen. C. M. Clay lectured in Cleveland (Ohio) on the evening of Nov. 7.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH

Arrival of the California Volunteers in Salt Lake City—Traffic with the Soldiers—The Cotton Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

Quite a number of sharp parsons, of the trading order, have, for a week or so, been gathering together luxuries, necessaries and salable notions in general, at Fort Crittenden, with the idea of making a good thing out of the California volunteers on duty in the Utah Department. But, alas! for the uncertainty of human calculations, the telegraph is on the line of Col. CONNOR'S march, and it is not necessary for him to have his minutest orders from Washington six months in advance. It was "no bad," but the Colonel did actually pass Fort Crittenden, (Camp Floyd,) and the expectant venders and stores with one night's short visit, and brought his brave boys with him. On he came to the city, which place he reached on Monday morning, entering it by way of the slate road to the Theatre, thence eastward to the Governor's residence, where the troops—five companies of infantry and two of cavalry, with two brass field pieces and a mountain howitzer, and, about fifty baggage wagons—drew up in two lines, infantry in front and cavalry in rear, before the Governor, who, standing in a carriage, was introduced by Col. CONNOR to the troops. Gov. HARDING then addressed the soldiers and spectators, in the following speech:

It is with pleasure that I meet you all here to-day. God forbid, that ever I shall live to see the day, that I will not be rejoiced in see the flag of my country in hands that are able and worthy to defend it. When I say this, I am conscious, soldiers, that your mission here is one of peace and security, not only to the Government that gives you employment, but to every individual who is an inhabitant of this Territory.

The individual, if any such there be, who supposed that the Government has sent you here that mischief might come out of it, knows not the spirit of our Government, and knows not the spirit of the officers who represent it in this Territory. When I say this, I say what is strictly true; and I say it, *that it may be impressed upon your minds as true*, as well as upon the minds of every individual who hears me on this occasion. Never let it be said that an American soldier, employed under the glorious flag of his country, that emblem of beauty and glory, has disgraced it by conduct not in accordance with duty and the strict discipline of the United States Army. The duty of a soldier is a plain and plain duty, and yet it redounds to the glory and happiness of himself, and to the happiness and safety of every true and loyal individual in whose midst he may be placed. If, however, he should break over the bounds of his discipline—if he should run wild in the riot of the camp, then indeed his presence will be a curse everywhere, and not a security to the institutions of the Government, which it is his duty to maintain with his life's-blood.

I confess that I have been disappointed, somewhat, in your coming to this city. I have known nothing of the disposition that has been made of you; and for the truth of this assertion, I appeal to your commander, and to every individual with whom I have had communication on the subject. But you are here, and I can say to you, God bless you, and God bless the flag you carry; God bless the Government you represent; and may she come out of her present difficulties unscathed; and may the fiery ordeal through which she is passing, purge her of her sins; may her glorious institutions be preserved to the end of time; may she survive these troubles, and be redeemed, and disenthralled from the causes of the difficulties and calamities through which she is passing, and through which she may be yet called to pass.

I do not know now what disposition is to be made of you, but I suppose you will be encamped somewhere, I know not where, but within a short distance of this city. I believe the people you have now come among will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights, and in the honor and peace of their homes; and to disturb them you must violate the strict discipline of the United States Army, which you must observe, and which you have no right to violate. In conforming thus to your duty, you will have my countenance and support, and every drop of blood in my veins, if necessary, for the maintenance of your rights and the Government I represent. But if, on the contrary, you, for any reason whatever, should run wild in the riot of the camp—should break over the bounds of propriety—and disregard that discipline that is the only possible safety for yourselves, then shall I not be with you; but in the line of your duty, God being my helper, I will be with you to the end, and to death. I thank you."

From the manner of the Governor and the tenor of his speech, it was evident that His Excellency was not altogether at ease. It was surmised by some that he considered his dignity a little infringed upon by Col. CONNOR marching his command in and through the city, without first calling on His Excellency, and politely stating his intended route, and his proposed immediate camping place. But the Governor should have considered that the present is a military time, when Generals and Colonels can scarcely find time to think of every punctilious shade of deference or politeness. It was evident Col. CONNOR was so minded that he forgot to pay to the other "powers that be" a mark of respect which the Governor appeared to suppose would have done nobody any harm, but might have pleased somebody.

After the address by the Governor, the Colonel called for "three cheers for our country and the brave old flag," and a like number for His Excellency, which were lustily responded to by troops and spectators. The command then moved on eastward by a serpentine route out of the city, to the base of the mountains, about half way between the mouths of Red Butte and Emigration cañons, where tents were pitched, partly in sight of the city.

This morning the tents were struck, and the camp moved half a mile or so nearer to the city, and in better view therefrom.

The talk now is, that the Colonel is about to build a stone fort near his present location, which will be two or three miles east by south of BRIGHAM'S mansion, and within the Corporation limits.

Trade has already commenced between the citizens and the command, and the road leading to camp is beginning to present a lively appearance constantly with market folks and wagons. Hay, wood, butter, eggs, and provisions of other kinds are rolling in to camp, and there is a prospect for the Winter, at least, of a more lively and buoyant market than this city has seen for some time. It will be a right good thing for those scheming souls who always manage to have something to sell, particularly when there is "legal tender" within scent.

Last Friday morning, BRIGHAM and his followers started on a trip of preaching and observation to Cache Valley, including the settlements on the route. The trip will doubtless be brief, as the distance is comparatively short. Very likely, in accordance with the talk at Conference, some of the farming "brethren" will be set to raise flax in Cache Valley, or in some of the smaller valleys of a similar or greater altitude.

BRIGHAM evidently has little faith in obtaining much more negro-raised cotton. Nor is he willing to go shirtless either. In accordance with the indications at Conference, last Sunday, some two hundred and fifty persons—heads of families chiefly—were "called" to go to the Utah cotton district. It was amusing to witness the countenances of the congregation during the reading of the list. "Is it I?" "Is it I?" could be plainly read on many a one. The company called consist mainly of persons who have proved themselves able to hoe their own row. Nearly every one is a farmer or a mechanic, the former far preponderating, but the latter in good proportion and variety for a new settlement. Many, perhaps most of the names belong to this city, the remainder to this and Utah Counties. They will be an accession almost as large and quite as strong as the one made last Fall by the Rio Virgen Country, and both together will constitute that distant district a very strong outpost.

Mr. W. S. GODBE'S and DAVIN P. KIMBALL'S freight and merchandise trains have arrived during the week, as also Capts. CANFIELD, HAIGHT and MILLER'S trains of Mormon emigrants. Another Mormon train has yet to arrive. Capt. MILLER'S Company claim the greatest mortality on the plains, the deaths amounting to thirty, generally of children. Besides these, quite a number of horse and ox trains are on the plains and deserts, from different parts of this territory, conveying grain to the various mail stations east and west for several hundred miles each way.

The beautiful and hot weather still continues, with scarcely a frost of any severity at nights. But though he delays his coming, old Boreas will surely bluster ere long.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Letter from Gen. Pope to Gov. Ramsey.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHWEST,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date is received, and in accordance with your wishes and those of many of the respectable citizens of your State, I have countermanded the order for the Sixth and Seventh Minnesota Regiments to go South, and shall send the Third Regiment instead.

It is perhaps true, as you state, that the departure of these regiments would alarm the frontier settlers, and perhaps prevent many of them from returning to their abandoned homes; but I think that much of this alarm would result from a misapprehension of my purposes. I never for a moment thought of abandoning any posts heretofore occupied, during this Winter at least.

Fort Ridgely, and points on the river below, would have been, and will be occupied; as also the line of frontier posts from Sauk Centre as far south as the Iowa line, with advanced posts at Madella, Chain Lakes, and in Jackson County.

The force I had designed to keep in this State consisted of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, (infantry,) the Third Regiment, (mounted,) and the cavalry regiment authorized to be raised in this State, six companies of which are already prepared for service. This would have given an effective force of 4,760. In Iowa I am keeping one infantry regiment and one cavalry regiment, numbering 2,200 men. With this force of 7,000 men, of whom nearly one-half would be mounted, I proposed to make a vigorous campaign in the Spring, which should cover the whole region between the Missouri River and the Eastern boundary of Minnesota.

I am induced to retain the Sixth and Seventh Regiments here as you request, not because of actual danger to the settlements, but, as you suggest, to restore confidence to a people panic-stricken at the awful outrages but recently perpetrated by the Sioux. I can well understand how people should be timid after such an experience, and how impossible to induce the inhabitants to remain on their farms and in their villages without a sense of ample security. It is to be hoped that the assurance given by this military force will not be needed, as the Government needs troops in the South very much, and I am very anxious to meet its wants as far as possible.

As the hearty concurrence and coöperation of the people of the State in the measure which I propose, and which the Government has now under consideration, is essential to success, and as my purposes seem to have been greatly misunderstood, and in some cases, perhaps, misrepresented, I think it proper again to state to you the policy and the plans which will guide my operations here.

I have proposed to the Government to disarm and remove entirely from the State all the annuity Indians and all other Indians now within its boundaries; to place them where they can no longer impede the progress of the settlements nor endanger the settlers: during the campaign of next Summer to seize and dispose of all the Indians upon whom we can lay our hands in like manner, so that the lines of travel and emigration shall be secure to the smallest parties; to treat all Indians—as the late outraged and many previous outrages have

either, and such as to fully justify the jury in rendering a verdict of acquittal.

C. L. STEWART, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, followed Mr. Anthon, in behalf of the people, and urged the conviction of the prisoner, mainly on the ground that her carrying a razor with her to the place where the deed was committed, showed that the act was premeditated, and was therefore murder, according to law.

The Judge charged the jury in a clear, concise and impartial statement of the leading points in the evidence, and the law applicable to the case. He said that, though the prisoner was of a different complexion from the jury, and belonged to that class of our population who were deemed to be lower in the scale of humanity, yet that was no reason why her case should not be investigated with the same care, impartiality and humanity as any other person charged with crime. Her life was as dear to her, and her liberty as sweet, as to a person of different complexion, and her claims to a fair and impartial judgment were equally valid in law and in justice. He said that they could hardly find a verdict of murder under the testimony, and their verdict would therefore be manslaughter in the second or fourth degree. It was for them to determine which of these verdicts was warranted by the evidence, and whatever reasonable doubt might rest upon their minds, both the law and humanity dictated should accrue to the benefit of the prisoner.

The jury then retired, and, after being out about three hours, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which is anything from two years in the State Prison to one day in the City Prison, according to the discretion of the Court.

The prisoner received the verdict with apparent satisfaction, and was remanded for sentence to-day.

LOCAL POLITICS.

People's Union General Committee.

At a meeting of the People's Union General Committee, held at their headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 1862, on motion the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Assembly District People's Union Associations meet at their respective headquarters in each District, on Monday evening, Nov. 17, 1862, (polls to remain open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock,) and elect delegates as follows.

Five delegates from each Assembly District to meet in City Convention, to be held at headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, 1862, at 8 o'clock, to nominate candidates for the offices of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of Election Districts in each of the odd numbered Assembly Districts, to meet in Aldermanic Conventions, to be held at the respective headquarters of such Districts, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for the office of Alderman.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of Election Districts in each Assembly District, to meet in Councilmanic Conventions in each Senatorial District, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for the office of Councilman, six in number, in each Senatorial District.

Fourth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at corner of Pitt and Broome streets.

Sixth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at corner of Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street.

Seventh Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at Stevens' Hall, Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of election districts, to meet in their respective Wards in Ward Conventions, for the commation of School officers, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, 1862, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the People's Union General Committee. WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

S. C. REID, L. DRAULT, } Secretaries.

The Striken.

There is no little significance attached to the efforts which are made in this city by various trade associations to have the price of labor increased proportionately with the increase in the price of necessary articles of consumption. Tea, coffee, sugar, potatoes, indeed, nearly all articles of food, have increased to nearly double the prices they realized a year ago, and the same may be remarked of articles of clothing. This rise in prices cannot fail to affect the working man to a certain extent.

With these facts for their logic, they wait upon their employers and demand an increase of wages. Already quite a general movement for the purpose of gaining such ends has been commenced among the carpenters, hewers, shoemakers, segar makers, and also among those representing other departments of labor.

The laborers of the Manhattan Gas Company who have been on a strike for some days past, still continue to refuse to return to their labor unless those of their number who were discharged a few days ago are again given employment at the gas works in First avenue.

Doubtless, a majority of these strikes will result in an amicable arrangement between employers and employes, but whether they will, to any extent, have the effect of increasing the compensation of labor, is a matter of doubt. In some cases they may do so, but the probable end of these strikes, although there may be a great deal of justice in them, will be the return of the disaffected to their accustomed avocation, and the willingness of their employers to receive them.

Movement of Troops.

The Fifteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers arrived at the Park Barracks yesterday morning. This regiment is fully armed, uniformed and equipped, and numbers nearly 900 men. It was organized at Concord. A number of the officers have already had experience upon the field of battle, and the men look as if they will give a good account of themselves, and prove creditable to the old Granite State when they shall be called upon to stand fire. They are armed with Springfield muskets, but it is understood these will be exchanged, when the regiment reaches Washington, for Enfield rifles.

The following is a partial list of the officers' names:

Colonel—JOHN W. KIMBALL.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George W. Frost.
Major—Henry W. Blair.
Adjutant—Edward E. Pinkham.
Quartermaster—Ira A. Moore.
Surgeon—J. F. Hall.
Assistant-Surgeon—Benjamin Towle.
Chaplain—Rev. E. M. Wheelock.
Co. A—Capt. John Aldrich.
Co. B—Capt. I. W. Ela.
Co. C—Capt. Moses Lang.
Co. D—Capt. I. H. Johnson.
Co. E—Capt. W. F. Stearns.
Co. F—Capt. William Gordon.
Co. G—Capt. Lewis W. Osgood.
Co. H—Capt. J. B. Sanburn.
Co. I—Capt. George F. Pinkham.
Co. K—Capt. Benjamin F. Hall.

The Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment, Col. KINGSBURY, organized at Norwich, reached Williamsburgh this morning, in the steamboat *Commodore*, and landed at the foot of South Sixth-street. They then proceeded to Centreville, L. I., where they are now encamped with the Forty-first Massachusetts regiment. The regiment numbers 835 men, rank and file, all of whom are provided with uniforms and equipments.

Fair in Aid of the House of Mercy.

It is not as yet known, beyond a limited circle interested in the rescue and reform of young prostitutes, that a branch house was, during the last summer, opened by Mrs. RICHMOND, the founder of the mother institution on the Hudson. This branch was purposely located in the midst of the habitations devoted to the vilest abuses, and its effect was to decrease crime in its immediate neighborhood, while its success in gathering under moral guardianship the early fallen, was peculiarly marked. It was however, deemed best to discontinue its operation at the approach of Winter on account of inadequate funds, and to devote the supply on hand to the Mission-house in the country. The suspension is only temporary, and as the true friends of this nobly-conducted project come to understand its earnest necessities, it cannot lack for support. The present Fair is one method adopted to forward its prosperity. The $6,000 collected by the individual efforts of the foundress, during the first year of the institution, collected from door to door, unaided by any Committee, should be a suggestion of utmost import to the able and fortunate who now compose the influential Board of Managers. An idea—one, too, worthy of all countenance—pervades the community at present, that their sympathies must go forth to the men in the field who are exposing their lives to protect our firesides; yet it does not consistently follow that we should forget the loved and unprotected ones they have left behind. Many of these young girls, mere children, some of them, are the sisters and daughters of our volunteers, who, having been left to the tender mercies of some false friend, have been led astray or tempted to despair by the wretchedness of their lot. Let it be remembered that the class for whom the doors of the House of Mercy are opened is not the deliberately sensual or designedly depraved, and hundreds flock about the standard of hope unfurled to them amidst the gloom of their immorality, as half-blinded wretches peer through a storm they have rashly tempted, to the sail in the distance putting forth to their rescue.

The *trade* for beguiling friendless and inexperienced girls is as thoroughly established in this as in European cities, and the arts practiced are beyond belief, save to those who lend their lives and influence to discovering and defeating them. This year Mrs. RICHMOND'S family has been unusually large, and if our military men knew how great a proportion of it claimed their sympathy, they might feel called upon to remember to the extent of their ability the treasury that goes to the support of those who, having early sinned, are yet open to reform and useful lives. When we see the floods of gold that are being poured into the lap of louder-appealing causes, individuals should not forget the earnestness of this.

The Fair now in progress is distinguished by a succession of rare and beautiful articles. A pair of porcelain vases, the exquisite handiwork of a lady 80 years of age, were valued high, but quickly sold. Cigars were made more attractive than ever by their label of evergreen letters, and Gen. SCOTT reposed in amicable proximity to certain dissenting chieftains, presenting a relationship of affairs more desirable than actual in our present history. Many persons who fancy there is no difference in the beauty of an *elephant* skin and that of a *pelican*, should study an exquisitely-preserved specimen of the latter species, which came to the ladies as a rare gift from the private collection of Mrs. BULLUS. The display of literature is one of the greatest attractions of the Fair, this choice nook being under the appreciative auspices of Mrs. Geo. W. CLARKE. The "Autograph Book" was valued by recent judges at a very high price, but has since had its collection so enhanced that it is intended to dispose of it by bidding. Its pages contain the autographs of all the Northern Bishops, MUHLENBERG, (author of "I would not live always,") Mayor OPDYKE, Lords LYONS and RUSSELL, the great friend to the English, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN; also, painters and poets, authors and editors, whose names are household words on both sides the Atlantic. No raffling will occur at this table, though there are others whose extremely costly designs can find no other means of sale.

The Homeless Wanderers and the Pitiless Winter.

An institution of increasing usefulness in our mid, is the "Girls' Lodging House." It is now about entering upon its first Winter. Since it was noticed in this paper last Spring, at its opening, the rude beds and simple meals have been resorted to by three hundred and fifty homeless wenderers. Out of these, one hundred have been provided with situations at service by Mr. and Mrs. TAORR, the Superintendents. The excellent establishment known as the "House of Mercy" has cordially cooperated with the Lodging-House plan, and has received some of its applicants who were not suitable members for the younger lodgers' companionship. Twelve hundred meals a month are given. The diet is simply bread, with one relish as syrup or butter, and a bowl of tea or coffee. Once or more a week soup is served for a midday meal. Such as are not able to pay for their food do a certain amount of work about the house before going out to search for places. The agent visits the Station-houses and all other resorts of the desperate night wanderers, and induces them to accept this refuge.

He is not always successful, though the Police sometimes bring in unwilling recruits. Five hundred lodgings a month is the present average. From those who have been sent to distant homes letters have been received full of gratitude and encouraging promise. Those who have to linger and patiently abide their turn are instructed in useful arts, and, as far as practicable, in books, though no systematic course of study is pursued. Cases have come under observation here of the most touching description, where poor girls, having no knowledge of the city, have barely escaped becoming the prey of experts in the service of evil. Diamonds in the rough, as well as polished jewels, have from time to time been entered here. A young English girl, who was met at her landing by fiends, who knew she possessed enough money and clothes to pay them to rob her, was, in the most friendly manner, shown to a house of their own selection, and her provision so drugged that their task became easy. She was rescued before they had completed their villainy, and is now employing, with great ability, the position of governess in a private family.

Some poor creatures are not so fortunate, and are broken spirited, and nearly lost, before discovered by friends. The donations of clothing and bedding have been insufficient, and repeated purchases have been made. The girls are glad to repair or make up articles of clothing that are sent them. The circles gathered about warm drawing-room hearths this Winter may well remember the humbler circle huddled near the single stove in the long room of the "Lodging-House."

A Large Bakery Destroyed by Fire—Loss over $25,000.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large five-story brick building, known as No. 39 Greenwich-street, situated on the Southeast corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, and occupied principally as a cracker bakery, by Mr. PETER B. ANDERSON. Owing to the combustible nature of the material contained in the building, the flames spread through it with alarming rapidity, and in a very short time the entire structure was a mass of ruins. Notwithstanding the prompt and active efforts of the firemen, aided by the First Ward Police, very little of Mr. ANDERSON'S property was saved. His loss is very heavy, though to what amount can not yet be definitely ascertained. He was insured upon his stock and machinery in the following companies, viz.: in the Brevoort, Merchants', East River, New-World, Manhattan and two other City companies, whose names could not be learned, in the sum of $2,500, also in Firemens' and Mechanics' Insurance Co.'s, each for $3,000 each, amounting in the aggregate to $23,500. The building, which is a total loss, was insured for $7,000 in the Eagle and one other Insurance Company. The loss on the latter is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. The building, No. 9 Morris-street, was damaged to the amount of $300, insured for $4,000, in the Continental Insurance Company. No. 37 Greenwich-street also suffered to the amount of $400 or $500; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for $5,000. MICHAEL LORGE occupied a portion of No. 37 as a dwelling. His loss is about $400, upon which there was no insurance. The cornice of building No. 41 Greenwich-street, on the opposite of Morris, caught fire, and at one time there was imminent danger that it would share the fate of No 39. Considerable damage was also done to the roof of a building on the opposite side of Greenwich-street, but the prompt exertions of the firemen kept the flames from spreading, until the roof and walls of the burning structure had fallen.

The origin of the fire is unknown at present, but Fire-Marshal BARRA is engaged in investigating the matter.

Saint Andrews' Society.

At a preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrews' Society, of the State of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, the 13th November, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—RICHARD IRVIN. *Vice-Presidents*—John T. Johnson, Robert Gordon. *Managers*—Alexander McKenzie, William Paton, Allan Hay, Robert B. Campbell, James Fraser, William Brand. *Treasurer*—Robert Hyslop. *Secretary*—Robert Dinwiddie. *Assistant Secretary*—Ramsay Crooks. *Physician*—Alexander Elder, M. D. *Chaplains*—Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. James K. Campbell.

The Petroleum Question.

Messrs. MITCHELL and FREAR, of the Aldermanic Ordinance Committee, gave another hearing yesterday afternoon on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of earth oils. There was a large attendance of insurance men, and manufacturers of, and dealers in petroleum oil.

Mr. MITCHELL called attention to the provision of the drafted ordinance before them in respect to the safety of buildings near a petroleum refinery. The refining process in London, he remarked, was not permitted to be carried on within fifty feet of any other business. They proposed to adopt the same restriction here.

Mr. HEILD, an insurance man, read extracts of English laws respecting petroleum, for the information of the Committee. He desired also to impress upon them that it was not the oil that was occasioning alarm in regard to fire so much as the vapor that arises from it.

Mr. MITCHELL said this was understood, but the difficult point upon which to harmonize opinion in the matter was, a safety standard of evaporation. In London it was fixed at 100 degrees, but here there was an atmospherical difference to be taken into consideration. He judged that, considered in this respect, they would be warranted in placing the standard at 110. (Nearly all the gentlemen present agreed to these figures.)

Ex-Judge BERRIE appeared for the manufacturers and dealers. He represented that the insurance men, in their zeal to add to their own profits, were indifferent to the rights of the petroleum trade. He thought they should carry on as severe a crusade against camphene and alcohol, which were more dangerous than petroleum, and that 100 degrees was the proper standard of evaporation for the oil, for the public safety.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the insurance men were prompted by good motives, and desired to protect life as well as to secure the safety of property. He could show by good chemical authority that oil vaporizing at 110 degrees was not safe.

Mr. FINCH, a dealer and manufacturer, was familiar with the oil, having experimented with it since 1854, when the article was but little known. He made a thorough test of the different varieties two years ago, and found that they would vaporize at from 65 to 150 degrees. The difference in the amount of oil vaporizing at 110 and 140 degrees was six per cent., but the difference in brilliancy was thirty per cent. The Kentucky Legislature had fixed the vaporizing standard at 150, which, he thought, was too high. He believed 125 would be high enough, and 120 might prove safe. The best sample of petroleum he ever burned withstood flame up to 150 degrees. It would be impolitic to put a low standard into effect immediately, as it would make a large amount of stock unsalable. When the oil market was not excited the difference in the price of oil that vaporized at 100, and oil that vaporized at 130, would be about 60 cents per gallon. He was confident that 60 per cent. of the oil now in the City would not vaporize below 110 degrees.

Some desultory conversation on the subject ensued, and in a short time the Committee announced an adjournment for one week. The interest in the subject, judging by the attendance, still increases.

A Thanksgiving for the Poor.

The "Christian Alliance," in their efforts to raise the fallen, and provide for the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor in the lower Wards of the City, have, in years past, given a public Thanksgiving Dinner in the open square, on the Five Points, to the poor adults of that neighborhood. Calls for aid in this benevolent work having been so nobly responded to by the public, in former years, they propose, on the coming Thanksgiving day, to give a similar entertainment. Never has the exercise of charity been more loudly called for than at the present moment; and, in doing this, they are following the example of Him who ministered not only to the spiritual wants of men, but supplied, also, their temporal necessities.

Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS is to preach a sermon on "Caring for the Poor," at the City Assembly Rooms, Sunday evening, when a collection will be taken for the above object. Father REED'S "Old Folks" are to sing some of their time-honored hymns upon that occasion. Subscriptions may be sent to CHAS. FANNING, Treasurer, No. 4 Burling-slip.

Mr. Mason Jones at Irving Hall.

On Monday night, Mr. MASON JONES, a distinguished Irish orator, who is called by the London *Times* a "real orator," of whom it is said by the London *Post*, "His wealth of 'purple words' is little less than marvelous," and who has received the unqualified praise of the English Press as a speaker of the first rank, will deliver at Irving Hall an oration upon "GARIBALDI and the Italian Question." For many reasons it is desirable that Mr. JONES has a full house, but for none more potent than that our citizens may have the opportunity, not often presented, of hearing a man speak, who does not rant; philosophize, who does not deal in mysteries; declaim, and not "tear things" to splinters; who is fluent and not flippant.

Reception to Major-Gen. Banks.

A meeting of merchants and citizens generally will be held at the Astor House, at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, to make arrangements for a reception to Major-Gen. and Mrs. BANKS. This testimonial to the distinguished citizen-soldier will take place at the Astor House, and it is anticipated that it will be a most interesting affair, alike honorable to the recipient and the donors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Thursday evening the monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. R. H. MCCURDY was in the chair, and after the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, introduced the lecturer of the evening, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM. The lecture was on "The Causes and Means of Prevention of some of the most important Diseases of the Army." Dr. GRISCOM stated that the great cause of disease in the army was the want of proper ventilation in the tents now used, and the only way to insure perfect ventilation was to use a tent invented by Gen. C. W. MORGAN, known as the "ventilated tent, or A tent." Mr. J. HYDE described the Potomac, and then proceeded to some interesting facts in ventilation. At the conclusion of the lecture thanks for the evening were tendered, and the Society adjourned till next month.

ARREST OF A NOTED COUNTERFEITER.—About four weeks since a notorious counterfeiter, named GORDON HEATH, *alias* GEORGE BROWN, went to BARNES'S clothing store in Chatham-square, where he bought a coat for $18. When he went to pay for the article, he counted out $15 in small bills, but pretended that he had no more. He then produced a $100 bill purporting to have been issued by the Norwalk Bank of Connecticut. The bill was changed for him, and he departed. Soon, however, it was discovered that the bill was a counterfeit. Nothing further was heard of the rogue until yesterday, when Detective SAMPSON effected his arrest. He is well known to the Police, who say that he has passed quite a number of these spurious $100 bills in Boston and other Eastern cities.

A BURGLARY AT A BROADWAY SILK-STORE.—On Sunday night last a burglary was committed by entering the basement of MESSRS. ARMES & MILLER, No. 473 Broadway. The rogues, it seems, effected an entrance from an adjoining building, and then selected and carried away about $1,000 worth of choice silks. The matter was put into the hands of roundsman WOOD, of the Tenth Police District, who, with the aid of officer KING, of the Essex Market squad, succeeded, on Tuesday last, in arresting two men, with the whole or the stolen property in their possession. Upon being taken before Justice OSBORNE, they gave their names as JOHN MURPHY and THOMAS WILLIAMS. They each have, however, several aliases. The Magistrate committed them for examination.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.—Rev. Dr. MACGOWAN, whose long residence in China has thoroughly informed him in regard to the manners and customs of that wonderful country, will shortly deliver a course of lectures upon "The Celestial Kingdom," under the auspices of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. A graphic and faithful portraiture of a picturesque people may be anticipated. Dr. MACGOWAN brings to the subject not only comprehensive observation, but thorough scholarship.

A CASE OF ILLEGAL VOTING.—CHRISTIAN BARTHOLOMY, convicted of illegal voting at the last election, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, will be deprived of the high privilege of voting in December. How many more are to share his fate is uncertain. It is expected that the December canvass will be conducted with more fairness, and that the wholesale frauds of the late election will not be repeated. The informer, Policeman BURDEN, has received his reward of $100 offered by the Mayor. The arrangement made by the Comptroller to pay these promptly will cause greater exertion to detect abuses.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILWAY.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company have recently opened their new immense depot, which has been building for over a year. It occupies the entire block, bounded by Second and Third avenues and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and is constructed of brick, iron and stone. The first floor is used for stabling, and can accommodate twelve hundred horses, the Company already employing a thousand. This floor is below the level of the street, while the second floor, on a level with it, is used for storing cars. The other portions of the building are used for offices and feed lofts.

THE POLYTECHNIC.—The Polytechnic Association held a meeting last night, at which an interesting paper on "Paper" was read. It appears that all our photographic and chemists' filtering paper comes from Europe. Much paper in use is made from material which has been previously used several times for the same purpose, and this accounts for the continued deterioration in the quality of peper.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—On Thursday evening Mr. BANVARD, the panoramist, read a paper on the "Sea of Galilee" before the Geographical and Statistical Society—illustrating his subject with a fine oil-painting and a map. At the close a vote of thanks was given to Mr. BANVARD, after which a few remarks were made by Dr. J. V. C. SMITH who had traveled in the region described.

YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Mr. PEGG, pastor of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, will preach a sermon specially to young men to-morrow evening. Subject: "The strength and glory of young men in the battle of life." The young men residing in the lower part of the City will, no doubt, be profited by listening to this discourse.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a child named JOANNA HAAS, who died at the residence of her parents, No. 361 Greenwich-street, from burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire from a lighted candle.

FATAL FALL.—JOHN FARLEY, a native of Ireland, aged 63 years, died at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by an accidental fall down a flight of stairs, at his residence, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—The Hutchinson Family have returned to the City, and on Monday evening will give their first concert for the season, in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner MORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PETER FITZSIMMONS, who died suddenly, in York-street, on Thursday night, from disease of the heart. The deceased was employed in the Navy-yard. He leaves a wife and several children. An inquest was also held upon the body of DENNIS SHERAN, residing at No. 29 State-street, who fell down stairs on Thursday night and sustained injuries which caused his death. The deceased was about 70 years of age. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered in both cases. In the case of Mr. FITZSIMMONS, it appears that he was found dead on the sidewalk, and conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. A large crowd soon gathered there, and several persons positively identified him as a Mr. BURNS, residing in that neighborhood. The family of the supposed deceased were informed that Mr. BURNS had suddenly dropped dead, and the wife and children were consequently much distressed. Some time thereafter the Coroner sent to the house for the wife, to enable her to identify the body, but when the messenger called he found Mr. BURNS sitting by his stove, complacently smoking a pipe. The wife had dried her tears, and the children were as happy as could be. The deceased, FITZSIMMONS, was not identified till next morning.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The amount of subscriptions already received in aid of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, recently destroyed by fire, is over $7,000. A Ladies' Fair is now in progress at Montague Hall, in aid of the same Institution, and Cashow Hose Company, No. 12, will give a ball at Montague Hall, during the present month, for a like purpose.

THE KINGS COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, yesterday completed the canvass of all the City Wards and County Towns, and will declare the result this afternoon. Some imperfections in the returns prevented them from footing up the result last evening.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Monday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 16, 18, 22, 31, 50½, 79, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

The Calendar of the Circuit Court will not be called until 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, but on the remaining days of the term will be called at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 80, 81, 81½, 84, 86, 87, 88.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—The Hoboken and Newark Railroad, connecting with the Morris and Essex Railroad, was formally opened yesterday. A train containing the Directors of the Morris and Essex Road and their friends along the line, left Newark about 11½ A. M., and ran over the road to Hoboken in 18 minutes. At the latter place a collation was partaken of at the Hoboken House, and speeches were made by Mr. J. P. BRADLEY CORTLANDT PARKER, and others. The trains will commence running regularly on Wednesday and excursion tickets to Newark and return will be sold for 30 cents.

The trains of the Morris and Essex Road will not run over this route until after the 15th of October next, at which time their contract will terminate with the New-Jersey Road. It is also expected that by that time the latter road will be extended to Elston and connect with the Pennsylvania roads at that place.

THE GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.—The Stevens gunboat *Naugatuck*, which has been lying off Hoboken for repairs since the bursting of her 100-pound rifled gun, has been thoroughly repaired, and will leave for Washington, where she has been ordered, in a few days. A 150-pounder Dahlgren gun has been mounted in place of the rifled gun.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A man named WILLIAM EDMONDS was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having two wives. He was held in $500 bonds to appear for trial.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The City Certificates of Value for Jersey City are to be issued on Tuesday next.

LAW REPORTS.

Married and Wedded a Wife, Although a Married Woman, Should Sue by her Guardian.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Otilia Kutzer, by her Guardian, vs. Augustus Schoenich.—This was an action brought for the wages, by her guardian, Stephen Lutz, to recover for four months' services as domestic, in the family of the defendant, from the 30th of March to the 30th of July, 1862.

Upon trial it was objected that the ward was a married woman, and this was urged as a bar to the action.

On the part of the plaintiff, however, it was shown that although married, the legal plaintiff was a minor, and it was urged, therefore that she should appear by her guardian. The Court below so held, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

The defendant appealed from that judgment to this Court, urging the same point as before, that the action passed to her husband, and the action should have been brought in his name.

The respondent replied that the ward was married after the services were performed, to recover for which the action was brought, and some months after the passage of the act of 1860, in relation to married women. That act was passed on the 20th of March, and the term of service sought to be recovered for commenced on the 20th of that month; that that act provides that the property which a woman married in this State owns at the time of her marriage shall, notwithstanding her marriage, be and remain her sole and separate property, and may be used, collected and invested by her in her own name. That this claim, then, which she had for services rendered to the defendant after the passage of the act, did not pass to her husband, but remained her sole and separate property, which she might collect or sue for in her own name.

The Court, per DALY, J., so held, and also holding that the action was properly in the name of the guardian, affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff.

All About a Transaction at Bull's Head.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Noah B. Tabor vs. B. T. Weeks.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,000 and interest, the same being the purchase money for ten head of cattle, at $100 each, alleged to have been sold to the defendant on the 5th day of June, 1857.

The defence was, that the cattle were sold to one Stephen Williams, and not to the defendant, and that the defendant purchased them from Williams, and had paid him for them and had procured his release.

On the trial, it appeared that Weeks was in the habit of purchasing cattle at Bull's Head, of one Budlong, the agent of the plaintiff and others, as alleged in this case, and had given Williams' checks on such purchases, also, charging them to Williams on his books. That in this particular transaction, the plaintiff being present at the sale, no mention was made of Williams' practice of giving his accommodation checks. It was shown by the plaintiff that he held an assignment of all demands against the defendant for the same cattle sold to Weeks. To obviate this assignment defendant produced the release mentioned. The release was attacked on the ground that it did not include the plaintiff's claim for these cattle, the defendant representing at the time, as alleged, that it did not include the purchase in question. The defendant testified that it did, and that he had paid Williams the whole amount.

The evidence in the case, in respect to the various claims of the parties, was conflicting and contradictory. The jury, however, found for the plaintiff for $1,375 07.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Hon. John T. Hoffman for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following named persons were now admitted to probate: Julius A. Low, Enphemia Smith, Morcellen Dellac and Eliza Rollman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER.

Before Justice Mullin.

Stoker ve. *Hyde et al.—Hyde* vs. *Stoker et al.*—Motions denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morris vs. *Way, &c.*—Settled.

Tobias vs. *Ketcham.*—Motion denied.

Notice.

The Kings County Court Calendar will not be called until 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Members of the Bar and Jurors will not be required to attend until 1 o'clock of that day.

Nov. 14, 1862. J. N. STEARNS, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1862.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'68.Cou	101⅜	500 Hudson R. R.	72
1,000 U. S. 1s,'81.Reg.	103⅜	100 do	s10 72
500 U. S. 6s '81..Con.	103⅜	400 do	72⅛
1,000 do	103⅜	50 do	b30 72⅜
2,000 U. S 5s,'74..Cou	91⅛	200 do	73
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	104	200 do	s30 72⅜
3,300 do ..Indorsed	102⅜	100 do	b60 73⅛
		1500 Harlem R. R.	18

10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99	100 Harlem R. Pref.	35⅝
4,000 Ill. War Loan	103	400 do	44⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	53½	500 do	44⅝
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	70	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	74
15,000 Missouri St. 6s..	51	400 Mich. Cen. R. R.	85⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	72	200 do	85⅝
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s..	106	100 do	s15 85⅞
4,000 Erie R. 6s M. B.	99⅜	200 do	86
1,000 Mich. So. 2d mtg.	86⅞	400 do	86⅛
2,000 do	90	100 do	86⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	97½	100 do	s30 86⅝
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	75	400 do	b30 86⅞
10,000 do	73	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	38
3,000 Ch. & N. W. sec. bs.	57	200 do	38½
45,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	29	200 do	b10 38⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	100 do	b60 38⅞
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91	100 do	b30 39
2,000 do	92	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 81⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	80	1000 do	84
15 Bank of New-York	307½	500 do	84⅛
75 Mer. Ex. Bank	94	1000 do	84⅜
100 Canton Co	18⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	74⅛
200 do	18	200 do	75⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co	1000	200 do	75⅝
100 New Transit Co	5	100 do	b10 75⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Pref	11	500 do	76
50 New Jersey Zinc	75	100 do	s30 76⅜
6 Pac. Mail St. Co	115⅜	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	s30 76⅝
350 do	115	550 do	98
50 do	s30 117⅛	200 do	s30 98⅛
100 do	117⅜	200 do	b30 98⅜
N. Y. Cent. R.	102	100 do	98⅝
700 do	102	700 Gal. & Chic. R.	81⅛
200 do	b30 102	400 do	s10 81⅜
100 do	s15 101⅞	100 do	s10 81⅝
400 do	101⅞	100 do	81⅞
600 do	101⅝	200 do	s30 81⅝
200 do	s5 101⅝	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	95
500 Erie Railway	58⅜	300 do	95⅛
500 do	59	500 do	110 95⅜
400 do	59⅛	300 do	95⅝
100 do	b30 60	100 do	s10 95⅞
600 do	59⅞	600 do	s10 96
50 do	s30 59⅞	1200 do	96⅛
300 do	59⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 75
100 do	s30 59⅞	200 do	75
100 do	s30 59	100 do	75⅛
1400 do	59	1200 do	b30 75⅜
100 do	b30 58⅞	100 do	b10 75
500 Reading Railroad	73⅜	200 do	b10 75⅛
200 do	73⅛	20 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	95
150 Erie R. Pref	s10 87	100 do	95⅛
500 do	87	50 Mil. & P. du C. R.	41
1500 do	87⅛	10 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	79
200 do	87⅜	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	32
235 do	b30 88	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	47
100 do	88	50 do	48

SECOND BOARD.

$2 60 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103⅜	100 Reading R. R.	74⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ Ct. Notes	104	100 do	74⅞
8,000 U. S. 1s, 1yr. C.	98⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R.	87
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	51	600 do	87
5,000 do	s30 51	400 do	86⅞
1,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	97	200 do	s30 86⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	38
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	91	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	29⅛	300 do	s30 85⅜
5,000 C. & Pitts. 8th M.	70	100 do	86
100 Pa. Mail St. Co.	118	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	s30 74
100 do	117⅝	100 do	76
250 do	117⅝	100 do	77
300 do	s30 117	1500 do	77⅛
100 Erie R. Pref	88	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	96⅛
1.0 N. Y. Central R.	102⅝	200 do	s60 96⅞
500 do	s30 102	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	75⅛
150 do	102⅝	100 do	s30 75⅜
350 Erie Railway	60⅛	50 do	75⅝
100 do	s30 60⅜	100 do	b30 75⅞
250 Hudson. Riv. R.	73⅝	100 do	b30 76
200 do	73⅝	20 Pitts. F. W. & C.	48⅛
100 do	b30 73⅞	50 do	49
50 do	b30 74	100 Chic., B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Camille.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—The Apostate—Merchant of Venice.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—Pongo; or, The Mischievous Ape.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Galilee.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Concert of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow. Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquartere of the Army of the Potomac we learn that a rebel brigede, which has for several daye been reconnoitering in position on the Rappahannock, left the vicinity yesterdsy morning for Culpepper, harrased on their retreat by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry. There are indications that the rebels intend to evecuate Culpepper, probably with a view to concentratc at Gordonsville. The reports ss to the whereabouts of Jackson and his command are contradictory. At headquarters he is reported to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not more than forty thousand men under his command, while at Harper's Ferry it is believed thst he is again approaching that point—our scouts reporting that he passed through Winchester in that direction on Monday, followed by Gen. Hill on Tuesday. In either contingency our officers sre believed to be fully prepared.

Two members of Gen. McClellan's Staff—Lieut.-Cols. A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps—were yesterday morning sent to Weshington, from Trenton, under arrest. A report prevailed in Trenton that other members of the Staff were to he arrested, hut no further arreete heve yet been made. No explanation is given of the cause of the arrest, hut insubordinate langtuge is probably at the bottom of it.

The *Evening Post* has the best authority for stating that Gen. Cass, in a communication to the President, has expressed the fullest approval of the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of our ermy in Virginia.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Nov. 8, states that on evacuating Holly Springs, the rebel army went in different directions. Some are back of Hatchie, some have gone to Jackson, and others to Meridian.

Gen. Bragg, in his official report to the Confederate Government, says that but 1,500 Kentuckians joined him in his late raid into that State: that the people hesitated to take Confederate scrip, and thet he was charged three prices for supplies.

The expedition against Texas, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, is rapidly progressing. five additional vessels having been chartered on Nov. 13, and hy the 25th of the present month it is expected that the fleet will be under way for its destination.

Gen. McClernand is now at Columbus, Ky., organizing hie expeditionary force. The following Indiana regiments have either arrived at or are on their way to join Gen. McClernand's "Castor Oil Expeditiou" to open the Mississippi: Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth. The Fifty-nouth, Col. Mansfield, and the Sixty-third, Col. Williams, will leave in a day or two for Columbus, and will also form part of the same expeditionary force.

GENERAL NEWS.

The stesmship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, with advices from Europe two days later than those previously received. A vessel which hed arrived at Antwerp reported that she had been spoken by a rebel privateer off Cape Sable. Thie is likely to have been the *Alabama*, which s recent letter says was seen hy the steamship *City of Washington* on her outward trip. The Englieh papers have but little to say on American affairs. The *Times* credits the North for its energy in the construction of s navy, but questions its effectiveness to resolve naval warfare. The gunboat *Tuscarora* arrived at Lisbon on the 29th ult., from the Azores. Elections were to be held in Greece on the 10th inst. It is said that an understanding has beeu arrived at between France, England and Russia, by which Grecian affairs will be deprived of their importance for Europe. This amounts to the edoptioo of the principle of non-intervention. From China we learn that a British gunboat had seized all the mandarins and war junks and Custom-house officials at Tau-Kan, and had also released all the teas detained there for the increased transit duty. From South America we learn of the death of President Lopez, of Paraguay. His son provisionally fills the vacancy. The Liverpool Cotton market had again taken an upward turn, prices having recovered 2d. on the decline reported by the previous arrival. Breadstuffs were steady and Provisions dull.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fourth meeting at noon yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and adjourned till noon to-day. They are likely to complete the canvass by next Wednesday.

The steamer *Delaware* sailed yesterday morning for Port Royal. Among other passengers, she took as teachers, under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the following ladies: Julia M. Bartlett, M. L. Hayward, E. H. Hanks, C. Menick, H. W. F. Hawley and C. Smith.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at the corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, which resulted in the total destruction of a large five-story brick building, and contents. The aggregate loss is estimated at over $25,000; mostly insured. The premises were occupied by Mr. Peter B. Anderson, as a cracker bakery, Mr. A. having heevy contracts with the government, for supplying the army with crackers.

The Rochester *Union* of Thursday says: "Tuesday night a baggage and express car in a passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, which left Suspension Bridge for Detroit at 11 o'clock P. M., was burned, together with its contents—mails, baggage and express freight—near London, C. W. The fire was first discovered among the mail matter, and all efforts to extinguish the flames proved fruitless. The through New-York mail, which should have arrived in this city at 8 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, and immediately sent West, was in the burned car, it having been delayed here until 5:15 P. M., owing to the train from the East not arriving in time to connect with the morning train West. The through and way mails which were transferred from the 8:15 train from the East the same evening to the 8:15 train West, were in the burned car and were destroyed. A number of Southerners who were traveling from Toronto to Windeor had all their baggage, which contained money and valuable effects, burned. The loss to them is severe. Nearly $100,000 in the express car, and the mails were lost. One hundred and fifty pieces of baggage were burned. All in all, it is one of the most disastrous fires we have been called upon to record for some time. The loss to the railroad company must be severe."

A resident of New-Orleans who arrived by the last steamer, states that it was rumored in private circles that it was the intention of Gen. Butler to order a draft from the loyal citizens (those who have taken the oath) to fill up hie army to the original standard. The rumor very naturally had led to a vast deal of fluttering, and quite a number had declared their intention to leave the city.

They had all kinds of reports in Chicago on Monday last, upon the receipt of the news of Gen. McClellan's removal. Ono story had it thet a riot was raging in the Capital; thet the office of the *Republican* newspeper there was being gutted by a mob, and that the President and his cabinet were seriously threatened. Another report said that the office of the New-York *Tribune* had just been leveled to the ground, and that everywhere in the large eastern cities the popular fury was mainly directed against the journals that had been urging the deposition of the "Young Napoleon."

It is said that the depredations committed by Gen. Grant's army, in its march to Holly Springs, were committed by loyal Tennesseans who have enlisted, and took this opportunity to avenge their wrongs. They were careful to burn only the houses and barns of notorious rebels.

In opening the cases found on board the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphie, a quantity of contraband goods were hronght to light, among them rebel army huttons, and large knives, evidently intended for the military. Some of these are decorsted in a novel manner. On the blades is a representation of a bull chesing a soldier, with a finger-board closely pointing to Washington. It is intended to convey an idea of the precipitate retreat of the United States forces at the first battle of Bull Run. The investigation had in the matter of the *Bermuda* showed thst she was fitted out at Liverpool hy Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and the United States representatives say that this is the same firm as John Frazer & Co., of Charleston. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., it is alleged, also fitted out the steamer *Alabama*. In the testimony taken before the Prize Commissioner, in the matter of the *Bermuda*, it is shown that she was loaded at one of the Liverpool docks, and thst the arms were put on board without any attempt at concealment.

United States Marshel Rose has advertised in the Indianapolis papers the Post-office building and lot in Vincennes, Ind., belonging to Mr. Roequet, of New-Orleans, libeled under the act of Congress "confiscating the property of rebels," &c.

The trial of the colored woman, Amanda Thompson, for the murder of her husband, oy cutting his throat, at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, hy a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner will be sentenced to-day.

There was an active business in Stocks yesterday and a recovery in prices from the extreme depression of Thursday. Gold, 131½; Exchange, 146; Money, 6 to 7 per cent.

Flour was less active yesterday, and prices declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were more freely offered and purchased, hut at slightly reduced rates. Oats were brisker and dearer, as were also Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum. Provisions were in fair request; but Hog products were cheaper. Sugars and Coffee were in good demand, as were likewise Ingot Copper, Straits Tin, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Hay, Hops, Fish, Whalebone, Hides, Leather, Wool and Cassia. The principal freight engagements were of Breadstuffs for British ports.

The Change in Command.

It is magnificent—this prompt, universsl acquiescence of the great Army of the Potomac in the removal of its chief. Despite all evil bodings to the contrary, not a resignation—hardly a murmur. Cheers for the out-going, cheers for the in-coming—all blending in one undistinguishable swell of admiration for the men, and devotion to the cause.

Here precisely lies the pledge of the sure triumph of the Government. The soldier is as true as the citizen. Nay, the soldier *is* the citizen. He recognizes rightful authority none the less because he is in uniform; and abides by it as implicitly as before. Our ill-wishers in other lands are fond of predicting that this civil war of ours will end in military despotism. It is not only their hope, but their positive expectation, that the civil authority at Washington will not long hence break down before the antagonism of some popular chieftain. We cannot deem it strange that this idea should so widely prevail among those who know little of the distinctive character of our republicanism. In all other American republics nothing has been more common in their civil wars than for military commanders, on some grievance, real or imaginary, or at the instance of personal ambition, to cut loose from the authority which created them, and raise a flag of their own. Probably no one thing has done so much to aggravate and perpetuate the civil strifes of the South American States as the lack of subordination of the military authority to the civil. The rightfully-installed Government starts strong; when called upon to face rebellion, it makes a bold front, but soon meets disobedience and defection among its own Generals. In consequence, its armies are divided, its adherents scattered, and confusion reigns. What Mexico has been so grievously suffering from is not the lack of any intrinsic strength in the Liberal cause, but the fact that the so-called Liberal Generals would not remain faithful to the Liberal Government. They have felt at liberty to set up for themselves whenever the central authority crossed their purposes. *Implicit submission* is a lesson which few, if any, of them have soul enough to abide by, or even to understand. Far less the soldiers attached to them.

Probably there is not a republic south of ours, down to Patagonia, in which, during a period of civil war, there has ever been so untroubled a leave-taking of an army hy a displaced favorite General. Among them, a new *pronunciamiento* is the regular consequence of any such scene. Nothing but the direst extremity can ever induce their governments to expose themselves to any such danger. Their habitnal mood is entire acquiescence in the will of the favorite chiefs. They feel that their very exlstence is concerned in it. There ie not a President, from Juarez in Mexico to Monty in Chili, who ought not, in fidelity to the truth, to make the legend on his coin read, not *Ex Gratiâ Dei*, as we see on the guineas and the ducats of Europe, hut *Ex Gratia Duûm*—by the grace of the military leaders. You don't often find them setting aside from active command Generals heloved by their soldiers, as McClellan was set aside last week, and Fremont last year. But if they are ever bold enough to do so, it is seldom or never submitted to in the quiet style we saw before, and havo now again seen.

And yet, probably neither of these Generals thought for a moment of taking to themselves the slightest credit for their immediate and complete submission to the order of President Lincoln. Their American instinots and education dictated their conduct on the instant. None understood better than they that the vital essence of this struggle is the authority-respecting, the law-abiding spirit; and none would more religiously adhete to it. But even if it were otherwise, if regard for the cause were not in itself an all-dominant motive with them, they yet had, what every other loyal General has, the sense to know that the loyal people of this land—those that are in uniform and those that are out of it—are all alike determined that the regularly constitnted authority at the seat of Government shall be maintained supreme. The man doee not live who oould turn them from that purpose, were his popularity mulliplied upon liself a thousandfold. And this every military chief understands full well. Not one of those we havo had, or now have, or may hereafter have, even though overtaken hy hitterest disappointment or wildest ambition, would dare admit into his soul any design of insuhordination or revolt. The ruinone consequences would be too manifest. Under any circumstances, not more than a handful in his army would enstain him, and as for the people—their indignation would sweep upon him like an avalanche.

But there is no such possibility. Our Generals, our soldiers, and our people at home, are all of one mind and spirit in reference to the supremacy of the constitutional authorities of the land. It is to vindieate and enforce thst principle against those who have holled from it that this war is waged. We shall not only compel others to keep true to it, but shall to this end keep true to it ourselves; and our Republic will finally come out of this strife displaying to the world more signally than ever the potency of American reverence for law. No surer proof need be given that we are worthy of our free institutions, and no better guaranty can be asked that those free inslitutions will prove perpetual.

The Rebellion Completely Overthrown in the West.

To all appearances, the backbone of the rebellion, in the West, is thoroughly broken. In no quarter, from the Ohio River to the Gulf, are the rebels found to exist in formidable force. Their late chief columns, that threatened to advance, and actually did advance, with proud menace, are falling back everywhere, beaten and demoralized, before our victorious armies. And no point appears on which they can rally.

Let us look, for instance, at Bragg's great army that lately sprang forward from Tennessee and marched through Kentucky, conquering and to conquer, until the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville trembled. Including Kirby Smith's force, which went before, Bragg's army numbered scarcely less than 75,000 men. It seemed equal to its work. Its success was confidently expected by the rebel Government. Bragg was sure of occupying Louisville—he meant to make the Ohio River the northern frontier of the Confederacy, and then he intended to "invade the Northwest." So confident was he of success in this scheme, he prepared and printed beforehand an "address to the people of the Northwest," in which he, in the character of conqueror, told them how they could purchase his withdrawal from their soil, and their exemption from the ravages of war! Is it not amazing to remember how recently the rebel General fulminated this proclamation before Louisville, and alarmed the Nation lest its pompous boasts should be realized?

When Bragg pushed forward from Chattanooga toward Kentucky, leaving Nashville behind him, and Buell's army followed North in pursuit, leaving Nashville likewise in his rear, the waves of rebellion seemed to close over the fated capital of Tennessee, as over nearly all the State. Military men of the Union felt urged upon the necessity of evacuating Nashville, and only the unflinching courage of Andy Johnson prevented this great disgrace. He declared that he would never leave Nashville, but if the city had to be taken by the rebels, his body should be found beneath the ruins of its capitol. His firmness prevailed. The city was held; and though for many weeks it was besieged and cut off from communication northward, it was triumphantly rescued from danger. It is now the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, and possesses a prestige it never held before as the redeemed capital of a Southern State, soon to be restored to its duty and privileges under the Constitution.

Bragg's army, that so lately overwhelmed Tennessee, and disturbed Kentucky to its foundations—where is it? To the reply to this question Gen. Rosecrans is about to devote himself. It is enough to say now that the late immense and menacing columns of Bragg have fled before the National army, and have disappeared, leaving Kentucky wholly free from a rebel foothold, and Tennessee more entirely in the National power than it has been since the war began.

The army of Van Dorn and Price, that advanced but a short time ago upon Corinth and Bolivar, meaning to dislodge Gen. Grant, and cooperate with Bragg by seizing Columbus, Cairo, and Paducah, met with even more bloody and decisive repulse than did Bragg's army. It fell back upon Holly Springs, Mississippi, completely staggered by defeat. But it has not been allowed to rally there. Gen. Grant has gathered up his forces, and pressed further down into the State of Mississippi than ever the National arms were borne before. The rebels are retreating, and all Northern Mississippi is now under the control of the Union arms. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is relieved. Gen. Sherman at Memphis can cooperate directly with Grant at Holly Springs, and Rosecrans at Nashville or Huntsville, as the case may require. And Gen. Grant, not hindered at Holly Springs at all, may push on his army till Jackson (Miss.) and Vicksburgh (connecting with Jackson by railroad) are occupied by the Union troops. And then the Mississippi River will be opened, to be kept open by gunboats till the rebellion is crushed and peace restored.

At no time before has the rebellion been so broken and so weak in the West, and the Union armies so confident, well handled and strong. It will be owing to folly worse than judicial blindness if we fail to have a complete restoration of the Union authority, from Cairo to New-Orleans, in all the States bordering on the Mississippi River, before the Winter closes.

The Cause of the Rebellion.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was asserted in my presence last evening, that Slavery was the cause of the present war, existing in our country, and that I could not name a leading "Republican Journal" that held to the contrary. I denied both assertions, and offered to prove by a leading Republican Journal to the contrary. I think that I have seen in more than one article of your paper, the argument which I held, viz: That Slavery, although the ostensible cause of the war, on the part of the Southern *leaders*, was *not* the real cause, &c.; that disappointments arising from loss of power, jealousy of the part the North and North-west would hereafter hold in the Government of our country, and a desire and hope for a great Southern Confederacy on the part of the Southern leaders, was *the cause*, &c." Will you be kind enough to state if I am correct in my argument. Yours.

It is not very easy to give a satisfactory answer to such a question. There were, undoubtedly a great many influences, political, moral and personal, which combined to cause the rebellion, and among them must, unquestionably, be classed that of Slavery. If there had been no Slavery in the South, probably there would have been no rebellion; and in this sense Slavery may be plausibly said to have caused it. But even with Slavery, other influences were equally requisite to bring it about.

We do not believe that the rebellion had its origin in any apprehension that Slavery would be abolished by the Administration of President Lincoln. In our judgment it was the culmination of a *conspiracy*,—started many years ago, and carefully nursed until it was ripe, and until the political condition of the country was favorable to its execution. Immediately after nullification was quieted in 1833, by the compromise, Gen. Jackson, in a letter to a friend, stated that the project of Disunion, though defeated for the time, was not abandoned,—and that it would still be pursued by those who were enlisted in it, but that *Slavery* would be used as the pretext for it in the next attempt, as the *Tariff* had been in the first. This, we think, assigns to Slavery its true position and influence in this movement. It has been the *pretext* and not the *cause* of the rebellion. The real cause was the ambition of leading Southern men, with Calhoun at their head. If Calhoun could have been President of the United States, we should never have heard of secession. Defeated in that aspiration, he looked upon the South as defeated in his person, and devoted the rest of his life to the task of establishing for the South a separate sovereignty either in the Union or out of it. His last speech in the Senate suggested that the South should be allowed to elect a President, who should serve *jointly* with the existing Executive, and whose assent should be essential to the validity of any act affecting Southern interests. His nullification movement in 1832 was an attempt to assert for the States of the South the equivalent right to veto any law that contravened their wishes.

Starting with this determination to achieve the *actual* and it need be the *formal* independence of the South, Mr. Calhoun availed himself of every possible means of enlisting the judgments, the passions and the resentments of the Southern people in its support. The rise of the Abolition Party in 1840, just after he had failed with the Tariff as a lever, put what promised to be a much more powerful weapon in his hands. From that time forward he devoted himself to the agitation of the Slavery question. So far as public influence went the Abolitionists formed but a contemptible faction. Mr. Calhoun made them respectable and powerful; and what was much more to his purpose, he filled the whole South with terror and hatred of them. Then by demanding of the Federal Government, in the name of the South, what he knew it could not grant in the interest of Slavery, he adroitly transferred to that Government the terror and hatred which he had excited against Abolition.

After his death his disciples, who inherited his ambition as well as his principles, continued his labors. For years Abolition was agitated in the South, even more than Slavery in the North. As the movement acquired strength it began to take shape. Conventions were held, in which, while the mass of delegates amused themselves by discussing their ostensible object, commercial independence, the leaders held secret conclaves on their *real* purpose—political independence. Leagues were formed to promote Disunion. Some of the correspondence of the leaders in this conspiracy ten or fifteen years ago, has already come to light; more will do su in due time. Yancey, six or eight years ago, revealed the plot in a private letter; it was to "fire the Southern heart,"—enlist Southern passion, prejudice, apprehension, and ambition,—so that when the proper time for an explosion should come, the Cotton States would be "precipitated into revolution," and the mass of the Southern people could be drawn along in their wake. The leaders decided in their own minds that the election of a Republican President would be an event sufficiently startling to the South, after all this preparation, to justify them in lighting the train they had so carefully laid. They counted for a time on Fremont's election in 1856, and made their arrangements accordingly. But a divided Northern vote defeated Fremont, and compelled them to postpone action. In 1860 they made themselves sure of an occasion, by dividing the Democratic party at Charleston, and thus rendering Mr. Lincoln's election certain. When that took place, they seized the pretext they had prepared in advance,—"precipitated the Cotton States into revolution," and plunged into rebellion against the National Government.

From this our correspondent will see that, in our judgment, Slavery has been the *means* hy which the rebellion was made possible, rather than the *cause* for which it was planned and started. But for Slavery the conspirators never could have brought the mass of the Southern people to favor disunion. It was only because they were made to believe that it was in danger from the Federal Government, that they took up arms against that Government. Slavery is their only bond of union,—and although it was not the primary *cause* of the rebellion, it has been its real strength and support from the hegining to the present time.

Gov. Seymour and the Powers That Be.—Mr. Seymour, in his recent speech at Utica, took occasion, as he has done before, to claim for himself and his party great virtue for speaking of the President of the United States in respectful terms. He quoted from former speeches of his own upon the virtue of obedience, and declared that he had before denounced reproaches against the President as "injurious to the dignity and the honor of our people." He charged upon his opponents, in substance, that they had been guilty of the sin of "speaking evil of dignities," and claimed for his election that it was a rebuke of that sin, and of his opponents for having been guilty of it among their many shortcomings.

It is hardly perhaps to be wondered at that after such an assumption of such superior excellence, Mr. Seymour should, in a few minutes, fall into that very trangression which he had thus rebuked. He does not, indeed, speak evil of the President of the United States. But the Governors of the Northern States are just as truly "the powers that be," as the President. In their sphere they are entitled to receive from Mr. Seymour, as from every one else, obedience and respect—to be treated, as Mr. Seymour says of the President, "with the courtesy due to their position and to the dignity of the American public." And yet he allows himself to be guilty of a grave offence against the Governors. He does not apply coarse terms to them. He does not even stigmatize them as "Abolitionists," as some of his supporters, following the suggestion of Beauregard, are not slow to do. But he suffers himself to be betrayed into a misrepresentation against them, which is far worse than opprobrious terms, or "terms of reproach" from those who are known to be friends, could ever be. He spoke of "that seditious spirit which has prompted the Northern Governors to give a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government."

Now this is, "not to put too fine a point upon it," a slander. No Northern Governor has ever yielded "a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government." We suppose Mr. Seymour meant to refer to a certain letter of Gov. Andrew's. We challenge him to name any act or word of any other Northern Governor, of which even his new-fledged fastidiousness to the respect due to the General Government could complain. And even as to Gov. Andrew we defy him to point to anything which he has done, or failed to do, upon which any such charge could be well founded; any act of omission or commission on his part against the General Government which sought for itself the protection of any sort whatever. "Conditional obedience" is not as yet fairly chargeable upon the Northern Governors.

And when Mr. Seymour, in the midst of his claims to a superior sense of what is due to a magistrate, bases upon one expression in one letter of one Governor, without any act whatever to correspond with the construction which that Governor's enemies put upon it, a charge of "rebellion" against the additional one-half of the States who have shown themselves so loyal, so devoted, so active, so unselfish, so heartily willing in the cause of the Government as have "the Northern Governors," it seems to us not inapt to quote against him his own words, and to warn him "that such language, at all times demoralizing, is dangerous in times of civil war."

The Beaufort Library.—We have the pleasure to announce that the books composing the library captured at Beaufort, which were advertised to be sold at auction next Monday, "by order and under the direction of the Collector of the Port of New-York"—against which proceeding we entered a protest in our last issue—were yesterday afternoon ordered to be withdrawn from exhibition and the sale has been indefinitely postponed. It is well that we have been saved the National disgrace of such a petty theft—what has been called vandalism—though we are not aware that any Vandal auctioneer ever exposed to public rent and destruction any collection of "old, important and scarce works" that might have been captured in any of the wars of his time. We hope now, that the books will at once be removed from the auctioneer's shelves, and that this sale will not only be indefinitely postponed, but definitely prohibited. We suppose it would not be advisable to send the books back yet to South Carolina. They should, however, be carefully got together again, under charge of some bibliographer, and safely put away in some public building, where neither mice, moths nor auctioneers can get at them. When we resume our amicable relations with South Carolina—as we hope to do some day—we shall bind our friendship by sending back to her the trophies we have captured, and among those which will be of most value in her regeneration will be the old Beaufort Library, which, by the efforts of the Press, has been saved from the sad fortunes of war.

A Happy Riddance.—There is a very general movement in the city to abolish postage stamps as currency after to-day. The stage lines and city railroads, the restaurants, the newspapers, and a large number of small dealers will hereafter neither take nor offer them. In the course of the coming week, the detestable things, we hope, will be altogether done away with, and the memory of them will remain only as a nightmare of the past. The public, we fear, will suffer a good deal of loss, as indeed they have suffered ever since they came into use; but we hope the Post-office authorities will be lenient as well as just, and receive at their full value all the cartloads of filthy, greasy, rumpled and torn stamps that may be brought to them, or pasted on letters or newspapers.

There is now a pretty good supply of Mr. Chase's legitimate postage currency in circulation—enough, we think, to serve the purposee of currency. It is being manufactured and given out as fast as possible. We are sorry to see that some of it is printed on such shocking bad paper. We know that at the present enormous price of paper it is impossible to furnish a very good quality for five and ten cent notes; but the fact that we still furnish the Times at two cents shows that the Government could afford a better article. We need ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth more of the nickel cents, too, which are being manufactured in Philadelphia in such vast quantities. Without a large additional supply of these, it will be impossible to do away with the one cent postage stamps.

Garibaldi—His Condition.—The friends of Garibaldi will be shocked to learn that his life is in very serious danger; and they will be equally surprised to hear that if he dies, he will be not less the victim of bad surgery than of heartless politics.

In the desultory and unfortunate firing that occurred when the Great Liberator was taken prisoner, it will be remembered, he was shot in the foot—the wound being upon the instep. It was exceedingly painful from the start, and the sufferer was at once removed with great care to Varignano, where he was supplied with four medical attendants. The excitement and sympathy of friends in England led to the visit of Dr. Partridge, of London, to the sufferer. He found the four surgeons in attendance equally divided in opinion as to whether the ball remained in the wounded limb. Dr. Partridge decided that it did not. (For this visit and the opinions given in the case, Dr. Partridge charged and was paid $3,500.) New evidence, however, has reversed the decision; and the news now is that Garibaldi must lose his limb—"the only question being as to the moment and mode of amputation." Dr. Nelaton, one of the most eminent of French Surgeons, has offered his services as operator, and Garibaldi has accepted them. The protracted and painful sufferings of the illustrious patriot have shattered his system and left him but a feeble constitution to resist the shock to which he is to be subjected. He has been removed to Spezzia, and a few days more will determine the fate of him who, more than any living man, sways the hearts of men. It would be the tragedy of modern ages if the immortal hero who created the Kingdom of Italy should he the victim of Italy's King.

The Proclamation Abroad.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from our Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, to a high official of our City, dated the 21st ult.:

"The Emancipation Proclamation gives very general satisfaction. *It has increased the value of American securities held here*, and likewise made us hosts of friends."

When we consider that Frankfort is the chief financial centre of Germany, as New-York is of our own country, the importance of the fact above stated cannot be over-estimated. It shows how that great act of the President is viewed by impartial minds in a city where aristocratic and absolutist jealousies have not the power which they exert in England and France, and at a distance from all influences of party and passion, which blind so many here, and which enable falsehood, in the interest of treason, to obtain so strong a foothold among us.

Popular Dissertations upon Diseases of the Lungs.—Dr. Hunter concludes in the present issue of the Times his first series of essays upon diseases of the throat and lungs. That they have been read widely and with profound interest, we have every reason to believe; and while many of the writer's views conflict with those of the profession at large, they have certainly commended themselves quite generally to the popular judgment. Many instances of successful cures effected under his preacriptions have been brought to our notice. Success is the test in medicine as in war. To this test the system of Dr. Hunter has been put, and with the most surprising results.

After an interval of a few weeks, a new series of papers devoted entirely to the discussion of Asthma, will appear from Dr. Hunter's pen. His discoveries in regard to that disease are said to be highly important.

An Appeal the Benevolent.

We wish to make an appeal through your columns to the benevolent public in behalf of an unfortunate but worthy family. The father is now very low with consumption, and pronounced incurable, and the mother has struggled hard to support her family, but her little means being entirely exhausted, and a hard Winter before her, we appeal to the friends of the poor on her behalf. Donations of coal, provisions and bedding, will be gratefully received and carefully disposed of by the ladies who make this appeal, at No. 93 Eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, New-York. Any donations of money would be gladly received, as they are behind with their rent.

[We know the ladies who make this appeal, and commend the family referred to as worthy of confidence and aid.—Ed. Times.]

Sale of Valuable Oil Paintings.—A large catalogue, the contents of the studio of the late lamented artist, Rembrandt Peale, are to be sold on Tuesday next at Philadelphia, without reserve, by the Executors. Among them are several famous heads of Washington, by the elder Peale, Pine, Stuart, and Trumbull, including a duplicate of the original, painted by the younger Peale from life, in 1795. A large number of works of art, such as would naturally be gathered in the atelier of a devotee of the easel, during a life of more than half a century, will be found there, including a number of rare and choice engravings and pencil sketches. The advertisement of the sale will be found in another column.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Yates, of Illinois, arrived in Philadelphia on the night of Nov. 12. Gov. Yates came West in the company of Gen. Fremont, and goes to Washington to look after the Illinois soldiers.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption.—*Continued.*

LETTER NO. XXIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have already explained *why* no treatment can possibly effect the cure of Consumption which does not begin at the foundation, by restoring the *purity* of the *blood*, and causing the *oxydation* and *absorption* of the *tubercles*. I propose now to show that even this must be combined with other means sufficiently potent to remove the *inflamed* and *thickened* condition of the mucous membrane lining the air-tubes, or the *function* of the lungs will still be but feebly performed, and, as a consequence, the *blood* can neither be *kept* pure, nor *tubercles* prevented from re-forming.

As, in this climate, most cases of Consumption arise from "*colds*" which have become *seated*, it will be understood that in all such cases we have a chronic inflammation of the lining of the Air passages. "*Nasal Catarrh*,"—"*Sore Throat*," and "*Chronic Bronchitis*" all exist in greater or less severity, and the physician must remove them and bring back the mucous membrane to health, before the function of the lungs can be restored. If they be permitted to remain, they will continue to obstruct the bronchial tubes with mucus—diminish their size—shorten the breath—and prevent a sufficient quantity of air from being received to *keep* the blood pure. They are in fact the *real* cause of Consumption, and so long as they remain they feed and increase both the *carbon* in the blood, and the tubercles in the lungs.

From these facts the reader can understand that one of the great objects of treatment is to subdue this catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane. *How* can this be accomplished? Certainly not by dosing the stomach; and yet this is all that is ever attempted. It is no treatment for a *local* disease in the lungs to pour "*Cod Liver Oil*," "*Cough Mixtures*" and "*Tonics*" into the stomach, for they never reach the part affected; and, besides, such medicines possess no properties capable of effecting cure if they did. No physician will pretend that *cod liver oil*, or any *cough mixture* or *tonic* ever compounded, has power to remove tubercles, purify the blood, or heal the mucous membrane, even if *directly applied*. How then, in the name of reason, can they accomplish these objects, when they are applied to a distant and a healthy part? They do not do anything of the kind, and every physician knows, when he prescribes them, that they *will not*. They are merely palliatives—nothing more—and nobody but the patient expects them to heal the lungs.

Having explained why medicines given by the stomach always fail, let me now tell you what will succeed. A wash or an ointment applied to a disease on the surface of the body accomplishes its cure, not by its action on the system, but by its direct action on the part affected. The same medicines which effect cure when directly applied, would do no good, and often a great deal of harm, if taken into the stomach. It follows, therefore, that the cure depends on the *direct application*. By directly applying medicines, we effect the cure of inflammations and ulcerations of the eye, skin, and other parts of the body, and by treating disease of the mucous membrane of the lungs in the same manner, we accomplish precisely the same results. This, then, is the reason why it is necessary in every case of pulmonary disease to treat the patient by *inhalation*. The lungs were designed by nature for the reception of *air, gas* and *vapor*, and we cannot introduce into them solid or fluid medicines, but we can always reduce those solids and fluids to vapor, and *inhale* them, and they will manifest in the lungs all the virtues they possess. If physicians could apply washes and ointments to the inner surface of the air tubes, they would do so in every case; but because they cannot do this, they desert the principle of direct medication altogether, and under the wretched pretense of striving to accomplish the same ends through the stomach, sacrifice the life of every consumptive invalid who confides his health to their care.

The medicines which it is necessary for the patient to *inhale* are of four kinds. First, *expectorants*, to expel the mucus: second, *sedatives*, to allay irritation: third, *astringents*, to diminish secretion; and fourth, *alteratives*, to change the action of the diseased membrane. These, by acting directly on the parts affected, not only promote the cure of the disease, but also, from the commencement, add greatly to the comfort of the patient by relieving his more troublesome symptoms. The *cough* is relieved by the expulsion of the mucus, *shortness of breath* vanishes with the removal of the local obstructions, *hectic* disappears with the subsidence of pulmonary irritation and *spitting of blood* and *loss of flesh* cease the moment the blood is properly oxydized. You see, therefore, that this treatment fulfills all the requirements of the patient for relief, while affording him what none other can—a rational hope of restoration to health.

"But," it is frequently asked, "do you give no medicines by the stomach?" Certainly I do, when they are required. If the patient is feeble and losing flesh, I put him upon strong, nourishing diet, and give tonics to aid his digestion. There is no objection to the use of Cod Liver Oil as nourishment under such circumstances, although I find rich soups, made from fat meat, quite as beneficial and a great deal more palatable. If the *bowels* are confined, the *liver* torpid, or the function of any other organ impeded or suppressed, medicines must be given to correct them. The function of every abdominal organ should be kept even more active than natural, that they may draw off irritation from the lungs. Again, those afflicted with this disease have usually a very *feeble circulation*, hence I always order *warm flannels* upon the limbs and *strong double-soled boots* upon the feet. Lastly, gentle exercise in the open air—proportionate to the strength of the patient—is an indispensable requisite of proper treatment. All these means are valuable, and no educated physician would think of disregarding them, yet what are they but so much attention to HYGIENE. Unaided by inhalation, they never yet effected the cure of a case of Consumption, and never will. Combined with the direct application of oxygen to the tubercular deposits and the blood, and with the daily inhalation of medicines to act upon the diseased air-tubes and cells, they are all-important; for, as working together, they accomplish that end for which the patient submits his case to the physician—the healing of the lungs.

No principle in medicine is better established than that to effect a cure we must treat the *disease* not the *symptoms*. In consumption, if we would treat the disease the patient must *inhale*, for there is no other means of reaching its seat. Treatment by the stomach can never be more than *palliative*, while that by inhalation is always *radical*—it gets the remedy to the very *root of the evil*.

Subject as mankind are to an infinite variety of opposing influences, and to idiosyncracies both of mind and body, a—*invariable* success is not possible in the treatment of this, or any other disease. A condition of lungs which is scarcely dangerous to one person may prove mortal to another. But the many and wonderful recoveries which *have* been, and *are* being effected by the direct and powerful treatment I advocate, are in singular contrast with the universal failure which *has* attended, and *must* ever attend treatment by the *Stomach* in disease of the *Lungs*. If, in laboring as I have done for so many years, to diffuse amoog the people of this country practical and rational opinions, in regard to the causes and treatment of pulmonary diseases, I had done no more than to discourage the invalid from a reliance for cure upon quackish *cough syrups*—*cod oil*, and the miserable system of *palliation* so common, I should still consider I had accomplished a great work; but when I find my professional brethren adopting my theories, and commending my practice for its rationality and success—when, I in like manner, see the *carbon* theory and the *oxygen* treatment, both adopted in Europe—usually so conservative of old ideas—as the long sought-for light which is to guide the profession to success in the treatment of Consumption—when I am daily greeted by old patients who come to tell me of the years of health and gratitude which they owe to my treatment, and when I look around and see confidence and hope beaming from the faces of those who come daily to consult me, I cannot but feel that my labors have accomplished a wider and a higher range of usefulness, and I am encouraged to go on until Consumption ceases to be regarded with that dread it now inspires.

Having discussed the subject of "Catarrh," "Bronchitis," and "Consumption" in the foregoing letters, I am compelled by my professional engagements to postpone for a short time the continuation of the series. In a few weeks, however, I hope to be able to resume, when I shall explain the nature, causes and cure of Asthma.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devote his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

Important Aid to the National Cause.—GROVER & BAKER'S new "lock stitch" machine No. 9 will greatly reduce the labor and expense of clothing the Union Army. It is a great improvement over all machines of the same class before made. Every tailor and manufacturer of Army Clothing should have it at once. Price $10

Winter Balmorals.—Ladies, CANTRELL has the best Winter Boots manufactured, and he is underselling everybody, at his store, No. 343 Broadway. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist, a box will be sent paid by mail for 25 cents, or four boxes for $1.
J. DURNO, No 244 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curing, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. C. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best Soap in use is Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Intelligent housekeepers approve it, on trial. The editors of this paper, *Tribune*, *Post*, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you must take Medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 541.—Nov. 14, 1862.
53, 58, 34, 72, 43, 45, 29, 76, 8, 70, 50, 62, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 542.—Nov. 14, 1862.
31, 14, 44, 49, 63, 66, 2, 15, 65, 28, 54, 67, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

APPLETON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
A. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Great Reduction in the price of First-Class
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.
CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE,
In any style, including the
VIGNETTE,
AT
$2 PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES $1 50 PER DOZEN.
D. APPLETON & Co.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway
Apply at the Photographic Counter, in the Bookstore.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., at Ball's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, STETSON PUTNAM, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gazelle*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.,
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

IRVING HOUSE,
BROADWAY AND IRVING-PL.—ENTRANCE No. 17 IRVING-PL.
NEW-YORK
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN
Accommodations for families and transient guests.
A few desirable family rooms, at modern prices, for the Winter.
GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH.
PROPRIETORS.

SEE GILMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.
See BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel.

CARD.

Messrs. FIRTH, POND, & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York, in thanking their patrons for former favors, beg to inform them that the temporary inconvenience caused by the late fire on their premises, will in a day or two be removed, when they will be happy to serve them with pianofortes, music, and musical merchandise of all kinds; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES. Warm your rooms with the new patent GAS HEATING STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry.
ECONOMICAL, CHEAP AND PORTABLE.
Made upon new and scientific principles.
Prices $4, $6, $8, $10 and $12.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS,
One door below Canal street. No. 414 Broadway.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in the City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

E. B. HALDWIN, Nos. 72 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz. Stations A & B, 9½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9.05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.

Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.

Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOS. 66 AND 62 READE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 2d, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 135 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I hear further more state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. P. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Prince-st.

NO. 740 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me at my residence, No. 171 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATTELBERY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russe, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and pressing down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and quit public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive oil and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me say to all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSE.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The 16th and concluding volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA being now at press and shortly to be published, it is proper to state that after the publication and delivery to subscribers of that volume the price will be advanced 50 cents per volume to all future subscribers. This increased price is rendered necessary by reason of the advance of paper and materials in the manufacture of the work, as also by the very great expense of the literary labor, much exceeding the estimate made when we first issued our terms to subscribers, five years since. We have faithfully kept to our engagements, giving to the subscribers more than we promised, and we trust those who fail to procure the work during its progress will not regard the increased price as unreasonable.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE CYCLOPEDIA,

IN THE VARIOUS STYLES OF BINDING:

In Extra Cloth, per volume	$3 00
In Library Leather, per volume	3 50
In Half Turkey Morocco, black, per volume	4 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per volume	4 50
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edged, per volume	5 50
In Full Russia	5 50

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED,
RAFF'S MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY.

A MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY—Containing the Laws, Forms and Regulations relating to Pensions, Bounty Land, Bounty Money, Pay, Claims for Horses and other Property destroyed, &c., &c.; with the Opinions of the Attorneys-General, and the Official Regulations and Decisions pertaining to these subjects. By GEORGE W. RAFF. One vol., 12mo, Law Sheep, $2.

Will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

Opinion of Joseph H. Barrett Commissioner of Pensions.

It is eminently due to the ability and fidelity with which this Manual has been prepared, that I should express the great satisfaction which I have found in its perusal, and my sense of its very great value. In truth, I know of no other work that so nearly approaches my ideal of a convenient and reliable work on Pensions, and the related topics; and it has my cordial commendation.

Blanks for obtaining Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

These forms are printed on one full sheet of heavy paper, and conform in every respect to the latest requisitions of the Pension and Second Auditor's Offices. They also contain full "Instructions for Filling," "Power of Attorney," "Declaration of the Applicant," "Clerk's Certificate," "Affidavits of Witnesses," &c.

Twelve Forms—price 75 cents per quire.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Publishers.
No. 55 West 5th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale in New-York, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway.
JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway.
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J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st.
P. R. LEWIS.

LES MISERABLES.

BY VICTOR HUGO.

THE ONLY TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH SANCTIONED BY THE AUTHOR.

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. will publish on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, a complete translation of this work, comprising FANTINE, COSETTE, MARIUS, SAINT DENIS and JEAN VALJEAN, together with a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VICTOR HUGO. This translation has been executed at the special request of M. VICTOR HUGO, by LASCELLES WRAXALL, Esq., aided by M. ESQUIROS. It is the only translation into the English language which fairly represents the thoughts and expression of the Author, and it is the only one which can *legally* be published in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy, and the only one which can be *rightfully* published in the United States.

The entire work complete in one volume, large 8vo.
Price, in Paper, $1; in Muslin, $1 50.

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION. ☜

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. announce that in consequence of the unexpectedly large number of copies ordered of their AUTHORIZED EDITION OF VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES, they have been obliged to postpone the day of publication. It will be ready, without fail, on

THURSDAY, Nov. 20,
W. I. POOLEY & CO.,
No. 33 Franklin-square, New-York,
(Harper's Building.)

Booksellers, send in your orders at once.

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.

TO THE TRADE.

In consequence of the appearance of a cheap penny edition of "Les Miserables," reprinted from a pirated London copy, the publisher of the genuine copyright translation is compelled herewith to issue a low-priced edition, which will appear in a few days, the two parts complete in one volume, cloth bound, $1 50, and paper covers $1.

The well-known favorite five-volume edition will not be changed in style or price.

By ordering "CARLETON'S EDITION" the public will obtain, at the same price, a superior translation, in much large and clearer type; and Booksellers will discourage and condemn the most unjustifiable and flagrant case of reprint that has ever disgraced the annals of the American book Trade.

THE GIFT-BOOK FOR 1863.

CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, Will publish about Nov. 20,
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED
EDITION OF
HOFFMAN'S
UNDINE.

A Tale. By FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL, Baron de la Motte Fouqué. Illustrated by Darley, with original designs expressly prepared for this work by the first artists in the country. Printed on fine tinted paper, and bound in extra cloth, gilt edges, with a new and elegant cover design. 1 vol., large 12mo.

This popular work, which has reached the sixteenth edition, and has for some years held position throughout the land, the publishers now issue in its new dress as an ELEGANT AND SUITABLE GIFT-BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

It is embellished with forty Illustrations, which have been designed expressly for this work by Darley, and are printed on superb tinted paper, by the Riverside Press, and will be bound in extra illuminated cloth, and various styles of morocco. It cannot fail to be the favorite Gift-Book of the season.

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.
NOW READY,
BEADLEY'S NEW S. S. MUSIC BOOK,
THE GOLDEN SHOWER.

A new and volume to the GOLDEN CHAIN, and just the book to follow it, consisting of new, fresh and attractive Music and Hymns for the Sabbath School. It is very popular.

ALSO,
THE GOLDEN CHAIN,
the best Children's S. S. Music Book ever issued from the press.

For sale by Booksellers generally, and by
WM. A. BEADLEY, No. 423 Broome-st., N. Y.
P. S.—Send 10 cts for a specimen copy.

ONLY COMPLETE EDITION TO BE READY
EARLY NEXT WEEK.

The
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
By M. (NOT DE JOMINI.)
Translated from the French by
WM. HANNY HUMBERT.
With Notes, and a Map of the Environs of Richmond
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
THE
PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES.
BY
GUSTAVE AIMARD,
Author of the "Prairie Flower," "The Indian Scout," "The Trail Hunter," etc.

THE PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES, or the Adventures in the American Desert. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, author of the "Prairie Flower," "The Indian Scout," "The Trail Hunter," etc. Recently published and for sale this day, complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double col umn, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price 50 cents in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.

Published and for Sale by
T. B. PETTERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
To whom all orders must be addressed.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary Feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 24 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher.
C. ELANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT,
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD—CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

At a Convention of citizens, held at the residence of William Harrison, No. 15 Beach-st., on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for School Officers, irrespective of politics:

For Commissioner—JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.
For Inspector—JOHN HEWITT.
For Trustees—DAVID D. ARCHER, GEORGE IRELAND, Jr., JAMES STUART, No. 32 Varick-st., Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, No. 15 Beach-st., Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.

Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.

ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.

By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.

No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.

ALFRED PARRY, Captain.
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers.
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 82 White-st., New-York.

DR. G. W. SCOLLAY'S

AIR-TIGHT DEODORIZING

BURIAL CASE,

PATENTED MARCH 18, 1862.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of Undertakers, and all parties interested, to a new and useful improvement in Burial Cases, by means of which a human body may be withheld from interment some sixty to ninety days, or more, without the emission of the usual offensive odor, and at a small expense beyond that of the ordinary wooden Burial-case. The invention is simple, effective, and not liable to derangement.

When the invention was completed, and its efficacy tested by numerous experiments, to the satisfaction of the undersigned, he brought it before the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, who, on the 29th of April, 1862, appointed a Scientific Committee to investigate its merits and report thereon, this Committee, under date of May 15, 1862, presented an elaborate report for which there is no room in this advertisement to mention. The conclusion of the report, however, is here given:

"In conclusion, your Committee cannot but feel that the advantages of the improvement are obviously many and great, and the practical points deducible from the foregoing, and which your Committee regard as established, are as follows:

First—Dr. Scollay has succeeded in making the common wooden coffin water-tight and air tight, up to a certain degree of pressure.

Second—Beyond this point, by the judicious application of a self-adjusting valve, the gases are allowed to escape, and the coffin secured against explosion.

Third—By the introduction of a chemical compound he renders the escaping gases inoffensive and disinfecting.

Fourth—Its cheapness is such as to place it within the reach of all.

Fifth—Having examined the improvement carefully, and conducted satisfactory experiments, we regard it as our duty in the present exigency to bring it speedily before the public, and I recommend its general adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted
(Signed) S. POLLAK, M. D.,
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.,
JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D.,
M. SCHUYLER, D. D.,
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D.,
E. B. HAZARD, Jr.

St. Louis, May 15, 1862."

When the foregoing had transpired, the subscriber went immediately to Washington with the following letter of introduction, to lay the matter before the proper authorities there

BOARD WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1862.

Dr. WM. G. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

Dear Sir—I have pleasure in introducing to you Dr. G. W. Scollay, of this city, who, on our recommendation, visits Washington to bring to your notice an improvement in burial cases, which is regarded by this Commission of great value. I would simply state that a Scientific Committee was appointed by this Commission to investigate the merits of this invention, the result of which have furnished an elaborate report, which the Commission fully concur, and to which I respectfully refer you. Yours, very truly,
JAMES E. YEATMAN, President.

The result of the visit of the undersigned to Washington, is best set forth by the following certificates of the Surgeon-General, and the Assistant Surgeon-General, of the United States, U. S. A.

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

My attention having been called by the Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, to an invention of Dr. G. W. Scollay, called an "Air-tight Deodorizing Burial Case," I have examined the same, and, at my request, Dr. Scollay has conducted and completed an experiment therewith, under my personal observation.

The result is perfectly satisfactory, and has convinced me that the claims made of the case are substantial, and that the improvement is one of great practical utility, that the principle of air-tight metallic burial-case—the deodorizer is correct, while the application of it, as made by Dr. Scollay to the ordinary burial case, is so simple, secure and effective as to recommend it strongly for general use, for sanitary, and other reasons, I cordially recommend its adoption for army purposes, especially in all cases where it is desirable to withhold a body from interment, an indefinite length of time, or to transport to distant points.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

I fully concur in the above opinion and recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and think the invention of Dr Scollay very valuable in its military relations.

R. C. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon-General,
Surgeon-General's Office.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

The undersigned would state as a reason for this mode of bringing the invention before the public, that the Air-Tight Deodorizing Burial Case has been adopted, and is now in general use, in some of our large Western cities, and that it can be immediately furnished by any of our City undertakers to parties desirous of having the remains of their deceased relatives or friends removed from this or other cities, or from distant localities. As before stated this case is not expensive. It is extremely light, and easy for handling, or for transportation—is not liable (like the Iron Burial Cases in present use) to explosion from the expanding pressure of gases, generated by ordinary decomposition, and, which is more important than all, the very expensive, disagreeable, and oftentimes unsuccessful process of the present method of embalming, is entirely avoided—the simple application of this invention to the ordinary wooden coffin, rendering a recourse to the latter mode of interment altogether unnecessary.

The undersigned can be consulted, or communications may be addressed to him, at No. 416 Broadway, first floor, or at St. Louis, Mo. G. W. SCOLLAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

Messrs. M'GRAW & TAYLOR, No. 167 Bowery, are manufacturing this Case, and are now prepared to supply the trade.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25, with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address HENRY CRAIG.
No. 187 Centre-st., New-York.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELL

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 23,194 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. and 378 bags Corn Meal, 92,505 bushels Wheat, 143,735 bushels Corn, 485 bushels Barley, 5,048 bushels Oats, 4,560 bushels Malt, 4,007 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,241 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls., at $8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

CANDLES—A moderate business has been transacted in this line, at uniform quotations. Sperm, 35c. for plain, and 40c. for mixed; Stearic, 26c.@27c; Adamantine, 19½c.@21c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in moderate request, at full rates. Liverpool Orrel, $5@$8 25; do Cannel, $9@$9 50 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite, $7 75@$8 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 300 mats Java, at 34c.; 500 bags Rio, part at 32c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 31c. @32½c., and 550 bags Savanilla, on private terms. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—The principal kinds have been in fair request, and prices have been firm.

COPPER—Ingot has been more active, for immediate and future delivery, at 32c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, to-day, at firmer prices. Middlings, 64½c.@65c. Sales, 3,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 18,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$6 10, chiefly at $6 05@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$6 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....$5 75 @$5 85
Extra State.....6 00 @ 6 40
Superfine Western.....5 70 @ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....6 05 @ 8 25
Extra Illinois, round hoop, shipping brands.....6 75 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....7 00 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee.....6 50 @ 8 50
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri.....6 45 @10 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand, in part for Government use, at, however, rather easier rates; sales 2,400 bbls., at $6 55@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 00@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 25@$5 75 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at a decline, however, of 1@2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales since our last add up 237,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 30@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 44@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 31; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 23; Amber State at $1 44 and Amber Kentucky at $1 47 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales, since our last, 122,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c., closing at 71c. for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 68c.@69c. for unsound; 72½c.@73c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,600 bushels. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 60c. @62½c.; Western, at 62c.@63c.; and State, at 60c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in large request, at $1 48@$1 61 ₱ bushel. Sales 5,300 bushels.

GUNPOWDER—Has been in active request at $3 50@$6 75 for Kentucky Rifle, ₱ 25 lb. pkgs., and $6 25@$6 50 for Sporting, ₱ lb. Blasting sells at $4 75@$5 85, and Shipping $4 ₱ 25 ₱ pkg.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand for shipment and home use at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are pretty actively sought after, at from 30c.@35c. for ordinary to very choice New. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Cuba has been in demand at $1 05@$1 10, free, and 92½c.@95c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

HATHS—Eastern are in a fair demand at uniform quotations.

LEAD—Has been in moderate request at $8@$8 25 for all kinds of pig, ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales were light to-day, having been confined to 60 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 45c.; 25 bbls. Barbados at 43c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 37c.@38c., and by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 31½c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and prices altogether nominal at present. Spirits Turpentine, $2 15@$2 20.

OILS—Have been in fair demand and very firm and buoyant in price. Petroleum, 32½c.@35c. for Crude, and 52½c.@70c. for Refined, ₱ gallon. Other kinds as before quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more abundant and in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales, 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 87½ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@ 4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 6½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; sales 1,000 boxes. Lard rules heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more demand at the opening rates. Sales since our last 350 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@ $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in brisk demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

The movements in Provisions in Cincinnati during the week ending Nov. 12, the *Price Current* notices thus: "The feeling in the market for Provisions has been rather a heavy one. There has been less demand for all articles, and in some cases prices are lower. Mess Pork has been held at $10 50 to $11 for fair to the most reliable city brands, but there has not been much demand. 1,000 bbls. city sold yesterday at $10 75, which was the most important sale we heard of during the week. There has been an irregular demand for bacon, to fill army contracts, at 5c. for shoulders, loose, and 6½c. for sides, packed, but the offerings exceeded the demand at any time, so that the market was dull. No sale of bulk meats, and prices are nominal at 4c. for Shoulders and 5c. for Sides. In new stock there has been no animation. Green meats have been at 3½c., 5c. and 5½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams, but it was for Hams only that there was any regular demand, and they were wanted all the week at about this rate. Box meats are held at 6c., 7c. and 7½c. for Cumberland cut, short rib and short clear, but buyers have been demanding concessions of 1c. and have been in favor of buyers and closes at 9c. for present delivery, and could not be sold for December at better than 8½c.@8¾c. Head and gut may be quoted at 8½c., and butchers the same. The city manufacturers are paying 8c. for butchers and furnishing packages. There will be even more than there was last season of the hog rendered into lard. Greaves has declined to 6¼c.@7½c. for brown and white, and Tallow is dull at 10c.@10½c.

RICE—Sales, 250 bags East India at $5 25@$5 50 and $7 25 free, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request, and is firm. Turk's Island, 36c. ₱ bush. Liverpool, as before quoted.

SEEDS—Have been moderately dealt in at $2 10@ $2 15 for Rough Flax, and $2 for Timothy ₱ bush.; 10¾c.@10¾c. for Clover ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 6,000 mats Cassia, in bond, on private terms, and 450 bags Pepper, part at 23½c.@24c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,500 hhds. including New-Orleans, raw and refined, at 10¼c.@12¾c., Cuba at 9½c.@10¾c., and Porto Rico at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at advancing prices.

SPELTER—Has been lightly dealt in at 7¼c.@ 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates.

TIN—The principal transactions have been in Straits at 39c.@40c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 36½c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were moderate, at rather firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,500 bbls., at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels, at 8½d.@8¾d.; Corn, 43,000 bushels, at 7½d. in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 1,000 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For London—500 bbls. Flour, by an American vessel, at 3s. 1½d., and 1,000 bbls. do., by a foreign vessel, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels, by an American vessel, at 8¼d.@9d., and 7,000 bushels, by a foreign vessel, at 11½d in ship's bags, ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Kina	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Chilea	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-Office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA WILL PREACH a sermon in behalf of the Mission Sabbath Schools of this City, under the care of the Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions, TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 16, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., (Rev. H. D. GANSE.) Service at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the causes are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken for the purpose of meeting the expenses of carrying on these schools.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms,) No. 446 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. EVENING, 7½, "*Doing Good*," by CHARLES C. GOSS. Singing by Father REED'S Troupe of Old Folks. Rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING. Everybody welcome. Special collection on Sunday evening.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach a sermon in the Westminster Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*The Duties of Young Men in Relation to the Age*. All are invited. A Union Devotional Meeting is held at the Rooms, (Bible House,) Monday and 5th-st., every Thursday Evening.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Missionary Association of Sabbath-School No. 91, connected with the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ROB. BAIRD,) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, Rev. J. T. DURYEA and others. Friends of the Sabbath-School Missionary work are invited to be present.

"SELFISHNESS AS AN ELEMENT IN CHRISTIANITY."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—UNION MEETING in the Congregational Church, corner of Court and Freeborn sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq., Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and Captain HAYNES. All are invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL, of Washington, D. C., is expected to preach at this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, the public services of recognition and of ordination of the Pastor, Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, will take place in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST 18TH-ST., near Fifth-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services: SUNDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and on each EVENING in the AFTERNOON being for Great Men. Text: Rev. E. C. BOWS will repeat his sermon on *What the Church has contributed to Secular Christianity*.

JAMES M. E. MISSION—NO. 231 WEST 44TH-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rev. Mr. LARUE will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY C. DEMING, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between Third and Lexington ave. The first course of lectures on the *Spiritual Causes of the Present Disorders*, will be delivered by Rev. ADAM SEARS, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Allen-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN EASTON at 3 P. M., and Rev. JOSEPH HUSBAND at 7½ P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FIRST OF a series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING next by Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th aves.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Angel. *"Unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation."* And those who thus look must be an organized body.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, NO. 61 PARK-ST.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session of the school we have short addresses from our many visitors. The public are invited to come to see us and hear our children sing. Preaching in the house at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE Staten-Island Congregational Church, near Hotel-st., Port Richmond, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 42 East Broadway, in the Second Advent Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MORNINGSIDE M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DEPOT.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PRICE, the Pastor. Subject—*To-Stranth and Glory of Young Men in the Battle of Life*.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THOSE who would learn from the word of God what will be the issue of the present troubles are earnestly invited to hear the messenger of Christ, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Buildings, No. 109 Bowery.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING on the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject of the evening—*Perfect, as of God's Holiness. Discipline with us as with Him*.

REV. MATTHEW HOBART, D. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 10th Ward, Fifth-av., corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Dr. Cox's Church, Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with the morning—*The Human and Divine Economies of Salvation*. Evening—*The Great Exodus of Christianity*. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. P. ROBERTS, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full Choir. Seats free. Public invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—20TH-ST., BETween 6th and 7th aves. The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. Dr. TYNG at 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

FORTY-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Forty-second-st. Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., Pastor. SABBATH, Nov. 16, Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach in the MORNING and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (Sixth-st., between Lexington and 3d aves.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the question, *Does Christianity Help Lives in this World?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Prof. M. H. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 2 A. M. Missionary meeting at 7½ P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH (in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 2d-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youths' Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Public are invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., LL. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 10th Ward, Fifth-av., corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner Marcy-av. and Penn-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Divine Service—MORNING, 10¾; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M. Rev. JOHN W. CLARK, Rector.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 56 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Peace Offering*.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., there will be preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. J. D. FULTON, of Albany.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. D. X. JUNKINS WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY SING IN Prof. MATTISON'S Church, 41st-st., near 9th-av., next MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. A choice selection of new and patriotic songs. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. Benefit of the Sabbath School.

A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF New-York and Brooklyn will be held in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop JANES will be present, and the exercises will be of a varied and interesting character. A full attendance of the Leaders is requested.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DEW WANTED—FOR THE WINTER AND Spring, in St. George's Church. Address, with lowest cash rent, P. N., Box No. 4,920, N. Y. Post-office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET MALONE, who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

STATION D—THIS, SATURDAY EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very desirable servants, who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent, respectful and reliable. Also for some thoroughly experienced housemaids and infants' nurses, whose references to the first families in Brooklyn. Superior servants at moderate wages for the Winter, at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook in a small private family; understands baking and pastry of a 1 kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer, can give the best of City reference as to character and capability from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 2,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a first-class cook, a situation in the City or country; she is a competent pastry cook, game and soups; does the coarse washing; also, her cousin as waitress and chamber-maid, or to do the washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 92 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do chamber-work and washing; has no objection to do general housework; has the best of City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 105 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Woman, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; will assist the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 50 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 3-7 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Calls for two days, at No. 51 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity; knows all kinds of fine cooking and baking; also plain and Parisian dishes. Would have no objection to do washing; would go to the country. Apply this day and Monday, at No. 376 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an experienced girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist in the fine washing. Has the best of City reference can be seen at No. 160 East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington aves.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 9 8th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or chamber-maid and nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Understands dressing hair; no objection to travel. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 6 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman, as child nurse; can have charge of the nursery, willing to make herself generally useful; is a Protestant; first-class City reference can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HEALTHY woman who is a Protestant, a family to go to the country with baby; a first-class reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 Carmine-place.

AS NURSE AND GOVERNESS.—A middle-aged English person, of education and capability to assume the management of a first-class family; undoubted testimonials offered. Address for two days WIDOW, Station A, Springfield.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen where she is at present employed, at No. 11 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Calls for two days, at No. 118 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN is desirous of a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 155 West 38th-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTED by the day; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at any time by calling at No. 104 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SHIRT LINER AND TRIMMER.—Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a competent shirt liner and trimmer, to work and board in the family of respectable people. Address for three days M. LINER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman, an American, wishes a situation to keep house for a widower, and take charge of a child under ten years of age. Unexceptionable City reference can be given; has been eight years in her last place, where she now is; a quiet family preferred. Call at No. 217 East 14th-st., in the yard.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, who would travel with a lady or gentleman or would prefer a family residing in the country or elsewhere; can give good City and country references. Call at No. 8 Mt. Pleasant-place, Bloomingdale road, between 8th and 9th aves.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress or French fluting in all its branches; can be highly recommended by families. Address C. L., Box No. 7 Herald Office, 2d-av. and 26th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND neat girl, about 20 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation as general servant in a small family; is willing and capable; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 39 Carmine-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person, a situation to take charge of children with or for the voyage only; would prefer to go to Europe; is a good nurse and seamstress; is a first-class family laundress; understands cooking. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 38 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest, best-established institute, on the corner of 8th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and Catholic women. Continued by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SALES.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHOSE evenings are disengaged, wishes to obtain the keeping of a set of books for a concern or an estate. Undoubted references can be furnished as to honesty and capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent married man (without children) as gardener; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN MOORE, at Bridgeman's seed-store, Nos. 37 and 38 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business as coachman and is a good and careful driver and experienced groom. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen or addressed, B., at P. Trainer's harness store, No. 208 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man. Is sober and honest, a good driver and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 804 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his duty thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Address C. H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family in the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 611 Broadway.

AS FIREMAN-BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter or fireman-boy, a man of long experience; has the best of recommendation from his last employer; is sober and honest. Address E. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a tidy, industrious Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid; one who understands her business. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 45 East 30th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 15. Reference required.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and general housework, to go some distance from New-York. A German girl preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; (a single colored man preferred;) must be well recommended and understand his business. Apply at No. 161 Cliff-st.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS Jobbing house; one that resides with his parents. Make application in your own handwriting, giving age, reference and residence; salary first year $50. Address A. B. C. & Co., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE OFFICE of a foreign commission hardware merchant. One fresh from a public school preferred. Address (by No. 3,063 New-York Post-office, with letter from teacher.

HELP WANTED,

BOYS.—WANTED, TWO BOYS, 16 YEARS OF age, in a book and stationery business. Apply to J. P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, giving reference and residence.

A VALET.—WANTED, A VALET TO GO TO Cuba with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST'," 1855. OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children. To well-qualified teachers who seek employment.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, Ll. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.; G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 365 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 19TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Association Church. Dancing (last quarter) by Mr. Chittenden, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Stationers, and at No. 56 West 19th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 23 34th-st., corner of Madison-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the Classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in progress of recitation. Only 25 pupils in the 34th-st. building, on the average, and not more than the same number in the Washington-square building. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, at the residence, Hospital.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Englewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 47 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be removed to this, there is a Primary department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS HEANS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils at No. 21 Union-square. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be had at the above institution.

MR. LOUDSCOOP'S OF HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.—A lecture (subject reserved) will be given in Mr. LOUDSCOOP'S New School-room, No. 4 Ann-st., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

IRVINGSTUTT, PARLYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-Annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—Cooperstown, Otsego County, New-York.—Rooms boarded, with or without furnished rooms, and furnished apartments for Teachers. Terms moderate. Address as above.

PUBLIC PRACTICE IN FRENCH.—Mr. LEMOINE, of Paris, Professor of French in the Public Department for Girls, Grammar School No. 40, and in the Navy Yard Primary School, gives lessons at pupils' residences. Address 40 Grammar School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSIC

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorised by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; oor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cloveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Boods, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in decomloations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Conpon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us cootribnte directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receivo immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Secnrities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other secnrities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usnal commission
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles K. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Falle,	John P. Halstead,
John J. Phelps, e	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevins, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of oooo of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRIOR, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensning year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT.	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM.	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequeot meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N WHITING, No 68 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcemeot of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 54 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in the Heights of L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 1ot Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ARC. F. LEE, Secretary

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 130-AV., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement to 4 first story, and all the modern improvements: built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 527 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable, will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—FINE FLOURING MILL, LARGE mansion house and other buildings for sale at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, oearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water oo rear of out: three minotes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

A RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH LAND attached, value not to exceed $40,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., or address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler and Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and outbuildings complete, within an hour's drive of the city, on moderate terms, address A. T., Box 1,707 Post-Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., for $2,000, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 37th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 119 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROperty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College place. Apply to H. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, situated in Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts. Rent moderate. Apply to
A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., No. 61 William-st

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly instalments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,320 New-York Post-office

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 8th avs., and 20th and 34th sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office—a pleasant front room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 25th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 106 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, tusks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of a first-class public house for sale. This is one of the finest old established public houses in this City; has splendid bar-rooms, sitting committees or club rooms, billiard saloon and Masonic lodge rooms. For particulars, apply to W. H. MITCHELL, No. 7, Cedar-st.

$600 OR LESS.—FOR SALE, OR WOULD take a partner, the right with machinery, for manufacturing a staple article sold by grocers. Some stock on hand. A good paying business. Well established. Call from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, third floor.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No 41 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with introduction to the practice of the specialty for sale, or partner wanted. Apply, Box No. 3,570 Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA MATINEE.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for TO-DAY'S MATINEE and MONDAY'S NORMA at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC; BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY,) Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GUERRABELLA MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
GUERRABELLA as Leonora, MORENSI as Azucena.
BRIGNOLI. AMODIO. BARILI.
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.
Seats can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.
On MONDAY, Nov. 17, NORMA.
Second appearance of
SIGNORA LORINI.
The great success of
NORMA
Has induced the management to repeat it.

Norma	LORINI	Adalgisa	MORENSI
Pollione	MACCAFERRI	Orovero	SISINI

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO
Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of
DINORAH. (Le Pardon de Ploermel.)
for which the most extensive preparations are being made, will be produced for the first time in New-York, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 19,
in which
Mlle ANCIOLINA CORDIER will make her début.
No care or expense will be spared to render the performance worthy of the fame of the distinguished composer, and of the celebrity of this grand romantic work.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that
MATILDA HERON
Will appear this evening,
SATURDAY, Nov. 15,
In her thrilling character of
CAMILLE,
FOR THE SECOND TIME,
In her Drama of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 435 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Notice.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed
SATURDAY, Nov. 15.
Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberflocte.)
Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.
NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.
AND AN ENLARGED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
On SUNDAY EVENING,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
FIDELIO
Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The first Promenade Concert of the season will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1862.
TICKETS
Can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies,
or of members of the Regiment,
only.
POSITIVELY
No tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3 45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Depot, Newark.	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6:45 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8:15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9:15 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2:45 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4:15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5:45 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depot at Hoboken.

N. B.—Passengers on Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by crossing New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Patchogue and Hampton.
At 4 P. M. and 5 P. M. for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8:30 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 8 and 9 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-street 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Carandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEHAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE splendid BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer HASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 137 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, A NATIVE OF France, will teach French, music, drawing and penmanship, as a compensation for his board. Address Y. V., Box No. 2,344 Post office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for a lady, two children and nurse, a quiet home is desired, and the most unquestionable references will be given and required. Address, with full particulars, D. W. S., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PERSONS DESIring board in South Brooklyn, with well-furnished, comfortable rooms for the Winter, can obtain the same in a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. No. 58 Sou-nth-place, third door west of Court-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 4th and 14th sts., and Lexington and 4th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, to-day

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND be room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... Wm. Wheatley.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK; EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 15, 1862,
PONGO;
OR,
THE MISCHIEVOUS APE.
ALBINO (an overseer)..... GABRIEL RAVEL
Pongo (the ape) ..... Mons. Marzetti
To conclude with the
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the
CHILD WONDER, and YOUNG AMERICA.
To commence with Poole's Comedy of
UNCLE SAM.

EVENING PERFORMANCE.
The comic fairy pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown ..... (his celebrated part)..... Gabriel Ravel
Harlequin ..... Young America
To conclude with the
GREAT FLYING TRAPEZE ACT BY THE RENOWNED CHILD ARTISTE,
YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?
By the Dramatic Company.
MONDAY EVENING next will be produced, first time in many years, the amusing Fairy Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.
In which GABRIEL RAVEL and YOUNG AMERICA, and the whole troop will appear.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL,
FAREWELL,
FAREWELL,
NIGHT
NIGHT
NIGHT
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
and
LAST APPEARANCE.
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Nov. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in
TWO OF HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS.
As
PESCARA,
in
The APOSTATE,
And as
SHYLOCK,
in the fourth act of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
as
FLORINDA
and
PORTIA.
Being Mr Booth's and Mrs. Barrow's
LAST APPEARANCE.
On Monday, 17th, those world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear.

TERESA CARENI,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged. Further particulars in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS.

This celebrated troupe will give their last Grand Concert THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 15.
Tickets 25 cents.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestaut Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., under the head quarters on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestaot Episcopal Church, at 46th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
SATURDAY, NOV. 15,
Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entailed
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY ..... as Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
In connection with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BIG BARS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons | AMERICA ..... 2,000 tons
EMPRESS CITY ..... 2,000 tons | ISTHMUS ..... 1,500 tons
For San Juan del Sur, Greytown, connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM NEWSPAPER TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c. &c., at low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown. First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 88 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES BECQUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec near SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $75 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE WAR.

We are glad to see that a translation of the Prince DE JOINVILLE'S sketch of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac is about to be published. It is written, of course, substantially in the interest of Gen. McCLELLAN, or at least gives his explanations of matters which may seem to require them. The PRINCE deals very sparingly in criticism,—pays the highest compliments to the bravery, endurance, and versatility of the American troops,—evidently thinks that McCLELLAN lost opportunities which a more adventurous commander would have seized, and deplores the defeat of our army in front of Richmond, as substantially the turning point of the war.

We translate from this interesting *brochure* the following closing passages, in which the PRINCE gives his opinion as to the tendency and possible results of the conflict:

"Here I stop. My object, in the course of this recital, has been to define the character of the American army—to set forth the peculiarities of the war in those countries so different from our own, and the difficulties of all kinds against which they are compelled to strive. I have given, with equal frankness, my impressions, good and bad. The good has often filled me with admiration; the bad has never been able to weaken the sentiments of profound sympathy which I feel for the American people. I have sought, also, to point out the sad succession of mistakes and accidents which have involved in failure the grand attempt made to reëstablish the Union. I forbear from inquiring into all the consequences of this calamity. They will come only too soon. It would be absurd to predict which of the two parties to this war will have the most endurance—whose hatred will last the longest. One thing is certain—the unlucky campaign of McCLELLAN against Richmond is destined to cause still greater effusion of blood:—It prolongs a contest whose fatal consequences will be felt not only in America; it postpones finally the most desirable solution of the crisis—the return to the old Union.

I say the *old* Union advisedly, for I am of those who believe that If the North were conquered—decidedly conquered—if the right of minorities to resist by arms the decisions of the ballot-box shall be established, the Union would have none the less certain chances of being reëstablished. *Only it would be reëstablished by the triumphant reëstablishment of Slavery.*

If the National bond were to be definitively broken between the North and South, it *would very soon be broken between those States which form the Northern group.* Each of them would have an eye solely to its own interest,—while the Southern Confederacy would be more and more closely united by the powerful bond of Slavery. She would have shown her strength, acquired a grand prestige, and would exercise that attraction which always belongs to success and power. Victorious, she would stretch out her hands, not only toward those States which are now contested, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, but Maryland also. Baltimore would become the *entrepôt* of all her foreign commerce. English iron would reach almost the heart of Pennsylvania. Who can say whether that State, whose people dislike a free negro no less than a slave, would not decide to make peace with that powerful Confederacy on condition of receiving the protection which it would eagerly grant? For the Southern States are *free traders* only from the temporary necessities of their cause. Once masters they become Americans first of all. New-York would follow the example of Pennsylvania. Commerce is not the business of the South—they have need of some one to conduct it for them. The same movement, according to all probabilities, would bring in the Western States, all whose means of access to the sea would be in the hands of the Confederates. The New-England States alone, where the Puritan creed has preserved all its ascendancy, and where the hatred of Slavery is sincere, would remain isolated, cut off from the resources which created the enterprising spirit of their large and active maritime population.

With the exception of these six States, and probably also of California, which, separated from the rest of the world, has interests peculiar to itself, the old Union would be reëstablished—only the ideas of the South would rule it. The glorification and extension of Slavery would become the common badge. Founded by arms, the Confederation would be conspicuously a military power. The slaveholding aristocracy would have won its spurs; it would be drunk with exultation, and would submit no longer to any check. Conservative at home, but aggressive abroad, it would no longer be restrained, as hitherto, by the commercial interests, the good sense—cold, and a little English in its character—of the merchants of the Northern States. With the impulse which the return of peace would give to business, and the prosperity which would follow, the Confederation thus constituted would become a formidable power, and those who desire above everything else the maintenance of a great nation in North America could give it their sympathies, subject to the essential conditions of its duration.

But there is the trouble. Great things can be done with Slavery; fabulous wealth may be rapidly acquired, as in Saint Domingo; while the blacks till the soil, the whole free population may be put under arms, and carry on victoriously a war with superior forces, as we see now done in Virginia. *But these are temporary efforts; and, in the long run, Slavery weakens, ruins, demoralizes all it touches.* Compare the destinies of two great neighboring cities—Louisville and Cincinnati; compare what the first has become, in spite of natural advantages, under the weakening influence of Slavery, with the marvelous growth of its rival, under the influence of Freedom. The fate of the Slave Union would be that of Louisville. The old Union, on the contrary, with its slow, careful but certain progress toward gradual emancipation would have resembled Cincinnati.

The old Union was a commercial people, furnishing Europe with articles of indispensable necessity, and at the same time a market for its products. It was useful to everybody, and in reality, in spite of appearances, hostile to none. The new Union would be military and aggressive—would aid some and injure others. The first Union was liberal and pacific—the other would lack the spirit of progress, and would have no other means of assimilation but war and conquest.

Such would be, in my judgment, the results of a Southern triumph, if it were to take place. If, on the contrary, the struggle between the two parties should be prolonged, evils will follow of another kind. Driven by the passions and necessities of the war, the National Government might decree the immediate abolition of Slavery, and even be driven to employ a horrible means of war, in arming the slaves against their masters; but this step, beside being in itself harsh and barbarous, would be damaging to those who should resort to it, for it would create in the bosom of the North divisions profitable rather than otherwise to the cause of secession.

Must I add that, in this future which looks us in the face, there is nothing over which the friends of American liberty and greatness may rejoice? With the Southern coasts completely blockaded as they are now,—after the Mississippi had been reconquered by National power, they had hoped for a triumph of the National army before Richmond, because that would have facilitated a complete understanding on the basis of the old Union. This triumph has not been achieved, and the reconciliation, which then seemed desirable and possible, is now doubly difficult. *I am not of those, nevertheless, who infer from this that the National cause is lost.* Compared with those of the South, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted. And who knows how much, in a day of peril, the energy of a free people, fighting for the right and for humanity, can accomplish?"

—The local editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, Wm. P. Robinson, has been elected to the Assembly, from that city.

—Gen. Harney has returned to St. Louis. He has no immediate expectation of taking an active command.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Strife of the Factions and the Manœuverings of the Politicians—The Comptrollership—The Candidates for It and Their Prospects.

The State election and its results no longer exciting the solicitude and zeal of our local politicians, that most useful class of citizens has turned its attention to ascertaining who shall be the nominees for party favor and support at the next Charter election. This, the reader is aware, comes off on the first Tuesday in December. There are to be chosen a Comptroller in place of ROBERT T. HAWS; a Corporation Counsel in place of GREENE C. BRONSON, Aldermen for the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Aldermanic Districts; a full Board of Councilmen, (twenty-four—six from each Senatorial District;) one School Commissioner, one School Inspector, and two School Trustees in each Ward. The bent of the contest, both for Republicans and Democrats, awaits the determination of the factions of the latter as to whether they will unite, and to what extent they will unite for the canvass. It being generally conceded that the Democrats will assuredly elect whatever candidate they fuse upon.

The Comptrollership is the chief object of interest, and next to it is the office of Corporation Counsel. The former is a very important and high-salaried position, with a good deal of important patronage, and so also is the latter one. The Corporation Counsel receives $10,000 per year from the City and $2,500 per year from the County, and has such good opportunities for perquisites that it is estimated his income must reach $20,000 a year. The Comptroller receives $5,000 per year, has control of the Tax-office and a good deal of patronage, of which a considerable proportion cannot be defined, as it accrues incidentally in the course of business; and has, also, the appointment of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The struggle for the nomination for Comptroller, of which the TIMES formerly gave a sketch, yet continues; but it has since undergone some changes, and therefore presents new phases now. In Tammany Hall Alderman BOOLE appears to be master of the position, having out-generaled the Genet and CONNOLLY faction so far as to obtain control of the organizations of the Wards, including GENET'S own Ward, (the Twelfth,) in addition to the ascendency he claimed in the General Committee, (at the time of the former TIMES' sketch of the contest of the Aldermanic factions,) and which, it is now conceded he undoubtedly has. The difficulty in the way of his success, however, is the forming of a satisfactory union with MOZART. The late coalition is considered ended; it having been only an agreement for the general election. From its success it was supposed that a further union for the Charter election would be an easy matter, but this does not appear to be the case. A permanent union of the City Democracy appears not to have been taken into consideration by Tammany, whose leaders probably supposed that a nominal union that would defeat the Republican candidate for Comptroller, with the nomination for Corporation Counsel thrown in as the balance for either side, would readily be assented to by Mozart. The Tammanyites seem not to have suspected what outsiders foresaw—that the crafty ex-Mayor would aspire to full fellowship with her braves, and perhaps to the Chieftaincy in the "Great Wigwam."

The first part of this programme is now offered to Tammany by FERNANDO WOOD. The fear of the possible fulfillment of the other portion of it, makes her halt at the first. She is to give her answer to the proposition on next Monday.

Meanwhile, a review of the field of local politics, in respect to the two leading offices, may interest those who are not familiar with the great political machines that make out the "slates" and decide the fortunes of aspirants to public office.

BOOLE is as confident of the indorsement of Mozart as he is of the nomination of Tammany, although the last move of the Ex-Mayor and Congressman elect, is not interpreted as being favorable to him. BOOLE is an unceasing worker, however, and it is impossible to decide now what he will not accomplish for himself. On the other hand, it is said that Mozart will disappoint him—that Mozart is not harmonious. Her leader is bent on a permanent union with Tammany, perhaps with a "single eye" to the Mayoralty. Sheriff LYNCH and his Deputy, THOMAS H. FERRIS, GEORGE G. GENET, the present Corporation Attorney, BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman of the General Committee, and Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, P. G. MOLONEY, disagree with FERNANDO on this subject. They are proud of their party and exult in its strength. They wish for no foreign alliance with their old adversary till a message of invitation shall come from the "Great Wigwam." They are willing, however, to consent to an occasional clasping of hands for mutual advantages, but not for anything that looks like feeling the way for a fusion with the old organization. They want GENET to be made Corporation Counsel, and to do this they will help Tammany make a Comptroller, letting the nominees for the minor offices run independently of each other; or they will make RICHARD O'GORMAN, of Tammany, (who already has the nomination of the "People's party,) Corporation Counsel, and a man of their own Comptroller. JOHN K. HACKETT, a lawyer of ability and integrity, and who was formerly Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, has the favor for Corporation Counsel as a second choice. If Tammany should accede to the proposition of FERNANDO, of course MOZART will speedily become so indistinguishably blended with her old enemy that this clique will be lost sight of.

The bold move of FERNANDO for consolidation Mozart fears and Tammany dreads the success of just now, as it would create much trouble about the division of the committees and the sway they should have in "fixing" the arrangements for an equalization of the patronage they have now at their respective commands. It seems as if there were no other course for poor old Tammany than to receive to her arms the returning prodigal, despite of her misgivings about his getting the upper hand in the management of the household, after he is welcomed to it. Tammany is coy, notwithstanding the direct appeal of the Ex-Mayor for a cordial embrace and general forgiveness and reconciliation. She will not yield readily to the apostatizing son who now manifests an eager desire to support her in her old age and decrepitude. She perhaps will prefer him another trial of his devotion on the question of electing a Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and not receive him and his progeny into full favor till the election of a new General Committee takes place.

Mozart—at least that portion of the party that is represented by the before-mentioned clique—wants union only for "big things" and great occasions. Therefore she is willing only to coalesce for the election of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and she is doubtful which she might make choice of. The Tammany leaders have acted with a confidence that a coalition would be made, and that they knew which of the two leading offices they would have. Her braves long ago chose the Comptrollership for their share. Hence Alderman BOOLE and Senator CONNOLLY have manœuvred to secure it. The friends of the latter do not give up the chase, and say that "Slippery DICK" can get another nomination, if he fails in obtaining this, and run and win, the same as he defeated CHARLICK last year. Mr. CONNOLLY already has the nomination of the Jeffersonian Democracy.

Other aspirants are quietly but persistently working, who may yet come out best in the race. Police Justice CONNOLLY, whose term of office will expire next year, is anxious to be the Tammany nominee for Comptroller. He is undeniably a strong candidate for the nomination, as he has the majority of the Conference Committees of the two parties in his favor now. The Genet faction—that is, the office-holders in place by his favor—all labor unremittingly for Senator CONNOLLY.

Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS is another candidate for the Tammany nomination for Comptroller. He has a host of friends, and probably fewer enemies than any of the other aspirants for the position. If he should succeed in getting the nomination, his friends would not permit anything to interfere with his election that they could possibly turn to his favor.

The Republicans, it is supposed, will nominate Mr. HAWS for reëlection. His only hope of success is a divided democracy. If they should be divided, he probably would poll many of their votes, being regarded as a Conservative Republican. MERWIN R. BARWER, who is quite prominent in the party, who was once a candidate for Congress, and who was, until recently, on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. HAWS, for some reason or other now sets himself against him. Mr. BREWER asserts that he will endeavor to run a strong Republican against HAWS if he shall be in the field. It is said that HAWS' friends are working for him most determinedly, and say that he must be reëlected. To accomplish this fixed purpose no stone will be left unturned. Extraordinary stories are circulating in regard to the efforts making for him. It is charged that HAWS' friends are trying to help Senator CONNOLLY, and that they will keep him in the field with that view. This is the story of one faction, but some are unable to discern the reason in it that others seem to see. Another story, and from another source, is, that some of HAWS' partisan friends have succeeded in creating disaffection in some of the Democratic Ward organizations; but at the enormous expenditure of over $100,000. This seems fabulous, but coupled with the reputed (and exaggerated) pecuniary advantages of the Comptrollership to a partisan leader and his friends, the story is credited by some and doubted by others. It is recorded here as one of the vagaries, if not one of the facts, associated with the increasing excitement of the partisans to gain the Comptrollership.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S grand tragic opera of "Norma" was revived here last evening to a house that made us forget that the work has seen the day of its greatest popularity, and is now, unjustly and almost sacrilegiously, voted slow. Mme. LORINI (*nee* WARTINI, an American, as our readers who can recall the last decade of opera will remember,) made her *debut* as *Norma*, and was supported in the contralto part by the new and favorite *prima donna*, Mlle. MORENSI. During the interval of seven years that has elapsed since Mme. LORINI was last heard in public, she has made the tour of Europe, and obtained a reputation which we can now estimate at its just value in the principal opera houses there. She returns to us fresher than when she left, with a method vastly improved and a style at once large and lyrically dramatic. The vastness of the Academy imposes a severe tax on the voice of the singer, and we should be lending ourselves to a fiction if we said that Mme. LORINI makes us utterly forget this circumstance. Nevertheless her voice is fuller and richer than any other soprano of American origin we have yet heard on the stage, and its genuine quality—the true soprano *sfogato*—enables the *artiste* to make her best effects in a way that the most distant listener can appreciate. There was no lack of appreciation last night; the house applauded every well-known *morceau* with enthusiasm, but the greatest treat was undoubtedly to that limited number who knew what constitutes art, and who had, in consequence, the pleasure of fully recognizing Mme. LORINI'S great ability. The soft charm of a rich fresh voice, added to consummate skill of execution, and rare elegance of style, left really nothing to be desired. We cannot think of a singer who has created a more profound impression. Mme. LORINI suggests so much that may be said, that general commendation is the briefest form in which to express it. The lady must be pronounced the best of our native *prima donne*. We hope that the threat of her early departure for Europe will be speedily withdrawn, in view of a triumph and a recognition so complete.

Mlle. MORENSI, as *Adelgisa*, displayed the splendor of her voice once more, but was hardly equal to the technical difficulties of the *rôle*. Time and study will correct this. It was an absolute feast to hear two such fresh charming voices in the same opera. Signor MACCAFERRI, as *Pollio*, and Signor SUSINI as *Proteo* were acceptable—the last-named artist being in fine voice, and singing with grand emphasis. The entire performance, we may add, was smooth, and above the average. Signor MUZIO presided in the orchestra.

OPERATIC MATINEE.—Mr. GRAU gives the first matinee of the season to-day, and dedicates it to Madame GHERARDELLA. The opera selected for the occasion is "Il Trovatore," in which the lady made so marked a success on Wednesday last. If the weather be fine—the Heavens determine the success of things of this kind—there will, undoubtedly, be a fashionable and thronged attendance. To avoid, as far as possible, any undue crowding, Mr. Grau allows his patrons to secure their seats without extra charge

A PLEA FOR CAVALRY.

Lecture by Major H. Robinson at Cooper Institute.

Major H. ROBINSON, in compliance with a request from Mayor OPDYKE, Dr. BELLOWS, and others, lectured at Cooper Institute last evening, on the necessity of furnishing the Government with a more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field. Commencing with a rapid sketch of the relations of science and art to war, and an allusion to the imperative necessity of the cavalry arm of the service to prosecute a successful war, Major ROBINSON passed to a running review of the progress of various nations in the use of cavalry, from the time of the first regularly organized troops of the Greeks to the terrible destruction of the Roman army by the light and heavy artillery of HANNIBAL, who killed forty thousand and captured thirty thousand out of an army of eighty thousand Romans. He showed how the Romans profited by this lesson, and were enabled in their turn to master the world. He depicted the daring achievements of the Hungarian cavalry, and drew a thrilling picture of the sacrifices which had been made by the Italian Republics, on account of their culpable neglect of cavalry. "In comparison with cavalry," he said, "rifled cannon and Minie muskets are but as naught." He narrated the achievements of the Milanese cavalry in their contest with the troops of FREDERICK, and the daring charge of the Cohorts of Death—a handful of devoted cavalry who succeeded in capturing the royal standard, disorganizing the army, and compelling FREDERICK to flee for his life. He spoke of the terrible battle which decided the contest between Louis of Bavaria and FREDERICK of Austria, when 4,000 knights were slain. He related the interesting story of the retreat of the English commander HARKWOOD, in the fifteenth century, with 6,000 of his cuirassiers, although confined on an island by the Italian commanders. Although the first work on cavalry tactics is attributed to CHARLES the Bold, in 1443, there can be no doubt that works of the kind were written as long ago as forty years previous. Maj. ROBINSON sketched the progress of the cavalry service in Europe, especially of the English and French. He said that the aged soldier was very apt to be averse to the development of any military arm other than that by which he gained renown, but, that he would be quite surely defeated in his first great war by his youngest adversary, whose genius might consist merely of a due appreciation of the lessons of military history, and of availing himself of those teachings without regarding them as innovations. Maj. ROBINSON detailed the masterly manner in which NAPOLEON handled his cavalry, and his divisions of his cavalry into three kinds. First, fifteen regiments of heavy cavalry, second, thirty regiments of lancers and dragoons, and third, forty regiments of hussars and chasseurs.

The Major also sketched the achievements of the Arab and Cossack cavalry, quoting the tribute to the latter which was paid by Gen. MONTON. At Waterloo an entire division of French infantry broke and abandoned thirty pieces of artillery at the sight of but two regiments of British cavalry. In the British army one-ninth was cavalry in 1840. In Russia one-quarter of the army is cavalry. Of the Prussian standing army one-seventh is cavalry; of the first landwehr one-fifth of cavalry, and of the second landwehr one-sixth is cavalry. Of the Prussian *corps d'armée* one-fourth is cavalry. Of the present French army one-eight is cavalry. The present Russian army has one-fourth cavalry. The present British and Prussian armies average about one-sixth cavalry. In none of the armies of Europe has cavalry been neglected. Yet we find that of the 219,000 men sent to the war from New York State, only one-twentieth are cavalry. Our lack of cavalry is a source of sneering and contempt of our army among European officers. They say we have no offensive force. The rebels cannot be subjugated unless our gross deficiency in cavalry is remedied. Major ROBINSON spoke of the effective cavalry raids of the rebels, showing how they tended to scatter our infantry and disseminate our forces, and how by relying on artillery, improvement in fire arms and iron-clads, we had overlooked an effective arm of warfare of which our enemies had seen fit to avail themselves.

Major ROBINSON demonstrated that in case of war with England or France, we might learn that a cavalry raid into New-York was as easy from Canada as it was to make a raid into Pennsylvania from Virginia. With the most intelligent of men, the best of horses and unlimited resources, he thought it was possible for us to turn the tables on them, and not only prevent their raids into the loyal States, but to make a raconnoissance by their staff officers as impossible as the Cossacks made it for the French. The contest cannot be successful on our part with the best artillery and infantry in the world, unless aided by cavalry equally as good.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The amount of treasure shipped per the steamship *Orizaba*, on the 11th instant, was $735,000 for New-York and $462,000 for England. The dispatch to the Associated Press so stated, as it was placed in the telegraph office here.

[NOTE.—The message reached here "$125,000 for New-York." The blunder was made in the Pacific Telegraph Line.—ED.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 14.

The Legislature of Nevada organized on the 12th. The Governor's Message recommends that the Territorial Government take $500,000 stock in the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which proposes to construct a railroad from Sacramento to Washoe. He says that during the past four months the people have paid nearly $1,000,000, monthly, for transportation of merchandise from California, and that railroad communication would reduce the freight tax three-fourths, causing such disbursements that a road would pay from the increased business. From the best information attainable, the estimated monthly produce from the Nevada mines is $1,000,000, and they will hereafter produce as many millions as we can procure machinery and labor to work them—it being, in the Governor's opinion, the richest mines in the world—of incalculable extent and perfectly inexhaustible.

The Bark Revolution and Schooner D. Dewolf.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

The bark *Revolution* and the schooner *D. Dewolf*, hence for New-Orleans, were brought back today by the revenue cutter. They are supposed to have contraband goods on board.

"The Golden Shower."

Mr. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., Superintendent of the Lee-avenue Sunday School, Brooklyn, gives to Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY the following fine testimonial to the superiority of his new *Golden Shower*:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have in several previous letters written in the highest commendation of the *Golden Chain*, and I have had no reason to change my opinion. No music-book has done so much to create an interest among the children as the *Chain*. It was issued just at the right time, its want had long been felt. Sabbath Schools had been surfeited with new music-books, but almost all of them were filled with old melodies that had either been worn out, or used in connection with secular songs. Fresh original music and words were needed. These were all supplied by the *Golden Chain*.

After we had sung with much satisfaction almost everything that the *Chain* contained, we began to feel the want of something *new*, and you may judge of the pleasure it afforded us to hear that you intended to send forth its brother, *The Golden Shower*. We gladly welcomed and immediately introduced the *new comer*. It created a great *furore* among our children. It has not disappointed us. Our expectations have been fully realized. The matter, both music and words, is *new, fresh* and *vigorous*. It is a book of gems. The pieces appear to be all available, and I it would delight you to hear our children sing "The Best Day in the Week," "A Saviour Ever Near," "The Welcome Home," "Whither, Traveler, are you Going?" and others too numerous to mention. I do not understand how any Sabbath-school can get along well without these books.

Superintendents and strangers often say to me, "How do you keep up your numbers?" I answer, by *interesting the children*. It is an easy matter to gather in the children, but much more difficult to keep them after they have been gathered in. And yet it every school would introduce such new books as *The Golden Shower* and *Golden Chain*, and sing the pieces as they should be sung, their numbers and interest would be greatly augmented. I hope the *Shower* will be introduced everywhere, for I am sure that it will conduce to the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the great Sunday-School cause.

Very truly, yours in the good work,
JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig Gen. Grover, Maine; Gen. A. J. Haines, Texas; Chas. C. Carpenter, U. S. Navy; G. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; C. H. Smith, Illinois; John Hay, Washington; S. O. Lawrence, Providence; Wm. P. Seimi, Pennsylvania, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore T. Bailey, U. S. Navy; Capt. A. W. Putnam, U. S. Army; Capt. C. C. Millard, of the Anthon Battalion; C. C. Potter, New-Orleans; Wm. L. Burt, Boston, and H. C. Hallin, of Fort Wayne, are at the Astor House.

J. S. Barstow, at Boston; F. L. Leitzinger, R. Jenkins, E. W. White, W. H. Potter and J. S. Tappan, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. O. E. Herrick and lady, from Key West; Thomas L. Ashmead, Philadelphia; C. J. Voorhis, St. Louis, and Lieut. J. W. Converse, Jr., Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. C. C. Augur and Lady, of the United States Army, and Joan H. Smith, from Cuba, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Philadelphia, and Capt. Kennedy, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. B. Burke and lady, Rochester, and W. H. Watson, Kansas, are at the International Hotel.

MARRIED.

ALLIGER—DAVIS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. F. Alliger, assisted by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Adjt. E. Alliger, son of the officiating clergyman, and Ina M., youngest daughter of Abner Davis, of the former place.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BARKLEY—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. H. B. Dexter, of Williamsburgh, DAVID P. BARKLEY, of New-York City, to MARY J., youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LEWIS—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at Zion's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM GWIN, of the United States gunboat *Benton*, on the Mississippi River, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of HIRAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., of this City.

HICKS—JEWETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. A. Farley, D. D., GEORGE F. HICKS to SARAH HUMAN, eldest daughter of the late James R. Jewett.

MERWIN—SWARTOUT.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, at East Lima, by Rev. George Fisher, D. D., H. MERWIN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, of Hallway, Saratoga County, N. Y., and MARY E. SWARTOUT, of Ballston.

WHITE—VANDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 249 Clinton-st., by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE to Miss FLORENCE R. VANDANBURGH, all of Brooklyn. No cards issued

DIED.

FLYNN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 14, after a long and painful illness, SYLVESTER, son of Dr. J. P. Colgan, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, the 15th inst., from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Shanghai, on Monday, Aug. 25, after a short illness, Rev. M. S. CUNNINGHAM.

CADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 Hamilton-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DIMON.—On Friday, Nov. 14, of croup, HARRY SQUIRES DIMON, youngest daughter of JOHN S. and SARAH A. DIMON, aged 2 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 100 East 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DUPUY.—At Lancaster, Ohio, on Saturday, July 26, of cholera, Rev. SAMUEL R. CATLEY, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 34 years, and on Tuesday, Aug. 5, FRANCIS R., youngest child of the late Rev. S. R. CATLEY, aged 21 months.

JONES.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., ELBERT HARING, aged 30 years, son of the late Elbert H. and Margery Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., member of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

MAINES.—On Thursday night, Nov. 13, at 11 P. M., at his father's residence in Westchester County, of typhoid fever, JOSEPH B. MAINES, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, at 11 o'clock A. M. First Day, Nov. 16. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 9:50 New-York and New-Haven Railroad train at Port Chester, this Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15.

PYLE.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, Nov. 14, EMILY FLORENCY, daughter of the late PETER PYLE, of New-York, aged 19 years.

PARSONS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at her residence, No. 61 East 20th-st., ADELINE D., wife of Wm. H. Parsons, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.

ROMAINE.—At Gwynnsville, Va., on Thursday, Nov. 13, VICTORIA, wife of William H. Romaine, of this City.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, Mr. CHARLES R. SMITH, son of the late Hon. Nathan Smith, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 West 14th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEERS.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 13, ALFRED, son of John and Mary S. Steers, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral service to take place at the Moravian Church, near New Dorp, this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN ——.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 14, ——, eldest child of ANNA E. and EDWARD VAN ——, aged 2 years, 11 months and 14 days.

L. Vought, Jr., and adopted daughter of John H. and Eliza D. Harbeck.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

VANNIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, SARAH, the wife of Charles Vannier.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 364 Hicks-st., corner of Union-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.; "Isabella, or Woman's Life," at each. Those wonderful Esquimaux Indians are to be seen day and evening. What a rush of ladies and children! Every child, as well as adult, should see the Esquimaux, for they may never have another opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE PHRENOLOGY.—What is technically termed a "fine head" for a man, is generally to be detected by the hat upon it. all the finest heads of this City—those of writers, statesmen and leading citizens—being adorned with KNOX'S new and insurpassable Winter hat, which calls crowds in No. 212 Broadway daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig E. Drummond, from Aspinwall—Dr. J. C. Ledyard, Juan Esguahan, L. M. Raub, H. C. Small.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.... 12 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 45 | Gov. Island. 2 34 | Hell Gate.... 3 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, S. Thompson & Nephew; J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks Ellen Stevens, Thones, Portland; ——, Lebanon, Giles, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; G. C. Adams, Hemmingway, New-Orleans, Kelsey & Pendrick; Russia, (Br.,) McKie, Shiro, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Ocean Spray, (Br.,) Kenoe, Wexford, W. H. Powell; Harry, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McElhinney, St. John, N. B., P. Small & Co.; Grace Washington, (Br.,) Stevens, Balize, E. Alexander & Son; Hermann, (Holl.,) Pyles, Amsterdam, Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Schooners Wm. Bement, Parker, Philadelphia; West Gleam, Tarr, Gloucester; Mary Parker, Petty, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. S. Williams, Grant, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Elizabeth, Snow, Orleans, Mass., Bee, Rattier, Crosby, Newbern; S. Gesner, Thompson, Elizabethport, Merrill & Abbott; Jos. Holmes, Applegate, Washington; Wanderer, Knowlton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Golden Gate, Weeks, Cape Ann Port, Baker & Dayton; John Oliver, Sands, Edgartown; Lacon, Baker, Boston; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, St. Pierre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ariel, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Artist, Hobart, Fall River, L. Keeny.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Scott, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Rascal, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Cygnet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fallon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fair Lady, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Wrapatrick.

Ship Aquila, of Bath, Oliver, Madeira 24 ds., in ballast to Newmith & Sons. Oct. 26, lat 35 40, lon. 36 40, signalized ship Monsoon, bound S.; and brig Trade Wind, do. do.

Ship Annie Laurie, (Br.,) of Windsor, N. S., Murray, Halifax 10 ds., with fish and lumber to D. K. De Wolf. Had heavy weather last part of the passage.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 79 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Charles Luling.

Ship Caroline, Stricker, (Brem.,) Belfast 35 ds., in ballast to Pavenstedt & Co.

Ship Rudget, (Br.,) of Quebec, Sopwith, Quebec 22 ds., with timber to order. Had heavy westerly.

Ship Intrepid, Bond, of Boston, Seavey, St. Vincent Cape de Verde Islands, in ballast to master.

Ship Addison, of Kennebunk, Gilpatrick, London 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br., of Halifax,) Matso, Manzanilla, Cuba, 36 ds., with molasses, sugar, tobacco, &c., to Daniel Starr. Nov. 1, at 5 P. M., Sombrero Key lighthouse bearing N. W. Guides, was boarded by U. S. steamer Octorara, and had obtained medical assistance. Nov. 7, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 40, lon. 74 15, Cape Hatteras bearing N. W. 60 miles, was spoken by U. S. steamer Courier—wished to be reported.

Bark Julia, (Br., of London,) Strickland, Gibraltar 53 ds., with fruit, &c., to Thomas Dunham. Had very heavy weather on the passage; lost sails and sustained other slight damage.

Bark Pathfinder, of Pocklington, Robinson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, had heavy gales from S. to N. W. and N. E.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Boston,) Hadlin, New-Orleans Oct. 29, with sugar, cotton, &c., to Chas. E. J. Peters. Had very heavy weather.

Bark Richard Lyon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Lowray, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal and 2 passengers to master. Had heavy weather.

Bark Burlo Zwanz, (Aus.,) Giseth, Antwerp 57 ds., in ballast to Holtsiaer & Co.

Brig C. Drummond, Conway, Cuttyhunk 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Jay. Oct. 31, in Crooked Island Passage, passed a steamer, supposed the America, from New-York for San Juan. Nov. 11, off Hatteras, spoke the U. S. steamship Potomac, cruising. Nov. 13, lat. 36 56, Frederick D. Jones, the second officer, died of typhus fever. He belonged to West Dedham, Me. 7th, 8th and 9th, in lat. 33, experienced the very weather from N. N. E. to W. N. W., with heavy cross sea.

Brig E. F. Newton, Dixon, English Cay Oct. 14, with logwood to E. Alexandre & Son. Had strong gales from N. and N. E. On the 6th inst., had a heavy gale from N. to E. and S. W., with a tremendous sea; hove to on the starboard tack, the sea sweeping fifteen feet and bowsprit under. Was driven off the Bar, 20 ds., the gale ended on the 8th. Been 6 ds. north of H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3478. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Brilliant Operations of the Expedition Under Gen. Weitzel.

A Battle Fought at Labadieville.

The Enemy Routed and Pursued.

Upwards of Two Hundred Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

GEN. WEITZEL'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Visit of Gen. Butler and Staff to the French War Steamer Catinet.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDOY, Nov. 2, 1862.

By the steamer which last left this city, I reported to you, in a short notice, the fact that the Reserve Brigade, under Gen. WEITZEL, 5,000 strong, had proceeded up the river and made an easy and unopposed landing at Donaldsonville. I have the satisfaction of saying that, up to this date, the brigade has met with brilliant success, characteristic of all of Gen. BUTLER'S foresight and profound judgment. You will find Gen. WEITZEL'S official report of the splendid engagement at Labadieville, and also an interesting letter, with a list of killed and wounded on our side, together with the same list regarding the rebels, but, in addition, the number of prisoners captured from the enemy. Although the battle of Labadieville is, by comparison, inferior in numbers to many engagements elsewhere, still it possesses all the elements of splendid fighting, and consummate generalship, the command has crowed the Department of the Gulf with glory.

THE REPORT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE.
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, LA.,
Oct. 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning at 6 o'clock I dispatched Col. BIGGE, in command of his regiment, (the Thirteenth Connecticut,) BARNETT'S Cavalry, and one section of CARRUTH'S Battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a dispatch from him from Raceland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Col. THOMAS, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the Station three freight cars, one passenger car, two caroette guns, spiked, (32-pouders,) two 12-pound iron howitzers, in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose now to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I bivouacked in line of battle. Believing that the enemy would, by means of the numerous flatboat ferries which I knew were in the bayou, probably cross from one side of the bayou to the other, I took in tow a flatboat bridge and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I passed as a prudential military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right bank. The enemy's scouts were continually in sight of my advance guard of cavalry, and just before going into camp one Captain of the enemy was killed by my advance guard and three prisoners were taken. Immediately afterwards one of the Eighth New Hampshire privates on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at 6 o'clock, but finding that the enemy was in some force on the right bank, I threw over the whole of the Eighth New Hampshire and Parker's Cavalry by means of my boating bridge, also in this order moved down the bayou.

At 11 o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labadieville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered four pieces of CARRUTH'S Battery up, (two pieces were with the rear guard and THOMPSON'S was already ahead,) and formed the Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New York in line-of-battle to support THOMPSON.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canebrake. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the canebrake I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARRUTH'S Battery and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the steep bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the first shot advanced guard, which did the same of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou to support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut, THOMPSON'S Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our horses and my bridge; ordered CARRUTH to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New York to support THOMPSON and guard the head of the bridge and the front of the train.

I soon crossed over, ordered the Eighth New-Hampshire to form line of battle across the road, the Twelfth Connecticut to form on its right, and ordered these forward to attack at once. They had scarcely commenced moving when the Thirteenth Connecticut received a double quick from across the bayou, I immediately ordered in reserve. Subsequently, as I received guides of the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut moved in different lines of direction, they became sufficiently separated to allow me to throw the Thirteenth Connecticut on the line between the two. I ordered this regiment forward in line of battle. The line thus formed advanced steadily at my command forward. In a very short time the enemy's [illegible] and [illegible] wing of the enemy, who [illegible] of their retreat, and secured [illegible] long. I found the enemy had four pieces of artillery in the road. It was CONRAD'S Battery, Company A, WITHER'S Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. RATSTON (who was wounded and is now a paroled prisoner). This battery was supported by the remnants of the Eighteenth Louisiana and the Crescent City regiments, numbering together about five hundred men. They were lying down in a ditch on the lower side of a plantation road in the edge of woods at Georgia Landing, and immediately on the left of the battery.

I ordered skirmishers at once in the woods to secure prisoners. CARUTH arrived about this time, and I sent him with one section and PERRIN'S Cavalry in pursuit. They pursued about four miles, CARRUTH firing upon the retreating forces on both sides of the bayou. I have since learned that SIMMS' Battery of six pieces, supported by Col. CLARK'S (the Thirty-third) Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, was in front on the left bank.

I lost 16 killed and 74 wounded. Lieut. FRANCIS, of the Twelfth Connecticut, was taken prisoner before the fight. We have buried five of the enemy, and have seventeen wounded in our hospital, but I have proof that their loss was greater. I took 160 of the enemy prisoners the day of battle, and 42 of them since—total 208; I released them all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. J. P. MCPHERTERS, was killed. I delivered his body to some of his brother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently buried near the battle-field, the Chaplain of the Eighth New-Hampshire officiating. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the retreat. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very accurate and splendid fire of the enemy's artillery, without seeming to notice it at all. My cavalry has been of invaluable service to me; both officers and men have done splendidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battle-field, had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as an hospital. I went into camp the next morning, (yesterday.) I moved on down the right bank of the bayou, throwing over the Seventy-fifth New-York and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry on the left bank. I left about thirty wounded of my own, who could not be moved, and the enemy's wounded, in charge of Surgeon B. N. CUMMINGS, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and left with him provisions, money and supplies, for their care. I entered Thibodeaux at 3 o'clock P. M. without opposition.

I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it, I found from the smoke of burning bridges that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges, the one across Bayou Lafourche, the other across Bayou Terrebonne. I found three freight cars at Lafourche Crossing, uninjured, one containing arms, shovels and sugar, and another containing a lot of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. I also found papers by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemands. I went into camp on BARON'S plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux. I will repair the damage on the two bridges to-morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's Bay. I send you a list of my killed and wounded; I also send you a list of prisoners I paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.
Major GEO. C. STRONG, Assist. Adj.-Gen.,
Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
IN CAMP, NEAR THIBODEAUXVILLE, Oct. 31, 1862.

The expedition under Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL reached this place last night, after a march of about three days and a half from Carrollton.

The Reserve Brigade is composed of the Eighth New-Hampshire, Thirteenth Connecticut, Twelfth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New-York Regiments, and First Louisiana, named in their order in the brigade, commencing on the right. We embarked on board the transports at Carrollton on Friday, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock, and immediately started up, accompanied by four gunboats. Arrived at a point four miles below Donaldsonville, where the troops were landed and marched into the town, the transports following along with them. The front of where the village of Donaldsonville once stood is now in ruins, having been shelled by our gunboats some time since for having harbored guerrillas. The rear portion of the town, however, is undisturbed; but the deserted streets, the tenantless houses, the few and squalid inhabitants remaining, contrast strangely with the appearance presented to the visitor before the war.

The brigade encamped at night in town. The night was truly a stormy one, the wind howling and whistling through the dilapidated and ruined tenements in mournful numbers, suggesting the idea of a requiem for the absent owners, many of whom will probably never return. The New-England boys here first felt the chilling influence of a Louisiana Northwester, but they paid little regard to that. They only asked for dry weather and the enemy, both of which, thank fortune, they found.

On Sunday morning early, the whole column took up the line of march down the Bayou Lafourche, the main body on the left bank, and Company F, Eighth New-Hampshire, under command of Capt. FLANDERS, thrown out across the Bayou on the right as skirmishers. Companies were also thrown out on the flank. All along the march, from the very beginning, crowds of negroes, of all ages and both sexes, came rushing to the banks to join the column. Many came with packs of clothing, some with their pickaninnies, but most of them empty-handed. The women and children were not permitted to go at first as there was no transportation for them, and they could only go a few miles and then fall by the wayside with fatigue.

The first day passed without encountering the enemy, except a few scouting parties, several of whom were taken, and the army bivouacked in the open field, at a point about two miles above Napoleonville, which is said to be about fifteen miles from Donaldsonville. At this point there were several signs of the enemy. The cavalry on the left surprised a Captain of Confederate cavalry in the house, and called on him to surrender. He replied by shooting at one of the cavalry men, the ball passing through his holster. He was then shot through the head with a carbine. This company of cavalry was under the command of Lieut. PERRINS. On the right a party of about a dozen rebel cavalry dashed on the outpost pickets of the Eighth New-Hampshire, and captured a sentinel, and came near taking Lieut. BARNETT, he being mounted on a fleet horse, and disregarding their summons to surrender, made his escape amid a volley of balls sent after him. The man captured is named John O'DONNELL, and hopes are entertained that we may succeed in retaking him.

Early on Monday morning the forces again took up the line of march, with the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment on the right bank, and had proceeded about five miles when the Louisiana Cavalry, on the left bank of the bayou, discovered the enemy in some force on the right bank. THOMPSON'S battery was sent forward and opened with shot and shell, which was vigorously replied to by the batteries below, posted on both sides of the bayou—the battery on the right bank being the nearest. Gen. WEITZEL soon made his dispositions to attack the enemy, forming the attacking force by placing the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right, and ordered the Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut to cross over and form in line of battle. Some artillery were also sent over. The crossing was effected under a vigorous fire from the rebel battery, the shells bursting all around, and some solid shot striking here and there. But the two Connecticut regiments came along without the least show of flinching, and took their places, when the order was given to the New Hampshire boys to charge the battery. Three of these companies, A, E and F, under command of Capts. BARRETT, WARNER and FLANDERS, respectively, had been out as skirmishers, and had ascertained that the battery had three pieces with no infantry support. These companies, after having fearlessly scoured the woods, under a heavy fire, were called to take their places in the regiment, Company E having lost its brave Capt. WARREN while skirmishing; and all being ready, Col. FEARING, ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. LULL, called on his regiment to "go in," and in they went, the balls and shells of the enemy flying around in every direction, dealing death and frightful wounds to the ranks. Little heed they paid to that. On they went, through the underbrush, over fences and ditches, until they got near enough to deliver their fire, which was done with such effect as to cause an immediate stampede of the battery. This stampede could have been prevented, but for the fact that the men were so fatigued with the charge that they could not follow up. The Twelfth Connecticut, which formed the left wing, [illegible] and succeeded in [illegible] wing of the enemy, who [illegible] of their retreat, and secured [illegible] manner of surrender is said to have been somewhat ludicrous. About thirty or forty of them threw themselves into a wide ditch, and, falling upon their backs and knees, waved their tattered white handkerchiefs in token of submission. There were some 125 prisoners, rank and file, taken here, beside several officers. The Confederate troops engaged belonged to the Eighteenth Louisiana and Crescent Regiments. The Colonel of the latter, J. P. MCPHERTERS, was killed on the field. He was buried by his own men, (who had been taken and paroled,) in a field by the wayside, about a mile above the field of battle, and about two below Napoleonville. Capt. RALSTON, of WITHERS'S Battery, and an unknown Confederate soldier, were buried by his side. In the same field, not far remote, lie the brave Capts. WARREN, Co. E, and KELLOGER, Co. K, of the Eighth New-Hampshire. The whole regiment feels deep sorrow for the loss of these brave captains, who were popular, skillful, and brave, and fell nobly fighting for the integrity of their Government. They have offered up their hearts' blood at the shrine of their country, and a grateful people will cherish their memory. Peace to their manes.

The gallant style in which these three heretofore untried New-England regiments went into action is a source of great pleasure to Gen. WEITZEL. The General is justly proud of his brigade, and he enjoys the entire confidence of every man in the expedition. It is impossible for a General to have more fully the *moral* support of an army than that possessed by Gen. WEITZEL. The physical support has been shown to be efficient. It is always impossible to speak of every officer in detail who distinguishes himself in action. It might suffice to say that every officer was at his post, every duty performed, every order obeyed. The post of danger, consequently of honor, belongs to the several cavalry companies. Capt. COWAN having been detailed to serve on the Staff, the command and direction of his line company devolved on Lieut. PERKINS, and whatever the fitness of "any other man" may be for the position, I consider PERKINS fully his equal. He is an incessant rider, always on the alert, always useful. While I thus speak of the Lieutenant I must not forget that the other commanders have done their duty, but at this hurried moment I have not so good an opportunity to learn their names.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably exceed that of the enemy, but we have lost but one prisoner, while theirs are now counted by hundreds. Those I send you were taken on the field. About as many more have been captured by the cavalry and paroled. It is said in Thibodeaux this morning that since our army has been encamped here, there have been some 300 desertions out of the Lafourche militia.

The people are in desperate straits in this region of country. They have no flour, no shoes, very little salt, no butter, lard, candles or soap—in fact, the only thing at all plenty is sugar, corn, negroes, and shinplasters payable in Confederate notes. They begin to heartily wish for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government. That Government protects them, feeds them, is like a parent to them. The rebels burn their bridges, their cotton, their sugar, impress their entire male population into their half-fed, scantily clothed armies, and leave the women and children to starve at home.

How long we shall remain here depends on events soon to be developed. Every man, however, is anxious to meet the enemy again in force sufficient to give the whole brigade a chance. It is hoped that communication will be opened to the city by the Opelousas Railroad soon. There are some large sugar plantations here, and a great deal of sugar, and the Lord knows the people need the necessaries it might purchase in New-Orleans.

It is likely that many of the crops now in the fields will be lost, as the whites have gone with the Confederate forces—been compelled to go—and the blacks have come within our lines. They are a great source of annoyance to our army, but, under the act of Congress, and instructions from the powers that be, in Washington, they cannot be turned away. They are good foragers. Nearly every man in the expedition has a servant, even the privates. Some of the officers have two or three. They are good foragers.

The private soldiers are strictly forbidden to leave the ranks to snatch up unconsidered trifles, like fowls, pigs, sheep and tha like, but the negro, for the first time in his life, finds himself "better than the whites," and levies his contributions at will. Negroes, from all along the route, come flocking to the lines with such credentials in their hands. If the black has not attached himself to any man in the brigade, he will answer your demand by saying, "I does not want to sell 'em—I want to go along, and I give 'em." They are generally received under such circumstances, for two reasons—one is, no man has a right to say them nay, and the other that their game is quite palatable. Many are used for relieving the soldiers of severe and heavy duties, such as assisting to care for the sick, helping trains to cross the bayou, "toting" knapsacks, &c.

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the Delta.

We are indebted to Maj. STRONG, Adjutant-General of this Department, for a list of the killed and wounded among the Union forces in the recent battle at Labadieville. As a matter of course our loss was much heavier in this engagement than that of the enemy, as is always the case when a larger body of troops attack a smaller force in a strong position and acting on the defensive. The heavy loss speaks volumes for the gallantry and bravery of our troops, and shows with what intrepid courage they flung their resistless column upon the enemy, regardless of the storm of missiles hurled upon their centre by the intrenched foe. When the history of this affair is written, it will be found to have been one of the most dashing exploits of the war. We omitted this morning to mention that the enemy's troops in this action were all veterans of Shiloh and several other actions, and are considered the flower of the rebel Louisiana troops. But flowers fade.

KILLED.

Capt. John Q. A. Wilcox, I. Regt., Co. F, 8th N. H.
Lieut. E. B. N. H. — Lieut. W. Hall, Co. G, 8th N. H.
Capt. John Kelliher, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire — Frederick N. Judson, Co. C, 13th Conn.
Corp. J. Mingo, Co. A, 28th Conn. — Lieut. Denier Hoyt, 12th Connecticut.
Corp. John L. Tuttle, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire — Elisha Ashley, Co. H, 8th Ct.
Corp. John L. Tuttle, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire — Lieut. W. Bigelow, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
Corp. Edgerly, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire — Jones Black, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
Peter Doherty, Co. C, 8th N. H. Vols. — John Mack, Co. I, 8th Conn.
New-Hampshire. — [illegible] Dodge, Co. D, 1st Conn. Battery.
Gilford Gilman, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire — Louisiana Cavalry.
[illegible] — Abraham Henry Rose, Co. [illegible]
Charles A. Bass, Co. [illegible] — [illegible] Vandenbeck, Co. [illegible]
8th New-Hampshire — Wade Battery.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. D. B. Morse, Co. F, 8th N. H. — Lieut. M. Jackson, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. W. Lord, Co. F, 8th N. H. — E. Gerker, Co. [illegible]
[illegible] Co. B, 8th N. H. — D. Woodbury, Co. [illegible] New-Hampshire.
[illegible] Co. A, 8th N. H. — B. Cahoon, Co. E, 8th [illegible]
L. Bolman, Co. I, 8th Conn. — [illegible] Co. [illegible]
Sergt. B. Edwards, Co. H, 14th Connecticut — Lieut. [illegible] Co. [illegible] Regiment.
Corp. John Towle, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire — Jos. Kamm, Co. L, 12th Ct.
H. D. Kolder, Co. I, 8th N. H. — A. Merkins, Co. B, 1st La. Cavalry.
Neil Mooney, Co. E, 8th N. H. — F. Jackson, Co. C, 1st La.
R. G. Pilsbury, Co. E, 8th N. H. — Cavalry—arm, slight.
C. E. Rowe, Co. I, 8th N. H. — L. Wallace, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—chest, slight.
M. Fuller, Co. G, 8th N. H. — J. Purrell, Co. B, 12th Ct.
Wm. F. Bell, Co. A, 12th Ct. — J. Anderson, Co. H, 12th Ct.
Wm. Monroe, Co. A, 12th Ct. — John Walter, Co. D, 12th Ct.—head, slightly.
W. Dunning, Co. B, 12th Ct. — James C. Alexander—knee, severe.
Geo. Vanbeck, Co. C, 12th Conn.—slightly. — Walter Saiff, Co. D, 12th Ct.—chest.
Drummer B. Chapel, Co. D, 12th Conn.—mortally. — Edward Prentiss Co. D, 12th Conn.—head, slightly.
Michael Nevins, Co. D, 12th Conn. — John Antenhofer, Co. D, 12th Conn.—neck, slightly.
A. Bray, Co. G, 12th Conn. — Frank Dehens, Co. K, 12th Conn.—head, slightly.
Edward Pruen, Co. D, 12th Conn.—severely. — E. H. Minard Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.
Byron Crocker, Co. F, 13th Conn.—nose, slightly. — Frank Simpson, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
James M. Her, Co. F, 13th Conn.—shoulder. — Thomas Courley, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
Ellis B. Robinson, Co. G, 13th Connecticut — Patrick Mahon, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Jos. Coffee, Co. I, 13th Connecticut—head, slightly. — Henry Kane, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Henry Berger, Co. I, 13th Conn.—leg, slightly. — L. Murphy, Co. B, 1st La. Cav.
C. Moreland, Co. D, 8th N. H. Vols. — A. Smith, Co. B, 1st La. Cav.
W. Jones, Co. G, 8th N. H. — J. Shields, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—arm and chest, sev.
H. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. H. Vols. — H. Burr, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
C. Priest, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols. — G. Doublemao, Co. 1st La. Cav.—head.
F. J. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.—since died. — W. Frazer, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—chest, severely.
J. Oakes, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols. — J. Zarposkie, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
E. Manuer, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols. — J. Smith, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg.
J. Hunt, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols. — J. Stahler, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head, mortally.
C. Harov, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols. — R. Thomas, Co. C, 1st La. Cav—leg, slightly.
S. Bunker, Co. I, 8th N. H. Vols. — D. Whalen, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th N. H. Vols. — L. Zelenka, 1st La. Cav.—head, slightly.
P. Desmond, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols. — Total.....7
A. Reed, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols.
J. Meagher, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols.

Of the enemy, there were killed and buried on the field, Col. MCPHETERS, Crescent Regiment, and four others, rank and name unknown. Total, 5.

Wounded.

[illegible] Co. H, [illegible] — Vandermere—thigh, slight.
[illegible] Co. [illegible] — B. J. Frankter, 4th La.—knee, severe.
[illegible] — S. Duncan Postlewaite, 18th La.—shoulder, severe.
W. Wood, 18th La.—forearm, slight.
J. H. Mason—thigh, severe.
Alex. Burton, Crescent Regiment—hip, severe.
Walter S. Welch, 18th La.—knee, severe.
James C. Alexander—knee, severe. Total—17.

The enemy's wounded were placed in hospital with my own wounded, under the care of Surgeon B. N. Comings, Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

M. D. BENEDICT,
Surgeon 75th New-York Volunteers,
and Acting Brigade Surgeon.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The steamer *Maurice* arrived at New-Orleans Friday, the 30th, with eighty of the prisoners taken at the battle of Labadieville. These men mostly belonged to the Crescent regiment, raised among the *élite* of this city, and as soon as it was announced on our bulletin-board that they had arrived, hundreds began to wend their way toward the levee to see them, and, perhaps, to recognize old friends, or acquaintances, or relatives. When we reached the steamer, the wharf was already crowded, and the prisoners were holding uninterrupted communication with all they recognized on shore. A battalion of infantry shortly made its appearance, and cleared a wide space on the levee in front of the boat, but it was soon withdrawn, and the crowd was again allowed freely to talk with the prisoners from the wharf. And many were the joyful recognitions that took place. Everything, however, was done in the most orderly style, and with the greatest decorum. The prisoners looked very well, were dressed as finely as could be expected under the circumstances, and appeared quite cheerful. Late in the evening, they were transferred to another vessel, which is to be their prison, we understand, for the present. They are receiving the best of treatment, and have no cause of complaint, other than that of being deprived of the freedom of the city for the present—but soldiers are used to privations.

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners	208
Wounded	15
Killed	6
Total	229

These were all that fell into our hands. The other Confederate wounded were carried off by the enemy in their retreat. The wounded were cared for in our hospital with our own men.

Visit of Gen. Butler to the French War Steamer Catinet.

From the Delta, Nov. 2.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, attended by his Staff—Maj. George C. Strong, Division Surgeon Charles McCormack, Col. John W. Shaffer, Col. John W. Turner, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kinsman, Lieut.-Col. J. H. French, Capt. Robert S. Davis, Capt. George A. Kensel, Capt. John Clark, Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. H. C. Clarke—visited the French vessel of war, the *Catinet*, yesterday afternoon, and paid his formal respects to the French Admiral. The meeting between the Major-Gen. and the Admiral was most cordial; and the interchange of friendly sentiment between the French Naval officers and the members of the General's Staff, was fresh and hearty. As Gen. BUTLER withdrew from the vessel the American flag was run up at the fore-mast, and a salute was fired. One of our batteries, stationed at the foot of Canal-street, responded to the cannon of the *Catinet*. In every respect the meeting of the high officers was friendly. Long live the French Admiral; long live France.

Important Orders from Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 87.—1. No pass to go beyond the lines of this army, in any direction, will be respected by any officer or soldier, unless it bear the personal signature of the Commanding General of this Department.

2. All persons of the age of sixteen years and upward, coming within the lines, will be held as spies, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or show that they are neutral aliens, and all persons whatsoever thus coming will immediately report themselves at the office of the Provost-Marshal.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88.—1. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement for safe keeping, unless the arresting person knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

2. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Gunboat Connecticut.

The Entire Coast of Texas Now in Our Possession.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut* arrived last evening from Galveston, New-Orleans, Key West and Port Royal. She brings a mail from the squadron.

We are indebted to Commander HAXTUN for late news and papers. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, MILTON HAXTUN; Executive Officer, J. W. Smith; Acting Masters, J. W. Bentley, George E. Hill, Charles W. Lee, T. J. Lincken; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel D. Flagg, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Pilham W. Ames; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. McCausland; Second Assistant Engineer, Robert G. Pope; Third Assistant Engineers, David McArthur, James Campbell, Elvin L. Lewis, Lewis T. Swift, Moses Mayes, John P. Jones, John Daly, Jr., John Roberts, A. B. Longworthy, Pilot E. Brown; Master's Mate and Mail Agent, Wm. H. Mead; Captain's Clerk and Special Commissioner for Government, Edmon Blankman; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. H. H. Buchanan; Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Gunner, George A. Parshurst; Paymaster's Steward, Charles J. Curran.

The officers of the *Connecticut* report the entire coast of Texas in possession of the National forces.

At Aransas it was positively ascertained that no less than three vessels were being fitted out in the port of Saint Georges, in the Island of Bermuda, to be employed in the rebel service against our commerce on the high seas, that whilst our own ships were denied coal, every facility and aid was afforded the rebels in the construction and furnishing of these vessels.

Our cruisers on the coast of Louisiana and Florida have of late been extensively engaged in demolishing the rebel salt works, and so effectually has the work of destruction been performed, that salt in the Cotton States is now worth $150 per sack, and scarce even at that price.

Our naval forces, without the aid of the military, took Galveston, Texas, on the 8th day of October, and the place is now guarded alone by our gunboats. What is wanted now is for our Government to send, without delay, a sufficient military force, not only to hold the place, but to protect the Union people who are there and who have not the arms or the means to protect themselves against rebel barbarities. The gunboats now stationed there are doing all that they can to afford protection to the people. On the wharf at Galveston may be seen large numbers of people congregated together, immediately opposite to our fleet, where they remain day and night, so that, if attacked by rebel soldiers, they may be sheltered by the fire from our ships. But notwithstanding great watchfulness and care are exercised by our naval officers in command, yet it sometimes happens that a strong force of rebel rangers and cavalry at night time come down to the city across the prairie, and when upon good Union men and force them into flight or arrest, and a refusal to join them under such circumstances is instantly punished with death to the offender. Such a case occurred the night before the departure of the vessel from the town. The rebel cavalry came down at night, made free with such property as they could convert to the confederacy with, threw into jail such men who refused to join them, and committed various other outrages, and then, [illegible] This much all the people acknowledge as the [illegible] ment since the [illegible] vessel.

At Matagorda Bay a sharp and most efficient blockade is kept up by Commander RENSHAW'S squadron. Within a few days our naval forces there captured very many vessels, both large and small.

On the afternoon of the 30th of October the *Connecticut* captured the English "whitewashed" brig *Hermosa*. She is deeply laden with a full cargo, consisting of drugs, dry goods, army blankets, hardware, powder, shoes, wines, quinine, and a well-assorted cargo generally. When captured she was close under the shore, say about two miles distant, and about fifteen miles to the eastward of Sabine. Her captain, with the second mate, had already gone ashore to ascertain where best to land his car; but on his return to the brig he was convinced, if not satisfied, that Commander HAXTUN had already determined to relieve him from the duty of discharging cargo at that point by putting a prize crew on board the brig and sending her into Key West for legal adjudication.

The *Connecticut* has on board a cargo of cotton, captured by her off the coast of Texas, in the schooner *Rambler*, having left the schooner at the Southwest Pass, protected by the guns of the United States ship *Pampero*, until she can be sent to a port for adjudication.

GREAT NAVAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

A Gun Can be Fired Inside a Turret.

Four Men Work a Gun Weighing Twenty Tons.

The Great Trial Trip of the Passaic--Revolution in Naval Ordnance---Grand Success.

Yesterday the naval authorities of this vicinity were the witnesses of a great experiment. As early as 7 o'clock, a visitor to the Navy Yard, or to any of the iron-clad yards, would have easily discovered that something was going to turn up. The great trial trip of the *Passaic* was to come off, and the question would be decided whether one inventor, or "twenty-five naval officers, among whom were two Admirals," occupied the correct position on a disputed point. All the navy, all the newspapers, (ourselves included,) all the contractors, and all the mechanics of the town, who knew of the affair, did not see how a gun twenty-one tons in weight could be fired inside a turret twenty-one feet in diameter, without having its muzzle protrude through the porthole. Alone among the faithless, with only one engineer to join him, was Mr. ERICSSON. The opinions of the great twenty-five, (including the two Admirals,) and of all the rest of mankind was nothing—the thing must be *proved* a humbug.

At 10 o'clock the *Passaic* was reported ready. She had come from Greenpoint to have her boilers cleansed—divested of the filthy coating which builders deem indispensable—and the job being done, her steam began to rise. A large number of scientific officers—men who could never see anything until every body could see it—congregated at the Iron Works. The wharf was crowded. The privilege to witness the great experiment—that which is to revolutionize naval warfare—was granted to a chosen few. Among them were the following:

Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of Ironclads.

Chief-Engineer STIMERS (the only believer in the great idea.)

Chief Engineers LAWTON, ROBIE.

Capt. DRAYTON, who commands the *Passaic*, and whose brother, the rebel Gen. DRAYTON, got some iron messages from him at Port Royal.

The representative of the leading journals, and one or two private citizens.

A squad of marines arrived from the barracks to keep loafers from the guns, and a few sailors, who looked as if sentenced to death, on account of the terrible situation the Department was about to place them in.

At a quarter past 10 the ropes were loosened, the steam-tug *R. Bakdeck* headed the vessel up the river and the engines of the *Passaic* began to move. The spectators shouted, and on all the wharves from Thirteenth to Twenty-fifth street crowds of astonished people were hurrying to the verge of the water to see the "floating Divil," as a Hiberman elegantly expressed it. Some fifteen minutes after our departure the cleaning out of the boilers began to tell. The *Passaic* was making seven miles an hour, with her machinery barely stirring. Hitherto she had hardly done that at her best. The air was crisp and cold, the atmosphere clear, and the tide still. What the Christopher street rowers call white-caps, were plenty enough, and our decks were sprinkled occasionally. We were still the observed of all observers. Even the oyster boats—in that there was something to be in the world, after all descriptions of small craft—passed us, often very closely. Not one ever passed without giving a cheer and dipping the ensign, were it ever so small. Steamboats whistled for us but we did not go to the lads, having better business on hand.

It is 12 o'clock. We are at the Palisades. Fort Washington is on the hill, at one side. The yacht *Rebecca* is anchored near. We halt. Preparations are made to fire. A cap misses. "She's a failure," bursts from a dozen throats. Another fails to touch the powder. "It's just as I said," cried an "hofficer," "they never can fire that gun without putting it clock out through the port." A third cap missed. "What's the use of trying," chimed in a third, "can't they see"—

THE FIRST SHOT

interrupted him. It struck about 300 yards from the vessel in the water, glanced off, and flew into the bosom of the Palisades, kicking up more dust than a squadron of irregular cavalry. Every one rushed to the turret. Was it there? What part burnt? Who's killed? No one—nothing broke—the turret was there, as strong and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. No one was smothered inside—no one deafened. The concussion was not felt any more than the Captain of an old-fashioned 32-pounder feels it on board the old-fashioned frigate.

What a fall came on the prophets and the faithless. A success at last! What will the Times say now? Everybody knew that it always had a notion to do well. Even the gentlemen who crept to the extreme margin of the ship, and turned very pale when the loading began, got brave and dared to look into the turret.

The very first fire, then, results in no smoke to speak of, no inconvenient concussion, and the complete success of a grand idea. The first charge consisted of [illegible] of powder, and a 10-inch shell, (330 lbs.) shot out of the 15-inch gun. The second 17 inches.

THE SECOND SHOT.

[illegible] was fired out of the 15 inch gun, there being [illegible] discharging the 11 inch. The [illegible] the practicability of the premises [illegible] 25 lbs. of powder was [illegible] the success of the experiment [illegible]

ground. No cap missed. No one prophesied ill. Capt. DRAYTON pulled the trigger. Once more the echoes of the Palisades rang out. The recoil and smoke were reported "insignificant," and the shot—a hollow one—buried itself again in the bench. Cheers were loudly given for the *Passaic*. Converts became numerous about the deck. It is singular that even the noise is only troublesome outside the turret, on deck, where no one has any business to be, even there. The recoil was a few inches greater than at first, owing to the compressers not being properly tightened; but this only proved the perfect reliability of the apparatus that regulates the recoil.

THE THIRD SHOT.

The compressers were righted this time, and there was even less recoil than at first. The smoke was "nowhere." A full 35-pound was put in, and the 330-pound hollow shot. The ball struck the water as before, there being no desire to elevate the gun, or to test any but the one great principle. Again outsiders, who were where the enemy will be in battle, heard noise, but only very near the turret was it inconveniently loud. Thus ended the three shots.

THE RESULT.

There were three grand results.

First—A gun may be fired inside a turret.

Second—In order to appreciate the nature of the second result, it should be known that the Armstrong guns in England have been condemned for use on shipboard, chiefly because a sufficient number of men could not be placed in the turret to work them. Twenty-five failed to do it satisfactorily, and the Armstrong gun weighs fourteen tons. Yesterday, four men worked a 15-inch gun, which weighs twenty tons. Here is, of itself, a revolution in naval labor for which history furnishes no parallel. The *Monitor's* 11-inch gun, when worked with eight men, was deemed a miracle of metallic locomotion. Yet here is a gun, over 25,000 pounds heavier, worked by half the number of men. And next week Mr. WHITNEY will put a 15,

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

Rev. Dr. Stiles on the Religious Condition of the Rebel Army.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE PROBABLE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The Richmond *Whig* has a long article in which it attempts to answer the question, "How long will the war last?" It says:

"When the Yankees speak of the 'glorious' Union, and the fostering and fatherly Government, they have reason to feel what they say, for the Union and the Government were to them blessings inexpressible That they wantonly and wickedly tuefeited these blessings is most true. That they resorted to the most impossible of all modes to retain or repossess them, is equally true. But that they appreciated them when they took up arms to preserve them, and do now, when they continue a contest that seems to all the rest of the world hopeless, to regain them, we do not doubt. Their very blindness to the obvious and inevitable result, is proof how fearful and destre and over-come judgment. The richness of the prize stultifies them to the hopelessness of the endeavor.

Nor, if they allow themselves to reflect at all, can they understand why it is they do not and cannot succeed. They began the war with the theory that numbers and resources must avail. They saw on their side twenty millions of whites against six or seven on ours—an established Government, an organized army and navy, a full treasury, workshops and foundries, and commercial intercourse with all the world, against, on our side, nothing! Is it wonderful that with these advantages, and with that strong self-appreciation which is their most prominent trait, they regarded success as certain and speedy? Nor need it be wondered at that a delusion so well sustained should be adhered to after the calmer and less interested judgment of the world has pronounced it a delusion. They still believe that they can conquer us. When seventy-five thousand men, the number first called out, were ascertained to be insufficient for the task, they believed that the five hundred thousand, who were added to them, would certainly accomplish it. When these proved to be inadequate, they felt, and now feel, an equal confidence that the six hundred thousand, who are now coming into the field, will place their triumph beyond a contingency. The delusion is unbroken. Their faith in numbers and resources continues. This confidence of theirs is an important element to be considered in our speculation as to how long the war is to last.

Another is the desire to ward off, as long as possible, the calamities which peace would bring to them. When this war ends, with the loss of all for which it was commenced, there will be a fearful account to be settled among themselves."

It then sketches as follows the probable condition of affairs upon the return of peace, the throwing of workmen out of employment who are now engaged in the manufacture of warlike material and the return of so many thousands of soldiers to their homes:

"Hunger must come—the hunger that knows no law and heeds no danger when the means of gratification are within reach. Bank vaults and jewelry shops, and warehouses and mansions of nabobs, will be conveniently near and provokingly enticing. Does it require a prophet to foretell what will happen? Need we refresh our recollections of the times of the Jacobins and the fate of the aristocrats? Mythology tells of one who taught his horses to eat human flesh, and was himself devoured by them. The capitalists of the North, who raised an army and made it familiar with carnage, will realize the fable when they hear the cry of 'Bread or blood!' at their doors.

Of course, in such a social chaos, such a carnival of passion as we suppose must result from the return of the Yankee army North, with the objects of the war unattained, the Government itself will be unable to maintain authority, or even the form of existence. The mob will then be the only Government, and confusion and anarchy will reign supreme. Possibly, some strong, bold demagogue may be able to consolidate strength enough to establish a despotism, or possibly the States falling apart may be able to find some foothold on the foundation of their original sovereignty, but the United States, as a nation, would be no more, and the central Government at Washington would collapse into nonentity.

It is to avoid such scenes as we have pictured, and such as these as we have traced, that the Northern people will continue the war as long as possible. They may realize many of its horrors, but they must feel that for them the peace that would result from defeat would be more horrible still. They have the wolf by the ears, and dare not let him go.

Is there, then, to be no end to the war? Yes. War cannot last always; and while neither party has the power to subjugate the other, it requires only the constancy that becomes a good cause and a brave race to wear out the party in the wrong. Financial prostration or physical exhaustion will end the struggle in due time. And this, if no accidental cause should bring it to a speedier termination. Of such accidental, or, we might say, incidental cause, there is a chance in the possible withdrawal of the Northwestern States after a while. They do not profit, by the way, as do the New-England States; they are not urged on by the demon of fanaticism as are the New-England States; they have nothing to fear from the return home of their soldiers as have the New-England States. Reason and interest may, therefore, lead them to dissolve the unholy and unnatural alliance, and withdraw from the bloody and bootless crusade. This would give us peace. The intervention of the great Powers of Europe is another circumstance to which we may look with reasonable hope. Some time or other, if the war continues, it will come. It may not be as soon as we desire. It may be long deferred. But we have faith—the faith of just deductions from immovable facts—that it will come. And when it comes, it will be potential, all the more for the delay.

From all points of view our duty is clear. It is to bear resolutely up against all trial; to husband all our resources; to bring every energy to bear; to give all that we have, if needed, and all that we are, to the cause; to make it the burden of our prayers and the business of our lives, never doubting that success, final and glorious, will be awarded us when it seems well to the Great Ruler of nations.

THE FLOUR QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 7, has a long article contemptory of the course taken by Government in contracting with two or three parties in that city for a supply of flour. It says:

"In consequence of this action of the Government, the prices of wheat and flour, wherever there is a remote possibility of transporting it to Richmond, approximate in a greater or less degree, depending upon the chances of transportation to the Richmond prices. Upon the other hand, the Government being out of the market at points not within reach of Richmond, such as to keep up the price of wheat, scarcely remunerative to the farmer, considering the exorbitant prices which it has to pay for everything else.

While flour now rarely exceeds from twenty to twenty-five dollars in Richmond, it is still in Shenandoah and other portions of the Lower Valley at from eight to twelve dollars a barrel. The two extremes of high and low prices are equally ruinous to the same cause. If the Valley of the Shenandoah had been permitted to have participated in the fat jobs of gunboat flour for Government use, the result would have been, by lessening competition in Richmond and increasing it in Shenandoah, to have equalized the prices in a great measure between the two points.

But even then the policy of the Government, the citizens of the lower Valley would have been spared the injustice, which they have been obliged to bear, of having their flour—their all left by the enemy—forcibly taken possession of by the Government, at an allowance of eight dollars per barrel, whilst the citizen who is fortunate enough to get his wheat to Richmond secures twenty dollars per barrel. Had the Government distributed its patronage, there would have been no need for impressment, because, with the enhanced price procured by such a distribution there would have been a universal willingness to sell.

If then this monopoly, grinding in two senses that one, should be broken up, the good effect will be not only to equalize the price of flour throughout the State, but lessen the price of other articles which has been enhanced by the Government's taking possession of the means of transportation in order that it may not be interfered with in its useful occupation of carrying coals to Newcastle, and carrying them back again.

In this connection we call attention to the manner in which the price the Government pays for its wheat is affected by its policy in undertaking to control transportation.

The price which the Government pays is its price in Richmond off the cost of transportation. The effect of limiting the transportation being to increase the price in Richmond, the Government is thus, by its own action, engaged in putting up the price upon itself.

We can see no necessity or justification for a policy which makes the Government its own miller at ruinous rates. Government is necessarily a complex machinery of agencies. The more, however of these that can be dispensed with, the better it will be for the Treasury. Whenever the Government becomes its own miller, two sets of agents and contractors have to be employed, entailing two sets of profits, whereas, if it buys flour directly it employs but one. Agencies, always expensive, are doubly so to the Government. Every unnecessary expense incurred by the Government seems not only to increase the national debt, eventually to be paid in heavy taxes, but to swell the volume of our currency, and hence to cause a depreciation which reacts by enhancing the price of everything, increases the expenses of the war, and by affecting the credit of the Government, cripples its ability to successfully carry it on."

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. STILES.

From the Records of Whig, Nov. 8.

The following is a copy of a letter from Rev. Dr. Stiles, who is laboring as an Evangelist in the army of the Potomac, to Rev. Mr. PRICE, of this city, Secretary of the Union Sunday School and Board of Missions. The religious feeling now pervading every portion of our vast armies, in the field, bears out the above intimation, and we think, foreshadows the end of the war. With praying Generals and God-fearing subordinates, united by the cause, our troops must prove invincible. The Petersburgh *Express* understands that the Evangelical Tract Society in this city, upon the receipt of Mr. STILES' letter, immediately forwarded, per express, nearly 100,000 pages of tracts to Gen. LEE's army:

MY DEAR BROTHER: My diminutive sheet and pressing cares forbid the attempt at even a general sketch of the scenes of lutarest—social and spiritual—which it has been mine to witness and take part in since I left you. My only object in addressing you a note at this time is to apprise you and all sympathizing Christian brethren and sisters in Richmond of the *happy religious condition* of that part of the army of the *Potomac* which lies within the range of my present observation.

At his earnest request, I preached to Gen. PEYTON's brigade last Sabbath. Upon one hour's notice, he marched up twelve or fifteen hundred men, who listened with so much interest to a long sermon, that I was not surprised to hear of such a beginning of religious interest in various regiments of the brigade as issued in a half-way promise on my part to fall in with the proposal of the General to preach very early to his soldiers for a succession of nights. In Gen. LAWTON's brigade there is a more decided state of religious excitement. The great body of the soldiers in some of the regiments meet for prayer and exhortation every night, exhibit the deepest solemnity, and present themselves numerously for the prayers of the chaplains and the Church. Quite a pleasant number express hope in Christ. In all other portions of Gen. Early's Division, (formerly Gen. EWELL's,) a similar religious sensibility prevails.

In Gen. TRIMBLE's, and the immediately neighboring brigades, there is a progress, at this hour, of one of the most glorious revivals I ever witnessed. Some days ago a young Chaplain of the Baptist Church—as a representative of three others of the same denomination—took a long ride to solicit my cooperation, stating that a promising seriousness had sprung up within their diocese. I have now been with him three days and nights, preaching and laboring constantly with the soldiers when not on drill. The audiences and the interest have grown to glorious dimensions. It would rejoice you overdeeply to glance for one instant on our night meeting in the wild woods, under a full moon, aided by the light of our side stands. You would behold a mass of men nested on the earth all around you, (I was going to say for the space of half an acre,) fringed with all circumference by a line of standing officers and soldiers, two or three deep, all exhibiting the most solemn and respectful earnestness that a assembly ever displayed. An officer said to me, last night, on returning from worship, he never had witnessed such a scene, though a Presbyterian elder, especially such an abiding solemnity and delight in the services as prevented all whispering in the outskirts, leaving of the congregation, or restless change of position. I suppose, at the close of the service, we had some sixty or seventy men and officers come forward and publicly solicit an interest in our prayers, and there may have been as many more who, from the press could not reach the stand. I have already conversed with quite a number, who seem to give pleasant evidence of a return to God, and all things seem to be rapidly developing for the best.

The officers, especially Gens. JACKSON and EARLY, have modified military rules for our accommodation. I have just learned that Gen. A. P. HILL's Division enjoys as rich a dispensation of God's spirit as Gen. EARLY's. Ask all the brethren and sisters to pray for us and the army at large. I would not be surprised to learn that the condition of things described above prevails extensively in portions of our soldiers at present out of our view. One thing more. We famish for the want of tracts. Do write to our Petersburgh brethren forthwith, and beg them to send to me, at Winchester, care of Dr. BOYD, as large a supply as they can spare. The Chaplains are constantly inquiring of me on the subject, and I can see the tracts promptly and judiciously distributed. They would be of vast assistance and consolation at present.

Have two preachings to-day. Must be done, begging the kind remembrances of all.

P. S.—I have opened this letter the second time to inform you of the widespread of holy influence. In Gen. PICKETT's Division, also, there are said to be revivals of religion.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 7th inst., has the following concerning the vessels and their cargoes which have run the blockade of that harbor:

"A single firm in Charleston, JOHN FRAZIER & Co., have shipped about seven-eighths of the cotton that has gone from the ports of the Confederate States for some time past. Not one pound of cotton shipped by that house has gone to the United States either by sale or capture. Every particle of it has gone to Europe. So much for the Yankees getting our cotton."

It is broadly asserted that "scarcely a single article applicable to the immediate purposes of the war is brought in by the adventures which 'run the blockade' so constantly.' We affirm, on the contrary, that, in making up the return cargoes, each steamer is first loaded with as much heavy freight for the Government as she can with safety carry, and that then packages of lighter goods are put in to complete the cargo. Most of the latter are also goods of the most importance to the Government and the troops, such as shoes, clothes, medicines, &c., &c. The invoices of Messrs. JOHN FRAZIER & Co. are handed to the agents of the Government, and they are allowed to take whatever the Government desires, fixing the prices themselves. The balance, which the Government does not want, is advertised and sold at auction. Take, for example, the last steamer that ran the blockade—the *Minho*. She has brought in a heavy freight for the Government: 307 cases of rifles, containing 7,340; 35 cases of swords, containing 2,100; 87 cases of ammunition; 59 cases of caps. This was her heavy freight, and as much as she could safely take. Besides this she had aboard salt, and cases of shoes, goods, &c., to complete her cargo. It is not customary to tell the public what the Government takes. This is but a sample of these adventures. Almost all the goods brought in her are British goods. Some shoes, some cotton cards, some thread, cases of calicoes, &c., have been bought at Nassau, and brought to Charleston and sold at auction. But they were not paid for in cotton, nor was any cotton sold at Nassau to buy them. The cotton has all gone to Europe. They were paid for by Exchange drawn on Liverpool or London. They have generally been articles greatly needed, which we could afford to purchase at Nassau, whether they came in on Yankeedom or elsewhere. The Southern people and soldiers need the cloth on which the objectionable "Herculean Zouave" is stamped, and can afford to wear it. They are not ashamed to wear Yankee suits and shoes, when captured in battle, nor to sleep in Yankee blankets when they can get them. If the Confederate States had twenty mercantile houses with the enterprise and patriotic liberality of JOHN FRAZIER & Co. we would not want for arms and ordnance, our army would not now be in rags, and our people would not want many of the comforts of life. If other Southern cities had done as much for the purposes of war as Charleston, the South would be in a much better condition. Without Charleston as an emporium of trade, the South would be badly off to-day."

INCENDIARIES AND PLUNDERERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 5.

The enemy are changing their system of war. The plundering that was occasional and sporadic before, depending somewhat on the character of the commander, is probably to become universal. The country through which they may pass is to be despoiled. The citizens are to be indiscriminately robbed. In the latest dispatches which have come to us through the enemy's papers, touching the operations of McCLELLAN's army, we find the following:

Gen. PLEASANTON is now seizing all horses to be found for the use of the Government, without reference to the opinions of the owner.

Now, so far as possible, we ought to have nothing for the enemy to commit robbery upon. At all events, anything that has legs, like a horse, or a beef, should be driven away before he comes.

The negroes, whom he has heretofore seduced, he will probably hereafter constrain. They should be kept out of his way, as far as possible, by the districts which have been ravaged by the war. These removals will be difficult for the owners to effect, for want of transportation and other facilities. We entreat, therefore, our Generals in command in the various localities, and those who have the direction and management of affairs, to make it a prominent part in their plans, subordinate only to the exigencies of important military operations, to afford every possible facility and protection to the citizens in removing their property out of the enemy's grasp. We know that it is the policy of the Commissary Department to draw its supplies from the exposed localities first, and that arrangements have been made to effect this. We entreat all connected with the transportation service, whether in a civil or military capacity, to bend their energies to the promoting of the same end. It is a high duty of patriotism, because it is an important public service. We shall thus save our citizens from plunder, deprive the enemy of this source of supply, and secure to ourselves the benefit of all our resources.

THE DEAD OF CORINTH.

A friend, at Holly Springs, incloses the Richmond *Enquirer*, containing the following copy of a letter from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen. VAN DORN, on the return of the burial party from Corinth a few days since:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Oct. 25, 1862.

Gen. ROSECRANS presents his compliments to Major-Gen. VAN DORN, commanding officer of the Confederate forces, who sends the flag of truce, and states that ample provision has been made for the burial of the dead, and a soldier's tribute will be paid them, especially those who fell bravely, as many of MACKY's Division did.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

[Official]—M. M. KINNEY, A. A. G.

CURRENCY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Economist*, of the 7th, concludes an editorial on the currency of Great Britain, as follows:

"Applying the foregoing facts to the question of financial affairs in the Confederate States, we find that the amount of [illegible] has reached the enormous amount of, all told, of three or four hundred millions of dollars; whereas, in England it is less than two hundred millions. We find also that the volume of our paper currency is still increasing with shrinking rapidity; whereas in England it is carefully and absolutely limited. But more important than either of these two points of contrast is the fact that in England the business of issuing [illegible] paper circulation is confided to a Department having no interest and no power to unduly augment it, whereas, with us, an unlimited power of manufacturing paper is given to a corporation (the Confederate Government) having unlimited uses for money, and thus subjected to an irresistible necessity of increasing the paper circulation indefinitely. The experience of England on this subject of paper currency is worth more than that of all other countries and communities whatever: and if the fact be so, then the condition of the paper currency of the Confederate States presents a subject of most serious concern to both Government and people."

A FIGHT WITH THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

COL. FOWLER OF THE REBEL FORCE KILLED.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 11.

From a gentleman who left Henderson, Ky., on Friday morning last, we learn that a fight between a battalion of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, under Major HOLLIDAY, and Col. FOWLER's guerrillas, took place some distance beyond Madisonville, Ky., about midnight of Wednesday night, which resulted in the death of FOWLER and ten or twelve of his thieves, and the wounding of probably 20 more. The Kentucky battalion, which is a part of SHACKLEFORD's regiment, was ordered to Bowling Green from Henderson, and reached the scene of the fight on Wednesday evening, *en route* for their destination. Col. SHACKLEFORD, in consequence of a wound or some other injury, was unable to accompany his troops, and the command devolved on Major HOLLIDAY, who, knowing the bitter rebel sentiments of the people in that vicinity, resolved to be prepared for a "surprise." Instead of building big camp fires and posting pickets, he left everything dark, drew his men off from the camp, and concealed them in the adjacent woods and waited. His anticipations of an attack were not unfounded. FOWLER, with a band of about fifty guerrillas, knowing the location of the camp, and supposing it unguarded, or only guarded in the usual way, resolved to surprise it. About midnight he and his men cautiously approached, and then suddenly dashed into the camp. They had hardly time to find out that they were attacking empty tents, when the Union troops from their ambush poured in one deadly fire, killing FOWLER and a fourth of his men, and wounding nearly all the rest. The guerrillas were thunderstruck, and never attempted to return the fire. What few were unwounded escaped in the darkness. The rest quit fighting then and there for a good long time to come. The man who brought the news to Henderson was in Madisonville at the time of the fight, and saw the citizens hurrying out to the battle-field to take care of the wounded, and from them he learned the manner of FOWLER's defeat. He left Thursday morning, and passed through this City on Saturday morning, and the news consequently comes direct, and as rapidly as it is possible for news to come from that interior portion of Kentucky.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, referring to the recent execution of ten prisoners in Missouri, says: "Those ten good men that were foully murdered by a coward ruffian, who calls himself General, demand to be avenged. Their blood cries out to us from the very ground which drank it. And, if the simple charge of taking a citizen from his home and carrying him off, and refusing to restore him, justifies such retaliation as our enemies have adjudged, how many of their own soldiers they have exposed to death by the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens, let the Old Capital Prison, in Washington, testify. At the last delivery, the number released for exchange, and after long confinement in most cases, was, we believe, about one hundred and forty. At the rate of ten sacrifices for each captive, a regiment and a half of LINCOLN's captured soldiers would have been slaughtered for these alone. Such is the example which the enemy practically demands of us to imitate!

We are not wild beasts. We are not tigers. It is very hard for Confederates to war with such in human shape. It is very hard for a Confederate to slay any save the enemies he finds before him with arms in their hands. But we doubt not it will be made the subject of a proper demand, and painful as is the duty, yet the past assures us that President DAVIS, with combined wisdom and firmness, will meet the case with such retaliation as it shall require both to avenge the slain and to protect our citizens."

THE UNITED VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, of the 16th ult., has an overture for a Convention of the Christian Churches, of *all* denominations in the Confederate States, to unite in a formal solemn testimony in vindication of their position to the sanguinary conflict which the Federal Government is waging against them. It wants such a testimony to demonstrate to our enemies and to the world that the *Southern Churches are a unit* in their unalterable resolution to maintain the independence of this Confederacy and defend their conservative and Scriptural principles on the Slavery question. The *Advocate* thinks that the Convention should consist of one or more ministers from every Church and from every State, and that they should prepare and send forth an address, embodying their principles, to the Northern Churches and to the world.

AFFAIRS AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

The flag of truce which arrived here on Sunday was "done up" in style. A Colonel and a Captain, rigged up in a plenitude of gold lace and epaulets, without regard to expense, comfortably housed in a fine carriage drawn by four milk-white horses. The object of the visit seems to have been general; avowedly to see about the treatment their prisoners were reported to have received at our hands, and a remonstrance against the style of fighting adopted by our partisan rangers. This is the reported business upon which they came. I would wager an ample toddy that I can give a better reason than the above. The General of Teutonic cognomen either wanted to know our position since the battle of Corinth, or he sent them with a view to conceal his withdrawal from the position he has so obstinately held. The officers were very courteous, even agreeable in their intercourse, and, we doubt not, returned yesterday with confirmed ideas of the fact that our army is not only not annihilated, but that we are really "doing as well as could be expected."

There was a grand review, yesterday, of Gen. RUST's Division, by Maj.-Gen. LOVELL, commanding the First Corps of the Army of West Tennessee. This is the Second Division of the army, and is composed of those veteran brigades formerly under the command of Gens. RUST, VILLEPIGUE and BOWEN. They made a handsome appearance, and are ready for the next fight.

I am afraid the commandant here, Col. ORR, has no respect for "patriots." A patriot brought in three or four barrels of the ardent on Sunday last, and commenced selling it—just for accommodation—at the moderate and truly patriotic price of $40 per gallon! (The liquor had cost him 90 cents a gallon.) After filling his purse to the extent of about $1,750, Col. ORR found it out, and immediately seized the remainder, turning it over to the medical department. If Col. ORR's course were adopted in reference to all other "patriots," the race would soon become extinct, and the poor soldier benefitted thereby.

Your Louisiana readers will be pleased to know that Mr. A. C. WATSON, of Tensas Parish, who presented the Government with that well-known battery, called the Watson Artillery, and who has served with it during the war, has been appointed Chief of Ordnance of the first army corps, and is now Major WATSON. He is a true man, a courteous gentleman, and deserves all that can be rendered to that class of our citizens who of their riches have contributed without fault to our cause.

The weather continues cool, clear, windy, and fine. A frosty breath occasionally works its way in between the woolen and one's exterior cuticle, constituting a forcible reminder that Winter is coming; that thousands of our braves are trudging along without socks and other indispensables; and that our Southern maidens and matrons can now begin their labor of love to alleviate the soldier's wants.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, of Nov. 5, and the Mobile *Register*, of Nov. 3, have been received at Memphis.

The Grenada *Appeal* has a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., stating that there was a very destructive fire there on the 4th, destroying nearly half a million dollars of cotton, warehouses, &c.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 27th, states that the people there were much elated on account of the report that the Confederacy had been recognized by Belgium. It was afterwards found out that the report of the *Examiner* was premature, and that the only foundation for it was the arrival of Mr. FRARN, who brought dispatches from Mr. ROST, at Madrid, and who had an interview with JEFF. DAVIS in connection with his special trust.

Gen. BRAGG arrived in Richmond on the 27th, from the Army of the West, and the next day had a conference with JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet, on the conduct of the campaign in that quarter.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, who went to Europe a few months ago on business for the Confederacy, had arrived at Richmond, direct from London. He is said by JOHN R. THOMPSON (the Richmond correspondent of the *Appeal*) to have brought "the most gratifying assurances of the speedy recognition of the Independence of the South by England and France, but is of opinion that Belgium will be put forward by them to take the initiative. JOHN MITCHELL, who returned from Europe before SANDERS, is of opinion that England will be the very last Government in Europe to acknowledge the South, and that she will only do so then on compulsion of the other great Powers. MITCHELL says that England is making money out of the American war—that she is more than compensated by the stimulus given to her manufacturing resources—that she regained thereby the carrying trade between the mother country and the colonies, much of which had been done in American bottoms, much of seaports, is incalculable."

The Petersburgh *Express* says that pork will probably start off at very high figures. Twenty dollars per hundred is asked. This will startle all who have been in the habit of purchasing their supply at a price not exceeding seven dollars.

A large majority of the daily journals in the rebel States have united to form an Associated Press, for the purpose of securing a more efficient telegraphic news system.

The passage of persons under flag of truce between the North and the South has entirely ceased for the present, save as to paroled prisoners.

A private letter from Tallahassee, Fla., says that intercourse between that point and St. Augustine is completely cut off.

Dr. JAMES M. BELL, of Luray, Va., brother-in-law of Ex-Gov. SMITH, died a few days since at his home.

An evening daily newspaper is about to be started in Richmond.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE ADVANCE UPON HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

LA GRANGE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

I last wrote you from Bolivar, on Tuesday morning, at the unchristian hour of 4 A. M., and in an hour afterward was in the saddle. At 9 o'clock, Gen. GRANT and staff, escorted by Capt. OSBORN's cavalry, took the road for Grand Junction. The road runs through a charming section of country nearly the whole way, and, although somewhat hilly and broken in one or two places, the farms are large, evidently fertile, and under a high state of cultivation. Several magnificent valleys of as fine land as can be found outside of the great Northwest stretched away in the distance on either side of the road, and whole plantations of cotton stood untouched by the roadside, every few miles.

With raw cotton selling at fifty cents per pound at every station on the railroad between this and Columbus, Ky., and with lazy, good-for-nothing darkies charging round every Federal camp in the country, supported at Government expense, it does seem as though some means might have been devised to have made the negroes work, and thus have saved fabulous amounts of cotton. It is not only here that the crop remains unpicked, but snowy fields present themselves to the eye of the traveler every few miles, from the Mississippi River to Corinth. The crop yet standing on one plantation in sight of where I now sit, is estimated to be worth seventy-five thousand dollars. The owner deserted several days ago, and drove his hands off to the South, preferring rather to lose his cotton than his negroes.

Several brigades left Bolivar on Monday, and the rear of these were overtaken by us near the little town of Van Buren, that lies about nine miles south of Bolivar, and three east of the railroad. From there to within a mile of this place all the roads are literally blocked with troops and trains. The day was the most possible, and nothing but the dust caused any complaint.

From Van Buren to La Grange the march of the army can best be likened to fire. The road runs through the narrow lanes with farms on both sides nearly all the way, and, from what we witnessed in passing, it is not probable that a mile of it is left unburned. In many cases the flames spread through the stubble-fields, or caught in the standing corn, and swept across the field with the wind. In others the flames reached dwelling-houses, barns, and out-building, and nothing could stay its ravages. The forests are equally dry and combustible. No rain has fallen here lately. The recent frosts have covered the ground with dry leaves, and the black-jack and scrub oak undergrowth burns as fiercely and spreads the flames as rapidly as the famous prairies of Illinois. A gentleman who rode from Bolivar here last night declared he knew nothing of the road, but actually followed it, and was lighted by the fires along it. He passed a number of burning dwellings on the way.

It is pretty evident that the fires were maliciously kindled by stragglers, but, perhaps, this might be hard of proof. Orders were given to officers to do all in their power to prevent the spreading, and punish severely any one caught in this or any other act of vandalism. Gen. GRANT was especially indignant, and declared that, on sufficient proof of any officer permitting such lawlessness, he would send him to Alton promptly. A few individuals probably started it. The whole army could not have suppressed it. Trains were delayed in many places, and caissons had to be taken round and through fields.

Our destination proved to be La Grange, instead of Grand Junction, and Col. NOBLE's Second Illinois Cavalry, in advance, galloped into town not ten minutes after the rebel pickets galloped out. Indeed, one lieutenant and private, who still clung to the fleshpots of Egypt, were surprised and captured at a dinner-table. Their first knowledge of our presence was the gallop of our troopers to the door. The infantry and artillery soon poured into the place, and took the positions assigned them in the suburbs of the town. Gen. GRANT's headquarters were established at Major WINSLOW's, and before this reaches you will be wholly removed and permanently from Jackson. On Tuesday night our pickets were thrown out about two miles south, the rebel pickets confronting them at the distance of a few hundred yards only. They only fell back as compelled to, to prevent capture. What force they may have to support them, or how near it is, may be known to the General in command, but certainly not to me. This morning reconnoissances were made in several directions, while the bulk of the army is stationary.

On Saturday morning Gen. HAMILTON began his march from Corinth to Grand Junction, and arrived there yesterday with a large force of effective men. His troops are all in excellent spirits, we hear, and "eager on the fray." At an early hour this morning a part of his force moved southwest from there a few miles, which brings them nearly south of here. One division from here was ordered an equal distance, nearly southwest also, or directly towards Holly Spring. As the section is likely to become an interesting one for awhile, I state, *en passant*, that Memphis is 52 miles west, Corinth 50 miles east, Holly Springs 25 miles south, Bolivar 19, and Jackson 30 miles north. The railroad to Jackson will be in running order to-morrow. The one east and west is torn up. The one south is in good condition now, but will probably be destroyed by Gen. PRICE, as our army advances. Everything indicated marching and fighting, and you may expect to hear stirring, thrilling news from here soon.

I am not at liberty to state our entire force here, but it embraces the main portion of the troops at Bolivar, Jackson and Corinth.

The Secessionists here affect to believe that Gen. GRANT's defeat is certain, though claiming his force greatly superior to Gen. PRICE's in numbers. It is probable they know but little of the strength of either army. I am inclined to think PRICE has not nearly so many troops as represented, and to expect a certain if not an easy victory. It is also asserted here that Gen. BRAGG is hastening to PRICE's assistance by way of Montgomery, Ala., by railroad. Of this you will probably know more than I.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

Gen. HAMILTON's division lies about two miles south of Grand Junction to-night, and will probably not advance further for several days. A reconnoissance in force was made to-day, several miles south of here, and slight skirmishing ensued at two or three points, but the rebels retired whenever pressed by our troops. The detachment, sent out was composed of the Third Iowa, and the Forty-first, Fifty-third and One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, with a suitable artillery and cavalry force.

In the afternoon our cavalry pickets on the Holly Springs Road, three miles south of here, were driven in by a company of dismounted cavalry, acting as infantry, and four of our men wounded—all of Capt. SULLENBARGER's Company, Second Illinois Cavalry.

Four prisoners were taken to-day, belonging to Col. SLEMMER's rebel cavalry, but are not very communicative as to the strength or position of their forces in our front.

Rumors continue to reach us here of reinforcements to PRICE's army at Holly Springs, but they must be taken with great allowance. My own impression is that it will be found much weaker than supposed, and that, if hotly pressed, that wary chief will evacuate, instead of fight. Most persons here think differently, and nothing but time can determine.

Negroes are coming into camp in considerable numbers, and, from present indications, this whole section will soon be relieved of its slaves, except the worthless and superannuated ones, and a few petted and privileged house-servants, who cannot be seduced to leave their masters, and whose condition many white domestics of the North might well envy. Most of the valuable field hands have been driven South within a few weeks, to avoid the contingencies of the great battle which all feel is impending somewhere in this region, and which is daily becoming more imminent. Many plantations are wholly deserted by every living thing. Others are in charge of a few old negroes. In others the families remain, but none of their male members can be found. The preponderance of women and children is significant. If closely questioned, the women admit that the men have "gone to the war."

In my last I referred to the burning of fences, crops, houses, &c., along our line of march between this and Bolivar; but the half was not told. Even now I am afraid and ashamed to state one-half that came under my own observation, to say nothing of what I heard from officers and privates in every quarter. Afraid lest your readers should accuse me of a desire to say unkind things of the men composing the army or the officers commanding it, and ashamed beyond expression to record that American soldiers—citizen soldiers—should be guilty of the offences against law and order, and all the principles of right which form the basis of civilized Governments, and are the foundations of all law. Yet these offences were committed; and, if not alluded to by me, doubtless will be by others, and possibly in harsher terms. The troops under Gen. HAMILTON committed the most inexcussible devastation on their march from Corinth to Grand Junction, and it will take a long list of valorous deeds to atone for the acts of these three days. Fences were fired maliciously, and the whole line of march lighted by conflagrations. Houses were entered and pillaged by bands of stragglers, and almost every conceivable indignity heaped on the families without regard to age or sex. A large church, well-finished inside, was set fire to and consumed. Houses and barns shared the same fate. Property of no earthly use to a soldier was often taken, and sometimes, if not taken, destroyed through pure wantonness. In one case a squad of soldiers entered a house where the matron was *enceinte*, and were guilty, in addition to other things, of breaking open her drawers and trunks, and carrying away and destroying the clothes prepared for her unborn child. My heart sickens at such recitals, and I had well might determined at one time to pass them by in silence, but people at home should know that such acts are perpetrated.

As soon as the facts were made known at headquarters, stringent orders were issued to prevent marauding by severely punishing all soldiers caught engaged in it; but the order came too late in many cases. Gen. GRANT urged like a lion to think any portion of the army would so conduct itself. He was wholly unprepared to believe the men would be guilty of any such excesses. Gen. HAMILTON looks as though he had lost a battle, and can scarcely trust himself to speak of it. Officers of almost all ranks feel disgraced, but are determined to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAGRANGE, TENN., Saturday, Nov. 8.

Parties just arrived from Bolivar say that a portion of the town was burned last night through the carelessness of soldiers in building a fire contiguous to a row of houses during the prevalence of a high wind. Six or eight frame structures were consumed, none of them of much importance. There was considerable fear that the fire would extend to the denser part on of the town but the exertions of the soldiers and citizens prevented it.

The stream of contrabands from the South continues as large as ever. This morning a considerable number made their appearance, and have variously been disposed of. Some have gone to Bolivar, while others have been temporarily quartered in the town. We are informed by telegraph to-night from Bolivar that a conservative policy is to be followed for the future; that the emancipation proclamation is to be rescinded, and the cause of the war is to be let alone. The news is spreading rapidly among our officers, and is having a most depressing effect.

A reconnoissance to the front was made this morning, and, up to the time of writing, it had not returned. Since noon nothing has been heard from it. It consisted of two divisions of the army—one from this corps, under Gen. LAUMAN, and one from Gen. HAMILTON's Corps, under Gen. QUIMBY. The whole was commanded by Gen. MCPHERSON, and the troops were provided with rations for two days. The infantry, cavalry and artillery of the two divisions were taken along, but the heavy baggage was left behind. There was a strong probability of an encounter with the enemy, and our soldiers moved out in excellent spirits.

Gen. LAUMAN's Division moved out by two roads, and though concealed by the trees, their course and all the windings of the road could easily be traced by the dust. In like manner Gen. QUIMBY's march could be made out, though his column was from six to ten miles distant. In every direction could be seen the dark smoke of fires, where the woods or fences were burning.

About noon a messenger arrived, saying that the column had reached a point six miles from town, but had encountered no enemy. A few squads of rebel cavalry were seen, but they offered no resistance. It was thought that the camp would be made for the night on Wolf River, about fifteen miles distant, the first water that is found after leaving a creek five miles from La Grange. Northern Mississippi is not abundantly supplied with water, and some portions of it are exceedingly difficult for marching an army.

Several prisoners arrived here this afternoon from Gen. HAMILTON's headquarters, some of whom were taken in a scout of this morning. They profess to have left Holly Springs yesterday, and say positively that the rebel army has evacuated that point. Even to the Hatchie, fifteen miles beyond, where there is an abundant supply of water and excellent ground for defence. Some of the scare of opinion that it will not halt at the Hatchie, but will fall back to Grenada, 75 miles from Holly Springs, and one hundred from this point. The information is believed to be good, and the fact that no report of artillery has been heard in the line with the reconnoissance is confirmatory of it. If it is true, we are not likely to have a battle for several weeks to come, as the movement upon Grenada will of course be a slow one.

The falling back of the rebel army will leave the situation in a different light from that of yesterday. Grenada is where the railroads from Memphis and from Grand Junction unite and cross one southward in a single line. It is within easy communication with Jackson and Vicksburgh on the south, and with Meridian and the Mobile and Ohio Road on the east. Were our forces half as enterprising as they might be, the rebel rail communication would be severed at various points, and the army at Grenada made to enjoy the blessing of privation for a time at least. As it is, they will be likely to remain unhurt for some time to come.

Whenever we move down the Mississippi Central Railway to attack Grenada, it is highly probable that the rebels will fall still further back toward the gulf. Jackson is their last point of dependence, and when once we have that in our possession, Vicksburgh will fall without a blow. If Gen. BUTLER can move up from New-Orleans, and cause the fall of Port Hudson at the same time, the Mississippi will be fully in our possession. If the rebel army remains intact after giving up Jackson, it will then be likely to move eastward into Alabama. That State has not thus far been called upon to support an army within her limits, except in the extreme north, and it would be well for the Confederates to give her an opportunity to contribute in the glorious cause.

Between this point and Holly Springs it will take some time to put the railroad in running order. About eight miles below Grand Junction is a trestle work, nearly three-fourths of a mile in length, that has been burned by the rebels. The bridge over Wolf River has shared the same fate, and to rebuild both will require a week or two. Below Holly Springs it is probable that

Red Spring, Gen. Curtis was obliged to relinquish the pursuit and project another plan of campaign.

For some months past work has been going on at Springfield, and other key points in Southwest Missouri, to place that section in a state of defence by means of fortifications. We have little idea that the whole of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army is to be idle at Springfield during the Winter. Probably competent garrisons will remain, while the bulk of the command will return to St. Louis, whence it will move to points where there may be a prospect of continued activity.

The season is approaching when the White and Arkansas Rivers may be serviceable in promoting the success of the campaign in Arkansas. The defence of Missouri will be a very easy matter when the streams named are navigable. The most valuable portion of the State of Arkansas can then be cut off from the remainder; Little Rock will naturally fall into our hands, and the rebels be driven to such a distance as not to be able to interfere with steamboat communication as far at least as Vicksburgh.

We look for a speedy re-concentration of troops at Helena. We showed at the time ten thousand or more men were removed from there to Pilot Knob, that if the movement was to protect the south-east part of the State from any advance on the part of the rebels by Pocohontas and Pitman's Ferry, the transfer was unnecessary. The event has confirmed the opinion we formed then upon reports from reliable sources. There has been no formidable demonstration in the direction referred. Fortunately, the change of position by so many of our men has worked no injury to the situation at Helena, as the enemy has not been strong enough to attack that point. But we think it will turn out that HOLMES' rebels, finding it impossible to get into Missouri over the obstacles presented by Gen. SCHOFIELD, are now hurrying back to Little Rock with a view of falling upon Helena. Our correspondent at the latter place informs us that reinforcements are arriving there, and we feel no apprehension for its safety. Should Gen. STEELE return to Helena, and a large part of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S force move for the same direction, we think the plans of the adversary will be effectually foiled.

No doubt there is a perfect accord between Gen. CURTIS, in command of the Department, and Gen. GRANT, commanding in Western Tennessee and Mississippi. Their cooperation is rendered necessary by the intimacy of their respective fields of action. We have seen that Gen. GRANT is quite busy at this time, with an eye on Holly Springs, and the maneuvers of the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON. Corresponding activity may, therefore, we presume, be anticipated on the part of Gen. CURTIS. Indeed, we discern the signs of it already. There is no reason why the campaign of the Mississippi River should not be commenced at once, for as we calculate, there are enough troops to engage in the enterprise. More regiments are ready to march from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Gen. POPE'S campaign against the Sioux is substantially over, and his command might be transferred hither. With these reinforcements, Gens. GRANT and CURTIS ought to be able to drive the enemy from both banks of the Mississippi, who never found. If, as all say, the voice of the people is for the immediate infusion of greater energy and vigor into our armies, let not the whole impulse be spent by Gen. BURNSIDE'S army. Our Western troops have never been outdone yet, and they will certainly emulate, if they do not surpass, the strongest efforts of the Eastern soldiers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRINSMADE AFFAIR.

Superintendent Kennedy's Vindication to the Public.

The following papers and correspondence speak for themselves

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much against my own wishes, I am induced to publish a statement showing sufficient, in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE, to enable the public to judge correctly who caused her arrest, at the time it took place, and in what manner she came into my custody. These are features of the case, aside from its progress, that I desire still to keep out of view for the sake of the family; they are merely alluded to in the letter of the mayor. Mr. DENN, of Washington, I do not feel called upon at present to make a more distinct reference to them.

When Mrs. BRINSMADE arrived here, per steamer, from New-Orleans, on the 5th of September last, Capt. BARR, of the army, who had been acting duty in connection with the Provost-Marshal's office, under Gen. BURGES, at New-Orleans, returned one of my men, going only in the steamboat squad, that the lady in question was a passenger under a pass that the pass was granted on a representation made at the office that she was going to Troy, N. Y., to an uncle residing there, that on the passage he had become satisfied that she did not intend going to Troy, and that as she had a husband in the rebel army—a Captain—who had lost a hand in battle, and who still remained in the service, and she herself being an outspoken rebel, who never allowed an opportunity to pass without denouncing the Government, and all who support it, that she had better be looked after. It was also reported to me that she was stopping at the Everett House, and the surgeon of the steamer, Dr. PRIME, was stopping at the same house. Capt. BARR had intimated that, in case she was in charge of any contraband papers, they might be placed in custody of the Doctor, for safety, before they left the ship and went together to the same hotel.

On this semi-official report I deemed it necessary to observe the lady's movements, and placed a member of my command in the Everett House as a boarder. Officer BOWLES, who was detailed for this duty, was placed under the immediate directions of Sergeant YOUNG, of the Detective force, and he received all orders and instructions through the Sergeant. Mine were given to the Sergeant direct. The officer attended her during her stay in New-York and Brooklyn—that is, from Sept. 5 to 19, when she left for Washington, arriving there on Saturday, Sept. 20, and going directly to the residence of THOMAS C. DENN, Esq., in H-street. As will be seen by the report of Patrolman BOWLES, of Sept. 21, (marked A,) he at once reported the case to Col. BAKER, and stated that Col. BAKER *desired him to report.* This was the first mistake made. When I gave the order to report to the Provost-Marshal, I intended it to be to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, and not to a person of whom I had never heard anything good, either in California or elsewhere.

Mrs. BRINSMADE was arrested, under the orders of Col. BAKER, on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 25, using my officer, BOWLES, and his own officer, DOANE, to effect that purpose, and was forthwith taken in the midst of Col. BAKER, on Pennsylvania-avenue, and with the sanction of Col. BAKER, in the presence of Mr. DENN, her uncle. Nothing being found in possession of whom she could be held as a spy, the next question was, Shall she remain in Washington, or be sent to New-York, there to be held and sent to New-Orleans. Officer BOWLES was instructed by doing her to New-York, with such instructions to allow *no one to visit her without direct permission.* After reaching the depot in Willard's Hotel that afternoon, she was sent on to New-York, where she arrived on the 27th, in the custody of BOWLES. On the same day BOWLES applied at the office of Col. TOWNSEND for transportation to New-Orleans for Mrs. BRINSMADE, but it was declined, the reason on the written order of the War Department. This I attached to the letter BOWLES was to carry to Col. BAKER for. It has not yet been returned.

The facts set forth above, with some others not necessary for me to state, but in the copy of this letter, will be found in the letter of Col. L. C. BAKER, dated Sept. 2, (marked B,) and the letter of Thomas C. DENN, Esq., of Nov. 13, (marked C.

So far as my orders for arrest are concerned, I refer to the one from Sergeant YOUNG, of this date, to an inquiry, on which he says, "No order was given to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade, either within the limits I may therein name or out of it."

In holding her as a prisoner, I was merely a custodian. I never regarded her as my prisoner, but as held subject to the orders of the War Department, whose officer had sent her to me. So soon as the suggestions of the Department, disavowing participation in the arrest and holding, were exhibited to me, I ordered my officer to release her.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Late Acting Special Provost-Marshal.

(LETTERS.)

A.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1862.

SERGEANT YOUNG: I arrived here last evening; reported to Col. BAKER; all right. He wishes me to remain here over to-morrow—perhaps longer. Shall return as soon as he says the word.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS BOWLES.

B.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esqr., Superintendent Police New-York.

SIR: Officer BOWLES, of your detective force, arrived in this City, on Saturday morning last. Since that time he and Officer DOANE, of my force, have been constantly engaged in following up the case of Mrs. A. A. BRINSMADE, *alias* Mrs. RITA JONES. After the arrest of all the parties concerned, I decided to send Mrs. BRINSMADE back to New-York, with the recommendation that she be forwarded to New-Orleans on the first steamer leaving New-York. I was satisfied, on examination of the case, that we could not hold her on the charge of being a rebel *spy*, although I have always said that she is a very dangerous woman to be at large at this time, and I could think of no better way to dispose of her than to send her south. The name of Dorr Phelps to the old Capitol Prison, and there retain him as soon as I am informed that Mrs. B. is safe back in New-York. I have paid Officer BOWLES $30, being the amount expended by him while in this City. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. C. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal War Department and Chief of Government Police.

C.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq.—SIR: I have not, if you request, to state my knowledge of the arrest, detention and release of Mrs. ISABELLA BRINSMADE from New-York, except that Mrs. BRINSMADE, the daughter of Mrs. A. A. JAMES, Esq., a resident of New-Orleans, was married to me, by marriage. She came to New-York in September last from New Orleans, and, desiring to visit the City, we left there together, assuming a desire to visit my family. I immediately gave her a cordial invitation to visit me and remain during her pleasure. In a few days after my invitation she arrived at my house. This was on Saturday evening. She remained at my house until Thursday evening, when she was arrested there by Officer BOWLES, of New-York, and one of the detectives, Officer DOANE, of the office of Col. BAKER, the Provost-Marshal attached to the War Department. I accompanied Mrs. BRINSMADE, as her friend and kinsman, to the office of Col. BAKER. After a search of her baggage for any contraband matter, I explained to Col. BAKER any knowledge I may have become possessed of, relative to her and her movements. I was informed by him that there were no papers found in her possession implicating her with the Government, and that all that was against her was her conversations relative to, and in disparagement of, the Government. He asked me, as her friend, my wishes relative to the disposition of her. Having myself, while she was residing at my house, seen of the impropriettes of her language and conversation on the rebellion, and fearing that it might lead to the further compromising of herself and friends with the Government, (believing that she was probably to be incarcerated here,) together with some developments of *a private and painful nature*, which might lead to and cause serious results, and believing, further, that she had come to the North, unprotected, without the full approbation and approval of her father, or, if so, from deception, (which subsequent events have demonstrated as a fact,) I suggested that the Government should send her to New-Orleans by the first steamer from New-York. *My advice was adopted by Col. BAKER.* She was accordingly taken to Willard's Hotel; she remained there until the next afternoon, and was then taken to New-York. From the time of her arrest until her departure was about twenty hours. The detention until the afternoon was to enable her to procure her money, which she said was in the hands of her *pretended* friend, Dr. PHELPS. I have reason to believe that her arrest and detention here, and removal, was performed with as much delicacy and respect for her feelings as the nature of the case would admit, and that when I suggested to her the necessity of the case, she cheerfully acquiesced in it; and in performing the part I took in her deportation, I believe that when all the circumstances are known fully to her *real* (not pretended) *friends*, it will be seen that it was for her own immediate good, and that of her family; and I only regret that any obstacles should have been thrown in the way of carrying out fully the intentions of those who were really desirous of her welfare.

I remain, respectfully, THOMAS C. DE'NN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1862.

D.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent Metropolitan Police:

In answer to your interrogatories in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE, I did not give Officer BOWLES any orders to arrest her. On the contrary, his orders were to follow her, and when she was out of the District of Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, to report to the Provost-Marshal for the District where she stopped, and when she stopped for Washington, Officer BOWLES' orders were to report the case to the Provost-Marshal of the District, and to hold no orders to arrest her.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. YOUNG, Sup't. Detective Police.

The following instructions were yesterday afternoon given to Superintendent KENNEDY by the Board of Police Commissioners, in regard to his action concerning Prisoners arrested and detained by him hereafter

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 419 Broome-street, corner of Elm. | OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

Whereas, In the correspondence between S. M. L. BARLOW and SIMEON DRAPER, Provost-Marshal-General, recently published in the newspaper, the *World*, it is alleged that Superintendent of Police KENNEDY arrested a Mrs. BRINSMADE in the month of September last, and detained her in custody with out warrant until Nov. 1; therefore,

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report daily to this Board whether any person or persons have been held in custody for a longer period than the prescribing twenty-four hours, and if there shall have been, the reasons therefor.

Yours,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
Chief Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—Municipal Honors to Gen. McClellan—The Pavement and the New Railroads—Burial Ground for Catholic Soldiers.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the Chair.

The Mayor sent in the name of ELLIOT C. COWDIN for Street Commissioner, and it was rejected by 8 to 5.

Mr. BOOLE offered a preamble and resolution eulogistic of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to authorize the Committee on National Affairs to go to Trenton and tender him the hospitalities of the City, and invite him to hold a public reception in the Governor's Room.

Mr. DAYTON said there was no occasion for the resolution. He did not know of any reason why it should be adopted that day, and hoped action on it would be deferred till the next meeting. He was opposed to sending the Committee to Trenton. The better plan would be to direct them to offer the courtesies by letter.

Mr. BOOLE conceded this last point, and moved such an amendment of the resolution. The motion was carried.

On voting on the question of adoption, Mr. DAYTON explained that he was opposed to any further expenditure based upon resolutions of congratulation. The City had already spent a good deal in that way this year.

Mr. BOOLE raised the point of order, that no explanation was authorized by the resolution before the Board. The Chair sustained him.

Mr. DAYTON thought it was the first time in the history of the City that a public reception was intended, without contemplating some expense.

The resolution was adopted by 12 ayes, Messrs. HALL and DAYTON in the negative.

Mr. DAYTON offered a resolution, inquiring of the Corporation Counsel if there is any process for the City for the damage to its pavement by the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company in putting down their rails, and for whom the latter removed the cobble they were leaving along their tracks.

Mr. DAYTON explained that he was unconscious the City might become liable to property-owners for damages to the pavement, for which they had paid. The Legislature granted authority over the streets, but they had not yet enabled the Common Council of the property.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on National Affairs reported favorably on the resolution offering them the use of a suitable ground for the burial of soldiers, that they had not succeeded in procuring, and recommended that we be authorized to report favorably upon the petition of HUGH CLARKE and others, praying that the Trustees of St. John's Catholic Church be granted a piece of ground in the Potter's Field, for the burial of such Catholic soldiers who lose their lives in the service of the City. [The petition of CLARKE and others prays that the Trustees of St. John's Church may be granted a piece of ground, 200 feet square, for the burial of Catholic soldiers who may die in the service of the City.]

Mr. DAYTON said this course would be very expensive. Let the clerk send a copy of the printed memorial relating to the Potter's Field Cemetery Association.

Mr. BOOLE replied that the whole subject ought to be laid before the public, as it had been reported by the Committee. The expense of publishing in the Corporation papers would be slight, and was hardly worthy of notice, when it was proposed that the ground granted to the City was of considerable value.

Finally the report was accepted, and after the gift of land, and the report was directed to be published in full.

The Board concurred in ordering the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, between Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road; Ninety-fourth-street, (which has been opened,) between the Fifth-avenue and East River, and Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

HONORS TO GEN. BANKS.

A Committee of Thirty-four to Tender Him a Public Reception—Preliminary Meeting at the Astor House.

In view of the general anxiety to render Gen. BANKS, now in this City, some testimonial of the public esteem, a large meeting of prominent citizens of this City was held at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making the requisite preliminary arrangements. On motion of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, Judge PEABODY took the chair, and CETHAS BRADFORD was chosen Secretary.

Judge PEABODY stated briefly that the object of the meeting was to do honor to that distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. BANKS, and his estimable lady. It had been proposed to do this by a public reception. He was ready to act in that capacity, as the day. It was for the meeting to arrange the details.

Mr. CHAS. STETSON, preliminary to any further action, desired to state that, while Gen BANKS and lady felt highly pleased at the contemplated compliment, it was not yet certain that they could spare the time, or that they could remain now for the next week. The meeting might, however, appoint a Committee to wait upon the General and ascertain.

Addresses were made by R. H. [illegible] Sherwood, Esq., Mr. [illegible] Peabody, Esq., Hon. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Esq., Hon. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Esq., Hon. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an important general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Centre Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. SUMNER; the second, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. FRANKLIN, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. HOOKER. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, under command of Gen. SIGEL. Other new and important arrangements are indicated in the order.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, dated Manassas, Nov. 14, says: "My latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Gen. BURNSIDE assumed the command has been most profitably spent in perfecting the army's arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms takes place. Everything is now in readiness for the resumption of the forward move, which I believe will recommence to-day. There were many supplies of various kinds wanted, which were delayed by the necessary change of the supplying base. They have been rapidly getting to the front for three days past, however. So I presume that in twenty-four hours, at furthest, you will learn that nearly the whole army is again upon the march for the enemy."

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Connecticut*, we receive our correspondence from New Orleans to the 4th inst., furnishing interesting details of the expedition under command of Gen. WEITZEL, the progress of which as far as Donaldsonville has already been chronicled. Our forces encountered the enemy in considerable strength at a place called Labadieville, and defeated them after a brisk fight, and a brilliant display of generalship on the part of Gen. WEITZEL, whose official account of the affair we publish. Upward of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured. The rebels were pursued in the direction of Berwick's Bay, where Gov. MOORE was supposed to be, and the probability is that the next arrival from New-Orleans will bring us still more important reports of Gen. WEITZEL'S operations. Gen. BUTLER had paid a visit of courtesy to the French war steamer *Catine'*, and the usual interchange of civilities took place on the occasion.

The officers of the gunboat *Connecticut* report that the entire coast of Texas is now in possession of the United States forces. The effect of this occupation is seen in the recent capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade. Contraband trade, through Texan ports, is now effectually choked off.

Our advices from the Southwest indicate the likelihood that a battle will be fought soon between the National forces under Gen. GRANT and the rebels lately at Holly Springs, notwithstanding the retreat of the latter from that position. A dispatch, dated the 11th, states that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced on the previous evening from Lumpkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs, and that skirmishing was continued for some time, during which the rebels lost six men killed and seven commissioned officers captured. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says: "The fact that the rebels retreated from Holly Springs without a battle, may be regarded as evidence that their force is not as large as had been represented. Advices of the 9th stated that PRICE had been reinforced by PEMBERTON, from the South, but even then they were not willing to make a stand. Gen. GRANT has a formidable and excellent army—large enough, undoubtedly, to drive the rebels. Whether he will get them 'against the wall' is a question; but he will certainly sweep through the country, carrying out the plan of this particular campaign, which is an important one, and will bring forth fruits with which the country will be satisfied."

A letter, dated Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 10, says: "A thousand cavalry, sent here three weeks ago, could have captured a vast number of MARSHALL'S disorganized army. Two regiments of his men deserted him at Salyersville. MARSHALL, with what men he has left, was at Abington, Va., last Saturday a week ago. A considerable cavalry force must be kept up here to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line, and keep it quiet. The rebels have destroyed almost everything from this place clear out to the eastern line of the State, belonging to Union men; and it is not yet safe for them to return to their homes. They must be protected by an ample force, or abandon their homes forever. We have here now, beside our cavalry force, (not yet mounted,) the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. ATKINS, a good regiment of infantry—a good thing for the protection of this place—but we can't catch rebels with infantry. We must have cavalry; mounted men are the only thing to catch them with, and even then they go negally outrun us."

The Trenton *Gazette* denies the story that there is an unusual number of visitors arrived in that city to pay their respects to Gen. MCCLELLAN. It says: "A number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, as well as from other States, have called upon him, but the absurd reports of crowds rushing here from all directions are entirely unfounded. An inspection of the hotel registers will show that there has been no unusual number of strangers in Trenton during the week. In fact, the curiosity to see the General seems to be very limited, and a stranger visiting Trenton would not, from anything visible, imagine that there was any unusual interest manifested, or that any 'distinguished stranger' was in our midst." Gen. MCCLELLAN is expected to leave Trenton in a few days, to visit his friends in Connecticut.

The Washington *Star* of last evening explains the arrest of two members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, at Trenton, by stating that they are not members of his *personal* staff, and consequently had no right to leave their places in the army to accompany Gen. MCCLELLAN to Trenton. The "arrest" in this case is probably nothing more than a peremptory order for the officers to return to their duty.

Gen. FREMONT, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the defences of the Capital. Gens. WADSWORTH and HEINTZELMAN will both take the field in a very short time.

Shortly after Capt. DAHLGREN'S men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna* passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, with European advices four days later than those by the *Europa*. The political news is not particularly important. A slight collision is reported to have occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers, but quiet was soon restored. The London *Times* denies that any blame can be attached to England in reference to the pirate *Alabama*, but the *Daily News* takes an opposite view. Mr. BRIGHT has written a letter applauding President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation. Cotton was still on the advance in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols for money 93½.

The Postmaster-General has given orders for the redemption of the postage-stamps that have been used for currency. Arrangements for carrying out this order will be perfected in a few days, on the return of Mr. WAKEMAN, who has been urging this matter upon the Department during his present visit to Washington.

Superintendent KENNEDY is out this morning in a letter to the public, in justification of the course pursued by him in regard to the arrest and detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE. This letter, together with those of Provost-Marshal BAKER, of Washington, and THOMAS C. DUNN, will be found in our local columns. The Board of Police Commissioners have issued new instructions to the Superintendent respecting the detention of prisoners.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the details for a public reception of Maj.-Gen. BANKS and his esteemed lady. Judge CHAS. A. PEABODY presided, and CYRUS BRAINARD acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. MONTGOMERY, P. M. WETMORE, JOHN FITCH and others, highly complimentary to Gen. BANKS, and a Committee of thirty-four was agreed upon to arrange the details of the reception. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to wait upon the General, and ascertain his pleasure as to the time and place of reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted to invite Gen. MCCLELLAN to the City and tender him its hospitalities; to inquire of the Corporation Counsel if there is any redress to be obtained of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, for the damage they are doing to the City pavement, and upon whom falls the duty of removing the rubbish they are leaving along their tracks; and to accept a gift of ground in Calvary Cemetry for the burial of Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals here. The Board concurred in ordering the opening of some up town streets, and adjourned till noon on Monday.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fifth meeting at noon yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, and adjourned till noon on Monday. So far the returns have proved to be unusually free of mistakes and informalities, and the work is so smooth that the Board are having an easy job of it. The figures vary only triflingly, if any, from those heretofore published, and are not likely to change a single result.

The Assembly see-saw is again balanced. JOHN B. DUTCHER, Republican, is not elected in Dutchess County, but LUTHER T. DUTCHER, his Democratic opponent, is successful, so that the Assembly is tied.

The States which have to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections, are as follows: New-Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863; Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863; Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863; Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863; Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863; California, first Thursday in September, 1863; Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863; North Carolina, (time not yet specified); Tennessee, (time not yet specified.)

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the Republican and Union majority in Minnesota on Congress, at between 2,000 and 2,500. The majority for WINDOM in the First District cannot be less than 800, and will more probably reach 1,000. There are several of the Republican counties in this district to hear from; but, from the way the others have voted, the majority is pretty certain to be 1,000. In the Second District there is every reason to believe that the majority for Gov DONNELLY will reach 1,500. The returns from all parts of the district, as they come in, only serve to swell the Governor's majority.

On Friday, JAMES H. HOYT, Esq., Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, appeared before the United States Commissioners in New-Haven, to answer to the charge of issuing passage checks, in place of change, when it appeared that the District Attorney had entered a *nolle*, and the case was dismissed.

One hundred and five horses, belonging to a contractor in New-York, while in Philadelphia, were placed in an inclosure used by the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon at Washington for the stowage of lumber. They had been there but a few minutes before the whole drove commenced gnawing the fence which surrounded the inclosure. Three men were instantly dispatched to the scene, but before they could stop the work about one thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. The Committee of the Refreshment Saloon used their influence to obtain hay for the poor animals, but daylight broke before their hunger could be appeased with any substance more inviting than lumber. They had been without food for several days.

A terrible tragedy was perpetrated at Port Clinton, N. Y., on Oct. 31. HENRY RIQUARTZ, a hired man engaged by Mr. T. J. KIRK, took advantage of the absence of the eldest of his employer's three daughters from home, to entice the two younger girls, aged respectively fifteen and eleven years, into the barn where he was at work, and after violating their persons, strangled them to death by tying leather cords around their necks. They were found with faces swollen and discolored, and eyes starting from their sockets. On the return of the elder daughter, the villain refused to give any information regarding the girls, but seizing the first favorable opportunity, overpowered her, tied her hands and feet, and when consciousness, which she had lost in the struggle, was restored, told her that he did not desire to do her any injury, but that he only wished to prevent her from giving the alarm until he had made way with himself. As he was leaving the house for this purpose he met one of the neighbors, who had come in on some errand, told her that the girls for whom she asked were up stairs, and then going to the barn, succeeded in hanging himself before the alarm could be given. Very naturally the horrible affair created the most intense excitement in the town where it was perpetrated.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, landing for some time past at Newport, and destined soon for Key West and New Orleans, is to have a [illegible] upon which the men [illegible]

cabin on the gun-deck removed, and a heavier armament put on board, including a 100-pound rifled Parrott-gun. It will take two or three weeks to complete the work, which is now in progress at Boston. She will make an excellent cruiser, as she is a swift vessel. The British Confederate steamer *Circassian*, captured from the English and Confederates by the *Somerset*, is to run to the Gulf in place of the *Rhode Island*. She is fitting out at this port, and will be commanded by Capt. W. B. EATON, late of the *Ethan Allen*.

The following paragraph from the Jackson *Mississippian* shows to what straits the papers in rebeldom are driven. It says: "One of our exchanges from Louisiana comes to us printed on the inside of ordinary wall-paper. The paper looks quite respectable on the printed side, but upon opening it, your eyes are greeted with all sorts of figures and colors, which printers' type never had any part in stamping. We presume the proprietor of that paper intends to furnish his subscribers with enough of wall-paper to ornament their rooms, thus rendering his sheet doubly valuable."

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that chiropodists are liable to a license tax under section 32 of the Excise law.

A letter from the United States ship *Lancaster*, Bay of Panama, Nov. 3, says: "We have received from New-York, by way of Aspinwall, six more large guns to add to the strength of our battery. We have now a battery of twenty-four broadside 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 30-pound Parrotts, rifled, and two 11-inch pivot-guns on the spar-deck. We also received by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, two hundred men, to be distributed through the different ships of the squadron. There are at present in this bay the United States ships *St. Marys*, *Saranac*, and flag-ship *Lancaster*. The officers and men are all well. The *Saranac* leaves here to-day. She is to cruise on the northwest coast of Mexico. The steamer *Narragansett* is at Acapulco, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* is expected here soon."

An affidavit was made before Alderman BEITLER, in Philadelphia, on Friday, against a substitute broker, which set forth that after he had been instrumental in having two men sworn in as substitutes, for which they received $150, and had paid him $30, he proposed to get them out of the encampment, and send them to New-York for $10 each. He said that he had sent six substitutes to New-York under similar circumstances. Before the affidavit was made, the broker had been arrested by the Provost Guard, and was locked up to await the action of the Secretary of War, to whom the paper was designed to be transmitted.

Gen. POPE, as before announced, recently sent from St. Paul, Minn., by telegraph, the names of 324 Sioux Indians, whom a Military Commission had sentenced to death. The dispatch cost the snug little sum of $400. That amount ought to be deducted from Gen. POPE'S salary. Of these 324 Indians, 304 have been sentenced to be hung, and 20 to be imprisoned. The few remaining friendly Indians, with all the squaws and papooses, are to come down to Fort Snelling immediately, in charge of Maj. GALBRAITH, Sioux Agent, with a sufficient force as a guard, under command of Lieut. Col. MARSHALL, of the Seventh.

One JULIUS JACOBS, a grocer in Syracuse, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting the shinplasters of three firms in that city. Blanks and counterfeit checks were found on his premises. The evidence is conclusive against him, it is said, but his counsel contend that he cannot be convicted of a legal offence. It is presumed that the ground of the defence will be that shinplasters are illegal paper, and that the charge of forgery cannot be sustained. This defence was held to be good in a case where a fellow counterfeited Confederate scrip, and bought property of the Secessionists of Virginia.

The official vote of Niagara County shows that WADSWORTH'S majority over SEYMOUR was exactly two.

The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field has elicited a new order from Adj't-Gen. THOMAS, through the recommendation of Gov. CURTAIN, of Pennsylvania, by which the drafted State Militia, have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers. This order also requires all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments on being accepted and mustered into service.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, AMANDA THOMPSON, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the City Prison. WM. BROOKS, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were also passed upon four or five other persons, convicted of minor offences. The Grand Jury announced that they had finished up all the business before them, and were discharged for the term.

HENRIETTA MOELLE has recovered, in the Court of Common Pleas, $1,000 against the firm of LORD & TAYLOR, for an alleged false arrest and search on suspicion of being a shoplifter.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, on Saturday, and less active. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Lard was cheaper. Cotton was in brisk demand, and decidedly higher. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Fish, Fruit, Iron, Salt, and Tobacco at, in the main, very firm rates. Hemp, Rice, Molasses, and Naval Stores were quiet. Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. The Freight Market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

BRITISH CAPITAL AIDING THE REBELLION.—It would be difficult to point to a single revolutionary movement that has convulsed any part of Christendom during the present century in which the capitalists of England have not played a part of more or less importance. That our present struggle forms no exception to this uniform rule, we are reminded by the piratical exploits of the *Alabama*, as well as by other equally significant proofs. Prominent among these kind offices of international friendship, we may mention the exertions of a certain class of English journals, which, mindful of the fact that over two hundred millions of our stocks are held in Europe, have conceived the plan of making the speculations of the Press and the speculation of the Stock Exchange materially help each other.

These enterprising operators have just favored the world with a discovery which quite throws into the shade the most brilliant fictions of their humble allies here, who have, with less daring, but with equal good faith, attacked what they have been pleased to call the mismanagement of our National finances.

Some weeks ago we gave an account of the rebel expediture to the 1st of August. The statement, which we took from the Richmond *Examiner*, has been republished by the British Press. Its several items have been passed under review. Friendly critics have found much in it to approve. Most of all, however, they applaud the economy of the rebels. For it is gravely stated, and triumphantly repeated by a full chorus of the newspapers, that the rebel war expenses are only one-third of those incurred by the National Government. The truth of this may be estimated from the fact that the rebels, on their own showing, are now spending on their hopeless enterprise ten millions of dollars a week, while our present expenses, as we know from Mr. CHASE, are only one million and a quarter a day.

The precious financial discovery to which we have referred has, however, been so manipulated by adroit secession agents and interested secession journals, that while our stocks are greatly depressed in Europe, British purchasers have, it is said, actually been found for Confederate bonds at 86 cents on the [illegible]

Phases of the Rebellion—West and East.

In an article, yesterday, on the military prospects in the Southwestern States, we stated that the rebellion, as a great military force, was practically broken down in that half of the Confederacy. Battles may yet be fought there, cities besieged and forts assaulted—but there can, we think, be no future battle of anything like the magnitude of those that have already taken place. Missouri will not see another battle like Springfield, for not only has the rebellion in that State had its backbone broken, but every bone in its body has been ground to powder, and there is not an organized rebel force anywhere in the great central State of the Union. Arkansas will not witness another day when so many combatants will struggle so fiercely on her soil as they did at Pea Ridge; for the small bodies of our troops who have scoured nearly the whole of the State, have nowhere met a rebel force capable of seriously interrupting their progress. Kentucky is not likely to behold another such battle as the late one at Chaplin Mills, for we cannot conceive it possible that we will ever again have a commander who is such a superlative imbecile as to permit a rebel force to march into and through a State from which one-fifth of his army could have kept them back. Tennessee will hardly again be the scene of such conflicts as those at Donelson and at Shiloh, or such naval fights as those at Island No. 10 and at Memphis, for in the central and western parts of the State there is no foe who does not flee from our advance: and we should think that ROSECRANS' strategy—considering the immense force at his command—would easily secure the expulsion of BRAGG from East Tennessee. Northern Mississippi is hardly likely to see another battle equal in magnitude to those at Corinth and Iuka, for already GRANT has penetrated below Holly Springs without getting sight at an enemy. There may be a contest between Gen. PRICE and our Mississippi column, at Jackson or at Vicksburgh; but, if the fortunes of war go against the Confederates there—as they inevitably must—there will not, so far as we know, be an organized rebel force of any magnitude in all the vast region we have reviewed.

There are few large fortified cities in the Mississippi Valley to obstruct the progress of our arms. Indeed, with the exception of Mobile, on the Gulf Coast, there is not a single city of any size in all the Southwestern States that is not under the flag of the Union. The captivity of Mobile will furnish a job mainly for our Navy; and it is a piece of work which should be done up now as quickly as possible.

The greater part of the campaigning in the Southwestern and Gulf States hereafter will be with small roving bodies of rebels, under such leaders as PRICE, MORGAN and BRECKENRIDGE. These bodies yet exist in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. It is most likely that BRAGG'S army will break up into such bodies. They will undoubtedly be difficult to deal with, will cause us great annoyance, and inflict upon us heavy loss: and they will compel us to keep in the field a heavy force until they are extirpated. But we think the Emancipation Proclamation will, by its operation, speedily render these rebel slaveholding marauders inoperative, as against us.

While rebel military operations in the Southwest have thus been dwindling, in Virginia they have been growing in size and importance. The rebels, according to all accounts, have larger armies there to-day than they have ever had before. They are still defiant and well posted, and bodies of them seem not unwilling again to assume the offensive. They still hold Richmond, Petersburgh and Gordonsville, and everywhere assume such a front as to make each and all of our Generals wary and cautious. The head and soul of the rebellion is in Virginia; and though its backbone may be cracked in Tennessee, and its once huge joints and members broken in Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, it will not see death until its head is crushed. To effect this work, a quarter of a million brave men are about to address themselves.

The Poor of New-York City.

If we are not mistaken, the approaching Winter will be one of severer strain on the purses of the people, than any we have ever before had in New-York City. In any town of large population there will always be a great amount of want and suffering. The most active and boundless charity will never be able to meet the wants and heal the distress that idleness, misfortune, sickness, poverty and crime are constantly producing. Under favorable circumstances, the charitable of our City have always had their hands full, and have been pained to know that their most strenuous efforts have not sufficed to abate one-half the sum of human misery around them.

The prospect now is sadder than it has ever been, from causes that are known to all. A greater number of families than at any former period are deprived of the aid of their natural guardians and supporters. The war has taken away thousands upon thousands of our male citizens, who were of the sturdiest strength and most capable of laboring effectually for the sustenance of their families. Their service now is given to the country. Their pay is meagre, and does not sustain those dependent on them—$13 a month in camp leaving little to be transmitted home, even if every influence and opportunity were favorable to so just an appropriation of part of the pay. But this is notoriously not the case. Camp life rapidly demoralizes the man, and he loses his natural and proper interest in his family. Society must make up its mind to aid in the support of the helpless families of those citizens who have joined the army.

But not the families of soldiers only—of whom New-York City contains tens of thousands—but all other classes of the poor, will be brought to suffering, the coming Winter, and will be, to some extent, a charge on the charity of the public, and a source of constant anxiety. How can it be otherwise? In their best estate there are multitudes in our City that have barely kept soul and body together, although their wants are few and simple. Food, raiment, and fuel—all these necessities are now advanced to unheard-of rates, and to the very poor they seem almost unattainable. Potatoes are six shillings and one dollar a bushel—the plainest cotton goods, for garments, twice and thrice what they were a year ago; woolens, fifty per cent. higher, and coal $8 a ton of 2,000 pounds, that could be bought a year ago at $5 or less.

To families that are well-to-do in this world's goods, this enormous advance in the price of living is startling, and its burden is severely felt. To the poor, it is absolutely frightful and crushing. Not a day nor an hour passes without the opening in some heart of a fountain of grief and tears never before stirred by the spectre of Want.

What adds to the gloom of the future is the suddenness and severity with which cold weather has set in. The biting winds of Winter are one month earlier than usual; and experience has taught us that the season beginning severely cold rarely relaxes its vigor till the Winter is over-past. Without food in sufficient supply—without raiment adequate to decency and warmth—without wood and coal to serve the commonest purposes of life; and with the piercing cold of midwinter upon them, who does not perceive that a fearful agony is coming upon an immense number of human beings in our great and once wholly happy and prosperous City?

We commend this subject to the consideration of humane and earnest citizens, and entreat all to make immediate inquiry what of rejected clothing their wardrobes contain, and how much of daily food their bounteous tables can spare, and see to it that all surplus, after supplying their own needs, goes to the comfort and relief of their less happy fellows, whom cruel fortune is pressing to the verge of despair. After every individual effort of charity is exhausted, there will still be an extent of unrelieved suffering and misery sufficient to tax the resources of the City and of every charitable organization whose funds are dedicated to such form of beneficence.

Our Future Trade with England.

Never, in the history of the world, has one great nation been so dependent on another as is England on the United States. The keys of her granaries have, as it were, been placed in our hands. As a consequence, chiefly, of the undue development of her manufacturing industry, in whose triumphs she takes such pride, England is more than ever compelled to subsist on foreign-grown food. Every year we are sending large supplies of grain and provisions to her ports. From September, 1861, to June, 1862, she bought from us food equal to the supply requisite for between three and four millions of people for twelve months. And so pressing was the emergency, that, as Mr. COBDEN remarked in his recent speech at Manchester, "if this food had not been obtained in America, all the money in Lombard-street could not have purchased it, for it did not exist."

Now, the question is of some interest for us, whether this state of things is likely to continue. Shall we retain, or shall we lose, that control over the British food-markets which is so fully conceded by our customers and so fruitful of advantage to ourselves.

If unhappily we should have to give up this desirable trade, the result will be brought about by one of two events. Either on the one hand more and cheaper food than we can supply will be raised in Southern Russia, Poland, Germany and other producing countries, so that these rivals in the trade will drive us from the field by competition—of which there is no probability; or, on the other hand, Great Britain will herself raise enough food within her own borders, and will require, in ordinary years, no considerable supplies from abroad.

It might seem, at first sight, that this is far from being unlikely. For we must remember that England is the only great country which in modern times is unable to feed its people by the largest harvests of its own soil. Still, the British Islands are extremely fertile. Under different management they might swarm with inhabitants and yet be able to produce enough to feed them all. The soil of England, like that of Belgium, is capable of being so cultivated as to sustain a population fifty per cent. more dense than it contains at present, and still as much grain might be exported as the people consume themselves. Such is the statement of MCCULLOCH. That the estimate is correct has never been disputed. So far, then, as depends on her productive powers, England might become self-sustaining, and, did not her policy and her traditions commit her to a different course, we might expect to see the annihilation rather than the growth of our lucrative trade in food to her ports.

But what is this British policy from which our agriculture is receiving so profitable a stimulus? It is, as we have already hinted, the policy of multiplying the manufacturing and diminishing the agricultural population. In every self-feeding country, as is well-known, more than half of the working population require to be employed in cultivating the soil. In England, a century ago, nearly two-thirds of the people were given to agricultural labor. But with the development of manufactures consequent on the inventions of WATT, HARGREAVES and ARKWRIGHT, a complete revolution was produced. In 1811 so much labor had been absorbed by the new mechanical enterprises, that the agricultural population was reduced to one-third. Twenty years later it had fallen to one-fourth. It has now dwindled to one-fifth.

With these facts before us, we can easily see that if England wishes to produce more food, she must employ more labor on her land. To do this she must withdraw her people from the more gainful pursuits of mechanical enterprise. But to such a course, even were it practicable, she would never consent. For manufacturing industry is found to contribute thrice as much to the national wealth. Hence, were there no other reason, she would persist in her long cherished plan of devoting herself to manufactures with their superior rewards, though she thereby creates an artificial and permanent famine, and though in case of war she might not be able to save her millions of people from the horrors of starvation. Such is the price she is content to pay for that mechanical supremacy which enables her to grow in wealth more rapidly than her neighbors, and compels her to employ all the arts of diplomacy to induce the nations of the world to forego their own manufactures, and to receive free of duty those fabrics which her capital and skill have multiplied in such exaggerated abundance. Choosing for herself the more lucrative branches of industry, she would retain them as her own monopoly. But there is a law of compensation; as we have seen, she is tributary to those nations who supply her with food, and totally helpless if anything should occur to cut her off from foreign supplies.

Besides all this, every acre of land in Great Britain is held at monopoly prices. Sixty thousand proprietors own the whole. They will suffer no innovations. The territorial aristocracy of England, so long as they rule the country, will adhere to the present system of agriculture. Consequently, both from her manufacturing policy and from her aristocratic institutions, we may safely infer that England will long offer to us an abundant outlet for the teeming products of the Great West.

We have been told that if through the operation of our new tariff we do not buy largely of England, she will not buy largely from us. But really this is not the rule which presides over international trading. Whether we take more or less of her goods she will always require a large quantity of ours. England must have food, cotton, tobacco and other produce, of which we have an exhaustless supply. So long as she can buy these on better terms from us, she will not, if she could, make her purchases elsewhere. And to the "creditor nation of the world" it can make little difference whether she pays us in her own goods, or in those of other nations, who, being in her debt, have products of which we stand in need.

A Few Words of Political Controversy.

We asked the *Journal of Commerce*, the other day, to point to any party or to any considerable number of persons who would "prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, *Union or no Union*."

In reply, the *Journal* quotes, as a conclusive answer, from the TIMES of June 30, this paragraph:

"In our own country we now see a coalition more remarkable than either of the others; a coalition between unconditional Emancipationists and uncompromising Secessionists; *a league of Abolitionists and Pro-Slaverytes; a compact of men whose antagonism in principle can hardly be expressed in words.* Uniting each other most cordially, they can yet find a common ground to stand on. *Both are willing to ruin a country which neither can absolutely rule, and they are battling, shoulder to shoulder, to effect the dissolution of the Union.*"

We accept this as a just answer. The *Journal* points them to the "Abolitionists"—the party of "unconditional Emancipationists,"—as the party who would "prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, *Union or no Union*." We agree with the *Journal* in its denunciation of that party and of those men. We stand by every word of the paragraph which it quotes from our columns.

But the *Journal of Commerce* goes on to assume that these Abolitionists and the Republicans, and all indeed who seek to preserve the Union even though Slavery should of necessity perish in the effort, are identical; and it embraces them all in its sweeping denunciation. It says:

"WENDELL PHILLIPS, who boasts that he is a disunionist of nineteen years' standing, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND, ABBY KELLY, OWEN LOVEJOY, all stood side by side on the same political platform, and *no one of them disagrees or has for months past disagreed with the other in any plan, hope, wish or doctrine.*"

We shall not characterise this assertion as it deserves. We content ourselves with saying that so far as we are concerned it is utterly untrue. PHILLIPS and GARRISON have declared repeatedly that *they* seek the abolition of Slavery, Union or no Union;—while we have declared, over and over again, that we have not the slightest sympathy with such a sentiment or with the men who hold it. The *Journal* cannot really entertain any doubt upon this point.—and we regard its imputation upon us in this matter as a reckless fling at a political opponent, rather than as the expression of its real opinion.

Our surprise at this paragraph, however, is completely eclipsed by the following:

"It is not two weeks since the New-York TIMES was *leading a mob to deprive the American citizen of his character, his rights, his free ballot in this State of New-York.* Let no attempt be made to deny this. The men who were calling us and our candidates traitors, threatening us with the gallows, and hurling at us every form of villainous epithet, were a mob as much as if they had thrown paving stones instead of words, or had ornamented the lamp-posts with pendant conservatives, as they threatened to do."

The *Journal of Commerce* used to have some reputation for candor and fair-dealing. Either the men into whose hands it has now fallen are utterly indifferent to considerations of this kind, or they are utterly reckless in the use of language, and never stop to weigh the meaning of their words. Every syllable of the above paragraph, so far as it relates to us, is slanderous and untrue. The *Journal's* definition of a "mob" is new, and would involve its Editors in their own condemnation. But even in that sense, what is said of the TIMES is utterly without foundation. We have never styled either the *Journal* or its candidates "traitors."—we have never threatened either with the gallows—we have never hurled at either epithets of any kind. Nor have we ever sought, directly or indirectly, by "leading a mob" or in any other way, to deprive any American citizen of his "character, his rights or his free ballot in this State of New-York." Calumnies of this sort used to be considered allowable to excited partisans in a heated canvass, but the style of

newspapers in which they were tolerated has been almost discontinued.

And now, will the *Journal* permit us to recall for attention to a material point in this matter. While we have disclaimed for ourselves, and for the Republicans, the imputation of seeking the abolition of Slavery, *Union or no Union*, we have said that we would not *preserve* Slavery at the cost of leaving the rebellion to triumph. We favor the President's Proclamation because it strikes a blow at Slavery *in order to weaken the rebels and thus save the Union*. Now we ask the *Journal* whether it favors this policy or not. Would it free the slaves as a military measure, in order to cripple the rebellion—or would it leave Slavery untouched, even at the hazard of letting the rebels triumph? We should be glad of an answer.

REDEMPTION OF SOILED STAMPS.—The determination of street railroads, omnibuses, ferry companies, newspaper offices, and other institutions and branches of business receiving a large part of their income in small change, not to receive postage stamps after the 15th (yesterday) as money, will go pretty far to annihilate that particular species of currency in this City. Happily the introduction of the postage currency bills is proceeding rapidly, and they are already found in sufficient abundance to take the place very nearly of the rejected stamps.

There has been no "panic" among holders of stamps, in consequence of their discontinuance as currency. The knowledge had become very general that the Government would redeem them, although when too much soiled and defaced they might be rejected from service in paying postage.

It is unfortunately true in the present case, as it is in all cases of a weak and debased currency, that the poorer classes are the largest sufferers by it. Very large amounts of postage stamps are held by the laborers of our City, and the families of volunteers and workingmen. It is important for these that what the Government proposes to do in redemption of its stamps shall be done at once. This class of people can ill afford to wait a day after the stamps are unavailable as currency, for all their means are brought into daily requisition to support the expenses of living.

The Post-office authorities announce that the orders are issued by Postmaster-General BLAIR for the redemption of the soiled and torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. There should be no delay in this work. Honesty and humanity alike forbid it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Gov. ANDREW, who is here, has sent a circular to Colonels and general officers commanding Massachusetts troops during the war, inquiring into their conduct and character, and asking permission to place the replies before the General Court of his State. He also invites suggestions to any State legislation needed on military affairs during the coming session. Gen. CASEY, in reply, speaks highly of troops from the Old Bay State, and recommends the establishment by the State of a Military Academy.

NEGRO TROOPS.

A very interesting account is received of operations in the Department of the South, in which negro troops behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday morning from the front, in charge of two companies of the Second District Volunteers. They will be exchanged in a few days. Among the prisoners was an Alabama Colonel, besides several Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants belonging to various regiments in the rebel service. Until their exchange is effected they are lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT FREDERICK.

Two thousand seven hundred sick and wounded soldiers still remain in the several hospitals at Frederick, Md. Considerable numbers are also at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A man named MATTHEW O'BRIEN, was arrested yesterday on the other side of the river by Capt. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, on the charge of being a spy. He was caught tampering with our pickets, and trying to gain information from them. He was sent to the Old Capitol prison.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon CORNICK, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

The resignations of the following Surgeons of Volunteers have been accepted, to date from Nov. 6: Surgeons TIMOTHY HAZES, S. T. BIGELOW and W. W. STRAW.

Assistant Surgeon JNO. D. LEWIS, Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service, with loss of pay, for vacating his post without leave of absence

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following additional appointments of Medical Examiners were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. ROSSAN MCCURDY LORD, New-London, Conn.
Dr. PHINEHAS W. ELLSWORTH, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. ROBERT F. BROWN, Danbury, Connecticut.
Dr. WILLIAM A. PENNIMAN, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

THE ARREST OF MEMBERS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

The *Star* says the mail brings intelligence today of the arrest of Lieut.-Cols. COLBURN and DUANE, members of the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which took place at Trenton yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied that the act was caused by the fact that, though they accompanied Gen. MCCLELLAN from the front, they were not recognized here as being members of his personal Staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton. His technical personal Staff are said in official circles to be his Aids, Lieut.-Col. SWITZER and Lieut. DUANE, and his additional Aid, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. COLBURN. Under this reading of his personal Staff, three or four other officers are absent with him from the field without orders to that effect. It is believed here that the arrests referred to above meant little more than peremptory orders to the two officers in question to return at once to their positions in the army.

A BIG SCARE.

This afternoon, in accordance with custom, the refuse of the workshops in the District armory, which is about a fourth of a mile from Pennsylvania-avenue, in a direct line, where fixed ammunition is prepared, was destroyed by fire in the grounds belonging to that building. It happened that some packages of cartridges were among the refuse, consequently the explosion was of such a character as to frightfully alarm those in the immediate neighborhood, while the cry at once spread that the buildings had blown up, and for a time there was apprehension of a loss of life. But there was nothing more serious involved than the extensive breaking of window glass by the concussion, both of the Armory buildings and the hospitals on the same public reservation. The shock was distinctly felt in houses on Pennsylvania-avenue, and dislodged several panes of plate glass.

THE TAXATION OF EARNINGS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision in regard to the term "Money earned" by officers in the service of the Government, namely: Payments made to officers in the service of the Government, by way of reimbursement for actual expenses of which an account is rendered, are not subject to a reduction of the three per cent tax; but when moneys are received by such officers by way of commutation, and no account of actual expenses is rendered, the tax must be assessed upon the amount so received.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. SHAKARNA, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. WADSWORTH's Staff, leaves this afternoon, per steamer, for Fortress Monroe, having in charge between 175 and 200 rebel prisoners of war, to be exchanged. This forenoon they were all permitted to purchase such necessaries and comforts for their own use as their several means would allow. Several of their late companions refused to go South to be exchanged, preferring to get their discharge by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

GEN. AUGUR PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, from New-York, was to-day appointed Major-General of Volunteers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

JAS. R. DEAN, of Freedom, Me., has been appointed Acting Acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and ordered to the ship *Guard*,

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. BUCKLEY has been ordered to the ship *Guard*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster JNO. B. HAZELTINE has been ordered to the steamer *Jas. C. Kuhn*.

ORDER IN RELATION TO LADIES DESIRING TO GO SOUTH.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862. }

Applications having been made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, notice is hereby given that all applicants must make a written statement to this effect, verified by oath, between this date and the 15th day of December next, setting forth:

First—The name, age and residence of the applicant.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and any attempt or effort to smuggle contraband property will forfeit the same, and subject the party to imprisonment during the war.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following important decisions were made yesterday by acting commissioner C. F. ESTEE, Esq:

Manufacturers owning more than one mill, must take out a license for each of their mills when they are on separate and distinct premises, and they must take out a separate dealer's license for each shop, office, or store, where they sell anything to anybody, or where they offer anything for sale, except in cases where they sell the entire manufactures upon the premises of the manufactory.

The three per cent. tax on manufactures must be paid in the district where the factory is situated. The fact that the company owning a factory in one district may own other factories in other districts, does not affect the question.

The tax must be paid when the goods are sold or removed to other than an agent. A commission house cannot be regarded as an agent.

The goods must pay tax upon their value in the market at the time they are sold or removed to other than an agent. Expenses of transit, commission and sales should be deducted from the gross amount and the tax should be laid on the nett amount of sales when removed and sold from a place other than that where made.

The goods which were in process of manufacture on the 1st of September, are liable for a tax on their whole value.

Grey goods purchased by the printer and on hand September, and previously, and converted into calico after that date, are liable for their whole value under a proviso of the 75th section of the tax-law; goods converted into calico on which a tax has been paid, for being so converted shall pay a tax only on the increased value. But goods on hand on or prior to September 1st having paid no tax, cannot be exempted under this proviso after being converted into calico.

Calico printers are liable to be taxed for articles of their manufacture when sold or removed; but I am aware of no provision of the law that renders them liable for articles consumed by them in process of manufacture, except those articles made by themselves.

Cigar manufacturers, and manufacturers of any kind of tobacco, must pay tax on any amount they may manufacture. They are excepted, together with producers of liquors, from the $600 limit in the seventy-fifth section of the Excise law, which prescribes that all manufacturers who may manufacture a less amount than $600 worth of goods per annum, shall not be made to pay three per cent. upon the amount they manufacture.

Decision in reference to Market-Men and other Dealers.

Generally the business of one who keeps a stall in the market, is that of a retail dealer. There are exceptions, however. The Assistant Assessor and Assessor must judge in each case. If the dealer sells chiefly or entirely to consumers, though he may often sell in the original packages, he should be classed as a retail dealer. If, on the other hand, his sales are generally in the original packages, or if it is his occupation to sell to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so much that he depends upon and procures stock with reference to it, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though he sells at retail. The law contemplates sales at retail by wholesale dealers.

A dealer who sells soap, candles, starch, tea, or other articles, by the original package, or sells by the wagon load, &c., &c., *to consumers*, is not a wholesale dealer under the law, but if he sells to those who sell again, he will be required to have a wholesale dealer's license. A furniture dealer who sells a bureau, sofa or table to customers for their own use, whether in the package in which he received it or not, is not a wholesale dealer.

Decision in regard to Iron Castings.

First—All castings which are so well known, and so generally used, as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures when sold or removed.

Second—Other castings made upon special order of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufactures in themselves, are exempt, not being manufactures within the contemplation of the law.

Where a person makes castings only, he must pay the tax thereon. If, however, he manufactures castings, and uses them himself in the manufacture of other articles, the tax can be assessed only on the last. The right to levy the tax depends upon the fact of sale, or removal for sale or consumption.

CAPTURES IN THE GULF.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from the Gulf to-day, stating among other things that the United States gunboat *Sagamore*, on the 28th ult., captured the English schooner *Frier*, of and from Nassau, with a cargo of 100 bags of salt and miscellaneous articles. On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner *Francis*, of and from Nassau, with salt, powder, gin, &c.

The schooner *Rachel Seaman*, on the 6th ult., captured, off Sabine Pass, the English schooner *Dart*.

The steamer *Kensington* recently captured the English schooner *Adventurer*, attempting to run the blockade off the coast of Texas.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The prize schooner *Louisa*, and cargo of 115 bales of cotton, were sold by the United States Marshal to-day. The cargo sold for $65,000, and was bought by WM. F. MILLER, of New-York.

One thousand hides were fished up from the wreck of the schooner *Cerito*, sunk off Chatham, to-day.

The schooner *Pocahontas*, ashore at Dennisport, was got off, to-day, and taken to Holmes' Hole.

The Draft Troubles in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 15.

In justice to the loyal people of Wisconsin, it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles were principally confined to a class of Germans called Luxenburgers. Over [illegible] in Ozaukee County, and the draft [illegible]

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Army Divided into Three Grand Divisions.

The Right Commanded by Gen. Sumner, the Left by Gen. Franklin, and the Centre by Gen. Hooker.

A Reserve Division Commanded by Gen. Sigel.

Other Highly Important Arrangements.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
NEAR WARRENTON, VA., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 184.—*First*—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the centre Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the Department, the Commanders of these Grand Divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned, as to the Commanders of the Grand Divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the Department at Washington they will forward directly to that Department without reference to those headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The Commanders of these Grand Divisions will retain with them their respective Staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of those corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their Staffs.

Fifth—Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector-General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this Army.

Sixth—Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH A. HAGNER, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector-General in the same department.

The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieut.-Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as a General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded. By command of

Major-General BURNSIDE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. SIGEL visited Gen. BURNSIDE, at his headquarters, to-day.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Gainesville under date of Nov. 13:

"Two negroes were brought in here yesterday. They both had been with the rebel army. One of them was the private servant of Gen. LONGSTREET, and the other was formerly a teamster of Gen. WAITE, and was captured at Harper's Ferry, but has been with the rebel army ever since.

The information brought by them was interesting and valuable. They said that Gen. LEE was on the Gordonsville road, about a mile from Culpepper. LONGSTREET was on the Sperryville road, near Culpepper. JACKSON's forces were reported to be on the opposite side of the Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces, which are lying near there. Gen. A. P. HILL was somewhere near Front Royal, while the other HILL was with JACKSON.

A few days since, LONGSTREET said that he soon expected a battle to be fought in the neighborhood of Culpepper, or the Rappahannock. If pressed too hard by the "Yankees," the rebels intend falling back upon Gordonsville or Richmond.

The Confederate army is making every preparation for the impending battle which they anticipate.

During the past week, this place has been the base of supplies for the whole army quartered for many miles around here. Yesterday the grand depôt was removed to Warrenton. An auxiliary depôt is still here in full operation.

Shortly after Capt. DAHLGREN's men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday, it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern. If the proprietors do not remove soon, it is quite likely that the establishment may change hands with very little preparatory bargaining.

SICKLES' DIVISION.

Reconnoissance of the Excelsior Brigade to Bristow, Catlett's and Warrenton Junction—Raid of Cavalry upon Fredericksburgh, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRISTOW STATION, Nov. 12, 1862.

The Excelsior Brigade had the extreme felicity the other day of experiencing the beauties of a reconnoissance in a snow-storm. Leaving the inhospitable and dreary plains of Manassas, across which the wind blew the snow in angry gusts, they followed the line of the railroad to Bristow, where they halted for the night, bivouacking in a small belt of woods.

Saturday morning they again took up their line of march, crossing Broad and Pebble runs, and the battle-field of Bristow—a field rendered forever dear to the brigade by the blood of so many of its ranks who fell in that short but fierce combat of the 27th of August.

Catlett's Station was reached about noon. The bones of the rebel horses killed in LEE's raid upon POPE's baggage, lie bleaching upon the plain. The station-house and environs looked rather the worse for the numerous visits it has had from the contending forces. At the village of Weaversville, (a little village of some six families,) however, the inhabitants were found enjoying life as well as they could. They stated that the rebel cavalry-scouts had disappeared the previous day.

At Warrenton Junction all was deserted and dreary. The railroad was found in good condition, although upon each side of it, for several miles, are strewn the *débris* of the cars burned to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels. Neither at Bristow, Catlett's or Warrenton were found any inhabitants. The houses were deserted, and everything bore marks of desolation and ruin.

A reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh was made a night or two since by portions of the Sixth Ohio and an Indiana Cavalry Regiment. Upon their arrival in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, they decoyed the ferryboat to this side of the river, and captured the ferryman. They then waited until low tide, and, fording the river, made a dash into the town, surprising a battalion of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, charged them, captured some forty men and twenty horses, killed six or seven and wounded others, and drove the rest in disorder from the city. The casualties on the Union side was one man killed (said to have been shot by a citizen) and two or three wounded. Two wagons were captured, filled with cloth to be made up in army clothing, and carpet to be cut up into blankets.

It appears, from all accounts, to have been a daring raid, and one worthy of imitation by our cavalry. The cavalry force in this vicinity is not large enough to meet all the requirements upon it, and consequently the men and horses are very much overworked.

A stream of contrabands is coming in from Warrenton and the line of the Rappahannock, and making their way along the Alexandria Railroad, *en route* for the land of freedom. They are disposed to be quite communicative, and no doubt considerable information has been gained from them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through this division yesterday, *en route* for Washington. He was received with the salutes from the artillery due his rank, and by presented arms from the infantry. He bowed his acknowledgements from the platform of the car.

The division is in shelter tents, small protection, as your readers will imagine, against the winds of winter, for we have wintry weather here, and frosts which speedily find their icy ways under the single blanket which forms the covering of most of our men. Still, the men bear it cheerfully, and few have ideas, as yet, of winter quarters, at least as long as the roads are in such a good condition as they are now. They are in magnificent order, and artillery can manœuvre with the greatest celerity. The railroad is in working order to Warrenton since the 10th.

Quite a number of the dead of the Excelsior Brigade, buried on the field of Bristow, have been exhumed, and sent home for burial by their relatives.

CEDMA.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Aldermanic Candidates for Nomination.

We are barely past the excitements of the State campaign. The official returns are not even yet in hand, but for all that we are again upon the verge of further political squabbling, of a more bitter contest, a more intense, because a more domestic fight. Spoils loom up, cabals intrigue, parties figure, candidates swarm, and the people, bless their hearts, are ignorant of it all.

There are a great many interested gentlemen in the City of Gotham who are fond of serving the dear public. They would willingly be Governor; if not that, they will take anything, down even to a seat in the lobby of the outsiders themselves. Money bags! money bags! that's what's the matter, with the vast majority of our public servants, though, of course, there are some exceptions, as rare as they are honorable.

We have, in turn, attended to the candidates of the several parties for the Comptrollership and Corporation Counsel, and propose briefly now to inform the readers of the TIMES concerning the vacancies that are about to occur in the council's of our City Fathers, the various persons who are willing to fill them, and the probabilities concerning each.

According to a wise provision of the law there will be vacancies in but nine of the seventeen Aldermanic Districts. These are the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

The First Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Election Districts of the First Ward; the First and Second Districts of the Second Ward; the First, Second and Third Districts of the Third Ward; the First District of the Fourth Ward, and the First District of the Sixth Ward.

The Third Aldermanic District contains the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts of the Fifth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Eighth Ward.

The Fifth Aldermanic District contains the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Districts of the Eighth Ward; the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Seventh Aldermanic District contains the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Ninth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Election Districts of the Sixteenth Ward.

The Eleventh Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward.

The Thirteenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-second Ward.

The Fifteenth Aldermanic District contains—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Seventeenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Districts of the Twelfth Ward.

THE FIRST DISTRICT

is at present represented by Mr. HENRY SMITH, a gentleman of the Republican faith, a member of the very inner circle of the rulers, who has served as Councilman three years, and been elected at two successive elections to his present honorable and useful position. Mr. SMITH is of wide popularity, and unless the Democrats unite upon some extraordinary good and non-partisan candidate, will undoubtedly be re-elected.

Mr. SMITH will be opposed by Mr. JOHN FOX, a son-in-law of "TOM" BARNES, a young, energetic and popular man, who is in favor with the "Tams," or more correctly speaking, with the Tammany organization.

Messrs. JAMES FITZGERALD, a porter-house-keeper and School Trustee in the First Ward; PATRICK KEARIN, Assistant Health Warden of the Second Ward, School Trustee of the Third Ward, also porter-house-keeper; and B. W. LOCKWOOD, of the Second Ward, are the candidates of such members of the great Unterrified as believe in the Article of Faith as issued from the Mozart Temple.

The Brothers (FERNANDO and BENJAMIN) favor, it is said, the nomination of Mr. KEARIN. If so, Mr. KEARIN may consider himself more or less fortunate.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Mr. JOHN T. HENRY, the present President of the Aldermanic fraternity, will undoubtedly desire to be counted in at the coming fight. Mr. HENRY is no ordinary man. He is a shrewd, wily politician; has been a controlling member of the "ring" from "away back;" has been successful before his constituents, who have returned him twice to his present position; has a host of friends, political, personal and interested, who will run him whether he receives the regular nomination or not, is of the most stoical order of the Tammany; prides himself upon the support of tax-payers and monied men, and if nominated, as he will be without doubt, will make a fine run.

Mr. GEO. A. BARNEY, a publisher, a [illegible]

Council, a Tammanyist, a competent legislator, a man of experience, a clever, whole-souled fellow, the nucleus of a party of firm, strong friends, a popular man in the District, an honest, hard-working representative, opposes Mr. HENRY. Messrs. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Republican, a very reputable person, and JAMES DUPIGNAC, Republican, School Commissioner for the Third Ward, and DAVID D. EAGAN, an Independent Democrat, also seek (through their friends, of course) nominations.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. JOHN H. BRADY, Republican, is the present incumbent. He has just passed the pleasant ordeal of popular suffrage, with defeat, and will not consent to a retrial. Mr. BRADY has served the City seven years in its Council Chambers—four years as Alderman and three years as Councilman.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. KERCH, Republican, at present a Councilman, aspires to the Aldermanic toga. Mr. KERCH is a young man, a good man, a witty man, an able man, in fact, what some of the boys in his Ward style a "bully man." If he obtains the nomination, he will run well, and very likely run in.

Mr. JOHN MCCOOL, builder, a gentleman of the Mozart school, fond of carpenters' contracts, a member of Hose Company No. 21, is striving for the Democratic nomination. As no one opposes him, it is a fair presumption that he will succeed in his undertaking. As between him and Mr. KERCH, it is generally conceded the popular odds are in favor of the latter-named person.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. CHARLES J. CUIFF, Tammany, a coal-dealer, at present Alderman, an upright, honest man, bitterly opposed to the "ring," a defender of the taxpayers' rights, a capable legislator, an uncharged-with-corruption politician, and the nominee of the Taxpayers' Party—whatever that is—will undoubtedly receive the Democratic nomination and support.

Messrs. L. A. RUNDEL, Tammany, a three-years' Clerk in the Street Department, a young man of ability and honesty; ALEX. A. SHAW, Tammany, DANIEL YOUNG, Mozart, and WM. H. GEDNEY, Republican, are also aspirants for the position. Mr. SHAW was in the Council in 1860. Mr. YOUNG, a Conductor on the Hudson River Railway, was a member of the Assembly in 1861; and Mr. GEDNEY, a quiet, honest, straightforward person, is at present in the Council.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, Republican, the present incumbent, is the People's Union and Republican candidate for the nomination. Alderman DAYTON is a lawyer by profession, who makes quite a pecuniary sacrifice in accepting aldermanic responsibilities, but he is urged to run again for the office by the Tax-payers of his District, who look upon him as an honest, fearless legislator. He has bitterly fought the "ring" during the past two years, and is hated by it and its members with undisguised venom. He is undoubtedly the ablest man in the Board, is one of the Draft Commissioners, will undoubtedly be nominated, and as certainly be elected.

Mr. SAMUEL T. MENSON, Tammany Ex-Councilman, who was beaten at the last election by Ald. DAYTON, will probably receive the nominations of each wing of the Unterrified. He is a clever man, an apt legislator, a person of good character, but will not, probably, occupy the Aldermanic chair.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alderman ALEXANDER FREAR is spoken of for re-election by the Mozart Democrats; JOHN HARDY, a talented young lawyer, by the Tammany Democracy; and ex-Alderman WILLIAM S. PEGG, formerly President of the Board, as the Citizens', Republican, and People's candidate.

The Republicans have two organizations. Ex-Alderman C. H. TUCKER, Superintendent of Contracts for the new Court-house, United States Supervisor STEWART, a member of the Board in 1851-5, will probably represent one faction; and Mr. THOS. OGILVIE, merchant tailor, a graduate of Columbia aspirant, the hero of an absurd bet by the loss of which he was bound to walk through the Twentieth Ward, late at night, barefooted, barebonded and coatless, will, without doubt, represent the other. In the meantime some one else will slip in.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. IRA A. ALLEN, Republican, the present incumbent, will not object to be returned. Mr. ALLEN is a hard-working man, a member of the controlling power in the Board, a former Councilman, and a very popular politician.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," is the Independent Democratic candidate, and has his posters out. NICHOLAS hopes to get the Tammany support. He was a member of the Board in 1859-60, is a Commissioner of Deeds, a Notary Public, General Naturalization Agent, Agent for Soldiers' and Widows' Claims, Secretary of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Insurance Agent, a singular personage, who may get a nomination, which by no manner of means insures an election.

Mr. PETER MASTERSON, Tammany, a contractor, a sinecurist in the County Clerk's Office, a defeated Aldermanic candidate in 1860, a member of the Assembly in 1859-60, will make a hard fight with SZABAD for the nomination.

JEREMIAH CROWLEY, Mozart, contractor, is also after the nomination.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ANDRE FROMENT, having failed to get confirmed as Street Commissioner by his colleagues to the present Board, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination, against JACKSON, the iron-railing man. He is an honest opponent of the "Ringers," as the party organization, and will be indorsed by the tax-payers. Should JACKSON get nominated and elected, we may possibly have iron rails around our public parks. Councilman CHARLES PINDAR is the Republican candidate, and has a fair chance of being the next Alderman of this district. HIRAM STEELEY, expressman, is also desirous of the Republican nomination.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

HARRY GENET gracefully retires.

Mr. JOHN MCQUADE, (Tammany,) a three-years' Roadmaster, at $2,500 *per annum*, is GENET's man, but has not much chance for the nomination.

Col. JACOB M. LONG, Tammany, a present Councilman, Superintendent of Harlem Gas Works, a very popular man in his district, very active in affording relief to the families of soldiers, and noted for his kindness to the defenders of his country, hopes to secure the nomination from each wing. If he does he will be elected. The Republicans will very likely indorse the Colonel's nomination.

There is nothing to be added. The Conventions will meet, and nominate from this list. These facts, all true, will enable the public to know for whom they vote, and for that reason they are plainly given.

Nominations for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation by the Democracy.

The question as to who shall be the candidates for the offices of Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation has been seriously agitated for some weeks. But while the fight of the Roses has been going on in Old Tammany, together with the hilling and dooling of FERNANDO and Mozart, "VOX POPULI" stepped in late last evening, and gave three cheers for JOHN S. CHILDS for Comptroller—who claims to have been once elected over A. C. FLAGG, though the Courts, unfortunately for him, decided to the contrary—and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., for Counsel to the Corporation, who has already received several outside nominations for the office.

This ticket, it is said, can run well, and break the Tammany and Mozart slate on the day of election. Tammany is puzzled to dispose of WOOD's proposition for consolidation, for fear that by such an act FERNANDO would command a majority of the consolidated Conventions, and thus secure all the political patronage for Mozart, instead of giving half to Tammany, as the result of fighting at arm's length, which was the case in the last election. And, beside, by this arrangement, Tammany might be called upon, in a day or two, to make similar compromises with the Jeffersonian Democracy, or the People's Democratic organization, thus showing that poor Tammany has to bear a political [illegible] shoulders—a most difficult and fatiguing task.

It is rumored that Mr. Justice DAVIDSON will kindly [illegible] of the bench, if desired, and sustain the [illegible] of the people in the matter, nothing is done;

The Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 10.

The Santa Fe Mail, with dates to the 3d, has arrived. Gen. CARLETON has ordered the establishment of a military post, to be garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and one of infantry on Rocco River, at the Bosque Nudoulo. This locality is said to be one of the finest agricultural districts in the Territory, and if protected from Indians, will soon become thickly populated. The new post is to be called Fort Sumner, in honor of Gen. SUMNER.

It is reported, from good authority, that Lieut. DARROW, of the First New-Mexican Volunteers, while in charge of the express at Santa Fe, abstracted from certain letters drafts to the amount of $51,000, and left for parts unknown.

Gov. CONNOLLY, who came to the States for his health some days since, has had the operation of lithotomy performed by Dr. J. M. WOOD of this city. He is now doing well, and will shortly start for the East.

The Philadelphia Sheriffalty Case.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Supreme Court has quashed the writ of *certiorari* in the case of the Philadelphia Sheriffalty. This confirms the claim of JOHN THOMPSON, and ousts ROBERT EWING, the present incumbent.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15

There is likely to be no end to the Philadelphia Sheriffalty case. The dissolving of the injunction against THOMPSON this morning was in consequence of the absence of the counsel of EWING, which absence was caused by the detention of the railroad train.

The argument in the case will probably be resumed on Monday.

Matters in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 14.

It is rumored that Gen. BLAIR will take the field in a few days, at the head of his brigade.

Gen. CURTIS has been ordered to assume command in this District in place of Gen. DAVIDSON, who immediately takes the field at the head of the troops in the southeastern portion of the State.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. SCHOFIELD is rapidly recovering, and the probability is that he will immediately again assume command in person.

Matters in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 14.

The bridge at Frankfort is completed and trains are crossing.

The deaths in the twenty-eight hospitals of this city and vicinity for the past week were 69.

Rumors prevail that a considerable force of rebels are at Big Hill, 16 miles southwest of Richmond, Ky.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails and the newspaper beg for the Associated Press will be forwarded by to-morrow (Sunday) evening's train, which is due in New-York at an early hour Monday morning.

Minnesota Election—The Weather.

ST. PAUL, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Mr. WINNOM, Republican, is elected to Congress by 2,000, and Mr. DONNELLY, Republican, by 1,500 majority.

The river above Hastings is closed by ice.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 15

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Quebec at 11.30 A. M. today for Liverpool, with 13 cabin and 65 steerage passengers.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) Astor House, opposite the Park. New invention, which cannot be worn in any other Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—Fine as to suit the point and pressure of the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or send for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

MARRIED

BROOKS—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. D. Ferry, of Williamsburgh, JAMES P. BROOKS, of New-York City, to MARY J. MERRITT, youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

GANSEVOORT—LOOMIS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at Albany, by Rev. Dr. J. Sanford, JAMES GANSEVOORT, Jr., and ELIZA E. OGDEN, daughter of Col. G. LOOMIS, U. S. A.

HYDE—KINDRED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, ALBERT WARREN HYDE to FRANCES ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Kindred, all of this City.

WINSLOW—ASH.—At Stonington, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 10, 1862, by Rev. Wm. Clift, FRED. A. WINSLOW, of New-York, to MARY C. ASH, of Stonington.

DIED.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at her late residence, No. 110 Bleecker-st., ELIZABETH KEYSER, relict of the late Benjamin Ogden, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, 16th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

LASSA.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 14, of apoplexy, FERDINAND LASSA, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 23 West 3-th-st., on Monday, the 17th November, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRIT

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this sketch of Major-Gen. Thomas: He is an impressive man, his deportment is as quiet and simple as that of a poet's farmer. He looks heavy. It takes an occasion to move him, I should say, but when he moves his momentum is enormous. There is much lymph in his composition, although he has the complexion of a sanguine temperament; he is a close observer, but a better thinker, and is wedded to his profession. Long after he was commissioned a Brigadier-General, he persisted in wearing his Colonel's *passants*. Finally he donned the solitary star, probably because the eagle *l'argent* on his shoulders was worn out. Some months have elapsed since he was appointed Major-General, and he appears to be waiting for the lone star to wear out. Some of the "boys" are discussing the propriety of purchasing the twin stars for him, if they can get assurance that he will mount them. His aspect is peculiar—not stern, but rather benevolent and grave, with a strong cast of firmness. His figure is so square and large, that, together with considerable corpulence, it seems to rob him of several inch s of stature. He is fully six feet high and big, almost as great as Nelson was. The former swelled, you know, as you looked at him. Manners, mote than matter, were the cause of that optical delusion. Gen. Thomas don't magnify until you begin to measure him. Sandyish hair and whiskers closely cut; keen blue eyes of medium proportions, sunken under shaggy brows; straight nose, not strikingly prominent, but strong; ruddy features, deeply seamed; square face and body; large, compact head; general bigness; heavy, but firm, step—and you have the man, personally. He is patient, perseveling and persistent, even-tempered and energetic, speaks deliberately and not frequently, and sometimes indulges in grim pleasantry—which is rather astonishing than otherwise. Altogether, the lads designate him best when they tell you about "Pap" Thomas. His escort occasionally get a little impatient at his deliberate way of riding, and press too hard upon him. He is accustomed to remind them of their indiscretion by giving the command, "slow trot!" so the boys got to naming him old "Slow Trot." General Rosecrans entertained such an exalted esteem for him at the Military Academy that he was accustomed to call him "General Washington." His regard for him has not diminished. He is a native of Virginia, is aged about forty-five.

—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, or, more properly speaking, its editor, discourses thus concerning the Confederate occupation of that city:

Our subscribers are, probably, aware that a few weeks ago pressing business demanded the presence of the proprietors and editor of this paper in Louisville. Their business finished, nothing to hold, there was become decidedly unhealthy, and a hint to point was earnestly recommended. It was a coincidence, perhaps worth mentioning, that just about the same time a squad of rebel cavalry was expected in Frankfort. Knowing their principles and necessities, we were of opinion that they might want us "to let them *a loan*," and we were hard up. The proprietor, with proper discretion, left Frankfort in time, but the editor, with a bodily size which gave him a claim on Dr. R. Peay, of a certain State Institute, remained to issue a final paper to our subscribers, giving a summary of the late Intelligence. Congratulating himself upon the admirable editorials and newest news he proposed to lay before his readers, he was walking comfortably up street, when he beheld a sight. It was several creatures, to his optics, about forty feet high, with guns eighty feet long, in butternut jeans, one with a dirty white handkerchief on the end of a stick, and he knew by the butternut and the dirt they were the Southern Confederacy. The editor at once sought out some works on tobacco, as he understood the preparation of that narcotic was the occupation of political prisoners at Richmond. He was greatly encouraged to prosecute his studies by learning, through a friend, that a list of a hundred names of persons to be arrested had been sent to Col. Scott, in which the letters composing his name figured. As an example of his modesty, he was quite willing to transfer the compliment to any one else, but it seemed that there was a great deal of modesty in the market just then, and the article was not to be disposed of. It seemed certain that his studies were about to receive the benefit of actual practice in a tobacco seminary. It proved, however, to be a mistaken impression. Upon being introduced to Col. Scott, whom he desired to see to obtain a pass to Louisville, that officer received him civilly, and professed pleasure at making the editor's acquaintance—a courtesy which could have been more agreeably reciprocated under any other circumstances in the world. He assured him that neither the persons nor property of citizens should be interfered with.

—Capt. A. G. Hawes, well known in this City, won for himself great distinction at the late battle of Corinth, where he took command of the famous Ninth Illinois Regiment after it had lost all its field officers. The Leavenworth *Bulletin* says of him: "The Captain is an old printer, well known to the craft in this State, and was one of the fighting men of '55 and '56, in the Kansas Free-State War. He has been in nearly all the battles of the South, including Fort Henry, Donelson, Belmont, Shiloh, Hatchie and Corinth, besides taking part in all the skirmishes that have occurred in that section. At Shiloh Capt. Hawes was severely wounded, but in all the other battles he escaped without a scratch, seeming to lead a charmed life. His regiment, when first mustered, numbered 1,000 men, and although twice recruited, now numbers but 300, all told, which fact of itself, shows what the swift, leaden messengers of treason and death have done, and tells what frightful havoc has been made. Of Hawes' cool deportment, heroic bravery and undaunted courage on the battle-field, we need not speak. The soldiers under him will testify of these, and the historic fields of which we have spoken are monuments to his and their fame and name more enduring than brass. The 'craft' everywhere, and more particularly of this city, may justly feel proud of their noble representative in the 'Army of the Lord,' and even after his body 'lies moldering in the dust,' they will cherish his memory, and the fond hope that

'His soul is marching on.'

The Captain is a Green Mountain boy by birth; but from 1854 to 1860, traveled all over the country from his own native hills to the Delta of the Mississippi, and from thence over the Plains of the Great West, and in all that region his name is the synonym of honor and manliness. If courage, brains and good American loyalty met with their proper reward, Capt. Hawes would be in command of a military department instead of leading the shattered remnant of a regiment, in which he has won such honor for himself and done such memorable service to his country.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* has the following hit at the "Butternuts:"

"Wending our weary way homeward last night at a late hour after the last bit of 'local' copy had been set and the last proof read, we came upon an individual clinging affectionately to a lamp-post. He was inebriated. We asked him what he was doing there, and he replied, 'waiting for election returns—can't go home till know whose elected; got ten dollars bet that S—(hic)-Seworth'll beat Waldron.' Certainly came from Ch. Newburg? No? Guess N. where 'en right over in Seworth (hic). 'Rah for Seworth!—New York State all to the bone, sure—New York's a good feller—so's Seworth—I'm in favor of (hic) letting our erring zizzers to their peace—Seworth in, so—erring zizzers' good (hic)—don't want to 'sassinate erring zizzers—I'm in favor of Buzzington—no! Seworth—hold Beau Waldron—bet he would. Less send olive branch to erring (hic) zizzers. Easy 'nough to stop the war, let erring zizzers keep house for us—that's the matter. 'Rah for Seworth and erring zizzers! Has election turns brought any telegraph or'ers? Has erring ziz (hic) zizzers carried any States in New-Jersey? Tell us the news, can't ye?" We left him, still clinging to the lamp-post, and shouting hysterically for "Seworth and erring zizzers." Guess he must have been a "Butternut."

—Thos. C. Schrider, son of a clergyman in Illinois, was taken prisoner by the rebels some time ago, and carried to Charleston. He succeeded in escaping in a manner which he thus describes in a letter to his father: "I spoke to the negro, who brought me my coarse food, and made an arrangement to escape. It was a desperate plan, but it succeeded. The negro was to furnish me with a secesh uniform, and in the evening I dressed myself in my new regimentals, and was ready for a start. The faithful negro gave me the countersign, and had a boat ready. He opened the door, and I entered on my hazardous undertaking—to pass forts Sumter and Moultrie. I was hailed at both places, but did not venture to answer. They fired at us with muskets without hitting us, although the boat was riddled, and was with difficulty kept afloat, but we succeeded, by exerting ourselves to the utmost, in getting to sea. Oh, how my heart beat when I saw a steamer in pursuit of us, firing grape and canister. But we neared the blockading squadron, who, hearing the firing and seeing the cause, let slip their anchors and rescued us."

—Mr. W. C. Jewett is so tickled at having got John Bright to write him a letter, that he is sending the document to all the newspapers in this country, accompanying it with sundry comments of his own. It last appeared in the Buffalo *Courier* with this *addenda*: I have had an interview with Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, and with Mr. Slidell. I wished to ascertain from the latter person his opinion in regard to a friendly arbitration of our differences by some European Power. He said: "*The South will not yield her independence to either the North by compromise, or to Europe.*" I replied, "You will force European interference. The North consenting and the South not, you will lose the sympathy of foreign Governments, and with it all hopes of independence. An arbitration may secure it, with the sacrifice of Slavery."

—The Harriaburgh *Telegraph* of November 10, in noticing Gen. Cameron's return to his private residence near that city says:

"The mission of Gen. CAMERON to Russia has been an entire success. The bonds of friendship between that Power and this Republic have been increased and strengthened; and whalever may be the policy of the United States to maintain their nationality and vindicate their authority by putting down the rebellion, that has so long disturbed the peace of this country and so severely interrupted the business and commerce of the world, the Federal Government will always find in Russia an ally who cannot be severed from her alliance by the plots or blandishments of any of the Courts of Europe.

Gen. CAMERON will, immediately after the repose necessary to the fatigue of his journey, go hence to Washington City, to report his return, officially to the President.

We repeat, for the benefit of his many friends throughout the country, that the health of Gen. CAMERON has been greatly improved by his distant journey, and that he comes back to his native land with his loyalty and his patriotism strengthened, and ready to his country's cause and service."

—The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, held a meeting a few evenings since and passed a series of resolutions commemorative of the life and services of Gen. O. M. Mitchel. Mr. T. W. Olcott, President of the Board, spoke thus in a brief address which he made on the occasion:

"Active, ardent, impulsive—his thoughts, aims and purposes, were enforced with the energy of an iron will, which defied opposition. To a genius which dazzled all beholders, he united a simplicity which won all hearts. And though he lived amidst the greetings and plaudits of an admiring public, yet he chiefly delighted in the fond endearments of domestic life. As a father, his affections knew no bounds, and we tender to the smitten ones of his family our warmest sympathies, and trust that their bleeding hearts may derive consolation from assurance that the spirit of their honored parent has winged its way in no dubious flight, but amidst familiar planets, stars and constellations, up to the glories of unrevealed light."

—The following spirited and patriotic letter from Gen. Gorman, concerning Sergeant John Murkland, met with a quick response from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, by the immediate issue of a Captain's commission:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, BOLIVAR, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Schouler, Adjutant-General:

SIR: Since the death of the gallant Captain of Company B, (Capt. Simonds,) there is a vacancy. I now beg leave to present the name of First Sergeant John Murkland. He is eminently fit and qualified, and is now in command of his company. He has nobly won this merited promotion by his gallantry on the battle-field of Antietam. When Capt. Simonds fell, Lieut.-Col. Kimball took the dying man's sword off and said: "I want you to take this sword and lead this company; *will you do it?*" He answered, gallantly: "*I will do so—anywhere you may order.*" This noble answer, made in the face of death and danger, ought to win for him from his country a medal, and two Captain's commissions, if need be. I trust His Excellency will reward this special gallantry at once.

I am, General, truly yours, W. A. GORMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—Maj.-Gen. Buell, Maj.-Gen. Wallace, Brig.-Gen. Haskell and Brig.-Gen. Meredith were in Indianapolis on Nov. 6. The town held them all. The New-Albany *Ledger* says: "Gen. Buell is, at his own request, to be tried by a military commission at Cincinnati, on the following counts, among others: First, for allowing Bragg to invade Kentucky; second, for not reinforcing Munfordville; third, for the result of the battle at Perryville. These charges will bring up a review and examination of the entire campaign of Gen. Buell from the time he left his encampment at Battle Creek, until his supersedure by Gen. Rosecrans; and the country will soon know how far the war upon Gen. B. is justifiable.

—A report lately went the rounds that Gen. Taylor's plantation, near New-Orleans, was sacked by the soldiers of the Vermont Eighth Regiment. The officers of the regiment contradict the statement in the Vermont *Freeman*. They say that before the troops arrive l at the plantation the overseer had run away, taking with him everything valuable belonging to the estate. The negroes of the plantation had, after their master left, taken possess on of the wines and some trinkets which had not been removed by the overseer, and had taken them to their shanties. When troops arrived the grounds were strewn with papers, which the negroes had taken and opened.

—Rear Admiral Porter is trying to put a stop to the whisky trade on the Mississippi. The following is his order on the subject:

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

SIR:—I have received applications from below to stop the whisky trade: for it is asserted that more guerrillas are made from the use of whisky than any other way.

I deem it necessary to put down guerrillas at any inconvenience to the people along the river, and have directed my commanders to seize it whenevar they may find it.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Commanding Miss. Squadron.
To Collector of the Port of St. Louis, Missouri.

—Gen. O. S. Ferry writes as follows to the editors of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*:

SUFFOLK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that my name has appeared in sundry newspapers in Fairfield County, in connection with the approaching Congressional nomination in the Fourth District.

I desire, through you, to terminate that connection at once. Thanking everybody who might desire to submit my name to the Convention, I absolutely decline being placed in that position.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
ORRIS S. FERRY.

— The following letter was received at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, last week:

'to the Clark of they isfirnal revinne.
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I would like your decision upon the following question.

Are newsboys peddlers, and it So are they liable to be stamped onto?

Respectfully, J. BROWN.
Skewhegan, Nov. 4, 1862."

The Commissioner has not yet made his decision on the important question raised above.

—Two gentlemen who had been residing in Newark for some time past, but who had formerly lived in Pennsylvania, and enrolled there, were drawn in that State a few days since, and on being notified to that effect, immediately and patriotically went on and took their places in the ranks of the drafted men. Their friends are making efforts to procure substitutes—both being married men—one of them having a sick wife, whom he was not allowed to see when he went on.

—At the Wentworth County Assizes, at Hamilton, (C. W., Mr. Garlshore, iron founder, of Dundas, recovered $4,000 damages against Mr. Williams of the Rifle Brigade, for injuries inflicted by him by the careless use of a loading-piece. The defendant and several other officers of the brigade were amusing themselves, on the 11th of March last, by shooting pigeons near Bamberger's tavern, between Hamilton and Dundas. Mr. Garlshore was just stepping into his carriage at the door of the tavern, when a shot from the gun of the defendant struck him in the left eye, and entirely destroyed his sight.

— Immediately after the late billiard match at Buffalo, Gen. J. W. Finch, of that city, offered to match Schaefer and Foley against any two men in America, in a four-handed game, caroms, fifteen hundred points up, for $5,000 a side. The General also offered to make three matches, same game as before, Schaefer against Phelan, Foley against Kavanagh, and Fox against Deery, for $1,000 each. On the same night Neil Bryant, of New-York, offered to back Kavanagh at the same game for $2,000 against any man in the country, match to be played in New-York City. None of these offers have as yet been accepted, but there seems little doubt that some of them at least will be taken.

—Mr. E. Conner of No. 201 Pearl-stree writest, to the Hartford *Times* to contest the claim of a woman in that city to being the most prolific woman in the country, and cites an instance of twelve children born from the same mother within *three and a half years*, as follows: July 24, 1858, 1; June 30, 1859, 2; March 29, 1860, 3; March 4, 1861, 3; Feb. 13, 1862, 4; total, in three and a half years, 12. The Hartford champion had thirteen children in thirteen years.

— The pound-master at Jackson, Michigan, is in trouble. It seems that he recently refused to receive several stray cows into the pound, and on a complaint having been entered before the Mayor, he produced the following resolution of the Common Council: "Resolved, that the pound-master be instructed not to receive into the public pound any animals that any person may drive there under twenty-one years of age." A copy of this resolution was served on the pound-master, and he declares that no animals of the required age have been since offered for impoundage.

—Mr. E. W. Brown, of Chester, N. H., has done his share for the country. He is the father of eighteen children—twelve sons and six daughters—fourteen of whom are still living, and seven of his sons are now serving their country in the army. One of them is Capt. E. W. F. Brown, of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.

—Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., President of Jefferson College for six years past, has tendered his resignation, and has received an appointment as Paymaster in the army. Rev. Dr. Riddle, formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, but recently of Jersey City, has been selected as his successor in the Presidency of the college.

—Gen. Granger has been appointed Post Commander at Bowling Green, Ky., and has entered upon his duties. Col. Bruce has been assigned to a more important command, and, with an adequate force, will take the field in Southern Kentucky, with his headquarters at Hopkinsville. Rest assured he is somewhere.

—Thomas Brown, special agent of the Treasury Department, arrived in San Francisco, California, on the 18, by the *Granada*. Mr. Brown, who was formerly editor of the Ohio *Farmer*, was sent to California on sundry matters in the Treasury.

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MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAIBA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

One or two pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House. Price $3; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call in the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. WILLIAM POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage by addressing or receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Bleecker-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," and a Treatise on Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, &c., &c., No. 139 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Those applying to the earlier stages of these diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity with which the cure is effected, but it is especially such as have been given up by others, or from a certain class of persons, as Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, &c., which will best appreciate his services.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. 25. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 30 Walker-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, counted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great Remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that it is not easily counterfeited, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 36 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862,)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Hawes.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an odd numerical designation, viz: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED IN THE CITY, AN IRON FOUNdry, in running order; molding room equal to 100x50 feet. Address Box No. 1,913 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRAculous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medical Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-therapeutics, Diseases of Females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 11 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1862.

The following Bonds are required to pay at the office of Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend, William Agnew, William S. Herriman, Jacob K. Nevius, Jacob A. Robertson, Charles N. S. Rowland, Edward G. Faile, John J. Phelps, Jacob Harsen, Edmund Penfold, C. P. Leverich, William G. Read, Charles Burkhalter, C. H. Marshall, Abraham B. Van Nest, Edward H. Owen, John F. Halstead, Lawrence M. Luther, Charles D. Matthews, William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury, Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, } CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of ten of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGLEY,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. K. BELCHER, WM. K. CONKLIN, GEO. C. COLLINS, JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOS. DAVENPORT, JOHN B. DUNHAM, BENJ. W. MERRIAM, ALFRED L. ROWE, CHAS. J. SHEPARD, CHAS. SANDFORD, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, GEO. OPDYKE, OLIVER W. WOODFORD, THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 1st inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. REMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } No. 58 WALL-ST., NOV. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 156-av., corner 9th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PARTIES IN WANT OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.
POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the residence No. 122 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, piano-forte, rest $450, etageres, rich carpets, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of bronzes, rich vases and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., oak dining furniture, rich cut and crystal cut glass, French China, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of tapestry carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, rosewood piano forte, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 101 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 5th and 7th sts., and Lexington and 4th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 108 Times office, to-day.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND be room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. At the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. A. QUINTARD.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows in basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorpe; house 20x45, lot 100x76, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Rainbow and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brick houses on the south side 125th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs., three-story, basement and under cellar; gas, range, bath, furnace. Convenient to cars and boats. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. N. WATSON, corner 3d-av. and 13 th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., for $1,750.00, on William-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. DUCKCROFT, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 34th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $35,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly instalments. Address, with the real name of owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,121 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office—a pleasant front room in an English basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, till 1st of May, for a family of four grown persons; situated between 4th and 7th avs., and 20th and 30th sts. Address H., No. 232 Lexington-av., with full particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $50 each, 10th August, both numbered B, 3 Treasury Notes, $50 each, twenty-fifths, dated [illegible] Treasury Notes, interest payable [illegible] and August, numbered from [illegible] both numbered B.

Also, Bonds [illegible] for $1, [illegible] of principal, dated 1st, Nos. [illegible] 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Skirmishing Between Holly Springs and Lumpkin's Mills.

A Number of Rebels Killed and Captured.

Death of the Rebel General Villipigue.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

A special dispatch from La Grange, Tenn., dated the 14th inst., says that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced last evening from Lumpkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs. Skirmishing commenced, and continued for some time. The rebels lost six killed, and seven commissioned officers were captured.

The rebel Gen. VILLIPIGUE died at Port Hudson, a few days ago, of pneumonia.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

All partisan rangers, who have been pillaging the country around Memphis, have been disbanded by Gen. PEMBERTON and attached to regiments.

Cotton is reported as coming forward again in considerable quantities.

Passengers from Helena report that Hernando was occupied by the Federals on Monday.

The people of Mississippi are said to be running their negroes into the interior, leaving only such property as they cannot carry away.

The steamer *Eugene*, a Cairo and Memphis packet, was struck by a sunken wreck on Wednesday night, off Plum Point Bend, and sunk in fifteen feet. There were over a hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were drowned, principally among the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off next morning by the steamer *Tigress*. The boat was valued at $18,000, and will probably be a total loss. She was loaded with goods and stores, which were badly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Miss., and large reinforcements are being brought there from Arkansas. It is believed that their army will fall back to that point before giving battle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Movements of Our Forces—Designs of the Rebels Upon Nashville—Rebel Outrages in Kentucky—Sufferings of Union Prisoners in the South, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDMONTON, METCALF COUNTY, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps of the Army of the Southwest is concentrating at Glasgow, where all the divisions will receive their equipments and tents. The division of Gen. WOOD passed through this little town two days since; the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE passed yesterday, and Gen. SMITH'S command is now passing. The tents and supplies for the army are, we learn, already at Cave City, ten miles from Glasgow, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The commands of GILBERT, McCOOK and ROUSSEAU are below Bowling Green, on the railroad. Gen. WRIGHT, of the old Department of the Ohio, it is reported, is moving his command toward the Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee.

The rebels are reported as massing their entire forces, with which they made the recent invasion of Kentucky, in Tennessee, with designs upon Nashville. Considerable apprehension exists in the vicinity of Nashville, as I learn from gentlemen just from there, that they may be able to capture the city. There is certainly no occasion for any such alarm, as our army, independent of the forces already in Middle and West Tennessee, is amply able to prevent the rebels entering in force the State Capital. Communication is again open on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the cars having passed from Bowling Green to Louisville on Friday last. This important branch of communication must be kept open. It is the connecting railway link by which our armies of the Southwest, while carrying on operations below, have intercourse with Louisville. This army will proceed at once from Glasgow again into Tennessee, and important operations may be looked for in a short time. Col. BRAMLETTE, of Columbia, informed me on yesterday morning that the rebels had 10,000 head of fatted hogs in the Cumberland bottoms, not far from Albany, in Clinton County, on the river, which they were preparing to remove to Dixie. The Colonel gave Gen. VAN CLEVE notice of the fact and directions to the locality. If their capture were possible, it would be very desirable, as one fat hog in the present reduced state of supplies in the South, is almost equal to a rebel prisoner.

The rebels through the counties of Metcalf and Allen perpetrated the usual amount of outrages. The horses, stock and arms of the people have been taken, and nothing of value received in return. In many instances Union men, especially those who have been active and influential in the cause, were forced to conceal themselves for days to prevent being captured by the rebels, and hurried off to the interior of the South. This way the rebels have of arresting Union citizens, who have never been in the army, and incarcerating them in their prisons for the purpose of exchanging them for their own rebel soldiers, taken in actual service, should be investigated and attended to at once. For every Union citizen arrested by them let us take a rebel from the same neighborhood. There is another matter of importance to which I beg leave to direct your attention. During the recent invasion of this State the rebels left a large amount of their worthless Confederate currency, which they forced upon our Union friends for provisions and forage. As we go back into Dixie why not force the rebels to take it for forage at the same value they themselves forced it upon our citizens? What reason is there in allowing the rebels to come into our Union State and force our friends to take Confederate notes at par value, and returning ourselves to rebeldom paying enormous prices for everything we buy and giving good money? Let their notes and bonds be collected and used for supplies among those who make it good, and who force it upon our friends at every opportunity. Thousands of dollars could in this way be saved to the Government, and one of their principal methods of putting their bills in circulation outside of their lines checked.

Great disappointment prevails among the Union people of this section at the result of the campaign in Kentucky. They confidently expected the capture, or at least the dispersion, of BRAGG and his entire forces. Much censure is expressed against high officials, and especially against BUELL, for the failure to accomplish either.

This morning I conversed with a very worthy and intelligent gentleman, who has been for nearly a year a prisoner among the rebels at Salisbury, North Carolina. He gives a woful picture of things in that region. He was arrested upon the pretext that he was a spy, by the rebels, near a year ago. He was carried to Bowling Green and thrown into prison; thence he was taken to Nashville, where he remained a few weeks, and was finally taken to Salisbury, where he has been confined ever since. He was recently exchanged; he reached this point ten days ago, and is at present here. He represents the sufferings of the prisoners there, particularly of the Union citizens, who have been dragged from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, as being pitiable and heartrending. They have nothing to eat but sour bread and spoiled meat, and no salt at all. Many have died, and they were still dying. He says that old men are there from the several States, who have all their lives been accustomed to every comfort, crowded together without bedding or fire, and living on the worst of diet, for no offences save their devotion to the Union. The guards placed over them heap every insult upon them and many had been shot dead for venturing to the windows to look out upon the world. The sufferings of the poor class of the people, particularly the families of those who are in the rebel army, he represents as being very severe and increasing. Women have in many instances been forced to resort to begging, to prevent starvation in their families. The families of those on guard come regularly to the prison, when the guards would throw over the fence to them a part of their own allowance to prevent them from starving. My informant says that the supply of salt was near exhausted throughout the South. In Richmond it sold at ten cents a teaspoonful. The gentleman brings with him several letters, appeals from wives and suffering families for assistance, which show the condition of the poorer classes. The following letter, which he permits me to copy, is a fair specimen of the others in his possession:

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 19, 1862.

HON. J. G. MARTIN—*Dear Sir*: I am the wife of a soldier in the service of this Country at Camp Wyatt. My husband writes me that he can't come home, owing to the Yankees being near; and I wish the authorities that administer aid to soldiers' families to assist me. I have three children to support, and provisions are so high I can't support myself without aid from the funds appropriated by Wake County. I have received only one bushel of meal and eight pounds of meat for the past four months, and when I make application for provisions, I don't receive them. I can't leave my children, to get advice how to proceed to get my quota allowed to me and my children. I write you, for you to intercede for me, and write me how I shall proceed to have justice done me, for I am bound to suffer if aid is not shortly administered to me. Please write me forthwith, and direct to Dunnville, Wake County, and oblige a soldier's suffering wife and children. I remain, your friend and humble servant, LUCY POLLARD.

The above is an exact copy of the original. Whether the poor woman ever received "justice" we cannot say; but the day is surely coming when full and stern justice will be meted out to the rebel fiends who reduce to pauperism and misery the women and children of the land. To-day, I leave for Glasgow, whence I will again write you.

CURTIUS.

Movements and Disappointments—A Presentation—Struggling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCOTTSVILLE, Allen Co., Ky., Nov. 6, 1862.

We are again, after one of the most arduous and fatiguing campaigns of the war, in the Green River country of Kentucky, and approaching the borders of Tennessee. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S entire corps reached Glasgow on the evening of the 4th, and went into camp near the town. The stay there was but one day and night, when we moved forward toward this place. Another disappointment in regard to receiving tents and supplies was experienced at Glasgow. Though positive promises had been made that they were awaiting us near that point, none came to hand. It is useless to speak of how badly the tents are needed; any one must know that the sufferings of the soldiers, who march all day and then lie down at night, wholly unprotected from the chilling, biting November winds, are intense. As to the time when, or the place where tents and supplies will now be received, I shall venture no further mention, though they are promised as soon as some convenient point on the railroad is reached. One thing is certain—if they are not procured speedily, an increase of hospitals and army Surgeons, a long extension of the sick list and an increase of names in the army death register will be among the results.

A pleasing and highly interesting event occurred to one of the regiments of the Nineteenth Brigade while we were camped at Glasgow. A new and beautiful banner was presented on the evening of the 4th, on behalf of the ladies of Indianapolis, to the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. KNOEFLER. We had just finished our suppers and kindled up brightly our camp fires that lit up the oaken grove in which we had bivouacked, when a party of beautiful, accomplished and patriotic ladies of Indianapolis came into camp, accompanied by WILLIAM SHEETS, Esq., who was to make the presentation in behalf of the fair donors. Arrangements were soon prepared, and the party, with their escorts, enlivened by bands of music, and surrounded by long lines of infantry, whose bayonets gleamed brightly in the moonlight, proceeded to the stand. Mr. SHEETS, of Indianapolis, was then presented to the assemblage by Lieut.-Col. OYLER, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana. Mr. SHEETS presented the beautiful and skillfully-made banner in a brief speech. The flag was received by Lieut.-Col. OYLER in a short and pertinent reply, that was full of energy, eloquence and patriotism.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given for the ladies of Indianapolis, three cheers were also given for Col. KNOEFLER, and three vociferous ones for the Union. The band struck up "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the assemblage withdrew, the soldiers retiring to their quarters, and the ladies returning to Glasgow. The occasion was one of lively interest, and passed off most happily. The Seventeenth Brigade is indebted to the Misses SHEETS, the charming daughters of William SHEETS, who made the presentation speech, to Mrs. HARRISON, and to the speaker himself, for one of the most pleasant evenings of its whole campaigning experience.

Early on the morning of the 5th, the pleasing incidents of the evening previous fresh before us, we were on the march to this place. Little that is worthy of note occurred on the march, save the usual amount of annoyance to both citizens and soldiers caused by stragglers. This straggling of our men into the woods and to the rear is becoming a grievance that is intolerable. They steal, and pillage, and insult the people with impunity, exasperating our foes and disheartening our friends, and bringing the whole column into disrepute. This straggling and pilfering upon the march can be prevented, and it must be done, even though the most rigorous measures should have to be resorted to to accomplish it. Another thing demands also the prompt attention of commanding officers. The kindling of fires in fence corners, near buildings of value, and in woods and old fields where they communicate with farms and houses, should be prohibited. Thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this way yesterday between here and Glasgow. Everything was very dry, and the wind all day blew a perfect hurricane. The leaves have fallen and covered the ground. The woods were fired in several places along the road, and the flames, fanned by the high winds, spread through the leaves, grass and underbrush, to farms and meadow lands. Cornfields, fences, hay, etc., were swept away. For several miles, on both sides of the road, the scene was one of smoke and flame. The citizens were endeavoring, and in many instances in vain, to arrest the progress of the fire. We saw one lady with her children fighting fire to save her fence, whose husband fell at Mill Spring, and whose son is now in the service. One string of her fence had already burned.

We crossed Skegg's Creek, near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded forward to Little Barren, ten miles from this place, and went into camp. The bridges across Little Barren and Skegg's Creek have both been destroyed. They were burned by the rebels last Winter to retard our advance southward by this road. We reached here to-day, and will remain till to-morrow—perhaps longer. We do not know what will be our next haunt, but we know that active operations will be continued, and that an onward and victorious [illegible] will be vigorously [illegible]

CURTIUS.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT S[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MURFREESBORO, Nov. 7.

We arrived at this [illegible]—a depot of one or two [illegible]

ellville one and a half miles in the rear. The town is deserted, almost entirely. Here we take to the pike for Nashville, 35 miles. The railroad is repaired to Fountain Head, a few miles further on, but there is no good road thence out to the pike, and nothing is to be gained in distance, as from this point the railroad and the pike commence to diverge. Repairs through the tunnel promise to be more serious and delaying than I have been led to suspect. Railroad men here declare that three weeks will be required to open the road through to Nashville.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here momentarily, with Staff and baggage, by special train. His horses are ready—came here last night. To-night he will sup in Nashville.

Stores for the Nashville army leave here in daily trains. One train of nearly 500 wagons leaves here to-day. An escort goes with each train for security—withal, cavalry squads are kept out, watchful of MORGAN'S guerrillas. The rebuilding of railroads and feeding a distant army, and the watching of MORGAN'S thieves, is business enough for an army of itself.

A Quartermaster who left Nashville day before yesterday gives me some items thereof. Provisions became very scant before McCOOK'S Division arrived last Friday morning. The army and people were living by foraging on the country for miles around. Trains ravaged in every direction, and no cornfield, chicken-roost, or smoke-house was secure from being "pressed." And at best there was half rations only to be had. The rebels came upon one side of the city, some eight to ten thousand, and put up an impromptu battery and commenced cannonading. The siege guns of the city fortifications were turned upon them and they left inconthently. The city was so well fortified that no fears were entertained of captures, or even of determined attack. The rebels' greatest desire was to prevent our foraging, they needing the supplies themselves; and are sending off the produce of that rich country to the South, where they hope to winter. Between the two armies the entire region about Nashville is being stripped.

We now should all ardently pray for rain and a rise in the Cumberland, in order to supply the great army of the Cumberland. Until this occurs, we may fear the inability of our army to move into the enemy's country, carrying with them much of their subsistence, as they must. The Louisville and Nashville road, even when completed will not be able to subsist the army. The people of the North should realize all this, in their impatience for the advance of the army and the suppression of this rebellion.

Three divisions of our army are now *en route* to or at Nashville, and there is one division yet at Bowling Green, one at this place, and one at Gallatin, between here and Nashville. Then there are two whole divisions at Nashville, under NEGLEY. Other portions of our army are later, and you—but I have stated enough to give a general idea of the position of our army.

At Gallatin, eighteen miles below here, was MORGAN'S guerrilla band up to day before yesterday, when our division moved in, his motley gang moving off. Sixteen of his men were taken yesterday, and are here now, to be taken to Louisville with the next train. I should have stated ere this that MORGAN himself was at Nashville last week. At the time of the attack he co-operates with BRECKINRIDGE, and made a rush upon the bridge this side of the Cumberland, while the cannonading, &c., by BRECKINRIDGE'S men was going on. Their great hope of burning the bridge the day previous, to delay ROSECRANS' advance, was easily thwarted.

Note added by A. M.—Gen. ROSECRANS and staff have just rode off from this depot. His extra train is about to return to Bowling Green. You will hear from me next at Nashville. Adieu to my old

KENTUCKY.

The Depredations of the Alabama.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. JULIUS, OF THE TONAWANDA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 14.

COPE BROTHERS, the owners of the packet ship *Tonawanda*, captured by the *Alabama*, received a letter, yesterday, from Capt. JULIUS, from which we have made the following extracts. The letter commences by stating that the ship got along finely, after leaving the Capes, until the 9th of October, when, at 1 o'clock P. M., when in latitude 40.30 North, and longitude 51.30 West, the ship was captured by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES. Capt. JULIUS then writes as follows: "I was taken on board the *Alabama*, and officers from the rebel ship left on the *Tonawanda*. I found on board the *Alabama* the officers and crew of the bark *Ware Crest*, from New-York to Cardiff, and brig *Dunlark*, from New-York for Lisbon, all prisoners on deck, and in irons, their vessels having been burned two days previous. There was a brig in sight at this time, and the *Alabama* started for her, and the *Tonawanda* following, when everything was trimmed. I was conducted into the cabin, and found that our women passengers were a great trouble to them, and hoped, from that, that we should get clear. The chased brig, after being boarded, proved to be English. Capt. SEMMES told me that if the brig had been American, he would have put us all on board of her and then burned the *Tonawanda*. He then told me he would take a ransom bond for the present, and return it if he burned the vessel. The bond was for $80,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States of America for the time being, at the conclusion of the present war, in current money of the said Confederate States. I then gave my word of honor to follow the *Alabama*, and I was put on board of the *Tonawanda* at 9 o'clock, P. M., and all persons belonging to the *Alabama* left for their ship, taking with them a colored boy, named DAVID HENRY, our passenger cook, belonging to Delaware, and being without protection of free papers. At noon the 10th, I was ordered on the steamer again and there directed to send our boats to remove the prisoners from the *Alabama* to our ship, all of whom signed a parole, including the crew of the *Tonawanda*. Capt. SEMMES apologized for my having to remain on deck, and on my promising not to converse with the officers, he allowed me to go about without irons—I being the only prisoner to whom that privilege was granted. He told me he should keep me for some days, and if he took a prize not so valuable as ours, he would transfer us to her and burn the *Tonawanda*, as he was very anxious to destroy her. That night the steamer chased and boarded a German ship. On the afternoon of the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, a more valuable prize than the *Tonawanda*. She was only one year old, a cargo of 69,000 bushels of wheat and 110 bales of cotton. Capt. SEMMES now said that the *Tonawanda* should be released, but that he would keep her a few days longer to put more prisoners on board, as he considered her a cartel in the employ of the Confederate Government. After this I was allowed to sleep below and talk with whom I pleased.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the officers and crew of the *Alabama* were much frightened, as we saw a ship under very easy sail, with a vane at her mainmast head, which they took for a pendant, and supposed her to be a disguised man-of-war. They cleared the ship for action, and got steam up ready for running. It proved to be a Spanish merchant ship. As soon as that was ascertained, Capt. SEMMES told me that if I would give my word of honor, to proceed direct to Liverpool, he would let me go. I was put on board, and made sail at 6 P. M.

The *Alabama* is a splendid vessel, and the fastest under canvas that I ever had my feet on board of, and I have no doubt she is the same under steam, as she has very powerful machinery. She is 225 feet long, entirely built, they say, of teak wood. She is calculated to remain at sea as long as they like, as they condense all the water used. They have now 300 tons of coal on board, and the instance mentioned before is the only time they have raised steam since she has been out. I do not think there is a ship in our navy that can catch her. Her armament is six 32 broads de guns, one 68 smoothbore, and one 100-pound rifled cannon smoothbore, forward of mainmast. I judge there were about 100 persons on board, mostly English men-of-war's-men. I do not think there is an American-born seaman on board. There are two Charleston and two Savannah pilots on board. They are trying to ship all the men they can out of prizes, and they get some out of every ship's company taken on board, except our own ship, from which they took the black boy.

The Loss of the Adirondack.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF CAPT. GANSEVOORT.

Secretary WELLES has issued the following order in the case of Capt. GANSEVOORT:

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened at the Navy Yard, New-York, on the 15th of October last, Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, of the navy, was tried on the following charge, prepared against him by the Secretary of the Navy:

"CHARGE.—*Suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock through negligence.*

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 25d day of August, in the year 1862, the said Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, being then in command of the United States steamer *Adirondack*, did, through negligence, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a rock and wrecked near Man of War Key, Little Bahamas."

Upon this charge and specification the judgment of the Court was as follows:

"After full and mature deliberation in the premises the Court doth find that the specification of the charge is *not proven*, and that of the charge Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT is *not guilty*."

The judgment of the Court in this case does not require confirmation by the revising power to give it effect, so far as to exempt the accused from any further proceedings against him; and the Department would have no desire to deprive Capt. GANSEVOORT individually of the benefit of this verdict of acquittal. But I cannot, by approving or confirming the judgment of the Court, lend official sanction to the decision that a ship of war may be lost and the lives of her officers and crew placed in imminent jeopardy, as the evidence shows, by negligent navigation, and yet the commanding officer be exonerated from all responsibility. To relieve [illegible] from the consequences of [illegible] and except the commanding officer will [illegible] later without precedent. I see and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3479. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Sturgis' Division Crossing the Rappahannock on Saturday.

An Abortive Rebel Attempt on the Subsistence Train.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Army Divided into Three Grand Divisions.

The Right Commanded by Gen. Sumner, the Left by Gen. Franklin, and the Centre by Gen. Hooker.

A Reserve Division Commanded by General Sigel

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated this morning, says there was nothing important to communicate.

ATTACK ON STURGIS' SUPPLY TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

While Gen. STURGIS' Division was crossing the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, on Saturday, his supply train, in the rear of the division, was attacked by about five hundred rebels with artillery. His force immediately turned and drove them off, taking a number of prisoners, and losing only a few horses killed by their artillery.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 184.—*First*—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows.

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the centre Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the Department, the Commanders of these Grand Divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned, as to the Commanders of the Grand Divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the Department at Washington they will forward directly to that Department without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The Commanders of these Grand Divisions will retain with them their respective Staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of these corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their Staffs.

Fifth—Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector-General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this Army.

Sixth—Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH A. HARDEE, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector-General in the same department.

The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieut.-Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as a General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded. By command of

Major-General BURNSIDE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

A Half-Dozen More Prizes for Adjudication—A New Mail Line—The Yellow Fever—Contributions for the Soldiers—Col. Morgan Vindicated, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master FREDERICK CROCKER, arrived on the 6th, from a cruise in the Gulf, having on board a small cargo of sugar, captured on a small coaster off Louisiana, and reports the capture of five other vessels, all of which are now on the way here for adjudication.

Another prize came in on the 7th, the English brig *Fermosa*, of Nassau, N. P., bound from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo of liquors, wines, dry goods, &c. She was captured off the Sabine River, Texas, in the act of preparing to land cargo, by the United States Navy transport *Connecticut*, Capt. ——, and sent here in charge of Acting Master CHARLES W. LEE. The cargo cost $12,000. The *Connecticut* has just arrived, and will carry this mail for the North.

The steamer *Bio Bio*, Capt. DREW, arrived on the 8th from New-York, and was greeted with great joy as the first vessel of what may be expected to become a regular line touching here, both going and coming from Havana. The mails sent for this place by the steamer *Roanoke*, to Havana, two days before the sailing of the *Bio Bio*, are not yet received. It is anxiously hoped that the Mail Department will appreciate that Key West is not a traitors' nest, plotting their evil designs against the Government, but is under the control of loyal men; old residents, who have stood firmly and unflinchingly for their flag and country through all the trying scenes of the past, and will still be found true to their duties in hearty cooperation with the military command. The common wants of the army, the navy and the citizens, call loudly for a direct and speedy mail, and we bespeak a liberal contract for the proprietors of the *Bio Bio*.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. RIDGLEY, arrived on the 6th from a cruise. Officers and crew all well.

The United States bark *Amanda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. WELCH, arrived on the 6th from the blockade off Apalachicola. All well.

The following notice appears in the Key West *New Era*, of the 8th:

To the Editor of the New Era:

As there seems to be a great misunderstanding in the North as regards the health of this place, I am happy to say that the island is now healthy. We have had no case of fever for three weeks, and I think I can safely say we will be entirely free from it for this season. There is no danger in steamers stopping here now. Very truly yours,

W. F. CORNICK,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

The citizens of this place have contributed about $1,200 for the relief of families of volunteers in the United States Army, and this from a small population. One incident deserves particular notice. There is one very devoted loyal woman—an old resident, but of foreign birth—who, unauthorized and entirely from her own impulse, by her individual labor and efforts, collected from her own sex in small sums the amount of $49 77. Such sterling examples of patriotism are refreshing. May she long live under the flag she loves.

I have just been shown an article in a New-York paper of the 27th October, abusing Col. MORGAN commanding this post. Col. MORGAN has never issued any manifestoes freeing slaves, nor authorized them to occupy any vacant property, whether of loyalists or rebels. He has simply carried out the orders of his superiors in command by taking such negroes as were wanted for labor, in doing which he has taken both bond and free. He has refused to interfere between master and slave, except in cases where it has been necessary to preserve the peace, wherein he has protected the negro from personal violence. Loyal men have received back their slaves from the Quartermaster's service upon representation of their need of their services, and there is no disposition to complain of Col. MORGAN's course, except by those rebel masters who, failing within the category of the Proclamation, cannot swear that they have not aided or assisted in rebellion. Col. MORGAN is no Abolitionist; he is a soldier, zealous in the discharge of his duty to his Government, and loyal men here are protected and recognized in his administration of affairs. He has a keen scent for traitors, and failing to wheedle or cajole him, they are now attempting to browbeat and drive him. I trust they will fail in the latter as in the former. Loyal men are satisfied, and feel much more secure under such an officer than one of less marked characteristics. F.

WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.

The Blockade of Tampa Bay—Description of the Coast—Wretchedness of the Inhabitants—A Small Bombardment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES BARK PURSUIT, BLOCKADING TAMPA BAY, FLA., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

This place has been blockaded since last November by the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, assisted of late by the United States schooner *Beauregard*, which still remains here. Our ship came in here the last of September to await supplies from Key West, when we received orders to remain on this station and relieve the *Ethan Allen*, which was ordered to St. Joseph's Bay on blockading duty.

The *Pursuit* left New-York last January, and up to the time of coming in here, has been allowed a roving commission, and with considerable success, having captured several valuable prizes. We are lying up the bay far enough to guard the entrance to Manatree River, as well as the passage up to the town of Tampa, which is thirty-five miles distant.

To the west side of the main ship entrance (north channel) to this bay is Egmont Key; to the east, Mullet Key. These keys are small, low, sandy islands, covered with a rank undergrowth of prairie grass, the palmetto tree and a few stunted pines. The latter key is not inhabited. On the extreme sandy point of Egmont stands the new light-house, one hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea. The light has not been lighted since the rebels destroyed the apparatus last year—another mark of Southern vandalism. The keeper's house is a comfortable two-story brick building, with several outbuildings. They are occupied at present by some dozen contrabands and four white refugees, who have escaped from the main land. The contrabands are engaged in clearing the ground and planting sweet potatoes.

Some three weeks ago, three white men, refugees from Southern tyranny, escaped from Tampa in a small boat, and came down to us for protection. They are men of intelligence, and state that they have been using every means to escape for the last nine months, but their Union sentiments were so well known that every attempt proved abortive.

One of them, who formerly belonged to the United States Army, was put in charge of the guns of a small sand battery near the town, to prevent him from escaping, but he was all ready to spike the guns in case of an attack by our boats. The other two have been compelled to assist in running sugar from Manatee River to Tampa, since last July. By pretending to have changed their feelings and espoused the cause of the South, they were allowed to load the boat with empty barrels, as usual, to go for sugar, and leave alone. On their way down the bay they stopped for their friend, with whom they had made arrangements previously, in case they succeeded. When they came alongside they gave three hearty cheers for liberty and the Union.

They gave a sad account of things in this part of the South; that they had to live on corn, sweet potatoes and fresh meat, without salt enough to cure the latter, this useful article bringing $20, $30, and even $40 per bushel, when it can be had.

They say there are 125 soldiers at Tampa, and another company expected soon to join them; that they are obstructing the channel, by sinking old hulks, to prevent the Yankee gunboats from coming up to the town. They have two small fortifications, mounting ten old 24-pounders, and are using every means within their power to be prepared for an attack, which they are expecting daily.

The files of Southern, but more especially Floridian papers, which they brought, give a still darker picture of affairs. One hundred and eight thousand men have deserted from their army since the war began, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can carry out the provisions of the late conscription act.

It is almost impossible to subsist the army, the severe drought having cut off the corn crop at least one-half. They curse the Nationals most bitterly for using up all the surplus corn, meat, cattle, &c., as they advance into their territory. Next after the food question, clothing the men seems to be the greatest difficulty, as the cold weather approaches. The following estimate of a soldier's outfit for the coming Winter, every article of which is indispensable, is given by the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Daily Rebel*: Fur cap, $5; one jacket, $25, one pair pants, $30; one pair shoes, $18; two pair socks, (wool,) $10; two pair drawers, $8. Total, $96.

We had a little taste of excitement last week. The schooner *Beauregard*, commanded by Acting Master ARTAUD, with Acting Master LAPHAM and a boat's crew from our vessel, went up the bay, ostensibly to gather oysters. They arrived at the oyster ground just before dark, which is above Gadsen's Point, and about eight miles below Tampa. From there they could distinguish the tops of houses in the town.

The temptation to have a nearer view was too strong to be resisted, so they kept on until the lights could be seen plainly, when they anchored for the night. As soon as it was light enough in the morning to see, they found they were about two miles below the town, and that there was an unusual excitement on shore. Nearly abreast of them were several companies of soldiers drawn up in line on the beach, with fixed bayonets. Near by was a tall flag-staff from which floated a large secession flag. While our friends were admiring this parade gotten up, as they supposed, for their special benefit, they were awakened to their position by the report of one of the twenty-fours from the fortification, and saw the shot strike in the water at least one mile short of them. This was followed by another, with like success.

The officers of the schooner, thinking it would be a breach of etiquette not to return the salute, trained the 30-pound Parrott rifle, which is a part of her armement, on the battery, and fired. The shell struck, and exploded in a small wooden building in the rear of the fortification, knocking it into splinters. There was no more firing from the fort. The next shell struck just in front of the line of soldiers, and, bursting at the same time, it plowed its way right end left through them, causing those that were able to take to the bush in double-quick time.

After dropping some fifteen shells into the fort and woods, but receiving no response, they concluded the fun was all up in that vicinity; and, gallantly dipping the American ensign to the apparently deserted fort and town, they left for the oyster ground, where they took on board twenty-five barrels of fine oysters, and returned to their old anchorage, having been absent only two days.

I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have the opportunity of making them another and still more effectual visit. PERSONNE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

General Order from the President.

A More Strict Observance of the Sabbath in the Army and Navy Enjoined.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

The following General Order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath Day in the army and navy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest; the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors; a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the National forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. At this time of public distress, adopting the words of WASHINGTON, in 1776, "Men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first order issued by the Father of his country after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded, and should ever be defended. "*The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and privileges of his country.*"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

THE LATE ARRESTS.

The officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, Col. COLBURN and Capt. DUANE, who were brought here under arrest, are charged with absence without leave, the use of language disrespectful to their commanding officer, and conduct prejudicial to maintenance of order and discipline in the army. Col. COLBURN today rode over into Virginia with some friends.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT has reported for duty, and is directed to remain here awaiting orders. Late advices from St. Louis state that his presence is again required there in connection with the trial of Gen. MCKINSTRY.

FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One thousand convalescents and exchanged prisoners were yesterday sent to the Army of the Potomac.

THE EFFICIENCY OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Very late advices from Kansas and Florida, give the details of engagements between the rebels and United States negro troops, in which the latter behaved with distinguished coolness and courage, and achieved decided successes. The result of these experimental fights is such as inspires the rebels with indescribable terror, and bids fair to work important changes in the policy of the Government toward the negroes.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

Senator POMEROY has memorialized the Government in favor of the consolidation of all the Western Indians in one nation in the Indian territory.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It is understood, that as soon as Congress shall meet, a committee will be called for to investigate certain matters connected with the treasury note issues. It is stated, that the contractors are charging and receiving the highest price for a very worthless article of papar, and that in various other ways the Government is being constantly swindled. The quality of the paper used in the postage stamp currency is execrable; the engravings of all the notes is, if possible, worse; and instead of being models of art, they are a disgrace to the age and country. Engravings are palmed upon the department as having been executed with the eccentric lathe, which are actually produced by what is called a Rose, a machine which is in the hands of all who manufacture jewelry, or practice counterfeiting on a large scale. The designs are from old dies, that have already been multiplied by the hundred. The ink is claimed to be patented, and less marked on the notes; but if the ink is green, all who see the notes are not; and a recent test by experienced chemists, has proved that a fraud is perpetrated on the Government, in the use of a spurious article, for which the law imposes heavy penalties.

Secretary CHASE may not suspect duplicity in those to whom he has given his confidence, and who maintain their positions by the aid of social and personal influences. Something must be on the *tapis* at this time; as parties connected with the paper and note contracts are in Washington, apparently much devoted to the Hon. Secretary. It is rumored that a contract for paper has been made with another party, who offered a vastly superior article at lower prices, and that the old contractors are now moving heaven and earth to get the contract annulled and the old order reëstablished.

MRS. BRINSMADE AND HER FRIENDS.

A great deal of undeserved notoriety being given to the circumstance of a lady calling herself Mrs. BRINSMADE having been imprisoned in New-York, and different officials seeming anxious to shift from themselves the responsibility of her arrest, it may be well enough to state that the individual in question is not one whose personal character justifies the excessive and suspicious sympathy which has been lavished upon her by the chivalric knights of Democracy now shivering lances in her behalf.

Mrs. BRINSMADE—to use the *nom de plume* she most affects—came here from New-Orleans after that city had the misfortune to find a ruler who refused to consider treason sanctified by the use of a petticoat. Her associations and conduct were of a character the most suspicious; and she was followed to this city by an officer of Superintendent KENNADY, who finally executed her arrest. He conveyed her to the office of Chief Detective BAKER, who declined to become a party, unnecessarily, to the act of an officer independent in his authority; and after exhausting all the ready resources of female persuasion, she was finally carried back to New-York and placed in prison. The circumstances of her release have been widely published; and Mr. KENNADY has manifested an undue anxiety to cast the responsibility on the War Department here. But that department, as well as Col. BAKER, one of its agents, has refused from first to last to sanction, condemn, or in any way interfere in the case.

That she is a woman of most dangerous character is believed by all who had an opportunity of witnessing her operations in this city, as well as that she deserves no sympathy on the score of injured reputation. Whether Superintendent KENNADY should not rather have returned her at once to New-Orleans, is a question of judgment; but that the interruption of her career here deprived the rebels of one of their most effective spies, seems too plain for reasonable doubt.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Intelligence has been received by Commissioner DOLE of the recommencement of Indian hostilities along the Upper Missouri. A short time since, a boat containing a number of settlers from the neighborhood of Fort Benton were attacked, about 150 miles below Fort Berthold, by a large band of "Yanctons" and "Medicine Beards," who fired volley after volley into the boat, wounding five persons, several severely. The Indians posted themselves on the bank, in a very narrow part of the river, where they knew the boat would have to pass within a few yards of the shore. The persons in the boat made a most spirited resistance, and finally succeeded in making their escape, after killing and wounding a number of the savages. It is considered very unsafe to venture down the Missouri in an open boat, as the banks of the river swarm with hostile Indians, who it is supposed, are congregating there preparatory to a grand onslaught in the Spring on the frontier settlements in Dacotah and Nebraska. Every precaution, we learn, is being taken to render the forts on the frontier capable of resisting the anticipated attack, which, from the number of Indians preparing to engage in it, will be the most sanguinary and determined ever made in the Northwest.

FROM ARIZONA.

Letters received here from Arizona state that Gen. CARLETON, with the main body of the troops under his command, had gone to Santa Fé. Major COULT is in command of the Western Division of Arizona, and has established his headquarters at Tucson. Major FERGUSON has gone on an expedition to explore the route between Tucson and Port of Liberty, recently opened on the eastern shore of the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado. The route, when opened, will be used by the Government for transportation purposes.

A report had reached Los Angelos that a band of rebel guerrillas, under the leadership of a notorious outlaw named CUNNINGHAM, had got into the mining district, and were at La Paz, committing outrages upon the inhabitants. It is thought, however, that the miners will be able to take care of themselves, and either kill or capture the whole band.

The news from the Colorado mining district is very encouraging. Large numbers of people are on their way to the mines, which are said to be very rich. Several extensive silver veins have been discovered a few miles from the river. Native sulphur and saltpetre have also been discovered in large quantities.

NORTHERN COTTON.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received samples of cotton grown in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Southern Illinois. The samples, though not as long in fibre as the Sea Island, are of excellent quality, and superior to the India cotton.

Governor ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, arrived here on Saturday. The object of his visit is in relation to obtaining discharges for sick soldiers belonging to Massachusetts regiments, and to urge upon the Government the necessity of providing adequate defences for Boston harbor.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Navy Department dispatches contain an account of valuable service rendered by Acting Master's Mate JAMES J. RUSSELL, of the bark *Restless*. He left Bull's Island on the 5th inst., in a small boat with two contrabands, armed, for Jewey's Landing, Palmetto River, S. C., for the purpose of intercepting the mail between Charleston and Georgetown. He and his friends secreted themselves, and waited for the carrier, who approached in a sulky. Suddenly coming from his concealment, he commanded him to halt by authority of the United States Government. Two mail bags were secured. The carrier said he was glad to be captured, as he had long been wishing for an opportunity to leave the place. The party barely escaped the rebel pickets, and returned in safety to the ship.

AN ANNOYANCE.

The officer of Internal Revenue is much annoyed at the continued receipt of letters from Assistant Assessors, deputy Collectors and others, asking information regarding business connected with their offices. No attention can be given to their inquires, as application for information concerning business should be made by subordinate officials to their principal, and not to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

A Movement on the Murfreesboro Road—Morgan's Guerrillas, &c.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Gen. STILL'S Division marched, this morning, on the Murfreesboro Road.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division is at Silver Springs, twelve miles from Lebanon.

A part of MORGAN'S force is at Lebanon; a portion came within two miles of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S camp. Supplies from the country for the city have greatly increased. The weather is wet and likely to continue so.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Special dispatches from Nashville for the past week are almost wholly unreliable.

A dispatch from Nashville yesterday, contains an account of five murders, two of salmon-keepers, who refused to sell liquor to soldiers; two of soldiers, cause unknown; and one of a negro. The City Marshal was also assailed and badly beaten.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Mr. Bright Applauding the Emancipation Proclamation.

A Collision Between Italian and Austrian Troops.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE UNSETTLED.

Cotton Still Going Up---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, F. N., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, *via* Queenstown on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race, *en route* to New-York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Europa* at Halifax.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The political news per the *Etna* is not of any particular importance.

The *Etna* reports that she has experienced very severe weather during the voyage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* again adverts to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the steamer *Alabama*, and denies that any blame can be attached to England. It says that her ship-yards are open to all. England does not fit out ships-of-war, but sells their component parts to all comers. The *Times* then quotes from the message of President PIERCE to Congress in 1856, to show what America considered her neutrality, and what she was justified in doing during the Russian war. The *Times* adds: "England has never gone beyond or fully up to the bounds of the American theory, which is perfectly sound, and English neutrals sit as disciples at the feet of President PIERCE."

The London *Daily News* has a very different argument. It says that the Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations which its subjects might be tempted to commit. But looking at the grave charges made against LAIRD'S ship-building yard, on the Mersey, where a navy to be used against a friendly power is being built, after England has declared her neutrality, is not the Government bound either to terminate this illegal state of things or to withdraw its Neutrality Proclamation.

The London *Times* has commenced the publication of "special correspondence" from Richmond. A letter dated Oct. 8, in which the writer appears strongly imbued with the spirit of the Secessionists, says: "They suffer terrible desolation, but their spirit of resistance is as high as ever."

The London *Daily News* furnishes evidence from Southern newspapers to show that their military resources are about exhausted, and that internal dissensions prevail.

JOHN BRIGHT, in a letter to WM. GUYNALLE JEWETT, expresses amazement at the idea of conciliation toward the South regarding Slavery. He says: "The North may separate from the South or fight out the contest and win, but to leave the slave still a slave will expose her to the contempt of the civilized world." He adds: "I applaud the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to freedom, or moved by base hostility to the American Republic because it is a Republic, and a powerful one."

At a crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Institution of London, resolutions expressing sympathy with the North were adopted.

Lord JOHN BROUGHAM, in a letter, expresses a strong hope that the Government will refrain from interference in case of a servile insurrection in the Southern States.

It was rumored that Lord ELGIN had retired from the Governorship of India, owing to the climate not agreeing with him, and that the Duke of Argyle would succeed him.

The Great Exhibition closed without any formal ceremonies. The attendance and total receipts both exceed those of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 13th of January.

The Continental political news is unimportant.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was heavy on the 5th inst., at 70f. 95c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

A collision took place on the frontier between some Italian and Austrian soldiers. After a sharp contest quiet was restored. Each side charges the other with being the aggressor.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece continued without change. Nothing had been decided as to who should take the place of King Otho.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had been sounded as to his acceptance of the Crown.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mail had been telegraphed.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Oct. 17.

Shirtings and Yarns firmer. Exchange, 2s. 3d.

CANTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

A serious conspiracy to burn the city and kill the mandarins has been discovered.

Exchange, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Silk higher. Exchange, 6s. ¾d.

MELBOURNE, Friday, Sept. 26.

Business dull. Gold exports, one hundred thousand ounces.

Commercial News per the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 15,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was upward and firmer, with an advance of 2d. @3d. over Friday's quotations.

TRADE REPORT

The market at Manchester for goods and yarns was buoyant and advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. RICARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD NASH & Co., and others report FLOUR has a downward tendency. WHEAT very dull, and declined 1d. @2d. per cental; Red Western, 9s. @9s. 10d.; Red Southern, 10s. @10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 3d. @11s.; White Southern, 11s. @12s. 6d. CORN dull; Mixed, 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is very dull. BEEF quiet and steady. PORK dull. BACON easier. LARD quiet and steady. TALLOW flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Quiet and steady; Pots and Pearls 22s. 9d. @23s. SUGAR—Steady. RICE—Steady. COFFEE—Inactive. LINSEED OIL—Dull, at 41s. ROSIN—No sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. WHEAT—Red Western declined 1d. per quar. SUGAR—Firm. COFFEE—Quiet and steady. TEA—Steady. RICE—Firm. TALLOW—Dull, at 46s. LINSEED OIL—Declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 93⅜@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday, were: Illinois Central Railway, 44¼@43¾ discount; Erie Railway, 39@39¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and today reach only 2,250 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak, the market closing dull, with a downward tennency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuff Market closed quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 6—P. M.

CONSOLS—Closed at 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales are Illinois Central, 43@42¾ discount; Erie Railway, 40¼@41¼.

GREAT NAVAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

The Trial Trip of the Passaic—Grand Success—A Gun can be Fired Inside a Turret—Four Men Work a Gun Weighing Twenty Tons.

On Saturday the naval authorities in this vicinity were the witnesses of a grand experiment—the trial trip of the new Iron-clad steamer *Passaic*, the firing of her great 15-inch gun *inside* the turret, and the working of Mr. ERICSSON'S new machinery for handling the gun, whereby the number of hands required is very materially reduced.

At 10 o'clock the *Passaic* was reported ready. Among those on board were Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of Iron-clads; Chief-Engineers STIMERS, LAWTON and ROBIE; Capt. DRAYTON, who commands the *Passaic*, and the representatives of the leading journals.

At a quarter past 10 the ropes were loosened, the steam-tug *R. Birkbeck* headed the vessel up the river, and the engines of the *Passaic* began to move. Some fifteen minutes after her departure the cleaning out of the boilers began to tell. The *Passaic* was making seven miles an hour, with her machinery barely stirring. Hitherto she had hardly done that at her best.

THE FIRST SHOT.

At 12 o'clock we arrived at the Palisades, and the first shot was fired. It struck about 300 yards from the vessel in the water, glanced off, and flew into the bosom of the Palisades, kicking up more dust than a squadron of irregular cavalry. Every one rushed to the turret. Was it there? What part burst? Who's killed? No one—nothing broken—the turret was there, as strong and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. No one was smothered inside—no one deafened, the concussion was not felt any more than the Captain of an old-fashioned 32-pounder feels it on board the old-fashioned frigate.

The very first fire, then, results in no smoke to speak of, no inconvenient concussion, and the complete success of a grand idea. The first charge consisted of 20 lbs. of powder, and a hollow shot, (330 lbs.,) fired out of the 15-inch gun. It recoiled 17 inches.

THE SECOND SHOT.

This also was fired out of the 15-inch gun, there being really no need of discharging the 11-inch. The first shot having proved the practicability of the principle, the entire charge of 35 lbs. of powder was now put in. Capt. DRAYTON pulled the trigger. Once more the echoes of the Palisades rang out. The recoil and smoke were reported "insignificant," and the shot—a hollow one—buried itself again in the beach.

THE THIRD SHOT.

A full 35-pound was put in, and the 330-pound hollow shot. The ball struck the water as before, there being no desire to elevate the gun, or to test any but the one great principle.

There were three grand results.

First—A gun may be fired inside a turret.

Second—In order to appreciate the nature of the second result, it should be known that the Armstrong guns in England have been condemned for use on shipboard, chiefly because a sufficient number of men could not be placed in the turret to work them. Twenty-five failed to do it satisfactorily, and the Armstrong gun weighs fourteen tons. On Saturday, four men worked a 15-inch gun, which weighs twenty tons. Here is, of itself, a revolution in naval labor for which history furnishes no parallel. The *Monitor's* 11-inch gun, when worked with eight men, was deemed a miracle of mechanic locomotion. Yet here is a gun, over 25,000 pounds heavier, worked by half the number of men. And next week Mr. WHITNEY will put a 15,000 pound gun on board the *Keokuk*, which will require twenty men, (because he has not even the *Monitor* plan,) while the 42,500 pound gun of the *Passaic* is moved by two men.

Third—The third result is very important one. It is the immobility of the *Passaic*, and consequently of her sister ships, in a heavy tide. A deaf man could not tell yesterday that the vessel stirred. The writer held a full glass of water in his hand, while white caps were breaking over the deck, and the liquid never even trembled. Waves break on the iron margin of the craft and splash in harmless foam about the deck. They have no hull to strike—no high bulwarks; even the turret presents an angle to angry Neptune, at every side. So much for the results.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a tabular recapitulation of the experiments:

	Ball weighed.	Charge of powder.	Recoil.
First shot....	330 lbs. (hollow)	20 lbs..	17 inch.
Second shot..	330 lbs. (hollow)	35 lbs...	3 ft. 10 inch.
Third shot...	330 lbs..	35 lbs..	2 ft. 6 inch.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Dashing Expedition Against Them—The Rebels Cut Up and Routed.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The expedition which left Henderson on Monday, the 10th, under command of Col. FOSTER, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, consisting of 200 cavalry and 300 infantry, in wagons, in pursuit of the rebel guerrilla bands that have so long been prowling about in Northwestern Kentucky, has proved a decided success. The force was divided into four columns, and moved forward, all concentrating at Madisonville. Each force was successful.

Major PLATTER, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, came on with, and completely surprised HALL'S band of horse thieves at Sharon meeting-house, killing nine, severely and mortally wounding ten, taking Capt. QUINN and twenty-five bannere. Capt. MASON and Lieut. SMALL each captured ten or twelve prisoners, and Capt. ZELLY with fifty men dashed into Madisonville and dispersed HALL with one hundred and fifty guerrillas, who did not stop to fire a gun. ZELLY'S men [illegible] and took ten prisoners. The [illegible] at West Franklin, some eight [illegible] stolen by them the [illegible] are panic-stricken [illegible] cavalry [illegible] and various [illegible] ers, including [illegible] Several [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

EXTENT OF THE TRAFFIC.

Successful Efforts to Suppress It.

Perhaps no commerce was ever more profitable than the traffic in Africans, provided those engaged could get on unmolested. But the enormity of the crime is too great to be let pass, although, for a time, money seemed to buy its success. Nor did the public know to what extent the traffic was carried. But the recent efforts to suppress it have brought out its extent and condition, and the manner in which it has been so long concealed and carried on.

The trade was never more flourishing than at the inauguration of the present Administration, not even before its abolition in 1808. With officials in power who winked at the fitting out of slavers, or used their badge of office but the better to insure a share in the profits, the traffic had become the bane of the civilized world.

A few vessels were seized and bonded or released in a manner which plainly indicated a want of earnestness in opposing the trade. We have the names of over one hundred and fifty vessels which were engaged in the Trade from 1858 to 1861, with the names of captains, lists of crews, and those who fitted them out, in a large majority of cases. Of this number thirty-eight were seized on the coast of Africa, a part after taking in cargoes, and over thirteen thousand negroes were returned to Africa. Thirteen of the vessels were seized on the coast of Cuba and vicinity, after landing all or part of their cargoes. Thirty-six have been seized at this and other ports in the United States.

We have the names of forty-five which are known to have landed their cargoes in Cuba, and a large number of cargoes are reported landed from vessels bearing no names or in which the names are unknown.

A correspondent high in official position, and who had the means of knowing, writing from Havana, November, 1860, stated the fact that upward of 30,000 Africans had been landed in the island during the single year previous.

Among the operations of Slavers, and seizures and arrests for the year previous to April, 1861, are the following:

July 3.—The bark *Kate*, Capt. OTTO, was seized at the Narrows, while on her way out of this port, and returned to the City. Her captain and a man named DE KOSTA, were arrested, but the bark was subsequently bonded and the prisoners released, and the *Kate* sailed on her voyage. She afterward landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba, and was seized at this port the second time. She has since been condemned and sold and again seized.

July 10.—The schooner *Clotilde* landed a cargo of negroes at Mobile. No arrests were made.

July 16.—The brig *Benita*, Capt. REYNOLD, cleared from this port and was seized Oct. 10, on the coast of Africa, with 713 negroes on board.

July 16.—A brig having no name, was captured off the mouth of the Congo River, and $1,000 in doubloons seized, but the officers and crew, all foreigners, were put on shore.

July 23.—The brig *W. R. Kibley*, Capt. BURNS, was abandoned after landing a cargo of negroes at Cuba, was seized and brought to this port, afterward condemned and sold. BURNS has since been arrested, and is the only man now awaiting trial.

July 28.—Schooner *Peter Merrall*, with 360 negroes, was ashore at Nassau and fell into the hands of the British authorities.

Aug. 1.—Two cargoes were landed on the coast of Cuba and the vessels burned.

Aug. 2.—The bark *Louisa* cleared for Cadiz, *via* St. Jago de Cuba. After reaching Cadiz, her papers were taken away, and she still lies in that port.

Aug. 8.—The ship *Eric*, Capt. GORDON, was captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*, on the coast of Africa, with 897 negroes on board. The negroes were sent back, and Capt. GORDON, and Mates WARREN and HALL arrested, and sent to this port, and committed for trial. GORDON was convicted and sentenced November, 1861, and hung Feb. 21, 1862.

Aug. 8.—The bring *Storm King*, Capt. SACKHERT, was captured on the coast of Africa, with 619 negroes, and sent to Norfolk. Never tried.

Aug. 14.—A brig, having no name, but fully armed to rob returning slavers, was seized, and taken to Key West. No trial reported. The brig *Mary Frances Cloud*, from this port same day, for Wilmington, sailed for Africa, and afterwards landed 500 negroes in Cuba.

Aug. 16.—The *Thomas Achem*, Capt. PARKER, was taken on the coast of Africa by the steamer *Mystic*, and the Captain and mate, SIBLEY, and second mate, arreated, and sent to this City. The vessel and prisoners were afterwards released on some pretext.

Aug. 18.—The *Sultana*, Capt. BOWEN, landed 1,200 negroes in Cuba, and was scuttled.

Aug. 23.—The bark *Clow Windsor*, Capt. POWERS, cleared for Havana.

Aug. 28.—Ship *Brutus*, Capt. DUVALL, was overhauled at New-Bedford, but afterwards let to go to sea, and afterwards landed 500 negroes in Cuba, and was sold to some parties at Havana and her name changed.

Sept. 3.—The brig *W. M. Graton*, Capt. BEATTIE, came into this port after a reported successful slave voyage, but no arrests were made.

Sept. 4.—The brig *Titan*, Capt. BUISSAN, was seized off the Coast of Cuba, after landing her cargo, and taken to Norfolk. Again went to sea, and again seized in the mouth of Congo River, and afterwards bonded. At this time two other slavers cleared from Havana for the Coast of Africa.

Sept. 25.—The bark *Cora*, Capt. LATHAM, was seized off the coast of Africa, with 705 negroes on board. The negroes were unloaded at Monrovia, and the vessel and captain sent to this port.

Sept. 27.—The ship *Sunny South*, with 846 negroes, was seized off the coast of Africa, by a British steamer, and the negroes sent to Monrovia, and the vessel taken to St. Helena.

Oct. 5.—THOMAS MAYEN, Captain of the bark *Orion*, with the two mates, were convicted, at Boston, of engaging in the Slave-trade, and sentenced—the captain to two years imprisonment and a fine of $2,000, and the mates two years each. The *Triton*, which had been seized, with a cargo of negroes on board, and brought to this port, was afterward condemned and sold.

Oct. 1.—The slaver steamer *City of Norfolk*, Capt. CRAWFORD, was seized off the coast of Cuba, after landing half a cargo of 800 negroes. The captain escaped. The crew were sent to Key West, and the vessel condemned by a Spanish Court and sold.

Oct. 12.—Four of the crew of the ship *Erie*, which had arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., were there arrested.

Oct. 28.—The bark *Lyra* sailed from Havana, on a slave voyage.

Nov. 1.—Bark *Romulus* was seized at Cold Spring, and a guard placed over her, who allowed her to escape, while she went for a cargo of negroes.

Nov. 2.—The [illegible] sailed from this port on a slave voyage; and another vessel, [illegible] Southern ports, name not stated.

Nov. 3.—The bark *Ardenas*, Capt. PELETIER, was boarded at this port, where she had been lying under seizure for some time, and went to Havana, where she completed her outfit and sailed for the coast of Africa, Oct. 1.

At the same date the schooner *Byron* was captured by a Spanish frigate, with 371 negroes on board, and taken into Havana.

Nov. 12.—Schooner *Caysmere*, Capt. GOODWIN, was seized at this port, on suspicion.

Dec. 1.—Three vessels beside the *Ardenas*—the *Alexina*, brig *Falmouth*, Capt. SAINAS, and the *Express*—sailed from Havana, on slave voyages.

Dec. 13.—The bark *Williams*, Capt. FINIS, landed a cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba.

The schooner *Williams*, PELETIER, master, was seized and taken to Key West with a cargo of negroes. The vessel was condemned and sold and again sailed. No arrests were made. She was again seized at Porte au Prince, Feb. 16, 1861.

The *Lucy Johnson*, from New-London, put into this port in distress, bearing a slave outfit, and was detained.

At this time the trials of slavers were likely to come up, and Judge SMALLEY delivered an able charge to the jury, setting forth that it was the duty of all officers to make active exertions to suppress the trade. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that several vessels and persons engaged in the trade were under arrest, none came to trial.

Jan. 1, 1861.—There were ten slavers in this port under detention—the schooners *Weather Gage*, *Cogswell* and *Josephine*, barks *J. J. Cobb*, *C. E. Fay*, *Cora* and *Kate*, the brigs *Achorn* and *Falmouth*, and ship *Erie*. The *Storm King* and *Triton* were at Norfolk; the *Cygnet* and *Williams* at Mobile. The schooners *Wanderer*, *Lyra*, and steamer *City of Norfolk*, were at Havana. The *Atlanta*, Capt. SILVA; bark *Buckeye*, Capt. BOOTH; ship *Brutus*, and schooner *Marguerita*, Capt. BARRETT, were still on the Coast of Africa. The bark *White Cloud*, Capt. HATCH; bark *Antelope*, Capt. JOHNSON, and *Iowa*, Capt. JOHNSON, had all taken in cargoes, but had not been heard from.

The schooner *Josephine*, Capt. COSTER, and bark *C. E. Tay*, Capt. TRAINOR, were bonded and sailed for Africa. The bark *Cora* was condemned and sold, and again fitted out, and seized under suspicion, March 6, and afterward bonded and sailed.

Feb. 21—Judge BETTS condemned the bark *Kate*, deciding that the parties claiming vessels were bound to clear them from suspicion to save them.

April 14.—The schooner *Wells*, Capt. WELLS, was seized at Greenport by the Custom-house officers.

April 15.—The bark *Sarah*, COUILLARD, Master, sailed for Cape Palmos, but was overhauled before getting to sea, and afterward condemned, appealed and bonded, and sailed. The bark *Oneman*, Capt. MONROE, cleared for Elizabethport, N. J., at the same time, and sailed for Africa. Four other vessels were in port, fitting out, at this time, and soon afterward sailed for Cadiz, to complete their outfit—the portion taken in here not being sufficient to warrant their arrest under the then existing law.

This shows an extensive trade, with but little effort to suppress it.

The utmost watchfulness of armed vessels was not sufficient to deter the fitting out of vessels, nor prevent a large number of them from taking in cargoes and escaping. In fact, the very spirit and letter of the law, paying a bounty of $25 for every recaptured negro, is for the interest of these vessels to permit slavers to take in cargoes for the purpose of capturing them. After the cargo was shipped the interest of the slaver was not to be caught, of course. The only means of suppressing the trade was to prevent vessels fitting out in any port, and to deal rigorously with parties interested in the trade, wherever they should be found.

The inauguration of the present Administration, with principles avowedly opposed to the increase of the African population in this country and of extending Slavery, although coming into power with a gigantic rebellion on its hands, had time, nevertheless, to displace officials derelict of their duty, and appoint others competent and disposed to energetically enforce laws for which they were appointed.

The result of this change has been amply apparent, and furnishes abundant evidence that the trade can be completely suppressed. It was from this port that a large proportion of the vessels sailed, and in this City that the extensive organizations for the protection of the traffic existed, and consequently attention was directed here for its suppression. The extent of the traffic offered an abundant field for the exercise of vigilance, not only in tracing out and arresting guilty parties, but in securing evidence sufficient to convict. In this it was often necessary to use a guilty party simply as a witness, as in the case of CRAWFORD, Captain of the *City of Norfolk*, who has just been used as a witness to convict HORN, who fitted out the vessel.

Evidance could not easily be obtained, for, notwithstanding the number engaged and that the names were known, their liability to arrest prevented their staying in the City.

The vessels might be destroyed or sold to other parties, or their names changed so that they could not be easily recognized. The officers otherwise engaged, the seamen on board of other vessels or so scattered purposely or by accident, that recognition and arrests would be difficult. With all these difficulties the public will be surprised to learn that not two thousand negroes have been landed in Cuba during the past year, and these by vessels fitted at foreign ports, and that there are few if any vessels in this port, or other United States ports, fitting for that purpose, while but eight have sailed during the last eighteen months, and some of them now rot under embargos at foreign ports. The eighth has not been heard from.

The tricks and subterfuges of the trade exceed that of all other kinds of commerce. In one instance the vessel would be fitted out in part or wholly, and clear for some port along the coast, and, when once at sea, "hard aport the helm," and stand away to the Congo. In other instances, three or four vessels would fit out ostensibly for a foreign port, and loaded each with such a portion of a slaver's outfit as would evade the law, and meet and exchange cargoes, fully equipping two or three of them for a voyage.

Cargoes of material are placed on board under false marks, and false invoices are made, while others go to Havana and a market, or clear for coasting voyages.

An organization of slave traders has existed in this City from time immemorial, and one is also known to exist in Havana with a capital of $2,000,000. One object of these associations is to protect those engaged in the trade and prevent [illegible] convictions. [illegible] evidence in such [illegible] are usually [illegible] with, and it is [illegible] that an impartial jury can be obtained.

The appointment of a United States Marshal at this port, in April, 1861, who had been Deputy Surveyor for four years, and another four years Harbor Master, and who knew every merchant in South or Beaver streets, and every Captain and "reefer in the vessels" engaged, did not favor the future prosperity of the traffic. The breaking out of the rebellion also naturally directed the attention of those of the South engaged in the trade to other affairs, and shut their ports against the traffic.

Several men and vessels were under arrest, but evidence was needed for their conviction. Several other vessels were on the coast of Africa, and the crews of former slavers scattered from the men-of-war in the Pacific to all other ports, both foreign and at home.

Several seizures were made of slavers on the Coast of Africa—among them the ship *Nightingale*, with 950 negroes on board, which were sent to Monrovia, while the Captain and a Spanish supercargo were allowed to escape; but the mates, HAYNES, WINSLOW and WESTERVELT, were sent with the vessel to this port for trial. Two of them have recently been bailed. June 30, 1861, the brig *Fairy* was seized off the coast of Africa with 550 negroes on board. About the same time a Spanish brig was seized in the River Pongas, and the brig *Falmouth*, Capt. SONAIS, on the coast, by a British steamer, and the *Falmouth* sent to this City, but the officers and crew went their way. As soon as appointed, Marshal MURRAY set about ferreting out these slave-traders, and soon had a large number under arrest, and was on track of others.

Among the first arrests was ALBERT HORN, merchant, charged with fitting out the *City of Norfolk*, recently tried and convicted.

ARRESTS SINCE APRIL, 1861.

A nearly correct list of arrests since April, 1861, has been collected:

May 2.—Capt. CRAWFORD, of steamer *City of Norfolk*.

May 31.—The crew of the *Bonita*.

June 1.—Seven of the crew of the bark *Cora*.

July 11.—Capt. BURNS and mate WILLIAMS, of the brig *W. K. Kibby*.

July 12.—Two of the crew of the brig *Triton*.

July 30.—Four of the crew of the brig *Falmouth*.

Aug. 10.—JOHN JAMES, mate of the brig *Mary Francis*, was arrested and turned over to the authorities at Boston on one charge, when he was examined and held to bail in $1,500. To obtain this bail he came to this City, and a meeting of the slave-traders was called and held at the Howard House. The money was raised and his bail indemnified, and, when released by the officer, again arrested by Marshal MURRAY, charged with a capital offence, but has since been set at liberty for want of evidence, and used as a witness.

Aug. 27.—J. A. MOCHADO, a *confrère* of the notorious Mr. WATSON, was arrested on charge of fitting out the *Mary Francis*, and held to bail.

Sept. 11.—GEORGE H. LAINES was arrested charged with fitting out the brig *Falmouth*, but discharged for want of evidence.

Sept. 19.—ERASTUS BOOTH, Captain of the bark *Buckeye*, arrested, but just acquitted for want of evidence.

Oct. 2.—The United States steamers *Constellation* and *Mohican*, of the African squadron, were boarded on arriving at port, and four of the crew of the *Erie*, under GORDON, and two others, were arrested.

Oct. 11.—GEORGE GRANT, mate of the bark *Buckeye*, was arrested in this City, and afterward escaped from an officer.

Oct. 14.—Sixteen of the crew of the *Nightingale* were taken from the storeship *Relief*, of the African squadron, as she came in. Three others were taken from another ship at Portsmouth, and one from the *Mystic* at Philadelphia, and two from another vessel at Brooklyn.

Nov. 18.—Eighteen of the officers and crew of the *Augusta* were taken at Greenport, L. I.—among them, Capt. A. OAKES SMITH, who has since been tried, convicted and escaped from the jail at Charlestown, Mass., and is now in Havana.

Nov. 29.—J. W. PINCKNEY, charged with shipping the crew of the *Augusta*, discharged.

Dec. 5.—P. C. PIERSON, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus*, and held to bail.

Jan. 3, 1862.—MORGAN FREDERICKS, Captain of the bark *Cora*, arrested at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Sept. 18.—J. A. MOCHADO was arrested, examined and held to bail, and has since been arrested, and is now in Fort Lafayette.

Sept. 18.—Captain of the brig *Mary Francis* was arrested.

Aside from these, several arrests have been made, of which we have not the data, both in this City and others.

In August, 1861, the Marshals of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York, met to concert plans for a more efficient effort to suppress the trade, the fruit of which has been fully apparent.

At this time, several Slave-traders, and those engaged in fitting out slavers, left this City for Havana, since which time those not arrested have made that their place of residence.

In July Mrs. WATSON left for Liabon, arriving at which place, she was requested to make some other place her headquarters, and went to Cadiz, where her passport was taken away. She has since died, and her vessels, intended for the trade in negroes, are under embargoes. Among the vessels seized are the bark *Magaret Scott*, seized Sept. 11, 1861, and Capt. SENDOW and two mates, and the owner, SKINNER, arrested. The bark has since been condemned and sold, and SKINNER convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

Sept. 20.—The bark *Augusta* was condemned, and afterward sold.

Nov. 18.—The bark *Augusta* was again seized. Capt. PELETIER and three mates of the bark *Arsenas* were tried at Hayti, and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.

The arrest of J. A. MACHADO may be considered the "last of the Mahicans," and with it the nest of Slavers in this city is completely broken up, and the trade has received a quietus which it will not recover from for the present.

The arrangements are such with our Consuls abroad that no American vessel can fit out at a foreign port, and certainly they have poor encouragement here.

The Seward-Lyons Treaty has so defined the nature of any partial fitting out for Slavers, that partial outfitters can no longer expect to succeed.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN CHINA.—The London and China *Telegraph* learns from its correspondents that Mr. BURLINGAME lately applied to the Chinese Government for a site whereon to establish the American Consulate, urging his claim to similar privileges with France and England. He was informed in reply that he had come to Peking in a manner different from that of those two nations, and could not have a site granted to him, but that he should have every assistance in renting a building suitable for the American Legation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—When the little folk learn that "Aunt Fanny," author of the "Night-Cap" stories, has written a book for grown people, they will naturally be very wroth and indignant. We rather apprehend that the door of that lady's residence will be besieged by clamorous crowds in short frocks and jackets, remonstrating, both in sorrow and in anger, against such an act of secession on her part. They will, perhaps, send in petitions, as constituents do to Congressmen, and if these petitions are disregarded, peremptory damands may follow. We fear that "Aunt Fanny" will be compelled to return to her allegiance by sheer force of arms—outreaching childish arms—whose mute appeals she cannot resist, though she do the threatenings of clenched little fists. Certainly in the success she has achieved in *The Wife's Stratagem*—published by the APPLETONS—there is temptation enough to make an ordinary woman dismiss children and night-caps forever, and busy herself with the heads of adult audiences. The book is not so strategical as the title would indicate. All the plot can be told in a few words, all the stratagem laid bare in a sentence. A pretty little wife—whose husband, in consequence of the wicked secession of the South, and the non-payment by the chivalry of debts due to Northern mudsills, stood on the verge of bankruptcy, in morals as well as in means, and began to manifest an alarming fondness for broiled bones, deviled crabs, whisky punches and other strong inventions of the enemy—hit upon the expedient of starting a literary society, which should meet regularly to read and discuss papers and stories written by the members. The plan worked to a charm, and we behold the young husband surrendering his latch-key and resolutely turning his back on the devil and all his crabs. The stories written and read at these meetings form the staple of the book. Throughout it is pleasant and piquant. Written in the same sprightly vein which made the Night-Cap stories so charming to both old and young, and with uncommon grace of diction, we can heartily recommend Aunt FANNIE'S book to all who desire to spend a few of the spare hours of the approaching long Winter evenings pleasantly and profitably.

—America has produced a great many wonderful things in its way, but it never yet has produced a perfect TUPPER. But we have a very near approach to one in the author of *Intuitions and Summaries of Thought*—published by WILLIAM VEAZIE, of Boston. He says undisputed things in the same solemn way that the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" does. Two volumes are filled with paragraphs on nearly every conceivable subject. It would be rather difficult for any man to say so much without saying something good—but our author nearly surmounts that difficulty. True, he occasionally makes a slight mistake, and admits an original idea, well expressed, and worthy of being garnered up in memory—but the proportion these exceptional few bear to those which are utterly common-place and chaffy is about as a kernel of wheat to a bushel of bran. The author says his volumes are the result of an early habit of "jotting down from time to time, as occasions served and circumstance permitted, impressions deemed worthy to be noted." This habit is certainly a commendable one in any individual, but, like many other good habits, it may be carried so far as to become a bad one. BACON advises a man to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the moment, but he says nothing about printing them. If it suddenly occurs to a man that the sun is a luminous object, and a great convenience to the greater part of creation, though rather a bore to owls, there is no valid reason why he should not "put it down," or make a "dcunition note" of it, as Mr. Mantilini might say. But before summarizing the thought, or intuition, for the benefit of the public, it would be well to consider whether the same idea would not naturally occur to all reflective minds, and whether some philosopher of a more ancient school had not before expressed it in terser and more forcible words than any he could employ. Latitude in an author is not an unpardonable offence; longitude, too, may be forgiven, but platitude—never.

—Army correspondents are emphatically the historians of the war, if not a part of the war itself. Though our armies move never so swiftly and silently, the "special" glides along with them—clouds of "our owns" followed McCLELLAN to the Peninsula, and however skillfully he avoided meeting the enemy, he could not dodge them; BURNS could not escape them at the West. They are, in fact, becoming quite as necessary to the physical and moral well being of the soldiers as surgeons, chaplains and ambulances. A General scarcely considers himself well appointed unless he has a score or so of correspondents with his corps, to note down his heroism in the field and his gentlemanly demeanor and soldierly bearing in the tent, to criticise his movements and make clear to him his own plans and combinations, vague and shadowy before. In the day of battle, with note-book and pencil in hand, he rides fearlessly in the van—bullets may rain around him, but he bears a charmed life. Shot and shell are to him trifles somewhat lighter than air. In rapid advances and brisk retreats he is equally eminent. Should a bullet bring its billet to any particular General, relieving him of command, "our own" would order *White Surrey* to be saddled, without the least hesitation or misgiving, and himself lead the soldiers to the fray. There is no peril that can appal the army correspondent, no enterprise he is not ready and willing to undertake. And now one of them has written a book—*The Siege of Richmond*—published by GEO. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia. The story of the Peninsula campaign is well, and, in the main, truthfully told, though we detect occasional inaccuracies. It is written by one JOEL COOK, an "army special" of the Philadelphia *Press*, and is prefaced with an introduction by BENSON J. LOSSING.

—Mr. SPURGEON has his admirers in this country as well as in England. These will be glad to learn that a seventh series of his sermons is published by SHELDEN & Co. If the popularity and fertility of the great Latter Day preacher continues to the end, the series will very likely be multiplied to seventy times seven. That all the "Spurgeon Sermons" will be republished in this country we have not a doubt, since several of them have been translated for the aborigines of New-Zealand—a people who are fastidious as theologians, however far from nice they are in serving up friends as side dishes at table—and the sermon that would edify the cannibal mind should be well calculated to reach and interest the impenitent American heart.

—The name of JACOB ABBOTT, in the youthful mind, must be nearly and imperishably associated with sugar-coated pills and jellies that contain medicines in sweet disguise. Children think he is telling them pleasant stories, when all the while they are reading history. Volume fourth of his *American History* is published by GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston. The Northern Colonies occupy the present volume. Mr. ABBOTT tells the leading events connected with the history of our land now distracted country in a simple and intelligible manner, well adapted to the comprehension of the young readers for whom it is written. The history is almost as interesting as the other Mr. ABBOTT'S history of NAPOLEON, and much more truthful.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

Total Destruction of a Large Iron Works Establishment, a Church and a Number of Other Buildings.

Estimated Loss a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

An Insurance Watchman Buried Under the Ruins—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large five-story manufactory, situated on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets, which, spreading with terrible rapidity, despite the most vigorous exertions of the firemen, soon enveloped the entire building in flames, and thence communicated to the adjoining buildings. When the roof and walls of the structure, where the fire originated, fell, the roof and steeple of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, a large stone edifice on the southwest corner of Greene and West Houston streets, caught fire, and although by this time there were at least a dozen streams of water playing upon it from steam and hand engines, the flames very soon spread rapidly all over the church, defying the earnest and well-meant efforts of the hardy fireman to stay the terrible conflagration. The old stone church, which for years—how many we know not—has stood there in the centre of vice and crime, a monument of virtue, and always with open doors, inviting the citizen and the stranger to come within, was at length compelled to succumb to the fiery element. It is now nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins. The parsonage also, No. 147 Greene-street, a three-story brick building, adjoining the church, occupied by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES HARPER, was consumed, nothing being left except the bare walls.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. Yesterday being Sunday, it was of course impossible to obtain information with that degree of accuracy, or to that extent, which might have been done upon any other day of the week:

ON WEST HOUSTON-STREET.

No. 35, first floor and a room on the second floor, were occupied by SANFORD, HARROUN & Co., printers. Their loss is estimated at about $8,000, believed to be fully insured. No. 37, first floor, was occupied by the Wright Silver-Plating Company. Their loss is very heavy, but it is believed they are fully insured in City Companies. No. 33, first floor, was occupied by E. W. SIMONS, as a hoop-skirt clasp manufactory. His loss is over $6,000, upon stock and machinery. He is insured for $4,000 in the Pacific and other City Insurance Companies. Room No. 39, on the first floor, and also the basement, were occupied by the Messrs. ALTHAUSE SONS. This firm also occupied the third floors of Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 West Houston-street, as a manufactory for various kinds of iron utensils and apparatus. For some time past they have been engaged in filling a Government contract for the construction of a large number of gun carriages and other things, which are required to be made of iron for the use of the army. Their loss on stock and machinery is very heavy, and probably will not fall far short of $50,000. They are insured for $27,000 in the following Companies, viz.: The New-York Fire and Marine, the New-York Equitable, Security, Citizens', and one other City Company. The second floor was occupied by a number of tenants, as follows: Rooms Nos. 1 and 2 by JOSEPH THOMAS, manufacturer of machine needles. His loss is over $1,000; believed to be fully insured. Mr. A. CARR, manufacturer of brass cocks, occupied Room No. 4, on this floor; his loss is large, but is believed to be fully insured; it is known that he has an insurance of $3,000 in two City Companies. Room No. 5, on the second floor, was occupied by the "Elastic Fibrous Cork Company." Their loss is perhaps $6,000—insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. R. PERRATZKY lost all his tools, which were in the latter room. He is insured for $150 in the Kings County Insurance Company. Messrs. SANFORD, HARROUN & Co. occupied Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, and have there lost considerable amount of stock and fixtures.

Mr. J. D. SMITH, brass finisher, was the occupant of Room No. 8. His loss is about $1,000, and is uninsured. The third floor of the entire building—which included Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 West Houston-street, and also Nos. 146 and 148 Greene-street—was occupied by the Messrs. ALTHAUSE SONS. The fourth was occupied by the Magic Ruffle Company. Their loss is about $10,000; supposed to be partly insured. Mr. A. MEYERS, hoop-skirt manufacturer, occupied the fifth floor. His loss is over $6,000, and it is reported that he is wholly insured.

The building, of which we have thus given the occupants and their losses so far as possible, was on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets. It extended 100 feet on Houston, and about 125 feet on Greene-street, was five stories in height, and was owned by the Althause Estate. It was totally destroyed; nothing remained standing last night except a small portion of the wall on Houston-street and one of the chimneys. The fire is believed to have originated in this building on the Greene-street side. The estimated loss upon the building alone is $80,000. It was insured for $75,000 in the following Companies, viz. Empire City, Home, Mercantile, City, Liverpool and London, Firemen's, Relief, United States, Fulton, Brooklyn, Rutgers, Mechanics and Traders', Broadway, and Jersey City Insurance Companies.

The building No. 31 West Houston (unoccupied) was damaged by the falling of the wall of the main building upon the roof, to the amount of $2,000. No. 31 is said to be fully insured.

ON GREENE-STREET.

No. 144 Greene-street, a four-story building, was occupied by T. C. BANES, brass finisher, on the first floor. His loss is about $4,000; insured for $2,900 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. The three upper floors were occupied by Messrs. TASSA & PLACE, and known as the Rubia Mills. Their loss will amount to over $7,000; said to be fully insured. Mr. D. SMART, marble finisher, occupied a room on the second floor; his loss is over $2,000; partially insured in City Companies. This building also belonged to the Althause estate. It was totally destroyed. The estimated loss thereon is about $15,000. It was insured for $10,000 in the Eagle and Manhattan Insurance Companies.

No. 142 Greene-street was a four story dwelling house, unoccupied. It was damaged to the amount of $2,000, and is said to be insured.

No. 140, a three story dwelling house, occupied by J. M. FARNHAM, CHAS. H. BALCOM and E. MILLS. The furniture of the occupants was very much damaged, so much so as to involve almost a total loss. It is reported that they were wholly uninsured. This building is also owned by the Althause estate. It was damaged to the amount of $600; insured for $7,000 in the Broadway and Citizens' Insurance Companies.

The Second Associate Presbyterian Church, situated on the southwest corner of Greene and West Houston streets, was entirely destroyed; nothing remains but the bare walls. The loss upon this is estimated at over $30,000. It was insured for $10,000 in the Importers' and Traders', and one or two other Insurance Companies.

No. 147 Greene-street, a three-story brick dwelling-house, owned by the Presbyterian Church above named, and immediately adjoining it, occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. HARPER, was totally destroyed. The Rev. gentleman, it is said, had an insurance on his furniture for $1,000 in the Jersey City Insurance Company.

No. 145, a dwelling-house, owned and occupied by ANNA MILLS, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; she is insured for $4,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The loss on her furniture will be about $700; insured for $2,500 in the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

No. 143 is a boarding-house and lager-bier saloon, kept by S. NOYELLY; loss $400; no insurance. This building is owned by Mr. J. STOUVENAL. It was damaged to the amount of about $400; insured for $5,000 in the Pacific and other Insurance Companies. The buildings Nos. 30, 32 and 34 West Houston-street were several times on fire, but the firemen and Police, with commendable alacrity, extinguished the flames, thereby preventing the fire from spreading to other buildings.

This fire, when at its height, is said by old and experienced firemen to have been one of the most grand and imposing spectacles which has been witnessed in this City for many years past. The coals and cinders flew in various directions, and about 2 o'clock A. M., the roof of the church corner of Canal and Greene streets—half a dozen blocks off—caught fire, as did also the roofs of houses Nos. 37, 72, 78 and 79 Wooster, and No. 73 Greene-streets. But for the prompt efforts of Officers Swinck, Stilwell, Webb and Andrews, these buildings would doubtless have shared the fate of those above enumerated.

About the time the walls of the main building fell in on the Houston-street side, an insurance patrolman, named THOMAS MAGUIRE, was observed within the building, and as nothing has been seen or heard of him since, it is thought he was buried beneath the burning ruins. His family, who reside in Williamsburgh, became alarmed at his absence yesterday, and several of his relatives, aided by the police and firemen, were engaged all day yesterday in searching for his remains, but, up to a late hour last evening, they had not been recovered.

Councilman HEALY was severely injured upon the head by falling bricks, and taken by the Police to the New-York Hospital. Several others are reported more or less injured, and were conveyed by the Police to their respective residences.

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.—The artists of this friendly and admirable association open their third annual Exhibition to-day, at the Gallery of the Fine Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway. There was a private view of the collection Saturday evening, when the artists were present to entertain, with frank hospitality, their many friends. The principal feast was of course the pictures, among which were many fine specimens by Church, Kensett, Hennessy, Eastman, Johnston, Bierstadt, Gifford, Boughton, Gignoux, and the other leading representatives of the modern school of landscape and *genre*. We have rarely seen a finer show of cabinet subjects. The pictures thus liberally contributed, will of course be sold for the benefit of the fund. But the interest of the Exhibition is not limited to the pleasant contemplation of these free-will offerings. The Society has succeeded in borrowing from wealthy collectors an assortment of the best works of art in the Metropolis, and the result is an exhibition which exceeds in general interest and intrinsic value any exhibition that has preceded it. Those who would know what American artists have accomplished, may here do so. It is indeed an opportunity which no one should neglect, for it may not occur again. In addition to choice pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, and our first living American artists, there are several fine specimens of foreign works from the collection of WM. H. WEBB, Esq.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE STRIKE AT THE GAS WORKS—[illegible]ING, ASSAULTS, &c.—The recent strike of the Irish laborers employed on the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, for higher wages, has resulted in their discharge and the employment of Germans by the Gas Company. This enraged the strikers, and many of them have determined not to submit quietly, and on Saturday evening a few of the disaffected men collected at the Gas Works, evidently bent on mischief. Soon afterwards, as GEORGE CLINE and JAMES EGAN were closing their work to go home, they were set upon and terribly beaten. CLINE was struck on the brow with a hammer and EGAN had his skull fractured by a blow from a bar of iron in the hands of one of the rioters. HENRY MORROW and TIMOTHY SULLIVAN were arrested by the Eighteenth Ward Police, charged with being the persons who inflicted the violence. They were taken before Justice KALLY and committed to answer the charge of assault and battery and rioting.

ROBBERY BY A BLIND MAN.—JOHN MCGUIRE, a nurse in the United States Army, applied for lodgings at a miserable crib on the Points, on Saturday night, and slept in the same bed with THOMAS SULLIVAN, a blind man. During the night, SULLIVAN stealthily left his couch, and rifled the pockets of his bed-fellow, taking therefrom $48 in money, some papers, &c. He also stole the clothes of MCGUIRE, thus compelling the poor fellow, as a matter of necessity, to remain in bed. In the emergency he screamed for help, and Officer KENNEDY, of the Sixth Ward, was soon on the spot. After hearing the victim's story, he arrested SULLIVAN, who protested his innocence, but a thorough search of his person brought to light $45 of the money, which was found concealed in one of his shoes. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up for trial. MCGUIRE, the complainant, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday evening Rev. R. RICHARD KIRK, while walking up Broadway with his wife, fell to the pavement, corner of Washington-place. He was removed to the drug store under the New-York Hotel, in a state of insensibility. A physician was called, but his services were of little avail, as death ensued shortly afterward. Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body, at No. 151 East Tenth-street, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. GEORGE B. BOTTOM, showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death. Deceased was a Presbyterian clergyman, and lived in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y. He was 46 years of age, and a native of Vermont. The reverend gentleman had been complaining for two years, and had traveled extensively for the benefit of his health.

THE RECENT SHOOTING OF A CITIZEN BY A POLICEMAN.—MARTIN WATERS, the young man who was shot by Policeman JOHN RIORDON, of the Sixth Precinct, during an altercation between them at the porter house No. 2 Centre-street, a week since, is pronounced out of danger by the Hospital Surgeon who has charge of him. A motion to bail RIORDON was made on Saturday to Justice BRENNAN, but the matter was postponed till to-day. It is probable the prisoner will be liberated on giving bonds in $2,000 to answer a charge of shooting with intent to kill. Capt. DOWLING has preferred charges against RIORDON before the Police Commissioners, and the trial will take place during the present week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY.—[OFFICIAL.]—The following is the official vote for Assemblymen, as declared by the Kings County Board of Canvassers:

ASSEMBLY.

First District.

John Paulding, D. ..2,452 Philip S. Crook, R. 1,812
Scattering..... 6

Second District.

Bernard Hughes, D.1,747 Henry A. Bowen, R. ... 851
Edwin O. Perrin, D.1,073 Marquis D. Moore, R. 272
Scattering 5

Third District.

Sam. E. Johnson, D.2,298 Wm. W. Thomas, R.1,768
Scattering..... 33

Fourth District.

James Darcy, D....2,456 Peter Graham, R....1,503
Scattering..... 28

Fifth District.

Theop.C.Callicot, D.3,084 Chas. L. Benedict, R.2,575
Scattering 9

Sixth District.

H. C. Bosswell, D. ..1,975 Samuel T. Maddox, R.1,774
Scattering..... 15

Seventh District.

Charles P. Leslie, D.3,162 Edgar McMullen, R. 2,729
Scattering..... 19

A SAD AFFAIR AT EAST NEW-YORK—A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, Sergeant ELISHA M. SNOW, attached to Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, of Maine, now quartered in the East New-

ed in Kings County Court of Sessions, were severally sentenced on Saturday: MARY SULLIVAN, for picking the pocket of Mrs. BOERS, was sentenced to State Prison for two years; CHARLES SMITH and STEPHEN HENRY were sentenced to State Prison for two years each, for passing counterfeit money; JOHN RILEY, for burglary, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; CHRISTIAN WALTER, for aggravated assault, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate Elliott C. Cowdin, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole and Farley—8.

PETITION.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the German Dispensary of the City of New-York for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Coenties-slip, from the northerly line of Front-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the City; and be it further

Resolved, that for the purpose of securing the immediate completion of said improvement, the owners of property in said part of said Slip be and they are hereby authorized to undertake and complete the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that for the expense so incurred by said owners, the City will reimburse them to the extent of cost of an equal quantity of pavement under the contract for the paving of South-street, from Whitehall to Oliver-street, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant for said reimbursement in favor of such person or persons as may be entitled to receive the same upon a certificate from said Department that said work has been satisfactorily completed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, it is the duty, as it has been the custom, of the City to express, through its Councils, its appreciation of eminent public worth, whether signalized in the pursuits of peace, or in the more arduous and responsible duties of the battle-field; and

Whereas, General McClellan, the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac, having been relieved of the command of said army, by order of the President of the United States, and being now temporarily a resident of an adjoining State, it is a fit and proper occasion to give expression to its estimation of his character and conduct; that the Common Council of this City, having in view the services rendered to his country by this distinguished commander since the commencement of this deplorable rebellion, among which services may be instanced his having, by his superior generalship and masterly tactics on two occasions saved the National Capital from hostile invasion; and

Whereas, Assured that the citizens of the Metropolis are anxious to give a warm and hospitable welcome to a soldier who has so won their affections; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to wait upon General McClellan, at his residence, in Trenton, and offer to him the hospitalities of the City, requesting him to name some early day to receive his loyal fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and that said Committee be and are hereby empowered to make such arrangements for carrying the same into effect as may seem to them necessary and proper.

Alderman Boole moved to amend such resolution by striking out the words "wait on," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "correspond with."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, and Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall and Dayton—2.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby directed to lay a crosswalk immediately in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes, opposite the Public School.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Edward F. Carey to place a sign in front of his premises in Pike Slip.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is requested to communicate to this Board his opinion, whether the Corporation or any citizen aggrieved on the premises, has any legal redress against the persons engaged in laying the track of the so-called Seventh-avenue Railroad, for injuries to the pavements of the avenues and streets traversed by the said railroad, or for obstruction to such avenues or streets caused by the laying of the said railroad, and to whom belong the trap blocks and other paving materials which have been removed for the purpose of laying the said track, and upon whom or upon what authority rests the duty of removing from the streets the block-paving materials and rubbish left therein by the builders of the said road, and who is liable for the expenses of such removal.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

The Committee on National Affairs presented the following report, in favor of accepting the offer of the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to furnish gratuitously a piece of ground, in Calvary Cemetery, for the interment of deceased Catholic soldiers, viz.:

The Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolution, authorizing and directing your Committee "to select a suitable location in one of the Cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, to be provided and set apart exclusively as a burial place for the remains of such of the volunteers from the City of New-York, as shall have lost their lives in fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion of the Southern States against the Government of the United States, the ground so to be selected to be placed at the disposal of the relations or friends of such deceased soldiers, without any fee or compensation," respectfully

REPORT,

That a subject of so much importance, and so intimately connected with the credit of the City authorities, who, in addition to providing pecuniarily for the wives and families of our noble volunteers, while absent from their homes, battling for the integrity of the Union, should make provision for furnishing a final resting place for the remains of the citizens of this Metropolis who may have lost their lives in upholding its honor while contending for the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of the inestimable blessings and advantages of the free government transmitted to us from the fathers of the Republic, received, as it merited, the immediate attention of the Committee, who at once, upon being entrusted with the supposed wishes of the City authorities, as indicated in the preamble and resolution, caused an examination of the various cemeteries located in the vicinity of this City to be made, and had conferences with the proprietors or agents of nearly, if not quite all, the burial places of any celebrity, with a view of making the intended selection.

The price asked by the owners or agents of the various cemeteries were singularly alike—all being willing, in view of the patriotic object to which it was intended to devote the ground, to make a reduction of twenty per cent. in the customary price per lot, and it only remained with your committee to select the one the most eligibly located, and easiest of access from this City. The committee finally concluded to accept the proposal of the Trustees of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, to dispose of two hundred lots, located in one of the most elevated and commanding sections of the Cemetery, at the sum of eighty dollars per lot—amounting in the aggregate to sixteen thousand dollars—and had a report prepared for presentation to the Board, in favor of making the purchase, when the following was received from the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery, through their Secretary, Dennis Carolin, Esq.:

OFFICE OF CALVARY CEMETERY, No. 268 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have been directed by the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to submit to you the following extract from the minutes of their meeting, held June 4, 1862

"Resolved, That this Board gratuitously tender to the Committee on National Affairs, of the New-York Common Council, a piece of ground in Cavalry Cemetery to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of this City during the war. The Committee of Cavalry Cemetery is hereby empowered to make all necessary arrangements to carry the resolution into effect."

I shall call on you personally in relation to the necessary details of this matter.

Very respectfully yours,

D. CAROLIN, Secretary.

This truly catholic and public spirited offer of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to furnish *gratis* "a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery for the interment of Catholic soldiers," necessarily occasioned an alteration in the intentions of your Committee, while it but partially accomplished the object sought to be attained. It will be seen that the ground offered is exclusively intended for the interment of "Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals of this City during the war," it being a peculiar tenet in the doctrine of Catholics that none but Christians of their own faith shall be buried in ground "consecrated" for burial purposes. This, at least, in the present instance, is to be regretted, as your Committee, and no doubt the entire community, would desire to see but one resting-place set apart for the remains of all from this City, who sacrifice their lives on the altar of their country, during the present struggle for its existence as a nation; yet when it is understood that it is also peculiarly a stringent point of the doctrine of the Catholics, that all who die in their faith must be buried in ground set apart and "consecrated" for that express purpose alone, it will be seen that no alternative was left your Committee, other than to accept the offer in the spirit in which it was generously made,—a proper appreciation of the sensitiveness, nay prejudices, if you will, of this patriotic and truly national denomination of Christians, forming, as it does, a numerous, influential and conservative element in our City, precludes, on the part of your Committee, any different recommendation.

Apart from the above, and in accepting this generous offer, your Committee have also another object in view. They hope to incite to emulation some other of the proprietors of the many cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, by which a generous rivalry will be created, each endeavoring to outdo the other in paying honor to the remains of the defenders of a common country. Your Committee feel justified in saying that the Great City of New-York will not be unmindful of the claims of any corporation so public-spirited as to follow the example set by the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery, by gratuitously furnishing ground sufficient for the interment of all deceased soldiers from this City, out of the Catholic persuasion. The erection of a suitable monument by the City of New-York, designed to commemorate the fame of those whose memory such a structure would be erected to perpetuate, while it would meet the hearty approval of our entire community, would add materially to the value and attract owners of any cemetery in which it would be located, and would no doubt amply repay the value of the ground.

Your Committee trust to be enabled to report, at an early day, the proffer of a plot of ground, suitable for the purposes intended, with all the necessary details connected with the erection of the proposed monument. For the present, they will conclude by presenting for your consideration the following resolution, and respectfully, yet earnestly recommending its adoption:

Resolved, That the Common Council gratefully accept the offer made by the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to furnish gratuitously to the city "a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery, to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of this city during the war;" and that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the city, to receive the tender so generously made, by causing the necessary conveyance to be properly executed.

TERENCE FARLEY, A. H. KEECH, HENRY SMITH, PETER MITCHELL, ISRAEL ALLEN, CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Farley moved that the report be adopted, and the resolutions attached thereto adopted.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be printed at length in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Chas. H. Coe for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, being amount paid in error on bulkhead property owned by Mr. Coe, the same not being liable to taxation.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of James Clark, to be released from payment of certain assessment on lot, situated on the southeast corner of Dusne-street and Washington-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committe of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks of one Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the Seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock, M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen relative to opening certain streets, except as far as relates to the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets, the opening of which the Committee recommend be not concurred in.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen originally reported resolutions that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open the street authorized by the act, chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the statutes of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-second, as amended by the act of the present year, chapter one hundred and seventy-six; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth-avenue; Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

In Board of Councilmen, August fourth, on recommendation of the Committee on Street Openings, the same was concurred in, so far as relates to the matter of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets; also, in that part of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, lying between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, in the matter of Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen now recommend a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, except so far as regards the opening of Madison-avenue, and as to that the Committee recommend that said avenue be not opened.

The action of the Board of Councilmen was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas J. Horton, Acting Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty five cents, to be in full for rent and repairs to premises occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two, as a temporary location

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15, 1862.

$8,600 U.S.6s, '81.Reg	103	100	Harlem R. P.. s30 47
9,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	103⅝	100	do..... 47
25,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Cou	91⅜	200	do..... 47⅛
500 U. S. 6s, '81 Ore-		100	do..... s30 47⅜
gon W. L. ½ y'ly	101	100	Reading Railroad 75⅞
70,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		200	do..... s60 75⅜
Notes.....	104	300	do..... b30 75⅜
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	70	46	Stonington R. R.. 105
5,000 Va. St. 6s.....	63	740	Mich. Central R..... 88⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s..	51⅜	1000	do..... 88¼
10,000 do	51⅜	50	do..... b30 88⅜
4,000 La. State 6s.....	64	500	do..... b30 88⅜
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	99⅞	50	do..... s60 88⅜
6,000 do	99⅞	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C 80
4,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	99	100	do..... s30 50
10,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	98⅜	50	do..... 50⅜
10,000 Hud. R. 3d M....	101⅛	100	Del. L. & West 117
1,000 Hud. R. R. C. B	96	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R.. 39⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B....	106	250	do..... 39⅝
1,000 do.....	106⅛	100	do..... 39⅝
2,000 A. & T. R. 2d m. pf.	75	50	do..... b30 39⅞
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. bds.	56	100	do..... s10 39⅝
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	30	1,100	M. So. & N. I. R. S.. 83⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m..	80	400	do..... b30 83⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st Ex.	110	100	do..... s60 83
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d m.	108	50	do..... s15 83⅜
1,000 Clav. & Tol. s. f. bd.	103	100	do..... 83⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91½	15	Panama R..... 155
2,000 Det. M. & Tol. 1st m.	98	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 76⅝
15 Bank of Commerce.	97⅜	500	do..... 76⅝
20 Canton Co.....	18	300	do..... 76⅞
105 Pac. Mail St. Co....	119	100	do..... s10 76⅞
100 do	s60 119	100	do..... 76¾
100 do	119¼	150	do..... s60 76⅝
200 N. Y. Cent. R	103	200	Clev. & Pittsb. R.. 41
100 do.....	b10. 103⅜	50	do..... 40⅜
400 do.....	b10. 103⅛	300	do..... 40⅜
100 do.....	103⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R..... s30 82
250 Erie Railway.....	s60 61⅜	100	do..... s60 81⅜
400 do.....	61⅞	200	do..... b60 82⅜
700 do.....	61½	100	do..... 82⅜
300 do.....	b30 61⅜	100	do..... s30 82⅛
200 do.....	b30 61⅜	200	do..... b10 82⅜
100 do.....	s10 61⅜	150	do..... 82
100 do.....	s60 61	100	Clev. & Tol. R...s30 67⅜
300 Erie R. Pref.....	89⅜	100	do..... 67⅜
200 do	89⅝	100	do..... s60 67⅜
400 do.....	b30 90	200	do..... b30 68
50 Hudson R. R....	b30 74⅜	100	do..... s10 67⅞
100 do.....	74⅜	400	do..... 67⅞
150 do	s60 74	100	Chic. & R. I. R..... 80⅜
100 Harlem R. R.	19	50	do..... 80⅜
700 do.....	19¾	150	do..... s10 80⅜
200 do.....	b30 19⅝	150	do..... s30 80⅝
33 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	32	200	do..... 80⅜
100 Cum. Coal Prsf	b30 11¾	100	do..... b10 80⅜
25 do.....	11¾	350	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.. 85

SECOND BOARD.

$14,500 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	103⅜	600	Erie R. Pref 89⅜
11,500 U.S. 6s, '81 .Reg.	103	20	Hudson Riv. R..... 74⅜
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98	50	do..... s30 74⅜
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cts.		100	do..... 74⅜
Notes.....	104⅛	50	do..... s30 74⅜
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s..	105⅜	50	do..... b60 75
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91	300	Reading R. R.... b60 75⅜
1,000 Mich. Sa. S. F. B	104⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S... 83
600 Ill. C. R. Bonds.	106	400	do..... s30 82⅝
2,000 do.....	107	400	M. So. & N. I. R.... 39⅛
500 American Gold..	132	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 76⅛
2,000 do.....	131⅞	100	do..... b30 76⅜
100,000 do.....	131⅞	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 40⅜
40 Bank of Commerce.	97⅜	200	do..... s30 40
20 Manhattan Bank..	128	400	do..... 40
500 Mich. Cen. R. .b30	88⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R..... 81⅜
150 do.....	s30 88	200	do..... b30 81⅜
150 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	117	100	do..... s60 81
50 Pa. Mail St. Co....	119⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R..... 87
100 do.....	s60. 119⅜	1000	do..... b30 67⅛
50 do.....	b30. 119⅜	100	do..... 87
80 N. Y. Central R	103	200	do..... s30 66⅜
150 do.....	102⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R..s30 79⅜
50 do.....	s30 102⅜	200	do..... 80
50 Erie Railway.....	61⅜	50	Pitts., F. W. & C.... 51
100 do	s30 61⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R . 32⅜
400 do.....	61⅜	200	do..... 33
200 do.....	b30 61⅜	150	Nor. & Wor. R 72

MONDAY, Nov. 17—A. M.

The sealed offers for $13,420,550 United States Treasury Bonds, 7.30 ₱ cents, two years to run from 1st October last, will be opened and canvassed by the Secretary of the Treasury at noon to-day, at the Department in Washington. The amount of bids which went from this City by mail on Saturday evening, and to which additions will probably be made by New-York parties in person, to-day, will no doubt, we have reason to suppose, exceed the sum total asked for by the Secretary. In consequence of the facility afforded by the telegraph of changing the amount and rate of bidding to the last hour, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has deemed it improper to communicate to the Press, in advance, the sum of preliminary security, or earnest-money, left with him to the close of the mail on Saturday, and with the perfect fairness of this decision we have no reason to complain. As stated in our Sunday edition, opinions continued to differ widely in Wall-Street to the close of the day, as to the whole range and probable successful average of the offers made from this City; nor was it known what minimum rate the Secretary may be inclined to accept, provided the whole amount is not bid for within a close approximation of the current market price of the same Stock. The range of bidding talked of, was from 102½ to 104 ₱ cent., the last figure being the price at which about $150,000 of the Bonds were bought up at the Stock Exchange, and the counters of the Money Brokers, on Saturday. The weight of opinion appeared to be that no offer below 103 ₱ cent. will prove successful in the general competition, or acceptable to the Secretary. But as one or more large combination offers were made up—one, at least—on a printed invitation extensively circulated here and throughout the States of New-York and New-England—on the assurance that the best rate for the takers would, if possible, be made, it would scarcely be safe to assume that a lower figure may not be successful, if the Secretary should deem it best to close out the entire balance of this very desirable issue.

The circumstances preceeding this award of Public Stock, have not been as favorable as they should have been, partly in consequence of the acceptance by the Secretary of $10,000,000 on deposit at 5 per cent., 15 days notice, in anticipation of the proceeds of the Loan. The step, by whomsoever suggested or advised, was an unfortunate one, in this, that it gave a most plausible pretext, and in the estimation of some parties imposed the necessity of a sharp, as well as sudden and wholly unlooked for turn in the money market on the very eve of the award of the Loan; and this while nearly the entire sum borrowed still remains in the Sub-Treasury. We dare say that Mr. CHASE anticipated no such effect, and we are quite sure that he, as well as many other financial authorities, was deceived and surprised as to the available surplus Currency of the United States idle in the New-York Banks at the time he accepted this deposit, in place of substituting his own United States Notes, which he could have done, though in larger denominations than he desired to use while the smaller Notes are being printed and sealed. We learn that he has since directed the preparation of a large amount of $1,000 Notes, and these will be ready in a few days, if they are not already so, for any emergency, here or elsewhere. Should he thus encroach upon the reserve of small Notes, which he designed to hold until they can be prepared for the special use of the Army, he will have only to exchange or withdraw a portion of the $1,000 denomination when the others are made ready. The entire authority of $300,000,000 is not exhausted, according to our last advices, by at least $80,000,000, to which $20,000,000 will be added as the remaining outstanding Custom-house Notes are taken in for Duties and canceled. Of this $80,000,000, the sum of $50,000,000 will be held, probably in $1,000 and $500 Notes, to be used in returning any portion of the temporary Deposits made with the Treasury in 4@5 ₱ cent. interest.

Another inference used against the price of the present Loan, last week, was a rumor, wholly unauthorized, as far as we have been able to know, by anything that the Secretary has said or done or intimated as a pledge on the subject, that his financial policy and plans are to be suddenly reversed, or radically changed, in the direction of the curtailment of United States Notes, and the public sale in the open market of his Stocks for the best price they will bring *in State Bank Currency, equally irredeemable in Gold, with his own Circulation*, and in no sense likely to return to a Specie basis until after the close of the War. The suggestion itself, is both untimely and impracticable, and if urged upon the Government by Bank officials, it is simply inpertinent. The fact that the experience of the last week has demonstrated *that nineteen-twentieths of the National Circulation is so widely diffused through the loyal States of the North and West, and is so closely held and appreciated by the People, that ten millions of United States Notes could not be scraped together in the City of New-York without temporarily convulsing the Money Market*, sufficiently refutes the theory of a redundant National Currency, and renders the idea of a change of policy by its sudden curtailment or withdrawal, an absurdity. On tha other hand, tha fact thus made patent will not be lost upon the Secretary, or upon Congress, to whom he will be much more likely to submit the question of an increased issue of United States Notes to answer the call of business, than to recommend its withdrawal, at a season when there is no available surplus of State Bank Currency, if it were even desirable to substitute it in the disbursements of the Government.

Equally unfounded, we believe, is the intimation that the Secretary will attempt to make war upon the banking system of the loyal States, by taxing their Circulation, unless registered at the Tressury of the United States, on tha pledge of Government Stock. That he may again submit his plan of Banking, as an independent system, with a pledge of certain advantages to all local circulation registered under it, is possible. But to the insidious and mischief-making advice, such as appears of late in the editorial columns of the New-York *Herald*, that he should tax out of existence, or else subject to the support and control of the National Government, the State Bank system, thereby raising a direct and irritating issue with the rights and legislation of the loyal States, pending a bloody War, to which they are daily making vast sacrifices of men and money, he will *not*, we apprehend, listen for a moment.

A second organization for active business in the New-York Stock Exchange market, independent of the present Stock Exchange Board of Brokers, was resolved upon on Saturday evening, by a meeting of gentlemen friendly disposed to the movement, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The meeting embraced a representation from the leading Exchange and Money Brokers in Wall-street, besides the outside operators on tha Stock Exchange, the most substantial of whom, in point of private wealth and respectability, took a leading part in the preliminary proceedings. Several members of firms already represented in the old Board were also present, one of whom, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, presided. Mr. HENRY CLEWES, of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co., acted as Secretary. The report of a Committee, previously named at an informal conference on the subject, was made by the Chairman. The first step to the proposed organization was recommended to be the careful and discriminating selection of a Board of Managers, to consist, primarily, of nine members, to be named at the present meeting, who are to select, with a judicious view to their responsibility and usefulness, sixteen collegues, out of all the names presented in tha next four or five days, for membership in the new organization. And these twenty-five are to constitute the NEW BOARD, until they pass upon all the other names or applications preaented for membership. Tha meeting, after adopting this plan of preliminary organization, adjourned to Friday evening next, 21st instant; first, however, upon a careful canvass of names, approving the following as the Board or Committee of nine: Mr. EDWARD A. CORBY, Mr. WILLIAM G. READ, of Read, Drexel & Co.; Mr. HENRY CLEWES, of Livermore, Clewes & Co.; Mr. A. G. JEROME, of A. G. Jerome & Son; Mr. EDWARD B. WESLEY, Mr. GEORGE A. OSOOON, Mr. A. C. BUSH, Mr. T. C. DURANT, and Mr. HENRY A. STONE, of H. A. Stone & Son. The understanding appears to be that the constitution and rules will be directed to the most liberal transaction of business, something after the plan of the New-York Corn and Produce Exchange, practically open to the public, but having due care to the good conduct and promptness of the mambers of the organization. Of course the success of this independent undertaking, the want of which has been more oppressively felt since the heavy and important increase in the Public Stocks and Treasury Funds of the United States, and the recent large extension of the area of speculation and investment in other Stocks and Bonds, will very materially, if not wholly, depend upon the liberality, coupled with a due regard to order and responsibility, of the organization at the outset. For the present, we have only to add that the dignified and deliberate proceedings on Saturday evening gave promise of a substantial public good.

The New-York Stock Exchange, old Board, on Saturday forenoon, after due discussion, restored the original order of last Winter, permitting cash and time dealings in American Gold Coin and United States Notes, of the first issue, employed at the Custom-house in the payment of Duties, as a substitute for Coin. The argument was that the thirty days' experiment of exclusion had failed of the good which was intended to be accomplished in repressing speculation in Gold, by reason of the absence of cooperation by Banks and other Money lenders upon Gold. It was also intimated that commissions had not only been diverted from the Board to outside Brokers in Bullion, the number of whom have recently increased, but that Gold is regularly called up and speculated in every afternoon in the outside room on William-street, where many of the members of the Board are in the practice of attending and operating. The principle of dealing in Gold at the regular Stock Exchange Board, whose official quotations and lists of sales are published to the whole country twice a day, was still warmly condemned as detrimental to the Public Credit, and damaging to the stability of business in Foreign Exchange and the Import and Export trade, by a number of members opposed to the reverse of the recent decision, but on the final question, they were outvoted, we understand, two or three to one, and Gold and Custom-house Notes were again called at the afternoon Board, and large sales of the former reported on the printed list.

The Foreign Trade at and from New-York the past week was active in the line of Exports, both of ordinary Domestic Produce and in Bullion, of which about a million and a quarter went to Europe on Saturday. The Import entries partially improved over tha previous week, though still moderate. The Customs improved to $995,000. The price of United States Customhouse Notes at the close of the week is 125¼ ₱ cent.; Gold 132 ₱ cent., against 131⅞ at the close of the previous week; Exchange on London 146 ₱ cent. The market for Money is 6@7 ₱ cent., as against 4@6 ₱ cent. the week before. The largest demand was on Thursday and Friday. At the close tha supply was easy at 6 ₱ cent., as the rule to the Brokers, with exceptions as high as 7 and as low as 5 ₱ cent. The Merchant demand for Money continues moderate, and out of town buyers of prime paper are making rather easier terms than the current rates for Money at Bank. Tha balance in the Sub-Treasury is $16,526,000, as against $17,474,000 at the close of the previous week. The sudden turn in the market has also brought in considerable sums from New-England for the purchase of Stocks. The adverse effect of the change upon the speculative Railway Shares and Bonds, however, was only partially recovered from at the close of the week. The last dealings of Saturday left off steady, with indications of a better demand after the pending negotiation at Washington is determined. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	103⅛@103@103⅜
New-York Central	103⅜@101¾@102¾
New-York and Erie	63⅛@69@61⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	89⅛@87@89¼
Rock Island	81⅜@78@80
Michigan Guaranteed	84⅜@80⅝@82⅝
Michigan Southern	42@37⅛@39⅜
Michigan Central	89⅛@85⅛@87⅛
Toledo	6⅝¼@65⅝@66⅝
Galena	79⅞@81⅞
Illinois Central	79¼@74@76
Panama	155@155
Pacific Mail	119⅛@122@116@119¾ ex div.
Missouria	5½@5
Tennessees	53¼@53⅛@53½@53⅜
Hudson River	74⅞@72@74
Harlem Preferred	48½@46@47½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	41@42@39@40

Taking Erie Common Stock as the standard of speculation in the Railway Shares, the extreme depression of the week, compared with the previous Saturday, is 4 ₱ cent., and the recovery 2@2½ ₱ cent., leaving a difference against the market, growing out of the disturbance of Money affairs, of 1½@2 ₱ cent, applicable to nearly the whole list. The Government Stocks and Panama Railway were exceptions to the general decline. The former closed in demand on the Coupon Stock of 1881, and the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Pacific Mail, while fluctuating violently, ultimately left off higher than the week before. The following bids on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages show an ultimate decline of only about 1 ₱ cent. The difference at one time was much higher on some of the Western descriptions. The demand is less general than for a month or two past, judged by the smaller catalogue of Bonds bid for:

N. Y. Cen 7s, con. '76.	113	Chi. & N. W. Assented	56
Erie firsts, '58	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie seconds, '59.	110	Del. Lack. & West. 1sts	111
Erie fourths, '80	98⅜	Del. Lack. & West. 2ds	109
Erie fifths, '82	90	Del. & Hud. firsts	97½
Hudson 1s, s. f. '66	115⅜	Del. & Hud. seconds	88
Hudson thirds, '75	104⅛	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	103⅜
Hudson, con., '67	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	109⅜	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	108
Mich Cen. 8 ₱ c. '65-'72	109	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Chi., Bur & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	116	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds.	91	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102¾
Mich So & N Ind s f 7 ₱ cl	83	N. J. Cen. firsts '76	110
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	104
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91⅜
T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	76	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	69⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2d se	22	Clev & Pitts. 4ths	70⅜

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	102	Chatham	84
Union	105	Irving	76
America	114	Grocers'	88
Phœnix	103	Shoe & Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	94	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	97⅛	Marine	125
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	101
Pacific	130	Park	117

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of October, 1862, were.....$910,985 22

Earnings October, 1861..... 719,354 03

Increase.....$191,631 19

This result is what we intimated it would probably be in our last weekly review, although a much larger gain was rumored on the Street and copied by some of our cotemporaries.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,265,564, against $1,812,784 same week last season. The Export clearsnce of Domestic Produce amount to $3,215,610, against $3,282,119 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,894,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few weeks since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.....	$137,511,000
Add seven weeks since 1st October.....	20,445,666
Total to date, 1862.....	$157,956,066
Against same time, 1861.....	112,629,123
Increase since

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLOROSO—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GOLDEN EGG.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN has issued a general order enjoining a more strict observance of the Sabbath in the army and navy.

The rebel cavalry on Saturday, about five hundred strong, with artillery, made an attack upon Gen. STURGIS' supply train, as his division was crossing the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs. They were immediately driven off, with the loss of a number of prisoners. Our loss was only a few horses.

Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an important general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Centre Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. SUMNER; the second, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. FRANKLIN, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. HOOKER. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, under command of Gen. SIGEL. Other new and important arrangements are indicated in the order.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, dated Manassas, Nov. 14, says: "My latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Gen. BURNSIDE assumed the command has been most profitably spent in perfecting the army's arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms takes place. Everything is now in readiness for the resumption of the forward move, which I believe will recommence to-day. There were many supplies of various kinds wanted, which were delayed by the necessary change of the supplying base. They have been rapidly getting to the front for three days past, however. So I presume that in twenty-four hours, at furthest, you will learn that nearly the whole army is again upon the march for the enemy."

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Connecticut*, we receive our correspondence from New-Orleans to the 4th inst., furnishing interesting details of the expedition under command of Gen. WEITZEL, the progress of which as far as Donaldsonville has already been chronicled. Our forces encountered the enemy in considerable strength at a place called Labadieville, and defeated them after a brisk fight, and a brilliant display of generalship on the part of Gen. WEITZEL, whose official account of the affair we publish. Upward of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured. The rebels were pursued in the direction of Berwick's Bay, where Gov. MOORE was supposed to be, and the probability is that the next arrival from New-Orleans will bring us still more important reports of Gen. WEITZEL'S operations. Gen. BUTLER had paid a visit of courtesy to the French war steamer *Catinet*, and the usual interchange of civilities took place on the occasion.

The officers of the gunboat *Connecticut* report that the entire coast of Texas is now in possession of the United States forces. The effect of this occupation is seen in the recent capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade. Contraband trade, through Texan ports, is now effectually choked off.

Our advices from the Southwest indicate the likelihood that a battle will be fought soon between the National forces under Gen. GRANT and the rebels lately at Holly Springs, notwithstanding the retreat of the latter from that position. A dispatch, dated the 14th, states that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced on the previous evening from Lampkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs, and that skirmishing was continued for some time, during which the rebels lost six men killed and seven commissioned officers captured. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says: "The fact that the rebels retreated from Holly Springs without a battle, may be regarded as evidence that their force is not as large as had been represented. Advices of the 9th stated that PRICE had been reinforced by PEMBERTON, from the South, but even then they were not willing to make a stand. Gen. GRANT has a formidable and excellent army—large enough, undoubtedly, to drive the rebels. Whether he will get them 'against the wall' is a question; but he will certainly sweep through the country, carrying out the plan of this particular campaign, which is an important one, and will bring forth fruits with which the country will be satisfied."

A letter, dated Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 10, says: "A thousand cavalry, sent here three weeks ago, could have captured a vast number of MARSHALL'S disorganized army. Two regiments of his men deserted him at Sallyersville. MARSHALL, with what men he has left, was at Abingdon, Va., last Saturday a week ago. A considerable cavalry force must be kept up here to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line, and keep it quiet. The rebels have destroyed almost everything from this place clear out to the eastern line of the State, belonging to Union men; and it is not yet safe for them to return to their homes. They must be protected by an ample force, or abandon their homes forever. We have here now, beside our cavalry force, (not yet mounted,) the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. ATKINS, a good regiment of infantry—a good thing for the protection of this place—but we can't catch rebels with infantry. We must have cavalry; mounted men are the only thing to catch them with, and even then they generally outrun us."

The Trenton *Gazette* denies the story that there is an unusual number of visitors arrived in that city to pay their respects to Gen. MCCLELLAN. It says: "A number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, as well as from other States, have called upon him, but the absurd reports of crowds rushing here from all directions are entirely unfounded. An inspection of the hotel registers will show that there has been no unusual number of strangers in Trenton during the week. In fact, the curiosity to see the General seems to be very limited, and a stranger visiting Trenton would not, from anything visible, imagine that there was any unusual interest manifested, or that any 'distinguished stranger' was in our midst." Gen. MCCLELLAN is expected to leave Trenton in a few days, to visit his friends in Connecticut.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening explains the arrest of two members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, at Trenton, by stating that they are not members of his *personal* staff, and consequently had no right to leave their places in the army to accompany Gen. MCCLELLAN to Trenton. There is a further explanation, however, from our own correspondent, which shows that the officers were guilty of using impruper language.

Gen. FREMONT, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the defences of the Capital. Gens. WADSWORTH and HEINTZELMAN will both take the field in a very short time.

Shortly after Capt. DAHLGREN'S men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna* passed Cape Race Saturday afternoon, with European advices four days later than those by the *Europa*. The political news is not particularly important. A slight collision is reported to have occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers, but quiet was soon restored. The London *Times* denies that any blame can be attached to England in reference to the pirate *Alabama*, but the *Daily News* takes an opposite view. Mr. BRIGHT has written a letter applauding President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation. Cotton was still on the advance in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consol for money 93¼.

The British steamship *Talisman*, Capt. RUSSELL, arrived at this port last evening, from Kingston, Jamaica, 6th inst., and Port-au-Prince the 8th, with merchandise and passengers consigned to Messrs. WALDEN & BOOTH.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large five-story brick building situated on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets, which resulted not only in the complete destruction of that building, but of some ten or twelve others, including the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, located on the opposite corner. The estimated damage is about $250,000. An insurance watchman was buried under the burning ruins, and several other persons were seriously injured. A full account will be found in another column.

The Postmaster-General has given orders for the redemption of the postage-stamps that have been used for currency. Arrangements for carrying out this order will be perfected in a few days, on the return of Mr. WAKEMAN, who has been urging this matter upon the Department during his present visit to Washington.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Astor House, Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the details for a public reception of Maj.-Gen. BANKS and his esteemed lady. Judge CHAS. A. PEABODY presided, and CEPHAS BRAINARD acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. MONTGOMERY, P. M. WETMORE, JOHN FITCH and others, highly complimentary to Gen. BANKS, and a Committee of thirty-four was agreed upon to arrange the details of the reception. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to wait upon the General, and ascertain his pleasure as to the time and place of reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The name of ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted to invite Gen. MCCLELLAN to the City and tender him its hospitalities; to inquire of the Corporation Counsel if there is any redress to be obtained of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, for the damage they are doing to the City pavement, and upon whom falls the duty of removing the rubbish they are leaving along their tracks; and to accept a gift of ground in Calvary Cemetry for the burial of Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals here. The Board concurred in ordering the opening of some up town streets, and adjourned till noon on Monday.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fifth meeting at noon Saturday, canvassed the returns from the Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, and adjourned till noon on Monday. So far the returns have proved to be unusually free of mistakes and informalities, and the work is so smooth that the Board are having an easy job of it. The figures vary only trifflingly, if any, from those heretofore published, and are not likely to change a single result.

The Assembly see-saw is again balanced. JOHN B. DUTCHER, Republican, is not elected in Dutchess County, but LUTHER T. DUTCHER, his Democratic opponent, is successful, so that the Assembly is tied.

The States which have to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections, are as follows: New-Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863; Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863; Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863; Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863; Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863; California, first Thursday in September, 1863; Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863; North Carolina, (time not yet specified); Tennessee, (time not yet specified.)

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the Republican and Union majority in Minnesota on Congress, at between 2,000 and 2,500. The majority for WINDOM in the First District cannot be less than 800, and will more probably reach 1,000. There are several of the Republican counties in this district to hear from: but, from the way the others have voted, the majority is pretty certain to be 1,000. In the Second District there is every reason to believe that the majority for Gov DONNELLY will reach 1,500. The returns from all parts of the district, as they come in, only serve to swell the Governor's majority.

A terrible tragedy was perpetrated at Port Clinton, N. Y., on Oct. 31. HENRY RIQUARTZ, a hired man engaged by Mr. T. J. KIRK, took advantage of the absence of the eldest of his employer's three daughters from home, to entice the two younger girls, aged respectively fifteen and eleven years, into the barn where he was at work, and after violating their persons, strangled them to death by tying leather cords around their necks. They were found with faces swollen and discolored, and eyes starting from their sockets. On the return of the elder daughter, the villain refused to give any information regarding the girls, but seizing the first favorable opportunity, overpowered her, tied her hands and feet, and when consciousness, which she had lost in the struggle, was restored, told her that he did not desire to do her any injury, but that he only wished to prevent her from giving the alarm until he had made way with himself. As he was leaving the house for this purpose he met one of the neighbors, who had come in on some errand, told her that the girls for whom she asked were up stairs, and then going to the barn, succeeded in hanging himself before the alarm could be given. Very naturally the horrible affair created the most intense excitement in the town where it was perpetrated.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, running for some time past as a supply and dispatch vessel to Key West and New-Orleans, is to have a part of her upper works and hurricane-deck and the after-cabin on the gun-deck removed, and a heavier armament put on board, including a 100-pound rifled Parrott-gun. It will take two or three weeks to complete the work, which is now in progress at Boston. She will make an excellent cruiser, as she is a swift vessel. The British Confederate steamer *Circassian*, captured from the English and Confederates by the *Somerset*, is to run to the Gulf in place of the *Rhode Island*. She is fitting out at this port, and will be commanded by Capt. W. B. EATON, late of the *Ethan Allen*.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that chiropodists are liable to a license tax under section 32 of the Excise law.

A letter from the United States ship *Lancaster*, Bay of Panama, Nov. 3, says: "We have received from New-York, by way of Aspinwall, six more large guns to add to the strength of our battery. We have now a battery of twenty-four broadside 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 30-pound Parrotts, rifled, and two 11-inch pivot-guns on the spar-deck. We also received by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, two hundred men, to be distributed through the different ships of the squadron. There are at present in this bay the United States ships *St. Marys*, *Saranac*, and flag-ship *Lancaster*. The officers and men are all well. The *Saranac* leaves here to-day. She is to cruise on the northwest coast of Mexico. The steamer *Narragansett* is at Acapulco, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* is expected here soon."

Gen. POPE, as before announced, recently sent from St. Paul, Minn., by telegraph, the names of 324 Sioux Indians, whom a Military Commission had sentenced to death. The dispatch cost the snug little sum of $400. That amount ought to be deducted from Gen. POPE'S salary. Of these 324 Indians, 304 have been sentenced to be hung, and 20 to be imprisoned. The few remaining friendly Indians, with all the squaws and papooses, are to come down to Fort Snelling immediately, in charge of Maj. GALBRAITH, Sioux Agent, with a sufficient force as a guard, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, of the Seventh.

The official vote of Niagara County shows that WADSWORTH'S majority over SEYMOUR was exactly two.

The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field has elicited a new order from Adj't-Gen. THOMAS, through the recommendation of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, by which the drafted State Militia, have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers. This order also requires all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments on being accepted and mustered into service.

In the Court of Sessions, Saturday, AMANDA THOMPSON, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the City Prison. WM. BROOKS, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were also passed upon four or five other persons, convicted of minor offences. The Grand Jury announced that they had finished up all the business before them, and were discharged for the term.

HENRIETTA MOILLE has recovered, in the Court of Common Pleas, $4,000 against the firm of LORD & TAYLOR, for an alleged false arrest and search on suspicion of being a shoplifter.

There was a further recovery in Stocks on Saturday, the market closing steady. Gold left off 132 ℔ cent.; Exchange, 146 ℔ cent. Large preliminary deposits were made with the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan of $13,420,550, to be awarded to-day in Washington.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, on Saturday, and less active. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Lard was cheaper. Cotton was in brisk demand, and decidedly higher. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Fish, Fruit, Iron, Salt, and Tobacco at, in the main, very firm rates. Hemp, Rice, Molasses, and Naval Stores were quiet. Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. The Freight Market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

Vast Cotton Fields in Our Hands—A Suggestion Concerning the Cotton.

In the case of the rapid march of Gen. GRANT'S army southward into the State of Mississippi, there is one thing observable. We have no reports of cotton burning in the pathway of his advance. It is not to be supposed that the country traversed and occupied has no cotton in it. On the contrary, we know that there is not a more fertile and favored cotton district in all the South than the northern part of Mississippi. Holly Springs and Hernando, flourishing towns now held by the United States forces, are famous depôts for Mississippi "Uplands." The region of country surrounding them is high and healthful; it is among the most populous of the interior districts of the South, being filled with enterprising, intelligent and wealthy planters, who have built railroads, traded to Memphis, and become largely liberalized by commercial influences.

Some of the guerrilla bands that were driven out of Memphis when that place was reduced by our gunboats, commenced destroying cotton as they fell back into Northern Mississippi. But the planters quickly organized, resisted and suppressed the outrages, and it is believed that the cotton in all this productive district has been saved. If it has been, scarcely less than a hundred and fifty thousand bales will be released from blockade by merely retaining the lines of the preacnt advance of Gen. GRANT'S army. This, of itself, would be no inconsiderable relief of the cotton scarcity in the United States. But the national armies are not expected to pause at the points reached in Mississippi. They are pushing on rapidly toward Jackson, near the geographic centre and the Capital of the State, and will doubtless be able to occupy that place and then Vicksburgh. These points being gained and held, and the Yazoo Valley, the richest cotton region in America, in our possession, it would not be an extravagant calculation to estimate the cotton liberated and allowed to come to market at 300,000 bales. Such a realization would affect not only the cotton market of the United States, but that of Europe, and would go far to lift that dark curtain that has hung like a pall over the manufacturing districts of England and France ever since the war began.

We need not doubt the willingness of the holders of cotton to sell it, if the opportunity shall be offered. The fine rhetoric of rebel newspapers, extolling the patriotic self-sacrifice of planters who stood ready to plunge the burning brand into their fleecy possessions, as soon as the National armies came in sight, was all hyperbole. It was intended to beget the spirit it assumed to exist. But it did not. It is the uniform testimony of National officers who led the advances last Spring up the Mississippi River from New-Orleans, and down the River from Memphis toward Helena and Napoleon, when frequent bonfires of cotton stored on the bank were witnessed, that in every case the cotton was fired by rebel soldiers or guerrillas, the owners invariably protesting against, and, when they durst, resisting the destruction. In hardly an instance during the war has a planter been known to deliberately burn his own cotton.

Now that the cotton in Northern Mississippi is safe from the danger of the guerilla bands as well as from the impressment of the rebel government, it is not likely the owners will make much delay in the sale of it. Rebel malice is not different from human nature, the world over. It loves sell better than it loves that impersonal thing, the public, or the country. And however hereic the Mississippi may be on the stump or in the legislative hall, or in the field of battle—being ready to die figuratively and literally for the "Confederacy"—the Mississippi planter who stays at home, ploughs, plants and gathers his cotton crop, would much rather sell it in the Memphis market and pocket the price, than see it made a bonfire of, or cast it into the vortex of a Confederate National loan.

The disposition to be made of the Cotton brought within the lines of the United States armies, is a matter of sufficient importance to have obtained far more attention from the Government than it has received. The advence of our armies into Tennessee, North Alabama and Arkansas, has released hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton from blockade, worth many millions of dollars. The rich prize has drawn a legion of speculators along in the wake of the armies, who, under the protection of the National flag, have pushed their semi-illicit trade and realized, in the aggregate, millions of dollars of profit from it. This trade has been carried on within the knowledge and with the connivance, it is alleged, of leading officers of the army, who have not scrupled to use their position and the military power in their hands to promote these private speculations, and secure a share of the plunder for themselves. That this cotton trade in the enemy's country could not thrive without the direct aid and protection of the Government is evident, because the cotton when bought could not be transported to safe points outside of the States growing it, except on railroads held and worked exclusively by the Government, and the trains conveying it could not be run save when protected by military escort. But for all this aid afforded to cotton buyers the Government gets *nothing*—the planter gets his home price under the blockade, say ten or twelve cents—and the cormorants who through our officers have used the Government and the army to prosecute their schemes, have made their millions of dollars.

Is this nefarious system to be continued, now that our armies are advancing and occupying the largest cotton producing State of the South? It should not be. If the "Confederacy" can find its interest in impressing a million bales of cotton into its service, our own Government would find its interest as well in seizing all the cotton it can reach and holding it for National purposes. Let the planters, if you please, be paid for it, as much as the speculators would pay them. The food and clothing of themselves and families depend on their getting payment. But, inasmuch as the Government liberates the cotton, protects it, and conveys it to market, it is a great wrong that private and selfish speculators should get the profits made on it, and not the National Treasury. It is strange that Mr. CHASE, who has been willing to aid and encourage the experiment of growing cotton at Beaufort, S. C., on rebel land, and by the employment of recent rebel labor, has never attempted to improve the opportunity of getting cotton for the Goverment in the Southwest in a much simpler mode, wherein the profits would be sure and gigantic in amount. Might not Congress amend what is remiss in this matter?

THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH AND THE WAR.—It has been common to excuse the dilatory movements of some of our Generals in the field, by supposing that they were acting in the interest and upon the advice of loyal men in the Border States. The letter written by Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, to President LINCOLN, on the 1st of September, which we copy in another column, will do something to dispel that delusion. He complains in the most emphatic terms of the conduct of Gen. BUELL for permitting BRAGG to enter the eastern portion of the State, and accuses him, almost in direct terms, with acting in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. The letter is couched in very strong and earnest language, and unquestionably had a good deal to do with Gen. BUELL'S removal from command.

In this State during the late canvas, it was frequently claimed by Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends that a vigorous, aggressive prosecution of the war would be damaging and unwelcome to the great body of loyal men in the Southern States. A little reflection ought to satisfy every one that nothing can be more unfounded than such an impression. So long as the rebels have control in the South, the Union men are in the most deplorable condition. Their property, their peace and their lives are at the mercy of the rebel leaders—and the experince of HAMILTON, of BROWNLOW, of ROGERS, and many others who have been compelled to fly for their lives to the North, shows with what terrible and remorseless rigor they are persecuted for their devotion to the Union.

Their only hope is in the protection of the National Government, and that can be extended to them only by the active and permanent military occupation of the country. What they require, therefore, is the most prompt and energetic action on the part of our Commanding Generals,—action which shall drive the rebel forces out of their States, and then keep them out. East Tennessee was at one time nearly clear of the rebels; the Union men were delivered from the immediate pressure of persecution, and were encouraged to extend all possible aid to the Union cause. But Gen. BUELL permitted the rebel armies to again gain a foothold there,—made no attempt to drive them out, but concentrated all his forces in front of Nashville, as if the defence of that city was the only point which he deemed of the slightest consequence. The Union men of East Tennessee were, in consequence of this policy on his part, again abandoned to the tender mercies of the rebels, and Gov. JOHNSON'S letter shows what were their feelings at such a prospect.

The fact is, that no portion of our people, North or South, are more directly interested in a vigorous prosecution of the war than the Union men of the Southern States. Everything they have in the world is directly involved in the immediate issue. So long as the rebellion is left triumphant in their vicinity, so long are they at the mercy of men who know no mercy,—and who visit with relentless cruelty, adherence to the Union. We trust the appeal of Gov. JOHNSON will have weight with the Government, not only in the specific case referred to, but in deciding its general mode of dealing with the rebellion in the Southern States.

Destitution in the South.

There was much written in the beginning of the rebellion to show that the South would soon be starved into submission. The fact that the labor of the Gulf States was almost exclusively devoted to cotton, and that nearly all the food consumed was obtained from the Northwest, and the agricultural implements from the Eastern workshops, appeared to make a clear case of it—that with a thorough blockade of the seceded States, the rebellion would quickly die of starvation. For how could a people subsist who grew cotton only, who were not prepared to grow anything else, and who were not permitted to exchange what they had for what they wanted?

The progress of the rebellion seemed to refute most of the theories on this subject. No case has ever occurred of a rebel army starving for food, or being defeated or delayed even, in any important enterprise, from any lack in the Commissary Department. Many of the Union prisoners who were confined at different points in the South, have complained of the poor and scanty food given them, but never has there been evidence produced that rebel camps were deficient in flour or meal, or fresh or salt meat. The rebel soldiers fared well enough, whatever the rebel prisoners or the rebel people got.

The consideration of these facts without analysis of the reasons, led to a rejection of the starvation theory, and the public has not recently been tolerant of opinions adverse to the continued strength and resistance of the rebellion, based on the sufferings of the Southern people for food. But the public are likely to change once more their opinions on this subject. While the rebel States had Texas and the scarcely less prolific bayou ranges of Louisiana to draw their beeves from, there was little probability of their ever suffering for meat. And while the State of Tennessee and so much of the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia yielded their corn and wheat crops to Confederate uses, there could be no scarcity of bread. All these sources of supply were undisturbed during the first year of the rebellion.

But now this is changed. Texas and Louisiana are practically cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. Kentucky and Missouri are wholly reclaimed from rebel occupancy, and Tennessee and Virginia have been too seriously disturbed in their industry to allow of the planting or gathering of crops sufficient to supply the great demand upon them. The rebels are consequently in a strait severer than they ever experienced before, and it is no unreasonable anticipation that they are on the eve of frightful destitution of food. Evidence of the coming crisis appears in every part of the South. Flour in Richmond on the 27th of this month commanded from $25 to $27 a barrel. Wheat was $4 a bushel. In Alabama, wheat sells at $5 a bushel. In Mobile, corn sells at $3 50 a bushel, and flour at $40 a barrel. The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says that the Pork market in that city opens at $20 a hundred. It is of no use to try to reconcile these facts with popular safety and well-being. It cannot be done. Flesh and blood cannot stand such crushing exactions. The rebel Government is powerless to make head against them, and succumbs to the monstrous prices,—its newspaper organs venting resentment in fearful maledictions on the hard-hearted speculators who are grinding the hearts out of the people. The appeal for mercy and liberality to the families of men who are away fighting the battles of the Confederacy makes no impression on the cormoranta who are holding a high carnival over the necessities and miseries of the community. In the midst of all this exaction, denunciation and destitution, their arises the cry of fearful demoralization at Richmond. The city is patrolled at night by bands of desperadoes who strike and plunder at will. Neither property nor life is safe. The spirit abroad is savage and satanic.

These various signs are but the premonitions of a coming storm. They are proofs of a destitution more severe and alarming than even the Opposition Press of the South has admitted to exist. The destitute have become helpless and depraved, and they have resolved to take what they need; and the number who are so bold and strong as to undertake to right themselves is great enough to bring Richmond under terror. The next three months of Winter in the South will be full of exciting events, and may, in a manner far different from what we have ever expected, end the war, and fill the land with horrors.

HOW TO PROTECT NEW-YORK HARBOR.—We are glad to see that active measures are about to be taken by our Government to put this harbor in a complete state of defence. We do not share the alarm of many on this subject, for we do not believe that any rebel rams are building, either at the South or in England, sufficiently seaworthy to reach this City, or powerful enough to pass our defences if they should reach it. Nevertheless, precautions against such a visitation are always wise, and we shall be very glad to see them provided.

But we trust the Government will bear in mind that the best of all preparations against [illegible] is to get it [illegible] to do at home. The best way to protect New-York is to take Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. This ought to have been done long ago, but it *must* be done now. We have [illegible] of iron-clad [illegible] at every port by which any of [illegible] can be defended,—and we can spare from our active detachments large enough to engage successfully any force which the rebels can gather for their protection. Their capture will put an end to the clandestine commerce by which the South has hitherto been supplied with arms and munitions of war, and silence all cavil as to the efficiency of the blockade.

Still it will be wise to take all needful measures to stop any vessels that may possibly attempt to enter our harbor. We need more and heavier guns upon our forts. We need armed rafts or gunboats that can withstand anything that may attempt to come up the channel. By the way, why cannot the *Savannah*, which now lies in the East River, and is used as a school-ship, be sent down to the Bay, and be prepared for immediate service there? It need not interrupt her present employment, while she would add essentially to the security of the harbor.

Sentence of Another Slave-Trader.

American participation in the Slave-trade has received another severe blow, in the condemnation of ALBERT HORN, guilty of fitting out the slave steamer *City of Norfolk*, to five years' imprisonment. All the efforts to save him from this disgraceful doom, on the score of previous respectability, and his only indirect connection with the transportation of the slaves, proved of no avail. He receives the penalty prescribed by law.

Who can say that under President LINCOLN'S Administration we are not making some sort of moral progress, the war to the contrary notwithstanding? It was just a year ago this month that GORDON was convicted and sentenced to death. We all remember what a sensation it created. It was something new under the American sun, and sounded quite like "a story from the land of dreams." Even good men were bewildered. Marshals had so long connived at the departure of suspicious vessels; prosecuting attorneys had been so lax in their efforts to obtain conviction of the parties taken in the crime; juries had been so open to sophistication, and to mercenary influence; and judges had been so prone to stick on technicalities, that the public had come to believe that there was something morally impossible in the enforcement of the statutes against the Slave-trade. Not since the trade had revived had there been an instance of capital punishment; and this was fairly attributed to the contamination wrought upon the Northern mind by the change which Southern sentiment had undergone in respect to Slavery—transferring the institution from a curse into a blessing, from a moral evil into a moral good. If Slavery was the divine thing the South had lately discovered it to be, it was difficult to see why the African Slave-trade was worthy of the terrible penalties affixed to it by the statutes of forty years ago. Active movements were made in Congress for the repeal of these laws, and the standing argument was that they were impracticable. And yet what a delusion it has all proved, under the new dispensation of officers at Washington. GORDON was convicted, and, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, was hung by the neck until he was dead. Other trials have taken place, and convictions have uniformly followed where the crime was clearly made out. In no single department of criminal justice during the last year has guilt been so closely followed up and so uniformly punished, when fixed, as within the scope of these same Anti-Slave-trade laws, which were before considered little else than a dead letter on the statute book. These laws are the very laws of all others which American scoundrels are now most inclined to respect. New-York, which, under the old order of things, was fast becoming the recognized seat of the Slave-trading interest on this continent, is now the last spot where any business connected therewith can safely be transacted.

A similar change has taken place in respect to the use of our National flag by the Slave-traders. Previous to the present Administration, that flag was the chosen shelter and shield of all slavers, because we would permit no searches under it. Year after year we exhibited to Christendom the amusing inconsistency of maintaining what we called the inviolability of our flag against interference by our national co-equals, and yet, by this very act, occasioning it to be violated, every day of the year, by men whom our own laws declared pirates—disallowing, as an insult and an injury, a foreign naval officer to step under it on an errand of humanity, and yet inviting the thousand-fold greater insult and injury of a foreign Slave-trader systematically driving under it the most inhuman of all earthly work. For years we previously submitted to this degradation, under the belief that there was no help for it. And yet when the Seward-Lyons Treaty, granting the right of mutual search, was laid before the Senate, it was promptly ratified with entire unanimity; and the people universally accepted it without a murmur. It has now been in operation for nearly six months, and the Government has yet to hear of the first instance in which it has occasioned the slightest trouble or misunderstanding between the naval officers of the two nations, while its practical effect has been to relieve our flag of its former disgrace, and deprive the Slave-traders of their greatest facility in the prosecution of their infernal business.

It is manifest that, so far as Americans are concerned, the African Slave-trade is doomed. Its extinction will be another of the events which will make this Presidential term a grand epoch in the history of the country. The boldness and fidelity of the Administration in this line of duty cannot be too emphatically commended; and every public servant who is aiding in the work—naval officer, marshal, prosecuting attorney, judge or juror—deserves to share in the praise.

The Gaps in the Blue Ridge.

The gaps in the Blue Ridge, through which an army can pass, are seven in number, viz. Vestal's, eight miles from Harper's Ferry; Snicker's, twenty-four miles from the Ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry turnpike; Ashby's, thirty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry, through which passes a branch pike from Alexandria to Winchester; fourteen miles below Ashby's is Manassas Gap, through which runs the railroad, eight miles below is Chester Gap—a road not much traveled passes through it, twenty miles still further down is

Thornton's Gap, through which the supplies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Culpepper.

These *gaps* are rather dangerous things to be left in the rear of an advancing army. It was through one such that the rebels penetrated to the rear of Gen. POPE, and fell upon him at Manassas, getting completely between him and Washington. We trust Gen. BURNSIDE has taken all needed precautions to guard against a similar accident in his own case. His army has pushed forward to the Rappahannock, and we hear now and then of the forces being withdrawn from such and such a gap. Meantime JACKSON is said to be hovering in the valley, just across the Blue Ridge, and may possibly avail himself of some of these convenient gateways to strike at BURNSIDE'S line of communication, and cut him off for a time from the Capital.

THE TRAFFIC IN AFRICAN NEGROES.—We give, on another page, an article containing some very valuable details concerning the African Slave-trade, a perusal of which will show the necessity of the vigilant measures now being taken by the United States Courts and officials in this City to drive from our midst, utterly and forever, the traffickers in human flesh. The trade has been a stupendous one; and it was from this port that a large proportion of the vessels sailed, and in this City that the extensive organizations for the traffic existed. We have the names of over one hundred and fifty vessels which were engaged in the nefarious business during the two years preceding the incoming of the present Administration, and forty-five of these craft are known to have landed their human cargoes in Cuba—cargoes which comprised not less than sixty thousand Africans. This fearful state of things is now all happily changed, and during the last year not two thousand negroes have been landed in Cuba, and these by vessels fitted out at foreign ports. The traffic, so far as New-York is concerned, may be considered completely extinguished for the present, and indeed forever, unless the atrocious scoundrels under whose auspices it flourished in our City shall again attain power.

Much of this good result is owing to the vigilance, faithfulness and courage of Marshal MURRAY, under whose authority the work of suppression has been carried on. The extent of that work may be partially measured by the list of arrests made by him, in the article referred to. Among the first arrests was ALBERT HORN, merchant, whose case has been closely followed up by Marshal MURRAY, until on Saturday last, after having been convicted, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The fall of the foreign slave traffic forewarns of the fall of the system of domestic Slavery, of which it was the parent.

SHALL EUROPE RESUME DOMINION IN AMERICA?

The Great Danger of the Rebellion not Justly Apprehended—The Necessity of Colonization to France and England—Their Instinctive Search for Outlets—The French in Algiers and Mexico—The Meaning of the French Invasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BATCHES, November, 1862.

We need just now great statesmen. Where are they? Some philosophers think that great men are like other productions—the natural growth of the country, and times in which they are needed. Surely they were never needed more than in our country just now. Where are they? But, before we can have great men, great statesmen, we must ourselves be great. The nation is the soil whence they must spring. And if we, the people, can not rise to just and comprehensive views of our situation, and the relations we bear to our age and world, how can we raise up statesmen—who can solve the great problems before us? I thought of this, when I thought of a great crisis in our foreign relations which the rebellion, if successful, might bring about. I have not seen in any public document or foreign correspondence, the suggestion or consideration of a case, which may, and probably will arise, if the internal war of this country is continued much longer. It is this: that by the division and weakening of this country, *a sure foundation is laid for the re-colonization and re-assumption of dominion*, by France and England, in North America. I have no doubt the Cabinet at Washington have begun to consider this subject—and have thought it prudent to keep silent. But, it is high time the people began to consider it, as one of the most important subjects which can ever concern them. It has not been justly considered; for the entire nation has for fifty years considered itself as wholly beyond the possibility of such contingencies. It was, in view of the attempts of Spain to resume dominion over her colonies, and of the Holy Alliance to regulate the affairs of nations, that the famous paragraph of MONROE'S Message, in 1823, was put in, that North America was no longer the subject of European colonization. Neither England, Spain or France was then prepared to throw down the gauntlet, and say the world should be again involved in war, for the avowed purpose of conquest on another continent. Hence the declaration was allowed to pass in silence. Subsequently, this country grew so rapidly in strength, numbers and commerce, that no European Power has deemed it safe to interfere. But we are now placed in a very different situation. If the war continues, our strength is reduced, as to foreign Powers, by full one-half. If the South acquire their independence, the danger from foreign Powers is still greater. Supposing the desire of a powerful foreign country, either to colonize or to conquer in North America, the first need and step in such a proceeding is *to acquire a safe foothold*, which can be maintained. This would be impossible, if this country was as united and powerful as in 1860,—and would not be attempted. But if the South is able to hold, either by war or peace—for *any* result (except their submission or conquest,) presents the same case—any great ports, or the boundary of the Rio Grande—then (at some time or other,) they can at pleasure furnish that foothold to a foreign country. Hence, as I have before stated, the *immediate necessity of seizing and holding all the ocean outlets of the South*. This is, however, by the way,—for I do not believe in any immediate foreign interference.

On the contrary, it is the obvious interest of France and England to weaken the American Nation by prolonging the war. I am looking only to ulterior consequences. The main point, which I think is overlooked, is *the instinct and necessity of all old nations to colonize*; and consequently the instinct of England and France to seize and occupy new territories in Asia, Africa and America—unoccupied land, like Australia, if possible—but for want of that, the conquest of weak and decayed countries, like India, Algeria and Mexico. Colonization has been the great element in human progress, and it is as much the interest of a great nation to go out of itself, overflowing into other lands, as it is for an individual to seek fortune and adventure. The northern nations of Europe had no statesmen to plan a settled conquest of the Roman Empire. They did it instigated by the natural desire for new and better lands. Two centuries ago, when England and France began their colonization, no statesmen in those countries would have deliberately planned the conquest of Hindostan, the settlement of Canada, the occupation of Australia, the colonization of Algeria and the invasion of China. It was done, not by plan, but by the necessity of old nations for new outlets. Let us apply this principle to the present position of England and France, for Russia is a new country; Spain has yet room for its people, and the Germans are satisfied with the Northern United States, whose people and habits agree with their own. Looking to the population of Great Britain (twenty-six millions on 120,000 square miles,) and France (nearly forty millions on 220,000 square miles,) with the extreme poverty of large portions of the people, there is an absolute necessity for colonizing their population. England has other outlets, and numerous colonies of unoccupied land. But France has not. By the wars from 1756 to 1815, England robbed France of her colonies. This has been the main reason of the constant tendency of France to revolution—the *need of more subsistence*. We may safely assert that nobody sees this clearer than LOUIS NAPOLEON. Hence, the conquest of Algeria, and now the attempted conquest of Mexico.

Veiled under whatever pretence it may be, the French invasion of Mexico is the same thing, on a minor scale, as the English conquest of Hindostan. Algeria has proved a poor speculation, and England and Russia have too firm a hold on Asia to permit a successful French colony. But the Spanish American States, both North and South, offer fair opportunities of French colonization, *provided* the United States either will not or cannot interfere. But, if we are engaged in a prolonged war with domestic rebellion, or if we concede the independence of the South, we are not only weakened, and for the time prevented from interference, but the South will afford the French a *foothold for ulterior operations against the United States* on the Rio Grande. If any one shall object, that in this age of humanity and civilization, the French would not be guilty of such flagrant injustice, I reply, what has this age exhibited but a constant series of just such aggression and conquests, *in the name of Humanity and Civilization?* What has been the English career in Asia for the last century? Beginning in robbery, it has continued in a series of aggressions and conquests, without any motive but the pursuit of commerce, and without any reason but the pretence of civilization. The flimsy veil which England has set up for her vast colonies and conquests is, I assure you, more than enough to cover a hundred French wars. Besides, as I said, the French nation needs colonies. If, then, we have any statesmen worthy of the name, they will be looking to this small cloud on the horizon. They will comprehend its teachings and its portents. I apprehend nothing either from the rebel war, or foreign interference, or French invasions, if only our statesmen have the sagacity to comprehend, and the foresight to prepare, for the concussion of rival and hostile forces. Great historical events in a country depend upon the action of the national mind, or rather, of the statesmen who represent it. If they are like CHATHAM, or FREDERICK of Prussia, or WASHINGTON, they will seize upon opportunities, they will make even weak elements conspire to grand and glorious results. But if not. If they are mere politicians, they may neutralize the strength of a great nation, and undermine the fabric of the mightiest political structures. We must remember that

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The first week of Mr. GRAU'S season at the Academy of Music was brought to a brilliant conclusion by Saturday's matinée, when "Il Trovatore" was given, with Mesdames GERRABELLA and MORENZI and Messrs. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in the cast. The three *prime donne* which Mr. GRAU has had the good fortune to present to the public have met with so much favor, and the desire to see them in other works is so universal, that the *impresario* has wisely determined to postpone the production of MEYERBEER'S new opera until Monday next. In this way there will be additional time for rehearsal, and the public will not be over hurried from one excitement to another. To-night BELLINI'S opera of "Norma" will be repeated, with Madame LORINI as the heroine. On Wednesday Madame GUERRABELLA will appear as *Maria*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment;" on Friday, "Lucrezia Borgia" will be produced for the last night of Madame LORINI, and on Saturday the week will terminate with a grand matinée. We are desired by the manager to state that the patrons of the opera will consult their interests by not purchasing tickets of speculators at the doors. Some inconvenience, we are informed, has been experienced from this cause. To prevent misrepresentations, the manager desires it to be understood that a certain number of seats, equal to the average demand for them, is always set apart for the evening sale, and no one need purchase a ticket outside, in the belief that the regular office of the establishment has "sold out" all its vouchers.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's the old comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by GARRICK and COLMAN the elder, will be revived with all the care that marks these events at this establishment, at the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commence an engagement, and will play in three of their amusing pieces, namely, the "Fairy Circle," "Prince Doloroso" and the "Irish Tiger;" at Niblo's Garden the RAVELS enter upon their last week, and will produce the fairy pantomime entitled "The Golden Egg," and the farce called "Fortune's Frolic;" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Mr. FORREST will appear as *Macbeth* in Shakespeare's tragedy of that name; at the German Opera House, BARTHOLAN'S Opera of "Fidelio" will be produced with all the artists of the establishment in the cast, and a considerably increased orchestra and chorus—the famous Arion Society reinforcing the latter in the prison scene; at Barnum's Museum the play of "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow;" at Hope Chapel, FISKILL'S Panorama of California, and at the Palace of Music, (Fourteenth-street,) and the Hall, No. 585 Broadway, the respective Minstrel Bands of CAMPBELL and CHRISTY.

BOOTH.—Tragedy and comedy are quite as nearly allied as wit and madness, and equally "thin partitions do the bounds divide." In fact, they are made up of the same ingredients and combinations. Given, a fool and a woman, and it is about an even toss-up whether a tragedy or a comedy will result—none can predict which way the scale will turn. "Romeo" had a deep well of humor at heart, and would have turned out a rare wag had that little affair with "Juliet" taken a different direction; and "Hamlet" manages to crack some capital jokes even on the anvil of his anger and revenge. If called on to select a man for the higher paths of comedy, we would unhesitatingly fix on him who most excelled in the tragic walk. Certainly we know an eminent tragedian or two who would make sad failures, if they even attempted to play the part of Yorick's skull, in "Hamlet." But these are the tragedians who are what the old phrase tells us the poet should be—borne; the tragedians whom tradition indorses, and the popular taste sometimes clamors for, but whom the critic very carefully skips, and the playgoer of esthetic tastes religiously avoids. Music, certainly, goes a great way, but on the stage—as well as in the world, which the stage is supposed to represent—sudden emergencies sometimes occur in which brains are both useful and necessary. The hand that can touch the spiritual harp skillfully, waking all its deep tones of passion, should also be competent to thrum the merry guitar of the lighter feelings. And here is where EDWIN BOOTH'S genius—for genius he has—makes itself strikingly manifest. Seeing him as *Iago*, one were almost sorry to fancy him rollicking about the stage as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, but seen in the latter character, and he gives it so charming a tone, that we almost wish he would confine himself to such *rôles* altogether, and wholly eschew that of the subtle, remorseless villain.

Mr. BOOTH gives depth and tone to all his pictures. Certain it is, he does not tear a passion to tatters, but he portrays the passions very much as they develop themselves in real life. Our friend *Richard*, of hump-backed distinction, was not a mouthing, ranting braggart. He was cool in demeanor, and polite and careful of speech, rather than otherwise; he would carve you his nephews in the Tower with the unconscious look and absent air of one who "does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame;" but yet the carving was done as surely as it was silently. We fancy that those who pronounce BOOTH "tame" in this and in other impersonations, if they looked a little more closely, would see that this apparent quiet is but the calmness and concentratedness of deep purpose and passion—the quiet exterior of a torrent that below is boiling. That he does "not touch the feelings" may be true enough as relates to those who can only be moved when a harrow is dragged over the soul, but we have seen the house very still occasionally while BOOTH played—a calm of silence that was only broken by a thunder of applause.

As *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," Mr. BOOTH has of late won a meed of praise from those who withheld it from his impersonations of Shakespearian characters. In this play, however, he labors under one great disadvantage—the play itself is so execrable in point of taste, plot and construction, as scarcely to merit the name. The conviction is forced upon us by the text, at every turn, that *Sir Edward Mortimer* is a fool, and suffers from ill-digestion; yet Mr. BOOTH manages to give the character such an interpretation and rendering that it has great dramatic force, aside from its own inherent weakness. In all his plays, too, he is obliged to suffer the inconvenience of being a star. Stars are isolated, by their immense salaries and emoluments, from very hearty sympathy and support. And here a word about "supports." If a star in the theatrical firmament, like one in the heavens above, is obliged to maintain itself unsupportedly and alone, flashing over the stage as comets do athwart the skies, dragging at its heels a nebulous train of milk-and-water inconsistencies, men and women whose knowledge of propriety in speech is even more limited than their ideas of propriety in action, and whose acquaintance with rhetoric commences and terminates with the letter R—the fault is its own alone. If we ever have a "star" company throughout, where even the supernumeraries who move the furniture about and tack down and take up the green baize which passes current with the popular mind for carpet, shall be men of refinement and education, it will only be when the salaries of stars are lessened, or the whole astral system done away with altogether.

The *Don Cæsar* of Mr. BOOTH is excellent. The gay, careless, but noble and high-spirited Spaniard, is very different indeed from the compound between fool and sot that other actors have accustomed us to. He to something to watch and to study—mind looks out from the background. Indeed, the closing remark of the foregoing sentence will apply to all of Mr. BOOTH'S pictures. Nature has been bountiful to him in giving him an intellectual cast of countenance and the carriage of a gentleman—youth and beauty he probably acquired by dint of careful study.

Mr. T. MASON JONES, late of Trinity College, Dublin, and an orator who seems to have won the somewhat stubborn heart of the English Press, will deliver his first oration at Cooper Institute to-night, the subject being the lively one of "Garibaldi and the Italian Question." Mr. JONES' powers have been greatly eulogized, and the syllabus seems to promise a comprehensive review of the subject.

Signor RONDINELLA, the composer of "Give to me thy Heart Again," a song which Signor BRIGNOLI has already made popular—and many other pieces, has taken up his residence in New-York, and will give lessons in every branch of the musical art, but especially in singing. Signor RONDINELLA'S accomplishments must speedily place him at the head of the profession.

The German Liederkranz, of New-York—one of the most vigorous and excellent of our many admirable Teutonic singing societies—will give the first of a series of four grand subscription concerts at Irving Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. There will be a full orchestra, and the chorus of the Society, in addition to the necessary soloists—who are also of the best—being Mme. ROTTER and Herr WOLLENHAUPT (violin.) At these important entertainments it is intended to bring out several musical works of great merit, by modern composers, as well as a number of classical compositions of celebrated old masters, works which have never before been performed in this country. Mr. A. PAUR will preside in the orchestra. It only remains to be said that these concerts not only promise to be the best of the season, but the cheapest, the admission being but seventy-five cents, or two dollars for a single subscription to the series of four.

Miss TERESA CARRIÑA, the remarkable child pianist, of whose powers we have recently spoken in the highest terms, will make her *début* at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening of next week. Mr. HARRISON, the energetic and popular proprietor of the establishment, has taken the child in hand, and under his auspices she will undoubtedly meet with the success to which she is justly entitled. Without any of the precocious smartness of a prodigy, here is a little child who can play some of the most difficult music of the modern school, and play it, too, with expression, elegance, intelligence and power.

Mr. S. B. MILLS will give a series of four pianoforte recitals at Dodworth's Saloon during the latter part of the present month and December. It is not proposed to confine them exclusively to classical music, but to give also the best illustrations of the modern school.

Mlle. LAURATTI, who will be remembered as one of the most pleasant and agreeable artists connected with the late French company, will shortly give a series of readings from the literature of her country. Mlle. LAURETTI will introduce excerpts from VICTOR HUGO'S new novel "Les Miserables."

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences an engagement at the Boston Academy of Music to-night. The company is composed of the following well-known artists: Mrs. Julia Bennett Barrow, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Nina Foster, Messrs. H. F. Daly, C. Walcot, Levick, T. Barry, J. Owens, Marlowe, Wilkins, etc.

Miss BATEMAN, whose tragic powers gained her such laurels at the Winter Garden last season, opened an engagement at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on Monday evening, Nov. 10. The play was "The Hunchback," and the audience, which was large and fashionable, was enthusiastic in its applause. Miss BATEMAN is ably supported, as here, by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and EDWIN ADAMS.

THE MYERS SISTERS' entertainment on Tuesday evening at Dodworth's Hall was a fine success. The house was full, and the audience demonstratively appreciative of the young ladies' reading and singing. Everything passed off in order, as per programme, excellently well, with many recalls and some beautiful bouquets. Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES played the piano-forte accompaniments with much care and ability.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, the favorite prima donna of Brooklyn, will give a grand concert at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., assisted by Mme. ERMINIA CARRERA, a young and brilliant pianist, who is indorsed by THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK, and has played with the latter in Havana; by Mons. DE LA FERRIERE, a French tenor, of whom reports speaks favorably, and by Mr. TASSENOAS THOMAS, as solo violinist. Signor MUSTO will be the conductor of the occasion.

One of the newest attractions at Barnum's Museum is a family of Esquimaux Indians, brought from the Arctic regions to this country by Mr. C. F. HALL. They are curious specimens of humanity.

Arrival of Distinguished Persons at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 16.

Among the arrivals at the Galt House, to-day were Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, Brig.-Gens. BURNSIDE and A. J. SMITH, and their respective staffs; Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and Parson BROWNLOW.

There is no news from the South.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Morgan passed through this City on Saturday on his way from Washington to Albany. He remained a few hours at the Astor House.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, (Governor elect, of New-York;) Hon. Bea. Field, Albion; Brig.-Gen. D. S. Andrews, of the United States Volunteers; Capt. J. B. Marchan, United States Navy; Dr. W. C. Sneucer, of the United States Army; and Thomas Williams, Dacotah Territory, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, Albany; Col. S. A. Fester, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, and W. S. Waller, Louisville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Judge Williams, Troy; Paymaster Upham, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. C. Ayer and wife, Lowell; F. W. Dorr, of the U. S. C. S.; C. S. Ross, Kingston, and C. W. Dean, Richmond, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Clark, Sixth Michigan Volunteers; Major Ed. E. Paulding, Capts. Marston and R. S. Lammot, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, New-Haven, and H. C. Hodges, U. S. Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

John O. Thompson, U. S. A., and James Wilson and lady, of Rome, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Leslie, from England, and J. M. Varaum, of the Peekskill Academy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

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BROADWAY AND TWELFTH-ST.—ENTRANCE NO. 45 12TH-ST.,
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Accommodations for families and transient guests.
A few desirable family rooms, at modern prices, for the Winter.
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SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

MARINER'S LODGE, NO. 67, F. AND A. M., will meet at their Lodge room, in Regular Communication, THIS EVENING, Nov. 17, 1862.
By order of the W. M.
Also, the members are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother W. J. G. Gray, at No. 57 Bright-st., Jersey City.
J. H. GIBBS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.
In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest
IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.
In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the fullest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.
IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.
The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper
IN THE WORLD.
In the variety of its Departments,
In the fullness of its information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In its healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper,
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
The Proprietors of the New-York *Observer* offer the following valuable premiums for
NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS *must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past year.*

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.
The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:
Congregational.....2 vols.
Presbyterian.....2
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They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.
The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $18 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE NEW subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.
TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *fifteen* new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:
American Farmer's Encyclopedia.....$4 00
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Boussingault's Rural Economy.....1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.....1 50
Buist's American Flower Garden Directory.....1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record.....3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor.....1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.....1 00
Dana's Muck Manual.....1 00
French's Farm Drainage.....1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture.....1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers.....1 25
Phinn on Open Air Grape Culture, &c.....1 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.....1 00
To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, *Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.
For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia* and *Farm Record*, or any other five books on the list.
For four new subscribers and payment, the *Encyclopedia* and any book less than $3.
For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.
For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costing less than $3 each. And for one new subscriber, any book costing less than $3 on the list.
These books will be sent by mail or express, at the option or expense of the subscribers.
Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more of these volumes.
They are among the most practical works now published on the subject treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the beginner nor the more advanced farmer need go further for the instruction desired in any branch of his pursuits.
They are here placed within the reach of *every young man in the country without a dollar in money.*
Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

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French Yoke
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout this country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS.
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 1 and 3 Burling-slip

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 733 and 735 4th st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25; with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address HENRY CRAIG,
No. 152 Centre-st., New-York.

ORATIONS.
IRVING HALL.
MR. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR,
who was with Garibaldi in his memorable campaign of 1860 against the Bourbons in the Two Sicilies, and enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of the great Italian patriot and hero, will deliver his celebrated
ORATION
UPON
GARIBALDI
AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION,
in the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

SYLLABUS.
Introduction—Present Aspects of the Italian Question—Garibaldi versus Napoleon III.—State of Parties in Italy—Mazzini, Ratazzi and the late Cavour—Which Shall it Be, Monarchy or Republic?—Garibaldi's Message—His Early History, Character and Genius—His Intercourse with Mazzini—First Failures—His Romantic Career in South America—Becomes a Citizen of the United States—Goes to Europe in 1854—Meets Charles Albert—Garibaldi's Campaign against the Austrians—Siege of Rome—Defends the "Eternal" City against the French—His Prophecies—Interval of Inaction—The Bleeping Volcano—The War of '59—Peace of Villafranca—French *Fumigation*—Italy Sold—Garibaldi's Sicilian Campaign—The Thousand Heroes of Marsala—Fight of Calatafimi—Capture of Palermo—Crosses the Straits—Rapid March to, and Triumphal Entry into Naples—The Bourbon Flies—A Nation Born in a Day—My Personal Experiences in Garibaldi's Camp—The Battle of the Volturno—Siege and Fall of Capua—Incidents of the War—Touching Scenes in the Hospitals—The Dying Boy—The Dungeons of Naples—Was the Revolution Justified?—Contrast between Garibaldi and Washington—The *gratitude* of Kings—A Survey of the Present, and the Prospect of the Future—Conclusion—What Napoleon Means.

Mr. Mason Jones' oratorical abilities are thus eulogized by the London journals:

"Possessed of a clear voice and a keen glance, skilled in a gesticulation that is emphatic, without being exaggerated, Mr. Jones pours forth a continuous speech, which is now a mere sober narrative, now warms into a harangue, without the slightest aid from written notes, and likewise without the slightest hitch or hesitation. In short, he combines all the careful elaboration of a practiced reader with the ease and nature of a spontaneous speaker. His tendencies, as may be supposed, are of the liberal kind, but they do not lead him into demagogue claptrap. Now, a study in this closet of one of Mr. Jones' orations would no more be a substitute for a hearing than the perusal of a tragedy for the sight of a perfect performance of the same work on the boards of a theatre. Mr T. Mason Jones rests upon his oratorical powers, and thus takes a stand apart from all the entertainers and instructors who compete with each other throughout the year. He is a real orator."—*London Times.*

His is rich in poetic imagery, and has a boundless command of pictorial language. Indeed his wealth of "purple words" is little less than marvelous; and swift and impetuous as is his utterance, his correct taste and vigilant judgment guide him, on all occasions, with unerring accuracy, to the use of the most appropriate expressions. His gestures and attitudes are easy, graceful and impressive. *London Post.*

He grasps his subjects with facility, and without note or other assistance continues hour after hour to pour forth one uninterrupted stream of eloquence replete with interest and instruction. It is astonishing to listen to a young man relating, not only the history and life of one man, but of all who lived contemporaneously with him, relating all the principal anecdotes of their times and even repeating from memory extracts from their great and powerful speeches.—*London Herald.*

Mr. Jones is gifted with a wonderful fluency of language—an exuberance of eloquence, indeed, such as we have rarely heard surpassed. No man more eminently requires to be heard as a speaker in order to be appreciated. He possesses the command in an extraordinary degree of vigorous, elegant, and eloquent language; there is nothing meretricious or theatrical in his style of declamation.—*London Chronicle.*

The oration presented a rich treat; it was a feast of true Irish eloquence, an extraordinary performance for a gentleman still in the morning of life. The lecture was purely extemporary, and delivered without the assistance of any notes. The reception of Mr. Jones was encouraging in the extreme. The audience, which was of the highest order of intelligence and position, appeared duly to appreciate the performance.—*London Advertiser.*

In delivering this oration, Mr. Jones manifested all that marvelous fluency which we remarked in noticing his former lectures; yet, we must repeat that, though fluent he is not flippant, and his delivery is marked by all the earnestness of deep conviction.—*London Daily News.*

Last night the subject of the oration was *Grattan, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Parliament*, and, notwithstanding the reputation of the great Irish patriot, we doubt whether he exceeded Mr. Jones in his oratorical ability.—*London Morning Star.*

IRISH ELOQUENCE.—The people of the West-end, last night, were electrified by the oratory of a young gentleman, from Dublin, who promises to prove the source of extraordinary attraction to the literary circles of the city. Mr Jones is both an orator and a critic, and the great fact that he is under the influence of religious principle, yields him an immense advantage over mere literary men in the analysis of conduct and the estimate of character.—*London British Standard.*

Mr. Jones has an orator, and a talking one, for he fastens upon every trait of character which may, to the ordinary mind, be ambiguous, and makes it clear. He elevates his hero by dwarfing his contemporaries; he withers humbug, cant and shams by intensifying the nobleness of honesty, and neither skeptic nor atheist finds balm from his hands. But beside a Rembrandtish light and shade in his contrast of character, he grasps his subjects with consummate art, and makes them move before you. Mr. Jones is young, ardent and educated, with a piercing eye, a well-modulated voice, great fluency, and charming popular subjects.—*London Spectator.*

Every one must admit that by lucid statement, trenchant criticism and eloquent illustration, he has established a claim to sincere admiration.—*London Patriot.*

The true orator holds you with his tongue and the yet more potent magnetism of his spirit, so that, for the time, your will is his will. There are very few such men at any period. You may count the great orators of the world, as you may the poets, upon your ten fingers. But they are all the more precious when they do occur, and the world is, or ought to be, very thankful to them. Mr. Jones has a great gift given to him. He has enthusiasm, a rapidity of power—excuse the phrase—a sewing together of poetries, a deep sympathy with the beautiful, a manifest love of truth, and a high principle, which will always lead a man who follows it instinctively to manly if not inspired thoughts. These qualities invest Mr. Mason Jones with a great interest in our eyes.—*London Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

For an hour and a half is closely packed audience listened with unflagging attention, and it is not too much to say that all regretted when Mr. Jones concluded his oration.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

We expect much from Mr. Jones, and if success does not mar those two rare qualities

Mr. Seward and the Episcopalians.

The following letter has been sent to Right Rev. Bishop McILVAINE, Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Pastoral Letter:

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The copy which you sent to me, of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, has been submitted to the President, who authorizes me to assure you, that he receives with grateful satisfaction the evidences which that calm, candid and earnest paper gives of the loyalty of the very extended religious communion over which you presside, to the Constitution and Government of the United States. I am further instructed to say, that the exposition which the highest eccle-lastical authority of that communion has given in the Pastoral Letter, of the intimate connection which exists between fervent patriotism and true Christianity, seems to the President equally seasonable and unanswerable. Earnestly invoking the Divine blessing equally upon our religious and civil institutions, that they may all together safely resist the storms of faction and continue hereafter, as heretofore, to sustain and invigorate each other, and so promote the common welfare of mankind, I have the honor to ho, Right Reverend and dear Sir, faithfully yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

North Carolina in the Next Congress.

From the Newbern Progress, Nov. 12.

In regard to a Congressional election in the Old North State, we would say that we feel perfectly authorized to state that no warrant will be issued for such an election, unless a desire is manifested on the part of the good people of this State. This desire should be immediately made manifest by circulating a simple petition to His Excellency, Gov. STANLEY, praying him to order an election, circulating it among your neighbors, and immediately returning it to the Governor. If a respectable interest is manifested in this manner, an election will be ordered, and the good old State of North Carolina will be represented in the Federal Congress, and exempted from the provisions of the President's proclamation.

—The New-Lisbon (Ohio) *Democrat* is getting along quite as fast as is necessary. It puts at the head of its columns the name of C. L. Vallandigham as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-Ynrk	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P M.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF DANIEL YOUNG, who left his home, No. 9 Short-st., Leicester, July 23, he is earnestly requested to communicate and send his address to his distressed wife and children, No. 18 Queen-st., Leicester, England, as it is very important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET MALONE, who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

M. S.—TO-DAY, HALF-PAST FIVE. E.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.
THE DISTINGUISHED
IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,
Mr. MASON JONES,
will deliver his
FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
his theme being
GARIBALDI
AND
THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 130 Broadway.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PARTIES IN WANT OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.
POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, piano-forte, cost $450, etageres, rich carpets, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of bronzes, rich vases and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., oak dining furniture, rich ruby and crystal cut glass, French China, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway: Superb parlor suites of various kinds and of the best manufactures; chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etagerea, armoiro-a-glace, Canterberrys, parlor secretaries, centre and fancy tables, side-boards, extension dining tables, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. N. B.—At private sale, superb coupé rockaway, nearly new also, several new rockaways.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of tapestry carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, rosewood piano forte, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, convenient to the ferries, would board one or two young men, on reasonable terms. Pleasant rooms on second floor. Good references given and required. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, a large front room on the second floor. Good references will be given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall. In a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN wife, infant and nurse, in a private family preferred, in a pleasant location up town, order, neatness and comfort more desirable than style. one large room, either front or rear, with hall bedroom, would be required; price not to exceed $15 per week. Address W. B. L., Box No 2,744 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks. location between 8th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H. Box No. 166 *Times* Office, to-day.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a front room or parlor, with board. location desirable. Call at No 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND be room, furnished or unfurnished. also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 355 BROADWAY

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, who have not the means to educate their own, a nice looking boy 10 years of age, wishes to meet with a family that will adopt the boy, and give him a first-class education, especially in music and drawing. Only first-class families need address, (to-day) TALENT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

DELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Dunnell, New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
A full assortment arrived per recent steamers.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
In great variety, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS,
CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS, LININGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Including Choice and Novel Styles of
BROCHE, CASHMERE, AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WINTER
CLOAKS, OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
Linens, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
POPLINS, FANCY and PLAIN ALPACAS, VELOURS, REPS, and every other description of WINTER DRESS GOODS, received from auction, and retailed much
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS of every kind, ready-made or manufactured to order.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
This department is under the direction of ladies, and contains a very attractive stock, at moderate prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

691 BROADWAY. 691
GREAT BARGAINS
IN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
At ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.
A large assortment of toys and fancy goods will be sold, for two weeks only, under the old prices of importation, to make room for new goods.

A LARGE ARRIVAL EX STEAMER SCOTIA OF
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.
A great variety of CLOAKS, just arrived per steamer *Persia*, from the leading MODISTES OF FRANCE, will be opened for sale on MONDAY and during this week, at
HOMES & LE BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway,
Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT THIS WEEK.
CLOSING OUT OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
REMOVED TO KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
5,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS.
Cheap lot of Ladies', all linen, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
Cheap lot of Linen Hemstitch, 20c., 25c.
Cheap lot of French Lawn, 12c.
Fine lot of Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. to 37c.
Gents All Linen, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents All Linen, hemmed, 12c.
Gents all Linen, colored borders, 25c.
Gents All Linen, very fine, 2 c., 25c
FINE LOT SILK LACE VEILS, 25c.
REAL LACE COLLARS—CHEAP.
5,000 Needle-work Collars, closing 12c., 18c., 24c
3,500 Needle-work Collars, closing 31c., 44c., 50c.
Lot of Fine Linen Ruffled Collars, 6c.
1,500 Fine English Crape Collars, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,500 Strips Needle-work, 12c. to 25c.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 12c.
New styles, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
5cc. Ribbons closing out, 25c., 31c.
75c. Ribbons closing out, 25c., 3 c.
1,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, velvet edges, 25c.
20,000 yards Velvet Trimmings, 3c. to 10c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, 44c. piece.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
2,000 Felt Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,500 very fine Felt Bloomers, 63c., 75c.
2,000 Ladies' fine crab Felt Bonnets, 75c.
1,500 Ladies' fine black Felt Bonnets, 75c.
Lot of uncut Velvets, 31c. to 75c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 1 c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT ANY PRICE.
BONNET VELVETS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Over 100 new styles in Fall and Winter Gloves, for Gents, Ladies, and Misses
1,500 pairs Kid Gloves, stitched backs, 75c.
2,500 pairs dark colors, all sizes, at 75c.
Ladies' fine Merino lined Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12c.
Ladies' heavy Lisle lined Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Alexandre 8 plush-lined Silk Gloves, 63c.
Gent's heavy lined Gloves, 18c.
CLOSING OUT LOT OF WET GLOVES.
Ladies' and Misses' lined Silk Gloves, 8c.
Ladies' silk-lined and stitched-backs, 12c., 18c.
Black silk plush-lined Gloves, 12c
Fine Berlin plush-lined Gloves, 18c.
WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
Zephyr Mitts, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Lot of fine Cloth Mitts, 12c.
Lot of Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 12c., 18c.
Zephyr Wool Leggings, 18c., 25c., 31c
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WOOLEN GOODS.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Wool Hose, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Lot of Misses' Cotton Hose, 6c.
Gents' Merino Half Hose, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Misses' Ribbed Merino, 15c., 18c.
Lot of White Lamb's Wool, 20c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c.
SIXTY NEW STYLES IN WOOLEN HOODS, 25 CENTS TO $1.
1,000 fancy Chenille Scarfs, 12c., 15c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Lot of Spool Cottons, closing at 1c.
5,000 dozens 200 yard Cottons 4c.
Lot of Clark's Black and White, 2c.
Lot of rolls Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Lot of Worsted Skirt Braids, 3c.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c. paper.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Bags and Portemonnaies, fine assortment.
750 bottles Lubin's Extracts, at 25c.
With quantities of other goods, equally low.
DEALERS SUPPLIED.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have now in store
FIGURED SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, AND PLAIN SILKS
MERINOS, OTTOMANS, REPS AND VELOURS,
In choice colors, at moderate prices.
Also, immediate assortment of
WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID POPLINS, COTTON AND WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED CASHMERES, DELAINES AND REPS, and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW SHAWLS
No. 123 Broadway and No. 36 Cedar.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 403 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.; old price, 25c.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c to 50c., old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE.
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 17th INSTANT, NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, RICH LACES, CHANTILLA SHAWLS, VEILS, AND BARBES.
ALSO,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND HDKFS., OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' readymade under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
☞ Initials and coat of arms or crest pered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
Their Fall Importation of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM $3 TO $75.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE LOT,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 17,
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS..... at $15, worth 20.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS..... at $18, worth $25.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS..... at $20, worth $30.
200 STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from $9 to $30.
ALSO,
A CHOICE STOCK OF
SCOTCH PLAID WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
FROM $5 50 AND UPWARD,
ALSO,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA
CASHMERE'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
SILKS.
ROBE LENGTHS, most extra rich quality, cost $65 to land, at $35 the dress.
GREAT NOVELTIES in Ottomans and Poplins, both plain and figured, new designs and new shades.
OTTOMANS.
Unprecedented advantages for ladies. 55 cents per yard, one yard wide, REALLY WORTH $1.
White Muslin ROBES BRODEES, 60 per cent. under cost of Importation.
LACES—$75,000 WORTH, to be sold for account of Importer, before the 1st of January, at 50 per cent. reduction.
AMAZON CLOTH.
A new article for mourning, 1½ yards wide, at $1 25.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS
OF
BRITISH AND SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES
OF
THE WEEK,
AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN
Prints or Delaines.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASIMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $9 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $26.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also will open on MONDAY, Nov. 17,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Point and Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice.) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
RICHEST PARIS BONNET RIBBONS,
At prices below the noise of 37.
ALSO, BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINEY GOODS, without advance upon last year's prices.
BARGAINS in EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS and BANDS, KID and CLOTH GLOVES and HOSIERY.
Also, New Styles in KNITTED and WOVE WOOL HOODS, SONTAGS, &c., &c
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.—THE LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS in the City to select from.
Also, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS
Another Lot of SILK VELVET RIBBONS, at 31c the Piece, every Color
BLACK SILK VELVET RIBBONS, with White and Colored Edges, under regular prices
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.—LADIES AND MISSES' BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS
New hue of DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS.
Over five cases of FASHIONABLE FELT BLOOMERS, at 50c., 63c. and 75c. each, sold elsewhere at 75c. and 10s. each
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
And No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
CAN PURCHASE,
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
CUT LENGTHS OF MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN CITY JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
Call on
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT NO. 313 EIGHTH-AV.—GEORGE KEYES will offer on MONDAY, a large assortment of Dress Goods, purchased at the large auction sales of last week, Ottoman, Velour and Empress Cloths Also Reps, Plain Silks, French Merinoes, Shawls, etc.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS. No. 637 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Gniraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED.
CHARLES G. HOOK
Respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has removed to the spacious new store,
No. 766 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.
In making the above announcement, he takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.
N. B.—No. 765 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
RICH WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
100 pieces SAXONY, at 25c. per yard,
worth 37c. per yard.
100 pieces FIGURED VALENCIA,
only 4s. per yard, worth 4s. 6d.
300 pieces FIGURED VELOURS,
at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
NEWEST OF PARIS STYLES
OF
RICH CLOAKS.
Also,
FULL STOCK OF CLOTHS
FOR MAKING CLOAKS,
At Great Bargains.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
COMPRISING
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
NEW MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MILLINERY.
C. G. HOOK.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 56c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres, in all colors.
Also, closing out an Invoice of
REAL INDIA SILK S, VERY CHEAP.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—4 lots of ground, between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs.; store No. 242 Fulton-av., 2 3-story and basement brick houses, in Wilson-st, between Bedford and Wythe avs. 1 2-story frame cottage house, in Kent, near Willoughby-av., 1 cottage, with two lots of land, on Hudson-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. 1 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Hewes-st, near Lee-av. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants, Kent-av., corner of Hewes st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Improved City property, either in New-York or Brooklyn, 20 acres, beautifully located near the station of the Harlem Railroad, in Dutchess County, with excellent improvements, a new and valuable house, and all necessary outbuildings, in good order. Price, $2,000, without incumbrance. Apply to the owner on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Room No. 21, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorpe; house 20x45, lot 100x0, mid h side of 50th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable, will be sold very low, terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—for a smaller house, the four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 4 East 21st-st., nearly finished, in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen any time during the day, or apply to C. H. S., No. 24 Murray-st. Coal laid in for the Winter.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. BURNET, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over 3d-av., Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County, no assessments, and taxation light; commences at 125th-st., northerly to Melrose. (Morrisania.) Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs, over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000, terms easy; also for sale, several houses now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling;—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and basement house No. 220 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN brick house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office—a pleasant front room in an English basement house preferred location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs., furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, an unfurnished house in a good neighborhood up town, with the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent must not exceed $350. Address TENANT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels not to be found in every part of the country. Cut this out

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work or take care of children of any age; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 34th-st., corner Broadway, over drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or regular laundress: does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt-ironer; no objection to do the cooking, baking and kitchen work of a private family; wages $7 to $8; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young American woman in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has the best of references from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an experienced girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 1069 East 2-th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or washing, or to do the general work of a small family, has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAIBA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Clinton-place, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In his daily practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case and gradation, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FETRIDGE & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in a state of infancy. Sheets and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases before published. Sent free of postage to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIvate Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 14 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, from whatever cause, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Dr. Trall's Lecture on Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. Sent free. New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLD DROP, cures certain diseases, when recent, in a few days, without restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; has passed the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge believe it to be a positive fact, for hardly a week passes that he is not visited by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their efforts are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that theirs can be anywhere near the old office, No. 3 Division-st., Brooklyn. 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRAculous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 14th-st and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the articles are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its self-imposed objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States—Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William B. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Myer Sklnner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 31 ev, Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in Gold, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to about 7 per cent. per Annum.
They are the Cheapest Government Security now in the Market, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the most known, most popular and most available of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.
United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.
Interest to commence from date of purchase.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.
Also, Stock and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company,
No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Merriman,	Charles Burshalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps, e	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird.	Abraham B Embury.
Peter L. Nevius, Jr.,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad,
Chicago, Nov. 12, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
Joseph Price, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.
MATHIAS BELL VYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, GEO. O'DYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.
And at subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company,
Chicago, Nov. 12, 1862.
NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Albany, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYSHUK, Trustee.

Irving Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Nov. 15, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $950 to $5,000, on improved real estate in New-York Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. No brokers commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bears lng interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulers, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANcisco CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
No. 58 Wall-st., Nov. 8, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 7, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)
The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:
A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated October 4, 1862.
o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer B. RIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and ways by 1 to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.
The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 o'clock, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 10, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No 160 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:
Four U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 15th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,336, 2,337, 2,398, 4,513.
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.
R. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV 3, from a carriage in passing up 4th-av., from 9th-st. to Gramercy Park, (20th-st.,) or in East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, a BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, marked "J. B., New-York," containing one camel's-hair and two blanket shawls, two of them of marked pattern, besides several smaller articles of little value except to the owner, among them a Bible much prized. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or proportionably for any part of it, on application at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

CAUTION.—LOST IN THE MAILS, TWO PROMissory NOTES, as follows, viz: Samuels, Congdon & Co., April 10, 1862, 8 months, $681 74; Jones & Smith, Sept. 28, 1862, 2 months, $590 34; each payable to the order of the makers, and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or negotiate the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1862
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, and for this only, they are right. Such articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.
Director.....J. GRAU
NOTICE—Seats can be secured for TO-NIGHT, (NORMA,) and WEDNESDAY, (LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,) at the Academy of Music, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Nov. 17, NORMA.
Second appearance of SIGNORA LORINI.
The great success of NORMA
Has induced the management to repeat it.
Norma.....LORINI | Adalgisa.....MORENSI
Pollione.....MACCAFERRI | Oroveso.....SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, GUERRABELLA.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA as MARIE.
BRIGNOLI as TONIO. SUSINI as SUPLICE.
On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock.
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; or, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
In every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
THE STANDARD COMEDY
of the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
(by Garrick and Colman the elder,)
will be given
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
with new scenery by Isherwood.
ELEGANT FURNITURE
AND AN EXCELLENT CAST.

Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ogleby	Mr. John Gilbert
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Reynolds
Brush	Mr. Floyd
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Miss Sterling	Mrs Hoey
Betty	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs Vernon
Fanny	Miss Medeline Henriques
Chambermaid	Mrs. Reeves
Trusty	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—The comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
Received on two occasions by full and fashionable audiences with peals of laughter and bursts of applause. The artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.
WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
In preparation, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 17,
First night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY.....as.....Julius Crew
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 57th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.
Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.
Large and commodious structures will be erected to accomodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloon, Room for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, etc.
It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable ladies and children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.
Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the ice is in condition for Skating.
The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the Ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets	2 50
Minor, under 15 years of age	5 00

Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LAdies' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7:35, 9:5, 11:35, 3:5, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JO

FROM GRAND JUNCTION.

Incidents of a Journey from Cairo—What is to be Seen by the Way—Immense Cotton Fields Opened—Army Movements, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GRAND JUNCTION, Miss., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

The route from Cairo at present, is by boat, to that once famous "Americen Gibraltar," Columbus, thence by a series of spasmodic forward movements by rail, until this place is reached. I found Columbus much changed. The ugly-looking torpedoes along the levee had been removed; the charred ruins of the railroad and other buildings replaced by roomy and substantial wooden storehouses, while the banks, instead of being monopolized by blue-coats with an admixture of moody hands-in-pockets Butternuts, were thronged with sharp cotton speculators, shopkeepers and others, who are supplanting the presence of grim war, by the activities of commerce.

Two engines, butting and pulling, finelly got our train to the top of this bluff, and a little later we were thundering southward over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I may ssy here that there is, from Chicago to Mobile, a continuous line of railroad, with the single exception of a break of twenty miles between Colnmbus and Ceiro; and it also may be a fact worthy of notice that the break between the North and South occurred at this point, over which no railroad extends—Columhus going with the South and Cairo with the North. It may be that the physical hinding together of States by rails of iron, has its moral correspondence, for, so far as I can now remember, every railroad which extends from the North into a Southern State, still holds that State in the Union.

The first place of any importance below Columbns is Humboldt, in Tennessee, at which point cressea the Memphis and Clarkeville Railroad. The road, although in good order, is not in use, nor is the telegraph line, which, like the railroad track, has been uninjured. Humboldt is garrisoned by Illinois troops, under Col. DALLIUS, and is well protected hy an extensive series of fortifications. Considershle trade is carried on here in cotlon, there being now lying et the dépôt not less then a thonaand bales awaiting transportation.

From Humboldt to Jackson the road runs through an everlasting swamp, whose principal features are pools of stagnant water, funercel lookIng cypress trees, and a dense undergrowth of creepers, dwarfed shrubs and rank grass, among which mortal foot never penetrated.

Jackson is a place of 1,000 or 1,500 people, or at leaet has houses enough for that number, hut they are now nearly all vacant. Two months ago, when NED OSTRAND, at the head of GRANT's hody-guard, thundered into the town, the inhabitants fled in mortal terror, to avoid the tortures and barbarities prepared for them hy the merciless, uncivilized Hessians of the North. Old men, tender women and yonng children fled as defenceless horder settlers fly before tbe war-whoop of the infuriated Sioux. Nobody remained, scarcely, save the negroes, who, in the advent of the Yankees, had a dim consciousness that hallelujah, jnhilee, or some other mysterious blessing, had arrived, whose only understandable features were plenty to eat, a hot fire to toast their shins by, and nothing to do. A few of the expatriated finally ventured, and now from behind harred shutters, watch gloomily the panorama of wer, or, with hands deep in pockets, go shambling aimlessly about the streets, cursing in their hearts the Yankee invader, and dreaming of distant happier days for unfortunate Dixie.

Jackson, until Monday last, was Gen. GRANT's headquarters, at which time he followed the advance of his ermy on its slow but sure march southward. Considerable cotton is being brought here, and, as at other dépôts, hundreds of bales are lying around waiting shipment to the hungry looms of the North. At this point the railroad "forks"—one line runs south to Corinth, and the other taking a more southeasterly courae, psahes on to Bolivar and Grand Junction, and thence southward to Mobile.

From Jackson to Bolivar the country gradually opens—the eternal swamps recede and become narrower; hills crowned with beach and oak, gorgeous with the colorings of autumn, succeed the stagnant water and melancholy cypress; lonely valleys with willow-fringed brooks; uplands, varied with crests of timber and fields of corn and cotton, begin gradually to succeed the desolation of nature, until we approach close to Bolivar, where we find ourselves in a country so rich and lovely that we do not wonder that Tennessee claims the expressive title of the Garden State.

Bolivar is a beautiful little place, and in the centre of one of the richest cotton-growing sections of the State. At present it is heavily garrisoned, and is defended by extensive and formidable earthworks, which occupy a most commending position, and are impregnable to anything less then a siege of the first proportions.

Here one sees the monarch Cotton in all his glory. For nearly a mile elong the railroad the ground is covered with cotton to an extent that would make John Bull crazy with envy—cotton, one-half of which would buy his Magna Charta, the patent of his Armstrong cannon, or any other thing which he imagines as belonging to his exclusive possession, or constituting his especial glory.

As far as the eye could see along the roeds leading from the country, were wagons, each laden with the precious material, and each waiting its turn to reach the buyer's stand and he unloaded. A more mixed assemblage I never saw—it seemed as if the universe had been raked over, and all the dilapidated darkies, miserable horses, queer harnesses, antediluvian vehicles and odd-looking white mon, selected to make up the cotton trains. There came an elderly individual with a gold-headed cane, white yarn mittens, beaver hat, made a score of years ago: clad in bntternut pants, white vest, and a long-tailed, high-waisted coat of homespun, mounted upon a bony horse with rope stirrups and a bundle of bed-cord. He is some aristocratic planter—some back country representative of the O. S. and chivalry, and who owns five thousand acres of cotton land, has five hundred "niggers," two sons in the Confederate Army, a wife that "dips" snuff, and a daughter who plays ancient airs on an ancient piano, pronounces "there" "thar," and would not marry a Yankee no more than she would one of her own negroes.

His present surroundings indicate an aristocratic otmosphere. Six mules are attached to a vehicle, which looks very much like Noah's ark, razeed and mounted upon wheels, on which are six bales of cotton. This is only to most observers—he has three hundred more at home and is willing to part with the whole at the comparatively insignificant price of 51 cents per pound, which is the figure at which King Cotton is ruling.

Just behind is another establishment. A broad-brimmed, unshaven, sallow individual, in complete butternut, who has just hidden his shot-gun in the brush, and suspended his operations of bushwhacking the Yankees while he can better his finances, marshals up to the stand, a creaking old cart, containing two solitary bales of cotton—the entire proceeds of last year's "crop." The vehicle itself looks as if it had been used for a fish-cart in the palmy days of Ninevah, and had then been retired from service on account of old age. One wheel has a tire of wood, the other has a few segments of the original iron surroundings, interspersed with fragments and patches of wood and iron, until the circumference of the wheel looks like irregular trestle-work. The axletree is a young hickory, altered slightly with en axe from its original form, and comes forward uttering doleful lsments over its destiny in heing transformed from a thrifty, graceful denizen of the woods to such an unhandsome adjunct of civilization. The team is composed of one very small mule, and one very large horse—the collars are of braided corn husks, the hames of rough hewn hickory, the traces, lines, head-stalls, all of rope, each of different sizes, from that of a cable that would hold a 74 in a storm to the slim bed-cord, which susteins the cotton mattress of its owner. The driver is blacker than midnight; has a black hat with no brim; a whity-brown coat, with no tails; a bulternut pair of breeches, whose legs reach respectively to his knees and his ancles. One foot is encased in an immense cowhide shoe, the other in an old boot, which once on, it would seem impossible to get off, or once off, a matter of impossibility to get on. He walks with his toes so far out that the toes and heels of both feet are about on the same line; is bandy-legged, bull-necked, immense in jaw, small in forehead, and altogether so hideous, stupid and unintellectual, that you wouldn't be surprised to see him place his great paws on the ground, and, on all-fours, bound off to some neighboring timher.

A mule and an ox haul up the next load; six oxen aucceed them; a span of emaciated horsea follow; an endless string of all the *outré* equine, bovine and human elements in existence, but never a single csse of a fat, well-apportioned team, strong, handsomely painted wagon and well-dressed proprietor, such as are seen everywhere in the egricultural districts of the North.

Two bales of cotton are placed on end, a strong pole laid across their top, which pole forms the fulcrum for an immense lever. The cotton is tipped from the wagons, two stalwart negroes armed with short hooks seize it, and by a few dexterous twists bring it under the short end of the lever to which is suspended a pair of large steelyards. A rope is passed beneath the hands that confine the cotton, and in a moment the long arm of the lever goes down, the short end and the bale of cotton comes up, a negro adjusts the weight, and the next moment it is rolled into line, marked with its owner's initials, and lays there awaiting transportation or the torch of some incendiary party of rebel guerrillas.

The other and only feature of interest to a stranger in Boliver is its immense number of contrabands. They are there by the thousand—men, women and children—more especially the latter. After leaving Bolivar, we met them in dozens—families, colonics, singly, by couples, on foot, in old wagons, on mules two or three on each—all pushing for the North and freedom. There was invariably an African *pater familias* carrying a baby, the *mater familias* with an immense bundle on her head, one or two children tugging at her dress and a half dozen straggling behind.

From Bolivar to Grand Junction the country is an open one and magnificent. Almost the whole distance the road is lined on either side with cotton plantations, many of which have raised crops the present season. Mile after mile we passed through fields so white with cotton that we seem crossing over a snow-covered prairie.

At this point considerable cotton hes been burned since our troops occupied the vicinity last Summer, and up to the present time none has been brought in. By order of Gen. GRANT, no civilians are allowed to come further than Bolivar—consequently, cotton brokers have thus far been unable to ascertain what can be done.

Our forces are now extended along and south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with their right resting on La Grange, five miles west of here, and their left upon this place. It is not likely that anything of a decisive character will occur immediately—possibly nothing within the next fortnight. A heavy force of cavalry and infantry will leave here to-day to feel the enemy in the direction of Holly Springs.

GALWAY.

THE OCCUPATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss, via
LA GRANGE, Nov. 13, 1862.

About seven o'clock this morning, Col. LEE, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. HAMILTON's staff, took possession of Holly Springs, after a slight skirmish just outside the breastworks, in which four rebels were killed and several taken prisoners.

Up to this hour (9 o'clock A. M.) we have taken 150 prisoners. The Mayor and several prominent citizens have finally surrendered the town to the Federal authorities, and have appointed a Committee to obtain corn and provisions for the army.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BUDD, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, has been appointed Provost-Marshal. The forces now occupying the town are the Second Iowa Cavalry, the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and the Third Michigan Cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry are now in force at Lumokin's Mill's, seven miles below, and our forces are now driving them, killing and taking prisoners.

The enemy will probably make a stand at Tallahatchie.

Our infantry brigades are moving up, and will occupy the town to-night. We are getting fair remounts for our dismounted men.

Nothing from Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

Nothing has been received from Fortress Monroe to-day.

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR dull, no sales. WHEAT easier. CORN easier at 67½c. @68c. for Western Mixed, 69c. for Yellow Rowed. OATS firm at 66c. for State, afloat. BARLEY firm, sales 25,000 bush. at $1 60 for Canada West, afloat; $1 50 Canada East, $1 56 choice State four-rowed, and $1 46@$1 51 for two-rowed. Shipped by tows this afternoon 78,500 bush. Wheat, 49,000 bush. Corn, 3,500 bush. Oats, 1,400 bush Feed, 20,500 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet, at $1 50 for Amber Michigan. CORN quiet, sales last night, 2,000 bushels Illinois, at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled—to Flour, 5½c. @60c., Wheat, 13½c. @14c. Corn, 11½c. @12c. *Imports*—700 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 115,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Peas. *Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Barley, 67,000 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR market quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; $1 22½@$1 24 for Red Winter Western. CORN active, but lower, 52c. @53c. OATS steady. CANAL FREIGHT—15c. on Corn, 17c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—214,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR very dull and lower, is offered freely at $5 25. WHEAT dull. PORK firm, Mess, $10 50@$10 75. LARD dull at 8¾c. HOGS unchanged, receipts, 7,000. Money unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in good demand, at 84c. @90c. *Receipts*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat. CORN firm.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Brilliant Operations of the Expedition under Gen. Weitzel—A Battle Fought at Labadieville—The Enemy Routed and Pursued—Upward of Two Hundred Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

By the steamer which last left this city, I reported to you, in a short notice, the fact that the Reserve Brigade, under Gen. WEITZEL, 5,000 strong, had proceeded up the river and made an easy and unopposed landing at Donaldsonville. I have the satisfaction of saying that, up to this date, the brigade has met with brilliant success, characteristic of all of Gen. BUTLER's foresight and profound judgment. You will find below Gen. WEITZEL's official report of the splendid engagement at Labadieville, with a list of killed and wounded on our side. Although the battle of Labadieville is, by comparison, inferior in numbers to many engagements elsewhere, still it possesses all the elements of splendid fighting, and consummate geoeralship; the command has crowed the Department of the Gulf with glory.

THE REPORT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, La.,
Oct. 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning at 6 o'clock I dispatched Col. BIRGE, in command of his regiment, (the Thirteenth Connecticut,) BARNETT's Cavalry, and one section of CARRUTH's Battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a dispatch from him from Raccland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Col. THOMAS, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the Station three freight cars, one passenger car, two barbette guns, spiked, (32-pounders,) two 12-pound iron howitzers, in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose now to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I bivouacked in line of bettle. Believing that the enemy would, by means of the numerous flatboat ferries which I knew were in the bayou, probably cross from one side of the bayou to the other, I took in tow a flatboat bridge and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I passed as a prudential military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right bank. The enemy's scouts were continually in sight of my advanced guard of cavalry, and just before going into camp one Captain of the enemy was killed by my advanced guard and three prisoners were taken. Immediately afterwards one of the Eighth New Hampshire privates on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at 6 o'clock, but feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right bank, I threw over the whole of the Eighth New Hampshire and PERKIN's Cavalry by means of my floating bridge, and in this order moved down the bayou.

At 11 o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labadieville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery, I immediately ordered four pieces of CARRUTH's Battery up, (two pieces were with the rear guard and THOMPSON's was already ahead) and formed the Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New York in line-of-battle to support THOMPSON.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canefield. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the canefield I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARRUTH's Battery and WILLIAMSON's Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the left bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the fire of its advanced guard, which killed one of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou to support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut. THOMPSON's Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our forces and my bridge; ordered CARRUTH to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New-York to support THOMPSON and guard the head of the bridge and the front of the train.

I then crossed over, ordered the Eighth New-Hampshire to form line of battle across the road, the Twelfth Connecticut to form on its right, and ordered these forward to attack at once. They had scarcely commenced moving when the Thirteenth Connecticut arrived at a double quick from across the bayou, I immediately ordered this in reserve. Subsequently, as the centre guides of the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut moved in different lines of direction, they became sufficiently separated to allow me to throw the Thirteenth Connecticut on the line between the two. I ordered this regiment forward in line of battle. The line thus formed advanced steadily at my command forward. In a very short time the enemy's battery retreated, and also the infantry support. The fight did not last long. I found that the enemy had four pieces of artillery in the road. He was CONNOR's Battery, Company A, WITHER's Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. RATCHER (who was wounded and is now a paroled prisoner). This battery was supported by the remnants of the Eighteenth Louisiana and the Crescent City regiments, numbering together about five hundred men. They were lying down in a ditch on the lower side of a plantation road in the edge of woods at Georgia Landing, and immediately on the left of the battery.

I ordered skirmishers at once in the woods to secure prisoners. CARRUTH arrived about this time, and I sent him with one section and PERKIN's Cavalry in pursuit. They pursued about four miles, CARRUTH firing upon the retreating forces on both sides of the bayou. I have since learned that SIMMS' Battery of six pieces, supported by Col. CLARK's (the Thirty-third) Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, was in front on the left bank.

I lost 18 killed and 74 wounded. Lieut. FRANCIS, of the Twelfth Connecticut, was taken prisoner before the fight. We have buried five of the enemy, and have seventeen wounded in our hospital, but I have proof that their loss was greater. I took 166 of the enemy prisoners the day of battle, and 42 of them since—total 208. I released them all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. J. P. MCPHERTERS, was killed. I delivered his body to some of his brother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently buried near the battle-field, the Chaplain of the Eighth New-Hampshire officiating. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the retreat. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very accurate and splendid fire of the enemy's artillery, without seeming to notice it at all. My cavalry has been of invaluable service to me, both officers and men have done splendidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battle-field, had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as an hospital. I went into camp the next morning (yesterday.) I moved on down the right bank of the bayou, throwing over the Seventy-fifth New-York and WILLIAMSON's Cavalry on the left bank. I left about thirty wounded of my own, who could not be moved, and the enemy's wounded, in charge of Surgeon H. N. COMINUS, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and left with him provisions, money and supplies, for their care. I entered Thibodeaux at 3 o'clock P. M. without opposition.

I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it, I found from the smoke of burning bridges that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges, the one across Bayou Lafourche, the other across Bayou Terrebonne. I found three freight cars at Lafourche Crossing, uninjured, one containing arms, shovels and sugar, and another containing a lot of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. I also found papers by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemands. In went into camp on BURROS's plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux. I will repair the damage on the two bridge, to-morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's Bay. I send you a list of my killed and wounded; I also send you a list of prisoners I paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.

Major GEO. C. STRONG, Assist. Adj.-Gen.,
Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Capt. John Q. A. Wanen, Co E, 8th N. H.	L. Bean, Co. F, 8th N. H.
Capt. John Schiller, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.	Geo. W. Hall, Co G, 8th N. H.
Corp. J. H. Miller, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.	Azro Morgan, Co. H, 8th N. H.
Corp. John L. Putney, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire.	Frederick N. Judson, Co C, 12th Connecticut.
Corp. J. F. Cady, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire	Elisha Ashley, Co G, 12th Ct.
Peter Doherty, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.	Chas. W. Bigelow, Co K, 12th Connecticut.
Gilford Colman, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire	James Black, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
Charles A. Russell, Co. E, 8th New-Hampshire.	John Wood, Co I, 13th Conn.
	Chas Henderson, Co B, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.
	Abraham Jenvilliger, Co C, 75th N. Y., detailed to 1st Maine Battery..

Wounded.

Serg. D. B. Morse, Co F, 8th New-Hampshire	L. M. Jackson, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. W. Lord, Co G, 8th N. H	J. E. Bunker, Co G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. C. Ashe, Co. H, 8th N. H.	F. D. Woodbury, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire
H. Gibbons, Co. A, 14th Connecticut—slightly, slight.	H. L. Hine, Co. B, 2th Conn.
L. Forbes, Co. B, 12th Conn.	C. B. Cadmus, Co I, 12th C t.
L. Boiman, Co. G, 12th Coon.	S. M. Woodward, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
Serg. H. Edwards, Co. H, 14th Connecticut	—Blackman, Co. E, 13th Ct.
Corp. John Towle, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.	A. McEnary, Co. B, 1st La. Cavalry
H. D. Kidder Co. B, 8th N. H.	F. Jackson, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—arm, slight.
N. D. Morey, Co. B, 8th N. H.	T. Wallace, Co. I, 1st La. Cavalry—chest, slight
R. G. Phinney, Co E, 8th N. H.	E. Andrews, Co. H, 14th Ct.
C. E. Rowe, Co. F, 8th N. H.	J. Farrell, Co B, 14th Ct.
M. Culver, Co. G, 8th N. H.	Jno Walter, Co. D, 13th Ct.—head, slightly.
Wm. L. Bell, Co. A, 12th Ct.	Walter Skiff, Co. B, 13th Ct.—chest.
Wm. Munroe, Co. A, 12th Ct.	Edward Prentiss, Co. D, 12th Conn—head, slightly.
W. Dunning, Co. B, 12th Ct.	John Anteuhofer, Co. I, 13th Conn—neck, slightly.
Co. Vandorn, Co. I, 12th Conn.—slightly	Frank Dennis, Co. K, 13th Conn—hand, slightly.
Frummer H. Chapel, Co. D, 12th Coun.—mortally.	E. H. Minard, Co. A, 8th Connecticut—slightly.
Michael Nevins, Co. D, 12th Conn	Frank Stimpson, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
A. P. Day, Co. G, 12th Conn.	Thomas Gourley, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
Edward Dunn, Co D, 13th Conn.—severely.	Patrick Connor, Co C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Byron Crocker, Co. F, 13th Conn.—lose, slightly.	Henry Ware, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
James Miller, Co. F, 12th Conn—shoulder.	H. Burr, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head
Ellis B. Robinson, Co. G, 13th Connecticut	G. Doubleman, Co. C, 1st La. Cav—head.
Jas. Coffee, Co. I, 13th Connecticut—head, slightly.	W. Frazer, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—chest severely.
Henry Berger, Co I, 13th Conn.—leg, slightly.	J. Zarpzinskie, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—heal.
C. Morelend, Co. D, 8th N. H.	I. Smith, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg.
W. Jones, Co. G, 8th N. H.	J. Strahler, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head, mortally.
H. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. H.	R. Thomas, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
C. Frost, Co. B, 8th N. H.	D. Whalen, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
E. J. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. H.—juce dlled.	L. Zelenka, 1st La. Cav.—head, slightly.
J. Dakes, Co. H, 8th N. H.	
E. Mainer, Co. H, 8th N. H.	
J. Hunt, Co. H, 8th N. H.	
C. Harny, Co. H, 8th N. H.	
S. Bunker, Co. I, 8th N. H.	
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th N. H.	
P. Desmond, Co. K, 8th N. H.	
A. Reed, Co. K, 8th N. H.	
J. Meagher, Co. K, 8th N. H.	
L. Murphy, Co. B, 1st La. Cav.	
A. Smith, Co. B, 1st. La. Cav.	
J. Shields, Co C, 1st La. Cav—arm and chest, sev.	Total 74

Gov. Johnson's Opinion of Gen. Buell's Course.

The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

I herewith transmit to you extracts from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON's letter to President LINCOLN, criticising the course pursued by Gen. BUELL while in command of the Army of the Ohio. This letter would have been sent to the President immediately after it was written, had not the guerilla MORGAN cut off all communication with the North. But here it is:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, Washington City:

On two occasions I have stated to the President that Gen. BUELL would never enter and redeem the eastern portion of this State. I do not believe he ever intended to, notwithstanding his fair promises to the President and others that he would.

A portion of the rebel troops, it is stated, under the command of BRAGG, have cross-ed the Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, and are marching in the direction of Nashville. His forge is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000. My own opinion is that it cannot exceed 20,000.

Gen. BUELL and his forces are in his front, ranging from Decherd, on the railroad, to McMinnville and Sparta, and, in my opinion, with such Generals as he has under his command, could meet BRAGG and whip him with the greatest ease; entering lower East Tennessee, and turn the rear of the force said to be now before Gen. MORGAN, at Cumberland Gap, leaving MORGAN to march into East Tennessee, and take possession of the railroad, at once segregating and destroying the unity of their territory, and that, too, in the midst of a population that is loyal, and will stand by the Government.

The forces which have passed Cumberland Gap, on MORGAN's right, under command of KIRBY SMITH, entering Kentucky in MORGAN's rear, can and will be met by forces coming in the direction of Lexington and Nicholasville, and whipped and driven back.

I am now compelled to state, though with deep regret, what I know and believe Gen. BUELL's policy to be. Instead of meeting and whipping BRAGG where he is, *it is his intention to occupy a defensive position*, and is now, according to the best evidence I can obtain, concentrating all his forces upon Nashville, *giving up all the country which we have had possession of south and east of the place, leaving the Union sentiment and Union men, who took a stand for the Government, to be crushed out and utterly ruined by the rebels, who will all be in arms upon the retreat of our army.*

It seems to me that Gen. BUELL fears his own personal safety, and has concluded to gather the whole army at this point as a kind of body guard to protect and defend him, without reference to the Union men who have been induced to speak out, believing that the Government would defend them.

Gen. Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union men, and that he favors the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

I will not assume that Gen. BUELL desires the establishment of a Southern Confederacy and a surrender of Tennessee to the rebels, but will give it as my opinion that, if he had designed to do so, he could not have laid down or pursued a policy that would have been more successful in the accomplishment of both these objects.

Notwithstanding the untoward events which have transpired since I came to Nashville, I feel and believe that much good has been done in preparing the public mind in being reconciled to the Government, but if the policy which I have indicated is carried out by Gen. BUELL, all will be thrown away, without the most distant idea of ever, when we shall recover our lost ground. East Tennessee seems doomed. There is scarcely a hope left of her redemption, if ever, no one now can tell. *May God save my country from some of the Generals that have been conducting this war.*

Resistance to the Draft in Wisconsin.

DISTURBANCES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 13.

The resistance to the draft in Ozaukee County has assumed quite a serious aspect. Early on Monday morning, the day on which the draft was to take place, processions came into the village of Ozaukee, and paraded the streets with banners on which were inscribed "No Draft." At a preconcerted signal, the firing of two cannon, they marched to the Court-house, where they found the Commissioner, Mr. POES, had just commenced operations. The mob immediately attacked the Court-house. The Commissioner fled, a part of the multitude pursuing him and assaulting him with stones, brick-bats and other missiles, until he took refuge in the Post-office. The other part continued their assault on the Court-House, and destroyed the papers and other machinery connected with the draft. The Commissioner having escaped from the hands of the rioters, they turned round and wreaked their vengeance upon several eminent citizens who had been counseling obedience to the laws. Among those assaulted and beaten were S. A. WHITE, the County Judge, L. TOWSLAY, the District-Attorney, Judge DOWNS, Register of Deeds, and A. M. BLAIR, a leading lawyer. All these gentlemen were severely injured, and narrowly escaped with their lives. It is reported that Judge Downs had his leg broken.

The rioters then commenced destroying private property. The houses of Mr. POES, Mr. LOOMIS, Mr. BLAIR, Dr. SHILLMAN and H. H. HUNT were sacked. The Ozaukee Stone Mills were leveled to the ground. They pursued the proprietor with the purpose of taking his life but he managed to secrete himself, and afterward escaped to this city. Previous to this they had obtained all the Sheriff's papers in connection with the draft, and destroyed them. The house of Commissioner POES was also visited with particular vengeance. The furniture was smashed up and thrown out on the street. Jellies, jams and preserves were poured over the Brussels carpets, and ladies' personal apparel torn into shreds. The mob continued in their high-handed career, and every person who was known to be a peaceful, law-abiding and law-obeying citizen was threatened with violence to his person and property. In many cases these threats were carried out with fearful exactness.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the State, W. D. MCINDOE, arrived here last night, and accompanied by eight companies of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, about 600 strong, under command of Col. Lewis, left for the scene of the disturbances in Ozaukee County. The steamers *Comet* and *Sunbeam* had previously been chartered by the Governor, and at 3½ o'clock Wednesday morning, took their departure for Port Washington, with the Provost-Marshal-General and troops on board.

The propeller *Kenosha*, which arrived here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, brought information that the mob at Ozaukee had three pieces of artillery, one of which was planted on the pier, and two on an elevation commanding the pier, and that they threatened to prevent the landing of troops. To avoid a collision at the pier, it was understood the troops would be landed at Port Ulao, five miles this side, and march into Port Washington before daybreak this morning.

A later edition of the *Sentinel* says:

"The *Comet* has just returned—2 o'clock. The troop landed at Port Ulao, and proceeded by land to Port Washington, arriving about 7 o'clock in the morning. The rioters were completely taken by surprise, not one of them expecting that anything would be done by the State or United States authorities. Seventy of the rioters have been captured, and are in the custody of Provost-Marshal MCINDOE. Some prominent citizens of Port Washington are among the prisoners. The destruction is represented as much greater than at first reported, six houses having been gutted; clothing, furniture, and pianos were piled up in promiscuous ruin.

The troops marched to the rear of the town on the west side. Col. LEWIS immediately sent out scouts and extended his lines so as to completely surround the town. Advancing in this manner, the scouts soon came in contact with some of the rioters, who appeared frightened out of their wits, having become aware of the presence of a body of troops. They rushed wildly from one side of the town to the other, endeavoring to make their escape. But it was no use. The lines of the soldiers gradually closed up, and the rioters were completely bagged—caught, amid the ruin and destruction they had made. In a very short time the soldiers had arrested about seventy, including several women. The prisoners were taken and confined in the Court-house under guard.

We can only surmise what will be the fate of these men. The law provides that all who resist or counsel resistance to the draft, shall be sentenced to serve in the ranks of the army during the war. This is a very mild sentence, and will be carried out to the letter."

New-York State Sharpshooters.

This corps, under command of Col. W. S. ROWLAND, has been assigned to Gen. BANKS' expedition. Four companies are now full, and will embark with the advance. By an order of the Adjutant-General of this State, Col. ROWLAND has been placed in command of all the sharpshooters organizing in the State. Gen. BANKS is very desirous that the command shall be filled immediately, in order that it may be assigned to its important position at the earliest possible moment. The several War Committees, and the people of the State, should aid in every possible way to accomplish this end. We suggest that some action should be taken at once to fill up the New-York City company of this corps. The men are to be armed with the best rifles the Ordnance Department can command.

To the riflemen of our State no branch of the service offers such inducements as this. The field officers will be men of great experience in this service.

It is desired that, in accordance with the order of Gen. HALLECK, all persons raising companies through the State should report at once to Col. ROWLAND the state of their companies.

The camp of instruction and rendezvous is at Weehawken—general headquarters, No. 82 Wuite-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROOKER—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev B. D. Peters, of Williamsburgh, JAMES P. BROOKER, of New-York City, to MARY J. MERRITT, youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED

ATKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 15, suddenly, WILLIAM ATKINSON, aged 55 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 125 Columbia-st, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, ANNE, only child of Thomas and Fanny Barclay, and grand-daughter of Thos. H. Maghee.

BARRY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, JACOB BARRY, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Peter J. Barry, are invited to attend his funeral, from No 31 East 11th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CABRANES.—At Washington Heights, on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 5 o'clock P. M., OLIVIA GARCIA D'ABRANCHES, daughter of Inocencio and Georgia d'Abranches, aged 1 year, 1 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 140th-st. and North River, without further notice.

DENNISON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 14, GEORGE W., son of Alexander and Margaret Denholm aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 547 third-av.

DICKINSON.—In Montgomery, Vt., on Sunday, Nov 9, GRISELDA, aged 30 years, wife of Henry C. Dickinson, late of Jersey City.

ERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 16, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest son of William H. and Jennie E. Erwin, aged 2 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 15, W. J. G. GRAY, aged 24 years, 11 months and 1 days, for a number of years a printer on the New York *Times*.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 57 Bright-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—At the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Nov 2, PERCY HARING, aged 21 years, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert H. and Margaret F. Jones, of this city. Lieut. U. S. Marines, of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3480. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

The Base of Operations Changed to Fredericksburgh.

The Advance to be Made Along the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad.

The Army Moving Down the Valley of the Rappahannock.

The Change in Programme Already Known in Richmond.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

Inasmuch as the news has reached the public from Richmond, we suppose there can be no objection to the loyal population of the North knowing from this point that the Army of the Potomac is to be provided with a new "base" in its approach to Richmond. All its corps are now, and have been for two days, on the march down the valley of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburgh, from which place it is proposed now to conduct that pilgrimage toward the Jerusalem of our crusade, which our ambattled hosts have so long pursued by other and devious and retrograde ways.

That Fredericksburgh—accessible as it is to supplies by water, and furnishing, as it does, a shorter and better road to Richmond than any other port—possesses unusual advantages as a base of operations against Richmond, is so apparent that we are compelled to wonder why it was not originally chosen.

THE CHANGE KNOWN IN RICHMOND.

To stop the leaks of intelligence in the Administrative vessel seems a hopeless task. Not a day passes but some important secret of the Government, guarded with savage jealousy against inquisitive loyalty, comes to us from Richmond or its agents. The latest was the news of the proposed change of base in the operations of the Army of the Potomac. It was fully determined upon on Thursday night after the visit of Gen. HALLECK to the headquarters of Gen. BURNSIDE, and on Saturday night we learned, via Baltimore, of the quaking apprehension which this decision had inspired in the minds of the citizens of Richmond! This was twelve hours before the army had struck its tents and commenced its new movement!

Incidents like this show that the fatal defects in the administration of our War Department, so long deplored, are still in existence; and whether they result from treachery or imbecility—the revelations of official spies or the babblings of senility—must be cured if we are in earnest in our work.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

A New Plan Necessary for the Defeat of the Rebels—The Army Commencing to Move—Gen. Burnside—Cavalry Skirmishing, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Saturday, Nov. 15.

Owing to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S tardiness in performing the part allotted to him, the grand strategical plan arranged at Washington, has proved a *faux pas*—a complete failure.

A new move had consequently to be determined upon. In consequence of the time required for planning it, and the necessary delay arising from a change of commanders, our army has laid comparatively idle since entering this place, a little more than a week since. Before the expiration of another week, however, every regiment will be on the onward march, or we shall realize the truth of the old adage, that "appearances are often deceitful." As I write, a long line of soldiers, —— thousand strong, is marching past my window in the direction of ——. Suppose I should mention the number and destination? Would the rebel authorities obtain the important information any quicker than from the mouth of a spy, who is peering out from every nook and crevice, and when night fall comes will depart with impunity to the Confederate lines? How long oh, how long before our Generals will realize that we are in an enemy's country, among a people against whom the most stringent rules of war should be enforced?

Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters were removed yesterday from the Warren Green House to a beautiful grove about half a mile out on the Gainesville Turnpike. He retains two of three members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. DEVIN, have gone out on a reconnoissance in the direction of Salem, (twelve miles in our rear,) where some of the rebel cavalry have made their appearance. In a skirmish, the day previous, on the Hazel River, the Eighth Pennsylvania lost two men killed and two wounded. The Eighth New-York Col. DAVIS, has made a reconnoissance in some direction every day, for the past few weeks. The regiment now number about 350 men—350 more mounted and 120 unmounted are on their way to join the regiment. The 6th Am of the Fifth Regulars, who led the charge at Markham, a full account of which I have sent you, received three bullets and three sabre wounds in his body in the second charge beyond Markham.

The stores in town remain closed, and the people continue to wear their countenances melancholy as ever.

J.

Gen. Hooker's Assumption of Command—The Feeling in the Army—Everything Progressing Favorably—Good Weather, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

Gen. HOOKER yesterday assumed the active command of the 1st Army Corps, recently vacated by the promotion of Gen. BURNSIDE, and issued a brief order on the occasion, informing the gentlemen who constitute his Staff. The latter is not quite as well as could be desired, but is active. It is the opinion that the Staff is composed of at least one man more than necessary. For the present he moves alone with his command, but will doubtless soon be able to mount his Staff.

The public may rest assured that everything is going well in the army. All interested and partisan statements to the contrary, I assert without fear of contradiction, that a large majority of the army, and all the sober and thoughtful portion of it, among officers and men, fully approve of the change that has been made in the command. Numbers of officers in the Fifth Army Corps for instance, who had proposed to resign, or had actually offered their resignations, under a natural sympathy with their commander, have withdrawn them. It is the general belief that those who persist in a factious course are lacking the essential of a good soldier—courage and loyalty—and ought to be dismissed the service instead of being permitted to resign in the face of the enemy. The change is certain to prove most salutary. The country, however, must not expect impossibilities, and they will accord to the brave and patriotic General, who, under such embarrassing circumstances has assumed the command, a certain necessary time for the proper arrangement of details. A few days, I predict, will see the army in motion.

The weather is most auspicious. The troops line every hill side, and fill every valley, and are improving the occasion for drill and discipline.

Below I hand you Gen. HOOKER'S order assuming command of the Fifth Army Corps. E. S.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
NEAR WARRENTON, Va., NOV. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—In obedience to the orders from the President of the United States, dated War Department, Nov. 10, 1862, the undersigned assumes command of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The following named officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Lieut.-Col. Jas. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. Wm. H. Lawrence, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Wm. L. Candler, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Alex. Moore, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Henry Russell, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Godfray, Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Austin, Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon John Moore, Medical Director.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly as heretofore. All orders and regulations for the government of the Corps will continue in force until further orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

Review of Gen. Butterfield's Division—Interview Between Gens. Burnside and Hooker—The Movements of the Army, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

There was a grand review of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Division, after which all the members of the various Staffs paid their respects to Gen. HOOKER, who received them at his headquarters in the Horner mansion. To-day there will be a review of Humphrey's Division. Gen. BURNSIDE broke up his headquarters in the field preparatory to marching. He called on Gen. HOOKER early in the day, and held a private interview. They both appear in excellent spirits. Before this reaches the TIMES Warrenton will have been deserted by the main body of the Union army. Our flank and rear, which the enemy would fain make us believe he is intending to attack, are well covered by Gen. SIGEL.

The advance, consisting of COUCH'S and REYNOLDS' corps, are already threatening the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock, toward Fairfax and Gordonsville.

During the week the army has rested here changes in Corps and Division commands have occurred, and something like a reorganization of the army has taken place. It will hereafter be referred to as one of the most eventful in the history of the war and of the Army of the Potomac. The citizens who lamented at our appearance, gather in groups and manifest unalloyed pleasure at our departure, and I dare affirm the "Yankees," as they contemptuously term the Union army, have left more money in the town than they would have realized during six months of ordinary quiet. The price of everything is extortionate, but no complaint is made. There has been some destruction to private inclosures and gardens, but while they whine lugubriously over their losses, and would press the Quartermasters for compensation, not one in a score of them could be induced to take the oath of allegiance. Their reluctance to do so, I find, in most cases, arises from a sense of uncertainty as to which way the war is to issue, more than from any zeal in the rebel cause. The majority, in view of the frightful prospect of famine, woe and want, which confronts them, would gladly accept quiet, protection and prosperity under the old flag, rather than see the uncertain prospect prolonged.

The day has been cold and indicating snow, but at noon the sun appears and promises a warm afternoon. E. S.

Naval.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, who has been for some days on special duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to report at once to Gen. BANKS for service. He will be replaced by another officer who has not yet been named. GARRUOM G. VAN BRUNT is a native of Jersey, and has been in the service since 1818. He is expected to have an important command in the Banks Expedition.

Immense preparations are going on here in troops and ships, but the reporter's voice is sealed.

MORE VESSELS BOUGHT.

The Navy Department has purchased from the Union Ferry Company two steamers, destined for immediate service. One of them—to be known hereafter as the *Commodore Porter*—arrived at the Navy-yard, yesterday, to receive an armament and the necessary outfit. She will be operated on at once.

THE MONITORS.

Orders have been sent to finish the turrets of the Monitors at once. The success of the late experiment having demonstrated the feasibility of arming them with fifteen-inch guns, they will be completed for service exactly like the *Passaic*. The latter vessel will have her new box ready in a few days.

THE NAVAL ENGINEER CORPS.

The Board of Naval Engineers, now in session at the Navy-yard, New-York, has been ordered to adjourn on the 5th of this month, and convene immediately thereafter at Philadelphia. The following persons have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board since the last report:

Third Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, for promotion to a Second Assistant Engineer.

For admission as Third Assistant Engineers in the United States Navy

Joseph B. Upham, of New-Hampshire.
C. Stewart Maurice, of New-York.
Henry C. Blye, of Pennsylvania.
J. Kinsey Smedley, of Pennsylvania.
Chas. P. Scott, of Pennsylvania.
Monroe Murphy, of Pennsylvania.
M. N. Knowlton, of Connecticut.
Wm. S. Wells, of Pennsylvania.
Philip G. Eastwick, of Pennsylvania.
P. Joseph Langer, of Pennsylvania.
John Stell, of New-York.
Ingersol F. Knowlton, of Connecticut.
H. Schuyler Ross, of New-York.
Wm. W. Vanderbilt, of New-York.
Edward C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

The Old Benefort Library Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, to-day, with pleasure, your protest against the sale of the captured books, &c., now advertised. Are you aware that by a recent act of Congress the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer at the port where prizes are landed, receive one-half the proceeds of all such sales? The other half goes, as heretofore, to the captors. These gentlemen (in addition to their salaries and perquisites of from $20,000 to $50,000 per annum) now get what formerly went to the United States to help defray the expense, &c. of capture. If this is true (and I am informed by an importer) it may answer your inquiry—"by what authority," &c.,—and what influence to the people, who are constantly urged to volunteer funds, besides the taxes—"internal" and external—they now pay. Will you please "ventilate" this subject. If true, the Act should be instantly repealed, and the recipients of the millions of prize money be compelled to disgorge to the United States. The salaries are now sufficient to command the best talent without it.

Yours, NEWARK.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from the Charleston Papers.

GOSSIP FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Charleston papers of Nov. 4, which Capt. CONAGY, of the bark *Restless*, blockading Bull's Bay, recently captured, furnish us the following interesting extracts:

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

After yesterday's cold storm of rain, it is pleasant to see the sun's face once more. We have little news during this dreary weather to excite us. From LEE'S army there are tidings that do not indicate fighting. A gentleman who went under permit to Washington, to look after his papers, and was detained there two months, has returned to this city. He says the signs are quite in favor of peace. The Yankees are tired of the war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it. The rascals begin to see that it is easier for them to inundate and cheat us out of our estates in peace than in war. Henceforth, so they inform this gentleman, the war is to be conducted on civilized principles; no picket firing is to be allowed; private property and private citizens are to be respected, and all that. This is to be incorporated in the cartel which has been informally and will soon be formally sanctioned by the two Governments. Tales like this, I suppose, will lull our simple Government and people into security, in spite of the fact that we see, as it were, with our own eyes, the most tremendous preparations going on for the subjugation of our coast, and the insurrection and confiscation programme formerly set forth, to be put into effect when it can be.

Any infraction of duty among the negroes near Washington, is promptly and mercilessly punished with flogging.

Gen. BRAGG is here, but the object of his visit has not transpired. No Belgian Minister has yet arrived, as many deluded ones had supposed on yesterday. An active warfare is going on between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, the former alleging that the latter has changed its opinions on the cotton purchase question, and the latter declaring that Mr. DICK SMITH, of the former, has gone into the "substitute business," and appropriated $1,200 deposited in his hands by a youthful victim. The controversy is largely instructive to outsiders, but not elevating to the press.

A Presbyterian Synod is in session here. Its proceedings attract not much general interest, but the discourses of its ministers, at various churches, on yesterday, are highly complimented.

Not long since an officer in LEE'S army sent in his resignation, giving, as he supposed, good reasons for so doing. D. J. HILL, sober old fellow as he is, made, substantially, the following indorsement on the paper: "Most emphatically disapproved." This indorsement was "cordially approved" by Gens. JACKSON and LEE, and duly forwarded. It is inferred that the resignation of the officer in question was not accepted.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. BRAGG appears to be in high spirits, entirely satisfied with his reception. He gives a gloomy account of Kentucky; says he got only 1,100 recruits; the people are hostile or cowardly, &c., &c. Doubtless, but if the army of liberation had whipped the army of occupation, (Yankee,) we should have heard other news. An officer in BRAGG'S command, who was with him in Kentucky, says the reason he did not fight was because he considered his army as the main stay of the Confederacy, not to be risked in a general engagement unless positively certain of success.

Yesterday we had the (for some time) unusual spectacle of an artillery train moving down Main-street. Orders were received by the officers in command near the city to be ready to march at a moment's notice. There is talk of a Yankee attack on Weldon, and if the force at Suffolk is what they say it is, Weldon is in some danger.

Officers from LEE'S army represent things in a favorable light. The army is a pretty large one. Most of the troops tolerably clad and very cheerful. As to contemplated movements, I refer you to my letter some day or two ago.

The *Examiner* sums up the means of relief from our financial troubles in a few words: Sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasury Notes fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holders to invest. Afterward, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury Notes.

The *Enquirer* also urges people to invest in 8 per cent. bonds, instead of vacant lots and barren farms, both of which will depreciate at the first prospect of peace. The *Enquirer* copies, with approval, the article in yesterday's *Whig* about the flour contract made by the Commissary Department. The *Enquirer* is timid in matters derogatory of any department of the Government. Mr. FRANK RUFFIN, the Chief of the Central Bureau of the Commissary Department, will have to clear his skirts.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation about the distillation of alcohol. No grain is to be used for that purpose, and nothing to drink is to be made out of the alcohol under heavy penalties. But the people are rushing apples into the still, and the consumption of apple brandy is enormous. The higher liquor gets the more is drank, and it is the same case with oysters, incredible quantities of which are devoured at high prices.

Lately some experiments have been made within the last week with the McEvoy fuse, which promises to prove the surest, simplest and cheapest fuse ever invented. Highly satisfactory experiments have also been made with the flat-headed bolt, capped with wrought iron, *for we have little or no steel*. It is not advisable to tell how many inches of iron have been penetrated by these bolts. Let the Yankees find out first, and then the secret will be worth telling.

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Mr. BENJAMIN is sanguine in regard to the story of the New-York *Express* about an armistice. The tenor of his latest dispatches were that, at the earnest solicitation of France, England had consented to take up the American question early in October, and this includes him to believe the report of the *Express*. Another circumstance which goes to show that something is in the wind, is the meeting in New-York of the French Consuls from Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans. M. PAUL, the Consul resident here, is expected back to-day.

Outside of official circles, the armistice story is taken quite coolly. There is some discussion as to whether the blockade will be raised in case the armistice is accepted. Beyond this, little is said or hoped.

On the streets there is a rumor of the purchase, by European capitalists, of Confederate bonds to a large amount—some say $500,000, and others put it as high as $1,000,000. It is reported that the purchasers will give exchange at 90, a most favorable bargain for us. We now recall the fact that a Georgia firm, so called, bought, the other day, $1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and some incline to the opinion that this Georgia firm has partners abroad.

A number of officers from BRAGG'S army are in town. They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. BRAGG misstates facts when he says we got but fifteen hundred recruits in Kentucky. BUFORD'S Cavalry Brigade alone numbers two thousand, say nothing of infantry regiments that came back with our army. While BUELL was retreating to Louisville, the flower of his army having been cut up at Perryville, BRAGG was leaving the richest country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and muskets than LEE'S army. In the face of all this, a staff officer asserted yesterday that BRAGG had been promoted to the command of the entire West.

In truth, though, MCCLELLAN'S seeming activity is part of a scheme to influence the elections, which take place in nine States on the 4th of November—Tuesday next. It is plain that "Little Mac" is being engineered for the Presidency by the brokers, while STANTON and the Republicans are working with might and main against him. A pretty kettle of fish is brewing, evidently.

I heard last night an incident connected with STUART'S late raid into Pennsylvania. As the head of the column was pushing toward the Potomac, a cracksaway containing a gentleman, in a fine suit of linen-covered oil-cloth, drove up. The gentleman was politely, "Move aside, men—move aside! I am an officer of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, on recruiting service, and I must go on." The men moved aside but only slowly for the impatient gentleman. STUART soon came up. "Are you the officer in command?" inquired the occupant of the cracksaway. "I am," was the response. "Then be good enough to order your men to make way for me. I am an officer of the Seventy-ninth, on recruiting service, and it is important for me to get ahead as rapidly as possible."

"Very well," said STUART, at the same time giving a significant look at one of his men, who at once dismounted and took a seat in the cracksaway. "What do you mean, Sir?" exclaimed the indignant occupant. "Nothing," said the man, drily. "Who are you, Sir?" thundered the officer of the Seventy-ninth. "Nobody." "Who is that officer?" "Gen. STUART." "What Gen. STUART?" "JOB STUART, Major-General of Cavalry in the Confederate Army," was the calm answer. The officer of the Seventy-ninth gave a long whistle, and exclaimed, "By ——! I am procured." "I rather think you are," said the man, turning the cracksaway southward.

The captured officer managed to escape while our troops were crossing the Potomac, but his cracksaway and horse were saved.

Our papers are much exercised about the putting of a citizen in Petersburgh into a barrel and making him walk the streets in this cumbrous garment, for the high crime of attempting to smuggle liquor through that virtuous city. They are loath to part with the precious fluid; hence their ferocity.

PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, held on Tuesday last, the Mayor stated that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, he had conferred with Mr. FORMAN, Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor and Council for providing for the removal of the women and children from this city in the event of an attack, and found that the Commissioners were progressing in the work assigned them. He also had an interview with Adjutant-Gen. JORDAN, (Gen. BEAUREGARD being absent,) and was informed by him that no provisions could be expected from the army for non-combatants.

Now, there can be no doubt that many non-combatants would not be able to leave, and as it was reasonable to conclude that none of the merchants who usually procured supplies for the city would bring much of a stock to it while it was menanced by the enemy, it became the duty of the city authorities to take measures to insure the necessary supplies. He, therefore, recommended that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Alderman WILLIAMS, the following Committee was appointed: Aldermen Williams, Ravenal, Cobia, Chafee and Salinas.

THE RICE CROP.

From the Mercury, Nov. 1.

A very large amount of land in this State was this season planted in corn, and it was reasonable to expect an enormous crop, capable of supplying that species of food in superabundance, at a low price. But this season was marred by a drought, and in many parts of the State the corn crop was seriously injured, so that there will be no superabundance, and scarcely more than was produced last year from much less land planted in that greatest of cereals. The production of rice, too, this year, has been curtailed to a considerable extent, by the removal of planters from the tide-water region.

Still, the season for rice has been good, and those who have planted have generally made good crops. If saved, the rice crop will very materially aid in supporting our people and the army collected for our defence. We therefore trust that prompt and vigorous efforts will be made by the planters to reap the fruits of their Summer's exertions, and that our authorities will afford every facility and cooperation in making this large resource of subsistence available. It is a matter of no trifling importance to our people, and to the operations of our forces. Timely exertions may prevent much trouble and expense and suffering.

THE FLOATING BATTERY GEORGIA.

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

The following list comprises the officers of the *Georgia* at the present date:

J. Pembroke Jones, Lieutenant-Commanding; O. F. Johnston, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; H. H. Dalton, Second Lieutenant; C. R. King, Jr., Third Lieutenant; Henry Myers, Paymaster; T. J. Charlton, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Thomas Emery, Assistant Surgeon; D. A. Telfair, Passed Midshipman; Barron Cartar, Acting Midshipman; R. Fourmoy, Acting Midshipman; R. C. Foute, Master; Wm. McBlair, Jr., Master's Mate; W. S. Thompson, Second Assistant Engineer; W. B. Brockett, Third Assistant Engineer; L. J. King, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. Fleming, Gunner; L. Saymour, Boatswain.

A REVIEW AT FORT SUMTER

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

Last Friday was a bright and balmy day, and Gen. RIPLEY, by appointment, went down to review the garrison at Fort Sumter, consisting of the First Regiment of South Caroline Artillery. A large number of ladies were present. The General looked as fine as a fiddle, and performed his part with style and expedition. The splendid corps at the post appeared to great advantage before their original and honored commander. The excellent band added much to the occasion. After the exercises on the parade, a 10-inch columbiad was fired for the benefit of the ladies, and also a casemate gun. After a luncheon, the visitors retired in a state of decided gratification.

FIRING ON BROAD RIVER.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Oct. 31, says: Passengers who arrived by the Charleston train last evening report the heaviest kind of firing for several hours in the direction of Mackey's Point. One gentleman, who has been much used to Yankee cannonading, described it as terrific. It is supposed the Yankees are making another attempt to land. We only hope they will be allowed to do so, and get as far "into the bowels of the land" as they did last week. In that event there will be a liberal partitioning off of Yankee *homesteads*.

THE STEAMER MINHO.

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

The hull of this vessel, which now lies on the breakwater of Sullivan's Island, was sold here yesterday, by Mr. JOHN W. CALDWELL, for $8,000 cash. The *Minho* is an iron ship, and has in her a valuable propeller engine.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that a Court of Inquiry, on the application of Gen. HUGER, has been authorized by the President, as soon as the public exigencies will allow, to investigate the military conduct of that officer during the battles near Richmond.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* dissents from the Richmond *Enquirer's* recommendation to raise an Irish Brigade for JOHN MITCHEL. It says:

"We should like to see Mr. MITCHEL located at a good point, editing a paper. His talents in this line are unrivalled, and would be of especial service to us at this time. We are opposed to raising a brigade for him. It yields a pen more gracefully and powerfully than almost anybody we know. This is his especial vocation—let him be assigned to it."

The steamer *Hunstress*, of 338 tons, about six years old, was sold in Charleston, on Oct. 31, by Messrs. A. J. WHITE & SON, for $13,650, cash. The iron hull of the steamer *Lady Davis* was sold lately for $3,200, cash. The steamer *Nina* has been sold, as she now lies up the Pee Dee River, for $40,000, cash.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says:

"We had a call from Capt. G. A. ELLSWORTH, the telegraphic operator of MORGAN'S command, who performed the extraordinary feats we published last Summer in our columns. He showed us the pocket instrument which he carries wherever he goes, which he can attach to a wire at any point and operate at will. His feats in telegraphing, as well as some of his exploits with arms, are among the most extraordinary of the age. He captured his splendid instrument from the Yankees. He has captured and brought South sixteen sets of telegraphic instruments since he joined MORGAN'S command. Capt. ELLSWORTH is a Canadian by birth, but an ardent, wholesouled Southerner in his feelings. MORGAN will soon be on the wing again."

Gen. BRAGG and Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD were in Richmond on Oct. 24.

Snow fell in Rome, Ga., on the 26th of October, and in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Oct. 25.

Loss of the British Bark Free Trader at Sea.

Capt. HOWE, of the British bark *Free Trader* abandoned at sea, makes the following statement: Sailed from Quebec, Sept. 13, with a cargo of lumber for Panarth Roads. All went well until Oct. 4, in latitude 49 North, longitude 35, experienced a strong gale from west southwest, during which sprung aleak; put all hands to the pumps, and kept them continually going without intermission until Oct. 9, when the ship having seriously increased her leak could not longer keep her free; she finally became water-logged, the sea making a complete breach over her, carrying away everything movable about decks, and compelling all hands to take shelter in the tops. Oct. 13 was spoken by the British bark *Claribel*, of Glasgow, bound East and desired him to send a boat; it blowing very heavy could not comply, but remained with us two days and eventually left us without rendering any assistance. Oct. 18, a ship hove in sight showing American colors, who, on perceiving us immediately bore down to our assistance; it blowing a gale with a very heavy sea at the time. She proved to be the ship *Montebello*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Londonderry for New-York. He immediately lowered his boat, manned by the chief mate and four men, who, at the risk of their lives, succeeded in getting us on board after making two trips to our vessel, and treated us with the greatest kindness, and finally bringing us to the port.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Advance of Rosecrans' Army Toward Nashville—What will be Done by the Army—The Conciliatory Policy to be Dropped—East Tennessee to be Redeemed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE ROAD TO GALLATIN, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Nov. 7, 1862.

After pursuing the enemy from Battle Creek and following him through Kentucky, and driving him out of the State at its north-eastern extremity, and after having endured all the hardships and privations incident to the most toilsome and wearing of campaigns, we are again back into Dixie, and advancing toward Nashville, which city was one year ago among the chief rebel cities of the Southwest. We passed the line separating the State of Tennessee from Kentucky an hour and a half ago. As the dividing line was passed a deafening shout went up from the ranks of our men that indicated a determination to make the campaign one fruitful of good and permanent results. Whatever may have been the failures and the shortcomings of previous movements and of previous leaders, in the prosecution of the war in the South, you may rest assured that the mighty armies now moving toward the centre of the rebellion will not return till a vital part is pierced and penetrated, and till the monster treason is left dead beneath our power.

When we again return, the paper lines that mark a traitorous "Southern Confederacy" will have been obliterated, and the usurped power that has mapped off so large a portion of our country from the paternal domain crushed forever. When we crossed the State line an hour ago, according to rebel edicts and rebel codes, we pressed the soil of an enemy's country; we left the lines of the United States, and tore ourselves from the undisputed protection of the flag of our country, carrying with us only the glorious memories that gather around it. The army bears with us, however, our flag, which is emblematic of the power of the Government whose supremacy it is our mission to vindicate and maintain. We have been trifled with long enough by empty professions and pretended friends. Tell your friends that we are going South, and that our business there is WAR, and that we intend to wage it with every appliance that can be made available, till the Flag of our Union, with "not a stripe erased nor a star obscured," shall float triumphantly over all the parts of every State! Tell them also that our leaders are worked up to all the energy of spirit the interests of the time demand. We are penetrating an enemy's country, or rather our own country, where restless, traitorous enemies live and lord it over the land. We will no longer be cajoled and wheedled by promises and protestations. We intend to bring back the States to an acknowledgment of the laws of the National Union. We intend to accomplish this at whatever cost it may require. Let those who wish "to die in the last ditch" prepare to do so, and let them dig it wide and deep and speedily. The people of these rebellious States declare they never will come back into the Union. We can only say to them that we will bring the *soil* back into the Union, and if they prefer that it be fertilized with a little of their precious "chivalrous" blood to living on it, under our laws, we will give them an opportunity of gratifying their preference. This State is the Border State of rebeldom and is consequently our nearest enemy. By her own choice, and by the vote of her own people she declared herself so. The vote of her people for seperation, indorsing the Ordinance of Secession, was large end overwhelming—near 80,000 majority having been given for it. The exercise of military coarcion was, at the time, made an excuse for the sudden and spasmodic revolution, by which the State was placed among those of the Confederate family. This idea that the people were not allowed to vote their sentiments, was made to palliate the otherwise unaccountable folly of her course. Subsequent developments have proven that the action of the State—the middle and western parts of the State, we mean, was one of choice and not of force. It will soon have been over a year since we first rescued the main part of the State from rebel rule, and carried back to the desecrated Capital the flag of the Union. Yet, so bitter have been her people, and so deep has treason steeped them in its murky stream, that not a civil law could be applied without the assertion of military power. A whole year has been spent in "manufacturing" and persuading. The cost to us has been enormous; the results have not been remunerative. Let other means be tried. Like CAMILLUS, when Rome was occupied by the barbarians, let us meet our enemies at the gates, and, throwing our sword into the scales against their ordinances, tell them that it is the only argument by which we mean to conquer.

The County of Allen, Ky., through which we have just passed, is loyal to the core. She has furnished an entire regiment for the service, and her brave sons are found sprinkled among several Kentucky regiments. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps is here, twelve miles south of Scottsville, in the County of Sumner, Tenn., on the turnpike road to Nashville, and about twenty-two miles east of Gallatin. We proceed forward early to-morrow morning. The other corps went by way of Bowling Green. Gen. CRITTENDEN is with us in person, and favors the most active and vigorous policy that can be adopted. We go back into Tennessee and the rebel States with a largely increased army, and with one fully determined to wipe out the very *elements* of rebellion before it returns. We go from here immediately to Gallatin. Where we go from there I cannot positively state, but Knoxville and Chattanooga will be ours, the people of East Tennessee will be relieved, and the railroad leading from Knoxville to Virginia, the great highway of rebel communication, will be in our control before the campaign closes.

The movements of the rebels since they left Kentucky have been a mystery. They have massed a large force at Murfreesboro', and it is still thought by many that they will dispute our passage through Tennessee. BRAGG, it is reported, has been superseded, and JOSEPH E. JOHNSON has been placed in command of the rebel army of the Southwest. His headquarters are said to be at Knoxville. The rebels have again destroyed the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Gallatin. Workmen are repairing the damage, and the cars will be running in a few days. FURTIS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The United States mail steamer *Celtas* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, from Beaufort, N. C., bringing a large mail, and bound for New-York, after taking in coal.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 13th inst. says that Maj.-Gen. FOSTER arrived there again on Wednesday morning, looking none the worse for his journey.

LIEUT. COPES of the Third New-York Regiment, is dead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received the following sums in aid of the suffering family on whose behalf an appeal to the benevolent was made in the issue of two days ago: From R. $2. From P. A. C. $5.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

Our Continental Correspondence.

Rationale of the New French Policy.

Speech of Mr. Cobden at Rochdale.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

The mails from Liverpool by the *Europa*, which left that port for Boston on the 1st inst., were received at New-York early yesterday morning.

The news, which is not so late as that by the *Etna*, was anticipated by Halifax dispatches, but we are thus placed in possession of our correspondence and full files of British and Continental journals.

It was rumored in Liverpool on the 29th ult., that a mysterious steamer had just sailed from the Mersey "on a trial trip." It was reported, and believed by many, that the vessel is a sister ship to the notorious "290," *alias* the *Alabama*. It, however, proved to be the *Columbia*, of the Galway line. She has been rebuilt by Messrs. LAIRD, and made a successful trial trip on Wednesday. The statements recently circulated respecting the building of rams, &c., on the Mersey, for the Confederate Government, are said to be false. Since the dispatch of the *Alabama*, or "290," no further contracts have been undertaken. The Confederate agents are purchasing vessels of known speed, and drawing little water, such as the Clyde vessels *Iona*, *Clydesdale*, *Giraffe*, &c.

FROM LONDON.

British Neutrality—Views of Mr. Cobden—Financial Panic Expected—Influence of the West—Theory of the Abolitionists—The Times on the American Navy—Political Complications—Stuart's Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 18—.

The remonstrances of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the sale of steamers and munitions of war to the Confederates are not likely to have much effect upon people who believe in selling all they can get pay for. The ready answer is that they have sold a hundred times as much to the North as to the South, and that, to be strictly neutral, they must sell to both or sell to neither. As the Government shuts its eyes to the shipment of cargo after cargo of arms and munitions of war for the North, it must do the same toward the comparatively few sales for the other party. The English are a nation of shopkeepers, and they would fight sooner for the right to buy and sell, than for any other right whatever. The success of the *Alabama* will probably lead to the fitting out of a dozen such steamers, and as only the fleetest will be used, even when found, it will not be easy to overtake them. A stern chase with steamers is a long one, and escape is almost a certainty.

Mr. COBDEN has made a great speech at Rochdale, which is not very agreeable to the powers that be. He is opposed to all wars but defensive ones. In America he would have been for peace. Still he recognizes the tendency to unity as the spirit of the age. He does not think it strange that three-fourths of the American people should fight to maintain a unity of territory, and the *Times* frankly avows that England would do the same in respect to Ireland that the North is doing toward the South. Mr COBDEN blames the Government and holds it responsible for all the losses and sufferings caused by the war, because it did not accept the American proposition to respect private property and have neither privateers nor blockades. Had this been done, Mr. COBDEN imagines that the war would not have interfered with trade; the Southern ports would have been kept open; Lancashire would have had abundance of cotton, and the South, while waging war with the North, would have been an open market for British manufactures.

This delightful state of things has been lost to England, because Lord PALMERSTON insisted upon maintaining the right of blockade, for which England is now being so terribly punished. It is presumed, in Mr. COBDEN'S amicable theorizing, that the Government of the United States, once committed to such principles of international law, would have been obliged to allow England open trade with rebels, and to permit them to purchase clothing for their armies if not powder for their guns.

If recognition is refused, it will be upon the ground that it will be of no benefit to the South, and will only protract and embitter the war, which bids fair to last long enough without any such complication. The present feeling is to wait for that financial panic which all Englishmen believe must come, and which ought to have come long ago. They wait to see the immense paper issues of the Government discredited, and the Government deprived of all resources, and therefore of the means of keeping its armies in the field. Probably nine-tenths of the business men of England think the war must end, not by the exhaustion of either party, but by the explosion of what seems to them a huge financial bubble. The commercial news is read with eagerness from day to day, to note the signs of this expected collapse.

Others take a less sanguine view of the matter. They give full credit to the immense energy and wonderful perseverance of the Northern people, and to their inexhaustible resources. Mr. COBDEN sees the centre of power in the Northwest, and says that whatever those States determine to do, will be done. New-York and Pennsylvania are merely their brokers and manufacturers. If they determine to hold the mouth of the Mississippi, it will be held. They have the men to create armies, and the grain to feed them. It is only a question—first, of will, and then of time. There is no doubt about the power.

The Abolitionists, pure and simple, have their own theory. Slavery was the cause of the war, and the worst curse that ever fell on Slavery—falling upon the South for maintaining it, the North for supporting it, and England for encouraging it.

it, by the use of of slave-grown cotton. England planted Slavery in America, and has been its best customer and chief promoter; therefore, a million of people are on the verge of starvation, and threatened with pestilence, addsd to famina. Tha North has supported Slavery nnd returned fugitive slaves to their masters; thcrefora tha North is pouring out her blood like water, in expiation of her guilt. Finally, the slaveholding South has brought upon itself a terrible punishment. And as the Abolitionists here are no friends of the Constitution as it is, or the Union as it was, nothing would pleese them worse than sneh an end of the war as the President of the United States has contemplated.

The *Times* of to-day has a leader on the American navy, its wonderful increase, and formidable proportions, to which it calls the attention of the Government as a matter of special interest True, the vessels are not so large as two or three in the British navy. They are also built for such paltry sums as $50,000, while the *Warrior* cost nearly half a million. Still there are a good many of them, and they carry large guns. There is a mv irritation about Rear-Admiral WILKES' bivouac of Bermuda; but the tendency is to keep quiet, and wait for what is coming. The party leaders on both sides are cautious. A struggle for power will probably coma at the opeuing of the session, and the leaders are strengthening themselves, and are careful, on both sides, not to be too much committed on important questions. COBDEN and BRIGHT hold the balance of power. They can depose PALMERSTON any day they choose, and while they ara against recognition the Government cannot move, until it is sure of a strong conservative support. But the conservatives cannot come in without the support of Manchester, and they must be careful how they render that impossible. Thus, the matter is full of complications with local politics.

The raid of STUART'S Cavalry, as an amusing and bloodless episode of the war, has given great satisfaction It is a comic interlude between the acts of a tragedy. The astonished Pennsylvanians, the horsemen loaded to their chins with clothing, and the droll discomfiture of the National Generals, are plentifully dwelt upon. If three thousand horsemen end a bettery of flying artillery can make such a detour into Pennsylvania, why not into Ohio, Indiana, or even as far as New-York? Those who steal horsaa and clothing have a decided advantage over those who pay for them even with paper money, and if the Confederates should only organize enough expeditions of this kind, they need not long ba ao ragged and bootless as they are represented.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Change of Policy in Regard to Rome—The Influence of the Empress in Politics—Rumors of Attempted Assassination of the Emperor—Lord John Russell and Prince Gortschakoff, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 31.

A question on which much difference of opinion prevails is whether the sudden change of policy in regard to Rome evidenced by the appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Department of Foreign Affairs, is really to be attributed to the influence of the Empress, or whether the Emperor, never having really intended to relax the hold upon Italy which the occupation of Rome gives him, merely appears to give way to her as the simplest way of accounting for the breaches of his many promises to his own Ministers as well as to Italy. I myself incline to to the latter opinion., but it is notorious that FOULD and PERSIGNY, in their rage at being deceived, told their intimate friends that the "Empress had done it all." People about the Court notice that the Emperor has lately been more attentive to her and passes much more time in her society than he used to do: and in particular that at Biarritz, he resumed his place by her side in the conjugal couch, to which he hed long been a stranger. Then one frequently heers such observations as these: "The Emperor is not the man he was;" "His health is breaking. Witness the necessity for repeated *cures*, as they are called, at Plombieres, Vichy or Biarritz;" "He is indolent and careless, and she, as the most active and enthusiastic mind, gets the better of him;" "He has a tincture of superstition, and half believes what she and the priests are always dinning into his ears, that if he abandons the Pope God will never allow his son to inherit the throne." I cannot, of course, tell what grains of truth there may ha in all these things; but this much ia certain, that the leading courtiers, both civil and military, have lately paid most assiduous homage to the Empress. Knowing that, at any rate, she would be Regent in case of the Emperor's death, they look upon her as the rising sun, and loudly proclaim the discovery in her of high statesmanlike qualities, which she was never suspected of possessing. It is a fact, as curious as well known, that M. and Madame DROUYN DE L'HUYS, who, for years, were at daggers drawn with the Empress, and, moreover, on terms of great coolness with the Emperor, became reconciled through priestly mediation. When the beauty of Mlle. EUGENIE DE MONTIJO first attracted the Emperor's attention, and when he was playing at "puss in the corner" with her in the forest at Fontainbleau, certain ladies admitted to court who had the pretension to be exclusive, frowned indignantly upon the lively Spanish intruder, little dreaming that she was about to become their Sovereign. Madame DROUYN DE L'HUYS, particularly, gave the cold shoulder to Mlle. DE MONTIJO in such a marked way that the latter, when she became Empress, was at no pains to conceal her resentment. For years past both Mons. and Mme. DROUYN DE L'HUYS have been in the habit of speaking of the Emperor and Empress in *salons* of the Faubourg St. Garmain in that depreciatory and sarcastic tone which is fashionable in the locality. But time, which proverbially works wonders, has wrought a most remarkable change within the last few months. Mma. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, like many other women of fashion, when they find their charms on the wane, has sought excitement in religion. She goes regularly to confession, and not only so, but has persuadad her husband to go likewise. The priests, who seldom lose a chance, saw at once tha advantage of reconciling Court with a statesman of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS' high character upon the basis of Ultramontanism, and accordingly the Empress and Mme. DROUYN DE L'HUYS ware brought together by a priest, long before tha possibility of his being a Minister was ever dreamed of hy the Emperor, much less by the public. In spite of all these symptoms, however. I refuse to believe that the astute Emperor of the French is an instrument in the hands of a superstitious Spanish coquette, upon the decline, and that France is really to be governed by a policy based on winking virgins, Salette water, persecution of Protestants (as at Grenada) and bull fights. I believe that the Emperor, while permitting the Empress to fancy herself powerful for a while, despises the priesthood in his heart and clings to Rome, perhaps, without clearly seeing his way to the future, because the possession of it gives him power which he has no intention of laying down. I am aware that some people say he is in reality friendly to the unity of Italy, and is merely temporizing with the priests, because he fears their influence at the coming general elections. I do not believe this. I am persuaded that, as universal suffrage is now organized in France, it would be just as easy, or perhaps even more easy, for the Emperor to obtain an overwhelming majority against the Pope as for him. That is not the place where the shoe pinches. The real object is to substitute French influence for Austrian influence in Italy, with as little scandal as may be, and ultimately to wield the Papal power (as NAPOLEON I. intended to do) into tha hargain.

There have been various rumors, of late, about attempted assassinations of the Emperor, which I only repeat as gossip. One story is that he was nearly poisoned at tha refreshment rooms of the Angouleme Station, on his way back from Biarritz. Several members of the court were, it is said, made ill, but the Emperor himself happened not to taste the poisoned dishes. More recently, it has been affirmed very positively that he was shot at near St. Cloud, and aven that one of his suite, a M. FLEURY, (not Gen. FLEURY,) was wounded. The *Indépendance* speaks of several arrests at St. Cloud, which must have been kept secrat, for the public in Paris knew nothing about them. It is a shocking but common belief, whatever truth there may be in these stories, thet, if the Emperor persists in preventing the unity of Italy, there are members of the Carbonari Society, to which he formerly belonged, who are sworn to kill him. One theory of the Italian war is, that it would never have been undertaken but for ORSINI'S bombs: and this idea is so far accredited, that M. BILLAULT once thought fit to give it a soleum contradiction in the Corps Legislatif.

The Emperor's new ecclesiastical friends are very much shocked at his conduct in having purchased some church property in Italy, in spite of various decrees of excommunication fulminated by the Pope against both venders and purchasers of such estatee. This fact shows that however sharply the Empress may look after her convert, tha old Bonapartist leaven will break out. I was led into an error in my last letter by an ambiguous statement of the *Moniteur*, since corrected. I mentioned that the public attached importance to the appointment of the Duke of Magenta to tha grand command nt Nancy while he remained in command at Lille, so that ha was at the head of two *corps d'armée* on the Rhine and Belgian frontiers. I was quita justified in saying so; but the next day tha *Moniteur* reetified its paragraph and explained that the Lille command was left vacant for the present. It is supposed to be kept open aa a reward to Gen. FOREY for the triumphs which he is about to achieve in Mexico.

A remarkably bitter diplomatic correspondence between Lord RUSSELL and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the subject of late events in Montenegro, provokes the following observations in the *Temps*:

"Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch is distinguished by that rough tone, those haughty and abrupt expressions which characterize English diplomacy in the East Ever since it has believed itself sure of the upper-hand. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply is longer, more moderate, more conciliatory in point of form, and therefore more able. But although the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs protests as earnestly as Lord RUSSELL that he is devoted to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, it is impossible not to see that the policy of the two countries is separated by an 'abyss.' More than ever we are compelled to doubt whether the formidable Eastern question can much longer be adjourned. The English policy seems for the moment the strongest, but in reality it is exceedingly weak, precisely because it clings to the *statu quo*, and the *statu quo* is always and everywhere, but in Turkey more particularly impossible. It is very curious to see Lord RUSSELL, unaccustomed as he is to stand forth as the emphatic defender of the throne and the altar, reduced to defend Turkish policy in the style of the Holy Alliance."

I was well acquainted with poor DILLON, the man killed in a duel the other day by the Duke DE GRAMONT-CADEROUSSE. The quarrel was a very petty one—arising out of a question whether a Mr. THOMAS was entitled to rank as "a gentleman rider." DILLON rushed upon his fate in more senses than one. He persisted in having CADEROUSSE out, although the latter at first pleaded his high nobility as a reason for not fighting with a plebeian, and thus afforded an excellent opportunity for judicious seconds, (which I am afraid DILLON'S were not,) to have got their client well out of the affair. Then, when on the ground, DILLON simply rushed upon his adversary's sword, which people unacquainted with the art of fencing are very apt to do. There is no imputation either upon CADEROUSSE or his seconds as ragards tha fairness of the duel; but the *Morning Post* is quite mistaken in saying that DILLON was en accomplished swordsman. So far from that being the case, he hed never had a sword in his hand till after the challenge, and in consequence of his admitted inexperience, the duel was put off for a week in order to give him an opportunity of taking lessons All Frenchmen in that section of Boulevard society to which CADEROUSSE belongs are expert in the use of the small-sword, and I take it that any foreigner who has not passed great part of his life in fencing-rooms goes out to certain death if he consents to fight one of them with that weapon. The event has provoked a good deal of writing upon the subject of dueling in general. M. H. DE PENE, the man who so narrowly escaped from a military conspiracy to take his life, (in a succession of duels,) three or four years ago, thinks it impossible, in the present state of society, to do away with single combats, but he calls for the establishment of a Court of Honor to regulate them. Mr. DILLON was not an American citizen, as has been said by some French papers. He was an Irishman—and, moreover, an Irish Protestant—so that the story of the Catholic clergy of St. Germain having refused him Christian burial, on the ground of the manner in which he met his death, is unfounded.

Baron DE RIENCOURT, the Emperor's Chamberlain, who committed suicide the other day on account of a love affair, was a very rich man, not addicted (as so many courtiers are) to gambling at the Bourse; and although fond of racing, it is not supposed that he had dipped his fortuna to any damaging extent. He had lately built himself a handsome house in the Champs Elysées with curiously expensive stables. He was well known in the Bois de Boulogne as the driver of a four in hand. Last Spring he made himself greatly talked of by appearing on race courses in an old-fashioned gilt coach, looking like an equipage of the time of LOUIS XIV., painted by VAN DER MEULEN, and attended by livery servants and outriders to match. As to the cause of his self-destruction nothing certain has transpired. But the gassip is that he had long been desperately in love with a lady of high family who obdurately refused to have anything to say to him; and that after having in vain attempted to dazzle her imagination by his splendid eccentricities, he deliberately sacrificed his life on the altar of blighted affection.

The Bourse has been very much disturbed all the week by the revolution in Greece. The very best of that event is now made for the moment by the determination of the three protecting Powers (Russia, France and England) not to interfere. The statemsnt of GUERRONNIERE'S journal, *La France*, that an European Congress was to be assembled to settle the Greek question is all bosh. In consequance of tha postponement, to say nothing better, if any serious disturbance of Europe arising from the movement in Greece, the Bourse has been a little better to day, the Rente after many fluctuations having risen 40 cents; this rise, however, dependent as it is on the transactions for the half-monthly settlement, signifies very little.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

THE SPEECH OF MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.

On the 29th, Mr. COBDEN addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Mr. TATUM'S machine shop, Rochdale. The room, which will hold about three thousand persons, was densely crowded. The Mayor of Rochdale presided, and there were present the Mayors from several of the neighboring towns, a large proportion of the principal manufacturers, and a mass of operatives.

The proceedings having been opened by the Chairman, Mr. COBDEN began by discussing the question immediately before the meeting—namely, a retrenchment of Government expenditures. After referring to the distress in the manufacturing districts, he passed to American affairs:

Now, gentlemen, coupled with this question is another, upon which I must say a few words. We are placed in this tremendous embarrassment in consequence of the civil war in America. Now, don't expect me to be going to venture upon ground which other politicians have trodden with, I think, doubtful success or advantage to themselves. Do not think I am going to predict what is going to happen in America, or to set myself up as a judge of the Americans. What I wish to say is a few words to throw light on our relations as a nation with the American people. I have no doubt whatever that if I had been an American, I should have been true to my peace principles, and that I should have been amongst perhaps a very small number who had voted or raised their protest in some shape or other against this civil war in America. There is nothing in the course of that war which reconciles me to the brutalities and havoc of such a mode of settling human disputes; but the question we have to ask ourselves is this—What is the position which, as a nation, we ought to take in regard to the Americans in referenca to this dispute? It is no use arguing what was the origin of the war, or to advise its discontinuance. From the moment the first shot is fired, or the first blow is struck, farewell to all reason and argument. You might as well argue with mad dogs as men when they have once begun to spill each other's blood in mortal combat. I was so convinced of that fact during the Crimean war—which you know I opposed—I was so convinced of the utter uselessness of raising one's voice in opposition to war when it had once commenced, that I had made up my mind that so long as I was in political life, should a war again break out between England and a great Power, I would never open my mouth upon the subject from tha time the first gun was fired until peace was made, because it is only by the exhaustion of one of the parties engaged in the war that a termination can be arrived at. Look back to our own history. What did eloquence, however great and masterly, in the persons of CHATHAM and BURKE, do to prevent a war with the American colonies, or to stop it after it had commenced? What did the eloquence of FOX do to avert the war with France which followed the French revolution? There was a man at the commencement of the Crimean war, who raised his voice in accents of eloquence, in power of pathos, and of argument fit to compare with anything that ever fell from the lips of CHATHAM or of BURKE. I mean your distinguished townsman, my friend Mr. BRIGHT—[cheers]—and what was his success? Why, they burned him in effigy for his pains. If, then, we were so powerless as politicians, to check a war at home, how useless and unavailing it would be in me to presume to affect in the smallest degree the results of the contest in America. We all regret this dreadful and sanguinary war, but to attempt to scold the Americans for fighting, or to think of reaching them with arguments when they are standing in mortal combat, a million of men armed, and fighting to the death, would be the greatest waste of intellect we could commit. But it is said by some that this war will soon be brought to an end, and brought to an end in a certain way. Now, I have traveled twice nearly through every Free State in America. I know most of the principal persons engaged in this contest on both sides. I have kept myself pretty well informed of all that has been going on in that country, and though I think I ought to be as well informed as the average of my countrymen, Cabinet Ministers included, yet if you were to ask me how this contest is to end, *I confess that I should feel totally at a loss to offer an opinion that would be worth the slightest attention on the part of my hearers; but this I will say, that if I were put to the torture, and compelled to offer a guess, I should not make the guess which Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell have made on the subject.* [Hear, hear.] I don't believe, if the war in America is to be soon brought to a termination, that it will be brought to an end by a separation of the South from the North. There are great motives at work amongst the large majority of the people in America which seem to me to drive them to this dreadful contest rather than see their country broken into two nations. I don't speak of it as a thing I feel great interest in myself. It may be considered as Utopian, but I have no great sympathy with very great nations. I don't myself sympathize largely with those who desire the greatness of a people by a vast extension of empire. What I like to see is the development and elevation of the individual man. We have had great empires in all times. There were the great empires of Assyria, Persia, and the rest. What trace have they left of the individual man? Its your little States—Greece, for instance, or Italy—which in the Middle Ages had so great an effect on the revival of learning, where you could ride on horseback through two or three States in a day or two. Those were tha countries where humanity has flourished and been glorified. These, no doubt, are Utopian opinions. They are not the opinion of mankind now, and perhaps they ought not he the opinion of men in political life, until we see a better guide to morality or international law, which would assure to a small State that it would obtain justice at the hands of a greater one. But leaving the dreams aside, what appears to be in the present day the permanent interchange among the races of man? Certainly not a desire to separate, but to agglomerate, to bring together in greater concentration different races speaking the same language and professing the same religion. What is going on in Italy? What is it that stirs the heart of Germany? What is it that moves Hungary? It is the nations wishing to come together. You find in Europe no instinct pervading the mass of mankind leading them to separation from each other, but the very powerful movement all through Europe towards the agglomeration of the races of nations. *It is very odd that statesmen here, who have a profound sympathy with the movement in Italy in favor of unity, cannot appreciate the force of that nature in the present contest in America.* Three-fourths of the whole population in America are now contending against disunion, they are following the instinct which is impelling tha Italian, the German and the other populations of Europe, and I have no doubt that one great and dominant motive on their part is that they are afraid that if they become disunited they will be treated as the Italians were treated when they were disunited, viz., that the foreigner will come and set his intrusive feet among them, and play off one against the other, to the degradation and possible subjection of the whole. These are powerful motives; and if they are operating as they appear to operate, they may lead to a much more protracted contest than has been predicted by some of our statesmen; but the business which we really have here as Englishmen is not to speculate on what the Americans will do, for they will act totally independent of us. Let us give them our sympathy, while we lament over a great misfortune; but do not let us attempt to scold, and worry and dictate to them, or even predict for them what will happen. But what is our duty toward them in this matter? We have talked of strict neutrality. I wish our statesmen, and particularly our Cabinet Ministers, would enforce upon their own tongues a little of that principle of non-intervention which they profass to apply to their diplomacy. [Laughter and cheers.] We are told very frequently at public meetings that we must recognize the South; but that recognition of the South is always coupled with another object, viz.: to obtain the cotton you want; because, if it were not for the distress brought on us by the civil war in America, I don't think humanity would induce us to interfere any more than it does in any other war in other parts of the world. And now let us try to dispel this floating fallacy, which has been spread through the country by interested persons. *Your recognition of the South would not give you cotton;* but the recognition of the South in the minds of parties who use that term is coupled with something more. There is an idea of going and interfering by force to put an end to that contest, in order that the cotton may be set free. If I were President LINCOLN, and found myself rather in a difficulty on account of the pressure of taxation, or on account of a discord of parties in the Federal ranks, and if I wanted to see the whole population united as one man ready to make me a despot, *I should wish nothing better than for England, France, or both together, to attempt to interfere by force in the quarrel.* You read now of the elections which are going on in America, and I look to those elections with the greatest interest, as the only indication to guide me in forming a judgment of the future. You see it stated that in those elections there is some disunion of parties, but let the foreigner interfere in that quarrel, and all the old lines of demarkation will be effaced, forever, and you will have a united people joined together to repel the intrusion. [Hear, hear.] It was so in France in the great revolutionary war. What was it that caused the Reign of Terror but the cry of alarm that the foreigner was coming to invade them? —and the aristocrats were guillotined as traitors to their country because they were friends of the foreigner. And let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect on the combatants. It coula were generally better acquainted with the geography of America and the state of its population, they would see how much we are apt to exaggerate evan our power to interfare to produce any result on this contest. The policy to be pursued by the North will be decided by the elections in the great Western States—I mean the great growing region of the Mississippi Valley, the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. If they determine to carry on the war, and say, "We will never make peace while the mouths of the Mississippi, which drain 27,000 miles of navigable water into the ocean, remain in the hands of a foreign power," we could never expect to put a period to it. You must remember that you have to go 1,000 miles up the Mississippi before you get to that vast region peopled by eight or ten millions of souls, that will be the future depository of the wealth and numbers of that great continent; and whatever the will of the people is, New-York is but the broker of their opinion, and New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England must go with them. It is as idle, then, as the talk of children for France and England to pretend that they can go there and reach that population. For my part, I think the language which is used sometimes in certain quarters with regard to the power of this country to go and impose its will upon the population of America almost savors of the ludicrous. When America had but 2,000,000 of population we could not enforce our will upon it. And when you consider the tendency of modern armaments, and when you leave to deal with civilized people having the same mechanical appliances as yourselves, and when that people number ten or twenty millions, it is next to impossible for any forces to be transported across the Atlantic which will effect a conquest. Englishmen are very apt to think that they can do anything by force. Let them banish that idea; their interference in this case would only do harm, and in the end you would not get your cotton. Even if you could, what price would you pay for it? I know something of the way in which money is voted in the House of Commons for warlike armaments, even in a time of peace, and I venture to say that *it would be cheaper to keep all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture—ay, to keep them on turtle, champagne and venison—than to send to America to obtain that cotton by force of arms.* [Laughter and cheers.] It would involve you in a war, and six months of a war would cost more money than would be required to maintain this population comfortably for ten years. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, what we should endeavor to do as the result of this war is to put an end to that system of warfare which brings this calamity home to our door, by making such alterations in the Maritime Law of Nations which affect the right of belligerents and neutrals, as will render it impossible in future for innocent non-combatant neutrals here to be made to suffer almost as much as those carrying on the war there.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

From the London Times.

In January, 1861, the Americans had 41 vessels of all rates in commission. There are now 256 men-of-war carrying the Federal flag, so that the navy has been multiplied six-fold in less than two years. This, however, though denoting a wonderful effort on the part of the nation, is not a very extraordinary result, when the circumstances are reviewed. On the same conditions we could send a thousand cruisers to sea even in a shorter time. The fact is, as we have before taken occasion to remark, that the Americans ware driven out of their old tactics by the sharp pressure of instant necessity. Instead of concentrating their energies and their expenditure on one or two monstrous specimens of their respective classes, they pressed at once into their service every floating vessel that could be found. River steamers, ferry-boats, mail-packets, merchantmen, and coasters were all bought up, hastily armed, and sent to sea under the pennant. The result, of course, was an astonishing increase of the national marine, and, as it happened, an efficient one, too. The Federals were fighting against an enemy who had no navy at all, and, consequently, any fleet was good enough for the purpose. A really effective squadron might have made short work of these make-shifts, but the Confederates had no squadron of any kind, and so the extemporized fleet of the Northerners succeeded in keeping the sea, and blockading the helpless ports of the helpless South. Although, however, the Federals acted with this judicious decision upon the spur of the moment, they lost no time in putting some better work in train. They accepted very promptly the conclusions of European Governments respecting iron-cased vessels, and ordered a good many ships on the new model. At the present moment they have between 25 and 30 of these vessels actually afloat, and no fewer than 27 building. Yet even here *we must not delude ourselves with the belief that the "ironclad steamer" of the Federal Navy List represents anything like such vessels as are now included in our own squadron at Lisbon.* The same urgency in the demand, and the same peculiarity in the contemplated service, have been at work here also to affect the efficiency of the ships turned out. We know by experience what is required for such constructions as these, and when we hear that even improved and powerful models are launched in a few months, and for £60,000 apiece, we can form a very good idea of their general quality.

With these qualifications, however, the new Federal navy may certainly be regarded as a remarkable creation. That very Government which, a few months ago, had but 40 men-of-war afloat, has now a blockading squadron of 51 vessels in the South Atlantic, and another of 43 in the North Atlantic. It has a third squadron of 57 ships in the West Gulf, and a fourth of 21 ships in the East Gulf. Beside these, there is a flotilla in the Potomac numbering 24 vessels, and another in the Mississippi, comprising 20. The chief portion of the navy, it will thus be seen, is employed on home service in the prosecution of the civil war, but foreign stations are not entirely neglected. The Pacific squadron has five ships; that in the Mediterranean as many more. On the East India station there are two vessels; in the West Indies—it is significantly added "at present"—there are six. Three of these constitute the little squadron under the command of Commodore WILKES at Bermuda, and we can learn from the list before us their dimensions and armaments. The *Wachusett*, carrying the Commodore's flag, is a screw steam-sloop of 1,032 tons burden and nine guns—apparently much such a vessel as the *Tuscarora*, with which we made acquaintance in our own waters last Spring. The *Sonoma* and *Tioga*, described in the reports from Bermuda as "gunboats," are paddle-wheel steamers, mounting six guns each, one being of 955 and the other of 819 tons burden. From other documents in our possession we gather that all three ships have been built under the immediate superintendence of the Federal Navy Department since the commencement of the war.

It is not a little striking to observe that the Americans, notwithstanding their recognition of iron-plating in naval architecture, are, nevertheless, building a great number of wooden ships. They have, in fact, almost as many of this class in hand as they have of the new class. All three of Commodore WILKES' vessels are wooden vessels, though one is present by launched, and there are thirty-one of much the same description still on the stocks. The Federals boast that their iron-clad ships form a greater proportion of their whole navy than is to be found in any other marine, and if all partially plated gunboats are to be ranked as real ironsides, the claim is sustainable; but still they have a great many wooden ships afloat entirely unprotected, and seem to expect fair service from them. One thing, however, is certainly notable, and that is, that they have utterly discarded, even on paper, all such vessels as ships-of-the-line. In the whole list there are no ships larger than the 48-gun frigates of the *Minnesota* class, and we can find but two remaining even of these. The entire force consists of sloops, corvettes and gunboats, the great majority of which mount less than ten guns. These guns, however, are very heavy, and, though the principle of the Dahlgren ordnance has not found much favor on this side of the Atlantic, they are probably formidable in their way. The system of the Federals appears to consist in building stout vessels on approved models, whether of wood or iron, and in giving them such dimensions as would enable them to carry four to ten large guns. The *Wachusett*, for instance, if she follows the pattern of her class, would have two 11-inch Dahlgren's, running on circular railways, one 24-pounder rifled gun and long 32s on her broadsides. The pattern vessel of the gunboat class is rated also to carry two 11-inch guns and two rifled Parrotts, but as the *Sonoma* and *Tioga* are returned as mounting six guns each, this armament must in their case have been increased.

Upon the whole, the new Federal navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptionable an object that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons from such an example. The Northerners wanted a fleet, not to encounter the fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of an uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of broad rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with an army in the field. These necessities of their position they not only discerned, but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended upon their navies a large amount of superfluous pains. *We could do as a twelvemonth not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much.* By pressing every species of craft into tha service, and setting every building-yard to work without stint or scrutiny, we could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of our ships in commission, but their quality would not remain such as it is at present.

ON WHAT TERMS THE REBELS WILL MAKE PEACE.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: I beg permission to express my entire concurrence in the views expressed by you the other day, as to the impolicy of European interference in our unfortunate civil strife, and for the very simple reason that any pressure brought to bear from without on LINCOLN'S Government, would have the effect of rekindling a feeling in its behalf that is now fast dying out, on grounds that are so obvious as not to need stating.

We of the South have never desired more than the literal and faithful execution of the bond of compact between the original thirteen States, since ratified by each successive inboming State. We never have wished or sought disunion, except when every feeling of right and of family companionship was sought to be violated and crushed by the high-handed and unconstitutional proceedings of Mr. LINCOLN and his party. To seek, therefore, under the transparent mockery of abolishing Slavery, to dragoon the whole Southern people into abject submission to the chimerical ideas of a few Northern fanatics, and that, too, by the bayonets of mercenary hordes of foreign rogues and vagabonds, who form the bulk of the Northern army, is an undertaking that any man of reflection will at once pronounce to be an impossibility short of the utter extermination of every white man of the South. True, we lack war materials of every kind, but we will resist if our homesteads be laid in ashes and salt strewed over the ruins!

Mr. LINCOLN, independent of his utter unfitness for the position he occupies, is only a minority President, and we of the South are willing to say to the North: *We will meet you half-way; will agree to a suspension of hostilities, that a Convention of all the States may be called, and a settlement come to by its decision, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided said Convention be left to deliberate in absolute disconnection from and independent of Government control and influence.*

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I appealed to in the South within the past two months; for, he it said, I have just succeeded in "escaping"—escaping from my native land, from my home, and all I hold dear on earth! Yours, very respectfully, H. C. CRITTENDEN,

of Nashville, Tenn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONOR TO GEN. BANKS.

He Declines a Public Reception—His Letter to the Committee—Complimentary Resolutions to be Adopted.

The Committee having in charge the project of a public reception to Gen. BANKS and lady held an adjourned meeting at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, Judge PEABODY in the chair. The following communication from Gen. BANKS, in answer to the invitation to accept a reception, was submitted by Judge PEABODY, on behalf of the Sub-Committee:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to accept the invitation presented by you in behalf of the citizens of New-York, to appoint a convenient time for such public reception as you have suggested, but I regret overmuch to say that my engagements make it impossible for me to cumply with your request. The pleasure of meeting the ladies and gentlemen you represent would be more than an equivalent for the sacrifice of any personal interest or convenience, but official duties with which I am charged leave me no time which I can properly appropriate to this most agreeable service.

I beg you will convey to the gentlemen in whose behalf your communication is made, my full appreciation of the honor conferred upon me.

I am also requested to tender to you the thanks of Mrs. BANKS, and the acknowledgement of her sincere regrets that she is deprived of the privilege of accepting the invitation extended to her.

With the highest respect, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

Messrs. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Esq., MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., CHARLES GOULD, Esq., and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., Committee, &c., &c.

At the suggestion of Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE, it was decided to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the popular appreciation of the eminent public services of Gen. BANKS. These resolutions to be properly engrossed, signed by the gentlemen composing the Committee, and presented to the General as an exponent of the esteem in which he is held by the Citizens of New-York.

Messrs. Chas. A. Peabody, Moses Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, Charles Gould, Charles H. Marshall and A. J. H. Duganne, were designated as a Committee to prepare the resolutions.

At the suggestion of PROSPER M. WETMORE and others, the following names were added to the General Committee of Thirty-four, viz., John Winslow, S. Draper, Wm. Bond, Col. Almy, John Wadsworth, Col. M. White, G. K. Sistare, Nathaniel Hayden, John C. Greene, Nehemiah Knight, Jeremiah Burns, A. A. Low.

The Committee adjourned to 3 P. M., to-day, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee on resolutions.

For New-England.

The Fall River Line advertises that its hour of departure from this time until further notice is 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5. The superb steamer *Metropolis* and her mate the *Empire State* alternate regularly, safely and with comfort to the patrons of the line. The old Norwich and Worcester Line has altered its hour to 4 also. The *City of Boston* and the *City of New-York* compose the active fleet, and for speed, staunchness and comfort they are unsurpassed.

The Houston-Street Fire.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE INSURANCE PATROLMAN—CORONER'S INQUEST, &C.

The body of Mr. THEODORE MANGUEM, the Insurance Patrolman who was buried in the ruins at the Houston-street fire on Sunday morning, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, was recovered about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was found deeply imbedded in the *débris* of the rear of No. 31 West Houston-street. Tha front part of this building, which is a saloon known as the "House of Commons," was comparatively uninjured. The extension in the rear, however, was a total wreck. The body was entirely free from bruises, the head being the only part of the person which gave any indication that the deceased had been crushed under the great mass of brick and mortar, and literally buried alive beneath the ruins. The body was taken to the Headquarters of the Insurance Patrol, No. 90 Crosby-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered after the introduction of such testimony as could be obtained. The body was then taken to the house of Hose Company No. 13, the deceased, at the time of his death, being an exempt member of this Company. Here the body was prepared for burial before sending it to his family in Williamsburgh. The members of the Insurance Patrol, and of Hose Company No. 13, are entitled to much credit for their persevering efforts in searching for the body, they having labored almost constantly for near twenty-four hours in removing the rubbish in order to secure the remains of their lost comrade. The deceased was a native of New-York, and was about 38 years of age. He is believed to be the only person whose life was sacrificed at this fire, although several others are reported as having been seriously injured.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY.
Nov. 17, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Peachney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Hogan—

Petition of D. F. Tiemann and others to have William-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted.

(Councilman Stevenson was here called to the Chair.)

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gaslight Company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues, and also in Fifty-fifth-street, from the Tenth avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue on both sides of the Hudson Railroad track, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The Committee on National Affairs have failed to report upon the resolution submitted to them, proposing to increase the bounty to volunteers to two hundred dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to all who may volunteer after the adoption of this resolution until the quota is filled.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Miller—

Whereas, Engine Company number Three, located at Eleventh-street and Avenue-B, being about three quarters of a mile from a fire-alarm bell, thereby finding it very difficult to hear the alarm, and having missed about nine fires in their districts during this year, causing much complaint which the Company feels satisfied can be avoided by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a Fire Telegraph placed in the house of Engine Company number Three, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of adopting resolution that the salary of the caulkers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of $2 per day, and the salary of the laborers in said Department be increased to the sum of $1 70 per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—None.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas J. Horton, acting Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, for rent and repairs to premises occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two, as a temporary loca tion.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Common Council hereby gratefully accept the offer made by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to furnish gratuitously to the City "A piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery, to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals in the City during the war," and that the Comptroller be directed, in behalf of the City, to receive the tender so generously made, by causing the necessary conveyance to be properly executed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed on the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, Snyder—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—13.

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in favor of Messrs. Robert Semple, Henry Jones and Ephraim Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the

1860. The Supreme Court afterward, in another case, held that the District Court had jurisdiction of such cases. Thereupon the libelants moved to open the decrees in these cases for rehearing.

The Court now denied the motions without costs.

For the motions, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; in opposition, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

British Subjects in Limbo—Extradition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of James W. Cook and Wm. Jones.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of three parties, who were recently arrested on the charge of murder on the high seas. It was claimed that they were held on the verbal order of the British Consul, and that that was insufficient ground for their detention. Counsel for the British Consul stated that proceedings were already commenced in the proper court to return the prisoners to England under the Extradition treaty, and that a Deputy Marshal was present prepared to take them into custody. The writ was dismissed.

W. R. Beebe for petitioners; Mr. Edwards opposed.

Important to Lessees of Piers—The Custom in Respect to Wharfage.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Mangam vs. *Farrington.*—This was an action to recover certain property alleged to belong to the plaintiff, which the defendant had distrained for the rent of a small pier at the foot of Laight-street, of which the plaintiff was lessee.

The plaintiff was lessee of the bulkheads between Hubert and Laight-streets.

Upon the trial, it appeared that the barges *Huron* and *Raymond* were in the slip, third or fourth from the bulkhead, and "lay next to the little pier at the foot of Laight-street, belonging to the defendant. The defendant claimed that there were at least two vessels lying between these barges and the bulkhead of the plaintiff, and that he, defendant, was entitled to wharfage for the barges, and also to destrain for the rent, if not paid.

The proceedings upon the distress appeared to be entirely regular. The plaintiff, however, insisted that the defendant was not entitled to wharfage. But even if he were, he could not distrain for rent, urging that the remedy had been established by statute.

The barges were not fastened to the defendant's pier, and his right to wharfage was based upon an alleged universal custom in this City, by which the owner or lessee of the bulkhead is not allowed to collect wharfage for more than two vessels—that is, the vessel alongside of the bulkhead and one outside of it. Such a custom the defendant offered to prove, but the proof was excluded, and judgment given for the plaintiff.

The Court on appeal, per BRADY J., say: The proof should have been received. The bulkhead is a structure built up along the river bank, and piers extend from it at right angles toward the channel of the river. If the lessee of the bulkhead could locate his vessel—a little from the bulkhead to the end of pier, the use of the pier would be destroyed, and if the lessee of the pier could dispose of the vessels laterally and consecutively from the pier without restriction the use of the bulkhead would be comparatively valueless.

The case is silent on this subject, and it would seem, under the circumstances, to be one for interpretation and construction. Such a custom may not only be resorted to in explanation of contracts, but the contracting parties are supposed to have made their engagements in reference to it. Every demise between landlord and tenant in respect to matters in which the parties are silent, may be fairly open to explanation by the general usage and custom of the place, or of the district where the land lies. Every person is supposed to be conversant of the custom, and to contract with a tacit reference to it.

Applying that rule to the present case, the Court held that both parties in leasing must be presumed to have acted with a knowledge of the custom, and are as much controlled by it as if the effect were stated in their respective leases. If, therefore, the right to wharfage for the vessels named existed when the right was exercised, the judgment should be reversed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for appellant; WM. J. HILLSTROM for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

before Justice Barnard.

Fleet vs. *Seaman.*—Case settled.

Mercein vs. *Cook*, *Same et al.* vs. *Bowen et al.*, *Drummond et al.* vs. *Hewitt.*—Cases settled.

Fitzpatrick vs. *Fowler.*—Case settled.

Price & al Nicoll vs. *Grimston.*—Plaintiffs are to pay one-half of their taxable costs under the code. Plaintiffs pay no costs whatever to the defendant. The defendant is to pay the whole of his own costs.

Ferris vs. *Sainsbury et al.*—Judgment for defendant.

In re Bennett vs. *Martin.*—The surety is insufficient.

Lowell et al. vs. *Graydon et al.*—The order of Sept. 25, 1862, must remain undisturbed.

Clark et al. vs. *Nelson et al.*—Motion denied.

Gunnald vs. *Parkin.*—Motion denied, so far as it proceeds on the ground of irregularity. Default opened on the merits and attachment vacated, and defendant let in to oppose motion for attachment on payment of sheriff's fees and $10 costs of motion.

Glover vs. *Glover.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Nies vs. *Butler et al.*; *Bailey et al.* vs. *Case*; *Fulton Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Rising et al.*; *Kernochan* vs. *Lawrence.*—Motions denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Cunningham et al. vs. *Chamberlain et al.*—Decree of foreclosure and sale. See opinion.

Tinkham vs. *Burt.*—Demurrer No. 39. Demurrer overruled with costs. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Haight vs. *Amery.*—Judgment for defendant with costs. Findings, &c., on file.

Vidy vs. *Veteran.*—Judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff, however, to amend his complaint within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Before Justice White.

Curtis vs. *Coutts.*—Let an order be made referring this case, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 17, 1862.

$1 000	[illegible]	199	do	bs	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	90	Erie Railway	Pref	90
5,000 U. S. 7 3-10s		94½	2'0	do	⇒30 50
[illegible]	[illegible]	96	50	do	50⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	94¾	200	do	50⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	150	do	90¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do	90⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do	75½
50,000	do	104½	[illegible]	do	⇒30 76¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	5⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	5⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clarem R. R.	5⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	5⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	5⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CAMILLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—NO REST FOR THE WICKED—COLLEEN BAWN—SETTLED AT LAST.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLOROSO—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GOLDEN EGG—WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—GERMAN LIEDERSAENGERS—GRAND CONCERT.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac, it will be seen by our dispatches, is again on the move—not toward Richmond by way of Gordonsville, but toward Richmond by way of Fredericksburgh. In other words, the base of operations has been changed to Aquia Creek, and the advance is to be made along the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. A glance at a map of the country north of Richmond will be sufficient to convince any one of the propriety of this movement. Fredericksburgh is nearer to Richmond than Gordonsville, and will be occupied without a battle. This change in the programme, our Washington correspondent informs us, was known in Richmond twelve hours before our army commenced to move,—so there can be no impropriety in announcing it to the loyal North.

Gen. BURNSIDE has officially informed the War Department that no resignations of officers in the old army of McCLELLAN have been tendered, and that everything is going on as smoothly as could be expected.

The statements that Gen. FREMONT is to be assigned to the defence of Washington are emphatically denied by his friends.

The St. Louis *News*, of Nov. 14, says: "The movements on the river and on land in the West indicate that a movement of considerable importance in the Southwest is about to be made. It is not yet given out what the exact character of the movement is to be; but its *object* is pretty generally understood, and heartily approved, throughout the West. The rebels themselves have had wind of it for at least ten days past. They construe it as an intended expedition against Vicksburgh, designed to reduce that place and reopen the Mississippi to New-Orleans. They are therefore exerting themselves to the utmost to meet us there, and make a desperate resistance. It is reported that nearly all the rebel forces latelyin Arkansas have been withdrawn east of the Mississippi, and stationed near Vicksburgh; and the disappearance of the enemy recently in front of Gen. SCHOFIELD in Northwestern Arkansas gives color to this conjecture. It is probable, also, that they will abandon all Northern Mississippi, and withdrew the larger part of their army now in front of Gen. GRANT, to reinforce their forces at Vicksburgh. Should Vicksburgh prove to be the point of contest, the work will be no child's play. The rebels will have not less than 50,000 men massed to defend it; and it is certain they will defend it with desperation. What the strength of our forces will be we are not prepared to say; but one thing is certain—if the object of the movement is to capture Vicksburgh, it will be accomplished."

The latest accounts from Nashville represent Gen. ROSECRANS as awaiting the completion of repairs to the railroad between that city and Louisville, so that the regular receipt of supplies can be assured. He says that he will not move for popular effect. War is a business, and must be conducted properly or not at all. A very stringent general order has been issued touching soldiers who surrender themselves that they may be paroled and sent home. Gen. ROSECRANS has determined to send all such to Camp Chase with night-caps on their heads, after exhibiting them ignominiously on dress parade. While at Bowling Green, Gen. ROSECRANS made a brief speech to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division, to the effect that he had accepted his new command with the purpose of making war upon the rebels.

Major KINNEY, of Col. STANKS' Kentucky Regiment, made an attack upon a guerrilla camp in the neighborhood of Calhoun, on the night of Nov. 7. He completely surprised the rebels, killed one, wounded one, whom he took prisoner, and the rest retreated precipitately, making their escape. The company returned to camp, having captured twenty-five horses, saddles, bridles, caps, boots, shoes and various other articles which the rebels had doubtless stolen.

On Thursday last, Gen. BOYLE, who is in command at Louisville, received the following dispatch: "Col. FOSTER has again routed the guerrillas near Madisonville, Ky., killing twenty-five, and taking sixty prisoners, including four commissioned officers, seventy-five horses, and a large number of arms and other property. FOSTER is still after them."

Gen. STEELE, it is understood, has been ordered to the command of the army at Helena. This looks like work.

The expeditions of Gen. MILROY to Huntersville, Monterey, Franklin and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland and Pendleton, Western Virginia, have been entirely successful. He captured Major WILLIAM HARNESS, Capt. EVANS, Capt. BOGGS, the notorious CAMP, and about forty-five prisoners; also about twenty-five horses and seventy head of beef cattle. That region is now clear of rebels. The small pox is reported to be raging at Staunton and in the surrounding country.

An enthusiastic Union demonstration took place in Memphis, on Nov. 9.

A correspondent at Beaufort, S. C., writes that there was heavy frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hope of a cessation of yellow fever. On the 9th there was a rumor at Beaufort that Charleston had been illuminated, and four hundred guns fired, by way of rejoicing over English recognition.

GENERAL NEWS

The Democratic wings met yesterday afternoon. They came to terms. The nomination for the Comptroller is left with Tammany, and that for the Corporation Counsel with Mozart. Mozart is to have one-third of the Comptroller's patronage. The Aldermanic squabble is left for settlement at the Primaries.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last night. The results are printed elsewhere.

Gen. BANKS has declined the public reception tendered himself and lady by his legion of friends and admirers in New-York. The committee have decided in lieu of the reception, to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the public services of Gen. BANKS are held by the people of New-York. Messrs. Charles A. Peabody, Moses Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, Charles Gould, Chas. H. Marshall and A. J. H. Duganne have been selected to prepare the resolutions.

The Board of Aldermen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday noon, and adjourned without date—Alderman MITCHELL having suddenly lost a son by diphtheria, on Sunday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A report was adopted in favor of increasing the wages of the caulkers and laborers in the Croton Department respectively to $2 and $1 75 per day. A resolution to increase the bounty for enlistments to $200, was laid over. The Board concurred, by 18 to 2, to tender the hospitalities of the City to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The Comptroller's financial statement for last week showed a balance of $1,601,260 26 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Sisters of Charity in charge of the St. Joseph's Hospital were voted $1,000 to dispense for the necessities of the soldiers at that Institution, not provided for by Government. The Board adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The County Canvassers held their sixth meeting at noon yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and then adjourned till noon to-day. They met also at 3 o'clock this afternoon as Supervisors.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of Oct. 24, says: "There must be a million bales of cotton in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is not expecting too much that half of it will be offered to the Government. The agent for the Southwest, Mr. DE BOW, is, we understand, prepared to take that quantity, and pay for it in the 8 per cent. bonds, which are nearly, if not quite, at par everywhere, and will soon be worth a premium. The rates which he is authorized to give for cotton, and for which he has obtained large quantities, were established by private competition, and are very much above what the planters subscribing to the produce loan were willing to accept a year ago. These rates vary from one to two cents, according to the security of the location."

It is authoritatively denied that Gen. MARTINDALE has preferred charges against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Toronto *Leader* states a "fiscal difficulty with the Federal States," over which it wastes the usual amount of virtuous indignation, as follows: "Under an arrangement between our Government and that of Washington a mail service is performed for the latter by the Canadian ocean steamers, at a stipulated rate. At present the Federal Government owes Canada over $50,000 under this arrangement; and it proposes to liquidate the debt by a payment, at par, we presume, of its depreciated paper. We are not aware of the grounds on which the offer to liquidate a claim of the Canadian Government in a depreciated currency is made by the Washington Cabinet; but it is probable that they would allege that they receive the currency they offer in payment of the postage on the carriage of the mail matter in respect to which this claim accrues. But this would not really alter the case; for a contract between two nations to pay a certain service at a given rate is payable in gold, and cannot without a direct deviation from the agreement be paid in something worth thirty per cent. less than gold."

Eighty-one of the Ozeukee, Wisconsin, rioters who made forcible resistance to the execution of the draft have arrived at Milwaukee looking decidedly dejected and crestfallen. Mr. KEMP, the merchant who led the mob, has been set to chopping wood for the stoves in Camp Washburn.

The Messrs. ROSSIN, it is understood, are very heavy losers by the destruction of their well-known hotel in Toronto. They recently reduced the insurance on their building from $120,000 to $60,000, and now the value of the property destroyed, including the furniture, is estimated at $150,000, so that they lose at least $100,000. The accounts of the fire given in the Toronto papers show that the firemen of that city cannot hold their own when brought into competition with those in this City, for instance. Mr. M. ROSSIN, while the fire was in progress, offered twelve of them $1,000 each if they would follow his lead and operate where he was certain they could extinguish the flames. They declined the offer.

No order has yet been issued by the Government for the imprisonment of Rev. Messrs. GOODRICH, LEACOCK and FULTON, who were sent North from New-Orleans, under arrest for refusing to pray for the President of the United States, and for the present they are on parole among their friends in this City.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., denies emphatically that he has transmitted to Washington any charges whatever against Gen. CURTIS.

The "Monitor" building at Wilmington, Del., will soon be ready for active service. Her machinery is nearly all in a condition for use, and the officers' quarters have been completed. The turret will be completed in about two weeks. The two guns for the Monitor are on the wharf, one of them, the rifled cannon, having arrived at Wilmington on Saturday. The other is to be a 15-inch gun.

An extensive lead mine has been discovered on the Shawangunk Mountain, Orange County, N. Y. The Port Jarvis *Union*, of the 7th inst., says: "It is now ascertained beyond cavil or question that the mine recently opened is rich in ore of great purity, and will form a source of great wealth to the owners. The vein was struck at six feet below the surface, and has been penetrated to the depth of eight feet. The product is lead nearly pure."

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER has written a letter declining to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania, and proposing a plan for the adjustment of the National troubles.

The following important decision has been elicited by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1862.

Hon. Silas Livermore, Guthrieville, Penn.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 27th ult., desiring to be informed on certain questions appertaining to the draft, the Secretary of War directs me to say that, when a drafted man furnishes a substitute that is accepted, the two change places. The principal is liable to another draft, if made, just as he would be if he had not been drafted at first, and the substitute is bound by the first draft of the principal, just as if he had been drafted himself. Very respectfully,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

Hon. WM. JAYNE, Governor of Dakotah and delegate (elect) to Congress from that Territory, arrived in Springfield (Ill.) on Friday last, having come by way of St. Paul. Gov. JAYNE states that the extent of the Indian massacres in Minnesota and Dakotah have never yet been fully estimated. He believes the number of persons killed will not fall far short of one thousand. The massacres extended over the country between Fort Abererombie and the northern line of Iowa, a distance of not less than two hundred miles. The dead bodies of the victims of the massacre are still being found in the region desolated by the savages. The feeling among the citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the savage murderers is intense, and they will be satisfied with nothing less than the infliction of the fullest punishment required by law.

It is said that Col. COLBURN received a communication on Saturday from the Adjutant-General, directing him to inform Gen. BURNSIDE why he had left the Army of the Potomac without permission. He replied that he had done so with the consent of Gen. MCCLELLAN; that he was always considered by the General as belonging to his personal staff, and that nearly the entire bulk of orders emanating from Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through his (COLBURN'S) hands, and were delivered by him. He was always recognized as an Aid of Gen. MCCLELLAN. In such a capacity he left the Army of the Potomac with MCCLELLAN.

The body of Mr. THEODORE MANGUEN, the Insurance petrolman, who was buried under the ruins of a building at the great fire in West Houston street, on Sunday morning last, was recovered yesterday afternoon. The search for his remains was continued, with very little intermission, on the part of his comrades—the Insurance Patrol and the members of Hose Company No. 13—for the space of twenty-four hours. It is believed that no other lives were lost, though quite a number of persons were reported severely injured.

The City Inspector reports that 344 persons died in New-York last week, 86 men and 82 women, 93 boys and 83 girls—an increase of 35 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 48 from the mortality as compared with the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased 156 were children under five years of age.

A case of some importance to lessees of piers and bulkheads has just been decided at General Term of the Common Pleas. An abstract of the opinion will be found in the law column. The Broadway Railroad case is now before the General Term on argument.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, HENRY KLUMPP was convicted of grand larceny in obtaining coats from a tailor's store to make up, and converting them to his own use.

The Stock Market advanced from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. yesterday, on the Railways, under a buoyant demand, and closed firm on nearly all descriptions. Government Securities were also firm, and much interest was expressed in the award of the new loan at Washington, the offers for which were more numerous and widely diversified than generally expected. Gold left off the same as on Saturday, 131¼@132 ₩ cent. Exchange, 146 ₩ cent. on London.

Flour was heavy in price yesterday, the inquiry having been moderate for all other than shipping brands of extra State, which were in good request. Wheat was more freely dealt in, but at irregular prices. Corn was in good demand at advanced rates. Cotton was decidedly firmer but less active. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Wool and Oils were in pretty brisk demand at buoyant prices. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Bacon, Butter and Cheese were active. Lard was less freely purchased. The freight engagements were restricted.

The cattle market opened in a rain storm, with 4,000 fresh and near 150 stale cattle at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The stock looked bad in the rain and mud, which always injures the appearance $2@$3 ₩ head. Sales were not brisk, though more than two-thirds of the cattle were disposed of during the day. Still a large number of butchers, knowing that several hundred cattle were on the way, and expected here to-day, held back. Prices are the same as last week, viz.: 8½c. for fat cattle, 8c. for fair animals, and 6c.@7c. for poor. The general quality of the offerings was below par.

Hopeful Aspects of the War.

The public mind is much more hopeful than it has been for a long time in regard to the war. There are signs of activity and of earnestness in various quarters, which have done much toward meeting the universal demand of the people for vigor and energy on the part of the Government. The successes of our armies in the West,—the expulsion of the rebels from Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, the victories of Gen. CURTIS, and the complete reduction of his Department to the National sway, have been received as proofs that kindred triumps will follow kindred efforts wherever they may be put forth.

Everything indicates the purpose of the Government to press the war with equal vigor in the East. The Army of the Potomac received a peremptory order early in October to move forward and force the rebels to a battle. Gen. MCCLELLAN was removed from command because he would not obey that order. In these two facts we have all the assurance we can require that the Government is determined to push the rebel forces now between Richmond and Washington with all the energy and vigor it can command. Hitherto the ruling policy has been one of delay; hereafter it is to be one of action. More hazard unquestionably attends the latter than the former. An army which fights is more liable to defeat than one which does not. But the only use of an army consists in its fighting,—and there can be no such thing as carrying on war without taking risks. The country is willing to incur hazards for the sake of the advantages which a bold and vigorous policy promises to the country. And it takes heart and courage from the indications that such a policy is to be hereafter pursued.

There is little doubt, moreover, that the attack on the rebellion is to be made in other quarters. It is a matter of notoriety that powerful expeditions are fitting out to operate at various points on the Southern coast. We have a formidable fleet of iron-clad vessels just ready for active service, which can cover the landing of artillery and infantry enough to take and hold every southern seaport. Whether right or wrong in their conjectures, the country has come to believe that very early in the coming Winter we shall have Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in our possession,—that the Mississippi will be completely in our hands,—that the rebels will thus be entirely cut off from Texas and Arkansas, from which hitherto they have drawn a very large portion of their supplies,—and that we shall put an end to violations of the blockade and to all questions which foreign nations may raise in regard to it. These will be substantial results; and the people look forward with confidence to their speedy achievement.

They expect, too, that movements will be made to penetrate the heart of the rebel States by ascending the rivers which lead into their most densely settled and most productive regions. Gunboats, which the rebels are utterly unable to withstand, can ascend the Santee, the Savannah, the Chattahoochy, the Alabama, the branches of the Mississippi, and other streams which penetrate the interior of the cotton-growing States, and promptly make themselves masters of the rich plantations which lie along their borders, and of the million and a half of slaves by which they are cultivated. There is but one way in which the rebels can resist this movement of invasion—and that is by recalling their troops from their Northern frontier; and the moment this is done their whole country is thrown open to our advancing forces. This is unquestionably the shortest way to end the war, and, therefore, it is the most humane.

There can be no doubt that the result of the recent elections has been to stimulate the Administration to increased activity. It has been rightly interpreted—not as a verdict against the war, but as a protest against the tardy, ineffective manner in which the war had been carried on. Even the Richmond papers, largely as they counted upon Democratic victories at the North as likely to aid the rebel cause, fail to find in them the encouragement they had expected. They take note of the fact that everywhere out of this City, the men who declared themselves *against* the war, were defeated,—and that it was only by repelling the imputation, by explaining and retracting whatever they had said which could bear such a construction, and by demanding greater vigor in its prosecution, that the Democrats anywhere secured success.

The Government takes the right view of the case, and, we are glad to see, acts upon it with promptness and courage. If it will only meet the just expectations of the people in its prosecution of the war, it will have no difficulty in regaining all the ground it has seemed to lose. The country believes that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union restored. It believes that when the military power of the rebels has been broken,—when their armies have been beaten and scattered, their leaders slain, captured or driven into exile, and their military posts held by our forces, the great mass of the Southern people—who have no interest in this unnatural strife, and who have been betrayed or dragged into it by their ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, will again invoke the protection of the Constitution, and return to the shelter of the American flag. These are the conditions essential to the restoration of the Union. The rebellion must be crushed, by positive, aggressive blows, before the Southern people can possibly take such action, if they desire it. Therefore it is that the country has been profoundly disatisfied with the inactive, defensive policy by which the Government has been hitherto controlled, and it rejoices heartily and hopefully now, in the belief that this policy is about to be changed for one better suited to the necessities of the country and the emergency of the case.

Practical Lessons in State Craft.

That there has been a recent and unusually emphatic decision of the Cabinets of the English and French Governments in regard to American affairs, it is impossible not to believe. And that decision is adverse to the hopes of the Confederates. In many ways does the evidence of the fact reach the world. But we desire nothing more conclusive than the outgivings of the Richmond Press on the subject. These organs of the rebellion announce the news with the positiveness and circumstantiality that they would employ in publishing any other fact bearing upon their interests. It is declared that the decision was unexpected, that it broke up negotations of Confederate bonds abroad, which had already commenced at rates so favorable as eighty-six cents on the dollar; and the Southern people are exhorted, in view of the foreign news, to cast away all thought and all hope of the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign Powers, and trust to their own unaided efforts to secure independence. The hope of recognition has been an ever-present and inspiriting support of the Confederates in their struggle hitherto. We may rest assured that their leaders would not permit so discouraging a communication to be made to them unless it were beyond doubt true and irremediable.

Now that the subject is sufficiently freed from doubt to enable us to consider it without passion or excitement, it appears that two observations may justly be made in regard to it. The first is, that intervention was always unduly feared by the people of the United States; the second, that it was unwisely trusted in by the Confederates. If, in the case of the former, the fear led to a too irascible temper in judging the acts and motives of our neighbors across the water; or, in case of the latter, the hope led to a too desperate plunge into the abyss of revolution, the error was serious, and must be atoned for as all wrong passions and deeds are. Both sides might have escaped the error fallen into by the exercise of more dispassionate consideration. If the course of very obvious wisdom had been adopted, of imagining ourselves in the place of English and French rulers, the practical difficulties of interference in the American war would have been manifest, and appeared as they are, insurmountable.

It is only those who are burthened with the cares of State that can appreciate the magnitude of the issues in their hands. The universal rage of a Press, strong and insolent, and the wild clamor of the constituent governing class in England, united in demanding from their Government a recognition of Confederate independence. It might have seemed that these influences would be irresistible, and would coerce a Ministry which is really as well as nominally obedient to the popular will. But there was a bulwark behind, upon which the waves of popular agitation dashed in vain. The statesman was too much for the demagogue. To the citizen of the United States, English intervention was only thought of as an expression of jealousy and dislike of this country, which were feelings natural and most likely to be in that manner exhibited. To the Confederate rebel, the same act was considered only a declaration to the world of favor to a new nation whose interests would be closely interwoven with those of the chief foreign countries. To each belligerent, recognition and intervention had no deeper meaning than a national prejudice or prepossession. But to the English statesman, interference in American affairs meant a vast deal more. If ventured upon as a peace measure, it fell short of the aim of those who urged it. For upon the rejection of the overtures to arbitrate in the American quarrel, the contest would be left in its original aspect and proportions. If interference were pushed to the extent of war, the evils to be remedied would in reality be aggravated. Neither the peace, wealth, nor power of nations would be promoted by it. Taking it for granted that England and France could end the war by acting militarily with the South, the result would not justify the action. Because to coerce or subdue the United States would require an expenditure for military purposes far beyond the willingness of the tax-payers of those countries to authorize. And then, after the point were gained and peace enforced, it could not be regarded as permanent. The quarrel not being fought out, but suspended, would rankle with all its original heat and virulence, and the combatants would be aching to get at each other again. It would take just as great military power to maintain peace between the States of the Union, as it required to establish it. So that intervention by France and England, if proper in itself, would necessitate the establishment of a protectorate over the United States to maintain the peace established. The folly of such a measure is too manifest to need elucidation.

If anything in Statecraft is more difficult than for one nation to intermeddle with the affairs of another nation, it is for *two* nations to undertake the intermeddling together. Then the perplexity is, not to watch the subject of joint solicitude, but to watch one another, for the relations of equals and rivals are far more troublesome and dangerous to the world's peace than those between superiors and inferiors. On a late occasion the intestine troubles and the misgovernment of the neighboring Republic of Mexico attracted the attention of France, England and Spain, and their Governments undertook to regulate, if not renew, the sovereign administration in that distracted country. The alliance was kept up till the tripartite military power appeared in force at Vera Cruz, when the forwardness of France in proposing a thorough change in the rule of Mexico blew the alliance to pieces, and England and Spain withdrew to the more fit and congenial duty of minding their own affairs. And France, so arrogant at the start and sweeping in her plan of intervention, has subsided into the more modest pretension that her sole object in occupying Mexico is to allow Mexicans the privilege of selecting their own Government and composing their own strife! A very shallow publicist would have no hesitation in deciding that France might have seen the same end better attained and a hundred million dollars saved by keeping her armies at home.

The intervention in Mexico is an illustration on a small scale of what would have been the result of a like policy attempted toward the United States. One lesson is sufficient for one generation of rulers.

The Change of Base.

The information has come from Richmond, and our Washington correspondent telegraphs us the fact, that the Army of the Potomac is changing its base of operations to Fredericksburgh. On Sunday morning last, all its corps commenced their march down the Valley of the Rappahannock, from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; and by the close of the week, we presume the whole of the great force will have reached—not its destination, perhaps, but the point from which Richmond may be most conveniently approached. From the mouth of Aquia Creek, the distance to Richmond is only about sixty miles, and the whole route is practicable and direct, with good communications, and easy means of obtaining supplies. Gen. SIGEL will remain on the east side of the mountains, defending the Gape, watching Stonewall JACKSON, and guarding the approaches to Washington; and Gen. BURNSIDE, cooperating probably with forces south of Richmond, can devote his entire attention to the defeat of LEE the capture of the rebel capital.

The bulk of LEE'S army is at Gordonsville and vicinity, and probably, on learning the news, the whole of *it* also took up its line of march toward Richmond. Stonewall JACKSON will most likely follow; and in the course of a few days we shall again see the entire rebel army at Richmond, and our army advancing upon it. The rebels, even if they were able, would not dare to send any part of their force toward Washington or Maryland, while BURNSIDE so directly threatened their capital. They have great facilities of concentrating all their forces; and as this has always been their policy on the eve of an anticipated assault or a battle, they will doubtless pursue it now.

We suppose this new change of base means immediate and great work. We don't suppose it means regular approaches, fortifications, or shovels. December will be upon us directly; and though we have not heard anything about *mud* since Gen. BURNSIDE took command, there is no doubt that to any commander, as to any man, mud may sometimes be a serious obstacle. In that respect the line of advance now adopted is the best that has yet been attempted. Gen. BURNSIDE is serious and earnest in his work; he has an abundance of men, and he knows the will of the nation, whose servant he is. We predict, therefore, that his stay at Fredericksburgh will be brief, and that his march to Richmond will be rapid as we believe it will be triumphant. By December our army will have still another base of operations—from the rebel capital.

ERICSSON'S NEW INVENTION.—Capt. ERICSSON seems to have achieved another brilliant success in adapting his turrets more perfectly to the use of heavy guns. We hope it will not be necessary for him to spend a great deal of time in further experiments upon them. The country is impatient to see them at work, and if they are at all equal to the expectations formed of them at the outset, they will, even without the new improvements, be more than a match for anything the rebels can bring against them. Let the Captain experiment at leisure on one of them, while the rest are experimenting elsewhere.

Disobedience of Orders.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is pushing its partisan championship of Gen. MCCLELLAN to a hazardous point. It justifies his disobedience of orders, and claims for him the applause of the country for acknowledged insubordination. The following, from its columns, sustains this statement:

MCCLELLAN is charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to follow up the enemy on the 1st and 6th of October. *It is probably true; and it is certainly true that he was guilty of disobedience to the War Department before then.* We published some weeks ago the fact, now contradicted—that while MCCLELLAN was before the enemy at the battle of Antietam, he received repeated orders from Washington to fall back to the defence of the Capital. He was told that LEE'S movement was a feint to engage his troops, while the main body of the rebel army attacked the Capital. If MCCLELLAN had obeyed this panic order, and fallen back, his army would have been routed, and Washington would have been taken!

He has again and again received similar orders—conceived in panic and stark ignorance—*and has refused to heed them.* His disobedience saved the country!

We have too high an opinion of Gen. MCCLELLAN as a loyal soldier, to credit these statements to their full extent. That he has *failed* to obey the orders of the Government in repeated instances, the country has too much reason to know; but we have always attributed his failures to any thing rather than a deliberate and determined disobedience. It has been left for his professed friends to fasten upon him this damning aspersion.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was in command of one of the armies of the Union. He derived all his power from the Government, and was just as much bound to yield prompt and implicit obedience to its orders, whether they agreed with his own views or not, as any one of his subordinates was to obey his commands. A failure in such obedience is fatal to the reputation of any soldier; a refusal to yield it is among the highest crimes he can commit. It has been alleged against Gen. MCCLELLAN that he failed more than once to advance upon the enemy when ordered to do so in front of Richmond; that when ordered to withdraw his army from the Peninsula and meet the enemy in front of Washington he spent more than a week in protesting against the order, and finally obeyed it so tardily that our army suffered defeat; and that when ordered to advance after Antietam and force the rebels to fight, he neglected to obey the order. The *Atlas and Argus* would have this country understand that this was not simply *failure* but *refusal* to obey the orders of the Government. What service does that journal hope to render to Gen. MCCLELLAN by thus claiming for him the perilous merit of open and intentional disobedience of the Government from which he held his authority and which he professed to serve?

We trust that we shall have an early call, at the opening of Congress, for all the documents and all the correspondence connected with the campaigns of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Their publication has become absolutely essential to the proper understanding of some very interesting and important issues. The *Atlas and Argus* last Summer asserted that Gen. MCCLELLAN had made full reports of every battle in which his army had been engaged, and that they had been *suppressed* by the War Department. We trust that if any such documents are in existence they will very soon be published. Let the country no longer be dependent on the unauthorized and unsupported assertions of partisan writers on either side.

The Roanoke—Trifling Errors Corrected.

"There are no 'egg-shell plates' in this vessel. The mail is solid iron, 4½ inches thick, worked in form with immense sledges and fires. Frequently a week is required to bore a single hole through this tough mass. * * * There is the same thickness of armor in the bow and stern, as on the sides—and this cannot be said of any other iron-clad vessel in the world. * * * She has two turrets, one more than the Ericsson Batteries."—*Post.*

The above statements are perfectly correct, with the trifling exception that the "mail" is not worked in form with sledges; that it does not take a week to bore a hole through it; that the armor is not equally thick on the sides, bow and stern; that it is equally thick on the sides, bow and stern of the *Monitor;* that the vessel has three turrets, and that some of the Ericsson Batteries have one and some two. As to the egg-shell character of the protection, the English have fired shot and shell through the same kind of armor.

THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE REBELS.—When the rebellion first broke out the rebels drew great comfort from the belief that the pressure of war would force the laboring classes of the North into riot and insurrection. We had moving pictures of the terrible scenes that were to be enacted in New-York and other Northern cities, as soon as any attempt should be made to resist by force of arms the secession of the Southern States. Mobs would instantly occur throughout the North. In all the manufacturing districts, the operatives, who were to be thrown out of employment by the war, would rise in insurrection and plunder their employers, and in every section of the North the cry of "*Bread or blood*" was to be raised, and was sure to compel acquiescence in the demands of the Southern rebels. These senseless expectations were shared by many here at home, whose strong political sympathy with the South led them to indulge in similar predictions, if not hopes.

The Southern people have lived to see their folly. They have seen that the War, for the last year and a half, has scarcely disturbed the ordinary course of peaceful industry in the Northern States. In many branches of labor, it has actually acted as a stimulus—while the laboring population, as a whole, were never more generally employed at better wages than now. But the South now predicts similar disturbances, from the *return of peace.* Hear the Richmond *Whig* on this subject:

"Hunger must come—the hunger that knows no law and heeds no danger, when the means of gratification are within reach. Bank vaults and jewelry shops, and warehouses and mansions of nabobs, will

be [illegible] and provokingly enticing. Does it require a prophet to foretell what will happen? Need we refresh our recollections of the times of the Jacobins and the fate of the aristocrats? Mythology tells of one who taught his horses to eat human flesh, and was himself devoured by them. The capitalists of the North, who raised an army and made it familiar with carnage, will realize the fable, when they hear the cry of 'Bread or blood!' at their doors.

Of course, in such a social chaos—such a carnival of passion as we suppose must result from the return of the Yankee army North, with the objects of the war unattained—the Government itself will be unable to maintain authority, or even the form of existence."

The *Whig* infers from this that the North will continue the war as long as possible. It advises the people of the South not to indulge in any false expectations on this subject—not to expect that the North will abandon the contest as long as it can possibly carry it on. But it feels quite confident that the *exhaustion* of the North will eventually bring it to an end. It has hopes, too, that the secession of the Northwest from the Union, and the intervention of Foreign Powers, may hasten that event—though it wisely exhorts the South not to place too much reliance on either of these possible accidents.

The *Whig* will live long enough to see the utter folly of all its predictions. The North is not likely to be exhausted by the war. Nor is it likely to be ruined by the return of peace. It will prosecute it until its legitimate object—the restoration of the Union—has been secured, and then it will welcome its termination.

OUR FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. COBDEN made some sensible and practical remarks on American affairs in a late speech at Rochdale, which will be found in our foreign extracts. He don't see that there is any use in English politicians and the English Press abusing us—can't see that it will stop the war; he don't believe that the struggle will end by a separation of the South from the North; he shows that England and France could not successfully intervene in our contest; and, if they did intervene, it would only end in harm; he don't imagine that military interference would get cotton; and even if there is a prospect that it might do so, it would be cheaper to feed all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture on turtle steaks, champagne and venison, than to try and obtain the staple by force of arms. Beside all this, he indulges in some remarks that are neither very pert nor very philosophical regarding the undesirability of great territorial empires, and contrasts the vast empires of "Assyria, Persia and the rest," with the glorious little States of Greece and Italy, all of which has no bearing whatever upon the Union question, and no point of analogy with this Republic or its war for existence. "Assyria, Persia and the rest," were great despotisms; "Greece, for instance, or Italy,"—in their days of glory, were free States; and the littleness of the latter had no more relation to their glory than the vastness of the former had to their corruptioe and decay. This Republic is at once vast in its territory and perfect in its freedom—vaster, by far, than "Assyria and the rest," and freer than "Greece, for instance;" and all its glories have sprung from, and depend upon, the principle of Union. What Mr. COBDEN likes to see better than vast empires is, the "development and elevavation of the individual man;" and no one knows better than he how grandly that end has been secured by this Republic. The triumph of Disunion and Slavery would assuredly result in its extinction.

We are grateful to Mr. COBDEN for his sympathy and good will, and are thankful to him that he still retains them under the torrent of bitter abuse that has been poured upon him by the tory and obsequious Press of England. We are glad to see that his friendly sentiments were so loudly applauded in the manufacturing district of England. If the flighty Mr. GLADSTONE and the insolent *Times* would only pattern after the distinguished free-trader, in their treatment of the American question, the friendship of the two free nations of the world would be perpetual.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

An Arrangement for the Spoils 'twixt Tammany and Mozart.

Yesterday afternoon, in the old Wigwam, the faithless and the true met upon the common platform of a desire for spoils.

The two wings of the Democracy flapped together over the canvass back of the Comptrollership and Corporation Counselor.

They met, and after various sly tricks for mutual overreaching, the fact was acknowledged that without union defeat was certain, and that though they loved fighting well, they loved the spoils more; and it was agreed to disagree no more at present, but to compromise and win.

The arrangement is as follows:

The party of the first part, (Tammany,) is to have the nomination of the candidate for Comptroller; and the party of the second part, (Mozart,) is to swear that it is all right, vote for him, hurrah for him, back him, and have one-third of the patronage which belongs to that office, as the little con-sid-e-ra-tion.

The party of the second part is to have the nomination of the candidate for Corporation Counsel, while the other party will yield its entire support for his election.

Thus ends the first lesson.

The second considered a union upon Aldermanic candidates, but could not be arranged satisfactorily.

Certain men must be kept out—other certain must go in.

So said each party, and both could not be pleased. Compromise being evidently out of the question, the various organizations are notified that at the primary election polls they must either bury or sharpen their respective hatchets, and settle or fight out their quarrels amongst themselves, without further disturbing the great family of the unterrified.

The prominent candidates for the Comptrollership nomination are:

Hon. F. I. A. BOOLA, who at present serves ably a respectable constituency at the Aldermanic Councils, and is regarded as an influential, shrewd and rising *hombre*.

Hon. R. B. CONNOLLY, State Senator.

Mr. AUG. PUSDY, Assistant Street Commissioner.

Mr. JAMES R. BIGGS, better known as Supervisor BIGGS.

Justice M. T. BRENNAN.

Republican Aldermanic Nominations.

The several Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last night, pursuant to call, and, after organization, made the following nominations:

First District—Adjourned to Saturday.
Third District—Adjourned to Saturday.
Fifth District—Alexander H. Keech.
Seventh District—Wm. H. Gedney.
Ninth District—Isaac Dayton.
Eleventh District—Adjourned to call of Chair.
Thirteenth District—Adjourned to Wednesday.
Seventeenth—William Downing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

The promptness with which Gen. BURNSIDE has put in motion the columns of the Army of the Potomac has taken by surprise even his most sanguine friends, as it will probably do the enemy. On Saturday morning, Gen. BAYARD occupied Falmouth, hastily evacuated by the rebels.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

The arrival of JOHN VAN BUREN is regarded as an event of far more significance at the present time, than his mere personal influence would warrant. From evidence too direct to be overlooked, we are satisfied that he is but the John the Baptist to that Anti-Christ, FERNANDO WOOD, whose coming during the latter days is so distinctly foretold in the sacred prophecies, and a whole brood of apostles, including VALLANDIGHAM, is expected to gather from different sections of the country, to perfect the schemes already in embryo, for compromise with the rebels, and coercion of the President into acquiescence therein.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

The return of fugitive slaves by certain officials in Kentucky, acting under authority of the Provost-Marshal General of the State, in violation of the law of Congress, is receiving attention here, and it is believed measures will be adopted by Provost-Marshal General DRAPER to put a quietus upon such practices.

SICK SOLDIERS.

About sixteen hundred sick soldiers from the Army of the Potomac were brought here to-day, and distributed amongst the various hospitals in the city.

A POLICY FOR KENTUCKY AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, and Hon. Mr. CASEY and other prominent Kentuckians, are urging upon the President a more vigorous policy in Kentucky and Western Virginia. Among the good things done by Gen. BUELL, before his final decapitation, was the promulgation of a general order bearing severely on those resident rebels who had given active aid and sympathy to BRAGG, in his recent invasion, and who now infest their various neighborhoods, secretly plotting treason, and prepared at any moment to tear up railroad tracks, destroy bridges, disable telegraphs, and do anything generally calculated to embarrass the National cause and oppress Union citizens.

Among the evil things done by Gen. WRIGHT, since the extension of his jurisdiction, has been the repeal of this order; and this act has occasioned a general protest from all the positive war men of Kentucky. In Tennessee Gen. ROSECRANS approves the order of his predecessor; and if it be not enforced in Kentucky, Union men there predict that he will yet be compelled to march back his army to Louisville to get supplies, so nearly impossible is it to keep the railroad in order without the application of a policy the most stringent and effective.

The President, after listening to the representations made to him by the delegation, referred the matter to Gen. HALLECK, and the General, after hearing the "twice-told tale," referred it back to the President, who at the latest advices had not yet chosen which horn of the dilemma he preferred to embrace. It is believed, however, that the Executive foot will come down in favor of thorough and rigid action.

INFLUENCE OF TRAITORS AT WASHINGTON.

The recent unrebuked presence here of Mrs. LAY, whose husband was on Gen. SCOTT's Staff, and now an Inspector in the rebel army, and Mrs. CAMPBELL, wife of Ex-Judge CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary of War for the rebel Government, and their unimpeded return to Richmond, have provoked much comment. Many people cannot see why female spies are thus permitted to visit the Capital of the country, and, after obtaining whatever information is accessible—usually an ample store—be allowed to return at pleasure through our lines to Richmond, laden with their valuable freightage.

The circumstance revives an incident of the past Summer, when two rebel Floridians, who had been members of the State Convention and who had voted to take Florida out of the Union, were arrested by order of Gen. HUNTER and sent to Hilton Head. Some delay occurred in their passage, and when they arrived, an order met them from Washington for their unconditional discharge!

What are the influences thus potent in protecting traitors? And on what officials are they thus successfully used?

INSUBORDINATION IN M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Col. COLBURN, one of the members of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, who was arrested at Trenton and brought to Washington, has been ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE, and explain his reasons for leaving his post without orders.

The conduct and language of Col. COLBURN excite considerable attention here from the freedom with which he criticizes the action of the Government in removing Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the disrespectful language he still uses. He alleges that his arrest was intended as an attack upon his chief, and in general manifests a spirit that would be tolerated in no other service.

THE PERILS OF REBEL FLIRTATION.

Of all Massachusetts Yankees, those in the National army, when in presence of the rebels, male or female, seem most refreshingly verdant. While Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters were at Warrenton, the Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment accepted the hospitalities of a young lady of pleasing manners, living about four miles from that place, and, with a friend, galloped out one morning to breakfast. It was the old story in the history of the war—the fair one was false as fair, and the hospitality was a decoy, resulting in the capture of the luckless visitors by a squad of convenient rebels, who rudely broke in on the matinal repast, and hurried them away from the presence of the perfidious charmer. When shall we learn?

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

We learn incidentally from Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, just arrived from Port Royal, and from the official report of Gen. SAXTON, that the work of organizing negro regiments in South Carolina is going successfully on. Nearly all recently escaped slaves manifest a willingness to enlist. Their fighting qualities have lately been tested in an expedition down the coast to Florida; consisting of a steamer and about one hundred black soldiers, who landed at a dozen different places on the mainland, capturing large quantities of salt and destroying the works where it was made. They were attacked three different times by rebel companies—varying in force from fifty to one hundred men—and in every case the rebels were repulsed with decided loss, many being captured, and only three negroes receiving wounds. The courage and firmness displayed by the black soldiers was such as to produce unqualified admiration in their friends, and excite the greatest consternation among their enemies. A large number of slaves were received and brought away.

The anticipated return of Gen. HUNTER to the Department of the South is a source of joy to the army and of great alarm to the enemy.

Late advices from Kansas give details of an engagement in the Marais du Cygne Valley, near the Missouri border, between a company of negro troops and a band of guerrillas, resulting in the complete success of the former. In this case, as the other, the negroes showed a heroism and even enthusiasm in this new vocation that elicited universal praise. Their (white) officers have the utmost confidence in their military capacity, and it is likely that these instances will be the key to new developments which will exert a momentous influence on the conduct of the war.

PACK MULES IN PLACE OF ARMY WAGONS.

It has been determined to replace army supply-wagons, to considerable extent, with pack mules, for the transportation of stores for the army. This plan was adopted over a year ago in Western Virginia by Gen. ROSECRANS, and has worked with excellent effect. The cavalry is to be supplied at once, and it is believed that this change will add greatly to the mobility of this arm of the service, and enable it to equal that of the rebels in celerity of movement—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Over 25,000 prisoners have been exchanged under the present cartel, and the account stands 6,000 in our favor. About 6,000 of the troops, surrendered at Harper's Ferry, will be mustered out, being too much demoralized for useful service.

COMMODORE STRIBLING.

The death of Commodore PENNOCK has caused a vacancy in the command of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, Commodore STRIBLING has been ordered there to fill it. He has of late been residing in Georgetown.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

The following memorial, prepared by Senator POMEROY, in obedience to the wishes of the people of the West, has been placed before the President for his consideration:

A MEMORIAL

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior:

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Kansas, would respectfully represent that there is a strong and increasing anxiety on the part of the white settlers, which is also shared to considerable extent by the enlightened and civilized Indians of our frontier States, for the removal and consolidation of the small tribes into one general distinctive Indian country, where all the tribes may be concentrated in one settlement, where they can more surely be protected by the Government and instructed and elevated by the philanthropic, and where they may remain in undisputed possession forever.

Having recently held correspondence and had conversation with some of the head men of the Cherokee Nation, I learn that the migration and settlement of the loyal Indians, who are living in small bands in Kansas and elsewhere, would be a most desirable acquisition to that Indian country, and that their removal and settlement there would strengthen, maintain, and perpetuate the cause of the Union forever. Having lived among Indians, and seen the causes of their demoralization, and studied the question of their destiny with no ordinary interest, I beg leave to submit the following reasons as influencing my own judgment in favor of this measure.

First—These small defenceless tribes, surrounded by white settlers, are subject to constant depredations, destructive alike of the best interest of the whites and the Indians.

Second—The history and experience of almost three centuries teach that such contact degrades the white man and demoralizes the Indian, and tends directly to his extermination.

Third—While scattered in small bands there will be, of necessity, less social, educational and religious influence, so essential to their elevation and improvement. Experimental agriculture and practical farming must also be entirely neglected while they are so scattered.

Fourth—All the Indians, no matter by what name they are called, are essentially *one people*. Their color, origin, habits and nationality indicate that without violence to nature or prejudice, they can become one and homogeneous.

Fifth—That, consolidated as one people, they could enjoy the combined and concentrated influence of all religious denominations, who have for centuries made the most commendable efforts for their improvement.

Sixth—They would, concentrated, be able to enjoy the uninterrupted protection of the United States Government, as the military forces which have always been stationed for their protection and defence could easily be massed for that purpose and made effective.

Seventh—It would lessen the vast expenditure of our present system, and the evil and expense of small local agencies could be remedied, and these sources of enormous frauds dried up.

Eighth—This system of consolidation and removals if made successful, would stimulate and facilitate the settlement and wealth of the new States, while it secured the building and completion of their system of internal improvements, and would also remove, to a great extent, the fruitful sources of temptation—idleness, intemperance, dissipation and fraud. And finally, under the blessing of Almighty God, it would arrest the wasting away and total extinction of a once gallant and heroic race and restore them to their distinctive nationality where they will possess and enjoy the rights of their manly, the blessings of self-government and ultimately making themselves a light to the nations and an honor to mankind.

I am led to the early submitting of this policy to the Department from the recent outbreak in Minnesota; feeling admonished that as we have the same combustible material, some misguided hand may apply the torch of destruction in my own State. I urge these considerations by all the history of the past, by all the calamities that overhang the present hour, as well as by the visions of hope that may brighten the opening future.

If these views shall meet the concurrence of the Department, and it should be deemed expedient, I trust some suitable person will at once be appointed to take the initiative steps, with a view of making treaties for the concurrence of the President and the Senate at its next session.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
S. C. POMEROY.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

CONSUL GENERAL OF LIBERIA.

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, for many years connected with the American Colonization Society, has been recognized as CONSUL General of the Republic of Liberia, for the United States.

FROM THE FRONT.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following information: The firing heard on Saturday morning occurred between Warrenton Springs and Fayetteville, and was an artillery duel between the rebels and a Pennsylvania battery. The casualties on our side were three men wounded.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH has been confined to his room today by indisposition, which is not likely to prove serious.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COL. COLBURN.

Lieut.-Col. COLBURN, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, yesterday received from the Adjutant-General's office a letter asking him by whose order he left the front of the army with Gen. MCCLELLAN. He answered, "By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN." It is understood that, whether technically of Gen. MCCLELLAN's personal Staff or not, Col. COLBURN has had the principal direction of his personal Staff.

REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz.: "Playing cards," "proprietary," "express," "telegraph," "insurance," "life assurance," "fire and marine," "passage tickets," and "protest." The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States described, on and after the first day of December next, and persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The *Kilkwell* was this morning searched, by order of Col. DOSTIE, and the Leonardstown stage seized. About $500 worth of medicines were captured and a large rebel mail, implicating many parties in this district. The mail carriers were caught.

ACQUIA CREEK HELD BY OUR GUNBOATS.

It is said Aequia Creek has been held for some days past by the *Yankee*, *Satellite*, and other gunboats lying off there, and the place has been evacuated by the rebels.

SUBSTITUTES.

Twenty-eight men, engaged by parties in Maryland, as substitutes at $200 apiece, were taken from the city this morning.

The Disturbance Among the Soldiers on Riker's Island.

On Sunday last the authorities at Police Headquarters received information that the soldiers of a Metropolitan Regiment, stationed at Riker's Island, were in a state of revolt, and that it would be necessary to forthwith dispatch a large body of policemen to the scene of disturbance, if it were proposed to keep the soldiers there stationed from devouring each other in a general fight. Upon the reception of this notice, Mr. Inspector CARPENTER, with characteristic promptness, immediately dispatched one hundred and fifty men, most of whom were reserves, connected with the Precincts adjoining that in which the Central office is situated—to the place above-named, with explicit instructions to the officer in command of the force, to put down the expected riot at all hazards.

The Police force was detained there all day yesterday and last night, in the constant expectation that a very serious riot would take place. There are over a thousand men, all told, stationed upon this small plot of land in the East River. The great majority of them have been there for weeks past.

They have become heartily sick and tired of inaction; they long for a movement; they have earnestly begged for some change which would give them something to do; they wish to be put forward toward the Confederate army, and to mingle their blood, if need be, with that of their countrymen who have gone before them. What wonder then, that, tired of inaction, they should at last become disgusted with *that kind* of camp life, and that a mutinous spirit should be discovered among them.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge MCCUNN.

HENRY KLUMPP was placed on trial for grand larceny from JOHN W. MCKINLAY, of No. 556 Broadway. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner, who is a journeyman tailor, applied to MCKINLEY for work, and obtained cloth, ready cut, for six coats, which he was to return made up on the following Friday. On applying for the work he gave a false name and residence, and immediately after obtaining the goods, took them to HAMILTON & DA LONO's pawnbroker's shop in East Broadway, where he pledged them, and where they were subsequently found. The fact of his giving a false name and residence satisfied the jury that his intention at the time of getting the goods was to convert them to his own use, and they therefore found him guilty of grand larceny. Several other indictments are pending against him for similar transactions. Mr. ANDERSON appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and O. L. STEWART, Esq., for the prosecution. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Dacotah from a Cruise After the Alabama.

The United States steamship *Dacotah*, J. P. MCKINSTRY, Commander, arrived yesterday from a cruise in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She sailed hence on the 5th inst., and has been cruising between the east end of Long Island and Cape Hatteras, in the track of our transport ships. She has spoken a large number of vessels. She has returned for coal, and will probably sail again soon. She is at anchor off Pier No. 6 North River.

LIST OF OFFICERS—Capt. J. P. MCKINSTRY; First Lieutenant, G. C. Wiltz; Second Lieutenant, S. B. Ames; Acting Masters, Wm. Earle, Wm. Muslander; Surgeon, Delevan Bloodgood; Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, P. G. Peltz.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or on inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860" in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical effections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1660—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Chase of a Side-Wheel Steamer by the U. S. Steamer Kearsarge.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, from Madaira, arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th ult. She reports, (no date,) chased a side-wheel steamer for 16 hours, but she escaped during the chase. She was throwing overboard her cargo in boxes and bales.

Burning of a Church in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 17.

The St. Barnebas Protestent Episcopal Church, located near Rosseville Park, was destroyed by fire, at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Wreck of the Schooner N. L. Wason.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

The schooner *N. L. Wason*, from Baltimore for Poughkeepsie, was abandoned at sea (no date.) The crew have arrived at New-London.

☞ B. FRANK PALMER, the Government Surgeon Artist, has caused the arrest of a Mr. JEWETT, of New-Hampshire, for an alleged violation of his patent. JEWETT has been placed under heavy bonds.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Henry Knit All Wool

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus Is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morten's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

COOKE—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. J. Yerkes, Mr. J. T. COOKE to MARY H., only daughter of Silas Harris, Esq.

GANSEVOORT—LOOMIS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at Governor's Island, by Rev. Dr. J. Scudder, JAMES GANSEVOORT and ELISA E. OGDEN, daughter of Col. G. Loomis, United States Army.

GRAHAM—HOWARD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Mr. Draper, Capt. NAWALL GRAHAM, U. S. Navy, to Miss JANE, daughter of Capt. George and Mary Howard.

☞ Philadelphia and Batavia, N. Y., papers please copy.

STETSON—FISHER.—At Mamaroneck, on Sunday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, CHARLES S. STETSON, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINA M. FISHER, youngest daughter of Mr. William H. Fisher, of Mamaroneck.

DIED

BASOLAY.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, ANNA, only child of Thomas and Fanny Barclay, and grand-daughter of Thos. H. Maghee.

DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, suddenly, JOHN E. DAVIDSON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 West 36th-st.

DONALDSON.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 16, Mr. EDWIN D. DONALDSON, a native of London, England, in the 43d year of his age.

ERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 16, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest son of William H. and Jennie E. Erwin, aged 8 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 15, W. J. G. GRAY, aged 34 years, 11 months and 15 days, for a number of years a printer on the New-York *Times*.

The friends of the deceased, and the members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at his late residence, No. 57 Bright-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, of inflammation of the bowels, JOHN P. HALLETT, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 186 6th-st., without further notice.

LONGWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862, JANE A., wife of Wm. T. Longworth.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., corner of Macdougal. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

ORDAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at her late residence, No. 140 Harper-st., ELIZABETH KAVANAH, relict of the late Benjamin Ogden, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, 16th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

PENDLETON.—At Washington, N. C., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862, JAMES M. PENDLETON, volunteer Aid to Maj.-Gen. Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

QUINN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JOANNA QUINN, aged 60 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, LOUISE PERNAM, only child of Walter M. and Elizabeth L. Smith, aged 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his brother, James D. Smith, No. 99 East 36th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 548.—NOV. 17, 1862.
7, 6, 62, 68, 27, 59, 42, 56, 70, 60, 20, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 546.—NOV. 17, 1862.
39, 66, 35, 8, 5, 7I, 3I, 70, 43, 63, 15, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT ON EIGHTH PAGE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY'S BOOK.
GODEY FOR DECEMBER.
A CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

A truly beautiful number of Godey, and not to be equaled on this Continent or in Europe.

LOOK AT THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

"Fnuud in the Snow," as sweet and silvery a plate as we have ever published.

"Christmas," a tableau plate, containing seven distinct picteres.

A Bride Fashion-plate, containing seven figures, beautifully colored. The only Magazine that yearly gives a plate of bride's dresses

"Preparing for the Christmas Party." A humorous engraving.

Royal Tiger Slipper. Printed in six colors. A very novel pattern.

Cloaks, Headdresses, Embroidery and Braiding Patterns, and warm Crochet articles for Winter use, are given in abundance.

Our Musical Editor gives a new piece of music of his own in this number.

CHRISTMAS RECEIPTS AND CHRISTMAS STORIES

See our Receipt Department for everything that can be wanted for the festive gathering.

For sale by all the Dealers.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT,
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Oct. 31:

Church at South Hardwick, Vt., by Rev. D. Field	$8 00
Church at East Hardwick, Vt., by Rev. J. Torrey, Jr	18 00
Church at Bakersfield, Vt., by Rev. G. F. Wright	4 00
Mrs. Julia H. Grenelle	150 00
Citizens of Nevada City, California, by Hon. A. A. Sargent	6,311 64
Premium on Gold from Nevada City	1,924 67
Citizens of Marysville, California	12,700

The Sale of Seven-Thirty Bonds.

The following letter from Secretary Chase appears in the Boston papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1862.

SIR: By inadvertance, in my letter of yesterday, you were advised that the Seven-Thirty Bonds to be issued would bear even date with the certificates of deposit.

I intended to say that the interest would be computed from the dates of the certificates; that the bonds would be dated October 1, 1861; that the past due coupons would be detached; and the current coupons stamped and interest computed or paid, as stated in my letter of yesterday.

Upon further reflection I have determined that the accrued interest upon the current coupons in date of final deposit may be paid in Unlied States notes or cnia, and thus avoid the inconvenience incident to stamping. You will cause this decision to be made known, and may amend the advertisement in accordance with it if you think it expedient.

Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

To EZRA LINCOLN, Assistant Treasurer, U. S., Boston.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teotonia	Soothampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Chasa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Soothampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Scotia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, who have not the means to educate their son, a fine looking boy 10 years of age, wishes to meet with a family that will adopt the boy, and give him a first class education, especially in music and drawing. Only first-class families need address, 180, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF DANIEL YOUNG, who left his home, No. 9 Short-st., Leicester, July 23, he is earnestly requested to communicate and send his address to his distressed wife and children, No. 18 Queen-st., Leicester, England, as it is very important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET WILLIAMS, (formerly MARGARET MALONE,) who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK exhibited, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$250.—FOR SALE, A COMMISSION BUSINESS, elegantly located, clearing $2,000 yearly; half interest only for $250; old and fine house. Also, superior old ale and lunch establishment in Laight-st. rare beat on and business; $2,000; cheap. No. 139 Nassau-st., Room No. 14, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MAN TO TAKE charge of a lunch counter, or to take the counter on his account, by paying weekly the rent and everything found for use. This is a good chance for a competent man. Apply immediately at No. 23 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been distributed dishonestly. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and advises persons making contributions with any restriction as to their distribution within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purposes—to do all that is possible for the real life and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens and to mitigate the sufferings under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be addressed to the Treasurer, F. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

A number of gentlemen under appointment from the President of the United States, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander B. Shras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D., Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Coroelius R. Agnew, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that has been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Large gifts occasion serious practical embarrassment, and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue and thin of the sick ones of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in life, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated, the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being further, the more and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospitals, after the battle, should be supplied with an unusual amount of clothing for the temporary treatment of the wounded; but in most cases, are removed to the base hospitals, where the supplies of department stores and conveniences is a great relief. An excessive amount of clothing to the sick and wounded not only occasions the frequent change of their beds, but often requires the removal of the patient from the first floor to the upper stories of the hospital, when the condition has from the first permitted the surgeon, under ordinary circumstances, to leave the patient undisturbed in the lower story. In compliance with the request of the Commission, the Secretary of War has addressed to the Governors of the several States both these evils are obviated, and has been cordially seconded and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

No. 3 Greene-st., New-York, Nov. 11, 1862.

AMERICAN HOSE COMPANY, NO. 13, tender their hearty thanks to Mr. WILKES, No. 99 Bowery, for the refreshments furnished to them after fire at the Athause Iron Works on Sunday morning.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Foreman.
EDWARD P. SAGE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
A full assortment arrived per recent steamers.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
In great variety, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS,
CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS, LININGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Including Choice and Novel Styles of
BROCHE, CASHMERE, AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WINTER
CLOAKS, OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
Linens, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
POPLINS, FANCY and PLAIN ALPACAS, VELOURS, REPS, and every other description of WINTER DRESS GOODS, received from auction, and retailed much
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS of every kind, ready-made or manufactured to order.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
This department is under the direction of ladies, and contains a very attractive stock, at moderate prices
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
BONNETS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, &C.
COMPLETE SUITS OF MOURNING,
MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.
No 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
W. JACKSON.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades,
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY. 691
GREAT BARGAINS
IN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
At ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.
A large assortment of toys and fancy goods will be sold, for two weeks only, under the old prices of importation, to make room for new goods.

A LARGE ARRIVAL EX STEAMER SCOTIA OF
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.
A great variety of CLOAKS, just arrived per steamer *Persia*, from the leading MODISTES OF FRANCE, will be opened for sale on MONDAY and during this week, at
HOMES & LE BATARD'S,
No. 417 Broadway.
Third store from Chesdell, Pierson & Lake's

R. H. MACY
NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION,
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
From 4s. to $5.
Also, collars, sets, infants' embroidered waists and dresses, and every variety of needle worked goods suitable for the holidays, at low prices.
Opening, a job lot of real French Valenciennes laces, much below regular prices.
Cheap, at the lace counter, ladies', gents' and children's plain and hemstitch linen and cambric handkerchiefs in the City.
All our FANCY FALL RIBBONS marked down to close.
Our 25 cent ribbons will be closed for 12½ cents.
Our 37½ cent ribbons will be closed for 25 cents.
Our 50 cent ribbons will be closed for 37½ cents.
Our 62½ cent ribbons will be closed for 50 cents.
Our 75 cent ribbons will be closed for 62½ cents.
Our $1 ribbons will be closed for 75 cents.
Our $1 25 and $1 50 FANCY GOODS at one price of 75 cents.
Opening, two cases of LADIES' SCARFS at 12½ cts.
Fine stock ladies', gents' and misses' hosiery and gloves.
Full stock CALICOES, at very low prices.
Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Notions, &c.
Closing out our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, at very low prices.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, plain, 87½ cents.
1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, 3 buttons, $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 201 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LE POUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have now in store
FIGURED SILKS, PLAID SILKS, AND PLAIN SILKS,
MERINOS, OTTOMANS, REPS AND VELOURS,
In choice colors, at moderate prices.
An immense assortment of
WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID POPLINS, COTTON AND WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED CASHMERES, DELAINES AND REPS, and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW SHAWLS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 17th INSTANT,
NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, RICH LACES, CHANTILLY SHAWLS, VEILS, AND BARBES,
Also,
FINE A-CHILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND HOSIERY, OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPped hands, sore throat, &c., and render them soft, white and pliable. They are an excellent protection in all kinds of [illegible] and invaluable to the [illegible] generally
[illegible] Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
[illegible]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
Their Fall Importation of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM $3 TO $75,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE LOT,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 17,
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS..... at $15, worth 20.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.....at $18, worth $25.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS .....at $20, worth $30.
200 STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from $9 to $30.
ALSO,
A CHOICE STOCK OF
SCOTCH PLAID WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
FROM $5 50 AND UPWARD,
ALSO,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Manilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS
OF
BRITISH AND SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES
OF
THE WEEK,
AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN
Prints or Delaines.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
Also,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c.,
20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Also,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $9 and $10.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 403 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.: old price, 25.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c.; old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: Dr. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be had at the above address.

BENJAMIN BASSON'S
VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLONCELLO AND DOUBLE BASS SCHOOL,
Continues at No. 208 Broadway, corner No. 32 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Call at 5 Vesey-st. and full information of MAJOR CUSHING, Eng. Newton, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 5 and 7 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils are received at any period, and charged from date of entrance. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, AND ARITHMETIC.—While these branches are specially taught at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, yet ample provisions are made to instruct adults in reading, spelling and other English branches, each student receiving strictly private instruction.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 4 and 50 East 24th-st., Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st.; reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $52 per year. For circulars, address A. D. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION AS GOVERness by a high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editress, assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week. Miss WARNER, Box No. 177 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, music and drawing in one of the first families of New-York, desires a recengagement as resident governess in this City. Unexceptionable references given. Address No. 7 East 21st-st.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 501 Broadway—Schools and families supplied with teachers; parents with school; and all interested in the cause of education, with information. Teachers, parents and pupils are invited to call. Circulars sent on application. Conducted by Messrs. BARTLETT BROS., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork or take care of children of any age; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 34th-st., corner Broadway, over drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt-ironer; no objection to do the cooking, baking and kitchen work of a private family; wages $7 to $8; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted for a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, who we regret to part with, on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young American woman in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has the best of references from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 109 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an excellent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or washing, or to do the general work of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, northeast corner of Cumberland and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing; has 4 years' and 6 months' reference. Can be seen for 2 days. Inquire at No. 222 Bull-ferry.

AS COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children; assist in sewing; reference given. Address H, Box No. 147 *Times* office.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands pastry and desserts; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family. The best of reference for years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as cook, in a small private family, understands good plain cooking and baking, would go a short distance in the country; good City references given. Call at 149 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook, understands her business thoroughly, is a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business to an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last place; has no objection to assist at washing. Call at No. 1 Baker-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two steady Protestant young women—one as good cook and baker, understands her business well in all its branches, will assist with the plain washing; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family; both will be found willing and obliging, and have good references. Apply for two days at No. 111 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 171 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups. A permanent home and $7 a month, as she is fully competent. Call at No. 192 East 2-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 15 years of age, who is smart, intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light work and to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; a good baker; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry and makes bread; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who will do her work in the neatest manner. Has no objection to do plain cooking. Can come on trial. Inquire for one day at No. 15 Christopher-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, who can come well recommended. Has lived with a family of children for five years. City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 125 18th-st., Clinton-place, third floor, front room, No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family. Has no objection to travel; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 400 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., Room No. 16.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a babe from its birth, or of grown children. Has six years' references. Call at No. 120 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family, thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Apply at No. 332 6th-av., near corner of 17th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; can be highly recommended. City reference given; would do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days or until engaged, at No. 182 East 46th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 51 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant female wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can cut and fit their clothes, embroider, with all kinds of family sewing; satisfactory City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 223 Varick-st., corner Carmine-st., up one stair, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman is desirous of a situation as waitress in a first-class private family; understands her work thoroughly; can give the best of City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as waitress or nurse; can give best of references from last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES THE WASHING and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen and families, will be done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Best of City references. Call at No. 94 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., private families, hotels, boarding-houses furnished with first-class servants. Fifteen country, professional rooms, cooks, waiters and nurses; superior girls for housework, chambermaids, waitresses, housekeepers, and also men servants. A number of good servants always wanted.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old established Institute, at the corner of 6th av. and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—An energetic, practical business man, desires a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoors; not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, assistant book-keeper, &c.; A No. 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable single young man as coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Any person in want of a good man would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. C., No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days. He has the very best of reference from his late employers.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, as coachman, by a single man who can produce the most satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers, for capability, sobriety and honesty, has had many years' experience in this City and country. Address B. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman or groom has no objections to go in the country, the best of references given. Apply for two days at J. J. STILLINGS, No. 1,196 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as coachman, or to take charge of a farm; is a Protestant and single; has the best of references. Address C. R. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 116 Henry-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted, as coachman and gardener, in a gentleman's family, by a single young man of good moral character, who understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to City or country; best of reference from his present employer

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS.

Warranted in all cases of obstructions, no matter from what cause it arises; also, for the Whites and other weakness of the uterine organs. Perfectly harmless on the constitution and never fail. Price one dollar. Sent by mail when required. Sold by all druggists.
EVERY WOMAN should possess herself of DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON FEMALE DISEASES, PREGNANCY, MISCARRIAGE, &c. Sent free to any address on receipt of two stamps.
J. BRYAN, general agent, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 5,079.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

Those afflicted with this complaint are invited to call whether treated or not. No charge for consultation. All soreness and pain quickly relieved, and cure warranted, by DR. MOSELEY, No. 374 4th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the lingering vestiges eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impoteney, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular, first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NEW DISCOVERY.—BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS A speedy remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, &c., arising from abuse of medicine, do not interfere with business pursuits, and no change of diet required. A cure warranted in all cases. Sold by all druggists, and sent by mail, if required. Price $1. Dr. BELL'S Treatise on Seminal Weakness and Gonorrhœa sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. J. BRYAN, 76 Cedar-st., N. Y.; Post-office Box 5,079.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRI- VATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confident ally, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NER- VOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health, by following the directions contained in Dr. LA MOTTE'S Pathology of the Prospective Organs, $5. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 30 Walker-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United states, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOTHY & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It's $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Pack for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, tasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

PELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. N. A. J. LYNCH.

FOUND, STRAYING IN BROADWAY, A GREY PONY, about 14 hands high, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 40 West 15th-st., in the livery stable.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:
$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all
All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."
These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.
No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.
The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.
United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & Cit.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Danial S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD- ERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company, held at the new depôt building (3d-av., hatween 65th and 66th sts.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for the election of Directors and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected
FOR DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	CLARKSON N. POTTER,
HENRY R. REMSEN,	MALTBY G. LANE,
HENRY HART,	PETER McMARTIN,
SAMUEL JAUDON,	WM. J. VALENTINE,
GEORGE G. WATERS,	JOHN B. HOBBY,
	ROBERT SQUIRES.

FOR INSPECTORS.
J. L. EVERITT, J. B. BATCHELOR.
S. M. COMSTOCK,
And at a meeting of Directors held the same day WILLIAM A. DARLING was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM REMSEN Vice-President.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burdsall,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Peofold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
D. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862.
NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAYTON & MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS, ditto issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., room No. 6.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $250 to $5,000, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., NOV. 8, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)
The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING
A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. G. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
THOS. WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. —Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC, NOT to trust my wife MARY McGRAW, anything in my name; she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. Any debts contracted by her since the 31st of October to the present and for the future I will not pay. JAMES McGRAW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 19, 1862. JUBAL HARRINGTON,
n11-law 6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.
Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:
10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide
210,000
To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail: also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOW- ERY, guarantee all work as represented.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO.,
Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..... Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE and YOUNG AMERICA, previous to their departure for Europe, Nov. 29.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18, second production of the comic Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE GOLDEN EGG,
arranged by Gabriel Ravel. New Tricks, Transformations, &c.
Gabriel in his great part of..... Toby
Young America in his celebrated personation of the Frog
The Wonder of the World, YOUNG AMERICA, will repeat his great feat on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the roaring Farce of
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?
By the Dramatic Company.
Wednesday, last night but three of the GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reengagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakesperean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA.
Director..... J. GRAU
NOTICE—Seats may be secured for WEDNESDAY'S FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and FRIDAY'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 19.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA in COMIC OPERA.
When will be presented Donizetti's Comic Opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(The Daughter of the Regiment.)
Signora GUERRABELLA..... as..... Maria.
In announcing Signora GUERRABELLA in the role of Maria, particular attention is called to the fact that in this popular character she has achieved the highest success in the principal cities of Europe.
BRIGNOLI as TONIO. SUSINI as SULPICE.
Signora GUERRABELLA will sing during the music lesson, Rondo from Balfe's last and most popular Opera, "THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER," sung last year by Signora Guerrabella with great success, at Covent Garden, London, with Italian words adapted.
Conductor and Musical Director..... Sig. MUZIO.
ON FRIDAY, Nov. 21, last night of SIGNORA LORINI.
Only night of LUCREZIA BORGIA.
With MORENSI, BRIGNOLI and SUSINI.
On SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
POSITIVELY DINORAH.
DEBUT of MLLE CORDIER.

IRVING HALL.
MR. T. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
WILL GIVE HIS
SECOND ORATION,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
SUBJECT
"CURRAN, AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR."
SYLLABUS.
Curran's Biographers. Mr. W. H. Curran, Thomas Davis, and Charles Phillips—Lords Byron and Erskine, Mmn. De Stael, Dr. Birkbeck, Sheridan and John Foster bear testimony to Curran's wonderful powers—Illustrious Sons of Ireland—Her Oratory and her Music her greatest Glory—The several schools of Irish Eloquence—Curran compared with Pitt, Fox, Flood, Grattan, Burke, Avonmore, Dean Kirwan, Plunkett, O'Connell and Shiel—His School and College Life—Early Struggles at the Bar—His first Brief—"The Book of the Sayings"—Irish Society at that time—Enters Parliament—Defence of Rowan; its wonderful effects—"Universal Emancipation"—Speech for "Finnerty; Picture of the Informer"—"Liberty of the Press"—Rebellion of '98—Awful condition of Ireland—Death of T. W. Tone and Lord E. Fitzgerald—The Execution of the Brothers Shears—State Trials—Sarah Curran and Robert Emmett—Curran on the Bench—Resigns the Judicial Office—His Despondency and Death—His Power of Humor—Anecdotes of his wit, "bon mots," repartees—Variety and Versatility of his Genius—Nature of his Eloquence—His noble Character—Conclusion.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Brentano's, No. 596 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 17,
First night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY..... as..... Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONAtion Visit and Festival of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in provisions, flour, money, or whatever can be applied to the use of the Institution, are earnestly solicited, as the number of children constantly applying for admission render the present funds of the Society entirely inadequate to its support.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD,
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Opening of the Bids for the Thirteen Million 7.30 Bonds.

Over Three Hours Occupied in the Operation.

The Amount of the Bids Upwards of Thirty Millions

The Premium Obtained Over Three Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The bids for nearly $13,500,000 of the 7.30 three years bonds were opened, and the result announced by the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon—this occupying more than three hours. There was an unusually large number of biddera and other interested persons present. The offers, in detail, are as follows:

Parties in the City of New-York.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Henry P. Ketchum	$100,000	3.50
Bank of America	500,000	2.00
Bank of America	10,000	2.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	1.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	75,000	2.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	2.10
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	3.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	21,000	3.50
Reid, Drexel & Co.	754,000	2.85
American Exchange Bank	750,000	3.05
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	650,000	3.10
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	3.00
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2.75
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2.25
Henry F. Vail, Cashier (with accruing interest on all bonds, making $3,000,000.	500,000	2.25
Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	25,000	2.10
C. Baker	5,000	1.03
George A. Black	1,000	2.00
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3.05
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3.10
W. H. Cox, Cashier	257,500	3.00
W. H. Cox, Cashier	270,000	2.50
W. H. Cox, Cashier	10,000	1.50
E. F. Mansfield	500	2.05
E. F. Mansfield	500	1.50
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	2.95
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	3 20
J. D. Orton	2,500	2 75
J. D. Orton	2,500	3.00
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	3.11
Livermore, Clews & Co.	300,000	3.13
Livermore, Clews & Co	100,000	3.13
Ward, Campbell & Co	510,000	2.15
Ward, Campbell & Co	250,000	2.75
Ward, Campbell & Co.	10,000	3
Ward, Campbell & Co.	420,000	3.05
Ward, Campbell & Co.	60,000	3.25
Ketchum & Co. for Henseller and others	4,642,500	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Harrison & Hooper and others	107,500	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Maurice Kitchum	50,000	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Waterbury (Conn.) Bank	25,000	2.40
Ketchum & Co. for Ansonia Bank	15,000	1.01
Ketchum & Co. for U. S. Trust Co.	100,000	2.07
Henry H. Bunnell	3,000	par.
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	20,000	1.76
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	25,000	2.56
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	25,000	2.76
Edward J. King	5,000	2.27
Edward J. King	5,000	2.53
Edward J. King	5,000	3.16
Cruttenhill & Haven	20,000	2.20
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3.12½
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3.75
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3.37½
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3.50
George Ellis, Cashier	15,000	3.05
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	3.30
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	3.55
James E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	2.88
James E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	3
Dutter & Thompson	20,000	3
Philip Speyer & Co.	20,000	2.51
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.50
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.56
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.59
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.62
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.64
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.68
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.71
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.73
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.75
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.76
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.77
Daniel Leroy	5,000	3.40
Daniel Leroy	5,000	3.55
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	130,000	3.05
Thompson Bros.	500,000	3.21
Thompson Bros.	200,000	3.07
Thompson Bros.	300,000	3.17
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	2.76
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	2.96
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	3.13
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	3.26
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20 000	3.31
Isaac W. Blain, for self and others.	4,500	1.50
Thomas Turner	500	2
Henry W. Shaw	1,000	3
[illegible] Bushnell	5,000	1
[illegible] Bushnell	5,000	1.50
[illegible] Bushnell	5,000	2
[illegible] Bushnell	5,000	2.50
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.15
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.65
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.85
Ward & Co.	50,000	3.05
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	par.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	0.50
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	1.50
[illegible] Williams & Co.	25,000	1.75
[illegible] Williams & Co.	25,000	1.1-19
[illegible] Williams & Co.	25,000	2.05
[illegible] Williams & Co.	25,000	1.25
[illegible] Williams & Co.	25,000	2.2
[illegible] Bowne	6,000	3.50
[illegible] Graham	7,500	4.00
[illegible] Rogers	20,000	1.03
[illegible] Benson	20,000	2.25
[illegible] Benson	20,000	2.50
[illegible] Schuchard	1,500	3.00
[illegible] Haven.	5,000	1.70
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	1.77
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	1.97
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.07
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.27
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.37
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.47
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.57
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.67
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.77
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	2.97
Cruttenhill & Haven	5,000	3.07
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3.10
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3.15
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3.17
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3.40
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	3.37½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	3.62½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	3 87½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	3.05
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2.62½
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2.37½
John B akes	1,000	2.50
Benjamin Tower	5,000	3.40
Benjamin Tower	5,553	3.60
Chas. H. Deloan	15,000	2.75
Chas. H. Deloan	15,000	3.00
J. Skower, Jr.	5,000	3.50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	1 1.19
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.37½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	2.40
Livermore, Clews & Co.	84,000	2.50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	3,000	2.55
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.60
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	0.62½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	8,000	0.00½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.87½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.90
Morehouse, Son & Morrison	90,000	3.00
Morehouse, Son & Morrison	75,000	4 30½
Livermore, Clew & Co.	50,000	3.00
Livermore, Clews & Co.	30,000	3.05
Livermore, Clews & Co.	30,000	3.10
Livermore, Clews & Co.	20,000	3.12½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	3.25
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	3.37½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3.01
Livermore, Clews & Co.	355,000	3.07
Livermore, Clews & Co.	150,000	3.13
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3.17
[illegible] Roesse	2,250	3.00
[illegible] Field	1,000	par.
[illegible] Field	775	1.00
[illegible] Field	220,000	1.00
C. W. Welsh	10,000	3.50
[illegible] Deschowitz	1,000	3.00
[illegible] McGregor	7,000	2.50
[illegible] T. Gerlick	2,500	3.75
[illegible] Lloyd's and Sperm Oil Co.	50,000	3.75
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	100,000	2.50
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	50,000	2.75
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	50,000	3.00
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	50,000	3.25
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	50,000	3.95
Chatham Bank—		
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	2.56
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	2.76
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	3.06
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	3.26
James F. Penniman	3,000	3.35
Jno. Wadsworth	10,000	3
Jno. Wadsworth	10,000	2.75
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	3.25
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	3
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2.75
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2.50
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	2.50
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.55
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2.61
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2.81
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.90
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	3.00
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3.50
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3.10
Vermilye & Co.	100,000	3.30
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3.50
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3.55
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3.60
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3 75
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3.80
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	4.00
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.05
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.10
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.20
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.26
John Slattery	10,000	Par.
John Slattery	10,000	2
Clarkson & Co.	5,000	1.01
Clarkson & Co.	10,000	1.01
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.25
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.50
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.75
James A. Cowen	25,000	3.55
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	2.75
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3.25
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3.50
John P. Yelverton, Cashier	25,000	3.23
John P. Yelverton, Cashier	150,000	3.27
Jeremiah Pangborn	5,000	3.73
Joseph M. Price, President, (and accrued interest)	5,000	2.50
G. S. Robinson & Son	157,000	2.30
G. S. Robinson & Son	150,000	3.20
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2.50
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2.90
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	3.25
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	3.50
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	3.75
J. F. Delmear	100,000	2.10
J. F. Delmear	100,000	3
Gallatin, President	15,000	2 50
Winslow, Lanier & Co. For themselves & C. P. Calvert	100,000	2.25
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	100,000	2.50
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	200,000	2 1.19
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	350,000	3
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	250,000	3.10
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3.25
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3.30
E. B. Standon & Co.	100,000	3.20
E. W. Dunham	50,000	2.79
E. W. Dunham	50,000	2.01
E. W. Dunham	50,000	3.17
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.00
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.25
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.50
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.75
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	3.00
Manhattan Savings Institution	125,000	3
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.00
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.20
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.53
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.75
East River Savings Institution	25,000	2.50
East River Savings Institution	25,000	3.00
Wm. H. Slocum	10,000	2.50
James H. Banker	20,000	3.00
James H. Banker	20,000	3.30
James H. Banker	20,000	3.33½
James H. Banker	20,000	3.37½
James H. Banker	20,000	3.50
John Devoe, Executor	3,400	7.50

By Parties in Philadelphia.

E. W. Clarke & Co	$50,000	3.06
E. W. Clarke & Co	50,000	3.25
E. W. Clarke & Co	50,000	3.57
E. W. Clarke & Co	25,000	3.79
Wm. Wright	15,000	2.00
G. F. Ward & Co	5,000	4.12½
G. F. Ward & Co	6,000	4 00
G. F. Ward & Co	10,000	3.75
G. F. Ward & Co	5,000	3.87½
G. F. Ward & Co	13,000	3.06
G. F. Ward & Co	6,000	3.37½
G. F. Ward & Co	5,000	3.00
Joseph Jones	2,000	3.00
Joseph Jones	26,000	3.01
Francis & Ege	4,000	1.00
T. Morgan	1,600	3.60
Stewart & Bro	25,000	2.80
Stewart & Bro	25,000	2.90
Stewart & Bro	25,000	3 02
Stewart & Bro	25,000	3.38
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	2.75
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.00
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.37½
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.25
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	0.37½
V. De Amazelly and others	300	1.00
Rebecca Nathans	3,000	3.00
Nathan Nathans	1,000	2.50
C. Spooner	10,000	3.25
Pemberton Smith	3,000	par.
John Galliver	2,000	3.25
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	250,000	2.85
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	100,000	3.65
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	50,000	3.85
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2.00
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2.50
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3.00
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3.50
J. E. Parke	5,000	2.87½
C. T. Willet	50	1.00
Blank	5,000	3.25
Blank	5,000	3.50
G. D. Rosengarten	5,000	4.00
Jacob L. Smith	75	4.00
S. & W. Welch	100,000	2.60
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	3.12½
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	2.50
Decomsey, Lafourcade & Co.	6,000	2.35
W. H. Webster	2,200	par.
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2.80
Drexel & Co	150,000	2.91
Drexel & Co.	250,000	3.02
Drexel & Co.	150,000	3.35
Mrs. S. E. Edwards	2,000	par.

By Parties in Boston.

Samuel Rea	$200	3.00
Franklin Haven	500,000	2.77
Franklin Haven	500,000	3.25
Ira Stewart	100	3.00
Samuel A. Way	10,000	1.50
Samuel A. Way	10,000	2.25
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3.00
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3.50
J. Kendall	2,000	1.00
Jno. Gardner	3,000	3.25
Jno. Gardner	2,000	3.50
James W. Harris	1,000	2.25
National Bank	70,000	2.00
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	par
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2.00
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2.50
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	3.00
Webster Bank	75,000	2.75
Webster Bank	75,000	2.62½
Webster Bank	75,000	2.37½
Webster Bank	100,000	2.25
Robert White	3,000	2.00
New-England Bank	40,000	2.50
New-England Bank	250,000	1.50
New-England Bank	10,000	0.50
Charles Stoddard	6,000	2.25
Boylston Bank	40,000	3.00
Geo. B. Milson	1,000	1.00
J. R. Cook	10,000	2.50
Henry S. Milton	1,000	par.
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	1.00
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	2.50
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	3.00
Isaac Sweetser	1,000	2.00
G. L. Hunting	400	par.
J. A Davis	25,000	2.50
Thos. Lamb	25,000	3.00
Thos. Lamb	25,000	2.75
Otis Daniel	10,000	2.50
Otis Daniel	10,000	2
Otis Daniel	10,000	1
Otis Daniel	10,000	3
Otis Daniel	10,000	2
C. S. Darrow	1,000	4
Brewster, Sweet & Co	15,000	2.75
Brewster, Sweet & Co	100,000	1.50
Brewster, Sweet & Co	100,000	0.75
Brewster, Sweet & Co	100,000	3.12½
Brewster, Sweet & Co	100,000	2.12½

By Parties in District of Columbia.

Jay Cooke & Co	250,000	2.75
Jay, Cooke & Co	150,000	2.87
Jay, Cooke & Co	150,000	3.05
Jay, Cooke & Co	50,000	3.12½
Jay, Cooke & Co	80,000	3.25
Jay, Cooke & Co	50,000	3.30
Jay, Cooke & Co	100,000	3.50
Jay, Cooke & Co	200,000	3.62½
Jay, Cooke & Co	200,000	3.75
Jay, Cooke & Co	200,000	4 00
Geo. W. Eppermuhle	6,000	par.
Jno. E. Kendall	4,000	3
J. C. Lewis	100	1
J. C. Lewis	100	2
J. C. Lewis	100	3
S. J. Goss	750	par.
S. S. Cruttwood	400	3
Lutterhouse, Fant & Co	20,000	3.00
Lutterhouse, Fant & Co	20,000	3.25
Lutterhouse, Fant & Co	100 000	3.20
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	80,000	3.20
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	30,000	2.50
Corbin & Co	100,000	2.00
Jas. Buthinson	2,000	par.
Jas. Buthinson	2,000	1.00
Jas. Buthinson	2,000	1.50
Jas. Buthinson	2,000	2.00
Wm. P. Dore	400	3.00
Anna G. Dudley	150	3.00
Jno. Ponder	25,000	2.25
Florence & Conant	1,000	4.00
M. L. McLane	1,000	2.00
Jay, Cooke & Co	25,000	3
Jay, Cooke & Co	25,000	3.12½
Jay, Cooke & Co	25,000	3.25
Jay, Cooke & Co	25,000	3.50
John T. Vincent	5,000	2.00
Charles W. Schwartz	500	1.75
Lewis Johnson & Co	100,000	2.62½
Lewis, Johnson & Co	200,000	2.95
Lewis, Johnson & Co	50,000	2.70
Lewis, Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co	100,000	3.12½
Lewis, Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co	100,000	3.25
Lewis, Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	3.37½
Lewis, Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co	100,000	2.50

From other Localities.

M. A. Faekenbuv, Jersey City	3,500	3.00
Wm. Barlow, Brooklyn	5,000	2.50
Wm. Barlow, Brooklyn	5,000	3.10
J. Derequils, Cincinnati	25	3.50
Jno. H. Robinson, Paterson, N. J.	200	1.00
A. B. Johnson, Utica	10,000	1.00
L. Thompson, Albany	5,000	1.02
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	2.00
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	1.50
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	1.00
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	0.75
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	0.50
Foster & Smith, Pittsburgh	10,000	1.25
Cambridge Bank, Massachusetts	10,000	3.50
Naumkeag Bank, Salem	100,000	3.00
Miner's Bank, Pottsville, Pa. (and accruing interest.)	50,000	2.50
White & Hill, Nashua, N. H.	5,000	par.
G. W. Berrela, Jersey City	8,000	2.50
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	5,000	2.75
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	5,000	3.12½
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	10,000	75
Waterbury Bank, Conn.	3,000	2.00
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.25
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.50
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.75
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	3.00
T. D. Armstrong, for Mt. Holly, N.J.	5,000	3.00
T. D. Armstrong, for Mt. Holly, N.J.	5,000	3.50
Seth Caldwell, Worcester	1,000	1.00
John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.	15,000	2.50
John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn	10,000	2.00
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.25
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.50
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.75
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	2.00
T. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	2.25
John Armstead, Yonkers	10,000	2.15
John Armstead, Yonkers	8,000	3.15
J. N. Hines, Shippensburgh, Penn.	1,000	par.
Jefferson Branch, State Bank, Ohio	51,000	2.00

The Treasury Department has not yet made the calculations with the awards, but gentlemen who were present at the opening of the proposals place the following among the largest successful bidders: Bank of Commerce, Ward, Campbell & Co.; Ketchum & Co., Thompson Brothers; Livermore, Clewes & Co., Reid, Drexel & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., American Exchange Bank; Jay, Cooke & Co., Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage" has seen so seldom played of late years, that its revival is an event of almost as much interest as the production of a new piece representing, like it, the manners of the last century. It is one of the best constructed and most amusing of the comedies of the period, and must be regarded as a far higher order of piece, artistically considered, than the domestic dramas so plentifully manufactured by MORTON and the younger COLLAN. COLMAN, *pere*, wrote "The Clandestine Marriage," and GARRICK subsequently touched it up and polished it, among other improvements amplifying the part of *Lord Ogleby*, and making it worthy the acceptance of WILLIAM KING, a famous performer of that day—the original *Puff*, in "The Critic," and *Sir Peter Teazle*. After KING'S retirement from the stage no one was thought capable of playing the part until, in 1818, the late Mr. FARREN, then quite a young man, astonished the town with his special genius for embodying the peculiar characteristics of gentleman-like old age. He virtually monopolized the part throughout a long career, and those who recollect him declare that he never can be equaled in it. It is a fact that Pate, in distending the person of Mr. BLAKE beyond the limit usually allowed to man, effectually prevented his attempting, and Mr. WALLACK has, in consequence, been hitherto unable to produce it in his theatre. With Mr. JOHN GILBERT, in place of Mr. BLAKE, this difficulty is now removed, and the piece can be given with very fine effect. Mr. GILBERT is a performer who has trained in the most careful and conscientious of schools, and any part he undertakes is sure to be satisfactorily—even admirably—acted. In *Lord Ogleby* he has fine opportunities, and he does not neglect them. The part requires a great deal of elaboration, and this it receives from him very thoroughly. Mr. GILBERT is among the best of the patently elaborate school of actors, as distinguished from the apparently spontaneous school, whereof Mr. BLAKE is the ablest exemplar. The other parts in "The Clandestine Marriage" are filled with that near arrival at perfection which renders all dramatic entertainments at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre so completely enjoyable. It is almost superfluous to say that *Miss Sterling* could not be so charmingly played by any one as by Mrs. HOEY; that *Fanny Sterling* is made irresistibly pretty and interesting by Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES; that *Betty*—a specimen of the small-servant who in our ancestors used to tolerate, but whose smartness would, in this degenerate age, be rewarded with prompt and ignominious dismissal—becomes delightfully quaint and natural in the hands of Miss GANNON; that, as *Mrs. Heidelberg*, Mrs. VERNON gives further proof of her being the great old lady of comedy; and that Messrs. MARK SMITH, DAVENPORT, SEARLE, REYNOLDS, and FISHER perform the remainder of excellent characters to be spoken of hereafter.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT Wednesday evening, and will continue during the Winter Garden. They took with them no novelty for the occasion, yet, in spite of the weather, attracted a large and delighted audience. The first of the attractive evening programme was the popular Irish drama called "The Lucky Chance," wherein Mr. WILLIAMS illustrates the jovial and pathetic traits of Hibernian character with a touch to nature which places him beyond the point of rivalry. Mrs. WILLIAMS subsequently appeared as *Prince Dolorosa* in "The Magic Joke," the liveliest and most amusing of the burlesque in her entire repertory.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANCHUTZ produced last evening—with a degree of enterprise which seems almost unnecessary when his recent successes are remembered—BEETHOVEN'S first and only opera, "Fidelio." Of this work it is almost unnecessary to write. It has obtained its position in the world of art and all that could be said for a year would but shift it higher or lower in the esteem of musicians. Those who regard it as the best opera in the world hear it with a delight peculiar to themselves; they who have reverence for a great name sit reverently for three hours, yawn a little and go home content with having performed a duty. A word may be edged in, aside from the discussions of parties. BEETHOVEN wrote this opera as the ancients wrote tragedies—to seize emotion at its height, and to show you, with as little hesitation as possible, its open workings and intensities. There is very little action in the play—very little variety in the music; but there is grandeur in the whole, regarded from the right point of view. In the present day we require dramatist and musician to bring us by slow stages from the youth of the heroine to her premature decay. We insist on knowing her early history before we compromise ourselves to her outbursts. Without this we rather laugh at her intensity, and look suspiciously on her tears. BEETHOVEN, with the disregard for the world which true genius ordinarily displays, has imposed no wordly conditions on his pen. He writes as though passion, not platitude, were the order of life. The result is a work full of magnificent longings, and delightful to the dilettant who views music as music, and of poetic shadow of life; but it is nevertheless somewhat overlaid and heavy to the ordinary run of people.

The performance of this work last night at Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S charming little house exceeded our best expectations. Mme. JOHANSEN as *Leonore* was simply superb. In all the requisites of a great artist—perception, execution and force—she left nothing to be desired. It is no compliment to say that there is no other artist in the country who can do such justice to so difficult a *rôle*. HERR LOTZ as *Florestan* was also excellent. The remaining parts were intrusted to careful artists of the establishment, and the choruses were interpreted by one of the best German singing Societies of the country. In a word, we wish it to be understood that the performance was one of the best ever given in New-York of this very difficult and interesting work.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. FORREST appeared before the braves and fairs of our sister city in the cheerful character of *Othello*. The gloomy clouds held up from their watery sport at dusk, and the house was in consequence well filled. Mr. FORREST was ably supported by Mr. WHEATLEY and Mrs. ALLEN.

To-night Miss HAGON will repeat, for the third time, her charming "Camille." This performance is as great a favorite with the Brooklyn audience as "La Traviata," and its repetition is sure to fill the house. The seats are largely taken already, and in spite of the imposition of the extra fifty cents for reserved seats.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

An Expedition Against the Rebels Above Gloucester Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

A rumor has reached Yorktown that 2,000 rebels are at Gloucester Court-house, twelve miles above Gloucester Point. An expedition was consequently sent over from Yorktown, yesterday, to ascertain the strength of the rebel force. The expedition is commanded by Col. DAVIS, and consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Col. LUDLOW has to-day discharged exchanged an aggregate of 8,000 officers and men, including all the officers and men captured at Munfordsville, Ky., on the 17th of September, also, all the New-York officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry, comprising five regiments, one detachment of cavalry and two batteries, now at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and who are now ordered to Washington. The Munfordsville prisoners are now at camp at Indianapolis, and ready to take the field. Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK has been appointed Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. Col. LUDLOW will assist him. Col. LUDLOW was offered the appointment of Chief Commissioner, but declined, as it would interfere with his duties as a member of Gen. DIX'S Staff.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR T. MASON JONES AT IRVING HALL.—Mr. T. MASON JONES brings us a new species of entertainment, which is, to some extent, a positive sensation. He is not a lecturer after the manner commonly known among us, but delivers, unincumbered with notes, or any kind of written reference, effective, brilliant orations. These orations are eloquent, critical summings up of individual character. Most of them are eulogies of famous Irishmen—LORD SOMERS, CURRAN, GRATTAN, BURKE, SHERIDAN, O'CONNELL and TOM MOORE among the rest. He has, however, devotes his undoubtedly fine talents to other subjects. Last night, for instance, he drew a vivid portraiture of the hero of Italian independence—GARIBALDI. Mr. JONES is an amazingly fine speaker. He has a good presence, a rich, melodious, powerful voice, and he possesses the faculty of swaying the passions of his audience beyond the control of calm, deliberate judgment. He is evidently in earnest, and is himself carried away by the enthusiasm which he imparts to others. His fame attracted quite a crowd to Irving Hall last night, and his future orations are likely to become the correct thing for society to do during the coming Winter.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—Col WM. S. BLISS, of this City, has received orders from the War Department to organize "The Loyal Brigade of the North," to be made up from men residing in every loyal State. It will comprise the following arms of the service: Sappers and Miners, Sharpshooters, Infantry, Rocket and Howitzer Batteries and Cavalry—in all, about 7,000 men. The design of this organization is to have none but the best men in its ranks, who will truly represent the loyal feeling of the North. As an inducement toward the speedy completion of this brigade, the Colonel is getting up a magnificent banner, to be presented, at the close of the war, to that State whose sons shall be acknowledged to have behaved noblest in the battles in which the Loyal Brigade were engaged. A public meeting will be held next week in aid of this contemplated organization.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE POST-OFFICE.—We had hoped that the reign of apple stands, peanut ovens, cigar boxes, newspaper shelves, and other traffic on the Post-office domain, had ceased with the new improvements. But it appears just one corner of the new building has already been rented to one of these nuisances, and another has planted itself on the sidewalk on Cedar-street. They will soon multiply, until the sidewalk and vestibule of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3481. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler's Report of Recent Events.

Further Important Operations by Gen. Weitzel's Force.

Berwick's Bay Evacuated by the Rebels.

Four Hundred Wagon Loads of Negroes Left Behind.

Capture of a Militia Company Entire.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding-in-Chief United States Army:

I have the honor to recount a very successful expedition, under Gen. WEITZEL, of the preparation for the march of which I have previously informed the commanding General.

Gen. WEITZEL landed at Donaldsonville, and took up his line of march on Sunday, the 26th of October. About nine (9) miles beyond Donaldsonville he met the enemy in force; a sharp engagement ensued, in which he lost eighteen (18) killed and sixty-eight (68) wounded. Full lists of the casualties have been received and published.

The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. McPHERTERS, was killed, and the enemy lost quite a large number in killed and wounded.

Two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners were captured, and also one piece of artillery. Since then he has met with no opposition, and the whole of that country is now open to him. The enemy has evacuated Brashavas City, having by means of the railroad got away before our gunboats could cut off their retreat, the naval force having been delayed by a very severe storm.

I send you Gen. WEITZEL's report, received to-day, and will forward by the next mail my letter of instruction to Gen. WEITZEL in answer to his dispatches herewith sent.

I am just informed that our railroad communications with Gen. WEITZEL are opened, and his messenger has just come in, bringing a dispatch while I write, which I inclose.

I cannot too much commend the energy of Col. THOMAS with his regiment, the Eighth Vermont, who have in six days opened fifty-two miles of railroad, built nine culverts, rebuilt a bridge, burned by the enemy four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet long, beside pulling up the rank grass from the track, which entirely impeded the locomotive all the way; in this work they were assisted by Col. STAFFORD's Regiment, Native Guard, colored.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. WEITZEL AND THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE, IN CAMP NEAR THIBODEAUX, LA., Nov. 1, 1862.

MAJOR: Since my last dispatch I have received information that the enemy has evacuted Berwick's Bay, and in such a hurry (as our gunboats were in sight) that they left over 400 wagon loads of negroes behind at Brasheur City. To substantiate this report, the negroes are already returning. Now, what shall I do with them?

I have already twice as many negroes in and around my camp as I have soldiers within.

I cannot feed them; as a consequence, they must feed themselves.

The community, of whom already quite a number have taken the oath of allegiance, is in great terror, fearing trouble with the negroes.

They beg me to allow them to retain their arms. I cannot do this without authority from headquarters.

Last night my pickets were fired upon by some person armed with a shot-gun. This would make it prudent to allow only those to retain arms who have taken the oath or are paroled. Please to give me instruction on this point.

There is plenty of sugar here. I have already collected a large number of cavalry and artillery horses and mules. Please now organize that railroad properly, with a Superintendent and proper employes, so that we may run regular trains and not have our rolling stock ruined by bad management.

I have sent a force to Berwick's Bay to take possession of the road from Tigerville to Berwick's Bay, communicate with the gunboats and repair the bridges across Bayon Boeup.

I will have the bridge across Bayou Lafourche completed at 4 o'clock this afternon, and the bridge at Terrebonne will be completed to morrow.

Then, when the Bayou Bourf bridge is ready, the whole road will be all right to Brasherer City.

All the planters, nearly, wish to make their very excellent this year's crop, if I will order back their negroes, or allow them to make some errangements with them.

Neither Col. THOMAS nor Col. STAFFORD have yet been seen by me. I understood that the Native Guards were to picket tha road. They want to hold Boutie Station, Bayou Des Allemands Bridge, Tigerville, Bayou Lafourche Bridge, Terrebonne Bridge, etc. Do this and throw out pickets, so as to communicate with each other.

The telegraph should be repaired at once. I have undisputed possession of this country now, and this part of the campaign is a perfect success.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Maj. Gen. C. STRONG, Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THIBODEAUX.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE, IN CAMP NEAR THIBODEAUX, LA., Nov. 2, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I yesterday sent a force up the Bayou to communicate with my hospital above Lahadievilla. The hospital had been undisturbed. All the people in the neighborhood were vieing with each other in kindness and attention to the wounded on both sides. This country is as safe to travel now as Canal-street. The following men have died from their wounds since we left up there:

Frank J. Smith, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.
William A. Jones, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th New-York.

I propose to remove the rest down here on a flat-boat and send them all to the city.

On Friday evening I received information that a comp. ny of the enemy's militia force was encamped a short distance northeast of Thibodeaux, near a swamp. I sent out PERKINS to capture them.

He started yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, took a circuitous route through canefields, over ditches, through swamps, completely outflanked them and took 53 (nearly the whole company) prisoners, with arms, horses and ammunition. It was a complete success.

This PERKINS is a splendid officer, and he deserves promotion as much as any officer I ever saw.

I have not yet heard from PERKINS, whom I pushed on to Tigerville to communicate with the gunboats and repair the bridges. I expect to hear from him today. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols., Commanding Reserve Brigade.

Maj. Gen. C. STRONG, Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON.

The Movement of the Army—Stonewall Jackson—The Evil of Straggling—Want among the Virginians, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday Morning, Nov. 17, 1862.

It would be naither wise nor patriotic for me to speak of the important movements which are now transpiring here. A few days at the furthest will make known everything. I can say one thing, however. Gen. BURNSIDE, instead of settling himself down to digging trenches and starving out the enemy, proposes "to move immediately on their works." He has just issued a General Order, dated Nov. 14, dividing his army into three Grand Divisions. The Second and Ninth Corps are to be commanded by Gen. SUMNER; Third and Fifth by Gen. HOOKER; First and Sixth by Gen. FRANKLIN.

The proprietor of the hotel where I have been sojourning for the past few days, is a cousin of Gen. JACKSON. "Stonewall" continues to be the ubiquitous individual that he has ever been. No one appears to know definitely of his whereabouts. One day he is reported as being at Winchester; the next at Manassas Gap, and before another twenty-four hours roll around, scouts locate him at Culpepper or Gordonsville. He certainly possesses the faculty of keeping his movements very mysterious.

There are about three hundred and eighty fresh graves in the burying-ground here. Were there no head-boards, the resting places of the rebels could be easily distinguishable by the shrubs and evergreens planted over them.

Lieut. SIDNEY COOPER, of the Eighth Regular Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has accomplished a good work during our occupancy of the place, by clearing out the Jew traders, arresting officers absent from their regiments, collecting stragglers and restoring order generally. There were 1,500 stragglers confined in the guard-houses on Saturday. Notwithstanding the labors of Gen. MAGY to suppress it, "straggling" is rapidly on the increase, and unless some rigid measures are adopted, promises to become the greatest evil with which the army is afflicted.

Animal life outside of the army may be said to be almost extinct. Porcine, gallinaceous, bovine and equine, alike suffer from the ruthless hand of the "invaders." It is fearful to contemplate the misery and suffering which deluded Virginia has entailed upon herself. The uncertainty of war has discouraged all agricultural labor in this portion of the State, and the little remaining from last year's crops have been appropriated for the use of our army. It is therefore with good reason that the people fear for want and starvation during the Winter months that are to follow.

An interregnum of two or three days at least must elapse before your correspondents will have another opportunity of mailing communications to you. Where our next Post-office will be remains to be seen. Warrenton is already evacuated, and the Union army is marching. J.

STONEWALL JACKSON RETREATING.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The rumors afloat in New-York about disasters at Harper's Ferry are all imaginary. Nothing had occurred there up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

JACKSON is reported falling back toward Front Royal.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reconnoissannee from Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 17.

The steamboat *Georgia* arrived here yesterday, from Washington, D. C., with 196 "Confederate" prisoners, in charge of Lieut. WEAVER, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The steamboat *Metamora*, Capt. PLATT, left here this afternoon, to convey them to City Point, the place recently appointed for the exchange of prisoners.

The reconnoitering party sent out from Yorktown on Saturday morning, and commanded by Col. DAVIS, returned to Yorktown last evening, after having scouted three miles beyond Gloucester Court-house.

They captured three rebels, who were brought to Fortress Monroe this morning. They report that they neither saw nor heard of any rebel forces in the vicinity of Gloucester Court-house.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, of Nov. 12, says: Tobacco is falling in price in Richmond, the market being overstocked.

Arrival of the Gunboat Wamsutta.

LOSS OF STEAMTUG MAYFLOWER.

The United States gunboat *Wamsutta*, S. C. GRAY, Acting Master, commanding, from Port Royal 12th inst., arrived at this port last evening, and proceeded to the Navy-yard.

She has on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer *Ouachita*, captured by the United States steamer *Memphis*, twelve in number.

On the evening of the 17th, fifteen miles north of Cape May, came in collision with the steamtug *Mayflower*, hence for Lewiston, Del., with a steam pump on board. Capt. MARTIN and all hands abandoned her, and were brought to this port in the *Wamsutta*. The *Mayflower* was formerly the *Cinderella*, and was a very old boat. She belonged to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, of this City.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE WAMSUTTA.

S. C. GRAY, Acting Master, commanding; G. M. Bennett, Third Assistant Engineer; Samuel Jordan, Assistant Paymaster; Samuel F. Quimby, Surgeon; Wm. A. Andress, John Seaman, Wm. J. Carman, Third Assistant Engineers; J. F. Holmes, George F. Goodrich, Charles Crolon, Acting Master's Mates; John P. Tireney, Purser's Clerk.

Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An officer in the service of the United States having two policies of insurance on his life, one only of which contains the war risk, is killed in battle—is not the party for whose benefit the insurence was made entitled to the value of the policy *not* covering the war risk at the time of his death? Q.

We should think not. For the one which covers the war risk he pays an extra premium. For the other he does not. Of course he can only receive the value of that for which he has paid.

THE STORESHIP SUPPLY.—Following is a list of officers of the United States ship *Supply*, which sailed yesterday for Pensacola:

Commander, GEORGE MCCLOSKEY; Acting and Executive Officer, James D. Wood; Acting Master, Norman Penfield; Acting Master, Zaccheus Kempton; Acting Ensign, J. W. Butler; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, A. McCochran; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, J. J. Griffithe; Captain's Clerk, Hugh Sulee; Paymaster's Clerk, Griswold H. Ely; Acting Master's Mate, John White; Acting Master's Mate, Richmond Dennett.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Up to 9 o'clock this evening, intelligence at Headquarters of the army runs to this effect: All quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless.

THE NEW ROUTE TO RICHMOND.

It appears that the route to Richmond *via* Fredericksburgh is the one always advocated by that natural commander, PHIL. KEARNEY, who greatly preferred it to the Peninsular road, or that by way of Manassas.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The friends of the Administration, in reply to the censures of Gen. MCCLELLAN's partisans, confidently assert that the Government is in possession of letters from that officer, written during his Peninsular campaign, admitting that the force under his command was ample for the objects he had in view. They also assert the existence of evidence, that while he was seemingly zealous to continue his operations against Richmond from that base, he was actually intriguing to be recalled; and that he anxiously awaited those orders to that effect, against which he so vehemently remonstrated when they were received.

HOW GEN. BURNSIDE RETREATS.

A wounded soldier who served in BURNSIDE's expedition in North Carolina, mentions that at Newbern, on one occasion, our troops, on account of the numerous batteries they had to encounter, becoming discouraged, were falling back; an officer rode up in haste to BURNSIDE and asked if he would order a retreat. "Retreat!" said BURNSIDE, "yes, right into the face of the enemy. That is how I want you to retreat." A forward movement was immediately ordered, and, by a *forward retreat*, our troops carried all before them, driving the enemy from their intrenchments, and capturing all their strongholds.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

The wire of the telegraph between Alexandria and Bull Run was cut on Friday last, about five miles north of Bull Run Creek.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

For some reason—doubtless retributive—Washington is again afflicted with an irruption of shoulder-straps. The halls of the hotels and the sidewalks of the Avenue are crowded with officers in uniform, very much after the oldan fashion, just before or immediately after the occurrence of a battle in the front. Many augur from this a speedy conflict of the hostile armies now facing each other, between Washington and Richmond.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The pressure for small currency continues. A gentleman from Dubuque, Iowa, called on Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON to-day, to procure $500 fur circulation in that city, and seemed quite thankful for the assurance that that sum should be sent to the Surveyor there next week.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAS. A. DANA, late editor of the New-York *Tribune*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War in place of Mr. WOLCOTT, resigned. Mr. DANA has long been known as a man of rare executive powers, and his appointment cannot fail greatly to augment the efficiency of the Department in which he is to occupy so important a position.

STRANGERS.

Among the strangers here are Gov. YATES, Commodore DAVIS, of the Western gunboat flotilla; Minister CAMERON, Gen. KEYES, Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

A HYGIENIC ORDER.

Gen. CASEY is preparing an important order for promulgation in his division, intended to secure greater care in the cooking and preparation of soldiers' food. Undoubtedly, this is a subject worthy of much greater attention than it receives.

REVIEW OF CASEY'S DIVISION.

A grand review of Gen. CASEY's Division is expected to take place to-morrow, at which Secretary CHASE and other high officials intend to be present.

GEN. KEYES.

Gen. KEYES has arrived here from Harper's Ferry.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, Nov. 17, 1862:

Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Marcus O. Porter, Middlebury, Vt.; Dr. Samuel Nichols, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Dr. Charles L. Fiske, Jr., Greenfield, Mass.; Dr. Henry Pierpont, New-Haven, Conn.; Dr. Wellington Bird, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

MATERIALS FOR HOOP SKIRTS—DECISION OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the manufacture of Cord, Tape, and Coverad Wire, employed in making hoop skirts, is liable to a tax of 3 per cent. ad velorem.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD COMMANDING THE FIFTH CORPS.

By a recent order, Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps.

EXPECTED APPOINTMENT.

W. B. CHASE, long a resident lawyer here, is expected to be appointed Secretary to Military Governor HAMILTON, of Texas.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

AWARDING THE 7.30 LOAN.

Twelve millions of the $13,613,450 of the 7.30 loan to be awarded under yesterday's bidding will be reimbursed to the parties in New-York who, several days ago, promptly advanced that sum to the Treasury at Secretary CHASE's request. From calculations made at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that $9,505,050 will be awarded to those who bid above 103 5-100. The amount bid at 103 5-100 is $6,910,000, of which $4,108,400, making the remainder of the amount of the loan, was accepted, and will be divided *pro rata* among those who bid at that figure. Several bids, in the aggregate over $200,000, were received to-day; but, of course, too late.

DEATH OF A SON OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES' son HERBERT, aged four and a half years, died, to-day, of diphtheria. His body will be taken to Hartford this afternoon.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It having been variously stated that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had estimated the receipts for revenue during the present year, at $360,000,000, there is authority for saying that no such estimate has been made; and in no instance is it thought will the receipts exceed $150,000,000 or $175,000,000.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—PROTESTS.

Much speculation has recently been indulged concerning alleged protests or earnest representations in relation to the seizure of vessels while attempting to run the blockade, and of property belonging to or in the care of foreign subjects. There is no opportunity for obtaining information of the particulars of what in such cases has occurred; diplomatic prudance and courtesy being understood to forbid premature disclosures of debated positions. It is true that foreign Ministers have, in their usual respectful terms, called the attention of our Government to complaints on these subjects, and it is equally certain they are receiving the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are complex in point of fact, for the reason that they involve principles of international law. But this is always going on, especially in a time of war or of blockade; old cases are disposed of and new ones come up daily.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The sending of a Commissioner to New-Orleans, and the appreciation of his impartial report upon the subjects which he examined according to the strict principles of law, is regarded here as an earnest of the intentions of the Administration to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved. Probably the public will soon know that our own Government has to turn complained about the *Alabama*, and in other cases of violation of neutrality. The meeting of Congress will as usual bring out the correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the true condition of our foreign relations.

THE DUTIES OF OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. HALLECK has resolved to adopt the most stringent measures for compelling officers to pay that attention to their duties which natural pride and a sense of duty would seem, in too many cases, unable to enforce. Delinquent commissioned officers are to be taught, by prompt and inexorable punishment, that their superior rank and higher intelligence it should argue, will only be regarded as aggravations of every fault they may commit, it being resolved that the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of our armies shall have no reason to complain of being held accountable for offences which are committed with impunity by those who should set them examples of strict subordination and discipline. Provost-Marshal policemen and military police and officers, specially detailed for the purpose, are now being sent to all the principal cities, and over all the lines of railroads throughout the country to collect the names of officers absent from the armies in the field and in garrison, and all officers so found absent without the proper and specific authority recribed in general orders of the War Department, will be either immediately and ignominiously dismissed the service, or will be placed on trial for desertion while in the presence of the enemy. It is understood a long list of names for dismissal has been already prepared, and that numerous dismissals for cause will be made in a few days. Indeed the rumor prevails, and there is reason to believe it, that more than one thousand commissioned officers are now absent without leave, and so reported, all of whom will be dismissed under circumstances attaching disgrace to their names, of leaving them no possibility for a return to the service, or any other employment under the National Government. One of the favorite subterfuges practiced by officers anxious to skulk from their duties, has been to quit their commands on a surgeon's certificate, or on a pretended leave of absence, signed by some subordinate officer, Colonel or Brigadier-General, who had no power to give it; and then, if discovered, urge the plea of ignorance of the orders and regulations on this subject. But all leaves of absence, to be of avail, must emanate from the very highest source as prescribed in general orders, and all officers absent on medical certificates, must be sure that their certificate is issued by competent authority, and that they do not remain absent one day after their health being sufficiently physically re-established to join their commands, even though not re-established enough for a full return to active duty.

MEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

While these steps are being taken with regard to officers, measures of an equally stringent and effective character are to progress to arrest the immense number of deserters now scattered through the country, and to hold them to the severest penalties prescribed by military law for their offences.

It is the determination of the authorities to make examples, which will cause every soldier to consider seriously before exposing himself to the chances of an infamous death as the penalty for deserting his standard. Many of the men now absent are deserters from the army in the field, and not a few of them, lured by the bounty, have enlisted in the new organizations; but their re-enlistment, as they will be taught, is no excuse for their desertion, and all officers of the re-cently raised regiments, knowing such deserters to be in their ranks, and not sending them back under guard to their old commands, will be held strictly responsible. Others of those now absent are men who were discharged from hospitals to return to their regiments, but who have skulked to their homes. All of the above classes are deserters, and will be punished as such.

THE BOUNTY SWINDLERS.

But there is yet another class, and one to which no mercy will be shown, namely; those who joined new regiments recently, receiving the enormous bounties given, and then deserted before their regiments had been placed in the field. The country has suffered deeply from this latter class, various States having paid bounties for their full quotas, while their effective force reported at headquarters of the army is still short by many thousand of the required number. It is said, on high authority, that the President, on being recently shown by the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, the immense lists of deserters and roll-calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that by executions, dismissals, ball-and-chain labor for the whole term of their enlistment, and other of the severest penalties, he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absenteeisms and desertions. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police, to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who cannot prove incontestibly that they have the authority required by army orders and regulations for their absence from their commands.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been promoted to the command of that portion of Gen. HOOKER's Grand Division known as FITZ-JOHN PORTER's Army Corps, and Gen. GRIFFIN to the command of the division lately commanded by Gen. MORELL, who has been assigned to other duty.

PRESENTS TO DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Our Ministers at the Courts of Denmark and Sweden having recently observed to the possession of the Sovereigns of those countries presents from European and other Governments, but none from the United States, suggest that some appropriate marks of respect be forwarded to them. Accordingly, the President has procured two beautifully manufactured rosewood boxes, mounted with silver, each containing two, of army pattern, Colt's revolvers, the stocks ornamented with silver and the barrels elaborately obased with gold, and bearing figures of agriculture, commerce and the arts. They will at once be sent to our Ministers for presentation to the sovereigns for whom they are intended. Each case and contents cost about $500.

ANOTHER CAPTURE ON THE TEXAN COAST.

The Navy Department this morning received information of the capture of the rebel schooner *Emma*, off Velasco, Texas, loaded with 121 bales of cotton, and bound for Jamaica. She was taken by the armed boats of the United States schooner *Kittatine*.

TAX COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

PHILIP SPEED, of Louisville, has been appointed Tax Collector for the Third Collection District of Kentucky, comprising the present Fifth and Seventh Congressional Districts.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Capt. J. P. MACKINSTRY has been detached from the command of the steam-sloop *Dacotah*, and Capt. B. F. SANDS ordered to the command of that vessel.

Capt. S. C. ROWAN has been ordered to superintend the outfit, &c., of the iron-clad steam-frigate *Roanoke*, at New-York.

Lieut.-Commander MILTON PAYTON has been detached from the command of the *Connecticut*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Penobscot*.

Lieut. R. W. SCOTT has been ordered to command the gunboat *Marblehead*.

Commander T. H. PATTERSON has been ordered to the command of the steamer *James Adger*.

Lieut. Commander C. C. CARPENTER has been detached from the steamer *Flag*.

The following officers have been promoted to fill vacancies, viz.: Capt. R. B. Hitchcock and Joseph Lanman, to be Commodores; Commanders B. B. Sands and H. S. Stellwagen, to be Captains; Lieut. Commanders Pierce, Crosby and J. B. Creighton, to be Commanders; Lieut Rush R. Wallace and Chester Hadfield, to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM B. GIBSON died on board the *Connecticut* on the 8th of November.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Nashville—Bragg Reported to Be at Tullahoma Without an Army, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Among the Galt House arrivals to-day are Maj.-Gen. GRANGER and Staff and Col. DE COURCY.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Gen. ROSSEAU and his command are within twelve miles of the city.

BRAGG, without an army, was in command at Tullahoma.

The rebels are extensively manufacturing shoes at KNOXVILLE for their army.

Leading rebels in East Tennessee are preparing to leave for the South.

The rebels are not expected to make a stand this side of Chattanooga.

The tunnels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are expected to be completed by Sunday.

FROM GRAND JUNCTION.

A DASHING AND SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SOUTH OF GRAND JUNCTION, Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

I write in great haste to give you an account of the reconnoissance just completed, to Coldwater. On the 8th instant, Gen. GRANT ordered a strong force upon this errand, consisting of part of the Cavalry Division and two Divisions of Infantry and Artillery. The Cavalry, about 1,500 strong, was under command of Col. LEE, of the Seventh Kansas, who now leads the division during Col. MIZNER's absence, and the infantry, numbering some 10,000, was commanded by Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, and Brig.-Gens. QUIMBY and SULLIVAN. The object of the expedition was, of course, to harry and observe the enemy; but the directions were positive not to bring on a general engagement.

Col. LEE started on the advance from this point at 7 o'clock on the 8th, and soon drove in the enemy's pickets just this side of Lamar, a little village which lies about 12 miles south of Lagrange. Three miles further on we encountered a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps 500 strong, whom, after a short skirmish, we scattered and drove into the hills. Rushing on about three miles more, down the same main road, we learned that the enemy's cavalry and artillery were hurrying up past us on a parallel road lying to the west, in such a way as to throw themselves in our rear, and between us and our infantry support. Col. LEE immediately divided his column, ordering Col. HATCH to keep on down toward Hudsonville, while he himself, with about 700 troopers, turned back and across to attack the hostile column on the flank. He hurried through the woods by a blind by-road, and fairly surprised the enemy. They were three regiments of rebel cavalry, and numbered about 1,700; but our approach was masked by a grove, and we had the vast advantage of a sudden, sharp and stunning attack. While they were filling through a long lane, the Kansas boys, shouting like devils, rushed right up to the fence on one side, and poured in a torrent of lead from their revolving rifles and navy pistols. Volleys of buckshot were returned—indeed, a horse was shot within a few feet of the Colonel—but in a few moments the rebels broke and fled, and we pursued them till their retreat became a rout. They left sixteen dead, and we captured 175 prisoners, 100 horses and a stack of shot-guns. Among the prisoners were nine commissioned officers. The enemy had with them two field-pieces, and not a shot was fired from them. With all the agility of the most flying artillery, they were whisked away in the retreat.

We then hastened back to the road whence we had thus been diverted, and advanced to Hudsonville about 9 P. M., when we came up with Col. HATCH, who had finished a considerable skirmish, and captured thirty-five prisoners. Falling back a mile, we camped for the night, and next morning, with three hundred men, dismounted, we crossed the Coldwater, and soon found the enemy drawn up in line of battle, on a range of hills, and apparently about 10,000 strong. As they very rudely opened upon us a fire of canister and shell, we concluded to retire.

And so ended what seemed to me one of the most dashing and successful reconnoissances of the war—especially if you remember that it was mainly achieved by our cavalry division, our infantry force remaining near Lamar. The information we obtained may be briefly summed up. On Nov. 2, Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, in command at Coldwater, fell back through Holly Springs. Gen. PEMBERTON coming up from the Capital of Mississippi, on the 5th, stopped him, and ordered that Coldwater should be again occupied. Since then LOVELL has been there with his division; and also TILGHMAN, with a division composed chiefly of exchanged prisoners from Island No. 10 and Donelson. Attached to this force is six four gun batteries. PRICE lay with 12,000 men seven miles below Holly Springs, on the Salem road, while 22 miles further south, at Abbeyville, were some 13,000 militia, or conscripts. This constitutes all the rebel forces in this vicinity at the date of this letter, though others may be crossing at Vicksburgh, thanks to those who permit crossing to be done at that point.

Three weeks ago Gen. ARMSTRONG left Holly Springs with 7,000 men, on his way to Port Hudson, a point above Baton Rouge, which is being strongly fortified. He has since resigned. VAN DORN is now at Holly Springs under arrest, and is succeeded, as you know, by PEMBERTON.

My opinion is that the enemy will make no stand at Holly Springs, but will fall back to the Tallahatchee, twenty miles below. SPUR.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived at dusk night before last. Yesterday he was driving matters ahead. He had a conference with his Generals all night and yesterday morning, and in the afternoon of yesterday there was a review had of the brigades of Gens. NEGLEY and PALMER. It was a grand sight—those men, in full health and equipment, and all in fine spirits, ready and eager for the march.

These two brigades are now under march, Gen. PALMER's starting at 6 o'clock, the other at a later hour. They go toward Murfreesboro. Of course, days since, our advance pickets and cavalry force were moving in that direction. It is now currently believed here that the rebels have concentrated at Murfreesboro, in force, retreating on Chattanooga. This is conjecture; at least, the facts are known only to our Commander-in-Chief.

The pontoon bridge here is an excellent, simple affair. The great ice-barges are fixed up and floored over, and securely anchored at intervals, sidewise, across the river, in a line. The spaces between their ends are connected by bridges; thus a perfect roadway is secured, the bridge rising with the tide. The great railroad bridge is also built up in fine condition—it is now used mainly for railroad purposes. The crossing of the intaminable army trains, and a throng also of loyal citizens, was on yesterday evening equal to the throng in Main-street, Louisville.

I notice at the depôt long strings of freight cars, and an engine or two going about, showing that the rebels have not entirely destroyed or stolen all the railroad property which is owned by Northern and foreign capitalists, mostly. I learn that vigorous repairs are in progress at this end, and the work on the obstructed tunnels will be prosecuted from both ends. Telegraph repairers are also busy, and the damages of the rebel scoundrels are daily made good for miles.

From Maracaibo.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The berk *Clara Rosa Sutil*, Capt. SCANDELLA, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from Maracaibo to Oct. 23.

The revolution in Maracaibo continued. The town and bar was being strongly fortified; a fleet of five schooners and a number of smaller craft were about the harbor.

The Government of Cerraccas had five war schooners outside the bar blockading. Capt. S. managed to get his vessel out through the French Consul, who had gone down to the bar in order to get a French bark in that had anchored outside. The berk *Yeats* was outside the bar.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Interesting Report by a "Reliable Gentleman."

Condition of the Confederate Iron Clads.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

Grand Juries Devising Measures for Their Relief.

A SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GRAND JURIES.

The Grand Jury of Hancock County, Ga., in their last presentment, remark:

We recommend to our Legislature the establishment of a Cotton Card Manufactory, either at Milledgeville, or some other convenient point, so that the women throughout the State may be provided with cards at a moderate price, and enable them to furnish homespun clothing at a cheap rate, and come in competition with and curtail the enormous profits of the cotton factories.

We recommend a Convention of the Governors of the Confederate States, to agree on some plan to be submitted to their respective Legislatures to curtail the production of Cottoo during the continuance of the war, and to increase the production of such articles as will add to the comfort and convenience of our armies in the field.

And in conclusion of these presentments, this body cannot separate without giving what they conceive a true expression of every right-minded individual's sentiments as to the spirit of extortion manifested by a considerable portion of the citizens of these States, and now spreading with the greatest rapidity to every branch of trade, and must say that callous must be the heart of that man who, living in comparative ease and plenty, can, for his surplus goods, whether of support or to clad the body, extort from the needy and suffering men, who have given their time, yea, their blood, for the security of these same extortioners, fattening upon the sufferings of love ones whom our soldiers must leave to the tender mercies of their fellow-citizens.

And yet how often do we hear loud expressions of loyalty and patriotism from lips which the next minute will place upon their commodities a price which debars the poor soldier or his family from purchasing to relieve their necessities. "But oh!" says the seller, "I must have a high price for my goods, because I have to pay such high prices for what I want." Does the commission of two wrongs make a right? Not at all. And he who has supplies needed by the community with whom he is surrounded, and by the poor soldier fighting to secure the liberties of the whole country, and puts such a price upon these supplies as will place their purchase out of the power of the really needy, however loud his professions, in our opinion is as effectually fighting the battles of our common enemy as if personally engaged in the enemy's ranks.

The Grand Jury of Oglethorpe, Ga., report:

"*Whereas*, all accounts from the army concur in representing it to be in a very destitute condition in the matter of clothing, and as this state of destitution is attributable to the system of extortion pursued by a class of unprincipled and unpatriotic men, and mainly to the factories, whose manner of dealing fosters and encourages this shameful practice of extortion: and whereas, either because the Grand Juries of the counties where the factories are located have failed to enforce the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, or because the factories have contrived to evade its penalties, these public plunderers still go unwhipped of justice; and since the evil becomes every day more and more extended and pernicious, and, if not checked, must result in producing a deplorable state of suffering amongst our poorer citizens, the demoralization of our army, and our consequent subjugation. Therefore, since self preservation is the paramount law of nations as well as of individuals, we, the Grand Jury of Oglethorpe County, recommend to His Excellency the Governor of Georgia that he urge upon the Legislature, at its approaching session, the immediate enactment of a law authorizing him to take possession of all the factories in the State, in the name of the people and for the public benefit: that he appoint one or more suitable persons to superintend each factory, and the goods therein be furnished—

"*First*. To those who want yarns or cloth to make clothing for the soldiers.

Second. That the families of soldiers be supplied with what they want for their own use; and,

Lastly. The public at large; and that these goods be sold at such a rate above cost as will return to the stockholders of the factories a fair and reasonable dividend, and no more.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of the State of Georgia, either by their Grand Juries or through public meetings of the citizens in the several counties, to indorse the foregoing recommendation, if they concur with us in believing that some such course of action is necessary to abate the dangerous evil alluded to."

THE OGEORGIA REGIMENTS.

The following special notice to the families and friends of the soldiers belonging to the Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth, and Thirty-ninth Regiments, Georgia Volunteers, appear in the Savannah papers:

"The men composing these regiments are, many of them, without shoes or blankets, and nearly without clothing. Most of them are now in want, and the whole of them, as the cold weather comes on, will need shoes, blankets, shirts, socks, drawers and hats or caps; and if they are not furnished with these articles there will be a great deal of suffering, as well as loss of life, among them. I have been detailed to come to Georgia and take charge of all articles which relations and friends desire to send to them, and to afford every facility to persons desiring to send clothing, &c., to their friends and relatives in these regiments.

I would suggest that some place of deposit be selected in each county which has a company or companies in the regiments, and that all articles intending to be sent be plainly marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, and deposited at said place in the care of some person appointed to receive them, and that they than be carefully boxed, in boxes not exceeding 150 pounds in weight, plainly directed to the regiment and company for which it is intended, and to my care, and sent to the cities of Atlanta, Forsyth, or Macon, No. 13 C. R. R., as shall be most convenient, and that I be notified of the number of boxes and where deposited. Let the men of each county which has soldiers in these regiments see to the receiving, packing and transportation of the articles to the points named, and to making the matter known to all the friends and relatives of the soldiers; and the ladies (God bless them!) I know will see that they are procured. Unless you help these fathers, brothers, husbands and friends, they must suffer severely this Winter.

I refer you to the letter of P. W. A., the correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, who describes truly the situation of our soldiers, and I would also refer you to the address of Gen. HILL to the soldiers of the Light Division, that they may know how they stand in the army, and none need be ashamed to claim kinsman in the Third Brigade, Light Division, composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth Regiments Georgia Volunteers.

I will remain until the 5th day of November for the purpose of receiving and forwarding packages. All should be sent in by or before that time. Any communication addressed to me at Macon, Ga., will be attended to. JOHN T. BROWN,

Assistant-Quartermaster C. S. A.

BRAGG'S FORCES.

The Central Committee, from an interview with Col. MCGOWAN, learns that our State has now in the field, in Virginia and under Gen. BRAGG, about 15,000, and Col. MCGOWAN carries on 6,000 blankets only. He receives no shoes, or shirts, or drawers, from the Quartermaster. The necessity, then, is most urgent. It is not possible for the people of the State to do much. I call earnestly upon all. The Central Association will

mounted with heavy siege guns taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

When he was there, not a single iron plate had been fastened to the sides of the British steamer *Fingal*. She has been cut down about one-half, and greatly strengthened on the sides by ten-inch beams of pitch pine, forming altogether a thickness of three feet and a half. The roof is to be made on the same principle of the *Merrimac*. He heard nothing about her armament, more than that she would carry a large gun aft. He feels positive that she will not be ready for service this year, at least. They have tha woodwork for her boat prepared, but the iron casing is not yet on. Besides this ram *Fingal*, they have two or three little gunboats, as they call them, plying about on the river.

The citizens of Savannah have no hopes that the city can be held when the Federal forces underteke its capture. It has already been evacuated once or twice by large numbers of the wealthier class. The people are particularly bitter against South Carolina. He had more than once heard them remark that they wished South Carolina had been swallowed up by an earthquake before the revolution. Trade is only nominal, and the people prefer to keep what goods they have rather than sell for Confederate money. In some instances this money is refused entirely.

Our informant was at Charleston at the time the *Here* made her attempt to get out and run the blockade. This was her third unsuccessful effort to put to sea. The harbor is very well fortified. Since the capture of Sumter the rebels have constructed two new forts well out in the harbor, while the shores are lined with batteries. Some of the guns on the forts are 68-pound rifles, made in England, and new. At all the weak points about Charleston earthworks are thrown up, and on the roads to Savannah and Wilmington, they have erected numbers of batteries commanding the bridges. A talent and strong Union feeling is in existence even in this nest of treason. Many of the people are heartily tired of tha war, and would gladly welcome a peace under the Old Stars and Stripes. At the time our informant was there, not more than two thousand troops were in or near the city. Since theo, BEAUREGARD hes collected an army of about twelve thousand men for the defence of the place.

Wilmington, N. C., is only a place in name. There is no trade, and when he was there not mors than twenty soldiers were in the place. Tha town has the appearance of being perfectly dead to all activity or industry. Since his visit, the yellow fever has made it still more desolate than before. Physicians were sent there from Richmond, and provisions were also forwarded. At Weldan the stores were all closed, and it was difficult to get a morsel of anything decent to eat or drink in the place.

At Weldon, there was only a cavalry regiment stationed, under Gen. ROBERSON, and two tniantry regiments were posted near Franklin, at the Blackwater bridge. This comprised all the force assigned to protect the great Central Railroad running from Richmond via Petersburgh and Weldon to Wilmington, N. C., against the threatening forces of Gen. PECK, at Suffolk, and Gen. VIELE, at Norfolk. There were at no point stationed enough troops to concentrate five thousand men against an advance of our forces. No fortifications and no batteries were visible between Weldon and our lines of pickets, and it is the opinion of our informant that at any time half the army at Suffolk and Norfolk could have marched to Weldon, and thence to Petersburgh, with but little resistance and loss.

Our informant can give us but little concerning the fortifications, and the famous tams at Richmond, from the fact that it was very perilous for him to make any observations or investigations about the city. He reports that the *Merrimac No. 2* is finished, but has not her complement of guns aboard. He saw the two fine Parrott siege guns captured at Manassas last year, taken across the James River les' Saturday two weeks, but whether they were for Fort Darling, or the *Merrimac*, he cannot say. There is no force in Richmond save the men in the camp of instruction at Camps Winder and Lee, and these do not reach 2,000 men. Besides these are the soldiers of the Provost Guard. He represents the rebels as being without shoes, ill-clothed, and without overcoats, save what they have stolen from "the Yankees," many of whom have been shot merely for their overcoats. The people of Richmond are very tired of the war, and the ladies are rapidly coming round, a strong feeling setting in among them for a return to the Union.

At Richmond he saw a ring which the possessor of said he had cut from the finger of one of our men at Ball's Bluff, by cutting the finger off. The rebel belonged to Capt. WISE's Company, from Leesburgh—Capt. WISE being the same officer who rode tha "white horse" which was so conspicuous in the battle. Rings and whistles were in circulation through the South made from the bones of our soldiers, and the wearers seemed rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

The rebels depend entirely upon the valley of the Shenandoah to furnish them with provisions during the Winter. South af Richmond they will be unable to draw anything for their subsistence. Bacon is scarce, and the wheat and flour for the whole army is concentrated at Richmond. The Government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting $1 per barrel and the bran, &c. CRENSHAW, the principal of the Haxall Mills, was offered $1,000,000 for half the profits. Flour is worth $30 per barrel; wheat, $5 per bushel; flour in Montgomery is $55. Our informant paid $3 45 for gold on the Wednesday before leaving Richmond.

He thinks the policy of the rebels is to avoid fighting, and inferring from the tardiness of our movements hitherto that they will not be stoutly pressed, they hope to procrastinate the war until next April or May, when, they assert, they have positive information that France and England will interfere. He believes it to be their intention to fall back to the lines of the Chickahominy, and make them their defence for the Winter, unless our Generals push them with vigor and rapidity, compelling them to accept the wagar of battle before they reach Richmond.

"OUR POSITION AND OUR POLICY."

From the Charleston Courier.

The history of the political connection between the North and the South exhibits a steady effort, on the part of the former section, to obtain pecuniary aggrandizement and political power, and on the part of the latter to preserve independence and equality. And, as theuall most persons in the South are surprised at the course pursued by the North toward us since the disruption of the Union, it is merely part and parcel of the old sectional policy. It has been the settled purpose of that section to use the South for their advantage. They broke up the Confederation of the Union, out of sheer lust of power, coupled with fanatical intermeddling, and from ignorance of the looe, temper and capacity of our people. The war is but a former development of the same unscrupulous aggression for the sake of gain which has always marked their career toward us.

They have been led to entertain the belief that they might conquer the people of the South, and render them again subservient to their interests and dominion. This has been the object of the struggle, utterly regardless of the principles of free, civilized government and justice. They have ever forgotten the usages of civilization and the dictates of humanity, and have waged war upon us with a the ferocity and duplicity of savages. Their ill-faith in observing the limitations of the constitutional compact which bound us under a common government, has been developed in the violation of cartel arrangements made with us as belligerents. And their sectional hostility and personal jealousy and hatred have grown into the deeds of brutality and the diabolical programme now put forth for our extermination as a penole from the face of the country, to the end that it may be possessed and used by themselves.

Such are the developments before us of the dominant party at the North. We have little more to learn of the bitter antagonism we have to meet, and of the absolute necessity of putting forth all our strength. To foil the designs of those who have sought for generations, by political machinery, and are now using the whole military power of their Government and people to subject us to their uses, is a task that requires energy in preparation and forecast. Since the beginnings of this war there has been but one road to peace and safety, namely, adequate armies and victorious campaigns on our part. Foreign recognition and opening of our ports will end the war. The rise of an onposition peace party at the North will tend to end the war. But nothing except military successes of a decisive character on our part will lift to power the elements of peace at the North. Nothing, except military successes of a decided kind on our pert, will stimulate the passive sympathies of European nations to interfere, in behalf of justice and humanity, to close the war.

Lee fought the battle of Sharpsburgh, in Maryland, we are reliably informed, with only forty thousand ill-clad and half-fed troops. BRAGG has fought the battle of Perryville, in Kentucky, against fearful odds. Are there no men left in the South capable of bearing arms, and making the scale of battle in these critical actions equal? Or is it impossible to provide any more with arms, clothes and victuals, that our cause should so suffer? After our troops, for lack of numbers and preparations, are driven back from the borders, and the war is transferred to the former south, with the consecration of ironclad fleets, will not the same men who might turn the scale of war in position, have to come forth and fight under much greater and more disheartening disadvantages?

A SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

From the Savannah Republican Nov. 4.

Without previous notice, the gallant Fourth Louisiana Battalion and Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, which fought together and met its fate, entered the city about 11 o'clock last night in torchlight procession, with banners flying and to the tune of music in the lead. They proceeded through the city to the Pulaski House, and soon it became evident that the [illegible] a general [illegible] to the gallant [illegible] the troops at Charleston and [illegible].

Soon an impromptu [illegible]. In the vicinity, the [illegible], with a grand [illegible] been disrobed [illegible] given for Gen. BEAUREGARD, the hero of Manassas [illegible] cony, and was greeted [illegible] the multitude below. [illegible] end addressed the company as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I thank you for this compliment, which I [illegible] but being [illegible] office, or seeking [illegible] mencement of [illegible] place I hold to [illegible] of Confederate States [illegible] I cannot [illegible] and enterprising citizens of Charleston [illegible] have shown a larger business [illegible] of the Confederate States [illegible] they have done before it. [Laughter.] Should the Yankees make a visit to these cities, I hope we will give them so warm a reception that but few of them will ever return. [Cheers.] The reception that I would give them would be "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Cheers.]

But, my friends, I do not appear before you tonight to make a speech, and for several reasons—first, it is a time for action, not speaking; and secondly, my throat has been been left in such a condition by recent illness, that the only way in which I can speak now is through the mouths of my cannon. Again thanking you for your cordial manifestations of your regard, I bid you, friends, good night.

The speech over, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for BEAUREGARD, and the band played "Hail to the Chief," during which the General remained in the balcony. The music having stopped, he retired, and the commissioned officers of the two corps entered the hotel and paid their respects to their Commander-in-Chief. These courtesies over, the band gave a parting tune, and the column moved back to their camps.

EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

It is gratifying to note the discoveries of Europe concerning the people of the Confederate States. Deriving information and views from Northern sources, through the distorting medium of Northern newspapers, Northern books end Northern travelers, and very much confining their personal observations to that section, they have been led to believe the Southern States mere colonies—feeble in power end semi-barbarous in character. Their own prejudices and preconceptions have pondered and encouraged such absurd notions. Hence the surprise now felt and exhibited at manifestations of strength and capacity on our part. They were ignorant and lent themselves to deception. The disappointment of their expectations of our easy and speedy overthrow, renders them now largely ready to yield their delusive ideas regarding us, and to give us credit for achieving much more than was expected by them. They extol our statesmanship end our valor. While their former ignorance and prejudice are mortifying, they do not yet appear to realize our actual capacities. They are above the mark in some of their praises, and still do not entirely comprehend the resources and character of our people.

INTERVENTION.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

The unfriendly attitude toward the Confederate States, and the timid attitude toward the United States, hitherto persistently occupied by Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, do not lead to an easy credence of the intervention rumored as about to take place in American affairs. Nor would it be wise for our Government or people, in lending a willing ear to those assertions, to relax, in the smallest degree, the great efforts necessary to safety in our present position of danger. Expectations of this nature have more than once proved disappointments.

Military successes and proofs of our power constitute the rough but real road to recognition, independence and peace. The want of cotton will, sooner or later, quicken the sense of justice and sight of interest in Europe. One day or other these various influences will give us our proper statue among the Governments of the civilized world. Whether we have yet sufficiently impressed European nations with our resources and character, and whether their perceptions of interest or equity are sufficiently intensified, to bring them to the point of recognition and the removal of the blockade, is to be learned. Let us attend to our work, and content ourselves with the reflection—we will see what we will see.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

"GEO. N. SANDERS, late Commissioner to Europe, who smuggled himself into Canada, has returned to Richmond, and brings intelligence of an early recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe. Belgium has already taken the initiative, and will be followed by other nations, by whose advice and consent she is acting."

We take the above from the Fredericksburgh *News* of Saturday. The information it conveys was known to us some days previously, or at least the fact that SANDERS had returned, and that such a statement was attributed to him; but, in deference to what we understand to be the wish of the Government, we refrained from mentioning it. There can be no harm in repeating it, now that it has got into the newspapers. We hope that the report may prove true, and feel inclined to credit it.

A DISASTER IN FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Columbus, (Ga.,) Sun.

CAMP LEE, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

This morning about 1 o'clock, at Gonzalia, some twenty miles north of Pensacola, Capt. PARTRIDGE'S company of Florida cavalry suffered a complete surprise, and all but nine were either killed or captured.

Our pickets had been going so near the city for so long a time, without encountering the enemy, that they seem to have neglected the most ordinary precautions. The enemy were piloted to the rear of the company by an Englishman named CROSS, who had lived several years in the neighborhood, but deserted to the enemy with his family, about two weeks ago. One of the men who escaped, says the enemy showed no disposition to take prisoners. It is not reasonable to suppose that the man was in a frame of mind to notice these things correctly. The affair is humiliating, but there is no denying the fact that it is a disaster.

Where are the conscripts? The enrolling officers in this part of Alabama have not yet completed their job. This slowness in officials, in sending forward recruits, cannot be too strongly censured.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Gov. SHORTER'S message was read on the 20th ult. to the Legislature of Alabama, now in session at Montgomery. The Governor, after an allusion to the war, the salt question, states that the salt works in Clark and Washington counties, Alabama, produce about 2,000 bushels daily, which the State can afford to dispense to her citizens at the rate of $2 per bushel of 50 pounds; and suggests that other States be invited to assist in the development of the saline resources of Alabama. This policy is in pleasing contract with the course of the authorities of Virginia, and, if the offer is made, will, no doubt, be gladly and gratefully accepted by the States to which it will be tendered. The Governor also states that contracts have been let to receive 70,000 bushels of salt from Saltville, Va., at the price of $1 24 per bushel.—*Mercury, 4th.*

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

From the Grenville (Ala.) Reporter.

A case has just been before the Court, now in session, of great interest. A person named BROWN, since the passage of the Conscript law and the call of the President, was elected Justice of the Peace. The Probate Court refused to accept his bond, on the ground that he was ineligible, being between the ages of 18 and 35, and virtually a conscript. This was an application to the Court for a *mandamus* to the Probate Court. The Circuit Court, Judge HENRY, ruled:

First—That the Probate Court has no right to inquire into the question of eligibility.

Second—The Court also ruled, *obiter dictum*, that by the passage of the Conscript law, and the call of the President, and instructions of the secretary of War, every man between the ages fixed by the law was virtually a conscript, and could not, by having office cast upon him subsequently, escape the conscription.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

The abatement of the epidemic in Wilmington, we are glad to say, continues steadily. The following is the statement for the week ending last Friday night:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, Oct. 25	17	10
Sunday, Oct. 26	22	5
Monday, Oct. 27	14	5
Tuesday, Oct. 28	12	9
Wednesday, Oct. 29	24	4
Thursday, Oct. 30	25	4
Friday, Oct. 31	13	3
Total	116	40

This exhibits a decrease of 78 new cases and 71 deaths, as compared with the statement of the previous week. Among the last victims of the fever was Dr. T. C. WORTH, Vice-President of the Howard Association.

GEN. BRAGG.

From the Petersburgh Express, Oct. 31.

We copied yesterday a paragraph from the Montgomery *Mail*, containing a report that Gen. BRAGG has been superseded in his Western command by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. There is no foundation for such a report. Gen. BRAGG has, since his arrival in Richmond, communicated fully to the President all the facts and circumstances connected with his recent movements in Kentucky, and the President has expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanation. Gen. BRAGG will return to Tennessee and resume his command as before.

The above information may be relied upon, as we have obtained it from a source that leaves no doubt of its correctness.

COTTON GOODS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Oct 31.

The Augusta Factories held their regular sale of cotton goods yesterday morning. The sales, it will be seen, are higher than last week's quotations: 7-8 shirting, 5½c. @52½c., 7-8 shirting, [illegible] 4-4 sheeting, 50c. @52½c., drilling, 45½c. @52½c.

Auctioneer GRIFFIN also sold Granite Factory and other goods as follows: 7-8 shirting, [illegible] 3-4 shirting, 40½c. @52½c., 4-4 sheeting, 5[illegible] 6-4 sheeting, 62½c. @65c., Hickory Factory Osnaburgs, 31½c. @32½c., Yarns, Batts, 62½c. @75c.

HOME MADE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

[illegible] the Chattahoochee [illegible] Georgia patriotism in the Confederate States [illegible] we allow all our readers [illegible] to [illegible] with feeling

various other articles used by counterfeiters in the prosecution of their business.

Justice Dodge, before whom the prisoner was brought, after hearing the testimony of the Chief of Police, Franklin, and that of some other witnesses, concluded to send the prisoner to Brooklyn for trial. The accused is about 56 years of age, and so far as appearance goes, he may well claim to be on a par with our best class of citizens. The Police, however, know him to be no old offender. It is thought that there are a large number of counterfeit bills upon the abovenamed banks in circulation.

How to Catch the Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not to be doubted that our Government is taking unusual efforts to capture the privateer *Alabama*, whose raids upon our shipping have already been severe, and which, unless stopped, will bring heavy loss to our mercantile marine. We believe it is no secret that the splendid steamer *Vanderbilt* has been sent off on this mission.

We fear, however, that this steamer, although in some respects fully capable of overlooking the *Alabama*, may be found to require too frequent coaling to be very efficacious in such an expedition. We need a vessel which, while able to overtake the privateer, can carry a supply of coal sufficient to enable her to be at sea a long time.

The *Vanderbilt* uses one hundred tons of coal per diem, and at this rate cannot be at sea to exceed twenty to thirty days. Her rigging and spars are too light to be of much use without steam. While, if she could get fairly upon the chase, her speed and weight of metal are sufficient to destroy the enemy, if the chase extended too long, or the *Alabama* should lie quietly in some *neutral* English port, and thus compel the *Vanderbilt* to keep up steam outside of the harbor, she would in a few days become powerless to harm her adversary.

Of all the screw sloops-of-war lately built by our navy, we believe there is but one, the *Iroquois*, which has any reputation for great speed. We have, however, in our navy one ship which has all the requirements necessary to destroy the *Alabama*—the *Powhatan*. Her speed is greater than the privateer—her consumption of coal is about twenty tons a day. Under sail alone she makes easily nine knots an hour. Her weight of metal is heavy enough to destroy the *Alabama* at one broadside; and she has a Captain who, without disparaging others, is equal to the task. Once put Capt. Gordon after Semmes, and no doublings or turnings will avail to escape. He is one of the best officers in the navy—a practical sailor, fertile in expedients, unwearied in his exertions, earnest in his efforts—his whole heart would be in the work, as would be that of every man lo his ship.

Besides all this, the *Powhatan*, from the draft of water she requires, is not as useful as a blockader off Charleston as a lighter vessel would be. She would not be missed off Charleston, and soon the *Alabama* would be missed off of the ocean.

BROOKLYN.

The Brinsmade Affair.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY TO BE TRIED BEFORE THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, held on the 15th inst., it was ordered that charges be preferred against Superintendent Kennedy; the specifications to be the allegations contained in the correspondence between S. L. M. Barlow and Simeon Draper, Provost-Marshal, in reference to the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, already published.

To-morrow has accordingly been fixed upon for the trial of the Superintendent, and the proceedings before the Commissioners in this case will be watched with great interest.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 15, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	35
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	43
Abatements of nuisances under notice	79
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	102
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	429
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits.	64
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits.	11
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits.	0
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits.	60
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	213
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,400

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 10th day of Nov. to the 17th day of Nov., 1862: Men, 86; Women, 82; Boys, 83; Girls, 83. Total, 344. Adults, 168; Children, 176. Males, 179; Females, 165. Colored Persons, 8.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	5	Premature birth	7
Bones, joints, &c	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	57
Brain and nerves	45	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	22
Generative organs	2	Unknown	1
Heart, and blood vessels	13	Urinary organs	5
Lungs, throat, &c.	15	Violence, accidents, &c.	19
Old age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	1		
Total			344

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 18, 1861	392—Dec. 48
Week ending Nov. 10, 1862—	
From acute diseases	158
From chronic diseases	126
From external causes, &c	25—309
Week ending Nov. 17, 1862—	
From acute diseases	176
From chronic diseases	132
From external causes, &c	36—344
Increase this week	30

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Felonious Assault on a Soldier.—Officer Bloomer, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested Wm. Quackenbush, upon the charge of committing a felonious assault upon Hugh Porter, a soldier in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. The latter had been informed that his wife, who was a woman of bad repute, had been living with Quackenbush during his absence. He therefore went to the residence of the accused for the purpose of inducing his wife to return to her allegiance and to the home which he had provided for her. Upon his arrival at Quackenbush's house he was accosted in a very rude manner, and when he began to explain the occasion of his visit, the prisoner immediately knocked him down, kicked and stamped upon him, thereby inflicting dangerous internal injuries. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

A Course of Historical Lectures.—Rev. John Lord, widely and very favorably known as an instructive and interesting lecturer, commenced last week Tuesday at the Young Ladies' Institute of Mlle. Rostan, No. 30 West Twenty-fifth-street, a systematic course of instruction, by means of lectures, on "The Progress of Christian Civilization, from the Planting of the Church to the Reformation," for the benefit of ladies who wish to follow up that interesting subject. The lectures are under the patronage of the leading clergymen, and many distinguished laymen of the City, and are of the most valuable character. The lectures are delivered on the Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

A Pickpocket Caught.—William Wilson, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Simons, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of picking the pocket of Reuben H. Underhill of a portmonnaie containing the sum of $22. The offence was committed on an Eighth-avenue car. Wilson was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer. Soon after the prisoner was taken into custody he broke away from the Officer who had him in charge, and it was with much difficulty that he was again captured. Upon being searched about $150 in good money were found upon his person.

Burglary at Harlem.—Mr. Polley, one of the principal police telegraph operators, received a dispatch yesterday afternoon, at Police Headquarters, to the effect that his house at Harlem had been entered and robbed, during the temporary absence of the family, of everything valuable contained therein. Mr. Polley's loss will probably amount to $1,500. No clue has been obtained to the burglars. It is believed that some person living in the immediate vicinity, and knowing all the circumstances connected with Mr. Polley's family, has committed the deed, otherwise the whole transaction is totally inexplicable.

Second Oration of Mr. T. Mason Jones.—This evening, at Irving Hall, Mr. T. Mason Jones gives his second oration. The subject will be "Curran, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar." Mr. Jones having created so great a sensation with his first oration, no doubt, this evening, Irving Hall will be crowded.

The Higher Wages Movement.—Last evening the licensed hackmen met at No. 42 Prince-street, to take measures for the protection of themselves from unlicensed hackmen. Resolutions were passed, recommending the presentation of a petition to the Board of Aldermen, praying that the ordinance relating to hack drivers be amended so as to place them on the same footing with owners as regards licenses.

Fireman's Funeral.—Mr. Theodore Magurn, Insurance Patrolman, who lost his life at the late fire in Houston-street, will be buried to-day at 1 o'clock from the Attorney-street Church. Deceased was an exempt member of No. 13 Hose. Firemen are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn City Canvass.—The Common Council Committee having charge of the returns of the late election for city officers have footed up the vote cast for each candidate, showing the following result:

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Hugh O'Rourke, D..16,789|Fred. Scholes, R....12,935

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Edmund Driggs, D..17,620|C. H. Kimbell, R...12,277

COMPTROLLER.

Thos. H. Faron, D..17,761|Thoe. Cotrel, R.....12,371

AUDITOR.

James Lynch, D....17,648|A. M. Bliss, R.....12,557

CITY TREASURER.

Nathan B. Morse, D..17,680, Ed. A. Lambert, R..12,442

Supposed Foul Play.—The body of a man was picked up at the foot of Partition-street, yesterday morning, and from some apparent wounds it is supposed he was the victim of foul play. The deceased was about 45 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, dark hair sprinkled with gray. Had on dark green striped pantaloons, white cotton overshirt and canton-flannel undershirt, spring gaiter-boots, no coat. Had been in the water several weeks, and was greatly decomposed. Some marks of supposed violence were, however, visible, among them a large gash in the neck. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Higbman, who will to-day order a *post-mortem* examination.

Burglars Captured.—Two young men named Alfred Russell and John Kelly, were arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while in the act of perpetrating a burglary in the store of John Riley, on the corner of Hoyt and Wyckoff streets. Some of the stolen articles were found in their possession, as were also a number of skeleton keys. The accused were taken before Justice Beakum, and, waiving an examination, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cases Before the Kings County Grand Jury.—The case of Radetsky, who is accused of the murder of Fellnka, the diamond Jew, was brought up before the Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. It is supposed that Fallner was murdered in Brooklyn, and that the body floated to the Jersey shore, where it was found. The prisoner is now confined in the Monmouth County (N. J.) Jail. The examination of the witnesses will occupy several days.

Death from Bruises.—John Coghlan, who was burned by the ignition of some combustible material in the saltpetre manufactory in Furman-street, which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, died at his residence in James-street yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained. Coroner Norria will hold an inquest this morning.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar, Nov. 19.—Nos. 106, 36, 40, 91.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Nov. 18, 1862.

Present, John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah and Fromont.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 55, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67. Enumerated—Nos. 264, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36; 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2803, 1491, 2747, 2549, 3109, 3113, 3415, 3117, 3421, 3423, 3125, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3137, 3439, 3141, 3443, 3145, 3447. *Part II.*—Nos. 3482, 3750, 3766, 3788, 3800, 3814, 3220 3416, 3826, 3828, 3832, 3834, 3840, 3842, 3854, 3856, 3862, 3864, 3866, 3868.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 372, 272, 275, 296, 297, 314, 321, 277½, 3.6, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 995, 957, 1093, 931, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041. *Part II.*—Nos. 488, 2242, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2632, 2634, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2650, 2652.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1424, 430, 615, 1556, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1357, 1426, 1429, 367, 1658, 1658, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 2502, 1567, 1580, 1583, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1648, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653.

Foreclosure—Mechanic's Lien Postponed to a Prior Recorded Mortgage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Peter Morris vs. *Elizabeth Way, et al.*—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage made by the defendant, Mrs. Way, to the plaintiff, to secure $700. It appeared on the trial that some time prior to giving the mortgage the plaintiff and Mrs. Way entered into a contract in which the plaintiff was to convey to Mrs. Way six lots of land on Forty-second-street, and make certain advances to aid in the erection of six dwelling-houses thereon, Mrs. Way agreeing to erect the dwellings and take the conveyance, and give the mortgages back for the purchase money and advances. At the time this mortgage was given, as claimed, the defendant had received all advances under the contract, but was unable to complete the buildings for want of means, whereupon the plaintiff deeded the property to her and took mortgages for the price of the lots and all the advances which he had agreed to make; he then made the additional advance of $700, and took the mortgage sought to be foreclosed on all the property, to secure it; this was shown to be a necessary advance to complete the buildings, and that it was actually used for that purpose, and so as recorded on March 30, 1860. The defendant, O'Callaghan, having performed work and furnished materials on the buildings, filed his mechanic's lien on April 20, 1860, and established it by a judgment of foreclosure of his lien in the New-York Common Pleas.

O'Callaghan insisted that by his lien he acquired all the interest which the defendant took by the contract, and, consequently, as by the contract she was to have the property after paying the advances and price of the lots; and O'Callaghan, having done his work under that contract, the parties could not affect his interest by any subsequent agreement. The plaintiff insisted that the mortgage was a conditional conveyance, and being recorded before the lien, was prior to it, also that the advances having been made in good faith, and the contractor being unable to complete the buildings without the advance, and insomuch as O'Callaghan would have had no lien upon premises, unless Mrs. Way had performed her contract; as she could have no interest unless she performed it, therefore the advance was for O'Callaghan's benefit, as without it he would have taken nothing.

Judgment for plaintiff for principal and interest, with decree of foreclosure.

D. M. Porter for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford for defendant, O'Callaghan.

About a Transaction in Gold.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Henry Dreffenbach et al. vs. *A. Wallach et al.*—The plaintiffs sought to recover of defendants some $1,400, principal and interest, alleged to be due for 1,082 pennyweights of gold sold defendants in February, 1859. The defence set up was, that the plaintiffs took in payment, at their own risk, a note made by H. Solomons & Co., upon which they had sued and obtained judgment.

It appeared that at the maturing of the note, the plaintiffs brought their action against Solomons & Co. to collect it, and obtained judgment, but did not succeed in getting the money, as Solomons & Co. had in the meantime failed.

The evidence was somewhat conflicting as to the fact whether the note was taken by the plaintiffs in payment, or at the risk of the defendants.

Verdict for defendants.

Miller, Stoughtenburg & Miller for plaintiffs; N. B. Montfort and Henry L. Clinton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lyon vs. *Stoker.*—Motion denied.

Collins vs. *Legendre et al.*; *Dennis* vs. *Roberts*—Motions granted.

Doty vs. *Miller.*—Motion denied.

Lillie, &c., vs. *Dunscomb et al.*—Report confirmed.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. *Stewart et al.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morris vs. *Way et al.*—Judgment of sale ordered.

Before Justice Mullin.

Ten Broeck vs. *Douglass et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Hortley vs. *Dunscomb.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs; findings, &c., on file.

Woodbury et al. vs. *Canfield et al.*—Reference ordered to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to report, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 18, 1862.

$7,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	100	200 Erie Railway	63
10,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	101⅜	100 do	62⅝
45,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104	150 do	b60 62⅝
13,000 do	103⅝	300 do	62⅝
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅛	600 do	s60 62⅝
3,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '62	101⅜	200 do	62⅝
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	95	300 do	s10 62⅝
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	51⅞	100 Erie Railway Pr.	s30 90⅝
1,000 do	51⅞	450 do	90⅝
6,000 Mo. St. 6s, 1ss. to H. & St. Jo.	75⅛	100 do	90⅝
2,500 Cal. State 7s	113⅝	100 do	s10 90⅝
1,000 Mino. St. 8 ₩ ct.	b105	200 Hudson River R.	75
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	104	50 do	b30 75
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	100	100 do	b30 74⅞
3,000 do	100⅛	100 do	71⅝
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	98⅜	100 do	s30 74⅝
7,000 Mich. C. 8s. C. 1st M. & S. F. Bs.	112⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	20⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	103⅜	200 do	s30 20⅜
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	103	400 do	20⅜
500 do	107⅜	100 Harlem R. P.	48⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	115	200 Reading R.	s10 75⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. C. B.	96	300 do	75⅜
500 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98	50 do	s30 88⅜
8,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	78	100 do	88⅝
2,000 A. & T. H. Inc. bds	58	500 do	88⅜
6,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	58	200 do	88⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	77	400 Tol., W. & West. Pf	78
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	31	700 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	40⅜
5,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bs.	50	50 do	b30 40⅜
3,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st m.	104	200 do	s30 40⅜
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92	50 do	s10 40⅜
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	71	100 do	40⅜
29 U. S. Bk of State of N. Y.	98	700 M. So. & N. I. G. S	83⅜
24 Bank of Commerce	89	200 do	83⅜
20 Am. Ex. Bank	96	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76⅜
16 Hanover Bank	87	100 do	s30 76⅜
20 Metropolitan Bank	103⅝	50 do	s30 76⅜
40,000 American Gold	131⅛	50 do	b30 76⅜
27,000 do	131⅛	400 do	s30 76
60,000 do	s30 131⅛	1100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	40
65,000 do	s30 131⅜	1000 do	40⅛
5,000 do	b60 131	100 do	b30 40⅜
50 Canton Company	18	200 do	40⅜
50 Cum. Coal Pref	12	200 do	b30 40⅜
100 do	112⅜	250 Gal. and Chi. R.	s15 82⅜
300 Fac. Mail St. Co	122	100 do	s15 82⅜
150 do	s10 122	50 do	s30 82
100 do	s30 121⅞	250 do	82⅜
50 do	122⅛	200 do	82⅜
200 do	s30 122	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	67⅜
50 do	s20 122	200 do	67⅜
100 Peon. Coal Co	113	800 do	b30 67⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜	50 do	s30 67⅜
100 do	b10 103⅝	500 do	s30 67
250 do	103⅜	600 do	67⅜
200 do	103⅜	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	b10 80⅛
100 Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	33⅜	400 do	80
50 Pt. Ft. W. & C. R.	b30 53⅜	10 Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	85⅜
50 do	s60 53	200 do	80

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg	103⅜	1000 Erie Railway	b60 63
5,000 U. S 6s, '81 Con	104	300 do	62⅝
10,000 do	103⅞	150 do	s30 62⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104	600 do	62⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅛	400 do	62⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. Jo.	75⅛	100 Reading R. R.	76⅛
15,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	107	450 Mich. Cen. R.	88⅛
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	100⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
8,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	101	300 Ill. Cen. R. S	s30 76
2,000 Illust. R. 1st Mtg.	115	50 do	s30 76⅛
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	150 do	76⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	81	100 do	b60 77
23,000 Amer. Gold	131⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	40⅛
5,000 do	b30 131⅛	100 do	40⅞
10,000 do	s30 131⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	82⅞
1,300 do	131⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 67⅛
150 Pa. Mail St. Co	121⅜	200 do	67⅛
50 do	s10 121⅞	50 do	67⅛
200 do	122	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 80
50 do	s30 121⅞	50 Pitt., F. W. & C. R.	s30 53
50 Penn. Coal Co	114	11 do	52⅝
600 N. Y. Central R.	103⅜	50 do	b30 53⅜
250 Erie R. Pref	90⅜	25 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	89
100 do	90⅞	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
1200 Harlem Railroad	21⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	s3⅛
200 do	21⅛		

TUESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

We learn from Washington, this afternoon, that the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan has been awarded as follows:

On bids over the rate of 103.05 ₩ cent	$3,505,050
On bids at 103.05 ₩ cent	4,108,400
Total amount awarded	$13,613,450

The amount bid for at 103.05 is stated, by the latest telegraph, to be $6,910,000, and the amount awarded at this figure about 60 ₩ cent of the bidding. The whole amount bid for, at all prices, as telegraphed last evening, is $30,148,000.

The leading Money Brokers in this City and Philadelphia, who participate in the awards, for themselves and friends, are as follows:

M. Ketchum & Son	$2,900,000
Thompson Brothers	1,000,000
Livermore, Clewes & Co	1,100,000
Clerk, Dodge & Co	700,000
Vermilye & Co	400,000
G. S. Robbins & Son	400,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	250,000
Jay, Cooke & Co., Philadelphia	1,000,000
Total by leading Money Brokers	$7,750 000

There is much satisfaction expressed at the result of the bidding. The errors by telegraph, last night, when corrected, leave the biddera at 103.05 about 60 ₩ cent. of the sums which they offered for, in place of 40 ₩ cent. The price of this Stock, to-day, is 104 ₩ cent., and accrued interest, which is full ¾ ₩ cent. advance on the average rate of the award. A number of the successful takers refuse to name a price below 104⅛@104½ ₩ cent.

The market for Money, to-day, is well supplied at 6 ₩ cent. It will be noticed from our Washington dispatch that the Secretary of the Treasury will immediately reimburse the $10,000,000, advanced to him in this City, and $2,000,000 in Boston and Philadelphia last week, out of the proceeds of the new Loan, so that very little Money will be moved in the settlement of this negotiation. The price of Gold fell to 131⅛@130⅝, and Exchange closes for the Cunarder to-morrow at 146 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills. The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are large. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 18 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$3,254,892	$3,982,886	$3,[illegible],151
Prev. reported	84,859,968	114,589,702	131,[illegible],488
Since Jan. 1	$88,144,860	$118,552,588	$135,328,658

The Stock market is firm on the Government Securities, to-day, while the speculative Railway Shares are scarcely as strong as at the close of the dealings on Monday. There appears to be some realizing by parties who bought on the depression of last week. At the afternoon Board there was a good demand for nearly all descriptions, on the basis of 62¾ cash, and 63, buyer 60 days, for Erie Old Shares, and the Western Stocks in proportion.

Later in the afternoon the Railways fell off ¼@¾ ₩ cent., as compared with the printed sales, and the market manifested some dullness on the Share list generally at the close of the dealings. The following prices were quoted, as compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜	103⅞	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝
U. S. 5s, 1874	91⅞	91⅝	Erie Common	63⅛	62⅞
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104	104	Erie Preferred	90⅜	90⅜
U.S. Cus. Notes	125⅜	125⅝	Hudson	76	74⅜
Missouris	51⅜	51⅝	Mich. Central	89⅛	88
Tennessees	53⅜	53⅝	Mich. Southern	40⅛	39⅞
Pacific	122	121⅜	Illinois Central	77	76
Panama	155	155	Toledo	67⅜	66⅝
Rock Island	80⅜	79⅜	Pittsburgh	40⅞	39⅞
Galena	83⅛	81⅜	Mich. Guarant'd. 8s	81	82⅜
Harlem	21	20⅞	Gold	131⅛	131⅛

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Broadway	140
Manhattan	128	American Exchange	96
Merchants'	103	Hanover	87
Mechanics'	106	Irving	76
Union	105	Metropolitan	103¾
America	110	Grocers'	98
National	95	Shoe & Leather	101⅜
Merchants' Exchange	82	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	98	Marine	120
Commerce	91⅜	Importers' & Traders'	102
Commerce Scrip Stock	96	Park	117¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Ceo. 6s	105	T. H. & A 2ds pref	78
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	107	Chi. & N. W. Int Bs	89
N. Y. Ceo. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. lats, 2d s.	75
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	57⅜
Erie secoods, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. secouds	31
Erie thirds, '83	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Erie fourths, '80	100¾	Han. & St. Jo. Bonds	113
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. firsts	87
Hudson firsts, '60	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Hudsoo 2ds. a. f. '85	112	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	103¼
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson, con., '67	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'73.	108	Cley. & Tol. s. f.	103
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ₩ c. '82	112⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	110
Chi., Bur & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	116	N. J. Cen. seconds	106
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	105
N. Ind. & Goshen L., '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92
Mch. So & N. In. a f 7 ₩ c.	103	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Ill. Ceo. 7 ₩ c., '75	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72½

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway, for the week ending Nov. 7, were as follows:

From passengers	$10,887 74
From freight	17,854 99
From mails and express	645 82
Total	$29,388 55
For corresponding week in 1861	19,089 86
Increase in 1862	$10,298 69

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Heute Railroad for the month of October, were as follows:

From passengers	$33,842 60
From freight	81,598 82
From mails, express, &c	3,445 84
Total	$118,887 26
Same month in 1861	74,139 82
Increase in 1862	$44,747 44

For the first week in November, the earnings were:

In 1862	$28,856 35
In 1861	16,167 11
Increase in 1862	$12,689 24

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $751,285 10, including fur Customs $145,000; payments, $701,054 31; balance, $16,046,250 83.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 17.	LOANS. Nov. 10.	SPECIE. Nov. 17.	SPECIE. Nov. 10
Philadelphia	$4,677,000	$4,656,000	$[illegible]0,000	$[illegible]56,000
North America	4,261,422	4,152,353	554,449	5[illegible]6,4
Farmers & Mech.	5,349,535	5,259,728	1,0[illegible]2,372	1,083,400
Commercial	2,665,000	1,962,800	253,000	259,000
Mechanics'	2,331,000	2,353,000	208,200	208,200
N. Libertics	2,272,000	2,141,000	35[illegible],000	363,000
Southwark	1,3[illegible],012	1,356,000	191,668	190,584
Kensington	858,252	959,508	144,350	144,428
Penn Township	1,0[illegible],653	1,099,107	174,577	174,761
Western	2,173,1[illegible]	2,089,095	381,407	369,910
Man. & Mech.	1,80[illegible]55	1,76[illegible],310	144,429	141,435
Commerce	753,980	650,765	161,837	161,876
Girard	2,478,707	2,547,729	372,900	367,072
Tradesmen's	834,915	793,187	130,703	130,708
Consolidatioo	925,499	871,256	111,655	116,417
City	1,1[illegible],416	1,073,101	146,030	144,316
Commoowealth	631,853	626,417	78,[illegible]3	76,963
Corn Exchange	1[illegible],000	788,000	113,000	112,000
Union	871,000	859,000	69,000	69,000
Total	36,737,071	35,978,123	5,511,954	5,524,621

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 17.	DEPOSITS. Nov 10.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 17.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 10.
Philadelphia	$2,922,000	$2,832,000	$316,000	$33[illegible],000
North America	2,795,7[illegible]6	2,974,032	477,472	4[illegible],401
Farmers & Mech.	5,307,9[illegible]4	5,333,101	135,[illegible]10	13[illegible],065
Commercial	1,526,[illegible]00	1,3[illegible],000	216,000	226,000
Mechanics'	1,433,000	1,478,000	369,[illegible]00	3[illegible],000
N. Liberties	1,853,000	1,850,000	118,000	126,000
Southwark	1,217,173	1,222,716	42,[illegible]63	43,[illegible]20
Kensington	980,162	956,100	231,[illegible]10	2[illegible],224
Penn Township	891,[illegible]8	857,302	162,[illegible]75	185,670
Western	1,835,[illegible]71	1,805,914	123,[illegible]30	132,050
Man. & Mech.	1,[illegible],345	980,870	421,040	416,310
Commerce	8[illegible],939	769,265	51,[illegible]0	53,[illegible]0
Tradesmen's	1,531,[illegible]19	1,[illegible],496	304,[illegible]4	311,[illegible]7
Consolidation	645,[illegible]07	687,813	104,[illegible]35	103,675
City	460,362	446,554	377,678	3[illegible],464
Commonwealth	634,891	625,841	2[illegible],268	2[illegible],[illegible]06
Corn Exchange	381,[illegible]87	280,614	3[illegible],130	3[illegible],225
Union	457,000	438,000	164,000	170,000
Total	27,[illegible],122	27,3[illegible],678	4,655,77[illegible]	4,76[illegible],487

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company's receipts for ten months, as compared with last year:

	1861.	1862.
January	$100,9[illegible]2	$103,[illegible]04
February	88,201	96,939
March	88,790	103,[illegible]20
April	94,630	94,957
May	83,856	94,150
June	88,505	97,337
July	92,892	101,857
August	91,958	103,222
September	89,3[illegible]6	99,135
October	97,857	107,092
Totals	$916,877	$1,001,[illegible]70
Total increase in ten months		916,877
		$84,632

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 12,415 bbls. Flour, 903 bbls. and 539 bags Corn Meal, 71,454 bushels Wheat, 140,795 bushels Corn, 2,965 bushels Barley, 19,767 bushels Oats, 440 bushels Malt, 2,556 pkgs. Provisions, and 465 b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FIGLIO DEL REGIMENTO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—NO REST FOR THE WICKED—COLLEEN BAWN—SETTLED AT LAST.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLOROSO—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JOKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—CON. NCTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVERITE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports from the Army of the Potomac are to the effect that all was quiet along the front—wherever that may be. A rumor prevailed in Washington, last evening, that our rear column had had an engagement with the enemy, but it could not be corroborated.

A special dispatch from Warrenton, Nov. 17, to the Philadelphia *Press*, says: "The whole army will be in motion when this meets the eye of the reader. Gen. HOOKER was advancing by daybreak this morning. He will be followed to-day by the grand divisions of SUMNER and FRANKLIN. JACKSON is retreating behind the Manassas Gap. He lingers in the Valley to observe our movements, and try to entrap a train of stores occasionally. In this he has failed several times of late, and he is now falling back toward Charlotteaville. Our army moves with renewed and buoyant spirits, and we may look for the happiest results whenever and wherever the enemy is found.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that the apprehension of a raid by Stonewall JACKSON on Cumberland and New-Creek is without real foundation. It says: "A highly intelligent gentleman, with every facility for obtaining correct information, and who made it a part of his business to do so, has just come through from Baltimore to Hancock. He has satisfied himself from evidences obtained along the route, that JACKSON'S main army is stationed at Stephenson's depôt, four miles northeast of Winchester, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. His men are destitute of tents, and it is believed he cannot possibly, in their present situation, even entertain the idea of such an enterprise as the movement apprehended. He certainly could not perform it unless the weather should remain remarkably mild, and he would hardly risk such a contingency." In this connection, the following, from the Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, is of interest: "The river is slowly rising, and when the flow from the mountains comes down, will be fordable only at the most favorable points. With the river in its present condition, and the likelihood of its soon being much higher, it is hardly probable that JACKSON will cross into Maryland, unless he should get possession of the railroad bridge at North Branch, eight miles below Cumberland. It is to be presumed that that point is so well guarded by this time as to render it safe."

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the most stringent measures are to be adopted with regard to those officers of the army who persistently remain absent from their commands without adequate excuse, and that proper means are to be used to reduce the number of absentees from the army generally.

We publish this morning the official report of Gen. BUTLER concerning the successful affair at Labadieville, in which the National forces under Gen. WEITZEL achieved such a decided success over the rebels; also a report of subsequent operations from Gen. WEITZEL himself. The enemy, it appears, evacuated Berwick's Bay in a great hurry, on the approach of our gunboats, leaving behind them four hundred wagon-loads of negroes. Gen. WEITZEL was in somewhat of a quandary what to do with these "human chattels," as he had already twice as many negroes in and around his camp as he had soldiers within it. Information being obtained that a company of the enemy's militia force was encamped a short distance above Thibodeaux, Gen. WEITZEL sent his cavalry to capture them, which was affected in a masterly manner. Nearly the entire company was secured, with their arms, horses and ammunition. The whole region of country in which our forces have been operating is redeemed, and to use the words of Gen. WEITZEL, "is as safe to travel as Canal-street."

A dispatch from Washington to an evening paper says: "It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our ironclads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed. The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance."

The Hartford *Times*, of Monday, says: "Letters to Nov. 7 have been received in this city by N. H. MORGAN, Esq., from his son, N. S. MORGAN, Acting Master on the United States sloop-of-war *Relief*, with FARRAGUT'S squadron at Ship Island. He says a boat's crew from the Confederate iron-clad steamer *Ovieto*, at Mobile, escaped from that steamer and arrived at Ship Island on the 1st. They say she is to be fitted out to cruise as the *Sumter* did. She is the same vessel that ran in by the United States ship *Oneida*—for failing to prevent which, Commander PREBLE was summarily dismissed from the navy. He also mentions the fact, that in Mobile harbor there are four ten-gun ships, all more or less iron-plated. A rumor is mentioned, but discredited, that FARRAGUT is going North, and that Com. DUPONT is to take his place at Ship Island.

The New-Orleans papers are publishing the losses of the Louisiana troops at the battle of Antietam. Five Louisiana regiments, comprising in all 600 men, lost 323 in the action, of whom 45 were killed and 278 wounded. The Washington Artillery, four companies, lost in the battles before Washington, and in Maryland, 14 killed, 49 wounded and two missing.

Gen. MORGAN'S Cumberland Gap army has been ordered into Kentucky from Western Virginia. The Sixth Tennessee Regiment passed through Louisville on Friday, and the other two Tennessee regiments were *en route*.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday, says: "It was reported at headquarters in this city yesterday that a rebel force had occupied Big Hill, a point sixteen miles south of Richmond, Madison County, and that another detachment of the enemy had occupied Burkaville, Cumberland County. The statements did not receive full credit, however; but we presume that, if those sections of the State are thus threatened, the Federal authorities have taken the necessary precautions to circumvent them in any designs upon the interior, and that the enemy will be promptly driven beyond our borders."

The Chicago *Journal* of Nov. 15, says: "From a gentleman just returned from Cairo, we learn that the river at that point has been literally swarming with soldiers passing down the Ohio and Mississippi on transports, for some days past. Great preparations are in progress in both the military and naval arms of the service in that quarter. Gen. MCCLERNAND and Admiral PORTER are getting ready for a big job. They expect to be at New-Orleans in time to wish the loyal people there and of the whole Mississippi Valley, a "Merry Christmas." The whole West is anxious for the reopening of the Mississippi to commerce and navigation, and we believe their wishes will be fully gratified before New-Year's."

A force of about twenty-five men from Fort Scott, says the Leavenworth *Conservative*, met LEVENGSTON, with about one hundred men, on Dry Wood, twelve miles below Fort Scott, on Saturday, Nov. 8, and after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost two men, the rebels were routed with a loss of five or six men. Our forces are in pursuit. All else quiet along the border. The report is generally believed that QUANTRILL is taken or killed.

The Trenton *Gazette*, of Tuesday, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN left that city on the day preceding, to transact some business in New-York. It adds: "The curiosity to see the General appears to have died out, and we hear very little on the subject. We understand that, for the serenade last week, invitations were sent liberally to different parts of the State, in order to call out a crowd."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. BANKS has positively declined either to accept a public reception or to address the citizens of this City. The Committee of citizens has adopted a series of exceedingly complimentary resolutions, which will be duly engrossed and presented to the General.

The Committee of Tammany met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in Tammany Hall, in order to nominate a candidate for Comptrollership. After much discussion, an informal ballot was taken, which resulted in Alderman BOOLE receiving eight votes, JAMES A BRIGGS six, and Judge CONNOLLY four. The meeting then adjourned till noon to-day. It is stated by Judge CONNOLLY'S friends that, whether he is nominated or not, he intends running for the office.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Counsel's bill for defending MARY REAL, amounting to $1,037,50, was referred. The Printing Committee were directed to inquire of the Judges and report what legal books they want, and the Annual Taxes Committee to see about deducting the number of persons whose exemption certificates are filed with the County Clerk, and of those who made the annual military parade, from the claim the State has upon the County of $1 per head for non-performance of military duty by the persons enrolled. The Board again declined to vote on the confirmation of the Mayor's nomination for City Hall Commissioner. An estimated surplus of the appropriations for officers and witnesses fees, and for the support of detained witnesses, amounting to $19,500, was transferred to the appropriations for contingences, advertising, lighting, cleaning, etc., and repairs to buildings, respectively, in the sums of $8,000, $2,000, $7,000, and $2,500. Adjourned for one week.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their sixth meeting at noon yesterday, and finished up the canvass, with the exception of the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward. From that District no returns for Surrogate and Supervisor were sent in. The District Canvassers were ordered to be present at noon to-day, to which time the Board subsequently adjourned, and explain the omission. The returns have been unusually free from blunders and enabled the canvassers to get through with the work of comparing them in two days less than the customary length of time. The footing up will be done to-day, and very likely the declaration of results will also be made at the same time. The figures vary but little from those heretofore published. The vote for SEYMOUR foots up 54,206, and for WADSWORTH 22,535, giving the majority of 31,771 for SEYMOUR.

JOHN CRAWFORD, of the Second Regiment, DURYEE'S Zouaves, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, for manslaughter in the third degree in killing GEORGE A. DOHERTY, a deserter from the regiment, whom he attempted to arrest at the Old Bowery Theatre, on the evening of the 9th of October last. The testimony was closed yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says: "The steamer *Hero* left the Eastern Branch last evening with a portion of the New-York Fifteenth (Engineer) Regiment, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and with a number of pontoon boats. The balance of the regiment have since left in other boats. The difficult task of working the rafts of pontoon boats, under a high wind, through the Navy-yard bridge, was witnessed with much interest, yesterday, by a large number of spectators. Each boat had its complement of spars, flooring, anchors, pumps, &c., and everything was conducted with systematic regularity."

The War Department will hereafter insist that drafted men, when procuring substitutes, shall obtain the consent of the substitutes to join the old regiments. This is the method adopted by the Department to obviate the difficulty of filling up the old regiments. Henceforth all substitutes will be compelled to enter the old regiments, to [illegible] Government will prefer substitutes [illegible] drafted men.

The time of the evacuation of Winchester [illegible] last September, Brig.-Gen. J. H. WHITE [illegible] seriously blamed in some quarters for precipitate desertion of his post of duty. A Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. HUNTER is President, has examined the charges, and made a report, which concludes thus: "The Commission holds that Brig.-Gen. WHITE acted in accordance with the order given him by the General-in-Chief, and is absolved from all blame in evacuating, and in the manner of evacuation of the post at Winchester, it appearing from the evidence that he conducted the move as a cool, capable officer."

It is said that Gens. SCHOEPF and TYLER, of Connecticut, and possibly also Gen. LEW WALLACE, will be members of the Military Commission which will be empowered to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of Gen. BUELL, as well as to investigate the charges against him.

Occasionally we have to go away from home to hear the news. Thus the Boston *Herald*, of Nov. 17, says: "We learn from a private but entirely reliable source, that Provost-Marshal SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, succeeded, a day or two since, in capturing 800 cases of Enfield rifles, most of them while *in transitu* for the South *via* Canada. The object ostensibly was to ship the rifles from Quebec per steamer chartered to convey them to some port on the Mexican coast, from whence they could be easily sent into Secessia. The whole developments of the seizure will, it is surmised, implicate several well known and hitherto reputable residents of New-York."

One of the largest paper mills in Maine has stopped on account of the want of stock.

A diamond weighing twelve carats, and worth between $10,000 and $13,000, is now on exhibition in Boston. It is reported to have been found a year since, in Stoks County, in the northern part of North Carolina, on the Virginia border, near the Blue Ridge. In size it approaches a large plum stone in length, but is deeper and broader, almost a square on the face, with rounded corners. In the rough it was about square. Each of the numerous facets had to be ground down separately, it being unsafe to chip off corners for fear of cracking the stone. The cost of the fine sand used for this purpose was over a hundred dollars, and the total charge for the work will be fifteen hundred dollars, more or less.

A special meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association is to be held at Lower Temperance Hall, Trenton, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The call says: "The late extraordinary rise of 75 per cent. in the price of printing paper, and a heavy advance in the price of printing materials generally, demands some action on the part of newspaper publishers; and hence, at the request of several members of the Association, this meeting is called for the purpose of taking these matters into consideration, together with such other business as may properly come before the Association. All New-Jersey newspaper publishers, editors, reporters and printers are earnestly requested to be present, and take part in the business of the meeting."

The advertisements for large quantities of old postage stamps, under the pretext that they are used to make papier maché, it is pretty clearly settled, have a fraudulent object in view. Those who buy them only do so with the intention of cleaning and using them as currency. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* charges that this work has been prosecuted to a great extent in Connecticut.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* took to Philadelphia about sixty bales of cotton, which was put on board of her at Hilton Head, and placed about the boilers and machinery as a protection against shot. It has been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for sale, on account of the Government.

Capt. ERICSSON has published a card regarding the recent experiments on the *Passaic*, iron-clad, which says: "I have much satisfaction in assuring you that our success is complete; not a single difficulty remains to be overcome. We handle the 420-pound guns with as little discomfort, and with more facility, than HULL and PERRY handled their 40-pounders."

The Government is again going into the business of purchasing ferry-boats. Its last transaction is the purchase of the ferry-boat *John Adams* from the People's Ferry Company of Boston. It is not necessary to tell the service for which she is designed.

Rev. Dr. F. D. HUNTINGTON has declined the call tendered him by the Cavalry Church, (late Rev. Dr. HAWKS') of this City.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has published an appeal to the people of that State to organize relief associations to provide for the wants of the soldiers whom they have put in the field.

Some of the shinplasters circulating in Western New-York are made payable at Utica next July, in strawberries, *if the crop does not fail.*

An auction sale of prize cotton was held in Philadelphia on Monday. It brought from 60 to 68 cents per pound.

There was much satisfaction expressed in Wall-street yesterday at the successful result of the new Government Loan of $13,500,000. The leading Money Brokers of this City and Philadelphia get nearly $8,000,000 for themselves and friends at an average of about 103.20 ℔ cent. The new stock sold at 104 ℔ cent. yesterday. The Railway Shares were lower by ½@1 ℔ cent. Gold also lower, closing 131⅞@½. Exchange on London 14c. Money 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum to the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday, at, in some instances, firmer prices. Cotton was quite brisk and up to the extraordinary figures of 70c. for Middling ℔ lb. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Chemicals, Tallow, Tobacco, Whalebone and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise Pork, Lard and Bacon. An active inquiry prevailed for Petroleum, Straits Tin, Butter and Cheese, at advancing prices. The Freight engagements were light: rates favored shipowners.

The Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied this week, the receipts being 5,723 beeves, 855 calves, 10,085 sheep, and 34,488 live hogs. Besides these, large numbers of dressed hogs and sheep are brought in by railroads and boats, and sold at the depôts, and on the wharves, but do not go into the tables of receipts. Beeves would have sold better had they reached here earlier. Buyers hold back when an uncertain number of cattle are known to be on the way, and hourly expected to arrive. They came in very tardily this week, the last 200 reaching the yards Tuesday P. M., had to be sold at least $5 ℔ head lower than Monday's prices. We noticed one large pair of oxen sold at $100, or 6c. ℔ lb. for the dead weight, which would have brought $120 on Monday. The best cattle sold well at the opening of the market, some of them at 9c. ℔ lb. This quality was scarce and soon taken. Nice steers brought 8½c., and very fair cattle 7½c.@8c. up to the afternoon of the closing sales, when they went at 6½c.@7c. With the exception of one or two small lots sent out to graze, the cattle were finally disposed of. A recent rise of freights on the railroads will injure the live-stock trade, and drovers talk of going back to the old custom of driving cattle here.... Sheep and lambs are selling briskly, at an advance of 25c. ℔ head. A good lot of sheep readily brings 5c. ℔ lb., and, if extra fat, 5½c. Lambs are scarce.... Live hogs are taken as fast as they come in, if heavy and fat. The demand for packing continues good, and it will take more hogs than the limited freight accommodations of the railroads can furnish to carry prices much below the present quotations of 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight, for fat corn-fed hogs, and 4c. for distillery hogs.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The late frosts which have visited us in the North have also extended down to the far South, and, we may hope, have put an entire stop to the ravages of the yellow fever, which has for the last two or three months raged with considerable virulence at Wilmington, in North Carolina, at Beaufort and Charleston, in South Carolina, and at Key West and other of the Keys in Florida. At Beaufort our army of occupation has suffered from it severely, and, besides many gallant officers and men, we lost by it one whose loss cannot be supplied—that admirable officer and man, Gen. MITCHEL. At Key West and vicinity both our soldiers and sailors have [illegible] but at latest advices the disease had [illegible] entirely left that station. By the [illegible] we have had some Wilmington [illegible] would appear that that city had suffered [illegible] any plausible number, our information [illegible] but we were glad to hear [illegible] had abated [illegible] now probably [illegible] the frost entirely [illegible]

It does not appear that [illegible] this year an [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico anywhere west of the southern limit of Florida—that is, anywhere on this side of the Mexican Republic. We have not heard of it at Pensacola nor at Mobile, and we know that it has not appeared in New-Orleans. The freedom of the latter city from the plague has been attributed to the admirable sanitary regulations of Gen. BUTLER; and there is no doubt that this has had a great deal to do with the remarkable healthfulness of the city. But the fact that it has not appeared at Mobile, nor at any other point on the Gulf lins, shows that other agencies have been at work there beside artificial ones. We may be thankful that we are now beyond the period when there is any danger of its ravages in that section. It is now perfectly practicable to send military reinforcements to Beaufort, or any other point on the Southern coast.

The Meaning of the Late Election.

We find the following paragraph in the Albany *Atlas and Argus:*

"The pretended plot which the *Tribune* attributes to the Democratic leaders is probably a mere cover to screen from the eyes of the people the deeper plot of the radicals against republican institutions.

It cannot, however, hide the great fact that *the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election, is defied and mocked at by the dynasty at Washington. That dimonstration of infidelity to principle, and betrayal of trust, is too marked to be mistaken.* There may be a point not far beyond that now reached, when such disloyalty *will not be tolerated* by a people who claim the right of self-government, and are animated by the feeling of self-respect."

We trust the *Atlas and Argus* will explain itself a little more fully on this subject. What, in that journal's opinion, *is* "the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election?" What was the "principle" then established, to which "the dynasty at Washington" has proved "disloyal"? By what action has the Government so outraged the public sentiment manifested by the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, as to elicit these impassioned and menacing rebukes of the *Atlas and Argus.*?

Previous to the election, we were inclined to believe that the success of Gov. SEYMOUR would be virtually a verdict for *peace*, on the basis of compromise with the rebellion. We came to that conclusion from the language held by Gov. SEYMOUR—from the sentiments of his Tweddle Hall speech, which were bitterly and uncompromisingly hostile to the fundamental principle on which the Government is waging this war—and from the declarations made by him on accepting the nomination, and during the canvass. We thought that he was opposed to continuing the war—that he was in favor of stopping it, either by compromising with the rebels, or by "letting them go;" and we opposed his election on this ground—and because we believed the *effect* of it would be to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

For so doing we were met with a storm of denunciation. The whole Democratic camp was in a blaze of excited indignation on the assumption, which was utterly false, that we had branded Gov. SEYMOUR and his supporters as *traitors* to the country. The insinuation that they would favor compromise, or disunion, as a basis of peace, was indignantly scouted. Gov. SEYMOUR himself, in his speech at Brooklyn, repudiated the idea of letting the rebels go, or of consenting, under any circumstances, to a division of the Union. The great burden of *his* complaints against the Administration was its *inefficiency* in the prosecution of the war, and its disregard of the personal rights and immunities of citizens of the loyal States. He quoted largely from Republican newspapers—the TIMES among them—vehement protests against the lack of vigor and of energy, the tardy, ineffective fruitless manner in which the war was suffered to drag along—and upon *them* he based his appeal to the people for such a rebuke to the Administration as his election would administer. We found everywhere throughout the State, the same feeling pervading the great body of the people. There was an intense and universal dissatisfaction with the half-hearted manner in which the war was carried on—with the retention in high command of Generals who obstinately refused to fight, whose only glory had been won in successful retreats, and who avoided, with intentional and invincible pertinacity, any vigorous and decisive engagement. Thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men, of Republicans, even, showed this feeling of discouragement and discontent, and openly expressed the belief that the election of an opposition candidate would be the only thing which would rouse the Administration to the absolute necessity of changing its policy and of assailing the rebellion with greater energy and effect. We could not doubt that this feeling contributed in a large degree to the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, and we had no hesitation, therefore, in saying so when the election was over.

The Administration evidently took the same view of the case, and it acted accordingly. It prepared at once for pushing on the war with fresh vigor. It substituted action for delay,—energy for sluggishness,—the policy of bold and vigorous attack for the policy of defence and simple safety, in the movement of our magnificent armies. It removed Gen. MCCLELLAN for steadily refusing to obey peremptory orders to advance,—while, to show that it had no partisan motive in so doing, it appointed a warm personal friend, and a member of the same political party, as his successor. It removed Gen. BUELL for his notorious and disastrous dilatoriness in Kentucky. It dismissed from service officers who had failed in duty and brought disaster and discredit upon the cause, and it gave evidence, in every direction, of a purpose to infuse into the conduct of the war more of that energy and determination, of which the people had resented the lack by their votes at the polls.

And now the *Atlas and Argus* declares that *"the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election, is defied and mocked at by the dynasty at Washington."* What does it mean by this? Was it that the voice in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war? Was not that the demand of the people as uttered in the election? Or were we right, after all, in our first suspicions, that the election of SEYMOUR was *intended* to be a protest against the war,—a demand for compromise and surrender,—a declaration in favor of disunion, in preference to persisting in the policy of crushing the rebellion?

We beg the *Atlas and Argus* to enlighten us on these points. It has been especially voluble and vehement in denouncing us for having charged disloyal tendencies upon the Democratic movement in the recent canvass; yet its present language justifies everything we have said upon the subject. And, unless we are mistaken in the construction which it seems to invite, it will justify much more pointed denunciations than any we have seen fit as yet to utter.

The Futility of Peace Advances.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, replies to Gov. STANLEY, who had proposed a conference of Commissioners, that he will join in no procedure of this kind, and that North Carolina means to fight to its last drop of blood. Such is the result of a friendly advance to the rebel Governor who was elected three months ago as a "conservative," and who, of all the ten, was deemed to be the least of a fire-eater, and the best disposed toward a restoration of the Union. Of course we have no means of determining to what extent Gov. VANCE speaks the sentiments of his people, but there is no reason to believe that he materially misrepresents them. We may as well accept it as settled, that in old staid North Carolina, as in every other State under the Confederate dominion, the order of the day is war, and will so remain until that dominion is either accepted or exterminated.

It would not be at all surprising if other advances were made from a different quarter. The Anti-Administration party, in its late State campaigns, made much of the idea that compromise with the South is yet possible. Though we do not consider that it achieved its victories on that ground mainly, beyond all dispute this was the ruling feeling of many of its leaders. It is known that these political victories are hailed with great satisfaction at the South. What is more likely than that some of these leaders should open communication with men of influence in the Confederacy, in the hope that the late elections may soon be turned to practical account, by preparing the way for the coveted settlement? There are rumors that this has already been attempted. Such communications with the enemy, without the sanction of the Government, are essentially disloyal in character and would expose every Northern man who was known to be engaged in them to the penalties of the law. Yet we have no idea that they could result in much practical harm to the loyal cause. Their chief injury would be in their tendency to confirm the impression in the Confederacy that the North is breaking down, and becoming ready for peace at any price. So far as the objects sought for are concerned, we do not believe that the rebel leaders would seriously entertain them for an instant.

The rebel authorities are not fools; or, if they are, there is certainly method in their madness. They know full well that their only chance lies in strict adherence to their original programme of absolute separation. They understand that the day they listen to propositions for a return to the National Government, they must abandon every assumption on which they first started, forfeit all the power and influence they have gathered from their position, introduce fatal contention between States, and between political parties now agreed upon the same end, demoralize their armies, and so disable themselves from maintaining the contest that they might as well surrender at discretion at once. Moreover, they comprehend that no concession or guarantee, outside of the present Constitution, which their Northern sympathizers may offer, would be worth the paper it was written on, against future popular majorities. They are not such novices in history as not to know that when the sword has once been appealed to, it is the sword, and nothing else, that can secure a permanent settlement. From the day they made their attack on Sumter, they have recognized, in all their actions and words, that this war must be fought out to an absolute conclusion, on the one side or the other. There has been something quite extraordinary in the unanimity of all their organs of opinion on this point. We have, from the outset, been accustomed to see allusions, in Southern speeches and editorials, to the possibility of ultimate defeat, but the word compromise, as a final solution, has never, to our knowledge, been mentioned, in a solitary instance, or any idea put forth in the remotest degree related to it. This is as strictly the case since the late elections as before. The benefit which the rebel journals anticipate from these results, is simply the hastening of peace by a recognition of the Confederacy. All their comments imply that a peace short of that has not even so much as entered their imaginations.

But how many men here in the North are ready to accept peace on that basis? Not one in a hundred. Probably not one in a thousand. The peace that is here talked about always involves a return of the seceded States, in some manner. It is to come from some sort of concession—what particular concession is never named; but it is taken for granted that there must be some sort which would satisfy the rebels. It is all a delusion. The rebels ask for no concession, and will take none, save the acknowledgement of their absolute independence. Between that point and the National Constitution as it is, they recognize no intermediate position. They know that such a position is impossible, and are too much in earnest to dream of it. They have staked their all upon their appeal to arms, have waged their war in spite of universal difficulties, far beyond what was originally deemed possible, and, as all other rebels after similar successes have done, will fight to the last extremity. The more implicitly we accept this truth, the more effectually we shall do our part in the contest, and the sooner we shall drive the war to its only legitimate conclusion. We set out in the war with as stern a purpose as ever dwelt in the human breast—a purpose as resistless as the impulse of self-preservation—as fixed as your purpose to subdue the man who is scuttling the ship on which you float, or is putting the torch to the house in which you live. We considered nothing else then but a *conquest* of the rebellion. There is no new alternative now. We must either conquer or be conquered—either subject the revolted States to the Constitution, or let them destroy the Constitution—either save the nationality, or allow it to be broken up and sunk forever. The dread issue can be settled by arms alone. The Confederates sternly recognize it; and so—unless we were made to be their underlings—must we.

PUBLICATION OF GEN. KEARNY'S LETTERS.—The letter of CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., which appears in another column, disavowing all responsibility for the posthumous publication of Gen. KEARNY'S letters from the camp, deserves attention. Its remarks on this subject are eminently just and timely. We have no doubt that the gentleman by whom these publications have been made, believed that the welfare of the country and the interests of the service would justify the course he decided to take. A popular belief in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military infallibility seemed to be betraying the country into serious and fatal disasters, and he may very well have deemed it his duty to bring the declarations of one who had so fully established his own military reputation as had Gen. KEARNY, to bear against that mischievous but wide-spread public error.

But, while his motives may have been perfectly praiseworthy, we cannot help thinking he has committed a grave mistake, and rendered a most questionable service to the memory of Gen. KEARNY. The letters were, as all purely private letters are, the hasty, unguarded expressions of the impulses and feelings of the moment,—the resentments, the hopes, the censures, the jealousies from which the noblest minds are rarely free, but which would only be uttered to the most confidential friends, and even then only under the temporary excitement of the events to which they owed their birth. To put such letters before the world, as embodying the calm and settled judgment of their writer on points of great importance to the public welfare or to private character, is unjust alike to all the parties who may be concerned.

There is a strong tendency on the part of all who discuss public affairs, as connected with personal character, to consider nothing as sacred which can be made to promote the end desired. Neither private letters nor private conversations are supposed to have any immunity, when either can be used to carry a point of political ambition or of personal resentment. We had some striking instances of this, on both sides, in the late State canvass, and we shall probably have more of them in the heated discussion of personal claims which is certain to follow, if it does not interrupt and arrest, the pending war. It is a habit which ought to be rebuked. It destroys everything like confidence in the intercourse of friendship, and makes reputation the mere plaything of gossip and scandal.

Gen. KEARNY'S private letters were, on the face of them, hasty ebullitions of personal feeling; and their publication has done him far more injustice, and possibly greater injury, than those officers whose conduct and character were so severely arraigned in them.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM WITH A SIMPLE SOLUTION.—In the late dashing and successful expedition of Gen. WEITZEL against the rebel camp on the Bayou La Fourche, a short distance west of New-Orleans, he captured a curious and somewhat mixed lot of things. In the first report of the affair, which we published on Monday, he mentioned that he had captured several freight cars, laden with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, shovels, and sugar, besides taking 208 belligerent rebels; and in a subsequent report, which we give this morning, he states that he had also collected a large number of cavalry and artillery horses and mules, and further still that the discomfited enemy had left behind them over 400 *wagon-loads of negroes*, all of which had fallen into his hands. Of a good deal of this remarkable lot of plunder, the General can easily dispose; but he is at his wits' end to know what to do with the contraband children of Ham. The 208 rebels he says he released on parole; the horses and mules can be put to immediate service by his own men; he will also find abundant use for the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and, perhaps, even for the shovels; and with the sugar he and his boys can sweeten their coffee; but the 400 *wagon-loads* of negroes, alas! what can be done with *them*. "Now," says he vigorously, in his report to his superior officer, "what *shall* I do with them? I have already twice as many negroes in and around my camp as I have soldiers within. I cannot feed them; as a consequence, they must feed themselves. The community, of whom already quite a number have taken the oath of allegiance, is in great terror, fearing trouble with the negroes."

The question is not only a comic but a serious one. The man of all men in the service to solve cleverly such practical difficulties as they arise is Gen. BUTLER; and in a brief report of the latter officer to Gen. HALLECK, he states that he has sent a letter of instructions to Gen. WEITZEL, of which he will forward a copy North by next mail. Until that document, for which we shall eagerly look, arrives, we can all form our own poor opinions as to what we would do if we had 400 wagon-loads of Louisiana negroes on the Bayou La Fourche—all of them demanding to be fed. While waiting for Gen. BUTLER'S elucidation of the case, we may remark,

that in the very report of Gen. WEITZEL in which the great question is put, there is also an answer to it unconsciously given, which might be thought not a bad one. "All the planters," he says, "wish to make their crop this year, if I will order back the negroes, *or allow them to make some arrangements with them.*" Now, neither Gen. WEITZEL, nor Gen. BUTLER, nor any other General, has any authority to order back slaves to any one who may claim or own them; but there is nothing in the law nor in common sense which forbids them allowing the loyal planters to make arrangements with the negroes for their services. The negroes, it seems, want to be fed; the planters, it appears, desire to employ them. Why should not the laws of demand and supply be allowed their natural operation in this case? We shall have to deal with this negro question in a practical manner; and, in different places, it will necessarily have to be dealt with in different ways. But for the 400 wagon-loads captured by Gen. WEITZEL, we doubt if even BEN. BUTLER himself can suggest a better disposition than the one mentioned.

Some people may be apt to wonder how it was that such a large number of negroes were in *wagons* at Brashear City, and of this we have no explanation given. The probability is that the rebel force which Gen. WEITZEL had defeated, learning beforehand of his projected expedition, had gathered together the negroes of the planters around, and were about to carry them over Berwick's Bay, and run them into Texas. A good part of the negroes of lower Louisiana are being thus disposed of. Their owners dread the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, as it will be enforced by Gen. BUTLER, and imagine that away off in Texas they and their negroes will be safe for some time to come, if not forever. This is the only explanation we can furnish of the remarkable circumstance.

Dr. Bethune's Will.

Whatever is connected with the name of this eminent divine will be read with interest by all who knew him. The following extract from his will is characteristic of the man, and is the only portion which can have any public interest:

"In the name of Almighty God. Amen.

I, GEORGE W. BETHUNE, Minister of the Gospel, and in my sound mind, desire to make a disposition of my property after my death.

But first, I solemnly profess myself a believer in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the only and the sufficient revelation of true faith and right practice; and acknowledge, with devout worship and trust, Jesus Christ, the only begotten son of God, to be Lord and Saviour, into whose hands I commit myself, soul and body, for life and death, time and eternity. I record also my testimony of thankfulness to God, my heavenly Father, for all the unmerited blessings and tender mercies by which He has rendered my unworthy life, notwithstanding many sorrows, a pleasant and happy one.

First—I give everything I may have at my decease, real and personal estate of every kind, to my most faithful and dearly beloved wife, MARY, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever. To her inestimable affection, Christian wisdom and unvarying thoughtfulness, I owe, under God, the comfort, usefulness and charm of my life. I wish her to have, use and dispose of everything I possess, absolutely and as she pleases."

The remaining portions of the will relate to the disposition of his books, manuscripts and property, in case his "beloved wife should, by the will of God, die before" him; but as, through a kind Providence, she still lives, these parts of the will are void. He appointed his wife sole executrix of his will.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The View Taken of the Result in Official Circles in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting that your readers should know the view taken in official circles of the late election in imperial New-York. Let me premise that the National Government is not alarmed; for, if one might judge from the tone of some of the New-York orators and Presses, their high expectation is to frighten the Administration with the *brutem fulmen* of a knock-down and drag-out conflict between the armies of the Union and those of the State of New-York, upon some shadowy contingency to arise out of *letters de cache*, whereby the claret of our respected citizen the Provost-Marshal General, is incontinently to be shed, and then—huzzah for a general demolition of "Bastiles" by a revolution, (not yet organized, it is hoped,) at whose head shall appear HORATIO SEYMOUR—(in a red blouse?)

The Administration, then, is not alarmed. The President and his friends having yet some faith even in the common sense and selfish interests of the Democrats, (and we add the word loyalty,) are not prepared to believe that it is in the power of FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD—respected and virtuous representatives though they be—nor yet within the compass of the conceded ability and oratorical meltingness of Hon. JAMES BROOKS, *et genus id omne*, including Mr. VAN BUREN, (who seems to be in romantic pursuit after martyrdom,) to create a riot in that State, even although the Government should be rash enough to prosecute this war even to the end of punishing treason in the *North*.

But if the Administration are not frightened, they certainly are astounded. They are puzzled to observe how like a very devil of a despot OLD Abe *has* behaved! How he has crushed out civil liberty! His friends and he had not observed these things until they were so eloquently painted in the saturnalia of freedom *restored*, which the victors at the ballot-box appear to be setting to all kinds of acting and music. Why, good Heavens! We have just escaped from despotism! Now our Executive friend from Illinois, as he never dreamed of being an autocrat, "Can't see it." He imagines that he is looking at a cunning dramatic performance, continued after the curtain has dropped:—for what is the object of this machinery *since the election?*

Sober men here (let me say it very deliberately, as it fails on nerves sensitive to the wrongs done our *Mama Christa*,) regard the New-York crisis as an artificial crisis, having quite as narrow a base to rest on as the rebellion itself. Inasmuch as the Constitution provides for the suspension of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion, which holdeth draws with it a waiver of the clause to the effect that the civil [illegible] shall [illegible] tests, the Go[illegible] [illegible] posts for so [illegible] of the skin [illegible] tests, whose [illegible] character sum[illegible] right on [illegible] Future instances [illegible] can't be pr[illegible] day's pay, has not been in these [illegible] tions" which "corrupt good manners." Nevertheless this point is regarded as important, and is under grave advisement.

On this head, the Government cannot perceive that the war can be carried on upon technical grounds; and it is believed here that no such requisition will be made by any loyal State as, that, 1. The ground shall be admitted that the Government cannot make war upon a State, in defence of its own existence. 2. That this rebellion shall, therefore, only be treated by an invasive *posse comitatus*. 3. That the contraband negro shall not be confiscated until, by regular indictment and trial, the owners, in detail, shall be convicted of treason and duly attainted. 4. That it has not the military power to destroy Slavery, as a support to the rebellion, as much as it has to destroy a railroad bridge. War, necessarily, must heve mighty powers to repel foes without and treason within, and it is conceived that no loyal people will deny this proposition. For these patent reasons it is conceived that the alarm on these heads is somewhat sporadic and cultivated; or sensational and short-lived. The friends of the Government deny that they have assumed any power (mistakes they may have made—errors of excessive loyalty) which for an instant deserve to be dignified into assaults against person, or speech, or pen. This part of the affair, before the election, was supposed to be Pickwickian—no one doubting that it was the right and duty of the Government to punish those who retarded enlistments, and attempted to block the progress of the war.

I am prepared to say that those in authority regard the late elections as the triumph of an organized Democratic party, aided by many respectable influences, which latter are duly and highly respected. The President believes that he has the support of all loyal men, now as heretofore, and he will continue to prosecute this war according to the best lights before him, until differently instructed by the representatives of the people. Neither he nor his friends can conceive that any portion of his countrymen regard him as having despotic designs; and this (if anything) is the charge of which the New-York Press, and orators of the opposition, would have him to believe he has been convicted by the late elections. It is said, on good authority, that the Emancipation Proclamation, in the form in which its terms are now stated, is under solemn consideration for revision. Still, this is but a rumor, after all.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty—No Decision yet Arrived at—Probabilities.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Tammany Committee of twenty, appointed to nominate a candidate for the Comptrollership, met in Room 33, Tammany Hall. During the discussion, which was extremely animated, the sidewalk in front of Tammany, the halls and lobbies, were crowded with Democrats, anxious to hear the result. But the consummation was not to be. After holding solemn conclave for two hours, it was announced that the Committee had arrived at no decision, and had adjourned till noon to-day. The object of the adjournment was to confer with the various German Democratic Committees, and see whom they wished to be nominated. Before adjourning, however, an informal vote was taken, with the following result:

Alderman F. I. A. Boole	9
James A. Briggs	6
Judge Connolly	4

The adherents of Judge CONNOLLY say, if he is not nominated, they will run him without a nomination, but such threats are of little weight. The "machine" will remedy all insubordination. Discipline—"that's what's the matter"—discipline and subservience to party decree will effectually estop Mr. anybody's friends from running any man as a candidate who is not properly put on the track—unless indeed he may desire to be counted out from the fraternity.

The chances are decidedly Boolish. BARNARD may slip in, the Court atmosphere not being congenial to his constitutional weakness.

Bets are freely made in favor of BOOLE'S nomination.

Senator R. B. is nowhere.

Supervisor Bates is somewhere, but not very high up.

Judge CONNOLLY is nearer the mark.

But Mr. BOOLE'S scalp must be in a state of ecstatic tantalization, so near seems the crown of power.

How Judge BARNARD feels no one knows but Mayor WOOD, and he won't tell.

People's Union Convention.

NOMINATION OF EX-JUDGE SLOSSON FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL, AND ROBERT T. HAWES FOR COMPTROLLER.

A Convention of the People's Union Party was held at No. 8 Union-square last evening, to nominate candidates for Comptroller and Corporation Counsel at the coming election. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was elected President, MARTIN THATCHER and Judge W. W. DENNIS, Vice-Presidents, and SAMUEL C. REED and A. DE W. M. BALDWIN, Secretaries. Between 70 and 80 delegates were present, representing the various Assembly Districts of the City. The nomination of Corporation Counsel was taken up first, and an informal ballot was had, resulting in 32 votes being cast for Ex-Judge Slosson, 14 for Charles S. Spencer, 11 for Alex. W. Bradford, 7 for Jas. M. Smith, 3 for Richard O'Gorman, 1 for Capt. Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth, 1 for Herby Sheldon and 1 for A. R. Lawrence, Jr. After a lengthy discussion about the availability and merits of the different candidates named, a formal ballot was taken, which resulted in 35 votes for Slosson, 31 for Bradford and 4 for Smith. On the next ballot, Slosson got 35, Bradford 33 and Smith 3, Two more ballots were taken, on the last of which JOHN SLOSSON received 39 votes, and was declared the nominee of the Convention.

ROBERT T. HAWES was then nominated for Comptroller by acclamation, and was indorsed by three unanimous cheers. The Convention then adjourned.

Republican Nominations for Councilmen.

Last night, in pursuance to the order of the General Committee, the four Councilmanic Conventions assembled at their respective headquarters, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the vacancies soon to occur in the Board of Councilmen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District Convention, without making any nominations, adjourned, subject to the call of the officers.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Nathan H. Hall, of the Tenth Ward.
Simeon Hazleton, of the Eleventh Ward.
V. L. Cornell, of the Thirteenth Ward.
W. A. Smalle, of the Seventeenth Ward.
O. A. Nauthleuser, of the Thirteenth Ward.
A. S. Ouch, of the Nineteenth Ward.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third District Councilmanic Convention met last evening, and, without making any nominations, adjourned subject to call.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Jonathan T. Tredwell, of the Twenty-first Ward.
Hugh in Brennan, of the Nineteenth Ward.
Wm. J. Gracy, of the Twentieth Ward.
Charles C. Peabody, of the Twenty-fifth Ward.
Michael Snyder, of the Twenty-second Ward.

MEMBER AT LARGE.

Cornelius L. Roberts, of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The Candidates for Aldermen.

Mr. Lewis B. Schaefer, the [illegible] as a patriotic Democratic candidate for Alderman, a gentleman who resides in the North [illegible] Seventh Assembly District. Mr. SCHAEFER [illegible] of Deputy Marshal in charge of the Draft Department, where he has been employed for the last six months by Mr. CURTIS, and has since been [illegible] Mr. SCHAEFER [illegible] the Republican [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the Republican [illegible] the nomination, [illegible] with [illegible] Mozart Hall. — Mr. S. F. [illegible] Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward, is very confident; but Mr. RYERS' friends are certain of his election, believing that the personal animosities which detracted from Mr. MURTHER'S support, will assuredly go to his favor. Be that as it may, Mr. DAYTON will certainly have a formidable opponent in Mr. RYERS.

Democratic Nominations for Alderman.

Last evening the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward met in convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The Convention was organized by calling Mr. JOHN R. VANDERVOORT to the chair. There was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested in favor of NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the former Alderman of the ward, and he was declared unanimously nominated. Messrs. Goetzel, Loeber and Gelbare, a Committee appointed for the purpose, informed Mr. SEAGRIST of his nomination. The nominee made a brief and fitting speech in acknowledgment, and then all adjourned to work for the success of the candidate.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given here this evening, with Mme. GUERRABELLA as *Maria*, a part in which the lady made one of her best successes in Italy. In the music lesson Mme. GUERRABELLA will introduce the Rondo from BALFE'S new opera of the "Puritan's Daughter." Messrs. BRIGNOLI and SUSINI are also in the cast.

GERMAN OPERA.—BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" will be repeated here to-night for the second time.

IRVING HALL.—The first grand subscription concert of the German Liederkranz came off last evening at Irving Hall, and attracted an extremely brilliant audience. It is proper that the success of these admirable entertainments should be marked and conspicuous, for their merits are manifold, and their cost a mere trifle. The Society that manifests this laudable spirit of enterprise can boast of a well-balanced and powerful chorus, composed of amateurs who pay for the privilege of singing, and regard the preliminary study as a labor of love. With the addition of an orchestra of forty performers, the combination, it will be seen, is of a sort that could not be brought together in any other way. It is of more than philharmonic proportions, without any of the pretence of the latter association, and at one-half of their price of admission. We refer to these things because they should be known by those who love good music. The programme last night opened with an overture by GADE, which, without being well defined, possessed much boldness of treatment; then followed—to take the instrumental *morceaux* first—the *finale* to "Lorely," by MENDELSSOHN, a kind of music which one cannot readily classify as operatic, and then a concluding overture by LOEB. One of the gems of the first part of the programme was the violin concerto (opus 61) by MENDELSSOHN, performed by Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, with a scattered orchestral accompaniment under the somewhat uncertain *bâton* of Mr. PAUR. Mr. WOLLENHAUPT has largeness of style and abundant execution. His conception of this well-known work was extremely fine. The members of the Liederkranz sang various choruses during the evening with rare precision and admirable feeling. Madama ROTTER, from the German Opera, also assisted on the occasion, singing SCHUBERT'S Serenade, and attempting two other pieces—one of them from "Lorely"—with hardly the same success. The orchestra and chorus were the attractions of the concert, and both were first-rate.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Miss HEAON appeared for the third time to a large and fashionable audience in her great character of *Camille*. She was called before the curtain after each act, and seemed to be most thoroughly established in the hearts of her Brooklyn admirers.

Mr. FORREST, to-night, gives his peculiar rendering of "Macbeth," supported by Mr. MCCULLOUGH and Mrs. J. H. ALLEN. There will undoubtedly be a full house and a choice performance. Half of the house was sold last night, and standing-room will be in demand before the opening of the doors.

The Ira Harris Brigade.

This Brigade of Cavalry, which is organizing under the direction of the gallant Col. DE FOREST, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, is already nearly completed. Before the idea of forming an "Ira Harris Brigade" was conceived, Col. DE FOREST had formed two regiments, and now when his own (the Fifth) had been decimated by continual action, he has returned to recruit. The fame of the regiment of which he took command, was of the best in the army. It has been in, with honor, thirteen skirmishes and four general engagements, as follows: Port Republic, Harrisonburgh, New-Market, Woodstock, Front Royal, Middletown, Bolivar Heights, Columbia Bridge, Martinsburgh, Sperryville, Culpepper Court-House, Madison, Orange Court-House, Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford and the second Bull Run fights. The brigade is now nearly full, but there is still room for more of those who want fighting. There is no commander of cavalry who can better instil into his men "the dash" so necessary to success in cavalry movements, than the intrepid Colonel. All who desire to become good horsemen, skilled in the use of the sabre, and, at the same time, serve their country with distinction, had better join Col. DE FOREST'S Ira Harris Brigade.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.
No. 5—DYSPEPSIA.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Amid the long catalogue of maladies which in the first of these "Notes" I announced as comprised among the Chronic Diseases, to the special treatment of which I have devoted myself, there is no one more widely known upon this continent, or more misunderstood by the general practitioner, than Dyspepsia.

Almost everybody complains, at some time or other, of what is neither more or less than a horrible disease, knawing at the very vitals of the sufferer, and together undermining his physical and mental powers. Then can be truly realized what are popularly termed the "HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA."

Dyspepsia signifies difficulty of digestion. The importance of the digestive process cannot be exaggerated, and its influence upon every one of the vital forces is both subtle and extensive. Digestion is the first step toward the formation and establishment of the functions of the body, and if in any respect it go wrong, the mischief will not fail to make itself felt at the time, or to develop its results subsequently in some part of the organization. The brain, the lungs, the heart, the skin, may all or either become implicated by dyspeptic derangement. The most ordinary immediate symptoms are loss of appetite, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and uneasiness or pain on taking food, or during the period of digestion, such as arises from flatulency, acidity or heartburn. There is likewise usually present nausea, or a sense of fullness and oppression; the bowels may be constipated or relaxed, there may be headache, palpitation of the heart may be induced, and from the deficient nutrient action of the system, languor, debility and emaciation often become rapidly manifest.

So much for the first form of the great American disease. The second form, a much more serious and intractable malady, I will consider in my next communication. A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.,

Physician for Chronic Diseases, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M., daily.

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FOR CASH,
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Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
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MARRIED.

DEVOE—FAIRGRIEVE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. EDWARD DEVOE to Miss LIZZIE FAIRGRIEVE, all of this City.

FAY—HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., EDWARD L. FAY, of Washington, D. C., to HELENA, daughter of C. O. Hoffman. No cards.

HAMMOND—STUART.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Newman, CHARLES E. HAMMOND to CARRIE A. STUART, only daughter of Daniel W. Stuart, Esq. No cards.

MUSSER—HARLEY.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. James B. Miles, Mr. WILLARD MUSSER, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH E. HARLEY, of Boston.

POPE—DUFFIELD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., THOMAS SCOTT POPE and MARY EMMA, daughter of the late James M. Duffield, of Brooklyn.

REED—MITCHELL.—On Tuesday, Nov 18, by Rev. Dr. Rice, JOHN V. D. REED to Miss MARY L., daughter of Samuel L. Mitchell, Esq.

ROWLEY—WALSH.—In Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. A. F. Twing, J. W. H. ROWLEY, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to MINNA, daughter of the late Alexander Walsh.

DIED

BUTTERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, MARGARET POLLOCK, wife of E. L. Butterfield, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 South 4th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BRIGGS.—In Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 13, ELIZA, wife of Rev. Charles Briggs, and daughter of the late Wm. Jay Carey, Esq., of East Greenwich, R. I.

CAITLIN.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 17, LOCK CAITLIN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in High-st., Orange, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, MARY, wife of Henry Conkling, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., from the residence of her son, Dr. J. T. Conkling, No. 15 Clinton-st.

DUNKIN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, FREEMAN, son of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, aged 5 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DAVIDSON.—On Monday, Nov. 17, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN P. DAVIDSON, Sr., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Charles M., Edgar Echo E., Daniel and Albert Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

DEAGLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, Mr. JAMES DEAGLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of his sons, George and Lorenzo Deagle, and his sons-in-law, Henry W. Hibbard, and Robert Bennett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry foot of Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

GIBSON.—At sea, on Saturday, Nov 8, Dr. WILLIAM B. GIBSON, U. S. N., son of the late Isaac Gibson, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Key West for interment.

HASLETT.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM H., youngest child of W. H. and Esther Haslett, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 177 West 34th-st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LONGWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862, JANE A., wife of Wm. T. Longworth.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., corner of Macdougal. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MCNEIL.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 18, DANIEL MCNEIL, Sr., aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 529 4th-av.

SHEPARD.—In Yonkers, on Monday morning, Nov. 17, LYDIA H., wife of Wm. H. Shepard, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, this day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad depot, Chambers-st., at 10 A. M.

☞ The funeral of EDWIN D. DONALDSON will take place at 2 o'clock to-day, Nov. 19, at Christ Church chapel, Broadway, near 10th-st., Williamsburgh. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 518.—Nov. 18, 1862.
5, 7, 51, 23, 65, 11, 35, 40, 24, 61, 25, 3.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

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Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA AND FITS
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, which is considered one of the most useful productions of modern times. Among many this is a prescription for the permanent eradication of fits and dyspepsia. It also gives a new method of curing consumption, bronchitis, asthma, liver complaint, nervous debility, neuralgia, obstinate coughs, &c. Both treatise and prescription will be sent free to all who will address the author, as above, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not excelled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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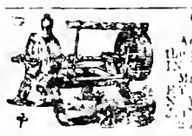

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF [illegible] the Nineteenth Century, has removed to No. 42 Bond-st. Office hours [illegible] Dr. D. has also opened [illegible] diseases [illegible] and diarrhœa [illegible] with [illegible] Office hours from [illegible] Consultation free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] WILL BE HELD [illegible] Wednesday, the 26th inst., [illegible] during the [illegible] of Directors [illegible] year.

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IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

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They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.

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Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government bounty of $24 over and above all other bounties to every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men mustered for the Second Fire Zouaves.

JOHAB MILLS, Chairman.
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Government Bounty	$50
City bounty	10
Special State bounty	25
One month's advance	13
Contribution of members of Fire Department of $1	5
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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the
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"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 695 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF MUCH experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or gentleman's family; no objections to teaching a few other children in connection, if desired; will instruct in music, French, drawing and painting, the common and higher English branches; would not object to leave the City, or to travel with a family. Terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, Miss C. F. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as governess or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music and drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen of the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week. Miss WARNER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, music and drawing in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reengagement as resident governess in this City. Unexceptionable references given. Address No. 66 West 21st-st.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN English or Irish lady of refinement and experience to serve in the capacity of resident governess; her pupils would be over 12 years; music, French, dancing, &c., desirable, with the usual branches. Address B. C. J., West Bloomfield, N. J., stating qualifications, and where an interview can be had.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily governess of English, French, music and drawing, in a school or family, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 4th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY experienced in teaching, a situation as resident or daily Governess. Address No. 51 West 17th st

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes
Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 10th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,399; A, 3,391; B, 2,312; C, 3,363; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,045 to 4,064, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,380, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,656, 3,659.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
A reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked
R. E. TOPPING, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.
$600, Jona. Fithian, drawer, date 12th or 20th Aug., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 5th Sept., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 10th Sept., 1862.
$100, John T. Dayton, drawer, date 10th Oct., 1862
$50, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 27th Oct., 1862.
$20, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, O. Huntington, drawer, date 13th Oct., 1862.
$40, Chas. Smith, drawer, dated 21st Feb., 1862.
Also, draft of D. Congdon, on Fellows, Hoffman & Co., dated about 17th Oct., 1862, for $55 75.
The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

CAUTION.—LOST IN THE MAILS, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, as follows, viz: Samuels, Congdon & Co., April 10, 1862, 8 months, $521 24, Jones & Smith, Sept. 28, 1862, 2 months, $570 34, each payable to the order of the makers, and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or negotiate the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, A WHITE SETTER DOG, with liver tan on head, both ears and on hip, has two clown'on both hind legs; answers to the name of "Joe." $5 will be paid on delivery of said dog to No. 280 6th-av.

LOST—IN FIFTH-AVENUE ON TUESDAY afternoon, a piece of WHITE SILK, with flowers painted on it, about to be made into a mourning case. A liberal reward paid to any one returning it to 74 University-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

POLITICAL PRINTING CHEAP FOR CASH.—English or German election posters, $10 per 1,000 and upwards. Call on M. W. SIEBERT, Steam Job Printer, No. 28 Centre-st., corner of Reade.

DELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 141 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as laundress in a small private family; the advertiser has lived almost six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; or would do plain sewing, or would assist in the kitchen, or would do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 2d-th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 13th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young Scotch girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children; City or country. Apply for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted for a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, who we regret to part with, on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is an excellent plain seamstress; or would go as laundress; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; is kind and obliging. Has the best of reference from the highest families. Can be seen at No. 123 West 29th-st., third floor, near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, northeast corner of Quincy-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 386 6th-av., in the candy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a most respectable young woman, (Protestant and American,) as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as nurse and seamstress; would go as cook in a small family. first-class reference given. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a child; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer, and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 87 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the work of a small family; can furnish good City reference if required. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East 24th-st., where she has lived for 8 years.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, northeast corner of Quincy-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS GERMAN CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A respectable lady-looking German girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork or to go a nurse and do plain sewing. Apply at the Emigrant Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and assist in sewing. reference given. Address H, Box No. 117 *Times* office.

A COOK—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable English Protestant woman, as first class cook, understands all kinds of first-class cooking, as meats, soups, game, pastry, baking, &c.; no objection to any distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business and branches; is a good biscuit and bread cook; also understands pastry and confectionery; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of reference for years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 15 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 Christopher-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with incontrovertible City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry and soups; gauze, tureen soups, and all styles of puds and plain pastry, bones turkey. Wages $10 to $12, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all known meats and soups; no objection to do the washing of a small family. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 152 4th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business with a taste to the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the front basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a place as good cook; understands English and American cooking, is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 12 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,111 Broadway, one door above 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good city references. Call for two days at No. 149 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who understands soups, game, pastry, bread and biscuit baking; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 16th-st., boot store.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first class cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 125 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. by a first-rate cook and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class English cook, in a private family, seven years' City reference given; no objection to the country, Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; is a good cook in all its branches; lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all known meats and soups; no objection to do the washing of a small family. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 152 4th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business with a taste to the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the front basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a place as good cook; understands English and American cooking, is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 12 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,111 Broadway, one door above 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good city references. Call for two days at No. 149 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who understands soups, game, pastry, bread and biscuit baking; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 16th-st., boot store.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first class cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 125 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-rate cook and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class English cook, in a private family, seven years' City reference given; no objection to the country, Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; is a good cook and understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, &c.; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; is a good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 143 East 29th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, of capability, a situation as cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 121 West 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 17 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a neat, smart girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Best of reference given from her last employer. Apply at No. 212 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups. A permanent home and $7 a month, as she is fully competent. Call at No. 182 East 2d-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very desirable servants, as cooks and laundresses, who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent, respectful and reliable. Also for some thorough waitresses, housemaids and infants' nurses, who refer to the first families in Brooklyn. Superior servants at moderate wages at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also for her daughter, 14 years old, is willing to take care of children, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Both would wish to be together. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 Canal-st., corner of Allen-st., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A steady, faithful young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties well. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family; is a good cook; and first-rate washer and ironer; a good baker; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, and likes to take charge of a child; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is long at stand either; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day in private families; can braid and emb'oider. City reference can be given. Address seamstress, No. 470 3d-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper by an efficient, active middle-aged lady, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be willing to assist a lady with her domestic affairs; advertiser is a good seamstress, capable of cutting and fixing children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. She understands the care and management of children; has considerable experience in nursing the sick; any family requiring such a person would do well to call on or address Mrs. HATCH, at No. 76 4th-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days. The most satisfactory reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call for two days, at No. 21 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable English woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, housekeeper, or to attend an invalid; has no objection to the country; a home more desirable than a high salary. Is desirous of making herself useful in any capacity. Address M. E. G., No. 166 3d-av., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a steady Scotch woman, a Protestant; a situation as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent. The best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 3d-av., in shoe store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 256 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children. Has six years' references. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTAble French girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain cook; speaks French fluently; is a good seamstress and is kind to children. She refers to her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 30 4th-av.

A SINGLE NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady, respectable young woman, understanding taking charge of a linen-room, or as lady's maid; is fully competent to fulfill the above duties, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent protestant woman; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork in the care of grown children; best references of the highest families in the City. Can be seen at No. 127 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; understands cutting out children's and family sewing, and is competent to assist with the chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 58 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a sewing-machine; has no objection to take care of growing up children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 350 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY AN RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as seamstress and to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 150 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wants a place where she can work with another girl in a small family; is a good seamstress and understands the care and management of children; would not object to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good City reference. Call at No. 12 East 27th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands the business with a taste to the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, and likes to take charge of a child; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is long at stand either; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day in private families; can braid and emb'oider. City reference can be given. Address seamstress, No. 470 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper by an efficient, active middle-aged lady, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be willing to assist a lady with her domestic affairs; advertiser is a good seamstress, capable of cutting and fixing children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. She understands the care and management of children; has considerable experience in nursing the sick; any family requiring such a person would do well to call on or address Mrs. HATCH, at No. 76 4th-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days. The most satisfactory reference given.

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A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

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A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a steady Scotch woman, a Protestant; a situation as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent. The best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 3d-av., in shoe store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 256 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children. Has six years' references. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTAble French girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain cook; speaks French fluently; is a good seamstress and is kind to children. She refers to her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 30 4th-av.

A SINGLE NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady, respectable young woman, understanding taking charge of a linen-room, or as lady's maid; is fully competent to fulfill the above duties, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent protestant woman; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork in the care of grown children; best references of the highest families in the City. Can be seen at No. 127 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; understands cutting out children's and family sewing, and is competent to assist with the chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 58 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a sewing-machine; has no objection to take care of growing up children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 350 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY AN RESpectable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress and to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 150 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wants a place where she can work with another girl in a small family; is a good seamstress and understands the care and management of children; would not object to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good City reference. Call at No. 12 East 27th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, and likes to take charge of a child; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is long at stand either; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day in private families; can braid and emb'oider. City reference can be given. Address seamstress, No. 470 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper by an efficient, active middle-aged lady, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be willing to assist a lady with her domestic affairs; advertiser is a good seamstress, capable of cutting and fixing children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. She understands the care and management of children; has considerable experience in nursing the sick; any family requiring such a person would do well to call on or address Mrs. HATCH, at No. 76 4th-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days. The most satisfactory reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call for two days, at No. 21 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER. IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every Dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.

$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,

Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Bingham Townsend,	C. P. Laverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read.
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter.
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemayer.
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham P. Van Nest.
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John R. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury.

Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL HAYDEN, WM. K. BELCHER, WM. L. CONKLIN, GEO. C. COLLINS, JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOS. DAVENPORT, JOHN E. DUNHAM, BENJ. W. MERRIAM,

ALFRED L. ROWE, CHAS. J. SHEPARD, CHAS. SANDFORD, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, GEO. OPDYKE, OLIVER W. WOODFORD, THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $11,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 11, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PEABODY, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 8 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. —, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

[illegible]

ROAD BONDS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville [illegible]

Consolidated Illinois Railroad & Telegraph Company.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

HAVE on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORTIC & CO.,

No. 19 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NOV. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Sanderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon

ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | AMERICA.....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY....1,800 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Nov. 29.
ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Dec. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$140 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....110 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square: in Queenstown to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EDWARDS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUFLE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $33. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $129 25 and $194; Steerage, $50. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

SADEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—The [illegible] Mail Steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above port on the [illegible] at 3 P. M. precisely.

[illegible] $50 00
[illegible] 30 00

E. A. NAVARRO, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

UNRIVALLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] Chamber Furniture [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Wardrobes, [illegible] Bureaus, [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Rocking Chairs, [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible] Sofas, [illegible] Lounges, [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Feather Beds, [illegible] Bolsters, [illegible] Pillows, [illegible] Blankets, [illegible] Quilts, [illegible] Comforters, [illegible] Sheets, [illegible] Pillow Cases, [illegible] Towels, [illegible] Crockery, [illegible] Glassware, [illegible] Cutlery, [illegible] Plated Ware, [illegible] Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] Stoves, [illegible] Ranges, [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Settees, [illegible] Lounges, [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Bureaus, [illegible] Wardrobes

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Negro Regiment in Action—The Battle of Island Mounds—Desperate Bravery of the Negroes—Defeat of the Guerrillas—An Attempted Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, or a portion of it, have been in a fight, shed their own and rebel blood, and come off victorious, when the odds were as five to one against them.

For the last few weeks the recruits composing this regiment have been in camp "Wm. A. Phillips," at Fort Lincoln, perfecting themselves in drill. On the 26th of October, Capt. SEAMEN received an order from Maj. HENNING, commanding at Fort Scott, to take such a force as he could raise, and proceed to a point on the Osage, Bates Co., Mo., and there break up a gang of bushwhackers. We marched from Fort Lincoln with 70 men of the batallion raised by himself, under Capt. PIERSON, (formerly of the First Iowa,) and Lieut. THRASHER, (formerly of the Third Kansas,) and 170 men from Col. WILLIAMS' Batallion, under the command of Capt. R. G. WARD, Co. B; Adjt. R. J. HINTON, Cept. A. G. CREW, Co. A, and J. ARMSTRONG, Co, H, (the latter was formerly in Co. B, Third Kansas,) and Lieutenants DICKERSON, Co. C; HUNDLETON, Co. E; GARDNER, Co. F, and MINOR, Co. D. This made in all 240 men, with the addition of half a dozen white scouts. The men were armed with the Prussian and Austrian rifled muskets, the former of which is an excellent weepon, and the latter a poor one, from constant liability to get out of order.

On the 26th the command marched twenty miles, and on the 27th reached Dickies Ford on the Osage, at about 2 P. M. Our destination was the house of a notorious rebel, named TOOTHMAN'S, three miles from this ford. As we came in sight of it, we discovered at the same time a number of horsemen on the Osage bottoms, a mile to the Southeast. The scouts and mounted officers gallooed forward to reconnoitre, and soon discovered them to be rebel guerrillies. A citizen with a load of wood, on inquiry, stated that they were reported as COCKERELL'S, HANCOCK'S and TAUMAN'S gangs, moving South in tha direction of Arkansas. Returning to the detachment, it anoamped ed for the night, at TOOTHMAN'S. We erected a rail barricade around the door-yard fence. The reports of scouts, as well as the women in the house, warranted the assumption that the rebel forces were several hundred strong. Our camp was within two miles of the famoos Osage Island, an extensive tract of land, so-called because tha Osage had cut for itself two channels around it. That night we sant back messengers to Kansas for reinforcements. Being greatly in need of mounted man, we sent to the organized militia companies; also, to Col. ADAMS, commanding the Twelfth Regimant, to camp at Fort Lincoln, and to Major HENNING, at Fort Scott. We requast the latter to send what reinforcements he could along the south side of the Osage River, to Burnett's Ferry. Our intention was to skirmish with them until these reinforcaments arrived, and when Major HENNING'S force arrived to make an attack on the Island from each side. All day we skirmished with the rebel pickets, at the same time sending out foraging and other parties. On the 29th the rebal pickets, which had occupied the highest mounds to the southeast of us, seemed to have been considerably reinforced. A detachment of about sixty men wes sent out, under command of Capt. ARMSTRONG and Adjutant HINTON, with directions to skirmish with the enemy, holding tham in play while a foraging party proceeded in search of salt and corn meal. The rebels were avidently well handled. They designed to draw on some detachment far enough from camp to overwhelm it before assistance could arrive. The skirmishing grew brisk, and shots were rapidly exchanged, though always at long range and individual objects. Tha guerrillas would shout from the hill on which they were posted, in the most derisive manner—cnraing the white officers for "d——d nigger-stealers," etc., etc.

In fact they paid particuler attention to the two or three white men on tho field. The balls from long range rifles came unpleasantly near. Soon after the commencement of the skirmishing, a shot from ooe of our man brought down a rebel. Soon another fell evidently hit in the side, and then deploying the right wing of the skirmishers through a small ravine, and advancing up the slope beyond on the double-quick, we managed to give them a raking volley, which sent off several riderless horses. Passing over the ground, we discovered blood where ooe man had fallen. By the mouth of a prisoner whom COCKERELL released that afternoon, we afterward learned that the rebels acknowledged seven killed and mortally wounded in the morning skirmish. Returning to camp under orders, the rebels fired the prairie behind us, and advanced their pickets, under cover of the smoke. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and we were compelled to set a counter fire around camp, to order to prevent ourselves being completely overwhelmed by the smoke. Under its cover our scouts were driven in. Capt. SEAMEN then sent out a party of eight Cherokee negroes, who soon managed to get to tha windward of the fire. They were directed to keep within sight of camp, hut their eagerness for the prey soon led to a disobedience of orders. Sixteen men were then sent out onder Lieut. GARDNER, to reinforce and bring them in. The Cherokees being somewhat unmanageable except by their own own officers, Capt. PIERSON accompanied GARDNER to aid this purpose. Capt. CREW and Lieut. HUDDLESTON both left camp without orders and joined the squad. They advanced to the edge of tbe mounds, united with the first party, and in place of returning to camp, started to visit a log house half a mile distant, on the bottom land. There was the opportunity sought by the rebels, and they improved it, or sought to. The house was visited, and tha party was returning across the prairie toward the mounds in sight of camp, when from behind them to the southeast, on which the rebels had been posted in the morning skirmish, appeared about one hundred and thirty mounted men, advancing on the double-quick toward GARDNER'S party. In place of returning to tha log-cabin, where a successful resistance could be made till reinforced, our detachment headed steadily for tha mound. In the meanwhile, alarmed at camp at the lengthy absonce of the party, we had sent out a dotachment of fifty as a reserve, under Capt. ARMSTRONG. When the cavalry came in sight, Capt. PIERSON, who occupied a position from which the movements could be observad, signaled for the reserve to advanca, which they were directed to do by the Adjutant, who then galloped to camp and hastened the moving forward of two detachments which Capt. SEAMEN was hurrying out. Lieut. THRASHER, in command of the first, went on the double-quick down the ravine to the west, followed closely by that under Lieuts. DICKERSON and MINOR.

In the meanwhile, the detachment under GARDNER was attacked by the toe, who swept down like a whirlwind upon tt. One volley was fired in concert, which emptied several saddles, and then this devoted body was separated by the force of that sweeping charge. The fight thus became a hand to hand encounter of one man to six. The rebels were mostly armed with shot-guns, revolvere and sabres, our men with the Austrian rifle and sabre beyonet. The latter is a fearful weapon, and did terrible execution in the hands of the muscular blacks. SIX-KILLER, the leader of the Cherokee nigroes, fell with six wounds after shooting two men, bayonetting a third and laying a fourth *hors du combat* with the butt of his gun. Another one, badly wounded, Sergt. ED. LOWRY, was attacked by three men; he had discharged his rifle, and had no time to load again, when they fell upon him with revolver and sabre. He was then badly hurt with a shot-gun wound. One man demanded his surrender, to which the reply was a stunning blow from the butt of the rifle, knocking him off his horse. The negro, when approached, had his sabre-beyonet in hand, about to fix it on his guo. The prostrate man got a crashing blow from it on the skull as he fell, and then, as the other charged, the bayonet was used with effect on the nearest horse, and the butt of the gun on the next man. The sergeant received three wounds in the melee, but managed to get back to camp. I could give similar instances of nearly every man and boy of the party. There were several of the latter in the fight. One of them, MANUEL DODSON, a lad of fourteen, received a ball through both arms. He afterward told Col. WILLIAMS "that he couldn't kill but one of 'em," but adding, with commendable pride, "I brought my gun back."

But, to return to the field. As the enemy charged, ARMSTRONG'S detachment was seen coming up the hill on the double-quick. The boys broke for their lines. Lieut. GARDNER, being a large end heavy man, had early endeavored to escape to them, but fell in the first and thickest of the fight with two wounds in his hip. One of the rebels dismounted as he fell forward, prone on his face, and placing his revolver to his head, fired. Fortunately the ball glanced, inflicting only a severa scalp wound. Lieut. GARDNER lay there till the prairie fire overtook him, when he made an effort and got upon burnt ground, where we found him after the engagement. Lieut. HUDDLESTON was early separated from the men, and though the mark of many bullets, escaped unscathed. Capt. CREW, retaining his position at the head of the few men who keep together, retreated with his face to the enemy, firing his revolver as he did so. He fell with a terrible wound in the groin, but again rose and retreated. Surrounded by half a dozen of the foe, he was ordered to surrendar. "Never!" he ehouted, at the same time celling to the half dozen negroes aronnd him to die rather than give up. Ha then fell dead with a bullet in his heart. His body was instantly rifled of revolver and watch, though his purse was not found. Five minutes afterward the rebel who took the watch was killed by one of the negroes, who again took the watch from him and brought it into camp.

While these incidents were occurring, Capt. ARMSTRONG brought his men through the prairie fire on to the brow of the hill, within short range of the anemy, who, es they discovered his approach, galloped round the hill in two files, opening in the form of a V, with tha intention of charging upon him. A steady volley checked this movement, and a raking fire on their flank from the companies under Lieuts. THRASHER, DICKERSON and MINOR, changed their advonce into disorderly rout, in which a number of saddles were emptied. Capt. SEAMEN, observing large reinforcements moving by tha east, apparently toward our camp, ordered Capt. ARMSTRONG and the other officers to fall back in the camp. This was done, except by Lieut. THRASHER, who held the held from which the rebels had fled long enough to bring off our wounded, and all tha dead but three. While engeged in this task, the enemy's scouts fired the prairie in three different places, and advanced under cover of the smoke, endeavoring to pick off the men engaged in removing the wounded. Their killed and wounded had been removed as fast as they fell. They could he seen to dismount as fast as one fell and, putting the body on a horse, remove it from the field. So ended the battle of Island Mounds, which, though commenced through the rash and impetuous daring of the officers, yet under most unfavorable circumstances, resulted in a complete victory to the negro regiment.

What I narrate I saw myself, and having witnessed several engagements since this rebellion commenced, I know what fighting amounts to. The following is a list of our casualities:

Killed—Capt. Crew, Co. A; Corp. Joseph Talbot, Privates Samuel Davis, Thomas Lane, Marion Barber, Allen Rhodes, Henry Gash, all of Co F: John Sexkiller, Seamen's Battslinn.

Wounded—Lieut. Juseph Gardner, Co. F, head, hip and knee; Private Thos. Knight, both leks; Geo. Dudley, both legs; Manuel Dobson, both arms; Lazarus Johnson, arm, all of Co. F; Sergt. Edward Lowery, Seamen's Battalion, shoulder and arm; Sergt. Shelley Banning, Seamen's Battalinn, right breast and hip; Corp. Andy Hytower, left shoulder; Andgerson Riley, left shoulder; Private Ed. Curtis, back and mouth, all of Seamen's Batallion; Corp. Jacob Edwards, Co. E, head and side.

After the fight the guerrillas retreated to a point southeast, known as Red Dirk and Pleasant Gap, where they have since been joined by QUANTRELL and HARRISON. Our advent broke up their plans. They evidently had at first a most contemptible idea of the negroes' courage, which their engagement snesdily changed.

BILL TAUMAN told in Butler on the Friday following the fight, that the black devils fought like tigers, and that the white officers had got them so trained that not one would surrender, though they tried to take a prisoner.

After all exertions, the negro regiment still remains unrecognized or mustered. Col. WILLIAMS has promised to furlough the men on the 24th of the month, providing the military authorities do not take some dennite action relative thereto.

The Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Col. ADAMS, is stationed on the border, in detachments at Paola, Ossawatomie, Mound City, and Olathe. The Ohio Second Cavalry is gathering at Fort Scott, preparatory to leaving for Ohio, whence it will oe transferred to Kentucky. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. BARSTOW, are with Gen. BLUNT, in Arkansas. The remaining Kansas regiments are with the General, excepting the First, Seventh, and six companies of the Eighth, which are at Nashville and Corinth. A regiment of Regulars (the one formerly commanded by Gen. HARNEY) arrived at Fort Leavenwurth yesterday, after five years' campaigning in New-Mexico. They are ordered to St. Louis.

By the way, I heard lately of a shrewd attempt to swindle the United States Treasury out of a consilerable amount of doty—avont $20 000. Letters were written to the Secretary, inquiring if the Treasury would remit the duties on a large number of Belgian rifled muskets, upon the pretext that they had been purchased for the use of the State of Kansas. It is customary to remit duties purchased by a State for its own use. Mr. CHASE didn't bite. He knew as well as we could have informed him that the State of Kansas, under its present Executive, hadn't credit enough to purchase a single gun in Belgium, let alone a cargo. The adroit peddlers of State honor and bonds failed in their meanness. No duties were remitted, consequently the Gubernatorial firm had to hide their head before the discovery of the dirty trick. H.

A ZOUAVE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

JOHN CRAWFORD, a recruiting Sergeant in the Second Regiment, DURYEE'S Zouaves, was placed on trial yesterday, charged with manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of a deserter from the regiment, named GEORGE A. DOHERTY, at the Old Bowery Theatre, on the evening of the 7th of October last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner met the deceased in the lobby of the theatre on the evening in question, and charged him with being a deserter, and endeavored to induce him to return to the regiment. An altercation ensued between the parties, pending which the deceased struck the prisoner in the mouth and about the head several times, and followed up the attack by seizing him by the hair of the head, bending him down between his legs and pummeling him at his leisure. The prisoner seeing no chance of escape, drew his Zouave knife and thrust it into the abdomen of DOHERTY, inflicting a wound from which he died two days after. It was proved that the prisoner had authority to arrest deserters wherever he found them: that he was first attacked by the deceased, who was a much heavier and more powerful man than himself, and that after inflicting the wound he made no attempt to escape, but acknowledged he committed the deed, and said that it was done in self-defence. At the conclusion of the testimony, the trial was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoner is defended by TOWNSEND and BIRN, and CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

A Bluffed Bully.

No man is so easily bluffed as a professional bully, and no man is so invarlehly a coward as he who habitually carries a loaded pistol upon his person.

On Monday afternoon Mr. MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, a gentleman not unknown to fame, being subject to appetites such as flesh and blood are heir to, was refreshing his inner man at the expense of the mundane existence of CROOK & DUFF'S choicest bivalves.

While poising upon his fork the tenth bearded baruty, he was accosted in a boisterous manner by an ungentlemanly hully named SHEEHAN, called ANDY for short.

Words passed between them, when SHEEHAN drew a pistol from his vest and theatrically pointed it full at Mr. STANLEY'S breast, threatening to blow his brains out in a manner at once brutish and senseless, for Mr. STANLEY'S brains are not popularly supposed to be "in his bosom confined."

Mr. STANLEY asked the bystanders for a pistol, but no one had such an article, and Mr. STANLEY was compelled to anuh his assailaot by the power of his eye, and the sarcasm of his tonguc, pending which the proprietors interfered, and SHEEHAN was sent off about his business, while Mr. STANLEY continued the oysterian destruction.

It is gratifying to know that ANDY will he made to pay the full penalty of the law, for the violation of that preventive statute which forbids the carrying of concealed weapons, and is especially severe with such parties who attempt to use them.

Strike in Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The blacksmiths employed in the Charlestown Navy-yard, 120 in number, marched in a body to the Commandant's office yesterday, and, through a Committee, requested an advance of wages. The Commandant stated that the subject was already under consideration by the Government officials. The blacksmiths then agreed to resume work until Saturday. Four of tha most prominent actors in the proposed strike were discharged, as their conduct was regarded in the light of insubordination.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Official Report of Gen. Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
CORINTH, Oct. 28, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the district the following:

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Preliminaries.

The rumors which followed the battles of Iuka were that PRICE had marched to the vicinity of Ripley, and was being joinad by VAN DORN with all the available rebel furces in North Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing Corinth, or breaking our line of communication, and forcing us to retreat toward Columbus.

These rumors gained strength until the 1st of October, when strong cavalry scouts sent out for the purpose, demonstrated the fact, that tha rebels were moving from Ripley *via* Ruckersville, and the main body was at Pocahontas.

The Question,

then was where they would strike the main blow? Equally favorably situated to strike either Bolivar, Bethel, Jackson, or Corinth, which would it be?

Unfortunately for me, there was no map of the county northwest of this place to be found, therefore I could not tell whether to expect a strong demonstration here to hold us in suspense, while the blow was struck elsewhere, or *vice versa*. Rumors that the attack was to take the direction of Jackson or Bolivar *via* Bethel, were so rife, and the fortifications of Corinth were so well known to the rebels, that I had hopes they would undertaka to mask me, and passing North, give me an opportunity to beat the masking force and cut off their retreat.

This hope gained some streogth from the supposed difficulties of the country lying in the triangle formed by the Memphis and Charleston, the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and Cypress Creek.

To be prepared for eventualities, HAMILTON'S and STANLY'S Divisions were placed just beyond Bridge Creek, the infantry outposts were called in from Iuka, Burnsville, Rienzi and Danville, and the outpost at Chewalla retired to New-Alexander, and strengthened by another ragiment and a battery, early on the morning of the 2d.

During that day evidences increased, showing the practicability of the country northwest of us, and disclosed the facts, not before known, that there were two good roads from Chewalla eastward, one leading directly into the old rebel intrenchments, and the other crossing over into the Pittsburgh Landing road.

Accordingly the following dispositinn of the troops for the 3d was ordered at 1½ o'clock A. M. of that day, viz:

Thare being indicatinns of a possible attack on Corinth immediately, tha following dispositions of troops will be made: Gen. MCKEAN with his Division will occupy the present position. Gen. DAVIES will occupy the line oetween the Memphis and Columbus Road. Gen. HAMILTON with his Division will take position between the rebel works on the Purdy and on the Hamburg Roads; and Gen. STANLY will hold his Division in reserve at or near the old headquarters of Major-Gen. GRANT.

The respective divisions will he formed in two lines, the second line being either in line-of-battle, or close column by division as their circumstanca may require.

The troops were ordered to move towerd their position with one hundred rounds of ammunition, and three days' rations oer man, by three o'clock at 8 A. M.,

These dispositiona were made, and the troops, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, occupied the positiona shuwn on the accompanying map, HAMILTON on the right, DAVIDSON the centre, MCKEAN on the left, with an advance of three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, under Col. OLIVER, on the Chewalla road, at or near Alexander's, beyond the rebel breastworks. The cavalry were disposed as follows: (Sea map accompanying Col. WIENER'S report:) A battalion at Burnsville, one at Reeve's mill, on the Jacinto and Corinth road. Col. LEE, with the Seventh Kansas and a part of the Seventh Illinois at Kossuth and Boneyard, watching the rebels' right flank: Col. HATCH and Capt. WILCOX all the east and north fronts, covering and reconnoitering.

The reasons for these dispositions flow obviously fnmm ths foregoing explanations of our ignorance nf the northwesterly approach, and of the possibility that the rebels might threaten us on the Chewalla and attack us by the Smith's Bridge road on our left, or go round and try us with his main force on the Purdy or even Pittsburgh Landing road.

THE GENERAL PLAN,

Which was explained to the division commanders verbally in the morning, was to hold the enemy at arm's length, by opposing him strongly in any assumed posittiuns, and when his force because fully developed, and he had assumed a position, to take a position which would give us the use of our batteries and the open ground in the vicinity of Corinth, the exact position to be determined by events and the movements of the enemy. Early in the morning the advance under Col. OLIVER found strong indicatioos that the pressure under which he had retired on the 2d came from the advancing foe, and accordingly took a strong position on the hill, near the angle of the rebel breastworks, with his three regiments and a section of artillery.

By 9 o'clock the enemy began to press them sharply, and outflank them. Brig.-Gen. ARTHUR, whom I had requested to go in the front, reported widespread but slack skirmishing, and said the hill was of great value to the advancing force. I ordered him to hold it pretty firmly with that view.

About 10 o'clock word came that the enemy were pressing the point boldly, and that reinforcements were required, or they must yield the position. Supposing its importance was properly understood, and that it was held in subordination to the general views of its use, which were explained, I directed Gen. DAVIES to send up from his position two regiments. But it proved that Gen. MCARTHUR had taken up four more regiments from MCKEAN'S Division, and was contesting the ground almo t as for a battle. It was probably this which induced Gen. DAVIES to ask permission to rest his right on the rebel intrenchments, and to which I consented, adding the verbal order to Lieut.-Col. DUCAT, that he might use his judgment about leaving his present for that position, but in no event must he cease to touch the left on MCARTHUR'S right.

The advance was made to the breastwork, as shown on the drawing, but leaving an interval between MCARTHUR'S and DAVIES' left. The enemy developed his forces along that line as MCARTHUR retired from his position, which gave the rebels an opportunity to advance behind DAVIES' left, and force it, after obstinate resistance, to fall back rapidly about a thousand yards, losing two heavy guns.

Our troos, s fought with the most determined courage, firing very low. At 1 P. M., DAVIES having resumed the same position he had occupied in the morning, and MCARTHUR'S Brigade having fought a heavy force, it became evident that the enemy were in full strength, and meant mischief. MCKEAN, with CROCKER'S Brigade, had seen only skirmishers, tho re were no signs of any movements on our left, and only a few cavalry skirmishers on our right. It was pretty clear that we were to expect the weight of the attack to fall on our centre, where hopes had been given of our falling back.

Orders were accordingly given to MCKEAN to fall back to the next ridge beyond our intermediate, to touch his right on DAVIES' left; for STANLY to move northward and eastward, to stand in close echelon, but nearer town. Gen. HAMILTON was ordered to face toward Chewalla, and move down until his left reached DAVIES' right. DAVIES was informed of these dispositions, told to hold his ground obstinately, and then when he had drawn them in strongly, HAMILTON would swing in on their front and rear, and close the day. HAMILTON was carefully instructed on this point, and entered into the spirit of it.

Owing to loss of time in couveying orders to Gens. MCKEAN and DAVISS, the orders were less perfectly conformed to, but nothing materially injurious resulted therefrom. But owing to the tremendous force with which the enemy pressed DAVIES back, STANLEY was called with his division, with the batteries, and sent a brigade, under Col. MOWER, to support DAVIES, whose right had at last become hotly engaged. MOWER came up while DAVIES was contesting a position near the White House, and HAMILTON began to swing in on the enemy's flank, across the Columbia Railroad, through a very impracticable thicket, when night closed it and put an end to the operations for the day.

The details of the heroic deeds of the troops of DAVIES' Division, of MCARTHUR'S and OLIVER'S Brigades, as well as those of SULLIVAN'S Brigade, of HAMILTON'S Division, will oe found in the accompanying sub-reports.

THE DISPOSITION FOR THE BATTLE OF OCT. 4.

We hed now before us the entire army which the rebels could muster in Northern Mississippi, VAN DORN commanding, (PRICE'S Army, VAN DORN'S Army, VILLIPIGUE'S and the remnant of BRECKINRIDGE'S Corps.) They were in the angle between the Memphis and Columbus roads. Our left was comparatively free; our right very assailable. They outnumbered us probably two to one.

THE PLAN

was to rest our left on the batteries, extending from Battery Robinetta, our centre on the slight ridga north of the house, and our right on the high ground, covering both the Pittsburgh and Purdy Roads, while it also covered the ridge roads between them, leading to their old camps. MCKEAN had the extreme left. STANLEY, with his well-tried division hatteries, Williams and Robinette, the Memphis Railroad and the Chawalla Road, extending nearly to the Columbus road. DAVIES' tried division was placed in the centre, which was retired, reaching to Battery Powell. HAMILTON'S staunch fighting division was on the right, with DILLON'S Battery, supported by two regiments, posted on the prolongation of DAVIES' line. The design of Gen. HAMILTON was to use the hill where the batteries stood against an approach from the west, where SULLIVAN found the enemy on the last evening. Against my better judgment, expressed to him at the time, I yielded to his wishes, and allowed the occupatioo, as described.

Early in tha evening I called the Chiefs of Divisions together and explained to them their plans, and having supervised the positions, retired at 3 A. M., on the 4th, to take some rest. I was soon aroused by tha opening of the enemy's artillery, which he had planted within six hundred yards of Battery Robinette.

THE BATTLE.

This early opening gave promise of a hot day's work, but the heavy batteries and the Tenth Ohio, placed north of Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters, silenced them by seven o'clock, and there was an interval of an hour which was employed in going over our lines.

About 9 o'clock the skirmishers, which we had sent into the woods on our front, by their hot firing proclaimed the presence of their forces preparing for the assault. Soon the heads of their columns were seen emerging to attack our centre, on DAVIAS first, STANLEY next, and HAMILTON last.

The drawing shows these positions, and is referred to for the sake of brevity.

I shall leave to pens dipped in poetic ink to describe the gorgeous pyrotechny of the battle, and paint in words of fire the heroes of the fight, the details of which will be found graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-reports.

I will only add, that when PRICE'S left bore down on our centre in gallant style, their force was so overpowering our wearied and jaded troops yielded and fell back, scattering among the houses. I had the personal mortification of witnessing this untoward and untimely stampede.

Riddled and scattered, the ragged head of PRICE'S right storming columns advanced to near the house, north side of the square, in front of Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters, when it was greeted with a storm of grape from a section of IMMEL'S Battery, soon reinforced by the Tenth Ohio, which sent them reeling back, pursued by the Fifth Minnesota, which advanced to them from their position near the depot. Gen. SULLIVAN was ordered, and promptly advanced to tha support of Gen. DAVIES' centre. His right rallied and retook Battery Powell, into which a few of the storming column had penetrated, while HAMILTON, having played upon the rebels on his right, over the opening, effectively swept by his artillery, advanced by them, and they fled. The battle was over on the right.

During all thie the skirmishers of the left were moving in our front. A line of hattle was formed on the bridge as shown in the drawing. About twenty minutes after the attack on the right, the enemy advanced in four columns on Battery Robinett, and were treated to grape and canister until within fifty yards, when the Ohio Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they reeled and fell back to the woods.

They, however, gallantly reformed, and advanced by aim to the charge, led by Col. ROGERS, of the Second Texas.

This time they reeched the edge of the ditch, but the deadly musketry fire of the Ohio Brigade again broke them, and at the word charge, the Eleventh Missouri and Twenty-seventh Ohio sprang up and forward at them, chasing their broken fragments back to the woods.

Thus, by noon, ended the battle of tha 4th of October.

After waiting for the enemy's return a short time our skirmishers began to advance and found that their skirmishers were gone from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Having ridden over it, and satisfied myself of the fact, I rode all over our lines announcing the result of the fight in person, and notified our victorious troops that after two days' fighting, two almost sleepless nights of preparation, movements and march, I wished them to replenish their cartridge boxes, haversacks, and stomachs, take an early sleep, and start in pursuit by daylight.

Returning from this, I found the gallant MCPHERSON with a fresh brigade on the public square, and gave him the same notice, with orders to take the advance.

THE RESULTS OF THE BATTLE, BRIEFLY STATED, ARE:

We fought the combined rebel forces of Mississippi, commanded by VAN DORN, PRICE, LOVELL, VILLIPIGUE and RUST in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 38,000 men.

We signally defeated them with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed was 1,423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5,692. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains and subalterns, representing fifty-three regiments of infantry, sixteen regiments of cavalry, thirteen batteries of artillery, and seven battalions, making sixty-nine regiments, seven battalions, and thirteen batteries, beside separate companies.

We took also fourteen stands of colors, two pieces of artillery, thirty-three hundred stand of small arms, forty-five thousand rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accoutrements. The enemy blew up several ammunition wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess chests and small arms. We pursued them forty miles in force, and sixty miles with cavalry.

Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

It is said the enemy was so demoralized and alarmed at our advance they set fire to the stores at Tupello, but finding we were not close upon them extinguished the fire, and removed the public stores, except two hoads of bacon, which they destroyed.

To signalize in this report all those officers and men whose action in the battle deserves mention would unnecessarily lengthen this report. I must therefore refer to the sub-reports and special mentions, and to a special paper herewith, wherein the most conspicuous, to the number of one huodred and nine, officers and men, are mentioned.

(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS, Mejor-Gen.

The Whitney Battery—Misstatements Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the statement which appears in your issue of to day, as to the number of men that will be required to work the 11-inch guns in the turrets of the *Keokuk*. About one-half the number you name will be quite sufficient; or, say ten or twelve. The number of men required ordinarily to work this gun on board ship is twenty-five. It will thus be seen that, *without machinery*, I reduce the number one-half. Comparisons are "invidious," and I hardly think the mention made, and the manner in which it is made, in this instance, will pass muster as being strictly parliamentary. The effect of the barren statement, as made by you, if allowed to pass unnoticed, would be to forestall public opinion in regard to my battery, without canvassing its merits—and I claim it has some—and this, I am sure, you do not decline; not at present, at all events. I do not censure your reporter for giving this—what to him may have been made to appear—very valuable piece of information to the public, (for of course it was communicated to him for an object, by some one not particularly in favor of my plan,) but I will take this opportunity to say, that if by *not* adopting the "*Monitor's* plan" of working the guns, that is, by dispensing with all machinery about the turrets, and appropriating the space that would be occupied by the engines, in ventilating and lighting the vessel, making it more healthful, habitable and comfortable for officers and crew, my failure to adopt this plan will not have been without some compensating results. I claim this to be the case, and invite your inspection of my plans and of the vessel. I will only add, that as far as expression of opinion goes, on the part of officers of the navy, and of others conversant with these matters, who have examined the plans of the *Keokuk*, it meets with more general favor than I could have hoped in its present unfinished state. Need I say that my confidence in the success of the vessel is a growing one, and that upon no consideration would I have the arrangement for working the guns otherwise that it is. By giving this the same publicity that the strictures referred in will naturally have, you will oblige, yours respectfully,

W. WHITNEY.

No. 142 GREENWICH-STREET, Nov. 17, 1862.

An Inquiring Letter.

The subjoined letter has been received by Col. HOWE, at the New-England Rooms:

GENERAL ARMY HOSPITAL, FORT SCHUYLER,
Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

Col. Frank E. Howe:

DEAR SIR. I wish to inquire if soldiers who are in hospital, sent there to recover from wounds or disease, can be put on such duty as whitewashing, digging cellars, wheeling dirt and cleaning stoves. I believe that as soon as a man is able to do these he is well enough for duty with his regiment, where he can be of some service to his country. By informing me if by any regulation we can be compelled to labor here, you will greatly oblige me and many others.

Yours, respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE 36TH MASS. REG'T.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 12 M. until 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberlnod-street, near Myrtle-areouc.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY FORTE? Should I become an editor, lawyer, phonographic reporter, bookkeeper, teacher, mcrchant or banker? In short, what can I do best? A full-written Phrenological Chart will tell you what you are, and what you may become, at small cost and but little loss of time.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadwey, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Those Esquimaux Indians at Barnum's Museum are attracting thousands daily, but dasplte all the glittering proposals of the great Showman, they will not remain after this week. To-day they are seen nearly every hour; and afternoon and evening; splendid dramatic performances take place.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIOTD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Leeds & Franklin's Patent

STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING

ENVELOPES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

The preservation on the letter itself of the POST MARK and POSTAGE STAMP—generally destroyed with the detached cover—has long been deemed a matter of the first importance. This desideratum is now triumphantly secured by LEEDS & FRANKLIN'S ingenious invention.

This PATENT ENVELOPE has a simple window opening at the right hand corner, through which, by use of the post age stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together; so that when the letter is removed from its cover, the postage stamp, and with the post mark placed thereon, must remain permanently adhering to the letter.

Many obvious advantages must arise from the general use of this envelope.

First—INCREASED SAFETY by additional sealing; the stamp connecting the envelope and letter securely together; and this is never liable to be omitted, though the sticking of the flap is frequently neglected or imperfectly done. In case of circulars, this will be even more apparent, as they are required to be left unsealed at the flap.

Second—SECURITY AGAINST IMPERTINENT INTRUSION; the letter and envelope being firmly attached by the stamp the inclosure cannot be inspected, even if the flap be clandestinely opened.

Third—SAFETY AGAINST ABSTRACTION OF VALUABLE INCLOSURES.—If the flap be left unsealed, or opened with felonious intent, it will still be impossible to open the letter and take thence bank notes and drafts without so mutilating the envelope as to insure detection.

Fourth—SECURITY FOR THE PREPAYMENT OF THE POSTAGE; as the stamp, when once properly placed in this window, cannot be removed without its destruction.

Fifth—ADVANTAGE THEREOF TO THE GOVERNMENT; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use.

Sixth—FACILITY TO THE POST-OFFICE OPERATIONS; by a uniform location of the stamp in the upper right hand corner, which is the most convenient position for the Post-office mark.

Seventh—VERIFICATION OF THE MAILING; by securing on the letter itself the *legal evidence* of the time and place of its being mailed. This has long been esteemed so desirable, that many prudent persons are constrained to dispense with the use of envelopes, that they may have the post-mark on the letter; and others take the precaution to pin the envelope again on the letter for identification.

Eighth—CERTAINTY OF THE DATE AND PLACE ON THE LETTER, which are so frequently omitted by writers in carelessness or hurry.

Ninth—ORNAMENTATION; which, though some may think of small importance, certainly merits the approval of all persons of taste.

Tenth—COST. Notwithstanding the many and unrivaled advantages of our "STAMP-SEALING ENVELOPES," they will be furnished at a very small advance upon the prices of those not having the benefit of this patent.

The Directions needful are—*Moisten the gum on the Postage-stamp, and place it squarely over the window in the envelope, pressing it closely to the letter inside.*

As indicative of the estimate placed upon this improvement by those perhaps best capable of judging of its importance, we subjoin a few out of a long list of leading public men, bankers, &c., who have united in recommending its introduction into general use

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor, New-York; Hon. B. F. Manierre, New-York; Hon. Jas. Harper, late Mayor, New-York; Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, New-York; Geo. D. Ly.sau, President Bank Clearing House, New-York; A. T. Hatch, President Bank of New-York; S. Baldwin, President New-York Exchange Company, New-York; Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank, New-York; R. W. Hows, President Park Bank, New-York; Geo. Ellis, Cashier Bank of Commonwealth, New-York; Chas J. Martin, President Home Insurance Company; Munn & Co., Scientific American; J. Smith Homans, New-York; D. Appleton & Co., New-York; Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, New-York; Jno. G. Palfrey, Postmaster, Boston; C. J. R. Thorpe, Postmaster, Baltimore; Thos. Smith, President Bank of North America, Philadelphia; Geo. M. Troutman, Cashier of Western Bank, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank, Boston; C. H. Warner, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Boston; C. T. Robbins, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Providence; Prof. B. Silliman, New Haven, Conn; Silliman & Dana, American Journal Science, E. C. Scranton, President Elm City Bank; also Postmasters in all parts of the country.

These envelopes should be for sale by all stationers.

Those who desire to see and test this invention may inclose to my address one or more postage stamps, and will receive at once by mail equivalent value in samples, with prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned is largely engaged in the manufacture of ENVELOPES OF EVERY SIZE, STYLE, QUALITY AND DESCRIPTION, which he offers to the trade at lowest possible prices.

SAMPLES FURNISHED. Orders thankfully received and promptly executed

WM. P. LYON,
No. 537 Pearl-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Clara Rosa Sutil, from Maracaibo—J. B. J. Duplat, lady, 4 children and servant,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3482. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Landing of the Principal Portion of the French Troops.

UNITY OF THE MEXICANS.

Their Great Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

MEXICO AND PUEBLA STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Banishment of Jecker and his Companions.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE MEXICAN COAST.

Tha English ataamer arrived from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., bringing datea from that port up to the 1st inst. We have advices from the City of Mexico up to the 28th ult.

Gen. FOREY arrived at Orizaba on the 25th Oct.

During the last two weeka of October, the following French forces were landed at Vera Cruz:

First Battalion Zouavea; Twentieth Regiment Light Infantry—chasseurs; Seventh ditto; Fifty-first Regiment of tha Line, consisting of two haltalions; Sixty-second ditto; two battalions Ninety-fifth ditto; Thirty-fonrth ditto. Besides these, there had been landed, the First Squadron Horsa Chasseurs of Africa; the First ditto of the Fifth Regiment of Huzzars; the Second Squadron of the Twelfth Regiment Chasseura of France; tbe First Battery of the Thirteenth Regiment Artillery Train; the second company of the Second Squadron of Trains, and two companies of tha Fifth Squadron of Trains, making altogether a force of 13,800. The total French force now in Mexico is abont 20,000 men. It is believed that 10,000 more Franch troops will be landed in Vera Cruz the present month.

Gen. BAZEN commands the first division, which left Vera Cruz, on the 25tn ult., for Jalapa, and on the 26th had only got as far as Paso de San Juan, five leagues from Vera Cruz. The first brigade of the second division, which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, was commanded by Gen. NEIGRE. The second brigade of the first divlsion wss commanded by Gen. CASTAGNY, who had nnder his orders the Sixty-second Regiment. Tha first brigade of tbe same division (the first) was commanded by Gen. BAZTHIER, and consisted of two regiments of infantry, the Seventh Foot Chasseurs, and two squadrons of the Second Regiment of Chasseurs of France, commanded by Col. MAROTERITE. The artillery wss commanded by Gan. DE LAINIERE, who was to leave Vera Cruz for Orizaba.

On the 20th September, the Congress of Mexico came together. President JUAREZ, the President of the Cabinet, and others, made this the occasion of stirring appeals to the patriotism of the people. They were exhorted to arouse and oppose the French invaders at any cost and with the last drop of their blood.

The vigorous action of the Government appears to have had the desired effect. Preparations for war are being made on a large scale. PUEBLA, says the correspondent of the *Prensa*, is converted into a "Sebastopol." On the 6th of last month, there were 6,545 of the citizens of Mexico at work on the fortifications. A large qnanlity of gunpowder is stowed in the chnrches and public buildings.

The Mexican reactionary General, BUTRON, has given in his adhesion to the Juarez Government, and published a manifesto. In this manifesto he doubts whether the French can take Puebla and Mexico, and in conclnsion says: "War without cessation against the foreigner who invades Mexican territory.

Another reactionary or brigand chief, MEJIA, is also said to have joined the patriotic Mexican army.

Gen. COMONFORT, Commander of the Army of the North, arrived at the City of Mexico on the 20th ult. He is preparing for the campaign, and will probably have the chief command.

Gen. ORTEGA, Commander of the Army of the East, in passing throngh Puebla on his retnrn to the capital, issued an order suspanding the officials of the States of Puebla, Tlascala and Vera Crua, and commanding that the military authority shall be suprema. Gen. ORTEGA has established his headquarters at Puebla, where he was superintending the erection of the fortifications with the greatest vigor.

A portion of COMONFORT'S command—some 5,000 men—had arrived and encamped in the vicinity of tha capital. ROJAS bad also arrived from Talisco with his brigade.

Acoording to the *Heraldo*, published in the City of Mexico, the corporations throughout the Republic continued to protest against the invasion of the French and any change of Government.

Early in October, it appears that tha Mexican Government caused to be arrested, with the intent of expelling them from the country, the following foreigners:

Juan B. Jecker, Eugenie Clarin, Clemente A. Carraburn, Antonio Bonhoman, Gustave Dessaché, Carlos de Barrea and Adolfo Frissac.

A diplomatic correspondence had taken place between the Mexican Government and the foreign Ministers resident in Mexico, the latter protesting against the expulsion of the abovenamed individnals. Señor FUENTA, Secretary of State, reptied to the foraign Ministers that these individuals had broken their neutrality and that their presence was dangerous to the peace of the Mexican Repnblic, and go they must. Accordingly, JECKER and companions were packed out of the country *vid* Acapulco on the 5th October. This is one of the wisest acts the Juarez Government ever performed.

In consequenca of explanations that have takeo place between the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico, the latter will admit a Plenipotentiary from the former, but has refnsed to receive again Señor NEAT DEL BARRIO.

The French frigate *Bayoncise* had withdrawn from Acapulco.

A severe norther, which had swept the Mexican Gulf coast for ten dsys, culminated in a terrific gala on the 25th ult. The damage to the shipping in all that region was very great, and a portion of NAPOLEON'S furces had a taste of acquiring a foothold on Mexicso soil under peculiar difficulties. In the Summer the French had the deadly *vomito* to contend with, and now they have the furious and inexorable northera.

During tbis gale there were wrecked in the port of Vera Cruz, with considerable loss of life, the French transport steamer *Chartal*, Spanish brigantine *Augusta*, American pilotboat *Mary Emma*, Mexican pilotboats *Empresario* and *Concepcion*, American bark *Flash*, and the *Echo*. At Sacrificios there were wrecked the English ship-of-war *Conqueror*, the French bark *Nautil*, and three other barks whose names are not mentioned.

The French frigate *Charles*, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, was saved by entting away her masts; also the American bark *Justice Story*. This vessel arrived from New-Orleans on the 23d ult., with eighty passengers, who, it is said, preferred to cast their lot in Mexico, to remaining in their own ruined City of New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN.

Yucatan continues in an unsettled state, according to the *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, of the 22d ult. The rebels, commanded by D. PEDRO ACEBTO, passed (on the 16th) through the town of Sucila, and entered into Temax on the night of the 19th, where they had fortified themselves, with the intention, apparently, of not moving thence for some time to come.

The *pronunciamiento* of ACEBTO at Tixmin. on the 15th ult., published in the *Espiritu Nacional*, contains saven articles, in which he does not racognize the actual Government; appoints a council of five individuals, with extraordinary powers, to reorganize the country in twenty days, at the utmost; determines its character and powers, and names Col. PANAO ACEBTO as Chief of tha revolution, and FRANCISCO CANTON his Deputy, with the necessary powers.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult., the Commander-in-Chief of the acting brigade (MANUEL COPERA PUAZA) arrived at tzamal with all the forces under his command, and set about preparing to act against the rebels.

The Legislatura has granted extraordinary powers to the Governor of the State to apply to the exigancies of the present situation, and has protested against the intervention of the Franch Government in the affairs of the Mexican Republic.

According to the same paper, the attempts of ACABTO had excited much indignation in Campeachy, and great enthusiasm was shown by all parties to take an active part in the tranquillizing of the State. The commander of the *Matriculados*, D. BUENAVENTURA PERSAS, offered himself voluntarily to the Governor of the neighboring State, asking to be put in service with those under his command, exceeding 400 men. TEODOSIO LAPATA, the chief of the corps of Artisans, likewise presented himself for, the sama purpose, but both offers were declined with acknowledgements for their patriotism. Two hundred men only were appointed on the service. They had set out for Sisal, *en route* to Merida, in aid of Yucatan.

Four of tha mutineers at Hopelchen had been taken to the Capital as prisoners.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Opera—Christening of the Captain-General's Infant—Farewell Ball—Reported Prize by the Montgomery.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The principal and indeed the absorbing subject of attention among the *beau monde* of Havana has been, since the arrival of MAX MARETZEK, the Italian Opera. "Il Trovatore" was selected for the opening night, in which Mme. CHARTON-DEMEURAE, the *prima donna absoluta*, preeminently distinguished herself. This tady, as yet unknown in our hemispbera, brings with her a Europcan reputation, being reckoned by amateurs one of the first of her kind, and a Parisian paper compares her to Mme. LAGRANGE, when that celebrated singer was in the height of her fame.

The opera of "Norma" was selected for the *début* of another *prima donna*, Señora MEDORI, whose personation of the Druid Priestess was, to say the least of it, *sublime*. No better selection could have been made for displaying not only the musical talent, but the rare histrionic abilities of this accomplished singer. She is ably seconded by MAZIOLENE, who acted *Pollon*, and Señor BEACCHE as *Oroveso*. The performance of the "Sonambula," the third opera performed, introduced to notice a new singer, Señor MINETTI, who, when he appears in New-York, will be a serious rival to BALNOLI. Signora SULZER, who takes the part of the contralto, is gaining every night in the esteem of the public and will be a great favorite.

The Captain General's infant son and heir was christened on Sunday last, at the private chapel in the palace, the Bishop of Havana officiating. A grand farewell ball afterwards took place, which was attended by all the aristocracy of Havana. The uncle of the Captain-General's lady, a rich planter of Trinidad, named BOUREL, presented to his niece, on the occasion of the baptisinal ceremony, a coronet brooch and ear-rings estimated to be worth $18,000. The ball was kept up with great animation until a very advanced hour.

On the same evening, prior to the ceremony, the Corporation of Havana made the Captain-General a present of a walking stick, richly mounted with diamonds and emeralds, as a token of their appreciation of his Government of the Island.

Seven of the parties found guilty of the murder of LINARES and PERAZA last year, have been condemned to death.

Acting Admiral WILKES was among the guests at the ball, but as he retired before 10 o'clock, it is presumed that he did not enjoy himself. Mr. SHUFELDT, our Consul, was also present.

A grand dinner was given on board the steamer *Bio Bio* on the 11th inst. The number of invited guests was very large, and cordiality, wit and pleasure reigned supreme. The following toasts were drank with the greatest enthusiasm.

"To the Union."

"To Peace and the Prosperity of the United States."

One of our naval officers replied most eloquently and feelingly to the toast of "To Peace and the Prosperity of the United States."

At a late hour the guests were taken ashore, highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

We are now awaiting here the arrival of the new steamer *Union*.

The *Wachusett* left here this morning, and the *Santiago de Cuba* came in from Key West.

The *Kensington*, just in at Key West, from off Mobile, reports that the steamer *Montgomery* captured the steamer *Arizona*, laden with arms and clothing, ninety miles south of Mobile.

It is stated that the steamers *Caroline* and *Edward Hawkins*, which left this port with cargoes of clothing, medicines, arms and ammunition for the rebels, had also been captured.

Seven small vessels have arrived nera with cotton since my last letter. Four of these vessels belongad to the Confederates, and two were from St. Marks, and two from Mobile. All the vessals were schooners, and their tonnage amounted to 499 tons.

From Bermuda.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) *Gazette*, of the 11th inst., is received.

The Colonial Legislature had adjourned. The following order was adopted by it on the 4th inst.:

Ordered, on motion of Mr. TERMINGHAM, that a message be sent to His Excellency tha Governor, raquesting His Excellency would be pleased to communicate with the Cunard Mail Steam Packet Company, acquainting them of the passing of an act by the Legislature to encourage steam communication between New-York and Bermuda, and to ascertain if it would be compatible with any of their arrangements to carry out such a scheme as contemplated by the Legislature, and in accordance with the provisions of that act. Also, to procure any information on the subject from any other source that His Excellency may think it would be important to have.

The *Gazette* says:

The American steamer *See Chuen*, Capt. KENNEDY, which arrived at St. George's on Monday, the 3d inst., has been found to be more injured than was at first supposed, her rudder-post being entirely broken, and loose at or near the keel, and had they encountered another gale, it is feared she must have foundered. The job of effectior repairs at these Islands is a difficult one, in the absence of proper facilities, but we learn that Capt. KENNEDY is equal to the emergency.

Movements of Massachusetts Troops

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Massachusetts Fiftieth Regiment, Col. MERCER, left for New-York at three o'clock this afternoon via Nurwich. Four more regimenta leave the present week and two early next week.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LETTER FROM GAINESVILLE.

Matters with the Eleventh Army Corps—A Spy Captured—Recent Promotions—A Rebel Raid upon the Telegraph.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS,
GAINESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

At the date of this letter it will be seen that Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters are still at this place, and not further South, as many loyel people north of this hope and believe. No person connected with the Eleventh Army Corps is responsible for this; that burden rests entirely upon persons remote from the command, and who doubtless have reasons of their own—whether sufficient or not—for it. Indeed, it was expected by all here that we should have continued in the advance and enter Warrenton—a place which for weeks before its final reoccupation wee at the mercy of tha commanding officer had he been permitted to act; but the powers at Washington, for some good purpose, it is best to assume, decreed it otherwise, and while the advance of this corps was within sight of Warrenton—where it had been for several days—another was directed to take the position. By some the movement was looked upon as peculiarly strategic, while others, admitting it to be strategy, at the same time believe that the strategy displayed has the ear-marks of diplomacy. Be this as it may, I do not propose to unravel the red tape and let the facts within drop out of their inclosure at this time, but record it as one of the mysterious events of the war. While brooding over this, a gleam of hope shines upon us from Washington. Madame Rumor says the Eleventh Army Corps will advance in some direction at an early day; the direction will depend doubtless upon a variety of circumstances—chiefly pertaining to the movements of JACKSON. It is quite certain that the rebels have a very respectable force in the Shenandoah Valley, ready to pounce upon our rear or upon the capital should the army too soon move in a southerly direction. With the Union army south of the Rappahannock, a raid by JACKSON'S force in its rear would be no trifling matter, and it is against such a movement, it is believed, that the special attention of the military authorities is directed at this time. In a few days the whole face of affairs may be, and probably will be, changed, by the falling back of the rebel force to which reference is made; but until this change occurs no Southward movement in force can take place. Gen. BURNSIDE is carefully maturing a plan for continuing the campaign, and he will not move until everything is in readiness to strike a telling and effectual blow at the rebellion.

As this corps is composed of fighting men—soldiers who are serving a country and not an individual—it is not the least demoralized by the recent change made in commanders, and is, therefore, as ready as ever to discharge any duty that it may be called upon to perform with alacrity. None of its officers have resigned, and none have threatened, so far as I know, to commit so suicidal an act. It would give the loyal people of the country a new hope of the success of the cause in which they are engaged, could they realize how little interest the army takes in mere political questions. The great body of the army is truly loyal, because they feel that they are fighting for a holy cause, and it matters not with them whether traitors or loyal men are elected by party to place and power, so long as the head of the nation is unquestionably loyal and equal to the important trust confided to him.

Of news there is but little here at present. Last night a man was brought in by our scouts from the vicinity of Leesburgh, on suspicion of being a spy. He has been engaged for some time past in inducing Union soldiers to desert, but he at last met with one who, while apparently yielding to his persuasion, laid a plan for his capture. The spy has been sent before Gen. BURNSIDE.

RECENT PROMOTIONS.

The whole corps was yesterday made glad to receive official notice of the promotion of some of the most efficient officers connected with Gen. SIGEL'S Staff. The names of the gentlemen who have thus been deservedly honored are as follows:

Capt. C. W. ARMUSSEN, to Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

Major T. A. MEYSENBURG, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Wm. LEDUC, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. J. B. SALISBURG, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary.

Capt. George G. LYON, to Major and Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. George T. ROBINSON, to Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Mr. A. DULON, of New-York, to Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

Some little excitement existed along tha line of the railroad yesterday, caused by a sudden suspension of telegrsph communication between Bull Run and Alexandria. After a lapse of three bours the line was in working order again, through the efficiency of Maj. ECKERTS, A. D. C. snd Telegraph Superintendent. The wire had been cut at a point about five miles north of Bull Run Creek, by some venturesome servant of the rebellion—probably a bushwhacker.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Mr. HUNTON, a large planter residing near New-Baltimore, was arrested a few days since and taken to Washington. It is alleged that he was entirely too active a rebel to be trusted within our lines.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION

The Army Moving for Richmond—The Late Attack on Sturgis' Wagon Train—Killed and Wounded.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
Monday Evening, Nov. 17, 1862.

The army is marching through this place *en route* for Richmond, while the sick and wounded are being transferred by cars to Washington. The road from Warrenton lies through a region made desolate by the rude destruction and havoc of war. Many of the plantations are totally uninhabited, save by the aged and decrepid negroes who have been left behind.

In the attack on STURGIS' ammunition train, near Sulphur Springs, on Friday evening, Lieut. JOHN H. MCILVAINE, of DUREL'S Battery was killed, and one private belonging to the same had an arm blown off. A Sergeant in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts was killed, and two teamsters belonging to the wagon-train wounded. Three ladies present, to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded, acted most heroically under the hot fire. J.

THE PROBABILITIES.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.

A glance at any good map of Virginia will show the reader that the fine march made by BURNSIDE on Sunday and yesterday has brought his army from ten to twenty miles nearer Richmond than the main portion of the rebel army was, probably, this morning. Else the latter moved to counteract BURNSIDE'S movement sooner, much sooner, than could reasonably have been expected; as it was doubtless twenty-four hours after BURNSIDE moved before the rebel Generals comprehended what his movement mesnt, and then it probably took them twenty-four hours more—or until last night—before they could get fairly in motion to head BURNSIDE off from Richmond.

We now believe that he will get to Hanover Junction at least before they can throw a sufficient force before it to dispute its possession by the Army of the Potomac.

Much however depends, we opine, upon the energy with which our Construction Corps prosecutes the work before it, as supplies of all kinds must speedily follow BURNSIDE, to secure the triumph of his plans.

The rebel Gen. JACASON has been fairly manœuvred out into the cold. It is hardly possible that his corps can participate in the great battle for the possession of Richmond. If he has, as is asserted, 70,000 men, then he has quite half the whole rebel Army of the Potomac clear up at the head of the Valley, at least twelve days' fair marching from Richmond, with BURNSIDE'S army not six days' march from it.

But it is plain to us that this 70,000 story is without foundation, and that he has not 20,000 troops. If more than 15,000—a large number to venture to isolate so far away from where LEE knew well he must sooner or later fight the decisive battle of the war.

Five days should see that great battle over, and BURNSIDE should have Richmond in less than ten days, as the campaign seems now to progress. However, we repeat, much indeed seems to depend on the energy and efficiency of the Construction Corps.

A correspondent of the *Star* writes from Manassas Junction under date of Nov. 18:

"It is taken for granted here that our authorities will to-day abandon this (Orange and Alexandria) railroad beyond this point, and soon to Fairfax. The Potomac must so rise from yesterday's rain as to afford insurance against an attempt of JACKSON to make a serious raid over into Maryland.

This, in turn, will be likely to cause the return of SIGEL'S forces nearer to Washington, from whence it can operate to much greater adventage, as the reserve of BURNSIDE'S army, than as at present posted out in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap."

A BRILLIANT EXPEDITION.

Successful Operations Against a Party of Stuart's Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, CAMP JESSIE,
NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 30, 1862.

To Capt. Melvin, Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: One hour after the reception, and in pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I left this camp at 5:30 o'clock P. M., in command of Company A, Lieut. HART; Company C, Capt. YOUNG: Company D, Capt. WORT, Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering 150 men, and one section of REUER'S Battery, commanded by Capt. JOHN ROURKE.

I arrived with my command at Greenland Gap (21 miles,) at 11 o'clock, P. M., where I was informed that the enemy, (STUART'S Cavalry,) 400 strong, with about 200 head of cattle, crossed the mountain near Greenland at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

We then immediately advanced in pursuit, through the Gap, along the Ridgeville road, determined, if possible, to intercept them before they reached the crossing of that road, five miles from Petersburgh.

When we arrived within three miles of the crossing I halted the detachment, and sent forward Lieut. HART and ten of his men to ascertain whether the enemy had passed the crossing, and he ascertained from a reliable source that the enemy, consisting of from 300 to 500 of STUART'S Cavalry, LEE'S Brigade, were encamped within two miles bark of the other road. At daylight we advanced upon the enemy, and when within 700 yards, I ordered Capt. ROURKE to the front with his guns, when a few well-directed shell and shot, fired by Capt. ROURKE in person, threw the enemy into confusion, and caused them to fly into the woods.

I then ordered the cavalry to charge, which order was promptly and gallantly executed, particularly by Company A, Lieut. HART. After sixteen of the enemy were captured, being unable to find any more of the enemy, I ordered the cattle to be collected and driven with the greatest possible dispatch toward our own camp, especially as I was apprehensive of an attack by IMBODEN, who was reported with a force of seven hundred men at Petersburgh, only five miles distant.

I am glad to inform you our loss was none, while that of the enemy is known to have been at least three killed, sixteen were taken prisoners, nineteen horses captured, and one hundred and sixty head of cattle.

I have been informed by one of the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of two picked men from each company of LEE'S Brigade, STUART'S Cavalry.

The success of the expedition is owing to the rapidity of our movements, having advanced some thirty-five miles during the night, and to the cheerful and active cooperation of the officers and men composing the detachment.

Lieut. JOHN A. AVARS, of my regiment, Acting Adjutant of the detachment, rendered me valuable and efficient aid.

The report is respectfully submitted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JAMES QUIRK, Lieut.-Col. Com.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of His Recent Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, Nov. 12, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to my letter of the 30th ult., informing you of my intention to make an expedition through the eastern counties of this State, and stating the object of the move, I left this post on the 31st ult., and have just arrived here on my return.

I am happy to inform you that although the original plan for the capture of the three regiments foraging in that section was, owing to the condition of the roads, frustrated, the expedition will be of great service to our cause in this Department.

The First Brigade, under command of Col. T. J. C. AMORY, together with the artillery, cavalry and wagon train, were marched from this point across the country to Washington; the balance of my forces, including the Second Brigade, Col. STEVENSON, and the Third Brigade, Col. LEE, were embarked on transports, and landed at Washington, where they were joined by Col. AMORY'S command on Saturday evening, the 2d inst.

On Sunday, the 3d, all the forces, including artillery, left Washington, under my command, for Williamson. On the evening of the same day we encountered the enemy, posted in a strong position at a small creek, called Little Creek. I immediately ordered Col. STEVENSON, commanding the Second Brigade, who was then in the advance, to make all haste in driving them from the opposite side of the creek, and push on at once. The engagement lasted one hour, when the enemy, being driven from their rifle-pits by the effective fire of BALOSA'S Rhode Island Battery, retired to Rawls' Mills, one mile further on, where they made another stand in a recently constructed field-work. BALOSA'S Battery and two batteries of the Third New-York Artillery, were immediately ordered into position, and after a spirited engagment of half an hour, succeeded in drawing the enemy from their works, and across a bridge, which they burned. That night, while the pioneers built the burnt bridge, the forces bivouacked on the field, and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a short rest, in pursuit of the enemy, bivouacking about five miles from that place. On the following day, we reached and occupied the fortifications at Rainbow Banks, three miles below Hamilton, and then pushed on to Hamilton. There we expected to find some iron-clad boats, said to be in the process of construction at Hamilton, but discovered nothing of the kind. On the 6th, we left Hamilton, in pursuit of the enemy toward Tarboro, and encamped on the same night within ten miles of that place. It was my intention to pursue the enemy toward Tarboro, but the exhausted condition of my men, most of whom had been sick during the last two months and had not yet recovered their strength, and the provisions being entirely exhausted, so that I had to subsist the command by foraging, as well as the fact that the enemy were being largely reinforced by rail, changed my plans, and on the following morning, the 7th inst., I countermarched the column, making Hamilton the same night, where we remained till the next morning, when we marched for Williamson to the midst of a severe snow-storm. At Williamson we remained a day, in order to give the men an opportunity to rest. At daylight the next day, the 10th inst., we started for Plymouth, where we arrived that night. The following day the troops were all reembarked at Nawbern.

During the engagement at Rawl's Mills and at Hamilton, we captured five prisoners, who were paroled at Williamson. The loss on our side consisted in six killed and eight wounded.

The expedition was instrumental in saving the town and forces at Plymouth from destruction and capture, as I found upon my arrival at the place that the enemy's forces, while lying in the vicinity, besides being engaged in foraging, had reconstructed a bridge over the creek, three miles outside the town, for the transportation of their artillery to the opposite bank. I also learned, from information gathered on the spot, that an immediate attack was to have been made on the place; but upon hearing of my advance from Washington, and seeing the danger of their capture, they beat a precipitate and hasty retreat.

The navy, under command of Com. DAVENPORT, senior officer, cooperated heartily with me during the whole time, by sending five gunboats to Hamilton, and there placing four boat howitzers, with their crews, at my disposal.

I desire to mention particularly the efficient conduct of Col. STEVENSON, commanding the Second Brigade, and Col. POTTER, of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers.

I recommend that Col. STEVENSON, for his efficient services on this march, and in the affair at Little Creek and Rawle Mills, as well as previous services at the battles of Roanoke and Newbern, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, to date from Nov. 3, 1862. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

The Official Result in New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The *Atlas and Argus* gives the following full official vote on Governor:

Whole vote	603,554
Seymour	307,063
Wadsworth	296,491
Majority for Seymour	10,572

Canal Commissioner SKINNER leads his ticket.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor elect of the State, is in town to-day, and remains during the week. He is the guest of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Markets dull and prices unchanged. Butter will probably open on Monday at a decline, owing to large arrivals by the *Constitution*. There is a speculative movement in Cordage, and a concentration of all Eastern in the market, at 11½c.@12c.

The steamer *Oregon* saits this evening for Mazatlan, taking about seventy passengers who go to Sonora, Sivalva and Chihuahua to engage in silver mining. Two extensive mills for reducing silver ore are also to go forward. This is the commencement of what promises to be an extensive movement among Californians engaged in Mexican enterprises, including many men of considerable capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 17.

Butter, 26c. Large sales of Coal Oil, at 85c.

The wooden building southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, containing the *Morning Call* newspaper office, was partially burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The whaleship *W. C. Nye*, arrived from Astachac the middle of October, reports an average success for nineteen vessels which spent the season there. They have mostly left for Honolulu. Five in all purpose to refit at San Francisco.

The ship *Windward* has cleared for New-York, with a cargo of 21,000 hides, 460 packages of copper ore, 737 bales wool, 960 casks turpentine, 1,000 sacks mustard, and 30 cases silver ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Sailed, ship *Lotus* for Hong Kong, carrying $150,000 in treasure.

Butter has declined: sales 1,000 firkins at 25c. Candles—1,500 boxes at 18½c.@19c.. 250 bbls. whisky at 42½c. Spirits, 43c. Eastern hops dull, at 30c. Coal Oil—Sales at 70c.

HENRY HAVAS, State Treasurer of California in 1856, died to-day.

The steamship *Republic* has been confiscated to the Government for sailing under a false register. She was partly owned by HOLLIDAY & FLINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 17.

Arrived, ship *Highlander*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Enoch*, Liverpool.

Villainous Attempt to Destroy a Railroad Train.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Last night's train on the Western road, from Springfield for Albany, was thrown from a track down a fifty feet embankment.

The accident was caused designedly by some villains who drew the spikes and misplaced the rail at a sharp curve, causing the whole train to run down the embankment.

The engineer, fireman, and several passengers were injured, but fortunately no one was killed.

The passengers held a meeting at Stanwix Hall, and exonerated the Company from all blame, and paid, at the same time, a tribute to Mr. CHAPMAN, the conductor, and all the employes on the road.

The Philadelphia Newspapers and the Rise in Paper, Materials, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors of this city, to-day, it was unanimously agreed to combine for the protection of their interests, in view of the heavy advance in the price of paper, materials, &c.

An increase in the charge for subscription or a reduction in the size of the papers is proposed, and either plan will be adopted at an early day.

Tolls on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The amount of tolls received in this city from the Erie Canal, from the opening of navigation to the 18th inst., exceeds three millions.

The Steamship St. George.

FATUAA POINT, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *St. George*, from Glasgow, passed here this evening, *en route* to Quebec. She brings no news.

Burning of the Norway Iron Works.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Norway Iron and Wire Works, on Dorchester-avenue, South Boston, were destroyed by fire last night.

The building contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock.

About one hundred and thirty workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire.

From Nassau.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON, N. C., RUN BY THE RATE.

The British Brig *Alma*, of Nassau, Capt. BODE, from Nassau Nov. 7, with fruit and old junk to DARRELL & Co., arrived yesterday. She left schooner *Ettie* in port, to leave for New-York in three days. The British steamer *Pacific*, hence, arrived Nov. 1, and sailed for Havana, to return to Nassau. The Confederate steamer *Kate*, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Nassau 4th inst., having passed the blockada.

Murder on Staten Island.

The people of Port Richmond, Staten Island, were thrown into a high state of excitement on Wednesday by the discovery that ALABAMUS HARRISON a man of about 40 years, and the son of a well-known physician there, had been murdered and robbed on the street the night before. The body was found about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The murder was committed by strangulation, it appears, by the examination of Dr. WM. G. EARLS. The deceased was robbed of a watch and a pocket-book containing a small amount of money. He was strangled with his necktie. No clue had been obtained of the murderer up to noon. The Coroner is holding an inquest this afternoon.

A GRAND BALL.—A grand ball will be given by the T. F. Mesgher Club, at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, the proceeds to be devoted to the R. C. Orphans of Brooklyn, who were lately driven from their Asylum by the disastrous fire in Brooklyn.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF CAPE RACE.

The Alleged Violation of the Spanish Flag on the Coast of Cuba.

Reparation Demanded by the Spanish Government.

The Acts of the Captain of the Gunboat Montgomery Disavowed.

Dissensions in the French Cabinet Regarding the Roman Question.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS STILL UNSETTLED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 6th, *vid* Londonderry on the 7th instant, passed Cape Race *en route* to Quebec at 8 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Anglo-Saxon* is the last steamer this season for Quebec.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* remarks: "As to stopping English merchants supplying arms and ammunition to the North or South, the thing is impossible." It then quotes authorities to show that the fitting out or equipping of such ships as the *Alabama* is a breach not only of international but of statute law.

The London *Morning Post* traces the inaction of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army to the success of the Democrats in the State elections. It says that Gen. MCCLELLAN is a consistent Democrat, that he is a universal favorite with the people and the soldiers, and that it is well known that he is not unwilling to see the war terminated.

The *Post* thinks that if the elections in other States should prove favorable to the Democrats, increasing to no inconsiderable extent the Democratic element in Congress, the probabilities of a speedy peace will be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but criminal.

The appointment of Sir CHARLES TREVALYON as member of the Council of India, is approved by the Queen. He succeeds Mr. LOBINO in the Financial Department.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the dissensions in the French Cabinet, regarding the Roman question, were worse than ever, and it was stated that a majority of the Ministers fell disposed to resign, unless the Emperor should resolve to give Rome to the Italians.

An advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of France was anticipated on the day of the sailing of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

GREECE.

It is stated that the Bavarian Government intend to invoke the fulfillment of the Treaty Stipulation, reserving the succession of the throne of Greece to the Bavarian dynasty.

The new Provisional Government is favorable to the monarchy, but a powerful republican party wishes the establishment of a Federal Government, with the adjacent Turkish Provinces of Esporas, Thessaly and Macedonia.

The Russian journals favor the latter scheme.

It is asserted that England and France have warned the Provisional Government not to raise a European question, and to respect the Ottoman Territory.

RUSSIA.

Count VICTOR PANIN, Minister of Justice, has been dismissed. Senator LANGTEN is his successor.

An imperial decree repeals certain taxes in Poland hitherto paid by Jews only.

TURKEY.

A slight Albanisn revolt had taken place in the District of Sentar. The leaders were all arrested.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne *Telegraph* mentions the stoppage of "The Provident Institute of Victoria and Bank of Deposit," with liabilities amounting to £260,000 sterling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7.

The Spanish Government has damanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba.

The American Minister at Madrid had an audience with the Queen of Spain, and assured Her Majesty that the American Government did not authorise the acts of the Captain of the Federal gunboat *Montgomery*.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7.

Mediation rumors are again current.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

The Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon, via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—NOV. 7.

The Broker's Circular reports:

"The sales of COTTON for the week have been 47,000 bales, including 18,000 bales to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant with a considerable advance, but subsequently became dull, and the advance was partially lost, and closes with an advance on the week of ⅛d. @ ¼d. on American, ⅛d. @ ¼d. on Surats, and 1d. @ 1⅛d. for Egyptian. The sales to-day (Friday) were 1,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	23⅛d.
Fair Mobile	27d.	Middling Mobile	23d.
Fair Uplands	26d.	Middling Uplands	23⅛d.

The total stock in port is 295,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Lard declining.

LONDON—Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for money. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £91,000. American Stocks—Illinois Central 42@41 discount; Erie, 41½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued heavy, and Consols fractionally lower. Money was in moderate damand, with an abundant supply. American Railway Shares were still advancing, owing to the continued absorption for export to New-York.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—This evening a patriotic concert will be given at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, by the children of the Public Schools of the Thirteenth Ward. Mayor OPDYKE will preside. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna.

The London Times Obtains a Letter from Richmond.

State of Things in the Rebel Capital.

Some Northern Falsehoods Exposed.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and British Neutrality.

Another Cabinet Minister on the War.

The British steamship *Etna*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10½ on the morning of the 5th inst., and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The leading points of her news were received three days since from Cape Race, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press; but from our files we extract various matters of peculiar interest.

FROM RICHMOND BY WAY OF ENGLAND.

Letter from a Special Correspondent of the London Times at the Rebel Capital.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

"The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case to any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly and with a higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves. To such a people the haughtiness of dominion combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it inviolable."

REBEL LUXURIES.

Such were the memorable words uttered on the 22d of March, 1775, in the House of Commons by EDMUND BURKE, to whom more than to any other child of man it was given to look over the heads of coming centuries. The stranger who wins his way this day to Richmond will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was within the purview of their inspired utterer. It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. SEWARD himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in VICTOR HUGO'S phrase, the "somnambulist of a vanished dream," could he walk the streets of Richmond this day, and gauge the spirit and feeling of its people after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its own strength is incontestably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for its luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this Continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbor of Union?

Of course, with many of the supplies sucked in through the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separates Richmond from the cities of the Southern seaboard, prices are high. The board and lodging in the hotels amount to $4 per day; clothing and boots are extremely dear, but are to be had by paying for them; medical supplies are scarce, but are constantly being introduced in not insufficient quantities across the Potomac and through the cities of the coast. And here, from personal experience, I may express my conviction of the utter impossibility of blockading the Potomac and the Ohio, and shutting off the South from supplies, along a frontier which from Fortress Monroe to distant Kansas, extends for some 1,500 miles. If the whole Federal navy were to concentrate in the Potomac, it would be utterly inadequate effectively to block the innumerable creeks and reaches of that river. Add to this that on both sides the stream dwells a population of which not more than five per cent. are in favor of the Union. In several counties in Maryland the Provost-Marshal is described as being the only Union man, and it is believed that the life which he leads is none of the easiest.

THE DRAFT.

As for the draft in Maryland, it will be much worse than a farce. There are few able-bodied men left, and of these who remain how many will fight for the Union? If any such there be, and they are ever led into action by Federal officers, how many of those officers will survive the first *mêlée* which they share with their disaffected troops? Along the Potomac there was, eighteen months ago, a very large proportion of the population averse to secession, reluctant to embark upon it, and loyal to the old flag. But with the war came the Federal troops, squatting first upon Maryland soil and preying upon its entrails, without offering one farthing in compensation for cattle and sheep, hogs and poultry, maize and wheat, oats and hay, indiscriminately seized and devoured, to say nothing of horses stolen, houses and fences torn down and burnt, havoc and ruine scattered broadcast over the land. Next came Virginia's turn. Starting from Fortress Monroe, and running westward to Winchester, scarcely a house within fifty miles of the Potomac but bears evidence of Federal greed and spoliation. In nearly every county the court-house in which the assizes for each county used to be held, is rudely [illegible] while [illegible] in every shape [illegible] the autocrats [illegible] surrounds [illegible] have reached [illegible] chandeliers [illegible] furniture and [illegible] demonstrated [illegible] sorts, engaged [illegible] was met with the rejoinder, "You are a rebel, and have no rights that I am bound to respect; your property, therefore, is mine!" In short, such a picture of desolation as the northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandoah Valley, the Paradise of America, exhibit can be likened only to the Palatinate after TILLY'S final visit, or to Attica, as THUCYDIDES paints it, after the annual Lacedæmonian incursion during the Peloponnesian war.

PROSPECTS OF RESTORING THE UNION.

The upshot of this system of restoring the Union will readily suggest itself to the reader. I have traveled far and wide through Virginia; I have conversed with men, women, etriplings, and children, in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals; but never in one single instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favor of compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land. "The nut is broken, and we are delivered!" Mr. EVERETT and his votaries, who still believe in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South, might as well search in the British isles for a man who desired them to be annexed to France. So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided support. The war against the French Republic had its CHARLES FOX; the war against Russia its RICHARD COBDEN. There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies—not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New-Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted on women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell—suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the record of their deeds during this last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be in the Southern Confederacy.

THE BLOCKADE.

It should be noticed, before leaving the subject in reference to the blockade, that, while four-fifths of the smuggling vessels on the Potomac and two-thirds of the seagoing vessels on the coast are invariably successful in their entrance to and exit from "Dixie's Land," there are occasional seizures effected by Federal vessels, which are made the most of by the New-York Press and in Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches. As an instance, it may be mentioned that Mr. VIZITELLY, the well-known and popular correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, has been singularly unfortunate in the dispatches which, during the last six weeks, he has addressed to England, and which have, without exception, been subjected to moving accidents by flood and field. But the fact remains that the South, though sorely vexed by the blockade, is penetrated and reached by vessels every day and every night, and that, consequently, there is no such scarcity as the Federal journals have loved to paint. The influence of the blockade is felt in enhanced prices, but even here there is a compensation. The South, cut off from external facilities, has been taught to look to itself for a thousand commodities which it once drew from the North, and of which it has now no alternative but to improvise, however lamely and inadequately, the manufacture and production. It makes but little difference to a nation which is receiving little from abroad that exchange on Europe should be at a fabulous premium. But it is a serious and momentous circumstance for the importer at New-York, and still more serious for the consumer whom he supplies, that exchange on England should rise from par or 109 to 135 and upward, when it is considered that such is the magnitude of the New-York imports that nearly a million and a half of dollars are the weekly receipts from Customs' duties upon them. The South, poor in specie and thrown on its own resources, is unable to spend money; but there are not wanting persons who assert that the compulsory absence of Southerners for two Summers from Newport, Saratoga and other Northern watering-places will save enough money to pay not less than one quarter of the entire cost of the war. The blockade, designed to beggar, will in the end strengthen and consolidate a nation which can waste nothing upon luxuries, and is carrying on its war at a cost the aggregate amount of which will fall far short of the sum which has illicitly gone into the ravenous maw of the Nyms and Bardolphs of the North.

THE WAR SINCE SEPT. 1.

It remains for me to recapitulate from Southern sources the narrative of the month's proceedings which followed the restoration of Gen. MCCLELLAN to supreme command on the occasion of the headlong discomfiture of the forces commanded by Gen. POPE. In connection with, these battles the traveler's attention is called to a crowd eagerly surrounding the store of the principal bookseller in this town. Upon examination he will discover hanging in the window a coat, to which is attached the following inscription:

"This coat was taken from the wardrobe of Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, captured at Catlett's Station by Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. STUART, and directed to be placed at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, with this inscription:

"Taken from the man who said he never expected to see anything but the backs of the rebels.'"

It will be remembered that Gen. MCCLELLAN resumed the chief command of the Federal armies on the 2d of September. On the 14th of that month he fought his first battle in Maryland, called the battle of South Mountain, against the rear guard of the Confederates. No one is so willing to give MCCLELLAN credit for bringing his raw and demoralized troops into action upon so early a day as the Confederates themselves. Gen. LEE had witnessed their panic rout after the battles at the end of August, had seen POPE'S shattered columns driven like huddled sheep into Washington; and it was not unreasonable to suppose that a considerable time would elapse before they would again leave its sheltering fortresses. The only step by which it was possible to inspire confidence was taken, and Gen. MCCLELLAN was reappointed. To him, and to him alone, is due the credit for reorganizing and reinspiriting his broken hosts, and it is freely accorded to him in this section of the country.

It appears to have been Gen. LEE'S principal design, when he crossed into Maryland, to seize Harper's Ferry, and to test the spirit of the Marylanders by his temperate proclamation. In order to be unmolested in his attack on Harper's Ferry, he thr[illegible] Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, throwing Gov. CURTIN into hysterics, and animating Baltimore with the hope that he would emancipate her from the iron [illegible] of Gen. WOOL. He had [illegible] been continued in command [illegible] and had been more free [illegible] Philadelphia and Washington, would have fallen. But when MCCLELLAN took the field, and the army's confidence again sprang [illegible] had no other purpose on the soil of Maryland [illegible] to capture Harper's Ferry. Gen. JACKSON, after reaching Hagerstown, left secretly and silently [illegible] Harper's Ferry, and [illegible] on every side.

THE REBELS OUTMANŒUVRED AT ANTIETAM.

[illegible] on the face of MCCLELLAN'S early [illegible] forcing [illegible] 12,000 [illegible] Federal troops [illegible] the Old Dominion [illegible] the obstruction [illegible] old family chi[illegible] furniture and [illegible] demonstrated [illegible] sorts, engaged [illegible]

[illegible] distant Creek. The morning of the 17th found Gen. LEE strongly posted, but with not more than 40,000 men when the battle commenced. For once the Federal papers, which are in the habit of representing that their armies are but handfuls of men fighting against overwhelming hordes of rebels, do not claim that their alleged victory was won against superior numbers of their opponents. How great the disparity was at the commencement of the battle is probably known to Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is believed by President DAVIS, whose calm and dispassionate opinion will command more respect in England than the rhapsodies of the Federals, that the Southerners were at first outnumbered more than three to one.

At noon the ubiquitous JACKSON threw himself and his Division (possibly 12,000 men) upon the right wing of the Federals. He had previously forced the garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender to a man, taking all their arms, munitions of war, and cannon; and, though delayed longer than was expected, he arrived soon enough to attack MCCLELLAN. The ground won in the morning by the Federals, who were in tremendous force, upon their right wing, was swiftly recovered, and held until the end of the day. At four in the afternoon, Gen. A. P. HILL'S Division came up and joined the Confederate right. It was well that Gen. BURNSIDE'S advance on the Federal left was so long delayed, and was eventually made with overwhelming numbers. The day closed with Gen. BURNSIDE clinging closely to the bridge, beyond which he could not advance, with Gen. JACKSON on the same ground as the Confederates held in the morning, upon as level and drawn a battle as history exhibits. But it was fought for half the day with 45,000 men on the Confederate side, and for the remaining half with not more than an aggregate of 70,000 men, against a host which is admitted to have consisted of 130,000 man, and may have been much more. No battle of the war has done more to convince the Confederates that it mattera little what is the disparity of numbers between themselves and their foe. The old and insolent contempt of their enemy originally held by the Southerners in this war is confirmed and ratified by the experience of the last nineteen months.

This, then, is one of the battles with respect to which Gen. MCCLELLAN, admitting a loss on his own side of 15,000 men, estimates his enemy's loss at about 25,000 dead, wounded, and missing! The reader who remembers the position occupied by Gen. LEE'S forces, will smile at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S credulity. True it is that many Confederates, who have more regard for Gen. MCCLELLAN than is felt by his own Government, affirm that the dispatches put forth in his name are rarely his own fabrication. I am told by the highest authority that the official statement, comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle of Antietam Creek, estimates the whole loss, in dead, wounded, and missing at 6,000 men. Another circumstance is noticeable. A Federal loss of infinite magnitude would evoke no sigh of sympathy, no moment of sadness, except so far as it was supposed to defer the restoration of the Union. But the whole Confederacy bewails the 6,000 victims at Antietam Creek with brotherly affection and sympathy. Nor is that appalling indifference which amazes and paralyzes the spectator in Washington and New-York affected here. Scarcely a lady but wears mourning, proud to display that she has lost a relative fighting in a cause dearer to her than life; scarcely a person but speaks sorrowfully and with affliction of a loss which seems to them appalling, though not much more than one-third of that inflicted upon their *poco curante* foe. That the battle in question was no Federal victory is best evinced by the inaction on both sides on the following day. Thursday passed and no attempt to press Gen. LEE was made, notwithstanding the enormous numerical superiority of his foe. At length, slowly and unmolested, on the night of Thursday, having effected the reduction of Harper's Ferry, and fought on equal terms with his enemy, the Southern army was drawn to the southern bank of the Potomac without losing a cannon or wasting a life.

A SUPPRESSED INCIDENT.

We come next to an episode in the war which is naturally ignored by Mr. STANTON and the Northern Press. It appears that, discovering that his enemy had retreated across the river, Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Saturday, the 20th of September, threw some 3,000 across in pursuit. The movement was observed by Gen. A. P. HILL, who left a few field pieces in position, from which he fired feebly upon the advancing Northerners, giving orders to his men to retreat hastily as they approached. The Federals rushed on the guns, and followed eagerly after what they imagined to be a broken and panic-struck foe. But when they had got about a mile and a half, Gen. HILL opened upon them with grape and canister, and the slaughter is described as having been the most appalling which the war has witnessed. I am assured that not one-tenth of the invading force escaped—that the river was literally choked with the dead and dying, who had rushed into the stream and struggled frantically with each other to escape the pursuit. It is evident that the lesson taught on that day to Gen. MCCLELLAN has borne little fruit, and that his pursuit will henceforth be more wary. In fact, there is great reason to suppose that his next move will be, not against Gen. LEE at Winchester, but against Richmond by some new approach.

REBEL PLANS FOR THE WINTER.

We hear that a large force is gathering in Hampton Roads, and it is thought that the next approach against Richmond will be by the South bank of the River James. With his right resting on the river, and his left thrown Southwards into the interior, MCCLELLAN may attempt another advance. It would ill become me to disclose the preparations which await him at Drury's Bluff, (called by Federal papers Fort Darling), and elsewhere; but it is safe to assert that he will find the lower bank more difficult of access than he has already found the upper. Nothing is more likely than that the withdrawal of many troops from before Gen. LEE will open Maryland again to the latter. The Federals have just as much as they can do to keep roofs over their heads in Washington during what remains of fighting weather. The mysterious movements of the Northern newspapers that some great movement is in contemplation excite little interest or apprehension here. The experience of the past gives such confidence about the future that it is felt no Northern army will ever capture Richmond without such an effusion of its own blood as would change the howl of Northern exultation into a nation's wail of woe.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Well may a nation be confident of winning its independence which can exhibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the field. There, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and brier, are serving in the ranks the gentlemen of the *sangre azul* of the South. Many a man who, until the commencement of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Café Foy and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket, without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that Gen. BUTLER has converted the sons of Louisiana mothers, the husbands and brothers of Louisian wives and sisters, into demons of more than earthly ferocity.

And these men, many of them bearing some of England's most honored names, and descended from England's best families are in the field, and have been so for nineteen months, fighting against mercenaries who have insulted England as though she were governed by a Nero, and have escaped from German penury and conscription. Whatever may have been the truth last Winter, it is certain now that the Northern armies are composed largely of men of foreign birth. Where are the native Americans of weight and influence serving in the Northern ranks? Why does not WENDELL PHILLIPS take the field? Why do they then he is are serving by dozens in the Southern ranks. Where is CHANNING and [illegible] musket? The Secretary of the Navy is now in the field. We are told we owe it to the sublime [illegible] that Mr. SEWARD did not [illegible] with Mr. Low, has [illegible] to the [illegible] Where are the [illegible] Americans of weight and influence serving in the Northern ranks? Why does not WENDELL PHILLIPS take the field? Why do they then he is are serving by dozens in the Southern ranks. Where is CHANNING and [illegible] musket? The Secretary of the Navy is now in the field. We are told we owe it to the sublime [illegible] that Mr. SEWARD did not [illegible] with Mr. Low, has [illegible] to the [illegible]

field, they would be insufficient ever to make such a nation as the South to lie at the feet of her enemy.

THE WAR A WAR OF CLASSES.

The two races have come into collision: on one side an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely settled, given to field sports, living in the saddle; on the other, a democracy, which have been traveling downward for eighty years, which is numerically four times as strong as its opponent, which breathes only an atmosphere of dollars, and has no aspirations beyond commercial gain. Which is the more fit for the conduct of war? It is not too much to say that, but for their gunboats, the Yankees would, before this time, in American phrase, have been "whipped out of their boots" by a population scarcely more than one-fourth of their number. But in the South, in spite of its lawless population, a certain rough discipline is not impossible, and an incident which occurred two days ago in this city has never been attempted in the Northern hosts—the execution by shooting of two deserters, and the administration of fifty lashes to a third. Such executions have already not been unfrequent in the South; whereas, in the North, after the defeat of POPE, hundreds of deserters crossed the Potomac every night, of whom it is not improbable that forty per cent. have again enlisted, accepting the enormous bounties proffered by the North. If any man desires to gauge the reckless and extravagant waste which has, from the first, characterized all the Federal operations in the field, let him notice the fact that on both sides the Potomac it is hard to meet a man or boy among the amphibious population who has not a Federal jacket, cap or pair of trousers. It is safe also to assert that, in mere practice, the Federal officers, naval and military, have fired away more powder than has been expended in anger by the South.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS OF ITS NEW CORRESPONDENT.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

We to-day lay before our readers a letter from the Confederate capital, which we have reason to hope will be the opening of a regular correspondence. The extraordinary interest taken by all classes of Englishmen in the American War, has long created a desire to have authentic information, and to be independent of the ignorant and partial statements of the Northern Press. Everything that has been published as coming from the South, has been read with avidity. The one or two English travelers who, since the outbreak of the war, have visited the Confederate States, have found their narratives the most popular reading of the day. Every one feels that this struggle is the most remarkable event in our time. Since the first French Revolution, nothing to be compared with it in tragic interest has been before the world. Even the wars of the great NAPOLEON, though they more nearly affected ourselves, hardly equaled the American conflict in the qualities that excite surprise and admiration. The great number of troops engaged, the inordinate proportion that these bear to the population that furnishes them, the vindictive perseverance of the one side, the heroism and devotion of the other, the sudden turns of fortune, the barbarity of the invaders, evinced by a tyranny over individuals and a destruction of private property unknown in modern times, the hatred amounting to frenzy which is felt toward the enemy by the whole population of the South,—these things give the American war a character which will make it remarkable in history, and which now causes every nation to follow its course with unfailing interest. But while in the wars of Europe here generally had chroniclers on both sides, this American conflict is described entirely by one party. We really know far less of the South than we knew of Russia during the Crimean campaign. Theo news leaked out through Russian or German channels, and the newspapers of the continent gave us fair if not adequate notions of what was passing behind the long frontiers of our enemy. But though the South has its Press, and though the newspapers of its cities come to the North and to Europe, we cannot be said to have any real knowledge of what is passing in the blockaded territory. Every battle, every expedition, every act of the Federal Generals and Governors is described by Northern pens and revised by Northern censorship. All through the war we have been told of the misery of the Southern people, the insubordination and inefficiency of their troops, their discontent with their leaders, the strong Union party that was to be found in every State, only waiting the approach of the Union forces to rise and depose JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, and it required no little observation and reflection to avoid being misled by these fictions. That the Federals have been wholly dishonest in their statements we do not assert. There can be no doubt that they fully believed, and to some extent still believe, in the weakness of the Confederates and their own chances of victory. If they had not these ideas, they would hardly persevere in the war against the advice of every statesman in Europe, and even of a veteran soldier of the highest distinction among themselves. But whether the North is deceived, or only wishes to deceive us, the effect is the same. We cannot trust the accounts that reach us through the Northern Press, and an independent source of information is most desirable.

We trust that our correspondent will be found to satisfy this want. That he should write with a Southern bias is only what may be expected from one who is living among a people strung to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and with whom "to conquer or to die" is no unmeaning threat. But, whatever his sympathies, his narrative is perfectly fair and open. He does not conceal the deficiencies of the Confederates, their want of money, their want of military stores, and the calamity of extensive and carrying proper's supposed clothing. He speaks of the ravages of forms of Virginia, the ruin that has fallen upon the farmers, the poverty which presses upon great numbers of families, whose sole possession now is a right to the wasted land which has been passed by the Federals in their insolent advance on a ignominious flight. The calamities which have fallen on the South no one can fail to see, or should desire to extenuate. Whatever may be the result of this war, there cannot be a doubt that for years to come the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee must suffer under the devastations caused by it, and that the most flourishing districts of the former State especially must be recolonized, as in the first settlers had just come into the wilderness. But we can well imagine that, in spite of this gloomy picture, there is no oppression at Richmond or anywhere else, except where the Federal armies actually have possession.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and British Neutrality.

From the London Times.

To-day we publish the text of the remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. They have issued a "report" upon this subject, in which not one word seems as to the negligence or inefficiency of their own navy, but they declare that "the most wide-spread exasperation" is rising against this country, because the Confederate war steamer *Alabama* burnt the Federal merchant ship *Brilliant*. Their reason for this exasperation is that the *Alabama* was built in this country, and that the guns with which she is mounted were also bought in this country. We have no doubt of these facts, although we have no special information as to them. But what has England to do with this? Suppose we had known ugly allowed a ship-of-war to be built, and armed, and provisioned, and manned, and to go, flying the Confederate flag, out of one of our seaports, we should have done wrong. We should have done what the United States did when, during the Russian war, they sent the *America* across the Pacific to the Russians in the Yellow Sea. We should have done what the United States did when the Russian war ship, the *great Admiral*, was laid down in an American dockyard. But we have done nothing of the sort. Our shipowners have sold a ship as they are every day selling ships. Whether she was better adapted for war or for peace is nothing to them or to us. She left our port an unarmed vessel. Depend upon it, she informed no law nature pal or international, or Mr. ADAMS and his agents, as well as the secret Committee which sits in London, had all their eyes upon her. Whether she would have been a lawful prize when she had left our waters, we know not, that must depend upon her papers, but she was not a ship which our Government had a right to stop. How many steamships does the New-York Chamber of Commerce turn out of their yards in one week? Are we to shut up our shipyards as well as our factories as a homage to the Federal dislike request? The New-York Chamber of Commerce, especially Mr. Low, who seems to be their mouthpiece, would appear to be of this opinion. They say that "it is [illegible] with amazement" that other ships are being built in England and [illegible] which may possibly [illegible] at the time Confederate vessels are [illegible] with. Mr. Low has [illegible] to the [illegible] ship is [illegible] at Liverpool [illegible] of Gen. [illegible] Canada [illegible]

In the old days of Greek [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

expressions in regard to Mr. SHERIDAN were, so far as we know, uncalled for and unjustifiable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEGRO ANDERSON IN CUSTODY.—The negro ANDERSON, who, it is allegad, brutally assaulted a young girl near Hackensack, N. J., on Friday last, knocking out her teeth, beating her unlil she was insensible and finally outraging her person, was arrested on Tuesday by Detective MOORE. The description of ANDERSON was very little to procaed upon, but the detective was fortunate enough to have a small scrap of cloth similar to that worn by the prisoner. With this in his possession, he succeeded in getting the man after about an hour's search. ANDERSON was brought to Pnilee Headquarters and lodged in No. 4, where he will remain until this morning, when he will be conveyed to New-Jersey. He is a sensual looking negro, about 20 years of age, and was sullen and taciturn after his arrest, refusing to speak upon the subject, other than to say he knew some of the parties in the case. The young girl in question is now confined to her bed and is not expected to survive the brutal traetment received. The arrest is important, and is the first one nf any moment made by Officer MOORE since his appointment on the Detective toree. His connection with the Jefferds cese is still fresh in the minds of our readers, his testimony being that upon which JEFFERDS was convicted.

A WHOLE SHIP'S CREW LOST IN A GALE—ONE OF THE BODIES RECOVERED.—Coroner COLLIN was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of a sailor named ALBERT WHITE, whose remains were found upon the beach near Barnegat Inlet, nn Friday last. The deccased was nne nf the crew on bosrd of the bark *James Andrews*. During the reeent snow-storm, a violent gale sprung up when they ware off the Inlet, the craft became a wreck, and all the sailors on board, some five or six in number, were drowned. The body of WHITE is the only one which has been found. It was taken to Cedar Creek, and thence brought to this City, where, after an investigation by the Coroner, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts above related. The decessed was a single men, 19 yeers of age, and a native of Massachusetts, whither his remains will be taken for burial.

PERSONAL.—Missing, since Saturday night, SAMUEL PERRY, Police Officer, attached to the Castle Garden. When last seen he was dressed in a suit of dark steel-mixed cloth, all of the same material, boots and beaver hat. He is about 45 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, sandy complexion, full sandy beard, partially gray, and gray hair. Was last seen in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, about 11½ o'clock Saturday night, on his way home. Any information cnncerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 143 East Thirtieth-street.

MERIT REWARDED.—Lieut. S. D. BEEKMAN, who distinguished himself as an officer of Capt. BAKER'S First California Regiment, during the various battles from Ball's Bluff to the seven days' engagements on the Peninsula, has recent y been promoted to be Major of the Fifth Regiment Metropolitan Brigade, having been appointed to that position after passing a critical examination at the hands of some of the ebiest officers of the First Division. Mr. BEEKMAN was formerly connected with the City Press, and a project is on foot to present him with some eppropriate testimonial of the esteem of his late associeles.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education last evening reelected WILLIAM JONES Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the term of two years. Mr. N. A. CALKINS was elected in the place of the veteran Assistant Superintendent, Mr. SEATON, who, after forty years' service, has been rewarded with a complimentary position at $1,000 annual salery—his age rendering onerous the active duties of his late position.

THE TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.—Formal charges have been preferred against Police Superintendent KENNEDY, based on the newspaper statements in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE. A long list of witnesses has been subpoenaed, and the trial is set down for 11 A. M., to-day. Mr. KENNEDY'S friends are confident that he will be able to show that the responsibility for the alleged injustice to the lady does not rest with him.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Capt. L. M. PECK, who raised a fine company for the Brooklyn Phalanx, First Long Island Volunteers, who participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills and other engagements before Richmond, and who was severely wounded at Malvern Hills, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade. Capt. PECK has proved himself a good disciplinarian and a gallant officer, and his advancement will not only please a large circle of friends, but will, doubtless, secure a capable officer for the Fifth Metropolitan Regiment.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—An inqueat was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN upon the body of Mrs. JANE E. BASCHAN, a native of England, aged 69 yeers, who died from injuries received by being run over by a one-horse car of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The jury exonerated the driver, but passed a verdict of censure upon the practice of drivers taking fare while their vehicle is in motion. The deceased resided at No. 31 Cornelia-street.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—A Carman named WM. ROBA, while on his cart yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, was suddenly taken with a fit, and fell to the pavement. He struck upon his head, and died almost instantly from concussion of the brain. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 46 years of age, a native of Ireland, and was in the employ of a firm doing business at No. 67 Fulton-street.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—ANDREW SUERHAN was arrested and taken before Justice BARNUM, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon a complaint made by WM. CLIFTON, who alleges that the accused was guilty of making a felonious and deadly assault upon MARCUS CICERO STANLY, by throwing a tumbler and then drawing and aiming a loaded pistol at the latter during an affray at Cusick & Duff's saloon. SHEEHAN was held to bail to keep the peace.

ARREST FOR FORGING PENSION PAPERS.—CALVIN W. SMITH, of No. 2 Chambers-street, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with forging applications for soldiers' pensions. He was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, and released on $5,000 bail.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY TO TAKE PLACE.—SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., by order of the United States Marshal, will sell, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday next, at the New Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, the cargo nf the prize ship *Gondar*, consisting of 1,500 barrels nf spirits of turpentine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER BOUNTY CASE.—Officer LAURENCE CASEY, of the 20th New-York Precinct Police, yesterday arrested CHARLES H. WERDEN, a private in the Fifty-second Regiment, stationed at Camp Stranahan, near Flatbush, on charges of obtaining bountlee illegally. As alleged, he enlisted in a company of Monitors at Newark, N. J., on the 30th ult., and made $102 by the operation. He then joined the Fifth Regiment Zouaves, of New-York, and received $100,—when he came to Brooklyn and enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, and expected $140 more bounty, but had not been paid at the time of his arrest. The prisoner has a Lieutenant-Colonel's uniform and a Zouave uniform in his possession; also, about 500 letters from different parties who promised to aid him in recruiting to fill up companies he had evidently represented he was about raising. He was committed for a hearing.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The annual donation visit to the aged and orphans of the Church Charity Foundation will take place at the Home, corner of Albany-avenue and Herkimer-street, on Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st inst. The public are invited to attend or send their contributions, as it is only by the liberality of the citizens that the institution can be comfortably sustained. Another worthy institution, the Industrial School Association, make their annual appeal to the public. A Fair for the benefit of the Association will be held at the Academy of Music on the 5th and 6th of December. On the 28th of the present month—the day after Thanksgiving—a dinner will be furnished to 300 children in attendance upon the schools. The charitably disposed are reminded that their contributions are required on both those occasions.

BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—A meeting of the Common Council was to have been held last evening, for the purpose of declaring the result of the late election for City Officers, but as there was no quorum, the Board adjourned until next Monday evening.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The foremen of the different fire companies of the Western District have nominated Mr. WILLIAM H. FLEET, the present incumbent, and Mr. JOHN DENNISEMAN, as candidates for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The election will be held on the evening of the 9th of December next.

THE NAVY-YARD.—The amount paid to the men employed in the Navy-yard for the month of October was $150,000. An average of $150,000 per month has been paid out to workmen in the yard for nearly a year past.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court adjourned yesterday, having disposed of most of the cases on the calendar. The Brooklyn City Court will resume the trial calendar on Monday next, the 24th inst. The numbers for that day are: 41, 58, 65, 9, 77, 78, 69, 3, 7, 10, 63, 43, 26, 31. The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is still engaged in examining several important cases brought before them.

New-Jersey.

PROBABLE MURDER OF AN INFANT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About three weeks ago, a young colored woman belonging in New-York went to reside with a family as a domestic, at No. 44 Morris-street, Jersey City. Nothing particular transpired until yesterday morning, when the girl complained of a severe sick headache, and the kitchenwork was accordingly done by the ladies of the house. It was observed, however, that whenever coal or anything was wanted from the cellar, the girl would immediately go for it, and her manner appeared somewhat excited. Subsequently, after the work had been finished up in the basement, the girl went up to her room. The curiosity of the ladies having been aroused, they proceeded to the cellar, and there found the lifeless remains of an infant, buried under a quantity of ashes, over which hed been thrown a piece of sheet-iron, tubs, and other articles. Upon going to the girl's room, she was found lying insensible. Dr. HANNON, City Physician, was called in, and, from the symptoms, is of opinion that the woman had taken poison for self-destruction, but that the object was defeated by swallowing an over-dose, thereby causing her to vomit. The proper remedies were applied, and the Coroner was notified. An investigation will be commenced to-day.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The circulation of the certificates of value, in fractional parts of a dollar, authorized by the authorities of Jersey City, was commenced yesterday. They are the neatest bills yet issued, printed on good durable paper, about twice the size of the Government postage currency, and printed on the back in a similar manner.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILROAD.—The cars on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad commenced running regular trips yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Unadjourned—Nos. 27, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1491, 1383, 2525, 3019, 3451, 3453, 3155, 3459, 3461, 3163, 3465, 3167, 3471, 3175, 3477, 3479, 3183, 3487, 3489, 3497. *Part II.*—Nos. 3482, 3788, 3814, 2618, 3314, 3315, 2958, 2552, 3872, 3874, 3878, 3880, 3884, 3886, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3894, 3896, 3898.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 277½, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2969, 995, 987, 1235, 3013, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3061, 3063, 3065. *Part II.*—Nos. 2574, 593, 1858, 2654, 2656, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1357, 1436, 1499, 307, 1656, 1658, 1676, 1677, 1679, 1680, 1561. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 414, 1998, 1659, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1674, 1675.

Decisions of Appeals in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 19.

DEMURRAGE—CHARTER-PARTY AND BILL OF LADING.

Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. *Sixty Barrels of Molasses.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover, among other claims, demurrage under a charter-party. The charter was entered into on the 5th September, 1860, between J. P. Tenney, Master of the bark *Indian Belle*, and N. H. Brigham, for a voyage from the port of New-York to New-Orleans and back. Thirty-three running days for loading at New-York and discharging and loading in New-Orleans, and dispatch on discherge of cargo in New-York, and in case of longer detention, demurrage at the rate of $35 per day. The Court below allowed the sum of $455 for demurrege.

One of the grounds of defence was that the molasses shipped from New-Orleans was shipped under bills of lading, with freight payable at a certain rate per barrel, which was duly tendered on the arrival of the vessel at this port, and refused. It is claimed that the consignees were liable only on the bill of lading, and not on the charter party, and hence that molasses was not chargeable with the balance due on charter party. But the answer in this is, that the molasses was shipped from New-Orleens by Brigham, the charterer, and consigned to his own order. No distinction, therefore, can be made on the bills of leding in his favor. The distinction applies in the case of a general ship, and when the shipper is a stranger to the charter contract, that is, not a party to it.

It is urged, however, that Brigham consigned, by indorsement on the bills of leding, his interest to Burdett, Jones & Co., and that they made advances upon the same, and were *bona fide* holders of the bills. The proofs in the case fail to make out this state of facts; at least fail to make them out so distinctly and specifically as to justify the conclusion that Burdett, Jones, & Co. took the assignment of the bills, and advanced the money on the faith of them. The most that can be made out of the proofs—and Brigham and Jones were witnesses in the case—is, that the assignment was made for the purpose of a sale of the molasses, and the advances were made from time to time on account. If they were made otherwise, these witnesses could have shown it. They have failed to do so.

With respect to the number of working days in the loading and discharge of the cargo beyond the time allowed on the charter party, the proofs are very conflicting, especially in respect to the discharge of the cargo at this port, which was to be done with dispatch. The discharge commenced 22d November, and was finished 4th December, which all agree to be an unreasonable time.

It is very probable that the dispute as to the freight, whether to be paid according to bills of lading or on the charter party, may have entered into and occasioned delay, but this does not distinctly appear. It is rather a remote inference from some of the proofs having reference to other subjects. We shall not go into the evidence, which is confused and indefinite enough, on the point of delay in discharging the cargo at this port, in order to see if the Court below may have allowed too many days demurrage. Either party might have made these days certain if they had attended properly to the discharge of the vessel, and not left the question to the reconciliation of stevedores and others. The Court will hardly spend much time to compensate them for their remissness or inattention to their own business.

Decree below affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Heath and Judge Beebe; for appellees, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

COLLISION IN THE KILLS—STEAMBOAT AND SAILING VESSEL.

J. T. Mersereau vs. *The Propeller Sophia.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by Mersereau, the owner of the sloop *D. D. Crane*, to recover damages for a collision occurring in the Kills, between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore. The wind was from the southwest, blowing fresh nearly down the Kills, and a strong ebb tide in the same direction. The sloop was beating up the Kills, and had been standing on her long tack from a little below Port Richmond, toward Bergen Point. The propeller was coming down the Kills from Shorter Island, toward the New-York Bay. The sloop was heavily laden with stone, and having reached on her long tack, Bergen Point reef, she went into stays for her short tack, and took her course toward Staten Island shore to a point near Johnson's Dock, close hauled; and soon after, and when partly across the channel, some of the witnesses say to one-third of the channel from the Staten Island shore, the two vessels came together, the propeller striking the bowsprit of the sloop, as claimed by the libelant, or the bowsprit coming against the propeller, as claimed by the respondents, opening her, and doing serious damage. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and it is not denied bot that the propeller saw the sloop beating up the Kills while on her long tack, and was, therefore, bound to take all reasonable measures to avoid her. But, it is insisted, on the part of the propeller, that she had passed the sloop at the time, or near the time the latter went into stays; and that there was no difficulty in her passing the stern of the propeller, if properly navigated; and that instead of thus passing her, she bore away and attempted to pass her bow, which led to the collision. This is denied by the hands on board of the sloop. On the contrary, they insist that the propeller was above them, and had not reached their course at the time the sloop tacked. The stress of the case, upon the facts, is the position of the propeller at the time the sloop came round and commenced on her short tack. If the propeller was then up the Kills above her, not having yet reached the track of the sloop, beyond all question it was her duty to take instant measures to avoid her and allow her to run out her course. On the contrary, if she had passed the sloop while in stays, or before the latter commenced her course, it is equally clear the sloop could and should have passed her stern, and was in fault in attempting to pass her bow.

We have looked into the evidence on this point with some care, and though the proofs are conflicting and not to be reconciled, we agree with the Court below, that the weight of it is in favor of the position taken by the hands on board of the sloop. This is supported by the three hands on board, including the Captain, and the four persons standing at Johnson's dock, who witnessed the collision, and the position and movements of the vessels immediately previous to the time it occurred, against the four hands on board the propeller, including the Captain. Even if the weight of the evidence was more doubtful, the case is not one to be interfered with on a mere question of fact in the Appellate Court.

Decree below affirmed.

Wm. Jay Haskett, proctor and advocate for libellant; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for claimants.

The decision, of which the following is a note, was rendered in a case arising in the Northern District:

PRACTICE—WRIT OF ERROR—EXCEPTIONS.

The United States vs. *Fifteen Hogsheads of Brandy.*—This was an information filed for the forfeiture of the brandy for undervaluation. The case was tried before a jury in the District Court, without any one appearing for the claimants. On application to the Court, the judgment was suspended, and by agreement of counsel the verdict was waived and the case tried before the Court without a jury, the Court to determine the law and the facts, and render a verdict and judgment. This was done, and the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, and the defendants took an appeal.

Held by the Court—That these cases of seizure, in which the parties are entitled to trial by jury, can only be reviewed on writ of error.

That this Court could not have entertained the case if a writ of error had been taken, because there is no bill of exceptions, and could have been none, as the Court below was made the judge of both law and fact.

Where cases are made and heerd on the law in this Court, it is always under a stipulation that the record is made up in form, as in case of a writ of error, with the proper exceptions to admission or rejection of testimony, or in the instructions of the Court to the jury. This should have been done in this case.

Appeal dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, without costs.

The Hart-Dillaye Scrimmage—The Second Trial of the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *Emanuel B. Hart.*—This case has been many times stated in this paper.

In July, 1858, the defendant knocked the plaintiff down with a cane in Nassau-street, as alleged, severely bruising him, at the same time saying, "Take that, you damned puppy."

Dillaye testifies that he was confined to his room for ten days on account of the injuries received by the blow and fall.

The defence is that the plaintiff wrote a letter to Howell Cobb, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, (and while both the parties were Custom-house officials,) damaging to the defendant's character, which was pleaded in justification. Case still on.

The case was once before tried, the jury disagreeing.

Edwin James, for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall and Jas. T. Brady, for defendant.

Power of Congress to Emit Bills of Credit—Is the Law making Treasury Notes a Legal Tender Retroactive in its Operation?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Lewis H. Meyer vs. *James J. Roosevelt.*—The facts in this case, as they appear in the printed papers, are, that in 1854 one Samuel Boune delivered his bond to the defendant, conditioned to pay $8,000, with interest, in August, 1857. The bond was given to secure a loan to Boune of $8,000, for which the defendant gave his check upon the Chemical Bank, payable in gold, at the option of the Bank. As a further security, Boune and his wife executed a mortgage on certain land in Richmond County. The mortgaged premises were subsequently conveyed to the plaintiff, subject to the mortgage, the payment of which the plaintiff assumed, the amount received having been deducted from the purchase money. In June last, the plaintiff, desiring to satisfy and cancel the mortgage, tendered to the defendant $8,170, in United States notes, issued under the Act of May 25, 1862. The defendant refused the payment tendered, claiming that it should be paid in gold, the loan having been in that coin.

The parties then agreed upon a state of facts to be submitted to this Court, in the first instance, for argument, stipulating to abide the decision, and the plaintiff also stipulating to pay the defendant $326 78 additional, with interest, that being the amount of difference at four per cent. between the market value of the notes and gold upon the day payment was tendered.

For the plaintiff it was contended that Treasury notes were bills of credit, and that, although the Convention which adopted the Constitution struck out the words that Congress shall have power "to emit bills of credit," still that did not prove that Congress did not have such power. This was one of the implied powers, and it had been acted upon by all parties for the last fifty years. If Congress could make "bills of credit" legal tender between the Government and a citizen, why not between citizens? The power in either case must come from the same source.

The terms of the contract (the mortgage) was that the sum should be paid in "legal money of the United States," which meant such money as was legal at the time the default occurred. A person in a mortgage giving to the mortgagee the right in case of defeult, to "sell according to law," is construed to mean that the mortgagee shall proceed according to the law in force at the time the default occurs, and not at the time the mortgage was made.

On the other hand it was contended mainly, that this law making Treasury notes a legal tender, could not effect this transaction without operating retrospectively, and Congress had no power to make such a law.

Decision reserved.

Georga Ticknor Curtis for plaintiff; James J. Roosevelt for defendant.

A Recruit Discharged from the Service—How he was Detained for want of a "Camp."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Henry Howard.—The petitioner applied for his discharge from the military service upon *habeas corpus*, alleging that if he ever enlisted he was at the time *non compos mentis*, and had no knowledge of the fact.

It was alleged that he had enlisted in Col. Mahon's regiment at Albany, and that regiment having no camp here he had been placed in the county jail for safe keeping until he could be forwarded to his regiment.

The applicatinn was based upon the grounds that there had really been no enlistment, and that if the petitioner had enlisted, the common jail could not be converted into a camp for the sale keeping of the recruit.

The Court sothought, and discharged the recruit, who was much pleased and joined his wife in great glee.

A. H. Rearey for petitioner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Corning & Ryndam vs. *Peters et al.*—Amendments of Boardman & Benedict of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Vanuetthill allowed. The amendments submitted and allowed and marked with my initials allowed to the guardian *ad litum* of Franklin Peters and Harriet Ann Peters—$50, besides disbursements. Let an engrossed copy of the findings and decision as amended, be submitted for my signature.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Aitken et al. vs. *Clark.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff, &c.

Before Justice Barnard.

Monell vs. *Shapter et al.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

The Lee Bank vs. *Satterlee.*—There must be a judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed in the complaint, with costs. Application for papers must be made to the Clerk of the Court.

Notice to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

The Committee appointed to hear the proofs of moral character of applicants for admission to the Bar will sit on the 20th and 21st of the present month, at 3 o'clock of each day, for that purpose, at the office of E. L. Fancher, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 19, 1862.

$14,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103¾	500 Erie Railway	61¾
3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	100	1200 do	61
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅛	500 do	60 61
7,000 do	104	100 do	61⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅜	100 do	61⅝
3,500 Ohio St. 6s, '81	113	400 do	61⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	50 do	61⅜
7,000 Va. St. 6s	50	500 Erie Railway Pr.	89⅛
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	51½	200 do	89⅛
5,000 do	51¾	500 do	89⅜
4,000 Mo. St. 6s, 1ss. to Ill. & St Jo	76	200 dn	89⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	114	150 Hudson River R.	73⅜
3,000 Erie 2d M. B. '83	106⅞	150 do	73¼
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	103	200 do	73¼
2,000 Mich. So. S. F.	103	50 do	73⅝
11,000 A. T. R. 2d m. pf.	77	500 Harlem Railroad	20⅝
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M	115	200 do	20⅝
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. B	107	50 do	21
2,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	88	300 Reading R	74⅜
2,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bs.	52	200 do	74⅝
6,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd.	103⅜	15 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	79¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	93	400 do	80
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	106	100 do	40
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2dm.	93	200 Mich Central R.	87⅜
10,000 do	92⅜	200 do	87⅜
32 Bank of America	114	600 do	87⅜
95 Am. Ex. Bank	97½	10 do	87
13 Metropolitan Bank	103¼	100 do	830 87¼
15 Shoe & Leather Bk	103¾	100 do	1030 87¼
20 St. Nicholas Bank	92	500 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	39⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co.	114½	100 do	b5 39⅜
75 do	115	200 do	830 39
15,000 American Gold	131½	150 do	1030 39½
55,000 do	131	50 do	830 38¾
60,000 do	130¾	48 do	39⅛
15,000 do	860 130¾	100 do	b15 39⅜
50,000 do	830 130¾	1000 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82
50,000 do	830 130¾	150 do	82½
10,000 do	830 130	200 do	82¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	12	600 Ill. Cen. Can'd B. S.	88
200 Nic. Transit Co	5	10 Clev., Col. & C. R	137¾
100 Tac M. S. Co. b 10	4 1-16	200 Gal. & Chi. R	71¾
185 do	4	200 do	830 72
100 do	830 130¾	100 do	815 61¾
200 do	860 130¾	100 do	60 61¾
100 do	830 130¾	100 do	860 61¾
50 do	130¾	100 do	60 61¾
100 do	b30 130¾	100 do	b10 61¾
100 do	b30 130¾	100 do	830 61¾
50 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	60 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	815 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	815 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860 61¾
100 do	130¾	100 do	860

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Patriotic Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Spartacus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Peg Woffington; or, Masks and Faces.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Prince Dolorous—The Irish Tiger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Vol au Vent.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Der Freischutz.

IRVING HALL—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvarette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Black Blunders.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Galilee.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac this morning excepting the assurance that it is in motion. We shall soon, no doubt, hear a good account of it. Relative to the movements of the rebels, the latest intelligence received in Washington believed to be reliable, is to the effect that their main army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army and Richmond—probably at Hanover Junction. Jackson and Stuart are said to be between Culpepper and Warrenton, and it may be that Lee will have to fight without their coöperation.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from the Headquarters of Birney's Brigade, near Warrenton, under date of Nov. 16: "It is known that between the south bank of the Rappahannock, the north bank of the James, the Richmond and Potomac Railroad on the east, and the Alexandria Railroad on the west, the rebels have not a force to exceed 5,000, all their troops being to the west of the latter road, and all the way up to Winchester. Above a direct line west from here, under Jackson, they may perhaps make a feint of attacking Washington *via* Leesburgh; but if they do, it will be only a feint to distract us from what is believed to be our present intention. That the majority of their troops are to the west of Culpepper, I have ocular demonstration, for yesterday morning I went out with the Thirty-eighth New-York and Fourth Maine, under the command of Lieuts. Lee and Learned, of Gen. Birney's Staff, on a foraging expedition. I went some three miles beyond our pickets, and just as we emerged from the woods, on the top of a high hill, we discerned in the valley below, and not over a mile and a half distant, an encampment of them, which, judging from the extent of it, could not contain less than 20,000 cavalry, infantry and artillery. Not a quarter of a mile from us we discovered one of their cavalry scouts."

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Potomac* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst. The only news of interest relates to the operations of the land and naval forces, under the command respectively of Gen. Weitzel and Lieut. Buchanan. Our correspondence gives details of all Gen. Weitzel's movements from the time of leaving Donaldsonville, and though no later than the official reports already published by us, will be found very interesting. The naval expedition under Buchanan, it will be seen, had some lively work on the Bayou Teche, where a number of rebel gunboats and batteries were engaged.

We have news by the *Potomac* that the fleet of war vessels which has operated recently in the Gulf was returning to the Mississippi River. As the *Potomac* passed over the bar below New-Orleans on her way hither, the *Brooklyn* and the *Hartford* passed up from the Gulf. The steamer *Mississippi* was at New-Orleans, and the *Pensacola* was either there or returning to that port. Several gunboats were also passing up. There were rumors in New-Orleans of intended military operations which the movements of these vessels seemed to confirm.

The Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble in Washington on the 27th of October, has been dissolved. At the request of Major-Gen. McDowell, a Court of Inquiry is ordered to assemble there at 11 o'clock to-day, to inquire into certain charges made against him. Ex-Gov. Dennison and other witnesses summoned are expected to be present. Detail for the Court: Major-Gen. Cadwallader and Brig.-Gens. Martindale and Van Alen, and Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Pelouze. Judge Advocate and Recorder.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 16, says: "Private dispatches to-day state that McCook's and Gilbert's *corps de armées* have advanced from Nashville, and will make every effort to bring on a general engagement. Gen. Rosecrans has determined not to move until he is entirely ready, which will be before Wednesday next. The rebels may outgeneral us by making a flank movement and again pushing northward to secure Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, and thus capture a number of transports continually passing up and down the Mississippi River. Such a movement would be of immense gain to the Confederates, and prove a terrible blow to the Federal cause. No fears are apprehended of their again moving on Cincinnati and Louisville, knowing, as they do, that a large force is held in reserve to resist any such move. Additional intelligence from East Tennessee, per refugees, reports that reinforcements from Lee's army have been sent to the West, and that the rebel army in the Southwest will now number not less than 200,000 men. This is no exaggeration, and therefore it may be reasonably expected that the next great battle of the war will be fought in Tennessee before Christmas. Gen. Geo. Morgan's entire Division has been transferred to Louisville, and will cooperate from thence southwardly with Gen. Granger's Division now between Frankfort and Louisville. Gen. Morgan and Staff are here, and will go to Louisville to-morrow."

About three thousand troops arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday, on their way from Gallipolis to Memphis. Most of them left the same evening, and the others on Sunday noon.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Gloucester, Va., reports that on Nov. 17 fifty rebel cavalry men surprised an outpost picket guard of ten men belonging to the [illegible] Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania. Two privates were killed and one private and a Sergeant were captured. An expedition was sent [illegible] Col. Davis to capture the rebels, but it returned unsuccessful. It however captured seven mounted men and an important mail at [illegible] Court-house.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices one day later from Europe are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, on her way to Quebec. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the Spanish Government has demanded the punishment of the Americans alleged to have violated the Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba. Our Minister at Madrid had had an audience with the Queen in regard to the matter, and had given assurances that the United States Government did not authorize the acts of the Captain of the gunboat *Montgomery*. Mediation rumors were again current in London, but they are probably worthy of no more attention than those which have preceded them. The French Cabinet is said to be more at variance than ever regarding the Roman question. It was thought that a majority of the Ministers would resign unless the Emperor should resolve to give Rome to the Italians. The Grecian question still remained unsettled—it being uncertain whether the Provisional Government would decide in favor of a monarchy or a Federal Republic. The Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount to four per cent. The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week had been 47,000 bales, and the market closed dull. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

We receive, by way of Havana, advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ultimo, from Orizaba to the 29th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The news is of considerable importance. No engagement has yet taken place between the French and Mexican troops, but appearances indicated that a collision could not be much longer delayed. Gen. Forey had arrived at Orizaba, and a large number of the French expeditionary corps—upwards of 13,000—had been landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were busily occupied in strengthening the defences of Puebla and the Capital, and the road between the two cities, which was to be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Several of the principal reactionary chiefs had given in their adhesion to Juarez, and the determination appeared to be general to give the French as much trouble as possible. Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebla, Hexcela and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate *Normandie* from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the number of deaths was expected. A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A French man-of-war (the *Chaptal*) was driven ashore, and will undoubtedly be lost. A large number of vessels had been lost, including the American bark *Sheridan*, the American bark *Justice S. Long*, and the American schooner *Mary Emma*. Also, several French, Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels. Two French transports were wrecked, and another was saved at the expense of her masts. Many lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the French bark *Nautil*, only one was saved.

The official canvass of the returns of the State shows Mr. Seymour's majority to be 10,572.

At noon yesterday the Tammany Committee of Twenty held an adjourned meeting in Tammany Hall. After much discussion, which lasted two hours, ballots were taken, which, on the fourth resulted as follows: Alderman Boole 12, Judge Connolly 4, J. A. Briggs 2, R. B. Connolly 2. A Committee was then appointed to wait on Alderman Boole and inform him of his nomination, and the Committee adjourned. At 3 and 8 o'clock, when the Committee met again, Mr. Boole had not decided upon accepting the nomination, so it adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, when it will confer with the Mozart Convention.

Yesterday afternoon the Mozart Committee met in Tammany Hall. In consequence of the nomination for comptrollership not having been made, the Committee adjourned till one o'clock to-day. Their nominee for Corporation Counsel was not mentioned, but it is stated that it is either Chas. C. Genet, or J. C. Develin.

The County Commissioners held their seventh meeting at noon yesterday. The Fifth Ward returns were corrected by the District Canvassers of the Sixth District, and canvassed by the Board. This completed the canvass, and the Board then adjourned till noon to-day, to foot up the tables and make the declaration of results.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, John Crawford was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of George A. Doherty. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

After an examination, continued for four days, the Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the circumstances of the death of Mr. Rowand, a well-known citizen of Princeton, N. J., has found a verdict that he was murdered by Charles Lewis, who is now held in custody.

The St. Paul *Press*, of Nov. 14, learns that Gov. Sibley has already reached South Bend, the place designated to rendezvous the troops under his command. He has in his charge the 303 Indians condemned to be hung, the eighteen condemned to imprisonment, beside about fifty squaws, retained to cook for the Indians. As the train passed through New-Ulm, the sight of these miscreants exasperated the people most intensely. They turned out *en masse*, and pelted them with stones and sticks till they got through the town. One woman, watching her chance, darted between a file of soldiers, and knocked down one of the Indians with a club.

On Friday morning, as an Illinois Regiment was passing through Frankfort, on its way to Louisville, it was discovered that the rear guard had a negro in custody. Jack Prewett, Sergeant-at-arms, recognized the negro as a slave, and took forcible possession of him. The soldiers resisted, and a serious row seemed imminent, but the soldiers were overpowered. Another negro, secreted in a wagon, was taken from the soldiers. A courier was sent forward for the main portion of the regiment to return to retake the negro, and the Provost-Marshal ordered out his guard, expecting an attack, but the Illinoisans did not return, and Prewett still holds the negroes.

A number of the friends of Brig.-Gen. Birney have presented him with a horse, equipments and a sword. In his reply acknowledging the gift, he uses this significant language: "So long as it is in my power to render service in the field, in whatever position I am placed, under whatever General or rule I may be, I shall continue to struggle for the unity of our people, the supremacy of our laws, and hope the time is not far distant when the good old flag will again wave from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean. I have never been so hopeful of the success of our army as now."

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, from Port Royal. The malarious fever, of which Gen. Mitchel died, is reported to have entirely disappeared.

It will be remembered that as Kirby Smith's Division of the rebel army was leaving Kentucky, some of the pickets captured and hanged, in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, Capt. King and fifteen other loyal citizens. On Thursday, the 6th inst., a party of loyal men visited the vicinity of Hackney's Corners, two and a half miles from Big Rockcastle River, and captured a party of nine men, belonging to different corps of the rebel army. The captives were held in custody but a short time, and then were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by Kirby Smith's pickets.

The Chicago *Post* states that the charges of having engaged in cotton speculation were preferred against Gen. Curtis by Gen. Steele, who succeeded him in command of the Helena army. Charges were probably preferred, also, by W. D. Gallagher, special agent of the Treasury Department. John S. Phelps, Military Governor of Arkansas, may also have something to do with them.

Mr. Wm. Gray, of Boston, has received from J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, now Minister to Austria, the sum of $500, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers; also $1,100 from Edward Cunningham, a merchant of Massachusetts, now resident in Shanghai. Both donations have been expended in accordance with the wishes of the generous givers.

It is estimated that the State of Connecticut will furnish two millions of dollars revenue per annum, under the United States Tax law.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has just concluded the hearing of a case of some importance, touching the operation of the law making Treasury notes a legal tender, and the power of Congress to emit bills of credit. A statement of the case will be found in the law column. Decision was reserved. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard discharged a recruit from the military service, upon his allegation that if he ever enlisted he was oblivious at the time, and it appearing that the recruit had been sent to jail for safe keeping after enlistment, in the absence of a camp. The Hart-Dilleye acrimmage in Nassau-street, some years ago, is now again before the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice Potter, the jury on a former trial having failed to agree. The case is still on.

The Money Market was firm yesterday at 6@7 ₩ cent. Gold was 1½ ₩ cent. lower; sales at 130. Exchange, 145 ₩ cent. Government Securities firm. Railway shares heavy in the forenoon, but steadier at the close. United States Notes of lawful tender have become scarce, especially the denominations below $100, and considerable difficulty is experienced in supplying orders for this currency from the interior.

Breadstuffs declined slightly yesterday, and were less sought after. Cotton was quiet and rather cheaper. Provisions were in good request; Pork was dearer, and Lard lower. Hides, Hay, Hops, Laths, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate demand. An active inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Oils and Leather. Sugars, Wool and Tobacco were salable and firm. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

The Abatement of Arbitrary Arrests.

The prompt disavowal by the Federal Government of any agency in the Brinsmads arrest, and its avoidance, of late, of all similar procedures in the loyal States, give general satisfaction. All candid friends of the Administration freely admit that, owing to the super-servicenble zeal of certain officials, there was at one time a serious abuse of this power of summary imprisonment. In the recent canvass the Republicans forbore to take issue on that point at all, though their opponents made much of it. They contented themselves with trusting that the good sense and fidelity of the President would soon take note of the evil, and apply the appropriate remedies. This seems already to have been very effectually done, and, doubtless, would have been just as soon done had the elections resulted differently. The war devolved an immense variety of momentous duties and responsibilities upon the Administration, and, in the nature of the case, time was necessary for its subordinates to understand them justly, and fulfill them correctly. All reasonable men have recognized this, and, sure of the President's uprightness of intention, have made generous allowance for errors.

Many Democratic leaders, however, in their eagerness to take advantage of whatever has been done amiss in the exercise of the power of discretionary imprisonment, have disclaimed not against the abuse, but against the power itself. Their habitual language has been based on the assumption that the *habeas corpus* was an inviolable right of a freeman. Its suspension they have styled a usurpation, and as such they have denounced it without measure. They have talked precisely as if that sentence of the Constitution which reads—"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, *unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it*," was without the last clause altogether, and the inhibition absolute. The framers of the Constitution contemplated that there could be a case of rebellion when the public safety would *require* such a suspension. If such a case could exist at all, it certainly must be a case like the present; for no more gigantic or formidable rebellion could at any time arise. The suspension, then, so far from being a usurpation, was in fact in strict compliance with the letter of the Constitution—an adoption of the very resource there specified, in cases of great public danger. The Constitution, so jealous of the power of Government in ordinary times, yet arms the Government with this extraordinary power in perilous juncture; and the Government would have been unfaithful to the Constitution, and derelict in its duty, had it neglected to use that power in the great crisis now existing. Rebels and rebel sympathizers, of course, may oppose; but, how truly loyal men can object to it, passes our comprehension. We grant that it may be honestly doubted whether the President alone has the authority to suspend, without vote of Congress; but since the Attorney-General, the President's legal adviser, has so decided, and Congress itself has acquiesced without a word of complaint, it must be a factious spirit alone that can seek to make trouble on this score. The great fact is the actual suspension in the face of public danger. No one will ever care to go into any special pleading concerning it, who has a proper sense of that danger.

There is no denying that this power of discretionary confinement has prevented great evil. It is capable of historical proof that the arrest and detention of the traitorous majority of the Maryland Legislature, and of the leading authorities of the City of Baltimore, alone saved Maryland from joining the Confederacy. The plot was complete in all respects, and would have been put through, had it not been for the summary action of the authorities in Washington. In Maryland, and in every other region where Secessionists abound, cases touching "the public safety" have constantly arisen, in which fair trial by jury was utterly impracticable. Juries, of course, could not be packed; individuals with rebel proclivities would be sure to be among the impanneled; and the unanimity requisite for conviction would in all cases be impossible. This necessity of denying jury trial for political offences will continue in every State where disloyalty extensively prevails. Martial law, too, in all its fullness must rule to the end within the sphere of active military operations. Military necessity requires this, as civil necessity imposes the other.

But in the States, like our own, almost universally loyal, we trust that we shall hear no more of arbitrary confinements except in extreme and very peculiar cases. There are many malcontents and factionists throughout the loyal North—men who talk violently, and who, if they could, would gladly embarrass the movements of the Government against the rebels. But, so long as these men commit no overt act of treason, they had better be left to the righteous care of the people around them. The pillory of public scorn is far better suited to such cases than the casemates of Fort Lafayette. Whatever mischief these characters can do in the way of discouraging enlistments is, after all, of slight account when compared with the damaging effects of the cry of State persecution, which party managers never fail to turn to account. With free discussion secured, there is no danger that public sentiment will not be kept sound enough in every Northern State to the end of the rebellion. To some little extent faction may pass itself off upon the public mind for what it is not, but under no circumstances can it effect the substantial success of the war, if the Government only keeps true to its duty. Our loyal people would gladly see all the vigilance and energy of the Government henceforth directed southwards; and every Provost-Marshalship, north of Mason and Dixon's, become an absolute sinecure, outside of its strict military jurisdiction in connection with the army.

The Pending Struggle in Mexico.

At length we have interesting and important news from Mexico, consequent upon the invasion of the French. By the steamer *Bio Bio*, from Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz up to the 1st inst.

It appears that during the preceding fortnight, French forces, infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering altogether 13,800 men, landed at Vera Cruz. This force, added to that previously in the country, gives the French an army of 20,000 men. From the best data that can be obtained, there is reason to believe that from 5,000 to 10,000 French troops will be landed during the present month, to complete the Emperor Napoleon's invading force. This army of invasion, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000 well equipped and efficient soldiers—some of the best in the Emperor's army—we learn from French sources, is expected to move from Orizaba, its base of operations, upon the City of Mexico, some time during the coming month of December.

Decidedly the most interesting items of information contained in our advices of this morning are those which refer to the unity of the Mexicans, and the preparations they are making to drive off the invaders. On the 20th of September the Mexican Congress came together. President Juarez and others made strong patriotic appeals to the people to arouse and defend their country at any cost. The people appear to respond with that united and determined vigor which presages a successful resistance to the French invaders. Puebla has been strongly fortified, and is called the "Sebastopol" of Mexico. The citizens of Mexico are turning out *en masse*, and working on the fortifications of the capital. Col. J. M. Duran, an educated engineer, and recently acting Consul-General for Mexico, in this City, is, we learn from a private source, in charge of these fortifications. Gens. Comonfort and Ortega are heartily coöperating with Juarez, and even Bitron, Mejia and other reactionary chiefs, are giving in their adhesion to the constitutional Government. In no better way can these brigand chiefs atone for the great wrongs they have inflicted upon their unhappy country, than by pouring out their hearts' blood in defending it from the foreign invaders.

During the coming month we may expect news of stirring events in Mexico. The French will attempt to march to the capital. They are prepared for a desperate fight, and according to present appearances, they will be accommodated by a well-officered and effective Mexican army, which will probably number about 50,000 men. We shall look for the result of this conflict with the deepest interest. It is of the greatest consequence to the cause of the Union that the French should be whipped out of Mexico.

We notice that the Juarez Government has expelled Jecker & Co., and several other foreign residents in the City of Mexico, whose presence is considered dangerous to the peace of the Republic. This is striking at the root of the evil. Such unprincipled speculators as Jecker, in connection with the foreign Ministers, have been the bane and curse of Mexico; and, in fact, the same may be said of all Spanish America, for every city of any note in the Spanish American Republics, has one or more Jeckers. They appeared in New-Orleans, but Gen. Butler was too much for them.

The Movement for an Open Board of Brokers.—The recent movement in behalf of an open and free Board of Brokers is in accordance with the progressive spirit of the times, and will certainly be successful and popular. It will, it is granted, place those who engage in it in a hostile attitude to the present Board of Brokers. In this respect the movement will by many be regretted, inasmuch as the present Board is an honorable and patriotic association, and has always enforced the most stringent rules of personal and public faith. But personal considerations should yield before great principles of commercial liberalism, and the open Board should be allowed, without resistance, to occupy the field heretofore filled by the other. At the present day, if we find the owners of flour, fuel, salt or any other articles of prime necessity, meeting together and resolving not to furnish those articles for a less price than shall be fixed on from time to time by a majority of themselves, we feel that the interests of society are endangered. Such course of action destroys competition and subjects a community to the odious restrictions and oppressions of monopoly. It annihilates the value of enterprise, industry and courtesy in business, and in this way operates to the serious injury of the young members of any trade or profession, who need to work for less at the start, if only to make the opportunity of showing their capacity for business, and thus being enabled to obtain commissions against older and wealthier parties.

The present Board of Brokers are a close corporation and practically monopolize of a class of business that has grown immensely of late years, and within the past twelve months has become overshadowing in importance. Before the war is over, the public debt of the United States may not fall very far short of the public debt of England; and the increased debt of loyal States and cities will be very great also. Every American is to be vitally affected by this volume of domestic securities. The purchase and sale and the hypothecation of the Stocks representing this gigantic indebtedness, will render the New-York Money Exchange little inferior to that of London. It is proper that our Brokers who are about entering upon so great a career as is opened before them, should enlarge their views, expand their organization and adopt the most liberal and enlightened principles of business known to the commercial and financial world.

Memphis in a New Aspect.—In the large cities of the South, captured by our arms, there are very hopeful and cheering manifestations of the Union sentiment. The Memphis papers of the 11th bring us long and glowing accounts of an "immense Union demonstration" in that city on the preceding day. There was a prodigious procession of citizens—over three thousand being in line; there was a prodigious mass meeting in the theatre, at which glowing speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen; there were flags and bands of music; there were two Union Clubs, German Turners, and citizens on horseback: there were boys and girls costumed in white, and bearing devices and emblems; there was (to quote the Memphis *Bulletin*) a "magnificent car, of immense proportions, covered with pink, and drawn by twelve gray horses, while in the centre rose a dome of blue, resting on pillars, and within the circle of the dome, stood a tall young lady of a regal style of beauty, (whose name the Memphis editor does not hesitate to give,) habited in the costume of the Goddess of Liberty." In short—for we cannot add to the ornamental skill of the *Bulletin*—"beauty was there, brave warriors, loyal men, flouting banners, streamers wantoning in the wind, flags displaying the emblems of our proud nationality, and martial and patriotic airs pealing from trumpets and bounding from drums, added an exultant feature to the magnificent display."

All this in Memphis—in that city from which, of all cities of the South, we heard, but a few months ago, the loudest and fiercest declarations of deathless devotion to the rebellion—where the howls of defiance to the Yankees fairly split the ears of the world—where every soul had sworn to perish in that last ditch which Gen. Pillow had dug and Rev. Gen. Polk had consecrated. In the Spring, the Memphians were in the precise condition of mind in which the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* describes the people of the rebel Capital, and of the entire South, now to be. But they have grown wiser since then; half a year of Union rule has effected a change in the city. In all this, there is an instructive lesson to the London *Times* man, as well as to those here who may yet imagine that the people of any part of the South will "fight to the last man," or will not acquiesce in destiny when the fortunes of war go against them.

Richmond through British Spectacles.—We congratulate the London *Times* upon its acquisition of a special correspondent at Richmond, Virginia. We do not wonder at the tone of exultation in which it announces the fact to its readers. Now, at last, the European world will learn the truth in regard to the South. Hitherto it has been a great cause of complaint with the *Times* that its accounts had to be derived, in great measure, from the North; for, of course, a people who were so degraded as to be out of humor with England, and not to admire the London *Times*, could not be relied upon for any statement. We, it is true, have thought that the accounts of matters here, which have gone to the English people through the columns of the *Times*, were not unreasonably unfavorable to the rebellion, and certainly no one could find fault with the conductors of the *Times* if they were so. Had they not displaced one correspondent, whose letters betrayed some sense of justice to the North? Had they not sent over a special, whose sympathies as well as his accuracy, were well indicated by his relying upon the editorials of the *Caucasian* for information about the President's statements of his purposes? But still, even with the most favorable intentions, some things would get into the correspondence which told against the rebellion. That change the new series of letters will undoubtedly be quite free from. Whether its statements will be entirely impartial and unprejudiced, and whether anything will be stated without indisputable evidence of its falsehood, time will show. As a sample of it thus far, we may refer to some of the averments in the first letter, which we give this morning.

Again we congratulate the *Times* on its acquisition. Nor do we know that we object to this exhibition of enterprise. It would be fair for both parties to have the story of each side told by one who was favorable to it. But that could hardly be expected in this case. The standard of British neutrality would be violated if anything more was done than to have the South tell its own story, and a sympathizer with secession report ours.

The *Times* speaks of the interest with which all accounts from the South have been read—of course it means rebel accounts. The accounts which have been given of things in the rebel dominions, by Union men who have escaped from there, have never seemed, that we are aware of, to excite any great interest in England. But we have no doubt that these letters from its special will be read with as much interest there as ever were the Travels of Baron Munchausen, and judging from the first one, we are inclined to think that History will put about as much reliance upon them.

Correction.

We are requested to state that the report published in the Times of yesterday, that Mr. C. A. Dana has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, is erroneous. Mr. Wolcott still holds his office, and neither Mr. Dana, nor any other person, so far as we are aware, has been appointed in his place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The recent prompt tender to Secretary Chase, without security, of the twelve millions of dollars needed to start the Army of the Potomac on an advance, and the rapid absorption of the thirteen million loan on the most favorable terms, would seem to indicate on the part of the capitalists of Wall-street an entire confidence in the management of the Treasury Department, as well as the ultimate solvency of the Government. When the present condition of the public credit is compared with that in which Mr. Chase found it on assuming office, a conclusion must be drawn highly favorable to his management.

The estimates for the future would seem to justify the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the present system. Making all reasonable allowances for the continuance of hostilities, it seems clear that the income to be derived from the taxes now provided for by law, must easily pay the annual interest on the debt being contracted, and leave an ample sinking fund for its final and early extinction. With this reasonable certainty, there is no valid reason why the present prices should be demanded and paid for specie, for mere purposes of exchange; nor is it likely, should our arms prove successful under the new policy of the President, that these prices can long be maintained.

BAYARD'S ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday from Aquia Creek, which place he left that morning, says that the rebel force at Fredericksburgh (six companies of cavalry) was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance upon Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from our cavalry under Gen. Bayard. The greatest joy was manifested by the Union people of Fredericksburgh and vicinity when they heard of the advance of the Union army in that direction. Most of the negroes in the country around Fredericksburgh had been sent to Richmond and other points further South.

While Bayard's Cavalry was at Falmouth on Saturday, the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery stationed on a hill in rear of Fredericksburgh. It was replied to by Pettit's New-York Battery, and soon silenced it. Our battery was fired from the side of the road, in the rear of Falmouth, and nothing but the early evacuation by the rebels saved their town from destruction. Our correspondent heard an engine whistling in the town, and it has ere this reached Richmond, with word that the troops were there. Contrabands say the road is in good order all the way to Richmond—a three hours' ride.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Latest intelligence, believed to be reliable, states that the main body of the rebel army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army at [illegible] and Richmond. Jackson and Stuart are said to be between Culpepper and Warrenton.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night, all was reported to be quiet along the front of our armies in Virginia, at the headquarters of the army.

SECRETARY CHASE AND GEN. HALLECK.

The new *entente cordiale* said to have recently sprung up between Secretary Chase and Gen. Halleck, gives sincere satisfaction to the friends of both gentlemen.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS FOR ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

One hundred officers, absent without leave, were to-day stricken from the rolls, and their names will be published to-morrow. This is the first instalment of the one thousand now absent skulking.

THE NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission to investigate the leading features of Gen. Buell's late campaign in Kentucky, will consist of Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace, Brig.-Gen. Schoepf, and Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut. One or two names more may possibly be added. The Commission will be required to make a full and specific report on all the incidents of the battle of Perryville, wherein the gallant McCook was so nearly sacrificed.

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry now about to assemble for the investigation of certain charges against Gen. Fitz-John Porter, will have for its presiding officer Maj.-Gen. Hunter, whose high character and large experience will give weight to its decisions. The remaining members of the Court will consist of Brig.-Gens. Garfield, Prentiss and Burnside, United States Volunteers, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wm. W. Morris, United States Army. The presence of Gens. Hunter and Garfield on this Court is evidence that the great Southern expedition, in which they are to have commands, will be delayed some weeks—probably owing to the non-readiness of the iron-clads.

MAJ.-GEN. M'DOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry asked for by Gen. McDowell will consist of Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader, and Brig.-Gens. Martindale and Van Alen. The utmost confidence is expressed by Gen. McDowell's friends that the result of the investigation about to be had will amply clear his reputation from all the many and gross aspersions recently flung upon it by men ignorant of the facts. That Gen. McDowell has been an unfortunate officer, there can be no doubt, but to accuse him of secret sympathy with the rebellion, is unpardonable.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDowell's case will meet on Friday, the 21st inst., in Washington. The Court of Inquiry in Gen. Buell's case will meet at Indianapolis. The Military Commission to investigate the charges preferred by Gen. Pope against Gen. Fitz John Porter will assemble here to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDowell's case will probably cover the whole ground of the war, and may possibly destroy many fictitious reputations. It is regarded as the most important tribunal convened since the commencement of the war.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter has retained as counsel before the Military Commission, Hon. Charles Ramsdell, of this city, formerly Minister to Venezuela, at one time editor of the *Constitution*, when that paper was the organ of President Pierce.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The members of the Sanitary Commission, headed by Dr. Van Buren, F. L. Olmsted, Mr. Binney, of Philadelphia, Dr. Agnew and others, waited to-day upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, in regard to matters connected with the health of our army. By Gen. Halleck they were respectfully referred to the Surgeon-General for all details connected with the medical stores and hospital supplies, and to the Quartermaster-General for all details connected with the organization of the ambulance service.

GEN. SEYMOUR.

Gen. Seymour, at his own request, has been relieved of his command in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He will be ordered to report to Gen. Hunter.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth will leave here on a visit to New-

York, to be absent a few weeks. During his absence Gen. MANSFIELD will assume command of the military District of Washington.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

An illustration of the shallowness of the pretence of British neutrality will be found in the following notes discovered on board the last prize which arrived at New-York, viz.: the schooner *Water Witch*, which was captured while attempting to run the blockade. BARCLAYS and McDOWELL are the leading merchants at Kingston, Jamaica, and seem to take it for granted that it is the duty of a Commodore in the British navy to give information and advice to facilitate the delivery of cargoes of merchandise in the blockaded ports of the South:

To Capt. King, of the Water Witch:

MY DEAR SIR:—I send you herewith a note for Commodore DUNLOP, and hope you may get some useful information from him.

Your messenger takes the demijohns of rum again. Wishing you a speedy and prosperous voyage,

I am, very truly, yours,
JAMES H. McDOWELL.

KINGSTON, June 12, 1862.

To Commodore Dunlop, C. B., &c., &c., Port Royal:

DEAR SIR: Capt. THOMAS KING, of the British schooner *Water Witch*, is about to proceed with a cargo of merchandise in his vessel to a port in the Southern States of Amarica, and being anxious to get advice from you for his guidance, we take the liberty of giving him this introduction, and will feel obliged for such counsel as you can give him under the circumstances.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
BARCLAYS & McDOWELL.

GEN. GORMAN.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN, ordered recently to report at St. Louis, will doubtless be assigned to duty on reaching that point, either under Gen. CURTIS or Gen. ROSECRANS.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

First-Lieut. McINTOSH, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, has been appointed Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, *vice* Col. AHRILL, also promoted.

REVENUE DECISION.

It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that persons selling or peddling from boats or vessels must take out a license as dealers, either wholesale or retail, as the case may be. The license must state that the party is authorized to sell from such boat or vessel.

RETIRED.

The President has directed the name of Lieut.-Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be placed upon the list of retired officers. This is in accordance with the request of that gentleman himself, he having been more than forty years in active service.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

It is generally understood that Lieut.-Col. COLBURN and Capt. DUANE, late of McCLELLAN'S Staff, are released from arrest and ordered to duty.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," was played here last evening to a good audience. Signor SUSINI as *Sulpice*, was admirable, both vocally and dramatically. The rest of the artists did not make themselves sufficiently prominent to call for extended notice. We may add, however, that Madame GUERRABELLA, who acted superbly, did not appear to be in good voice, and in the character of *Maria* suffered seriously by comparison with her previous efforts.

The *Matinée* on Saturday is postponed, an evening performance being rendered necessary by an extraordinary opportunity which presents itself to the management.

IRVING HALL.—Mme. DE LUSSAN—an excellent singer and an artist who is justly held in high esteem—will give a grand concert here to-night, assisted by Mme. EMMINIA CARREAS, pianiste, pupil of THALBERG, and a lady of whom report speaks in the highest terms, Mons. DE LA PERRIERE, tenor; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violinist, and Mr. MOSENTHAL, accompanyist. The programme is nicely balanced with *morceaux* of of various schools, and it is only necessary to add that Signor MUZIO, musical director of the Academy of Music, will preside at the piano.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new burlesque at this popular establishment is in such a state of forwardness that the patrons of the establishment will do well to watch the announcements; firstly, because the comedies recently played here can only be repeated to-night and to-morrow night; and secondly, because the burlesque will undoubtedly occupy the remainder of the season. On Saturday the house is to be closed in consequence of the evening rehearsal of "Blondette." To-night and to-morrow night the superb dramatic realization by Miss KEENE of the character of *Peg Woffington*, in the play of that name.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. FOSARET was welcomed by the largest audience of the engagement. The announcement of "Macbeth" sufficed to literally crowd the house, and a finer sight has rarely been presented in the Academy. Mr. FOSARET was in admirable mood and temper, and his action never more fully realized his peculiar conception of the character than on this occasion. He was ably supported by Mr. MCCULLOCH, whose acting, particularly in the fourth act, was most excellent, and received the merited and characteristically thunderous applause of the audience. To-night, the "Gladiator."

Mr. T. Mason Jones on Curran and his Contemporaries.

AN INTERRUPTION BY THE PRO-SLAVERYITES QUASHED BY THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

The second lecture by Mr. T. MASON JONES was delivered last night at Irving Hall; subject, "CURRAN and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was crowded with a highly fashionable and intelligent auditory, and the applause given the speaker was frequent. He most happily touched off the prominent traits in the character of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, and his comparison of that learned barrister's style of eloquence with that of PITT, FOX, FLOOD, GRATTAN, O'CONNELL, and other prominent Irish orators was of a character, warranted by what is told us in the biographies of those learned men. His peroration on the versatility of CURRAN'S genius and the nobleness of his character, was a most rhetorically finished picture, and drew forth great applause. Quite an episode occurred while Mr. JONES was in the middle of his oration. Speaking of Mr. CURRAN'S defence of REWAN, before an English Court, for libel on the Crown, Mr. JONES quoted from the learned barrister's speech that portion which so highly eulogises Universal Emancipation, and incidentally alluded to the Briton's boast, that the foot of no slave can press the soil of the British Empire or any ground covered by the British flag, and said that he hoped the time would soon come when the same might with truth be said of another flag—the star-spangled banner. "Oh," said the speaker, "if you only knew the derision that foreign nations cast upon you in consequence of the stain of Slavery that is on that flag, there is no Democrat or Pro-Slavery man at the North"—[Here the speaker was interrupted by a number of hisses, the noise of which was soon drowned in a tremendous outburst of applause, that lasted for some time. Mr. JONES again essayed to proceed, when the hisses were renewed and much confusion created. Cries of "put 'em out," "hear him," &c., were frequent, while the friends of the sentiment partially avowed by the speaker having the majority, drowned all opposition by their applause. Order being restored, Mr. JONES said:]

If you think to put down the expression of my honest sentiments by hissing, you have met the wrong customer. This is not the first time I have been hissed. I received the hisses of hundreds when, standing before an English audience, I defended you and your country. [Applause.] I was about to say that if you only knew the derision that foreign nations cast upon you, in consequence of the stain of Slavery that rests on your country, there is not a man in this audience that would not now say from his heart, "For God's sake blot it out." [Tremendous cheering, a number of the audience standing up and waving their hats.] The interrupters having received their quietus, Mr. JONES proceeded with his lecture. When he had closed, the audience applaude him most heartily, and after retiring into the ante-room he was again called out, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing his thanks. His next lecture will be delivered on Friday evening. Subject: "John Milton—the Poet, Philosopher and Sage."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager GRAU has made arrangements to give a series of operas at this house. They will be commenced on Tuesday, Nov. 25. "Trovatore" has been selected for the opening night.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Nomination.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY — ALDERMAN BOOLE NOMINATED—ALMOST A RIOT—EVENING MEETING—NOTHING DEFINITE YET DONE.

At noon yesterday the Tammany Committee of twenty met again in Tammany Hall to nominate a candidate for the Comptrollership. On the formation of the meeting a delegation from the German Central Club was introduced. Dr. MERKLE, who was the spokesman, stated that the German Democracy were in favor of no special candidate, but would prefer not having Alderman BOOLE nominated. The delegation then withdrew.

A long and stormy discussion, which lasted nearly two hours, then ensued. The friends of each of the candidates were equally determined that their man should be nominated, and no one else. So matters stood. At last it was suggested that a ballot be taken, which was accordingly done, and on the fourth resulted as follows:

Alderman F. I. A. Boole.12 J. R. Brigg..... 2
Judge Connolly..... 4 R. B. Connolly..... 2

A Committee was then appointed to inform Alderman BOOLE of his nomination. The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

As soon as the decision of the Committee was made known it caused the greatest excitement in the halls, lobbies and bar-room of Tammany. Cheers for BOOLE, mingled with hisses, were given; in response, the same compliment was paid to Judge CONNOLLY. "I'm a Boole man," shouted one, "and can lick any Connolly man." In an instant coats were thrown in the air, and a fight seemed imminent. But at that moment a number of Policemen, under command of Sergt. HUGHES, of the Fourth Ward, sprung from no one knows where, and separated the would-be combatants. The superfluous steam had to be got off somehow, and bets were freely offered that Judge CONNOLLY would be elected anyhow. In some cases $100 to $10 were offered; but our reporter saw no money staked.

At 3 o'clock the Committee, appointed to wait on Alderman BOOLE, reported that he had not made up his mind whether to accept the nomination or not, but would decide by 8 P. M. The Committee of twenty adjourned till that hour.

Directly afterward a notice was posted up on the door-posts of Tammany Hall, stating that Judge CONNOLLY would address his friends from the City Hall steps. On proceeding there he was immediately surrounded by a large crowd of persons, who were most vehement in their demands for a speech. He acquiesced, and told them that nothing definite was as yet done; Alderman BOOLE would either decline or accept the nomination; nothing positive, however, would be known until this evening. Capt. RYNDERS was then called for, and addressed the meeting in the same strain. The crowd then dispersed.

At 8 o'clock, the Committee of twenty again met. Still the same uncertainty. Alderman BOOLE had not decided. In desperation champagne was called for, and in a mysterious manner bumpers were drained at the expense of the next nominee for the Comptrollership. The Committee then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, at which hour they will confer with the Mozart Convention.

Meeting of the Mozart Committee.

The Mozart Committee appointed to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel, met yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Tammany Hall. The Tammany Committee not having decided on the candidate for Comptrollership, the Committee adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day. It is stated that CHARLES C. GENET has received the nomination, while others most emphatically affirm that J. C. DEVELIN is the man, and go so far as to give the number of votes cast in his favor. No reliance can be placed on such a report; to-day the final result will undoubtedly be known.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—In several papers the name of the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth District is given as WILLIAM DOWNING, an honest, upright citizen, who stands pledged to an economical and straightforward administration of the City's affairs; who is capable and efficient and deserving of the support of his fellow-citizens. Between the two Democratic nominees, Col. LONG, *alias* FERNANDO WOOD, and JOHN MCQUADE, *alias* HARRY GENET, Mr. DOWNING has a very fair chance of success, and we hope he will secure it.

Death of Admiral Lavalette.

Rear-Admiral ELIE A. F. LAVELETTE, of the United States Navy, died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, in Philadelphia, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but was appointed from Pennsylvania. He entered the navy as a Sailing Master June 25, 1801, so that his actual service amounted to over fifty years. He was commissioned as Captain Feb. 23, 1840. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, he commanded the frigate *Congress*, and with the *Portsmouth*, also under him, he captured the town of Guaymas, near the head of the Gulf of California. He also assisted in the capture of Mazatlan later in the same year, and was made Governor of the town. He was last at sea in 1859. In the recent reorganization of the navy, he was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and a gentlemen of high character.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.—This regiment, Col. J. M. VARIAN, on its last three months' service at Yorktown, Va., lost five of its members by sickness. A Committee from the regiment reached here yesterday from Fortress Monroe with the bodies, which have been brought here for final interment. The funeral ceremonies will take place to-day. The regiment will parade, and will leave the armory, corner of Grand-street and Centre, at 12 o'clock, proceeding through Grand-street, Bowery, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to Trinity Church, where funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six millinn dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDE, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be deported from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Newly Discovered Colorific.

Never fails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the HAIR of the HEAD or WHISKERS with the Colorific, and without using any other wash or preparation.

It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market. For after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.

General Depôt, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 12 Jobu-st. For sale at the fashionable hair-dressing saloons and by druggists generally.

BOSWELL & WARNER, Brooklyn, E. D.,
Proprietors

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Fire-Proof Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP,
FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Marton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attendant also.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GARDINER—GISSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, by the Rector, Rev. George B. Draper, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to REBECCA, only daughter of the late George Gibson, of Harlem. No cards.

HORSAAD—NEWCOME.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., SAMUEL S. HURSAAD, of Toledo, Ohio, to LYDIA J., eldest daughter of C. G. Newcomb, Esq.

HUTCHINSON—SUMMERHILL.—At the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, Nov. 12, by Rev. Wm. H. Wines, HORACE F. HUTCHINSON, of New-York, to ELIZA G. SUMMERHILL, of the former place.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 15, suddenly, WILLIAM ATKINSON, aged 55 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 125 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BECKLEY.—In Harlem, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, ANNIE R., youngest child of S. and E. C. Beckley, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 134th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock.

BUTTS PISTO.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, MARGARET POLLOCK, wife of E. L. Butterfield, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 South 4th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, MARY, wife of Henry Conkling, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., from the residence of her son, Dr. J. T. Conkling, No. 16 Clinton-st.

DAVINSON.—On Monday, Nov. 17, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN K. DAVINSON, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons and son-in-law, James R. Keeler, Charles M. Davidson, Edgar, John E., Daniel and Albert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

DEAGLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, Mr. JAMES DEAGLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of his sons, George and Lorenzo Deagle, and his sons-in-law, Henry W. Hibbard, and Robert Bennett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry foot of Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

DUNKIN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, FREDERICK, son of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, aged 8 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st and 9th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GREIG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at his residence, Astoria, L. I., ALEXANDER MOUNT GRAIG, of England, late of Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. George's Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st inst. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, touching at Astoria.

☞ English papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, of disease contracted while in the service of his country, JAMES W. HAIGHT, Orderly Sergeant of Company C, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 35 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members and honorary members of Franklin Engine Company No. 39, also the members of the 34th-st. M. E. Church, 34th-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Haight, No. 114 West 33d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, ALEXANDER, youngest son of John T. Harrison, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday morning, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—In Yorktown, Va., on Thursday, July 31, while serving his country in the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., CHARLES E. LAWRENCE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Eighth Regiment, also the members of Neptune Exempt Engine Company No. 3, of Yonkers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Lawrence, at Fordham, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Yonkers Cemetery.

MOORE.—At Rye Neck, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM WELLING, infant son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth S. Moore, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains leave for Mamaroneck from 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9¾ A. M. and 12¼ P. M., and return at 4 12 P. M.

MOSOAN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, MATTHEW MURRAY, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

STEUART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Mrs. MARY BULLETT, wife of Col. A. Duncan Steuart, U. S. A.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 81 East 14th-st.

☞ St. Louis and Louisville papers please copy.

TAINTOR.—In Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 15, very suddenly, JOHN A. TAINTOR, Esq., aged 62 years.

WALLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, EUPHEMIA, eldest daughter of the late Charles G. Everitt, and beloved wife of William J. Wallace, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 549.—Nov. 19, 1862.
42, 74, 68, 40, 19, 75, 35, 41, 16, 8, 57, 33, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—Nov. 19, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS.
I'pon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels turpentine.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums. (wood covers, etc.)
585 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

AT A MEETING OF THE BREWERS OF the States of New-York and New-Jersey, held at the Astor House on the 18th inst., it was unanimously
Resolved, That on account of the extraordinary high price of materials, the prices of malt liquors on and after the 24th inst., shall not be less than the following:
For Amber Ale or Beer and Porter, $3 per barrel or half cask.
For Pale Ale, $7 per barrel or half cask.
For XX Ale, $5 per barrel or half cask.
S. H. JESSUP, Chairman.
P. AMERMAN, Secretary.
Brewers can be supplied with circulars at No. 121 Warren-st

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25, with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address
HENRY CRAIG,
No 182 Centre-st., New-York.

NOTICE—BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM, CUMBERLAND-ST.—In consequence of the storm on Wednesday, the donation visit of this institution will be continued on THURSDAY (the 20th inst.) AFTERNOON and EVENING, unless the weather should be very unpleasant. The friends of the Asylum are invited to attend.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON for restoring gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor, preventing the hair from falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DISCOVERY JUST MADE,
THAT
The "CATCHPENNY EDITION" of Les Miserables is an ABRIDGEMENT.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES of the original Paris edition are omitted in the "Catchpenny Edition."

Not only is there so large a portion of the original actually left out, but the portion that is issued is so wretchedly translated, that the unfortunate translator, WRAXALL, has since been apologizing in the columns of the *London Athenæum* for his blundering version.

The publishers of the "Catchpenny Edition," in their dishonorable haste to reprint a British translation, have thus issued an incomplete and emasculated edition, and fairly overreached themselves.

CARLETON'S EDITION is the only unabridged translation.

JUST PUBLISHED
INSIDE OUT,
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway

NOTICES OF THE PRESS

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times*

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

AT A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S Union Association of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at their Headquarters, No. 167 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1862, THOMAS G. GIRVAN, of the IXth Ward, was unanimously nominated as the People's Union candidate for Alderman of said District.
JAMES RILEY, Chairman.
W. J. HUDSON, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT
Send for a
Circular
BALLOU BROS.,
No 463 Broadway,
New-York
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook; by a woman who understands fish, soups, meats, pointry and all kinds of game; also, understands all kinds of pastry and is a good baker of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 8 60th-av., between 2d and 24th sts., in the candy store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in every respect, meats, pastry, vegetables, game, &c., has the best City reference of eight years' standing; would be willing to assist in washing. Apply for two days at No. 108 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, with the best of City references, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 447 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; has lived out many years in first-class houses, and will be found a competent servant. Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; no objection to do the washing of a small family. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 152 4th-av., between 10th and 21st-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; six years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 101½ West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as good cook or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RespectableProtestant woman, as cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would not object to do general housework in a small, private family; country preferred; business well; has several years' good City reference, to be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation, by two respectable young women, as cook and chambermaid. Five years reference from their present place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by an Amer can young woman, who is a first-class cook and a superior laundress; good City reference will be given. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable English woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 50 Rose-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging, has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, also for her daughter, 11 years old; is willing to take care of children, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Both would wish to be together. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 Canal-st., corner of Allen-st., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, is honest and sober, has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, can bring highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with incomparable city references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game, turtle soups, and all styles of puffs and plain pastry, bones turkey. Wages $10 to $12, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a place as good cook; understands English and American cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 27 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands English and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,411 Broadway, one door above 41st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good city references. Call for two days at No. 12 Bond-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who understands soups, game, jellies, bread and biscuit baking; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., boot store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a first-rate cook and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook in a private family; seven years City reference given; no objection to the country. Exception preferred. Apply at No. 35 3d-av., in millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as plain cook, in a private family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 27 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred; has been used to the country. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would not object to do general housework in a small, private family; country preferred; business well; has several years' good City reference, to be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st st.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as plain cook, in a private family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in any matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. —Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O21aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

Those afflicted with this complaint are invited to call whether treated or not. No charge for consultation. All soreness and pain quickly relieved, and cure warranted, by DR. MOSELEY, No. 374 4th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in the treatment has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to the present very convenient offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to the Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent to any mail-free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., PETERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills hit right on the very spot, and will be found so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of mankind, to give such sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information, required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c., at No. 120 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be satisfied with the rapidity and ease of the cure, but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,257 Broadway, (near 30th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent by mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes, to restore the menstrual flood, and they will, by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., PETERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 702 EAST THIRD-st., near 4th-st., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sundays, till 2 P. M. For ladies only, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. FRED. GERBER.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Lived cures by Dr. A. C. TEMO, AT & CO.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $1. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—FINE TARGET RIFLES, with patent muzzles, ball-starters, sweights, &c., from celebrated makers, breech-loading rifles, and a large lot of ordinary rifles, for sale by UNION & WHEELOCK, No. 304 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class I, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 48 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 48 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentiniella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
2,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown sewing twine, No. 80.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4 to 5¼ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed hoods.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
200 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 12-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
50 bags round balls.
200 flasks.
200 bolts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
200 dozen gun nipples.
300 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: (for we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 31st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for.) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to him, or them, according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.

10,000 yards, 16 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 21⅜ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25⅜ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28⅝ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are in active full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $15; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Room No. 15 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NOTICE—Seats may be secured for FRIDAY'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, also for
SATURDAY'S GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21—SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
SIGNORA LORINI IN A NEW ROLE.
when will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI.....as.....Lucrezia | MORENSI.as..Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI.as.....Gennaro | SUSINI.....as.Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
SEVENTH AND GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

In consequence of the necessary preparations for this extraordinary representation, the Matinée for that day will not take place.

The performance will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Full details of this unusual performance, with the programme of the entire arrangements, will be published tomorrow (Friday) morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

DINORAH.

Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MEYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic opera of
DINORAH; OR, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.

The music and the story are blended with the hand of a master, and the whole forms a combination so unique as to excite the utmost admiration. The subject is a pastoral romance of great beauty and novelty, conveying a moral at once impressive and natural, while the picturesqueness of the whole invention, both in the treatment of the story and of the music, justly entitles it to the distinction it now enjoys in Europe.

Meyerbeer is distinguished for attempting what some critics denominate impossibilities. One of these has been completely overcome in this opera, as in other cases. Success, overwhelming and decisive, has crowned his bold innovation. Could anyone believe, that without becoming monotonous, vast dramatic effects could be produced by elements so simple, instead of "a howling wilderness" of brassy sound and reverberation? Yet this has been done, as will be learned by those who listen to the opera, with its "Bell terzetto" at the close of the first act, the grand dramatic terzetto of the second act, and the choice poetry of the "Hunter's and the Reaper's Song" in the third act.

The sale of seats for the first representation of DINORAH will commence at all the ticket offices TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Whestley
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST
Will, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
appear in Brooklyn in Dr. Bird's vigorous tragedy of
SPARTACUS.
Last nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY NEXT.

FIRST PATRIOTIC CONCERT
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOURTEENTH-ST.,
For the Benefit of the Institution No. 834 6th-av.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1862.

THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD,
Numbering over Five Hundred,
assisted by several Artists and Amateurs,
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
has been engaged.
His Honor the Mayor will preside.

THOMAS D. SULLIVAN.....Musical Director
J. P. BONNELL.....Manager

TICKETS

Parquette and Dress Circle.....50 cents
Family Circle.....25 cents

Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had at the principal music stores, of the Janitors of Ward Schools No. 4, Divinity-street, No. 4, Bronome-st. near Wallabout, and No. 20, Broome-st. near Norfolk.

The great American Tenor,
WM. J. CASTLE,
will sing at the Grand Patriotic Concert
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TO-NIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN invalid or lady expecting to receive medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,257 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, on the 2d floor, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are large and well furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LIBERAL PRICE will be paid, a fine suite of rooms, with board. The table must be unexceptionable; private family preferred. Location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 1,205 Post office, Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARtment to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, in a first-class private residence, No. 155 West 14th-st. References of the highest respectability given and required.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor of a private house, in the vicinity of 16th-st. and 5th-av., with or without breakfast for a single gentleman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office. No boarding-house keepers need answer.

AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR BOARD AND pleasant home, a young American lady will assist with sewing and household duties in a respectable private family. Address M. JONES, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with the above amount, in a manufacturing business of a chemical nature. The article is not for sale in this country by any one else, and can be sold for cash as fast as made, and to an unlimited amount, at a profit of at least fifty per cent. None but bonafide parties need call at the factory, No. 163 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by P. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED WITH NOT LESS than $10,000 to engage in the specie and uncurrent money business, by a young man who has had several years' experience, and is now engaged in this line. Address Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WOOL FACtory, with wood-mill, pump, etc., attached, on Ellery-st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A coupe built by Lawrence & Out, little used; a pair of fine sorrel horses, over 16 hands high, stylish drivers and perfectly gentle. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and will be sold low. Can be seen at the stable No. 222 9th-st., and for further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TEN OR TWELVE HORSES WILL BE taken to board in the country for the Winter on good hay and stabled. Apply to E. R. HOGGETON, office of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of I. M. DEDNER, Piermont.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of EDWARDS, LA FARGE & EDWARDS, was dissolved by its own limitation on the 18th inst.

LOUIS LA FARGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership known as GEORGE H. HEATH & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

G. H. HEATH.
R. S. CARR.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 13, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's great Comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON;
OR
MASKS AND FACES,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
In her unrivaled personation of the heroine, supported by a
CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

Peg Woffington, (the actress).....Miss Laura Keene
Triplet, (artist, actor and author).....Mr. C. Whastleigh
Sir Charles Pomander.....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ernest Vane.....Mr. Levick
Colly Cibber.....Mr. Marlowe
Quin.....Mr. Peters
Snarl, } dramatic critics.....{ Mr. Stoddart
Sosper, } { Mr. W. Lennox
Mabel Vane.....Miss Isabella Nickinson
Kitty Clive.....Miss Jane Burke
Mrs. Triplet.....Mrs. Robertson

And the Burletta, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED.
FRIDAY—Last night of PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 45 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Only night of Weber's Grand Romantic Opera, in four acts, of
DER FREISCHUTZ,
which will be presented with its
MOST PERFECT CAST AND ENSEMBLE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, will be repeated Mozart's chef d'œuvre
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflotte,)
which will be produced in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection to all its details as here-before.
ON SUNDAY, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers
Haynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomon, J. Waldo, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
THURSDAY, NOV. 20,
Fourth night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY.....as.....Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

IRVING HALL.

MME. DE LUSSAN.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

Mme. DE LUSSAN will be assisted by
Mme. Erminia Currere, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg.
Her first appearance in New-York,
Mons. De la Perriere, Tenor.
Mr. Theo. Thomas, Violinist, and
Mr. Mosenthal
Sig. MUZIO.....Musical Conductor

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra, to be had at Irving Hall, at Beers, Boyd & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sellenbeck & Pollock's, No. 343 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 547, and Firth & Pond's, 547 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Chase, Page, Church, Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart, New and many other first-class American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sailor," by which Mr. Lang's pupils, of Chicago, Ill., are from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INstrumental Music will be given by Gerocchi, of the Institution for the Blind, in the Reformed Dutch Church in 5th-st., near 4th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Jenkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PRUSSIA, Loyd, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Symons, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Further Details of the Operations of Gen. Weitzel.

Doings of the Co-operative Naval Force.

Attempt to Cut Off the Retreat of the Rebels.

A Brisk Engagement up the Bayou Teche.

Immense Quantities of Sugar and Sugar Cane in the Country.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

While there has been nothing exciting in our immediate vicinity, the interest we have felt to hear from Gen. WEITZEL'S Division has answered the purpose of relieving the disguat that comes over us by the stereotyped announcement that "All is quiet on tha Potomac." As the scene of operations lies abova on the river, perhaps a slight sketch of the country may not be uninteresting to the general reader. Thibodeaux is situated on the west side of the river. In reaching it by steamer you go to Donaldsonville, 80 miles, and then down the Lafouche to Thibodeaux, 30 miles. To reach the town from this place you cross the Mississippi to Algiers opposite, and on the New-Orleans and Opelusas Railway you have only to travel 46 miles. For 29 miles of the distance you pass through swampa and small prairies; after crossing the Bayou des Allermande, for 7 miles you travel on the trembling prairies, which ara composed of matted grass and earth that rest on a lake, and the cars, while speeding over this curious foundation, visibly rock or tremble, and to the inexperienced, suggest that an earthquake is about being introduced. Such, however, is not the case, for the railway is quite as safa for all practical purposes, as if on the solid earth. Crossing these prairies, you come to the higher and more solid ground lying along the borders of the Lafourche, and are so on in the midst of tha finast sugar-growing country in the world. Ten miles of travel through this agricultural wealth and you come to Thibodeaux, a small town of possibly a thousand inhabitants. In all this country for miles is now to be seen ready for the sickle, or rather the knife, the most splendid crop of sugar-cane that wee ever seen in the world. Nothing like the size or height was before ever known, and it is calculated that had there been no war, and the planters had been left to quietly pursue their avocation, their income this year would have been unprecedented in the history of the crop. But now, alas! all is to be wasted; for miles the ripening cane ie to be seen, growing richer and richer by every full breeze, but ripening still, only to be wasted and lost. The appearance of our troops has ended all work among the negroes, and sent a majority of the planters fleeing from us with undisguised fear. A faw remain and welcome our presence, but their laborers, unfortunately, are demoralized by the surrounding example, and they suffer with the rest. And the effect is the appearance of the soldiers of the First Regiment of the *Gardes de Afrique*, who have made a conjunction with Gen. WEITZEL, having passed up the railroad instead of the river. The black troops, so far, have behaved with admirable moderetion and with all needed courage, and although they have not been in action, they have courted danger, and done their duty well. It is passing strange to see these men on the Lafourche, standing sentinel upon some hedge, when the once wealthy and still proud planter passes with his splendid equipage. The negro soldier bids the traveler "Halt," examines his pass, and bids him return or proceed, as the case may be; it is a strenge and wonderful revolution, scarcely to be comprehended by the sight or understood hy the renson.

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Maj.-Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. It of course attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the National troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieut.-Col. WARNER, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, received a word from Mrs. BRAGG that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with, and when Col. WARNER came up, two men of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, rip open the feather and moss beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy the valuablee in the different rooms. Upon Col. WARNER'S appearance, Mrs. BRAGG, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this lady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Col. WARNER got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "lest say." Col. WARNER suggested that it was a sad time; the lady said, "No one asked the National troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the Colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. BRAGG insisted "that the Yankees were intrudera and invaders of the South." The Colonel replied in courteous language, that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of Gen. BRAGG'S, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady'a dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see Gen. BRAGG, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied, "that our Western troops had been trying to meet Gen. BRAGG, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of onr troops—sad, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of Gen. TAYLOR, and the hero of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel. She could find no comfort in her ruined home, no consolation in the fact that her estata was gone forever;—if, indeed, she thought at all deeply or seriously, she would admit that she adored her husband for the very qualities which he sacrificed forever, when he turned against his country and its flag.

From Thibodeaux to Berwick's Bay ie about 45 miles, at which place, there is a rumor in town, that there has been a lively engagement between Capt. BUCHANAN'S fleet, consisting of the iron-clad *Kinsman*, (formerly the lake steamer *Gray Cloud*,) and two smaller vessels, and the Confederale iron-clad lake steamer the *John Cotten*, assisted by a land battery. The rumor has it that one of BUCHANAN'S small vessels was sunk, but that finally he landed a force and took the Confederate forts. If there has been any action et all, you may rest assured that Capt. BUCHANAN, formerly so efficient as the commander of the *New-London*, performed hie duty well, and that, under eny circumstancea, victory has perched upon our banners.

Since Gen. WEITZEL arrived at Thibodeaux, the railroad from this place to thnt has been opened and we have daily communication. I shall be greatly satonished if we do not receive, in the next two weeke, an immense amount of suger; the country, in spite of the burnings, is full of it, and the planters possessing it have come forward and expressed their gratitude that they have been relieved of the tyrannical rule of JEFF. DAVIS and the guerrillas, and expresa a willingnese to make peace on any honorable terms; but too happy if they can have tha country restored by such an act to a tithe of its former prosperity. The poverty and destitution of the mass of the people is painful; very many of the wealthiest are starving for the necessaries of life, and suffering for clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. And thia is true of most of the people of this once wealthy and prosperous State.

As the firet negro regiment ever mustered into service was in this department, and as their appearance in the field will undoubtedly inaugurate a new era in the rebellion, it is interesting to mark the progress of so great a revolution. Othere have talked, but Gen. BUTLER has solved the question and made what was heretofora theory a practical thing. In a former letter, I sent you some extracts from a paper published here, called the *Union*. I give two more; not that they are remarkable for any literary ability, which by the way, is above common-place, but because they indicate a certain sentiment, an earnestness and an ability that cannot lightly be disregarded.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS UNION.

CAMP STRONG, Gentilly Station, Oct. 16, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: The first regiment of Native Guards has been stationed here since the 1st of October, and can to-day, thanks to the intelligent Lieut.-Col. J. A. NELSON, form the battalion into square, &c., and certain it is, that if a member of the ex-regiment of New-Orleans Guards, not blinded by bestial, infamous and odious prejudices, should happen to come here, he could not fail to reoder justice to these negroes, the greater part of whom are whiter than half of their defamers. Wheo our soldiers visit the city, the insolent regards of the rebals are fixed upoo them; they put on a sneering air, and somatimes have the impudence to cut jokes about them, the villians! They forget that they have begged for the assistance of tbe "Natives," for when they went to the unhappy fathers of families, they told them, "Form quickly into companies, otherwise there will be an end of your existence and that of your children; you know that we are your friends, aod that we cannot deceive you." Hypocrites, who were governed by fear, and who would, without shame, heve massacred a poor population, without oelence and without support. There ara some conductors on the city railroads, who persist in opposing themselves to our entering certain cars; but we demand of our respectable Colonel, if a soldier of the United States has not more rights than a rebel who betrayed his flag? They say that our regiment will not fight. Have they, then, forgotten 1814 and 1815? Perhaps they have; this remembrance makes them feel ashamed! But we shall not disbonor it, like them; our fathers will not blush for the "natives." The paternal Govarnment of the United States clothes its soldiers in the best possible manner; every one of them has a magnificent overcoat; as far as nourishment is concarned it is useless to speak about it; the poor rebels, ragged and famished, would prefer to be put in the place of our dogs, in order to get whet we throw away. We received yesterday the certificates for rations for our families when we are away. In fine, Mr. Editor, come and visit our camp; it is situated in a salubrious place, where taera is no scarcity of water. Come and judge of the well-being of the soldiers and of the cleanliuess of the camp. You can also see the enthusiasm of the negro soldiers, and at the parade you can see, crossed in the glittering sun, a thousand white bayonets, held by black, yellow or white hends. Let it be known that we have no prejudices; that we receive everybody in the camp; but that the sight of traders in human flesh makes us ill; notwithstanding we receive them, for, though negroes, we have good manners—we receive them, too, with respect, entirely concealing from our visitors the violent emotions which their presence forces us to restrain within ourselves.

The books of the regiment will satisfy you of tha morality of our men. We are happy to have for Major, C. F. BASSET, and for Adjutant, THOMAS A. SEARS, two gentlemen who are the favorites of the regimcnt. We have few cases of sickness among us. We have a hospital under the charge of Dr. J. T. PAYNE. The second company, commanded by the patriotic E. DUMAS, buried yesterday one of its members, DANIEL WILSON, who died suddenly of a disease of the heart. He is happy now, for he has gained the true liberty in the universal hoine.

Receive, Mr. Editor, &c., Capt. H. L. R.

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

LAZARUS, RISE!—Men of my race, do you remain deaf to the appeal of your General? Where are the numerous battalions ready to march to the battle for the right, to bathe with their blood the sacred standard of liberty? Brothers, rise! let every one of us take his gun and put himself in the ranks. Let us have faith in the future. Progress must crush reaction; light must pierce the darkness, so it is ordained by God. From this terrible war must spring for us the question of life or death, justice or annihilation. Let us step into the arena. The world invites us to it and expects us there. We are going to present ourselves to the judgment of posterity, which, blind to the causes, weighs the actions.

The end which we must attain is glorious; let us put ourselves into the front ranks; this is our duty; the moment requires of us to be there. Let our brothers dispersed over the globe recognize their brothers here by the blows which we shall strike on the old edifice of social prejudices. Let us go to work, let us work for the well-being of the entire race; liberty and justice await us at the eod of our career. Brothers, let us march! To the legions of the North let us join the battalions of the South. Let the cannon, this thunder of man, be the rallying sound of our cohorts, the *ultima ratio* of the National Republic. Who detains you? The prudent advices of some doubting friends perhaps; the menaces of many blind ones, who would deny the sun that gives them light; the hypocritical counsels of some deaf ones, who will not hear these grand voices proclaiming the great principles of humanity. *Liberty, Justice, Progress.*

To live, that is the ardent and continued battle, that is to overthrow the evil and glory in the good; that is the lingering and sure work which rends asunder the stone of the sepulchre; that is the divine will which calls: "Lazarus, Lazarus, rise!" To live, that is to combat injustice; that is to love God and your neighbor, that is to proclaim in the face of the entire world the abolition of all Slavery; the end of all servitude; that is to kindle in the hearts of the timid the sacred fire, the ardent love of country, which claims the aid of all her children. To live, that is to die for the triumph of one idea; that is to be born again in posterity.

You who are sleeping, awake! The time has arrived when every one of us must pay his debt of blood for the accnunt of the future. You must do it; you must and those valiant warriors who have come from their far homes to bring you more than life—honor, the right of existence. Range yourselves under the banner of the Republic one and indivisible; ba you the hardy pioneers of a new generation, the terror of all oppressors, the hope of the feeble and the oppressed. Never mind the vain clamore of an abortive nationality; march on proudly, your good right is with you. Never commenced a day more radiant for this vast Continent. The Spirit of the Grand Being has visited his people. The angel of darkness has flown before the archangel of light. Perceive, brothers, perceive the giant march of humanity; she holds in her powerful hands the flambeau of civilization, the flashing pharos shining on the remote standard of progress, on which you read the two sublime words—1862 and *Liberty!* FOUCHE.

LETTER FROM A COLORED SOLDIER.

LAFOURCHE LANDING, N. O. O. and O. W. R. R., Nov. 4, 1862.

Editors New-Orleans Delta:

Desiring to appease the fears of the friends and relations of the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Native Guards, Col. SPENCER H. STAFFORD, commanding, I address you this letter, hoping that you may publish it in your columns, which are read daily by at least five or six hundred of their friends. When we left the city, on the 25th ult., we were from 650 to 675 strong. We arrived at this place on the 1st inst., 600 to 645 strong—only about thirty men having fallen out, and these from sickness. We have not, as yet, had the pleasure of exchanging shots with the enemy. But we are still anxious, as we have ever been, to show to the world that the latent courage of the African is aroused, and that, while fighting under the American flag, he can and will be a wall of fire and death to the enemies of this country, our birth-place. When we enlisted we were hooted at in the streets of New-Orleans as a rabble of armed plebeians and cowards. I am proud to say that if any cowardice has been exhibited since we left Camp Strong, at the Louisiana Race Course, it has been exhibited by the rebels. They have retreated from Boutee Station beyond Terrebonne Station, on the line we have marched, burning bridges and destroying culverts, which, no sooner than coming to the knowledge of Col. THOMAS, of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, have been repaired as quickly as they were destroyed.

I am not of a disposition to claim for our regiment more than its share of praise, but I venture the assertion that there is not a regiment in the service more willing to share the hardships of marching and bivouacking, and more desirous of meting the enemy than this regiment, led by Col. E. H. STAFFORD and Maj. C. F. BASSETT.

Hoping these few lines may appease the anxiety of our friends and relations,

I am, yours, with highest respect, J. H. I.

GEN. WEITZEL'S MARCH.

BY THE BIVOUAC FIRE—A CROSSING IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY—THE FIGHT—BURYING THE DEAD—CAPTURE OF THE WOUNDED—THE PLANTING INTEREST IN THE DUST, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RACELAND, OPELOUSAS RAILROAD, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

By the fitful gleams of the bivouac fira I hasten to furnish you with a sketch of the incidents of our expedition. Until now, since our departure from Donaldsonville, there has been no opportunity for my doing so, as our marches have been forced and rapid, leaving me at night only inclined to sleep, and to refresh myself from exhaustion. On leaving Donaldsonville we took up our line of march along the south side of the bayou, seizing horses and cattle, burning flatboats, and cutting holes in all skiffs we met with on both sides of the bayou. A company of the Eighth New-Hampshire was sent across to skirmish on the opposite shore; the sappers and miners selected such boats as were suitable for forming a pontoon bridge, and floated them down the stream to facilitate our crossing, in case it became necessary. From information gathered from different sources, we learned that the rebels were in rapid retreat before us. Marching cautiously, with skirmishers thrown out on both flanks, we only made fifteen miles the first day.

While preparing for a good sleep, I was ordered across the bayou to commend the picket guard, and I assure you, that a sleepless night on that duty did not fail to add to my fatigue, as to square matters, I ordered a contraband to saddle me a fine horse and I accompanied the regiment on the following day mounted; early on the morning of the 27th, we resumed our march. I omitted to state that on the day before, about a mile from Napoleonville, we came on some earthworks that, properly defended, would have been very troublesome to us. But the rebels' scare was so great that they dared not defend them. We saw nothing of the rebels, or heard nothing of them, until between 11 and 12 o'clock, when some of our skirmishers ahead were killed from shots fired from a cane field on the left of the road, and two of the battery were killed. Our brigade had been divided in the morning;—the Eighth New-Hampshire and Twelfth Connecticut, with THOMPSON'S Battery and a company of cavalry having crossed over to the right-hend side of the bayou, our regiment, the Thirteenth Connecticut, as well as the Seventy-fifth New-York, formed the support of CASSETT'S Battery on the left. The rebels, also, had their force divided; a battery of four pieces supported by the Crescent City Regiment, and the Eighteenth Louisiana, with soma irregular troops, were in position on the right, while on the right, in opposition to our left, were a still larger body in support of SEMMES' Battery of five pieces. The alarm being given, the Thirteenth immediately formed in line of battle on the left of the road, and the Seventy-fifth formed rapidly on our left; the order was then given to form double columns by division, and forward, which we did, under the greatest difficulty, through a dense cane-field, which was crossed by several very deep ditches. Of course, we were thrown into some disorder, but this was promptly rectified, as we emerged from the cane into an open field, where we had expected to find the enemy in battle array, but not a trece of them appeared, nor was there a shot fired. Everything being masked by the woods. CABARTH'S Battery took a position in front of us, and commenced throwing shell into the woods on both sides of tha bayou, without getting any response. All this time we could distinguish the skirmishers at work on the opposite side of the bayou, and could hear THOMPSON'S Battery booming away.

Not being attacked, we were ordered to fall back to our pontoon bridge, and cross over to the opposite side; while the Seventy-fifth was ordered to occupy the position we had left and deploy as skirmishers. No sooner did the Thirteenth Connecticut emerge into the road than the rebels, supposing us in retreat, commenced shelling us from just over the bayou. Their range was perfect, as they could see our colors above the levee, and they had a man on a sugar-house at the landing, close by their battery, to direct their fire. A shell would hiss over my head to the left, theo to the right, then directly overhead, bursting in the air. It was hot, I assure you, and, but for the necessity of the rebels elevating their guns to shoot over the levee, their guns being in position close to it, we would have been badly cut up. None were killed, though several were wounded. The day was hot, the road intensely dusty, and the men thirsty and tired. yet they behaved splendidly, crossing the pontoon bridge steadily and orderly, although still under the artillery fire, they having a chance to rake us as we crossed. Fortune favored us, and nothing was hit but the bridge. One of the shells aimed at us cut the head from off one of the Seventy-fifth, who was in the case we had vacated only a few minutes before. The engagement had become by this time general, both our batteries, as well as the rebels, in full play, and the infantry on both sides hotly at work. We marched into the fields on the right of the road, when across, formed in line of battle, and advanced to the support of the Eighth New-Hampshire and Twelfth Connecticut, under a most galling fire of shell, grape and musketry. We had a devil of a country to cross—brambles, ditches, fences stopped the way—yet the gallant Thirteenth, BUTLER'S "Pet Lambs," went it with a will, bearing down all obstacles with a rush, and coming up just on the right and rear of the regiments we were sent to support.

We halted just on the verge of the battery, and the fire was terrific—my poor company seeming the mark, although we escaped most fortunately, notwithstanding our proximity to danger. Geo. WEITZEL and Col. BRADY coolly braved the fire, immediately behind me, and were, I think, a mark for the gunners. The fire becoming so hot, our regiment was ordered to lie down, which we did, just in time to escape, as the next discharge skimmed over us, wounding several. Here we lay for some minutes, when Gen. WEITZEL seeing some of our own cavalry retreating from the woods, and mistaking them for rebels, saye: "Here come some cavalry—up and give them a volley." We were instantly on our feet, and advanced, shouting. Without waiting for an order, our regiment poured in a volley, which, with our rapid charge, caused the rebels to get up from the ditch, where they were lying, just in front of our battery, and skedaddle with fearful speed. The shout of exultation that went up from our forces only accelerated their pace. We advanced to the ditch, where their line of battle was posted, and there halted. Gen. WEITZEL rode by, when our boys gave three rousing cheers for him. He congratulated us on our victory. The engagement lasted, the General thinks, at least an hour; and as it occurred at Georgia Landing, it will probably be known as the battle of Georgia Landing. It is about two miles above the town of Labadieville.

I went into the woods with some skirmishers, and commenced to take prisoners. Col. MCPIKETERS, of New-Orleans, was found dead in the edge of the woods, shot with a musket ball in the mouth. We found the Captain of the battery that opposed us, mortally wounded.

Just in the rear of the rebels, a little to their left, in the woods, was an almost impassable swamp, where the skedaddlers got stuck. From this, we dragged many prisoners, amongst them a Captain and two Lieutenants belonging in the City. The water was so chilly that the poor devils' teeth chattered and caused them to shiver so badly that the spectacle was most comical. They said they were not afraid of the other regiments, but when the "blue" regiment came up (the Thirteenth,) they thought we were going to charge bayonets on them, and they were afraid to stay. The rebels thought the Thirteenth the finest regiment they ever saw, and this opinion was expressed by men who were at Shiloh. We disabled and captured one of their guns. We then pursued them as far as Labadieville, and then returned and slept on the battle-field. On the day previous to the fight, we burned a rebel camp on the right of the bayou. The night of the battle we nearly froze from the intense cold, which was more suggestive of the Poles than of the sunny South. The frost was as great as any I ever witnessed in the North. We buried our dead as well as the rebels, caring alike for the wounded of both sides. The only officers killed were two Captains of the Eighth New Hampshire. The next morning we started again in pursuit, expecting to come up at once and engage the enemy at Thibodeauxville—they informing the people along the road that they were going to make a grand stand at that place. We halted a mile from town and prepared for battle, when the cavalry returned with the intelligence that the town was unoccupied; we then resumed our march, passing through the town, which was nearly deserted, and camped two miles on the other side. No soldiers allowed to straggle or visit the town on any pretext. We found the draw-bridge at Thibodeauxville on fire, and completely destroyed. At tattoo, our regiment was ordered to prepare itself for a forced march on the morrow to Raceland, to reinforce the Eighth Vermont and Second Louisiana, who were reported to be held in check by the rebels at Des Allemenos. Eager for a fight, our regiment was on this march easily in the morning, advancing rapidly until we reached this place, to find it evacuated by the enemy. The railroad bridge, four miles below Thibodeauxville, we found partially destroyed by fire, as well as a large storehouse of sugar. We burned a large rebel camp here, and are now enjoying ourselves hugely.

We have communicated with THOMAS, who has not seen a trace of the rebels. On one of the cars we found two columbiads, as well as two carronades. Early in the morning we will return to Thibodeauxville, when I hope to be able to transmit this to you.

THIBODEAUXVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

We reached our camp yesterday very much fatigued, and have been resting, while part of our regiment have been repairing the railroad bridge. The remainder of the brigade that we left in camp have been scouring the country, and have made some captures. We have heard that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 460.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

We have just heard that the rebels in the rear have captured all our wounded left at the Georgia Landing, and the Twelfth Connecticut have been dispatched to their relief. The Eighth New-Hampshire and part of THOMPSON'S Battery have gone to Tigerville, while the Seventy-fifth New-York and the Thirteenth Connecticut remain here until Monday, when they go to "Houmas." We learn that the gunboats with the Twenty-first Indiana arrived in Berwick's Bay just in time to cut off the rebels' retreat, so that we think we have them between two fires. I was over the river yesterday visiting several large plantations, where every negro had run away after pillaging his master's plantation and house—ruin everywhere. ALLEN had three hundred and fifty negroes, of which not one remains—and, of course, the standing cane will all be lost. So with every plantation in the vicinity.

Men who were rich wake up to the disagreeable fact that their wealth has departed. All the houses have been ransacked by the negroes, who have taken what they wanted. Across the bayou opposite our camp there is a most remarkable and picturesque assemblage of over three thousand negroes of all sizes and ages and tints; there they are holding high carnival; having seized their masters' carts, private carriages, horses, mules, &c., with plenty of sheep, poultry and bread, they are enjoying their freedom for the first time, with a vengeance.

It is one of the quaintest and most laughable sights in the world to see the big negroes rolling back in the carriages or driving along the road, driven by one of their own color. They did not join us in any numbers until since the fight. I suppose the victory was a conclusive argument to their minds. I regret not being able to furnish you a sketch of the ground as the bearer of dispatches leaves at once.

HOPEFUL.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON BAYOU TECHE.

From the Delta, Nov. 8.

The following letter from our correspondent with the naval expedition under Lieut. BUCHANAN, off Brashear City, gives an account of quite a brisk action which took place on the 3d inst., between some of our gunboats and the rebel batteries and gunboats on the Teche.

It would seem that there has been rather lively work in that region. The Confederates have crossed the Bay at Brashear City, and have gone up to a point on Bayou Teche, about fourteen miles from Brashear, where they have placed ob-tructions in the stream.

The Confederates destroyed the bridge across Bayou Boeuf, together with a large amount of rolling stock. This bridge is about eight miles from Brashear City, and Col. THOMAS, with the Eighth Vermont Regiment, was engaged in repairing it. The distance from Thibodauxville to Brashear is about twenty-nine miles. A portion of Gen. WEITZEL'S command is at Tigerville, about half way between the two places, and as soon as Col. THOMAS completes the repairs on the bridge, the whole of his force can be thrown on any point on the road in a few hours. We shall expect to hear a good account from them in a few days. Bayou Teche connects with the waters of Berwick's Bay through the Atchafalaya River, and leads up into the Attakapas country, Opelousas, Vermillionville, St. Martinsville, Franklin, and other towns are near the bayou or its connecting streams.

OFF BRASHER CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

DEAR DELTA: We arrived off here on the night of the 1st, but unfortunately too late to stop the rebels from crossing. There was a great deal of difficulty in getting over the Bay, and we felt the want of light draft vessels very much. The day the *Kinsman* arrived Lieut. BUCHANAN crossed in her, and tried to get the *Estrella* over, but she grounded. He came up to the mouth of the river, but saw nothing but the *Hart*, which he chased but could not catch. They got the *Estrella* and the *St. Mary's* over the next day, and the following day the *Calhoun* came up with the *Diana*.

The night of our arrival here, we chased the rebel gunboat *Cotten*, but she got away from us by her superior speed. The same night was captured the rebel steamer *A. B. Sigur*. She is a small boat, about the size of the *Fancy Natchez*, and is very useful.

Yesterday all the gunboats went up Bayou Teche, found the enemy about fourteen miles from here, and passed above the obstructions they had sunk in the Teche.

The boats engaged them for two hours, and drove them off, including the *Cotton*. The *Kinsman* bore the brunt of it, and received fifty-four shots in her upper works and hull, and had one man killed (a soldier of the Twenty-first Indiana) and five wounded.

The pilot, JOHN BELLINO, had his leg badly shattered, and died to-day from the effects of amputation. Capt. COOK, on the *Estrella*, received three shots, and had two soldiers of the Twenty-first Indiana killed, while working the guns, and one man badly wounded.

The *Diana* received three shots, but had no person hurt. She will have to be hauled out, as her stem is shot away. The *Calhoun* received eight shots, but fortunately they did no material damage.

Capt. WIGGINS fought his ship nobly. He was in such a position that he received all the fire from the artillery on shore, and at the same time had the *Cotten* playing upon him. He, however, drove the artillery away, and put several shots into the *Cotten*.

The whole rebel force was there, numbering between three and four thousand men, with (it is said) seventy field-pieces. It is reported to-day that we did them a great deal of damage, and that the *Cotten* is sunk. They had thrown up a mud fort on this side, but evacuated it on our arrival. An attempt was made to remove the obstructions, but without success; but I think that when Gen. WEITZEL arrives, so as to afford protection from the Sharpshooters on the banks, we can do so.

The enemy destroyed about 1,000 hogsheads sugar, a lot of molasses, and also burnt ninety-eight cars and steam-engines.

The *Cotten* is iron-cased, and did some excellent shooting. She mounts one long 32-pounder, four 24-pounders and two 6-pounders, rifled guns. The iron casing on the *Kinsman* and *Diana* turned the shot beautifully.

Capt. MCLEFFLIN, who was on board of the *Calhoun*, with his company, went ashore with his men and tried to get opposite the *Cotten*, but before he got up in her she had left. If she has not been sunk, we will get her yet.

NOV. 5.—Lieut. BUCHANAN has just returned from another trip up the Teche, with the *Estrella*. He had three men killed by a shot. The *Cotten* was there. They had a battery on each bank, but he succeeded in driving them all off. I think the *Cotten* is disabled, as our shell glanced off. He was on fire once. We could plainly see our shot strike him, but he fights bowe on.

NEW SUGAR.

From the Delta, Nov, 2.

Eighty-four hogsheads of the new sugar crop, of a superior quality, was brought to the city yesterday by C. A. WEED, on the *General Williams*. It came from down the coast, and is, we understand, the first installment of new sugar which has been brought to market this season.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

From the Delta, Nov. 3.

Lieut. WELLS, commanding Company H, Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, at the battle of Labadieville, was hit on the breeches pocket by a half-spent canister shot, which cut a hole in his surtout coat and completely smashed up his powder-flask. The Lieutenant was knocked down by the force of the blow. A little lameness supervened, but he has attended to his company duties daily since.

THE TEXAN REFUGEES.

NOTICE TO TEXAS REFUGEES.

Texas refugees in this city and neighborhood are notified that the First Regiment Texas United States Volunteers is now being organized, (under authority from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,) by Judge E. J. Davis, of Texas, who will command it as Colonel.

This regiment will be furnished with the arms and accoutrements of mounted riflemen, and will be supplied with horses in Texas, as it is inconvenient to ship them from this port. In the meantime it will act as an unmounted rifle corps.

It is understood that a number of Texas refugees have enlisted in other regiments in this Department. All of these who wish to return to Texas may be transferred in this Texas regiment, on sending their names to Col. DAVIS, at the Park Hotel, Lafayette-square.

GEN. BUTLER VISITS THE RINALDO.

From the Delta, Nov 6

Gen. BUTLER, attended by several members of his Staff, visited the English ship-of-war *Rinaldo* yesterday.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

From the Delta, Nov. 6.

It strikes us that Capt. JAMES MCQUOID, of the steamer *Iberville*, is in a tight place. He went up the river the other day, and upon his return yesterday he was "one negro short." Inquiry was instituted, and it turned out that he sold the man. Gen. BUTLER has locked McQUOID up in the Parish Prison, "there to remain until he returns the negro."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Friday Evening, Nov. 7, 1862.

The week is closing under a very quiet state of affairs financially. Commercially there have been some changes, say in the prices of the chief or great product of the State, sugar; the receipts thereof have had a very sensible effect on the Exchange Market. A further decline was established in the rates of Sight on New-York. It is presumed that drawers and sellers were prepared for it. The prominent and only Bank drawing on New York reduced its rates 1 per cent. This was no more than expected. We have repeatedly put the question why there should be so great a difference between New-York and New-Orleans in currency. The currency standard of New Orleans is fully as good as New-York. The general indebtedness or balance of trade in favor of New-York is not so large as to warrant the great difference between the two cities. We hope the Bears in the market will bear down, keep bearing, which will reduce the price and value of breadstuffs and provisions fully 10 per cent., assuming that a large share of the shipments hither are for Northern account. It is quite immaterial for shipments hither how Exchange rules, or if regular sales are made, the current rates of Exchange are of course considered, even if proceeds are to be invested in produce.

There is no paper market. There are some borrowers in the market on mortgage securities. We have not heard of any sales of mortgage securities; of course, no other will receive any notice, unless on pledge of the best of stocks and bonds. Nor have there been sales of stocks this week, excepting twenty-five shares of City Railroad Company. This is the extent of stock transactions, to our knowledge, for this the first week in November, the greatest time, as it were, for general stock and bond transactions.

The Exchange market was weak. The prominent Bank reduced its rates on New-York to 1½. There were more bills offering outside, and buyers had the call. We have something of a hiatus in Time Bills, for we do not learn of a sale only with documentary evidence, and that of good reputte and standing. Kites cannot fly at this time. In Sterling, as well as in France, there is only a retail inquiry. We quote actual operations to-day as follows

Bank Checks on New-York over the counter, 13 ₱ cent. premium.
Sight Drafts, outside, 10@12 ₱ cent. premium.
Time Bills, date drafts, no sales on special.
Sterling, bank bills, 155.
Francs, bank bills, 3.70@3.65.
Gold, 40@43@45 ₱ cent. premium.
Silver, 32½@35 ₱ cent. premium.
United States Demand Treasury Notes, 3/4 ₱ cent. premium.
Legal Tender Notes, 8@10 ₱ cent. oramium.
Bank Notes of Western States, good, par.
South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes, 40@50 ₱ cent. discount.
Mobile Bank Notes, 25 ₱ cent. discount.

The Issues of the banks of Mobile, though varying at the figures above, do not indicate the real value, because the banks of Mobile are in the strongest position as regards their demand liabilities. The total suspension of intercourse with that city must, of course, operate to the disadvantage of its currency. On the other hand, the remark may apply to New-Orleans currency from the same causes. The amount of bank notes of the banks of New Orleans in circulation in South Alabama is, however, very limited; the mass of the issues of our banks are in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, with good parcels in Missouri. Our banks are progressing, or, as the phrase is, getting along very well.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY FORTE? Should I become an editor, lawyer, phonographic reporter, bookkeeper, teacher, merchant or banker? In short, what can I do best? A full-written Phrenological Chart will tell you what you are, and what you may become, at small cost and but little loss of time.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 19.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. De Bruycker, Mr. Von Lamb, Mrs. Person, D. Hall, J. C. Nicholls, S. E. Curtis, W. S. Aschcum, J. J. Browne, W. H. Graham, S. Risken, E. Beyer, Mr. Alexander, J. Hehn, Mr. Dugine, S. K. Marshall, Mr. Von Ager, W. S. Cunliffe, lady and 2 children, Mrs. M'Neil and daughter, A. Curran, J. M. Brooks and 2 daughters, Mr. Cubas, Mrs. M. A. Gibbs, Mrs. Booth and daughter, W. Dick, G. Leandre, Mr. Spinney, Mr. Collins, Mr. Gouant, Mr Keough.

In steamship Pacific, from Havana and Nassau—T. P. Tyldsu, Marl Montero, Mme. Carmen Montero, Joseph Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Atkinson, Miss Lillie Thompson and servant, Miss Sophia Atkinson, Gustavus Atkinson, Capt Rudolph Keller, Fitch F. Wilder, Louis de Behian, James A. Thompson, Ann Bethel and child, Miss Caroline Whitley, Miss Auguste Whitley, Mrs. Ann Milliard, Pedro Escorcon, Edward Winterfield, Martin Gerard, W. T. J. Duggan, Joseph Garmall, John Ferber, George Moooey, Michael Forcules, Mrs. C. M. Whitley.

In steamship Potomac, from New-Orleans—T. M. Prentiss, W. R. Vining, R. N. Seeley, J. Meyer, L. Sylvester and son, M. Lermin, S. Lavezzeri, Mrs. Gray, child and nurse, and 34 in the steerage.

In steamship Bio Bio, from Havana—Manuel Beola, Francisco Nimo, Pedro M Bonis, William Estnand, John M. Shields, Edward Duffy, William Guttermao—Total, 7.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 52 | Sun sets .... 4 39 | Moon rises.... 5 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 25 | Gov Island. 7 14 | Hell Gate.... 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer E. S. Terry, Chapin, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed.
Ships Mont Blanc, Donnell, Aspinwall, C. C. Duncan & Co; J. S. Harris, Harmon, Portland; J. W. Delano, J. P. Whitney, Avery, New-Orleans; N. H. Brigham, City of New-York, Sattir, Vera Cruz, D. A. Kingsland & Sutton.
Brigs Rapid, (Swed.) Axberg, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Adelaide, (Br.,) Douglas, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schooners Ariadne, Robinson, Providence; Eagle, Hall, Boston; S. B. Strong, Tyler, Beaufort, N. C., D. C. Murray; Northern Light, Lane, Danvers; Charles & William, Hix, Boston; Dahlia, Kent, Portland, G. L. Hatch, Florence, Candage, Salem, Wm. S. Brown & Co; Golden Rule, Sylvester, Chelsea, Wm. S. Brown & Co; Elizabeth, (Br.,) ——, Kingston, Jam., Wylie & Co; Albert Maria, Douglas, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; Mary, Sawyer, Newburyport, Simpson & Clapp.
Sloops Henry Steinard, Vail, New-Haven; H. S. Ruckett, Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Nov. 7, and S. W. Pass the 9th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had heavy N. E. gales since leaving Carrysfort Reef, 8th inst., at 6 P. M., passed U. S. steamer Hartford, off Pilot-town, S. W. Pass, bound in to New-Orleans. The Richmond arrived the same morning. Nov. 9, the ship John Henry, of Bath, from Mauritius, inbound to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, put into S. W. Pass, le

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3483. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Burnside Still on the North Bank of the Rappahannock.

The Rebel Pickets on the South Side.

The Rebels Occupying the Country Just Abandoned by Us.

A Force of Eight Thousand at Gainesville.

Details of the Movement of Our Army from Warrenton to Falmouth.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Your correspondent at Falmouth sends the following

"Yesterday the rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite bank of the river, and are now within easy musket range."

Last night the rebel pickets had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and burn a bridge near Catlett's Station.

Scouts report the rebel Gen. EARLY at Shephard's Mills, with 9,000 men, and Gen. MAHALL near the same place with a like number, and a rebel force of 10,000 near Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps.

A refugee just in says a rebel force of 8,000 men was in Warrenton on Tuesday night, and last night had advanced as far as Gainesville.

A party sent out by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, near Gainesville, returned last night, having accomplished the object of their mission.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, to-day, is to the effect that the rebel cavalry recently approached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but Gen. PLEASANTON, with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place.

Accounts from Falmouth, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the banks of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our men, but no firing took place. Only one small camp of the enemy was visible last night.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Details of the Movement of Gen. Burnside's Army to Falmouth—The Prohibitions.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The long-range cannon that have for the past hour been engaged in silencing a rebel battery planted across the Rappahannock, opposite us, in Fredericksburgh, have stilled their thunders. We are safe in the town of Falmouth, and at length it is possible to send you word of the operations of the past three days. The Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Maj.-Gen. SUMNER, now rests on the Rappahannock. By the time this reaches you, the centre and left will doubtless have formed a junction with us here. The whole army—

"A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from its frozen loins"—

will then be massed here, and thence marched on to—but we shall see what we shall see. If it be toward that charnel house, Richmond, where, according to the official returns, more than a hundred thousand sick and wounded victims of the rebellion lie, we have now the satisfaction to know that but sixty miles—a three hours' ride by the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad—intervene between us and there—that is, so much *space* intervenes. But what material obstacles are to be encountered, and what passages of glory or gloom are before us ere that intervening space be traversed, is not within the scope of mortal ken. When we left Warrenton, on Saturday, it was the opinion of some well-informed men that the Confederates would abandon Richmond, and show no fight between here and that point; and in support of this opinion it was urged that they had already sent their treasure southward to Danville, N. C., and were fast sending their stores in the same direction. We find little to countenance this hypothesis as we approach the rebel Capital. If a movement is made against it, we shall doubtless find it met by the same desperate and skilled resistance that has thus far barred our progress thitherward. There appears to be little doubt that, with the exception of JACKSON's command—which at the latest advices was at Front Royal and holding Chester Gap—and STUART's Cavalry—which hangs around our flank and rear—the main body of the Confederate army has been drawn down and massed immediately around the rebel Capital and on the lines of approach thereto. I know nothing, of course, of what the intentions of Gen. BURNSIDE are, but it is a proof of the fresh life and spirit infused into the army, that every man's thoughts again turn Richmond-ward. A little faith springs up in our languid and skeptical souls. It begins to seem *possible* that we may attack and take that rebel stronghold. Do not count this small progress, for under the late *régime* of "impossibilities," that faith had died out of mens minds, and no prompting more vigorous than Winter quarters possessed them. One thing is satisfactory—we shall presently know our fate. *Christmas will either see us in Richmond, or shattered in overwhelming defeat.* With our powerful forces, and skilled combinations on foot, we ought not to fear the latter. *A hundred and fifty thousand men confidently anticipate the former.*

Of the three days' march of the Right Grand Division, from Warrenton here, there is little or nothing to tell. Never was a more eventless expedition. Like XENOPHON's Ten Thousand, we marched each day so many "parasangs," but no incident such as diversified their progress broke the monotony of our weary way. It was early Saturday morning that the column moved from Warrenton. We went no further that day than the Junction, or rather to the point where the road from Warrenton crosses the railroad track, two miles west of Warrenton Junction—in all, thirteen miles. The day was delightful; the march was made with entire ease and in perfect good spirits, and that night we bivouacked by our camp-fires under the clear, cold starlight. At this halting-place there occurred a little incident, which, as illustrative of the practical "pushing" temper of the new Commander, is worth relating. Up to the moment of our leaving Warrenton, some of the regiments had remained unsupplied with clothing. BURNSIDE did not, as some men we wot of, wait till this business was attended to before budging an inch; he sent on the men, and then sent the clothing after them, and late on that first night of our march the trains came up, and the Winter coats, socks, drawers, etc., were handed out to the men before they lay down. On the next day, at the next stopping place we found this repeated in the case of one or two other regiments that had not been supplied. We have thus been able to continue the march uninterruptedly. It is a small matter, but it is typical of a multitude of just such business-like, common-sense doings of BURNSIDE, and we augur, as you will, well from them.

Yesterday, (Sunday—another glorious day,) the march was resumed, and the day's tramp brought us on seventeen miles to our halting place, at a point known as the "Spotted Tavern." We were now veering down from the White Ridge, along which we had been traveling, and had touched the sandy bottoms that run clean out to the ocean. The transition was curious. We were tramping over a new geologic era. The sea had, erewhile, washed the region and left argillaceous deposits along the whole track. But the suggestions around were not of geologic, but of human convulsions. On every hand we saw the marks left by the wracking, rending volcanic cataclysm of War. That seventeen miles' march that day was literally through a desert. Not a stalk of corn, not a pound of fodder was seen along the entire route. Trampled fields, uptorn and burnt fences and the litter of camps told where armies—Union and rebel alternately—had been. The houses were few and mean; the people mean also—poor whites—and ignorant. How ignorant they are let an example tell: Late in the afternoon we arrived at a house, which Gen. SUMNER thought to make his headquarters. We found it shut up; but on going to an outhouse we discovered a white servant-girl with two or three children, cowering with terror; the man and his wife had fled to the woods, as they had been told by the Confederates that the "Yankees" were coming to burn the houses and murder the women and children. Incredible, is it not, that this should be told of Americans? It is sadly true, nevertheless.

Yesterday morning the march was once more resumed. We had bivouacked for the night but a dozen miles from Fredericksburgh, and as we took an early start, it was calculated we should reach our destination by noon. The morning opened moist and foggy, and it was found that bad weather was upon us; but though it has continued cloudy all day there has been no rain, and we hope still for a continuance of the marvelous weather we have had for the past month. We were now nearing the alluvial bottoms of the Rappahannock, and the change was perceptible in the improved farms and residences which we met on our route. Meanwhile, what we did not meet was an enemy. Forty miles, and not even a rebel vedette in sight! I think old SUMNER was thoroughly disgusted and disappointed. Fighting, you know, is his meat and drink, and to march through the enemy's country three days without so much as a taste of the luxury, was intolerable and not to be borne. We had approached within a mile and a half of Falmouth, when suddenly a battery from the Fredericksburgh side (of the river opened upon us. The old war-horse pricked up his ears. It proved, however, to be a mere nibble. The enemy learning of our approach had planted a battery and designed to enfilade the road. It did not take long, however, for our artillery to feel their way off the road to the left, behind a piece of woods, which brought them out on a commanding position, within half a mile from the river. PETTIT's, (First New-York Artillery,) OWEN's (Company G, First Rhode Island,) and TOMPKINS' (Company A, First Rhode Island,) batteries were planted on this hill, Cook's brigade supporting. PETTIT's practice is far-famed for its marvelous accuracy. To-day it was of his best. The very first shell was planted plump amid the cannoneers at the rebel guns, causing an instantaneous skedaddle. Recovering their composure, however, they were able to dodge out and fire a few rounds. It was in vain. Their shots all fell harmless, not a man on our side being scratched, while every shot from our guns fell among them. Accordingly, they soon scampered off—a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry going with them. It would appear that this was their whole force in Fredericksburgh, and thus far we have not yet learnt what damage was done. As our batteries were planted behind Falmouth and theirs behind Fredericksburgh, the firing was over both towns, and one can imagine what feelings the screeching shells flying over the heads of the population awoke in their minds. The Confederates are severely blamed by the people for remaining with their battery to provoke a fire on our part, and the blame is, indeed, well merited.

If, as is probable, it enters into the plans of Gen. BURNSIDE to mass his force at Fredericksburgh, this place must be again, for some time to come, the centre of public interest. The first great object to which attention will be directed will, doubtless, be the putting in order of the strip of railroad of thirteen miles from here to Aquia Creek, and the construction of bridges over the Rappahannock across to Fredericksburgh. The track is uninjured along the whole line; but Gen. BURNSIDE, last August, was compelled to burn the bridges over Potomac and Accakeek Creeks. The first thing will be to restore these—and with tressle-work, this will be a matter of speedy improvisation. The rolling stock was also all destroyed, and new engines, cars, &c., will have to be brought from Alexandria. But a day or two should see all this done, and put us within three hours of Washington. The two bridges over the Rappahannock were both destroyed some months ago; and of late, the only available means of crossing dry-shod between Falmouth and Fredericksburgh has been by a large scow ferry-boat. This was yesterday scuttled and destroyed, on our approach. If there were any object in crossing immediately, however, the present condition of the river presents no very formidable obstacle, as the water nowhere reaches above the knees of infantry, or above the hub of the wheels of supply-trains. If we do not cross thus to-morrow, we will soon be doing so by the pontoon, which will doubtless be immediately thrown across the stream. With reference to the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, I learn that it has, within the past three or four weeks, been put in working order, bridges, &c., restored. One passenger train per day has been running; but all the capacities of the road have been under a constant strain to carry army supplies from the rich Valley of the Rappahannock—one of the great granaries of Virginia. While our artillery practice was going on this afternoon, the train started off for Richmond, and its pace was accelerated by a few of PETTIT's admirably directed shots. Three hours afterward it must have entered Richmond, hissing and screaming, to tell the population of the Confederate Capital that the avenging army of the Union is again within striking distance.

The new movement of the army, under the new auspices, onward to Richmond, will doubtless be watched by the public with intense interest and solicitude. It is true the ingot of war that is in try our new leader has yet to come; but everything thus far augurs well for his success. The army has been rapidly and admirably moved. You may perhaps have observed that it took Gen. BURNSIDE precisely one week to get the reins of power into his hands and set the wheels of the grand army a-rolling. On Saturday, the 8th of November, the great trust fell upon him. On Saturday, the 15th, we were awakened long before daybreak by the rumbling of artillery through the streets of Warrenton. 'Twas the army in motion southward. Figure in yourselves the enormous mass of details to be mastered by a commander ere he has in his grasp the material elements with which he has to work. Understand that all this has had to be mastered by BURNSIDE since he assumed command—*(for he was not in the confidence of Gen. McClellan)*—and you will have some conception of the amount of labor that has had to be crowded into that pregnant week! You will doubtless have, before this, received and published the order, constituting the army of the Potomac into three Grand Divisions—the Right Grand Division under Gen. SUMNER; the Centre Grand Division under Gen. HOOKER, and the Left Grand Division under Gen. FRANKLIN, with the Reserves under Gen. SIGEL. Can you say that the army is not now on a fighting footing?

When last I wrote you from Warrenton, it was to discuss the demoralized condition of the army, and calculate the number of wagons required to carry off the shoulder straps of indignant officers who would resign all along of the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We have forgotten all that, and already it seems like a tale a century old. Scores of the officers who sent in their resignations, (not to Washington, but to their superior officers in the field,) have begged the privilege of *recalling* them. As for the men, when soldiers march, as we have done the past three days, at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, their hams are too wearied to allow of very hot polemics as to conflicting claims of Generals. In fact, the subject is dead. "BURNSIDE is our leader now." Under his guidance I report an army confident, high-spirited and steadily pushing on to victory. W. S.

LETTER FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Eleventh Army Corps—Change of Position—Boldness of the Rebels—Rumors of an Attack—A Picket Captured—Rebel Officers Taken.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The headquarters of the Eleventh Army Corps were transferred from Gainesville to this place, today. The main portion of the Army of the Potomac having swept down Bull Run Valley, and halted a week at Warrenton, has again taken up its line of march southward, and by this time is well on its way to a field where immediate and more active operations are anticipated. The army, as a whole, was never in better fighting trim than now, and is eager to meet and crush the enemy. The rebel leaders, with their usual cunning, have managed to keep up such a display of troops along the passes leading into the Shenandoah Valley, as to render the detention of a corps at this point, to look after them, a matter of necessity. JACKSON is now, as he ever has been, the great bugbear to those who manage the Union army. It is very generally believed that he has at least 40,000 men, with whom he is ready, at the first convenient opportunity, to pounce upon Washington. To guard against the possibility of such a movement being successful, one of the best disciplined and best generaled corps of the Union army has been held in reserve. So confident were many of the commanders of different posts that the rebels were to make an immediate advance in this direction, that the falling back was not the most orderly. The Eighty-sixth New-York, stationed near New-Baltimore, destroyed about $1,000 worth of provisions. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin abandoned a large number of tents and muskets. Gen. SIGEL, when he heard of this, ordered the regiment, accompanied by a sufficient force, to return, and, if possible, obtain the abandoned property. Some property was also necessarily left at Thoroughfare Gap, owing to the order to move being so sudden, that there was not time to order forward sufficient means for transporting everything. The property was subsequently sent for. There seems, also, to have been a slight panic at this place; for one individual burned a number of swords and some other property. The panic, too, must have reached Washington, for by directions from the headquarters of the War Telegraph, the wire was removed between Fairfax Station and this place, and, also, between this place and Centreville; there, unfortunately, most of the poles were cut down. These will all have to be replaced again. The consequence of all this haste or mismanagement is, we are tonight not in telegraphic communication with any point.

No one, who has not been in the front with the army can conceive of the activity and boldness of the rebels, especially when the army or any portion of it is about to fall back, or in any movement abandon a position. If it is a town occupied, armed rebels invariably march into one side, while our rear-guard is leaving at the other; they seem to spring up like RODERICK DHU's men, on both flanks and rear. Such was the case at Warrenton and all other places recently abandoned. I happened to be at New-Baltimore last night, and had some opportunity of judging of the boldness of the rebels. The place was evacuated this morning. Last night, while all not on guard were preparing for rest, a small rebel force came in and captured one of our pickets, consisting of four men, within two hundred rods of the commanding officer's quarters. At about the same time, another of our pickets captured Major HAERIS and three other rebel officers. Early in the night I found it necessary to cross alone from Catlett's Station to New-Baltimore, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I kept out of the enemy's clutches—having dodged in the dark no less than four different parties of armed rebels. The section through which I passed was really within our own lines, though it was not twelve hours later. I mention these little details, that your readers may known some of the difficulties our commanding officers have to encounter in the prosecution of this war. The fact is, our lines are always filled with traitors—it seems next to impossible to prevent it; they profess to be neutral so long as it is necessary to do so, and therefore are generally permitted to remain within the lines. These men know of any contemplated movement of the army quite as soon as outsiders, and the moment the movement is commenced, they are ready to draw their arms from the places of concealment and fall upon all stragglers—a class of soldiers who are far too numerous in the Union army.

The scouts sent in different directions all return with such information as leads to the belief that an attack in this direction is within the range of possibilities. But scouts are not always infallible, and their information at this time may prove no exception to the rule.

Gen. SIGEL has taken for his headquarters the house occupied by him when here before the move to Gainesville. Col. ROBINSON has resumed his arduous duties as Provost-Marshal in the same place as before, and as soon as the telegraph is in order, Fairfax Court-house will again resume its former busy appearance.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Another Batch of Mediation Rumors.

Action of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Regarding the Pirate Alabama.

A Disposition Shown to Justify Semmes.

The Spanish Government and the Case of the Steamer Blanche.

A SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT LOOKED FOR.

Financial and Commercial News.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here last night.

The *Hansa* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 6th inst.

It is announced that seven powerful steamers—five of which will be of 1,000 horse-power each—are to be placed on the line from Havre to New-York, with branch steamers from New-York to the West Indies.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MORE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is rumored that overtures have been or are to be made by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally; and whether the time is not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation, or recognition of the Confederate States."

The *Morning Herald* says:

"We are informed that the proposal of France for a joint intervention, to recommend a suspension of hostilities in America, has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and has been agreed to by the former."

THE ALABAMA'S DEPREDATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had been held, for the purpose of considering the destruction of shipping by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The Committee on Commercial Law brought up the following resolution for the confirmation of the Council:

"That this Committee recommend the Council to address a letter to Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Secretary, to the following effect: That this Chamber, having had brought before it, the fact of the destruction, in one case, and the seizure and release under ransom bond in another case, of British property on board Federal vessels, (the *Manchester* and *Tonawanda*,) by an armed cruiser sailing under a Confederate flag, (as shown by the statements to accompany such letter,) begs to submit the same to the attention of his lordship, and requesting to be informed what steps Her Majesty's Government contemplates taking to obtain redress for acts which appear to this Chamber to be flagrant violations of the international law, and to prevent their recurrence."

Considerable discussion arose with regard to the expression of any opinion upon the legality of the proceeding of the *Alabama*, several members urging that as no statement of the fact had been submitted to the Council, they were not in a position to assert that British property was destroyed by Capt. SEMMES.

Mr. S. G. RATHBONE, of the firm of RATHBONE BROTHERS & Co., explained that British property was destroyed, but they had not made any written communication to the Chamber, as they had already written to the Foreign Office on the subject.

Some members of the Chamber expressed their opinion that the *Alabama* had committed a breach of international law in destroying neutral property on board an enemy's ship, while others contended that as the Confederates had no ports into which to take their prizes, it would be a manifest hardship upon them to prevent their destroying a large amount of the enemy's property because a small amount belonging to neutral parties was on board of the prize.

In the end an amendment was unanimously agreed to, directing a letter to be written to Earl RUSSELL, calling his attention to the destruction of the ships in question and the capture and release of others under ransom bond, by an armed cruiser sailing under the Confederate flag, and desiring to know, for the information of the commercial community, what is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Globe.

The work of the Confederate war vessel No. "290," Capt. SEMMES, has now fixed the attention of every merchant in Europe; and all are coming, and have come, to the conclusion "that something must be done." Capt. SEMMES departs from the ordinary usage of maritime warfare. That usage requires that the capturing power shall send the vessel captured, with her cargo, into port, and there submit the legality, and regularity, of the act of capture to the adjudication of a fit tribunal. Departure from this rule no doubt has before been, and may again, be made. But it plainly requires justification, seeing that by the common consent of nations, compliance with the rule is deemed, for various reasons, desirable. *In this instance the justification is apparent. It is necessity.* The force of one of the belligerents is such as to deprive the other of the power of effecting a regular condemnation of her prizes. Her power to capture has been hitherto almost extinguished. It now blazes out; but in a form not adapted to accomplish more than temporary mastery over each vessel captured. The Confederate Captain has no port open into which he can send his prizes. So he sinks them.

The necessity of the capturing Power deprives it of the profit of capture. It also deprives neutral Powers of the chance, otherwise considerable, of recovering their goods, when taken afloat under the Federal flag. We say "considerable," because the International law of Europe, as settled in Paris in 1856, exempts from condemnation the goods of a neutral taken under an enemy's flag. And though the Confederate Government, now struggling into existence as one of the family of nations, and already claiming admission into the circle, has not yet signified, nor, indeed, has been called upon to signify, its adoption of the rule thus laid down, we are warranted in hoping, if not in assuming, that, in due time, it will be prepared to adopt and to act upon it, and to give it its due bearing upon acts done by the new Government, even pending the formal admission of its independence. It is but just to admit that the spirit hitherto displayed by the Confederate Government is quite in accordance with this assumption. As some pressure is now being brought to bear upon our own Government by the losers of British property destroyed by Capt. SEMMES, it is not improbable that the views of Ministers touching this new complication of affairs will soon find authoritative expression. Meanwhile, we may observe that we see no ground for the apprehension which seems to be felt in some quarters that any demand upon the Confederate Government, as made, or proposed to be made, will be affected by the question whether the property destroyed was insured against war risk or not. A risk insured against is simply transferred and distributed. Otherwise, it is unaffected. The party insuring agrees, for a price, to stand, as to a given adventure, in the shoes of some one else. He takes the risk as it is, and with all its appendant rights in the shape of recovery. If the sea swallows goods insured, he may do what he can to induce the sea to disgorge them; and if their specific gravity, or any other result of the laws of nature, renders them to his possession, he is entitled, so far, to indemnify himself for the loss he has paid under the insurance. So if the sound judgment of a young nation, claiming to be so recognised, and bent upon proving, by its first acts, its title to what it demands, shall induce an instant and loyal recognition on the other side of the Atlantic, of the International law so lately agreed on by the European Powers, the result will be the same. Any discussion on the subject would involve distinctions into which no Government can profitably enter; and could not, by possibility, affect the only grounds on which alone a Government could properly either make or grant any such demand for indemnity as is here in view.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER BLANCHE.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GUNBOAT MONTGOMERY.

A Madrid dispatch, of the 5th inst., says:

"It has been decided, in an Extraordinary Council of Ministers, that the Spanish Government shall demand the punishment of the Americans who have violated the Spanish flag. The Queen has given an audience to the American Minister, who expressed his regret at what had taken place, and assured Her Majesty that the American Government had not authorized the acts of the Captain of the *Montgomery*."

The Spanish journals strongly protest against the conduct of the Captain of the *Montgomery*. Señor CALDARON COLLANTES is said to have sent a note to Washington, demanding satisfaction.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Times* editorially traces the reverses of the Federal armies in the past to their magnitude, and the consequent difficulty in handling them, and as they promise to be just as unwieldy in the future, it thinks there is nothing to warrant the expectation of more success from the new army which the Federal Government is now preparing.

In another article, the *Times* quotes from certain New-York journals what it considers evidence of reaction in America, and says:—

"It is plain that a change is coming over the people of the Northern States. Various things combined give us cause to hope that reason and humanity is dawning again in America, after a long obscurity. It is not only that Gen. MCCLELLAN's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarreling, plundering, and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy—but it is that men dare to speak out and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment. Evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past.

The army, it was thought, was about to go into Winter quarters. The pay of MCCLELLAN's army alone is said to be in arrear to the extent of $50,000,000, and many regiments have not received a cent since the first of June."

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* says the State elections afford unmistakable evidence of the extreme war party being in disfavor, and a strong conservative reaction has set in against Abolitionism, centralization and the arbitrary action of the President and his Cabinet.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is possible MCCLELLAN may be trying to deceive his enemy by giving out that he cannot move and is going into Winter quarters, in order to make a rapid moment and strike them before they are concentrated.

A letter from the Foreign Office informs the Cotton Association of Manchester that if the American ports were opened immediately, the supply could not exceed 2,000,000 bales.

General English News.

A serious and rather threatening riot had taken place at Blackburn, owing to some convictions for poaching under the game laws. Considerable damage was done, and military aid was invoked, but quiet was restored without loss of life or any material bloodshed.

It was reported that Dr. THOMSON, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was to be the new Archbishop of York.

Some railway arches fell in near London while workmen were engaged in shoring them up, and 17 laborers were buried in the ruins, and, of course, killed.

The Prince of Wales obtained his majority on the Sunday that the *Persia* left Queenstown. There were to be no formal demonstrations in honor of the event, but a holiday in the leading markets was resolved upon.

Four Field Marshals were to be created and other minor honors conferred.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Nautical Magazine* publishes the official report to the Admiralty of the soundings taken in the Atlantic by Her Majesty's ship *Porcupine*, in June, July and August last, at the instance of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Among other encouraging statements the report contains the following:

"With reference to the principal object of our inquiry, that of finding a more gradual slope into the bed of the ocean, I consider that our soundings, shown in the accompanying chart, clearly prove that the general dip of the bank presents no difficulty whatever to laying a cable either from Valentia or Loop Head, or any other part of the west coast of Ireland, between Bantry and Blacksod Bays, that may offer facilities for securely landing and working it."

The report concludes as follows:

"On examining the soundings the slope will be found to vary from six to nineteen feet dip in one hundred feet horizontal, a dip that cannot possibly strain or injure the cable. The knowledge of this fact will, I trust, remove one of the supposed difficulties in the way of laying it, and help to forward the successful realization of this great National undertaking."

The Editor of the *Nautical Magazine*—Capt. HASCHAM, of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty—thus comments upon the report:

"The foregoing report sets at rest the imagined difficulties of the precipitous character of the approaches from the sea-bed to the western coast of Ireland, Mr. HOSKYN having found several depths (to which we have affixed an asterisk in his tabulated statement) where the slope has been found by him in some as little as one in six—that of an ordinary shingle beach. A few more soundings to the southward would have been acceptable, but sufficient are obtained on a direct line to show that a cable may be laid there so as to gain the deep bed of the Atlantic by an easy descent. This would be better shown on a large scale, but we have sketched out this section on our chart as conveying an idea of the slope in that latitude, and probably sufficient data will be found in the reports for others hereafter. The whole operations of the voyage are highly creditable to Mr. HOSKYN, and his report, as far as it goes, quite satisfactory in regard to a line for a cable."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD was devoting his untiring energy to the prosecution of the enterprise. He was paying flying visits to the great commercial centres, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, &c., and conferring with the leading men of those places in regard to the development of the important work. At Manchester, Mr. FIELD was among the guests assembled at the residence of Mr. JOHN PEDDER to meet Mr. COBDEN. At this meeting the renewed effort to establish telegraphic communication with America was freely discussed. Mr. COBDEN enlarged upon the benefits that must accrue from the accomplishment of so grand a work, and promised it a hearty support. Mr. BAYLEY, member of Parliament for Manchester, also spoke of the project in a very encouraging strain. Mr. FIELD spoke in favor of the general practicability of the undertaking, and agreed that its success would have a great tendency to promote a better state of feeling between England and America.

France.

The Bank of France, on the 6th inst., raised its minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Count DE PERSIGNY, in a circular announcing the appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, states that this modification of the Cabinet by no means changes the policy of the Imperial Government. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is added, may effectually serve the solution of that great and difficult question relating to Rome, as he is unfettered by previous negotiations. The Imperial Government will neither sacrifice the Pope to Italy, nor Italy to the Pope.

An Imperial decree admits unbleached tissues, in places, free of duty, for the purpose of being dyed and then re-exported.

The Bourse, on the 7th, opened at a considerable improvement, but closed inanimate. Rentes, 70.79.

Italy.

A Turin telegram says: "The Italian Government has addressed remonstrances to the Prussian Envoy who represents Austria at this Court, upon the encounter between the Italian carbineers and the Austrian soldiers upon the right bank of the River Po."

The *Monarchia Nazionale* does not credit the statement of *La France* as to the exclusion of the note of Gen. DURANDO from the negotiations upon the Roman question. The *Monarchia* says that the circular dwelt upon the urgency of a solution of this question, and advocated negotiation upon the subject. It states, further, that the French Government had recognized the justice of desires expressed in Gen. DURANDO's note.

The King reviewed the troops at Milan on the 7th inst. Large crowds of spectators were present, and popular enthusiasm ran very high.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia had arrived at Naples, and were about to proceed to Rome.

Spain.

A Madrid telegram of the 6th inst. says: "The Queen will open the Cortez in person, and deliver a speech upon the occasion. At an early period of the session the Ministry will submit documents referring to the action of Spain in Mexico, and will invite discussion on the course they have pursued."

Russia.

A decree of the Governor-General of Poland raises the state of siege in the towns and districts of Grodno, Bilsk and Brjesk, and maintains it in force in the town and district of Bjalistock.

Greece.

King OTHO is stated to have sent a protest to Paris and London against his dethronement.

The Greek revolution had caused considerable anxiety at Constantinople. A Cabinet council was held at which measures were resolved upon for the defence of the frontier.

It is stated that men were being enrolled at Nsples for Greece.

LATEST NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The *Asia* has arrived.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,250 bales. Market very dull and easier. All qualities slightly lower. Speculators and exporters took 600. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Consols 93¼@93⅜; Illinois Central Shares 43⅜@43 discount; Eries 41@42.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week (five days,) 4,250 bales. Prices nominal. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 325f.; do. *bas*, 305f. Stock, 48,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f., 10c.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The *Morning Post* sees in the position of the Democratic Party the first symptoms of a healthy reaction having at length made their appearance. It thinks the bold course they have adopted in denouncing the illegal proceedings of the Government must be a source of satisfaction to every sincere well-wisher of the American people. It trusts the Democratic successes are harbingers of final victory, which shall restore the American Constitution.

The British Mediterranean fleet is about to be reduced by seven ships and 363 guns.

GARIBALDI has been removed to Pisa by the advice of his physicians.

MANCHESTER, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary at Washington has received instructions which, it is hoped, will lead to a satisfactory solution of the affair of the *Montgomery*.

Five vessels have received orders to reinforce the Spanish squadron at Havana.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued inanimate, but there was rather a tendency toward improvement on the 7th. Consols close at 93⅛@93⅜.

The demand for discount at the bank was light. The open market is well supplied, and 30-day bills are done at 2⅝@2¾.

The weekly bank returns show a decrease in the specie of £91,044.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8—A. M.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says: "For several days, in the beginning of the week, the market showed considerable activity and buyers, attracted by the decline previously reported, entered into larger transactions than for some time past, prices advanced at one period 1⅛d.@2d. ₱ lb. in American, and in Egyptian an even greater rise took place, the previous depression having been most marked in these descriptions. In Brazil, owing to a more limited inquiry, [illegible] was, with difficulty, obtained, which has since been lost. Surat was in large request and showed, on Tuesday, a rise of ¼d.@½d. ₱ lb., since then, however, the absence of any response in Manchester to this movement has checked the upward tendency; the demand has dwindled down to the former limited scale, and quotations close only ⅛d. dearer for American, 1⅛d. for Egyptian, and ⅛d.@¼d. for Surat. Sales of the week 40,610 bales, including 18,220 bales to speculators, and 6,530 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat and the tendency downward. The sales were only about 1,000 bales. The official quotations are as follow

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23⅝d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	23d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	22⅝d.

Stock 295,900 bales, including 19,780 American. At sea, from India, 187,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A very quiet tone prevailed yesterday, and there was some giving way in strength since Tuesday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report Flour in moderate demand at late rates—say 22s. 6d.@28s. ₱ bbl. Wheat steady and rather more regular than on Tuesday last. Red Western 9s.@9s. 10d.; Southern 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d.; White Western 10s. 6d.@11s.; Southern 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. ₱ 100 lbs. Corn unchanged. Mixed 29s. 6d.; White 31s.@33s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef and Pork dull at late rates. Bacon freely offered at a reduction from last week's prices. Lard 1s. lower, with a great desire to sell; prices 39s.@40s. Tallow irregular and 6d.@9d. ₱ cwt. lower; small sales at 44s.@46s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet and rather easier, 32s. 6d.@33s. for both. Resin dull at 28s. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, nothing doing. Sugar dull and tending downward. Coffee, nothing to report. Rice steady. Linseed quiet but steady. Hemp unchanged. Jute very flat. Cod Oil sells at £25. Sperm [illegible] for Winter bagged. Linseed Oil steady but quiet. Petroleum—Small sales of Crude Pennsylvanian at £1 10s.@£19.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull and last week's advance lost. Iron firm at last quotations. Sugar—More doing at rather lower prices. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged. Rice is dull. Rice in fair demand. Tallow firmer. [illegible] 4os.@46s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, no sales reported. Resin, 27s. 9d.@28s. Linseed Cakes [illegible] tered in value. Linseed [illegible] but few sellers. Cod Oil [illegible] for American. Whale [illegible] a cargo of Davis' Straits [illegible] report Beef and Pork [illegible] rates. Petroleum [illegible] Indian Corn [illegible]

AMERICAN [illegible]

"American Stocks [illegible]

A little more [illegible]

Illinois Central [illegible] nominally [illegible]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Opening of the Congressional Session.

Extracts from the President's Message.

Letter from Miramon to Almonte.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Heraldo* of Mexico, gives the following *resume* of the opening of the Mexican Congress.

"The Congress opened its session with due solemnity on the 20th ult., the President assisting, accompanied by his ministers, the city corporation, other municipalities, and the generals and chiefs not on duty. The diplomatic corps occupied the tribune reserved for them. The galleries and approaches to the chamber were filled with people. The message of President JUAREZ was read. He expresses in it the great pleasure he experienced in seeing himself in the midst of the Representatives, which auspicious day he had wished for. "The haughty enemy," he says, "who flattered themselves that they would destroy our beautiful institutions by the sound of their arms alone, have come to witness the imposing spectacle of a people jealous of their nationality and their liberties, sending its valiant legions to the theatre of war, and electing its Representatives with perfect regularity."

Further on he continues:

"The spirit that reigns among all our troops is excellent, the four years' revolution, and the encounter with the foreign enemy, have made valor so general in our army that praise can scarcely be dispensed to its more prominent exhibition; discipline has proportionately improved, the self-abnegation of our soldiers is, as ever, incomparable, and a reciprocal confidence unites the soldiers and their leaders. Joining to these considerations the distance separating us from the French Empire, and the dangers that threaten to disturb the peace of Europe, we shall comprehend that our situation, serious as it is, presents very good probability of an advantageous result for the Republic."

After commenting upon the object of the war, now known to all the world, the message continues:

"To proclaim, as our enemies do, that they do not make war against the country, but against its actual Government, is to repeat the vain declaratico of all who enter upon an offensive and aggressive war, whilst it is very evident that a nation is outraged when the power which they have raised up and wish to maintain is attacked. The appeal to the vote of the country proposed by our enemies, is only a sarcasm, unworthy to be taken into consideration for a moment. In fine, the determination not to treat with the legal Government, *de jure et facto*, is a declaration of war against the rights of nations, because it closes up all the avenues to suitable satisfaction.

"If I were simply a private individual, or if the power that I wield were gained through some disgraceful revolt, as sometimes happened before the nation organized its legitimate Government, I would not hesitate to sacrince my position, if by this means the scourge of war could be driven from my country. As the authority is not an inheritance, but a trust that the nation has confided to me, more especially to maintain its independence and honor, I have received and preserved this trust for the time that our fundamental law prescribes, and I will never put it at the disposition of a foreign enemy. on the contrary, I will maintain against that enemy the war which the whole nation has taken up, until he is obliged to acknowledge the justice of our cause. But evidently the Government could not fulfill the arduous duties which this extraordinary situation imposes upon it, without the discretionary power, which, up to the present time, it exercises by will of the Congress."

JOSE GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA, President of the Chamber, replied to the First Magistrate of the Republic in a speech, full of patriotism, in which, among other things, he says:

"The national representation comprehends that the financial condition of the Republic will occasion difficulties to the Government in organizing the defence upon which the country is resolved, but this very resolution neutralizes to a great extent the obstacles, because it predisposes the nation to every kind of sacrince. Those which the emergencies of the war may require do not frighten the people; all they ask of the Government is to save their independence and liberty. We protest in their name, as the nation is now doing by actions, that the persons and property of all Mexicans are at this moment but the country's. The proofs of patriotic self-denial which are taking place in almost all the Republic, authorize the Congress to speak in these terms, without its words being taken as a useless echo of historical resolutions."

The following is a translation of a letter written by MIRAMON, Ex-President of the Mexican Republic, to ALMONTE, a copy of which was transmitted to the *Diario*, of Havana, by the writer:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

DEAR SIR: In the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 11th of last month, I read the circular dated Sept. 19, which stated that you had appointed Col. JOSE H. GONZALEZ as Under Secretary of State of the Government in Orizaba.

I am sorry that my name should have been mentioned in that publication without any necessity, and without taking into account the fact that recently I have earnestly tried to keep the public from occupying themselves about me. Especially do I regret it as this occurs at a period in which all of us Mexicans ought to labor for a strict union in order to operate in concert for our country in the present momentous crisis.

I would have remained silent at this time, as at others, when I have been attacked by fanatical writers of the demagogue party of my country, or by badly informed writers in foreign journals, awaiting the period when I might be listened to and calmly judged by my fellow-citizens; but Col. GONZALEZ, in the above-named circular, spoke as your organ, you were a Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, representing the Government at the head of which I had the honor to be, and the passages of the circular that concern me refer to a matter in which you had to intervene officially. They have on that account some importance, and must have caused an impression that would render my silence, even for a short time, liable to misconstruction. Therefore, in sending you this letter, you must not be astonished at my sending it to some papers in which Col. GONZALEZ's note has been published.

No doubt you are mistaken or Señor GONZALEZ is mistaken in asserting that I, having taken the place of Gen. ZULOAGA in 1856, in the Republic, asked of the Imperial Government the armed intervention of France to maintain the Government, and I flatter myself, from my knowledge of your desire of justice, that you will rectify this statement, or that you will have the kindness to publish the documents relating to it. You can have no difficulty in so doing, supposing you had known that the affair itself should be thus arranged and that the documents must be in your hands. If they had remained in the archives of the Legation, they would have already appeared in a thousand pamphlets, so that there might fall upon me the censure which the demagogues affect to believe due to Mexicans who entertain sentiments favorable to foreign intervention, and with more reason to those who have brought it about.

You are likewise mistaken, or Señor GONZALEZ is, in supposing that I pretended to be maintained in the Supreme Magistracy of the Republic by French bayonets. Whenever the slightest opportunity offered itself of putting an end to the civil war during my administration, whenever any scheme was settled upon for a similar purpose, the first basis that I fixed upon was my withdrawal from the Presidency, and the choice of a ruler by the nation itself; I refer, among other things, to the propositions for an arrangement which I offered, when Capt. ALDUAM, in the name of the English Government, offered his friendly mediation between the contending parties. I find, General, more glory in assisting with my sword to the support of a Government that presides for the elevation of my country, than in being Chief of the State, the former is more suited to my inclinations; my career has been in the field, and not in the Cabinet.

I know not to what facts the circular alludes as a proof of my ambition, but I am astonished that my conduct is quoted as a proof. My conduct, until we took leave of each other in Paris, in the greatest harmony the last time we were together, deserved your entire approbation, and was in accordance with the conversations that we held almost every day. You must remember it well. After the act committed against my person by the English nation to the waters of Vera Cruz, it has been such as true patriotism and respect to myself demanded; I have kept myself away from the theatre of events, so that my presence might not seem embarrassing to the persons who might bring about the happiness of my country; and to prevent them from feeling the slightest apprehension, I resolved to remain thus in retirement until those same persons might point out to me the occasion for me to offer my services.

It has been truly painful to me to have to trouble you with this long letter, but you see that I have not exceeded the limits of what is required for the defence of my honor, and the statement of facts which I ought to keep from being perverted. With this same design I shall continue to labor for the future. In the meantime, I am yours, truly,

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

FROM NICARAGUA.

The steamer *America*, of the Nicaragua line, entered this port yesterday morning, on her way to New-York, for the purpose of taking in coal, etc., with 572 passengers on board. Her news was up to the 21st ult., and mention is made of a meeting of Mexicans in San Francisco, on the 19th, for the purpose of arranging means to assist the Mexican Government with pecuniary aid to resist the French invasion. The proposal was enthusiastically received, and books for subscription were opened at the office of the newspaper *La Voz de Mejico*. A considerable sum was likewise collected on the spot. LARA.

Life Scenes in Camp.

A Private Letter from a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I suppose you read my letter to mother, describing an excursion along the mountains up the Shenandoah Valley. While we were there we sent out two companies at a time every day on picket at fords on the Shensodoah River, which at this place was about as wide as Grandpa's Mill Pond, but not so deep. The first company captured a rebel lieutenant and a private belonging to the secesh cavalry. They came down to the other side of the river, tied their horses, rowed across, and went into a farm house a little back to eat breakfast. Finding they were observed by our men they went to run, but the leveling of our rifles halted them. Of course we wanted to take their horses, too, but were afraid of some rebel cavalry, to be seen at a short distance. Some of them came down to cover the retreat of their scouts, (not knowing that we had captured them,) but we shot one of them and wounded another, and compelled them to retire, when two of our men ventured across and secured the horses, safely bringing them back. One of the horses is a very fleet, white stallion, now better employed in carrying our gallant Major. He can outrun, outtrot and out maneuver any other horse around.

Company A went out Thursday morning and stationed pickets at two fords—15 men and 1 sergeant at one, and 25 men and 2 sergeants at the other. I was the sergeant with the former squad. The captain and lieutenant were with the other. I thought one of them ought to have staid with me, but I suppose they wanted to be together. My position was at a bend of the river, near a saw-mill. You could very easily speak across the river, and by swimming some fifteen feet, you could walk the rest. About 350 yards back was a rebel picket, and a little further numerous rebel cavalry. We dug a hole in the ground about eight feet square and four deep, in which to make our little fire, so that at night the light might not guide a rebel bullet—during the day they would keep out of bullet range. One of my men stuck a pig with his sabre-bayonet, as it run near his post, so we had plenty of fresh pork and pork-steak all the time we were there! We expected to be relieved Friday morning, as we should have been, but after a long, cold, sleepless night, the morning brought us only a snow-storm! Nooo came and no relief arrived; so we had to continue on duty for twenty-four hours more in the snow and cold, our rifles wet, our feet almost frozen, &c. All this was bad enough, but then our coffee and meat gave out, and our stomachs began to chill, too; and to cap the climax, our Major came riding up rapidly, all muffled up to Napoleonic style, and, addressing me, said: "Sergeant, you must *put that fire out*;" we have reliable information that the rebels desire to cross to-night, and we shall depend on you to alarm the camp if they do." All this made me feel as if we were pretty hardly used. However, as it was about an hour before dark, I ordered the corporal to keep up the fire till then, and put the kettle over, while I hurried over to camp and tried to get a little coffee to warm us up. Taking one man as a body guard, we double-quicked it to camp, got the coffee, and, moreover, an 8-ponod chunk of fresh beef, and a loaf for each of fresh bread, which had just arrived in camp, and which the Quartermaster kindly gave me without stopping to weigh it. Thus heavily laden we went back over the snow on a dogtrot, accomplishing the whole inside of an hour. We had coffee that night for supper! You may well suppose that by this time, after thirty-six hours' continuous vigilance, I began to feel sleepy. However, I could not yet "court weary nature's sweet restorer." I sent the corporal *to bed*, in sleep till 12 o'clock, when I would awake him. His bed was some wet cornstalks under a few rails leaning against the fence. It was now 6 o'clock, and if ever I knew six tardy, weary hours, I experienced them then. When I posted my sentries I placed them in ambush behind trees and bushes, so that the enemy might not see them. About 10 o'clock I made a tour of observation along the line of the river shore, trying to see a "secesh" on the other side, but without success. You should have seen me then—my rubber blanket round my shoulders, my rubber havelock on my head and neck, my rifle under my arm, I peering through the dark as I moved stealthily along, the snow blinding my eyes. Once I fancied I heard the click of a musket across the river, which suggested the possibility of a gun being leveled upon me by some rebel sharpshooter. I cocked my piece and anxiously listened and waited for other developments, which however were simply my return to my headquarters.

At 12 I woke up the corporal and told him I must try and get a little sleep and tried to impress him with his responsibility, but I did not venture to go to his crib lest I should sleep too soundly. So, putting my rubber blanket on the ground, or rather on the snow, I threw myself on the one-half of it pulling the other half over me, my air pillow under my head, and the flap of my havelock over my face, and having intrusted myself, my friends and my country to Him who never sleaps, I got a refreshing nap of four hours unbroken by the least disturbance. Nothing of import happened all night. At early dawn we lighted up the fire, cooked our meat, making some excellent soup with some cabbage that one of the boys got—somewhere.

At 3 o'clock next afternoon we were called in without having been relieved, as the whole regiment was about to return to Bolivar Heights. So I conducted my command back to camp, and then filling our haversacks we fell in with the rest of the regiment for a march of 21 miles back to this place, where I fear we are to have winter quarters.

Write me often. It is such a comfort to get letters from home.

Your affectionate brother,

P. W. L.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK LIESE, whose sudden demise has cast a gloom over an extensive circle in this City and country, and in the commercial community at large, deserves more than a passing notice from one who was on the most intimate terms with him for an unbroken term of 33 years, and who will revere and cherish his memory for the many virtuous qualities by him practiced while living. He was a good man in every sense of the word, and should be an example to all his survivors.

Mr. LIESE was born in Breckeburgh, Germany, about 1797, and was apprenticed to the trade of a cutler and turner. In his 17th year he was compelled by conscription to carry the arms of a soldier, for which he recived a Prussian war medal in 1815. He arrived here quite young, and was engaged by the New-York Gaslight Company, at a high srlarry. In a short time afterward his genius prompted him to erect a factory which has since been of the greatest benefit to the suffering community, and from which he has, for the past 40 years, supplied nearly all the hospitals, druggists, and medical faculty. His surgical instruments challenge competition, in regard to usefulness, with those of English and French manufacture. The extensive ousiness relations of Mr. LIESE brought him in contact with almost all classes of society, and through his affability and agreeable manners won for him from all the greatest confidence. His benevolence and liberality were unbounded. Since the war broke out he has liberally contributed to raising of regiments, and has a son-in-law now serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Mr. LIESE was unbounded and was made conspicuously manifest during his term of office as President of the German Benevolent Society of this City. He was also connected and a contributor to many other charitable societies, among which may be classed the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity. In 1836 he was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York and W. M. of R. A. Lodge No. 2 of Masons. His funeral took place on Monday, and although the weather was very inclement it was very numerously attended.

Shinplasters to be Suppressed.

CIRCULAR FROM SUPERINTENDENT VAN DYCK.

District-Attorney SHAFER, of Albany, acknowledges the receipt of the following document, which has doubtless been sent to officials in other districts, and declares his purpose of enforcing the penalties:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1862.

Ira Shafer, Esq., District-Attorney:

The numerous and constantly increasing violations of the law against "unauthorized Banking," which exist in our midst, would seem to call for the intervention of the public authorities.

The action of the Corporation of this City, in authorizing the issue of notes in its name, representing fractional parts of a dollar, found an apology in the inconvenience resulting from the withdrawal of silver coin from circulation. Being the act of a Municipal body, it held out an assurance against ultimate loss through a failure to redeem the currency issued.

But this example is now being imitated by private individuals, and each day adds to the number of those who are violating the law, and increasing the hazards of the community by issuing notes to circulate as money, without the security prescribed by law for their ultimate redemption.

Under these circumstances, I am but fulfilling a public duty in calling upon you to inforce the penalties prescribed against those who shall continue, after due notice, to make the interests of the public subordinate to private cupidity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

—The authorities at the India Office have decided upon taking immediate steps for completing the land line of telegraph now in existence as far as Bagdad on to the head of the Persian Gulf, and to lay a submarine cable thence to Gwadel, on the coast of Beloochistan, from which point a land line is being constructed to join the Indian system of telegraphs to Kurrachee. Col. STEWART, R. E., directs the work generally, and Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and Mr. LATIMER are the engineers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Trial of Superintendent Kennedy Before the Police Commissioners.

Testimony of S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Brinsmade, Dr. Phelps, Mrs. Elliott, Inspector Leonard, and Charles Reynolds.

Something About Marshal Baker's "Affection"—Mr. Kennedy's "Two Manners"—Mrs. Brinsmade's Opinion of Stonewall Jackson—What the Secretary of War Thought of her Letters and Portraits.

Mrs. Brinsmade has no Complaint Against Mr. Kennedy, but Shows up Provost-Marshal Baker.

Yesterday morning was set apart by the Police Commissioners for the trial of Police-Superintendent Kennedy on the charge of the alleged imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade, of New-Orleans. There was a large attendance of witnesses, Police Captains and interested spectators. Among the latter were District-Attorney A. O. Hall and Dr. Mahan—the latter gentleman well known for his connection with the Beardsley Divorce case. The Police Commission was represented in the persons of Messrs. Bowen, Acton and Bergen. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow appeared to aid in the investigation on the part of the complainant, and Mr. Kennedy was present with his counsel, ex-Judge Gilbert Dean. The small and cramped room was quite crowded with the necessary persons present, no small proportion of whom were representatives of the Press.

Mr. Bowen, previous to the calling of witnesses, read over the statement of the case made by Mr. Barlow, and published in the newspapers, which statement, and correspondence annexed, form the specifications of the charges against Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Bowen said he supposed the first point in the complaint was the following: "Application was made to Mr Kennedy, after her arrest, for permission to see her, which was rudely refused by Kennedy;" "that application was made to Kennedy for the cause of her arrest, and for permission to see her, which was rudely refused by Mr. Kennedy." Mr. Bowen asked Mr. Barlow whether there was anything previous to that he took exception to?

Mr. Barlow said he took exception to the arrest itself. He did not understand that Mr. Kennedy had the authority from anybody to make this arrest. He believed it would be proper to first examine Mrs. Brinsmade, in reference to the fact of her arrival, visit to Washington, arrest and detention.

Mr. Bowen thought that the points to which he called attention were the first that appeared on the face of the correspondence, and that the allegation that Mr. Kennedy "threatened to lock up the applicant for making the apolication," formed a portion of the first specification. Mr. Bowen then explained to Mr. Dean, that he was trying to separate and designate the distinct charges in the specifications.

Mr. Dean said he knew nothing about this case except what had appeared in the newspapers, until Mr. Kennedy called at his house last evening, and desired that he should appear as his counsel. He would also say that they desired that the examination should be thorough and public. Of course it would be more convenient for the public if definite specifications were made out.

Mr. Bowen said he understood Mr. Barlow to consent that the documents alluded to should be the specifications of the charge.

Mr. Barlow replied that he could not consent, as he was not prosecutor. Nor did he propose to appear as counsel for Mrs. Brinsmade, or for the people. He proposed simply to give the Commission the benefit of any information in his possession.

Mr. Bowen said the first information the Commission had of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade was from the publication made by Mr. Barlow. On that statement and correspondence accompanying it, a formal charge had been made against Mr. Kennedy. Though Mr. Barlow did not appear as prosecutor, he was nevertheless the complainant, in behalf of the public, in behalf of his friend or client. As such the Commissioners welcomed him, and accepted his aid in getting at the truth. They would endeavor to have the investigation thorough and complete, and the specifications thoroughly sifted.

Mr. Barlow said he did not appear in the attitude of a prosecutor of Mr. Kennedy. He had become aware of certain facts, as stated in his letter, and had deemed it his duty, as a sworo Attorney at the Bar of New-York, to make these facts known. If he had been misinformed—if the facts were not as stated—he should have done his duty, and the misstatement would be corrected. He was here as a witness, to give the Commission the benefit of his evidence.

Mr. Dean admitted that Mr. Barlow's efforts in the case were but consistent with his duty as a member of the Bar.

Mr. Bowen then proposed to swear Mr. Barlow, who said, "Do you wish to swear me? I do not believe I can give you any evidence." Mr. Bowen, however, thought it would be best for Mr. Barlow to tell all he knew about the statements contained in his letter to the Press. So Mr. Barlow was sworn, and testified as follows

TESTIMONY OF S. L. M. BARLOW, ESQ.

About the 2d of October, a gentleman at the Union Club, in this City, informed me that Mrs. Brinsmade had been in confinement three or four weeks at a station-house in the City of New-York, by the alleged order of Mr. Kennedy, and that there was difficulty in obtaining information as to the charges on which she was arrested; the gentleman said it was strange that there were not among the thousands of lawyers in New-York, any who would get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and ascertain why this woman was held. I stated that I would take out the writ upon the necessary facts being presented; I undertook to get the facts, but, Mr. Draper coming in, I asked him if he knew the facts; he said he did not; I explained them to him, and he said he would inquire in Washington, and that if the facts were as represented, that the woman should be discharged; on the Monday preceding the election, Mr. Draper said he had obtained information sufficient to warrant him in ordering the discharge of Mrs. Brinsmade.

Mr. Kennedy—That he had ordered it?

Mr. Barlow—No. information on which he had procured her discharge. All the facts alleged in the published letters were obtained from parties who are here now as witnesses.

Mr. Dean—You have no personal knowledge of any of these facts—none of the important facts in the charges against Mr. Kennedy? A.—No.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES PHELPS.

Dr. Charles Phelps, a sandy-whiskered gentleman with a gold-headed cane, was the next witness called. He testified as follows: I live at No. 6 Lexington-avenue, knew Mrs. Brinsmade on New-Orleans; she came passenger with us on the *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, late in August last, I went with her to the Everett House the same day we arrived; remained a week; she remained, too; I then went to Alexandria, Va.; I was arrested to Washington by a man whom they called Bowles; no charge was made against me; I was taken before Col. Baker, Provost-Marshal of the War Department at Washington; was detained from Wednesday until Saturday at the Old Capitol Prison, they made no charge against me; it was intimated that I was a disloyal person and a Confederate emissary; I heard of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade after that arrest on Thursday evening; Mr. Woods, the keeper of the prison, told me; I saw Mrs. Brinsmade in Washington; I came away an hour after I was released; I knew of Mrs. Brinsmade being in New-York; I arrived here on Saturday evening about 11 o'clock; went to the St. Nicholas and another hotel, but could not find her, I was told by one of the deputies of the Provost-Marshal's Office in Washington, that I could see Mrs. Brinsmade at the St. Nicholas immediately after she got here, after finding that she was not there or at the other hotels, I took the proper course by inquiring of Mr. Kennedy, who was at that time Provost-Marshal of the City of New-York; I saw him on Sunday morning; the day after my return, at his house early in the morning; I introduced myself to him and told him, I do not recollect the exact words, but the substance of it was, "I have been told that Mrs. Brinsmade was in New-York, and I had come to him as the proper person to inquire of;" he said he had no information as to her place of confinement, that he had knowledge of the case as of other similar cases, but that he was not specially interested in this one; he finally told me that if I would call here at eleven o'clock he would give me the information I wanted; I called shortly before eleven, asked Mr. Kennedy if it was too early; he answered "No," but said he had received a letter from Col. Baker, who told him that if he had the slightest idea that I knew Mrs. Brinsmade was to be sent to New-Orleans he would have kept me in Washington longer than he did; I asked if I could communicate with her; he told me No; I told him that I should like to do so through him or other parties just as well as any other way; he told me that I had better not interfere in the case any further; I disclaimed any interference at all; he then told me that if I did—I do not recollect his exact words—but the substance was that if I did attempt to find out the whereabouts, or to see Mrs. Brinsmade, I should be locked up and kept.

Q.—Was there any complaint against your manner—any thing you said to provoke such a threat? Any objection to your manner or language? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was Mrs. Brinsmade's conduct and manner on the passage from New-Orleans? A.—The only thing I noticed that distinguished her conduct from the other ladies, was the fact that she was kind and attentive to the sick and disabled United States soldiers coming on from New-Orleans; she did that, and we had thirty or forty lady passengers, I do not know that there was any other lady who did anything of that kind; I can volunteer a statement, I have noticed a charge that she lost no opportunity of denouncing the Government; although I know her better than anybody else except the Midshipman alluded to, I have never heard her use a disloyal expression; have heard her speak in disparaging terms of Burke, in a personal way.

To Mr. Dean—I was not in the United States service; was in the employ of the New-York and Havana Steamship Company. I became acquainted with Mrs. Brinsmade at New-Orleans, it was in the Summer, she came on board the *Fulton*, never met her at any house in New-Orleans; I have no personal knowledge about her husband, except what I was told, I was told she had a husband; have been told that he was in the Confederate service in the army; she called on board the ship once or twice after the first time; I have resided in New-York at various times when the ship has been in port—in Fourteenth-street, the Everett House and in Lexington-avenue; I remained at the Everett House during the time Mrs. Brinsmade was in the City; Mr. E. T. Woodward, the midshipman spoken of, who has been promoted since, was there all the time; he left the day before I did; I left on Friday, Sept. 19, I went on the *Fulton* to Alexandria, Mrs. Brinsmade, or some friend of hers, did send me a telegraph dispatch that I received in Hampton Roads, or at Fort Monroe. I do not think I have the dispatch; she did not telegraph more than once; the purport was that she was in Washington, and would be glad to see me; I did go to Washington; I had no special business with her.

At this point a discussion arose between Mr. Barlow, Mr. Dean, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bergen, as to the object of the line of inquiry. Mr. Dean said it was to show the character of the relations between the Doctor and Mrs. Brinsmade—that they were intimate, and he was very friendly to her—that his feelings were very strongly interested in her.

Mr. Barlow—We admit it.

Mr. Phelps said that in view of insinuations which had appeared in the public prints, he desired to make a statement, and that was that his relations with Mrs. Brinsmade had been entirely of an honorable character. Imputations to the contrary had appeared in the public prints, and he declared them to be entirely and utterly false.

Mr. Bowen—Whatever her character may be morally, we have nothing to do with. She is not upon trial.

Dr. Phelps to Mr. Bowen—I believed from the character of the examination that she was.

Dr. Phelps to Mr. Dean—I understood I was released by order of the War Department; I did not hear Mr. Kennedy's name used in connection with my arrest; I was confined in the old Capitol Prison, before being taken there, I was carried to the office of Baker on F—, I went voluntarily, being told that he wished to see me, and was there arrested; the office is directly opposite Willard's; I did have a difficulty with Col. Baker—hard words; he insulted me, and I pocketed the insult, of course; my vessel was on the way to New-York; I came on the cars; I arrived about twelve o'clock Saturday night, visited the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan in search of Mrs. Brinsmade; called upon Mr. Kennedy at eight A. M. Sunday, and again at eleven A. M.; it was at the last interview Mr. Kennedy spoke of receiving the letter from Col. Baker; he did not mention it when I saw him at eight o'clock.

Q.—Did he not in that conversation say that Mrs. Brinsmade was held by order of Baker? A.—I do not recollect of any such statement being made, one way or the other.

Q.—Did he not give that as a reason for his reply about the letter of Col. Baker? A.—I do not know that he gave it to me explicitly. At the house he said he had no information of her whereabouts; when he alluded to the letter of Baker, he did not show the letter.

Q.—Where did you see Mrs. Brinsmade in Washington? A.—At the Old Capitol Prison; she told me she was under arrest, and was going to New-York, and was to be sent to New-Orleans; there was an officer with her.

To Mr. Bowen—The interview at Mr. Kennedy's house lasted ten or fifteen minutes; the interview the last time lasted about five minutes.

Q.—(By Mr. Barlow)—Was that a threatening tone that Mr. Kennedy used, a pleasant one, or a suggestive one on the part of Mr. Kennedy? A.—His manner was unpleasant; I did not regard it as suggestive, but rather as a command.

Mr. Bowen—I do not understand from the testimony that his manner was such as you could take offence at from a public officer who was overwhelmed with business.

Mr. Phelps—I regarded it as offensive, Sir.

Q.—In what respect? A.—The words.

Q.—What were the words? A.—First the words of Baker's letter, and second, the statement that I had best not interfere any further, and that if I did I should be locked up in a cell and kept.

This closed the testimony of Dr. Phelps, and there was a visible stir as the name of Mrs. Brinsmade was called. The lady was tastefully attired in black silk. She had a blue veil thrown over her face, which, at the request of Mr. Barlow, she laid aside whilst giving her testimony. She is a lady of graceful figure and pleasing face, and has eyes that denote the custom of command. Her whole manner was quite self-possessed, lady-like and dignified. Her testimony was given with promptness, rapidity and firmness—indeed so rapidly that the excellent short-hand reporters employed by the Police Commissioners found it always difficult and often impossible to catch her utterances. She testified as follows

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

My name is Isabel M. Brinsmade; I reside in New-Orleans; I was born there; I left there about the 25th of August last, on the steamer *Fulton*; I was coming to New-York for the purpose of transacting private family business, I intended to remain a short time in New-York, after I got here, I made up my mind to go to Washington, on the passage here, I knew the Captain, his wife and son, Dr. Phelps, and some of the lady passengers, we arrived at New-York on the 25th of Sept.; I went to the Everett House; afterward went to Brooklyn, was there a week, I resided there with a friend—an old connection, I then went to Washington, was there four days; was arrested by one Bowles, an officer, who told me it was by order of the Provost-Marshal of Washington City, Col. Baker, before whom I was taken; they took from me my private papers, my pictures—portraits of myself, Baker told me I was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, that I was accused of being a rebel spy, of having treasonable papers in my possession, he told me they would send me to New-Orleans; I told him I had not done anything to deserve that, he said I had been indiscreet in remarks about the Government, that I had said that Stonewall Jackson was the only man who could fight McClellan, (laughter,) which of course I acknowledged, (great laughter;) he told me that I was going to be sent to New-Orleans, that I was to be taken to New-York, and kept a prisoner at the St. Nicholas Hotel until I was sent away, that on Saturday he was going to New-York, and would release me. He said there was nothing in my private papers to hold me as a spy, he said my letters were very affectionate; he said my pictures were, one or two of them, good-looking, and he proposed to preserve and keep them because they were good-looking. He informed me that he could not return my pictures and letters until the next day, because he wished to show them to the Secretary of War before he gave them to me. When I came to New-York, Bowles brought me to the headquarters, in Broome-street, in a carriage.

Q.—What was Bowles' conduct and manner toward you? A.—He was exceedingly affectionate, and called me my dear Bella, when he got out of the carriage he did not tell me the place it was, saying he stopped for orders: when he came back he told me I was to be taken to the Forty-seventh-street station-house, the driver got down from his seat on the carriage, and I saw a gentleman whom I knew, I told the driver to tell that gentleman where he took me, I never saw Mr. Kennedy; I should not know him if I should see him; during my confinement in the Station-house I saw the Captain, and Sergeants, and Policemen every day; Col. Baker came after I had been there three weeks; he said that he had come to release me; that the Secretary of War and Kennedy were anxious to have me sent to New-Orleans; that Kennedy had written to him, urging my release, from time to time, and that he had pleased him (Kennedy) by telling him to inquire when certain vessels were going to New-Orleans; that Kennedy had been very anxious to have me sent to New-Orleans, and that he (Baker) had persuaded the Secretary of War not to do it; that Mr. Kennedy had been repeatedly requesting the order to send me to New-Orleans; that he had told him to see about some ships leaving for New-Orleans; that it was to employ and please Kennedy; that Kennedy asked him, when he arrived in New-York, whether he had an order for my removal South; that he had told Kennady "No," that he had brought a release; that Kennedy said, "I will serve it—I would prefer doing it myself." Baker told me I would be released next day, at 9 or 12 o'clock; he was going to Albany and would return in the morning; that I should not go away with anyone else but him; that if I let Kennedy know where I went Kennedy would arrest me again, he advised me to leave New-York for a few days, because, if Kennedy knew where I was going, he would arrest me; I asked Bowles what was to become of me, he said he did not know, he had not read his orders from the War Department; I frequently asked the officers when they went down to headquarters in the morning, to ask Mr. Kenoedy if he had any orders about me, the invariable reply was that "Kennedy can't do anything for you until he receives orders from the War Department;" when Baker promised to let me out, he said I had better not remain in New-York; that he wanted me to go to Philadelphia with him; that he would take me away himself; that if I would go with him I should be discharged, because then he would take me where neither Kennedy or anybody else would molest me again. I frequently sent messages to Mr. Keonedy by Capt. Slocum and others: I had not been guilty of any offence; I did not meddle with political affairs; I wanted to come North, and my business had no connection with any political or military subject; I had a pass from the military commander of New-Orleans to come here. I had letters to Messrs. Elliott, Searing, and others, authorizing them to advance me money to defray my expenses—whatever I wanted.

To Mr. Dean—I never saw Mr. Keonedy until now; so far as I know, he had nothing to do with my arrest; I always supposed that Mr. Kennedy was out my custodian—or that the officers who had charge of me, and without whom Kennedy could do nothing, were at the War Department; that was the invariable reply to my inquiries; Baker told me I was a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War.

To Mr. Bowen—I was treated with the utmost respect by all the officers and policemen at the Station-house; I was treated very rudely by Bowles and Baker; I have no complaint to make as far as the Station-house is concerned.

To Mr. Dean—I was kept in a little room, next to the large room where complaints are all entered on the books; I had a separate room by myself; I was taken to the adjoining house for my meals, and was comfortable; the room was cold, but one of the officers lent me a rug, my privacy was not invaded; they all treated me with respect; they all thought my imprisonment an outrage.

Q.—They did not put you in a cell?

Mrs. Brinsmade (earnestly)—Oh, they would not dare to do that (laughter;) I was allowed no connection with the outside world; they refused to let me send letters, even under their supervision, but I managed to pitch one out of the window, which some kind person put in the Post-office, and it reached its destination; the officers said they had no authority to permit me to write, Baker told me that Draper could not get me out; that Draper was a man of no influence or power, and could not get me out; I had no means of communicating with friends or counsel during the forty days of my imprisonment in the Station-house.

Some portions of Mrs. Brinsmade's testimony was repeated, to order to secure accuracy in the official reporter's notes. The above is the substance of all her testimony, and, in nearly every instance, is exactly her own language.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. J. K. ELLIOTT.

Mrs. J. K. Elliott was the next witness, she testified as follows: I have known Mrs. Brinsmade since she was a child; knew her in New-Orleans; have known her from childhood; was a neighbor of her father's; when I heard that Mrs. Brinsmade was a prisoner, I called upon Mr. Kennedy in company with Mrs. Converse, who had also known Mrs. Brinsmade; I asked where she was confined, by whose order, and for what reason; Mr. Kennedy said she was arrested as a general spy; that he had watched her since her landing in New-York; that his presence had overshadowed her since she arrived here; that when she was in Brooklyn he had been there; when she was at the Everett House he was there; that when she went to Washington his presence followed her there, and that when he got her in the right place where he could prevent her doing mischief, he had arrested her; I asked who was her accuser? who had arrested her? what had she done? he said he was her accuser; "I, madam, am her accuser;" those were the very words he used.

Q.—Did you ask permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—I did; he said I could not see her; he did not tell me where she was; I told him I had been there and tried to see her; I went there first supposing I could see her without trouble.

Q.—Did you explain to the Superintendent that you were interested in her—that you had known her before? A.—Yes, Sir; I said I had known her from childhood; I do not remember whether I told him all, I was in the office ten or fifteen minutes; Mr. Kennedy said she was a general spy, and ought to be hung; I told him that she was a young and giddy girl, ill suited to such a mission—that she was not capable of being a spy; Mr. Kennedy said she "was just as capable of being a spy for all that, that she was just like the rest—even that woman who made a wagon of herself to carry quinine to the rebel soldiers, that her husband was in the rebel service and had lost his arm in it, but that that did not dampen his ardor," I did not get permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade.

Mr. Barlow said he wished to ask this witness a question as to Mr. Kennedy's manner. He had several interviews with him, and knew that Mr. Keonedy had two "usual manners." He wished to ascertain which manner Mr. Kennedy had in use at that time.

Q.—What was his general tone and manner while addressing you? A.—I thought it rather stern; he said, "I, madam, I," in that abrupt manner.

Q.—He was not insulting to you? A.—No, Sir; nothing more than in addressing me in that manner. I made an application to Mr. Draper; Mr. Draper said he had written to Washington, and I should know about it as soon as he got an answer, he did not know anything about it himself.

To Mr. Dean—I never knew Mr Kennedy before; I introduced myself to him, I carried a letter of introduction to Mr. Draper stating my business, it was a letter from Dr. Tyng, whose politics and character were, I suppose, of the right stamp.

Mr. Barlow—Madam, ministers at the North never have any politics. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Elliott—Except Dr. Tyng. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bowen, (smiling)—What are his politics?

Mrs. Elliott—Proper, of course. (Renewed laughter.)

To Mr. Bowen—(Testimony continued)—I do not recollect that Mr. Kennedy alluded to the War Department or the Police Department; he simply said he was waiting orders from "the Department;" I inferred that to mean the Police Department.

Q.—Was there anything offensive in Mr. Kennedy's demeanor? Did he treat you with discourtesy? Did he insult you? A.—No, Sir; he did not insult me at all; I felt very much frightened, because I had never been in such a place before.

Mr. Bowen—Yes, Madam, the Police have terrors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Barlow, while disclaiming the position of counsel for prosecution, said that the evidence of Mrs. Converse, who was present, would be to the same purport as that of Mrs. Elliott. The lady was therefore excused from testifying.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES REYNOLDS.

Charles Reynolds was the hack-driver who drove the carriage on the night of Mrs. Brinsmade's return from Washington. He corroborated the statement already made by the lady as to the occurrences on that evening—particularly with reference to his having informed Mrs. Brinsmade's friend, at her request, where she was taken.

Mr. Barlow wished to prove by Mr. Butterworth a conversation with an Inspector of Police, who told Mr. Butterworth that the lady was to be sent South on the *Bienville* the next day, and thereby prevented Mr. Butterworth from seeing Mr. Kennedy about it.

or five times; there is one bed in the house where there is blood, but the blood was produced by leeches; the deceased never told me why she left home to be doctored; I don't know of a lady from New-Jersey having a child at Dr. Browne's house, and her going away without paying the bill.

Q.—Has the doctor got any medicine that he sells for female complaints? A.—He has, and I have often sold it for him.

Q.—What was this medicine intended for? A.—I don't like to answer that question; I suppose you know just as well I do—to produce abortions.

Q.—Does the Doctor sell much of this medicine? A.—Yes, several hundred boxes a year.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There is much excitement in the neighborhood in regard to this horrible affair. The driver of the carriage which conveyed the deceased to her father's residence, has been taken into custody by Capt. Sebring, of the Ninth Precinct, and will be detained as a witness. It is reported that he will testify that Miss Anderson was a corpse when she was taken from the carriage. The evidence yet to come against Dr. Browne, is said to be clear and positive. Coroner Ranney and Capt. Sebring are certainly entitled to much credit for the thorough manner in which they have commenced this important investigation. The seducer of the deceased has doubtless been arrested before this hour, and when the whole matter shall have been fully unraveled, it will prove to be one of the most sad and melancholy cases of the kind which have transpired in this vicinity for many years.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

Five Members of the Eighth New-York State Militia Buried with Appropriate Ceremonies.

The military funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, and in which the Eighth Regiment took part, cannot fail to add additional honor to that distinguished corps. During their three months, campaign, five of their members (privates) were slain in battle. Their bodies were recently recovered, and brought to this City, where they were laid in state in the Armory, under a guard of honor. Yesterday the funeral obsequies took place. The bodies were deposited in five handsome glass hearses, and accompanied by the regiment, were brought to Trinity Church, where the funeral services took place. The following was the order of the cortege:

Section of Police from the Ninth Precinct.
Band and Drum Corps performing a dirge.
Field and Staff Officers of the Eighth Regiment.
The Eighth Regiment, by Companies, with arms reversed and colors shrouded in crape.
Hearses containing the bodies in the following order, with ten Pall-bearers on either side, selected from the Companies represented:
Private P. Allen, late of Co. A.
Private Lawrence, late of Co. H.
Private Richards, late of Co. A.
Private Brown, late of Co. A.
Private Hopkins, late of Co. G.
Carriages of relatives.
Troop of the Eighth Regiment, dismounted.

The route taken by the procession was through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, and down Broadway to Trinity Church. During the whole march, the creditable appearance of the corps, and the sad labors in which they were engaged, attracted the attention of thousands.

Arrived at Trinity Church, the troops formed in line, and the hearses passed up in front of the great door of the edifice.

The bodies were then taken through the porch, and were met on a procession of the choristers and clergy, who emerged from the robing-room while a solemn voluntary was being performed by Mr. Cutler, and moved down the central aisle, returning in the same order with the bodies, which were reverently placed on trestles in front of the chancel. During this ceremony Rev. Dr. Vinton read the initiatory sentences of the burial service. The anthem, selected from the thirty ninth and nineteenth psalms,

"Lord, let me know my end," &c.,

was then sung by the choir. The Lesson, the Committal to the Earth, and the closing prayers followed, in which Rev. Drs. Vinton, Ogilby and Rev. Morgan Dix officiated. The 202d hymn, commencing—

Godof our fathers by whose hand
Thy people still art blest,
Be with us through our pilgrimage:
Commit us to our rest.

was sung, the Benediction was pronounced, and the bodies were again placed in the hearse.

Two of the bodies will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The others will be sent to their friends.

During the services at Trinity Church the edifice was crowded.

Military Movements.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts arrived here yesterday morning, from Boston, *via* the Norwich line. It comprises nine hundred men, who were principally recruited in Essex County. They are fully armed and equipped, and in every respect add credit by their appearance, to the Bay State. Some of the officers are said to be very wealthy. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, have been in active service—the first two at Bull Run, and the latter has served thirteen months in one of the Massachusetts regiments. The corps is now at the Park Barracks. There is a band of fifteen pieces attached, which will be maintained by the officers. These troops are to join Gen. Banks' Expedition. The following are the leading officers:

Colonel—Carlos P. Messer.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John W. Locke.
Major—John Hodges, Jr.
Surgeon—Wm. Cogswell.
Adjutant—Henry A. Wentworth.
Quartermaster—Henry D. Degan.
Assistant Surgeon—Daniel E. French.
Captains—Co. A, Geo. D. Putnam, Salem; Co. B, J. Langdon Ward, Salem; Co. C, Stevens, Stoneham; Co. D, Coburn, Reading; Co. E, Littlefield, South Reading; Co. F, Duncan, Haverhill; Co. G, Edwards, Haverhill, Co. H, Hobbs, Chelsea; Co. I, Powers, Worcester; Co. K, Barnes, Georgetown.

Arrival of Artillerists.—The Twenty-fifth New-York State Volunteer Battery, 151 men, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Lockport, and are now at the Park Barracks. They are to be provided with the Best guns and Requa guns, and will join Gen. Banks' Expedition. Annexed are the names of the officers:

Captain, John A. Grow; Senior First Lieut., Wm. H. Perry; Senior, E. E. Fitkins; Junior First Lieutenant, Irving D. Southern; Junior Second, John F. Graves.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAUGATUCK.

Very unexpectedly, yesterday morning, Capt. Wise, of the Revenue-battery *Naugatuck*, received orders to prepare for sea at once, and leave New-York as soon as possible. An excursion down the Bay had been planned, to try some ordnance experiments, Gen. Banks and other distinguished personages being invited on board, but the Washington dispatch changed the programme. Everything was got ready as speedily as possible, officers ordered to "stand by," and last evening the final preparations being complete, the fast little "water-clad" man-of-war left her anchorage and will be probably outside the lights to-day. We printed a list of her officers on Tuesday.

THE HARBOR FORTS—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

An immense quantity of cannon and artillery materials were landed on Governor's Island yesterday. A tremendous Parrott rifle and a large 10-inch gun are on the wharf, and oxen were all day engaged in carting ammunition from the beach to a temporary storehouse. These things are all ready for reshipping at an hour's notice, and will not remain long in their present location. There are about 500 men, all told, now on the island. Col. Loomis is Commandant, and is ably assisted by Capt. Spaole, the gentlemanly Executive Officer. The Texan soldiers having been exchanged, are gone to the battle-field at last. Occasionally a lonely straggler captured by Van Dorn, makes his appearance, and is sent after his comrades. The permanent party numbers about 150 men, but the greater part of them are excused from military duty. A batterp of volunteer artillery, known as the Northern battalion, is drilling on the island. Orders for the depsrture of troops are daily expected.

Detachments of regular troops have recently been sent to Fort Richmond, Fort Schuyler and Fort Hamilton, to instruct the volunteers in handling the guns, should one of the rebel iron-clads make her appearance. Artillery drill is daily practiced at all these forts, and the men are becoming very efficient.

Gen. Harvey Brown still keeps his headquarters at Fort Hamilton. There are some companies of the Twelfth Infantry, an of an artillery regiment, at present doing garrison duty there. Major Clitz, who was wounded at Chickahominy, has been detached from the fort, and ordered to West Point, to command the corps there. Soldiers are ready for the road, if needed.

The armament of Fort Columbus is occupying the attention of the ordnance authorities, who are repairing and about strengthening its calibre.

A General Court Martial has been in session at Fort Hamilton for some days. Capt. Wilkinson, brother of Senator Wilkinson, has come from Governor's Island, where he has been on duty, to act as Judge Advocate. Gen. Loomis is President, and Adjutant Lord is Judge Advocate. Annexed is a list of officers on Governor's Island:

[illegible] Commandant; Maj. B[illegible] Sixth Infantry; Capt. S. M. Sprole, Fourth Infantry, Lieut. [illegible] Infantry; Lieut. Purdy, First Infantry, [illegible] Thompson, Second Artillery, Lieut. A. [illegible] Infantry, Lieut. W. F. Miller, Second [illegible] Infantry, Lieut. R. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, Adjutant [illegible] W. White and Nelson Drake, Surgeon [illegible].

City Railways.

The Broadway Railway is now so far advanced that it is expected the cars will be running on it by New-Year's day. Aside from this, a road is now laying from Tenth-avenue through Thirty-fourth-street to Broadway, thence down the Broadway Railway to Fourteenth-street; thence east to the other side of the City, and down other streets to the foot of Grand-street.

The Belt Railway, from the upper end of Central Park down the North River shore to the Battery, and up East River to place of starting, is also to be laid as soon as iron can be obtained.

Look Out for Shinplasters.

Numerous private individuals, as well as several of our City banks, are now illegally issuing shinplasters, and trying to pass them upon the public as money, when they are really as distinct from money itself as are the gutta percha medals issued by some of the hotels as a circulating medium.

The shinplasters are furnished with printed signatures, may be issued to any extent, and there is no way of enforcing their redemption. They may be easily counterfeited, and the public should refuse them peremptorily. There are $500,000 in postage stamps now held in the City, which have been in circulation. The only objection to their continued circulation comes from brokers, who cannot speculate therein. The reluctance of the public to take these stamps has given rise to a premium of six per cent. on nickel cents, while the premium on postal currency is still greater.

The Government has made arrangements to redeem all postage stamps in circulation, notwithstanding its notices forbidding their use as change. This redemption will be made in postage currency and Treasury notes, as soon as the postage currency is sufficiently abundant to prevent further purchases of stamps for change. If the redemption were commenced immediately, stamps would be bought for the sole purpose of exchanging them for currency and speculating therewith. But this evil of speculation will soon be remedied by the abundance of postage currency, and the public should take care that they accept no kind of change but such as will be redeemed by the Government. Postage stamps are money, and will be redeemed, but the same cannot be said of any private shinplasters.

The capacity of the Government for issuing postal currency has from to-day been increased to $90,000 per diem. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars per week is distributed in the States of New-York, Connecticut, Vermont and Eastern New-Jersey. Over $75,000 is distributed in this City. The banks each receive $1,200, and various other corporations from $100 to $500 per week, which is paid out in and large establishments, fractional sums and distributed to customers for Treasury Notes.

The Orphan Asylum Fair, Corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.

With a view to liquidating the remaining indebtedness which encumbers their new building, the management opened a Fair upon the premises this week. The large hall devoted to the purpose is admirably lighted and ventilated, and is at their disposal free of those charges which swallow up so large a portion of many such exhibitions. There are at present over one hundred little ones daily recipient of the Asylum bounties, and constant applications are made, which it is often necessary to refuse, because rooms still remain unfurnished. If a few more beds were supplied, the good done would be far beyond the ideas of the considerate but uninitiated giver. Other simple articles of furniture are also much needed, and this to meet the demand of an influx of orphans who, perhaps, would not have been such but for the war. Two tiny little ones came in a few days since, who were left utterly unprovided for since their father's remittances had ceased, and, as it was at last discovered, he was among the slain at Antietam. "The Fat Sumter-boy," as he is called, is quite a noted character in the Asylum; his experience having led him to taste of the first bitter issues of our civil war. A description of articles displayed upon the many liberally appointed stands would be out of place, but circumstances developing good feeling are always pleasant to record. Such was the case in regard to one of the most brilliant objects upon exhibition—a magnificent affghan. It was the gift of one entirely apart from the religious sentiment of the Society, and was the result of an offhand invitation that she should knit a pair of baby socks for the fair. Her artistic needles flew under the inspiration of the cause of *volunteers' orphans*, and produced at length this elaborately wrought affghan, valued at $200. A new-fashioned silk-winder was exposed, which will gain, as it merits, the admiration and patronage of economical housewives, who believe that saving time is saving money. A rather inappropriate design, but one of singular utility if it could ever be realized, was an enormous elephant, with the complete establishment of a Union soldier upon his broad back—the tent and every appointment of a well-to-do and self-cousidering bachelor, spread out in comfortable style, and the owner thereof leisurely promenading the animal's neck—it serving as a sort of lawn in front of his mansion. The refreshments at this Fair are all donated, and are of the best quality. In the evenings, the children of the Institution range themselves upon graduated benches at one end of the hall, and sing, in good time and voice, their hymns and school songs. There have been numerous changes since the last year's festival, and strenuous rule has given way to milder precepts in the School Department. The happy faces of the almost baby pupils show this. The Board of Management has also undergone a slight change. There is a Committee which sits each Friday, for the purpose of receiving and dismissing children. Membership of the Society is obtained by an annual subscription of three dollars, or by the payment in one sum of fifty dollars. The applications of late have for the most part been from, or in behalf of half-orphans, for which the institution was not specially intended; yet, as they come in mourning for a father sacrificed upon the altar of our Union, they are invariably encouraged.

The New-York Prison Association.

A pamphlet, entitled, *A Brief Statement of the Objects and Results of the Prison Association of New-York, during the Seventeen Years of Its Existence*, has been placed upon our table. It is a "statement" full of interest, as showing what may be done, what indeed has been done, to improve our prisons, and to raise the fallen and restore them to themselves and society. It has convinced us that the cheapest as well as the surest protection to society against the bad, is to make them good; to convert felons into upright and virtuous citizens. We learn from this pamphlet that of nearly 3,000 discharged convicts provided with situations by the Society, not five per cent. have ever returned to prison, while the great majority have been thoroughly reclaimed, are earning an honest living, and have the confidence and respect of the community in which they reside. This is surely a most respectable and impressive fact, and ought to conciliate the judgment and friendly interest of the public toward the Association, through which so important a work has been achieved.

The opinion entertained of the Society by leading ecclesiastical bodies in our neighborhood may be seen by reference to our advertising columns, where certain resolutions passed by them will be found.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court, yesterday, Bridget Verden and Michael Logan, jointly indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were remanded for sentence.

William Birch was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Shadrach Reid was placed at the bar charged with manslaughter in killing John Donnelly with a knife, on the 6th of October last.

The case was opened by Acting District-Attorney Charles Whitehead.

The prisoner is a negro man, and, as appears by the statement of counsel for People, was out on a street frolic with four other colored men, on Sunday morning, Oct. 5, drinking at tipping-shops, knocking over ash-barrels, and *horse-flying* peaceable men. Horse flying is the technical name of that class for the act of striking a passer a side blow and then running. They passed in that manner down Avenue B to Houston-st., and there came in contact with three Irishmen, who resisted and threatened retaliation with paving-stones. Thereupon the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed Donnelly, killing him instantly; another negro named Clawsun drew his knife, a carving-knife, which was produced in Court, with a blade eighteen inches in length, and cut down a second Irishman with a blow which did not prove fatal; and the third Irishman, being knocked down, all the negroes rushed down the street and were presently arrested in a drinking shop.

After the opening the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock when the trial will be resumed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Ladies' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection.—The benefice sought to be conveyed by the present exhibition of tempting salables at the storeroom under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, lately occupied by Baudis & Co., comprises the extent lying between Thirty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets on the one hand, and Fifth and Sixth avenues on the other. This parish is young, and the Sunday School attached is but a beginning of what we may expect. Already have one hundred scholars gathered about its standard, and the prospects of the teachers—fifteen in number—are for many more. Rev. E. O. Flagg, a thorough and well-informed missionary, has organized and is carrying out systematically a plan of usefulness in that portion of the City where activity is most needed. Among the articles exposed for sale in the Hall were what were called knit bonnets, a very great improvement on anything in the way of hoods, and something that might become the prettiest complexion. They were of gray and white, mixed, and white and pink, suiting a most fastidious taste. A very tasteful arrangement of forest leaves into a crucifix was observable, and will no doubt sell well. There were oil paintings and an array of wax bouquets that would have tempted any one to linger in examination of their rare imitation of nature, yet, unless you have plenty of money, you had better not expose yourself to the allurement of charms that guard the inaccessible rarities. A sentiment of great goodness seems to exist, however, and if one is prepared with about half of what he would expect to lay out on previous occasions of this kind, he will without doubt find himself intensely popular. This Fair will continue until the end of the week.

Festival of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.—The twenty-ninth annual Festival and Fair of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum came off on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The children, numbering between one and two hundred, assembled in the large hall, and gave their friends a most acceptable treat in the rendition of certain melodies appropriate not only to their quiet existence, but descriptive of our country's disturbance. "The Ship at Sea," which they sung with accurate expression, was called for three times, and was sorrowfully remindful of what we are passing through in our domestic strife. It breathed of hope, however, and a promise which all seemed to justly appreciate. Beside the regular educational routine of school hours, the girls of the institution are taught light household duties and sewing, and prepared for general usefulness. Last year's fair and festival was particularly auspicious, and the liberal donations of the present, in spite of the inclement weather, inspire the Managers with hope that they may not find themselves lacking as the Winter approaches.

A Great Want Supplied—A Select Private Skating Pond for New-York.—The citizens of New-York who appreciate the delightful and exhilarating exercise of skating will be pleased to learn that a number of our enterprising citizens are about opening a private skating pond on Fifth-avenue, occupying two large blocks, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets—open only to subscribers of character and respectability. This pond is now being fenced, and the necessary buildings are under contract. It will be open as soon as Jack Frost prepares tha ice necessary for the use of skates. John L. Brown, Esq., as will be seen by the advertisement published in another column, is the General Superintendent of this new enterprise. The pond is to be under the management of Oscar F. Oatman, Esq., the popular President of the Washington Skating Club, of Brooklyn, last year. The pond is a large one, occupying over eleven acres of ground, but we fancy, from the temper of the people of New-York, that a pond of a hundred acres could easily be filled.

Aldermanic Candidate—Seventeenth District.—In several papers the name of the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth District is given as William Downing, it should be William Dunning, an honest, upright citizen, who stands pledged to an economical and straightforward administration of the City's affairs; who is capable and efficient and deserving of the support of his fellow-citizens. Between the two Democratic nominees, Col. Lono, *alias* Fernando Wood, and John McQuade, *alias* Harry Genet, Mr. Dunning has a very fair chance of success, and we trust he will secure it.

Burglars in a Clothing Store.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, the clothing store of Messrs. Marco & Silverstein, No. 410½ Grand-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of about $70 worth of overcoats and $5 in money. Officers Rossars and Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct, discovered the thieves as they were about leaving the premises, but the latter were too swift of foot for the Metropolitans, and therefore made good their escape.

A Man Lost Overboard.—Joan A. Kerr, recently in the employ of the Commercial Steamboat Company, was accidentally knocked overboard from the schooner *Ninetta*, on the 16th inst., off Throg's Neck. The body has not been recovered. The deceased was stout built, about 30 years of age, and was dressed in a light corduroy or velveteen coat, with a piece of rope-yarn about his waist. Any information concerning him may be left with Coroner Wilday, at No. 4 Centre-street.

Fatal Car Accident.—A boy named Patrick Hannan, eight years of age, residing at No. 90 Baxter-street, was run over by car No. 54, of the Fourth-avenue line, at the corner of White and Centre streets, on Wednesday night, and almost instantly killed. Mark Haley, the driver of the car, was immediately arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct. Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Caution.—An impostor, we are informed is around, collecting subscriptions in the name of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. S. B. Halliday, who is the only authorized collecting agent the Society has, is now in charge of the House, owing to the illness of Mr. Barlow, its Superintendent, and is not himself personally making calls.

Launched—At Pembroke (Maine) on the 11th inst., from the ship-yard of Henry E. Carter, a fine brig of about 250 tons register, built of the best materials, and called the *Wallace Peck*. She is owned in New-York by Peck & Church, and intended for the general freighting business, to be commanded by Capt. Franklin Wallace.

The Esquimaux.—These cheerful strangers, who traverse in wonder the crowded *salons* of the Museum, are to be kept here this week only. Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who brought them on here, is with them, and does his best to explain their uncouth gibberish, and assist the crowd in its desire for knowledge. Go and see the Esquimaux. They are genuine.

Correction.—In the description of Mr. Whitney's vessel, which appeared in yesterday's Times, it was stated that "she has 592 inches of wood on her deck, and 592 inches of iron in her turett." It should be 5½ inches of wood and 6½ inches of iron. The absurdity of the error must be manifest to all. The paragraph about the *Montauk's* guns should read, "each worked by 4 men." This, too, is corrected by the subsequent passages.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.—Now that the election is over, and the majorities of the successful candidates declared, there is an animated contest for the various positions in the gift of the Common Council. The Democrats having a decided majority, the appointments will probably all be made from that party; and the caucus nominations will therefore be equal to an election. There are several candidates for nearly all the offices. The Presidency of the Board is still unsettled. Alderman Whitney, of the First Ward; Alderman Tenan, of the Ninth Ward, and Alderman O'Keefe, of the Twelfth Ward, appear to be the most prominent candidates. For Counsellor of the Board there are three aspirants—Messrs. John G. Schumaker, Winchester Britton, and Alex. McCue; and for the City Clerkship, Messrs. Henry McCloskey and Wm. G. Bragg are the only contestants. Some of the less important positions will doubtless be filled by reappointing the present incumbents—such as Keeper of the City Hall, Messenger of the Board, &c.; but there is a prospect of change in some, if not most of the more important offices; at least, such are the present indications. The new Board will stand—ten Democrats and eight Republicans, with a vacancy in the Fifth Ward caused by the election of Alderman Lench as Auditor.

The Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum.—A fair for the benefit of this Institution, situated in Cumberland-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, has been in progress for three days. The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable, and the number of visitors was consequently not so large as on some previous occasions. The contributions have, however, been liberal—a large amount of clothing, vegetables, &c., having been sent in. A very welcome bequest of $5,000 was made to the Institution by the heirs of the late William H. Carey. This is the second bequest of a like amount since the organization of the Association. There are at present 110 children, between the ages of 3 and 12 years, cared for in the Asylum. All are well clothed, and present a healthy and contented appearance. There has been no sickness during the past Summer, and but one death during the year.

The Academy of the Visitation.—This edifice, situated on the corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, (formerly the family mansion of Rev. E. M. Johnson,) is being enlarged by the addition of two stories, which will not only afford the room required by the increasing number of pupils, under charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of the Visitation, but will be a great improvement to the building, which will, when completed, present a more modern appearance.

New-Jersey.

The Murder of an Infant.—Justice Cowen, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a colored infant, found buried in some rubbish in the cellar of house No. 44 Morris-street. Dr. Hadnam, City Physician, testified that the child had been born alive, and that death was caused by suffocation; also, that the right limb was displaced and broken, and that the whole appearance showed marks of violence. He found a colored woman, named Margaret Ross, in the house No. 44 Morris-street, who had all the appearance of being recently delivered of a child. Mrs. Spear testified to having found the remains of the child in the cellar. The jury rendered a verdict that the child was willfully murdered, and from the evidence they believe that said child was murdered by its mother, Margaret Ross. The woman was removed to the alms-house on Wednesday night, where she has remained most of the time in an unconscious state, as is supposed from the effects of poison, taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday,
Nov. 20, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Prockney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.

Councilmen Miller, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Enumerated—Nos. 27, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7805, 7813, 7983, 8005, 8041, 8239, 8275, 8839. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 8072, 8086, 8094, 8216, 8294, 8295, 8832, 6002, 5716.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 201, 388, 404, 405, 407, 409, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 3061, 3065, 3069, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3076, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2660, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Monday next, Nov. 24. *Part II*—Nos. 3347, 4261, 2502, 2269, 2282, 2333, 2335.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—$2,000 for the Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *Emanuel B. Hart.*—This case was stated in the Times of yesterday, and is familiar to the public.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. A motion was made for an extra allowance, but postponed until to-day.

Costs Where Two Causes of Action are United in One Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Sarah Beebe vs. *Roswell D. Hatch, Executor, et al.*—This action was commenced in the lifetime of Robert Hogan, who, pending the action, died. It was then revived against the defendants, the personal representatives of Dr. Hogan, and continued before the Referee appointed in the first instance, who found that the complaint set out two causes of action, and reported in favor of the defendants on the first cause of action, and for the plaintiff on the second.

The plaintiff taxed his costs, the right to do so being conceded. But the defendants claimed that they were equally entitled to costs, which the taxing officer declined to allow until the question had been passed upon by the Court. The defendants now claimed costs, on the argument, under 2 Revised Statutes, (sec. 26, p. 617,) which provides that where there are two or more *distinct and separate* causes of action set up in the complaint, the plaintiff shall recover costs in the issues found in his favor, and the defendant on those found for him—and that this provision was not abrogated by the Court.

In Dresser *vs.* Wicks (2 Abb. p. 60,) it was held that where there are two or more distinct causes for action in separate counts, the parties shall recover costs on the counts found in their favor. On this point was also cited 9 Wend., 445, 812; ditto, 489, and 2 Denio, 188.

It was also contended that the current of decisions were in favor of the defendants' position, and that it has been recently so held in the Common Pleas, Hilton, J., (Parker *vs.* Curtis,) and in the Superior Court, Monell, J., (Porter *vs.* Willett,) neither of which cases had been reported. Decision reserved.

Roswell D. Hatch for motion; S. R. & F. B. Whitman opposed.

Effect of a Reversal of Judgment for a Criminal Offence, After Sentence, in Execution.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The Matter of Frederick Freund.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the petitioner from custody.

Freund was convicted of arson in the Oyer and Terminer, in January, 1860, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and, after the prisoner had been incarcerated for nearly two years, the judgment was reversed and the prisoner remanded for a new trial.

It was now claimed that he should be discharged, having once been in actual imprisonment for the crime whereof he was charged. He could not be subjected to second jeopardy for the same offence, nor suffer second punishment for the same offence. It was also contended that the reversal discharged the prisoner from custody, not only in respect to the offence involved, but all other offences less than capital committed prior to his being taken in execution of his sentence, and for which offences he had not been sentenced. The case will be argued on the 25th inst.

Henry Morrison, for petitioner; A. Oakey Hall, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Fa[illegible] et al. vs. *Van Dine et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Before Justice Mullin.

Arkenburg et al. vs. *Simonson et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Howell vs. *the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.*—The complaint must be dismissed with costs. Application for papers must be made to the Clerk of the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 20, 1862.

$10,000	U.S.6s,'74 Cou	92⅜	700	N. Y. Cen. R	102¾
3,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	104⅛	50	do	b30 102¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅛	150	do	b30 102¾
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	113	50	do	s30 102¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	51½	100	Erie Railway	s30 61⅜
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	106	400	do	61⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	107	900	do	61¾
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. B	115	100	do	b30 61⅞
1,000	Ilud R. 2d S. F	113	100	do	s30 61¾
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M	101	100	do	s60 61¾
5,000	Mich. S. 2d m	93	100	do	b30 61¾
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, old	110	200	do	61¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	107⅛	500	do	s5 61⅛
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	97	300	Erie Railway Pr	89⅞
3,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F	102	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s60 40⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. G. B. Ex	89	200	do	b10 40⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. Asst. Is.	89	20	Hudson River R	74⅜
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	92	200	do	s10 74
5,000	do	92⅜	150	do	74
5,000	H. & St. J. R. bds.	52	400	Harlem Railroad	22
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	93	400	do	s30 22
7,000	Tol & W. 2d mtg.	80⅜	250	do	22⅛
12,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¼	400	do	22⅜
6,000	do	103⅞	100	do	b30 22⅜
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	107	50	Harlem R. Pref	50
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	72	400	do	51
15	Bank of New-York	107⅜	100	do	50⅜
40	Tradesmen's Bank	98	100	do	50½
40	Mer. Ex. Bank	94	100	do	50½
10	Bank of Commerce	98⅜	100	Micb Central R.	s30 87⅝
25	Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜	150	do	87¼
15	Shoe & Leather Bk	101½	50	do	s10 87⅝
20	Park Bank	118	150	do	87⅝
20,000	Amer. Gold	s30 130¾	300	do	b15 88
25,000	do	130⅜	100	do	b30 88
25,000	do	s10 130⅜	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	39½
45,000	do	130⅜	350	do	s15 39⅝
40,000	do	b30 130⅜	300	do	b30 39¾
20,000	do	b10 130⅜	150	M. So & N. I. G. S.	s30 82⅛
29,500	do	b30 130⅜	150	do	82⅜
5,000	do	s30 130⅜	200	do	82⅜
20,000	do	s40 130	1100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
2,000	do	s30 130	50	do	b30 76⅛
200	Penn. Coal Co	115	300	do	b3 76⅛
20	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	12⅝	10	Gal. & Chic. R	82
100	do	12⅝	100	do	s10 82
250	Pac. M. S. Co.	121⅛	100	do	s30 81⅝
10	do	121½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s60 66
50	do	s30 121	1300	do	66⅜
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	83 76⅝	100	do	s10 66½
150	do	76⅛	100	do	s4 66⅝
350	do	76⅝	30	Cin. Ham. & D. R	112

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	102⅜	50	Erie Railway	s30 61⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 61 Coup	b[illegible]	100	Erie R. Pref	b10 90
10,000	do	104	50	do	b5 90
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100	100	Hudson River R.	b10 74
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅜	100	Harlem R. R	22⅝
12,000	Missouri St. 6s	51⅝	200	do	b30 22⅝
5,000	do	51⅝	100	Harlem R. Pref	50⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s bds. to Ills.	53	200	do	50⅝
	& St. J. ex. Con.	72	300	do	b30 50⅜

Movements of Specie.

The following is the movement of specie at the Custom-house for the week ending Nov. 20:

Nov. 14	Africa, for Liverpool		$1,000
	Total for the week		$1,000
Previously reported			1,000
Total since Jan. 1, 1862			$2,000
Same time in 1861			$1,000

The following is the movement of specie at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Nov. 14	Africa, for Liverpool		$1,000
	Total for the week		$1,000
Previously reported			1,000
Total since Jan. 1, 1862			$2,000
Same time in 1861			$1,000

3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	71⅜	
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st B.	60	
2,000	do	60⅛	
5,000	do	b30 60⅜	
6,000	Mich. S. sink. f.	102⅜	
46,000	Clev. & T. S. F.	103⅝	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	109⅝	
50	Bank of Com. Scrip.	97	
30,500	Amer. Gold	130⅛	
10,000	do	s30 130⅜	
10,000	do	130⅜	
5,000	do	b30 130⅜	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12⅝	
100	Pa. Mail S. Co.	b30 120⅝	
100	do	b30 120⅝	
100	N. Y. Central R.	102⅝	
300	do	102⅞	
100	do	50⅜	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 87⅝	
100	do	s10 76⅜	
100	do	s60 76⅝	
100	do	77	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 40¾	
100	do	40⅜	
100	do	40⅝	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 81⅝	
200	do	b30 81⅞	

THURSDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for ten months of the calendar year.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of October, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$18,462,554
In dutiable goods, warehoused	3,689,806
In free goods	1,004,870
Total entered in October	$23,157,230
Against entries in October, 1861	7,884,413
Increased importation	$15,272,817

There was also entered

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richard III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Peg Woffington; or, Masks and Faces.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plough.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Prince Dorus—The Irish Tiger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Sprigg's Mishaps.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Der Freischütz.

IRVING HALL—Oration by Mr. T. Mason Jones.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Cow, Nurse, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or, Under the Snow. Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Black Blondes.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Galilee.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are not specially important. The bulk of our forces still remain on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the rebel pickets occupy the south bank. A company of rebel scouts, on Wednesday night, burnt a bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Catlett's Station. Scouts and refugees report that the rebel Gen. Earley is at Shepherd's Mills with 9,000 men; that Gen. Mackall is near the same place with a like number; that a rebel force of 10,000 is near Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, and that a force of 8,000 rebels has advanced from Warrenton to Gainesville, which has been evacuated by Gen. Sickl. The letters of our special correspondents will be found of much interest, as detailing the recent movements of our army.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, under date of Fairfax Station, Nov. 19, says: "I hear that yesterday the main body of Gen. Sickl's command took a position for the time being ranging from Centreville to the Bull Run battle-ground, including the latter within their lines; the General himself being now at Centreville. There has been, however, no signs of the enemy this side of Thoroughfare Gap, that I can hear of. Sickl's movement in this direction, therefore, has been, doubtless, in connection and concert with the movement of Burnside's army."

Gen Butler writes in a recent letter, alluding to the battle of Baton Rouge, "the loss of Gen. Williams is irreparable: he fought the most gallant, chivalric, and beat contested battle of the war, and had he remained to us one hour longer, he would have captured Breckinridge and his entire army."

News from New-Orleans to the 10th inst. is received by way of Havana. Admiral Farragut arrived there on the 9th, and was received with all the honors by the French and English war vessels in port. An explosion had taken place on a train on the Algiers Railroad, near the Lafourche Station, by which eleven persons were killed and seventeen wounded. The explosion was caused by ammunition in a car behind the locomotive tender. Lieut. Buchanan, commanding the naval forces cooperating with Gen. Weitzel, had made another excursion up Bayou Teche, and encountered the rebel gunboat *Cotton* and several batteries on shore. He succeeded in dislodging the rebels from the shore batteries.

Our latest advices from Gen. Grant's army at Holly Springs are to the effect that a halt has been made there, and that hospitals are being prepared, and large quantities of forage collected, as though it was intended to make it the base of operations. A dépôt for contrabands had also been established at Grand Junction.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "A gentleman at Cairo informs us that between 25,000 and 30,000 soldiers have passed down the river within the last two weeks. Those going down during last week went to Memphis and Helena—most of them to the former. It is now understood that Gen. Sherman, at present in Memphis, will cooperate with Gen. Grant, now moving against the enemy in Mississippi. From this it would appear that the report that the new troops now going down the river are to be organized into a distinct army under Gen. McClernand is not correct."

The Chicago *Tribune* insists that Government should immediately institute an inquiry into the charges preferred against the officers of the army at Helena, Ark., of having been engaged in cotton speculations. The *Tribune* says: "We have before us now a long letter from a Captain in that army—a man of sense and veracity—in which the particulars of certain operations are set forth, and the names of the operators given. We decline to print it, but send it to the War Department without comment, entreating Mr. Stanton, publicly, to see to it that the offenders, if they shall prove such, are punished, or that the injustice of the rumors with which the whole West is filled, is exposed."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port last night, with advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and Queenstown on the 9th. Some of the papers were again giving currency to mediation rumors. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives one to the effect that "overtures have been, or are to be made, by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally, and whether the time has not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation or recognition of the Confederate States." The London *Herald* also gives currency to a similar rumor. The depredations of the pirate *Alabama* were engaging the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, some of the members of which do not like the freedom with which Semmes has disposed of British property on board some of his prizes. A memorial had been prepared on the subject, for presentation to Earl Russell. The intelligence received by the *Nova Scotian* regarding the action of the Spanish Government in the case of the steamer *Blanche* is corroborated. The Spanish authorities, however, apprehend no difficulty in adjusting the matter satisfactorily. The Continental news by this arrival is not of special importance.

We have, by way of Havana, some additional Mexican news of interest, including a *résumé* of proceedings on the opening of the Mexican Congress, which took place on the 20th ult. The Message of President Juarez is full of patriotism and hope, and the French will gather from it the assurance that the campaign undertaken by them will be no child's play. The President of the Chamber also made a patriotic speech on the occasion.

The trial of Police-Superintendent Kennedy for alleged false imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade and abuse of her and her friends, was commenced yesterday before the Police Commissioners. A number of witnesses were examined, including the unfortunate lady herself. The testimony as to the mode of arrest and incarceration and detention was interesting—especially that of Mrs. Brinsmade. So far, the reputation of Mr. Kennedy bids fair to come out more unscathed than that of some other parties connected with the case. Mr. Baker, Provost-Marshal of the War Department, is held up by the testimony in no enviable light.

Coroner Ranney was engaged yesterday afternoon in the investigation of a most remarkable case of crime and death, involving the ruin of a young lady, and the reputation of an old and experienced physician of this City. Miss Clementina Anderson, about 20 years of age, and said to have been possessed of great beauty and accomplishments, died very suddenly on Wednesday night, and the facts and circumstances attending her death are such as to warrant the belief that crime of the darkest and most villainous nature has been perpetrated. The suspected parties are under arrest, and the whole affair will receive a thorough investigation at the hands of the officials who have it in charge. The father of the deceased is one of our most respected citizens.

The murder of Alabamus Harrison, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, is yet undergoing investigation by Coroner Dempsey. The affair is still enveloped in painful mystery to the good people of that village and the law officers, but it is thought that certain suspicions arising from the drift of the evidence, may yet lead to some tangible proof as to who committed the murder. The funeral of the victim takes place to-day.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the members being mostly absorbed in politics—and adjourned till 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday noon, and adjourned till noon to-day. This is the last (the 10th) day for which they can receive the compensation of $2 per day allowed by law.

The Councilmanic Market Committee failed to meet yesterday, as advertised, to consider the subject of the selection of a first-class market site on the North River, above Hammond-street.

The Tammany and Mozart Committees met again yesterday in Tammany Hall. Alderman Boole, declining the nomination for the Comptrollership, Judge Mathew T. Brennan was nominated unanimously. For Corporation Counsel, the Mozart Committee, after some little discussion, nominated John E. Develin in preference to George C. Genet. Each Committee notified the other's nomination.

The Albany *Journal* says: "The complexion of the Assembly is exactly this: Sixty-four Republican Union, elected over Democratic opponents; 63 Regular Democrats, and one who has always acted with the Republicans, but was nominated by both Conventions, and of course elected without opposition."

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of the State, arrived in Albany on Wednesday, and will remain there for two or three days. He is the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning.

Two prize cargoes of salt were sold by order of the Court, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday; 3,470 bushels of fine salt sold for 45 cents the bushel, and 7,260 busbels of ground salt brought 44½ cents the bushel. A lot of chicory was sold at 7¼ cents the pound, and 39 cases of preserved vegetables brought $1 the case.

Gov. Holbrook has appointed Thursday, Dec. 4, as the day for Thanksgiving in Vermont—thus breaking the line, as all the other States observe the 27th of November.

The Military Prison at Alton, Ill., was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of Nov. 17. Several of the prisoners,—just how many could not be ascertained,—took advantage of the excitement to make their escape.

Quite an excitement was created in St. Louis on Monday by the statement that counterfeit $5 Treasury Notes,—photographs of the originals,—were in circulation. The alleged counterfeit proved to be a genuine bill which had passed through the hands of a butcher and become greased so as to be partially transparent.

The Secretary of War has officially notified the Indiana State authorities of the exchange of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and five companies of the Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment, taken prisoners and paroled at Richmond, Ky.; the Fiftieth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, part of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth, taken at Munfordsville, including their officers. The officers and men are enthusiastic over the news, and express a desire to be sent to the field without delay. The following officers have also been exchanged: Brig.-Gen. Manson, Col. Wilder, of the Seventeenth; Col. Gooding, of the Twenty-second; Lieut.-Col. Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth; Lieut. Mason, of the Thirteenth Battery; Quartermaster Inge, of the Thirty-fifth; Lieut. Borlet, of the Eightieth; Capt. J. H Ferry, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Davis, Thirty-sixth; Penner, Thirty-ninth, and Coleman, Forty-second. The above regiments are all in camp, well disciplined, equipped in a magnificent manner, and, added to the Fifth Cavalry, with four batteries of artillery, are all said to be under marching orders. They will make an efficient division.

There are a large number of fugitive contrabands in St. Louis, and they are in such a destitute condition that the Mayor and military authorities have been obliged to adopt measures for their relief.

Official returns from all but three counties in New-Jersey, make the majority for Gov. Parker 14,500 heavier than any ever before given in the State for a gubernatorial candidate.

The work of raising the sunken United States war vessels at Norfolk, Hampton Roads, &c., is actively and successfully progressing. The frigate *United States* was raised a few days since, pumped out, and towed to the Gosport Navy-yard. Work has also been commenced upon the line-of-battle-ships *Delaware* and *Columbus*, and they will probably be raised, *whole*, in a few days. Preparations for raising the *Cumberland*, *Congress* and *Merrimac* are also actively in progress. The contractor, Mr. T. F. Wells, of Boston, is confident of his ability to raise the whole fleet—comprising thirteen war vessels—by the early part of next Spring. A very large force of divers and machinery are employed on the work, and an investment of upward of $70,000 has been made in the enterprise.

The Troy *Times* has raised its price, in consequence of the increased cost of paper.

The millers in Philadelphia, and to a certain extent elsewhere, have great trouble at the present time in procuring a sufficient number of flour barrels to carry on their operations. Second-hand barrels have advanced in price from eighteen to fifty cents each, and new ones can scarcely be obtained at any price.

Judge Hall, of Buffalo, has decided that sailors employed upon the Northwestern lakes are exempt from the draft.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Shadrack Reid, colored, was placed on trial for manslaughter in killing John Donnelly with a knife, on the 5th of October last. The trial will be resumed this morning.

The Hart-Dillaye case terminated at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Potter, in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. A motion for extra allowance was postponed until to-day. A case involving some interesting questions of criminal law was before Judge Daly, at the Special Term of Common Pleas, yesterday, a notice of which will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market worked very irregular yesterday, ultimately closing with more appearance of steadiness. The price of Gold was 130¾; bills on London, 144¼; money 7 ₩ cent. to the stock brokers as the rule of the day, with transactions at 6 ₩ cent. on Government paper.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices generally lower. Cotton was cheaper and inactive. Provisions were in good request. Pork advanced. Groceries were quiet. Hay, Hops, Spices, Seeds, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate demand. Petroleum was freely offered at reduced rates, yet was less sought after. Limited Freight engagements were reported.

The City Spoils.—The harmonious Democracy of our City have at last made their nominations for Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. The inevitable and immaculate Boole yesterday laid aside "all personal and selfish considerations," and respectfully declined the nomination for the Comptrollership, which was tendered him, and Judge Matthew T. Brennan was unanimously appointed to run in his stead.

We wonder by what happy accident the men who nominated Boole should have hit upon John E. Develin for Corporation Counsel. He is a gentleman and a man of talent, acquirements and character,—and as he is quite certain, as things now look, to be elected, we can congratulate the City on the prospect of having this office respectably filled.

"What Has England to do With This?"

Such is the question put by the London *Times*, in response to the remonstrances of our Chamber of Commerce against the construction and equipment and manning of the Confederate cruiser, *Alabama*, in an English port. Like a certain other question of old, it is not seriously asked, and yet is a serious question.

We say it is not seriously asked. No living intelligence knows better than the London *Times* that the act complained of was an English wrong, which English authority ought to have prevented. Even were it weak enough to get entangled in its own sophistry, as a spider, sore and purulent with overmuch venom, sometimes sinks helpless in its own meshes, yet every quibble and subterfuge was brushed away by the unqualified decision of the law officers of the Crown, that the preparation and sale of the *Alabama* for a belligerent purpose was in direct violation of the Queen's Proclamation. The *Times* knows, too, that that decision was accepted by the Government, and that measures were taken by it, ostensibly at least, against the departure of the vessel. Argument, upon our side of the water, is needless. British authority itself acknowledges the breach of neutrality. Nobody who ever read that proclamation, and knows what words mean, could have an instant's doubt about it. What our people complain of is not the perversion of law, but its non-enforcement. Our Consul at Liverpool, weeks before the *Alabama* sailed, acquainted the British Customs authorities of the true character of that vessel. They did nothing. The Board of Trade was then appealed to. Not a movement would they make. The Foreign Office itself was finally approached directly, but its action was so tardy and inadequate that the vessel put to sea in its own time, fully prepared in every particular for its piratical work. It is not morally possible, then, that the chief newspaper of England should *seriously* ask—What has England to do with this? The inquiry is simply an impertinence, and so designed.

And yet it is a serious question. England may treat it as cavalierly as she pleases, but the matter is none the less grave for all that. It is very important to us, and, if Englishmen were wiser, they would make it more important to themselves. There is substantially no difference between allowing a ship-of-war like the *Alabama*—built, owned, manned by Englishmen—to sail from an English port, under an English flag, to burn American ships, than to allow an English man-of-war itself to do it. Unless repudiated and redressed, the one is as much an act of war as would be the other. Our Government has been flagrantly delinquent if it has not so put the case to the English rulers. The occasion demands nothing short of that bold, plain truth. The time may not have yet come for a settlement, but it is of sovereign consequence that we keep the record clear. In all earthly probability we shall sometime be in a situation to enforce redress, if it be now denied. The rebellion, which now confines our energies at home, at worst cannot continue long. There are the best reasons for believing that it will be entirely overcome within the coming year, and that the Government from that time will be immeasurably stronger than ever for all belligerent purposes, foreign as well as domestic. There are, too, very strong arguments tending to show that of all the methods calculated to cure the sectional heart-burnings which this rebellion will leave, and to restore the old proud national spirit, none would be so effective as a good stiff foreign war for a year or two. This being a matter which touches our very vitality as a nation, of course the expense of such a war would be but a secondary consideration; and we shall be better able to bear that expense than England herself, with her thrice larger debt. But even though circumstances require us to postpone the settlement for years, it will not materially affect the matter. Americans have long memories, and they are not apt, in their foreign affairs, to recognize any statute of limitations. Andrew Jackson taught this to France in 1836, when, so much against her will, she was made to pay the twenty-five millions of francs for *spoliations on American commerce*, under the operation of the decrees of Napoleon. He gave a similar lesson to Naples in 1832. It may be England's turn next. Whether it be one or five, fifteen or thirty years hence, her turn will surely come, if she persists in launching corsairs against our commerce. For every dollar of American property thus destroyed, reparation will be required. If one Administration be not disposed to push the demand, even up to the final ultimatum, if necessary, another will. As nothing could be more just, so nothing would be more popular. Jackson's stern dealings with France and Naples added greatly to his already great popularity, though our people were amicably disposed to both of those nations. Toward England there is not, and, for the next generation at least, there will not be any such feeling. She is known to have done all that she has dared to do, to break us down and destroy us, in the day of our agony. This thing will be remembered. England will be hated for it, till the last American now on the stage goes to his grave. She used to complain of the disposition of our masses to seek a quarrel with her. So far as that disposition existed, it was the heritage of 1776 and 1812; but it was as nothing to what will be the harvest of enmity she is now sowing. If the present outrages go on, England may depend upon it that the day of reckoning will come. The question, "What has England to do with this?" will find its due answer, either now or hereafter—either in prevention, or in penalty.

Slavery and the War.

The Chicago *Times* copies a paragraph from our columns, asserting that "the war is waged now, as it has been from the beginning, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution." After some personal slurs, which we pass as unworthy of notice, the *Times* says:

"The meaning here is, that there has been no change in the minds of the Administration at Washington as to the object for which the war should be prosecuted. *Why, then, has there been a departure from the Crittenden Resolutions?* Will it be averred that the Proclamation and the Crittenden resolutions are *identical in meaning*, or that the last is not opposed, in letter and spirit, to the first."

We *do* aver just that. The Crittenden resolutions, adopted with substantial unanimity by Congress, declared the *object* of the war to be the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution,—and that when that object shall have been attained the war should stop. We believe the object of the war to be precisely the same to-day. We believe that if the supremacy of the Constitution should be reëstablished, if the Union should be restored,—if every State now in rebellion should resume its old place and its old obligations as one of the United States,—the war would stop instantly. Does the Chicago *Times* think differently? If so, we should like to know on what basis, or with what reason.

So far as the object of the war,—the motive for its prosecution,—the end which is sought to be accomplished by it, is concerned, the President's proclamation and the Crittenden resolutions are "identical in meaning." Both aim at precisely the same result. Both propose precisely the same object in prosecuting the war. Both would stop the war at the same time and on precisely the same contingency, namely, the restoration of the Union and the Constitution. The difference between those documents is this: The proclamation *prescribes one means* of carrying on the war,—one definite and distinct step to be taken, in order to make the war effectual, while the resolutions do not deal with that branch of the subject at all, but confine themselves wholly to a definition of the object and purpose of the war itself. The proclamation goes further than the resolutions,—but in the same direction. It embodies *more*, but it embodies nothing hostile to their "letter and spirit." The emancipation of slaves, with which the proclamation menaces the rebels if they persist in their rebellion, is not proposed as an *object* of the war, if it were, it would insist that the war should be carried on until that object is attained. But if the rebels see fit to desist from fighting,—if they will return to their allegiance,—the war will stop and Slavery will remain untouched.

This seems to us a perfectly just and common-sense view of this question. But the Chicago *Times* thinks that it is *unconstitutional* to interfere with Slavery, even for such a purpose. It says:

"The proclamation proposes, by force, to abolish an institution *protected by the Constitution* and involving interests of thousands of millions of dollars. How can this be done and *the supremacy of the Constitution maintained?*"

Does the *Times* hold that Slavery in the heart of South Carolina is "protected by the Constitution" to-day? If it is, then the National Government would be bound to put down an insurrection of the slaves in South Carolina, *against the authorities of that State*, who are themselves in rebellion against the National Government. In other words, we may *fight* the rebels, but must *protect* them at the same time. Does not the bare statement of the proposition demonstrate its absurdity? The rebels at the South have repudiated the Constitution,—its obligations and its guarantees,—the duties it imposed upon them and the protection it gave them. They cannot repudiate the one without repudiating the other also. We cannot possibly give them the one except on condition of their yielding the other. We cannot *protect* them, while their rebellion compels us to *fight* them.

But the *Times* says upon this point:

"If the rebels have repudiated the obligations of the Constitution, will it be urged that we are justified *in following their example?* The object of the war is to reduce rebels to the authority of the Constitution. With what propriety can we demand obedience from them, while treating it with contempt ourselves? *From what source do we derive authority to deny them its protection after they have laid down their arms?*"

After the rebels shall have "laid down their arms," the National Government will not deny them its protection. The President's proclamation distinctly invites them to lay down their arms, as the condition and guarantee of receiving that aid and support which the Constitution secures them. All they have to do to secure its protection, is again to come under its shelter. Is there anything unreasonable in this?

But it is asked where do we get the right to strike at Slavery even as a means of crushing the rebellion? Precisely where we get the right to strike at any other element of power which the rebellion is using against us. The power to make war implies and involves the power to strike at many things which, in a state of peace, the Constitution protects. That instrument provides, for example, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;"—yet we are daily depriving persons in the rebel ranks of "life, liberty and property" without any process of law whatever. Must we stop to indict, arrest and try every rebel soldier before our troops can fire upon him or take him prisoner? Slavery is a prodigious element of strength to the rebellion. It multiplies its military power,—for it releases every white man from labor and sends him to the field. It is a tremendous weapon in the hands of the rebels,—aimed and wielded with fatal effect at the national existence. Why have not our military authorities precisely the same right to deprive the rebellion of *that* weapon which they have to deprive it of any other? Why must *slaves* be left in rebel hands to do their work, while muskets and rifled cannon may be taken from them?

In no just sense of the term is this an Abolition war. By no fair construction of its language can the President's proclamation be deemed an Abolition paper. It warns the rebels that if they persist in rejecting the Constitution, they shall be deprived of the protection it gives them. But it also gives them notice that if they will return to its jurisdiction, they shall have the full benefit of the guarantees which it embodies. *They* can save Slavery, if they choose to do so; if they refuse, they will have only themselves to blame.

The Struggle in Virginia.

It is understood that a number of the Expeditions which were being gotten up for operating on the Southern coast and against points of secondary importance, have been abandoned, and that the forces in the field will now be directed to the main purpose of capturing Richmond and defeating the principal rebel army. The number of men at this moment in the military service of the Government is greater than ever before; but it is clear enough that if we abstract from our Eastern army troops sufficient to capture and hold Texas, to seize and occupy Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and to operate in North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, we shall really be able to bring not more than a moiety of our strength against that great rebel force in Virginia which gives to the Confederacy coherency and vitality. The main thing to be done, in a military point of view, and the chief thing which the country desires, is the defeat of Gen. Lee. His army broken, and the Confederacy will perish.

The Government, we suppose, is not behind the people in comprehending that this is really the thing that is to be done. And seeing that the matter is practicable—seeing that there can be no doubt that were all our forces concentrated in Virginia and hurled upon the rebel army and the rebel Capital, they would, if handled with any sort of skill, surely overthrow the one and capture the other, we presume that the work cut out for the Winter is the accomplishment of these objects. What may happen after these ends are achieved, it is useless for any one to speculate upon. The rebel army and Government might, perchance, move to Raleigh or Columbia, or some other point in the far South. Whether they did so or not, would depend very much upon what condition their defeat might leave them in. If their defeat proved a Waterloo—as why should it not?—it would probably be some time before we learned *where* they proposed to reorganise their shattered forces. In fact, were Virginia in our possession, along with the Mississippi River, the aspect of the rebellion would be so entirely changed that new plans of campaign would be inevitable. We could *then*, at our leisure, send off detachments to possess Texas, to operate on the coast, and to capture the few cities on the Southern seaboard which it would be worth while to occupy.

The change of base to Fredericksburgh, and the rapid movement of all available troops to other points in Virginia, to cooperate with Burnside, would seem to indicate that no time is to be lost in carrying out the new programme. We presume that the greater part of the Army of the Potomac has by this time reached Fredericksburgh, and we know that preparations for joint action from other quarters are in such a state of forwardness that there will be no delay when Burnside is ready. Those who anticipated that Burnside would be in Richmond in ten days from the time when he began to change his base will probably be disappointed. The circumstances under which his army is moved, the country over which it is moved, and the mass of men and material that are involved in the movement, forbid that he should swoop down from Warrenton to the rebel Capital with any such velocity as Pleasanton's Cavalry sweep after the columns of Stonewall Jackson. He has, too, a mighty, a vigilant, a skillful and a desperate foe within a few miles of his line of advance, and it is necessary that he should so move as to circumvent the purposes of that enemy, whatever they may be. But, as we intimated once before, Gen. Burnside's stay at Fredericksburgh will be short. Whatever may be the enemy's plans, they will not succeed in retaining him there.

Of the movements of Lee's army we are as yet ill informed. We have no definite news of its having left Gordonsville, though it is stated with a good deal of certainty that Jackson has left the Shenandoah Valley, and joined his forces with the main body. Lee is very likely delaying to see the development of Burnside's plan. By remaining at Gordonsville he retains the entire body of troops, under Gen. Sickl, between Manassas and Washington, which, in case of his advance to Richmond, might be detached to act directly with Burnside. When Burnside's movement southward from Fredericksburgh begins, Lee can rush his troops forward from Gordonsville over the Virginia Central Railroad, and meet our advance at the point where the Fredericksburgh road crosses the former, some twenty miles north of Richmond. Both armies are about the same distance from the rebel Capital; but Lee is so situated that he can checkmate our advance with some facility. If he attempt that, however, it will occupy the whole of his army, and *then* will be the moment when our Virginia forces, at other points of the compass, can be brought into effectual service.

The grand manœuvrings of the two great combatants are now progressing with such rapidity, and in both cases they are bearing toward points of such fundamental importance, that we need not be astonished if any day sees the whole matter brought to a headway. Our battles have steadily increased in magnitude since the war began, but the one now pending, and whose shock will soon shake the world, has in it elements of decisiveness as well as vastness, which surpass any other combat in this struggle of giants.

United America.

We publish this morning an interesting account of a recent *reunion* at Santiago, the Capital of Chili, at which were present the American Minister and Dr. Mackie, of the State Department, with many distinguished Chilian and other South American Statesmen.

The occasion was the promotion of a union among the various Republics on this Continent, and the expression of sympathy toward the North in its struggle for the maintenance of Democratic Institutions against domestic foes, and toward Mexico in her struggle to preserve those institutions against an attack from without in the attempt of France to again establish European domination on this Continent.

The speeches delivered on the occasion show that a movement toward the establishment of such an Union is already initiated, and that the sentiment throughout the Spanish American Republics is already ripe for such an alliance with the United States. All of these Republics are alarmed by the movements of France against Mexico, and look upon that step as but the precursor of similar attacks upon their own independence, unless resisted at the outset, and they are turning to the North, now that the barrier of Slavery and filibusterism is removed, with frank trust and cordial confidence of sympathy and support.

We have been too prone to let our thoughts rest constantly upon Europe, and to be startled and alarmed by the first rumor of unfavorable appearances there. We have no right to expect sympathy or even willing neutrality from that quarter. Monarchical Europe must of necessity look with unfavorable eyes upon Republican America. But our true safety is to turn our attention to our own continent, and to cultivate there those elements of union and of alliance in which would be found a strength too great for any attack from across the seas.

America has all the elements within herself to resist and to defy any action of the European Powers, and half the time and thought now bestowed upon petty and undignified attempts to win their applause or avert their frown, would have ere this established and cemented relations of alliance and friendship with our sister Republics on this continent, bound to us by a community of interest, which would not only have effectually prevented any attempt at European interference on this continent, but which would have relieved those Republics from the evils of that system of European intrigue and diplomacy which has been their chief barrier to stability and progress since their independence.

"America for the Americans," as our rallying cry, and an united resolution to shake off that incubus of diplomatic influence everywhere persistently and constantly exerted by Europe on this Continent, against the success of Republican institutions and the permanency of Constitutional Government, would at once and effectually enable us to form such an union of all the American Republics as would forever relieve us and them from all further apprehension, whether real or imaginary, of danger from any European Power.

Our relations and interests on this Continent have been too much neglected, and the true means of our protection against the institutions and designs of Europe, have been overlooked in the eagerness with which we have watched the varying phases which have appeared on the surface of a policy which, in its depths, must always be hostile to the United States. Our true safety against Europe is in a United America.

Another Speech from Gov. Seymour.—Gov Seymour made a speech at Rome a few days since, on the results of the late canvass. We have read it carefully, in order to discover from it precisely what principles were established by his recent election. We ascertain, beyond all doubt, that the Governor regards the election as having been one of unusual importance—that *something* of transcendent interest was settled by it, and that the whole country and the whole world will rejoice over it with great exultation. But beyond that, even his ideas seem to be somewhat vague. It has been, he says, a triumph for the Union and the Constitution—one which secures us here at the North from tyranny, and which, by some mysterious process unexplained, is to have a wonderful effect on the Southern States. On this point the Governor says:

"We have shown to loyal men at the South, (and there are many thousand loyal there, *who only wanted to hear that they could be safe in the bonds of the Union and under the shield of the Constitution, to declare themselves,*) from this time forth you will hear the evidences that we have kindled anew the fires of patriotism all over the land, and more particularly in those portions of it which have been cursed, and seared, and blasted by this great rebellion."

We don't quite understand this,—but presume it is all right. We never heard of a Union man at the South who had any apprehensions about his "safety," after he should get out of the realms of rebeldom. None of those who have made their escape and come North, have had any trouble on that score. It is only while they stay *there* that they are not safe;—they dare not "declare themselves" for the Union, because they are sure to be hung for doing so. We don't exactly see how Gov. Seymour's election is to give them any new assurances on this point, and we doubt very much whether they will "declare themselves" a moment sooner on account of it.

The one thing needful for them is deliverance from the rebel despotism which crushes them; and that can only be achieved by breaking down the military power which upholds it—*by a vigorous, energetic, determined prosecution of the war.* Whether Gov. Seymour is in favor of this or not we have searched his speech to ascertain,—but without effect. He has not one solitary syllable to say on that subject. He does not even allude to it. It is evident that we must wait until he makes another,—which won't be long.

—Mme. Gerhard, wife of the President of the Republic of Hayti, who has been for some time residing privately in Paris, has presented the Society of the Prince Imperial with a donation of 1,000 francs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

The President, and, indeed, all authorities here, express themselves greatly pleased with the evident returning calmness and confidence of the public mind throughout the loyal States.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

One hundred officers, absent from their commands without leave, being the first installment of the one thousand who are marked for dismissal, were yesterday struck from the rolls of the army, and their names will be published in a General Order stating the offenses of each, which order will be sent to Governors of all loyal States for publication in official State journals, and with directions that none of the men so dismissed shall ever hereafter be commissioned. The military guillotine is now fully at work, and the President is resolved to rid the service of all skulkers, cowards, drunkards, shufflers and men incompetent for their positions. Secret Provost-Marshals in Philadelphia to-day sent on an additional list of nearly four hundred officers, who have been loafing without leave in hotels and boarding-houses of that city. Similar visitations are being made in New-York, Boston and elsewhere.

ILLINOIS AFFAIRS.

Gov. YATES and Congressman ARNOLD, of Illinois, had an interview, to-day, with the President, in relation to widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to admit of the passage of gunboats from the Mississippi River to the lakes, asking the President to recommend the project in his forthcoming Message to Congress. Gov. YATES urged upon the President the necessity of standing by the recent Emancipation Proclamation, if he hoped for a speedy suppression of the rebellion. The President replied that he was as much determined in his course now as he had ever been. Gov. YATES protested to the President against the arming of Illinois troops with arms of European manufacture.

AN OFFICER ARRESTED.

Lieut. FRANCIS TEMPLE, of the Second New-York Cavalry, was arrested to-day, for using disloyal language. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison and will be tried by Court-martial.

OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

Major SHERBURNE, A. A. G. to Gen. WADSWORTH, will investigate the cases of all prisoners confined in the Old Capitol.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH has leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 20th of November.

JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS, head Chief of the Cherokee nation, arrived here yesterday morning, and had an interview with Commissioner DOLE, of the Indian Bureau, in relation to affairs among the Cherokees. Ross is very anxious that the Government should send a sufficient force to the Indian Territory, to protect the loyal Indians against the rebels.

CONTRACTS BY NEW-YORKERS.

During the past week the following contracts have been proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaus by citizens of the State of New-York:

WM. PALMER offers 20,000 long Enfield rifles at $20 each.

GEO. P. SCHEIFFLIN renews offer of 18th of July for various kinds of arms.

W. BAILEY, LEARY & Co. offer all the English Enfield's manufactured in Birmingham.

Capt. M. GRIFFIN offers to furnish 100,000 sets cavalry equipments, at $24 99 per set.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

There are 13,263 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. In the hospitals at Frederick there are 2,985, and at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry about 2,000.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers have just been made

Surgeons—Alexander B. Mott, New-York; Wm. M Breed, Pennsylvania. P. A. Jewett, Massachusetts, A. C. Bournerville, Virginia; John J. Reese, Pennsylvania, W. S. Forbes, Virginia; Jas. C. Whitehill, Illinois, John O. Brunson, Connecticut; T. P. Gibbons, Pennsylvania; David Stanton, Ohio; F. S. Ainsworth, New-Hampshire; F. Salter, Ohio; Howard Culbertson, Ohio.

Assistant Surgeons—E. D. Kiltoe, Illinois; Wm. Watson, Iowa; H. M. Crawford, Illinois; Wm. S. Edgar, Pennsylvania; A. T. Woodward, Vermont; C. E. Suayze, New-Hampshire; L. H. Reed, Pennsylvania; E. J. Whitney, New-York; E. Freeman, Ohio, R. R. Taylor, Virginia; L. D. Harlow, Vermont, C. W. Horner, New-Jersey, M. H. Picot, Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL CHANGE.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. GRAY, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned in charge of the Military Hospital at Wilmington, Del.

DRUNKEN SURGEON DISMISSED.

By order of the President, Surgeon GEORGE BUSH, U. S. Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for drunkenness. This precious disciple of ESCULAPIUS, the day after the battle of Antietam, instead of attending to the wounded placed in his charge, was found lying on the steps of one of the hospitals there, in a beastly state of intoxication.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

THE RECENT EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following announcement of the result of the recent exchange of prisoners of war, at Aiken's Landing, is officially made, by order of the Secretary of War, and all officers and enlisted men interested will be governed accordingly

First—All officers and enlisted men in the United States service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and not hereinafter mentioned, and all deliveries of prisoners up to November 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and in its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 4, 1861.

Third—All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Chambersburgh, Penn., Oct. 4, 1862.

Fourth—The Eleventh Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Fifth—Officers and enlisted men captured at South Mills, North Carolina.

Sixth—One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the Second United States Cavalry, First United States Infantry, Sixth United States Cavalry, Second United States Artillery, Third United States Infantry, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth United States Infantry, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and enlisted men captured at or near Richmond, and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under the command of Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH.

Eighth—All officers and enlisted men delivered to Capts. LAZELLE and SWAN, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862.

Ninth—All officers and enlisted men paroled at Cumberland Gap, on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

Tenth—Company A and Company F, of the Fifth New-York Artillery, detachment of Eighth New-York Cavalry, Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiments New-York Volunteers, all captured at Harper's Ferry and now at Camp Douglas.

Eleventh—Ricketty's Battery, two Captains, three First and one Second Lieutenant, and 260 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken at Harper's Ferry.

All paroled officers and soldiers, who come under any of the foregoing classes now absent from the several camps of rendezvous, established in paragraph three of General Orders No. 72 of the 28th of June from the War Department, whether with or without leave, except in cases of sick leave, granted by the proper authority, will immediately repair to the camps as follows, viz. Those in New-England to Camp Joe Hooker, Lakeville, Mass., Those in New-York and Pennsylvania, to the Camp at Elmira, N. Y., those in Ohio, to Camp Wallace, near Columbus; those in Illinois, to Camp Butler, Ill., those in Michigan, to Camp Backus, Mich., those in Wisconsin and Minnesota, to Camp Washburne, near Milwaukee, and all others in the Western States to Camp Benton, Mo. The Commanders of the several Camps named, except Camp Wallace, Ohio, Camp Parole, Annapolis, and Benton Barracks, Mo., will, from time to time, as sufficient numbers are assembled, forward them to the general camps, established in General Order No. 70, Camp Wallace being substituted for Camp Chase. The paroled troops in Indiana, absent from Camp Morton or other camps established by Gov. MORTON, not on sick leave, will immediately repair to the camps at which the regiments are stationed, or Camp Morton, if the regiment is in the field. The regiments at these camps will receive special instructions. Military Commandants in the different States will furnish transportation to all paroled officers and soldiers who are to report under this order, and will furnish the names of all persons so provided, with the amount paid for each to the Commander of the camp to which they are sent, who will forward it, with any additional transportation to the Commander of the general camp, to be finally entered upon the company rolls, unless it is shown that the absence was authorized. Commanders of camps temporarily established for the accommodation of paroled troops who are now exchanged, will immediately forward all who may be present to the nearest of the general camps above named.

LATEST FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The *Star*, of this evening, has the following;

AQUIA CREEK, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Construction Corps is doing its best to have the railroad repaired, but the preliminary preparations of materials for the repair, which should have been made, have been sadly neglected

The rebels being undisturbed in this quarter after our evacuation of Fredericksburgh, improved their opportunity to carry off all the telegraph wire, iron rails, railroad chairs, &c., that they could get away, as well as to burn all the bridges as thoroughly as possible. The consequence is that much larger supplies of war materials have been found requisite here for repairing the railroads disabled by the rebels.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says the Navy Department has information of the recent capture of the steamer *Califorata*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, loaded with from 700 to 1,000 bales of cotton. She was captured by the *Montgomery*. The information was brought by the United States steamer *Connecticut*.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to harness and upper leather: First, the tax on harness leather is seven mills per pound, and is to be paid but once, whether the leather is tanned and finished by the same parties in the same place, or by different parties in different places. Second, finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins, made from rough leather, bemlock tanned, or from rough leather tanned in whole or in part with oak, on which rough leather the tax of seven mills or one cent per pound, as the case may be, has already been paid, is not subject to any additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying, wherever the latter may be done.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Capt JOHN C. CASH has been appointed Paymaster in the Marine Corps, in place of Major RUSSELL, deceased.

Acting Assistant Paymaster HENRY J. RODGERSON has been ordered to the steamer *Daylight*.

GEORGE BUSH, of Mortonsville, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL CHANGE.

Dr. WARREN WEBSTER, of the regular army, who has had charge of the Douglas Hospital in this city for a year past, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Advices to Nov. 15—No Hopes of Intervention—Rebel Views of Affairs in the Southwest, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 15, in an editorial, says "We feel it our duty to caution the public against indulging in any extra hopes of immediate recognition," and closes thus:

"It must be recollected that we have often been deceived in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for expecting recognition than there was a year ago."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A telegraphic dispatch from Chattanooga, Nov. 14, says

"Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville. ANDY JOHNSON made a speech on the 12th, in welcome of the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and the rebels are being driven closer and closer on the confines of hell. Our forces (the rebels) are preparing some very pretty traps, which will be heard from soon."

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Nov. 14.

The army hospital and half the town of Tazewell were burnt yesterday.

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* has accounts of Gen. A. P. HILL'S Division at Charlestown on Nov. 8, when it says the Yankees drove in their outposts.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided the conscript law of the Confederate States to be constitutional.

THE REMOVAL OF M'CLELLAN.

An editorial says:

"Northern advices of the 12th have been received. McCLELLAN'S resignation has created a decided division between the parties at the North."

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Bombardment and Destruction of St. Mary's.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th, says that on Sunday last the Federals attempted to land at St. Mary's, Ga., but were repulsed. The gunboats then shelled, and completely destroyed the town.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

This vessel sailed hence Oct. 25, with 564 passengers for San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. She arrived at Graytown Nov. 5, and forwarded her passengers by the Transit Company's new river steamer *City of Granada*. The *America* left Graytown on the 8th with 534 passengers from San Francisco by steamer *Moses Taylor*, and stopped at Havana for coals Nov. 14

The health of the Isthmus is excellent.

The *America* experienced very heavy gales, both on the outward and return passage.

WM. SMITH, First Assistant Engineer, died at Greytown from injuries received on the passage, and was buried in the American Naval Burying-ground. WM. SPEAR, a lad of about 8 years of age, fell overboard Nov. 11, during a gale, and was drowned. Nov. 18, A. H. WHITNEY, a steerage passenger, died from debility caused by a fever contracted in California, and was buried at sea.

Amusements.

MASON JONES AT IRVING HALL.—To-night, at Irving Hall, Mr. MASON JONES, the gifted Irish orator, whose entertainments have created the greatest enthusiasm among the leading literary circles of the City, will lecture upon "Miltoo, his character and Writings." Mr. JONES deserves, as he will undoubtedly have, an overflowing audience.

FORREST AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night Mr. FORREST treated a large and enthusiastic Brooklyn audience to his gladiatorial style. *Spartacus* was all him self, and his vehement outbursts of Thracian eloquence elicited round upon round of applause, and a "call-out" between the several acts. To-night, "Richard the Third."

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Explosion of an Ammunition Car on the Algiers Railroad.

Eleven Persons Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

FURTHER NAVAL OPERATIONS UP BAYOU TECHE

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Pajaro del Oceano* arrived here on the 13th, bringing news from New-Orleans up to the 10th inst.

Admiral FARRAGUT arrived in New-Orleans at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The English sloop *Rinaldo* fired a salute of 17 guns, and the French vessel-of-war *Catinat* one of 13 guns. The *Hartford*, which carried the Admiral's flag, replied to these demonstrations of naval courtesy. The United States steamer *Tennessee* had also arrived.

In an extra published on the 10th inst., the *National Advocate* states that a train on the Algiers Railroad was destroyed on the afternoon of the 7th, a quarter of a mile distant from the Lafourche Station, by the explosion of the ammunition in a car behind the tender of the locomotive. About twenty officers and privates were wounded, and the limbs of some six or seven persons, supposed to have been in the ammunition car about the time of the explosion, were scattered in all directions. According to the *Delta* eleven persons were killed by the accident and seventeen wounded. It was supposed, says the same paper, that the accident was caused by a spark from the cigar of some imprudent smoker. The two cars were completely destroyed.

A report prevailed in New-Orleans that Gen. BUTLER was a passenger on this ill-fated train, and that he was mortally wounded. The *Delta* contradicts the report, and states that the General was in the city in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The news received from Bayou Lafourche is very sad. The estates were almost entirely deserted and the crops were considered ruined. The French plantations were particularly desolate.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 8th, there was not a bale of cotton in the New-Orleans market, nor a hogshead of sugar of the new crop. Of the last crop there were sold 164 hhds. prime at 8¾ cents. No molasses.

A letter to the *Delta*, dated at Gen. WEITZEL'S headquarters, Nov. 5, states that Lieut. BUCHANAN had returned from another excursion up the Bayou Teche, on board of the *Star*. He again encountered the gunboat *Cotten*. The rebels had constructed batteries on both sides the bayou, but he succeeded in dislodging them. He had three men killed in the engagement.

The Democratic Nominations.

ALDERMAN BOOLE DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR COMPTROLLER—NOMINATION OF MATTHEW T. BRENNAN FOR COMPTROLLER AND JOHN E. DEVELIN FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the Tammany Committee of Twenty again met. On the organization of the meeting, the Committee who were appointed to acquaint Alderman BOOLE with his nomination, introduced that gentleman in person. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: When you nominated me yesterday, I cannot say that I was wholly taken by surprise. I was aware that it was the intention of the devoted and zealous friends who have rallied to my support that I should be nominated if it were in their power to accomplish it. Knowing their earnestness, influence and ability I was led to anticipate the result at which you arrived. The Convention, by an enthusiastic vote has made my nomination unanimous. By the union effected between Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, the inauguration and ratification of your nomination for Comptroller are already agreed to be made by Mozart Hall as the nomination of Mozart Hall, for Counsel to the Corporation" is to be your nomination, I, therefore, have the honor of being the candidate of the united Democracy, for the responsible and powerful office of Comptroller of the City of New-York. This is a position which should satisfy the pride and ambition of any man, and I assure you it more than satisfies mine. Notwithstanding that I anticipated your action, I have asked time to deliberate whether I should accept the nomination you have conferred. I have calmly reflected upon this question, and I have decided upon the course I shall adopt. It is due to my friends and to myself, that I should state the reasons which have controlled my decision. With feelings of overflowing gratitude to the Democratic party, I have considered that my first duty was to that party, and that my own personal welfare should be last and subordinate to all others. I have therefore laid aside all personal and selfish considerations, and determined what is my duty as a Democrat to the Democratic party at this important period in our public affairs, and under the peculiar circumstances affecting our organization. Gentlemen, as you all know, the contest which has been so long going on in Tammany Hall in regard to this office, has been attended with more excitement, bitter disappointment, and angry feeling than any ever known in the history of our party. We know that the feeling has not been wholly allayed. It is the necessary result of all great struggles within the ranks of a party for ascendancy—earnest, determined man struggling for the mastery—that a deep feeling of disappointment and at times of resentment must result. It has been my fortune to have been in the front ranks of the struggle through which we have passed. It is not my habit to delude myself by shutting my eyes to the facts which surround me. I am accustomed to look events sternly in the face. I am bound to say that I do not believe that the party would be as cordially and earnestly united upon my nomination as if I had not participated in the contest in our organization through which we have passed, and as would be necessary to preserve the Democratic Party in the great strength which it manifested at the last election. The Democratic Party is now united and strong—it must be kept together and made still stronger. The very life of our country demands and requires it. I will not be the man to stand between that entire unity so essential to its present duty and future mission. I have come to the conclusion to surrender back into your hands the nomination you have honored me with, and to ask you to confer it upon some other man upon whom the whole party can more thoroughly, cordially and heartily unite, than myself. The Comptrollership is now in Republican hands, and every one of the enormous number of its offices is filled with an active, zealous partisan of the Republican party. It is disgraceful that in this great Democratic City, with its 30,000 majority, that such should be the case. It has been the result of our own divisions. We are now united. The Democracy must have this office. The Republican party, through unscrupulous and special legislation, are in possession also of the Police power and patronage, and have appropriated every source of official influence in our city. They have the Custom-house, Post-office, and all that belongs to the General Government, and every department, every atom of patronage, is devoted to the most ultra partisanship. Democrats have been proscribed and driven from every office and every position to make way for Republicans, and this too when the great war for the Union is being maintained in so large a degree by gallant and patriotic members of that party. While Democrats fight the battles of the country, Republicans stay at home to fill the offices and wage a war of political proscription. Gentlemen, I shall stand aside that "Union and Victory" may be the watchword of the coming contest. We hear that Democrats who have been defeated fairly in the struggle for this office, intend to run as stump candidates to defeat the regular candidate of the Democracy. They can only do this for the single purpose of betraying our party to the Abolitionists. It is treason purchased with gold. They are in the pay of our opponents. They cannot accomplish their treacherous and base object. The Democracy will take care of them. Let us pay no heed to them, except to consign them to eternal infamy. Political death is the only late due to political traitors. I thank you most gratefully for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by your unanimous nomination, and respectfully decline it for the reasons I have stated. Availing myself of my privilege as a member of this Convention, I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Comptroller.

Judge MATHAW T. BRENNAN was then proposed as a candidate for the nomination. A ballot was taken, and he was unanimously elected. Senator BRADLEY announced to anxious outsiders that Judge BRENNAN was nominated, and received a round of cheers for his pains. The Committee then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

At the same hour the Mozart Committee also met. After some little discussion, as to whether GEORGE C. GENAR or JOHN E. DEVLIN should be nominated, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. DEVLIN, when the Committee adjourned till 4.

At 4 o'clock both Committees again met, when each ratified the other's nomination. FERNANDO WOOD then read a speech, in which he congratulated the Democrats on the union of the two parties; he hoped the union would be lasting and forever. The Committees then adjourned *sine die*.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Gubernatorial Vote.

Counties.	Comptroller. 1861. Robinson, Rep.	Comptroller. 1861. Scott, Democrat.	Governor. 1862. Wadsworth, Rep.	Governor. 1862. Seymour, Democrat.	Lt. Governor 1862. Tremain, Rep.	Lt. Governor 1862. Jones, Democrat.
Albany	7844	8726	8409	10,829	8437	10,817
Allegany	4668	1522	5786	2492	5401	2495
Broome	4270	1051	4295	2733	4307	2735
Cattaraugus	4390	1742	4824	3240	4829	3237
Cayuga	5375	2693	6441	4072	6464	4052
Chautauqua	6537	2343	7178	3712	7187	3709
Chemung	2360	2272	2569	2631	2591	2647
Chenango	4840	2920	5031	3796	5045	3791
Clinton	2474	1801	2778	3279	2791	3259
Columbia	4035	4299	4034	4789	4059	4779
Cortlandt	3124	764	3188	1477	3503	1884
Delaware	4474	2658	4436	3469	4449	3465
Dutchess	5765	4434	5573	5432	5573	5432
Erie	9485	9249	9642	11,783	9636	11,816
Essex	2393	1314	2607	1956	2612	1963
Franklin	2800	1486	2825	2250	2335	2246
Fulton and H.	2625	2227	2693	2562	2687	2672
Genesee	2781	1651	3491	2559	3513	2547
Greene	3287	3080	2561	3755	2642	3710
Herkimer	4824	2984	4576	3443	4588	3416
Jefferson	6463	3508	5623	5183	7633	6183
Kings	15,501	6401	12,922	19,534	12,942	19,561
Lewis	2121	1714	2654	2476	2667	2475
Livingston	3733	2005	4065	3097	4307	3018
Madison	5247	1671	5501	3369	5524	3346
Monroe	4510	4170	8253	7161	8248	7453
Montgomery	3050	2958	3178	3965	3208	3951
New-York	30,529	19,405	22,535	64,306	—	—
Niagara	3603	2456	4030	4028	4029	4036
Oneida	5231	4231	10,152	9662	10,235	9,850
Onondaga	9187	4417	9381	7768	9307	7728
Ontario	5037	1969	4657	3533	4657	3540
Orange	4912	4359	5148	5967	5168	5994
Orleans	2351	1427	3237	2078	3034	2063
Oswego	5256	3118	7159	6153	7108	5157
Otsego	5455	4109	5576	6612	5602	6613
Putnam	1146	972	1064	1531	1071	1530
Queens	2743	3381	3027	4333	2974	4430
Rensselaer	6030	6104	6935	7906	6954	7912
Richmond	1307	1246	1139	2377	1154	2365
Rockland	1450	1700	1173	2206	1178	2208
St. Lawrence	7526	1206	9698	3823	9696	3629
Saratoga	5319	3704	5139	4584	5196	4562
Schenectady	2975	1788	1977	2052	1936	2054
Schoharie	2869	3750	2454	4686	2498	4659
Schuyler	2509	1480	2694	1709	2292	1719
Seneca	2344	2561	2380	2893	2327	2906
Steuben	6987	4157	7620	5353	7013	5370
Suffolk	2963	2470	3329	3373	3319	3419
Sullivan	2827	2401	2451	3288	2463	3281
Tioga	3130	1877	3289	2713	3290	2721
Tompkins	3397	1846	4005	2627	4000	2624
Ulster	5936	5516	5669	6730	5628	6719
Warren	2203	1865	2194	1910	2197	1924
Washington	4744	2180	5031	3243	5047	3248
Wayne	4682	2953	5298	4050	5302	4043
Westchester	5402	4505	5555	7666	5574	7662
Wyoming	2697	1115	3677	2397	3698	2386
Yates	2555	934	2681	1430	2674	1479
Totals	206,855	157,408	236,491	307,063	274,542	252,785

Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SERENADE BY THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION—SPEECH OF THE GENERAL, ETC.

When it became generally known yesterday that Gen. MCCLELLAN had left Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey, and had arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, quite a number of his personal friends and admirers called to see him at his rooms. Many of them, however, were disappointed, for the General left the hotel at 10 A. M. and did not return until 2 P. M. The fact that he was not at his published headquarters, created some doubt as to whether he was really in the City, and, consequently, there were but few callers until evening, when, as had been publicly announced, he was to be serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Association. The time stated for the commencement of the serenade was 10 P. M., but as early as 9 o'clock there were several hundred people present. About that hour the Committee appointed by the Common Council to extend to him the hospitalities of the City, headed by Alderman FARLEY, was present and ready to perform the duty to which it had been assigned, but after many inquiries and a fruitless search for the General, the Committee returned—not over well pleased with the failure of the visit. There were also a number of other distinguished gentlemen present. Among them, Ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Mr. BRENNAN, D. D. CONOVER, Alderman F. A. BOOLE, Alderman BRADLEY and others—all anxious to see the General, but unfortunately for them he was not to be seen. He had gone out, so it was said, to visit some friends, and of course, was not in the hotel. Here was another disappointment; but as some members of the Seventh Regiment band appeared, it was taken for granted that the serenade would be given, and they all remained.

At 20 minutes of 11 o'clock the Young Men's Democratic Association appeared in front of the hotel, with Capt. RYNDERS' gun, and band and gun began to play. With them there came several hundred citizens, who enlivened the occasion by cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN and repeated groans for Gen. FREMONT and Mr. GREELEY. There was a call for three cheers for Gen. BURNSIDE, which was responded to with one faint cheer, and a die-away.

At length the General appeared, accompanied by Mr. LUAS COZZENS, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, and the assemblage gave cheer after cheer, lasting for fully a minute. The President of the Association made several attempts to introduce the General, and was as often interrupted by cheers for the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Finally, he succeeded in introducing him, and when the renewed cheering had ceased, the General spoke as follows:

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS: I thank you, cordially, for this spontaneous tribute of regard. I accept it not for myself, but for the Army of the Potomac, which I once commanded, [cheers,] and in which you are so deeply interested. Every battle, from Yorktown to Antietam, has added new proofs of the courage and devotion of the citizen soldiers of New-York, and has increased the debt of gratitude to them. No portion of the Republic has more liberally given its millions of money and thousands of men to the cause than this great Metropolis. At the commencement of the struggle no community was more prompt in responding to the appeal of the Government for aid. No community has a greater stake in the success of our cause than this—none more closely bound by the ties of kindred to the army with which I have been so long associated. I, therefore, and my former comrades with me, will feel doubly honored by the occasion this evening. And it is with a heart full to overflowing with gratitude, that I again thank you for your presence to-night. You know that I am still a soldier, and you will not expect a speech from me; and you will, therefore, allow me to bid you good night.

The General retired amid renewed cheering, and soon afterward all was quiet in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The New-Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 20.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention to-day nominated ISAAC A. EASTMAN for Governor, and JAMES S. CHENEY for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted affirm the preservation of the Constitution as it is and the restoration of the Union as it was. There was a large attendance and entire harmony.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Ladies' Shoes—Thick, comfortable, and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy, rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. CANTRELL'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway.

White's Splendid Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats attract universal attention. N. B.—FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT No. 216 BROADWAY.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

At Miller's—Ladies can obtain beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, Iodia Rubbers, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Thomas McLaughlin, Agent, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st. Go there for your Winter undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, &c.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—TUFTS.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Moses Bailou, Lieut. Jos. F. BALDWIN to Miss JESSIE B. TUFTS, of New-York City. No cards.

BALDWIN—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, Mr. N. A. BALDWIN to Mrs. M. L. WHITNEY.

BAKER—LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Alex R. Thompson, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. HOWARD M. BAKER to ELIZA M., daughter of S. W. Lewis, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

BRYAN—ABERCROMBIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Mr. JAMES BRYAN to Miss ANN ABERCROMBIE, all of that City. No cards.

HANFORD—WELLS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. John Stearns, JOSEPH F. HANFORD, of New-York, to SARAH C., daughter of Elbert Wells, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

HOWLAND—P'SATT.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. C. M. Jamieson, EDGAR D. HOWLAND to Miss EMILY J. P'SATT, of this City.

LEE—LEE.—At the residence of Chauncey Horton, Esq., Wawayands, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, ALEXANDER LEE, of Greenville, to MARY E. LEE.

PEIRCE—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at St. George's Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, CHARLES H. PEIRCE and SARAH A., youngest daughter of Horace P. Smith, Esq., of Medina, N. Y.

TYLER—STROBEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. W. D. Strobel, GEORGE C. TYLER, Jr., of Barrytown, to ANNA ENOS, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

DEL HOYO.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 Lispenard-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

GRAHAM.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Nov. 20, MARY ANN GRAHAM, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 123d st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GREIG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at his residence, Astoria, L. I., ALEXANDER MOUNT GREIG, of England, late of Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. George's Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st inst. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, touching at Astoria.

☞ English papers please copy.

KILBY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of his father, No. 764 8th-av., ANDREW D. KILBY, son of James P. and Jane Kilby, aged 27 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Nov. 22, at No. 764 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—In Yorktown, Va., on Thursday, July 31, while serving his country in the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., CHARLES E. LAWRENCE, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Eighth Regiment, also the members of Neptune Exempt Engine Company No. 3, of Yonkers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Lawrence, at Fordham, on Friday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Yonkers Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, MATTHEW MORGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Asnss, 20,921 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. and 409 bags Corn Meal, 117,350 bushels Wheat, 140,705 bushels Corn, 25,011 bushels Oats, 190 bnsnels Malt, 2,259 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Sales, to-day, 300 packets Java at 34c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 32½c.; and 100 bags Costa Rica at 30¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, to-day, at 68½@69c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices of low grades have again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 50@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 85@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $6 55@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 70
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grds	6 55	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is less sought after, at drooping rates; sales 850 bbls., at $6 45@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family braods, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 @$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 70 @$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, 108,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 49@$1 53; Amber Western, at $1 40 @$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wiscoosin, at $1 30@$1 34, the latter rate for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23; Red State, at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at about yesterday's closing prices; sales, since our last, 97,000 bushels, at 70c.@70¾c., chiefly 70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@ 65c. for unsound; 73c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@9.c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 66¾c.@67¾c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 67¾c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less sought after, at $1 42½c@$1 52½ ₱ bushel. Sales 9,200 bushels

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advanced rates. Sales have been made of 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@ $11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 7¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 500 boxes. Lard continues heavy. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales since our last 125 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ₱ tierce; sales, 750 tierces. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand for shipment, and none use at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The inquiry has been active for Eastern Spruce and Pine at advancing prices, in view of the reduced stock and light current arrivals. The Albany *Evening Journal* says of that market: "Receipts of Lumber continue light, and but little more will arrive this season. Shipments have been large, and the demand for vessels continues, particularly for New-York, where the stock on hand is light; and there is a great desire to increase it before the close of navigation. A fair assortment is in market, though some kinds, as 1¼ Pine and ¾ Hemlock are in a very limited supply. Freights for East and South are quick, and at advancing rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	4,566,000	334	——	2,440,400
1861	4,017,924	528	1,500	3,516,300
1862	3,767,218	15	4,000	5,597,540

The figures show a steady falling off in the receipts of Boards and Scantling and Shingles, and an increase in Timber and Staves. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	284,401,000	41,787	40,025	136,888,177
1861	150,974,841	30,746	12,534	137,664,984
1862	214,399,270	31,872	131,754	194,498,801

Canal navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and from present indications the receipts of Boards and Scantling at the close of the season will show an excess over last year of about 50,000,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant, to-day; prices steady.

OILS—Petroleum has declined to 90c.@$1 for Refined, and 52½c. a 55c. for Crude, ₱ gallon, with more eagerness to sell, and less disposition to buy.

SUGARS—Were purchased to the extent of only 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand was limited, but prices were firm.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very limited today; rates unchanged. For Liverpool—Apples, 75 bbls. at 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels, at 9d. by an American and 10d. by a foreign vessel, both ship's bags, ₱ bushel; Provisions, by foreign vessels, 750 packages, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. Oxide Zinc, 200 bbls., at 25s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, 2,000 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Provisions, 100 tons, by a foreign vessel, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CORNELIUS HENRY LUELLE, who left his home two months ago, had a gray coat, a light hair, is 16 years of l. Any person giving information or returning him to his bereaved parents at No. 196 Waverley-place, will be suitably rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ISAAC MAY, who left England in April, 1854, in manner by trade is supposed to be in New-York, State or New-Jersey. Address Corporal MAYLE, 12th Company Royal Engineers, Cape of Good Hope.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL.

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE,
[illegible] Rue de Rivoli.

The [illegible] are carried on by the Company [illegible] Hotels, [illegible] Rue de Rivoli, and Boulevard des Capucines, the reputation of which is [illegible] from [illegible] and from [illegible] to the Grand Hotel du Louvre.

By its [illegible] in the [illegible], and by the situation of these [illegible] in the finest quarters of Paris, travelers and families are always sure of meeting with the most comfortable accommodation suitable to their wants, their tastes and their means.

The tables d'Hote of the two hotels, having together 700 places, are served at 6 o'clock; the public are admitted to them as well as those who reside in the hotels.

These hotels have, moreover, a public restaurant at fixed prices.

In each of these two hotels are appropriated for public [illegible] meetings, and for fetes or family meetings.

The [illegible] in each hotel a reading-room, a café billiard divan, [illegible] and a private telegraph office, corresponding day and night with all Europe.

The persons employed in the service of the two hotels speak every language.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is [illegible] (name and regiment) at present in the hospital on the district or Frederick City?

2d. What is his [illegible]?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in it?

5th. If not in the hospital, and at what date?

6th. If discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?

7th. If not discharged, is he on furlough?

The information sought is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an office [illegible] and 153 corresponding solicitor.

The [illegible] of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

It is hoped to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally [illegible] Commission will be extended to include all the [illegible] in the country.

[illegible] A. B. HASKINS, General Secretary.

Address [illegible], No. 244 F-street, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1862.

At a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the [illegible] Providence and Boston Railroad Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

[illegible] Whereas, We have received the intelligence of the [illegible] of our late President, [illegible] Morgan, and both as President and Director of

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Morgan, the members of this Board have to lament the loss of a [illegible] ers, who, by [illegible] and estimable qualities, [illegible] official relations with [illegible] intercourse with them had won the [illegible] and regard; and they would here record their [illegible] the [illegible] and successful management of the [illegible] ers of the Company, which has contributed in no small [illegible] to its present prosperous condition.

Resolved, That the members of this Board respectfully tender to the family of their late friend and associate, the expression of their sincere sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend the [illegible] of the deceased to-morrow morning.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

Secretary [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 339 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 339 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 339 Broadway
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING
SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLAC K, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 12 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 14th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,156 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily governess of English, French, music and drawing, in a school or family, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For locality, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, on the 2d floor, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are large and well-furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lafayette-place, 2 doors, between 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, for what a liberal price will be paid, a handsomely furnished room, with board. The table must be unexceptionable; private family preferred. Location below 14th and 4th-sts., 4th-av. and 6th-avs. References exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM SECond floor of a private house, in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 6th-av., with or without breakfast for a single gentleman. Address S., Box No. 2,350 Post-office. No boarding-house keepers need answer.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 240 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

POLITICAL PRINTING CHEAP FOR CASH.—English or German election posters, $10 per 1,000 and upwards. Call on M. W. SIEBERT, Steam Job Printer, No. 25 Centre-st., corner of Reade.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DIAMOND EARRING.—THE OWNER can have the same by calling at RANDEL & BAREMORE'S, No. 2 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FRED. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 142 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY WISHES THE loan of $500, payable in a month, with interest. Address Mrs. DE FORREST, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as pruessed cook; understands soups of all kinds, meats, game, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, &c. Can attend supper and dinner parties if required; would go in a private family and assist with the washing; best of reference from highest families. Can be seen, this day, at No. 125 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of soups games, baking, and pastry, jellies, and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts, best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 33th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook; by a woman who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also, understands all kinds of pastry, and is a good baker of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 387 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in the candy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in every respect, meats, pastry, vegetables, game, &c.; has the best City reference of eight years' standing; would be willing to assist in washing. Apply for two days at No. 168 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, with the best of City references, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 447 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; six years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as good cook or laundress, has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or as laundress; would not object to do general housework in a small, private family; understands her business well; has several years' good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by two respectable young women, as cook and chambermaid; five years' reference from their present place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable English woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 59 Rose-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands bathing and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a very competent woman, with satisfactory City reference, as cook; understands meats, fish, poultry, game, soups, pastry and bread; is willing to help at the washing and ironing. Call during two days at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 3 Gardens-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 45 East 15th-st., east of Union-square

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; she has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 25 6th-av., near 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl desires a position as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, in a family residing in the City or Brooklyn; she has good references; is capable, willing, neat and handy. She can be seen at 148 Adams-st., Brooklyn

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply this day (Thursday) at No. 116 West 16th-st. Good City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has had many years' experience in the management of children. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe. The best City references. Apply No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; repairs and fits children's dresses, and the family sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 154 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 50 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 4 on Thursday and Friday.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; she is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or two grown children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 23 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GERMAN NURSE, OR CHAMBERmaid and waiter.—A neat, respectable girl, with good references, wishes a situation as nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall Astor-place, near Broadway

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also, how to make and furnishing for sewing-machines; can be seen where she is now employed, No. 5 East 22d-st., for two days

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of fine sewing and washing; is willing to assist in the sewing work; the best of reference given. Call at No. 26 East 14th-st., one door from Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation to superintend a gentleman's house, where there are little children preferred. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address L. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; can do fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style; has no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC, PRACTICAL BUSINESS man in all its branches in any capacity, not afraid of hard work, mental or physical, is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, assistant book-keeper, &c. A No. 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN IN A PHILAdelphia commission house, well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers, desires a situation with a respectable New-York house. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,003 Philadelphia Post-office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter in a first-class hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a highly respectable Free Englishman who is thoroughly competent to fill the situation in either capacity; can produce most excellent City recommendations from families of distinction. Address H. M., Waiter, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN steady and respectable, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in City or country as an excellent hotel over horses and cattle; a first-rate driver; can do first-class farm work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 55 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man. (American) to work in a store or to drive and take care of a horse. Call on or address W. B., No. 100 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable, Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands well the care of stock; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, (Scotch,) who is a first-class gardener and groom, and coachman; understands his business in every respect; or would take a situation as porter in a store; wages moderate; reference first class. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a single man who can produce satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety and integrity; has lived in that capacity in this City and country for several years. Address C. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference, can refer to his last employer. Address JOHN BURNS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man, will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City, as his references will show. Can be seen at No. 25 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway, or a note addressed to J. L. D., at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; has good references. Address D. C., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman, who can give the best of City reference. Apply to RICHARD CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man (English) understands his business thoroughly. Address COACHMAN at Brewster & Co.'s, carriage makers, &c., corner Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, B., Box No 205 *Times* Office. Good City reference.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man; understands his business in every way; is willing and obliging in everything required; good reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY.—A smart, active boy, about 15 years old, to go on a farm a few miles in the country. A smart boy will have a good home by applying to F. D. VANDEVEER, No. 620 6th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

A BOY.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, WHO RESides with his parents, and can bring satisfactory testimonials, may apply immediately to FITCH BROTHERS, Stationers, No. 3 Park-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business, to live in Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES

SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

United States Marshal's Sale.
BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.
HEWLET SCUDDER, AUCTIONEER.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, DATED Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
At Stores No. 21 PARK-PLACE and 13 MURRAY-ST.,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER COLUMBIA,
Consisting of ARMY BLANKETS, DRUGS and MEDICINES, TEA and PEPPER, PAPER, HARDWARE and METALS, SOAP, CIGARS. Cash on day of sale.
JAMES C. CLAFF,
U. S. Marshal for Southern District of Florida

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
CLOSING SALE.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, ALSO PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovanoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, comprising a variety of figures and groups of new and various subjects, vases, fountains, &c., of which a descriptive catalogue can be had at the office of the auctioneers and at salesroom. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
Consisting of one 8-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 1 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 15 Broadway,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18-carat gold hunting auchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns.
LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES,
Hunting, engine-turned and engraved.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES
By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, SEVEN ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLES, regular size, in splendid order, with patent cushions, made by Phelan also, cues and all other implements. These tables are in fine condition, and will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Also, after the sale, a large STOCK OF CHAMPAGNE WINES AND LIQUORS

SAMUEL GODDARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL GODDARD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 25 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, an assortment of household furniture, consisting of two gilt-frame mirrors, one gilt-frame marbled top mahogany dressing table, carved mahogany bureau, centre table, with marble tops, mahogany sofa, mahogany couch and pillow tops, washstand, black-walnut bedstead, black-walnut sofas and chairs, hall-rack, sewing machine, hair-c

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

For the speedy and permanent
Cure of Private Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture and Affections of the kidneys and Bladdar, Which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians, with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.

DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c., a Pamphlet of 50 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.

Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN.
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 144 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice, quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. THURSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, conined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else or will not cost those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical incapacities, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make it a charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in nocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a speedy cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular, first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 347 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Aun-st.; FETERIEN & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considered by the afflicted as gratuitous to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIvate Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c., No. 194 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, as often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c., who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 128 Broadway, (near 29th-st.) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will convert sappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Dr. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $2. Sold in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

DR LEE, NO. 111 PRINCE-ST., NEAR Broadway, treats all private diseases of both sexes, by a new, safe and sure method; no charge unless cured. N. B.—His French Female Remedies have never failed, and are attended with no inconvenience whatever.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A PICK CUTTING MACHINE OF the most approved plan, with two pistons; does cutting from ¾ to ⅜ inch size. Apply at the machine shop, No. 44 Greene-st.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE AT the Empire Works, foot of East 21st-st. Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one bar press. Apply on the premises. SAM. LEGGET, Supt.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentian blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentian blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentian blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentian blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 2 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards sawed list black cloth.
4,000 yards sawed list blue cloth.
5,000 yards sawed list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 pounds worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
2,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 32.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 gizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen square awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
150 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen hasting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 1⅝ to 5¼ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
250 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 9-inch flat files.
30,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
500 bags Traid balls
200 flasks.
200 belts
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
300 wrenches

Goods of American manufacture, of the usual styles and quality, will be preferred, but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected, in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind, of quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, and bids from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, in accordance to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price there to affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose authenticity must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them, according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862, and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contracts, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in widths and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $2; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU.
NOTICE—Seats may be secured for TO-NIGH'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, also for
SATURDAY'S GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
AND MONDAY'S DINORAH.
at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No 7 Nassau-st.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 22—SIXTH OPERA NIGHT
SIGNORA LORINI IN A NEW ROLE.
when will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI.....as.....Lucrezia MORENSI as Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI as.....Gennaro SUSINI.....as Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
SEVENTH AND GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-MORROW.

GALA NIGHT.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 7TH OPERA NIGHT.
On which occasion he will present a most attractive programme.
The performance will commence at eight o'clock precisely.
All the COMPANY WILL APPEAR
The performance will conclude with the American National Air,
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
sung by the three American Prime Donne,
Signoras GUERRABELLA, LORINI and MORENSI.
the favorite Tenor,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
AND THE CHORUS OF THE OPERA.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO.
NOTICE—The Free List, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended. It is respectfully announced that applications for free tickets cannot be attended to.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.

The sale of seats for the first representation of DINORAH will commence at all the ticket offices THIS (Friday) MORNING.

Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MEYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; or, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, before the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.
The music and the story are blended with the hand of a master, and the whole forms a combination so unique as to excite the utmost admiration. The subject is a pastoral romance of great beauty and novelty, conveying a moral at once impressive and natural, while the picturesqueness of the whole invention, both in the treatment of the story and of the music, justly entitles it to the distinction it now enjoys in Europe.
Meyerbeer is distinguished for attempting what some critics denominate impossibilities. One of these has been completely overcome in this opera, as in other cases. Success, overwhelming and decisive, has crowned his bold innovation. Could any one believe that, without becoming monotonous, vast dramatic effects could be produced by elements so simple, instead of "a howling wilderness" of brassy sound and reverberation? Yet this has been done, as will be learned by those who listen to the opera, with its "Bell terzetto" at the close of the first act, the grand dramatic terzetto of the second act, and the choice poetry of the "Hunter's and the Reaper's Song" in the third act.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21,
EDWIN FORREST
Will, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Appear in Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
AS "NANCY SYKES,"
In OLIVER TWIST, on SATURDAY.

MISS TERESA CARENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3 45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. MCPORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3.20 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9.02 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.
FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
10.27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 5.30 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.

—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 12.15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cassandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.30 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.20 and 6.05 P. M., and 1.05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad on contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all the stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 o'clock, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No 160 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A coupe built by Lawrence & Out, little used; a pair of fine served horses, over 15 hands high, stylish drivers and perfectly gentle. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and will be sold low. Can be seen at the stable No. 222 9th-st., and for further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TEN OR TWELVE HORSES WILL BE taken to board in the country for the Winter, fed on good hay and stabled. Apply to E. R. HOUGHTON, office of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of I. M. DEDNER, Piermont.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21,
LAST NIGHT
OF
Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's great Comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON;
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
In her unrivaled personation of the heroine, supported by a
CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

Peg Woffington, (the actress)	Miss Laura Keene
Triplet, (artist, actor and author)	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Sir Charles Pumander	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ernest Vane	Mr. Levick
Colly Cibber	Mr. Marlowe
Quin	Mr. Peters
Snarl, } dramatic critics	Mr. Stoddart
Soaper, }	Mr. W. Lennox
Mabel Vane	Miss Isabella Nickinson
Kitty Clive	Miss Jane Burke
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Robertson

And the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED.
SATURDAY, Nov 22—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1862
For the last time, the surpassing Pantomime of
SIMDON'S MISHAPS;
Simon, the footman.....GABRIEL RAVEL
To be followed by a Divertissement, LA GENOVA, by Mme. MARZETTI and JULIA LEHMAN, SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, by YOUNG AMERICA.
After which the great Fairy Pantomime, entitled the
RED GNOME
The famous Warrior.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Red Gnome.....YOUNG AMERICA
To conclude with the last time but one
THE GREAT TRAPEZE FEAT
BY YOUNG AMERICA
TO-MORROW, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
IN THE EVENING,
GABRIEL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE.

Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reengagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakespearean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 45 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Only night of Weber's Grand Romantic Opera, in four acts, of
DER FREISCHUTZ,
which will be presented with its
MOST PERFECT CAST AND ENSEMBLE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, will be repeated Mozart's chef d'œuvre.
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflote,)
which will be produced in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as heretofore.
ON SUNDAY, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers
Rayner, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomon, J. Waldo, Williams, Xantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Renzzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF NEW-YORK.

—Twenty-first Season, 1862-63. Public Rehearsal No. 1 will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 709 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, or L. Spier, secretary, at the time of rehearsals
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
SCOTIA, JUBAINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Sanderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant's Army Halting at Holly Springs.

Preparations for Making that Place a Base of Operations.

FIRES AT PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Passengers from Holly Springs report the army at a stand still. Hospitals are being prepared, and large quantities of grain being collected.

A depôt for contrabands has been established at Grand Junction.

An expedition left Trenton and Humboldt yesterday, for a point on the Tenoessee River, where it was reported a rebel force of 700 were crossing. It was thought that the whole of them would be captured.

The Marine Hospital at Paducah was burned on Monday night. All the pstients escaped. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was worth $100,000. Great consternation prevailed, owing to an impression that this was the herald of a rebel attack. Doubla pickets were placed around the town.

A fire at Memphis on Saturday night destroyed three manufacturing establishmenls and six dwellings. Loss heavy. It was the work of an incendiary.

A letter from Corinth says that JOON POATRA, of the Twenty-first Ohin, and —— WILLIAMS, of the Twenty-third Ohio, had arrived at that place from Atlanta, Ga. They belonged to a party of twenty-five men sent out by Gen. MITCHEL last Summer, and captured by the rebels. They make the following statement: Capt. ANDREWS, GEORGE D. WILSON, MARION ROSS, J. G. SPADOCK and WM. CAMPBELL, Second Ohio, JOHN M. SCOTT, Twenty-first Ohio, and SAMUEL SLAVERS, Tbirty-third Ohio, were tried at KNOXville and hung in Atlanta June 18. The others remained in confinement until twenty-two days since, when they broke jail, but as they scattered as soon as they got out of confinament It is impossible to tell what became of them.

The following is from the Grenada *Appeal*:

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 13.

FORREST's cavalry had a skirmish with the Federals on the Franklin road Tuesday—killed 20 and wounded 50 or 60. The Federals being reinforced, FORREST withdrew.

KIRBY SMITH is sick at Chattanooga.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The following General Orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, } Nov. 17, 1862.

General Orders No. 20.—That portion of Kentucky, including and lying west of Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Taylor, Washington, Russell and Clinton, will constitute the district of Western Kentucky, under command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE, to whom all reports and returns will be made. Headquarters Louisville, Ky.

Second—The Counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd and Pike will constitute the district of Eastern Kentucky, under the command of Col. CRAVEN, of the Fortieth Ohio, to whom reports will be made Headquarters in the field.

Third—The remainder of the State will canstitute the District of Central Kentucky, under command of Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER, commanding the Army of Kentucky. Headquarters at Lexington.

Fourth—The districts oeing formed for convenience of command and distribution of trooos, will not necessarily be confined to the districts in which their posts are located, but will be extended whenever required, without regard to diatriet lines.

Fifth—Reports and returns from District Commanders will be made direct to these Headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. WRIGHT.
N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

The Union men of Kentucky are greatly dissatisfied because the Government does not authorize a contribution to be levied upon wealthy Secessionists, to prevent the starvation of the loyal people of the mountains and border counties, who have been stripped of everything by the raids of MORGAN, BRAGG, SMITH & Co. Unionists here say unless the Government gives such authority, they will soon be forced to supply rations for the above purpose.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Many active rebels are preparing to leave Middle Tennessee, in anticipation of the retreat of the rebel troops.

The conscripts did not muster at Murfreesboro as announced. Tha Union conscripts absconded.

Gen. BRAGG was at Tullahoma the other day. His force was not there. CHEATHAM's Division was there.

Tennessee and good Southern money is in good demand.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is reported open, and trains will pass through the tunnel by Sunday.

FROM HAVANA.

The Cnse of the Steamer Blanche—What Her Cargo Consisted of—Arrivals from New-Orleans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Thorsday, Nov. 15, 1862.

We have dates from San Francisco to the 21st ult., brought by the steamer *America*, from Nicaragua. She reports that 572 passengers left for New-York this morning.

The *Diario de la Marina* (secesh) has been violently excited by what it calls the falsehoods of the New-York papers in regard to the steamer *Blanche* having had slaves on board instead of cotton.

The same paper is also in a passion because of the statement that the *Blasco de Garay*, a Spanish man-of-war, brought slaves from New-Orleans. This is a fact. Some thirty slaves were brought in her as "servants." One family alone had six.

As to the *Blanche*, although every inquiry has been made, it cannot be ascertained that she brought any cotton here. No signs of any have been seen.

A gentleman who went on board of the *Blanche* the next day after she was run ashore by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*, found some of her woodwork still burning, but found no signs of cotton or ashes of cotton. The *Blanche* was then pretty well destroyed, while, if she had been loaded with cotton, she would have burnt for several days.

Mariata, where she went first, ostensibly for coal, is a port where negroes are frequently landed, and is not a place where coal is to be had.

The captain of the *Blanche* claims to have brought 150 bags of charcoal, (about 225 bushels,) a small amount of that combustible to take a loaded steamer from Mulata to Havana.

The only fact that the *Diario de la Marina* brings up as proof of its view of the matter, is the account given of it by the captain of the *Blanche* before the British Consul, which, it says, is sufficient to refute the falsehoods of the New-York papers.

On the 12th inst. arrived, Spanish steamers *Cuba* and *Pizarro del Orinoco*, both from New-Orleans, the former with 78 passengers. Also, arrived same day, the *Bahia Honda*, from Philadelphia.

Cool weather has come, which drives away sickness, and it is now not only safe, but pleasant here for tourists visitors.

We had a flying visit to-day from some of the officers of the *Santiago de Cuba* and the *Sagamore*.

The *Wyandotte* has left.

We are now without a representative of our navy, as Lieut. Quattlebum's boat *Raney*, which came in from Key West this morning, can be called such.

The American clipper *Dove* came in on the 13th inst., twenty-five days from Apalachicola. She is only eleven tons burden—a new boat. She was reported by that "truth-telling" newspaper, the *Diario de la Marina*, as a Confederate vessel. She was overhauled off St. George's by the prize schooner *George L. Burroughs*, just captured, laden with cotton, too much, as it appears, for five bales were transferred to the *Dove*, which was ordered to follow to Key West. They parted company off Tampa, were boarded and an officer placed on board, and after passing through many tribulations by sea and flood, arrived here, where she is to be refitted, to enable her to proceed to Key West.

We have had no Confederate arrivals since my last letter, and only one departure—the Confederate schooner *Ariel*, for Matamoras.

Business is generally dull. Exchange on the North is still at 28 per cent. discount.

CHILI.

Manifestations of Sympathy with the North—Grand Banquet to the American Minister and Dr. Mackie of the State Department—Interesting Speeches—Sympathy for Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

During the brief stay in this capital of Dr. JAS. S. MACKIE, of the State Department, Washington—the able and efficient chief of the bureau to which appertains all the correspondence with our Legations in Central and South America and Mexico, now on a tour of visit to our different Legations in South America—that gentleman has been the recipient of attentions so marked and general on the part of the leading statesmen and liberals of this Republic, and so pointedly directed as an evidence of public sympathy with the United States in our great struggle for the permanency of Republican institutions on this Continent, that I cannot refrain from making special reference to them in my correspondence for your columns, in order that your readers may appreciate the feeling which exists in Chili of deep and cordial sympathy with the North.

The most marked of these demonstrations was on the 25th inst., just prior to Dr. MACKIE's departure for La Paz, Bolivia, on his return to Washington, and took the form of a grand banquet given to him by the Society of the "American Union"—an organization which has for its object the promotion of a political union among all the American States—at which were present, among other distinguished invited guests, the American Minister, Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, and our accomplished Secretary of Legation, CHARLES S. RAND, Esq.

The banquet was given in the splendid saloons of the Cassino, which were magnificently decorated for the occasion, the dining-hall in particular being fairly covered with the flags and emblems of every American State, and patriotic souvenirs of the revolutions of Independence. At the head of the hall, in the centre, was placed a splendid portrait of WASHINGTON, surrounded by the starry folds of flags of the United States. Opposite was the portrait of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of the South, beaming from a cloud of the various colors of the South American States. O'HIGGINS and SUCRE, placed over trophies of crowns and banners; LAS HERAS, FREIRE, CAMILLO HENRIQUES, and others of the noble heroes and martyrs of Chilian Independence, were grouped around. FREIRE enveloped in the Chilian flag, LAS HERAS covered by those of Peru and Buenos Ayres, while over a magnificent mirror the tri-color of Chili was enlaced with the flag of Mexico and tha bright standard of the United States, manifesting the sympathy of Chili for every noble cause and every unfortunate people. Around on every hand, entertwined in every variety of beautiful cumbination that the rich fancy of the South could devise, were seen flags and emblems of the Sisterhood of Republics, the whole forming a scene of almost unequaled suggestiveness and beauty.

The guests gathered before five, and the festivities were opened at that hour by the presentation to Dr. MACKIE, all the guests remaining standing, of a diploma constituting him an honorary member of the "Union Americana."

The presentation speech of Sr. MATTA, the Secretary of the Union, with other speeches and toasts which followed during the banquet, I translate from the publisbed account in the *Voz de Chili* of the 26th and 27th instant.

Señor MATTA said: "Owing to the illness of the President of our Society, I am charged with the honorable duty of presenting, in its name, to Señor MACKIE, this certificate of his election as an honorary member of the Society, as a testimony not only of appreciation and sympathy toward him personally, but as a symbol of what should be the relations between us and our masters, the great republicans of the North, the most eminent of whom looks down upon us to-night from the folds of the bright flag which overhangs our table."

The first toast was by Dr. MACKIE, to the President of the Republic of Chili, Don JOSE J. PEREZ, and the people of Chili.

The second was to the President of the United States, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In reply, this Excellency the American Minister, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: My greatest regret in responding to these sentiments in honor of the President of the United States, springs from my very imperfect knowledge of the Spanish language, and the complete impossibility that I should be understood, speak as in English, by a great part of the gentlemen who are present. For this reason I shall be very brief. I beg to return my most cordial thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee for the courtesy of the invitation to attend this magnificent banquet, and the pleasure of joining in this festivity. I have accepted this invitation most cordially, because it has for its object not only to honor my friend and compatriot, Dr. MACKIE, but also to manifest the sentiments of friendship and sympathy which are felt by the Republicans of South America toward the Government and the people of the United States. Gentlemen, as a humble representative of that Government, I repeat to you my warmest thanks, as also for the toast in honor of that eminent statesman and pure patriot who to-day presides over the destinies of our Republic, and who, called to the Presidency in the most perilous crisis in our country's history, has complied with the duties of his high position in a manner which has inspired the confidence and veneration of honorable men of all parties, and the respect of the civilized world. The enthusiasm with which his name has been received proves to me that he is known to you, and that you appreciate the purity and the patriotism of his intentions and his conduct. I repeat, therefore, my thanks for the generous and liberal sentiments which have been manifested with respect to the Government and people of the United States—sentiments, I assure you, which are reciprocated by us in the most cordial manner, with regard to the Government and people of Chili. After more than a year of residence in your country, during which time I have visited nearly all of the provinces and chief cities of the Republic, and have mingled freely with the people, I have heard your citizens express one sentiment only with respect to the United States, and that is the most ardent desire to see our rebellion speedily suppressed, and the integrity of the Union preserved. I have not met a single Chilian who desires the destruction of our Federal Union: but on the contrary, all look upon such an event as one of the greatest calamities which could happen to humanity. And this should not cause surprise, for they well remember that with the favorable termination of the American Revolution, and consequent establishment of free institutions in the United States, began an era of revolutions which caused all the thrones of Europe to vibrate, and which resulted in the complete emancipation of Spanish America from European domination. We not only gave the example of the establishment of republican institutions, but we were also the first to recognize the independence of the American Republics, and to urge their recognition upon the Governments of Europe. For this reason it is very grateful to us to know, that while we are passing though a period of terrible trial, which places in peril the very existence of our Government, we have the sympathies, the good wishes and the fervent prayers of the good people of Chili for the favorable result of our cause. The people of Chili comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the gigantic struggle now going on in the United States. It is not a combat for liberty on the one side, and on the other for power, as has recently been declared by a European statesman. It is not a war of conquest, or to interfere with the just and constitutional rights of any State or people, but it is a war which has been imposed upon the Government by traitors and conspirators whose end is to destroy a Government established at the cost of so much labor, of such perils, of so many sacrifices and so much blood. We are combatting to perpetuate the Government and the institutions designed by the man whose portrait now looks down upon us, and of whom it was said with beauty and with truth, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His name and his history are as familiar to you as your own household words. The name of WASHINGTON, wherever Liberty is known, causes the heart of the patriot to beat with emotion as did the words from the lips of the prophets in olden times when touched with the fiery coal from the altar. Today we are struggling to preserve the institutions established by WASHINGTON and his illustrious companions. But this struggle has a greater signification: it is to solve the great problem of human society, whether the destinies of mankind can be confided to a purely popular Government. For this reason it is that the gaze of the entire world is fixed with such interest upon this struggle.

While history teaches that republican Governments are perfectly adapted to resist foreign aggression—for a foreign war always tends to consolidate the popular sentiment—it is supposed that that form of Government is incapable of securing obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and of suppressing domestic dissensions. But if we demonstrate in this struggle that Republics can oblige obedience to the constitutional authorities, by suppressing the greatest rebellion the world has ever seen, the effect will be to fortify and promote popular Governments and republican institutions everywhere; and thus will be settled the great problem of man's capacity for self-government. This question, therefore, is about to be determined, and with it the destiny of the United States of America, on whose side are gathered the hopes of the wise and the good of all countries. The pen of the historian is poised soon to record whether the United States is to be contemplated only as a brilliant meteor which rose and disappeared in space, enlightening for a moment humanity with its splendor, but leaving it plunged in greater obscurity and desolation than before, or if it shall be converted into a fixed star which shall continue to shed tranquil and vivifying rays upon the entire moral world. With reference to the results of this struggle, there is not room for the shadow of a doubt. It is true that in a struggle so portentous, which has convulsed the Union from its centre to its circumference; which has placed in arms section against section, brother against brother; which has stamped its mark upon each brow, and cast a shadow over every heart; which has desolated thousands of families, and plunged them for life into widowhood and orphanage, there may come reverses—torrents of blood may still flow, and the heart of the patriot may sink for the moment; but as certain as there is a God in the Heavens, the cause of truth and of justice will triumph in the end. The Union will be maintained, free institutions will be permanently established, and the true principles of Government will be everywhere recognized and appreciated.

MR. NELSON proposed, in conclusion, the following toast

The "Union Americana"—May there always exist a cordial union of sentiments, of sympathies and of interests between the Governments and the peoples of the Western hemisphere, from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn.

Dr. MACKIE, in response to the toast, "TO MONROE and LINCOLN—To the United States, the faithful allies of Republics, whether in times of prosperity or in times of adversity," said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Standing under this flag which in all parts of the world is the symbol of liberty; seeing look down upon me on the one side WASHINGTON, the Father of my Country, and on the other, BOLIVAR, the great captain of your liberties; when I have heard the moving eloquence which has been here employed in the expression of sympathy for my country in this her hour of great conflict; and above all when I hold in my hand the diploma which you have done me the honor to present to me in the name of the "Union Americana," appointing me an honorary member of it, I am convinced that notwithstanding the hundreds of leagues which separate me from those I most love in this world, I am to-night beside my own hearth, and I salute you not now simply as friends, but as brothers. Many times since my arrival in this "Valley of Paradise," and finding myself in the presence of your beautiful women and your courteous citizens, I have most profoundly regretted my imperfect knowledge of your harmonious language—the only language fit to transmit the sentiments inspired by beauty and by worth; but now my heart struggles under a still greater feeling of oppression, which it experiences when my tongue in vain attempts to transmit to you how profoundly I appreciate the distinguished honor you have done me, and how much I desire the eloquence of a HENRY CLAY—the great statesman of my own country, who was also one of the first and warmest friends of the independence of Spanish America—to manifest to you my thanks.

In transmitting to me the invitation to this banquet, the honorable Secretaries have been pleased to inform me that it has been prepared "not only in my own honor but in that of the sentiments I represent." Mr. President, what would I not give to be more worthy of the distinction you have conferred upon me, in selecting me as a representative man! Presenting myself among you in a character purely private and extra-official, without political object or mission whatever, I have been chosen as the object of your honors only because in me you see the American citizen, consecrated body and soul to the honor of his country, and equally loyal to the immutable principles of liberty and of constitutional government everywhere; and through me you send to the loyal hearts in the United States, an enthusiastic expression of sympathy, of hope and of adhesion, such as has never been equaled by any other assembly, or in favor of any other cause.

Ah, Mr. President, My Brothers—How can I express to you the sweetness and the value of this offering, this emanation from the free hearts of this land to the free hearts of my own.

Other nations and other peoples whom we have loved, for whom in their days of rebellion and of anguish we have wept and prayed; who are equally interested with ourselves in the great principles of free Constitutional Government; and from whom we had the right to expect sympathy and good wishes, have, one after the other, turned their backs upon us in this our hour of terrible conflict, and have even heaped upon us words of disappreciation and reproach. But how have they mistaken! for if this atrocious rebellion should triumph, which God forbid, then will every nation of free people have cause to tremble and turn pale with terror, for then the beacon of human liberty will have fallen before a tempest which will shake the earth to its very centre. But as I confide in a God of infinite justice, so do I confide in the belief that this rebellion will be speedily suppressed; for on the one hand is found the cause of liberty, of progress and of Constitutional Government, and on the other who can tell what? It is nothing more than a desperate struggle, not to maintain legitimate rights of Government, as has been falsely pretended—for these rights have never been infringed—but to overthrow a nation and a Government that for the space of eighty-seven years has been a beacon light to the hopes of freemen throughout the entire world, and which, during this time, has contributed in a greater degree to the advancing of the human species and the development of the principles of liberty than the nations of olden times throughout long centuries. And this attempt to overthrow a free Government—this horrible crime against humanity and civilization, which has inundated a land before happy in blood, and which has covered it in all its extent with mourning, desolation and orphanage, until the drapery of sorrow is more familiar to our eyes than the habiliaments of joy—has had its origin with the same men who, in former times, were the disturbers of the peace of our neighboring sister Republics, and involved even ourselves in the general reproach. But, gentlemen, the people who to-day control the destinies of the United States have been always your true friends, as they will always continue to be of every free people and of every nation: Government.

Mr. President, from the day on which I first set my foot upon the shores of Valparaiso, up to the present moment, from the highest functionaries of the Republic, from the venerable lips of such noble men and apostles of liberty as BLANCO, ALDUNATE, BELLO, and first among the first, LAS HERAS, I have heard only one uniform and spontaneous expression of feeling toward my country, and that has been of support and sympathy.

I thank Heaven that after twelve years of relations with the Republics of South America, through the medium of official correspondence, I to-day find myself among you, a man among other men, and without the restraints of the diplomatic rôle to interpose between your hearts and mine, and to hide its beatings or to check those aspirations which equally animate us all.

You have lifted the veil from the American heart, and if what I have seen and heard here could be photographed to the loyal hearts of the North, it would be worth a hundred thousand Chilian soldiers before the plains of Richmond—and the Chilian soldier, as I had already learned before I reached here, dies at his post, and never turns his back upon the enemy.

I pass now, gentlemen, from my own country and its dark shadows, to your own fair land, in its vestments of Spring—and how can I offer a worthy tribute to its richness and its beauty, its spirit of enterprise and its prosperity; to its wise and prudent Government, and to its loyal and courteous people?

Our transatlantic friends and our brethren of the South have given the name of *Yankees* as a reproach to the men of the North. If by the term Yankees is meant wise administration of government, the education of the people, the organization of benevolent institutions, an universal respect for the authority of law, the prevalence of public order, and the development of commerce, railroads, telegraphs, then I say that I am a Yankee, and that although I do not belong geographically to the section termed Yankee, I glory in the name, and therefore I may say, without offence, that I regard the Chilians as the Yankees of South America.

Mr. President, I have spoken too long, but how could I say less under the inspiration of these circumstances? Permit me once again to express to you my thanks for this honor, which I accept not for myself alone, but for twenty-five millions of freemen to whom you have offered your sympathies, and to whom you may be assured they will be most precious; and I beg those to whom I now speak, when they shall hereafter meet any of those who may remember me, and who have contributed to make my visit to this country one uninterrupted chain of gracious and grateful courtesy, to tell them how much I esteem them, and that they will always be remembered, and that I shall teach my children and my friends to hold you and your beautiful country among our most cherished recollections.

Mr. President, Brothers of the "Union Americans," I ask you to accompany me in a sentiment:

The Republics of America—geographically neighbors, destined to be politically sisters—shoulder to shoulder, heart beating to heart, and step united, let them always march together under the banner which has for its device, "America for the Americans."

Don FREDERICO BRALEN said: "During the many years that have passed since I came to reside in Chili, never have I felt so proud as this night of being a North American; for at last I see my country well and properly understood in Chili, and I am glad of the necessity which has caused us to unite, for that necessity has caused us to know each other. And if it is certain, what my friend has just said, that the American Eagle has been a nightmare to the Spanish-American Republics, on account of its fillibuster tendencies, the period of this nightmare has now passed.

All nations, gentlemen, have to suffer from some reproach—some cancer; such have been the fillibusters of the United States, and Europe pointing them out to you, has desired to make you believe that the American of the North was the synonym of all the evil that existed nn the Continent.

But we, with that serenity which a clear conscience always gives, have waited for the judgment of time—of that time which never falsifies the truth, and that judgment is given—that time, gentlemen, has arrived. Your presence here to-night will form an epoch in the history of South America. You have come here to clasn the hand of an American of the North, and to exchange words of sympathy with regard to the struggle which threatens Spanish America, and which now afflicts the great Republic of the North.

Here the Republic is in danger, for Europe looks upon us with an evil eye, and there an indignant people have risen *en masse* to preserve intact that Union which has placed them so high among the nations, and to prove to the powerful dynasties of Europe how restraining—how irresistible is the power of republicanism, when millions of freemen arm themselves against a rebellion, the success of which would have been the beginning of the end of all American Republics, and the destruction of the best hopes of humanity.

The American Republics have all the same origin. All have been born of the intolerance of the mother countries, and since their independence America has never asked any other favor than tolerance, and even this favor they wish to refuse us now. Let us prove, we say to them—let us prove if there is anything in the great Idea which we have read in the history of other times; let us convince ourselves whether man can or not govern himself; whether republicanism is a vain word or a splendid reality, and if it is not we will content ourselves with bowing before the wormeaten throne of whichsoever of your imbecile despots.

Such, gentlemen, in a word, has been the cause of our terrible but immortal struggles, and Europe listened in as because they found themselves amid the thunder of our cannon, and we conquered their answer, conquered their recognition.

Well, gentlemen, time has passed. We have had experience, the dream of our fathers has been realized. We are free, we are republicans, and this night there will go in the mails of the steamer news which will prove to incredulous Europe that we are brothers.

I wish, gentlemen, that Europe, I wish that the Billauls and the Chevaliers, those Ministers without portfolio and without shame, could witness the enthusiasm of this gathering, and that they would ask its cause. We have heard, we should say to them, from the plains of Mexico the clanking of the chains which you threaten to place upon a free and independent people, and we wish to avert a similar fate. We are here to make ready our swords. Come, then, and tear from our brows the laurels of a century, and we will prove to the world whether we are worthy the name of republicans. These spontaneous demonstrations, gentlemen, will give a new support to my countrymen in their bloody struggle, and if the day should arrive in which you may require their aid, it will not be wanting in the hour of peril. Your cause is theirs.

I drink, therefore, that this gentle twilight which sees us gathered here, may terminate in a long night of unrest and nightmare for the despots who seek to overthrow the liberties of America.

Señor EBRAZURIZ, replying to Mr. NELSON, said "The natural allies of the Republics of South America are the United States of the North. A common belief in liberty and the rights of man is the chain which binds us. They were the first to recognize our independence, and to say "you shall go no further" to the despots of the Holy Alliance, combined against America. At that moment, in the history of the New World, appeared the name of MONROE, the defender of the independence of our Republics.

With truth has Señor NELSON said, that during his residence in Chili he had heard only words of sympathy for the cause of the States of the North. No Chilian fails to comprehend that the banner of democracy and of civilization floats over Washington, and that the black flag of the rebels only covers traitors without law, without country, without justice—who insult the rights of humanity. We look with sympathetic sorrow upon the Colossus which struggles in the throes of a gigantic rebellion, and offers itself as an holocaust upon the altar of principle, and we doubt not of its final triumph.

There was a time when foul blots obscured from our view the great sun of democracy of the North, but free from these blemishes which rest upon the conscience of those who are to-day in arms against the laws of their country, it again sends us its rays, which, warm and beneficent, reach our hearts. In the midst of its sorrows, it sends us words of friendship, which find a deep echo among our people."

Señor RENE MORENO said: "Not as a private individual but as the representative of Bolivia in the Board of Directors of the 'American Union,' I have the duty and the right to let my voice be heard in this place and on the present occasion. We have drank to liberty, and yet we have just heard allusion made to slaves and slavery. In this connection I am about, gentlemen, to relate to you a simple history, yet very interesting and curious. The opulent and flourishing Empire of BRAZIL said one day to the beautiful, but unfortunate Republic of Bolivia: 'Do you wish to stop the fountain of your revolutions? Do you wish industry, population, riches, and with them peace, well-being and liberty? Here is the Amazon, which will open to you the doors to the commerce and civilization of the world. Use of your laws says, 'In Bolivia there shall be no slaves. The slave who sets his foot upon the soil of Bolivia shall be free.' Repeal or modify this law in favor of Brazil, whose system of production is founded upon negro Slavery, and which cannot, therefore, freely communicate or enter into vast commercial relations with a neighbor who calls to her territory her slaves to set them free. Brazil, in exchange, will promise to render effective and profitable of every benefit your right to the navigation of the monarch of rivers. The offer, gentlemen, was marvelously tempting and advantageous, and I am know that everywhere the doctrine of BENTHAM has ardent partisans.

Bolivia then replied to Brazil: 'I will think of it.' After the lapse of several years, Brazil again said to Bolivia: 'What of our negotiation?' Statesmen and legislators well know that there rests upon their shoulders an immense responsibility. The proposition was, it is true, to deliver some hundreds of negroes to their cruel masters, but how much was to be gained. It was for the purpose of giving a vigorous impulse—such as no other man could—to the commerce and industry of the country, and, notwithstanding, gentlemen, they did not do it. Perhaps they were about to impose a great sacrifice upon the country, but they resigned themselves, not without pain, to the loss, and Bolivia sadly replied to Brazil, "I cannot."

Further years passed, and again Brazil addressed herself to Bolivia, and said: 'I do not hope for any increase of commerce or immigration through the miserable port of Cobija. It is a physical law that the sun comes from the east, and it is a historical law that civilization also comes from the east. Let us be intimate friends. We will concede to you great privileges. But abolish or modify the law.' Bolivia answered to Brazil, and for the last time, in these three concise words: 'No, no, no.'

What has been done, gentlemen, by Bolivia, would have been done by any other of the Spanish American Republics, because if the soldiers of the independence inscribed the abolition of Slavery upon their swords, it was because it was already inscribed upon the hearts of these people.

This hatred of Bolivia to the restoration of Slavery, is the holy hatred of democracy to one of its most active and powerful solvents. The fame of WASHINGTON remains pure and unspotted, because not to apostatize his faith as a Republican, he refused the crown offered by an enthusiastic people. In her place, Bolivia, as every other Spanish American Republic, prefers to remain poor and desolate rather than purchase prosperity at the price of its democratic institutions.

The moral of this history, gentlemen, is so clear and so plain, that in its depths we cannot fail to see the true reason of the previous antipathy of Spanish America toward the great Republic of the North. Let us speak plain. The origin of this antipathy has not been, as many have believed, in the expeditions of WALKER and other filibusters, for in the animosities of race. To the honor of humanity we can recognize that the dominant sentiment of these people has had a nobler origin. We have seen in the Democratic Republic of the United States, a country unbroken, traditions allowed, which stood before our eyes in the two-fold light of an infamous public crime and a heroic private wrong, and hence our indignation—a noble and legitimate indignation—because it manifested now ardent was our love for liberty. The greed is to-day most palpable. In the men of the South we see all that we had abhorred as evil, and our antipathy continues, while our most fervent wishes are for the Abolitionists of the North, in whom we recognize with pride our true brothers. The triumph of the North will signalize the complete extirpation of Slavery in the great Republic. I drink, therefore, to the speedy and final triumph of the North. I believe that this triumph is the only road which is open to us by which to enter into a frank and cordial alliance with the people of the United States, and to unite our blood with that of this lofty and industrious race."

Señor ROSAROUES VALASCO said: "Truly Chili should have been the first to commence the struggle of democracy against despotism; but Mexico will triumph, and the blood of its battles will be the dark stain of anathema which will fall upon the imperial mantle of NAPOLEON III. I drink that Mexico may be animated in this terrible struggle against France by that powerful instinct which nerved the arm of BRUTUS when he plunged his dagger in the heart of the tyrant of Rome."

Senor ECHENIQUE—"I drink that as the war of the first NAPOLEON against Spain was his first step toward perdition, the campaign of Mexico may be the first step towards the ruin of NAPOLEON III."

Señor EBRAZURIZ, with the Mexican flag in his hand, said: "While we are preparing for the struggle and for union, we should send the salutation of our hearts to the banner of the first soldiers that duty has called to the post of sacrifice—to the victorious flag which floated over the heights of Puebla. Chili, from its organization and its energy, had the right to this advanced post in the struggle of life or death with the despotic monarchists of Europe, and it would have filled that post as becomes a free and valiant people. But Europe will comprehend by the resistance offered by the most debilitated of our Republics what it has to expect upon the democratic soil of America.

'To MEXICO and to JUAREZ—the Mexican LINCOLN."

Señor MANUEL RECABARREN said: "At the first news of the terrible struggle now going on in the United States, to vindicate the rights of man, threatened by the Southern portion of that great Republic, and to throw off the chains of Slavery, Latin America, forgetting its just complaints, changes the hardness in its heart to a feeling of earnest sympathy, because it saw in the cause of the North the cause of justice and of truth.

At the first attacks of monarchical Europe against the independence of Mexico, and against the integrity of the great Republic of the United States, attacks directed against freedom and against democracy, Latin America saw no longer its country but in *Democratic America*, and one single beating of its heart served to overthrow all the barriers which had separated it from Saxon America, and which but yesterday had appeared to us well nigh insuperable. But before union with North America, is for us the union of the Latin Republics. Yes, because by any other means there would result only annexation, absorption. Annexation is the embellishment of the land, but the disappearance of the race and of its history. This is not what we desire. We will not accept the condition of pupil, nor are we the feeble violet which, born close to the broad trunck of the robust tree, perishes in its shade.

Latin America united signifies twenty millions of free men. Strong and conscious of its own strength, it will then join hands forever with its potent brother. America will then be the common country of all who love liberty and justice. Colossus in form, it will extend its nervous arms, and, looking to the east, it will spread in one vast expanse democratic republicanism to the confines of the world.

I drink, therefore, gentlemen, to America, united, inuisvisible, republican, democratic and expansive."

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Andrew Peters, from New-Orleans—J. Anderson, Jacob Scott, Mrs. Maria P. Wallis and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets. .. 5 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7 16 | Gov. Island. 8 05 | Hell Gate.... 9 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Metropolis, Cole, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Philadelphia, Poole, Liverpool, Thomas Richardson & Co.

Barks Lucy Frances, Gray, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. E. Trout, Maddocks, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Salem, Powell, Cadiz, Tupper & Co.; Almoner, Lampher, Guantanamo, H. P. Sherman; Union, Davis, Buenos Ayres, Simms, Chase & Co.

Brigs Lumley, (Br.) Finley, Plymouth, Arkell & Hurst; Harmonia, (Hol.) Mulder, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Prince Albert, (Br.) ——, Demerara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Myra May, Holt, Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters; R. H. Moulton, Lewis, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Ben Willis, Low, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane, Saunders, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett; T. B. Hodgman, Prince, Hallowell, G. L. Hatch; Utica, Thorndyke, Lynn, G. L. Hatch; Minnehaha, Thomas, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Enterprise, Cornell, Eastville; Calista, Payson, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Louisa A. Johnson, Laming, Pernambuco, G. S. Coit; John Jones, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; A. P. Haws, Chatton, Port Royal; Emma, (Br.) Scott, Liverpool and Halifax, N. S., F. Wheelwright; R. M. Browning, Risley, Egg Harbor; Southerner, Harris, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. P. Stockton, Van Cleef, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Somerset, Sterling, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dresden, Colbeth, Boston; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Boston, Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Magellan, Birdsall, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Georgia, Brightman, Fall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Nov. 8, and Queenstown 9th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 8, passed ships Caravan and Arkwright, bound E., Am. ship Polar Star, going into Liverpool; 10 P. M., 26 miles from Holyhead, passed steamship Asia. 14th, 8½ A. M., lat. 47 18, lon. 43 43, Br. bark Annandale, bound E.; 11½ A. M., lat. 47°, lon. 44 25, Br. bark Alice Wilson, bound E.; 15th, 8½ P. M., lat. 47 49, lon. 60 17, steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 19th, 5 P. M., lat. 49 20, lon. 66 7, Am. ship Chase, bound W.; 20th, 1½ P. M., 60 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hentonia, Haubold Tantie, Hamburg Nov. 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Kuchardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales. No date—lat. 41 33, lon. 56 15, passed steamship Hansa outward bound for Hamburg. Arrived off the light-ship this morning and hove to until this morning, 2 this in consequence of fog.

Steamship Pacific, Adams, Havana Nov. 15, at 5 P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy head winds and heavy sea; was detained 2 hours by fog.

Steamship America, Maury, Greytown Nov. 8, and Havana 14th, with passengers. No specie or freight.

Steamer P. Mollison, Eckman, Trouten, N. C., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Fanny Fatwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyemer.

Steamer Sweet, Sweet, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. & S. Briggs.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Leonard, Isle Bryen, who was murdered by a part of the crew on the 1st inst., at sea, with mdse. and the passengers to Thos. Richardson. 1st inst., lat. 48, lon. 30, a mutiny occurred among the crew, and while attempting to quell it, Capt. Bryer was stabbed in five different places, and died in 36 hours after.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick,) Newcomb, Cardiff 46 dys., with coal to master. Oct 18, John Walker, a seaman of Brooklyn aged 35, fell from fore top-sail-yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship D. H. Waljen, (Brem

The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Still Occupying Fredericksburgh.

A Demand Made for the Surrender of the City.

The Crossing of the River to be Disputed.

LONGSTREET'S REBEL FORCES THERE.

Stoppage of Railroad Communication with Richmond.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels still occupy Fredericksburgh with a small force, to dispute the crossing of the river.

Some guns were yesterday brought to bear upon two ravines on the opposite side of the river, through which the railroad passes. The result is that no trains have attempted to run since.

The weather is very disagreeable indeed, it having rained heavily all yesterday afternoon, swelling the streams to an unusual height.

There is no news from the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

Gen. PATRICK, Provost Marshal General of the Army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburgh, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter, demanding its surrender:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 21.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the dépôts of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and by direction of Gen. BURNSIDE I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representatives of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded, and aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon taking possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER, Brevet-Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Right Grand Division.

On arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. PATRICK was conveyed to the guard-house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his communication was conveyed to Gen. LONGSTREET, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. LONGSTREET, to the effect that the complaints enumerated should be remedied, so far as firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned; also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by the Government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the removing of the women, children and sick soldiers.

The giving of any more time, as requested, is now under consideration. Permission has been given the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveying of women and children.

The news to-day received from JACKSON shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family. His troops are in front of the city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburgh.

REPORTS FROM AQUIA CREEK.

AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Last night a number of guerrillas were seen in this vicinity looking out for opportunities doubtless to murder or plunder. They keep out of the way in the day time. We hope some of them will be caught and hung.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FAIRFAX.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Your correspondent at Fairfax sends the following, dated Nov. 21:

We have pretty reliable information as to the position of the several forces of the rebels. STUART'S headquarters are at Warrenton, and WHITE'S Cavalry at Leesburgh.

The force of the latter is only three hundred men. STUART has artillery and cavalry, and his advance guard was on the Bull Run battle-ground; but Lieut. KORNIG, sent out with cavalry, drove them back. They have since reoccupied a portion of the ground.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 21.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, has the following:

"We learn that a considerable body of rebel cavalry, claimed to be a body of STUART'S force, and eight hundred strong, reached Warrenton day before yesterday, and yesterday proceeded down to Warrenton Junction. Their design seems to be to make a dash at some portion of our lines from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh, and then trust to their heels to get off scot free.

A smaller band, of about fifty, is said to have been roaming over the Bull Run battle-field, yesterday, and their scouts or pickets were last night hovering about Centreville.

We have a rumor in Washington this forenoon that Stonewall JACKSON was about Winchester day before yesterday, with 40,000 men—a story in which we place no reliance whatever. He is as completely stopped by the present rains from venturing a raid into Maryland as though the river were guarded by hundreds of thousands of troops.

It is our belief that he is well on his way to join LEE'S army with the main portion of his force, leaving in the Valley and in front of Washington only sufficient troops to scout around the Union lines in both localities.

REPORTS FROM LEESBURGH.

LEESBURGH, VA., Thursday, Nov. 20.

WHITE'S band of rebel guerrilla cavalry have again made their appearance in this vicinity. They are said to be about 250 strong, and so far have done us no damage, being well watched.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Our Forces Not Yet in Possession of Fredericksburgh—The Chances for Crossing the River—Rebel Reinforcements Arriving from Richmond, &c.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

I have really nothing of moment to add to my letter of yesterday; but I am loth to lose the opportunity of sending you a "sign of life" by a private hand going through directly to New-York. Such chances are not to be neglected, for mail communications are not yet established, and probably will not be for some days. The route back to Warrenton, whence we come, is not now available, for we have abandoned the place and the rebels have again taken possession; while the route by Aquia Creek, which will presently affordus direct and speedy communication, is not yet open.

Our grand movable column continues to arrive here, and a day or so will see the whole army massed at this place. On this head, however, I avoid all details.

The sleepy old "deserted village" of Falmouth is now a busy scene. Blue-coated soldiers possess every corner, and troopers dash through the streets. As I write, a fresh column of troops arrive, playing "Yankee Doodle." The citizens scowl, the darkeys are ecstatic. Col. S. K. ZOOK, (Fifty-seventh New-York,) commanding the Third Brigade of HANCOCK'S Division, (Second Army Corps—COUCH'S,) has been appointed Military Governor of Falmouth. I write this line in his office, and black ambassadors continue to pour in, with various diplomatic missions from "massa." The whites keep at a respectful distance.

We have not yet taken possession of the City of Fredericksburgh, though this is the third day of our occupancy of Falmouth. I am unable to account for this delay, which is certainly affording the enemy eminent advantages. The cars are running day and night, taking off military stores and private property and persons to Richmond, and bringing up reinforcements from there. From the window of the house here where I am quartered I watched this being done all yesterday. This moment a messenger comes in from Gen. HANCOCK to Gov. ZOOK, announcing that the enemy is taking off flour from a mill on the other side of the river, directly opposite, and advising that it be put a stop to. A few shot will doubtless do the business. If it were an object to cross, it can, in the present condition of the river, be done without any other inconvenience than wet feet. It is impossible, however, to say at what moment the river may rise; indeed, it has just commenced raining, and if it continue the river will presently be impassable. It may be prudent, therefore, to wait until a bridge is put up.

Considerable reinforcements are being brought up from Richmond to Fredericksburgh. Five Mississippi regiments were sent forward yesterday. There is also a considerable cavalry force in the streets plainly visible from here. It is barely possible that they may attempt to dispute our crossing, which is down in the programme for to-morrow. It will be a dangerous operation, however, and will be an invitation to a fiery visitation, which woe betide them when they receive! The citizens of Fredericksburgh are using their utmost endeavors to induce the Confederates to retire. This morning the rebels have posted pickets along the brink of the river in front of the town for a couple of miles, and they are now *eye-to-eye* with our pickets—with only short squirrel-shot between them. It is not expected, however, that we will meet with any serious opposition. The people quote a saying of JEFF. DAVIS made in a speech here a little while ago, to the effect that Fredericksburgh is "the right place *not* to defend."

A cavalry expedition, composed of the First New-York, the First New-Jersey, and the Harris Light Guard, was yesterday sent down from here to Aquia Creek, for the purpose of scouring the country, and seeing if the route be clear between here and there. It has not, up to the present moment, been heard from. An attack was made by some rebel cavalry on one of our trains last night. They had crossed the river a few miles above here, and captured half-a-dozen wagons. They were, however, immediately afterward recaptured by our people.

A cotton-mill, owned by a Mr. GREEN, of this place, was yesterday taken possession of by the Military Governor. Eight or ten bales of cotton only were found in it—the smallness of the quantity being accounted for by the fact that the Confederate authorities will not allow any accumulation of the "flaculent fibre." The mill has been run for the purpose of weaving a thick cotton "duck," used as tents for the rebels; but GREEN avers that it was only a little domestic arrangement for his own private uses.

Gen. BURNSIDE has just arrived at Falmouth, infusing life and vigor wherever he goes. "On to Richmond" flashes from his eye.

The account of an interview which your correspondent had with Mr. JANNEY, President of the Secession Convention, at Leesburgh, and which you published a week ago, has been copied into all the Richmond papers, and has created great excitement. The calm words of the venerable old Whig and Unionist who, though now submitting to the popular current, yet knows all the weakness and vileness of the Richmond usurpers and their "cause," has fallen like a bomb-shell among them. They see in his sentiments the public voice of a conservative class, now overridden by blackguards, which will yet speak forth with its proper power. Your correspondent has come in for a share of the vitriol of the Richmond editors. Several elaborate leaders have appeared on the "Yankee Correspondent," in which they stultify themselves by saying in one sentence that the letter was *obviously not intended for publication*, and in the next that *the whole thing is a fabrication*. I transmit Richmond papers of the past week. W. S.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Enemy Advancing his Pickets—Destruction of the Railroad Bridge near Catlett's Station—Rumors.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

This place is full of all sorts of rumors to-day. First, we have WHITE'S Cavalry reported as being close upon us, accompanied by a large force of bushwhackers; then it is STUART, with an indefinite number of men, ranging all along from eight thousand to twenty thousand, who are just ready to gobble us all up at one swoop. By the time these reports are fairly spread abroad, and the nerves of "neutrals" and "non-combatants" are fairly unstrung, some unfeeling and imprudent fellow is ready to swear that JACKSON will be heard of within the next twenty-four hours; and so the excitement is kept up, and all are constantly on the alert, awaiting some terrible demonstration by somebody from some quarter or other.

As a matter of fact, it is true, as I said in my last letter but one, the enemy's scouting patrols are getting to be uncomfortably numerous in every direction. The rebel pickets occupied Gainesville within an hour after our forces left that place yesterday morning; they are again making demonstrations in front of our forces at Chantilly, and last night had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and burn the bridge near Catlett's Station, notwithstanding the proximity of Gen. SICKLES' Division. A good watch is kept up in all quarters, and rely upon it, if the enemy does come upon this corps, they will not find it unprepared to receive them, nor will they escape very easily. This corps was yesterday strengthened by the addition of another new regiment, the Eighty-second Illinois, at Fairfax, commanded by an officer of experience, Col. HECKER, one who served in another land under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, and has also seen service during the present war at the West.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION

The Movement of the Army—Condition of Gen. Hooker—Rumors About Jackson, &c.

NEAR WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., Tuesday Morning, Nov. 18, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S army is pushing steadily forward in a Southernly course. Warrenton Junction is about nine miles from Warrenton proper, which our rear-guard left yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. The gallant HOOKER, as yet too feeble to sit his horse, rode in an ambulance all the way. Capt. LIVINGSTON, of his Staff, recently injured by falling from his horse, accompanied him. Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HOOKER held a consultation at the Junction last evening. Our troops, as you have already learned, are marching in three seperate columns, within striking distance of each other. The Second and Ninth Army Corps being on the right; Third and Fifth in centre, and First and Sixth on the left. The point of destination will be reached within a few days at the furthest. There are reports to the effect that the enemy are evacuating Richmond, and moving all their stores and valuables further Southward. But little importance, however, is attached to the statements to this effect, although coming from seemingly reliable authorities. It is the general impression that the enemy are mostly collected in the vicinity of Gordonsville. There are some of the enemy still remaining in the Shenandoah Valley.

The various rumors concerning JACKSON'S being on the west side of the Blue Ridge can hardly be true, since our General would not leave so large a force as he commands in the rear to harrass us. Though the march is being executed with rapidity, none of those precautions necessary in moving a large body of troops through an enemy's country are neglected. Among the various regiments guarding the rear are the famous "Sickles" guerrillas, who have done so much hard fighting under the gallant Gen. NELSON TAYLOR. The $500 recently appropriated by the Common Council for purchasing him a sword, he has requested to be used in purchasing wooden legs for his soldiers.

I am, at present, putting up with a Union man a short distance outside of our lines. He is the only farmer for miles around who has not been ruined by the war. J.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance, a Skirmish, and a Defeat of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 21.

The Baltimore *American* publishes a letter, dated Williamsport, the 20th instant, which says:

"Yesterday, Gen. SAXTON sent a reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry toward Charlestown.

He encountered 400 rebels above Halltown, and drove them through Charlestown, shelling them at every opportunity.

Several houses in Charlestown were fired by our shells, and one or two rebels were killed.

The rebels made a slight demonstration on our outposts, near Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river.

After the rebels were driven back, our men retired nearer the town for the night."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster's Expedition and its Results.

Reported Difference Between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Nov. 14.

The recent expedition, under Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, left Washington, N. C., on the 30th ult., about 5,000 strong, to make a reconnoissance in force toward Weldon, and with the purpose of taking the towns of Williamston and Hamilton, and destroying the strong and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of Ironcled vessels at these points on the Roanoke River.

The rebels, some 3,000 strong, made a stand at Little Creek, whence they were repulsed with slight loss.

The expedition pushed on overland to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found very strongly fortified. The intrenchments, some three miles in length were taken and destroyed.

The Rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being "bagged" by a hasty flight.

No Iron-clad vessels were discovered.

Our total loss was six killed and eight wounded.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* is here under arrest, for furnishing that paper with premature and exaggerated accounts of this expedition.

The enlistments of North Carolina Union volunteers progresses satisfactorily. Two additional companies have been raised on Cape Hatteras Banks.

An intelligent man, just from Murfreesborough, N. C., says that it is currently reported that JEFF. DAVIS is debating the propriety of an abandonment of the Confederate jurisdiction over North Carolina. A serious difference exists between him and Gov. VANCE. DAVIS has sneeringly called North Carolina a dead weight to the Confederacy.

☞ Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, of a meeting of the People's Union City Convention, to be held this evening.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Hopelessness of Foreign Intervention or Recognition.

Movement of National Gunboats Toward the James River.

The Rebel Capital Threatened from Two Points.

Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco at Fredericksburgh.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 18.

The leading editorial speaks of the utter hopelessness of recognition by Foreign Powers so long as the war lasts, and says:

"This is not the doctrine which has existed among nations heretofore. France recognized the Colonies long before the war ended. But, thank Heaven, we are not dependent on the favors of outsiders. While we should like our justly-earned rights, we owe our independence to none but Him who rules the nations. We will but arouse ourselves the more, and fight the harder."

A MOVEMENT TOWARD THE JAMES RIVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Nov. 17.

"A gentleman from Albemarle County says there are no Yankee gunboats on the Albemarle Sound; that they have gone to James River."

This is explicable by either the hypothesis that the enemy are coming down us from Fredericksburgh, or are about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance. It indicates work, however, on one side or the other.

The news from the United States tells us that the *Monitor* has steamed down the Potomac from Washington, perhaps to take part in the movement.

GEN. SMITH SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is officiating as Secretary of War, Gen. RANDOLPH having certainly resigned that position.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Monday morning, as the enemy were marching on Fredericksburgh, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town. The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were soon destroyed, and about a thousand boxes of tobacco belonging to speculators were tumbled into the Rappahannock. In the afternoon the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river in greater force, and with guns superior to ours. The enemy is already in Falmouth. Our loss in the engagement was one killed, three wounded and twelve or fifteen prisoners.

WILD FOWL.

The season for wild fowl is now in its glory, but unfortunately for city sportsmen, little amusement of this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Persons residing down the river, who have had opportunities for collecting quantities of powder and ball from the battle-fields, have the fun exclusively to themselves. Every day loads of wild duck and geese are brought to our markets, also partridges, and sold at tremendous prices.

LOSSES OF THE THIRTIETH VIRGINIA.

The Thirtieth Virginia Regiment lost in the fight at Sharpsburgh, Sept. 17, 161 killed and wounded.

PRISONERS.

One hundred and ten Abolitionists, captured a few days ago at Snicker's Ferry, arrived last evening, and were lodged in the Libby Prison.

THE YANKEE COUNTERFEIT CASE.

The case of CHARLES LINDNER and FREDERICK GROSSE, charged with circulating Confederate Yankee Notes, was concluded before the Mayor yesterday. LINDNER was discharged, as it appeared his part of the circulation was innocently done. GROSSE was held for further examination.

HAWLEY'S CAVALRY.

This well-disciplined company is now doing excellent service below Richmond, and have recently accomplished several very desirable, but for the present, unmentionable objects.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION

From the Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

While we are disposed to give all the credit which it can possibly claim to the reported assertion of SIMON CAMERON, that the subject of mediation or intervention will be brought forward on the first day of the approaching session of the British Parliament, we, nevertheless, see grave reasons to doubt, in the assumption of the London *Times*, that Sir G. C. LEWIS, the War Secretary, spoke the mind of the Cabinet in the speech which we publish to-day. It is true, the doctrine enunciated by him is directly opposed to the late practice of the British Government. That Government adopted the American policy of recognizing the Government *de facto* of a country with which it had diplomatic intercourse very early after it was introduced here. True, it had not adopted it at the instant the most important opportunity it ever had to do so—we mean the case of the first French Republic, which it refused to recognize—presented itself. But the terrible consequences of that neglect—a war running, with but fifteen months' intermission, through twenty-three years, and a debt of a thousand million sterling—taught it wisdom, and it has come to recognize the Republics of South America, the Grecian communities, and Belgium. Nevertheless the London *Times* has been generally understood to represent the opinions of the masses, and to be in the habit of ascertaining pretty accurately, before speaking out upon any important question, what that opinion may be. The *Times* has spoken of us of late in the most flattering terms, but has constantly sustained the ministerial policy of absolute neutrality. Secretary LEWIS himself, and every member of the Cabinet who has been heard from, except Mr. GLADSTONE, speak very much the same language. For the English people, there can be no doubt that their feelings are all in our favor. But is it not possible that the views of the majority may coincide with those of the *Times*, and of the members of the Cabinet alluded to? Is it not possible that the views of the latter may even take their color from the popular sentiment?

Looking at the matter in this light, we feel it our duty to caution the public against indulging in any extravagant hopes of immediate recognition. That the question may be brought up at the opening of the session we think probable enough. It has even been said that Parliament has been called together earlier than usual, for the purpose of presenting it. This, it is true, would seem to indicate that the Ministry is disposed to consider our claim to recognition favorably. Nevertheless, it is by no means decisive of the question. It must be recollected that we have often been deceived in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for expecting recognition than there was a year ago. The policy of England upon the matter is entirely selfish, and perhaps is necessarily so. Yet to every person on this side of the Atlantic it appears obviously mistaken. There cannot be a plainer proposition than that the subjugation of this Confederacy, and its reunion with the Yankee States, would prove eventually disastrous to Great Britain. The world has never beheld such armaments, such resources, and such fighting, as in our contest has brought out on both sides. The armies of the Holy Alliance and of NAPOLEON sink into insignificance beside them. Now Yankeedom is bitterly exasperated against Great Britain, and could she subdue us, and become the possessor of our resources in addition to her own, would take the very first opportunity to make war on her. How that war would end, we think not in the least doubtful, and it will not appear so to any man who looks at what has been lately done here. In the first place, Great Britain would lose Canada. Her fleets would next be swept from the ocean. Next, all the rest of her colonial possessions—the West Indies, Australia, India—would assuredly follow. Next, again, she would inevitably lose Ireland; and, lastly, she would find her own soil invaded by a million of men. No man will think these occurrences at all improbable who reflects that the old United States was wont to double its population in twenty-three years, and that, if these States ever become reunited, they will in forty years—a mere second in the lifetime of a nation—be inhabited by 100,000,000 of just such people as are now waging this unheard of war. It is, therefore, so plainly the interest of Great Britain to keep the two sections separate, that every thinking man on this side of the water has wondered that, from the promptings of mere selfishness—conceding that she acts upon none other than selfish principles—she has permitted the war to assume such gigantic proportions, and the parties engaged in it to ascertain the secret of their terrible strength. Yet she has pursued this blind policy in opposition to her own recorded practice heretofore. Is it possible, then, to be sure that any inducement can prevail upon her to adopt a different line of policy to that she is now pursuing? This, the greatest of all, probably involving her very existence as a nation, has failed. What other can succeed?

It certainly would be a very pleasant thing to be recognized by the ruling Powers of the earth. It would, on many accounts, too, be of essential service to us. If we had the fleet of Great Britain, or one like it, we could put an end to the war at short notice. Not one of the marauding scoundrels now infesting our country could escape death or capture. But, still, it is our duty to impress upon the public the important fact that such assistance is by no means essential. We both can and will work out our own salvation, through great trials and tribulations it may be, but certainly and triumphantly. The enemy never will, and never can, subdue us. The very hardships and privations our soldiers endure without murmuring is a guarantee of the fact. While, therefore, we do not say that intervention will not come, we *do* say that we ought to act as though it were an impossible occurrence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

Gen. CAMERON, our Minister to Russia, now here, pronounces the report of Russia being favorable to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or having acceded to any proposition favorable thereto, as without any foundation in fact. Russia is, and has been, a firm friend of the Union, and is about the only foreign power which has pursued a consistent course toward us, and which has been always opposed to a recognition, deeming the power of the Administration sufficient to suppress the rebellion.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

Owing to the absence of Col. PALONZE, the Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDOWELL'S case adjourned until Saturday morning.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-martial of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has again been delayed to await the arrival of Gen. POPE, who will be here next week. It has been decided to go back to the "Gaines' Hill" battle, at which Gen. PORTER commanded, where the improper disposition of our forces in line of battle, among other things, is said to have caused our defeat. REVERDY JOHNSON has arrived here, and has been retained as additional counsel by Gen PORTER.

UNWORTHY OFFICERS.

The action of the War Department in striking upwards of one hundred officers' names from the rolls, owing to their absence from their regiments, caused considerable flutter among those now in this city, and a large number of resignations were accordingly sent to the War Department to-day. The sooner the Government is relieved of such officers the better it will be for the service and the country.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCES.

A number of leading commercial men have arrived here, and are importuning the Secretary of the Treasury against any further issue of Demand Notes, and urging him to resort in the future exclusively to loans. The Secretary quietly listens to them, but very prudently refuses to give them any information as to what he intends to recommend in his forthcoming report.

AN OUTRAGE.

Complaints are constantly reaching the Government that soldiers, with wounds permanently disabling them for active service in the field, are sent here from large cities as deserters. In many instances, the discharges are destroyed, or they are refused the privilege of going to their homes to procure the evidence of their discharge, and in cases of soldiers on leave, their passes are taken away from them, and torn up. The only incentive to these outrages is the reward of $5, which the Government pays for the arrest of each deserter. There is an effort making on the part of the military authorities to put a stop to these outrages, being not only a swindle upon the Government, but causing very great annoyance to the friends and relatives of the victims.

LARGE HAUL OF CONTRABAND GOODS—ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The gunboat *Jacob Bell* arrived at the Navy-yard on Wednesday evening last, with a large lot of boots, shoes, hats, dry goods and 1,000 wool cards and a number of prisoners, captured by the schooner *T. A. Ward* and gunboats *Cour de Lion* and *Jacob Bell*, while attempting to run the Potomac blockade. The prisoners had in their possession about $16,000 in Treasury Notes and $9,000 in gold. Among the prisoners were R. W. Browning, formerly of this city; Wm. Willis, Capt. L. Jones, N. B. Hodges, Jos. Dargan, L. A. McLean, J. Wilson Page and A. B. Jones, of Baltimore; E. V. Stewart, W. F. Littlepage, Hugh Rice, R. H. Roderick, N. Headley, V. Crabb, George Williams, J. Hackett, J. Laurel and J. S. Wallace, of Delaware.

VICE-CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOHN E. SCAULTER, Esq., as Vice-Consul for the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, at St. Louis, Mo., and OTTO TANK, as Vice-Consul for the same Kingdoms, at Green Bay, Wis.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 190.

When there is no mustering officer to certify to the accounts payable by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, according to the first paragraph of General Orders No. 121, the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the certificate of the Commissioner for drafting, will be required before payment of the account.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist.-Adjt. General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 186.

Before a General Court Martial, pursuant to special orders, No. 195, Col. W. R. MURPHY, Tenth New-Jersey Volunteers, President, was arraigned and tried Private JOHN KESSLER, of Co. K, One hundred and Third Regiment of New-York Volunteers. Charge, murder:—Specification—That said Private JOHN KESSLER did stab with a bayonet First Lieut. FERNANDO LINSEY, inflicting a wound in the body of said Lieut. FERNANDO LINSEY, Co. K, One hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, which caused his death, he being at the time in the performance of his duty as an officer in said company, about the foot of Sixth-street, Washington, D. C., about the 17th day of September, 1862. To which charge and specification the prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—After mature deliberation on the evidences adduced, the Court finds the prisoner as follows: Of the specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty.

Sentence.—That Private JOHN KESSLER, of Company K, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Second.—In accordance with the fifth section of the act, approved July 17, 1862, the proceedings and sentence in the case of Private JOHN KESSLER have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are by him approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 192.

Commandants of corps, divisions and brigades are hereby required to have special inspection of the cavalry of their respective commands, within ten days from the date of this order, and report to this Department the names of all officers whose cavalry horses appear to have been neglected, or to be unfit for duty, to the end that such officers may be promptly dismissed from the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MAILS FOR THE SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Blackstone*, chartered by the Government, will convey mails to the squadrons of Rear-Admirals LARDNER, DUPONT and WILKES, leaving New-York on the 25th inst. Acting-Master SMITH has been ordered to that vessel, to take charge of the naval stores, and attend to their delivery at the points at which her Captain will be instructed to stop.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. DALE,) to-day received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. USSHER,) dated St. Paul, in which he says, "there is no prospect whatever of any difficulties with the Chippewa Indians, as was some time ago apprehended." The head chief of that tribe says they "have no complaint; have enough to eat; are contented and happy."

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. F. M. BRUCE has been detached from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to the *Paunee*.

Lieut.-Commander MAXWELL has been detached from the *Paunee*, and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Lieut.-Commander ROBERT F. BRADFORD has been detached from the *Juniata*, and awaits orders.

Lieut. H. B. SEELEY has been ordered to the *Narragansett*, Pacific Squadron.

WM. LONGSHORE, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. TECUMSEH STENCH has been ordered to the steam-sloop *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM K. MAYO has been detached from the *Housatonic*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Kanawha*.

Lieut.-Commander J. YOUNG has been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Cayuga*.

Lieuts. EDWARD A. WALKER and G. W. HAYWARD have been ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander FERRIER and Commander FAIRFAX have been detached from the gunboat *Cayuga* and ordered to return North.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company is delivering daily $100,000 of Postal Currency.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Skirmishing near Suffolk—The Rebels Driven Across the Blackwater River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 20.

On the 18th, our pickets were driven in at Suffolk, whereupon Gen. PECK sent out a force, and drove all the rebels over the Blackwater River.

Bridges are now being constructed over all the creeks between Suffolk and Blackwater, and also across that river, by our forces.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *Metamora* arrived at Fortress Monroe, this morning, from City Point, but brought no passengers. Four hundred Union prisoners are to be at City Point, Friday, 21st. While the *Metamora* remained there, her officers and crew were not allowed to step on shore, neither was any communication, except official, afforded them. The rebel officers were not communicative, or even social, as has generally been the case heretofore.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* left this afternoon for City Point, in charge of Capt. MULFORD, of the Third New-York Regiment, to bring down the 400 Union prisoners, which are to arrive there to-morrow, by agreement. They are all prisoners of war.

DREADFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train on the Boston and Maine Railroad Runs Through a Draw—Five Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

The draw of the Charlestown bridge was open this morning, when the way passenger train from Malden and other stations for Boston went through.

The train consisted of an engine, tender, smoking car and three passenger cars. The latter were quite full of passengers.

The weather was very dark and foggy, and the train was proceeding quite slowly at the time.

The engine and tender plunged into the river, and were soon submerged out of sight.

The smoking-car, in which were forty or fifty passengers, was thrown forward with all the passengers in a heap.

The remaining cars were uncoupled in time to avoid taking the plunge.

Many of the passengers in the smoking car succeeded in making their escape by jumping from the windows and saving themselves by swimming, while to others planks were thrown, taken from the bridge.

Three dead bodies have been recovered.

There is so much confusion at the scene of the disaster that the total loss of life cannot as yet be ascertained.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Four dead bodies have been recovered. Their names are as follows:

CHARLES G. RICHARDSON, brakesman.

JUSTIN E. HOLT, of Malden.

MR. DYER, of Somerville.

MR. TAYLOR, of Somerville.

JOHN RAFFERTY is missing.

It is thought that these names include all the killed. Several persons were more or less injured, but fortunately none of them very seriously.

It appears that there were not more than fifteen or twenty persons in the smoking car.

Death of Charles T. Babcock.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

MR. CHARLES T BABCOCK, for several years connected with the Boston Press as a reporter, and more recently reporter for the Associated Press at Fortress Monroe, died last night of consumption, aged 25 years.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Additional by the Persia.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS LETTERS.

Mr. Slidell's Interview with the Emperor.

The Rumors of Intervention.

Another Letter from Garibaldi.

By the arrival at this port of the *Persia*, with Queenstown dates to the 9th inst., we received our European correspondence and exchanges.

They afford additional points of the highest interest.

The Birmingham *Post*, of the 7th inst., says: "On Thursday considarable excitement was caused in Birmingham by a report that the steamers leaving Liverpool this week for America had declined to take out the numeroue packages of small arms which for some months have formed no inconsiderable part of their cargoes. Whether the report had its origin in the caution of brokers, or the apprehension of the owners of the steamers, excited in both cases by the numerous Southern cruisers that are roving about in search of Northern property, we have not been able to ascertain, but there seeme no reason to doubt that a check has been given to the shipment of these articles. The completion of the contracts on the 1st of November has also greatly affected the activity of the trade."

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., the son of FOWELL BUXTON, eminent for his Anti-Slavery advocacy, has been expressing his sympathy with the slave-owners of the South. At the dinner of the Maidstone Agricultural Association, on the 5th, he took occasion, in responding to the toast of his health, to allude to the American war. He disclaimed any sympathy with Slavery, but spoke up strongly for the Confederates. Mr. BUXTON said the Southerners are, however, at variance on one point. He declared that Slavery has nothing to do with the war.

Mr. W. H. BUTLER, a brother of Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, writes from Paris to the London *Globe*, justifying the action of Gen. BUTLER in prohibiting the exportation of silver plate.

The Spanish journals are full of indignant protestations against the conduct of the Captain of the United States vessel *Montgomery*, in regard to the *Blanche*, driven ashore at Havana, and the remonstrances of the Spanish official. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a note to Washington demanding satisfaction.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARIS.

Mr. Slidell's Conference with Napoleon III—The outcry against Gen. Butler—Colonel Closeret—Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Mr. SLIDELL, the agent of the rebellion at Paris, has at length and for the first time, obtained an interview with the Emperor. What transpired at the interview no one seems to know, further than that Mr. SLIDELL declares that the interview was entirely satisfactory. The general impression appears to be, however, that this interview was not granted for any special purpose, but simply because Mr. SLIDELL had been for a long time demanding it, and because the Emperor happened to have leisure during his late stay at St. Cloud to grant it. The interview was therefore an act of politeness offered to a distinguished man, representing eight millions of people in a state of rebellion against their government—an act which formed no exception to the general line of conduct pursued by the Emperor toward most agents of the same kind from other parts of the world. His Majesty, who likes to hear what people have to say, who is always anxious to inform himself on both sides of a question, could not very well refuse to receive a man representing such immense interests as those represented by Mr. SLIDELL, and especially when backed in his demand by a man of such influence as M. DE PERSIGNY. But although the occurrences at the interview remain a secret, it is easy to understand that the subject of intervention was not discussed, since it is known that the Government is now as firmly settled in the doctrine of non-intervention as it was during the whole reign of M. THOUVENEL at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; but we can predict that Gen. BUTLER received a scientific dissection, and that the condition of the "thirty thousand suffering Frenchmen at New-Orleans," to use a standing phrase of the secession Press here, was not overlooked. They no doubt discussed the prospects of the cotton trade, a subject on which Mr. SLIDELL is known to possess all the requisite figures, and they probably attacked the Mexican question, for a majority of Frenchmen believe that if the Southern Confederacy had acquired its independence it would still cling to the doctrine that an extension of Southern territory in the direction of Mexico was essential to the existence of Slavery, and it may be that His Majesty was one of those who cherished this belief. It may be also that they devoted some time to the chances of the war, for His Majesty sent two or three days before the interview to JOHN MONROE & Co., the American Bankers, to obtain copies of all the war maps which they might happen to have.

But notwithstanding the undoubted ability of the Southern agent for diplomacy, we have no fear of his getting the advantage of the present American Minister at Paris, who by his good taste and superior judgment has gained such a position with the French Government as to be able to obtain its ear at all times, and who is sure to be consulted on all questions relating to the present complications in America. Up to the present time not a word of official communication looking to an intervention in American affairs has passed between the Governments of Europe, and there is no indication that there is to be any change of policy in this respect. Nevertheless it will be observed that since the tide of success begins to roll back against the Confederates, the secession papers of Paris and London are recommencing their [illegible] and their *canards* on the [illegible] that these [illegible] their effect, both here and at home.

The abuse of Gen. BUTLER continues with a *crescendo* that bids fair to [illegible] of descent. The *Constitutionnel*, which appears to enjoy a monopoly of the written complaints of the people of New-Orleans, and which always speaks of those people as if they were foreigners, or rather as if the Federals at New-Orleans were in a foreign country, precedes one of its late letters from New-Orleans with the following reflection: "Each day brings us some new and heart-rending revelation on the condition of things at New-Orleans. Oppression has there assumed an unheard of degree of cruelty. The life, the property, and the liberty of the citizens are completely at the mercy of an uncontrolled military dictature, and what is to be hoped for from such a system? Certainly neither peace nor a pacification of the public mind. Such excesses, such a revolting use of victory, will only leave in the hearts of the people an undying hatred and an implacable desire for revenge; they will only engender calamities and ruin. Is it not, therefore, time that these useless atrocities, at which humanity shudders, should have an end? The honor of civilization, the honor of the century, is interested in it.

The *Constitutionnel* then publishes a letter which naturally gives but one side of the story, and which gives a picture of oppression only surpassed by that of the Empire in which the *Constitutionnel* is printed, and of which it is one of the most devoted supports and eulogists. To those readers, however, who look no further than the printed letters of the *Constitutionnel*, the picture of affairs at New-Orleans is a dark one, indeed, and well calculated to arouse the sympathies of the French people.

The *Constitutionnel* has also had the misfortune to declare that the mission of Gen. FOREY was to convert the Mexicans into a "great people." The word has been taken up by the Opposition Press, which naturally desires to know how much it is going to cost and how long it is going to take to accomplish so herculean a task. There are even people who deem such an undertaking an impossibility.

A French paper notices with satisfaction the promotion of Col. CLUSERET to the rank of Brigadier-General, for meritorious services at the battle of Croce Keys, and adds: "Col. CLUSERET has served in the army of his native country in Africa and in the Crimea, and he has served the cause of liberty under GARIBALDI, at Naples. He is a grandson of a companion of LAFAYETTE, in the war of Independence in America, and now naturally finds himself in the right place, under the flag of the Union."

Charivari has its own way of criticising the American war. It gives this week two pictures on the subject, from the pencil of "Cham," the first one of which represents Saturn congratulating himself that other people as well as he devour their children. The unnatural god stands looking at a rapacious squaw (American) swallowing a Confederate, and holding in the other hand a National, ready to undergo the same operation. The other engraving represents the game of America—deer, rabbits, pheasants, &c.—reposing quietly in various attitudes of indifference, regarding the two American armies destroying each other. It is labeled: "The game of America, felicitating themselves on the peace and tranquillity which the civil war affords them."

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

New Rumor of Intervention—Franco and Russia—Why England Hesitates—The Press on the Proclamation—British Interests in Intervention—Cotton—The Famine—Effects of a Cowardly Policy—New War Theory—Comparative Barrenness of North and South—A President under Pressure—The Times Richmond Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

For the fiftieth time, perhaps, we have a story from Paris, that the Emperor is trying to induce Russia to join with France and England in some measures of mediation or intervention, which may put a stop to the war in America. There is nothing to be done but to record the *on dit*, and let it pass. France is anxious for intervention, while England is not ready. There is no contradiction, and there is no proof.

The question of recognition continues to be discussed. Seldom is a speech made anywhere in the United Kingdom in which it is not advocated. Mr. SPENCE advocates it in the *Times*. "Historicus" opposes it to-day, in a long and able article, in which he asks what, and how much, is to be recognized. It is clear that the way is not clear, as it is my belief that nothing will be done until the ice is out of the St. Lawrence. In other words, England will do nothing to provoke a winter campaign in Canada.

Meantime, while the Government hesitates—giving all the encouragement it can to the South without coming to open rupture with the North, declaring that the South is a nation, yet not daring to recognize and treat it as such, the Press grows more bitterly hostile to the Northern Government and the Union cause. Not only the dailies, weeklies and monthlies, but the more ponderous quarterlies denounce the Federal Government. The *North British Review* is just out with the most thorough-going and utter condemnation of Mr. LINCOLN and the Proclamation, that has yet appeared. Even the *Times* has not been more violent in its denunciations. The Proclamation is denounced as Irish, illogical, impolitic, unconstitutional, *and* wicked.

It used to be said that the Republican Party was aided by British gold. You may remember some such allegation in former periods, on the stump and in party newspapers. But the gains and successes of the Democratic Party in certain States are now hailed with as much joy in England as if they had a strong pecuniary interest in its success. The majority of Englishmen want three things which they do not hope from the Republican Party. They believe that they have a better chance of getting at least some of them from the other. These three are *peace*, *cotton*, and *free trade*. They want peace that they may get cotton; they want cotton because a million of people are in dangar of starvation for lack of it; and they would be glad to have free trade with the South, if they can not get it with the North. The interests of England lie, therefore, in the way of recognition and intervention, and whoever calculates upon England acting for any length of time against her interests, reckons without his host.

India is sending cotton, it is true. Poor stuff it is, full of weste and dirt, and only fit for admixture with the American. Manchester has sent agents to India, who are buying all they can lay hands on—but there is no one who believes that India could ever compete with America, were the industry of the South restored to its accustomed channels. India can rise, in cotton culture, only upon the ruin of the South. It has has been supposed that there were $4,000,000 bales in the South. A communication from Earl RUSSELL to the Cotton Supply Association estimates it at half that amount. The India interest fights against any movement which looks to peace. But the manufacturers will wait long before they will alter their machinery to suit Surats, even if a full supply could be secured to them.

The famine [illegible] likely to realize the most [illegible] Subscriptions are being raised in every [illegible] and in the most distant colonies. Contributions are to be taken up in all the churches. There is well-grounded apprehension that pestilence will be added to famine. Low, malignant typhus has already made its appearance in certain localities. It is not improbable that the war in America may cost England, both in property and life, as much as it is costing America. And England bears the loss that has come and is coming, because she fears a greater. Her course has been one that has pleased neither the North nor the South—rather it has been an injury, and a source of irritation to both—a manifestation of friendship to neither. She selfishly rejoiced in a national disruption—she has given the South all the aid she dared to give, and has refused it the open recognition it has demanded, and even the ordinary facilities of a neutral belligerent. If the North has cause for quarrel with England, the South has quite as much; and England, who might have gained the eternal gratitude of the North, or of the South, by a bold course in favor of either, gets, by her cowardly half-way measures, the contempt and hatred of both.

The *Times* indulges itself with a new military theory. It is that small armies are more efficient than large ones—in other words, that God is on the side of those who have the *fewest* battalions. This is a new reading. The mistake of the war was in having grand armies. The number should not have been above 80,000. With a compact, well disciplined, well officered army, Richmond might have been taken. There could have been rapid and brilliant operations. And if such an army were defeated, it would not be of so much consequence. All great armies have been defeated; and sometimes destroyed by their very greatness. More men than can be easily moved and well handled, are in the way.

But there is another thing. I see by an article copied from the New-York *Times*, in its London namesake, that great numbers of officers and men, in the Northern army, are absent on leave. I see elsewhere that Northern soldiers have been melting the bullets, intended for the enemy, to pour them down their own throats, I presume, when, by some new process of alchemy, the lead has been transmuted into whisky. Do you believe that an ounce of lead has even left the cartouch box of a Southern soldier, except to be fired at a Yankee, with the best aim that could be taken, under the circumstances? And do you believe that the streets of Charleston or Mobile are filled with Southern officers and soldiers, absent on leave? Whenever the North fights the South, as the South fights the North—whenever a corresponding spirit animates army and people, the war will be fought in earnest, and with some definite result. The North has three to one in men, five to one in resources, and the immense advantage of a command of seas and rivers. What can she want, but unity and earnestness of purpose? Lacking these, of what use are all her advantages?

The news now waited for is not another advance on Richmond, but the action of the Northern Governors. We wait to see what Mr. LINCOLN will do under pressure. The Proclamation appears to have been squeezed out of him by the meeting of the Governors at Altoona. What may be expressed by the meeting at Washington is a matter of no inconsiderable anxiety. The English congratulate themselves that they can change their Government as often as they please, while you must keep for four years whatever President you may happen to choose, and whatever Cabinet he may select. However, the meetings of the Governors of States and the pressure they may be able to bring to bear may answer every reasonable purpose, and Mr. LINCOLN, with plenty of good advice, efficiently administered, may yet turn out to be a second WASHINGTON, and the savior of his country.

The *Times*, in its anxiety to be impartial, has succeeded in getting a correspondent to or at Richmond, who gives a flourishing account of the affairs and prospects of the Confederacy. This correspondent, it will be no breach of confidence nor, I trust, of propriety, to say, is understood to be Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who has long been wedded to the Southern cause, who has a fine plantation somewhere, with a large and happy family of fat negroes, and whose two sons are officers in the Southern army. Mr. MITCHEL'S peculiar relations to the British Government qualify him for a *Times* correspondent, and his intimacy with the Emperor NAPOLEON may, perhaps, have some diplomatic importance.

MONADNOCK.

THE RUMORED MEDIATION.

NEGOTIATIONS AFOOT.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

The *Patrie* to-night publishes the following paragraph:

"A report prevails that the basis of an armistice between the United States and the Confederate States are settled. There is nothing precise to confirm the rumor. We believe, however, that it ought to be mentioned on account of the extensive circulation it has obtained."

The information of the *Patrie* is only somewhat premature. *Negotiations are going on respecting the American war, but matters have scarcely arrived at so advanced a stage.* The American affairs do not, unfortunately, attract so much attention among the general public as they deserve. And I am sorry to add that only the semi-official papers, which enjoy but a limited circulation, have revealed the atrocities committed by the North. All the independent and opposition Press (not even excepting the *Debats* and the *Temps*) distort the American news so as to represent it in the most favorable light for the Federals. As an instance of this *mala fides* I may state that the shameless decrees of the tyrant BUTLER are utterly unknown to the bulk of the French public. The Government, and especially the Emperor, is better informed, and hence the determination which His Majesty is believed to have arrived at to endeavor to put an end to a state of things which is a disgrace to Europe to have permitted so long. What a contrast between the conduct of our Government when a half a dozen Radicals were kept in goal in Naples under the former dynasty, and their apathy when thousands are threatened with ruin, death, and worse than death, at New-Orleans. It must be admitted, to the honor of the Emperor of the French, that the pusillanimous considerations which appear to have so much influence in London, do not appear to affect his policy in the slightest degree. He does not bully weak States, and truckle to powerful nations. He does not reverse the Virgilian precept, and take for his rule *parcere superbis et debellare subjectas*, and, therefore, I firmly believe that, whether England joins him or holds aloof, he will make an effort to put an end to the American war. *But at present there is, unfortunately, no ground for supposing that matters are in so forward a state as the Patrie represents.*

AN ARGUMENT FOR INTERVENTION.

From La France, (the Special Organ of the Empress.)

If France and England, united to the other Powers whose interests are compromised by the American crisis, proffered their good offices to the belligerents, there is a chance that the voice of wisdom might be listened to. It would probably be requisite, as a preliminary step, to obtain an armistice, to which the respective positions of the two armies and their reciprocal successes would enable them to consent without dishonor. The arms once laid down and a truce concluded, were it only till next Spring, proposals for mediation might be framed, and diplomacy, which is now kept back by the din of battles, might prevent the loss. Meanwhile the natural consequence of the suspension would be the recognition of the South by the [illegible] America and Europe. We have [illegible] the attention of the great Powers [illegible] unanimously [illegible] the [illegible] of peace must wish for its success. In this case, and in addition to the [illegible] which, are the industry and commerce of the whole world, France and England, both of [illegible] France, have very great National Interests [illegible] in America, but especially in the South. The [illegible] Subscriptions are being raised in every [illegible] and in the most distant colonies. Contributions are to be taken up in all the churches. There is well-grounded apprehension that pestilence will be added to famine. Low, malignant typhus has already made its appearance in certain localities. It is not improbable that the war in America may cost England, both in property and life, as much as it is costing America. And England bears the loss that has come and is coming, because she fears a greater. Her course has been one that has pleased neither the North nor the South—rather it has been an injury, and a source of irritation to both—a manifestation of friendship to neither. She selfishly rejoiced in a national disruption—she has given the South all the aid she dared to give, and has refused it the open recognition it has demanded, and even the ordinary facilities of a neutral belligerent. If the North has cause for quarrel with England, the South has quite as much; and England, who might have gained the eternal gratitude of the North, or of the South, by a bold course in favor of either, gets, by her cowardly half-way measures, the contempt and hatred of both.

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MONADNOCK.

families, an enormous amount of property belonging to French subjects, and which are at the mercy of a war of devastation and pillage, of a servile war, thanks to the dictatorial measures of Gen. BUTLER. Steps must be taken to protect our countrymen; if America refuses to listen to the voice of reason, it appears impossible that the European Powers should not ere long be compelled, by the great interests they have at stake, to assume a more characterised attitude.

MR. SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Some journals have spoken in a triumphant tone of the presentation of Mr. SLIDELL to the Emperor. They allude to it as one of the most important incidents that has of late occurred in the political world, and profess to see in it a sign that the South will be shortly recognized by the French Government. But there is little reason for doing so. The Confederate Commissioner was accorded an interview with the Emperor at the oft-repeated request of a gentleman who enjoys the friendship of His Imperial Majesty. *I am in a position to state that politics were not on this occasion alluded to, either by the Emperor or Mr. Slidell, and that the latter was received in the presence of several persons.* A gentleman who cannot be mistaken on the subject assured me last night that the Emperor confined himself to a bow, a few formal and polite sentences, such as he addresses to all who are presented to him under ordinary circumstances, and dismissed the Southern emissary a few moments after his introduction.

Garibaldi and America.

The following letter appears in the London papers:

VARIGNANO, Sept. 23, 1862.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON—*My Dear Sir*: The General had your telegram and also your letter. We did not answer before because we have been anxiously attending to our sufferer. We hope you will forgive us for it. Now the General deputes me to say, in reply to yours of the 25th inst., that the letter written by him on the 14th to the Consul of the United States, Mr. CAMBIO, is correct.

GARIBALDI being a humane man, and who never denied his noble and generous soul, could not have answered otherwise to one who asked him to offer the power of his mind and arm in order that he might solve the Gordian knot which unfortunately involves and ravages America. In explanation of this letter what your "Great English people" have wished and carried out—the redemption (manumission) of Slavery in the Islands and dependencies of your Crown—GARIBALDI wishes and wills the same, because the clanking of the slaves' chains is an abomination to his high and true-hearted soul, and wherever there are tears to be dried he is always eager and ready to help the oppressed. Not caring to be called filibuster or rebel, he was going to Rome to cause to vanish from that place of human grandeur and scatter to the winds that fetid imposture which keeps enthralled so numerous a portion of mankind. In America he does not see a question of commerce but a human problem to be solved. He cannot think without great emotion that in a land where, as an exile, he was honored with the citizenship, there are human beings sold by auction like sheep or horses. He thinks and trusts that the Federal Government will abolish Slavery. This, he says, is their duty, and it will and must be their decision. Such, then, is the explanation of the note that GARIBALDI has written to the American Ambassador. When the General is sufficiently recovered to travel he intends to visit you in London, when you will hear the same from his own lips. Pray give my respects to the Lord Mayor and to Alderman Mechi, and receive for yourself the salutations of my General and those of Basso.

Allow me, in conclusion, to offer you the sentiments of my perfect attention. C. A. VECCHY.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Graphic Narrative of the Flight of the Unionists from Kanawha Valley.

Extract from a Private Letter.

CAMPAGNE, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 14, there was a dispatch received from Col. LIGHTBURN informing us that he could hold PAATI against any odds, and we accordingly retired to rest with a feeling of comparative security. At midnight we were wakened by one of the Surgeons of the Hospital, who informed us they had orders to prepare the patients for immediate removal; that our forces were rapidly retreating, and would probably enter the town at daybreak. You may imagine the energy and rapidity with which we commenced making preparations for departure. Mother went down stairs to get breakfast, for the female servants were really too terrified to be of any use, and sister and I proceeded to pack the trunks, though we had hardly a hope of saving any but the most [illegible]. By the way, MOLLIE, it is a bothering how many clothes one can wear in an emergency. When we, who are accounted *little fibs*, retreated from that valley, we were apparently as pil[illegible] as [illegible] and SPENCER, our big cook, and the process of [illegible] motion was attended with some difficulty. The contents of our wardrobe were speedily dumped upon the floor, and we made selections from [illegible] articles, and the rapidity with which we [illegible] one after the other. There was that trunk! It must go in somewhere. It can't [illegible] bonnet, trimmed with white plumes, but how could I leave it? S— suggested that it was not time [illegible] peaceful times for a lady to be encumbered with baggage, and I might now carry it in my hand. As we were fixing its corner with a fourth set of tools, we thought of numerous letters and papers, which we determined should not furnish amusement for our secession successors. Accordingly I heaped them into the grate and set fire to them. Watching the blazing pile, the amiable proclivity of my nature became unusually disturbed, and I was seized with a reckless, defiant spirit of destruction. I turned to the windows; but what was the use of [illegible] panes of glass, when shot and shell would soon be flying through them?

I rushed down stairs and opened a closet door. There stood neat rows of cans, each bearing its appropriate label: "Plums," "Cherries," "Pearties," "Brandy Peaches," &c. We had put them up with great care, and now the rebels should not have them. Hammer in hand, I was about to commence the work of demolishment, when I was again prevented. Mother thought they might be put into the ambulances for the sick soldiers. My pulse became calmer. I went into the parlor, opened the piano, played Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, &c.; then closed the instrument with a sigh. If ever its chords vibrated again, it would be to different music. * * * At 8 in the morning we were about to sit down to a nice breakfast of broiled chicken, hot biscuit and coffee, when we received a sudden notice to *quit*—the town was to be shelled in an hour. The ambulances had been fired into the night before by the chivalry, and in one of them every occupant had been killed or wounded. We dared not trust ourselves in them, and the Government train, moving slowly along through an almost impenetrable cloud of dust, was hardly a pleasant mode of traveling. So we were glad to accept the offer of one of the hospital doctors, and [illegible] the risk of being captured by JENKINS' Cavalry, said to be stationed at Red House Shoals, to cut off our retreat. Our rendezvous was at uncle's house in town, and when we arrived there we found the rear guard of our army drawn up before it, and apparently in high spirits, undaunted by the near proximity of a hostile force, outnumbering them four to one. The soldiers were laughing and cheering my little two-year-old cousin, who stood in the doorway, dressed for his journey, waving a Union flag, and shouting with all his might "Hooyah for the Union!" Twenty minutes after we received notice to leave the town, and forty minutes before the first shell was fired, our own rear guard having passed on, and the enemy's advance being two miles back, and coming forward at double-quick, we unhorsed the [illegible] and slowly floated from the shore, thirty-five persons crowded on our little, frail raft or [illegible].

I can hardly give you any adequate idea of the anxiety and peril of that three days' journey down the Kanawha. Every few hours the boat was fastened to the shore, the scouts sent forward to ascertain if the way were clear. Dangerous localities were passed in the night, sounding alone close to the land, every light extinguished and every sound hushed, lest we should [illegible] to [illegible] guerrillas, even the whistle of [illegible] [illegible] with apprehension. And then we were [illegible] of provisions. Our [illegible] of "army biscuit" proved to be [illegible] [illegible] the secession farmers from [illegible] [illegible] chickens, [illegible] &c., were [illegible] [illegible] Sabbath on the Big Kanawha.

Post Chaplain at Charleston, officiating, and I am sure every heart was impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Defenceless in the midst of danger and peril, we instinctively turned to a higher source for comfort and support. Auntie had her little one baptized in the waters of the Kanawha, and under the Stars and Stripes, dearer to us now than ever. A boat-load of contrabands near us had their preacher on board, who administered to them the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and their glad hosannahs rang out as grateful songs of deliverance.

The patriotic citizens of Gallipolis threw open their houses to the crowds of refugees, and entertained them with liberal hospitality. We were obliged to wait there to get news from Pa, who had joined the Government train. It was five days before we knew whether he escaped or not; and in the meantime, he had heard that we were captured. What a happy, happy meeting it was, MOLLIE, when at last he came to us! As I threw my arms around his neck, with a warm kiss of welcome, my eyes were moistened with the first tears I had shed in all our trouble.

On Monday, Sept. 22, we took passage on the Government steamer *Glenwood*, for Cincinnati. But our perils were not over. At Guyandotte, a party of mounted rebels ran out of the woods, and fired upon us, but meeting a warm reception from our guard, they beat a hasty retreat.

We left the guard at Portsmouth. On Tuesday afternoon, as I sat writing by the table in the little cabin, Ma and another lady rushed in from the bow of the boat, their hand above their heads, crying wildly, "The rebels! the rebels!" Before the men were roused there came a volley of balls, that crashed out half the glass. About fifty Minnie balls passed through the boat, and we picked them up afterward, flattened into every imaginable shape. Pa was cut by a bit of glass, but, strangely enough, no one else was hurt, though our pilot killed two of the attacking party.

Hardly enough can be said of the admirable manner in which the retreat from the Kanawha Valley was conducted. Our little force of three thousand could hardly hope to hold it against 12,500 picked men of the Southern army, and it was only by staunch courage and good management that the enemy was held at bay until Col. LIGHTBURN was able to save his stores, which he did without the loss of a single wagon, though his train was seven miles in length. At Fayette one thousand of our force were engaged with seven thousand of the enemy, and fought them bravely—the Zouave Regiment (Thirty-fourth Ohio,) gaining the nickname of "fighting devils." Of the 250 we lost, 125 were from that regiment. The enemy's loss is estimated at five hundred in killed and wounded.

The beautiful wire bridge, erected by Gen. COX, over the Gauley, and the suspension bridge over Elk river, were destroyed, together with half-a-million's worth of Government stores.

Gen. LOOMIS is said to be under arrest for allowing Col. LIGHTBURN to escape.

A TENNESSEE JUDGE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Constitutionality of the Confiscation Bill Called in Question.

The Criminal Court of Memphis, Tenn., convened on Nov. 10, Judge SWAYNE presiding. In the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, he said:

"It is my duty, also, to call your attention to the laws of the State relating to and regarding slaves and free persons of color, and the conduct of others in reference to them. The subject is one purely of State police. Slaves, by the common law, (*vide* 2 Peck. R., 11,) were property before the adoption of the Constitution, and the formation of the Union of the States, and, afterwards, by that instrument, the relation of Slavery was additionally assured, and, by later courts, (vide opinion of Judges CATRON and TORRENCE,) a social and domestic as well as a property value is attached to slaves. We have grown up with them, or been raised, interchangeably, in their arms and our mothers', and our children play with them on the same green and beneath the same shade, healthy and happy, protected by this property interest and social attachment completely, subjects of no disturbing cares of more or greater cruelties than are found in the parental relation, they are the best guarded and most secure and contented, physically and socially, of all the industrial masses of this or any other country, white or black; and whatever defects exist in the relation, as in all other relations of life, they were fast being remedied by legislation and reflection, impelled only by lawless and fanatical and wicked interference. And no less by the general laws, constitutional and statutory law, is Slavery recognized, guarded and regulated as of property, social and commercial value, by the law and learning of the Bible. Nowhere, nevertheless, could the moral and intellectual [illegible] of the slaves of African race be more rapidly carried on as a race upon the principles of the Christian. Civil and [illegible] had progressed to [illegible] the human scale, making [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLEECKER-STREET ABORTION CASE.

Remarkable Developments Upon the Coroner's Inquest—The Father of the Deceased Reveals the Whole Story—Investigation Not Concluded.

Coroner HANNEY resumed the investigation in the case of the death of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, yesterday afternoon, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, in Charles-street. The testimony is very voluminous. We give below the substance of all that will prove to be interesting to the public. The person who is alleged to be the seducer had not been arrested at a late hour last evening.

Edward Donohue, the hackman who conveyed the deceased to her father's house, was the first witness; he testified as follows:—I work at the Lafarge House stables; on the 19th inst, I was at the stables about 7½ o'clock, when a stranger came to me and asked how much I would charge him to take him to the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; I told him $1; he then said he would take a lady two or three blocks from there; I said I would not charge him extra for that; I took him to the doctor's corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, when he got out of the carriage and rang the bell; he was about fifteen minutes trying to get in; when he came out he had hold of a lady by the right arm, and a woman supported her on the left; I saw a man in the store whom I took to be the Doctor; the lady was put into the coach and the other one got in with her; the stranger then handed me a dollar, and asked me to drive the lady to No. 370 Bleecker-street; the stranger told me to drive slowly, and that if I was asked any questions about the deceased, to say that I got her at the foot of Jay-street. When he was leaving, he also said that he would probably see me at the La Farge House in the morning; when we arrived at No. 370 Bleecker-street the woman who was in company with deceased said she did not wish to enter; I told her she would have to do so, as I would not go in; I rang the door bell and carried in the sick lady in my arms; the deceased did not speak or say a word during all this time; I made the woman enter the house ahead of me; I asked what was the matter with deceased, and the strange woman said she had been taking some brandy; after we entered the house I laid deceased on a sofa, and placed a pillow under her head; the old gentleman who was there asked me the number of my coach; I told him No. 95; he also asked me where I got the deceased and I said on the boat at the foot of Jay-street; deceased was moaning a little when I took her out of the coach, but she did not speak; the man who hired me was tall, with light whiskers around his face; he wore black clothes and a high hat; I could not say who opened the Doctor's door for the stranger; when he paid me the dollar he seemed very much agitated, and trembled considerably; when I gave the number of my coach, I gave a wrong number; the reason I gave a wrong number was because I made a false statement in respect to the place from which I took the lady; the man from whom I took the dollar was very respectable looking; when he left me he went toward Fifteenth-street very fast; a boy went with me at the request of the stranger; he said the boy could help to hold up the lady; I thought it would be well to put the boy in the carriage to take care of the glass; I did not take the boy along at the suggestion of the stranger.

Mary E. Simms, sister of the young man who is said to have seduced the deceased, testified that she resided at No. 139 West Tenth-street; she had three brothers, and she believed that Augustus L. Simms, one of the three, was the person referred to as the one who was instrumental in having the deceased conveyed to her father's residence, she had not seen him since Tuesday evening last, when he left his home, saying that he was going out of town; he said he would be home the next day; he has not returned since, and witness knew of no one who knew where he had gone; when he left home on Tuesday evening he wore black clothes; he had dark hair and whiskers, is of medium size and about twenty-six years of age; witness had never heard that the father of the deceased had requested her brother to marry Clementina.

David H. Coles testified, in substance, that he was a very intimate friend and acquaintance of Augustus L. Simms, and had been such for ten years past; they had worked together, and had been the confidants of each other; he knew the deceased by sight; saw Simms last on Monday evening; witness had never heard of the deceased until he saw her name in the papers yesterday morning; Simms and witness were together all night on Saturday night last; nothing was then said about the deceased; Simms never told me of any intimacy existing between him and the deceased; he never heard that he had sent her to Dr. Browne's; he told witness on Saturday last that he was going out of town for a short time, and he could not tell where he had gone; witness never had any conversation with Simms in regard to Miss Anderson, except what might be said about any lady; he spoke highly of the lady, and did not intimate there was anything wrong; he had heard Dr. Browne spoken of as an insulting man; he suspected his place was the resort of ladies from the appearance of the establishment.

Anna L. Fountain testified that Augustus L. Simms was her brother, but she did not know where he was at present. She last saw him on Sunday night last; he then said he was going out of the City, and if any one called for him to say that he would be back on Wednesday morning.

James Anderson, the father of the deceased, testified: I reside at No. 370 Bleecker-street; my occupation is that of a tailor; I am also sexton of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-ave.; I was partially acquainted with Augustus L. Simms for the last eighteen months; he was in the habit of calling at my house for several months; after a while he left off calling; for what reason I do not know; have not seen him in the house for the past twelve months, but I heard that he was there; he came during my absence; he appeared to watch me when I went to church, and then he would go in and see my daughter; these secret interviews have been going on for the last four months; these visits continued up to the time that deceased left my house; he was in my house on the evening before my daughter left; this was on the 24th of October, a week before this deceased said she would like to go to Newburgh; I thought it was very strange that she should wish to leave her father's house so soon after her mother's death; deceased said she felt so lonely in the basement that we occupied that she was desirous of going to Newburgh; I told her that I would get some girl to keep her company, if she felt so lonely; then she seemed to be satisfied; soon after I asked her what she wanted to go to Newburgh for, and she said she wished to see a family which was intimate with her mother just previous to her death; I asked her if she was going to get married, and she said no; about six weeks ago, when my son was brought home dead, Simms attended the funeral, and I found then see that an intimacy still existed between him and my daughter; during the conversation about Newburgh, I told her that if she intended to be married to tell me, as I would have things done in the regular way. I told her she was of age, and could judge for herself. I also told her that I had tried to break off the intimacy between herself and Simms, but now that things had assumed a different aspect, I would be glad if she were married to him. I thought she was pregnant by him, and told her so; she denied that it was so, but I said she could not deceive me; a few days after this I had a second conversation with her upon the subject of her pregnancy; I told her she should not be ashamed to tell the truth, as her condition spoke for itself; I told her to reveal her mind to me, that I was rather said mother to her; she made me no answer, and we parted; that was the last conversation I had with her upon the subject; on Saturday, the 25th ult., I came home to dinner between 12 and 1 o'clock, and found the deceased there; I went to church soon after dinner, and on my return, at about 5 o'clock, I found that she had gone; I was told that she had gone to Newburgh; my oldest son wrote a letter that very night, requesting her to return as soon as possible; this letter was returned to my son, with a note stating that Clementina was not at Newburgh; on the following Tuesday a letter was received by Agnes Mann, a boarder in our house, from her sister in Newburgh, from which I learned that my daughter would be home on the following Wednesday; from that time until a week ago to-day I heard nothing; then I received word from my brother that he wanted to see me at his house in Bleecker-street; I went, and, to my astonishment, I met Simms; I asked him about my daughter; he said he could give me no information concerning her; I then said to him, "You know where she is, and there is no use in denying it;" my brother and myself then both told him that we were determined to find her at all hazards; Simms then said that he thought that Clementina was at Newburgh; I told him that I had been there, and had made a very different search for her; and that I was told she was not there and had not been there since the time of her mother's funeral; at this interview Simms accused me of telling Clementina of the fact of his having kept company with another woman, which he denied having done. I told him I had given my daughter the information as I had heard it; my brother was very persistent, and demanded of Simms that he should tell where Clementina was before he left the house; he finally begged off, by agreeing to produce her on the Tuesday evening following, and Simms and myself left my brother's house with that understanding; we were to meet at my brother's the next Tuesday evening, at which time she was to be forthcoming. Simms and myself walked down as far as Barclay-street together, and when we parted he said, in answer to my remark, that it was a very hard case, and I could not bear to think of it, "Don't try to find her before Tuesday, I will do all I can to produce her by that time," and the last words he said on my parting from him were "I should not wonder if she were in the very Ward we live in." Tuesday night came and he did not keep his appointment; the same night I went to the Church where I was and told me he could not find her. I told him I thought it would be so. He said the next day I should use all my efforts to find her, dead or alive; he said to me "you are to blame for the character of your daughter;" I told him that I believed her character was already gone; by reason of me, in company with Simms and myself that night; that was to me; Simms and myself then parted, the next morning my brother came to see me, and he wondered very much that Simms had not set this screen to signature Clementina. I then told my brother all that had transpired, and we went together to see a Mr. Townsend, who occupied a portion of my house; from him we learned that Simms had been in the habit of visiting Clementina at all hours; that he had been for a long time in the habit of watching his chances when I was away, and had visited her from nine in the evening until five the next morning; that day I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, to see what could be done, but the Magistrate there said he could do nothing for me; that evening my daughter was brought home, and died a few moments after she was carried into the house.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Jane Shaw testified: I reside at No. 331 West Fifteenth-Street in the rear, and have been in the habit of doing washing for Dr. Browne for seven years past; when he had boarders I sometimes washed for them; the clothes which I have received from Dr. Browne's for the last two weeks have been soiled with a kind of diarrhœa; there was blood both upon the sheets and female under-garments; three weeks ago Tuesday was the first time I had the garments and sheets of the deceased to wash, and the blood-stains upon them were twice as large as my two hands; the clothes now shown me are the ones I have washed for three successive weeks.

Poverty in the First Ward.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The following report was presented to the meeting of the Trustees of the First Ward Industrial School, on the 13th inst., from the Visitor of the Children's Aid Society:

I desire most earnestly to call your attention to the statement of some facts in regard to the work the Society is endeavoring to carry on in the First Ward. It is perhaps needless for me to say that the district in which our First Ward Industrial School is located, opens on a field more completely choked up by difficulties and obstacles, than any other portion of the City. First, then, the poverty and distress that abounds there, are appalling—the causes which produce it various: widowhood, old age, husbands absent at the war, no money being received, intemperance on the part of the husband, bringing wife and children to beggary. Let me now present a few examples:

As we were to have a tea-party at the school-rooms, the teachers were anxious to have the parents meet with them, so I called on them to give the invitations. The sad response or the reasons why they were not able to attend: Mrs. L., living in a back attic bed-room, in Greenwich-st., working very industriously at caps, her husband in the army, he received no pay since he left; has managed to pay her rent, except a balance of $1 00 this month's rent, but to buy bread, has had to pawn her last dress; with this she hopes to get through this week, having no dress, of course she is unable to attend the party; her little girl, a quiet, pale-faced, little thing, is always at the school; the mother cannot write, and to-day I came to write to her husband for her. Mrs. M., an Irish woman; living in Wasnington-street, a fine looking woman, her little girl, if dressed well, would, pear as well as many who have as they want of the things of this world. The little girl is always at school.

Mr. M. has lost a leg and is intemperate and cruel. The poor woman, who is asked to be present, stated that she had to borrow—in fact, even a good—or to get borrow that if she were otherwise decent in her appearance. She gave me some account of her history, while her eyes overflowed with tears and her heart seemed bursting with sorrow. I have not time for one more. In a dark, damp, low, basement in Greenwich-street, lives Mrs. V., her husband confined to work. In the same apartment there lives also a widow—who for three past months, on account of age, her sight has entirely failed, and has no support in her penury. The husband deserted Mrs. V. in the time of the draft, and has not been heard of since. This is Mrs. V.'s home. Her child, I believe, is susceptible of being made a very bright girl. She is to be one of the performers at the festival. These are but a few cases at present, when I enter such abodes of poverty and want, I have not means to administer to them in any way, except words of sympathy and advice, and I turn away from their doors with a very heavy burden on my heart. Is there nothing we can do for them? Words, alone, but a hollow mockery. Now one word in regard to the children. Many of them are destitute to the last degree; their dresses are so scanty as to be held; the manner in which they put them together and keep them in any kind of shape, and how they get them mended, is a great mystery; tatters, shoeless, and some almost shirtless, and dresses tattered and torn, and pinned together in an economical ways, they present a picture that, I am sure, must touch to our sympathies. To your efforts I look and to win the confidence of this class, we must, although, to some extent, lose pressing needs of the time. 'Tis a gigantic work. We are but scratching on the surface, but if God's Word be true, these shall yet be reached and transformed, but the improvements to labor with are not essential. I might present other instances if my report was not too lengthy already. Very respectfully, M. DUPUY.

The school (corner of Whitehall and State streets) has 124 names on its list, usual attendance between 40 and 50. What is most needed are funds to supply the bodily wants of the poor children.

Movement of Troops.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment arrived at the Park Barracks yesterday morning, having reached this City in the steamer *Elm City* from New-Haven. The regiment numbers about 1,000 men, who are uniformed, armed and equipped. The men were provided with breakfast at the barracks, but, owing to the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Regiment being quartered there, they were obliged to remain in the area on the east side of the barracks, out in the pelting rain.

The following are the principal officers:

Colonel—HOLBERT S. GREENLEAF, Stockbridge.
Lieut.-Colonel—Samuel Smith Stoirs, Amherst.
Major—Bert. Wing, Boston.
Adjutant—Jerome M. Decker, Lawrence.
Surgeon—Frederick A. Sawyer, Greenfield.
Assistant Surgeon—John H. Richardson, Chesterfield.
Chaplain—John P. Moors, Greenfield.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived at the Park Barracks Tuesday morning, after remaining in front of the City Hall all day, receiving more than their share of the rain, were removed to No. 51 Franklin-street, where the men were quartered for the night. They will probably leave for Union Course, L. I., to-day, where they will remain in camp until Gen. BANKS' expedition starts on its mission.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment remained on the Battery Thursday night. The barracks not being large enough to accommodate all the men, a portion of them were obliged to remain on the Battery all night, exposed to the storm. The men were very much dissatisfied on account of the lack of provision which had been made for their accommodation. Yesterday morning, they left for Union Course, L. I., to go into camp.

The soldiers at the Park Barracks presented quite a fine appearance, dressed in their overcoats and with their immense capes turned over their heads. The scene was far more suggestive than cheerful, and in spite of the storm a large crowd gathered around the place and looked with wondering eyes upon the soldiers as they moved around dripping with rain and shivering with the cold.

At the encampment of the Connecticut regiments at Union Course, L. I., the soldiers have been as comfortable as good tents, blazing fires and a sufficiency of rations could make them.

Naval.

THE NEW PAYMASTER OF MARINES.

The great war in the Marine Corps is over. Capt. JOHN C. CASH (not CASE, as reported in the Washington dispatch,) is the new Paymaster, and a dozen disappointed expectants are no longer in suspense. There was understood to be a great "tie" between Capts. LEWIS, CASH and Lieut. FORNEY. The latter was the junior, in rank, of the others, but the political influence of his father, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, was supposed to be able to overcome serious obstacles. It failed, in this instance, however. Capt. LEWIS, like the successful candidate, like all the candidates, is a Pennsylvanian. An officer, who came here from Port Royal to look for the place, has gone back again. Capt. CASE has been 17 years in the navy. He got a brevet Captaincy in 1847, and a full one some years since. He has been nearly eight years at sea—his last service being on the *Sabine* frigate. The late Major RUSSELL's duties have, since his death, been attended to in the Pay Department.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF OUR GREAT HARBOR BATTERY.

Capt. STEPHEN C. ROWAN, who has been ordered to this City by the Navy Department, to superintend the fitting out of the great harbor battery, *Roanoke*, will enter on his duties at once. He is one of the best ordinance officers in the navy, and it is worth remarking that he will have to regulate a battery of the heaviest guns ever mounted on a man-of-war. There will be no less than six 15 inch guns in the three turrets of the ship, their weight alone being over one hundred and twenty tons. Discharged at once, with a 450 pound ball, as they may be, 2,700 pounds of iron would be hurled at an enemy. And this from a ship mailed with one solid plate of 4½-inch iron. Capt. ROWAN is a native of Ireland, but was appointed from the State of Ohio. His name follows that of the famous DAHLGREN, another ordnance celebrity, on the Naval Register. He has been twenty six years in the service, and has served on almost every station.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard is now like a hive of industry. Great preparations are making for a grand blow at the rebellion, but particulars cannot be given. Of miscellaneous movements there are also some of interest. The *Connecticut*, supply and transport steamer, has done her last duty in that line. She was put out of commission yesterday, and turned over to the authorities who are to make a man-of-war of her. A battery, big enough for a regular corvette, is to be put on board, and all the "militia" features of the vessel removed. Her successor is a new steamer, apparently, called the *Blackstone*, which has arrived in the stream, and will be taken in hands at once. A naval general court-martial has again convened at the Lyceum. Vessels for the Banks Expedition line the wharves, but their peculiarities must be mysteries for a while.

Physical Culture for Women—The New Gymnastics.

For those who enjoy the poetry of motion we could suggest a positive treat in directing them to witness an hour's performance of the new gymnastics, adapted to the old and young of either sex. The Boston Gymnasium has sent forth a graduate, Mrs. Z. R. PILMS, who thoroughly understands her art, and, along with considerable poetry of action, she gives us a wholesome quantity of prose, common sense, and a most emphatic way of putting her foot down.

The apparatus employed—as poles, rings and light dumb-bells—are brought into use gradually as the pupil advances in proficiency. Every movement is accompanied by good music. Doctors and divines, some of the surest our City knows, have witnessed the few exhibitions Mrs. PILMS has made, and are now forming classes which comprise their whole families. Schools also are beginning to take hold of the idea, and so good and simple an art must obtain favor with all classes. It would occupy too much space to describe in detail the rapidly changing postures, but they are as attractive and far less deleterious than stage dances. In private parlors, lately, companies have met to test the agreeableness of the exercises, and certainly the exhibition was a paying one to lookers on, as it must have been infinitely so to participants. The feeblest invalid may commence with the lighter and simpler movements, and gradually develope a strength of muscle which no amount of ordinary exercise would accomplish. One who could introduce these light gymnastics among the indolent daughters of ease and luxury, and induce them to admire what heretofore they deemed vulgar, (as short legs and arms and rosy cheeks,) may well deserve the title of a representative woman of the age. The dresses worn are well calculated to give perfect play to the limbs. Some of the ladies nicely assume their last Summer bathing dresses, and look eminently pretty and graceful in them.

Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The old adage to the effect that after a storm there comes a calm, has been verified in the past two days, during which Gen. MCCLELLAN has been a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. On the evening of the first day, there was a demonstration—in fact a storm. It rained, the gas-lights furnished the lightning, RINGLAS' gun the thunder, and the Young Men's Democratic Association completed the general disturbance of the elements involved. But yesterday and last evening, all was serene. The General was not disturbed. As the reporters say, (with unusual propriety,) the General, after the fatigues of the past, was permitted to repose in the bosom of his family. During the morning, several gentlemen were what known in these several political districts called, but were not admitted. The General was busy. There were others more fortunate, among them Lieut.-Col. SWEITZLE, U. S. A., and Senator LANE of California. In the afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN returned the visit of Gen. SCOTT, both occupying rooms in the same hotel. During the evening there were few visitors and no unusual gathering in the halls. The night was rainy, and the people seemed to know that the General required repose. At the time our reporter left, the General's acceptance or declination of the hospitality of the City, tendered by vote of the Common Council, Committee on National Affairs, had not been definitely determined on. It is understood, however, that the General will be at the Academy of Music to-night, to witness a performance prepared for the occasion.

The Draft.

Since the Exemption Commissioners concluded their labors, the enrollment has been corrected so that the names of all those who, under the examination of the surgeons, have proved themselves physically incapable of doing active military duty, have been stricken from the list. The officers under whose immediate directions the Draft will be made, are perfectly ready to proceed with its enforcement, and are only awaiting orders from Albany to do so. The wheels in which the names will be placed are in good working condition, and a gentleman has been selected to draw the names from them.

And yet it is doubtful whether the Draft in this State ever takes place. It is stated that about 25,000 men are due the Government from New-York, while the State, according to the claims of various localities, show that it is but little behind its quota. At any rate, these matters will have to be settled before the Draft can take place, and their settlement will necessarily take some days, if not weeks longer.

Ordination Service at the Church of the Incarnation.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by several clergymen, officiated in a special ordination service, yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Incarnation, in which a candidate for the office of Deacon was received, and a Deacon advanced to the Priesthood. The services occupied over two hours, and were imbued with a solemnity and interest, which all present appeared to feel. In the chancel with the Bishop were the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the General Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, of St. Anne's, Rev. N. B. SMITH, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Mr. CLIFFORD D. TOMKINS was the candidate for the Diaconate, and EASTBURN BENJAMIN for the Priesthood. The former gentleman will act as assistant to Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, and the latter is now settled at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven. The ordination was preceded by Morning Prayer, which was rendered alternately by Rev. Messrs. SMITH and GALLAUDET.

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY then preached an eloquent sermon on the dignity and importance of the Ministry of the Church, from the following text:

"Let a man so account of us as of the Minister of Christ, and Stewards of the Mysteries of God."—*Cor. iv, 1.*

The candidates having been then presented to the Bishop, he delivered the Exhortation, and subsequently ordained them respectively to the orders of the Diaconate and Priesthood.

The Holy Communion was next administered to the Clergy and nearly all the congregation, the Right Rev. Bishop officiating in the Absolution, consecrating the sacred elements, and pronouncing the final benediction.

St. Cecilia's Day.

To-day is the festival of the patron Saint of Music, St. Cecilia. This Saint was a Roman lady, who lived and suffered martyrdom in the early part of the third century. So skillful was she in singing, that she has for centuries been regarded as the Patron Saint of Music, and several churches were built in her honor in Rome. St. Cecilia was a favorite subject with the old painters, and inspired RAPHAEL with one of his divinest conceptions—the celebrated picture of the Saint in the gallery at Bologna.

The Society of St. Cecilia, attached to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, (Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue,) will celebrate the feast of its patron Saint by singing a grand mass, the second composed by Mr. LOUIS DACHAUSS, organist of the church. The exercises will begin at 9½ o'clock A. M. The collection made on the occasion will be devoted to liquidating the debt on the church.

Court of General Sessions.

The trial of the negro, SHADRACH REID, for killing JOHN DONNELLY by stabbing him with a knife, on the 5th of October last, was concluded yesterday. One witness for the prosecution testified that he saw the prisoner club the deceased, and another witness swore that prisoner said immediately after the occurrence that he stabbed one of the men in the affray. On the other hand, the defence proved that the prisoner had always borne an unexceptionable character, was an industrious man, and never was in the habit of carrying a knife. CHARLES S. SPENCER summed up the case for the defence, and argued that there was not sufficient proof of identity to convict the prisoner. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., closed the argument for the prosecution, and the Judge charged the jury, who, after being absent an hour returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By the resignation of President WICKHAM, of the Fire Department, and the consequent promotion of the other officers, the Secretaryship becomes vacant. For this position there are two candidates—PETER T. EVERETT, foreman of No. 6, truck, and WM. C. O'BRIEN, of No. 3, truck. Mr. EVERETT is a gentleman of activity and ability, and the prospects are that he will meet with trifling opposition, though Mr. O'BRIEN is favorably known.

DEPARTURE OF TEACHERS.—The steamer *Cosmopolitan* sailed on Thursday morning. Among other passengers the following teachers and superintendents went out under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association: Mr. and Miss Terry, Mrs. Maxwell, Evan V. Harris, H. G. Judd, Mr. and Miss Wight, J. H. Dyer, Miss E. H. Ripley, Miss Louisa Kellogg, E. D. Rice, Louise C. Judd, Geo. Gage, Mrs. Wells, J. W. R. Hill, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Peck.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new meeting-house of the First Baptist Church at Greenpoint, L. I., has been laid with interesting services, in which the Pastor, Rev. W. RAIN, and Drs. WESTON and ANDERSON participated. This Church was organized in 1847. The first edifice, 22 by 40 feet, was erected in 1850, at a cost of about $1,000, the church being constituted with ten members. The present members number 132. The new house is 70 by 45 feet, of brick, and will cost about $12,000 with the lots, 70 by 45 feet. Toward this expense $7,000 have already been secured.

OLD CLOTHES FOR POOR BOYS.—The poor little boys of the Children's Aid Society—especially those in the Newsboys' Lodging-house—are in great want of shirts and Winter clothing. Many suffer bitterly from the cold and the wet. The usual supplies from the country do not come in this year. If families would send in their cast-off children's clothes, shirts, stockings, coats and trousers, they could all be used with advantage. If the address be sent to the office, the articles will be called for. They can also be sent to the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Cliston Hall, Astor-place.

EVENING SERVICES.—A number of the up-town members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, having requested the Vestry to hold evening services in the upper portion of our City, and the Vestry consenting, we are requested to announce that the first service will take place at Bedworth's Hall, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-Sixth-street, on Sunday evening, November 30. The sermon will be by the Rector, (Rev. Dr. Price.)

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH.—Nearly all the pews have been taken in this new and spacious edifice, and the consolidation of the churches occupying it is so far working well. Dr. WESTON, the Pastor, is well accepted to his new field. The pews sold for $2,000 or $4,000 above their appraised value.

OFFICIAL PROPERTY LOST.—Councilman HOGAN lost his official badge on Thursday. The finder will confer a favor upon the owner by leaving it with the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen at Room No. 5, City Hall.

VESSELS SOLD.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & CO. sold at auction on Thursday the bark *Young America*, for $9,050; the brig *Humming Bird*, for $6,200, and the schooner *Sarah Jane*, for $2,650.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COUNTY CORONERSHIP.—The case of JOHN S. RYDER against REM R. HEGEMAN, was decided in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, by Judge REYNOLDS, in favor of the plaintiff. Both parties were candidates for Coroner at the General Election in 1861. Mr. RYDER obtained a majority of votes throughout the County at large; but Mr. HEGEMAN received a majority in the District—(the Third)—a law having been passed by the Legislature the preceding sessions, providing that the County should be divided into four districts, and that a Coroner should be elected for each. Coroner HEGEMAN having been declared elected under the District law, commenced performing his duties within the country district, but finding that it did not pay, opened an office in the city and secured a large share of the business of the City Coroner, Mr. ALFRED HORTON. The latter brought an action against HEGEMAN in the Supreme Court, and it was there decided that the district law was unconstitutional and that any Coroner elected in the county had jurisdiction anywhere within its limits. In the present case it was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the District law has been declared unconstitutional, and RYDER having received a majority of the votes throughout the whole county, was entitled to the office. The Judge took a similar view and decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. RYDER will, therefore, be entitled to the office for the remainder of the term, ending Jan. 1, 1864.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN BROOKLYN.—The number of vessels which have landed cargoes at the Brooklyn wharves during the month of October was 141, of which 55 were loaded with sugar and molasses, 7 with hides and tallow, 39 in ballast, 20 with salt, 7 with logwood, 3 with coal, 3 with naval stores, 1 with iron, 1 with Government stores, 2 with hay, 1 with coffee, 1 with India-rubber, 1 with rags, 2 with brimstone and 1 with fruit. In August there were 176 arrivals and to September 104, making a total of 514 arrivals into three months, being an increase of nearly over the corresponding period in 1861.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Nov. 24.—Nos. 41, 58, 65, 9, 77, 78, 69, 3, 7, 10, 63, 42, 25, 51, 55.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—Nov 21

Before Judge Shipman.

DEMURRAGE.

Horace W. Pierce vs. Antonio Tenejas Del Valle et al.—This suit was brought to recover an amount of demurrage on a short trip of the bark *Rose Shaw*, for a voyage from here to Cuba. The evidence showed that the vessel went to Vega, in Cuba, to take a cargo of sugar, but that, after a cargo was put on board, that in going into a position to get into the wharf, she got aground, but got off, and was detained several days; and that she was, by the charter party, to go to the dock if there was sufficient water, and was to receive her cargo alongside the vessel's tackles, but it was not furnished, and the vessel was detained.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burt & Benedict. For respondents, Messrs. Parker, Dean & Donohue.

A Wizard and His Wife Quarreling About their Children.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Eliza Anderson.—The relator claimed to be the wife of Professor Anderan, the "Wizard of the North." She alleged that the Professor wrongfully detained her two daughters, aged respectively 16 and 13 years, and named Louisa and Eliza. She set forth in her petition that her husband, as she believed, was about to take the two daughters to the West Indies, to assist in his professional arts, and against her wishes and consent.

It was brought out, on the appearance of the parties in Court, that the Professor and his wife had separated a week or two since, and had been unable to agree as to the custody of the two children. The matter was finally postponed, with a view to a settlement of the question without the aid of the Court.

No Extra Allowance on the Verdict in the Hart-Dillaye Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs Emanuel B. Hart.—This was a motion for extra allowance on the verdict in the case, reported yesterday.

The Court now declined to make the allowance asked.

The Troubles About the Negro in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Howell vs. Madison-avenue Baptist Church.—This case has been before reported in the TIMES. The plaintiff sought to compel the conveyance of a pew in the church to him, and it was resisted on the ground that the plaintiff had caused a disturbance in the church by the introduction of negroes into the pew.

Judgment was now rendered for the defendants, the Court holding that the plaintiff had not established his right to have the conveyance made in the form demanded.

A Loving Couple each Seeking a Divorce—Amendment of Pleadings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Samuel Bourdman vs Ann Elizabeth Bourdman.—This was a motion made by the defendant for leave to amend her answer by setting up adultery and condonation, and a prayer for a divorce from the plaintiff. From the defendant's moving papers it appeared that the action was brought by the plaintiff to obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery, and that upon the service of a summons upon the defendant she retained Richard Busteed, Esq., as her counsel, instructing him to set up in the answer matters on the part of the plaintiff with a servant girl in the house, and also condonation. These allegations were not pleaded in the answer, which set up only a general denial. Subsequently, Mr. Busteed retired from the case, and another attorney was substituted. This motion was then made, supported by the defendant's affidavit and the affidavit of two other persons, to the allegations set out.

The plaintiff opposed the motion upon his affidavit, the allegations in the defendant's affidavit, and proposed to amend by inserting in the [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s affidavit was also produced, in which he stated that the facts alleged in the defendant's affidavit were related to him by the defendant, but not deeming her evidence sufficient to establish them, he had not pleaded these facts.

The motion was denied.

Boardman & Benedict for plaintiff; L. H. McCoy for defendant.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Will continue its session this day, and every day next week, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Briner, &c. vs. Kirchus: In matter of the Claim of Joseph Buick vs. Russel &c.—Motions denied, $10 costs.

Rome, &c., vs. Philips.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Leonard.

Harrison, &c., vs. Harrison et al.—Findings settled.

Before Justice Mullin.

Martha J. McCormack vs. John McCormack.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Rogers, &c., vs. McElroy et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoxworth.

Behrle vs. Sherman et al.—Case settled and left to Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 21 1862.

$8,000 U.S. 6s, '68, Coup.	104½		20	N. Y. Cen. R.	96
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104		10	do	96⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, Coup.	99⅞		200	do	96⅜ 102¾
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Registered W. L.	104⅜		250	Erie Railway	41¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	92¼		535	do	41¾
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 T. C. Notes	100		250	Hudson River R.	74
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	104		100	do	83⅞ 83⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Coup.	99⅞		150	Harlem R.	21
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '63, 1215	105		100	do	21
8,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90	64		100	Harlem R. Pref.	51
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	51¾		200	Reading R. R.	43⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Ill. Cen. R. & St. J.	73		300	Harlem R. R.	21
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st B.	62		50	do	21
5,000 do	60	62½	100	do	21
5,000 do	62½		150	M. S. & N. I. R	10
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	110		100	do	10
5,000 I. R. R. 4th M.	71		100	Panama	185½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92¾		100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	100
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 1st M.	92¾		100	do	77⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	107		200	do	77⅝
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	56		100	do	77⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Iss.	62		50	M. So. & N. I. R. Scrip	52
4,000 do	63		100	do	52
20,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	34		100	do	810 52
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtge.	80		100	do	52
15,000 Peoria, Ill. Wayne & Ch. 4th Mge.	93		100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	100 77⅝
10,000 do	830	92¾	200	do	77⅝
1,000 C. & Alton, 4th m.	71		100	do	830 77⅝
5 Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜		100	do	830 77⅝
55 do	97		50	do	810 77⅝
6 Shoe & Leather Bk.	101½		100	do	810 77⅝
25,000 Ashtabula & Warren 2d m.	120½		100	do	77⅝
5,000 do	810	121¾	4,000	Ill. Cen. Cant. & S.	53
2,000 do	120		20	Clev. & Pittsb.	40
10,000 do	810	120½	25	do	40⅜
45,000 do	120½		150	do	40⅜
10,000 do	830	120½	50	Gal. & Chic. R	81⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co.	116		25	do	81⅛
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	12½		100	do	860 81⅛
10 do	12½	12⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R	67
100 do	830	12⅝	2	do	67
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	120⅝		50	do	830 67
20 do	120⅝		100	do	830 66⅞
100 do	830	120	500	do	66⅞
100 do	120		200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	79⅜
100 do	810	119¾	50	do	860 79⅜
21 Tol., Wa. & W. P.	75		100	do	79⅜
21 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	82		100	Tol., Wa. & West R.	33⅜
21 Rome & Wa. R.	80				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	104		200	Erie Railway	41¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 T. C. Notes	100¾		100	do	830 41¾
500 do	104		100	do	810 41¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	92

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1862.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLGORUC—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GOLDEN EGG.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—MAGIC FLUTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are to the effect that the rebels still occupy Fredericksburgh, no effort having yet been made to dislodge them—for the reason, probably, that Gen. BURNSIDE is not yet ready for an advance, and does not care to cross the Rappahannock until everything is in proper order for an immediate advance to the vicinity of the rebel capital. From the movements of National forces, land and naval, in other quarters, the Richmond rebels are apparently gathering the idea that a movement is also to be made against them from some other direction than that of Fredericksburgh. A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., announces that all our gunboats have left Albemarle Sound for the James River, and the Richmond *Enquirer* augurs from this that a new danger is threatening. "The enemy," it says, "are coming upon us from Fredericksburgh, or about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance." We leave the *Enquirer* to find out from which point of the compass the danger is most imminent.

It will be seen by our latest dispatches from headquarters that a demand has been made for the surrender of Fredericksburgh, under a threat of shelling it in case of refusal. The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET is known to be there with his forces.

The Washington *Star* says: "As the fact has been stated that there must be no little delay at Fredericksburgh for want of railroad facilities for getting his supplies up from Aquia Creek, we may not inappropriately explain to the public that no blame whatever can possibly attach to Gen. BURNSIDE on this account. A week before Gen. MCCLELLAN left the Maryland bank of the Potomac, he urged on the Army Headquarters by telegraph, and by special messenger sent hither, the vital importance of having everything in readiness to place this railroad between Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh, in complete running order at the earliest possible moment, specifying, in some instances, the articles he thought should be gathered and prepared for instant use to that end. His advice was not followed; it may be because it could not then be seen that the repairs of that road had aught to do with 'the plan of the campaign.' We make this statement, as it is due to Gen. BURNSIDE's future that the facts involved should be understood by the country from the start."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing from Fairfax Court-house, under date of Nov. 20, says: "When the order came to fall back from Thoroughfare Gap, a momentary panic ensued among the soldiers, they not knowing the object of the movement, and fearing that we were being outflanked by the rebels. A Wisconsin and a New-York Regiment, in the excitement of the moment, threw away a large number of arms and provisions. The rebels appeared with some cavalry and infantry upon our front immediately after the evacuation of Warrenton, and followed up our pickets with an energy and a daring truly amazing, unless it be conceded they had a large force in our rear, which no one supposed for a moment. A Major and eight privates have been taken by the rebels within the last two days. We have also lost some twelve or fifteen of our pickets from the same cause."

A reconnoitering party on Wednesday proceeded from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Charlestown. It encountered four hundred rebels above Halltown and drove them through Charlestown—shelling them at every opportunity. One or two of the rebels were killed, and several houses in Charlestown were fired by our shells. On the same day the rebels made a slight demonstration on our outposts near Falling Waters, but they were speedily driven back.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on the 19th inst. our pickets were driven in at Suffolk, whereupon a sufficient force was sent out to drive all the rebels over the Blackwater River. All the creeks between Suffolk and the Blackwater River are now being bridged, as well as the Blackwater itself.

Intelligence from the vicinity of Holly Springs is important. It now appears that Gen. GRANT's main army has not advanced to that point, but that it has merely been visited by some of his cavalry. The railway bridge three miles south of La Grange is being rapidly rebuilt, and when it is completed Gen. GRANT will doubtless advance in force. Meantime, we have a report from Memphis that BRAGG arrived at Holly Springs on Saturday last with 15,000 troops, and that he, with PEMBERTON and PRICE, was making all possible preparations to give battle to Gen. GRANT. The presence of BRAGG at Holly Springs seems hardly probable. A Nashville letter, dated the 14th inst., has the following regarding him: "I have conversed to-day with men just escaped through the rebel lines at Murfreesboro, who left there three days since. These men report that for three weeks past BRAGG's army, from Kentucky, has been coming up to Murfreesboro as fast as possible, night and day. Probably there are 50,000 troops now at that place and below."

The rebels have once more been cleared out of Eastern Kentucky, and it is to be hoped that they will now be kept out. The last skirmish took place near Piketon, where the force under Col. DILS routed a considerable force of rebels, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses and baggage. The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap into East Tennessee.

A report has reached [illegible] lately driven into the Big Sandy Mountains, by SCHOFIELD, had advanced to [illegible] stroog, apparently with the [illegible] a battle. Gen. BURNSIDE [illegible] march against them, but [illegible] wait for him—flying again [illegible]

An officer of Gen. [illegible] command, who reached Wheeling, [illegible], states that on Nov. 11, Gen. [illegible] Lexington attacked and [illegible] Gen. [illegible]

in Highland County, not far from Monterey, capturing about three hundred fine cattle, about one hundred horses and taking over a hundred prisoners. The rebels, (about a hundred in number,) were guarding the stock in the Bottom, and were completely surrounded before they were aware of it. The expedition returned to Beverly on Saturday last. It was thought to have been MILROY's design to move on toward Staunton, but for some reason he concluded to return. The prisoners taken report that the small-pox is raging at Staunton and that the inhabitants are dying at the rate of sixty per day. Among the prisoners captured by Gen. MILROY, was the famous Col. HARNASS, who, with about fifty of his followers, arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday evening, and were confined in the Athenæum.

It is reported at Henderson, Ky., that A. R. JOHNSON, the guerrilla chief, who robbed the hospital at Newburgh, Ind., and has been plundering in that part of Kentucky, has suddenly disappeared, taking with him a large amount of money, the ill-gotten gains of his desperate band. He is said to have gone to Texas.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, of Bleecker-street, was continued yesterday by Coroner KENNEY, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. The evidence of the deceased's father was taken, in part, and his testimony throws considerable light upon the affair. The investigation will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. No further arrests had been made at a late hour last evening.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, met at noon yesterday and finished their duty by making a declaration of the number of votes received by each person voted for, and ordering the statement to be published. They then adjourned *sine die*.

A final hearing on the question of the storage of earth oils was given yesterday afternoon by the Aldermanic Ordinance Committee. Mr. DOUGLAS, for the Insurance Companies, reviewed their side of the argument, and submitted the statement of a well-known chemist as to the point of explosive evaporation of refined oils miscellaneously selected from the stock of the largest dealers. It varied from 98 to 130, and averaged about 112. Mr. MCCREARY, a manufacturer, and others, summed up the other side. Their argument was not new, but their statements of the extent of the trade in petroleum were surprising. It appears that in crude and refined oils it now amounts to over $5,000,000 a year in this City, and is vastly increasing. The Committee adjourned without indicating what course they will take on the subject.

The Republican City Convention met Thursday evening, but made no nomination for Corporation Counsel. A Committee of Nine was appointed to confer with other political organizations relative to this nomination, and report at the next sitting of the Convention—Tuesday evening. Comptroller HAWS has accepted the renomination tendered him by the Convention on Thursday last.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the wife of Prof. ANDERSON ("Wizard of the North") sought by *habeas corpus* to compel him to surrender to her custody two daughters, issue of their marriage. The matter was postponed.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice BARBOUR has dismissed the complaint in the case against the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for not permitting Mr. HOWELL to introduce negroes into his pew.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of SHADRACK REID, (colored,) for killing JOHN DONNELLY, by stabbing, on the 5th of October last, terminated in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Malden and other way stations, was run through the draw of the Charleston Bridge yesterday morning, and five persons were killed, and a number of others wounded.

Arrangements have just been perfected by the Government whereby the sum of nearly half a million dollars of the small currency notes will be printed and issued weekly. This, it is hoped, will afford a satisfactory supply for a few weeks at least, when the issue may be still further increased.

The clothing sent from Baltimore to the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, in quantities large enough to excite suspicion that the Southern army was to come in for some of the favors, was seized a few days ago by order of the War Department and sent to the Wilmington Custom House. Rebel prisoners do not require quite so extensive a wardrobe.

Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, Mass., are building a side-wheel steamer for the Government, of the following dimensions: 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She is designed to be of very light draft, for service in the Southern rivers and harbors. Of twenty-seven steamers of the same class, contracted for by the Government, this is the furthest advanced toward completion.

It has been the habit of the dead letter office at Washington to send back only those letters that contained matters of value, but for the past year the experiment has been tried of returning all letters, and the result has been very satisfactory. Not more than sixteen per cent. of the letters have been returned to the Department, and the double postage that is charged has realized a surplus over the expense.

Judge SWAYNE, who is holding the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, has made an important decision. He held that the law prescribing penalties for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal, and that, consequently, no prosecution could follow the issue of such notes.

The Stock Market was dull until near the close of business, yesterday, except for Government and Railway Bonds. At the close the Share speculation improved. Money, 7 ₩ cent. at call, while offered at 6 ₩ cent. for 15@30 days. Gold, 130½@⅝. Exchange, 144½@145 ₩ cent.

The rain-storm yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were in fair demand and somewhat firmer. Provisions were less active. Mess Pork closed rather lower. Groceries, Cotton, Seeds, Iron, Lead, Naval Stores and Whalebone were quiet. A fair business was reported in Copper, Fish, Hay, Laths, Spices, Tallow, Whisky and Wool. The Freight engagements were more extensive, and rates were advancing.

SENSITIVE JOHN BULL!—The movements of our gunboats in watching the blockade-runners of Nassau excite a good deal of British indignation. It would be an interesting question to discuss, whether that indignation rose higher among the Bermudians or among the John Bulls "at home." But of all the reasons given for that indignation, that put forward by the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* bears off the palm. That Regal sheet, after announcing that our vessels kept a vigilant guard over all vessels entering and leaving their ports, says: "Our people are beginning to feel annoyed at the strictness of the blockade, and it is only natural, *as all Britishers have a horror of the underhand.*"

It is not, as our readers perceive, the danger of loss of property, the increased difficulty of carrying on so lucrative a trade as this has been, nor even the humiliation of their vessels being compelled to heave-to at the summons of an impudent Yankee cruiser, which troubles the Bermudians; but when the thought comes over the man of the *Gazette* that these Britishers are driven by the presence of Commodore WILKES, into "the underhand" of which they have a natural horror, then the iron enters into his soul. Why [illegible] to do about, to hurry off [illegible] Commodore's back was turned, to have to wait for moonless nights at the beginning as well as at the end of their voyage, instead of [illegible] case, [illegible] we blame them for being indignant at being reduced to such straits? Could we blame the London cracksman, if he cursed roundly the watchful policeman, because his presence compelled him to sneak in an "underhand" way into the area to pick the lock instead of being able to break open a shutter as he had expected to do.

No doubt "all Britishers have a horror of the underhand." But still, if a good profit is in view, we have learned now if we did not know it before, that they can "conquer their prejudices" as well as others. We are sorry for the "annoyances" of the blockade runners in that they should be compelled into such underhand dealings. But we cannot urge the recall of Commodore WILKES even to save their lacerated souls.

The Elections and the Government.

The removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac seems to have aroused a bitterness of feeling in some quarters, quite beyond what would naturally have been expected. That some should be displeased with that removal was quite natural. There were many men among us who believed sincerely in Gen. MCCLELLAN, who were heartily in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion was suppressed. But it is not this class who have shown this extreme bitterness. That has rather made its appearance among those whose loyalty has been doubtful, who are suspected of a desire for peace at any price, about whom there is and has been a taint,—a suspicion. The mouths of such men, the columns of such papers, have been full of bitterness on the subject of this removal. If they had been soldiers under Gen. MCCLELLAN, their warmth of feeling might have been accounted for by the attachment of a soldier to his chief, but there has not been any great readiness on the part of these men to take an active part in the war. Their activity has taken the direction of politics instead of soldiering: they have been earnest in endeavors to embarrass the Administration rather than to fight the rebels, to keep out of power those who favored the heartiest prosecution of the war, and to prevent measures which should attack the rebellion in its vital part.

Why was it that these men felt so especially aggrieved at the removal of MCCLELLAN? Some of them, for a while undertook to make out as an excuse for their rage, that it was another act of those diabolical Radicals, the very name of whom acts upon them as a red flag does on a bull. But when it comes to be noticed that the removal had been pressed by Gen. HALLECK, who has never, that we are aware of, been charged with sympathy with these terrible Radicals, and that BURNSIDE was put in command instead of FREMONT,—sensible men saw that this removal was no result of Radical intrigues. And the cause of this bitterness of which we speak cannot be found in this direction.

The explanation of it is found rather in the fact that it showed these men that they had not won a political victory of which they had thought themselves sure. We need hardly say that the men of whom we speak are to be found in the Democratic Party. There are none such anywhere else. These men had had their hopes greatly excited by the party successes which they had gained in the Northern States. Knowing in their own hearts that they were seeking a peace which should be favorable to the rebels at the expense of the honor and dignity of the nation, they considered the votes of all who voted their ticket as votes for peace, for compromise, for a settlement of the controversy by Democratic politicians instead of by bayonets and bullets. They took the same view of the matter which the London *Morning Post* did when it said, that in case of the increase of the Democratic element in Congress, "the probabilities of a speedy peace will be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but criminal," and in the intoxication of their success in the State elections, they had dreamed that the Administration would take the same view of the case which they did, and fall at once into their hands. They knew that the President had two years and a half of office more, and that the Congressmen whom they had elected, could not take any action upon public affairs for a year and more; but they had dreams of the Administration being terrified by the threats of FERNANDO WOOD, or Tylerized by the blandishments of JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES BROOKS. And visions came over them of a Convention in which they, representing the Northern States, should arrange with their rebel friends the terms upon which the rebels would consent to "lay down the weapons of their rebellion," and the result of which should be that the "wayward sisters" should "keep house for us," and the "prominent idea" of the Democratic Party, "to see that from now until eternity not a Republican comes into office," should be established upon a firm and permanent foundation.

Upon these dreams the removal of MCCLELLAN fell with a rude awakening. It showed them at once that the Administration was neither terrified nor Tylerized; that so far from seeing probabilities of a speedy peace, or deeming "an advance into Virginia not only useless, but criminal," the President was more than ever determined to suppress the rebellion; that he felt, as he had never done, the necessity of throwing the immense weight of the National armies upon it without delay; and that the visions with which they had been flattering themselves were gone, leaving "not a rack behind."

It is hardly to be wondered at, in such circumstances, if men should get angry, and say a great many things which they would hardly say if their anger at their disappointment did not overpower their prudence. But let them understand that when they declare that the activity of the Administration, its quick and determination to strike hardest upon those upon the rebellion, is "a defiance and a mocking of the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent elections," they are betraying what was their real *animus* in the late political campaign. They are showing that, as far as they are concerned, the electioneering watchword of "SEYMOUR and Submission" was well applied—and by that showing they are securing for themselves political destruction.

However it may be with these few men of tainted loyalty, the people deem an advance into Virginia not only not "criminal," but most praiseworthy, and they will heartily sustain the Administration in whatever steps it shall take to make that advance successful, and in its determination to seek no peace except by the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

Concentration in the West—Vicksburgh the Centre.

A general movement of National troops is going on in the West, which portends anything but prosperity to the rebel cause. The Army of the Frontier, which was sent by Maj.-Gen. CURTIS to Southwest Missouri, to repel the threatened invasion of HINDMAN, PIKE & Co., after chasing the rebels from Maysville and Pea Ridge, in Northwest Arkansas, into and beyond the Boston Mountains, commenced a retrograde movement on Springfield, Mo. The reason assigned at the time was the difficulty of procuring forage in Arkansas. But this was not entirely correct, it turns out. Gen. SCHOFIELD brought his army back to Springfield, but it has not rested there. Springfield having been strongly fortified the past Summer, a garrison only is left to hold it, and the Army of the Frontier has continued its retrograde movement to Rolla. This post gained, we may rely on it a quick transit by railroad will land the troops in St. Louis. And thence the movement will be down the Mississippi River. The Army of the Frontier exists now only in history. The troops that compose it will join, it appears, the army with which, by land or water, Gen. MCCLERNAND intends to move down from Cairo to New-Orleans. Some days since the Government chartered about twenty of the largest passenger steamers of St. Louis, and dispatched them to the towns of St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and others on the river below. Upon these boats have embarked thousands of soldiers, veterans in the field, who are destined to share in the same grand movement down the Mississippi.

The rebels have not been unaware of these operations. In the West, as in the East, they are kept minutely advised of all National movements; and there is every reason to suppose the rumor true that the bulk of the rebel troops in Arkansas have been rapidly transferred to the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, and that a part of them are even now on the east side of the Mississippi, ready to unite with VAN DORN and PRICE in opposing the advance of Gen. GRANT.

All the interest in the West will be rapidly drawn toward Vicksburgh. The Mississippi River cannot be opened till that town is reduced. Vicksburgh can only be reduced by a land attack, either from GRANT coming up in the rear, or from Gen. MCCLERNAND, debarking in the vicinity, and approaching from the same direction. It will be the aim of the rebel General who commands, to foil both approaches—to hold his army between GRANT and MCCLERNAND as they converge toward Vicksburgh, and prevent their junction and beat them in detail. A battle sealing the fate of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley must be fought near Vicksburgh.

The Wages of Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you to publish the following appeal in behalf of the working men of New-York.

You are doubtless aware of the general movement among the working classes to obtain an advance on the usual rates of wages. We have succeeded only to a limited extent, nor are the prospects of further success very encouraging, since many of the employers have obstinately refused to comply with our demands. Now, I would ask, what are we to do? We cannot starve, nor do we like to become a burden upon the public charity of the City, for that is the last thing an industrious New-York mechanic would ask for; and yet it must come to that if we do not get a reasonable increase upon our present rate of wages. It is not necessary for me to state the reasons we have for making this demand. You know them better than I could explain them to you. Suffice it to say, that $2 this season is not equivalent to $2 in purchasing the necessaries of life at this time last year. "Strikes" we condemn, they do no good: in fact, they are a positive injury, especially to those who indulge in them.

In view of these facts, then, and as a fair and impartial journalist, I would respectfully ask you to *recommend to the merchants, employers, and the moneyed public generally*, the necessity of complying with the increase so justly and so reasonably demanded.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862. P. K.

The spirit of this appeal commends it to the kindest and most favorable consideration. The inflation of the currency, the Government tax, and other causes, have largely increased the price of all the necessaries of life,—which is equivalent to a diminution of the wages of labor. But it must also be borne in mind that the same causes operate to diminish the *profits of capital*, out of which the wages of labor must be paid. As a general thing, therefore, those who employ labor suffer in common with the laborers they employ, and are not able to respond to this demand for an increase of wages.

Our own business affords an illustration. The Government has seen fit to tax us in every department of our business,—*five* per cent. on the white paper which we consume, *five* per cent. on the amount of our advertising, a fixed sum on every telegram we receive, and, in addition to all this, a tax on our real and personal estate. Owing to the war, moreover, the amount of advertising has largely diminished,—the expenses of the telegraph and of correspondence have largely increased, and the price of white paper, owing to the absence of cotton, has risen *fifty per cent.* within six months. How is it possible for us, upon any sound or safe business principles, to increase payments in any department or branch of our business? And the same thing is undoubtedly true of many others.

But there are branches of business which have absolutely profited by the war,—and others which have shuffled off all its burdens. All our railroads, for example, add their tax to their fare. The Gas Companies have attempted to do the same. Many of our manufacturing establishments find their business largely increased, and many of our merchants and dealers of every kind have large contracts with the Government, which yield them corresponding profits. All such persons should respond at once to this just demand for an increase in the wages of the labor they employ.

After all, no general rule can be laid down, nor can any general policy be enforced on this subject. Laborers, like all others, must yield to the fixed laws which regulate prices—foremost of which is the law of supply and demand. All other things being equal, inflation of the currency will take effect upon all prices alike,—the price of labor as well as of the necessaries of life,—and will leave the law of supply and demand to its natural operation. When labor is over-abundant, its price must be low; when it is scarce, its wages will rise. And in the long run, this result will certainly come about.

The City Election.

FOR COMPTROLLER.—ROBERT T. HAWS has been nominated for Comptroller of New-York. He will receive the entire Republican vote, and the votes of all others who prefer honesty to party subservlency.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected Comptroller, receiving more votes than *both* the Democratic nominees. Judge BRONSON was elected Corporation Counsel at the same time. Both have performed the duties of their positions with ability, and greatly to the public advantage. Mr. HAWS, in the face of the difficulties which have beset his path, has administered the finances of the City with great skill and unsuspected integrity,—and has actually *reduced the rate of taxation.* This fact alone is conclusive as to his qualifications for the place, and ought to have controlling weight with every man, rich or poor, who lives in the City, and is thus directly interested in the economical administration of its affairs.

Why cannot the great mass of our intelligent and honest voters unite on the men who succeeded two years ago, and who have given general satisfaction to the whole community? With HAWS and BRONSON fairly before the people for reelection, we might have some chance of securing a just and upright administration of our City finances.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—During the fortnight that has elapsed since the transfer of the command of the Army of the Potomac, so far as we have seen, not a single journal of any political party, or any school of military criticism, in the whole country, has expressed any dissatisfaction with the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, or indulged in any unjust assaults upon him or his military movements. He is sustained with the highest degree of unanimity by both the Press and the people everywhere. With the soldiers—with those bodies of them which he had previously commanded, he was always a favorite; and since he obtained his present position, his popularity and the confidence of the troops in his military skill and courage have grown till it pervades the entire army. No General ever had a firmer hold of his men; few armies ever had greater devotion to their leader. Not one of the evil results which it was predicted would ensue upon a change of command, has shown itself; and if they have not appeared by this time, they will never appear.

Neither has Gen. BURNSIDE yet been assailed with torrents of adulation by any portion of the press, or by any political faction. No one has yet nicknamed him Napoleon; and it is to be hoped that no such misfortune will befall him as a consequence of the rapidity with which his vast army has swept from Warrenton to Falmouth. We trust that his friends, and his flunkeys—if he has any of the latter class—will continue to restrain themselves for some time to come, and will give to him only such needs of applause as his actions may call for. *That* will never need to be disavowed.

The change of base, too, is almost universally approved. The profoundest and most blatant military critics have all along been quite certain that the proper route to Richmond was by Fredericksburgh, particularly if there was a force cooperating from the South; and this is whispered to be precisely the programme of the new Commander. The people like it, too, that he has declared against Winter quarters. They see that though it might have been altogether impossible a month ago to do anything, action is quite feasible now and in December. All in all, so far as popular satisfaction with him and his doings are concerned, the prospects of Gen. BURNSIDE are not bad.

THE ELECTION—QUERIES UNANSWERED.—The Albany *Atlas & Argus* replies to our inquiries as to the meaning of the late election, with characteristic disingenuousness and scurrility. We pass its epithets and its slanders as alike unworthy of notice, and beg its attention again to the political question raised by its own remark.

The *Atlas & Argus* a day or two since denounced the "dynasty at Washington," for having "*defied and mocked the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election!*"—and it menaced the Government with popular violence if it persisted in this "infidelity to principle." We asked, with all due respect, what that Central organ of the Seymour Democracy meant by such language as this.—what *was* the "voice of the people" which the Government had thus defied? The *Atlas* says in reply that it "seldom opens" the TIMES—that there is a "general desire" that it should be discontinued,—and that on the whole it is a "nuisance." All this may be very true,—but it does not answer our question. It throws no light on the real verdict of the late election. It does not tell us whether the people in that election demanded that the war should be stopped, or prosecuted with greater vigor,—whether they meant to insist that the rebellion should be crushed, or that we should let the "wayward sisters" go. Even the *Atlas* seems to feel the necessity of some further explanation and adds:

"The voice of the people in the recent elections was uttered in protest against the *radical policy of the Administration*—as manifested in the Emancipation Proclamation, &c. The 'principle' to which the Administration has shown itself disloyal, is that of the responsibility of a Republican Government to the popular will. This is so glaringly manifested in the *recent action* of the Administration, that the people will wholly withdraw their confidence in the honesty and fidelity of the officials who thus set *their instructions* at defiance."

What "recent action" does the *Atlas* refer to? The Administration has done nothing whatever about the Proclamation since the election. That matter stands precisely where it did. Did the *Atlas* expect the President to withdraw the Proclamation the moment he heard of the result of the election?

The only "recent action" of the Administration is that which relates to the prosecution of the war. It has determined to push it forward,—to make it vigorous and effective,—to crush the rebellion instead of standing longer on the defensive and contenting itself with being "safe." We should like to know whether, in the judgment of the *Atlas & Argus*, it "defies and mocks" the voice of the people, by this action, or not.

BRAGG'S ARMY.—We have had no accounts of the movements of the army with which Gen. BRAGG invaded Kentucky, since it crossed the mountains and entered East Tennessee a month ago. A Western correspondent, however, now states that a large part of this force has moved in a southwesterly direction, and that it reached Murfreesboro, below Nashville, on the 11th inst.; and among our news from the South this morning will be found an item to the effect that BRAGG himself, with 15,000 men, had reached Holly Springs, in Mississippi. It was given out from the West that Gen. GRANT held the last-mentioned place; but we fear it was only his advance which had reached it. We can hardly credit, however, that BRAGG had made the march from Murfreesboro to Holly Springs in the short space of time indicated—considering the circuitous route he would have to take, and the difficult country he had to traverse. If it is his design to go there, it indicates that the final contest in the Southwest is to be on the eastern verge of the Mississippi. Such a movement on BRAGG'S part would furnish a splendid opportunity for the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, now near Nashville, to march into East Tennessee.

THE GREAT VICTORY—FORTY YEARS' FIGHT.

Beginning of the Fight—The Missouri Compromise—Victories of Slavery—Demoralization of Politics—Corruption of the Democratic Party, and the Great Victory of Right in Missouri.

THE BEECHES, Nov., 1862.

I sing, *Io Triumphe!* Your New-York Democrats think they have got a victory. There never was a more mistaken set of people since time began. They have won a petty skirmish, and lost a great battle. Their allies of half a century, who alone gave them any real power or consequence, have been terribly defeated—on their chosen field. I do not mean the majority in Congress, (which will be unequivocally for the Administration, and overwhelmingly for the War,) but I mean the victory of Freedom in Missouri. Nor do I mean that Emancipation will be accomplished in a day there. I mean, we have unmistakably and irreversibly the *commencement de la fin.*

No human power can turn back the great tide of opinion, which is now sweeping away the bulwarks of Slavery. It will go on in various forms, and occasional ebbs, till the last vestige of domestic bondage is swept from America. I care nothing for the minor details of the battle. I was once as blind as JOHN VAN BUREN seems to be—if, as I strongly suspect, his ventilations of the swell-mob are not really a witty satire on the follies of his party. At any rate, if he had intended his speeches for *Punch*, he could not have done them better.

But, to return. I was once blind enough to trust that the victories of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Party really meant something, and were to be sorrowed over by the friends of freedom. I was perplexed, but not in despair. Time has taught me better. Providence often gives temporary strength and success to false principles and corrupt parties, in order that they may the more certainly be swept away by an honest public indignation; and it often makes men's selfish interests (as in Missouri) the instrument of a wide and permanent benefaction. Let me tell you some facts (not perhaps remembered) about this Missouri business. Missouri was the first territory beyond the Mississippi, which applied to be a State; but unhappily had a few slaves, and its proposed Constitution permitted Slavery. You will observe that up this time no new Slave State had been admitted, formed out of new territory. Kentucky was a part of Virginia. Tennessee was a part of North Carolina. Louisiana was settled territory, coming in under the treaty with France, with all its local usages. To say that the wild, unsettled country of Missouri was a part of Louisiana, was a mere subterfuge. The real question was, whether it was right or expedient to make new Slave States out of new territory. The sagacious, honest friends of freedom in the North, like RUFUS KING, JOHN W. TAYLOR, of Saratoga, SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, and others, saw clearly that this was a great battle for human freedom: that, if Missouri had a right to demand admission as a Slave State so had any new territory which we might hereafter acquire to the end of time. And you now see into what prodigious proportions that question has boomed up; and through what blood and suffering we must wade to its solution! I need not cite particulars. The South had then in Congress two great advantages. The equal representation in the Senate gave them a veto power, and the Southern immigration to Illinois and Indiana, operating on their Senators, gave them, in fact, a majority there. In the House, the majority was the other way; but the South had an advantage there. HENRY CLAY, then a young and ambitious man, of commanding talents and powerful eloquence, was, by his position on the border line, made a compromiser. By his exertions, the majority in the Senate [illegible] eight or ten in favor of the North. [illegible] the selections of committees [illegible] Missouri turned round, and the [illegible] promise was accomplished [illegible] came in as Central [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible]

of an Administration then, as ever since, till now, wholly Pro-Slavery. Such was the manner of the Missouri Compromise, which was sowing to the wind, and reaping the whirlwind.

Let us proceed: The work was fairly completed in 1821-22. It was the beginning of the second great battle. The *first* was on the Constitution. The South won the first in getting a slave representation. They won the second by getting new Slave States. But they did not win the second without a very effective qualification. The valuable territory of the United States w asin the Northwest, and that territory came in as Free States. Hence the battle raged in a new quarter, but on the same principle. The South *immediately* commenced the design of *acquiring new territory by purchase and conquest* in the South and West, with a view of making new Slave States. For a time they were unsuspected, till Florida, Texas, California, Arizona, all were admitted. It is true they were disappointed in California, but that only made them more determined to acquire Cuba and Central America. All means were tried—purchase, conquest, fillibustering. For forty years the war for the dominion of Slavery was kept up incessantly, although sometimes concealed from the pub ic eye. In nearly the whole of it the disciplined hand of Slavery were victorious over the unorganized militia of freedom. In this whole time the Democratic Party, finding that the South was available to maintain its power, so long as the South was permitted to pursue its coare of Slavery extension, gradually fell into the arms of Slavery helpless and corrupt. If the genius and spirit of the Democratic Party in the time of JEFFERSON be compared with what is called so now, human history cannot present a stronger contrast! Interpreted by JEFFERSON, Democracy was the representative of the freedom and progress of the human mind. Now, what is it? Helplessly and stupidly attempting to sustain compromises with Slavery, a system hated, despised and repudiated by the civilization of the intelligent world, it is literally a servant of servants! Is it strange that, since 1840, nearly the whole body of men, with free, liberal, enlarged minds, have left it? You can point to dozens of your men of genius and eminence in New-York, who were Democrats, but compelled by the laws of mind to leave a thing so foul and so enslaved. This work is going on, and, notwithstanding any temporary successes in local elections, it is not possible for any body of men long to sustain themselves against that overwhelming current of events which God and nature and man are pouring against human Slavery.

I must hasten on. After forty years of constant, unyielding, determined warfare against this organized army of God, we have at last won a great victory on the very field where we lost our first battle! We have won it in Missouri. Kansas is free, and Missouri will be, and the Border States will follow. I say this positively. The Missouri *Republican* will tell you nothing can be done just now. True: but look at the sign in the heavens. Hear the thunder, as it rolls. Missouri *has elected five Emancipationists* to Congress, against four Democrats. It is the great sign of the day I say again, *Io triumphe!*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible infictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards: destitution and crime have diminished: and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and dreped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good: for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity: Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity, remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the Expectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters: the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed, several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved is pure St. Croix Rum. Here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply one-half the Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The abolition of the medicine-business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVANDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Weekly Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in this army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

White's Splendid Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats attract universal attention. N. B.—FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT No. 216 BROADWAY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Darno's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist, a box will be sent paid by mail for 31 cents, or four boxes for $1.
J. DARNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Important Aid to the National Cause.—GROVER & BAKER'S new "lock-stitch" machine, No. 9, will greatly reduce the labor and expense of clothing the Union Army. It is a great improvement over all machines of the same class before made. Every tailor and manufacturer of Army Clothing should have it at once. Price $40.

Newly Discovered Colorific.
Never fails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the HAIR of the HEAD or WHISKERS with the Colorific, and without using any other wash or preparation.
It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market. For after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.
General Depôt, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st. For sale at the fashionable hair-dressing saloons and by druggists generally.
BOSWELL & WARNER, Brooklyn, E. D.,
Proprietors.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 553—NOV. 21, 1862.
68, 19, 60, 66, 28, 27, 38, 23, 56, 29, 25, 71, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 554—NOV. 21, 1862.
35, 16, 26, 39, 41, 53, 19, 61, 29, 68, 67, 56,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes, information furnished, and highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds: BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 372 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life of Mrs. L. A. Brinan.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medicinally safe, for it preserves and adds to the beauty of the hair. *The ingredients are such as experience has taught will cure the Diseases of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring any further information can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TOOTH ULCER, HOT FLUSHES, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PEBISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 339, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about

1,500 BARRELS TURPENTINE.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS,
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK.
All checks on this Bank of three, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, drawn by F. B. Rushton, will be paid at any time in sums of one dollar or more at his store No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., as the Bank refuses to perform its agreement made by its President and Cashier.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established Stand, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9¾ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by J. L. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 7 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. This regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON for restoring gray and discased hair to its pristine vigor, preventing the hair from falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 296 and 775 Broadway, and No. 179 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
DECEMBER, 1862,
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LIST OF CONTENTS:
THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS; by T. W. Higginson.
ONE OF MY CLIENTS.
THE CUMBERLAND; by H. W. LONGFELLOW.
THE FOSSIL MAN; by CHARLES L. BRACE.
LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR; by THEODORE WINTHROP.
A WOMAN; by ROSE TERRY.
ABOUT WARWICK; by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
LYRICS OF THE STREET; by JULIA WARD HOWE.
MR. AXTELL.
MY HUNT AFTER "THE CAPTAIN"; by O. W. HOLMES.
WAITING
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

Price of the Number, 25 cents.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

The number for JANUARY, 1863, begins the ELEVENTH VOLUME OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, embraces many of the best-known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers,

THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,

Which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

In PROSE and POETRY the *Atlantic* Staff of Writers is unequaled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,	JOHN G. WHITTIER,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,	E. P. WHIPPLE,
LOUIS AGASSIZ,	BAYARD TAYLOR,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,	GEORGE S. HILLARD,
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,	Mrs. H. B. STOWE.
T. W. HIGGINSON,	"THE COUNTRY PARSON,"
AUTHOR "Margret Howth,"	ROSE TERRY,
OLIVER W. HOLMES,	HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

The ATLANTIC'S list of Contributors includes many of THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA.

TERMS.—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the Publishers.

Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on application to the Publishers.

INDUCEMENTS for SUBSCRIBING. Lists of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I. THEO. WINTHROP'S NEW BOOK.
THE CANOE AND THE SADDLE
ADVENTURES IN NORTHWESTERN RIVERS AND FORESTS. By THEODORE WINTHROP, author of "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," &c., &c. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.

This volume of adventures will be found fully equal, in point of narrative and description, to "John Brent." It is a record of the author's own youthful wanderings in a wild region of country, and is full of remarkable scenes of travel, not without danger. Winthrop's best powers are evidently put into this capital volume of rare incidents. His Indian experiences are new and graphically told throughout.

II.—BAYARD TAYLOR'S LIFE-STORY.
THE POET'S JOURNAL.
By BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, beveled and gilt, $1. Vellum cloth, gilt top, $1 25.

In the "Poet's Journal" is related the history of Bayard Taylor's domestic life, in verse—a history full of romance and incident. It consists of a series of poems addressed to his present wife, whom he styles the "Mistress of Cedarcroft"—the name of his country residence in Pennsylvania—and he has interwoven in exquisite lyrics the story of his love and his sorrows. The narrative is related in "Three Evenings on the Lawn at Cedarcroft," and the whole action and execution of the story are managed with great skill and beauty.

This autobiography in verse is wholly unique, and cannot fail to interest the admirers of one of our most successful American writers, whose fame has steadily grown with his years.

☞ The above books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, *postpaid*, to any address, on receipt of the price, by the publishers

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

THE GIFT-BOOK FOR 1863.

CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., will publish on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.,
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF
BITTER-SWEET.
A Poem, by J. G. Holland. (Timothy Titcomb.)
with 50 illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings, by J. J. Whitney, Esq., in 1 vol., large 12mo., bound in extra illuminated cloth, full gilt, $4; in Turkey morocco, extra and antique, $6.

This popular work, which has reached the 16th edition, and has become a household poem throughout the land, the publisher now offers in its new dress as an
ELEGANT AND SUITABLE GIFT-BOOK
FOR THIS AND ALL SEASONS.

It is embellished with 50 illustrations, which for design and execution have not been excelled, and is printed on superb tinted paper at the Riverside Press. It cannot fail to be the favorite Gift Book of the season.

Copies sent by mail *postpaid*, on receipt of price.

DR. COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway
HAVE NEARLY READY:
THE PENTATEUCH
AND BOOK OF JOSHUA,
Critically examined
by
The Right Rev. JOHN WM. COLENSO, D. D.,
Bishop of Natal.

"There appears to be little doubt that Dr. Colenso's work on 'The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua,' which is at length before the world, will give rise to quite as much of excitement and controversy as was predicted by those who had seen the copies which have been privately circulated among the author's friends. Of the opinions expressed in the work, we cannot, of course, attempt to give an account; but an able writer in a journal which is the first to call particular attention to the famous Essays and Reviews, expresses the opinion that Dr. Williams and Dr. Semple are novices in the art of exciting popular wonder, compared with Dr. Colenso, and that their defiance of the old canons of an orthodox criticism will appear tame and scrupulous, when read by the side of the Bishop of Natal's volume. Dr. Colenso, however, asserts, in the long and interesting preface to his work, that he is not aware of any breach of the law of the Church of England, as declared by the recent judgment in the Court of Arches, which is involved in the publication."

OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.
THE NEW EDITION READY TO-DAY.
ONE ELEGANT VOLUME. Cloth Round. Price $1 50.

The appearance of this entertaining book has already created a vast stir among the Mercantile community—the upper-crust as well as the cod-fish aristocracy.

It is brimming full with all sorts of gossip, sketches and anecdotes concerning the principal Merchants of New York, and is the most amusing and curious volume of its kind ever published.

The first edition of 1,000 copies was sold off with a perfect rush on publication day. The new supply is just ready.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!
IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.
A PROGRAMME
For a Christmas Festival, or celebration of the Life of our Saviour, being a selection of hymns, psalms, &c., with references to appropriate music. It will prove very interesting, and much less expensive than any programme that could be prepared. Price $2 per hundred. Ready on THIS DAY.
ALSO,
THE GOLDEN SHOWER.
Bradbury's new Sunday School Singing Book, now coming into general use; and
THE GOLDEN CHAIN,
the most popular Sunday School singing book ever issued. Price in paper covers, $15 per hundred; in boards, $20.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 421 Broome-st., New-York.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY,
THE REBELLION RECORD.
A Diary of
AMERICAN EVENTS,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
Ready this day.
PART XXIV.—Illustrated with portraits of
MAJ.-GEN. O. M. MITCHEL
AND ROBERT E. LEE.
THE FOURTH VOLUME
WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION, NOV. 27.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.
C. T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.
Translated from the French.
With Notes by
WM. HENRY HURLBERT.
8vo. Paper. 38 cents.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED.
CIVIL LIBERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.
By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D. Enlarged edition: 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth..... $2 75.
ALSO,
LIEBER ON GUERRILLA PARTIES, considered with reference to the law and usages of war. 12mo. Paper..... 35c.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
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* * * * * * * *

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THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE OF Literature, Art, Politics and Society, for DECEMBER, in this day published, and contains several stories and important political articles, by eminent authors.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 15 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, for $1 20. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 50 Ann-st.

COMMON SENSE, BY THOMAS PAINE, roused to arms the heroes who "made us a nation." Price only 10 cents. Mailed postage free. Circulate it. "These are the times that try men's souls." Published by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 50 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WM. H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary. ANDREW HOGGLAND, Chairman.
By Republican Convention. J. WILSON GREEN, Secretary. N. D. THAYER, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. C

ANSWERS PERSONAL.

—The Hartford *Courant* of Nov. 20, says:

"The funeral of Hubert, the youngest son of the Hon. Gideon Welles, was held yesterday at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, and largely attended. He was a bright boy, a little over four years of age. Already has Mr. Welles been called to part with four children, and this last affliction adds the fifth. This one died in Washington on Tuesday morning, after a week's illness of diphtheria. The body arrived here yesterday noon, inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted oak coffin, on the lid of which was a plate with the name and age of the deceased, and two crosses, and a wreath of white flowers from the National Observatory at Washington. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Welles, and the two remaining children, two boys of about 14 and 16 years—one a naval cadet, being in uniform; Mr. Wm. Faxon, chief clerk in the Navy Department, the family surgeon, and a number of personal friends of the family. The party had a special car placed at their disposal. The Rev. Mr. Washburn, rector of St. John's Church, officiated at the funeral."

—Gen. Eugene A. Carr has been ordered to assume command in St. Louis, in the place of Gen. Davidson, who immediately takes the field, at the head of the troops in the southeastern portion of Missouri.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 23,935 bbls. Flour, 142 bbls. and 245 bags Corn Meal, 154,161 bushels Wheat, 43,305 bushels Corn, 11,607 bushels Barley, 2,125 bushels Oats, 870 bushels Malt, 2,651 pkgs. Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Yellow were made at 39c. @40c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at former rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been less sought after at previous figures.

COFFEE—Sales were light, to-day, having been confined to 50 mats Java at 34c., 100 bags Maracaibo at 32½c.; 470 bags Rio at 32c. @33c., and 200 bags St. Domingo at 29½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, mostly at 32c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy, lower, and quite irregular, Middling being quoted down to 66c. @67c. ₱ lb. The demand is limited.

FIRE CRACKERS—A moderate inquiry prevails for No. 1 Canton at $1 70 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at rather lower prices for really desirable lots. The reported sales since our last add up 12,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; now to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75, extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60 @$5 75
Extra State	5 85 @ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 05 @ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 35 @ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45 @10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 550 bbls., at $6 50@$6 65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 95@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4, and Bunch do. $3 85 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand at somewhat firmer. Sales, since our last, 183,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 52; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34, Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23; Red State, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand, at yesterday's closing prices; sales, since our last, 137,000 bushels at 70c. @70½c., chiefly 70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c. @66c. for Eastern Mixed; 58c. @63c. for unsound; 73c. @73½c. for Yellow Western, and 74c. @75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at 89c. @92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada, at 65c. @67½c.; Western, at 67c. @68c.; and State, at 67½c. @68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is heavy at $1 42½ @ $1 50 ₱ bushel. Malt 4,200 bushels, 1,500 bushels of Barley Malt were sold at $1 64@$1 67 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal, Jan. 1 to

	Nov. 13, 1862.	Nov. 14, 1861.	Nov. 22, 1860.	Nov. 24, 1859.
Flour, bbls	1,026,962	853,040	560,844	557,271
Wheat, bush	7,806,557	6,712,570	2,387,715	597,814
Corn, bush	2,649,136	1,367,536	139,214	71,424
Barley, bush	35,938	79,429	27,483	27,881
Peas, bush	319,957	1,140,720	764,187	1,1,384
Oatmeal, bbls	2,000	17,754	6,906	613
Oats, bush	16,472	66,141	37,335	61,541

Exports of Breadstuffs from Montreal, via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, from Jan. 1 to

	Nov. 13, 1862.	Nov. 14, 1861.	Nov. 22, 1860.	Nov 25, 1859.
Flour, bbls	603,192	611,338	276,067	105,973
Wheat, bush	6,804,117	5,537,165	636,946	58,005
Corn, bush	1,041,578	1,317,807	21,387	3,015
Barley, bush	270	1,789	252	29,067
Peas, bush	654,030	559,770	1,207,110	328,057
Oatmeal, bbls	3,806	32,185	11,954	358
Oats, bush	12	311,101	198,632	12,600

HAY—North River is in fair request for shipment and home use at 85c. @85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at from 18c. @25c. for Ordinary to very choice New, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Sales, Low Orinoco Matta, on private terms, being, however, over 500 hides.

HORSES—Are in better demand, but is not active.

LARD—Western are salable at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ [illegible]

LEAD—Remains quite request at former figures.

MOLASSES—Market (open), prices, unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine declined to-day, selling at 72½c. @73c., closing at 72½c. for Crude, ₱ gallon. Demand from the Northern cities and other sources. The Oil trade for the week in review of the oil trade for last week—For harvest sail continues [illegible] at moderate. A consi[illegible] at the same figures quoted in [illegible] Lard Oils many buyers in the [illegible] combinations to buy. The sales [illegible] Whale Oil [illegible] Sperm Oil [illegible] Crude Whale Oil [illegible] Crude Sperm Oil [illegible] Bleached Whale Oil [illegible] Bleached Sperm Oil [illegible] Lard Oil [illegible] Linseed Oil [illegible] Rosin [illegible] Tar [illegible] Pitch [illegible] Crude Turpentine [illegible] Spirits Turpentine [illegible] Camphine [illegible] Burning Fluid [illegible] Benzine [illegible] Naphtha [illegible] Coal Oil [illegible] Petroleum [illegible] Paraffine [illegible] Wool [illegible] Sperm Candles [illegible] Adamantine Candles [illegible] Tallow Candles [illegible] Rosin Candles [illegible] Soap [illegible] Glycerine [illegible] Shot [illegible] Lead [illegible] Linseed [illegible] Hemp [illegible] Bristles [illegible] Feathers [illegible] Hides [illegible] Skins [illegible] Furs [illegible] Ivory [illegible] Bone [illegible] Horn [illegible] Whalebone [illegible] Sponge [illegible] Cork [illegible] Rags [illegible] Paper [illegible] Twine [illegible] Rope [illegible] Bagging [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Wool [illegible] Flax [illegible] Jute [illegible] Hemp [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Snuff [illegible] Cigars [illegible] Pipes [illegible] Matches [illegible] Gunpowder [illegible] Fireworks [illegible] Saltpetre [illegible] Sulphur [illegible] Charcoal [illegible] Coke [illegible] Iron [illegible] Steel [illegible] Nails [illegible] Spikes [illegible] Anchors [illegible] Chains [illegible] Axles [illegible] Springs [illegible] Horseshoes [illegible] Horseshoe Nails [illegible] Screws [illegible] Bolts [illegible] Nuts [illegible] Washers [illegible] Rivets [illegible] Tacks [illegible] Brads [illegible] Wire [illegible] Copper [illegible] Brass [illegible] Tin [illegible] Zinc

New-York Times, Saturday, November 22, 1862. 1

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. HARVEY'S GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

which have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other derangements of the Uterine Organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Dr. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 50 pages, sent free to any address. Six cent required to pay postage.

The pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, General Agent. No. 67 Cedar-st.,
(Post-office Box No. 5,079,) New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

Those afflicted with the complaint are invited to call whether treated or not. No charge for consultation. All softness and pain quickly relieved, and cure warranted, by DR. MOSELEY, No. 314 4th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that it has made quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a Vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this most neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without: change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, free charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE or VIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in recent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure, but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,210 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million." 8c Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open until 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. THEO. GRUEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Fleecy-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, and all skin affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy or Monthly Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will prevent a supposition. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Infallible Guide to Reproductive Organs. $3 Sold in New-York by CALL TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—ASTONISHING healing powers of the Associated Galvanic Fluid, the new practice of Medicated Electricity, or Electric Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. POWELL, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, Diseases of Females, &c. Office No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GILLETT, NO. 258 BROADWAY, New-York, are now located at 189 Lafayette-st., No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and continue the use of their improved Artificial Teeth, without extracting the roots. Entire sets of teeth from $10 to $20. Partial sets, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNER A good educated ... unusual chance to ... Address Box No. ...

IN PURSUANCE ... CORPORATION ... shaving's ... of the City of ... ed to exhibit ... the subscriber ... the ... of February ...

jy20-law6ms*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps, in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz.: *Playing Cards, Proprietary, Express, Telegraph, Insurance* (life.) *Insurance*, (fire and marine,) *Passage Tickets* and *Protest*.

The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next. And persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to so use said stamps, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 89.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH USAGE, HIS Excellency, the Governor, has designated a day on which the people are recommended to abstain from their ordinary pursuits and meet in their accustomed places of worship to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, and to render thanks for the benefits He has bestowed on them.

On such an occasion, made doubly interesting from the momentous events which are transpiring, we should not forget those of our citizens whom the customary day of Thanksgiving will find away from their homes and firesides, amidst the clash of arms, perhaps in the shock of battle.

That they may, wherever practicable, unite in a proper observance of the day, It is ordered that the commanding officers of regiments from this State now in service, and the commanders of all military posts within the State, cause the Thanksgiving Proclamation to be read before their assembled commands, and that such other and appropriate ceremonies be observed as the exigencies of the service will permit.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifty-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street; west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 353s and 353g; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,884; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,901; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 24, inclusive of block 11; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 45 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 16; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 58 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets, both sides of Thirteenth street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from said to point's half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets both sides of University-place, from a joint half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a joint half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a joint half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eighth and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 20, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand 210,000 yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 10 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25⅝ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
30,000 yards, 35 inches wide

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. LOWNDES, Navy Agent

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 2 o'clock P. M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection, and to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

A. 1OTH, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flowing, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSUP, LEVY & CO.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION have opened a Bureau of information in regard to patients in the different hospitals in and around Washington, which is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the corner of 15th-st. and Pennsylvania-av., where the following questions can be answered, and information given in the case of any person now in the hospitals of Washington or Georgetown:

1. Name of patient.
2. Regiment and company.
3. Name of Captain of the company.
4. Name of Colonel of the regiment.
5. Name of Brigade and Division.
6. Whether wounded or sick.
7. Where he is at present in the hospitals.
8. Whether dangerously ill.

The Sanitary Commission has recently been authorized by the Secretary of War to establish a Bureau of Information in regard to soldiers in the hospitals of Washington and Georgetown, and to receive and forward to their friends all letters addressed to them. Letters may be left at the office of the Commission, corner of 15th-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington, or sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, Box 773, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

This Academy this evening will be illuminated as on the Prince of Wales gala night.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22,

On which occasion he will present a most attractive programme.

The performance will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

All the COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

The performances will consist of the entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of

LA TRAVIATA,

Signora GUERRABELLA as VIOLETTA.
BRIGNOLI as ALFREDO. AMODIO as GERMONT.

And the first act of Bellini's

NORMA.

LORINI as NORMA. MORENSI as ADALGISA.
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as ORBVESO.

The performance will conclude with the American National Air,

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

sung by the three American Prima Donne,
Signoras GUERRABELLA, LORINI and MORENSI,
the favorite Tenor,

Mr. WM. CASTLE,

AND THE CHORUS OF THE OPERA.

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

DINORAH

DEBUT OF MLLE. CORDIER.

Mr. J. GRAU announces with much satisfaction that he has completed his arrangement for the
Production of MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA, in three acts, of
DINORAH;
OR
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

This important and interesting work will be given for the first time on

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and is considered a chef d'œuvre. The legend on which the opera of

DINORAH

is founded affords frequent opportunities for that vivid contrast of style and alternate change from "lively to severe" which he so much cultivates. The result is a unique work of art, so astonishingly felicitous that, while it delights the general public by the irresistible blandishments of melody, it surprises the musician by its learned combinations and novel and beautiful effects of instrumentation.

Mr. GRAU is fortunate in possessing at the present moment an ample company for the just interpretation of this production

MLLE. CORDIER.
MLLE. MORENSI.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR AMODIO,
SIGNOR SUSINI,

will appear in the principal parts.

MLLE. CORDIER
Making her début as
DINORAH,

a rôle expressly written for a brilliant high soprano.

NEW SCENERY

has been prepared for the opera, by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill-Dam of

THE INUNDATION

will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock precisely,
First night of Meyerbeer's new opera, in three acts, of
DINORAH,
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,)
Début of the new prima donna,
MLLE. ANGELINA CORDIER

It will be given with new and magnificent scenery by Calyo.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. CORDIER ..... as ..... Dinorah
Mlle. MORENSI ..... as ..... The first Goatherd
Sig. BRIGNOLI ..... as ..... Corentin
Sig. SUSINI ..... as ..... The Hunter
Sig. AMODIO ..... as ..... Hoel
Miss STOCKTON ..... as ..... Second Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,

which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND
THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by ..... Signor MUZIO

The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to wait its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST.

With the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets not issued to the Press cannot be admitted.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, Nov 25.
FIRST OPERA NIGHT.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862.

A NUMBER OF EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST ON THE OCCASION.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at his residence, No. 123 Amity-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Thursday, Oct. 2, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7:30, 11:2, 4, 5, 6.

Express Mail Train, leaves Jersey City at 9 A. M.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fash on Course (6) ot.

Freight received at Jamesslip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTOMLEY, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Hudson at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 23th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point 13th-st. Ferry at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 12 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday next with two per cent. and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FOOT OF CHARLES-ST.	FOOT OF THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7, 11, 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10 P. M., (Sundays included)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo and Way, daily, for Port Jervis at 12:15 P. M. Accommodation daily, at 3:30 P. M., Way, for Mid-Hoboken, Newburgh, Warwick. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canal Indigo.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 2:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ONLY LINE—The steamer Bridgeport Republic leaves Pier No. 28, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock, connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Northern Railroads, also the above line for Derby and New-London. Freight taken for forwarding at the wharf all day, and wagon 1 to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract rates.

GEORGE W. ...

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and railroad connection via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 P. M. FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND PETERSBURG.—The steamer ... will sail from Pier No. 3 East River, foot of Peck-slip, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, for Old Point, Norfolk, City Point and Petersburg.

MACHINERY, &c.

MACHIN ... the Feed ... Lubricator ...

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS ... Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Lyon's and Howe's, for sale on part payment, the balance in monthly installments. DIAMOND, No. 508 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
FAREWELL MATINEE AT TWO.

EVENING, AT A QUARTER BEFORE EIGHT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, will be performed the Fairy Pantomime entitled the
GOLDEN EGG.

Gabriel ..... as ..... Toby | Young America, as the Frog
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

The entertainments will commence with the screaming Farce,

BOX AND COX,

by the Dramatic Company.
In the EVENING, Farewell Benefit of
GABRIEL RAVEL,
and positively his last appearance, when will be performed the Vaudeville entitled
THE THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN,
In which Gabriel will sustain five Speaking Characters.
To be followed by a comic sketch entitled
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.
The Monkey ..... by ..... YOUNG AMERICA
After which the laughable comic pantomime of
M. DECHALUMEAU.
Roquinet ..... GABRIEL RAVEL
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, à la LEOTARD,
by YOUNG AMERICA.
Monday, EDWIN FORREST as
MACBETH.
New scenery, appointments, &c.
Tuesday, MATILDA HERON as CAMILLE.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley
LAST NIGHT OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
MATILDA HERON
will appear in her dramatic impersonation of
"NANCY SYKES,"
in Dickens' charming home Drama, OLIVER TWIST.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
WITH
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,

Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

The following artists will assist Miss CARENO:
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
the new tenor, and pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA,
who will preside at the piano;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
the celebrated violinist and musical director;
Messrs. MOSENTHAL, BERNER, MATZKA and
PREUSSER.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be had at Peter A. Schrimpf's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lunt's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS

comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Enfield, Lockwood, Solomon, J. Wells, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.

By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

Sixth night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled

BLACK BLUNDERS.

GEORGE CHRISTY ..... as ..... Julius Crow

Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.

THE BEDOUIN ARABS, OF COLOR, &c., &c.

EVERY SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR

SCOTIA, JUBAINE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26
EUROPA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDS, ... leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, C... leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Meals and servants' fees not paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of these well-known steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons | AMERICA ..... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... 2,500 tons | BONAPARTE ..... 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Captain ..... carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. ...
Rates of passage from New-York—First

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Reported Arrival of Bragg at Holly Springs with Rebel Reinforcements.

Concentration of the Forces Under Pemberton and Price.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BATTLE.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 21.

Passengers from La Grange report that the main body of our army is still there. None but cavalry have yet been to Holly Springs, but they returned. The railroad bridge, three miles south of La Grange, burned by the rebels, is being rapidly rebuilt.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th, says that BRAGG had arrived at Holly Springs last Saturday, with 15,000 troops; that he, PEMBERTON and PRICE were making all possible preparation to give GRANT battle.

RETURNED TENNESSEEANS IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 20.

A number of returned Tennesseeans were serenaded at the St. Cloud Hotel this evening. A large crowd was in attendance. Brief but stirring speeches were made by Parson BROWNLOW and Mr. MAYNARD. The latter declared the people would maintain their Government at all hazard, and that the rebels must submit unconditionally.

A grand rally will take place to-morrow night to hear Parson BROWNLOW.

The river here is rising slowly, but is still very low.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Demonstration of the Rebels Lately Driven into the Boston Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 21.

Advices have been received stating that the enemy in the Southwest had advanced, 15,000 strong, from Boston Mountains to Cave Hill, apparently intending to give battle. Our forces, under Gen. BLUNT, learned that the enemy was at Cave Hill. BLUNT made preparations to move upon them, but he soon found, as if apprised, the rebels had hurriedly withdrawn and again retired to the mountains. This is all the intelligence at present received relative to this movement.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has received temporary leave of absence from his command on account of sickness, and is now on his way to St. Louis.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN has been instructed to report for orders to Gen. CURTIS, and will shortly arrive here.

FIGHT IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Rout of a Body of Rebels Near Piketon—Capture of Eighty Prisoners, a Lot of Arms, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 20.

Col. J. DILS, Jr., on Nov. 10, writes Adjutant-General FINNELL that he has routed the rebels out of Eastern Kentucky, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses and mules, near Piketon.

The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

WHAT THEY CARRIED FROM THE STATE.

Regarding the amount of supplies taken from Kentucky by Gen. BRAGG's army, the Lexington *Observer* says:

"We were here in Lexington and saw something of the removal of Government stores, and witnessed the plunderings of the rebel armies of our dry goods' stores, groceries, etc. Upon the resumption of the publication of the paper, we stated that an immense amount of Government stores, amounting, perhaps, to $1,000,000, besides arms sufficient to arm eighteen or twenty thousand men, were taken off, and we stated precisely the truth, and there are hundreds here who will bear us out in that statement. There is no justification nor anything to be made by dodging or disguising the facts in the case, and we shall not do so. We are not inclined to think the Richmond *Examiner* far wrong when it published that 'the wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky by Gen. KIRBY SMITH was forty miles long, and brought a million yards of jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon-loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels pork, 1,500 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large lot of swine.' From the City of Frankfort it is stated that 74,000 yards of jeans were taken from the establishment of Mr. WATSON. From one concern in this city they took $106,000 worth of jeans and linseys, from another $10,000 worth, another $9,000, another $10,000, another $5,000. These different amounts in woolen goods we know to have been removed from this city, as we have the names before us from whom they were taken. Aside from this, in boots, shoes, etc., we know of $20,000 worth that they carried off, and also have the names to show from whom the goods were taken. From one house, seven boxes of new Springfield rifles, and nine boxes of muskets, with all the tents belonging to METCALFE's cavalry, 40 bags of horseshoes, and 120 boxes belonging to four regiments, containing clothing and subsistence. The articles taken from this house were valued by the rebels themselves at more than $10,000, and they so declared at the time. The Adams Express Office was robbed of everything it contained. All the goods that had been sent and deposited in the establishment from all parts of the country were seized and appropriated. The furniture, silver-ware, etc., belonging to MORGAN VANCE, Esq., which had been sent for safe keeping to Mr. HARPER, the Agent for the Express Company, after the burning of his valuable property, near Harrodsburgh, were all appropriated by the victors—taken away and distributed by them at Nicholasville and perhaps elsewhere to sympathizers with the rebellion. Mr. HARPER's fine cloak and all his personal property were removed from his office—the whole house was stripped of everything of value. These facts were patent to all at the time of their occurrance, and we have no disposition to disguise them now. For four weeks during the stay of the rebels here, a train of cars was running daily to Nicholasville, bearing away mess pork and other articles necessary to the subsistence of armies, while trains of wagons—huge in number—were moving out on the Richmond, Versailles and Nicholasville roads, day and night, loaded with valuable commodities. To say that the rebel armies took immense stores from Kentucky is all gammon,' is simply a misrepresentation, out of which no good can grow. We were here and saw and know what occurred, and can prove what we assert. Lexington afforded the rebels, when they entered it, the richest harvest they have reaped during the war, and nothing is to be made by disguising the fact."

Republican City Convention.

NO NOMINATION MADE—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

The delegates to the City Convention met Thursday evening at the Republican headquarters, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The roll of delegates having been called, Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN presented a resolution, to the effect that a Committee of nine be appointed for the purpose of conferring with other political organizations in relation to the nomination of a candidate for Corporation Counsel, said Committee to report to the Convention on Tuesday evening next.

Alderman PATTON moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert, that this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel.

Considerable discussion ensued on the merits of this amendment, in which Mr. WARREN S. WOOD, EVARTS, HENRY A. SMITH, DANIEL M. PRIX and others took part.

The question on the adoption of Alderman PATTON's amendment was then taken, the ayes and noes being called, and declared lost—Ayes, 28; Noes, 79.

The original resolution was then adopted. Ex-Alderman FOSTER, of the Eighth Ward, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inform Comptroller HAWES of his renomination by the Convention at its last session, reported that that gentleman had agreed to accept the nomination. The announcement was received with great applause.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee of nine:

Abram Wakeman, of the Twelfth Ward; Henry W. Smith, of the Ninth Ward; Wm. M. Evarts, of the Eighteenth Ward; Isaac Daytoo, of the Sixteenth Ward; Amor J. Williamson, of the Second Ward; Wm. A. Dowling, of the Nineteenth Ward; Chas. A. Dana, of the Fifteenth Ward. Wm. R. Stewart, of the Twentieth Ward; Andrew Blakeley, of the Eighth Ward.

On motion, the officers of the Convention were added to the Committee, viz.:

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President, of the Eighteenth Ward; HENRY H. HERLAN, Secretary, of the Fourth, and E. S. MCPHERSON, Secretary, of the Nineteenth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, to hear the report of the Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. LORINI'S success, last evening, in "Lucrezia Borgia," exceeded the best expectations of her friends, and surpassed, in musical interest, the promise of her *début*. In the difficult and dramatic music of the first act she sang so well, and delivered her voice with such a fine, artist's sense of its capacity, that its inadequacy for so large a building ceased to be noticed, whilst its beautiful, fresh quality was as remarkable as the skill and taste of her method and phrasing. It is now evident that in Mme. LORINI we have an artist who is destined to grow upon the audience; one who leaves in each performance something pleasant to be expected in the next. In the majority of instances, our *prime donne* play their best cards on the opening night, and lose ever afterwards.

The performance was a good one in all respects, Signor BRIGNOLI being in remarkably fine voice. The superb trio of the third act was rapturously encored, thanks mainly to the delicious voice of this gentleman. Signor SCIRI was the *Duke*, and Mlle. MORENSI the *Orsini*.

There will be a grand extra performance at the Academy to-night, on which occasion Gen. MCCLELLAN will be present. "Il Trovatore" and an act from "Norma" will be given. In consequence of this lengthy programme the opera commences at 7½ instead of 8 o'clock.

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T. Mason Jones on John Milton.

MASON JONES lectured at Irving Hall last evening, to a house full, on "JOHN MILTON." Portentious policemen parading the passage ways possibly preserved public propriety. At any rate, the lecturer was undisturbed, except by welcome plaudits. He commenced by taking the trouble to contradict certain allegations of a notorious daily journal relative to the disturbance at the last lecture, denying that he was the employe of any party, and stating that he came to this country simply to deliver his lectures, with a few thousand dollars in his pockets and a few ideas in his head. He hated tyranny and loved freedom, and part of his intention in visiting this country was to write a book, and place the cause of the North correctly before the British public. He had no desire to interfere in our local politics, and professed a profound ignorance of the distinction between Hard Shells and Soft Shells, and doughfaces, while to him the pronunciation of a "butternut" was an inexpressible mystery. He dealt with principles as his lectures suggested, and would, when occasion offered, enforce the lessons of history. He announced that his previous lecture would be repeated on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music.

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The Prince de Joinville and the Duryee Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent of your paper, writing from Warrenton, is somewhat in error in ascribing the Prince de Joinville of an act of injustice in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the "Fifth New-York Zouaves" and so bows on Gen. DUREE the credit of having brought that regiment to the standard of efficiency and perfection in drill and discipline which arrested the attention of the Prince de Joinville. To Gen. DURYEE unquestionably belongs the honor of organizing a regiment of such excellence as sufficient to attract a class of young men of a degree of intelligence and education rarely to be met with among the rank and file of armies. To his untiring and zealous Fifth New-York Volunteers is especially in all its military manifestations of the spirit of the first to take the field at the outbreak of the rebellion. The Col. Commanding N. WARREN, who has been in command almost from the battle of Great Bethel to Antietam, is but the sole credit of having brought the Fifth Regiment to its present state of efficiency. It was to its severe and exacting discipline, his unceasing efforts in the education of his officers and men, his stubbornness of purpose, his firmness and toil, his utter disregard of his own personal comfort, (and that of his officers,) his wonderful example of endurance coupled with a thorough contempt of danger and the most aspiring courage, that elevated the Fifth New-York Volunteers to such a position that not even he who had looked upon the magnificent legions of continental armies, could pass it by with a smile of approbation.

C.

Late Captain Duryee's Zouaves.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Arrived, an Italian schooner of fifty tons, from Mazatlan, bringing $128,000 in treasure.

Sailed, ship *Westward*, for New-York.

Trade is moderately active; sales 1,000 firkins Butter at 25c., market firmer. 60,000 lbs. San Francisco Cordage at 9¾c.@10c., 25,000 lbs. Tarred, 12½c.; Cheese, 15c., Dills, 50c., Bales, 20c., Eastern Hops, 20c., 5,000 kegs Nails at $4.

Telegraphic news from Oregon mention the hanging of four highway robbers by vigilance committees at Florence City and Lewiston, in Washington Territory, on the 9th. It is believed an organized band of highwaymen infest the mining region.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Money market is quiet, with an ample supply of capital at 1½@2. Exchange remains the same as at last steamer day. Legal Tender Notes are 86. Coal Oil unrated; sales 60c.@70c. Hard Coal declined sales. $18 75. The ship *Highlander* and *Rollo* have been chartered to take Wheat to Liverpool, the former at £2 10s. Desirable tonnage is still scarce and wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 21.

Steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 175 passengers and $1,55,000 in treasure for New-York and $50,000 for England. Total—$1,332,000.

The Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 21.

We have had very heavy rains since Wednesday. The river is now quite deep and rising rapidly.

The navigation of the Ohio will be resumed immediately.

Steamers are preparing to receive freights for all points between Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops

HARNDEN SOLDIERS' EXPRESS.

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COOLEY'S CABINET PRINTING OFFICE. This new invention is well appreciated by OFFICERS OF THE ARMY and NAVY. MEN OF FINANCE and those in the Department, BILL HEADS, BANKS, POSTERS, &c., &c., also have them. Anybody can use them. J. G. COOLEY, No. 1 Spruce-st., N. Y.

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THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. This wide-awake American newspaper having a daily circulation of 67,000 and upward in the Quaker City and throughout Pennsylvania, the Checker Board will be inserted in it for the benefit of such advertisers as shall make timely application to L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st.

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THE CHECKER BOARD.—SCATTERGOOD, in his admirable work on Checkers, says: "The game is played on a board of sixty-four squares, of alternate colors, and with 24 pieces, called men, of always colors, red and white, being preferable. It is played by two persons placed opposite to each other; the one having the red or black pieces is said to be playing the *first side*, and the other, having the 12 white, to be playing the *second side*.

The men being placed, the game is begun by each of the players moving a certain one of his men across the angles of the squares, the black moving first. The men commonly move forward, one square at a time, until they have attained the extreme opposite row, where they become *Kings*, and are designated by placing another man on the top of them. The Kings may move either backward or forward, but still only one square at a time. The men capture in the direction they move by leaping over any hostile piece that may be contiguous, provided there be a vacant table square behind them to set the piece upon, and the man thus captured is removed from the board. When there are two ways of capturing, you may take your choice whether in one way you may get one man, or in the other two men, and no man in Dutch Draughts, when you are required to take the greater number. When, however, you reach what is termed the *King Row*, whether by a jump or otherwise, and terminates the move until your opponent shall have moved, except when you leap in with a piece that is already a King, when you may then leap out again, if a piece lies in the way of a capture, but a single piece finishes his move in the way of capture, you must wait to be crowned, and your opponent can then move it away, or make any other move he sees proper. For further information see Scattergood's book, for sale at No. 3 Broad-st.

STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD.—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Proclamation of Gen. Hunter.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 31, 1862.

The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the Government thereof, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of May, 1862. Subsequent proceedings have rendered it necessary to proclaim and declare the complete emancipation of all persons held as slaves within the limits and jurisdiction of this command, the persons so emancipated holding the same relation to the Government that persons liberated upon the soil of any other rebellious State or district have done since the issuing of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated September 22, 1862.

And whereas, the complete conquest of the said States and their citizens is now rapidly being accomplished, and the powers of civil society are fully restored to the people thereof, except that the right of suffrage and the functions of legislation are withheld from those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, or who, having taken it, have violated it, I do hereby proclaim and declare that all persons held to service or labor within the said States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore declared free by the President of the United States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I do hereby further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And I do hereby call upon the people so liberated to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; from all insurrection or servile war against their late masters, and from all unlawful combinations whatsoever; and I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

ED. C. ANDREWS, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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The Prince de Joinville and the Duryee Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent of your paper, writing from Warrenton, is somewhat in error in ascribing the Prince de Joinville of an act of injustice in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the "Fifth New-York Zouaves" and so bows on Gen. DUREE the credit of having brought that regiment to the standard of efficiency and perfection in drill and discipline which arrested the attention of the Prince de Joinville. To Gen. DURYEE unquestionably belongs the honor of organizing a regiment of such excellence as sufficient to attract a class of young men of a degree of intelligence and education rarely to be met with among the rank and file of armies. To his untiring and zealous Fifth New-York Volunteers is especially in all its military manifestations of the spirit of the first to take the field at the outbreak of the rebellion. The Col. Commanding N. WARREN, who has been in command almost from the battle of Great Bethel to Antietam, is but the sole credit of having brought the Fifth Regiment to its present state of efficiency. It was to its severe and exacting discipline, his unceasing efforts in the education of his officers and men, his stubbornness of purpose, his firmness and toil, his utter disregard of his own personal comfort, (and that of his officers,) his wonderful example of endurance coupled with a thorough contempt of danger and the most aspiring courage, that elevated the Fifth New-York Volunteers to such a position that not even he who had looked upon the magnificent legions of continental armies, could pass it by with a smile of approbation.

C.

Late Captain Duryee's Zouaves.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Arrived, an Italian schooner of fifty tons, from Mazatlan, bringing $128,000 in treasure.

Sailed, ship *Westward*, for New-York.

Trade is moderately active; sales 1,000 firkins Butter at 25c., market firmer. 60,000 lbs. San Francisco Cordage at 9¾c.@10c., 25,000 lbs. Tarred, 12½c.; Cheese, 15c., Dills, 50c., Bales, 20c., Eastern Hops, 20c., 5,000 kegs Nails at $4.

Telegraphic news from Oregon mention the hanging of four highway robbers by vigilance committees at Florence City and Lewiston, in Washington Territory, on the 9th. It is believed an organized band of highwaymen infest the mining region.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Money market is quiet, with an ample supply of capital at 1½@2. Exchange remains the same as at last steamer day. Legal Tender Notes are 86. Coal Oil unrated; sales 60c.@70c. Hard Coal declined sales. $18 75. The ship *Highlander* and *Rollo* have been chartered to take Wheat to Liverpool, the former at £2 10s. Desirable tonnage is still scarce and wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 21.

Steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 175 passengers and $1,55,000 in treasure for New-York and $50,000 for England. Total—$1,332,000.

The Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 21.

We have had very heavy rains since Wednesday. The river is now quite deep and rising rapidly.

The navigation of the Ohio will be resumed immediately.

Steamers are preparing to receive freights for all points between Pittsburgh and St. Louis

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALFONSO SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—
ADOLPHO WOLFE,
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER FOR SALE FROM UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK
MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following firms will supply country merchants at our low rates. Persons who wish to purchase at the lowest New-York cash market rates will apply to either of the firms advertised.

FOR SALE BY

W. WATSON, CLEVELAND ..... No. 12 William street
J. [illegible] ..... No. 9 Wall street
JOHN C. [illegible] ..... No. 208 Greenwich-st.
D. [illegible] ..... No. 2 2 Broadway
SAMUEL [illegible] & CO ..... Nos. 2 and 3 Old Slip
HENRY SWIFT & CO ..... No. 117 Broadway.
C. [illegible] ..... No. 32 Washington-street.
[illegible] ..... No. 38 Beaver-street
[illegible] & GOBBINS ..... No. 94 Fulton-street
[illegible] & RICHARD ..... No. 218 Fulton-street.
[illegible] & BALLETT ..... No. 161 Front-street
[illegible] & CO ..... No. 15 Greenwich-street
[illegible] & CHEE ..... No. 24 Greenwich-street
[illegible] ..... No. 40 Washington-street.
[illegible] & PACKHAFER ..... No. 67 Beaver-street.
[illegible] & ROBERTS ..... No. 20 Wall-street.
[illegible] & HAZARD & CO ..... No. 55 Fulton street
[illegible] & CO ..... No. 204 Hudson-street
[illegible] & BEAUVELT ..... No. 161 Orchard-street.
[illegible] & CO ..... No. 41 Greenwich-street.
ANDREA & STRONG ..... No. 151 Water-street
[illegible] & SON & SON ..... No. 1 South-street.
[illegible] & ROBINSON ..... No. 14 Old Slip
MORGAN & ALLEN ..... No. 29 Cliff street.
[illegible] & DAVIS ..... No. 181 South-street.
HENRY HARRIS ..... No. 58 Washington-street.
PETERS & BISHAY ..... No. 30 Murray-street.
[illegible] & MUSSEL ..... No. 191 Greenwich-st.
[illegible] & LYON ..... No. 21 South-street.
[illegible] & SEAMAN ..... Nos. 127 and 129 Water-st.
[illegible] & [illegible] ..... No. 1 Wall-street.
[illegible] & CO ..... Nos. 9 and 11 Frankfort-street.
ACKER MERRALL & CO ..... No. 142 Chambers street.
PARKS & BROTHER ..... No. 52 Sixth-av. and 261 Broadway
HENRY A. [illegible] ..... No. 76 Broadway
WM. WATSON & CO ..... No. 55 Fifth-avenue.
[illegible] & SMITH ..... No. 27 Gouverneur-st.
[illegible] ..... No. 55 Gouverneur-st.
J. & W. [illegible] ..... No. 76 Spring-st.
[illegible] & CO ..... No. 76 Twenty-third-st.
CASWELL, MASON & CO ..... Fifth-avenue Hotel

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAST DAY OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS AT BOSTON.—The engagements are such that they cannot be extended. See them there to-day, or you never can see them. Grand Ice Palace and Coliseum, and a host of other novelties, the splendid drama "Victorine" plays at 2 and 7½ P. M. Admission, 25 cents; children, half price.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAWYERS, Judges and Statesmen will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, payment and legislators. It is understood and applied by some, and should be by all. Examinations, with full written descriptions given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Corrugated Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MCCLURE—MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at the residence of Gabriel Ward, Esq., by Rev. Geo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3484. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

Refusal of the Authorities to Surrender Fredericksburgh.

The Answer of the Mayor to Gen. Sumner's Demand.

Preparations of the Rebels for Defence.

A Line of Earthworks Thrown Up on Friday Night.

Our Artillery Put in Position to Shell the Place.

DELAY IN OPENING UPON IT

A Few Shots Fired by the Rebels, but Not Responded to.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, / FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Nov 22—12 M. (

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to the demands of Gen. BURNSIDE, which, owing to the late hour, could not be had last night.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, / FREDERICKSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1862. (

Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, Cond'g U. S. A.:

SIR: I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date. In it you state that "under cover of the houses of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of your command; that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed soldiers in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that our Railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that by command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this P. M., that failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, six-teen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick, wounded and aged, which period having elapsed, you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not come in time to convene the Council for its consideration, and further reply by the hour indicated, P. M. It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States, near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of Gen. LAWTON, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter the citizens, nor the civil authorities of this town, are responsible. In regard to the other matter of complaint I am authorized by the latter officer to state that the condition of things therein complained of shall no longer exist—that your troops shall not be fired upon from this town—that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies, provisions, or material for clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads, or other means of transportation here convey supplies to such troops, to the injury of said troops or citizens of this town.

The civil authorities of Fredericksburgh have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate Army near here that nothing will be done to cause them to increase the conditions herein named as to matters within the town. But the latter authority states that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit your troops so

to [illegible] that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged and infirm from this place. I have to inform you that where there is no railroad transportation to or from the town, means of the transportation of any of your citizens, and other means of transportation within the town are so limited as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility.

I have convened the council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. SLAUGHTER, Mayor.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburgh, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a new line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor. The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable position, while the encampments, which are in range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further back from the river.

There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, / Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1862. (

Nothing of particular interest has transpired.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train leaving Fredericksburgh with women and children on board was fired into, but, fortunately, none of them were hurt.

The citizens of Fredericksburgh are fast leaving the place.

A SCARE AT [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Some timid people here, excited by statements in a broad paper, a splendid specimen of [illegible] Stories, [illegible] Jackson, more formidable than [illegible] Rebel party in occupation of the Shenandoah, [illegible] Valley of the Potomac, [illegible] Loudoun Heights, and offers the Confederate [illegible] of the city. Where the battle of the fortification in front of the city, some openly declare that his forces have been defeated, and predict the presence of JACKSON here in a day or two.

Absurd as these rumors are, some contradiction seems necessary. If Gen. SIGEL has withdrawn his forces from exposed positions, where they were scattered to no purpose, it is simply evidence of a reasonable caution, and only prepares them for rapid movements when necessary.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Weather—Muddy Roads—The Prospects of a Move—Rebel Soldiers Captured—The Enemy Pressing our Lines—Abandoned Property Recovered—A Skirmish—A Scout Creates a Diversion—The Army Post-office System.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

A drizzly rain, which has been falling at intervals during the last forty-eight hours, has turned the dust, gathered the last Summer upon the macadamized roads in this vicinity, into a sticky, slimy, porridge, from two to four inches in depth, rendering locomotion by man or horse a very difficult task, and the passage of wheeled vehicles almost impossible. The "country" roads—as all roads not macadamized are called here—are in a still worse condition. The weather is quite warm, and the weather-prophets predict that within a few days the clouds that now hang at our backs will be dispelled by Old Sol, and in such an event it will take but a few hours for the roads to become as hard as ever again. It is a fortunate circumstance that all of the old horses in Gen. BURNSIDE's command have been, within the last two weeks, exchanged for young and fresh ones—and the army is therefore in good condition to move over Virginia roads.

The Eleventh Army Corps is to-day just in the same position it was yesterday. There is some hope that it will not be permitted to remain idle for a long time. The enemy are pushing forward on all sides, and their pickets are met by our patrols in every direction. Four members of the Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry ventured too near Manassas Junction yesterday and were captured. They were sent to Washington.

The party sent back by Gen. SIGEL to recover the tents and arms abandoned by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, at Gainsville yesterday, returned this evening, having accomplished the object of their mission, but not without opposition. They reached Gainesville this morning, and had just got the property loaded and started off, when a small force of rebels made their appearance. A few shots were exchanged, when a scout, who had accompanied the party, dashed off into the woods, thereby causing a diversion, and our men were enabled to get off with the property without the loss of a man.

THE ARMY POST OFFICE.

The are but few persons who realize the immense correspondence that is carried on between soldiers in the Union Army and their friends at home. This corps may be taken as an example—not an exaggerated one, for one half of the men at least are Germans, and without meaning any disparagement to them, it is but uttering a truism to say they have not so strongly developed as their American brothers-in-arms, the *cacacthes scribendi*. Captain BOWE of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, Aid to General SIGEL, is detailed as Postal Director, and through his hands pass all letters received or sent away by mail. From him I learn some facts which go far to show the intellectual superiority of the Union soldiers over those of any other nation. The recent change in location necessarily disarranged the regular daily mail that passes to and fro between this corps and Washington. Consequently there arrived yesterday the mails of three days, or about thirty bushels of mail matter, say in all 15,000 letters, and a still larger number of newspapers and pamphlets. The average number of letters received and sent away daily from this corps will exceed 8,000—10,000 would be nearer the truth about equally divided each way—or, on an average throughout the whole corps, each man writes a letter every four days, and receives one in return every four days. The increase in the postal revenue during the year—taking this corps as a basis for the estimate—and estimating the number of men in the service at one million, will exceed $800,000! Can any sane man for a moment believe that such a mass of intelligent human beings are nothing but so many machines, subject to be moulded at will to suit the caprice of a single individual—the General-in-Chief of the Army—for a proper purpose? It is simply preposterous.

DIRECTING LETTERS.

Notwithstanding all and explicit directions have been given out and again and again as to the proper way of directing letters to soldiers, every mail brings with it clear proof of the careless execution of letters writers in this respect. One and a half dozen letters of this kind every week are sent from this army corps alone to the Dead Letter Office, and never reach the persons for whom intended. The Postal Director is a humane man, and his kindness of heart prompts him to make extra exertions to secure the delivery of all letters that come into his hands; but he cannot be expected to know the exact location of every officer and private in one army corps, unless he has some clue to the locality of the individual. For instance a letter was received to-day, directed as follows:

M. ANDREW SMITH
Fairfax C. H.
Gen. Sigel's Army Corps
7th Potomac V. A.

The name given above is not fictitious, but the one upon the letter. How the writer could have supposed that a letter thus directed would ever reach ANDREW SMITH, is past all comprehension. It will be sent to the Dead Letter office, and unless containing valuables will be consigned to the flames. An army post-office, it must be borne in mind, is a temporary affair—and not a permanently located institution with private boxes and other conveniences, and half-a-dozen obliging clerks to wait upon applicants; but, on the contrary, it is a small wall tent. A small desk, table, stool and an army bed comprise the sum total of furniture. The mode of distribution is as follows: The Corps Postmaster, Capt. BOWE, upon receiving a mail places the letters for "headquarters" and the different divisions, each in separate bags. The letters directed to persons attached to headquarters are delivered by an orderly—the other bags are sent to the Division Postmasters. Each Division Postmaster again divides the mails and sends to the Postmasters of Brigades, who forward the letters to the different regiments in their brigades, respectively. To insure the successful transmission of a letter to any soldier in the Army of the Potomac, it is only necessary to give *name, regiment* and *letter* of company, and send to Washington, viz:

John Smith,
Fourteenth New-York Militia,
Company A,
Washington, D. C.

All letters for soldiers in the Army of the Potomac [illegible] Washington whether so directed or not. A peculiar experience in these elevated to the business side of these letters has the person in charge keeps a directory list of all regiments and where located. It is useless to put upon letters the number of corps, division or brigade, or the *locality* of either, or of the regiment, for changes are constantly being made in these respects. Leave all such matters to the Department at Washington; direct as plain as possible, and soldiers' letters will reach their destination as a general rule, and many a patriotic heart will be relieved from the suspense incident to not hearing from the loved ones at home. Writing of superscriptions brings to mind a letter received by the Postmaster a few days ago, directed as follows:

To MICHAEL SWEENEY,
Sumner's Corps,
McClellan's Brigade.

We do not know whether Gen. MCCLELLAN will feel flattered or not, but MICHAEL will have to look in the Dead-Letter Office for the missive.

FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION.

A Flying Visit from Gen. Burnside—The Feeling of the Army, &c.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

The only notable event of the day at this place, has been a flying visit from Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE. His advent was entirely unexpected. Soon, however, as the fact became known with the troops stationed at the Junction were called out to do him honor. He took up his temporary quarters with Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, Commandant of the post, whither the troops repaired, and were drawn up on the lawn fronting and surrounding his quarters where, when the General made his appearance, they saluted him with every demonstration of joy of which the soldier is capable. Their enthusiasm amounted almost to wildness. He briefly thanked them for the warm reception given him, coupled with the assurance that he felt flattered at being made the recipient of such marked attention from so noble and distinguished a body of men. He started down from Warrenton to-day in the saddle with Gen. FRANKLIN's Corps, who are encamped to-night in front of Weaverville, a small village also two miles south of us.

Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters to-night are at Catlett's Station, and he moves forward with FRANKLIN at sunrise to-morrow. While here he telegraphed to Gen. HOOKER to join the advance with his command immediately. Orders have also just been received incorporating Gens. SIGEL's and BLENKER's commands into HOOKER's Corps, and in all probability these two divisions will join him at once.

The gratification of the old troops here is unbounded at the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, and the selection of Gen. BURNSIDE as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has greatly revived that faith in the success of our cause which was rapidly fading away under the inactive policy hitherto pursued. Troops were growing alarmingly apathetic. The event has inspired a new life and increased confidence in the resolution of the men.

Troops are rapidly being brought down by railroad from Warrenton, and every movement in military matters exhibits a zeal and earnestness to which we have long been unaccustomed. The troops no longer march in sullen silence as though ever retreating, or advancing on an uncertain and undefined ministration, but the tramp of their footsteps fall grimly, and their carriage is buoyant and hopeful. The enemy are reported one hundred thousand strong at Gordonsville, at which place they are intrenching themselves, in which case an event will occur that will tell with most powerful effect upon the fortunes of the war, and will, doubtless, determine the issue in a much less space of time than is generally suspected. Surprising events will shortly be enacted, which will fill every loyal household, Northern and Southern, with joy and thanksgiving. ARGUS.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Rumors that Jackson is Still at Winchester, With 40,000 Men—His Probable Retreat to Gordonsville—Destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Baltimore *American*'s Harper's Ferry letter, of yesterday, says it is rumored that JACKSON is still near Winchester, with 40,000 men. The general impression is, that he is retiring toward Gordonsville. All is quiet along the lines.

Gen. CRAWFORD is sending daily reconnoissances to observe the movements of the enemy.

The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for twenty-two miles, the rails rendered useless by heating, the ties all burned. On an average there are only seventy rails per mile fit for relaying. The sidings at Martinsburgh are all burned.

The river has only risen two inches, but a further rise is expected from the rains in the mountains.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Burning of Lamar by the Rebels. A Train Ordered Back. Livingston's Guerrilla Band in Kansas. Rebels Concentrating at Carthage.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 20.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 17th inst., says that the burning of Lamar, Missouri, by the rebels, has been confirmed.

The train looked for has safely arrived, though not without great caution and perseverance, having been exercised on the part of its commanding officer.

A train of one hundred wagons started on Sunday for Gen BLUNT's command, mostly loaded with clothing. They had proceeded but a few miles when Major HANNIS received news that induced him to order it back to await a larger escort.

LIVINGSTON'S guerrilla band has twice been in Kansas, on Drywood Creek, murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

Four men arrived here yesterday from below, and report a train of two hundred wagons on the way up. They think it probable that it will have to fight its way through, there being a greatly superior number of rebels at Carthage. They report that the rebels are rapidly concentrating at that place, and that the brush is swarming with bushwhackers from Spring River to Shanghae.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

Where She Got Her Guns and Ammunition.

The whaling schooner *Rising Sun*, of Provincetown, Capt. YOUNG, last from the North Atlantic Ocean, after a cruise of ten months, with 210 barrels sperm oil, by orders, arrived yesterday. On Nov. 1, in lat 21°, long. 67° 36' she spoke schooner *Morris*, of Gloucester, nine days from Boston. The *Rising Sun* has had heavy weather.

Capt. YOUNG reports that she left at Port Praya (Western Islands,) Aug. 16 the rebel privateer *Alabama*, waiting for guns and ammunition, which he understood had been brought there in a bark that had arrived just previous to his sailing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Brigadier-Gen. Patterson Found Dead in his Tent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON was found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court-house, this morning. His body was (this P. M.) sent to Philadelphia, where he resided. He is a son of Major-Gen. PATTERSON, who commanded at Harper's Ferry at the time of the first battle of Bull Run. It is said he committed suicide.

FEMALE SPIES.

Much astonishment is expressed that the civil authorities continue to tolerate the visits of the wives of notorious and high-stationed rebels to this city, and from hence to whatever part of the loyal States they may wish to go. It will be remembered that Col. GEORGE W. LAY, a confidential member of the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, disgracefully absconded from this city in the commencement of our troubles, carrying with him valuable private papers, comprising plans, charts, maps, and field returns of our effective strength, which he carried over to the enemy, receiving for his infamous treachery the office of Inspector-General in the rebel army. It will also be remembered that Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, having first negotiated for the rebels with Secretary SEWARD, and having remained amongst us to the last possible moment, gathering such information as could best serve the ends of the rebel leaders, also absconded, and took service under the bogus Confederacy, receiving the position of Assistant Secretary of War as his reward. Now, it will hardly be believed that, in violation of common sense and the express provisions of the Confiscation act, the wives of these two great criminals have been recently at large in this city, in Baltimore, and wherever else they pleased, disposing of their husbands' property through the convenient subterfuge of calling it their own; gathering all such information as their active minds and large circle of acquaintances could enable them to master; and then receiving free passes and an escort through our lines, without so much as having their bustles searched for contraband quinine and correspondence. Of a truth, it would seem that our civil authorities are determined to earn their title to extreme civility, but while the great men of our nation are thus playing courtier to criminals the country bleeds from very pore, and the rebels never fail to use to our utmost detriment the information thus obtained through concessions to politeness.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT IN MINNESOTA.

The latest information received from Minnesota represents the greatest excitement as existing among the people of that State in regard to the President's revocation of the sentence of Court-martial condemning to death three hundred Indians for complicity in the recent massacres in that State. The newspapers there, without a single exception, take strong grounds against the action of the President in the matter, and urge upon the people the *necessity* of taking vengeance in their own hands, and, in defiance of the Government, executing summary punishment upon all Indians found in the State. The following, from a Minnesota journal, will serve to convey an idea of the intensity of feeling among the people of Minnesota in regard to the matter:

"A permanent peace with the Sioux," is it? Not by the Lord of Heaven, is the vow of 200,000 American citizens on the soil of Minnesota, *and not on any soil abounding it*, except through the death of the guilty, and the removal of every surviving shred and remnant of this hated race. That is no longer the *petition* of the people of Minnesota, *it is their demand*—a demand which they will exact to the last retributive drop of Indian blood; and they will not stop when they shall take *(if they are left to take)* the work of vengeance in their own hands—they will not stop to measure justice by the rule and square, and make a nice adjustment of the account of blood. They are not in a temper for a delicate balancing of evidence, or a political discrimination of the degrees of guilt. If the Government wants wholesale hanging by the acre, it it wants the Western plains turned into a wide Golgotha of dead Indians, if it wants them hunted down like wild beasts from the face of the continent, it had better refuse to perform the act of justice which the people of this State demand, and turn the unshrieved criminals over to their victims."

THE SALE OF MINERAL LANDS

It is said that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his next report to Congress, will take strong grounds against any sale of the mineral lands of the United States. He holds that they should be retained forever, as the common inheritance of the American people, to be worked in small parcels, as at present, subject only to the periodical payment of a stipulated percentage upon the quarterly or annual product, the rest or title to be determined by occupancy and improvement, as is now the case in all the well-established mining districts.

It will be readily seen that should the Land Department assume this ground in relation to the vast mineral tracts of the West, an issue will at once be made between it and the host of speculators, native and foreign, who are constantly swarming about the National Capital, with the view of securing such legislation as will throw this immense inheritance of our people into the hands of a few grasping capitalists. The experience of Mexico and other South American States, whose mines are almost all held by foreigners, is a warning to this country in this regard; besides, nothing but free competition and native enterprise can ever develop the vast mineral resources of this country.

Beyond question these lands should be open to the free occupation of our people, and every law or project or grant which permits or encourages monopoly should be looked upon with suspicion and firmly resisted by Congress.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS FOR GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

Dr. DAVID ROGERS, of New-York, one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States, has been selected, by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, to organize an ambulance corps to accompany the expedition under Gen. BANKS. The corps will be furnished with ten ambulances, and five medical supply wagons of new and approved pattern, and will be, in all its appointments, the most complete that has been organized during the war.

APPOINTMENTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following appointments of Medical Examiners:

Dr. ADAM BLOSSOM, Boothbay, Maine.
Dr. J. M. LEWIS, Marion, Illinois.

RELEASED

VINCENT R. JACKSON, letter-carrier of the City Post-office here, arrested some few weeks since, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of delivering correspondence from Richmond to parties in this city, has been unconditionally released by order of Judge-Advocate TURNER, no charges against him [illegible]

IMPROVEMENT [illegible]

The Agricultural Department is receiving [illegible] gratifying accounts of the [illegible] in the production of Sugar in Southern States.

THROUGH MAIL [illegible]

The Post-Office Department has [illegible] through mail between Philadelphia and New-York. Heretofore three [illegible] were required, one to accompany the mail as far as Philadelphia, and another from that point to New-York. The route has been consolidated, and one agent will hereafter perform the work.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon BAXTER, U. S. Volunteers, and Surgeon T. B. HEAD, U. S. Volunteers, have also been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the schooner *Hale*, in Nassau River, of the schooner *Ware*, laden with turpentine and cotton.

The *Daylight* boarded the *Racer*, of Nassau, N. P., off Wilmington. The crew of the latter made their escape, and afterward ineffectually fired upon the boats' crews of the *Daylight*. The *Racer* had to be abandoned in consequence, but her cargo, principally of salt, was saved.

THE BURNING OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.

It is ascertained from other dispatches that the expedition which fired the *Alleghanian* was led by Lieut. WOOD, formerly of the United States Navy. Several of the incendiaries have been captured, one of whom confessed he was the rebel pilot in the expedition.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEXAN COAST.

Capture of Prizes—The Surrender of Indianola—Unsuccessful Attempt to Take Lavaca.

From the Providence Journal.

We lately published an interesting letter from Mr. ROBERT RHODES, of Pawtuxet, executive officer of the United States steamer *Clifton*, describing the capture of Sabine Pass and Galveston. We are now permitted to print an extract from a private letter, in which he describes the operations of the fleet in Matagorda Bay.

"We started up the bay at 3 o'clock, Oct. 24. It was not long before we saw a sail ahead, and we both put chase after her. We were soon within gun-shot of her. We fired at her twice. At the second shot they set fire to the vessel and abandoned her. The crew took their small boat and rowed ashore. We fired several shot at them as we went dashing by them after the schooner. We soon came up to the schooner, and sent a party of men on board to extinguish the fire, which they did. The vessel proved to be a schooner-rigged yacht, and a perfect beauty, worth about $3,000. She was burnt only a very little.

At 9 A. M., Oct. 26, the *Westfield* made signals to get under weigh, which we did at once, and proceeded to Indianola, and arrived there about noon. We sent a boat on shore and demanded the surrender of the place, which they complied with immediately, as they had no guns to defend the place with. We staid there but a little while, and started for Matagorda. We arrived there that evening, and the next day (Oct. 27, we took a prize schooner with eighteen bales of cotton on board. We took the cotton on board of the steamer and destroyed the schooner. She was not worth anything.

Matagorda Bay is a very large bay, and several towns are located in and about it,—Matagorda, Indianola, Lavaca, and several other towns. It is a beautiful bay, and is full of oysters, and very nice ones at that. Also plenty of ducks and geese. The next day (Oct. 28,) I sent a boat on shore and killed some fowl and brought it off. We let the men go ashore whenever they please, so we all have nice times.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31.—We got under weigh this morning at high water, crossed over the bar, and anchored, and sent a boat to sound and stake the channel out. The rebels the day before took up all of the old channel stakes, so we could not find the way up. At 12 meridian, got under weigh and proceeded up to Lavaca, and anchored off the city. Capt. RENSHAW sent Capt. LAW on shore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Capt. LAW told them that he would give them one hour and a half for them to surrender in, and if they did not, at the end of the appointed time, he would attack the town and batteries. At 3.30, the time being up, and receiving no answer, we both steamed up a little nearer to the city and opened fire upon it. We had been shelling the town and batteries for some time and not received a single man about the batteries, but we could see a large secesh flag flying between the two batteries. As they did not open fire upon us we moved up within about half a mile of the town, when all of a sudden the batteries opened fire upon us, the shot and shell striking all around, but none of them happened to hit either of us; but to speak the truth they quite surprised us all. We soon backed out of their range, and kept up a heavy fire upon them until dark, when we ceased firing and anchored for the night. After we had anchored, Capt. RENSHAW came on board and said the last time that they fired their rifled gun, which is a 100-pound rifle, it bursted, wounding three men and Acting Master WARREN, but none of them were seriously injured. It was very fortunate that it did not kill everybody about the deck. I am sorry that we have lost the gun, as it was the only 100-pound rifle gun in PARRAGUT's fleet. Just now we need all the guns that we can raise. We expended 100 rounds of ammunition.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.—In the morning we opened fire upon them, and kept it up until 10.20 A. M., when our ammunition was nearly all expended, and there were no signs of the rebels hauling down their flag. They did not return the fire in the morning. I suppose they were waiting for us to come up under their guns again, but we took care not to do it. Our shells did a great deal of damage to the town. We could see them strike the houses, bursting and throwing the boards, clap-boards and shingles in every direction. At 10.30 A. M., Capt. RENSHAW signalled to cease firing, which we did, we having expended in all one hundred of ammunition.

Administering.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The opera performance here last evening was well attended by an audience of singularly fashionable exterior, attracted mainly by the idea that Gen. MCCLELLAN would be present. There were rumors, indeed, that the General was in the house, and the following letter would seem to indicate that that was not the case:

[illegible] HOTEL, New-York, / CITY, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1862. (

MY DEAR [illegible]: I am ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to express his regrets that he is compelled to remain [illegible] the pleasure of attending the Opera this evening, as proposed, and to tender you his thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. B. SWITZLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. D. C.

The opera played were "Norma" (two acts) and "La Traviata." The casts being the same as heretofore. It is unnecessary to refer to them. During the performance Mrs. MCCLELLAN occupied box No 20, and Mrs. LINCOLN, it was understood, was in the Hall. On the conclusion of the operatic performance, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the company, and the effect was electrical.

Improper Attacks of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to have published in some conspicuous place in your paper the following statement and notice: It has come to our knowledge that a number of men who were enlisted in various regiments, and rejected on surgical examination, have been arrested as deserters, and brought to this city in that character. We have not positively ascertained whether these arrests were the result of willful neglect to examine their papers or for the premium of $5, but it is clearly the result of one or the other, regardless of consequences to the men or Government. We desire to call the attention of all proper authorities to the necessity in future of guarding against such violations of law.

THOS. B. VARDEN,
Colonel and A. D. C. to Gen. S. H. SWEENEY, N. Y. State Militia Agent.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE AGENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1862.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts.

The United States steamship *Massachusetts*, Commander C. H. CADWALADER, arrived at this port yesterday from Baltimore Bar, via Port Royal on the Potomac, Washington order Book, and in exception hours from Hampton Roads. She brings the news from Port Royal, as set forth in the yellow fever has entirely disappeared. The health of the place greatly improved.

The following is a list of officers:

A. M. MCDOUGAL, Ex. Officer; Mr. CLARK, Sailing Master; S. H. HOLDWELL, Chief Engineer; ALEXANDER [illegible], Surgeon; J. L. WEBSTER, Paymaster; J. H. COX, Lieuts.; F. WILSON, Master's Mate; Mr. MCDONALD, Master's Mate; I. W. CASWELL, Master's Mate and Mail Agent.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Sickness Gradually Disappearing.

Important Expedition of the Steamer Darlington.

Destruction of Numerous Rebel Salt Works.

Skirmishing with the Enemy---Bravery of the Black Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

Several cool nights and a little touch of frost have tended to improve somewhat the health of this place; still, cases of (supposed) yellow fever are of daily occurrence, by far the majority of which have resulted fatally. Every sanitary measure is adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease, which now seems to be, in a great degree, confined to a particular locality. The store-house where this peculiar type of fever first made its appearance, the Port Royal House and the Adams Express office (in both of which places cases have occurred) have been shut up by authority of the Medical Director. All, except official communication between the naval fleet and this shore, have been forbidden by Admiral DUPONT. The doctors still disagree in their diagnosis of the disease: many still cling to the opinion that it is not contagious, but local; a kind of swamp fever, which makes its appearance at intervals throughout the year, both summer and winter. The fact, however, that this peculiar form of fever, accompanied as it is by black-vomit, has not appeared here until within a very late period, would argue otherwise. Which-ever side is correct, we cannot but think it right to take every precaution, without creating needless alarm, to prevent the spread of anything in its nature approaching contagious disease. Beaufort, I am happy to say, is comparatively healthy, only a few cases of hillons and intermittent fevers prevailing there.

On the 3d inst., the steamboat *Darlington*, Capt. CRANDALL, made an expedition up the St. Mary's River, Fla., and destroyed some large salt works, situated about twelve miles from the mouth of the river. The works consisted of three extensive buildings, containing forty-two boilers. After accomplishing this work, the *Darlington* started to return to Port Royal, the next day. On her way, she stopped at King's Bay, Cumberland Sound, and destroyed a large salt-work there. A rebel picket, numbering about fifty men, who were stationed at the place, fired upon the boat, but did no damage, and were soon driven off. I should state that the *Darlington* had on board at the time, Company A, of the First South Carolina Volunteers (negro,) under Capt. TROWBRIDGE, and one 10-pounder rifled gun. The negroes are said to have evinced pluck and determination, and returned the rebel fire with vigor. They behaved themselves with great coolness, and drove off the rebels by their fire, killing and wounding several of them.

From here the *Darlington* proceeded up the Darien River as far as Darien, shelled the place and took two prisoners. On the 7th instant she went up the Sapelo River in company with the gunboat *Potomska*, Capt. BUDD, as far as a place called "King's Plantation," where she took on board sixty-one negroes. The *Potomska* anchored here, and the *Darlington*, taking on board Capt. BUDD, with a gun crew, continued up the river to a place called Belleville Bluff. Here the rebels, who were lying concealed on the bluff, and numbering about 200, opened fire upon the boat, slightly wounding two men. The fire was promptly returned, but with what effect is not fully known beyond the fact that several were seen to fall.

Further up the river they came upon another salt works, which they totally destroyed and took the proprietor prisoner. Upon returning down the river they were again met at the Bluff by the rebels, who attempted to prevent their progress and a hot engagement ensued which lasted, however, only a few minutes; the rebels were soon driven back by a sick fire of shell and musketry, and the *Darlington* made her way down the river. The boat was very riddled with balls, and it is a matter of wonder that none were killed. Further down the river, a place called HAWKINS' plantation—occupied by rebel pickets—was shelled and the buildings burned. The plantation buildings on a place belonging to a man by the name of BRAILSFORD, were also destroyed. This man is a captain in the rebel service, and is said to have been instrumental in the death of many negroes in that vicinity. Having accomplished all this work, the *Darlington* returned to this port, bringing with her a large number of negroes.

The good work which Gen. MITCHEL commenced here with the negroes still goes on. The negro village, which he planned for them, now numbers between thirty and forty houses—good comfortable cabins—which have been built entirely by the negroes themselves. Beyond the supply of tools and nails, they have received no aid from the white man in the construction of these buildings. Apart from Gen. MITCHEL's abilities as a General, he is acknowledged by all here to have been a man of wonderful energy and capacity, whose efforts, for the benefit of the negro here were so practical, that they met with the aid and support of all, and will yet result in great good.

E. J. L.

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON SET ASIDE.—In the PRIZE COURT, yesterday, Judge CADWALADER set aside the sale of the cotton brought to this port in the prize schooner *Caroline Virginia*. The sale took place in September, when there was a material difference in the price of cotton from that now obtained. The cargo had been wet, and was sold as damaged, yet part of it was appraised at 25 cents the pound, and the remainder at 30 cents. One of the grounds for setting aside the sale was that the cotton was sold below its appraised value, but this was not the principal ground which induced the action of the Court. It appeared that the bidder to whom it was knocked down at 24 cents the pound, took but half of the lot, and erected the other half to be put down to another person, who was present, but who did not bid. This, it was afterwards ascertained, was the result of a conversation before the sale commenced. The buyer asked the other if he intended to bid for the cotton. He replied that he did not. "Will you take half of it," asked the other, "or leave it?" "I have not got above twenty-four or twenty-five cents the pound, I would not mind taking half of it." "I would not mind it," was the reply. While the Court did not think there was anything wrong in such an arrangement, it was of the opinion that it was not the intention of the Government that the property should be sold in this manner, and directed the District Attorney to take charge of the cotton, and advertise a certain price for it. Persons [illegible] bids at all, and the cotton will be sold to the one who will have given the highest price above the appraised value. The one who was to have the half of it was willing to do so, drove it away, [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Letcher on the Sufferings of the Rebel Soldiers.

A Curious Confederate Defence of Gen. Buell.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Having reason to believe that the volunteers from this State in the army are not provided with the necessary supply of shirts, drawers, shoes, stockings and blankets, I have deemed it proper to appeal to the generosity of the Commonwealth to furnish such of [illegible] as they may be able to spare for the use [illegible]. The heavy [illegible] of clothing will, [illegible] be provided by the Confederate Government [illegible], while [illegible] around our own fires in Western, well supplied with comfortable clothing, can [illegible] those who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without sufficient covering or [illegible] of apparel, or with tattered and [illegible].

[illegible] an army to procure necessary [illegible] is apparent that they should be furnished with a larger supply of clothing. The loss of [illegible] to those who are making [illegible] buried marshes—renders it proper that [illegible] supplied more frequently than the [illegible] allowance. The articles of shoes and [illegible] are most needed, because the wear and [illegible] upon it are frequent and rough usage is incessant. Shoes especially have become so exorbitant [illegible] that the pay of the soldier is not sufficient [illegible] him to procure them. From such causes, a [illegible] attention on the part of subordinate officers, the men are too frequently unprovided with [illegible] requisites. Who can see the soldiers of Virginia marching with naked feet, in weather such as we have lately experienced, without feeling his cheek flushing with sensations of shame and mortification? Who can contemplate the prospect for the soldiers in the future, as Winter advances, while the slaves on our farms and in our streets are comfortably clad, without emotions calculated to open his purse and his heart to remedy the evil?

The man who, amid rain and snow, is compelled, in mud up to his knees, to put his shoulder to a cannon wheel when stalled, and drag it out by his bodily exertion, will properly enjoy the comfort of a clean and dry pair of stockings when he returns to his tent. The man who has been standing on guard on a stormy night, until thoroughly drenched, can comprehend the pleasure of a dry and clean shirt, and a comfortable pair of flannel or cotton drawers. The man who, in bitter cold weather, with fingers nearly frosted, has to clench a frozen musket or rifle barrel, will appreciate the kindness of one who will furnish him with a pair of woolen gloves. He will feel that he is not forgotten by his country, and his heart will overflow as he silently vows to peril his life in defence of her honor and for her glory.

I feel confident it will be enough for me to state the necessity that exists to insure a supply of the article named.

Let the people in each county and corporation in the State set to work immediately to procure whatever may be necessary for the soldiers from their immediate neighborhoods. Let them appoint a trusted agent to collect the articles that may be contributed, to carry them in person to the encampments, and to see to their proper distribution. These contributions will cheer and comfort thousands, and call down the blessings of Heaven upon yourselves and families.

The unusual early appearance of Winter induces me to make the appeal now, and admonishes me to urge upon you to expedite your offerings.

Given under my hand at Richmond, and [illegible] under the Seal of the Commonwealth, this [illegible] day of November, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor
GEO. W. MUNFORD,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

NEGROES IN TROUBLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 13.

Several of the negroes implicated in the recent robbery of the Confederate Treasury were yesterday examined before Commissioner Wm. S. Henry Smith, Clerk of M. J. K. Cosby, who is in the legend darkey, and upon which the testimony shows he is identified as such. The notes, was sent on trial at the December term of the Confederate District Court. Jim Seaborn, slave of H. J. Cosby, of the Richmond Hotel, was not sent to the examination on account of illness. Edward and James, slaves of W. W. Cosby, Esq., were acquitted, and held as witnesses against Henry Smith. James, slave of David Clarke, and in the employ of President Davis, who has access to the Custom-house, and who is said to have called down the key on which the room was contained from the rooms where the thefts were committed, and who, together with Cosby, Clerk of the Superior Court, is considered, are thought to have done the stealing, are both in jail awaiting an examination before Commissioner Watson. It is probable that the same witnesses who testified against Henry Smith may be availed of in their case, which will probably be heard to-day as its preliminary examination.

THE "ABOLITIONISTS."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 15.

Eleven Yankee soldiers, belonging to a New-York regiment, who were captured at Gaines's Cross Roads, were brought to this city yesterday, and lodged in the Libby Prison. The night train on the Central road also brought down a number of Yankees, who were captured a few days ago at Snicker's Gap by our cavalry.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT IN GEORGIA.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, on Nov. 12, unanimously decided the Conscription law of the Confederate States to be constitutional. Judge Jenkins delivered the opinion of the Court. The case was one brought up from the Ocmulgee Circuit.

THE HIGHLAND REPORT.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Nov. 13.

It is difficult to arrive at the truth with reference to the report of the existence of a party of Yankees in Highland County. Yesterday we raised upon what was deemed good authority, that there had been a Yankee raid upon Monterey, and last evening a gentleman direct from Staunton assures us that no such raid had ever taken place. How these wonderful reports originate we are unable to state, but it is now a question for others to solve, "Are the Yankees in Highland or not?"

A CONFEDERATE DEFENCE OF GEN. BUELL.

The *Vidette*, a paper issued under the supervision of the notorious guerrilla Mosby, publishes a long defence of Gen. Buell. After having nine credit for wresting the victory from the Confederates at Shiloh, the writer says:

"It is well known that when Gen. Buell was placed in command of that army it was greatly reduced in numbers, so much so that when the garrisons absolutely required to keep down the people of the States occupied by his forces had been retained, in all nothing left with which to assume the offensive. It thus remained until reinforcements could be got from other points, which we confidently expect will result in the liberation of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and the repossession of Kentucky. Gen. Bragg concentrated his troops and both his brothers at Chattanooga; Kirby Smith, who, if not at all show in his plans, yet possesses an energy and rapidity in execution unsurpassed, and a resolve tenacity in holding what he acquires, perhaps unexcelled by any General in the Confederacy, was given a force adequate to his part in the programme, and which, but for the dispatch and daring with which he moved, would have been the most hazardous. Watch the avalanche was collected and ready to fall, General Buell's army was in a most critical condition, scattered from nearly extant points on the Tennessee River, as far north as Nashville.

The officers of this force will remember the information brought from that city by the gallant and lamented Manly, whose determination and the vengeance exacted for it, are yet fresh in our memories. As nearly as we recollect, the Federal forces were disposed as follows: At Nashville 3,000, a great part convalescents yet unable to bear arms; at Clarksville, 4,000; at Pulaski, 3,000; at Shelbyville, 3,000; at McMinnville, 12,000; in the vicinity of Battle Creek, under Gen. Buell himself, 12,000; at points on the Tennessee river, in Alabama, about 12,000; in all, amounting to 39,000 or 40,000 men. It was confidently believed that forces so disposed would never see Kentucky again, except as [illegible] prisoners. What saved them? General Bragg certainly did not let the grass grow under his feet after he had crossed the river. But Buell perceived not only the immediate danger with which he was threatened, but divined the full scope of the master-plan which the Confederate leaders had prepared for the complete annihilation, in two blows, of every Federal cohort south of the Ohio, and which was so nearly successful. With an energy and skill which elicits, however unwilling, our admiration, he collected his scattered divisions and urged their rapid march straight for Louisville. Leaving Nashville to take care of itself, and closely pressed by Bragg, he pressed on, avoiding every collision that would delay him, yet daring any danger necessary to the accomplishment of his great ultimate purpose.

We who know the route can appreciate the difficulties he must have overcome, the dangers he hazarded when headed by his war-opponent, he crossed Green River at Brownsville, and marched his army and his immense transportation through Litchfield.

He reached Louisville in safety, and at once mobilized the immense force of recruits he found in camp, prepared to take the offensive. If any one wishes to understand the subsequent movements of the contending forces, and learn why skillful General, commanding a finely disciplined army, who had reasons for desiring battle, was not "bagged," by Bragg, let them examine the map of Central Kentucky.

Our forces were admirably disposed to threaten either Louisville or Cincinnati, or to meet attack from whatever quarter it might come. Our left wing resting at Bardstown, our line must be said to extend through Taylorsville, Frankfort and Paris to Mount Sterling. Many posts were threatened, the troops could be marched to it by shorter, because interior lines, and over excellent roads; if our left flank was turned, every regiment could be concentrated at Bryantsville, our base, in time to resist the attack. Buell adopted the only plan that could promise success. He moved his army from Louisville upon these lines: one column was moved through Shelbyville to Lawrenceburgh, another directly to Bardstown, and the third and largest by way of Lebanon. He probably expected to bring on an engagement at Bardstown, if not to turn Bragg's left flank and get in his rear. Had Bragg then prepared for battle at Bryantsville, Buell would no doubt have collected his entire army, and having his communication with Louisville open, would have established himself on a line running through Harrodsburgh, Danville and Crab Orchard, to intercept the retreat of the Confederate forces to Cumberland Gap, and awaited the coming of the column from Covington, of which so much was said, and by which so little was done. That the plan was frustrated by the fight and Yankee repulse at Perryville, and the prompt movements of Bragg, does not detract from Buell's character for skill or industry; but the censure which the Northern Press, and even his own officers, have bestowed on him on account of it, shows an ignorance upon the part of the Northern people that apparently no experience will enlighten.

"SATAN REBUKING SIN."

MORGAN ON HORSE-STEALING.

Various complaints having been made of horses being taken or exchanged by persons professing to belong to my command, I beg to state that in every such instance it has not only been done without authority but in violation of the most positive orders. Even in the enemy's country no soldier is allowed to press or exchange a horse, without first getting the *written* consent of his Captain, who is required to examine into the necessity for it, and this permission to be countersigned by the Colonel of the regiment, and approved by myself or my Adjutant-General. Immediately on arriving in a loyal country, the most positive orders were issued that under *no* circumstances would even an exchange be allowed except in the presence of a commissioned officer, and with the consent of the opposite party. All persons who have been sufferers are invited to call on me at my headquarters and reclaim their property, and assist in bringing to justice those men in the garb of soldiers who are a disgrace to any service.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

GEN. FORREST ON PARTISAN RANGERS.

HEADQUARTERS, MURFREESBORO, Oct. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8.—I. The laws of the Confederate States require that no person over eighteen years, or under thirty-five years of age, shall be enlisted in the "Partisan Rangers," and no soldier of the old regiments, who has not been discharged, can serve in such corps. It is therefore ordered that all persons coming within either of the above classes, be discharged from the Partisan Corps, and either rejoin their regiments or be enrolled as volunteers or conscripts, and officers who have such persons in their corps are required to enforce this order.

II. All officers in command of "Partisan Rangers" in Middle Tennessee, are required to report to me immediately, with their commission, and to have their men regularly mustered into the Confederate service. They are not authorized to make any impressments of horses, provisions or other property, or to draw supplies of food or provender from Quartermasters or Commissaries until this is done.

Brig.-Gen. FORREST.

J. P. Strange, Major and A. A. C.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS BY GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The fleet of boats which carried the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Indiana Regiments to Columbus, Ky., arrived at New-Albany, on their return, on Monday. From rumors of these boats the New-Albany *Ledger* gathers the following information with reference to Gen. M'Clernand's Mississippi River Expedition:

The expedition is being organized on a gigantic scale. Columbus being the point of concentration, Maj.-Gen. M'Clernand is now there, giving his personal superintendence to the arrangement and equipment of the forces, and, as far as the necessary steps to insure the success of the expedition.

His *co-jediarance* will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesota, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky, a portion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's corps d'armée, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Grant. The cavalry and artillery force will be made up from any and every emergency.

In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Commodore Porter will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vessels: *Benton*, flagship, Capt. Gwinn, Lt.-Com.; *Carondelet*, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; *Pittsburgh*, Capt. Wilkes, 13 guns; *Cincinnati*, Capt. Stembel, 13 guns; *Cairo*, Capt. Bryant, 13 guns; *Mound City*, Capt. Wilson, 13 guns; *Louisville*, Capt. Meade, 13 guns; *Baron De Kalb*, (formerly *St. Louis*,) Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; *Tyler*, Capt. Porter, 7 guns; *Lexington*, Capt. Shirk, 7 guns, making a total of ten gunboats and 121 guns.

Were it necessary, this naval force could be augmented by the *Tyler*, *Conestoga*, *Chillicothe*, *Indianola*, *Bragg*, *Little Rebel*, *Fort Henry*, and those of the new gunboats now nearly finished.

The first great obstacle for the expedition to overcome will be the formidable fortifications at Vicksburgh. But when it is remembered that Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar-boats, is only a few miles below, and can easily co-operate with the fleet from above, it will be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the rescue of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh.

The grand dig my order of Gen. Butler, last Summer, will be of no advantage to us in an attack. Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh, say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops, the enemy have erected very formidable batteries there, commanding the *debouche* of the canal, and had taken all the precautions of filling up the channel, so as to prevent the egress, out of the canal when the river rises. And even should the water rise sufficiently to warrant the attempt, the guns of the enemy would sink our transports and the canal.

The attack upon Vicksburgh last summer failed for want of a co-operating land force on our part. M'Clernand's force will operate in the rear of the fortifications, when Vicksburgh must, of course, fall. It will be taken by storm by Mc Clernand's troops. The city might be taken by a land force comparatively short in Numbers.

The expedition under Gen. M'Clernand will probably not move before the first of December at farthest, perhaps a little earlier. It will be protected by the gunboat fleet. Every man who can be spared from all parts of the State will be taken to swell the force. It is an enterprise which will be talked of in history

dian who was killed, and fire two shots; and then you borrowed mine, and shot with it; and then you made me reload it, and then you fired again.'

I might enumerate numberless instances of this kind, in which his assumed recollection would cause his truthfulness to be doubted, if he had not been fully substantiated. It was a study to watch him, as he sat in Court, scanning the face of every culprit who came in, with the eye of a cat about to spring. He is a providence, specially designed as an instrument of justice."

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

An Address Delivered at Music Hall, Boston, Nov. 2.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* published a full report of an address delivered at Music Hall, Boston, on Nov. 2, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. We make the following extracts:

"For thirty years—perhaps I might say for two hundred, but I am not going back so far—for thirty or forty years, there has been going on in this Commonwealth, a struggle more or less manifest, and worth as we look back upon it, we can see it to-day, to discriminate, though the actors might not see it at the moment. Nothing so hard to see as our own time. EMERSON once said of Webster—He knew the signs of his own day, if he had met them in the street. [Laughter.] If you will look back thirty years, you will perceive two forces contending for possession of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, socially and politically. One was the party of the conservative, the inferior; the other was the aggressive, the popular. One was weak—[Laughter,] which has continued ever since—and the other was the colonial days; the other was—[Laughter.] Governments are the effect of two kind—wealth, blood, intellect, the aristocratic element in England, wealth. In both a minority the Government. I never knew a Government by discovery experience, where the minority did not govern. We are contending—and if you live a hundred years, you may reach the goal—we are contending to establish the Government of the majority, whether in educated classes like ours, the Government of ideas. This struggle of thirty to forty years to which I refer has been an unconscious growing upward of the people as we thought, and I fancy, to take possession of the State, which ... lodged in them and by us was a very large, though a partial success. But it has been a struggle for forty years—ever since we took the reform ... and consolidate the conquest over the Whig party. ... Republican party, as not to be ... special agitation, as not to be ... the Whig party, to oppose what was universal reform ... to unite in finding the ... Abbott ... the ... pursued a fatal policy ... getherly a common purpose ... Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Chapman, a number of very ... names in history, very distinguished in literature, very ... equal in influence, very distinguished in private ... all agreeing in one thing, ... Temperance ... Democrats were another agency. The Anti-Slavery ... Temperance movement was a third. Democrats, not to ... united with the Anti-Temperance movement ... Democrats ... Democrats ... Democrats

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, is important and exciting. It indicates that the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh is to be disputed by the rebels to the last—perhaps that a battle will be fought there which will have a commanding influence on the progress of the war. We yesterday published Gen. SUMNER'S demand for the surrender of the city. To-day we have the reply of the Mayor, evidently written at the dictation of the rebel military authorities. It gives assurances, as from the rebel commander, that certain matters complained of shall cease; refuses to deliver the city into the hands of Gen. BURNSIDE, and closes with a complaint as to the shortness of the time given in which to remove non-combatants. Friday night, however, was busily occupied in the work of removing them, and daylight revealed the fact that it had also been busily occupied in another kind of work. A line of earthworks had been constructed to the right and rear of the town, and rebel cannon were already in position. Our artillery was immediately placed in the most favorable positions, and the encampments in range of the enemy's guns were moved further back. There were good reasons for not opening upon the city yesterday, unless the enemy should force it, and up to noon he had not done so, although the rebels had fired a few shots, as though to provoke it.

There is another scare in Washington about Stonewall JACKSON, who is reported in a local paper to be in Leesburgh and rapidly descending the Valley of the Potomac for an attack upon the Capital. The report is declared by our correspondent to be absurd.

It was rumored at Harper's Ferry on Friday, that Stonewall JACKSON was still near Winchester, in command of eight men, but the clearer impression was that he was retiring toward Gordonsville. Gen. GEARY, who is now in command at Harper's Ferry, sends reconnoitering parties daily to observe the movements of the enemy. The Potomac on Friday had only risen two inches, but with the recent heavy rains in the mountains, there is no doubt that it will soon be swollen to an extent to prevent crossing at any of the fords; and there is little likelihood that JACKSON will attempt another invasion of Maryland, with the certainty of having his retreat cut off by an impassable river.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Nov. 21, says: "Just before daybreak yesterday morning the rebel cavalry made a sudden dash upon our pickets stationed at Bull Run Bridge and captured three of their number. The remaining pickets retreated to Centreville and gave the information. The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment was doing picket duty at the time. Both Warrenton and Leesburg are occupied by rebel cavalry."

A member of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who has arrived to Cairo, is authority for a denial of the statement that BRAGG had arrived at Holly Springs with a reinforcement of 13,000 men for the rebel army. According to the Mobile *News*, Holly Springs was evacuated with the consent of all the rebel Generals, it being considered an untenable point. The *News* states that the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters at Abbeyville, which is nineteen miles below Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad—they considering it highly improbable that Gen. GRANT will attack them there. That, however, remains to be seen.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 16th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship Massachusetts. Cool weather has wrought a decided change for the better in the health of Port Royal, and the fever was fast disappearing. There had been no new military movements.

DANIEL and JAMES BAKER, two of the most notorious guerrillas and bridge-burners in Missouri, were recently captured in Lyon Co., and are now confined in Kingston, Caldwell Co.

The Louisville *Journal* represents that there is a bad state of affairs in Marion County, Ky. Small squads of cavalry, calling themselves loyal, have been for some weeks committing indiscriminate robberies there. They will go to a house in the middle of the night, demand from the inmates whatever arms are in their possession, and then take all the money, silver spoons, silk dresses, and other valuables they can find, holding cocked firearms all the while in their hands, and threatening instant death for any refusal or hesitation to comply with their requisitions. They have robbed in this way every house supposed to be worth robbing throughout an area of many miles, bringing scandal upon the Union cause and nearly breaking up society.

The St. Paul *Press* states that Major-Gen. POPE is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY is thereupon to make his headquarters at St. Paul. It is also rumored that the Department of the Northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. It is also said that Minnesota is to be created a Military District, under command of Gen. SIBLEY.

"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that "before the meeting of the next Congress a full Republican delegation may be chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and the policy of the present Administration."

Strong efforts have been made by influential Union citizens to have Maj.-Gen. WOOL retained in his command at Baltimore, and the President has acceded to their wishes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON was concluded at a late hour last evening. The jury found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by inflammation produced by abortion, at the hands of Dr. BROWNE, and that SIMMS was an accessory before and after the fact. BROWNE was thereupon committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury. SIMMS has not yet been arrested.

Coroner DEMPSEY and a jury are yet investigating the murder of ALABAMUS HARRISON, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, assisted by Justice GRESHON and Dr. WM. G. EADIE, who take a devoted interest in unraveling the mystery of the tragedy. Lengthy sittings are held, and numerous witnesses examined, and, as the inquest progresses, the prospect of fixing upon who committed the murder grows better. The inquest began on last Wednesday morning. On Friday, the evidence warranted the arrest and imprisonment of JAMES MOORE, an Irishman, who was the first witness, on suspicion; and yesterday morning, SAMUEL SNEEDEN, one of the jurors, was committed to prison on still stronger suspicion. SNEEDEN is a young man, a widower, and a ship-carpenter by trade, who has hitherto borne a passable character. MOORE'S antecedents are rather unfavorable. These worthies, it is now suspected, are accomplices in the murder; and a married woman, named MARY DUFF, is thought to be an accomplice after it not before the fact. Paltry robbery alone appears to have been the incentive to the terrible crime.

The United States Court in Westmoreland Co., Penn., has made a decision which is of interest to a numerous class. JAMES ANDERSON, who became forty-five years old subsequent to the enrollment, was drafted, and before he was sworn into the service claimed exemption on the ground of age. His plea was held to be valid.

A libel was filed on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize steamer *Caroline*. There is no doubt of the early condemnation and sale of the steamer.

The appraisement of the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* having been completed, Judge CADWALADER stated, on Friday, that he would be ready to deliver an opinion in the matter of the steamer and cargo in a few days. It is stated that in opening the cases to make an appraisement, packages were found consigned to ladies in Charleston, S. C., leaving no doubt as to the destination of the vessel. In the expectation that the *Bermuda* would be condemned, the Navy Department some time since placed in the hands of the Navy Agent the sum of $120,000, the appraised value of the steamer, to be paid for her as soon as the decision of the Court is made.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of petroleum: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from supension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refiners stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspension, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process. Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dyeing are obtained from the petroleum."

A full regiment of sharpshooters is to be raised in Michigan.

The funeral of Admiral LAVALETTE took place in Philadelphia yesterday morning, from the Church of the Intercession, Spring Garden-street, below Broad. It was attended by officers of the Army and Marine Corps. In the naval order announcing the death of Rear-Admiral LAVALETTE, Commodore STRIBLING says: "The Navy has lost one of its most distinguished members; one who had served long and faithfully, and who was particularly distinguished in the battle of the 11th of September, 1814, between the fleets of the United States and Great Britain, on Lake Champlain."

There is said to be a great scarcity of steamboat hands on the Missouri River. The steamboats are now paying fifty dollars per month for such deck hands as they can get, and they are scarce at that.

The "petticoat government" has come in conflict with the National authorities in Detroit, Michigan. Recently it has become the custom of the ladies to go from that city to Windsor, Canada, to do their shopping, take a room and conceal their purchases under their clothing, and return with their smuggled goods undetected. The offence at last became so notorious that the revenue officers in that city were driven to the delicate necessity of having this species of smuggling looked into, and arrangements are being made so that probably Canadian dry goods going into Detroit will report through the Custom-house hereafter, *nolens volens*.

We have already mentioned the fact, the destruction by fire of a baggage car on the Great Western Railway, Canada, involving the loss of property valued at $100,000. The American Express Company lost $20,000 of this amount in money and valuables intrusted to their care for transportation. The Detroit *Free Press* says that the promptness and generosity of the officers of the road, in compensating the passengers for their losses, is deserving the highest commendation. Mr. JAMES PEACOCK, District Superintendent, as soon as the news of the disaster reached him, with characteristic promptness, telegraphed to the conductor to inform the passengers that their losses should be fully made up to them as soon as they should arrive at Windsor. Accordingly, when the train arrived, each passenger made out a statement of his or her loss, and received full value in money for all articles burned, with the exception of money and articles of jewelry, which the road will not undertake to carry, and for which they are not, of course, responsible. An English gentleman, just from the old country, and among his baggage $7,000 in gold, and it was afterward found among the ruins, partially melted by the intense heat to which it had been subjected. He will probably suffer but little loss by the operation. The Company has paid out about $7,000 in making good the losses sustained by the passengers.

Official returns from all but three counties in Illinois give Mr. STARNE, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, an aggregate of 136,125 votes, and Mr. BUTLER, the Republican candidate, 117,772—a majority for the former of 18,351.

A large quantity of bed clothing and other hospital stores, which disappeared mysteriously in Newark, N. J., a few days since, has been discovered by the police. Five members of New-Jersey regiments have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the theft.

FRANCOT MUELLER, a native of Saxony, has been arrested in Cincinnati, under the extradition treaty with Prussia, charged with having been concerned in forgery, and uttering promissory notes.

On Nov. 15 several boxes of muskets were seized by the United States Marshal, at the Hudson River freight-house, in the lower part of Troy. The *Whig* says: "It was conjectured at the time that the arms, although addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' were designed for the Confederacy, but nothing positive in regard to this subject was known. We now learn that a similar seizure was made at Burlington, Vt., last week. The number of muskets taken, however, was much larger than the seizure made here—being over eight thousand. They were of Belgian manufacture, rifled, with sword bayonets and percussion locks, but rudely constructed. The first lot was taken on board the boats, the second on the cars. The arms were in the 'original packages,' and bore the name of the vessel they were imported in, and the date of importation; some of these dates were as far back as December, 1861. This merchandise was shipped at New-York, and was addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' the same as the packages seized in this city."

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Orange County, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. OAKLEY, is experimenting with a view of making white paper, also, from the same material.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, SHADRACK REID, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing JOHN DONNELLY, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. ISABELLA HUGHES was sent to the State Prison two years for grand larceny; JAMES QUINLAN, two years, and HENRY KNIGHT two years and six months for the same offence.

Mrs. EDWIN JAMES has filed her complaint for a divorce from her husband, charging adultery. It is understood that Mr. JAMES denies the charges altogether.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs on Saturday. Flour was very firm; Wheat and Corn were somewhat dearer. Beef and Lard were more active. Pork was less sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, chiefly in Sugars and Teas, at uniform rates. Petroleum was firmer and in more request. Freights were less active, with 675 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Supreme Issue.

The men who are fondest of the phrase—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,—who have been the quickest to handy it as a catchword—are the very men who are least inclined to stand by its just significance. They are the people who turn the readiest ear to all suggestions for satisfying the rebels by a Convention to *amend* this Constitution—the people who are most averse to the spirit and policies which governed the Union in its happiest days. There is not one of them who, if closely questioned on these points, will not betray his leanings. Ask them if they are willing to compromise with the South by giving Slavery new Constitutional guaranties, and you will get no answer in the negative. Put it to them whether they wish to see the Union permanently restored, as it existed for the last year before the war, and very few of them will have the boldness to tell you, yes. You will very quickly discover that the phrase, as they use it, conveys no definite meaning, and is only just so much political cant.

It is utterly impossible for such men to rise to the height of this great struggle. They have no just sense of the vital stake involved in it. They treat it—all phrases on their lips to the contrary notwithstanding—simply as a political struggle in a new form, carrying a new settlement of power upon their party and its old ally, Slavery. Thus they cling so fondly to the idea that the South can be propitiated, and that our main business ought to be to discover how this can be soonest compassed. They have a notion that this propitiation can be effected somehow by constitutional methods, when the two sections shall get a little more tired of fighting; and back of this, there is another notion, a little vaguer still, that, if worst comes to worst, and the rebels wont be propitiated, there will be an ulterior resort yet, and a very simple one—namely, to *let them go*.

Patriots who mean to do their whole duty, in this crisis of the nation's fate, know but one purpose; and this they hold superior to all limitations and every alternative. We mean, *the salvation of this nationality*. The rebels have staked their all on their desperate endeavor to divide that nationality, which must destroy its life. We, on the other hand, must, if necessary, stake our all to prevent that division, and thus save its life. This alone is the highest loyalty. The paramount idea is, that, this is a war for self-preservation—against the tearing asunder of the body politic. Our faith is unfaltering that our Government can carry through this war successfully, and speedily restore the Constitution to its normal operation.

We seek no advantages of section over section, desire no constituent system that shall not operate with absolute equality upon every square inch in the land; we would go as far as the farthest to the support of every just Southern right; but yet there is no form of repression upon the South, no kind of visitation upon Southern life or property, we would not consent to, sooner than that it should carry out its present deadly purpose.

This Republic, once dismembered, perishes forever. All legitimate and stable power is at an end, and never-ending confusion begins. Everything will be at the mercy of the shifting interests and swaying passions of the day, and our future history be but a constant succession of dissolving views, a counterpart of that which has already, for more than a generation, amazed the world in the South American republics. On the penalty of the most ignominious and wretched of all national fates, we must hold fast to our national unity. That lost, all is lost. That secure, all is secure. Retaining our national life, time will bring all things right. If this war shall force us to put a yet heavier hand upon the South, it must be done without scruple. The evils would, at worst, be but temporary. The infatuation which now possesses the Southern people is of passion, rather than of reason; and passion is in its very nature transient. No people ever yet held out for any length of time under suffering, against what was intrinsically just and fair; and certainly the National Government neither has, nor will have, any desire, or occasion, or power, to ask the South to submit to aught else. Let it be understood, *first of all*, that this nation means to live, and that there is nothing under heaven it will not do or sacrifice sooner than to perish. That fact once securely fixed in both Northern and Southern minds, there will be an end of many a mischievous illusion on both sides.

SUNDAY IN THE CAMP AND FORECASTLE.—The President has shown wisdom and sound policy in his recent general order respecting the Sabbath in the Army and Navy. Besides its bearings on the health, morals and discipline of our soldiers and sailors, nothing could have been more comforting and assuring to the millions of households connected by the nearest ties to our brave defenders, and to the friends of morals and religion throughout the country, than this manly, Christian proclamation, as to the rights and duties of Americans in arms. The *National Intelligencer*, of the 19th, reflects the opinion of the Press and the country when it says: "We doubt not that this general order will be hailed with pleasure by every Christian and patriot in the land, and will form an interesting item in the history of this remarkable epoch."

The President has discriminated carefully as to the limits of his prerogative—simply enjoining the "*orderly* observance of the Sabbath," and suggesting the motives for "reducing Sunday labor in the army and navy to the measure of strict necessity." Its sacred observance is left to conscientious promptings solely, as it should be; but weighty words of WASHINGTON are quoted as a protest against "vice and immorality," and as motives "to live and act as becomes Christian soldiers, defending the dearest rights and liberties of their country." We see not that the order is open to cavil on the score of taste or propriety by any but the wantonly profane and wicked, who pervert liberty into license, and who cast off all moral obligations. It is the obvious duty of the Commander-in-Chief to interpose an authoritative shield against the havoc such men would make of law and discipline in the forces he controls.

We congratulate the President, the army and navy, and the country, then, on the timely utterance which contemplates the physical comfort and moral benefit of camp and fleet, and which aims to preserve the nation from the fruits of a demoralized military force, to be dispersed, ere long, over all our broad country. The assemblies in all our temples of worship, on the approaching Thanksgiving, will most naturally revert to this among the latest, and not the least, of the occasions for devout praise to the Supreme Ruler.

Pauperism in England.

Every mail we now receive from England is full of painful details in regard to the sufferings in the cotton manufacturing districts. It is the prominent topic in the English newspapers, and the first thought in the minds of English statesmen and humanitarians. The London Press dispatch special reporters to Lancashire to visit the factory towns, to take note of the idle mills, to describe the sad and hungry multitudes, to paint fully the present distress and expose the magnitude of the coming peril. For the time, this gigantic social disorder has overshadowed the American war, and the English public are more concerned now to save their own paupers from starvation than they were lately to preserve JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Confederate rebels from subjugation. They are learning a lesson of humiliation and propriety—how to cure their own ills and quit intermeddling with others.

We can return the kind interest that English writers were recently taking in American affairs, and the publicity they gave to our social and political shortcomings, by a brief review of the disorder and affliction England is now called on to endure. Happily in America, *pauperism* is nothing else an *institution*, as it is in England. Our National Government knows no such element of society—has never by legislation had to recognize the duty of saving human beings from starvation, except in the case of a certain portion of the subjects of the Kingdom of Great Britain, who were starving in Ireland a few years ago. It will be a matter of surprise as well as of interest, therefore, to many of our American readers, to learn the extent of pauperism in Great Britain, and the drain required on National resources to support it.

The Paupers of England are a distinct and nationally recognized class. They are registered as carefully as Ward voters are with us, fed as regularly as inmates of our City almshouses, and their increase and decrease as closely watched and chronicled as the rise and fall of their National Debt. Returns on these subjects are published monthly, as regularly as are published Bank statements or Treasury footings. The following table will show the number of outdoor and indoor paupers in the whole country, at the end of last August, who were receiving relief, and the increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1861:

Divisions.	Paupers.	
1—Metropolis	86,458—	1,873 increase.
2—Southeastern	85,113—	71 increase.
3—South Midland	69,858—	496 increase.
4—Eastern	69,764—	326 decrease.
5—Southwestern	78,574—	1,846 increase.
6—West Midland	95,678—	1,455 increase.
7—North Midland	74,560—	1,438 increase.
8—Northwestern	127,057—	20,012 increase.
9—York	94,418—	1,617 increase.
10—Northern	53,485—	2,072 increase.
11—Welsh	78,467—	257 increase.
Total	1,005,409—115,242	increase.

The immense increase of 20,012 in the number of paupers in the Northwestern district explains the great cotton famine in the Northwestern district, the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, has been more than fully rapid. The total number weekly relieved, as reported in last month, was as follows:

First week in October	170,[illegible]
Second week in October	180,[illegible]
Third week in October	194,[illegible]

The ratio of increase would put the number above 200,000 for the fourth week in October, and as the total population of the counties is about 2,000,000, it appears that 1 in every 10 is a pauper, and must starve if not relieved by public charity. This is the state of things at the beginning of Winter. What it will be when the dreary and cold season sets in, one dare not imagine.

The fact is revealed by the above tables that the pauperism in the cotton manufacturing districts, about which so much concern is felt and expressed, is in reality only about *one-fifth* of the pauperism that England has to feed. At least one million of the subjects of England are a charge upon the public—incapable of self-support. Of the cotton spinners of Lancashire and Cheshire, it is said that the deficiency of wages earned this year, as compared with last, is £7,000,000, or, in our denomination, $35,000,000. If the decrease of earnings to this amount accounts only for an increase of 100,000 paupers in the manufacturing districts, it will be comprehended at once what a frightful subtraction from the available labor of England it is, to have 1,000,000 paupers in her population. It would indicate a loss, if the above ratio were carried out,—which, however, would not be done,—of $350,000,000 a year by pauperism, which ought to be covered by legitimate earnings.

All England is now moved to provide relief for the suffering poor of Lancashire. It does not appear that the remaining 800,000 paupers in the rest of the country excite so much interest as the 200,000 in the cotton-manufacturing districts. This may be explained in one of two ways. Either the poverty in the cotton-mill districts surprises by its suddenness and severity, and thus monopolizes the public interest by its very novelty; or the people of England have a hope of reclaiming the Lancashire operatives to usefulness, and for that reason show a fondness for them,—whereas, for the 800,000 mendicants in the rest of the country they have no such hope, deeming them obdurate and irreclaimable in their habits of unthrift, and therefore quite undeserving of their sympathy.

It is worthy of note that while England is exposing the scores of her pauper population in all the world by the minute details published of the sufferings in the Lancashire district, she is at the same time insulting all the world by her triple armament for war and hypocritical homilies on the economy and blessedness of peace.

The official reports of expenditure by the British Government on their army and navy for the past four years are as follows:

Army.		Navy.	
1858–59	£12,512,290	1858–59	£9,225,487
1859–60	14,057,150	1859–60	11,823,859
1860–61	14,970,000	1860–61	13,331,668
1861–62	15,570,975	1861–62	12,598,042
Total	£57,100,511	Total	£46,969,056

The total expenditures annually for all purposes of Government have been:

1858–59	£64,799,429	1860–61	£72,964,536
1859–60	69,019,266	1861–62	72,223,927

It appears from these statements that if England were willing to reduce her military expenses at the present time to the aggregate of 1858–59, the saving would be £7,000,000, or exactly the amount now losing by the cotton spinners. Will England, in time of peace, spare her military extravagance to save her own poor? Very far from it. Yet she lectures us on the beauties of peace and humanity.

America may have a civil war, raging like a fever and consuming much of her vital forces. But, like a fever, it will pass off, leaving the body politic weakened, in a sense, but whole and sound in its functions, and possessed of its normal recuperative power. England has, however, in her pauperism a gangrene, a cancer, a running sore—exhausting and immedicable—having all the wastefulness of war with none of its energizing effects, as expressed in admitted power and National glory.

France and Mexico.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 20th inst., assumes that France "will be able to go just as far as she may elect to go in her present purpose toward Mexico," and upon this assumption remarks: "We presume that we have no good ground for interfering in any mode or degree. Every nation has an inherent, indisputable right to compel, if it can, other Powers to fulfill contracts into which they have entered with it. We presume, also, that Mexico, as a sovereignty, can enter into any arrangement with France that she may deem to be to her interest, by a cession of territory as well as by mortgaging her revenues."

The foregoing language is an averment that Mexico has given France just cause for war, and rendered her territory and revenues liable to French reclamation. With few exceptions, this is the language of the Press, and it expresses the public opinion of this country. It has been generally conceded, in the United States and Europe, that a well equipped and efficient French army would march into Mexico, with little opposition, and enter the capital of the country as conquerors, with power to establish their authority over a craven-hearted, poverty-stricken people, who did not consider their Government and Nationality worth fighting for. In this case, the world would probably say, all right, and take no trouble about inquiring into the justice or injustice of the process. But public opinion in this country and Europe is now startled by the news that the Mexicans are forgetting their civil disagreements, and rising *en masse*, determined to make a most gallant fight, and sacrificing everything in opposing any force the Emperor NAPOLEON may send against them. This will at once cause the world to inquire into the merits of the case. France will be called on the public stand, and questioned as to her rights and purposes in Mexico. What if it appears that Mexico (even with France's claim) has Mexico compromised her territory and revenues, and provoked French invasion and conquest? How is it that Mexico is so utterly wrong, and France so entirely right, always, a neighbor and a Republic must act idly by and see a despotic Power from across the water establish its Government over a sister Republic and on our own borders?

Will the *Commercial Advertiser* condescend to throw some light on these points, about which we have to speak with knowledge.

BLASTED HOPES.—We are pained to see that the London *Times* has been again exposing itself to disappointment. The amount of hope deferred, of combat expectation never realized, and of prophecy never to be verified, which that journal has been afflicted with since the rebellion broke out, are beyond estimation, and yet, like the Bourbons, it learns nothing by experience. The Union men still refuse to give up the existence of the nation; the "mob" quietly acquiesce in the determinations of the constituted authorities; the "financial bubble" obstinately refuses to burst; and the danger which the *Times* obviously fears more than any other result of the war, viz., the suppression of the rebellion, is still gathering on its horizon. These Yankees obstinately decline to guage their conduct by what the English organ lays down to be established laws, and it has been so often astounded by a result which was in its opinion simply impossible, that it would be only reasonable to think it would give up expecting anything. But the ruin of the Union lies too near its heart to allow it to do so. And we find that it has fallen again into the same old ditch.

In a recent article it rejoices that it has reason to hope that reason and humanity are dawning again in America, after a long obscurity." We cannot accept this praise. In our opinion, "reason," by which the *Times* means judging of our affairs according to the interests of England, instead of our own—and "humanity," by which it means giving over our country to a never-ending warfare, instead of fighting the matter through now, are as far from dawning among us as ever.

The ground of this hope on the part of the *Times* "is not only that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarreling, plundering and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, but it is that men dare to speak out and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment." And the conclusion to which it comes on the whole matter is, that "evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past."

We cannot but feel some little sympathy with the *Times* when it learns that, by the day its exultation reached our shores, that army which it declared to be "unable to take the field," and to be occupied in "quarreling, plundering, and deserting," is again on its way toward Richmond, under a new leader, and with higher hopes and sterner determination than ever. We trust that a few short weeks may suffice to show our funny critic that what it deems "the worst" is not past, but is rushing forward steadily and inexorably, to become an established fact. In the meantime we recommend to the *Times* to moralize upon the singular uncertainty of all things in this world, and particularly in America.

BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—We would respectfully inform the Edinburgh *Scotsman* that the greater part of the people of New-Orleans are as yet unhung; Gen. BUTLER, for some reason or other, it may be for the lack of rope, has in fact only hung *three* men during the three-quarters of a year in which he has ruled that great city, and two of these were his own soldiers, who had been guilty of plundering. It is a mistake in our Caledonian cotemporary to suppose that the solitary rebel who has graced or disgraced the gallows in New-Orleans has materially diminished the population of a city of not less than 140,000 inhabitants.

We would also inform the *Scotsman* that, of the citizens of New-Orleans whom Gen. BUTLER has not yet executed, comparatively a small proportion have been banished, or sent to the hulks, or put in the stocks, or subjected to any of the infernal tortures which the British Press picture as the penalty of secessionism in the Crescent City. In fact, the editor of the *Scotsman* could count on his fingers and toes the entire number of rebels that Gen. BUTLER has banished or imprisoned—if he has as many toes and fingers as a gorilla; and all the talk about other and extraordinary punishments is bosh.

Another mistake of the same journal is in regard to the women of New-Orleans. Gen. BUTLER, we assure it, neither slaughters nor devours them. He has sent to Ship Island some five or six out of the fifty or sixty thousand in the city, and these were bad and silly women, who received a just, but very lenient and salutary punishment for their crimes. All the talk about beautiful and high-born dames, lovely damsels, tender mothers, and venerable grandmothers, being subjected to indignity, insult, incarceration, torture, and even worse things than these, is gammon. The morals and manners of no class of women in the world were ever so rapidly improved as have been those of the secession women of New-Orleans, under the stern but admirable *régime* of Gen. BUTLER.

Beside this negative information, we would further inform our cotemporary, that some sixty thousand of the people of New-Orleans have taken the oath of allegiance under Gen. BUTLER'S administration, and so greatly is he beginning to be respected and liked by the citizens of the city, for whom he has done so much, that when a rumor lately got currency that he was about to be removed, New-Orleans was thrown into a panic.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 21.

The markets are generally quiet.

There was an auction sale to-day, of 500 cases of olive oil at $4 25.

There have been considerable speculative sales of foreign brandies on private terms.

Sales of wool on at 55c. a 75c. ₱ gallon.

The steamer *Costa Rica* took 600 tons for New-York, via Panama, to-day, 550 bundles of whalebone; 113 bales of wool, &c.

The specie and bullion was also forwarded in her to the National Sanitary Fund, making the total amount realized from this source for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers five hundred thousand dollars.

Sailed, ship *Golden West* for Callao.

The New-Jersey United States Senatorship.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Gov. OLDEN to-day appointed RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON. The term expires on the 4th of March next.

Renomination of Mayor Wightman.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Mayor WIGHTMAN has been renominated by the People's Union Party for reelection.

Murder in Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

ABEL HOCKING, cabinet-maker, was murdered last night, while at his work in his shop in Dorchester, Lower Mills, by blows from a hatchet.

The Selectmen have offered a reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

The deceased was a good citizen, and leaves a wife behind him. He has two brothers in the army.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Disaster.

SEVEN DEATHS IN ALL.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

RICHARD HEATY, WM. FITZER and JOHN RAFFERTY were undoubtedly killed or drowned by the railroad drawbridge disaster at Charlestown yesterday morning. Their bodies were probably swept away by the current. These, added to those already reported, make seven deaths in all from the catastrophe.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning, taking out ten cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers for Liverpool.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OUR APPROACHING CHARTER ELECTION.

Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Charter election approaches. The excitement which for years has attended the nominations, has this year been vastly increased. The Tax-Payers, the Peoples Union, the Independents, and the Jeffersonians, stand upon the outer circle of the political whirlpool—ant shivering upon the brink, but, on the contrary, with every disposition to plunge in reckless of the consequences.

The Republicans have, with commendable quiet and regularity, made their nominations. The twin wings of the Democracy have, in all external appearance, harmonized for the sake of the spoils. But as there is a skeleton in every well-regulated household, and a black sheep in all well-appointed flocks, so the Democratic Party is disturbed under its placid surface by bickerings, selfishness and insubordination.

Of paramount importance at this time is the question of the Comptrollership. The voters of the City of New-York have the decision to render, at the ensuing charter election, whether they will continue in office the present able and efficient Comptroller, who has for four years past administered the finances in an acceptable manner, to the best interest of the city, and et e saving to the taxpayers, or will replace him by a man who must inevitably be inexpert at the duties of the position, however unobjectionable his antecedents or pure his principles. This is an matter to be passed over with neglect and indifference. Taxpayers have good cause to be sensitive, and perhaps exacting. They are hardly to be coerced, as politicians often coerce men, to vote a strict party ticket when their own interest forbids.

The official career of Robert T. Haws for the last four years has been such as to meet the favor of every taxpayer and person having business with the Finance department of this city. From an imperfect arrangement he has brought every bureau into order and made it work harmoniously. Business is transacted there with a promptness and accuracy that one conversant with the Department in past times would hardly imagine.

In relation to taxation the good effects of his management is directly tangible. The State tax has been doubled since Mr. Haws came into office. Our police, school and other expenses have also largely increased. But our available resources have been so faithfully applied, and to such advantage, that our aggregate tax has been measurably diminished. Nor has our excellent Comptroller been content with partial improvements of this character. He has been zealously demonstrating, from time to time, to the members of our City and County Government, how our burdens may be largely reduced, without interfering with any department or public work in the City.

In bringing out a rival candidate, the endeavor does not seem to have been made to select a better man, but to find one that could defeat Mr. Haws. It is conceded that a more fit man for Comptroller cannot be found. The taxpayers will bear this in mind when they come to vote. They regard practical results; and at a time when Federal taxation is to be superadded to their other burdens, will hardly consent to change unnecessarily a financial officer, with whom they are satisfied, for another man.

The possible pickings of the office are not exaggerated by common rumor, and it will be of most material consequence to the taxpayers of our city if, by neglect of duty, they allow the possibilities to become sad realities.

After a series of sham treaties, and a hollow mockery of peace offerings, the Democrats, so called, have agreed upon a person for the opposition candidate. The happy man is Mr. Justice M. T. Brennan. Many deep ones imagined that Barnard would be the nominee, but the "vermin of the Press" did not agree in that opinion. Mr. Boole, from the outset, held the strongest position among the aspirants, and it was only to reconcile certain apparently hostile elements that he withdrew after receiving the regular nomination.

Mr. Brennan, doubtless to his own great surprise, slipped in, and the announcement was made that the "machine" would run him in. His popular strength is great. The Fire Department regards him with pleasure, and the noble army of the rank and file will give him their support.

In the meantime, sore-spirited and heart-grieved, Mr. Senator Connolly has issued flaming posters, announced himself as an Independent candidate, and "goes in," though we imagine, "not to win."

The People's Union, anxious to become a recognized institution, held its little primaries, sat in solemn Convention, and indorsed Mr. Haws. This reduces the question of Comptrollership to a simple issue. The candidates are:

Republican—Robert T. Haws.
Tammany and Mozart—Matthew T. Brennan.
People's Union—Robert T. Haws.
Irregular (very) Democrat—Richard B. Connolly.

Next in importance is the

CORPORATION COUNSELSHIP.

The Republicans have not yet nominated a candidate. At an adjourned meeting of the Republican Convention, held on Thursday evening, a Committee of nine was appointed to confer with other organizations in respect to the Counselship, which Committee is to report the result of their conferences on Tuesday evening next, to which time the Convention has adjourned. Hon. Charles S. Spencer, the well known criminal lawyer, and Judge Slosson are the prominent aspirants to the candidacy. The fact that Judge Slosson has already been put forward by the People's Union may induce the Republicans to indorse him, but nothing is determined upon at the hour of writing. It has been suggested that Mr. Devlin, who is nominated by the Tammany-Mozart Convention, should be placed upon the Republican ticket. This, if done, would insure the election of an honest and able man, while it would relieve the Republicans of any great devotion to mere party. The probabilities are in favor of Judge Slosson.

In the Democratic camp we again find discord. To Mozart was given the Counsel's nomination. Mr. John E. Develin and Mr. Richard O'Gorman were urged by their respective friends. The former received the nomination, but the latter will run as a "scrub" candidate.

The nominations for this office are:

Republican—Not yet made.
Tammany and Mozart—John E. Develin.
Peoples' Union—John Slosson.
Disappointed Democrat—Richard O'Gorman.

Aldermen

Are to be elected in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts. The nominations thus far made are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican—Henry Smith. *Tammany*—John Fox. *Mozart*—James Fitzgerald. *Independent*—Pat Kerrin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican—Charles V. Lewis. *Tammany*—John T. Henry. *Mozart*—Chris. B. Woodruff. *Jeffersonian*—G. Cohen. *Independent*—David D. Eagan. *People's*—C. V. Lewis. *Stumper*—Michael Norton.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Alex. H. Keech. *Tammany*—John McCool. *Mozart*—John McCool. *People's*—Alex. H. Keech.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Wm. H. Gedney. *Tammany*—Chas. J. Chipp. *Mozart*—Daniel Youngs.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Taxpayers', People's, Citizens—Isaac Dayton. *Tammany*—None.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—None. *Tammany*—John Hardy. *Probably*—Alex. Frear. *Mozart*—Wm. H. Peck. *Jeffersonian*—Alex. Frear.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Republican—Ira A. Allen. *Tammany*—P. Masterson. *Mozart*—None. *Independent*—N. Seagrist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Republican—D. D. T. Marshall. *Tammany*—A. Fremont. *Mozart*—Peter H. Jackson.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

Republican—William Dunning. *Tammany*—J. M. Long. *Mozart*—Jacob M. Dittg. *Independent*—John Hoquade.

Councilmen

Are to be elected in the 4, 5, 6 and 7th Councilmanic Districts.

The several Conventions have been held with the following results:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Nathan H. Hall,	Cornelius A. Runkle,
Simon Hazleton,	Charles C. Pinkney,
Vernie T. Carroll,	Michael Snyder.
Oscar A. Mathewson,	Alexander Egleson,
Wm. A. Smalley,	J. Wilson Greene,
Andrew F. Odell,	Harvey Cleveland,
Jonathan T. Trotter,	George Ross,
Hamblin Babcock,	Mr. Ackison,
Wm. G. Geary,	Mr. Chamberlain.

Tammany.

John Healey,	P. H. Keenan,
Charles Rially,	James Sandford,
Morgan Jones,	James Hayes.

Mozart.

Michael Madigan,	John Bush,
J. McNamara,	Daniel Brophy,
M. Brophy,	Michael Boody.

People's Union.

John Hogen,	Charles Riley,
Theodore Brophy,	James Haae,
Pat. Keenan,	John Haley.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Republican.

Nathan H. Hall,	Simeon Hazleton,
V. L. Cornell,	W. A. Smalln,
O. A. Nauthneuses,	A. S. Odell.

Tammany.

Adjourned to Monday.

Mozart.

Adjourned to Monday.

People's.

Nathl. Hell,	S. Hazelton,
	Vine Cornell.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Alex. M. Egelson,	Harvey T. Cleveland,
W. Alkinson,	J. W. Green,
Amos. S. Chambertain,	Geo. Ross.

Tammany.

John Houghteling,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	Geo. McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

Mozart.

Jnhn Hnughtaling,	James Murray,
John G. Havilend,	Geo. McGrath,
Jnhn P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

People's.

Wm. H. Homaner,	Jas. M. Nelson,
	James B. Demarest.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Hamlin Babcock,	Wm. J. Geary,
C. C. Pinckney,	Michael Snyder,
Cornellus A. Runkle.	

Tammany and Mozart.

David Fliagersld,	James Crowe,
Patrick Russell,	R. Dowling,
John Brice,	J. H. Stairn,
Alexander Broadon,	Valentine Conk,
William Joice.	Thomas Nolan.
Candidate at Large.	*Candidate at Large,*
Valentine Cook.	William C. Higgins.

People's.

Jonathan T. Trotter,	Hamlin Babcock.
Wm. J. Geery,	Chas C. Pinckney.
Michael Snyder,	

Middleton's Washington.

We have seen Mr. E. C. Middleton's remarkable copies of Stuart's celebrated portraits of George and Martha Washington, and cheerfully add our praise and commendation to that of very many journalists, artists and connoisseurs, as to their fidelity, beauty and incomparable life-likenesses. The pictures are photographs from the original paintings, retouched in oil. The process by which they are produced is as yet a secret, but there is and need be none as to the result. In these days of perfidy and treason, we regard that artist an honor to his country who, by the application of his art, can put within the power of every citizen a perpetual reminder of implied vow, and a never-failing suggestion of patriotism, such as is afforded in these admirable reproductions of the Father of our Country and his no less noble wife.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young Returns from a Preaching Tour—His Advice to the People—Distinguished Arrivals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, (
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.)

On Saturday afternoon, Brigham and his party returned from their trip to Cache Valley, having held preachings at most of the places they passed through, and particularly a two days' meeting at Logan, the Capital of Cache County. The burden of the word of Brigham, in the northern settlements, as in the southern, appears to have been upon the organization of labor, particularly trades, and for the settlers to cease raising wheat, wheat, wheat, as they have done year after year, in some places fourteen and fifteen years running on the same lots, and to turn attention more particularly to getting lumber from the mountains, putting up decent houses, and also to planting orchards and making good gardens, so that the comforts and a share of the luxuries of life may be enjoyed. In fact, the inhabitants of Cache County, who annually raise a prodigious surplus of wheat, as the Illinoisans raise too much corn, were particularly asked to grow no wheat in 1863, but to save what they now had, and to direct their attention to building and cognate improvements. For though the Cache Valley folks raise such great crops of wheat and other small grain, they are a long distance from any market; they have no barns and few bins in which to secure their crops, and consequently mice, rain and snow destroy considerable, and animals get far more than is necessary. In fact, wheat now in this city is scarcely worth a song; any amount can be had for less than a dollar a bushel, and barley and oats, though far less quantities of these two kinds of grain are grown, are a drug at 70 to 80 cents.

But these figures may not continue long, the California troops will need considerable grain, and their wants may tend to increase the prices, particularly to this city and adjacent settlements. Already invitations are published for proposals to furnish the troops at Camp Douglas (so is the present location named) with 300 tons of hay, 250 tons of barley or oats, 70,000 lbs. of potatoes, and 250 head of beef cattle, or 12,000 lbs. of fresh beef. The grain can doubtless be obtained, most certainly if wheat be taken. The potatoe crop is better this year than usual. The beef will be forthcoming, too, though meet is high and comparatively scarce, having been obtainable for cash or storepay only for some time past. The crop of hay is light, owing chiefly to the extensive flooding of the bottom lands during the whole of the past Summer. The usual price now is $20 per ton, and the very best pay is required. In all the notices for proposals to furnish any of the above commodities, the following paragraph is conspicuous:

"The contractors and their sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose."

Maj. Geary and two companies of cavalry, California volunteers, arrived in this city and passed on to Camp Douglas, yesterday, having proceeded from Ruby Valley in the old Humboldt route around the north end of Salt Lake, and thence to this city. Their horses (California ponies) would doubtless be considered "poor critters" in the east, but they are probably the best kind for endurance and the hard fare they get in this mountainous region.

In consequence of the large detachment of Mormon settlers now under orders for the Rio Virgen settlements, a more than ordinary amount of houses and other buildings, and improved lots and farms, are now on sale in this county, and wagons, and teams, and other readily movable property are in corresponding demand; in fact, although quite a number of Chicago and other wagons have arrived here from the States this Fall, the demand is not nearly supplied, and high prices and the best of pay rule in the sales which are made. This is not remarkable, when it is considered that, excepting a trifling amount of ash on Ash Creek, three hundred miles south, there is no timber known to be growing in Utah suitable for making wagon running-gear. Although good wrought iron has been made in Beaver and Pauvan Counties, the capital, the combination and the management required for [illegible] on a large scale have not yet been in [illegible] Gentiles, however, as the result [illegible] every day after its arrival at Hart-

North and South, appears to have had an eye to these matters, and to have been after the folks with a sharp stick, in relation to them. It is possible for the iron question to be very soon settled in Utah in favor of home production, but the hard timber question I can see no solution of for many a long year. Till then Utah must depend upon a distant market for spokes, felloes, hubs, &c., or go without wagons.

Our exceedingly fair weather continues, though the nights get a little sharper.

Among the recent arrivals in this City are H. F. Morrell, Thomas Pitt, and John Marshall, from Deer Lodge, in the Salmon River gold mine country; Isaac L. Gibbs, Utah U. S. Marshal, from Nebraska City; Mr. Gamble, Superintendent California State Telegraph Line, and Secretary Fuller, from California; Mr. Creighton, Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph Line; Gen. Bela M. Hughes, Director Overland Stage Line; Edward Bliss, editor of the Rocky Mountain *News*; Hon. James W. Hamilton; Morrell C. Keith, agent Overland Mail Company; James Street.

Secretary Fuller has been on a long visit to the Golden State. During his residence in this City, he has had the fact or good fortune to secure a considerable share of respect from all parties.

PERSONAL.

—Miss R. C. Dayton is a young lady who is not ashamed of having been one of the parties to an elopement. Having heard that her brother had undertaken to chastise, in Wheeling, Va., the one who attempted her ruin, Miss Dayton addressed the following note to the editor of a paper in the place where she had taken refuge

Parkersburgh, Va., Nov. 3.

Editor Ironton Register:

Sir: I have been acquainted with Major Phelps, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, since the 10th of last January. At that time he took boarding at my father's house, near New-Creek, in Maryland. While at my father's house, he never said he was a preacher, or made any pretensions of the kind. He never deceived me with relation to his being married, for within a week from the time he came there to board he informed me himself that he had a wife and two children at Burlington, Ohio. He never induced me to leave my father's house, but I left because my father was attempting to force me to marry a man whom I did not love. I left home of my own free will and accord, without any compulsion or inducements whatever, except as above stated. I expect to earn my living by the labor of my own hands, as I always have done. I am able to take care of myself, being 23 years of age, and I thank no one to either write or shoot for me. I learn that Major Phelps is lying very low from wounds received from my brother, Major Dayton. The assault of my brother upon Major Phelps was positively unjust and uncalled for, upon any principle whatever. I wish you to give this a place in your paper, in justice to Major Phelps. Miss R. C. DAYTON.

—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* has smouched Gen. Van Dorn's character. It says, under the head of "Strategic:"

The grandest strategic movement of the present war is said to be Gen. Van Dorn's retreat from his boarding-house in Jackson. We would publish a full history of his change of base, but fear it would impair the confidence of the army in one of the President's appointments." Suffice it to say, that he saved his baggage and his hide by the celerity of his movements. We would suggest to the President that he ought to send Van to Utah."

This, of course, raised a breese in Jackson. Mr. George Dobson writes, indignantly, to the *Mississippian*, at that place, that "the article above" is a great mistake, and he deems it his duty to "counteract the inference that might be left upon the minds of the readers"—if he did not say, as he does say, that

"Gen. Van Dorn boarded at the residence of my sister, and while there, his conduct, so far as known to the family, was that of a high-toned, honorable gentleman.

His 'retreat' was neither hasty nor undignified. * * * I am no champion of Gen. Van Dorn, believing that his public and private character are perfectly safe in his own keeping. Very respectfully,

Jackson, Miss. GEO. DOBSON."

—D. A. Mahoney, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was arrested by the military authorities and taken to Washington to answer a charge of having issued treasonable publications in the paper which he edited, returned to his town on Nov. 15. His admirers gave him a reception, and in acknowledging it, Mr. Mahoney said

"I do not yet know for what crime I was arrested. I do not yet know who were my accusers. I have never been informed of the charges against me. I was told by the Commander of the 13th of November that I was free. On the 14th that not a single person connected with the Administration from the President down was willing to take the responsibility of my arrest. I am come back a full-blow citizen, more than ever devoted to the principles for which I was incarcerated. I am come back resolved to adhere to them and advocate them. I told them at Washington that they should hear from me, and they said they expected to. In due time they shall."

—By way of illustrating the facility with which rebel spies penetrate our camps, a Warrenton correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of June 11

"A drummer-boy of one of our regiments yesterday morning, when leaving his tent, to prepare for the *reveille*, found pinned to the front of his tent a small note from one Scillay, a Lieutenant upon Jackson's staff; the note stated that he had been looking up for some time, that he was then off to report to his superior, and at the same time warned the drum-major to look out for himself. The drum-major we speak of believes the note to be no *canard*, as the handwriting is known to him, he being a graduate of Yale College, and in the same class with this Scillan, and when he (the major) was a prisoner at Charleston, S. C., this same Lieutenant visited and showed him many favors. Scillan is known to be an accomplished draughtsman as well as engineer. As efforts to find his whereabouts within our lines have proved unavailing, doubtless 'Stonewall' has by this time, not only a drawing of our position, but the number of our forces and by whom they are commanded."

—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* has the following mythical story:

"A rumor has reached here all the way from Hartford, Conn., to the effect that at the death-bed of the late Col. Samuel Colt, among those family friends who bade him farewell was John C. Colt, whose connection with the murder of Adams in this City many years ago furnished matter for one of the *causes celebres* of America. There are not wanting many believers in the theory that John C. Colt never committed suicide in the City Prison, but that he escaped and left behind him the body of another man to be mourned over and buried in place of his. He has since been supposed to have taken up his abode in Texas, and his reported reappearance in Hartford on the sad occasion referred to has made some excitement there. The story goes so far as to state that Judge Colt, another brother, was so suddenly brought into contact with the resurrected suicide that he lost his senses on the occasion, and fell to the ground, injuring himself severely. All this may be mere rumor, but, as one of those who have always doubted Colt's suicide, the story serves to feed my credulity in the opposite direction."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gunn & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 10 Cravea-street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending Nov. 1, 1862:

Cyrus W. Field, New-York.	J. Hawley and wife, N. Y.
J. A. Nowlands, Delaware.	D. E. Hawley, New-York.
J. E. Lawrence, San Francisco.	Miss Hawley, New-York.
	L. E. Sewall, Boston
M. S. Annheim, San Francisco.	G. A. Kettridge, Boston.
	E. H. McCormick, Chicago.
J. W. Owens and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio.	L. J. McCormick, Chicago.
	T. J. Griffin, Chicago.
A. T. Randall, Baltimore.	C. W. Kennard, Boston.
L. T. Downes, Providence, R. I.	C. J. Barry, Boston.
	M. Cohen, New-York.
R. Ritchie, Tolland, Conn.	E. Wright, Boston.
Rev. J. W. Wood, Easton, Penn.	M. Ellis, Boston.
	R. C. Winthrop, Boston.
G. W. Simons, Phila.	H. W. Hearn, New-York.
J. W. Feuchtwanger, N. Y.	W. L. Walton, Hartford.

—An amusing case was heard before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago, on Nov. 8, growing out of a strange similarity of names, Brown *vs.* Brown. The plaintiff, one James Brown, complained of the defendant, another James Brown, that he had taken a letter out of the post-office, which was the property of the plaintiff, James Brown, and which in no way belonged to the defendant, James Brown. Defendant set up that the letter was from Buffalo, that he expected a letter from there, that the letter was from Mary Brown, who was his wife, and he had a right to take the letter and open it under this state of facts. Plaintiff insisted that the letter was from *his* wife, Mary Brown. It turned out that both parties had wives living in Buffalo, whose names were each Mary Brown, and that the affair was a clear mistake. The Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

—"In the office of the cashier of the Treasury Department, a day or two since," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "we noticed two gentlemen who succeeded most admirably in deceiving the gentleman who pays out the postage-stamp currency. The order was that no person was to receive more than $3 in this change. These individuals marched immediately behind each other up to the little window through which business was transacted, presented their Treasury notes and received their $3. They then would reverse their positions and present their money in the other hand. This was repeated several times. Another person went into the office, but without his hat; then with it, and then in his shirt sleeves. By a resort to like tricks they succeeded in getting as much change as they desire."

—One George Baxter enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment, several weeks since, and having secured the bounty left for Canada. United States Marshal Chamberlin pursued him thither, found that he had just opened a hat and cap store, and that he was building a thriving business. He persuaded him to [illegible] very day after its arrival at Hartford, he eluded the guard by means of a forged pass, and was off again. A second pursuit has not yet been attempted.

—The will of Ex-President Van Buren has been admitted to probate at Hudson. It is dated Jan. 18, 1860, and commences as follows:

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, County of Columbia and State of New-York, heretofore Governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest year of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament," &c.

—Adjutant R. J. Hinton, of one of the Kansas colored regiments, was brutally beaten a few days since at Leavenworth, by one Capt. Stout. In a card regarding the difficulty, he says:

"What was the cause of Capt. Stout's conduct passes my understanding. I, however, propose to prefer charges against him of brutal and unofficer-like conduct, malicious persecution and false accusations, the first of which charges can be readily proven by any of those who saw the ruffianly transaction of yesterday."

—Judge Birch, who has just been defeated in a Congressional election in one of the Missouri Districts, does not accept his fate with resignation. Under date of Prairie Park, Nov. 12, he publishes a card, addressed to the people of the Sixth District, in which he says:

"Thanking that portion of you who have given me majorities in every county where you were permitted to hold an untrammeled election, I shall of course assert my right to represent you in Congress. Be patient, therefore, under the judicial and military terrorism which has kept so many thousands of you from the polls—rely on me, as you may, that at the proper time, it will be appropriately unraveled and adequately redressed."

—John Tantish, Gen. Howard's orderly, who was convicted of having robbed the mail, escaped from imprisonment by tearing up an old tent which had been carelessly left within his reach. He made rope of it and let himself down in the night from the third story of the brick building in which he was confined. He went, doubtless, to the rebels or to Canada. His father and family live in Skowhegan, Maine.

—Mr. Amasa Stone, the well-known railroad man of Cleveland, Ohio, was among the drafted, and at once offered $200 for a substitute. A man offered himself and was accepted, but on instituting inquiries Mr. Stone learned that his substitute had a wife and seven children dependent on him for support, when he promptly recalled the check for $200 and gave the man one for $2,000.

—Gen. Berry, recently Colonel of the Fourth Maine Regiment, has received a service of silver plate from the commissioned officers of that regiment on the occasion of his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship, as a testimonial of their regard for his gallant services. The plate (which cost $1,000) has been sent home to his family in Rockland.

—Gen. J. J. Reynolds arrived at his home in Indianapolis, on Nov. 7. He has been appointed Brigadier-General, his commission dating June, 1861, and is ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati. By this appointment Gen. Reynolds ranks nearly all the Brigadier-Generals in the service.

—Mr. Samuel Allen, of Shapleigh, Me., has six sons in the army, two sons-in-law, one grandson and nephews in abundance. Two of Mr. Allen's sons are captains, one an orderly sergeant, and the rest are high privates. All but two are in different regiments.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in an editorial in his paper—the South Bend *Register*—thus alludes to the rumor that he is about to go into the Cabinet:

"We know one of the persons alluded to below as amongst the 'probabilities,' having lived with him for many years, and can say, on his behalf, that he has heard nothing about it, except what has appeared in the papers, and is entirely satisfied with his present position."

—Hon. John Sullivan died suddenly at Exeter N.H., on Nov. 17, of apoplexy. For a number of years he has been Attorney-General of that State, and was at one time Judge of Probate. Judge Sullivan was a great-grandson of Gen. Sullivan of Revolutionary memory, and his father, like himself, was a celebrated advocate.

—In an address to a loyal Tennessee Regiment in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, Nov. 16, Parson Brownlow asked the soldiers to obey their officers until they arrived in East Tennessee, and then to exercise their own discretion in settling old scores with the rebels in that section.

—The appointment of Gen. Martindale to be Temporary Military Governor of the District of Columbia, is a slight but deserved compliment to this distinguished officer, who has so recently been honorably acquitted from the charges of Fitz John Porter.

—Hon. William Wright is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the New-Jersey United States Senatorship. For the unexpired term of Senator Thomson, Gov. Olden has yet made no appointment. Ex-Gov. Newell is prominently named.

—Mr. J. A. Trainor, for upwards of thirty years a prominent business man in Hartford, Conn., died suddenly in that city, on Nov. 15, of heart disease. He was taken while in the street, and was at once placed in a carriage to be taken home, but died before reaching there.

—The people of New-Haven are moving to get up a local Historical Society, devoted to the old Colony of New-Haven. Henry White, Leonard Bacon, Horace Day and Frederick Croswell are moving in the matter.

—Hon. David H. Abell, well known throughout the State as "Farmer Abell," has enlisted in the army of Benedicts. There is mourning among the bachelors.

—Ill health has compelled Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D., to resign the editorial charge of the Boston *Recorder*. Rev. E. P. Marvin, Pastor of the First Church in Medford, Mass., succeeds him.

—Gen. Lytle, Col. Burke, and some other officers of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, were complimented with a banquet in Cincinnati on the evening of Nov. 13.

—It is stated that Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, now that the rebels no longer threaten Cincinnati, is to take an active command in the field.

—Gen. Hooker was stationed in Portland, Me., in 1849, as Adjutant in the United States Army. He was very popular among the citizens at that time.

—Rev. Dr. Grundy, of Memphis,—the Parson Brownlow of Western Tennessee,—preached in Cincinnati on Nov. 16.

—Col. W. H. McCoun, who escaped from the Gratiot-street Military Prison, in St. Louis, several days since, has been recaptured.

—Gen. Davidson left St. Louis on Nov. 16, to assume command of the forces in Southwest Missouri.

—Gen. Howard, of Maine, will probably be assigned to a command in Gen. Banks' expedition.

Thanksgiving Day and the Massachusetts Regiments.

The following order is given by direction of Gov. Andrew:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Headquarters, Boston, Nov. 15, 1862.

General Order No. 58.—By order of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, copies of the Proclamation for a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise, are hereby transmitted to the commanding officers and to the Chaplains of all Massachusetts corps in the field,

By the People of Massachusetts her soldiers are ever remembered with grateful and affectionate recognition of the loyalty, the patience, and the bravery with which they have borne the white flag of their Commonwealth, next behind the National Banner, wherever that Banner has advanced from the Potomac to the Gulf. On that day, consecrated to religious and social observances, and hallowed by such associations, they shall be remembered at the church, the table, and the fireside, with even fonder affection,

By the soldiers of Massachusetts, the recollection on that day of all which makes these homes happy, shall reinforce their sacred resolution never to cease from the conflict for National Union till it is crowned with perfect victory, and shall nerve their strength for heavier and deadlier blows at rebels whose treason has set in peril all that has made America great and glorious before God and man.

Commanding officers of corps of Massachusetts troops will promulgate this Order to their respective commands.

By order of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

The President's Recent General Order.

From the National Intelligencer.

We recur to the recent order of the President of the United States enjoining a due regard for the Sabbath in the Army and Navy chiefly for the purpose of stating that the true date of that order was the 15th instant, (Saturday,) instead of the 16th, as incorrectly given by a clerical error, and as published in our paper on the 17th. It may not be improper, however, to embrace the occasion to state further that the immediate influence with the President in issuing the order was the suggestion of the New-York Sabbath Committee, who visited Washington for the purpose of invoking such an order, and who, on being introduced by Gov. Morgan, and stating their errand, were met with so ready and cordial a response from the President that he gave immediate instructions for its promulgation.

The New-York deputation consisted of the following members of the Sabbath Committee:

Mr. Norman White, Chairman of the Committee.
Mr. Fred. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Mr. David Hoadly, President of the Panama Railroad Company.
Mr. Wm. A. Booth, late President of Commercial Exchange Bank.
Mr. Fred. G. Foster.
Mr. Gustav. Schwab, at the head of the oldest German mercantile and banking-house in New-York.
Mr. R. S. Cook, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Enumerated—Nos. 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3455, 2747, 3467, 3501, 3507, 3513, 3515, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 2529, 3531, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3547, 3549, 3551. *Part II.*—Nos. 3788, 2618, 2639, 2952, 1018, 2736, 2850, 3812, 3220, 3840, 3500, 3502, 3904, 3905, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 417, 422, 299, 311, 397, 402, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 2957, 1455, 3021½, 392, 2695, 3060, 3101, 3105, 3125, 2107, 3109, 3111, 3115. *Part II.*—Nos. 2688, 1856, 1854, 2574, 2656, 806, 2 2, 2750, 2744, 2124, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2746.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 202, 203, 196, 201, 2246, 231, 2264, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 1,064, 50, 52. *Part II*—Nos. 65, 140, 152, 92, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 247, 248, 164.

An Order of Arrest Vacated, it Appearing that Fraud was Used in Making the Arrest.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Joseph Bernard.

Samuel Engle and others vs. *John Yates.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant, who was in the employ of the plaintiffs as salesman and collector, and who was charged by them with collecting and converting to his own use large sums of money belonging to the plaintiffs.

In support of the motion to vacate the order and discharge the defendant, his affidavit was produced, stating that he resides in Brooklyn, and that the plaintiff (Engle) sent him a note requesting him to come over to No. 200 Front-street, in this City, for the purpose of settling some accounts. The defendant stated that he believed the plaintiff wished to see him for the purpose mentioned, and he therefore came over as requested. From the affidavit it further appeared that as soon as Yates arrived at the place designated he there found Engle in company with another person, and that Engle said to such person, "Here he is; arrest him," (meaning the defendant,) and he was thereupon taken into custody. The defendant charged that Engle fraudulently induced him within the jurisdiction of the order for his arrest, and for the sole purpose of the arrest.

The Court, being satisfied of the fact, directed the order for arrest to be vacated, with costs.

A. H. Reavey, for motion; E. Yeaman and G. W. Reynolds, opposed.

Habeas Corpus—The Frauds Upon the Subsistence Department.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Charles Fitzgerald.—This was a *habeas corpus* to produce the body of the petitioner, who is charged with being concerned in the frauds upon the Commissary Department in this City.

The return was that the prisoner had been taken from the House of Detention surreptitiously, and was not then in the custody of Sergeant Folger, upon whom the writ was served.

The writ was dismissed.

Mrs. Edwin James Seeking a Divorce.

Supreme Court.

Mary Ann James vs. *Edwin James.*—This is a complaint filed by the wife of the distinguished lawyer Edwin James, late Queen's Counsel, to obtain a divorce from him, charging adultery.

It is asserted that Mr. James denies wholly the charges of the complaint.

Decisions.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Arnold vs. *Lefferts.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before Judge Barnard.

Clarke vs. *Pell.*—Order granted.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible infliction of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold, our commerce has prospered, industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished, and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has stepped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity: Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Kane.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 21, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary Ann, wife of Peter King, and daughter of Maria Redpath, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 70 Ernest., Jersey City.

Pastacaldi.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 21, Michael Pastacaldi, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 Irving-place.

Ladies' Shoes—Thick, comfortable, and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy, rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof can be procured at S. CANTRELLS. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NINTH WARD ABORTION CASE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—A Verdict against Dr. Browne—The Seducer Declared to be an Accessory to the Homicide—Simms Yet at Large.

The investigation in this exciting and important case was concluded at a late hour last evening, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. The testimony is very voluminous, but the following is the substance of all that will prove of interest to the public in addition to that heretofore published in the TIMES:

Andrew C. Blauvelt testified: I reside at No. 24 Jane-street; I am a Policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct; for many months past my beat has been on Eighth-avenue; I have often seen carriages drive up to No. 82 Eighth-aveoue, along about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning; ladies would get out and go in closely veiled; sometimes I have seen them go in as late as 4 o'clock in the morning; they would go in usually at the same door; the housekeeper went in and out very late; I have known the reputation of the house for some time past, six months at least; it has a bad reputation in the neighborhood; Dr. Browne himself told me some time ago, that he had one lady patient there for whom he was to have $500 if he effected a cure; when carriages drove up to this house at a late hour of the night, they would not stay more than a minute.

Agnes Mann testified: I reside at No. 370 Bleecker-street; I am a milliner and hat-trimmer; I have been acquainted with deceased since her childhood; I was living at her father's house when the deceased left, four weeks ago to-day; I was present when she left; she told me that morning that she was going to Newburgh; she asked me if I would stay and take care of the house for a week while she was gone; I said I would stay there except on Monday; she said she was going to be married; I remonstrated with her for leaving her father's house to be married so soon after her mother's death; she said she would think of it, and perhaps would not be married; I went away and returned in the evening at 7 o'clock; I found she had gone; I never heard from her after that; but on the following Wednesday I received a letter from my sister, stating that the deceased had not been there at all; deceased told me that she was going to my sister's, in Newburgh; she had no other visiting acquaintances in that place; I supposed when she told me this, that she was really going to Newburgh; I was present the night she was brought home. I was in the basement, and hearing a noise and confusion in the entry, I went up stairs; she was on the sofa when I came up stairs, and was apparently lifeless, but upon a closer examination I perceived that she breathed, very slowly, however, and lived only about five minutes afterward; I have known Augustus L. Simms for about two years; I first saw him at my sister's, in Thirty-third-street; the deceased came there with him to spend the evening, and a few weeks after they spent another evening there; I did not see him again until I went to her father's house to board, a year ago last July; until last July the intimacy between them was not very great so far as I know; since that time he has been there almost every evening; generally he came at about seven or eight o'clock; sometimes he came in very late; he commonly remained until twelve o'clock in my presence; she would go to the door with him and then she would not return until I was asleep; about three times I have known him to remain all night; I slept in the adjoining room; she told me they both fell asleep; there was a sofa in the room where they were; I never noticed any improper intimacy between them; I never saw anything which led me to suspect there was anything improper between them; I never suspected she was pregnant, and I did not know that her father had accused her of being so until her departure; a few weeks prior to her leaving she had a great craving for pickles.

The witness was here shown some clothing, jewelry, and other small articles, and by her identified as the property of the deceased; the jewelry was found at Dr. Browne's, and the clothing at the washer-woman's who washed for Dr. Browne; I found the jewelry myself, in the front room of the third story of Dr. Browne's house; it was in a stand drawer; a portion of the clothing now shown me was returned to her father's at the time she was brought home.

Charles H. Simms testified: I reside at No. 139 West Tenth-street; I am a brother of Augustus L. Simms; I do not know where the latter is now; saw him last on Tuesday of this week; I understood from my sister that he was going out of town; he is not a man of means; I do not know that he is in debt, except that he owes me some for board. He is a sign-painter by trade; he keeps no store at present; I never heard him speak of the deceased; I have known him to be absent sometimes all night; I heard of Augustus and one David Cole having been arrested within a year and taken to the Jefferson Market Police and there tried for indecent treatment of a lady.

Samuel Towner testified: I live at No. 370 Bleecker-street, the same house in which deceased lived; I know all of deceased's family, and have known A. L. Simms by sight for over a year; have seen him going out and in that house at all hours of the night, and sometimes he came out as late as seven o'clock in the morning; I saw him in the house two or three days before the deceased went away.

To a Juror—I heard the deceased and Simms on the stairs about two o'clock one morning last July; their intercourse at that time was improper.

James Anderson, Jr.—I am a brother to the deceased; I was present when she left the house; she left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; she told me she was going to Newburgh, and she said she was going over the Hoboken Ferry; she went alone, and took with her a black valise; about two weeks ago I saw Simms on the corner of Bleecker and Perry streets, and he asked me to get some clothes for my sister, and bring them to him at that place; I did not do that, she had been gone then about two weeks; I asked him where my sister was, and he replied that she was in Newburgh; he wanted three articles of clothing for her.

Mary Ann Bickford—I reside at No. 90 Eighth-avenue; Eliza Gordon came to me, about a year ago, and asked my husband and me to take an infant; she said it was born at their house; Dr. Browne took her, she said, to ask us to take the child; she offered to me that it was a nice child, and they did not wish to send it away; the mother, she said, had gone away somewhere; about a week ago she was in our store, and told me that they had a young woman there, who they thought would die; that she had been up with her for two nights, and was tired out; I was afterward told by Eliza Gordon that the girl was sick, a long time after she said the child had died; our store is three doors from Dr. Browne's; when she told me about the sick lady there, she had been at her house about three weeks. (Miss Gordon is Dr. Browne's housekeeper.)

Mrs. Ann D. Sowers—I reside at No. 137 Ninth-av.; I am a cousin to Dr. Browne's house once for nearly eight or ten months; he told me he thought I would find that he would get me some medicine which would produce an abortion; I wished it; that it would not take effect, I told him it was not necessary and did not speak to him again. [The witness here identified Dr. Browne, who was sitting in the room.]

Sarah Rockstead—I know Eliza Gordon; I saw her about two months ago; she came to my store, she introduced me to the patients of Dr. Browne; I saw a young lady there in a state of agony; they were waiting for a doctor; she had been better, was now worse; she had taken cold; she said the lady had been there some time; about two years ago I was in Dr. Browne's house; saw nothing unusual that [illegible]

[illegible] Ferguson testified: I am a Sergeant of the Ninth Precinct; I was at Dr. Browne's house the next morning after his arrest; I went over the house and examined the beds on two floors; in one I found cotton, blood and other matter; in a closet I found instruments now produced; some of them were quite visible.

[illegible] testified: I am Captain of the Ninth Precinct; I directed Dr. Browne, Mr. Towner and myself to go to go to make an arrest; I first arrested the [illegible] at No. 82 Eighth-avenue, and search into the Station-house by another officer, found the Doctor be[illegible] the counter in his store, when I told him I wanted him to go with me, he asked me what for; I said I would explain at the Station-house; he said his housekeeper was out on an errand, and wished me to wait a few minutes. I said no, and he asked for five, which I refused; I told him on the way that he was arrested in reference to a female; he was greatly agitated when I first ask me what female, he was agitated [illegible] arrest. I then arrested Eliza Gordon; she [illegible] accompanied deceased from Newburgh; she [illegible] said I said: "You had better tell the truth [illegible] Virginia L. Simms by sight; he is [illegible] I [illegible] all directions; I [illegible] [illegible] every night until the first night after [illegible] The clothes and rags found in the closet and [illegible] were brought to me; the [illegible] of the clothes [illegible] was the first warrant. I found not recognize Miss [illegible]'s clothes [illegible] time; the last lady that was there before Miss Anderson was some five or six weeks ago; she [illegible] soiled clothes, and I sent them to be [illegible] soon after; can't say that I used a large piece of cloth; I [illegible] clothes which were sewed up; they [illegible] me; I [illegible] been there in that [illegible] for [illegible] I did not know they were [illegible] person to take a child; [illegible] Mrs. Pickford [illegible] about a child when [illegible] the house, two or three years ago; don't [illegible] child was; she went [illegible] and a half weeks [illegible] I think she lived somewhere [illegible] she was married; there [illegible] it was built a year [illegible] I have met Loned [illegible] I had no con[illegible] a young lady who [illegible]

[illegible] testified: I live a [illegible] Dr. Browne's house; I saw [illegible] Simms by sight; he came to my store, [illegible] to the patients of Dr. Browne; I saw [illegible] of a young lady who [illegible] had been better, was now much [illegible] she had taken cold; she said the lady [illegible] some time; about two years ago I was in Dr. Browne's house; saw nothing unusual that [illegible]

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[illegible] testified: I live at No. 370 Bleecker-street, the same house in which deceased lived; I know all of deceased's family, and have known A. L. Simms by sight for over a year; have seen him going out and in that house at all hours of the night, and sometimes he came out as late as seven o'clock in the morning; I saw him in the house two or three days before the deceased went away.

To a Juror—I heard the deceased and Simms on the stairs about two o'clock one morning last July; their intercourse at that time was improper.

James Anderson, Jr.—I am a brother to the deceased; I was present when she left the house; she left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; she told me she was going to Newburgh, and she said she was going over the Hoboken Ferry; she went alone, and took with her a black valise; about two weeks ago I saw Simms on the corner of Bleecker and Perry streets, and he asked me to get some clothes for my sister, and bring them to him at that place; I did not do that, she had been gone then about two weeks; I asked him where my sister was, and he replied that she was in Newburgh; he wanted three articles of clothing for her.

Mary Ann Bickford—I reside at No. 90 Eighth-avenue; Eliza Gordon came to me, about a year ago, and asked my husband and me to take an infant; she said it was born at their house; Dr. Browne took her, she said, to ask us to take the child; she offered to me that it was a nice child, and they did not wish to send it away; the mother, she said, had gone away somewhere; about a week ago she was in our store, and told me that they had a young woman there, who they thought would die; that she had been up with her for two nights, and was tired out; I was afterward told by Eliza Gordon that the girl was sick, a long time after she said the child had died; our store is three doors from Dr. Browne's; when she told me about the sick lady there, she had been at her house about three weeks. (Miss Gordon is Dr. Browne's housekeeper.)

Mrs. Ann D. Sowers—I reside at No. 137 Ninth-av.; I am a cousin to Dr. Browne's house once for nearly eight or ten months; he told me he thought I would find that he would get me some medicine which would produce an abortion; I wished it; that it would not take effect, I told him it was not necessary and did not speak to him again. [The witness here identified Dr. Browne, who was sitting in the room.]

Sarah Rockstead—I know Eliza Gordon; I saw her about two months ago; she came to my store, she introduced herself to me as the patients of Dr. Browne; I saw a young lady there in a state of agony; they were waiting for a doctor; she had been better, was now much worse; she had taken cold; she said the lady had been there some time; about two years ago I was in Dr. Browne's house; saw nothing unusual that [illegible]

[illegible] Ferguson testified: I am a Sergeant of the Ninth Precinct; I was at Dr. Browne's house the next morning after his arrest; I went over the house and examined the beds on two floors; in one I found cotton, blood and other matter; in a closet I found instruments now produced; some of them were quite visible.

[illegible] testified: I am Captain of the Ninth Precinct; I directed Dr. Browne, Mr. Towner and myself to go to make an arrest; I first arrested the [illegible] at No. 82 Eighth-avenue, and search into the Station-house by another officer, found the Doctor behind the counter in his store, when I told him I wanted him to go with me, he asked me what for; I said I would explain at the Station-house; he said his housekeeper was out on an errand, and wished me to wait a few minutes. I said no, and he asked for five, which I refused; I told him on the way that he was arrested in reference to a female; he was greatly agitated when I first ask me what female, he was agitated [illegible] arrest. I then arrested Eliza Gordon; she [illegible] accompanied deceased from Newburgh; she [illegible], and I said: "You had better tell the truth [illegible] Virginia L. Simms by sight; he is [illegible] I [illegible] all directions; I [illegible] [illegible] every night until the first night after [illegible]

[illegible] The clothes and rags found in the closet and [illegible] were brought to me; the [illegible] of the clothes [illegible] was the first warrant. I found not recognize Miss [illegible]'s clothes [illegible] time; the last lady that was there before Miss Anderson was some five or six weeks ago, she [illegible] soiled clothes, and I sent them to be [illegible] soon after; can't say that I used a large piece of cloth; I [illegible] clothes which were sewed up; they [illegible] me; I [illegible] been there in that [illegible] for [illegible] I did not know they were [illegible] person to take a child; [illegible] Mrs. Pickford [illegible] about a child when [illegible] the house, two or three years ago; don't [illegible] child was; she went [illegible] and a half weeks [illegible] I think she lived somewhere [illegible] she was married; there [illegible] it was built a year [illegible] I have met Loned [illegible] I had no con[illegible] a young lady who [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
GILT BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships
MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his Salesroom,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
2 o'clock on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

The above surpass any that have as yet been imported, being of entirely new designs and decorations. Ladies and the public are especially invited to examine them. To be positively sold without any reserve, on Foreign Account.

Among the REAL BRONZES may be noticed two superb
CHEVAUX-DE-MARLY,
STATUE OF ST. JOHN,
STATUETTES OF REUBENS,
VAN DYCK, MILTON,
SHAKESPEARE,
And many others; forming the most splendid sale ever offered in this country.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

This great sale of Real Bronzes, Clocks, &c., will commence on MONDAY, at
2 O'CLOCK.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 21 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $220 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS'S CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the day, or in schools or private families. Address S. H., No. 59 Clinton-place.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 56 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day. Also

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the 204 Lumber No. (seventy-six) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. HOLDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 51 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 100th horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free to the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 59 Murray-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 156 Avenue, corner 76th-st.,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 217 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at 136 tanneries generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Loyd & Taylor's, and No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:
1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?
2d. If so, what is his present address?
3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?
The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.
The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.
If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary
Sanitary Commission, New-York, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.
Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:
$250,000 7 per cents, 6-year Bonds.
22,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$672,000 in all
All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."
These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be redeemed.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and made redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863, which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.
No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.
The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN DWEE,
Treasurer state Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1862. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Jerman,	Charles Burshalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird,	Abraham B. Embury,
	Peter I. Nevius, Jr...

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, dua Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.
United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Hater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, } No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862. }
AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORTIC & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 55 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid, par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
CH. Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.—Holders of certificates of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of this Road, now Midway's and Lot's, are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. 2D VICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and 3d Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,455; block 1,457, including on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,524; west side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,551; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive; block 124, south side of Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 98; south side of Forty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues and west side of Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map number 27, 31 to 35, and 47 to 49, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 26, 52 and 64, of block number 196; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 1s, 19, 48, 49, 57s, 58 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map number 6, 136, 151 and 152.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 1.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent.; and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.
Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:
10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yard s, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25⅝ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 27½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide
210,000
To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, to sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 12 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., to a cash customer. It is a first-rate chance. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$500—FOR SALE.—A FANCY BAKERY AND Saloon; the best stand on Broadway. This is a rare chance. Address ROYCE, Station D.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington depot, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post*. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depot or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hoboken, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x200, corner of Railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or 5 O'CROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
INCREASING SUCCESS
OF THE
STERLING COMEDIES.
ANOTHER WEEK'S GREAT PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Nov. 24—(Fifth time)—CENTRAL PARK.
TUESDAY, Nov. 25—BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26—MONEY.
(Observe) the great comic drama of CENTRAL PARK, with its great cast, new scenery, machinery and panoramic action, will be given
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 29—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Which (notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of Thursday,) attracted that night a second very crowded and elegant audience, who evinced their great gratification by continuous manifestations of approval.
MONDAY, Dec. 1—(First time)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL,
The following artists will assist Miss CARENO:
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
the new tenor and pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA,
who will preside at the piano;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
the celebrated violinist and musical director.
Messrs. MOSENTHAL, BERGNER, MATZKA and Boer & Schirmer's, No. 307 Broadway, Schatzenberg & Luis', No. 7 Astor-place, Hale & Sohlbach's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 444 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....KARL ANSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with the PRINCIPAL ARTISTS and the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA, in an Extraordinary Brilliant Programme.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY, Nov. 24, Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera of FIDELIO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, First Night of Lortzong's Comic Opera of
DER WILDSCHUETZ (THE POACHER).
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving Day,) Adams' POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, Second Night of the charming Opera of
DER WILDSCHUETZ (THE POACHER).
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE).

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
PALACE OF MUSIC,
BROADWAY, NEAR 47TH-ST.,
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., new, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND,
located between 5th and 6th-aves., 57th and 59th-sts.
The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR A. ACKERMAN, Esq., late President of the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.
Only a limited number of persons of character and respectability will be received as subscribers.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies.....$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets.....2 50
Minor, under 15 years.....5 00
Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 4 Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW IN SESSION,
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
SECOND DAY, Nov. 17.
THE GALLERY OF FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Church, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton and the late first Divine American painting. Loan Exhibition of "Return of the Old City Inn," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., and others.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded the first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
These were competitions from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the New York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's endorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEment.—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the human bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $15 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURN MORRISON.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $176; do., with pearl keys, $220 and $250. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 11th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Bush or Course Depots.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be ready at before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BUTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot Cathedral, E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 12 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS C. OLIVER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis. 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, daily. 5:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MAN

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Why Holly Springs was Evacuated by the Rebels.

GEN. BRAGG NOT IN THE VICINITY.

The Rebels Going Into Winter Quarters at Abbeyville.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 21.

A member of Maj.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, direct from Lagrange, says that Gen. BRAGG is not in that vicinity, and that the report of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th inst. is untrue.

A letter from Abbeyville to the Mobile *News*, says that Holly Springs was evacuated by the consent of all the rebel Generals, they not considering it a tenable point.

At Abbeyville the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters, and they consider it highly improbable that the Federals will attack them at that point.

This correspondent affirms that one-third of the rebel army are without blankets. He also says that they are half naked.

The Grenada *Appeal* has a dispatch, dated Richmond, 15th instant, which says that the Federals have a numerous fleet in the James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Reconnoissances from La Grange to Ripley, Miss., returned last night, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in 24 hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules. Our loss was nothing.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Gen. D. S. STANLEY arrived in thie City to-day.

Gen. A. J. SMITH has left to take charge of his command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Movements of Gen. Crittenden's Corps—Skirmishing with the Enemy—Captures at Lebanon—Conduct of the Contrabands—Rumors about the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CEDAR CREEK, Wilson County, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Corps of the army left Gallatin on the morning of the 10th, the Twenty-third Brigade of the Fifth Division, commanded by Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, taking the advance, and going in the direction of Lebenon. A portion of MORGAN'S men, who had fled from Gallatin as we approached, had gone to Lebanon and taken a stand there. A lively chase or a brisk fight was anticipated. We crossed the Cumberland River at a small village called Lagardo, at 8 o'clock A. M. The Cumberland is now exceedingly low, and its passage easily accomplished without boats or bridges. This river, when at its average height, is one of the prettiest streams in America. Its source is among the Cumberland Mountains in Northeastern Kentucky, whence it flows through the hilly counties of Knox, Whitley, Wayne, Pulaski, Russell and Cumberland, and enters Tenoessee through the county of Jackson. Its course is then through Smith County, and on westward, separating the fertile counties of Sumoer and Wilson; it flows on through Davidson by Nashville, and through the counties of Cheatham, Montgomery and Stewart. Here it again enters Kentucky, running parallel with the Tennessee River, through the counties of Trigg, Lyon and Livingston to Smithland, where it empties into the Ohio. It is fed by innumerable mountain streams, which empty into it every few miles. Its principal affluents are Rockcastle River, Clinchy Fork and Stone's River, which is six miles from where we now are, on the road to Nashville.

We left Gallatin by way of the Lebanon turnpike, which we followed ten miles till it entered the main Nashville and Lebanon turnpike road, where we crossed the Cumberland and entered Wilson County. At the village of Lagardo, a small cavalry skirmish was had on the evening of the 10th. The Fourth Michigan cavalry encountered some of Morgan's scouts, late in the afternoon. A Sergeant of the Michigan Cavalry, with his party, discovered the rebels on an opposite hill in the road. The Sergeant rode forward into the valley, where he was met by a rebel officer of the cavalry. The two shook hands and exchanged civilities, when they came to the conclusion that they were enemies, and each, calling to his men, they fell to fighting. The result was that the Michigan boys took three prisoners and captured their two fine blooded horses, without any loss on their part. A few miles this side of Lagardo, the rebels had lain the fences all down, and remove branch obstructions as were on each side of the road, with the view of attacking our column. They did not venture to stand, however, but fled precipitately toward Lebanon as we advanced. On reaching the main turnpike, seven miles from Lebanon, the Eleventh Brigade was drawn up in line of battle on an elevation commanding the road, pickets were thrown out, and the artillery placed in position. We remained in this position for two hours, when Gen. WOOD'S Division came up, and we took the Nashville end of the turnpike and came to this place, going into camp at 5 o'clock P. M. The brigade of STANLEY MATTHEWS, which had gone on the expedition to Lebanon, returned just after dark. The expedition succeeded in driving the rebels from the town. They left in hot haste before the [illegible] of the brigade. We captured at Lebanon [illegible] loaded with flour and provisions, a small [illegible] sky, several horses and a few prisoners. [illegible] is, to-day, encamped at Cedar Creek, [illegible] miles from Nashville, and thirteen from [illegible]. We are awaiting orders, which are probably [illegible] for the arrival of supplies. This (Wilson) County is one of the wealthiest and best improved in the State. The farms, though they show that recently their cultivation has been much neglected, are well improved, fertile and extensive. Heavy planters live all along the road, whose broad acres extend for miles, and whose aristocratic mansions show them to be the nabobs of the soil. Long rows of negro cabins are seen at short distances from the residence, indicating that the "institution" still flourishes here. These negroes, in large numbers, men, women and children, come to the roadside and evince the most combat and unsophisticated manifestations of delight at our appearence. The older ones bow, and scrape, and throw themselves into all sorts of the most ludicrous attitudes. The younger ones dance and frisk about in high glee. "Golamighty," says you, gemmen—may you live allers," exclaimed a negro girl on a donkey as we passed by her. All the [illegible] seemed almost to be ground. These poor creatures are about all the friends we have in this section. They most willingly give all the information in their power. They express great fears lest any will be sent to the interior of the South to avoid the enforcement of the Proclamation in January. As to the white population, doors are closed against us. They are our enemies. There is no Union element in the part of Tennessee—all that has been said about the suppression of public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding. The people are rebels, thoroughly and intensely so. The men are nearly all in the rebel army, and the women are bitter, and treat us most contemptuously. Their complaints against our troops are loud and deep. One woman has lost a chicken or a turkey, and demands protection; another has had her cabbage-patch invaded, and requests a guard; while a third has had her cow milked, and appeals most piteously for protection, declaring that the "Southern troops were too much of gentlemen to impose on ladies in such a manner." Four or five have been to headquarters this morning to lay in their grievances, which have been in every instance of the most trivial character. Some of them come in carriages and buggies. Our patience has been put to the test severely. These she vixens, whose husbands and brothers are in the rebel service, and many of them of MORGAN'S gang, which is now prowling through the woods, annoying us, stealing our trains and picking up our men, are half the time spies, seeking information for the rebels. We feel more like ordering them from the lines than furnishing them protection, when their lawful and rightful protectors are waylaying us, stealing from us, murdering us, plundering the country and making war upon the very Government whose protection they ask. From a few older of the citizens, who were almost forced into conversation, we learned that quite a number had recently volunteered from this county for the rebel service, while still more had gone under the provisions of the conscript law. These older citizens are favorable to peace, but they declare that their people will never submit to the terms that the Government at Washington would impose. They still cling to the idea that they will yet be an independent Power. The great bugaboo of "foreign intervention" and recognition has again taken possession of the minds of the people of the South, and they confidently believe that England, France and Russia will recognize their independence before the 1st of January next. The rebel people here are better posted in regard to affairs at the North than one would suppose. The results of the recent elections in New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc., are familiar to them. They point boastfully and exultantly at the late Democratic gains as a signal rebuke, and a popular protest against, the President's Administration, and against the war.

They claim the results as a reaction of public opinion at the North favorable to their cause. Nor is there any use of denying the fact, that the results of these elections are worth more to the leaders of this rebellion in keeping their armies together, and inspiriting them with hope, than would have been the accession of large forces to their standard ready equipped for the field.

It is not ascertained when we leave this point, or what point will be our destination. We will evidently go to Murfreesboro, whether by way of Nashville or Lebanon we cannot say. The rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is reported at Murfreesboro with a large rebel force, estimated by some at from 30,000 to 50,000, and by others again at 15,000 or 20,000. Some say that he is preparing to fall back, while others assert that he is being reinforced, and that a stand will be made there. Gen. CRITTENDEN is here at the head of his corps; he has received a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS that the latter would reach Nashville from Bowling Green last night. We have exciting reports from Nashville this morning, to the effect that heavy fighting was had there on yesterday between the rebel forces of BUCKNER and CHEATHAM and our forces, which resulted in our whipping the rebels and driving them from the city. We have no particulars, and cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. MORGAN'S men are prowling around our very camps. They have picked up seventeen of our men belonging to the Seventy-ninth Indiana since yesterday. We are but five miles from the Hermitage; to-morrow I shall visit the former home and last resting-place of ANDREW JACKSON. CURTIUS.

A Letter from the Home of Andrew Jackson—Present Condition of the Hermitage, &c.

HERMITAGE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENN., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

The historic associations connected with this place, and the mighty memories which rush upon one at every part of the surroundings, so long supervised by one of the most remarkable, and certainly one of the strongest, men of his own or of any other age, are so overwhelming that he almost forgets that war is abroad in the land, and that the sword gleams among the very groves consecrated to fame and to reverence, and amid which repose the hero-ashes of him who justly ranks among the most illustrious of our country's guest. We will drop war news for a few brief moments and speak of the Hermitage, its former and present occupants, its burial place, and the interesting relics it contains. The Hermitage is eleven miles east of Nashville, on the Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike road, fifteen miles from Lebanon, and in Davidson County, near the line separating the counties of Davidson and Wilson. The grounds and farm embraced originally over a thousand acres of the most beautiful, level and fertile land in the State of Tennessee. The grounds are now reduced and improved by President JACKSON himself, and the selection of the site, as well as the taste displayed in its improvement, shows that the hero of New-Orleans could lay off and cultivate a farm as successfully as he could win a battle or preside South Carolina Nullification. The Hermitage is now [illegible] the lawns from the main turnpike [illegible] through a narrow, well-graveled, shaded road, [illegible] directly to the front gate in front of the [illegible]. [illegible] surrounded the mansion. The [illegible] many acres, and is luckily [illegible] with long [illegible] sugar-trees, hickory and elm. There are [illegible] to the house, under the carriage-ways, in the shape of a guitar; the road leading from the door, the handle of the guitar, so to speak, is wide and beautifully graveled, rows of large fluvitant cedar trees growing on each side. When you reach within fifty yards of the house the road turns to the right, making a large circle immediately in front of the building and back to the main road. This circle is most tastefully decorated with every variety of shrubbery and evergreen. On making the turn of this circle the heavy and stately fluted columns of the mansion, in massive Corinthian style, are plainly seen, and soon you are at the entrance of the old homestead of ANDREW JACKSON. Yun ring the bell, and are met at the door by a plain, benevolent looking and middle-aged gentleman, who treats you with much courtesy and respect. This is ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., the adopted son of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, though there is really no blood relationship existing. On entering the house, everything, even the smallest article of furniture, possesses a peculiar and lively interest. Here, in the main hall, is an old arm chair, in which GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, used to sit. It was presented to President JACKSON, from Mount Vernon, many years since. In one of the parlors are seen original paintings of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Gen. COFFIN, HENRY CLAY and other great men. Near the fireplace is a hickory vase, made of a piece of hickory wood shot from a tree at Long Island by the British during the Revolution. We spent the night in the General's sitting-room and in the room where he died. Here in front of the fire-place is the cushioned arm-chair in which he sat a few hours before his death, and in the back part of the chamber is the bed upon which he breathed his last. The two ladies, Mrs. JACKSON, wife of the present proprietor of the Hermitage, and her sister, Mrs. ADAMS, who watched his last hours and fanned him to sleep during that hot June day when his spirit took its flight, are sitting near me speaking of the domestic qualities of the great man. On the wall is a painting of Gen. JACKSON taken on his dying bed a few hours before death. Though his physical energies were fast failing, the eagle eye was undimmed and the intellect as bright and active as ever. Even unto death from it with all of its original fire and [illegible] the one idea of the character during his proclamation against the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina, and on which he first Message to Congress in 1832. This idea alone would have immortalized the action.

I went to the tomb erected in the memory of the great statesman and his accomplished wife. The tomb is large and well executed. The high and capacious dome is supported by eight fluted columns, made of Tennessee marble. Under the dome are deposited the remains of the General and those of his wife. Plain marble slabs show where they repose. The inscription over the remains of the General is plain and simple. It reads:

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,
BORN MARCH 15, 1767,
Died June 8, 1845.

The inscription over the remains of his wife shows that she died in 1828. It was written by HENRY LEE, of Virginia, and sets forth her many virtues. The tomb is surrounded by beautiful and flourishing willows and magnolias. It, as well as the entire premises, is in a state of admirable preservation. As I stood there, the recollections of Emuckfaw, Tallahassee, Horse Shoe and New-Orleans, came upon me. The removal of the deposits and all the fierce political contests with which he was identified, were not thought of.

There is a scarcity of military news here. We are still camped at Cedar Creek. McCOOK, ROUSSEAU and ROSECRANS are at Nashville. The rebels have reoccupied Lebanon. They are hovering around us, picking up our men every day. Twenty of the Michigan Cavalry were taken this morning, near the Hermitage. Great caution has to be observed.

CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

From Arkansas—Arrest of Female Smugglers—Union Feeling in Memphis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

Col. CAMERON, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, who recently went from Helena to Little Rock with a flag of truce, has returned. Of his interview with Gen. HOLMES you have already received full accounts. He found three passable roads leading west from Helena as far as White River, all well supplied with water and forage. Beyond White River the prairies will soon become impassable for an army, on account of the drouth, which has already nearly destroyed the crops and most of the forage. Near Brownsville the rebels were stacking prairie hay for forage, and quantities of corn were being brought to Little Rock from the bottom lands along the rivers. The rebels reported that they had been compelled by scarcity of forage to dismount a large portion of their cavalry. The Arkansas River is so low that navigation upon it is entirely suspended, but the White River has been rising since August, and now has a depth of about fifteen feet as high up as Clarendon. The rebels reported that in spite of the blockade they succeeded in obtaining considerable quantities of boots, shoes, quinine, &c., from Memphis and Helena, by smuggling.

Speaking of smuggling reminds me of a lot of ingenious women secured here a few days ago, and who has caused considerable flattering to buz the "secesh" hereabouts. It was nothing less than the arrest of our well-known ladies of this city, who were detected in the act of conveying contraband goods through the lines. The journals of the city on the day following the last declined to give the names of the parties, on account "of their extreme respectability." Not happening myself to possess such an overwhelming sense of the "respectability" of persons who engage in that sort of business, I send you their names in full for the benefit of such of their friends in the North as may be readers of the Times. They are Mrs. MINNIE BERR, Miss WISEMACKER, Miss MARKEE, Miss CRAWFORD. The chief of the party, Mrs. BERR, is a somewhat well-known, not to say notorious, resident of Memphis, who, if common report is to be believed, possesses considerable more liberality of disposition than prudence, albeit her personal charms would hardly have constituted her a rival of Uriah's wife, had she lived in the days of the poet king of Israel. She has been strongly suspected for some time of being engaged in the contraband trade between this point and the rebel lines, but for some reason better known to the authorities than to your correspondent, she has hitherto escaped molestation. The other ladies assert that they were making their first venture in this line when they were detected.

The four contemplated a visit to Holly Springs. Although all of them were residents of this city, and professed to be intending only a visit, they succeeded in obtaining from one of our Brigadier-Generals a permit to take out quite a quantity of "family supplies," pledging, I am told, their word of honor that they would take nothing contraband. Some circumstances excited the suspicions of Col. ANDREWS that they did not quite intend to keep their word in the matter, and when the party reached the picket line they were stopped and brought back to the city. A large wagon which accompanied them, was found well loaded with military goods, cotton cards, masculine wearing apparel, salt, &c., &c. After making this discovery, the ladies themselves were conducted to Mrs. BERR'S house, and two or three known Union ladies were employed to examine their persons. An hour later developed some discoveries worth making. Each one of the ladies was found to have concealed inside their stays, on their persons, [illegible] of cotton [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3485. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Refusal of the Rebels to Surrender Fredericksburgh.

The Passage of the Rappahannock to be Disputed.

A Line of Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels.

Our Artillery Put in Position to Shell the Place.

Delay to Allow Non-Combatants to Leave.

The Bombardment Not Commenced at Noon Yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Nov. 22—12 M. }

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to the demands of Gen. BURNSIDE, which, owing to the late hour, could not be had last night:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
FREDERICKSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1862. }

Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benham, Comdg U. S. A.:

SIR: I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date, in which you state that "under cover of the houses of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of my command; that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed soldiers in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that our Railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the troops of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that by command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this P. M.; that failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, six hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick, infirm and aged, which period having elapsed, you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the Council for its consideration, and furnish a reply by the hour indicated, 5 P. M. It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States, near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of Gen. PATRICK, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter the citizens, nor the civil authorities of this town, are responsible. In regard to the other matter of complaint I am authorized by the latter officer to state that the condition of things thereto complained of shall no longer exist—that your troops shall not be fired upon from this town—that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies, provisions, or material for clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads, or other means of transportation here convey supplies from the town to the dépôt of said troops outside of the town.

The civil authorities of Fredericksburgh have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate Army near here that nothing will be done by them to interfere with the conditions herein named as to matters within the town; but the latter authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so. You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged and infirm from this place, and I have to inform you that while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, on account of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are ample, and as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility.

I have convened the Council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. SLAUGHTER, Mayor.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburgh, receiving the inhabitants. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a new line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor. The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable position, while the encampments, which are in range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further back from the river.

There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1862. }

Nothing of particular interest has transpired.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train leaving Fredericksburgh with women and children on board was fired into, but, fortunately, none of them were injured.

The people of Fredericksburgh are fast leaving the city.

THE ATTACK HAS NOT COMMENCED

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Dispatches from Aquia Creek, this afternoon, state that Fredericksburgh had not been attacked by Gen. Burnside has not [illegible]. The latest dispatches from the army state that the rebels have [illegible] the river, and are [illegible] the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

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HEADQUARTERS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The announcements of forthcoming works are many—an indication that the high price of paper cannot quite throttle the book trade. The most important and interesting of all these books, at present inchoate, but soon to assume form and shape, is that of Bishop COLENSO on the Pentateuch and BOOK of Joshua—a work which is creating a sensation in England only approached—not paralleled—by that produced by the "Essays and Reviews" some years since. And little wonder that something like an electric thrill should agitate the nerves of even the insulated islanders, when a Bishop of the Church of England deliberately hints to them that he considers the Pentateuch decidedly apocryphal and the Book of Joshua a fabrication. Such a thing in the Church is quite as startling, because infinitely more rare than the explosion of a shell in its own caisson.

If the programme of TICKNOR & FIELDS may be relied on—and why should we not put as much faith in publishers' promises as in the "green turtle soup served up this day" of the restaurateur?—THEODORE WINTHROP'S new work, *The Canoe and the Saddle*, and BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Life's Story*, had book birth last Saturday. On Wednesday of this week, the romance, *Titan*, from the German of JEAN PAUL RICHTER; *The Story of the Guard*, told by MRS. Gen. FREMONT; *A Present Heaven*, by the author of *The Patience of Hope*, and an edition of ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR'S Poems in blue and gold, are announced as forthcoming. "Early in December"—whether earlier than the coming Wednesday or not we are not informed—they publish *Broadcast*, by Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.; *Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson*, and *Two Friends*, by the author of *The Patience of Hope*.

—*Thirty-nine Men for One Woman* is about as alarming a title for a book as can well be imagined. It suggests the unpleasant probability that if this war continues a year or two longer, the proportion will be reversed, and men will command a higher premium than gold, and at the same time be scarcer than small change. The fact that the book is translated from the French, together with the title, causes one to take it up very gingerly, but the translator assures us in the first sentence of the preface that there "is not a word in it from beginning to end which angels might not hear and virgins tell." But a glance through the book leads us to doubt the correctness of this statement, notwithstanding that it is from the French of a brilliant and entertaining writer—M. EMILLE CHEVALLIER. We fancy that very few angels could hear it without going to sleep, and that only the foolish virgins would ever undertake to tell it, for it is eminently solemn and very long—though not at all broad. It is translated by E. I. SEARS, A. M., and published by JOHN BRADBURN, of this City.

—It is about as idle to attempt to prove that blacks are either morally, socially or intellectually superior to whites, as it is wrong and wicked to set them down on the same level with chimpanzees and gorillas. It is written that man was created a "little lower than the angels." There is no reason for supposing that the black man was created much lower down than was the white, but we are unwilling to admit him to a place on the latter one single round above. In *Slavery and the Port Royal Mission*, written by Mrs. A. M. FRENCH, and published by Mr. W. M. FRENCH, comparisons are instituted between the white and black race, turning so much to the advantage of the latter, that, much as we dislike to differ from a lady, our self-respect compels us to. Our Caucassian pride takes the alarm, and obliges us to assert and assume an equality, even if we have it not. Mrs. FRENCH went South in connection with the "Port Royal Mission," and in this book publishes her experiences and observations among the negroes of that quarter.

—In a book entitled *Consumption: How to Prevent it and How to Cure it*, JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D., urges some rather startling innovations on the customs of civilized life. In equestrian exercise he would have women seat themselves "astraddle," and in this wise gallop over the country. Dr. JACKSON is more restive under the side-saddle than the most skittish colt could be. He regards it as a sum of villainies, an aggregate of monstrosities, begetting all the evils that flesh is heir to—including consumption. Possibly his theory in this regard will find favor with that sex which is fond of novelty and prone to infringe on the customs and prerogatives of men. Other hints of our author would probably be less readily acted upon. He will have to write and publish many more books, we fancy, before he succeeds in persuading husbands and wives to sleep separately, the young from falling in love and the old from marrying. Some of Dr. JACKSON'S hints are valuable and suggestive, but by far the greater portion of his book is superfluous—not to say silly.

—GUSTAVE AIMARD has written almost as many stories of Indian life as our own COOPER did, and in that peculiar aboriginal walk has been nearly as successful. He is singularly adapted to the writing of Indian stories, from the fact that for the greater part of his life he lived an Indian himself, and on several occasions came near dying he. An adopted son of one of the savage tribes, he has fought and danced, and, possibly, scalped with them. He has been tied to the stake, and only escaped from it by one of those narrow slips which sometimes occur between the cup of death and the lip to which it is pressed. He has dwelt among the Patagonians, where seven-footers are the rule, and men of less stature the unhappy exceptions. After one's life has been a complete romance, it would seem comparatively easy to write romances. And AIMARD has written many. He sequels them after the fashion of the Leather Stocking tales, making the same characters do duty in separate stories. A complete edition of his works has been commenced by PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, and to it they now add *The Pirates of the Prairies*.

— ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS is not a spiritist, exactly, though perhaps a very near approach to one. He answers questions in the flesh, but being on social terms with departed souls, he speaks *ex cathedra* to a certain degree, and is entitled to some attention. It is not easy to puzzle him—ask any question you please, and an answer is forthcoming in unhesitating tones. On anything that floats beyond the grasp of mortal hands, from the texture of a cloud to the cut of an angel's wing, Mr DAVIS is complete authority, and may be confidently and confidentially consulted by the curious. He publishes *Answers to Questions* for the benefit of those who cannot approach him nigh enough to whisper in his ear. At the worst it only savors of mild egotism on his part to pretend to know as much as Rhamses knows.

—COTTLE and LINCOLN, of Boston, publish *Lectures on Moral Science*, delivered before the Lowell Institute by MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College. Mr. HOPKINS has seemingly aimed to be suggestive rather than exhaustive—a necessity, perhaps, from the limits which lecture-length impose. Moral science, though seemingly as easy to be understood as to be read, is complex enough at best, and for all elucidations of it the world is ever grateful. Mr. HOPKINS is a plain practical reasoner, and sheds a simplifying light over several questions that the industrious labors of learned professors and divines from the earliest days to the present have managed to cloud and befog.

—RAFF'S *Pension Manual*, published by ROBERT CLARK & Co., of Cincinnati, should prove an especially valuable work just now, when widows and orphans are the rule, and unbroken families the exception. The Commissioner of Pensions expresses an opinion highly praissful of the ability and fidelity with which this Manual has been prepared, stating that it more nearly approaches his ideal of a convenient and reliable work on pensions and the related topics than any other with which he is acquainted. Containing the Pension Laws in full, there are few knotty questions pertaining to such claims that cannot be readily settled by reference to it. "Pensions, bounty and pay," just at present, interest some millions of our people very materially.

—An *Introductory French Course*, in accordance with the Robertsonian system of teaching modern languages, by LOUIS ERNST, is published by ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, of this City. As a first book in French it seems very good indeed, simple in its plan, and sound in the principles which it lays down for beginners. French without a master, however, is something which cannot be acquired, and the best book is useless unless the assistance of a competent teacher is also secured.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* for December puts on a decidedly holiday look. It may be fancy, merely, but the present number seems to us to have a Christmas brightness throughout. In "Random Recollections of a Life," by J. H. SIDDONS, grandson of *the* SIDDONS, we have one of those galloping, gossippy papers that may only be likened to the whipped cresma and exasperated froths occasionally set on the table with dessert, anything but a solid, and yet pleasant to take and taken by all. In it we are placed on conversational terms with the notabilities of London society, in the noon of that brilliant day of which only the deepening twilight at present remains. We have sketches of notable personages and characters that are vastly better and more life-like, we fancy, than stale portraits, albeit they are drawn with the brush of a snob. Here is an interview with

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Soon after my arrival in London I had the supreme satisfaction of being introduced to the Duke of Wellington. A grand ball was given at Willis' Rooms—it was called *The Waverley Ball*, and its leading feature consisted in the formation of several sets of quadrilles, each of which was danced by sixteen couple costumed to represent the characters in one of SCOTT'S novels. The crowd at the entrance to the rooms, as well as the crowd within, was immense. As I ascended the grand staircase I heard shouts from the crowd at the entrance. Turning round, I said aloud, "I wonder who they are shouting for?" The Duke of Wellington was at my elbow, and supposing I had addressed him, replied in his usual dry way, "I suppose it is either for you or I, Sir!" As I saw that the Duke would have had some difficulty in making his way through the throng to the upper end of the ball-room, I was glad to escape from my confusion, and stone for my apparent rudeness by opening a path for him. When we reached the upper end he bowed to me and said, "Thank you, Sir. I shall be glad to see you at Apsley House if you are fond of pictures."

I need not say that I allowed very few days to elapse before I presented myself at the gate of the mansion, which still, in its protection of iron blinds, reminded the passer-by that the Duke had once found it necessary to protect his windows from mob fury. The Duke received me very kindly, and at once led me to the Waterloo gallery—a long room in which he was accustomed annually to entertain the old heroes of the great fight of June 18, 1815. Many of the pictures were the works of WILKIE, JAN STEIN, GAINSBOROUGH, etc. There were numerous portraits of the Duke's companions in arms, and of NAPOLEON, whose military genius he seemed delighted to honor. There was a colossal statue of NAPOLEON at the foot of the stairs. There was but one picture of the battle of Waterloo in the gallery, and as it represented NAPOLEON and his Staff with the British in the remote distance almost enveloped in smoke, I ventured to ask his Grace which was the best representation of the battle he had ever seen? "All bad, Sir. A battle cannot be painted. It is continual motion. I chose this because I could not say it was false. It is quieter than any of the others." He then proceeded to descant on the falsehoods perpetusted by painters.

"Now," said he, "there's Mr. BARKER'S painting of my meeting with BLUCHER on the field of Waterloo. It is absurd. He has made us in the act of saluting with our cocked hats. That was not the way of it at all. BLUCHER rushed up to me at La Belle Alliance, threw his arms around my neck, kissed me and covered me with mud! I see that MACLISE has sent in a design for a fresco illustration of this event in the House of Lords; but from the description given of it in the papers, I fear it will be no nearer to the truth than BARKER'S."

There is a picture extant of the Duke showing the present Duchess, the Marchioness of Douro, the localities of the chief incidents at Waterloo. I remarked:

"The likeness of your Grace is good."

"Yes," he replied, "but the devil of it is that the whole picture is false. I never took the Marchioness to Belgium at all!"

Seeing him in a chatty humor, I ventured so inquire if it were true that he cried out, "Up Guards and at them!" at the crisis of Waterloo. He said "It stands to reason I couldn't be such a d—d fool. I was a quarter of a mile away and couldn't have been heard. May be some of the staff called out to the Guards to rise out of the corn where they were lying down. I merely said —'Let the line advance.'"

On a later occasion I found the Duke in a Gallery of Illustrations, scrutinizing a picture of himself looking at the dead body of CRAWFURD as it lay in a Spanish chapel after the seige of Ciudad Rodrigo. I inquired, "Is it like, sir?"

"All a lie," he answered. "I never was there, never saw CRAWFURD after he fell."

So much for pictures. For a long time there was one—nay, more than one—exposed for sale representing Lord CARDIGAN leaping over a gun at Balaklava. When the Prince of Wales saw this he asked me, as I was standing by, whether Lord CARDIGAN really did accomplish the feat, and on my replying in the negative, he exclaimed, "Then why do they perpetuate such errors?"

From the same hand we have rather an interesting chatty account of

LADY BLESSINGTON AND HER SET.

I had not been long in London before I fell into my old circle of society, seeing occasionally Lady Blessington and D'Orsay, Louis Napoleon, Charles Dickens, the Napiers, Tom Hood, etc. The evenings passed at Kensington Gore (Lady BLESSINGTON'S) were pleasant enough, because both the host and hostess had abundance of conversation of the most attractive and piquant character, and you were also sure to meet some of the outsiders of the aristocracy, whose irregularities of life had made them the heroes or heroines of innumerable adventores, and whose acquaintance was legion. It was curious to see so many English ladies with foreign titles. I could not quite understand it at first, but D'ORSAY enlightened me. "You see," he observed, "when an Englishman of the honorable name of Spiffens or Snooks, separates from his wife, he does not like that she shall go through the world proclaiming she is a *divorcee*, and so casting discredit on his family. Therefore he purchases for her a small estate in Italy or in Germany, which carries with it a feudal title, and thus Mrs. Snooks becomes the Baroness Fromagia, or the Contessa Seccalura, or the Grasfin Hogsfleisch, and takes her place in distinguished circles." He introduced me to one of the Baronesses—an elegant woman, once rich and young, now in her "uncertain" age, doing the literary lady upon a small pittance, and editing a *quasi*-fashionable journal. She was welcome at Lady BLESSINGTON'S so long as she praised her Ladyship's tedious stories, but woe betide the *honest* critic.

Louis Napoleon—then a refugee awaiting the [illegible] of time, and lamenting (*à ce qu' on dit*) that it should be his destiny one day to superintend the sacking of London—was a frequent visitor at Gore House. I met him twice or thrice. He was generally reserved, but whatever he did say was marked by strong good sense and originality. To his honor be it recorded he did not forget the hospitalities of the unfortunate Lady Blessington. When he became Emperor he gave D'Orsay an appointment in connection with the Fine Arts, and paid much attention to his sister, the Duchess de Grammont. In 1856 I had occasion to visit Paris, and seek an interview with the Emperor for the purpose of obtaining his patronage of an invention of a friend of mine adapted to the purposes of war. He was very cordial and spoke with much feeling of the host and hostess of Gore House.

From DENNAR STUART—a new contributor—we have a sparkling and spirited paper "A Camp-meeting in Tennessee." It abounds with quiet and subdued but quaint humor, preserving through all that observance of the religious proprieties and respect for the simple but earnest faith of the rude, unlettered worshipers which a less reverent hand had not spared. The peculiarities of negro speech and diction are admirably reproduced, and the sermon given as emanating from "Father HILL"—if indeed it be not a verbatim report of an exhortation actually delivered by a devout colored apostle—is so very natural, and brims so with the rich but uncouth illustration in which the slave-preacher of the plantation is wont to indulge, that it is hard for us to persuade ourselves that it was not actually spoken in a veritable Tennessee camp-meeting. The phrase "never dead" as the negro synonym for our "evergreen," is peculiarly plantation-like and appropriate. Good descriptive talent is evidenced in the following excerpt. The italics are our own:

"Just before evening service—'night meeting' rather—we proceeded to the sanctum sanctorum; and it was a noble specimen of 'God's first temples,' that grove of giant trees, miles from the habitation of man, on the right bank of the Cahoo—a noble stream, pronounced 'a mighty pooty' creek by the natives. All undergrowth and smaller trees had been carefully removed; none were spared but *patriarchal oaks, whose cups had caught the dews of centuries, and towering hickories, that had tossed their nuts on the graves of successive generations*. Between these ayivan pillars the grass grew long and soft, and now lay in plushy mats from the trampling feet. Away up among the green leaved arches gleamed the stars, like bright birds resting on the topmost boughs in their upward flight.

Blazing pine-knots and smoking torches, in countless numbers, made a strange glitter in the darkness. They seemed a congregation of mammoth fire-flies, now dancing at sight of their imaged forms in the water below, then leaping and reaching for some passing breeze. Surrounded by troops of lithl, flickering shadows, they gave an air of grotesque beauty to the scene.

The grove was longer than wide, and several speakers' stands were erected, some rods apart, for the accommodation of the vast congregation of hearers. We stopped in the vicinity of the first we reached, although "the new preacher"—Elder JONES—held forth at the stand below. This view from here was so wildly picturesque that we cared not to exchange it for other groupings. The long lines of white tents lay at an enchanting distance, beyond swept the quiet dimpled valley, dreaming of Mayflowers and sheaves of gold; guarding its slumbers stood those far-away sentinel hills, drinking the dews of the twilight and clasping the mists of the morning. The clouds stooped to kiss their green plumes, and the zephyrs wooed them lovingly, but in vain. They were faithful to the lowly valley of their first allegiance. 'Ah, Cousin Kate, you were quite right. None but an artist eye located Salem Camp.'"

We predict a successful career in Magazindom for "DENNAR STUART."

J. ROSS BROWNE, pencil in hand, takes a subterranean dive and favors us with an illustrated article, "Poland Under Ground." In the January Number will be commenced a series of papers describing a Journey to Iceland, to be profusely illustrated with sketches of character, incident and scenery, from original drawings by the same author.

"Gas and Gas Making," by J. W. WATSON, is not an essay having GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for its subject, but a practical illustrated paper, making plain to the multitude how cities and houses are lighted. "A Man's Life," oddly enough, is written by a woman—CAROLINE CHESEBOROUGH. BENSON J. LOSSING, who is ever nothing if invariably historical, contributes "The Stamp-Act Congress." From EDWARD H. HOUSE we have a pleasant little story—"Love by Mishap"—commencing in Central Park under the Dodworthian spell, and having a most happy and musical ending—ending with a whole bar of music, in fact. "Orley Farm," is concluded, and "Romola," and "Mistress and Maid" are getting along and doing as well as could be expected—the latter will be concluded in the January number. "The Small House at Arlington"—is it the Arlington House of rebel as well as Revolutionary associations on Arlington Heights, that the writer means?—is growing. It promises to attain, in the fullness of time, a three-story size. "A Fairy in Search of a Place" is by LOUISE FURNISS, and "My First Sermon" by ARTHUR THOMAS. The poetry of the number is contributed by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, MARY E. BRADLEY and N. G. SHELARD.

—The reader of the *Atlantic* will wonder whether LONGFELLOW has been all the while that has elapsed since the encounter between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, writing his poem of *The Cumberland*. If so, indeed, one may well be astonished that such a Parnassus, after having had nine months to perfect its labor in, should have brought forth so lame and lamentable and little a mouse. The theme is one that should have moved all the fire of the poet's soul, and stirred the fountain of his inspiration to its profoundest depths, but no laureate could have written a more nerveless and mechanical thing, even to celebrate the addition of another heir to England's crown. *The Procession of the Flowers*, by T. W. HIGGINSON, although professedly and constructively prose, much nearer approaches our idea of a poem. *One of my Clients* is an improbable story, purposeless as possible, and not over cleverly told. Catching the title of a paper by CHARLES L. BRACE—*The Fossil Man*—we thought we at last had the long-promised biography of JAMES BUCHANAN, with, perhaps, slight sketches of Secretary WELLER,—but no, it is of the Pre-adamite creature that Mr. BRACE writes. *A Woman*—by ROSE TERRY—is a very good story, and when did ROSE TERRY ever write a poor one? Of his English rambles HAWTHORNE preserves the memory in another pleasant paper *about* Warwick. We have more of Mr. ANTELL—and this more, let us remark, is quite enough. In *My Hunt after the Captain*, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES chronicles his adventures in search of his son, who was wounded in one of the Maryland battles—a search that was for a long time unsuccessful. It decidedly exceeds in limits the length that a purely personal and not very exciting narrative should be permitted to attain. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE—who has contributed some eminently good poetry to the *Atlantic*—furnishes another *Lyric of the Streets*. In addition, we have another little poem, *Waiting*, and the usual reviews and literary notices.

—If the *Knickerbocker* escapes the attentions of the authorities, it is only because it matters very little whether penny whistles blow treasonable notes or pipe loyal airs. Insignificance is very often the best shelter in a storm for the storm moral and political, or physical. We had fondly hoped that the *Knickerbocker* had at last touched bottom, and that the ashes of its dead self might be made the stepping-stones to better things. But, no! The problem whether or not there was a lower depth for it to reach is conclusively solved. Before, its worst fault was its weakness—now, it is weaker than ever, and rebellious besides. Its literary articles are bad enough, but its political ones are worse still—so bad in point of execution, setting aside their wishy-washy drift toward treason, as to be almost inconceivable. We can only account for the tack the editor has taken, by supposing that he is making a bid for a Southern circulation when the war shall have ended. But even the Southerners have some taste in treason, and some appreciation in literature; and we venture to assert that even the man who is fully prepared to die in the last ditch would not choose to have a copy of the *Knickerbocker* found under his head, or in his pocket, when he should be exhumed at a future day to figure among the curiosities of the rebellion.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—A letter in the *Athenæum*, dated Naples, Oct. 18, mentions some interesting discoveries at Pompeii. The writer says: "In an extreme corner of an inner room of a small and apparently poor house, have been discovered some human bones—a rare thing in Pompeii, where most of the population had time to escape. Further researches—and it was interesting to observe with what extreme care and delicacy they were conducted—revealed yet others, until the skeletons of five persons were visible—four women and an infant, all crouched up in a corner. The sex and age of the victims, and the very form in which they were found, are suggestive of incidents and sufferings which would promise materials for an affecting tale. The arms seem to have been clasped as if all hope had been abandoned, and they had come there to die, whilst the legs were doubled up with the agony of their sufferings. The mouth of one skeleton was open, distended, and hard must have been the last expiring efforts of that poor person. The infant was in the extreme corner, where a mother's love, perhaps, had placed it, in the hope of its there finding greater protection from the storm of ashes which was raging around them, and penetrating into the most secret recesses of every building. Poor, helpless women! they were too weak or too feeble to escape, and had been abandoned by husband, father, brother—by every male friend. There were bronze armlets or bracelets round their fleshless bones; and by the side of them lay what were evidently the remains of a purse, in which had been inclosed twenty silver Roman coins and two copper coins. Of course the material of the purse was imperfect, and was reduced to mere tinder; still the texture was perceptible, and this it was which contained the hurried gleanings of the unhappy party. There were considerable traces of cloth, too, in the ashes, all around the bodies or skeletons—that is to say, on the ashes there were impressions as of cloth which had been laid over them, and then exposed to the fire. The probability appeared to be that they were the clothes of the wretched fugitives, for there were impressions as it were, of folds."

—Constantinople has been visited by a terrible conflagration. It took place on Oct. 20, in the quarter or Tarlabashi Rera, and was only subdued after it had been raging for eight hours. The Levant *Herald* says:

"The municipal and other squirts—miscalled fire-engines—speedily gathered from all parts of the capital, but their feeble jets of water seemed rather to feed than to check the blazing torrent, as it rolled on with multitudinous strands from house to house, and street to street, till the whole quarter seemed engulphed in its waves billows of fire. Their Highnesses the Grand Vizier, CAPTAIN PASHA, and SERASKIER, were on the spot soon after the conflagration had assumed unusual proportions, but in spite of all the energy their voice and example could impart to the efforts of the firemen and soldiers, the devouring storm swept on, till the usual remedy of pulling down houses in the line of its progress at length checked its further course. This, however, was not achieved till 873 houses and 80 shops had been consumed. We regret to say that five fatal casualties also occurred, four men and a boy having fallen victims to the flames. The calamity, however, will at least have done one public good—in having cleared a densely populated neighborhood, and given the authorities an opportunity of compelling the erection of houses less grossly outraging every known law of sanitary economy."

—ANDREW HUTTON, known as the "African Chief," died in the Fever Hospital in Dunfermline, a few days since. For a number of years he has lived in the most miserly manner, hardly allowing himself enough of food to sustain life, and the little he did take was of the coarsest description. The immediate cause of death was eating the leaves of ash trees. He had been walking along the edge of a field burdened with these trees, on the fallen leaves of which the cows were feeding greedily. He thought the animals seemed fat, and that if the leaves were good for them they could not be bad for him. He accordingly gathered a quantity and took them home, and, after boiling them, fed on them for several days. The consequence was that he was taken ill and removed to the hospital, where he died after some days of great suffering. On searching his house after death the relatives came upon an old tea-kettle, in which was found a check for £70, the interest on which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and a book showing a balance of £31 at his credit in the National Security Savings Bank. Several £1 notes and a great quantity of loose money in half-crowns, shillings and smaller coins were also found in the most out-of-the-way places. HUTTON was also possessed of considerable property in Dunfermline. He was a great reader, and well versed in several languages.

—The *Salut Public* of Lyons tells the following story, which those may believe who can: "A woman, while lately watching a flock of sheep in the neighborhood of Lyons, was caught in a violent storm and took refuge under a tree. A short time after a branch was torn from the trunk by the wind and fell at her feet, accompanied by a number of pieces of gold. Astonished at thus finding herself transformed into a Danae, she looked up and saw a hole in the trunk, whence the branch had been torn, and on putting her hand into it found a heap of gold pieces, amounting together to 40,000f. The news of this discovery spread rapidly in the village, and every one was lost in conjectures as to where the money could have come from. At length some of the ancients solved the enigma by stating that about thirty years ago a rich landed proprietor residing in the neighborhood had been murdered by his servant and robbed of a large sum of money, which he was known to have in his possession. The servant was tried and executed, but he would never confess where he had concealed the treasure. Is this the gold stolen?"

—The Cologne *Gazette* has this paragraph: "An interesting trial is pending before our tribunals. The validity of a marriage contracted in 1845 between Count S—— and the daughter of a non-commissioned officer of the guard, who had been employed in the *corps de ballet* of the opera, was disputed on the ground of irregularity of rank. The superior tribunal of Berlin declared the marriage valid, acting upon a rescript of 1746, by which non-commissioned officers and their children are assimilated to the upper bourgeois class. But this judgment has been cancelled, and the case sent back to be tried again. The defendant, the son of the Countess S——, pleads that his mother was a very skilful dancer; that she danced solos that consequently she was an artist, and belonged therefore to the upper bourgeois class. Thus it is upon the question of whether this lady danced more or less cleverly that the validity of the marriage depends. The law upon marriage, presented so many times, suppressed this absurd distinctions of ranks, consequently the Chamber of Peers has always refused to vote it."

—A Paris letter says: "It is curious to see the heterogeneous elements of which the Papal army of *litterateurs* is made up. M. PREVOST does not profess Christianity. M. DUCUYS DE LHUYS believes in transmigration of souls, and other theories held by French dreamers, which are in direct opposition to all the Catholic dogmas. The majority who rejected JULES FAVRE'S motion for the evacuation of Rome are Voltairians. M. GUIZOT, who represents the temporal power at the Institute, is a Protestant of the evangelical school. M. COHEN, the principal *redacteur* of *La France*, is a Jew, and although he says in the columns of that journal that the Papacy is the great Conservative principle of modern society—in short, the salt of the earth—goes every Saturday to the synagogue, and is as scrupulous an observer as he can well be of the law of Moses and the ordinances of the rabbis."

—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN having been invited to deliver an inaugural address to the trades of Limerick, has written a letter to the Secretary, in which he says: "I am afraid that, under present circumstances, I could not in any case feel that buoyancy of spirit which is requisite on the part of those who address public assemblages. Your request compels me to announce to you that, having been deprived of my home by the operations of those to whom I confided the protection of my estate in 1848—operations which I shall not characterize in the language that they deserve—I am about to endeavor to forget the painful results of my misplaced confidence by seeking the excitement which is identical to foreign travel."

—On the occasion of the marriage of the Princess ALEXANDRA, of Denmark, the City of Copenhagen is preparing to present the young Princess with a reproduction of the celebrated statue of Hebe, by THORWALDSEN. The execution of two pictures representing views of the capital of Denmark, have been confided to two Danish painters, and will be also presented to Her Royal Highness. In the provinces, a subscription, headed by ladies, has been opened for the purpose of purchasing for presentation to the Princess a porcelain service from the royal manufactory, ornamented with views of the most picturesque sites in Denmark, and the most beautiful specimens of Danish flowers.

—The King of Naples has had the following inserted in the *Correspondance* of Rome: "We are charged to contradict, in the most formal manner, the calumnies propagated by the German press, and repeated by that of Italy, relative to the journey of the Queen of the Two Sicilies and her retirement to the Ursuline Convent at Augsburg. The Queen still labors under the effect of the painful sufferings she has endured, and from the shock given to her constitution by the injustice of the world. But there is every reason to hope that her courage, being reanimated by prayer and meditation, will soon be restored, and lead her to despise the calumnious assertions of journalists, as she has braved the balls of Orsini. A steamboat awaits the arrival of the Queen at Marseilles to carry her to Civita Vecchia."

—MACMILLAN & Co's. new list includes a work which treats of an important period in the history of Italy, Mr. KINGTON'S *History of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans*, also, two new volumes of the *Golden Treasury Series*;—Sir ROUNDELL PALMER'S *Book of Praise*; and Mr. ALDIS WRIGHT'S edition of *Bacon's Essays*, a collection of GEORGE WILSON'S Letters, *Counsels of an Invalid*; Mr. FREEMAN'S *History of Federal Government*, Mr. HAMERTON'S *Painter's Camp in the Highlands*; and a *Collection of Fairy Tales*, by the author of *John Halifax*. The same publishers announce for speedy publication the first volume of the *Cambridge Shakespeare*, which will be issued in volumes at intervals of about three months.

—The keeper of the Blainville lighthouse, opposite Goulances, France, with his wife and daughter, a few days since narrowly escaped death from starvation, all communication with the shore having been cut off during six days by a severe tempest. For five days they were without provisions, and, when at length relieved, they were entirely exhausted. The daughter of the keeper, a girl aged sixteen, appears to have particularly suffered from hunger, and the emotion caused by the probability of a dreadful death.

—A Spezzia correspondent, writing of GARIBALDI, says: "Five or six months is the shortest term now assigned to the convalescence. Five or six months will probably decide the fate of a great many other things besides GARIBALDI'S foot. And this consideration is already weighing on the sick man: 'How shall I find the world when I next set foot in it?' a difficult question, and a painful one, too, for him who desires to have his share in the events around him."

—A Paris letter has the following curious report: "It is that M. PERSIGNY, from having been one of the most anti-Papal, anti-clerical, anti-Federal Ministers going, has become all at once vigorously opposed to a united Italy. He is even reported to have said to M. RICASOLI that there could be no greater calamity for France, as well as for Italy, than the withdrawal of the French army from Rome. If the story be unfounded it will be contradicted."

—His Highness the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH has become the proprietor of Hatherop Castle and estate, situate on the Cotswold Hills, about two miles from the pretty little town of Fairford and nine miles from Cirencester, in East Gloucestershire, England. The estate comprises nearly 5,400 acres, with a rental (exclusive of the mansion, woods, and lands in hand) of about £7,000 per annum, and His Highness paid £225,000 for it.

—The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut representing Old Father Time, looking on with great satisfaction at a figure intended to represent America, which is in the act of taking up and swallowing a number of armed men, belonging to both the Federal and the Confederate forces. Underneath is inscribed a line declaring that Old Saturn probably thinks that he is not the only one that devours his children.

—A [illegible] named BERTRAN has just been arrested at Grandrieux, in Bas-Rhone, on a charge of poisoning his father, mother, and brother-in-law by mixing phosphorus and arsenic with their soup. The father died a few hours afterward, and the other two victims were in a dangerous state at the last accounts. The accused confessed his crime, and charged his sister with having been his accomplice.

—The *Semaine Universelle*, of Brussels, contains the following extraordinary announcement: "The English servant, M. QUEENSLEY, of Cemiliers, a great admirer of the ancient Greeks, has directed by his will that after his death his scalp shall be taken off and tanned, so as to form a parchment on which a copy of 'Homer's Iliad' is to be made, and deposited in the British Museum."

—A memorial has been sent to Earl RUSSELL from leading Liverpool merchants connected with New-Orleans, calling his lordship's attention to the arbitrary acts of Gen. BUTLER in respect to foreigners, and urging the necessity of a Chief Consul and a British man-of-war being dispatched to that port for the protection of British interests. His lordship has simply acknowledged the receipt of the memorial.

—A communication from Pesth states that the editor of the *Magyarorszag*, M. SZATHMARI, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment for an article in that journal; M. FORDAY, the writer of the article, to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and M. WOHLAUER, the publisher, to a week's imprisonment and 2,000 florins fine. The journal will cease to appear.

—By the direction of the Emperor of the French the fifth edition of Dr. SCHOFFER'S work on *Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds, &c.*, has been translated into the French language by Colonel MARTENET, *Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie*, and appears bi-monthly in the *Journal des Armes*, the principal authority on French military matters.

—An unlooked-for supply of cotton has suggested itself to the spinners at Rouen in pronouncing a general lustre among the owners of mattresses and bedding stuffed with that article. In almost every household. Immense stores of the welcome material have come to the market from those hidden recesses.

—Mrs VANE, a relative of Lord CLEVELAND, was burnt to death at Leamington, England, a few days since. She had been sitting reading near the fire, and a cambric handkerchief in the fender left there, and her dress, unseen by her, had caught the flames from the coals many minutes on. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

—It is said that when the Cabinet of the Tuileries complained to that of St. James' of the assistance sent to GARIBALDI when at Sicily, by his English friends, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he could not prevent the sending out of private subscriptions to GARIBALDI any more than the sending of several millions to the Pope.

—There is now exhibiting on the Boulevard Magenta, the head of a woman so constructed as to sing various songs. A tube of India-rubber represents the larynx. The voice has a compass of two octaves. The inventor is Mr. FABER, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Germany.

—The Admiralty station of Guadaloupe has contracted with the Transatlantic Company for the conveyance of coolies to the number of from 2,000 to 3,000 yearly, as may be found necessary. These coolies are to be embarked at Pondicherry, Karikal, and Yanaon, or all ports in the Madras Presidency.

—An "infant wonder," in the shape of a little boy, seven years old, who gives representations of various characters, has appeared in England. He has made a fortune by securing the attention of Lord BROUGHAM, who has invited him to his private residence and made him some valuable presents.

—A warning to plagiarists has just been given by the punishment inflicted on two authors in Prussia, convicted of having sold, as original, a play which was merely a copy of one existing already. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £15 each.

—The Madrid journals of the 1st inst. mention great distress as prevailing in Catalonia, in consequence of the dismissal of workmen from the cotton manufactories caused by the want of raw material. Subscriptions have been opened to provide work for the men.

—A letter from Rome, in the Paris *Presse*, says: "Your readers have doubtless not forgotten the little Jewish MORARA, who was shut up after his baptism in the Convent of St. Pierre-aux-Liens. I am assured that he has just had conferred upon him the minor orders."

—Field-Marshal CULEZ, of the Austrian service, has just died at Venice. In 1848 he gained on the field of battle the Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, and last held the post of Governor of Mantua, but having become blind, quitted active service.

— It is stated that Mlle TITIENS has relinquished all idea of coming to this country further, that Madame ALBONI'S retirement from the stage has been prematurely announced, the rationale contrasto having no such intention.

—The Lyons journals announce that the Prince of Wales and the Prince Royal of Prussia, during their late visit to that city, made considerable purchases of silks and velvets from the principal manufacturers.

—The vacancy in the Committee of the London "Mendelssohn Scholarship Fund," caused by the recent death of Mr. KLINGEMANN, (the well-known friend of MENDELSSOHN,) has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

—It is stated that the author of the great "sensation" novel," *Lady Audley's Secret*, has undertaken for a very large remuneration to contribute a story to the columns of the London *Journal*.

—Fourteen boxes filled with arms, carpets, and different articles in silk and leather, have arrived at Berlin from Japan, being a present from the Tycoon to the Royal family of Prussia.

—The rumor that King LEOPOLD intends to spend the Winter in a warmer climate, is denied by the *Independance* of Brussels.

—It is said that a deputation of Greeks have sounded GARIBALDI as to his acceptance of the crown of Greece.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in giving an account of the arrival of the sovereign fugitive at Munich, states that the King wore the Greek national costume.

—Galatea is the name given by M. TEMPLE to the secondary planet discovered by him at Marseilles on the 29th of August last.

—The Duke of NEWCASTLE is seriously ill with bronchitis.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR APPROACHING CHARTER ELECTION.

Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Charter election approaches. The excitement which for years has attended the nominations, has this year been vastly increased. The Tax-Payers, the Peoples Union, the Independents, and the Jeffersonians, stand upon the outer circle of the political whirlpool—not shivering upon the brink, but, on the contrary, with every disposition to plunge in reckless of the consequences.

The Republicans have, with commendable quiet and regularity, made their nominations. The two wings of the Democracy have, to all external appearance, harmonized for the sake of the spoils. But as there is a skeleton in every well-regulated household, and a black sheep in all well-appointed flocks, so the Democratic Party is disturbed under its placid surface by bickerings, selfishness and insubordination.

Of paramount importance at this time is the question of the Comptrollership. The voters of the City of New-York have the decision to render, at the ensuing charter election, whether they will continue in office the present able and efficient Comptroller, who has for four years past administered the finances in an acceptable manner, to the best interest of the city, and at a saving to the taxpayers, or will replace him by a man who must inevitably be inexpert at the duties of the position, however unobjectionable his antecedents or pure his principles. This is no matter to be passed over with neglect and indifference. Taxpayers have good cause to be sensitive, and perhaps exacting. They are hardly to be coerced, as politicians often coerce men, to vote a strict party ticket when their own interest forbids.

The official career of ROBERT T. HAWS for the last four years has been such as to meet the favor of every taxpayer and person having business with the Finance department of this city. From an imperfect arrangement he has brought every bureau into order and made it work harmoniously. Business is transacted there with a promptness and accuracy that one not versant with the Department in past times would hardly imagine.

In relation to taxation on the good effects of the arrangement as directly attainable. The State tax has been doubled since Mr. HAWS came into office. Our police, school and other expenses have also largely increased. But our available resources have been so fatally applied, and to such advantage, that our aggregate tax has been measurably diminished. Nor has our excellent Comptroller been content with partial improvements of this character. He has been zealously demonstrating, from time to time, to the members of our City and County Government, how our burdens may be largely reduced without interfering with any department of public work in the City.

In bringing out a rival candidate, the enemy

...n—G. Colon. *Independent*—David D. Egan. *People's*—C. V. Lewis. *Bishops*—Michael Norton.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Alex. H. Keech. *Tammany*—John McCool. *Mozart*—John McCool. *People's*—Alex. H. Keech.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Wm. H. Gedney. *Tammany*—Chas. J. Clapp. *Mozart*—Daniel Youngs.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Taxpayers', People's, Citizens—Isaac Dayton. *Tammany*—None.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—None. *Tammany*—John Hardy. *Presidably*—Alex. Frear. *Mozart*—Wm. Jr Peck. *Jeffersonian*—Alex. Frear.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Ira A. Allen. *Tammany*—P. Masterson. *Mozart*—None. *Independent*—N. Seagrist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—D. D. T. Marshall. *Tammany*—A. Fromment. *Mozart*—Peter H. Jackson.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—William Dunning. *Tammany*—J. M. Long.

Mozart—Jacob M. Long. *Independent*—John McQuade.

Councilmen

Are to be elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Councilmanic Districts.

The several Conventions have been held with the following results

FIRST DISTRICT

Republican.

Adjourned.

Tammany.

John Healey,	T. H. Keenan,
Charles Reilly,	James Sandford,
Morgan Joace,	James Hayes.

Mozart.

Michael Madigan,	John Burk,
J. McNamara,	Daniel Brophy,
M. Brophy,	Michael Boody.

People's Union.

John Honan,	Charles Riley,
Theodore Brophy,	James Hart,
Pat Keenan	John Haley.

SECOND DISTRICT

Republican.

B. Dan H. Hall,	Simeon Hazlehurst,
V. L. Cornell	W. A. Smalle
O. A. Nantkenuse,	A. S. Odell.

Tammany.

Adjourned to Monday.

Mozart.

Adjourned to Monday.

People's.

Nadal Hall, S. Barcelon.

Vine Council.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican.

Alex. M. Freeborn,	Ira vey T. Cleveland,
W. Austin,	J. W. Green,
Amos S. Chamberlain,	Chr. Ross.

Democratic.

John Haughaughty,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	Geo. McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

Mozart.

John Haughaughty,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	Geo. McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

People's.

Wm. H. Hunsiker,	Jas. H. Nelson.

James B. Dunscomb.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Republican.

Hamilton Fish,	Wm. J. Geary,
C. C. Duncan,	Michael Snyder,
Cornelius K. Rhinder,	Jonathan T. Trotter.

Tammany and Mozart.

David Fitzgerald,	James Crowe
Patrick Gleason,	R. Dowling,
John Boyce,	J. H. Scott,
Alexander Brandon,	Valentin Cook
William Jones,	Thomas Nolan.
Candidate at Large	*Candidate at Large*
Valentine Cook.	William C. Huggins.

People's.

Jonathan T. Trotter.	Hamlin Babcock
Wm. J. Geary,	Charles Pinckney.
Michael Snyder	

Shinplasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Yesterday's TIMES contained an article contributing the public against trading shinplasters.

We assert that the views therein contained do injustice to the public, and those who are *compelled of necessity* to issue them, and are only those who are keeping the Postal Currency from circulation, and selling it at a high premium, in violation of law and to the rights of the people.

In July last Congress, just on the eve of adjournment, in order to provide a fractional currency, made necessary by the high premium upon silver, passed the Postal Currency Bill. It contained a prohibition against issuing shinplasters after Aug. 1 thereafter, consequently upon that day the same were withdrawn. The public then fell back upon the letter stamps as a currency.

It was the most inconvenient, unreliable and wretched apology for a currency ever resorted to. Nevertheless it was a necessity. Business must be done, and no one could afford to use silver at a premium of fifteen to twenty per cent.

Previously to the bill lay in an erroneous estimate of the amount of small change required to do the business of the country, and the ability of the Government to produce the required amount.

Rather than submit to the want of change [illegible] the Postal Currency was brought into use by every one, and [illegible] upon the Administration.

Now, it seems, that have elapsed since the passage of the bill, and yet the demand is not supplied.

We are of opinion that the postage stamps, as a currency, were [illegible] of every thing on the face of this earth. They [illegible] an immense circulating medium, and provided nothing to put in its place. [illegible] have been *compelled* to [illegible] to shinplasters to a limited extent. We *assert that it is just and right* [illegible] *to issue them, and that the Government has been so supply the need as a postal currency.* [illegible] the issue of shinplasters had not been stopped the [illegible] August, we should not have been cursed [illegible] currency, after its great annoyance and loss, both to the people and the Government. The use of currency is selling to-day at 10 per cent. premium, and but a very limited quantity can be obtained at those rates. This shows clearly the great deficiency of the supply.

The Government is doubtless doing all it can in the premises. But because it cannot furnish the currency fast enough, must we do without small change? It can't be done. No more care is required in taking shinplasters than bank bills. Out of about 50 different issues, we held Aug. 1, we never lost a cent. We are therefore of the opinion that shinplasters can be profitably used till about the 1st of January next, by which time it is believed the postal currency will be sufficient to do the business.

After that point is reached there will be no longer any desire or reason for issuing shinplasters.

EVENING HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Whitney Battery.

In addition to the description already given in the TIMES, of Mr WHITNEY'S new iron vessel, the following particulars will be of interest to the general reader:

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAM.

The ram is five feet in length and virtually an extension of the backbone of the vessel. It is constructed of a wrought-iron forging for a base, 50 inches in width, where it joins the stem, and tapers gradually to the point which is 18 inches wide. The stem-piece and ram are one solid forging (forged in one [illegible] and the plating of the vessel is carried out [illegible] securely riveted to it, thus strengthening [illegible] it, and over all is a heavy wrought-[illegible] outside, running well back over the [illegible] additional stiffness. Attached to [illegible] the two arms, one extending over the [illegible] and the other running back into [illegible] feet, through which it is [illegible] to which the ram is fastened. It [illegible] is an extension of [illegible] and braced and sup-[illegible] which will be likely to secure it [illegible] to pierce an [illegible] ribs," below the armor.

[illegible] OF THE VESSEL

[illegible] ward and engine rooms. From a peculiar arrangement in their construction, which it would be difficult to explain on paper, and which must be seen to be understood properly, the entire lower portions of the sides of the turrets—these portions which extend below the main deck of this vessel—can be thrown open to admit air and light, and of course to insure this expulsion of foul air, and their being a passage on each side of the vessel, communicating from one turret to the other, a constant circulation will be kept up without artificial means, (although such means are provided,) and which, in the opinion of the constructor, will render this vessel, in point of ventilation, second to none in the service.

In this battery the men are all quartered forward and the officers aft, the engines and boilers occupying the space between, and shut off from each by an iron bulkhead. The pilot-house is situated on the after side of the forward turret, which is egg-shaped, and the pilot is in the little end of the egg, raised up two feet above the other portions of the turret, to enable him to look over and about him in every direction. The model of the vessel being good, and of the usual shape *below* the water line, it is believed she will prove a good sea-boat. Most of the officers have been ordered to the vessel, which will be completed in about a month. Capt. RHIND, who has been ordered to the command of her, is one of the most gallant officers in the service, and has distinguished himself in several engagements on the South Carolina coast. Her constructor says that if the battery does not give a good account of herself, it will not be the fault of her commander, or of the officers under him, if his judgment is correct.

This vessel will be launched about the end of the month, and completed ready for sea in two or three weeks afterwards. The machinery is all in, and the decks and iron work partially completed, and it will be but a short time after she touches the water before she will be in condition to pay her "respects" in any quarter where her services are required.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—A large number of burglaries have recently been perpetrated in different parts of the city, especially on the Heights, where three adjoining houses were "cracked" the same night, and a large amount of property stolen therefrom. On Saturday morning, the house of Mr. J. PAY, No. 1 Classon-avenue, was feloniously entered, and robbed of property valued at $250. The entrance was gained by prying off one of the basement shutters. The residences of Mr. JAMES BOYCE, No. 321 Degraw-street, and WALTER HERRICK, No. 20 Butler-street, were entered on Saturday night, and robbed of wearing apparel, valued at about $100. Sneak thieves are also abundant, there being hardly an evening that some halls are not robbed of overcoats, or any other articles that may be handy.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The shipwrights employed at the Navy-yard held a meeting at WASHA'S Hotel, in Hudson-avenue, on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting in reference to an increase of wages. The rates now paid are $2 50 per day, and as the wages inside the yard are generally governed by the amount paid in shipyards outside, and $3 per day being now paid by the New-York shipwrights, they demand the same rates. Interviews were held with the Naval Constructor and the master carpenter, but with no satisfactory result, and after some conversation in regard to the practicability of striking for an increase of wages, the meeting adjourned until Monday afternoon. It is understood that those employed in some of the departments in the yard will also apply for an increase of wages.

THE SANDS-STREET CHURCH.—A reunion of the old members of the Sands-street Methodist Church and Sabbath-school took place yesterday, upon which occasion there was a very large attendance. The Society was organized in 1794, and worshiped in a building occupying the site upon which the present church stands. The Sunday-school was organized over forty years ago, and is still in a most flourishing condition. The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, preached in the morning and Sabbath-school services were held in the afternoon, in which the children of the Wyckoff-street German School participated. In the evening, addresses were made by the old members of the Church and School.

THE COUNTY CORONERSHIP.—The case of RYDER against HEHEMAN, being an action to test the right of the defendant to the office of Coroner of Kings County, and which has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, the necessary measures to that end having already been taken.

Court Calendar—Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3455, 2747, 3462, 3501, 3507, 3513, 3515, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3547, 3549, 3551. *Part II.*—Nos. 3785, 2618, 2935, 2552, 1018, 2736, 2850, 3812, 3220, 3540, 3000, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 417, 422, 290, 314, 397, 403, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 2887, 3245, 3091½, 3093, 3095, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113. *Part II.*—Nos. 2686, 1856, 1854, 2574, 2656, 866, 2902, 2520, 2724, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2746.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 202, 203, 199, 204, 230, 231, 233, 233, 234, 235, 226, 237, 238, 239, 210, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 1564, 20, 52. *Part II.*—Nos. 65, 100, 192, 92, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 213, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 247, 248, 169.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 22, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104	150	Erie R. Pref	b60	90⅜
4,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	150	do		90⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, '65, Cou	101⅝	50	do	s30	90⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 yr Certf.	98⅛	300	do		90⅝
5 0 Ill. War Loan	103	50	do	s10	90⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s, '66	42⅜	0	do		90⅝
10,000 Missouri 6s, '66	51⅛	150	Hud. River R	s30	73⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, '67-'68, to		100	do		73⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, '86	74	400	do		74
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81	115	100	do	s30	74
1,000 Ohio 6s, '86	115	1000	Harlem Railroad		22½
5 0 N. Y. Centrals,	106¼	500	do	s10	22⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. Convert.	107	100	do	b60	22⅝
1,000 Erie R. R. 6s	100	100	N. J. Cent. R		101
5,000 Erie R. 7th M. B.	101	100	Harlem R. Pref.		50⅜
1,000 Ill. 6s	103⅝	100	do		50⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	101⅝	200	do		49⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	115	100	do	s30	50⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	92⅝	200	do	s10	50⅜
5,000 A. & T. R. 2d M.	77½	15	Mich. Cen. R.		87⅜
12,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	62	50	do		87⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	74½	50	do		87⅜
1,000 Ind. & Ft. W. 1st m.	80	500	M. S. & N. I. R.		38⅜
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103	900	do		38⅜
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d m.	92	100	do		38⅜
1,000 Ill. & Cen. R. bds.	107	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	82
1,000 Del. & Ill. Sect.	107	50	do		82⅜
1,000 Del. & Ill. Sect.	107	50	do		82⅜
1,000 Clark's	104	25	do		82⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	100⅜	50	Panama Railroad		15⅜
In Bank of Republic	99	150	do	s30	15⅜
5 0 Ohio Life Ins. Co.	30	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b60	79⅜
1,000 do	30	100	do		79
5,000 do	30	100	do		79
1,000 do	130	500	do	b30	79⅛
5,000 do	130⅛	25	do		74⅜
5,000 do	130	50	do	s30	74⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co.	115	2000	Ill. Cen. Cane. B Sp		60
8 Comb. Coal Pref'd	13	500	Cl. & Pitts. R.		40⅜
110 Pac. M. S. Co.	119⅜	100	do	b60	40⅜
100 do	119⅜	100	do		40⅜
25 do	s30 119⅜	200	do	b30	40⅜
70 do	100 119⅜	40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R		138
50 do	s10 119⅜	400	Cal. & Chic. R.		81
237 N. Y. Cen. R	102⅜	200	do		81⅛
150 do	s30 102⅜	150	do	s30	80⅜
200 do	b30 102⅜	50	do	s60	80⅜
600 do	s30 102⅜	100	do	s60	80⅜
50 do	102⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R.		65⅜
150 Erie Railway	s30 61⅛	100	do	b30	65⅜
100 do	s10 61⅛	500	do	s30	66⅛
200 do	61⅛	700	do		66⅜
50 do	b60 61⅜	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.		79⅛
100 do	s60 61	11	Chic., B. & Q. R.		86
5 Mil. & Pr. du C.	2IP 77⅛	50	do		85⅜
10 do	78	32	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.		82

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	104	150	Erie R. Pref.		91⅜
12,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅛	50	do		91⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	54	200	do	b60	92
10,000 Missouri St. 6s...	52	500	do	b3	92
10,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J.	73	200	Harlem R. R.		22⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. B '83	106⅜	100	Reading R. R.		75⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. Bs.	34⅜	200	do		76
14,000 Ch. & N. W. Ast B.	62	50	Mil. & P. du C. R.		33
1,000 Pacific R. Rs., '76.	46	150	Mich. Cen. R.		88⅛
20,000 Amer. Gold	130⅜	100	do	b30	88⅜
5,000 do	b30 130⅞	100	do		88⅜
66,000 do	130⅜	200	do	b30	88⅜
15,000 do	s30 130⅜	50	do		88⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	99⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		39⅛
25 Cumb Coal Pref.	13	500	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		83
400 Pa. Mail S. Co.	120	50	do		82⅜
200 do	120⅜	4000	Ill. Cen. Can'd B S.		62
75 Penn. Coal Co.	115	100	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	b30	80
600 N. Y. Central R.	b30 109⅛	500	do	s30	80
150 do	109⅜	800	do	s30	79⅜
100 Erie Railway	61⅜	100	do		80⅛
200 do	62	200	do		80⅜
100 do	s30 61⅜	1200	do		80
12 do	62⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		40⅜
300 do	62⅜	100	Cal. & Chic. R.		81⅜
50 do	s10 62	150	do		81⅜
450 Hudson River R.	74⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		66⅜
50 Harlem R. Pref	51	100	Chic & R. I. R.		79⅜
200 do	51⅜	100	do	s10	79⅜

MONDAY, Nov. 24—A. M.

The usual easy current of the Money market was disturbed the past week by the award of $13,420,550 United States 7.30 ₱ cents by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, principally to New York parties, at an average of 103 29 ₱ cent, and accumulative interest from 1st of October last. Of the whole sum awarded, about $10,800,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury in this City by the close of the week; raising the balance in that office to the unusual sum of $26,006,000, chiefly in large United States Notes of the denomination of $1,000, and certified checks upon the Associated Banks of this City, who hold an equal sum against the Treasury for their 15 day advances upon this negotiation, due on Wednesday next, Nov. 26. The arrangement of payments, though designed to be facilitated and made easy, were not accomplished without advancing the price of Money in the open market, temporarily to 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The main reason of this is the extremely limited supply of United States Currency held in the Banks of this City, the inconvenience of which was felt by all outside parties, as well as by many of the Banks themselves, in furnishing the requisite description of funds for these payments. It is not certain that such inconvenience might not have been wholly avoided, but it was sufficient to advance the price of Money, that it was only partially so. After 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the turn to ease again in the supply of Money to the Brokers was as sudden and serious as the previous change had been unexpected. The price fell to 6 ₱ cent., and large offerings at this rate, late in the day, were left over unemployed. The probability is that the expected large disbursements of the Treasury this week will lead to a further reduction of the rates to 5@6 ₱ cent. at call. On prime merchant paper, 60 days to 4 months, they were scarcely distributed at all, owing to the competition of Boston and other out-of-town buyers, who made the discount on choice selections of paper, on Saturday, as low as 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

It is now clear, from the experience of the past ten or twelve days, that the "redundancy of Currency" complained of by certain opponents of our National Circulation, does *not* consist of United States notes of lawful tender. Of the *two hundred millions of dollars* of these put in circulation since the system was inaugurated, to meet the necessities of the War and to supply a uniform currency in substitution of $276,000,000 of Gold and Silver practically converted into articles of marchandise by the act of a general suspension of Specie payments by all the Banks of the country last December, less than ten per cent. could be found in this City available for the present negotiation. The withdrawal from Bank of half the sum, say $10,000,000, created a disturbance in the Money market, the risk and consequences of which it would not be safe for the Secretary of the Treasury again to incur in the negotiation of the Public Stocks. Yet there are Bank officials in our midst, claiming to be conservative financiers, though certainly not disinterested ones, who would have our Finance Minister, first, stop all further issues of United States Notes, secondly, reduce if not wholly withdraw at once, his present inadequate Circulation, and then force his Public Stocks on the market for whatever they would bring, for certified checks upon their own Banks payable in neither Gold nor Bank Notes, safe or suitable to be disbursed to the Army or for Army supplies and subsistence! The volume of New-York Bank Note Circulation, Country as well as City, it is well known, is already exhausted; so completely so that the Associated Banks of this City combined could not pay without notice a Government draft for a single million of dollars in bank notes at par at their own counters. In the past six months the Circulation of the State of New-York has run up from $28,000,000 to $37,000,000, and the whole of this is now out in the hands of the people. Nor can the amount be increased to profit under the present Banking Law of the State, which demands that at least one-half the security lodged in the Department at Albany shall consist of New-York State Stocks.

The statement has been current that the Secretary of the Treasury, in deference to the views of the party referred to, will not ask of Congress an extension of his authority to furnish the Army in the field and the public creditors who subsist it, with United States Notes of lawful tender. We have no authority to say that this will not be so, in his forthcoming annual report; since in his previous report, (of December last,) he manifested a reluctance to adopt this Circulation on his own responsibility, if this alternative of a Federal Free Banking system to employ exclusively a Circulation registered at the Treasury and based on the pledge of United States Stocks, could be adopted. But the responsibility was taken by Congress, nevertheless, and with the concurrence of Mr. CHASE, and the same will probably be done again at an earlier day of the ensuing than in the last Session. We think we may say that it will assuredly be done unless other evidences of a redundancy, *or even sufficiency* of this currency should be made manifest, than the partisan clamor of the opponents of the Administration and the financial doubts of those who would risk the embarrassment of the Treasury and the inconvenience of the Army and People, for the satisfaction of seeing Money at 10 or 12 ₱ cent. in the open market, and of buying the Public Stocks at 70 or 80 cents on the dollar, to be paid for in Wild Cat or any other Bank Note Currency, while the half-yearly interest upon these Stocks is paid, *and will continue to be paid*, in Gold and Silver from the redundant avails of the Customs Duties.

In the foregoing remarks it is not intended to impeach the honest conviction of any good citizen, that $150,000,000 or $300,000,000 in United States Notes ought to be sufficient for the purposes of an easy working Treasury and a convenient National Circulation, until the return of the Banks of the country to a Specie basis. It was believed in February last, by the most earnest advocates of the system, that the first-named sum would prove entirely adequate. It was believed by a number of them in July, that the proposition of the Secretary, from the conviction of his four months' experience, to double the sum, was untimely, perhaps uncalled for. But the proportions of the demand, and the situation of the War, have grown and changed so rapidly and materially since then, that these opinions have been not only modified but reversed. Other parties, equally solicitous for the Public Credit, may not yet appreciate the necessity of making $500,000,000 instead of $300,000,000 the maximum of Circulation, including a proper reserve to meet the withdrawal of temporary Deposits with the Treasury. But if the War against rebellion is to continue, and the Public Stocks, into which this Circulation is to be converted, are to be negotiated without ruinous sacrifices, we believe that to this standard the system will be brought; and, with the final concurrence of these very parties, before the 4th of March next, when the present Administration Congress will have to give place to a new Congress, in Opposition.

But, it is probably asked in this connection, what is to be the course of Gold, and what its relative market value over United States Notes? The question must be determined by the circumstances of the Foreign Trade of the country, and the successes of our Army in reopening the free navigation of the Mississippi and in repossessing other districts in rebellion, as Middle and West Tennessee, Western Virginia and parts of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas are already repossessed. It will not be governed or determined by the National circulation of United States Notes in substitution of Gold and Silver, unless such circulation should become absolutely redundant, and the systems of Customs and Internal Revenue established for the support of the Public Credit should utterly fail of the reasonable calculations now made upon them. The fact that Gold is now at thirty per cent. premium is not for a moment overlooked in this calculation. About the causes which have mode it so, wide and honest differences of opinion are entertained. The redundancy of United States Notes cannot, however, under the experience of the past few days, be claimed as the chief or controlling cause. Nor can it be show or even pretended that the Public Stocks could be sold at 23 ₱ cent. discount—the equivalent of 30 ₱ cent. premium—*for Gold*, if these Notes were withdrawn and the finances of the Treasury suddenly left to the contingencies of an irredeemable Bank Note circulation. That such circulation might be so increased in the different States as to enable the Secretary to exchange his Stocks at 77 cents on the dollar or over, *for Bank Notes*, is not unlikely. But with little or no prospect of an early return to the Specie basis, it is easy to see that *this* change of negotiation in the midst of the War would neither reduce the premium on Gold nor economize the expenditures of the Government, nor in any other way benefit the Public Credit, any more than it would consult the trade or convenience and preference of the People.

The Foreign Trade of the past week increased over the previous report in both the import entries and Export clearances. The latter were large as well in Bullion as in ordinary Domestic Produce, the total of all being over *six and a quarter millions* in value, against $3,250,000 of Import entries. A good many American Railway Stocks and Bonds have been coming out from Europe on the recent advance in this market, the returns for which go back in Gold, or short sight Exchange drawn against Gold. The shipments have also been influenced for a fortnight past by the advance of interest at the Bank of England and on the Continent, especially at Hamburg, to meet the turn in the East India Exchanges against England, growing out of the recent heavy importations of Cotton from Bombay. Since the beginning of our Civil War troubles—say from 1st January, 1861, to the present time—the receipts of Bullion at New York have been

Of the product of California	$55,918,000
English and French Gold	38,291,000
Together	$94,209,000
And the Export to Europe	58,010,000
Leaving a surplus of	$36,199,000

To be added to the previous supply in the Atlantic States, exclusive of the sums imported via Boston in 1861. Of the $58,010,000 shipped to Europe—all except $3,295,000 in the present year—it is safe to estimate that full one half, or about *thirty millions of dollars*, has gone for the repurchase of American Stocks from Europe, at much lower prices, the advantage of a high Exchange considered, than they were originally sold for. Thus, after settling in full, the apparent trade balance since the 1st January last, against the port of New-York, say $29,420,000, (to the present date,) in Gold, and without borrowing a dollar abroad for the support of the War, this market has taken back on the most advantageous terms, $30,000,000 of the Stocks of the United States and their incorporated Companies, and paid for them in gold; leaving a surplus of the latter, from the trade balance in our favor the previous year, of $36,000,000. If, therefore, England has more of these Stocks to resell on the same terms, the means are not wanting to pay for them.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,250,038, against $1,591,485 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,780,451, against $3,982,986 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $2,468,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$160,686,000
Add three weeks in November	7,291,078
Total to date, 1862	$167,979,078
Against same time, 1861	112,987,672
Increase since Jan 1	$54,991,406

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$127,275,000
Add three weeks in November	11,263,692
Total to date, 1862	$138,538,692
Against same time, 1861	120,542,157
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,015,615

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$79,552,000
Add since 1st November	5,000,000
Total to date, 1862	$84,552,000
Against same time, 1861	25,500,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$59,052,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	103⅛@104
New-York Central	102⅜@102⅞
New-York and Erie	61⅜@62⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	89⅛@91⅞
Rock Island	80@79⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	82⅝@82⅞
Michigan Southern	38⅝@39⅝
Michigan Central	87⅛@88⅛
Toledo	66⅝@66⅞
Galena	81⅞@81⅞
Illinois Central	76@79⅝
Panama	155@157⅜
Pacific Mail	119⅜@120⅛
Missouris	51⅜@52
Tennessees	53½@54
Hudson River	74@74⅝
Harlem Preferred	47⅜@51⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79⅜@80⅜

The foregoing figures show an ultimate improvement in prices on nearly the whole list. The disturbance to the Money market had not exhausted its influence on the speculative Shares at the close of the previous week, but the subsequent fluctuations against the upward speculation were not at any time over 1½@2 ₱ cent., and these only for the few days during which the Brokers in the *Bull* interest paid 7 ₱ cent. for Money to carry their Stocks, and the opposite interest availed of the temporary pressure to put out contracts for a further decline. On Saturday afternoon the recovery was quite general, and a large business done after the printed sales of the Second Board, both inside the Exchange room, and at the outside meeting on Willism-street. The price of Gold declined during the past week 1½@2 ₱ cent., recovering, at the close, ½@⅝ ₱ cent. of this fall. The last price was 130⅜ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were steady and partially on the advance through the week, and 104 ₱ cent. was bid for the new 7:30 ₱ cents awarded on Monday, at an average of 103.20. The Shares of the Pacific left off in demand at 120@120½, and Panama rose to 157½ ₱ cent. From special causes the Harlem Shares of both classes, and Illinois Scrip Shares advanced each about 2½@3 ₱ cent. from the previous Saturday. The Railway Bonds and City Bank Stocks were but partially influenced by the various changes in the Money Market.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Commerce Scrip Stock	97
Manhattan	128	Broadway	140
Merchants'	103	Mercantile	118
Union	106	American Exchange	97
America	112½	Pacific	131
City	117	Chatham	89
Phœnix	103	Bank of the Republic	99
North River	97	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	100	East River	93
Greenwich	105	Shoe & Leather	101
National	96	Continental	88
Merchants' Exchange	91	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	97	Commonwealth	85
Commerce	98	Park	117

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106⅜	N. Ind. & Goshen L. '68	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est	100	Mich Sou. & N. Ind. 7's	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subsect'n.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	106	T. H. & A. 2ds pref	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int Bs	84
N. Y. Cen 7s, con. '76	114⅜	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	61¾
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34⅜
Erie thirds, '83	106⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie fourths, '80	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	109⅜
Erie fifths, '68	100⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77,	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	108
Hudson firsts, '89	118	Gal. & Chi. seconds	110
Hudson seconds, f. '85	113	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	110
Hudson thirds '75	101⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Hudson, con., '67	85⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	106
Harlem seconds '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Harlem thirds '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91¾
Mich Cen. 8 ₱ c '69-72	110⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8's c. '82	113	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	92¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts	$820,676 22
For Customs	228,000 00
Payments	1,099,916 06
Balance	24,725,961 16

The holders of past due Coupons on the Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America before the 1st of December

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 203 bbls. Ashes, 17,394 bbls. Flour, 496 bbls. and 357 bags Corn Meal, 163,145 bushels Wheat, 153,026 bushels Corn, 4,997 bushels Barley, 40,168 bushels Oats, 860 bushels Malt, 3,132 pkgs. Provisions, and 908 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $6 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 488 bbls., including 306 bbls. Pots and 182 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet in this market at former quotations. The Philadelphia *North American* says coal is held there with more firmness, the demand for most kinds being in advance of the supply, and the prices tending upward both for shipment and home use, with very moderate stocks. At the east supplies are fair for the season. The cargo rates for anthracite are $5 50@6 ₱ ton free on board.

COTTON—Has been in limited request and quite heavy at 60@60½ for Middlings per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand for shipment and home use at uniform prices. The reported sales since our last add up 13,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@6 40, chiefly at $5 90@6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@5 75, extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 @6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@6 80 ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning, and delivered in the City, Two Cents, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half, as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

BROOK GARDEN—MACBETH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—FAUVENTE, on UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at THIS Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An order comes to us from the War Department, bearing no date, directing the discharge of certain persons from arrest. First, those who have been arrested for discouraging enlistments, or opposing the draft in those States where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers has been furnished. Second, persons arrested by authority of the military commanders or Governors in rebel States, when such persons consent to give their parole not to do any act of hostility against the Government, nor to aid its enemies—such persons, however, to remain subject to military surveillance, unless they choose to leave the loyal States.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, indicates that the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh is to be disputed by the rebels—perhaps that a battle will be fought there which will have a commanding influence on the progress of the war. We on Saturday published Gen. SUMNER'S demand for the surrender of the city. To-day we have the reply of the Mayor, evidently written at the dictation of the rebel military authorities. It gives assurances, as from the rebel commander, that certain matters complained of shall be remedied; refuses to deliver the city into the hands of Gen. BURNSIDE, and closes with a complaint as to the shortness of the time given in which to remove non-combatants. Friday night, however, was busily occupied in the work of removing them, and daylight revealed the fact that it had also been busily occupied in another kind of work. A line of earthworks had been constructed to the right and rear of the town, and rebel cannon were already in position. Our artillery was immediately placed in the most favorable positions, and the encampments in range of the enemy's guns were moved further back. Up to noon yesterday, however—the date of our last advices—the bombardment had not commenced, probably for good and sufficient reasons.

There is another scare in Washington about Stonewall JACKSON, who is reported in a local paper to be in Leesburgh and rapidly descending the Valley of the Potomac for an attack upon the Capital. The report is declared by our correspondent to be absurd.

It was rumored at Harper's Ferry on Friday, that Stonewall JACKSON was still near Winchester, in command of 40,000 men, but the general impression was that he was retiring toward Gordonsville. Gen. GEARY, who is now in command at Harper's Ferry, sends reconnoitering parties daily to observe the movements of the enemy. The Potomac on Friday had only risen two inches, but with the recent heavy rains in the mountains, there is no doubt that it will soon be swollen to an extent to prevent crossing at any of the fords, and there is little likelihood that JACKSON will attempt another invasion of Maryland, with the certainty of having his retreat cut off by an impassable river.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Nov. 21, says: "Just before daybreak yesterday morning the rebel cavalry made a sudden [illegible] upon our pickets stationed at Bull Run B[illegible] and captured three of their number. The [illegible] pickets retreated to Centreville and [illegible] the information. The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment was doing picket duty at the time. [illegible] Warrenton and Leesburg are occupied by rebel cavalry."

A member of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who has arrived in Cairo, is authority for a denial of the statement that BRAGG had arrived at Holly Springs with a reinforcement of 13,000 men for the rebel army. According to the Mobile *News*, Holly Springs was evacuated with the consent of all the rebel Generals, it being considered an untenable point. The *News* states that the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters at Abbeyville, which is nineteen miles below Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad—they considering it highly improbable that Gen. GRANT will attack them there. That, however, remains to be seen.

Reconnoissances from Lagrange to Ripley, Miss., returned on Friday night, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in 24 hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules. Our loss was nothing.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 22d, states that BRAGG is at Tullahoma, which is about sixty-five miles below, on the road connecting with the Memphis and Charleston road at Stevenson. Seventy-five of MORGAN'S and FORREST'S guerrillas were captured and brought into Nashville on Saturday.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 16th inst. by the arrival at this port of the steamship Massachusetts. Cool weather has wrought a decided change for the better in the health of Port Royal, and the fever was fast disappearing. There had been no new military movements.

DANIEL and JAMES BAKER, two of the most notorious guerrillas and bridge-burners in Missouri, were recently captured in Lyon Co., and are now [illegible]

The Louisville *Journal* represents that there is a bad state of affairs in Marion County, Ky. Small squads of cavalry, calling themselves loyal, have been for some weeks committing indiscriminate robberies there. They will go to a house in the middle of the night, demand from the inmates whatever arms are in their possession, and then take all the money, silver spoons, silk dresses, and other valuables they can find, holding cocked firearms all the while in their hands, and threatening instant death for any refusal or hesitation to comply with their requisitions. They have robbed in this way every house supposed to be worth robbing throughout an area of many miles, bringing scandal upon the Union cause and nearly breaking up society.

The St. Paul *Press* states that Major-Gen. POPE is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY is thereupon to make his headquarters at St. Paul. It is also rumored that the Department of the Northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. It is also said that Minnesota is to be created a Military District, under command of Gen. SIBLEY.

"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that "before the meeting of the next Congress a full Republican delegation may be chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and the policy of the present Administration."

Strong efforts have been made by influential Union citizens to have Maj.-Gen. WOOL retained in his command at Baltimore, and the President has acceded to their wishes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON was concluded at a late hour on Saturday. The jury found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by inflammation produced by abortion, at the hands of Dr. BROWNE, and that SIMMS was an accessory before and after the fact. BROWNE was thereupon committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury. SIMMS has not yet been arrested.

Coronar DEMPSEY and a jury are yet investigating the murder of ALABAMUS HARRISON, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, assisted by Justice GROSHON and Dr. WM. G. EADIE, who take a devoted interest in unraveling the mystary of the tragedy. Lengthy sittings are held, and numerous witnesses examined, and, as the inquest progresses, the prospect of deciding upon who committed the murder grows better. The inquest began on last Wednesday morning. On Friday, the evidence warranted the arrest and imprisonment of JAMES MOORE, an Irishman, who was the first witness, on suspicion; and yesterday morning, SAMUEL SNEEDEN, one of the jurors, was committed to prison on still stronger suspicion. SNEEDEN is a young man, a widower, and a ship-carpenter by trade, who has hitherto borne a passable character. MOORE'S antecedents are rather unfavorable. These worthies, it is now suspected, are accomplices in the murder; and a married woman, named MARY DUFF, is thought to be an accomplice after if not before the fact. Paltry robbery alone appears to have been the incentive to the terrible crime.

Capt. ALFRED ASHER DONALDS, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., was buried yesterday from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Deceased belonged to the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, and was a member of Engine Company No. 17. The Fire Department, members of the Common Council, and many of his fellow soldiers followed the remains to Greenwood, where they were interred.

The United States Court in Westmoreland Co., Penn., has made a decision which is of interest to a numerous class. JAMES ANDERSON, who became forty-five years old subsequent to the enrollment, was drafted, and before he was sworn into the service claimed exemption on the ground of age. His plea was held to be valid.

A libel was filed on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize steamer *Caroline*. There is no doubt of the early condemnation and sale of the steamer.

The appraisement of the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* having been completed, Judge CADWALADER stated, on Friday, that he would be ready to deliver an opinion in the matter of the steamer and cargo in a few days. It is stated that in opening the cases to make an appraisement, packages were found consigned to ladies in Charleston, S. C., leaving no doubt as to the destination of the vessel. In the expectation that the *Bermuda* would be condemned, the Navy Department some time since placed in the hands of the Navy Agent the sum of $120,000, the appraised value of the steamer, to be paid for her as soon as the decision of the Court is made.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of petroleum: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from suspension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refiners stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspension, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process. Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dyeing are obtained from the petroleum."

A full regiment of sharpshooters is to be raised in Michigan.

The funeral of Admiral LAVALETTE took place in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, from the Church of the Intercession, Spring Garden-street, below Broad. It was attended by officers of the Army and Marine Corps. In the naval order announcing the death of Rear-Admiral LAVALETTE, Commodore STRIBLING says: "The Navy has lost one of its most distinguished members; one who had served long and faithfully, and who was particularly distinguished in the battle of the 11th of September, 1814, between the fleets of the United States and Great Britain, on Lake Champlain."

The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the extraordinary activity in real estate in that city. It says: "Capitalists from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, have been in the city for several days, looking up desirable property to purchase as investments, and heavy negotiations are now pending. A prominent dealer in real estate, Mr. THOMAS B. BRYAN, mentioned to us yesterday that his sales of property on the business part of the city alone, within ten days past, had exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, all of which was for cash. Among the recent transactions was the Stone property, on the corner of Lake and State streets, for $45,000; a lot on Madison street near Clark for $156 per foot; another on Washington street near Clark for $250 per foot, and two lots on Clark street just south of Harrison for $125 per foot. These facts exhibit in no mean degree the estimation in which Chicago, as a point for investment, is held by capitalists of other places. They also point with unerring certainty to an activity in real estate operations, during the coming Winter and Spring, which will compare favorably with the stirring times of 1855-6."

There is said to be a great scarcity of steamboat hands on the Missouri River. The steamboats are now paying fifty dollars per month for such deck hands as they can get, and they are scarce at that.

Official returns from all but three counties in Illinois give Mr. STARNE, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, an aggregate of 136,123 votes, and Mr. BUTLER, the Republican candidate, 117,572—a majority for the former of 18,551.

The "petticoat government" has come in conflict with the National authorities in Detroit, Michigan. Recently it has become the custom of the ladies to go from that city to Windsor, Canada, do up their shopping, take a room and conceal their purchases under their clothing, and return with their smuggled goods undetected. The offence at last became so notorious that the [illegible] officers of the [illegible] were directed to [illegible] this illicit [illegible] and [illegible] smuggling looked into, and [illegible] are being made so that probably Canadian dry goods going into Detroit will report through the Custom-house hereafter, *solemn volens*.

We have already mentioned the fact, the destruction by fire of a baggage car on the Great Western Railway, Canada, involving the loss of property valued at $100,000. The American Express Company lost $20,000 of this amount in money and valuables intrusted to their care for transportation. The Detroit *Free Press* says that the promptness and generosity of the officers of the road, in compensating the passengers for their losses, is deserving the highest commendation. Mr. JAMES PEACOCK, District Superintendent, as soon as the news of the disaster reached him, with characteristic promptness, telegraphed to the conductor to inform the passengers that their losses should be fully made up to them as soon as they should arrive at Windsor. Accordingly, when the train arrived, each passenger made out a statement of his or her loss, and received full value in money for all articles burned, with the exception of money and articles of jewelry, which the road will not undertake to carry, and for which they are not, of course, responsible. An English gentleman, just from the old country, had among his baggage $9,000 in gold, and it was afterward found among the ruins, partially melted by the intense heat to which it had been subjected. He will probably suffer but little loss by the operation. The Company has paid out about $7,000 in making good the losses sustained by the passengers.

A large quantity of bed clothing and other hospital stores, which disappeared mysteriously in Newark, N. J., a few days since, has been discovered by the police. Five members of New-Jersey regiments have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the theft.

FRANGOT MUELLER, a native of Saxony, has been arrested in Cincinnati, under the extradition treaty with Prussia, charged with having been concerned in forgery, and uttering promissory notes.

On Nov. 15 several boxes of muskets were seized by the United States Marshal, at the Hudson River freight-house, in the lower part of Troy. The *Whig* says: "It was conjectured at the time that the arms, although addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' were designed for the Confederacy, but nothing positive in regard to this subject was known. We now learn that a similar seizure was made at Burlington, Vt., last week. The number of muskets taken, however, was much larger than the seizure made here—being over eight thousand. They were of Belgian manufacture, rifled, with sword bayonets and percussion locks, but rudely constructed. The first lot was taken on board the boats, the second on the cars. The arms were in the 'original packages,' and bore the name of the vessel they were imported in, and the date of importation; some of these dates were as far back as December, 1861. This merchandise was shipped at New-York, and was addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' the same as the packages seized in this city."

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Orange County, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. OAKLEY, is experimenting with a view of making white paper, also, from the same material.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, SHADRACK REID, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing JOHN DONNELLY, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. ISABELLA HUGHES was sent to the State Prison two years for grand larceny; JAMES QUINLAN, two years, and HENRY KLUMPP two years and six months for the same offence.

Mrs. ELWIN JAMES has filed her complaint for a divorce from her husband, charging adultery. It is understood that Mr. JAMES denies the charges altogether.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs on Saturday: Flour was very firm; Wheat and Corn were somewhat dearer. Beef and Lard were more active. Pork was less sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, chiefly in Sugars and Teas, at uniform rates. Petroleum was firmer and in more request. Freights were less active, with 675 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off firm at an advance on the prices of Friday. Money, after 1 o'clock, was in easy supply at 6 ₱ cent. Gold 130⅜. Exchange 145 ₱ cent.

The Discharge of State Prisoners.

It will be seen by the official order of Secretary STANTON, in another column, that the Government has directed the immediate release of all political prisoners, and of all now in confinement for having discouraged enlistments. We are very glad this order has been issued. It will put an end to much clamor against the Government, some of which has not been wholly without foundation. There can be no doubt that the power of arbitrary arrest, which has been asserted by the Government as a necessary precaution during this rebellion, has been exerted, in very many instances, with harshness, and in nearly all without that careful regard to the requirements of justice which should have been inseparable from its exercise.

Nothing but necessity can ever justify the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the summary imprisonment of any person without due process of law. The people are naturally and justly jealous of every such encroachment on their fundamental rights and liberties. Nothing but the overmastering devotion of our people to the National cause which is imperiled by the rebellion, and their profound confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, has secured their assent so long to practices utterly abhorrent to their ideas of freedom and to their instinctive and rooted jealousy of Governmental encroachments on their personal liberties. No higher testimony could possibly be afforded of the loyalty of our people and of their faith in the Government, than this voluntary acquiescence in the temporary suspension of all security for their personal and civil rights. They believed it to be necessary to the permanent rescue of those rights from destruction. They recognize the Constitution as the sole foundation of their civil liberty,—and they waive, for the time, the enjoyment of that liberty in order to prevent its utter and permanent overthrow.

But this noble and patriotic confidence should not have been abused. The Government owed it to a people which had shown so magnanimous a trust, that the exercise of this perilous power should never be placed in rash or reckless hands, and that it should never occur except in cases of the clearest and most imperative necessity. We are constrained to fear that it has not always been thus circumspect. Arrests have been made for which no necessity has been apparent, and the manner of the arrest has, in many instances, added bitterness and insult to the original wrong. And we have no doubt that among the influences which led to adverse results in the recent elections, popular discontent with the exercise of this arbitrary and exceptional power must be held conspicuous.

We are glad the Government has opened the prison doors to the great body of those [illegible] before the election. In the instances it will remedy actual injustice. In others it will abandon precautions which have ceased to be necessary. Its general effect will be to reassure the public against the suspicion infused into their minds by designing politicians, and finding something of support in the facts of the case, that the Government was less mindful than it should have been of the limitations of its power and the civil rights of the great body of its constituents.

The Advance upon Richmond.

The rebels have announced their purpose of disputing Gen. BURNSIDE'S occupation of Fredericksburgh. He will have to cross the river in face of the rebel army,—always one of the most difficult and dangerous of military operations. That it will be attempted, there can be no doubt. Shelling the town, however, will scarcely accomplish the object, as the rebel forces do not occupy it,—and we may reasonably doubt, therefore, whether it will be done. The crossing must be effected under cover of artillery—unless it shall be found feasible to turn the enemy instead of meeting him directly in front:—so that whatever battle may take place at that point will probably be, in the main, one of cannon.

The rebels seem to have collected their principal force in front of BURNSIDE. JACKSON is said to be still in the Valley of the Shenandoah,—engaged in his favorite pastime of threatening Washington: but the defences of that city are now believed to be ample against any force which he can bring against it,—and he will soon discover the futility of his efforts to divide our army, and will again join the main body of the rebels, as he did the day after the battle at Gaines' Mill in front of Richmond. But we take it for granted the rebels will be compelled to divide their forces. Their Capital will be threatened from more than one direction,—and that not by small detachments but by large and powerful armies. BURNSIDE'S will undoubtedly be the main attack, which will be aided by a powerful demonstration from the South. This reverses the campaign of last Summer, in which McCLELLAN was to have made the main attack up the Peninsula, while McDOWELL was expected to play the secondary part of a cooperating support. JACKSON destroyed that well-devised plan by keeping the authorities at Washington in such constant alarm for their own safety that McDOWELL never could be spared. All such contingencies, we trust, are out of the question for the future.

It seems scarcely likely that Gen. BURNSIDE should engage the rebel army, encamped on a river which he must cross, until the force which is to cooperate with him from the South shall be ready. Richmond itself is not now held by any considerable force—and if BURNSIDE can detain LEE'S army where it is, probably 50,000 men could enter the capital from the direction of Petersburgh with but little opposition—supported as they would be by our gunboats on the James River. In this view of the case the country will be quite prepared for a brief delay in the advance of BURNSIDE'S force.

One thing seems certain, and gives great satisfaction to the public mind—our armies are to *go forward*. There is to be a concentrated and vigorous effort, not simply to take Richmond, but to destroy the army which has defended it so long. *That army*, and not the city itself, is the main object of attack. It would do the Union cause but little good to take the city if the army should escape; while the destruction of the army involves the inevitable and speedy downfall, not only of the rebel capital, but also of the rebel cause. This result can be achieved only by vigorous, well-directed and constant activity. The Government seems to have become thoroughly sensible of this necessity, and is bending all its energies to meet it.

COLONIZATION—THE DEMAND FOR LABOR.—The *Journal of Commerce* notices the difficulty encountered by the people of the West India Islands on the subject of supplying labor for their plantations. It says:

"As the result of experiments for the amelioration of the condition of the black race living among them, they find that *their emancipationists have become much worse, from the lack of labor*; that the blacks now released by emancipation from obligations to service, either prefer to live in indolence on plants and fruits already growing without cultivation, or only labor so far as necessary in the cultivation of *their private patches of land* to keep soul and body together, that from being a large exporting country, the islands raise barely enough food for the subsistence of the native population, and that the large estates, *formerly yielding princely revenues to their proprietors, are becoming worthless*."

There is unquestionably a good deal of truth in this statement of the case. The laborers in the West Indies, instead of being forced to labor without pay for the proprietors of the large estates, and thus yielding them "princely revenues," now labor for themselves upon their own "private patches" of land, or for those proprietors who will give them the best wages. It is very possible that, under such a state of things, the rich owners of enormous estates may find their profits diminished. But the question which every practical statesman has to ask, in discussing this point, is, whether the general interests of the *whole community*, laborers included, have suffered or profited by the change? We think the most competent and disinterested judges, upon a careful study of the whole question, decide unanimously in favor of the policy of Emancipation.

But we cite this paragraph for another purpose. The experience of the West Indies seems to us decisive as to the general policy of colonization. *Labor* is the primary want of those islands,—just as it is of our Southern States. Jamaica alone needs and would welcome a million laborers in addition to those she now has. She would be very glad to get them from our Southern States; and there are very many among us who advocate the policy of sending, not only a million, but four millions of our laboring population, to Jamaica or any other country that will take them. Why? Because we do not need them? Because we have nothing for them to do—or because they are not adapted to the labor which they can perform with most profit? Not at all. Because we are *prejudiced* against their color, and can never live with them on terms of equality!

Such reasons seem to us puerile, and in utter contempt of the laws that should, and in the long run will, govern the distribution of labor the world over. The blacks are now precisely where their labor is needed most, and where it is most valuable. They are thoroughly adapted to the climate, and skilled in the labor they have to perform. For these reasons they ought to stay there—and unless we are to have a sudden reversal of all the laws of political economy, for these reasons they *will* stay there. It is not at all likely that the intelligent white proprietors will ever be required or expected to live on terms of "equality" with them,—or on any other terms incompatible with such prejudices as have any basis in justice or nature. The only "prejudice" they may be required to surrender will be that which the habits of absolute power have engendered,—and these will gradually die out after the power itself has departed. But whatever else may happen, the colonization of our blacks, as a mass, will not.

The Missouri Election—Prospects of Freedom.

The *World* thinks that the hopes of slaveholders are not at all discouraged by the recent election in Missouri. It analyses the vote as follows:

"1. Missouri has a voting population of full 170,000; of these barely 50,000 voted at the recent election, the remaining 90,000 refusing to vote, as they were at heart Secessionists, and would not take the oath to support the Constitution, without which they could not cast their ballots.

2. Of the 50,000 that voted, a bare majority, some 46,000, voted for emancipation. This is not a very considerable increase over the number of those who favored Emancipation previous to the late election. The line was sharply drawn, and all who desired to accept the President's proposition probably cast their ballots for emancipation this last election."

A better knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Missouri on Slavery as an institution of their State, would have corrected our cotemporary's impression of the vote just cast. It is true the vote was light; but not so light as represented. The returns are not yet all in. In some counties in Southern Missouri no polls were held. When the full vote is received and allowance is made for the counties that would have voted if it had been possible to organize a poll, it will be found, we think, that over one hundred thousand voters were participant in or represented by the late election. And of these, a majority declare for Emancipation. It is found that the largest gains in favor of Emancipation are in those districts heretofore most obstinately Pro-Slavery. As for instance in the Platte country, where, in former years, ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW held sway. The counties in which no polls were held, or where the voting was extremely light, are remote border counties, in which slaves could hardly ever be counted by the dozen. No fact is more indubitably established by the recent Missouri election, than that the spirit of Slavery has been completely broken and subdued, and that the institution is doomed to speedy extinction.

The light vote in the late election is attributable to a number of causes:

1. Perhaps fifteen thousand voters of secession proclivities have left the State, and been so compromised by giving aid to the rebellion, as to make it unfit for them to vote.

2. At least fifteen thousand others, of the negative class of men, who shrink within themselves in time of revolution, remained away from the polls to avoid public notice and escape entanglement with either side.

3. Not less than twenty thousand men have been so thoroughly broken up and unsettled in their business by the repeated invasions and desolation of their counties, that they have literally no home, and have lost that interest in local elections and that leisure to study politics without which a full popular vote can never be called out. It was in counties thus overturned, and to so great an extent depopulated, that no polls were opened.

The preceding reasons, (and they are obvious, felt and admitted by all Missourians,) will account for the absence of 50,000 voters out of 170,000. We may add 20,000 to the list of that class who are truly, in the language of the *World*, "secessionists at heart," and who refrained from voting because they did not feel inclined to take the oath of allegiance. *Men of this class are the only Pro-Slavery voters now left in Missouri, and this estimate of their number—20,000—is very liberal.*

The truth is, that Slavery has for years been regarded as an *incubus* on Missouri by every intelligent citizen of that State. Its early extinction has been foreseen and hoped for. Multitudes in the late election failed to vote the Emancipation ticket from false pride. They have been, all their lives, abusing "Abolitionists," and they did not know how to yield to an emancipation movement without appearing to yield something to the Abolitionists. But take any one of them in a thousand on the abstract question of the economy of Slavery, and he will argue warmly and irrefutably in favor of free labor in Missouri, and paint the most glowing pictures of the coming power, wealth and glory of Missouri *when it shall become a Free State!* The belief in the destiny of Missouri to be a Free State has been next to universal at any time within the last ten years, with its population of all shades of politics. Men believing in it, and hoping for it, yet ashamed to vote for it, have made but slight opposition now, or none at all, and let the State go for Emancipation by default. They will not oppose the Emancipation decreed by popular vote, and the State will be Free before the politicians can satisfy themselves of the true intent and meaning of the late election.

THE AUCTION OF THE MOZARTES.—Judging from various indications of public sentiment, the recent sale of the Mozart Democracy by Ex-Mayor WOOD, does not meet unanimous approval. It was not supposed that Tammany was to take exclusive possession of *everything*, when the arrangements for harmony in the State election were completed. But the Old Wigwam has done it. She has both Comptroller and Corporation Counsel—not only with the consent, but through the active procurement of FERNANDO himself. All sorts of ugly stories are afloat as to the motives which have prompted such action on his part—but whether true or not they do not affect the fact.

It is beyond dispute that a very large crowd of very estimable and enterprising politicians of the Mozart stripe, have been very badly "sold,"—and they are not even allowed the melancholy privilege of pocketing the payment themselves. Two or three of them threaten to run as "stump" candidates, by way of protest against such barefaced iniquity; but virtuous resolutions of this sort, though often made, are seldom kept. They will probably all back down, and acquiesce before election day comes round. If they behave well, and don't attempt to break the unity and harmony of the party, perhaps FERNANDO will tell them some day how much he got for them.

The Concentration of Forces.

A correspondent dislikes the project of withdrawing the Military and Naval Expeditions intended to operate on the Southern coast, for the purpose of concentrating all our troops in the attack on Richmond and the main rebel army: *First*, says he, because these expeditions will operate as diversions against the rebels, and weaken their main army by compelling them to withdraw part of it for the defence of the points menaced; *Second*, Because as the rebellion originated in the Cotton States, and as Secessionism is strongest in that section, the war should be quickly carried there, and the great slaveholding rebels punished; *Third*, Because it is necessary to seize and hold the ports of the Southern coast, to perfect the blockade.

Now, in regard to the first of these objections, we do not believe, for example, that if Gen. BANKS were to carry off twenty thousand men on the projected expedition for the conquest of Texas, the rebel army in Virginia would be depleted of one-half that number of troops to contest his movements. The conscription in Texas would only be made more universal—would be made to apply to older and to younger men than those now in the field, and ten or twenty thousand additional troops from the State would thus be raised. So in regard to the projected expeditions to Charleston and Savannah. We do not suppose it would be considered prudent to attack either of these cities with a land force of less than twenty thousand men; and who believes that an assault on them would draw forty thousand rebels from Virginia for their defence? The defensive force needed, in addition to that now there, would be drawn from the citizens and Home Guards, in the same way as it might be in Texas; and the Virginia army would not be diminished by one man for the ten we should send. Charleston, too, it must be remembered, is not a point from which we can operate in the interior, or, in fact, upon any part of the State in which it is situated. And so, to a degree, with Savannah; it would require a very large army, even if the place were captured, to advance from there to the capital of Georgia. It is undoubtedly very important that we should have these rebel cities; but the question is, whether, in the present condition of affairs in Virginia, it would pay to detach the forces necessary for their reduction. There are undoubtedly points in *North Carolina*, the capture of which would at once produce a serious diversion against the rebels, but we have not heard that any of the proposed expeditions are to be directed against these inviting points.

In regard to the idea that as Secession originated in the cotton States, we should carry the war there and chastise them, we need only say that those States will be well punished by the discomfiture of the rebel army in Virginia. In that State is *their* strength, their treasure and their blood. Besides, we do not imagine that in any event the war will end without those cotton State rebels being punished at home. There will be plenty of work to be done in the South even after the defeat of the main rebel army.

We have already in great measure anticipated the answer to the third point of our correspondent. It is all-important that the blockade should be effective; and it never will be absolutely so until Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston are ours. But still, as already said, we question whether it would pay at present to weaken our main army by detaching the forces necessary for their capture and occupation. When our iron-clads are completed, and ERICSSON gets those big guns in his turrets all ready for action—*then*, (and we hope it won't be long,) the question of capturing the rebel seaports will assume a very simple shape, and Charleston and all the rest of them will be taken.

We still continue of the opinion, notwithstanding our correspondent's objections, that it would be unwise, just now, to send to the far South the hundred thousand men and hundred ships that would be required to operate the coastwise, Texan, and Floridian expeditions that have been projected, and particularly so when it is considered that BURNSIDE is on the eve of a struggle within the small space between our Capital and the rebel Capital, which will almost certainly decide the fate of one or the other of these Capitals, and may even decide the fate of this rebellion or of our beloved Union.

THE GOLDEN STATE.—A telegram from San Francisco, under date of Friday last, informs us of another large contribution having been forwarded to the Sanitary Commission for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers—which makes the gross amount voluntarily contributed by the people of the Pacific Coast for this humane purpose, heel up the magnificent sum of half a million of dollars. These successive gifts of our generous and patriotic fellow-citizens of the Golden State have come at peculiarly opportune moments. They have

collected an incalculable amount of good; they have eased the pangs and relieved the sorrows of tens of thousands of our brave troops who have been stricken down by the bullets of treason, or laid low by the hand of disease; they have saved brave lives; and they have comforted the final hours of many of our heroes to whom death was inevitable. California has received the blessings of those who were ready to perish; from a hundred hospitals and ten thousand sick soldiers' cots, she is blessed; the entire army blesses her; all her sister States of the Union praise her; and Heaven itself gives her its richest blessing. Better than the appellation of the Golden State, she now merits the name of the "Good Samaritan State."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE WAR.—Our neighbor, the *World*, it seems to us, entirely overstates the effect and meaning of the President's Proclamation, in the following paragraph:

"In the Proclamation he pledges himself to prolong the war in the interest of abolition, and *to refuse, after the 1st of January, any submission*, however hearty and complete, which does not recognize the validity of that unconstitutional edict. The President has pledged himself to the Abolitionists that after the 1st of January *Southern submission to the Constitution shall not be sufficient to relieve the country from this burdensome war*; and that, Union or no Union, the sword shall not thereafter be sheathed until every slave is liberated."

We do not believe that President LINCOLN has any such thought or purpose as that here ascribed to him. We do not believe that anything would induce him to prolong the war one hour after the South should abandon its rebellion and submit to the Constitution. In the Proclamation referred to, he again declares that the war will he prosecuted, hereafter as heretofore, "for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." When that object shall have been accomplished, we have a right to infer from this language, even if we had no other guide to his sentiments, he will stop the war.

What would be the effect of the Proclamation after the war should end, is quite another question. But it is one to be decided by Congress and the Courts, and not by the President. Whether those slaves who had not been *actually* freed before the war should close, could be legally held as slaves or not after that event;—whether those who had been freed could again he reduced to slavery;—whether those who had lost their slaves could recover compensation for them or not,—all these and many other questions of a like kind, would remain open for determination. But their pendency could not affect the continuance of the war. *That* will end when the South submits.

GEN. GRANT ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.—Our correspondent with Gen. GRANT'S army in Mississippi writes that "the rush of contrabands to our lines resembles that of the Israelites escaping from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt," and he sends a military order which Gen. GRANT has issued for their supervision and employment. The negroes are to be put into camp at Grand Junction, organized into companies, suitably cared for, and "set to work picking, ginning and baling all cotton outstanding in the fields." Gen. GRANT has taken hold of the contraband question in a practical manner. He could not send these flocks of fugitives back to their rebel masters; he could not banish them into the Free States; he could not employ them on military work; he could not maintain them in idleness. So he has adopted the only other alternative—making them work for a living. As time passes on, and circumstances change the aspect of affairs, all this supervision of blacks must, of course, pass out of the hands of our Generals and soldiers. But, as a temporary thing, and until society in the South reconstitutes itself on the new basis which is inevitable, we do not see that any other plan is feasible.

Our correspondent in a previous letter had informed us that the whole region of country in which Gen. GRANT is operating, was white with the unpicked cotton—so there will be enough work for the darkies during the greater part of the Winter. If Gen. WEITZEL, who was so greatly puzzled what to do with the four hundred wagon loads of negroes he captured on the Bayou La Fourche, had allowed them to be employed by those who desired their services in harvesting the vast fields of ungathered sugar cane, he would at once have got out of his dilemma.

But what is to become of the cotton and sugar which these fugitive Africans gather? Who is to have the disposition of it? Is it to fall into the hands of speculators in the army or out of it? It is the duty of the authorities to attend to this matter at once, and see that there is no temptation held out for peculation, plunder or wastage.

WE GIVE IT UP!—Some three months ago the Albany *Atlas & Argus* clipped from the columns of the *Herald* the following paragraph—and, misled doubtless by a similarity of type, attributed it to the TIMES:

"An *imbecile Administration* has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends* are constrained to confess its impotence, and *are meditating its displacement*, by extra constitutional and revolutionary means, tending to hopeless divisions in the North and general anarchy."

We at once denied that any such paragraph had ever appeared in our columns. Next the *World* published it as ours, and we denied it again. We saw it soon after in a Western paper, and again denied it. Now we find it in the *National Intelligencer* and copied from that into the St. Louis *Republican*, as having originally appeared in the TIMES. It will probably continue to circulate as ours, as long as any political or military partisan thinks he can make anything out of it. We do not see that we can do anything about it, but let them go about.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The past week, although an inclement one as regards the weather, was not very disastrous to the theatres—except perhaps those two or three establishments where dress is as much an object as any other kind of pleasure. Indeed the general prosperity of all places of amusement seems to be so marked this season, that nothing can well interfere with it. It follows naturally, therefore, that the various managements put forth their greatest force to receive the swelling tide. Several changes are announced for to-night. First, and of most importance, is the production of MEYERBEER'S new opera of "Dinorah," at the Academy of Music. This being the first venture of Mr. J. GRAU, in the way of positive novelty, he has—as may well be imagined—done the best to make himself remembered by the public. The costumes—which of late have been remarkably good—are entirely new; the scenery appropriate, and prepared expressly for the opera. These circumstances, added to a new work, a distribution of parts which embraces some of the best names in the company, and the *début* of Mlle. CORDIER, cannot fail to attract one of the most crowded and fashionable houses of the season.

Elsewhere the announcements are hardly less interesting. At the German Opera BEETHOVEN'S lyric drama of "Fidelio" will be repeated for the third and last time. At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS revive three other of their famous pieces, "All Hallow Eve," the "Magic Joke," and "Barney the Baron." At Wallack's "Central Park" will be played. At Laura Keene's there will be no performance, the theatre being closed in order that the new burlesque, "Blondette," may be brought out in befitting style to-morrow evening. At Barnum's Museum BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Pauvrette" is still the attraction, and, in the way of Minstrelsy, GEORGE CHRISTY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and CAMPBELL, in Fourteenth-street, give entirely new programmes.

The Ravels concluded one of the most successful engagements that even they ever played at Niblo's on Saturday. GABRIEL RAVEL signalized the occasion by presenting, for his farewell benefit, a double programme: the first part whereof, performed in the afternoon, comprised the farce of "Box and Cox," by the dramatic company, the pantomime of "The Golden Egg" and Young America's wonderful achievements on the Three Flying Trapeze; and the second part, performed in the evening, consisted of the *protean burletta*, called "The Three-faced Frenchman," (in which GABRIEL triumphantly personates half-a-dozen speaking characters,) the comic sketch of "The Mischievous Monkey," the pantomime of "Mons. Dechalmeau" and a repetition of Young America's Trapeze feats. This, take it altogether, was about the most attractive scheme of entertainment of its kind that the New-York public has been tempted with in a very long while, and the theatre was consequently crowded to its utmost capacity. It is gratifying to learn that GABRIEL, not leaving for Europe until next Saturday, has consented to put in one more appearance on Thanksgiving Day, when part of "The Green Monster," "The Four Lovers," and "The Mischievous Monkey" will be given.

To-night, Mr. FORREST, returning laden with the laurels of his Brooklyn expedition, will delight his legion of admirers, for the first time this season, in "Macbeth." The play is one in which all the best characteristics of his vigorous style of acting are displayed to the finest advantage. He will be supported by Mme. PONISI as *Lady Macbeth*, Mr. MCCULLOUGH as *Macduff*, and Mr. SHEWELL as *Banquo*. It is said that Mr. WALLACK has gone to considerable expense in preparing "Macbeth" for revival. New and magnificent scenery has been painted expressly for it; handsome and appropriate costumes are provided for everybody—from the leading people to the supernumeraries who represent the powerful armies of the period—and great pains have been taken to procure a sufficient amount of vocal ability to give proper effect to LOCKE'S beautiful music. On the evenings not dedicated to Mr. FORREST—Tuesdays and Saturdays—Miss MATILDA HERON repeats her marvelously popular personation of *Camille*.

Mr. GRAU'S arrangements for the present week are as follows: On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Academy of Music, New-York, MEYERBEER'S new opera of "Dinorah," on Thursday, at the same establishment, but at reduced prices, in consequence of being Thanksgiving night, a popular opera ("Lucrezia Borgia.") The price of admission on this occasion will be fifty cents to all parts of the house. On Tuesday, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "Il Trovatore," for the introduction of the two successful American *prime donne*, Mmes. GUERNABELLA and MORENSI.

Those whom the gods love die early—or have bad weather as a condition of existence. Hence Mde. DE LUSSAN, who is favored of men, was assisted by the Pluvial Deities on Thursday, when she gave a concert. Consequently the attendance at Irving Hall was not what it should have been—the gods getting the best of it. This is to be regretted the more, as Mde. DE LUSSAN, who never disappoints the public, was in her best voice and sang with that nice ease and precision which make her so valuable a teacher and agreeable an artist. Mde. DE LUSSAN was assisted vocally by M. DE LA PERRIERE, and at the piano (as soloist) by Mde. CARRERE. The last-named lady made her first appearance in this City, although she has previously played at Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S concerts in Havana. Mde. CARRERE was received with that rapture of applause, which, in New-York, is ever extended to a *débutante*, and which that lady's youth, grace and good looks would compel in a colder latitude. Mde. CARRERE was much applauded and encored, and received a number of floral favors from her admirers. As an artist, she has yet much to learn—one of the most important items being how to avoid stage fright. In the first part, her performances indicated familiarity with the instrument, but lack of power to turn her knowledge to good account. Her second piece was played better than her first, and a third effort would undoubtedly have redounded more to her advantage. Mde. CARRERE will, we are sure, improve on acquaintance, and, as the lady intends remaining in the City, we shall, we hope, have many opportunities of hearing her.

It so seldom happens in art that the right man is found for the right place, that we announce with peculiar satisfaction that in one instance it seems likely to be an accomplished fact. We refer to the circumstance that Mr. HARRISON, the energetic and enterprising proprietor of Irving Hall, has completed his arrangements for the production of English opera at the Winter Garden early in the coming Spring. The time is well chosen; there is a dearth of this kind of entertainment, and the past five years, if they have been sterile with Italian composers, have been fruitful in England. BALFE, WALLACE, MACFARREN, and BENEDICT have in that brief period created a new repertoire, and one which, from its choice of subjects, must be interesting to an American audience. For the rest, Mr. HARRISON'S known liberality is a sufficient guarantee. His plans contemplate a season of unusual interest to the musical community, and a provision for the vernacular opera, such as has never before been attempted in this country.

Our readers who have art proclivities must not forget that one of the best collections of pictures ever on exhibit together in this country is now on exhibition at the ART UNION Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

We [illegible] that Mr. BOOTH'S [illegible] of the English [illegible]. There is quite a [illegible] to have the evil [illegible].

Recent advices from [illegible] highly of the [illegible] of Mr. MACREADY at the Tacoma [illegible] of Mr. MACREADY [illegible] A [illegible]

A [illegible]
[illegible] Richmond [illegible]

by THALBERG; third, a Nocturne, by DOHLER; and fourth, the Fantasie triomphale on Jerusalem, (I Lombardi,) by GOTTSCHALK. Madame D'ANGRA sings the cavatina from "Semiramide," and the aria "No, no, no," from the "Huguenots." Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and eminently successful tenor, sings a romanza from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and Mr. THEODOR THOMAS plays a couple of VIEUXTEMP'S brilliant violin fantasias.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well known composer and singer, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening next, assisted by the following unusual array of artists: Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Emma Turner, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodore Thomas and Mr. George W. Morgan.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose talent as a humorous lecturer gives him a position which no other can approach, will commence a series of his highly entertaining evenings to-morrow, at Dodworth's, the subject being "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party." The title is admirable, and gives promise of an uproarious evening.

Mr. W. V. WALLACE, who, it will be remembered, is a citizen of the United States, has recently produced a new opera called "Love's Triumph," at at Covent Garden, London. It seems to have made an unmistakable success with the public, but the critics are divided about its merits. Mr. WALLACE has confined himself heretofore to music of a romantic character—as in "Maritana," and "Lurline;" or of a dramatic character—as in "Matilda," and the "Amber Witch." With the restlessness of genius he has now essayed the comic vein. The most reliable critics pronounced the effort a complete success; the smaller ones say that he is not so jolly as he ought to be under the circumstances. Both agree on two things, first that the opera is filled with charming melodies, and second, that the instrumentation displays the knowledge of a master. Messrs. HALL & SONS, the publishers of Broadway, possess the copyright of the work, and have issued it in complete form and in single pieces.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Mr. WHEATLEY'S management at the Brooklyn Academy terminated on Saturday night. During the two weeks of his Brooklyn career he has been embarrassed by high rental, favored with an almost perpetual rain, and doubtless perplexed by the peculiar desires of the public. Nevertheless he has ran the race manfully, done well his part and come out ahead. The attractions offered were Mr. FORREST in a round of characters and Miss HERON in *Camille* and *Nancy Sykes*.

Singularly enough the "Traviata" nights secured crowded houses, while Mr. FORREST'S best efforts met with, at times, the slimmest of attendance, though on the average, with a more than medium success.

Mr. WHEATLEY deserves the thanks of the community for his enterprise and perseverance; the effects, so far as he could make them with the limited accommodations provided at the Academy, were of the first class; the company, including Mr. MCCULLOUGH, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Burnet, Madame Ponisi, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Henry and others, was very good, and as a whole, the season must be regarded as a success.

A Note from Mr. Mason Jones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The New-York *Herald*, of the 21st inst., has a leading article, containing certain misstatements concerning me. As I wish to set myself right with the American public, I hope you will do me the justice to publish the following reply, being the substance of a few remarks made by me in Irving Hall, before the commencement of my address on MILTON, on Friday evening last.

In that article I am charged, first, with being an Abolitionist in disguise; secondly, with having been brought over to this country by the Abolition party; thirdly, that I *only* was to blame for the disturbance on Wednesday evening. And the article also says the greater and more respectable portion of the audience left the hall when the interruption occurred. As I presume the reporter of the *Herald* was not present, I beg to say that the editor of that journal has been grossly misinformed on all these points, and I now give these assertions the most emphatic and unqualified denial. *I am not* an Abolitionist in disguise. I was not brought over to this country by the Abolitionists. I have no connection whatever with the Abolition, or any other party in the United States. I know little or nothing of your politics, and had no intention of interfering with them. The greater and more respectable part of the audience did not leave the hall—not more than ten or twenty persons at most left, and those the ones that caused the interruption. The audience remained and heard me attentively and patiently to the end. I was not alone to blame. The passage from CURRAN on universal emancipation was hissed, which passage was advertised in the syllabus as part of the lecture; and to show that I had no intention of offending any one present, I may say that I gave the lecture on Wednesday exactly as I delivered it in England, Ireland and Scotland.

I came over to this country with [illegible] letters of introduction in my hand, a few [illegible] dollars in my pocket, and, I hope, a few ideas [illegible]. I had a three-fold object in coming: to give [illegible] tures in your chief towns, to observe your [illegible] and the events of the war, and, when I return to Europe, to write a volume upon the subject, and to place the whole case of the North fairly before the British public; which has never yet been done. Now one word more. In discoursing upon the great men and great events of the past, of course various political questions, social, literary, moral and political, necessarily come up for discussion. For me to avoid these problems, lest in dealing with them I should give offence, would be on my part an act of moral cowardice, despicable indeed. Furthermore, I am an Irishman, who, seeing the evil effects of centuries of misgovernment and oppression in my own country, have learned to hate tyranny all the world over. I have learned my love of liberty from HAMPDEN, MILTON and LOCKE; from CURRAN, GRATTAN and O'CONNELL; from PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON, and from that grand charter of human freedom, the Declaration of American Independence. To the great principles enunciated by these men I mean to be faithful. I mean to stand up for liberty wherever I am, and if I ever should be base enough, from any motives of pecuniary advantage, to humor the prejudices of any party, to forget the lessons of my youth, or shrink from the advocacy of universal liberty, then I hope and pray that my right arm may forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MASON JONES.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, Nov. 22, 1862.

Seventeenth Aldermanic District—Twelfth Ward.

Nov. 22, 1862.

Having been prevailed upon, against my own wishes, to accept the nomination for "Alderman" in the above district, by a large and respectable body of my fellow-citizens; and reports having been industriously circulated that I would withdraw from the canvass in favor of some other candidate. To those who know me, a denial of this soft imputation is unnecessary, and those who do not personally know me, I invite to trust me in the matter: and as I really expect to be elected, will be happy to receive their suffrages until the 2d of December next, at sunset.

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MARRIED.

AVANT—FINLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Mr. JOSEPH AVANT to Miss FANNY FINLAY.

JOHNSON—GARNER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. D. Johnson, Mr. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Stratford, Conn., to Miss CAROLINE M. GARNER, daughter of Thomas Garner, Esq., of this City.

JACKSON—GILL.—In Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Mr. Punnett, of Staten Island, Mr. JOAN JAMES JACASON, of England, to ESTHER, daughter of George M. Gill, Esq.

LILIE—BRUNINGHAUSEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. Evarts, W. G. LILIE to SOPHIA, second daughter of Dr. Charles Brueninghausen. No cards.

MACKONOUGH—MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at the residence of Gabriel Van Cott, Esq., by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. HARRY R. MACKONOUGH to Miss LOTTIE A. MARSTON, both of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

NORTON—ADAMS.—In Elizabethport, N. J., by Rev. J. F. Hurst, HENRY L. NORTON to Miss JULIA, youngest daughter of Wm. Adams, Esq., both of Elizabethport, N. J. No cards.

☞ Litchfield and New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

VAN CLEEF—LILLIBRIDGE.—On Friday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. Bailey, AUGUSTUS VAN CLEEF, A. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss P. A. LILLIBRIDGE, of Blakeley, Penn. No cards.

WORTHINGTON—COOPER.—In Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. S. H. Synnott, JOHN WORTHINGTON and JENNIE STOBBS, daughter of Richard Cooper.

DIED.

DE MOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SAMUEL H. DE MOTT, aged 64 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Harper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 220 East 44th-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FULLER.—On Friday, Nov. 21, at her residence on Staten Island, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after a short illness, EMMA, wife of Andrew M. Fuller.

FREED.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 22, JOSEPH FREED, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Blackman, No. 114 East 34th-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FROST.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, of croup, JACOB L., son of Jacob and Sarah Frost, in the 8th year of his age.

FROST.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at his residence, Long Island, JACOB FROST, in his 55th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Westbury Meeting-house, L. I., at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 27th inst. Carriages will be at the railroad Station at Westbury.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, JAMES HENDRIX, infant son of William H. and Cornelia E. Merrill.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, John B. Willis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 313 Henry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, GEORGE C. MORGAN, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, on Tuesday next, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at her late residence, HELEN, daughter of Helen and the late Asa Miller, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family, the officers and teachers of the 11th Ward Schools, and the pupils of Grammar School No. 50, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORRELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 23, JULIA, youngest child of Robert and Sarah L. Morrell, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHAFTS.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SARAH ELISABETH SHAFTS, wife of Robert H. Shafts, aged 19 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company B, Eighth Regiment N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday), the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Forsyth-st M. E. Church, without further notice.

Weep not for me, my husband dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here
Where I am now you soon must be;
Prepare for death, and follow me.

SABLES.—At his father's residence, Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday afternoon, of consumption, EDWARD E. SABLES.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. depôt at 10 o'clock for Newcastle, where carriages will be in attendance.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 23, EDWARD RHENT, only child of Edward G. and Adelaide M. Washburn, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

The remains will be taken to West Hills, L. I., for interment.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 555.—Nov. 22, 1862.
4, 69, 15, 73, 35, 30, 8, 74, 59, 33, 58, 21, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 556.—Nov. 22, 1862
42, 4, 12, 40, 20, 44, 50, 58, 55, 17, 27, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

JOHN ROOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Build ng.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, as a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA" we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is no secret for what, six or eight months ago, I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is full, heavy and is five feet and four inches in length—which lies down, reaching to the floor. This was the result. I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1862.
H. N. PARKS, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. A. HEURSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
[illegible]
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND AND EGG WHITE ASH
AND
[illegible]
or larger quantities, on [illegible] lowest market prices
OFFICE [illegible] N. Y.

SMITH & BROTHERS'
PATE
[illegible]

[illegible]
Brewers, Brewers' Agents, Depots, Brewers, [illegible]
The Trade supplied [illegible]
[illegible] Nos. 1 and 3 Bowery.
[illegible] NO. 1 IN THE CITY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CAUTIONARY FACT.

Look out for the Bogus Translation (PUBLISHED IN GREEN PAPER COVERS) of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

POOLEY & Co's Edition is the only AUTHORIZED English Translation published in this country.

10,000 COPIES READY THIS DAY.

LES MISERABLES.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM VICTOR HUGO TO MR. WRAXALL.

From the moment when M. Esquiros is your friend, as he is mine, you cannot fail to produce an excellent work, having for guide and counselor that great and noble mind. (Signed) VICTOR HUGO.

THE AUTHORIZED EDITION,

Complete in One Volume, with Portraits and Biographical Sketch, is published for ONE DOLLAR, in Paper; or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, in Muslin. NOW READY, and all orders filled from this day without delay.

W. I. POOLEY & CO.,
No. 331 Franklin-square, New-York,
(Harper's Building.)

For sale by all booksellers.

Hurst & Blacket, London, Publishers; Pagnerre, Libraire Editeur, Paris, Publisher.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)

A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant styles.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
From Hon. John C. Spencer:

"Unquestionably the very best Dictionary of our language extant. Its great accuracy in the definition and derivation of words gives it an authority that no other work on the subject possesses. It is constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive."

Sold by all booksellers.
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS—"Sweet Love, Forget Me Not;" "Lizzie Lee;" "Mother's Love is True;" "Flora Lyle;" and "Irene, the Little Giver;" sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Evening Blessing Vespers" Song and Quartette, for church and parlor, by M. Keller, the popular song writer. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry, and "We Have My Loved Ones Gone?" are selling rapidly. Price, 25 cents each; five for $1. Mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses.

FIREMEN AROUSE, AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are at least 5 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 915 *Herald* office.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 33 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists and Perfumers, N. Y.

SEWING [illegible]
[illegible] only large and extensive stock of [illegible] goods, at present, as to variety, [illegible] and style, in the City. The children's and [illegible] are [illegible] and full of which will be [illegible] at the call
[illegible] Nos. 341 and 343 Bowery.
[illegible] NO. 1 IN THE CITY.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.
TAMMANY AND MOZART UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
A faithful public servant, an active and patriotic citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience, ability and integrity.
SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman, Tammany.
ORLANDO F. SMITH, Secretary, Mozart.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD.—At a Convention held at Conrad's Elm-park Hotel, Saturday, P. M., Nov. 22, delegates selected by the "Eighth-av. Improvement Association," organizations of citizens and property owners interested in running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, &c., the following certified delegates: George Buckingham, Robert Marshall, Wm. McGuire, David H. Knapp, Harman Dickson, Wm. Jennings and John Coakley, unanimously nominated WILLIAM DUNNING for Alderman of the XIIth Ward.

GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD NATIONAL PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAX-PAYERS' REGULAR NOMINATION—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the champion of equal rights and opposed to all corruption. In Joint Convention.

JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
T. W. MEEHAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION—Fifteenth Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward. For Alderman,
JAMES DENNIS.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest

IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the freshest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.

IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

The NEW-Y

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Have added largely to their

STOCK OF

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TABLE CLOTHS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

NAPKINS,

COTTON SHEETINGS,

and SHIRTINGS.

All of which will be sold at

The Lowest Market Price.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

A Choice Assortment, suitable for

MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.

ALSO,

CLOAKINGS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,

Now on Exhibition. For sale

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HAUTE NOVEAUTES.

HOMES & LE BATARD will open on MONDAY, the 24th inst., several cases of FRENCH CLOAKS and SACQUES, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth, from the first modistes of Paris.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine this Stock, previous to making their selections.

HOMES & LE BATARD,

No. 477 Broadway.

(three doors up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.)

OPENING OF NEW CLOAKS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 24TH,

BEAVER, VELVET, AND PLUSH

CLOAKS, OF NEW STYLES,

At attractive prices.

NO. 381 BROADWAY.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.

R. H. MACY

WILL OPEN MONDAY, Nov. 24,

$18,000 WORTH OF MEDIUM FINE,

AND EXTRA FINE

French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work WAISTS,

FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS,

VERY MUCH BELOW COST.

Just the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold 50 per cent. below ordinary prices.

Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.
Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and Fine FLANNELS
Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.
CORSETS and made-up Under Wear.
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Under Wear.
Every variety of Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Galters, Zouave Jackets, Garibaldi Sacques, &c.

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, 87 cents.

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, stitched, $1.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT No. 335 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 24,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at the

GREAT AUCTION SALES

of last Week, viz.,

100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors, Suitable for Misses' and Ladies wear, with A large assortment of PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.

Also, a large assortment of

SHAWLS,

In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres, in all colors.

Also, closing out an invoice of REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

50,000 YARDS

OF

BRITISH AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES

OF

THE WEEK,

AT PRICES VARYING FROM

12½ cts. to 50 cts. a YARD,

And cheaper and much better than

PRINTS OR DELAINES.

We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.

Also,

A splendid stock of all the new styles and colors in FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTH, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

Also,

A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.

N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

IN

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.

Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 24,

A magnificent assortment of

Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.

Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Collures and Barbes.

Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards

Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.

1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.

Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs new styles.

Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

All at remarkably low prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.

CLOAKS at $5 and $6.

CLOAKS at $7 and $8.

CLOAKS at $8 and $9.

CLOAKS at $10 and $11.

CLOAKS at $12 to $25.

CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.

CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.

Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.

W. K. PEYTON,

CLOAK MANUFACTURER.

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HALF-HOSE.
SHAKER-KNIT AND LAMBS' WOOL HALF-HOSE.
SCARF, TIES, STOCKS, &c.
CALF, CLOTH, DOG-SKIN AND SILK GLOVES.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,

MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE,

At the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-Lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have just received

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, of all other makes,
BLACK POU DE SOIES and Morning Silks,
RICH BLACK FIGURED SILKS,

Also,

BLACK ALPACAS in various qualities, and other Mourning Dress Goods,

Nos. 421 Broadway and No. 305 Canal st.

MILLER & GRANT, Nos. 7 and 9 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT,

NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, CUFFS, LACES, CHANTILLY SCARFS, VEILS, AND BARèGES,

ALSO,

POINT AGUILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND EDGES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

CHOICE FURS

At No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

SIGMOND GOSS,

Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are imperviuus to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway.

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

CONTINUATION SALE

OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.

REMOVAL AND CONVENIENCE OF SALE,

TO KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE.

BARGAINS ON MONDAY.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Cheap lot of Ladies', all linen, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
Fine lot of Ladies' grass linen, 18c.
Fine lot of Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.
Cheap lot of Linen Hemstitch, 20c., 25c.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 19c.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed, 20c.
Gents' All Linen, printed borders, 30c
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $2 50.
1,000 Ladies' fine French Handkerchiefs, 12c.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

Closing out lot of Needle-work flouncings, 3c. to 6c.
A cheap line of Collarettes, 10c to 50c.
A cheap line of Swiss Collars, 6c. to 50c.
1,000 VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, $1.
2,000 fine real Lace Collars, 25c. to $3.
Fine Ruffled Linen Collars and Cuffs, 6c.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, new styles, 75c. to 87c.
1,200 extra Jaconet sets, new styles, $1 to $2 50.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LACE VEILS, 25c to $3.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Brocade Bonnet Ribbons, 5c., 6c., 10c.
Rich Plaids, stripes and cord edge, 12c., 15c.
Rich Black, with Velvet edges, 25c.
5cc. Ribbons closing out, 25c., 29c.
75c Ribbons closing out, 31c., 37c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, 31c. piece.
1,800 Rich Silk Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 12c.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

15,000 Felt Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,000 Felt Bloomers, 63c., 75c., 88c.
1,200 Ladies' fine drab Felt Bonnets, 75c.
1,050 Ladies' fine black Felt Bonnets, 75c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Lot of Bonnet Velvets, 31c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Lot of Lining Silk, 18c.
Lot of fine silk Lace, for dressing dolls, 12c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT ANY PRICE.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT

1,200 (stitched backs) FINE KID GLOVES, 75c.
Ladies' heavy lined Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Ladies' fine Merino-lined Gloves, 18c.
Lot of lined Silk Gloves, (soiled,) 18c.
Lot of silk Silk Gloves, (soiled,) 12c.
Lot of stitched back silk-lined, (soiled,) 18c.
Lot of fine cuffed Gloves, 16c., 12c.
Lot of Buckskin Mitts, 25c.
Fine Cloth Mitts, closing at 10c.

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.

HOODS IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 7c. up.
WOOLEN MITTS, LEGGINGS, SLEEVES, CHEAP.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Wool Hose, 7c., 10c.
Lot of Misses' Cotton Hose, 6c.
Gents' Merino Half Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.,
Lot of White Lamb's Wool Hose, 12c. to 25c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25,000 DOZ. SPOOL COTTONS, HALF PRICE.
1,500 dozens Spool Cottons, selling at 6c. a dozen.
2,000 dozens Spool Cottons, closing at 1c. spool.
A job lot of Clark's Cottons, at 3c. spool.
5,000 dozens White, Black and Colors, 2c.
15,000 dozens excellent 2-0 yards Spool Cottons, 4c.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c. paper.
15,000 pieces fine Twilled Tapes, in rolls, at half their value, 2c. and 3c. piece.
Worsted Skirt Braids, black and colored, 3c. piece.
French Worsted Cotton, white and colored, 2c.
Lot of Worsted Trimming Braids, 3c.

JOB LOT DEPARTMENT.

5,000 Gents' Neck-ties, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,500 yards Silk Illusions 6c.
2,500 yards fancy materials for Dolls' Dresses, 12c.
Fancy articles, Brushes, Combs, Buttons,
Silks, Perfumery, Pomades, Portemonnaies.
BAGS, RETICULES, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES, TOYS, GAMES,

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PEDLERS AND PEDLERESS SUPPLIED.

MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,

Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

READY TO-DAY.

Over two thousand yards of colored Silk Velvets, from 12 shillings per yard, and upwards

Full line of colored Silk Patches, cheap

Examine the stock of Bonnet Ribbons, commencing at 6 cents per yard

Three-shilling Ribbons are 18 cents.

Four-shilling Ribbons are 25 cents.

Six-shilling Ribbons are 37½ cts.

Over one hundred styles of the richest Paris Velvet Ribbons, at less than half cost of importation.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 341 and 343½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Immeasurable novelties in Feathers, Ostrich Tipps, Velvet and French Flowers.

Largest Stock in the City to select from.

Bonnet rooms crowded with

Beaver Bloomers and Bonnets.

Drab and Black Felt Bonnets.

Felt Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 63c. and 75c. each.

About half the regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 341 and 343½ Grand-st.

Entrance to the Bargain Store, No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS

From Auction.

Embroideries and Lace Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery.

Worsted Hoods and Sontags, Pusher Lace and Marsigo Veils, cheap.

Also, New Millinery Laces,

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 341 and 343½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 335 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 24,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Purchased at the

GREAT AUCTION SALES

of this week, consisting of

300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in

Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.

200 Pieces FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, Ribbed and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purple, Blue and Drab, from 31c. to 50c. a yard.

150 Pieces SILK FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of

DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS

At Grand-st. Cheap Store can purchase to advantage lots of millinery goods cheaper than they can order and will do right to examine.

Especially examine Velvet Silks, Ribbons, Pockets and Flowers.

Nos. 341 and 343½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN WORKS,

LACES, LACE VEILS, Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in a very large assortment, at the O'NEILL'S,

Corner of Eighth-av. and 14th-st.

NOTICE.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

a full assortment of every article required for the most approved mourning. A custom hand will be kept.

N. B. Embroidered Crapons and Black Silks and Dress Goods at the lowest cash prices.

W. JACKSON.

AT THE PEOPLE'S STORE, NO. 627 BROADWAY, Above Bleecker-st., you will find a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Shirts, Drawers, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Hoods, Sontags, Shetland Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Embroideries and Hemstitch Goods; also, Ladies' Dresses made under-garments, Fitted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS on hand a large and well assorted stock in French and German ready-fitting corsets, at $1, new shape Skirts, best steel, &c. also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 389 and 482 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive new styles for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of proprietors and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 302 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—WITH A CAPITAL OF not less than $10,000, to engage in the Steam and Bank Note Exchange business, by a person now engaged in that line. Address Box No. 1,036 Post-office

FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUGgist store, No. 125 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., to a cash customer. It is a first-rate chance. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 2 Chinese.

$5,000—FOR SALE.—A FANCY BAKERY AND Saloon; the best stand on Broadway. This is a [illegible] Address RHYCE, Station D.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at 643 Eighth-av. generally. JENKS, KEYS.

WRITING MACHINES.

PEDLERS PATENT

KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,

For the use of blind and mutes I hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 306 BROADWAY.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Old-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family. Is a thorough cook; has lived out many years in first-class houses; and will be found a competent and valuable servant. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 West 35th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; she understands her business in all its branches—no fish, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter, who is 15 years of age; she can do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by a woman who understands fish, soups, meats, pastry, and all kinds of game; also, understands all kinds of pastry, and is a good baker of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 347 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in the candy store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house, during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 85 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is obliging, competent and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family, can give unexceptionable City reference as to family and character. Apply for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER. IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW ON THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

HAVE on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
225,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
195,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.

$884,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob B. Nevins,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird,	Abraham B. Embury.
Peter L. Nevins, Jr.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay, at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,

Of the late firm of BATCHELOR & CO.) No. 60 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Parish, Clews & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John F. Stone.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

AN ELECTION FOR [illegible] OF this institution will be held at the office of the [illegible] DAY, the 1st day of December next, at which the polls will be open [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS [illegible] CO.

Holders of past due [illegible] are requested to present them for payment at the office of American, Bonner [illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON [illegible] ROAD COMPANY. [illegible] advances made to the [illegible] premium, by

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND [illegible]
Bought and sold on [illegible]
[illegible] & CO.

BROOKLYN [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] pany payable on [illegible] year thereafter, [illegible] ation at the office of [illegible] company-place.

NOTICE—HAN[illegible] NATIONAL BANK. [illegible] Board of the Stockholders [illegible] at Josephs [illegible] quisition of said [illegible]

M. L. WALKER, [illegible] ROAD,—Holders of [illegible] the road, (now Milw[illegible] quested to call at my office, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FRACTIONS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Cos. bought at best rates by

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
No. 39 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIficates issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums of from $500 to $10,000. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., attorney at law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 Sav.-av., corner 72d-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF

REAL BRONZES,
REAL FRENCH CLOCKS,
LARGE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BIJOUX STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and ETRURIA.

To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his Salesroom,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
2 o'clock on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

The above surpass any that have as yet been imported, being of entirely new designs and decorations. Lovers of the beautiful are especially invited to examine them. To be positively sold without any reserve, on Foreign Account.

Among the REAL BRONZES may be noticed two superb
CHEVAUX-DE-MARLY,
STATUE OF ST. JOHN,
STATUETTES OF SHEPHERDESS,
VAN DYCK, MILTON,
SHAKESPEARE,
And many others, forming the most splendid sale ever offered in this country.

A. M. MERVIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24, 25 and 26, at 6½ o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY—being the private collection of Gen. J. A. HILLHOUSE, formerly of the United States Army, comprising a variety of the best English and American editions of valuable works, particularly on Philosophy, Metaphysics, Theology and Fine Masonry, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The great sale of Real Bronzes, Clocks, &c., will commence on MONDAY, at
2 O'CLOCK.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY—By order of the Supreme Court, until the direction of Joseph Marin, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, unless previously disposed of at private sale

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The two new and handsome first-class houses and lots Nos. 23 and 25 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The houses are each four stories, brown-stone, high stoop, first-class, 20x55 feet, in the best order. All improvements. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Pine-st.

A. PONCIN, Auctioneer.

M. DONOHUE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Nov. [illegible] o'clock, at No. 1 at West 24th-st., a new dwelling from [illegible] the elegant parlor, chamber and dining room furniture contained in the above residence, comprising parlor suites, brocatel and lace curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil cloths, Sherman and Platt pier and mantel glass, marble top centre tables, library furniture, china, plated goods, dining, cooking, chamber and kitchen utensils, extra [illegible] hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

ALEX. H. MARSH, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., [illegible]

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, AT [illegible] on TUESDAY, Nov. [illegible] at 11 o'clock at the [illegible] No. [illegible] corner of [illegible] avenue, [illegible] and valuable household furniture, comprising Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Parlor Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Oil Cloths, Feather Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c. On view on the morning of sale.

ADOLPH GRATACAP'S SALE.

[illegible] 10 Wool-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Cavalry Reconnoissances to Holly Springs—The Main Body of the Rebels Beyond the Tallahatchee—Skirmishing—Capture of a Notability—The Female Secesh of Lagrange—The Contrabands Picking Cotton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAGRANGE, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The only changes of importance that have occurred, or rather movements, have been a couple of cavalry reconnoissances made to Holly Springs, some 20 miles below here. They both have resulted in showing that the main body of the rebels has fallen back from Holly Springs to a point beyond the Tallahatchee River, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The last expedition was composed mainly of the Second Iowa and Third Michigan Cavalry, under command of Col. LEE—an officer, by the way, who, in spite of his youth, is winning golden opinions from all, in consequence of the judgment, daring and untiring resolution he has shown since entering the service. Our men proceeded in the direction of Holly Springs, Thursday, and that same night encamped about four miles from town, on the banks of the Coldwater. The next morning, at daylight, they drove in the rebel pickets, and at a tearing gallop followed them so close into town that the rebels received the first intimation of the approach of our cavalry from the ring of pistol-shot and the clatter of "charging squadrons," that rudely broke their morning slumbers. The surprise was complete, so much so that every rebel who could, instantly took the shortest cut to the country, in order that he might have time to reflect upon his strange position, and collect the fragments of a unanimity so rudely shattered.

A half-dozen rebels were sabred or pistoled beyond the aid of physician, a score of others placed temporarily *hors de combat* from the same causes, and some fifty others taken captive. Leaving these in charge of a small guard, the remainder of the National force pushed southward with a view of "feeling" the new position taken by the enemy. Some seven miles below they met a heavy Confederate force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, who were undoubtedly pushing forward to punish the Hessians for their daring invasion of Southern soil. Our men fell back slowly, holding the enemy in check at times, and again retreating according to the pressure of the rebels. Yesterday afternoon they were still falling back, having at the latest intelligence reached a point this side of the Coldwater. Measures have been taken to reinforce our small party, and ere this the belligerents have probably reversed their positions.

During all this skirmishing our loss was only two men slightly wounded and one horse killed. Among the prisoners taken was Capt. TOM HARRIS, Adjutant-General on VAN DORN'S Staff, and, in the last election, an elector on the Breckinridge ticket in Mississippi. HARRIS is just in the prime of life and a splendid fellow, both physically and socially. He took his capture in the best of spirits, was chatty and agreeable on his way to this place, walked into the office of the Provost-Marshal, and greeted Col. SMITH as cordially as if that functionary were his best friend, and, in five minutes after, was paroled and walking up street arm in arm with a National officer, as happy, unconcerned and good-natured as if his condition had been designed expressly to meet his most anxious wishes. He was very communicative, and freely expressed the opinion that the present is the darkest hour in the existence of the Confederacy.

His arrival in town had about the same effect on femininity in Lagrange, that sunshine and a warm shower has upon flowering plants in April. The dear little traitors since our arrival have persistently refused to grace the streets with their charming presence, or in fact to do anything more than to turn up their pretty noses at us from behind their closed shutters. HARRIS, in his big boots, black velvet coat and gold-laced cap, showed his stalwart form along the streets, when presto! change—the window-blinds opened like buds in Spring-time, and the windows blossomed, the sidewalks flowered, and in half an hour the village, from being as bare of women as a Trappist monastery, became so crowded with blushing, admiring ladies, that the streets in their gorgeous beauty resembled a first class parterre in full bloom. For an hour or so they followed him around town like brilliant dolphins shimmering and sparkling in the wake of some massive frigate—they drank delicious breaths of the air through which he passed, and only left the sidewalk, when HARRIS, seduced by the promise of taking the "Oath" from a tumbler, left the street and passed into the quarters of his commander. Thenceforth we saw no more of the beauty of Lagrange, than was shown by the momentary flash of a dark eye from some nearly closed window-blinds; for to-day the agreeable HARRIS has been sent southwards under a flag of truce, and susceptible maidens have naught upon which they can vent their "gushing" admiration.

It may seem as if the sentiment were prompted by disappointed vanity, but still it is apposite to my feelings at least, when I remark that the women of Lagrange have singular tastes—the mere fact that a fellow was a Captain of skirmishers is, in opposition to everything universally recognized as correct and moral, sufficient to win their most devoted attachment. If I ever aspire hereafter to woman's love and admiration, I shall certainly turn pirate, wear a velvet coat, shoot a Yankee from behind a rail-fence, or, in short, do anything to prove myself less a saint than a sinner.

The rush of contrabands to the lines of the Federals resembles much that of the Israelites escaping from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt. So many have accumulated on our hands that the authorities have found it necessary to do something for them besides merely feeding them. There being thousands of acres of cotton unpicked in this vicinity, and cotton being worth, on an average, sixty cents a pound, it occurred to somebody that negroes picking cotton were more economical than negroes consuming corn-bread and bacon at an expense respectively of thirty cents per diem. The following order has accordingly been issued:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, LAGRANGE, TENN., Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4. Chaplain J. EATON, Jr., of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, is hereby appointed to take charge of all fugitives, whites or blacks, or may the advancing army in the rear of Memphis, and registered in accordance with the General Order No. 72, from headquarters Department of the Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for, organized into companies and set to work, each able hand and baling all cotton now or hereafter found.

2. Commanding officers of troops will send all negatives that come within the lines, with their wagon teams, cooking utensils and other baggage as they may bring with them, to Chaplain EATON, Jr., at Grand Junction.

3. One regiment of Infantry, from Brig. Gen. MCARTHUR'S Division, will be temporarily detailed as guard in charge of such contrabands, and the Surgeons of said regiment will be charged with the care of the sick.

Commissaries of subsistence will issue to the requisitions of Chaplain EATON, Jr., omitting the coffee rations, and substituting rye.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assist. Adj't Gen.

Considering the fact that our soldiers, in crossing from Corinth to Lagrange, burned everything inflammable, including dwelling houses and cotton-gins, it will be conceded that Chaplain EATON has a task of no light character; and especially is this the case, when it is considered that he will not only have charge of their material interests, as connected with ungathered cotton, but also of their intellectual welfare, as interwoven with their spiritual interests. He has not only to produce a certain amount of picked cotton *per diem*, but also, in view of his position, to know that while gathering the fleecy treasures, for which Manchester grows gaunt and hollow-eyed, that his *protégés* grow in grace and intellectual beauty. He has not only to know that fingers are busy collecting the regal productions of the Sunny South, but also that the dusky bondmen and bondwomen of his charge, are collecting to themselves mental treasures, pure and white, as those material beauties which now, like a snow-drift, overspread the wide fields of the genial South. I know of no man or Christian better adapted to the position—a position which at once requires a practical knowledge of everyday life, and a profound devotion to the interests of a fallen people. He is one of the few chaplains of our army who has acted the part of the Good Samaritan in binding up the wounds of poor time travelers, and at the same time has resisted the lusts of the flesh and the devil, and has refused, in consequence, to grow rich by mule speculations, or in efforts whose only end has been the material bettering of the operator.

I do not think that a battle is imminent between Gens. GRANT and PRICE. Probably not less than two or three weeks must elapse before the necessary preparations are completed—when the battle does come, look out for the bloodiest one that has thus far ensanguined the page of the rebellion.

GALWAY.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 18th is greatly exercised about the future of Mississippi, and appeals to the people of Mississippi to rally *en masse* around Gen. PEMBERTON, and says in this way our army would be increased to 100,000, thereby virtually acknowledging that at the present time it is much less than that number.

Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, has resigned. Judge FLETCH is acting until the Governor elect, Col. FLANAGAN, is installed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Schooner Louisiana on a Voyage from Baltimore to Demarara.

This vessel sailed from Baltimore Oct. 27, for Demarara. After being out from Cape Henry four days, Nov. 1, experienced a heavy gale from northeast, during which sprung aleak; was obliged to scud, and while so doing threw overboard a portion of the deck load; after which, hove the vessel to, when the gale increasing to a hurricane, threw the remainder of the deck load over to save the vessel from sinking. On the following day the wind changed to southwest, and blew a gale; had to scud before it to get the hatches off to get at the cargo in the hold, threw over a portion of it from each end of the vessel; the sails had been blown away and split to pieces during the time, and the oakum was working out of the seams; the pumps continually going. Nov. 4.—Still blowing heavy gales with squalls; found the bowsprit had started out of its bed; had to run before the wind, let it change to where it might. On the 9th found the planks had started from the timbers on each side, some twenty feet in length, the water running through into the hold. On the 10th was fallen in with by schooner *Kasbec*, Capt. ACKLEY, for New-York, for ARRAVO, P. R., when having 3 feet 6 inches water in the hold, the men worn out laboring at the pumps, concluded to abandon her, which was done in lat. 21° 30', lone. 66° 50'. The *Louisiana* was eight years old, of 150 tons burden, built in Dorchester, Md., and was owned by Capt. Wm. MITCHELL, of Baltimore.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, take this occasion to return our sincere and grateful thanks to Capt. ACKLEY, of the schooner *Kasbec*, for his uniform kindness to us, and for taking us off the wreck of our vessel.

Capt. SMOOT,
J. T. MEARS, Mate,
ROBERT COURTNEY, Second Mate,
J. B. COLE, Supercargo,
Schooner *Louisiana*.

Loss of British Schooner Tempest, Capt. Roswell, of Nassau, from Matamoras for New-York.

This vessel left Matamoras Oct. 28, with a cargo of 275 bales of cotton, 10 tons of lead, 160 hides, in bales of wool, consigned to O. K. KING, and had on board fourteen passengers. On the 23d, at 7 P. M., was run into by the brig *Bella*, YATES, hence for New Orleans, striking the schooner on the port side, forward the fore rigging, carrying away both masts, and cutting her down to the water. She soon filled, when Capt. YATES sent his boat and took off the Captain, crew and passengers, and returned to this port with them and to repair. The *Tempest* was eight years old, of 205 tons, and owned by JAMES GRISWOLD, of New-York.

Funeral of Capt. Donalds.

The obsequies of Capt. ALFRED ASHER DONALDS, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run Station, Va., took place yesterday afternoon from the Governor's room, City Hall. Deceased was a Captain in the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, known as the Second Fire Zouave Regiment, and formerly a member of Engine Company No. 17. At 1 o'clock the members of the various fire companies began to form in line in the City Hall Park, the right resting on Broadway, corner of Murray-street. Shortly before 2 o'clock the remains were deposited in the hearse waiting to receive them, and the imposing procession moved across the Park to Chatham-street, up Chatham to the Bowery, thence to Grand, down Grand to Broadway and south Fifth, en route for Greenwood. The funeral *cortege* was most imposing, consisting of a large number of the friends of the deceased, in carriages, soldiers of the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, the Common Council, and members of the Fire Department. While the procession was passing along the route mentioned above, the different fire-bells in the City tolled a mournful requiem.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 22.

There is a speculative inquiry for Texas and Crude Oil—Sales 20,000 gallons of the latter at 75c. 9,000 Whale Oil, 65c. Butter 25c. Barley $1 95, and Wheat $1 60.

A preliminary meeting of wine-growers was recently held in San Francisco to consider the condition of the wine interest in the State, and urge Congress to repeal or modify the heavy tax on native wines. Officers were elected to mature the plans for future action.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The *Eagle* printing establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The building and contents were entirely consumed. PLATT & SCHULTZ'S loss on the *Eagle* office is about $12,000—insured for $5,500. C. M. VAN VLEET, owner of the building and store underneath, loss $15,000—partially insured. Mrs. A. L. UNDERWOOD, millinery store, loss $5,000—insured for $2,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCDOWELL.—We have to inform the dotard public that it is the unanimous belief among military men who are here, or have been in the same Pope's retreat upon the National Capital, that whenever the case of Gen. MCDOWELL comes up before a Court of Inquiry, it will be found that *no other officer in the service has more unjustly discharged a responsibility, or discharged it in any respect better.* We take this fact that the public may be prepared to receive it for what all will soon become aware of, viz: That he is not only without an accuser, but that there exists no scrap of evidence of any description, reflecting upon in his conduct or his capacity as a Union General. [Would somebody be found that the blue and grey as which he has been vouchsured up to this time has become a misnomer.—Ed. Herald.

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Fish Hawk*, (U. S. Army,) which has been built at Fish and Ship yard, Grand Point, Saturday, at half past 4 P. M.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

An Experience of Six Weeks Among the Soldiers of Gens. Kirby Smith and Bragg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The history of the late invasion of Kentucky was written at the time in telegraphic dispatches and the reports of Generals, but there were a hundred incidents full of interest connected with it, which will never be known unless they are related by some one who lived in the midst of them and knew of them as they occurred. Perhaps such a history may be read with interest. It was on Tuesday, the 2d of September, that KIRBY SMITH and his body guard rode into Lexington and took formal possession of the town without the firing of a gun. "Lor, Massa," said one of their negro servants to an officer, "Lor, Massa, dis de easiest took town we got yet." It had evidently been a most agreeable surprise to them that our troops had not made a stand there. Worn out with the hardships of their terrible march from Virginia, hungry and naked, they had fought at Richmond with all the desperation of men who knew that defeat was utter destruction, and now out of ammunition and out of heart, they looked forward to another struggle for the possession of Lexington. The condition they were in was never known till long after, or it might have altered affairs entirely, but with the knowledge we had then, the evacuation of the town was considered a military necessity. We had no troops but the new recruits who had just been defeated at Richmond, not from want of bravery, but of discipline and knowledge, and were no match for the ragged veterans of KIRBY SMITH. Most of them had been only a fortnight in the service, and knew so little of military terms that when ordered on the battle-field to "fire by platoons," the greater part of both officers and men did not know what was meant. Almost the only regiment there which had seen service, the Eighteenth Kentucky, had fought with a bravery and determination which called forth the praise of KIRBY SMITH himself, and had come out of the battle with but 300 men; and so, for the present, Lexington was given up quietly to the rebels. To them it was like reaching the promised land. Never, perhaps, since the days of the retreat from Moscow, was there such a terrible march as that one through Big Creek Gap to the interior of Kentucky. They never liked to talk of it, and seemed to look upon it as a time of suffering to be forgotten as soon as possible. Many of them said they would rather die than go back the way they came; and by little and little we drew from them how they had been bushwacked by the loyal mountain men from the moment they entered the State; how, for fifteen miles, at one time, the crack of the rifles had never ceased, and their comrades had dropped one by one at their sides, shot by invisible hands. Sometimes they would stop for a few moments to hang some of these poor mountain men, who were trying, "not wisely, but too well," to keep out the invaders, and then pass on again, hardly stopping day or night, for fear we might have time to prepare for them before they got here. Their only food for days and days was the green corn they pulled as they passed through the country, and not raw as they marched along. KIRBY SMITH himself had nothing better for many days. Their clothing was ragged and dirty, their feet bare, and their heads uncovered. So wretched was their condition that on the battle-field at Richmond they wrangled over the bodies of our dead and wounded, each one angrily claiming that "those were his shoes," and "that was his hat," and in some cases entirely stripping our poor fellows, and leaving them wrapped in blankets to take care of themselves.

As soon as possible after his entrance into the town, Gen. SMITH issued a proclamation in the usual conciliatory and even pathetic style. He had come to deliver us from bondage; would we not receive him as our friend? and promising (which we regarded as much more to the point) to respect the property and persons of private citizens. Their policy evidently was to make friends, to gain over the people at the State by good treatment and plausible words, and for a day or two it had its effect. People who had expected to be imprisoned, if not killed outright, were amazed at such behavior; others who had never been very staunch or loyal, were dazzled by what seemed the entire conquest of the state, and young men of States' rights proclivities rushed in crowds to the recruiting office. It was all a delusion and a dream. The reins tightened in proportion to the distance and the numbers of the great Union army gathering at Louisville and Cincinnati, and as they felt their hold on the State relaxing, they determined to make as much as possible out of their campaign in Kentucky and were restrained at last only by fears of retaliation.

The welcome which greeted KIRBY SMITH and his army as he entered Lexington, was mistaken by him for an expression of the town itself. Never was a popular error more deceived. It was a demonstration made by Secessionists from all the neighboring counties, who had flocked in for the very purpose, no doubt, of creating such an impression. Lexington is, for the most part, a loyal town, and so KIRBY SMITH found, to his chagrin, a few days afterwards. Plied with his success, he issued an order for the observance of JEFF. DAVIS' Thanksgiving Day, and notified the citizens that clergymen that were obnoxious to the Confederate Government would be ejected from their churches, and their places filled by others. Perplexity sat on many a crest-fallen face, and at last the day came. But two churches were open, and when the congregations arrived in one of them, a security took its place at the door at gazing at empty pews, and in the other a crowded congregation listened to the sermon in the pulpit. At last they sent for Gen. SMITH himself. He came, saw the position at once. The church was Presbyterian, but nothing daunted, he drew his prayer-book from his pocket, read the Episcopal service, and in his agitation, perhaps, read it all wrong, dismissed his little flock of goats, and went from a soldier and a wise man. After several days of ambulances bringing our sick and wounded from Richmond was leaving town on its way to Cincinnati. It was a sight to stir every loyal heart, and so the Union people thronged round them to cheer them up with pleasant, hopeful words, to bid them God speed, and to [illegible] their handkerchiefs and bonnets. We were thinking it possible we might be [illegible] by the guard, but they only stood off scowling and wondering. "Good men," said the poor fellows from the ambulances, "we're coming back as soon as ever we get well." Yes, yes, we will speed, for there were still not [illegible] of you being a beautiful sight.

KIRBY SMITH saw [illegible] and astonished [illegible] fessed that night that, after the [illegible] had greeted him, he was not prepared for such a demonstration under Union [illegible] utter lack of interest in JEFF. DAVIS' [illegible] giving Day. He found it was not [illegible] had welcomed him. "Where is Gen. SMITH to preach this morning," said a lovely Union lady to the sentinel at headquarters the next Sunday. "You are mistaken, ma'am, replied the citizen sentinel; "Gen. *Smith isn't a preacher* at all." Soon after their arrival, Confederate scrip began to make its way into the stores. A proclamation came out, ordering it to be taken, and taken at par. If a merchant refused it, his goods were seized and the price fixed by those who took them. One or two stores, owned by obnoxious Union men, were taken possession of and a guard placed at the door. And all were forced to open their stores for a certain number of hours. The most provoking thing was their own apparent contempt for the scrip. When asked exorbitant prices for any thing, (as it came to be the result, of course, that prices became fabulous,) they never seemed surprised and threw their money about "as if was brown paper," said some one. Prominent Secessionists refused to receive it, and some officers in the army take it as seldom as possible, giving in one instance as an excuse, "that they wanted green-backs as a *curiosity!*"

It will not do, however, in telling these things, to let it be supposed that KIRBY SMITH was answerable directly for all that happened. After JOHN MORGAN'S arrival, a few days afterward, many, or most of the outrages were committed by his men. Horse-stealing was their favorite amusement, and this Gen. SMITH exerted himself to put a stop to. Report said that they quarreled often and sharply about it—Gen. SMITH wishing to restrain the men, and MORGAN determined to allow them every license. We were startled one morning by the sudden and violent ringing of all the fire-bells in town. Hearing of different threats that had been made to burn the town, we supposed it must be that. It turned out to be a welcome to JOHN MORGAN and his men. A very significant sound to greet him with. They rode through the town in triumph, the same wild, ill-looking set, who had become familiar to us at the time of their first raid, 1,500 of them, without uniform, dirty and desperate-looking, an unwelcome sight to Union people, or to any lover of law and order. Besides their secession colors, they carried a number of smaller flags. The Texan Rangers had their own—a black cross and one white star upon a crimson ground; others had blue flags with an egg-shaped figure, or a crescent and cluster of stars, and about which they were so unwilling to be questioned that we concluded that they were secret signs of the "Golden Circle." It was a day of triumph for them, remembering how they had been foiled in their last attempt upon the town. "This is the town, boys," said one of their Captains, mockingly, to his men; "this is the town they would rather die than surrender." From that time, so far as all feeling of safety or protection went, we might as well have lived among the Camanches. The carelessness and recklessness, and utter disregard of right that grew worse from day to day, might land us anywhere. It was like living on a magazine of powder.

GEN. WOOL'S DEFENCE.

A Review of the Difficulties in Baltimore.

Major-Gen. WOOL has addressed the following communication to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It is a well-known fact that the President has been importuned, again and again, to remove me from my present command, the Middle Department, by some persons who have not always been on the side of the Union, and who, on the 19th of April, 1861, would have exterminated the Union Party. For reasons not communicated to me, these men would urge upon the President to remove me from an important command, but one only far from being despicable, from the fact that it involves parties and interests exceed ugly difficult to satisfy or bring in harmony with each other. These, with my appropriate military duties, together with numerous applications made for justice, by men imprisoned for various reasons, make it a command exceedingly onerous, and one which claims my attention all day, and sometimes all night. All of which, and more to the point, I would readily endure, if I could give perfect satisfaction, but that is impossible with a population differing, as it does, on the great questions of the day, and divided into irreconcilable parties, who, for local causes, have lost sight of the preservation of the Union, which the loyal States have offered their very life-blood to maintain.

THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

In a population thus divided, intensely hating each other, with a civil war, that never lacks, on each side, all the baser passions of the human heart, more than can be expected than retaliate and oppression, followed by mobs of action, where no power existed to control it. Unfortunately, the latter has been too often the case, and without apparent cause or justification; the consequence is that much wrong and injury have been done, and many hearts have been made desolate. To heal the wounds so inflicted, and to quiet the fears and apprehensions of the people, two powers have been exercised, and when I thought mercy and charity would be of service, I have not failed to apply them.

THE POLICY OF MERCY.

As you are known to be both charitable and merciful, it will not be inappropriate to end you the following quotation from SHAKSPEARE:

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes
[illegible] the throned monarch better than
His crown; his sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."

The sentiments [illegible] were [illegible] by me, and I [illegible] to myself on each, [illegible] mentally carried [illegible] years, I have often discovered that sentence tempered with justice, [illegible] more than the sword. This will be discovered in the history of my conduct in the war of 1812 and '15, in my treatment of the Canadian nation, in leaving them to the West, in my conduct during the patriotic war on the northern frontier of New-York, during '37 and '38, and during my long march in the Mexican war, of nine hundred miles, from Lavaca to Saltillo, more than six hundred of which were through the enemy's country, where not a drop of blood was shed, no woman insulted, no house plundered, no person incarcerated, and no right whatever done to the inhabitants. This course did not fail to make friends out of enemies, and SANTA ANNA could get no more recruits in the country through which I then marched, than the "Cottage Girl" or General LEE could during his recent visit to "My Maryland."

If, in the discharge of my duties in the Middle Department, I have been governed by the principles which have actuated my guided me, I can say that I have had many (as opposed to the dictates of my own heart, but that from the results of all causes, I am not satisfied with the belief that my personality [illegible] the most desirable results. Looking only to the good of my country and the preservation of the Union, whilst I have been [illegible] determined, I have not failed to be merciful and just, and I have never furnished with severity, when the former course would answer the purpose.

THE PLAN FREE OF GEN. WOOL.

To the above remarks I would add the following, viz: Not long after I assumed command of the Middle Department, Baltimore being my headquarters, I was waited upon, by a committee of several gentlemen, and invited to attend a Union meeting, which was soon anticipated, to which I assented. On the evening of the meeting, I was called for by the committee, and conducted to the place where it assembled. I remained until I heard speeches from most of the gentlemen, who were still speaking when I retired.

The next morning, on looking over the proceedings, I observed a resolution, which had been passed after I left the meeting, denouncing the military administration of the Department. On seeing some of the gentlemen who were prominent at the meeting, and asking them what I was to understand by the resolution, so sweeping in its condemnation, the reply was, that it was not intended to apply to me, and it would never be cited. This secret has been well kept under disappearance through the press. The resolution [illegible] Hon. GEO. WM. BROWN, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Hon. WASH. HOWARD, Hon. JOHN [illegible] and other gentlemen.

[illegible] SUPPORT [illegible]

As the [illegible] of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S [illegible] to their army, I [illegible] the greater part of the time, [illegible] with a small force [illegible] in the direction of Washington, [illegible] being in danger, I [illegible] for the Department, [illegible] for an appropriation of $300,000, to be [illegible] to the raising of four or five regiments [illegible] for the city. The first Branch of the Common Council voted for the appropriation; the second Branch refused to vote for it—upon which I was waited upon by some who call themselves Union men, and I was urged to use coercive measures. I refused, intimating that it was a high-handed measure.

For any military commander to coerce a legislative body, constitutionally elected, to vote as he might dictate, would be an offence that would not be tolerated in the Free States, and therefore I would not do it. This did not satisfy the gentlemen, when I replied that I thought if they would not interfere, I could arrange the matter without resorting to force or dictation. I made good the declaration, and produced the arrangement, which gave the Union Party a Common Council, which voted, I believe, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is true, I suggested it, in order to prevent the greater evil of an excitement which might endanger the safety of the city. If the money needed could not be obtained by the Common Council, I suggested that it might be obtained by subscription, when Mr. BAKER, the President of the Second Branch, offered to subscribe ten thousand dollars, which sum had been previously offered by Mr. FALLS, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company. This mode of obtaining the money did not, however, meet the approbation of all parties, and was not attempted.

Then it was that the members of the second branch of the Council, not in favor of the appropriation—after consultation with myself—resigned, and their places were afterwards filled by Union men. Notwithstanding, the arrangement which I thought would give perfect satisfaction, did not satisfy every "Union" man, and a party was organized and proceeded to insult one or more of the retired members of the Council. This was no less an insult to the members of the Council than to myself, and might have caused a rising of the people, which I was determined to avert, and accordingly gave notice that, should another attempt of the kind be made, I would take command of the city and declare martial law. The city has been perfectly quiet ever since.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Soon after the reorganization of the Common Council a resolution was offered requesting me to tender the oath of allegiance to all secessionists or sympathizers with the South in the City of Baltimore, and if they refused, to send them South. This proposition was made when the capital was menaced by the rebel army, which had left Richmond, as it was supposed, for Washington. I informed the Council that I would not comply with his request, and for reason that I would not at that time send twenty thousand men to swell the army of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The capital at this moment was, as supposed, in imminent danger, and if the Army of the Potomac, with its brave Generals, had not arrived as it did, the capital would have been captured.

COMPLAINTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Whether these men urged the President to remove me for the part I acted in the two last cases above-mentioned, I am not informed; it is made evident, however, that they were not satisfied with my conduct. It is asserted that they complained to the President of me, for associating with JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and CORL. FALLS, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company, both of whom are trusted agents of the Government, and occupy high and important positions.

These gentlemen they call Secessionists, and because, in virtue of my position, I am thrown into official intercourse with them, it is asserted that my actions are improperly influenced by them. Col. FALLS I have known for seventeen months, and have always found him an agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In the course of that time I have never heard him utter a word from which I could infer he was a Secessionist. My relations with JOHN W. GARRETT have been such as to bring him and myself confidentially together, and I can truly say I have not met with a gentleman whose views on the great questions of the day are sounder than his, and if the Government had more such men to consult and advise with, the condition of our affairs would not have suffered by their advice and counsel. If he is a Secessionist, I am not aware of the fact from anything that I have ever heard from him. Our relations have been close and intimate, growing out of business transactions, and have been of the most agreeable character. These men, COLS. FALLS and GARRETT, have been denounced by the self-styled "Union men" as Secessionists. If we might judge from the proceedings recently published in the Baltimore *American*, their love of the Union is limited to obtaining contracts, and the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Bay Line steamboats, and their extensive patronage; and if they can succeed in removing Col. FALLS and JOHN W. GARRETT, from the important positions they occupy, to enjoy their confidence to change, they will again be found—as one from their past conduct—where they were on the 19th of April, endeavoring to exterminate the real and substantial Union men of the country.

There is, however, [illegible] in their recent resolutions which has afforded me gratification, and that is the charge which the suspected gentlemen have undergone in the opinion of some of these gentlemen, who have themselves tasted the sweets of Government, for it was the action of men of their character, (and I firmly resisted it,) by incarcerating people right and left, without cause or trial, that drove many into the rebel ranks, and prevented others, who were wavering in their political faith, from becoming unconditional Union men.

SAVING THE CAPITAL.

It should not be forgotten that, while I was engaged during the next few weeks of April, 1861, in sending troops—ten thousand—to Washington, which saved the Capital, besides furnishing nine States with arms and ammunition, and supplying Fortress Monroe with provisions, gun-carriages, ammunition, &c., many of those [illegible] who now prefer [illegible] parties and lovers of the Union would have resisted the Union party on the 19th and subsequent days of April, 1861.

THE CAUSE OF SUPPOSED.

Not should it be forgotten that while those men were endeavoring to remove Maj.-Gen. DIX from [illegible] Department, I was [illegible] that action, most of the rebellion, the City of Norfolk, with all her fortifications, and capping the climax of all her achievements, the *Merrimac*. How my conduct on this occasion was viewed by the President may be seen in the following order, issued on the 22nd of May, 1862, by the Secretary of War:

"The skillful and gallant manoeuvres of Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of Sewell's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the past war, he therefore orders that his thanks, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the combined operations mentioned."

Three months afterwards the President sent my name to the Senate for promotion, which was unanimously confirmed, without adopting the usual course of referring to a Committee.

REVOLUTIONS.

Above anything else, it should not be forgotten that, at the time when there men were, day after day, and week after week, running to the President to complain of my conduct, requesting him to remove me from the Middle Department, to say nothing of the preparations I made, and directed to be made, for the defence of Harrisburg, I, myself, aided and assisted in fitting out several expeditions, amongst others, when [illegible] Texas was threatened, when in a few hours I could muster a force sufficient to protect the property at that place, by which a million of dollars' worth of cotton was saved to the Government, collected here for Maj.-Gen. FREMONT'S army, but sent without production. Again, a few hours after I received notice from Gov. CURTIN of Pa. that Gen. STUART'S raid on Chambersburg, I concentrated a force at Gettysburg, and saved that place from being sacked.

In conclusion, I would remark that I know of nothing that I have done, or omitted to do, but an unceasing devotion, exerting all the powers I possessed to suppress the rebellion, that could possibly be complained of by those who would urge the President to remove me from my present command. I know that the people, except those who have complained to the President, are satisfied with my administration. I have a right to ask: Has any officer been more active, prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty required?

Or have I, by any act of mine, justly forfeited the respect and confidence of that Government which I have defended for more than half the century, and which I will continue to defend so long as a kind Providence grants me power and ability?

I am, respectfully and truly, yours,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

FIRE IN A COTTON FACTORY.—The cotton factory of FREEMAN & ROBINSON, at No. 18 Pell-street, took fire about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, from the friction of the cotton-machine igniting the wood. The damage was about $2,000; insured. The basement of the building was occupied by E. L. WRIGHT. Damage, $500. Insured in the Hope Insurance Company.

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.—The Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers are encamped, under command of Col. HOLMES, at the Centreville race-course. Yesterday a number of them, by permission of their officers, attended Divine service at the Laight-street Church, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. The men are in good spirits, but most anxious to be off.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—"Can I succeed as a lawyer, clergyman, or physician? Or should I go into the counting-room? And where may I enjoy the best health, and do the most good in the world?" A carefully-prepared Phrenological Chart, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will answer.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Asbestiform Inner Chest, the most perfect which can not be drilled—at 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the Cunard steamer from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, of St. John; Miss Heron, of Nova Scotia.

In the steamer Nassau—J. Lawrence, E. B. Sloan.

HUMANITY ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 7 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island. 10 45 | Hell Gate....12 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Connecticut, Powell, Norfolk 63 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Prometheus, (new,) Hamilton, Norwich, Conn., 12 hours, to master.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bonner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bonner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bonner.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, Gooding, Havana Oct. 30, with sugar, &c., to master. Has experienced very severe weather from N. E. the entire passage; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, 5th inst., while furling the mainsail, Thomas Knowles fell from main-yard, breaking his right leg and bruising himself very badly. 7th inst., in a heavy gale, while laying to, shipped a sea, carrying away head-knees and splitting stem badly, also the port cat-head.

Bark Albecore, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Eaton, St. Thomas 4th inst., and East Harbor 10th, with salt to Jas. Hunter & Co. Sld. in co. from East Harbor with bark Tempest, for New-London

Bark Montil, (Pruss.,) Strumstadt, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Jessie, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Monckton, Grand Turk 15 ds., with salt to Greco & Currie. Left a brig from Philadelphia, just arr.

Brig Undine, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Thomas Nov. 12, via Hampton Roads 21st inst., in ballast to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Brig Mystic, of Mystic, Williams, New-Orleans, via Key West 3d ds., with sugar to master. 14th inst., off Florida, was boarded by U. S. steamer De Soto.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Bray, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cedar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts and Nevis 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Hubbard & Co

Brig Sirka, Elliott, St. Thomas Nov. 2, and East Harbor 6th, with salt to P. Talbot

Brig Nautilus, of Boston, Sawyer, St. Jago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Kinsbrick, Ackley, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., in ballast to T. M. Mayhew. 10th inst., lat. 21 30, lon. 69 50, fell in with schr. Louisania, Capt. Smoot, from Baltimore for Demerara, in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain, supercargo and all hands, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Phebe, Morrison, Havana 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Ady Ulrich, (Swed.,) Robinson, Sombrero Nov. 11, in ballast to master.

Schr. Bwioa, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Martin, Ponce P. R., 8 ds., in

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3486. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices One Week Later by the Arabia Off Cape Race.

A Proposal of Mediation from the French Emperor.

Great Britain Declines to be a Party at the Present Time.

The Co-operation of Russia Considered Essential.

Effect of the News of the Recent Elections.

The Paris Moniteur Thinks the Time for Mediation is Near at Hand.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool, Saturday the 15th, Queenstown 16th, passed this point at 6 o'clock this A. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

The steamship *Bavaria* from New-York arrived out on the 14th.

The English Government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London *Gazette* publishes Earl RUSSELL'S official reply, dated Nov. 13. It recapitulates the circular of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, proposing mediation. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, and *observes that the concurrence of, Russia would be expressly desirable, but that up to the present time the Russian Government had not agreed to actively cooperate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France.*

The question for consideration was whether the aid proposed was allowable at the present time?

Earl RUSSELL then communicates the decision of Her Majesty as follows:

"After weighing all information received from America, the Government is led to conclude that *there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the Government.* Therefore he thinks it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, *as there appears reason to hope*, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo, any change, *this Government may then avail themselves of such change* to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to the French Government any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond, bearing on this important subject."

The London *Times*, editorially, observes of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatche, that *his arguments have been anticipated by the public, and that this is the best proof of their soundness.*

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at Queenstown this afternoon.

Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch produced no effect commercially.

The *Australasian's* news of the election was received after business hours.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says that the answers of England and Russia are an adjournment of the American question of mediation. The *Moniteur* adds: "If our information is correct, *the hesitation of England and Russia nearly reaches its limit.* The recent elections testify the progress of peace opinion, which appears likely to command majority in next Congress."

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Oct. 20.

Shirtings unchanged. Twist advancing. Tea declined. Exports to date, fifty-two millions pounds. Nothing definite has been ascertained respecting the cause of or extent of the late conspiracy.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Shirtings improving. Tea firm. Silk firm and active. Stock, 12,000 bales. Export to date, 43,000 bales.

Shanghai quiet. An engagement had taken place near Rungpoo between the rebels and the American General WARD'S contingent, in which WARD was killed. The rebels had arrived in great force, determined to retake Ningpoo.

A dreadful political murder has been committed in Japan. A lady and three gentlemen were attacked by Adamis and Retires on the high road. CHARLES LANNOX and —— RICHARDSON, of Shanghai, were murdered. The rest escaped. The vengeance of Foreign Powers was averted by the British Minister, whose interference in the affair caused considerable indignation.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Coffee 6#700 to 7#000. Shipments, 101,700. Stock, 450,000. Bahia Sugar 2#300 to 2#400. Cotton 10#000 to 20#000. Pernambuco Sugar 4#500 to 4#600. Browns 2#300 to 3#400.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Circular reports: The sales of the week reach only 15,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and East India has declined 3d. @ 4d. The sales on Friday were 2,000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized quotations.

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	27	23d.
Mobile	25½	22d.
Uplands	25½	22d.

The total Stock in Port is 386,000 bales, including 12,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Goods and Yarns is somewhat firmer, but the tendency is not favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is [illegible]

steady. WHEAT is slightly easier. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR downward; quoted 23s.@28s. WHEAT easier; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @11s. 3d., White Southern, 11s. 3d. CORN has an upward tendency; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White, 31s. @32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF steady. BACON declining. LARD dull at 38s.@40s. TALLOW flat at a decline of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 32s. 6d.@33s. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive. SUGAR very dull. COFFEE—No sales. RICE firmer. LINSEED has an upward tendency. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. COD OIL steady, at 48s. WHALE OIL quiet, at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

WHEAT very dull and declined 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter. IRON firm. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR has a declining tendency. TEA steady. RICE declining. TALLOW easier at 43s. 3d. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES firm. SPERM OIL upward, quoted 88s. LINSEED OIL declining, quoted 39s. 6d. COD OIL firm at 31s. 3d. GROVER & TODD report: Provisions inactive; Resin downward and declining; common 21s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday at 93⅛ for Money. Bullion in the Bank of England has declined £36,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad 42½@42, discount; Erie Railroad 42½@43.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 2,750 bales. The market is flat, and the quotations nominal. Stock in port, 54,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 15—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅜@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 42½@42, discount; Erie Railroad, 42½@43.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

Fortifications Erecting at Port Hudson.

Immense Supplies Going Forward to the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 24.

The *Democrat* of this city, has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, a hundred and fifty miles from New-Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the rebel works at Vicksburgh, has just completed the plan of the fortifications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburgh, and will prove a serious bar to the ascent of Rear Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

The rebels are also running boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red River, which are situated about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that these works produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily, all of which is rapidly sent to the East and Vicksburgh.

One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the National forces from marching on these salt works.

Gen. SCHOEPF and Staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL,

WITH NEARLY ONE MILLION IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Ariel*, A. G. JONES, commanding, from Aspinwall on the 15th, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, 24th, at 2 o'clock. On the 20th inst., at 12 M., lat. 35° 25', lon. 70° 40', was boarded by gale off Hatteras. The *Ariel* brings $942,813 50 in specie.

The news from the Isthmus is of no importance. The report that Mosquera had entire possession of Antioquia, is confirmed. The Governor of Antioquia finding it was hopeless to contend against the overwhelming forces brought against the State, made propositions of submission. The lives and property of all citizens who had been in arms against MOSQUERA were to be guaranteed, and passports given to those who wished to leave. The civil war of this Republic is now about at an end, as only a small portion of the Conservative forces under ARBOLEDA, now remain in Pasto, and are in no condition to meet the combined forces of MOSQUERA.

The State election for Governor of Panama takes place on the 28th inst., when the present Provisional Governor, "DIEZ," will probably be reelected. The National Convention has again been postponed.

Quite a large number of vessels are said to have been lost on the South Pacific Coast in the late gale.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst., and the United States brig *Perry* sailed thence for Key West on the 11th inst.

We are indebted to Purser WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

The following is the *Ariel's*

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	[illegible]	Marcus C. Hawley	$5,170
Order	[illegible]	M. Sederer	6,422
Louis McMurray & Co.	Lope	H. Colin & Co.	52,000
Jones, Rich & Co.	[illegible]	John B. Newton & Co.	5,917
Order	[illegible]	the Lawrence Giles & Co.	1,435
Allen Taylor	[illegible]	Ross, Duncker & Co.	1,91
R. R. R.	[illegible]	Sutton & Co.	258
Wm Myer & Co.	[illegible]	Dallner, Telfer & Co.	2,1
Richard Parr	[illegible]	A. L. Hayward	5,1
Newingher Bros.	[illegible]	A. S. Bowne & Co.	15,0
Heath, Kettle & Co.	[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	2,1
Spence, Isaac & Co.	[illegible]	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	15,000
Baker & Morrell	[illegible]	Strauss, Bro. & Co.	62,187
J. H. Parker & Son	[illegible]	S. & M. Goodman	1,0
J. H. Cogswell	[illegible]	Jennings & Brewster	22,000
Bergmann & Frees	[illegible]	Order	3,5
Order	[illegible]	Frank Baker	20,0
J. Wells, Keeler & Co.	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,0
Rosenstock & Bro.	[illegible]	Order	3,7
Wm. Heider & Co.	[illegible]	James Ross, Duncan & Co.	1,1
Schuyler, Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0
		Total	[illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Samuel L. Jones	$1,160
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Sutton & Munns	2,000
Cartwright & Harrison	100	Ripley & Munns	1,760
Brandy & Hoadley	[illegible]	Colgate & Richman	1,880
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862.

Ordered, by the President of the United States, that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the said act of Congress. And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful, and touching all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnation; and moreover, to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call and to render the necessary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

In accordance with this order, the Attorney-General will shortly issue specific Instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Important interview was held to-day, in which the President, Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK and Judge HOLT were all present.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDOWELL met to-day and adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow, to give time for Gen. McDOWELL'S letter to the President demanding an investigation to be placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office, so as to reach the Court in due process of circumlocution. If no accuser then appears, Gen. McDOWELL'S own testimony will be admitted, and deemed to be conclusive in justification of his acts.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. PRENTISS, who is on the Court of Inquiry in the case of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, arrived in the city today with his family.

THE MAYOR OF FREDERICKSBURGH

Mayor SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh, was released about six weeks ago from the Old Capitol Prison.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Two Divisions of the Reserve Corps for the defence of Washington, commanded by Gens. CASEY and AUERCROMBIE, are now actively employed in the construction of huts outside the fortifications, to be used as Winter quarters.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in view of the precarious condition of the mail routes across the great plains from the Missouri River to Colorado and New-Mexico, will appoint a special agent to supervise the overland mails, and who will also discharge the duties previously pertaining to the general mail agency for Kansas and Nebraska, which is abolished.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sturgis Rifles, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Body Guard, were to-day mustered out of the service at the General's request. They were never in an engagement.

RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULS.

The President has recognized ROBT. SCHUTTY as Vice-Consul of Russia for Port of New-York, and OTTO PRESSPRICK for the Port of New-Orleans.

NOTICE TO LADIES GOING SOUTH.

In answer to daily inquiries, an informal notice is again given that all applications made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, must be made in writing and verified by oath previous to the 16th day of December next, and each applicant must state:

First—Her name, age and residence.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort, from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over 100 pounds, and subject to inspection; and if any contraband property is found, the party will forfeit the same and be subject to imprisonment during the war.

Applicants are also notified that immediately after the expiration of the time for making application, a list of the names of the persons to whom leave is granted will be published, and the time and place of leaving designated.

Children, if desired, will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, who have parents, and take their usual wearing apparel; but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,
Major and Judge Advocate.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Destruction of Tobacco by the Rebels—Gen. Lee to Hold Fredericksburgh—Sinking of the Rebel Steamer Kelsie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburgh by the Confederates.

The same papers also say that Gen. LEE refused to treat with the Federals, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city, as he intended to hold it with his forces.

Nassau dates to the 10th inst., received in Charleston, state that the sinking of the steamer *Kelsie*, from a collision, when fifty miles from the coast.

The *Kelsie* was one of the steamers built expressly [illegible]

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Expulsion of the French Banker, Jecker, from Mexico.

Strange Protest of the American Minister.

Spirited Reply of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Intercepted Correspondence of Jecker.

Interesting Developments—The Secret Designs of France in Mexico—Protectorate—Colonization of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Hostility to the United States—The Jecker Bond Interest Working Everywhere—They Failed with Lorencez, but Hope to Influence Gen. Forey—Jecker's Letters Constantly Read by the Emperor, are Specially Prepared for that Purpose, &c.

The following diplomatic correspondence had its origin in the recent banishment from the City of Mexico and the Republic, by the Mexican Government, of the French subjects JUAN B. JECKER, EUGENE CLARIN, CLEMENTE A. CARRABURNE, ANTONIO BONHOMME, GUSTAVE DESARCHE, CARLOS DE BARRES and ADOLFO FRISSAC, detected in active correspondence with the French army marching on the capital.

PROTEST OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, members of the Diplomatic Corps, present in Mexico, have learned with regret of the arrest of various foreigners to whom the Mexican authorities have given the order to depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, and to leave the Republic.

The undersigned indulge the belief that the Mexican Government will not carry into effect a measure so extreme without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico offers some real peril.

The undersigned, in consequence, trust that the Government of the Republic will be pleased to communicate to them its final resolution, until which time they reserve such further and necessary communications as the measure referred to may require.

The undersigned have the honor to renew to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurances of their high consideration.

MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

(Signed) THOMAS CORWIN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
E. DE WAGNER,
FRANCISCO DE P. PASTOR,
AUGUST T. SINT DE RODDEMBEC,
MANUEL NICOLAS CUEVAS Y LOO,
NARCISO DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

REPLY OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency Thomas Corwin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, &c., &c., &c.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, has received the collective note which their Excellencies, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, present in the City of Mexico, have done him the honor to direct to him under date of to-day, with reference to a communication issued by the Government for the arrest of certain foreigners, their withdrawal from the capital within forty-eight hours, and their departure from the Republic.

Their Excellencies add that they indulge the belief that the General Government will not carry into effect this order without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico will be really dangerous. And finally, their Excellencies express the desire that the Government of the Republic will communicate to them its decision in this affair, reserving to themselves to make to it such further communications as may be rendered necessary by the measure in question.

The undersigned, after having received the instructions of the President, has [illegible] the points which, in the same form, are made upon by the Diplomatic Corps, he has just stated.

It is true that in the Government's salutary precaution as to the full conviction which it has that it has done [illegible] this expulsion is not judicial proof, direct effect, and in this the objective note does not justice; but the undersigned regrets very much that the presumption of rectitude on the part of the General Government was not extended to the time when, if took the step treated of, not that it should have been limited solely to the internal comprehended between the adoption of the resolution and its execution.

And, notwithstanding, that presumption *juris tantum* would have been reasonable, for it is the ordinary rule of judgment which justifies the acts of legitimate governments in the exercise of their faculties, until another state of things is proved.

But the undersigned desires to pursuade himself that the omission just alluded to was not intentional and deliberate.

Entering into the merits of the affair, the undersigned has to report in this note what he has already had the honor to state verbally to several of the ministers with whom he has conferred privately, and, for other body, with reference to this affair, that is to say: that the Federal Government upon sufficient evidence, examined with dispassionate and long-sighted search, had become profoundly convinced that the foreigners in question were by their conduct violating that neutrality which is their duty, and that on this head the representatives of the country, compromised the public tranquility, and was not without peril to these individuals, [illegible]

By the Constitution and laws [illegible] Government of the Republic is invested with the faculty of issuing passports and of causing the foreigner, [illegible] to leave the country, whenever it may [illegible] be prejudicial to the public tranquility.

This right of the Government [illegible] duty under the [illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] circumstances are such [illegible] Republic's [illegible] ought to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Interesting Evidence of Officer Bowles and Provost-Marshal Baker.

Nobody Responsible for the Arrest and Detention of Mrs. Brinsmade—Searching Cross-Examination of Mr. Baker—A Jersey Lieutenant's Intimacy with Mrs. Brinsmade.

NOW MRS. BRINSMADE WAS "PIPED."

The trial of Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, on the charges preferred in the newspaper allegations in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE, was continued yesterday, at the Police Headqnarters. All the Commissioners were present, and quite a number of Police Captains and others interested in the case. The first witness examined was Officer BOWLES, who was examined by Mr. BOWEN, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER BOWLES.

My name is Thomas Bowles; I am now employed in Washington as a Detective Police officer; I have seen the correspondence in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade.

Question—What do you know of her arrest? *Answer*—I went into the house of Squire Dunn, in Washington, and arrested that woman, with her trunk and baggage, and took her down to Col. Baker's office.

Q.—By whose authority? A.—By my authurity as Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Q.—Under instructions from any person? A.—I received instructions before I left New-York.

Q.—To arrest her? A.—I received orders in these words from Sergeant Youngs; I was sent for to come to the office; I came here about 11 o'clock at night; Sergeant Youngs told me what the case was—that this woman had arrived here from New-Orleans; that from information lodged at this office that she would leave the department; and those who had lodged the information said she was a rebel spy; he gave me instructions, I presume, from Mr. Kennedy, that I should take board at the Everett House, where the lady was stopping; that it was necessary that I should go there that night, so as to have everything straight, so that I should not be suspected; I should stay as long as she stayed in the City, that I was to report to him, from time to time, how I succeeded; I reported to him several times, and upon one occasion reported that I had overheard her say, in conversation, that she was going to Buffalo, and not going to Washington; he told me if she went to Buffalo—he said he consulted Mr. Kennedy—and the answer Mr. Kennedy gave, was that I was to go where she went, but that probably she would go to Washington; that I was to "pipe" her there, and when I got her all right, so that I was sure of her, to turn her over to Colonel Baker, I went down there and executed the orders as near as I knew how; it appears a great deal of difficulty has grown out of it; I took her to Colonel Baker and told him I had made the arrest. I had arrested two other parties who had been associated with her, traveling in the cars, &c.; he said "Well, search her, search her haggage," which was done, and nothing found against her; her uncle, Mr. Dunn, entered into a conversation with Colonel Baker; I made my statement as to what I had seen of her from the time of her arrival here; Colonel Baker requested me to go out, which I did, with her uncle, and it appears, in our absence, he had a conversation, upon which he came to this conclusion that she should go back to New-York, and I should go back with her, and that I was to report to Mr. Kennedy; I asked what I was to say to Mr. Kennedy, and Colonel Baker said, you can tell Mr. Kennedy that you have brought Mrs. Brinsmade back, and I will write to Mr. Kennedy a full statement of the matter; he did not say anything else besides that he would write Mr. Kennedy a full statement of the matter.

Q.—Well, Sir, you came to New-York. What then? A.—I came to the Central Office, and first saw two detective officers; I think Mr. Elder was the one I talked with; I arrived about five o'clock in the morning; Elder asked what I was going to do with her? I said I did not know whether to take her to a hotel. I did not know what I had better do, he said, "there is nobody here but me, and I can't advise you one way or the other;" I revolved the matter in my own mind, and as I lived up town and intended to go home, and my interest was there, I concluded to take her to the Station-house until I could confer with Mr. Kennedy or the Captain of the Precinct. It was the Forty-seventh-street Station-house. I told the Captain what I had got; he asked whether she was to remain there; I said I did not know; he said when he went down town he would ask Mr. Kennedy in regard to what disposition to make of her. when he came back I asked whether he saw Mr. Kennedy, and he told him that I had brought her there; that Kennedy had said, "Well I do not know, you have a good large house, she will be as well off there for the little time she will stay as anywhere, take good care of her, &c.

Q.—Anything more? A.—Nothing further than that she remained there; can't say how long. I saw her there after my return from Washington. I think the Captain, when I called at the Station-house, told me she wanted to see me, and requested me to go and see her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean—By the word "pipe" I mean a phrase in use among officers, meaning to discover persons' whereabouts, if they are suspected of doing what they should not do—secretly watching the movements of a suspected party. my impression as I arrived in Washington on the 10th of September, in the morning train; Mrs. Brinsmade left New-York alone, but on the way she was in conversation with a great many different persons, I have reason to believe that she had not company, I arrested persons on the train who had conversation with her, a Lieutenant of the Fourth New-Jersey, named Grapevine, was one; I discovered him in conversation with her, and, as soon as he arrived in Washington, discovered that he called upon her in the day time and evening; from the conversation I overheard, to which he gave a silent consent, and declarations which she made in the cars, I considered him very disloyal, as much so as I did her.

Q.—What were those expressions? A.—Calling attention to the military that she saw all along the road, and those we met at the different places we stopped, making jesting remarks, and making a comparison between them and the rebel army.

Q.—What words did she use that you considered disloyal? A.—I am not able to repeat the words.

Q.—Can your recollect one expression? A.—She said we had got to have better men than those before we whipped the South, she was talking in that way; I took the Lieutenant before Col. Baker, who discharged him, cannot tell how long he was kept. I also arrested a man named Charles Phelps—Dr. Phelps; I believe that is all; Phelps was not in the cars; I think Dr. Phelps arrived there about Tuesday; think Mrs. Brinsmade sent a message for me from Washington, I do not know who conveyed the message.

Q.—You did not arrest the Lieutenant by order of Provost-Marshal Kennedy? A.—I arrested him the same as Mrs. Brinsmade. I believed I had some judgment; I reported to Col. Baker.

Q.—Did Col. Baker advise you to arrest the Lieutenant? A.—I do not think he advised me one way or the other; I think he told me I might do as I thought best; my impression is that he did not tell me to arrest him; I should do the same thing over again under the same circumstances. I am under no embarrassment; I will answer any question. [The last two sentences were volunteered by the witness.]

Q.—Was not your orders to report to the Provost-Marshal at Washington? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Are there not two Provost-Marshals at Washington? A.—Yes Sir, one is Col. Baker.

Q.—What are the duties of Provost-Marshal of the War Department? A.—I am unable to define them. I am able to tell you one thing: I knew the Provost-Marshal's name; Sergeant Youngs told me his name was Baker; I knew that fact before I went.

Q.—That you were to report to Col. Baker? A.—Yes Sir, I told him that I had come there piping this woman; I told him I thought I had got a screw loose so far as loyalty was concerned, he said he would look into it, and if he could render me any assistance he would do it; he said "I think you had better wait certainly over to-morrow," I did wait until I thought everything was really, and then made the arrest.

Q.—While you were at Washington, did you continually go to Baker's office? Did you report to him your progress? A.—Yes Sir, I would report to him; I saw him every day; I asked him to detail a man to assist me; he said he had very few but he named a man, and asked if I knew him, A. Dugan; I told him I knew Mr. Dugan, and he and Dugan could act with me, which Dugan did. The witness identified the following as his report to the General Superintendent, of his arrival in Washington:

To John A. Kennedy—I arrived here last evening, and reported to Col. Baker. All right. He wants me to remain over to-morrow, perhaps longer. I shall return as soon as he says the word.

(Signed) THOMAS BOWLES.

Q.—What did you mean by those last words? A.—That I would come when be advised. I acted with his advice.

Q.—And on that advice you made the arrest? A.—I saw him at least once every day, and was obliged to see him when I brought before him those whom I had arrested.

Q.—Did he direct you what to do with this lady? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he say anything about it? A.—He asked me to leave the room and he would have a conversation with her, and see what she had to say for herself; when I came back he had a conversation with Mr. Dunn, her uncle; I think he sent for me and told me that he had a conversation with her and her uncle, and had concluded that it was best for her to go back to New-York, and go back to New-Orleans to her friends, I understood her uncle to address his conversation to me more than he did to Baker.

Q.—Is this statement of her uncle to Mr. Kennedy, then, true: "I suggested that the Government should send her to New-Orleans upon his return to New-York, my advice was adopted by Col. Baker." A.—I do not know that the word Government was used by any one of the parties.

Q.—Who was to send her? A.—He talked to me as being the one responsible.

Q.—Who paid the fare—did he expect you to pay her fare? A.—I did, whether he expected it or not.

Q.—To New-Orleans? A.—No, to New-York.

Q.—Why didn't you send her to New-Orleans then? A.—Because I was ordered to report to the General Superintendent.

Q.—You did not report to him? A.—I did as we usually do; I reported to Sergeant Youngs.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Kennedy personally on the subject? A.—I saw him several times on the subject of procuring passage for the lady to New-Orleans.

Q.—You did not understand that the Government was to send her to New-Orleans? A.—What should I know about it? The Government paid her fare from Washington; I paid it first; Mr. Kennedy ultimately paid it.

Q.—Do you mean the Police Department paid it? A.—I understood that Mr. Kennedy was Provost-Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and was acting in that capacity when he paid it; what was done I understood was because Mr. Kennedy was Provost-Marshal, and was acting in that capacity; I certainly thought I was acting as an Assistant Provost-Marshal, though I did not lose my right and duty as a policeman.

Q.—Who paid your expenses while in Washington? A.—I paid my own, out of money I had when I got there; when I was coming away, Col. Baker said he would pay whatever expenses I had been at in Washington. I sat down and made out a bill to be paid me—thirty dollars; he did that as Provost-Marshal.

[The witness here detailed a series of investigations, which, at the direction of Mr. Kennedy, he entered into for the purpose of procuring a passage for Mrs. Brinsmade to New-Orleans in one of the Government vessels, all of which is of no interest to the public.]

To Mr. Dean—I left here to go to Washington on leave of absence. I went because I got better pay, and because I thought there was a chance by-and-bye to better myself; I am acting as a Government detective officer under Col. Baker; I arrived at Washington about the 10th of October, and got back about the 25th of September; all of the transactions I have named took place between those dates; after that I was in Washington; after I got back to Washington, I had no conversation with Baker on the subject for several days; I do not know whether he received a communication from here in reference to her, he came to New-York; I do not know how long after, when he returned I knew Mrs. Brinsmade was still confined, I heard it from others in the office, I think a deputy; I did not speak to Col. Baker about it.

The witness here identified the following letter from Baker to Superintendent Kennedy:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: In the case of Mrs. A. A. Brinsmade, arrested in this city some time since by Officer Bowles, of your force, and Dugan, attached to my department, I beg to say that the Hon Secretary of War informs me that the arrest was unwarranted, and that there was no authority by which she can be sent to New-Orleans.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your ob't serv't,

L. C. BAKER,

Provost-Marshal War Department.

Q.—Was it Col. Baker's recommendation then that she be sent back on the first steamer from New-York, and did you so report here? A.—I was not authorized to report that; Col. Baker said he would write to Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—After her arrest, did you accompany her to the old Capitol Prison? A.—No, Sir, I never saw her in Washington after her arrest, until I saw her in the cars coming to New-York, Col. Baker's Deputy had her in charge, and had taken her to the depot; no one accompanied us from Washington to New-York, I found when I got here she had friends; a man named Coles went up in the carriage with us from the cars, there were two others, whom I did not know; Coles did not accompany me from Washington, I do not know that he was employed by Col. Baker, he did not express it to me.

Cross-examined by Gen. Bowen.—The Lieut. Grapevine was in conversation with her, talking about politics, soldiers, secesh, and those things, she talked very loud, and very low. I could hear what both said. I sat sometimes in front, and sometimes behind; I did not think the Lieutenant the right man to hold a commission in the United States Army.

Q.—Were his remarks treasonable? A.—I cannot say they were especially, I arrested him after we got to Washington on account of his frequent visits to her, two or three times in the day, and once in the evening, he went out to walk with her. I saw them in the street. I did not arrest him because of this conversation in the cars. I arrested him two or three days after I got to Washington. I do not know that Col. Baker gave me orders to arrest him, I supposed I was acting as Assistant Provost-Marshal, under Kennedy. I talked with Col. Baker about it, and told him how the matter looked, and he seemed to consent, and thank me I did.

Q.—Then you did not suppose you had authority from Baker in arresting Lieut. Grapevine? A.—I should think Baker gave me authority to act—he did not tell me not to do it.

Re-examined by Mr. Dean—I never knew that there was always an Inspector or Sergeant in charge here day and night.

Q.—Did you have the same orders to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade that you had to arrest the Lieutenant? A.—I did not know I was to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade, when I told the Lieutenant my business, and that I thought he ought to be arrested too, he said he could show that he had no complicity with the rebels, and would rather than not go down and see Col. Baker.

Q.—Under whose orders did you arrest him? I suppose the same as you had to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—No, Sir. I suppose I was acting under Mr. Kennedy under my authority as Assistant Provost-Marshal. I arrested Mr. Phelps also. Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested. I think the next day.

TESTIMONY OF COL. L. C. BAKER

Examined by Mr. Bowen—My name is Lafayette Baker. I am Provost-Marshal.

Q.—What do you know about the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade, alluded to in the correspondence before you? A.—I know very little about the case. I merely know that Bowles called upon me one Sunday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, and said that he had been sent by Mr. Kennedy, to use his own words, to "pipe" a lady from New-York to Washington, and that he was ordered to report to me; he related to me the facts as he has detailed them in substance here, that she was a spy from New-Orleans, and entered quite fully into the case. I then asked where she was, he said he did not know positively, but thought he could point out the house to me. It being Sunday morning, there were few officers about. I went with him, and he pointed out the house to me where he thought she was. I told him he had better be pretty sure in getting facts against her, I do not think I saw him again until night, when he came back and said he was satisfied she was there in the house that he had designated before that, he had mentioned to me this Lieutenant whom he had seen talking to her in the cars and going to the house where she had gone; the next morning he came back and said he was very much fatigued, and asked me if I would let him have an officer. I told him I was very short of men, as there was an investigation going on in the War Department, but I told him I had a man named Dugan, from New-York and asked if he knew him. He said he did, and told Dugan to go with him to make such investigations as he thought proper, and Dugan did go with him, occasionally Bowles stopped at my office and reported progress in the case, and detailed to me the results of his observations. He told me of this Lieutenant, and of conversations that no one else could. He also said that Mrs. Brinsmade had sent a dispatch to Phelps asking him to come on at once. I had a conversation with Dugan on the matter, and he related to me in substance what Bowles had stated. I think it was on Sunday night that Justice Dunn and Mrs. Brinsmade were brought to my office. Officer Bowles came in and said, "I have let the matter alone as long as I thought it safe, and I have arrested her." I asked him to have a seat. Justice Dunn seemed a little excited. Mrs. Brinsmade said she could explain everything, but not before those two, and I asked them to leave the room. They went out, and she began to tell me who she was, where she came from, why she left New-Orleans, that on account of her Union proclivities she was no longer to move across the street to New-Orleans, that Dr. Phelps had accompanied her, and she desired to come North on the score of having relations in Providence. Said at the same time that Justice Dunn had requested her to come on and spend a few weeks at his house. She asked what disposition was to be made of her. I told her I did not know, that I knew very little about the case, and did not recollect what must be done as to her disposition. I told her I would get my friend Dugan to call upon me from the cars. I sent for Dugan, and Dugan and the Lieutenant were [illegible] conversation. [illegible] very much that this [illegible] asked what disposition was to be made of her. He asked [illegible] reason to detain papers from her. I said No, that I did not want anything, that I only wish her to leave a gentleman and I supposed she had such a great desire to go that I should not detain her. She asked what disposition was to be made of her, and I told her that I did not know. I told her uncle I thought she had better be sent South. Bowles spoke up and wanted to know when she should go. I told him she had better go in the morning; she said she did not want to go away in the morning, as she wanted to see Phelps; that Phelps had one hundred dollars of her money, and she wanted to see him and get the money back; Phelps had been arrested the night before and searched; he was confined in the Old Capitol Prison; I found letters and some money, and Phelps then stated that the money did not belong to him; that it was the property of Mrs. Brinsmade, and given him to pay bills in New-York, and he had not expended it; at her request I sent her over to Willard's under the charge of Judge Lawrence, with instructions for him to get a room—a comfortable room—and take the next room to it himself and occupy it; she sent for me to come and see her; I declined to go, and sent back word that I did not want to see her; that evening she sent word again that she wished to see me particularly; I sent back the same reply; in about an hour after that as Officer Bowles and myself and some other officers were standing at my office, she shoved up her window.

Mr. BOWEN—What are you narrating all this for?

Col. Baker explained that he was telling the whole story, but said that if Mr. Bowen would ask questions he would answer them.

Q.—Did you discover anything treasonable among the papers of Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—In this conversation was there anything treasonable? A.—No, Sir, except that she said all her interests were with the South; she loved the South, and would die for the South.

Q.—Was there anything treasonable? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you order her arrest? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you give any instructions to Bowles in regard to her? A.—I told Bowles he had better take her back to New-York.

Q.—Did you give any instructions? A.—No further than to suggest that he had better take her back to New-York.

Q.—What disposition was to be made of her there? A.—I said that in my opinion she ought to go to New-Orleans; I stated that I would write to Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—Was any report of this case made to the Secretary of War? A.—I made a verbal report.

Q.—What was the verbal report? A.—I merely told what had been done by Officer Bowles and one of my officers.

Q.—When did you make that report? A.—I made it while Bowles was there—before she was arrested.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from Mr. Watson to make the arrest? A.—Not a word; he said that it was nothing that we had anything to do with; he had no official knowledge of it.

Q.—That was all the official conversation you had with any officer of the War Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that she was not arrested by your order? A.—She was not held by my authority; my Deputy had her in charge at Willard's.

Q.—Was she not under arrest then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whose authority? A.—By Bowles.

Q.—And your Deputy? A.—I detailed him at Bowles' request.

Q.—While she was at the hotel was she then under arrest? What disposition was made of her the next day? A.—There was no disposition made.

Q.—Did you give Bowles any instructions in regard to her? A.—No, Sir: Bowles acted without instructions from me; I gave him no instructions; I acted in the capacity of adviser; this thing is what we consider a matter of courtesy between officials; when Bowles arrived in Washington, of course, I wanted to render Kennedy and Bowles all the assistance I could; I could not consider it my case, but, being Provost-Marshal, I wanted to assist Bowles all I could, and did so.

Q.—Did you pay Bowles a sum of money? A.—Yes, I think $30.

Q.—Why? A.—Because he came to me and said he had no money; he and Dugan had spent the money. I paid it and took a receipt.

Q.—Was that paid on account of the War Department? A.—I think it was; it went into my bill, it has not been paid, it is a charge against the War Department. Bowles told me he was going to take the woman to New-York, and I advised it; I do not think he told me she was his prisoner; I recollect we had some conversation every day after her arrest.

Q.—Did you not give directions to take her back to New-York? A.—I do not think I did. I might have said, "You had better take her to New-York." She went down to the depot in Washington on her return to New-York, in charge of Deputy Lawrence, who was directed by me to turn her over to Bowles. I will explain—when she found she had to come back to New-York she wanted some other else besides Bowles to take her, she had taken a great dislike to Bowles; I said that Bowles had brought her on he must take her back, I saw her subsequently in New-York. I came entirely on business connected with the arrest of Dr. Ellis; I saw Mrs. Brinsmade at the Station-house, I went there for the purpose of getting some information about Dr. Phelps; I do not know the time, it was some three or four weeks ago. I did not give directions to have her detained here; I did not give directions to have her sent to New-Orleans, I gave no directions to the officer to have her detained in custody—not to my recollection. I think she had been confined a month when I came on from Washington.

Q.—When you visited the Station-house did you give any instructions regarding her? A.—I do not recollect that I did. I saw an officer, or the captain. I saw the Superintendent upon the subject. Mr. Kennedy did tell me she was still in confinement. I knew it before. I hear it in Washington from one of the officers after Bowles came back. Bowles did report to me when he arrived in Washington that he had lodged the lady in a Station-house in the City. I did not take action on that that I recollect, when I called upon Mr. Kennedy he asked me what was going to be done with Mrs. Brinsmade. I told him I did not know; he asked me to write an order for her discharge, I told him I could not do it, I, however, wrote a letter.

Q.—Why could you not give an order for her discharge? A.—Because I did not consider her in my custody. I think I so stated; I wrote Mr. Kennedy a note, thinking I should not see him. I do not recollect the purport of it. I think it stated that I could not discharge her, I saw her subsequent to that more than once. I have had an application by telegram from Mr. Draper, asking by whose authority she was detained. I stated in reply that she was not detained by my authority or by my order. I showed Mr. Draper's dispatch to the Secretary of War. It was a dispatch in my presence, and I afterwards, the evening the Department, wrote another. I received both while at office.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Brinsmade that you received no by order of the Secretary of War? A.—I do not Sir.

Q.—Did you tell her it was because she was accused of being a rebel spy? A.—I did.

Q.—That she was accused of having treasonable papers on her person? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask her if she had more papers? A.—I do not recollect. Another I did or not. I certainly did. I told her that the papers lying on my table were all the papers she had. I asked her why she came North. She told me she was sick at home and visit her friends.

Q.—Did you tell her that you would send her to New Orleans? A.—I think not Sir. I think I told her I thought it would be the best thing for her, and said I could not do so, that she had done nothing that I could send her back for, as far as I can recollect, I may not that she had been very sick, the Lieutenant referred to in the remark about the Lieutenant and Colonel similar expression, another remark she made was that she would like to examine under her foot a flag under which she was walking, she did not express a desire to go back to New-Orleans, she wanted to go to her friends.

Q.—Did you promise to send her to New-York? A.—No, Sir, I think I told her she was going to New-York.

Q.—Did you promise to send her to the St. Nicholas as you had sent her to Willards? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Are her papers and photographs still in your possession, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir. I took them out of my safe and looked at them just before I left Washington.

Q.—Did you tell her you wished to show them to the Secretary of War? A.—I think not, Sir. She asked what I was going to do with them, perhaps I told her they were to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Re-cross-examined by Judge Dean—Q.—Why did you keep the papers of a person who was not your prisoner? A.—Because I had no official demand made upon me for them, I did not give them to Bowles because he did not ask me for them. I did not give them to the lady because we do not give up papers to prisoners. I did not consider her my prisoner. I would have given her the papers if she sent in order for them. I should have given them to Mr. Kennedy if he had asked for them.

Q.—Did you consider her a large one woman? A.—I did.

Q.—Why? A.—On account of her talking and making use of expressions which I thought were disloyal.

Q.—Do you consider any one guilty of treason who makes use of expressions which you think ought not to be made? A.—I do not think I am to be the judge.

Q.—Did you not write to Mr. Kennedy that you had decided to send her to New-York, and from there to New-Orleans? A.—I think not, Sir.

A letter from the witness to Mr. Kennedy was here introduced in evidence and identified by the witness as his handwriting in which he used the expression, "I decided to send her to New-York."

Q.—By *Mr. Dean*—Did Bowles make that decision? A.—No Sir. I did it at his request.

Q.—Did he ask you to make that decision? A.—No, Sir. I say because he had taken the lady on there, I was simply assisting.

Q.—I ask you the you decide? A.—In conversation, we all thought she should be sent back to New-Orleans—the Justice particularly.

Q.—But, you say, "I decided to send Mrs. Brinsmade back to New-York." I want to know if you made that decision at Bowles' request, and was it as you did at his request? A.—I sent for Bowles to New-York at his request. I did not know that I made any decision in the case further than—

Q.—Why did you not say she was one the first steamer to New Orleans, she was not [illegible] in the case at Washington? A.—I [illegible] [illegible] prisoner.

[illegible] Q.—Was she not subject [illegible] A.—No [illegible]

Q.—Was [illegible] Bowles [illegible] A.—No [illegible]

Q.—Was [illegible] Provost-Marshal [illegible] Phelps? [illegible]

Q.—Did you [illegible] War Department [illegible] Bowles [illegible] A.—[illegible] it was [illegible]

Q.—Were you charged in the [illegible] Dr. Phelps at the time? A.—I [illegible]

through my instructions—my orders; Bowles was not any further than his connection with me; he was reporting to me from time to time.

Q.—Do you charge to the War Department money paid for services performed under the direction of the Police of New-York, or the Provost-Marshal of New-York? A.—I do not know that I have ever had an instance of the kind; I have had from other points; I have made no draft upon New-York for that $30; I had an interview with Mr. Kennedy at these headquarters; that was a clerk to the room who I suppose might have heart part of the conversation—not all of it; Mr. Kennedy did, during that conversation, ask me for an order releasing the woman; I cannot recollect the words of the answer; the substance of my answer was that I could not give an order for her release; I think I stated that I would see the Secretary and send an order; I had a conversation with the Secretary of War when I got back; he said the Department had no official knowledge of the transaction in any shape of form; *that Mr. Kennedy went entirely out of his jurisdiction in making the arrest*, and that I had done *wrong in having anything to do with it in any shape or form*; that was said on my return, before Mr. Draper went on.

Q.—Did you inform Mr. Kennedy of that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you had promised to send an order for the release? A.—I based that promise on the Secretary's consent.

Q.—Why did not you communicate to Mr. Kennedy the fact that the Secretary of War repudiated any authority in the premises? A.—Well, I do not know why I did not.

Q.—You knew she was in prison? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that Kennedy held the order for her detention from the War Department? A.—I did not think she was held by my order.

Q.—You knew she was in confinement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not know that she was confined without authority of law? A.—I did not know of any authority to hold her.

Q.—You had visited the Station-house and promised to get an order from the War Department? A.—Yes, Sir—based upon the probability of getting a release from the Secretary of War.

Q.—And when the Secretary repudiated it, you gave no information to Mr. Kennedy? A.—I did not, Sir—I did not consider it part of my duty; I did not promise in Mr. Kennedy's office to write an order, and did not sit down to a table for that purpose; I left before Mr. Kennedy's return; I left a note for him; I was in a great hurry, as I had important business; I went to see Mrs. Brinsmade for the purpose of getting some facts about Dr. Phelps, having heard reports about him; I had no order for his arrest, and no expectation of arresting him; it is about two or three miles from here to the Station-house.

Mr. Kennedy—We call it forty-six minutes.

Testimony of Col. Baker continued—I had a conversation with the Secretary about this case, while Mrs. Brinsmade was under surveillance in Washington; in the conversation I had with him I understood that he advised me that I had no jurisdiction; as we had no official knowledge of the matter, and could not take action.

Q.—You gave official information then, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir: I told the Secretary of Bowler coming on and my impressions; I told him that she ought to be arrested; his answer was that we had no official knowledge of the case; I was in the habit of communicating with the Department both by letter and in convention, it was after I told him she ought to be arrested that he said they had no official knowledge of the case.

Q.—Was that not official? A.—He did not regard it as official.

Q.—After your complaint that she ought to be arrested, and your notification that she was arrested—whom did you see? A.—Mr. Watson.

Q.—Did you communicate in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any communication in reference to the matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you invited her at the Station-house did you promise, on leaving, to return again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell them you were coming back to take Miss Brinsmade riding? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell any officer there that she would be released next day at twelve o'clock? A.—I do not know that I used those words; I may have said I thought she would be released, I did not think she would; I based that statement upon what I supposed would be the action of the Secretary of War in the matter when I reported to him; I think the officer in charge of the Station-house asked me what I was going to do with the woman, I told him I thought she would be discharged; I do not recollect that the Captain asked, "Why not so it now?" I think I told him she would be discharged to-morrow, I was going West from New-York, and was gone three days, I expected to consult with Mr. Kennedy and with the Secretary of War by letter again, I did go to see Mr. Kennedy, but he was not in, I did not leave him a note because I expected to come back again. I have not communicated with him in any way, to my knowledge since the purport of my reply to Mr. Draper was that the lady was not arrested by my order, and was not held by my order. I do not recollect whether Mr. Draper's dispatch said she was arrested by my order.

Q.—Now, Sir, I want to know what duties the Provost-Marshal of the Department has? A.—Well, Sir, they would be hard to define.

Q.—Is there office created by law? A.—Created by appointment, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether there is any written law for the creation of the office? A.—There is military law; you will find it in the army regulations; my duties are defined there; I have no copy; my duties are to obey the orders of the War Department; arresting disloyal persons, seizing contraband goods, arresting deserters, investigating frauds against the Government, there are many duties, but I cannot enumerate them. I was appointed at the beginning of September, I had been a resident of Washington a year and a-half previous, formerly resided in San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. BOWEN asked how far this line of inquiry was to go—what was its object?

Mr. DEAN said that was the last question of the kind; he simply wished to identify the person.

Mr. BAKER said, that as he appeared here as a witness, he had not brought counsel.

Mr. BOWEN wanted the inquiry confined to the issue.

Mr. Dean—I am not prepared to go out of the issue.

Mr. Baker—I am entirely willing you should. Sir.

Mr. Dean—What a person's antecedents disloyal is there not a right to be made in order to prevent the Provost-Marshal?

A.—I am unwilling to report to the War Department, I report to the Secretary.

Q.—When you take it to report of an arrest, who is to be satisfied on the person is to be held? A.—Why, Sir, I am supposed to Gen. Bowen to decide whether that is a fair question or to ask me under the circumstances. I do not know that I am bound to answer the question.

Mr. DEAN claimed that this question involved the very point at issue as to who was responsible for this arrest. He argued at some length that it was essential to his case, as it was by no means his object to unravel the secrets of the War Department.

Mr. BOWEN took time to consider the issue of this inquiry, and after some discussion with the War Department, and after some consultation with Judge Dean, the question of the witness stating before whom he reports as a matter of business was waived. The witness then identified the following letter written by him to Mr. Kennedy in New-York, at the time he visited Washington:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1862.

To John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: In the case of Mrs. A. Brinsmade, arrested in this city some time since, by Officer Bowlest of your force, and by Officer Dugan, attached to my Department, I beg leave to say that the Honorable Secretary of War informs me that the arrest was unwarrantable, and that there is no authority by which she can be sent to New-Orleans.

I am, Sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

S. C. BAKER, War Department.

Q.—You never saw Kennedy that day, after you left that letter? A.—I think I did come back after writing that, and get a permit; I think Mr. Kennedy told then ask why I did not give the order for her release; I do not recollect that he said that in consequence of my not giving the order he would have to countermand an order which he had issued, to have her brought down from the Station-house; I will say that I think Mr. Kennedy thought she was going to be released from the conversation he had with me I thought he drew an inference that she was going to be released.

The testimony being concluded, Col. Baker proceeded to make a personal statement, that he considered that an effort had been made to blacken his character, and he saw persons here who might to be at their posts in Washington.

Mr. BOWEN said that, by all means Mr. Baker's rights as a witness should be protected.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to to-day, at 10 o'clock.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

The Board met, present to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Dear Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board of City Hall, on Monday next, the twenty-fourth inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. You will also notify the Mayor of the same, that his presence is desired at that time.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Present—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ward, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Absent—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Frear—4.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Alderman Allen moved that the Board proceed to the business for which it was convened, and that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of the business of the session.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frances A. Conway, Christian S. Woodruff, Simon Meyers, Henry Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Brandon, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the Special Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and also in favor of H. N. Parker and T. F. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or as otherwise provided by law.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Street Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the following streets to be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department:

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, also in Bank-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, and also in Bethune-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for Hose Company number Eighteen, within the following boundaries, viz: Washington, William, Pearl and Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase lot number three hundred and fifty-six Pearl-street, for Hose Company number Ten.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway across to the Central Park, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he hereby is required to report to this Board, at the next meeting the reason why many of the streets of this City have not been cleaned, and the dirt, ashes and garbage removed during the last two weeks, and the names of numbers of such streets, avenues and wards, and whether 40's and if any, what [illegible] has been taken to enforce the performance of the contract for cleaning the streets against the contractor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frances A. Conway, Christian S. Woodruff, Simon Meyers, Henry Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Brandon, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the Special Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and also in favor of H. N. Parker and T. F. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or as otherwise provided by law.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, also in Bank-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, and also in Bethune-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for Hose Company number Eighteen, within the following boundaries, viz: Washington, William, Pearl and Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase lot number three hundred and fifty-six Pearl-street, for Hose Company number Ten.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway across to the Central Park, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he hereby is required to report to this Board, at the next meeting the reason why many of the streets of this City have not been cleaned, and the dirt, ashes and garbage removed during the last two weeks, and the names of numbers of such streets, avenues and wards, and whether 40's and if any, what [illegible] has been taken to

tween Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to regulate the grade, the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(By Board of Councilmen amended, by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "Provided the same be done within ninety days," and as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to R. K. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth street to the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the cost thereof to be paid by said Cudlipp.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by add ing thereto the words following, viz.: "Provided the same be done within ninety days after the passage of this resolution," and as amended adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Subsequently, Alderman Allen moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Fourteenth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, half at the expense of the City, and the other half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be laid in Sixty-first-street between Second-avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to lay Croton water mains in East Fifteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the salaries of the caulkers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, and the salary of the laborers in said Department be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that East Twenty-fourth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, twenty-sixth instant, at five o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY.
Nov. 24, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Dispensaries of the City of New-York for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By the President—

Petition of Charles B. Hart, for permission to place a bay window from the second story of the front of house number Three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue.

In communication Thirtieth the President offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Charles B. Hart, to place a bay window, upon the second story of the front of his house, number Three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, in this City, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Francis Felix, to have illegal assessment money refunded (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

Which was referred to Comptroller with power by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Stevenson, The Presidents, Babcock, Snyder, Price—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Orton, Ross—3

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of Hermann Knubel, to have illegal assessment money refunded (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

Which was referred to Comptroller with power by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Orton, Ross—2.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Dr. G. Wolff, to be paid for certain services rendered at the request of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Committee on Police.

By Councilman Babcock—

Petition of owners of property on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Third-avenue, that the grade of the street between Second and Third avenues, be altered to make one continuous descent, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Wm. D. F. Manice and others to extend sidewalk of the northerly side of Thirty-fifth street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, seven feet beyond the present line of the curbstone.

In connection therewith Councilman Brice offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That permission be granted to William D. F. Manice and Edward Manice to extend the sidewalk of the northerly side of Thirty-fifth street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, to a distance of seven feet beyond the present line of the curbstone, to be set and the sidewalk flagged at their expense.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of Addison Brown and others, to remit assessment on regulating, &c., of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have gas lamps set in Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store as above, provided the same does not extend beyond the stoop line.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton.—

Resolved, That the use of this chamber be and the same is hereby granted to one of the Justices of the Superior Court, for the purpose of holding a Special Term, without Jury, for the month of December.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Hogan was here called to the chair.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the schoolhouse on Fifty-first-street to the church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, on the southeasterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, also, south side of Fifty-third-street between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health

Subsequently, Councilman Snyder moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the hour of meeting for the Stated Sessions of this Board be, and it is hereby changed from five o'clock P. M. to four o'clock P. M.

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution lay upon the table

Which was lost.

Councilman Snyder moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the word "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "two"

Which was lost

And the resolution was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, December fourth.

Which was carried

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the former report of same Committee in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

(In Board of Councilmen, November ten, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "to be similar to the ones now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.")

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost

And the paper was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—7

Councilman Brice moved that the above be reconsidered and the paper postponed.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Councilman Brice moved that the paper be again considered.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—14

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross—2.

PETITIONS

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Hogan, for the sum of five hundred dollars, in full for damage sustained by said Jeremiah, by reason of a fire occurring in premises in Nineteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and that the same be paid out of the contingent account.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Nelson for the sum of two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy cents per day, for each and every day he was employed on the property following said sum, from Forty-eighth-street, to Forty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

(In Board of Councilmen, November ten, resolution amended by striking out the words "one hundred and thirty-two Ward number three hundred and sixty-two and sixty-three," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number two, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hogrood.

Map number twenty-seven, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map number thirty-one, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map number one hundred and fifty-six, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number sixty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map number thirty-two, block number two hundred and fifty-two, Ward number thirty-five, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornett.

Confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over,

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the carriageway of Coenties-slip, from the northerly line of Front-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood Bros. & Underhill for the sum of one hundred dollars for the transportation, in August last, from New-Orleans to this City of the remains of Brigadier-General Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

(In Board of Councilmen November one lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Councilman Orton moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the above resolution.

Which was carried, and the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gross—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Lent (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. W. Roome, Jr., for the sum of three hundred dollars, for services to the Special Committees to the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, separate and distinct from his regular duties.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Senior for the sum of seventy-nine dollars, to pay expenses incurred in the funeral of the late Brigadier-General Williams.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets extending from the southeast corner of said streets, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Overlock, for the sum of $25, said amount being in full for loss of horse, and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Brice—9.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder—7

Which was subsequently recommitted and postponed

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Resolution, That Greene-street, from Amity to Eighth-street, be hereafter known as Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five be altered for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth avenue, Fifth avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Snyder moved to take from the file resolution proposing to change the name of a portion of Seventh-avenue to Central-avenue.

Which was lost

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourth of December, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 53, non-enumerated—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3517, 1909, 1229, 3181, 1383, 2523, 3553, 3563, 3465, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3575, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3597. *Part II.*—Nos. 2938, 3788, 2618, 2552, 1018, 2736, 3020, 344, 394, 2328, 3820, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3936.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 317, 272, 357, 387, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 3047, 1245, 3091½, 2297, 3015, 3041, 2610½, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3129. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 292, 2520, 978, 562, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. Nov. 24, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	101	200	Erie Railway Pref..		92
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104½	500	do	s10	91⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, 74 Cou	94¾	50	do		91⅞
22,000 U. S. 7-30 Notes	98	100	do	b10	91⅝
2,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	124¾	100	Hud. R. R'd	s60	74
600 Treas. 6-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small.	104	60	do	s30	74⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. Rec. B	99¾	1200	Harlem Railroad		22⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	103	30	do	s30	22½
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	600	Harlem R. Pref		42
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 90	54	400	do	b10	52
5,000 do	b60	54¾	200	Reading Railroad		76⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	52¾	50	Michigan Cen. R		88⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	550	do		89
1,000 Mo. St. 6s, bas. to H. & St. J ex-cou	73	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	39⅞
3,000 E. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	98	100	do	s10	40
4,500 Mich. S. 2d m	93	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	83¼
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d M Pf.	79	200	do		84½
15,000 A. & T. H. Inchdg.	57	100	do	b10	83⅞
20,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	34	50	do		83¾
5,000 do	b30	34⅛	30	Panama Railroad	158
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	s1	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		80⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100⅝	300	do	s30	80
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	71½	450	do		80
3 Manhattan Bank	129	150	do	b30	80
133 Am. Ex. Bank	98	150	do		79⅞
40 Commonwealth B'k	87	200	do	s30	79⅞
32 Merch'ts' Ex. B'k	93	350	do	s30	79⅝
16,000 American Gold	130⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R	b3	40⅛
26,000 do	60	130⅝	200	do	s30	40⅜
5,000 do	b30	129⅝	21	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	135⅜
1,000 do	s45	130	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	81¾
650 Penn. Coal Co	116	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	67⅛
20 Penn. Coal Pref	13¾	100	do	67¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co	120½	200	do	s60	67¾
150 do	120¾	200	do	67¾
50 do	b30	121	100	do	67⅝
24 do	120¾	20	Chic. & Rock I. R	80
16 N. Y. Cen. R	102¾	50	do	s60	80⅝
50 do	s10	102⅞	100	do	80¾
150 do	103	50	do	b30	80⅝
50 do	b60	103⅛	100	do	b30	80⅝
100 Erie Railway	52⅜	12	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	93
800 do	52¼	100	Rome & Wa. R.	82½
300 do	b30	52⅜	10	Cin. Ham. & D. R.	112¾
100 Lake S. & C. R	87	25	Nor. & Wor R.	74

SECOND BOARD

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	1000	Harlem R. R.		22⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Cou	104⅛	100	do		22¼
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	124⅜	200	do	b30	22¼
10,000 U. S. 7-30 Notes	98	100	Harlem R. Pref.		51
15,000 Treas. 6-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small.	100	do		52⅜
2,000 E. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	97½	50	do		52⅝
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	50	do	b30	52⅝
10,000 do	b30	123,370	Clev. & Tol. R.		67⅝
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105	500	do		67⅝
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M	101	100	Reading R. R.		76⅛
3,000 Ind. & N. W. 1st B.	61	300	do		76⅛
10,000 Amer. Gold	130⅜	50	do		76⅛
10,000 do	130⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	89⅝
4,000 do	130½	50	do		89⅝
10,000 do	130⅝	50	do		89⅝
10,000 do	b30	130⅝	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	40
50,000 do	s30	130⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R. Scrip.	80⅛
2,000 do	s30	130½	100	do	s30	80
10,000 do	b30	130¾	400	do	80
40 Am. Ex. Bank	99	5000	Ill. Cen. Con'd B's	87
5,000 Ch. & N. W. Pref	73½	27	Clev. & Pitts. R	40
5 Fl. Bank	120½	200	do	39⅞
50 do	120¾	200	do	39⅝
10 Erie Railway	52⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	81⅝
200 do	52⅞	100	do	81⅝

MONDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 15:

Decrease in Loans	$2,197,286
Decrease in Specie	1,238,731
Decrease in Circulation	36,965
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,787,941

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 22, 1862.	Nov. 22, 1862.	Nov. 15, 1862
Capital	$66,050,000	$69,128,600	$69,128,600
Loans	163,460,376	176,589,397	178,786,683
Specie	41,609,063	36,110,216	39,348,947
Circulation	8,605,895	9,804,026	9,840,991
Gross Deposits	152,631,592	193,747,124	203,148,942
Exchanged	20,272,238	36,468,451	39,082,398
Undrawn	133,359,354	157,278,663	164,066,604
In Sub-Treasury	8,168,250	24,725,961	16,526,296

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $380,000 on account of the 7.30 ₱ cent. awards; $142,000 for Customs, and over $200,000 on account of the 6-20 year 6 ₱ cent. Loan.

The recovery and advance in the Stock Market, noted at the close of business on Saturday, was well maintained at the early Board to-day, and a large general business was done. Between the Boards, the inclination of the dealings was rather to dullness, but on the meeting of the Second Board, a strong demand was again manifested on Governments, and on Harlem and several of the Western Roads. At the same time, the transactions were heavy in amount in American Gold Coin, the sellers pressing their offers at 130¾@¼@½ ₱ cent. cash, and 130 seller's option 30 days. The turn in the market for Money is in favor of the upward movement on Government Securities and the Share list, while the receipt of another California remittance is against an advance in Gold, for the moment. There is much discussion on the Street in reference to the course of financial affairs before Congress at the approaching Session, but the rumor obtains that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, if not the Secretary of the Treasury himself, will favor a further authority for the issue of United States Notes of lawful tender. Popular opinion on the subject has undergone a rapid change since the practical experience of last week of the extreme scarcity of these Notes at the Money centres of the country, and the inadequate supply to the actual demand and preference for them throughout the North and West.

Late in the afternoon the market was firm on the Share list and steady on Government Stocks, and continued weak on Gold:

United States 6s, 1881	104⅝	Missouris	52
Treas. 7.30 ₱ Cents	101⅛	Tennessees	50
U. S. Notes, C. House	124⅝	Harlem	22⅛
Am. Gold Coin	130⅛	Illinois Central	71⅛
New-York Central	102⅞	Toledo	44⅝
Erie	52⅜	Pittsburgh	42
Erie Preferred	92	Rock Island	80¼
Hudson	74½	Galena	81⅝
Michigan Central	88⅜	Pacific	88⅜
Michigan Southern	40	Panama	158
Michigan Guaranteed	87	Harlem Preferred	51⅛

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Chatham	96
Manhattan	128	Bank of the Republic	99
Merchants'	103	Irving	70
Union	105	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	103	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers'	85½
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	East River	93
National	95	Market	97
Mechanics' Exchange	95	Continental	90
Commerce	96¾	Marine	120
Mechanics' Ex. Ass'n	90	Commonwealth	87
Broadway	140	Importers' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	98		

And the following for the Railway mortgages, which are generally firmer than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106¾	Chi. & N. W 1sts, 2d m	80
N. Y. Cen 6s Subscription	100	Chi. & N. W. first bds.	61¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s	105¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	55
Erie second 7s	102	Chi. & N. Ja. juncts	90
Erie third	100½	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie fourths, '80	101	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	100
Hudson thirds 7s	101⅜	Tol. & Wabash first	87¾
Hudson, convertibles	95	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Harlem firsts, 7s	104¾	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Harlem thirds 7s	80	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	106
Mich. Cen. 8s, '66-72	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8s, firsts	114	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	111
Mich. So. 7s, seconds	93½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91
N. Ind. & Cent. 1s, 7s	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Mich So & N. Ind. 7s, 1st	82¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92¾
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	74⅜
T. H. & A. 2ds pref	78	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Chi. & N. W. G. Bonds	87	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. appleton	87	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	92

We have received the following important correction in the Import entries for October from the Statistical Bureau of the New-York Custom-house:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

The Foreign Dutiable Import Item for October should have been $8,462,554, instead of $18,162,554, as erroneously furnished you. Be so good as to correct your tables, and oblige, &c.

The above error, we understand, occurred in transcribing the report for the Associated Press from the books of the Auditor. The difference being so large as *ten millions* in value, we republish below our table of Friday last, and also our weekly summary of yesterday corrected:

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of October, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$ 8,462,554
In dutiable goods, warehoused	3,689,806
In free goods	1,001,870
Total entered in October	$13,157,250
Against entries in October, 1861	7,884,413
Increased Importation	$ 5,272,817

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000		$19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,068,000
March	18,631,000		12,658,000
April	13,827,000		12,933,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
June	12,276,000		7,263,000
July	20,134,000		7,942,000
August	14,212,000		7,836,000
September	18,027,000		6,074,000
October	23,157,000		7,884,000
Total 10 months	$150,668,000		$107,685,000
Foreign Specie	1,203,000		35,826,000

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,588,000
Add three weeks in November	7,291,078
Total to date, 1862	$157,979,078
Against same time, 1861	112,987,572
Increase since Jan. 1	$44,991,406

The Michigan Central Railroad Company earned the first two weeks in November, 1862, $148,998
First two weeks in November, 1861 116,077
Gain in two weeks $32,921

The following shows the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the past six months, ending Nov. 30, bring the first half of their present fiscal year:

	1861	1862
June	$133,619	$171,191
July	123,377	179,189
August	144,982	216,321
September	205,956	297,956
October	307,332	332,263
November	242,059	Estd 209,000
Total	$1,158,211	$1,405,120
Less		1,158,211
Gained over last year		$301,895

Is equal to a dividend of about 5 ₱ cent on the capital stock of $6,057,000.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to day were $1,071,851, including $142,000 for Customs; Interest, $737,000; Internal, $27,000,000.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 22.	LOANS. Nov. 15.	SPECIE. Nov. 22.	SPECIE. Nov. 15.
Bk. of New-York	6,526,469	6,546,797	2,776,994	1,737,698
Manhattan Co	6,430,476	6,473,248	2,165,891	2,336,499
Merchants' Bank	7,668,226	7,928,658	2,133,712	2,192,090
Mechanics' Bank	4,736,825	5,145,977	634,411	632,234
Union Bank	4,192,720	4,206,722	2,502,007	2,645,705
Bank of America	10,046,595	9,586,213	2,347,082	2,348,638
Phenix Bank	4,752,128	4,678,441	877,364	947,945
City Bank	3,815,340	3,898,960	2,076,344	2,177,344
Tradesmen's Bank	2,457,410	2,461,433	206,444	204,540
Fulton Bank	1,945,831	1,885,038	419,773	416,333
Chemical Bank	3,358,385	3,306,981	2,848,861	2,845,374
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,844,853	2,878,337	222,998	222,404
National Bank	2,478,461	2,406,921	515,810	513,621
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,588,588	1,554,125	142,905	141,911
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	908,964	890,880	208,666	208,731
Greenwich Bank	514,904	484,276	302,813	287,501
Leather Man. Bk.	2,525,293	2,626,343	634,796	666,138
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,367,486	1,376,998	329,201	329,756
Bk. St. New-York	5,286,122	5,704,004	838,230	880,109
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,423,941	9,389,037	2,471,813	2,507,158
Bk. of Commerce	13,932,034	14,734,776	1,355,670	1,472,433
Broadway Bank	4,676,641	4,687,175	954,477	955,397
Ocean Bank	2,735,179	2,787,746	277,030	284,052
Mercantile Bank	3,331,523	3,362,228	647,346	660,870
Pacific Bank	1,632,998	1,681,478	146,355	146,119
Bank of Republic	5,051,171	5,237,184	1,599,135	1,675,240
Chatham Bank	1,116,172	1,107,626	101,031	106,293
People's Bank	886,904	837,053	115,282	114,758
Bank of N. Am.	2,632,564	2,683,276	191,105	193,413
Hanover Bank	2,266,570	2,233,346	167,217	167,744
Irving Bank	1,061,577	1,069,024	90,866	101,213
Metropolitan Bk.	10,468,573	11,052,818	1,766,553	1,818,417
Citizen's Bank	932,627	983,460	80,189	80,221
Nassau Bank	2,643,255	2,628,443	261,086	256,097
Market Bank	2,433,908	2,450,272	292,091	285,074
St. Nicholas Bank	1,661,402	1,636,540	210,410	221,448
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,137,166	3,135,733	233,328	242,090
Corn Exch. Bank	2,577,592	2,826,702	312,026	314,471
Continental Bank	3,861,980	4,063,399	301,960	303,405
Bk of Commonwlth	1,814,227	1,646,761	244,656	236,744
Oriental Bank	678,106	686,540	53,165	47,579
Marine Bank	1,877,974	1,846,975	315,981	376,268
Atlantic Bank	963,220	966,370	89,253	89,365
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,365,941	3,540,477	406,610	406,010
Park Bank	10,478,816	10,587,921	3,648,727	3,733,523
Mech. Bkg Assn.	1,011,220	1,127,124	196,093	197,362
Grocers' Bank	474,754	501,600	70,447	69,482
North River Bank	559,199	988,020	61,071	63,016
East River Bank	365,241	376,813	19,789	19,931
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	1,460,471	1,510,857	156,213	157,060
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	613,188	612,889	110,474	110,437
N. Y. Exch. Bank	514,711	498,149	46,915	46,357
Bull's Head Bank	518,237	522,355	29,310	28,278
N. Y. County Bank	396

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

IRVING HALL—Child Pianist.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued an order directing that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings under the Confiscation Act, and authorizing him to call upon the military authorities to aid him in carrying out its provisions.

Our latest advices from the Army of the Potomac are to Sunday evening, at which time the bombardment of Fredericksburgh had not commenced. During Saturday night, the enemy's earthworks were somewhat extended, but no additional guns were visible.

Our advices from Gen. Siegel's headquarters are to the effect that the entire Northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels, and there are now only a few of White's guerrillas roaming about Leesburgh, Mount Gilead, Martinsburgh and vicinity. Jackson has gone toward Richmond.

Information has been received from the Lower Mississippi that the rebels are busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, about a hundred and fifty miles above New-Orleans. It will be recollected that our New-Orleans correspondent some time ago suggested the probability that they would do so. The same engineer who designed the works at Vicksburgh has completed the fortifications at Port Hudson, and ten or twelve guns are already in position. Between this point and Vicksburgh an important rebel task is now being carried on—steamers being run on Red River, bringing down immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from new salt works on the Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth, which are said to produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily (!)

The Chicago *Journal* understands that the following is the position of the army in Southwest Tennessee and North Mississippi: Gen. Grant is with the centre, between Lagrange and the Cold Water; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, near Holly Springs; Gen. Sherman at Davis' Bridge, southeast of Memphis. Gen. Hurlbert is at Memphis, in temporary command of the post. The enemy has been concentrating a very considerable force at Jackson, Miss., under Pemberton. Our army has been and is being strengthened, to what extent and by whom it is hardly proper to state. The *Journal* does not anticipate a battle north of Jackson, Miss., although the rebels may make a stand at Tallahatchie Bridge, 17 miles south of Holly Springs.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs the following items under date Nov. 20. Some of the statements hardly seem probable. He writes: "Official information received here announces that Gen. Pope has been ordered to St. Louis from St. Paul; probably to relieve Gen. Curtis. Gen. McClernand's grand Mississippi army will be divided into three *corps d'armee*. Major-Gen. Sumner will command the right wing, Major-Gen. Wallace the centre, and Major-Gen. Granger the left wing. His army will be organized and ready to move about the 5th of December. Gen. Cox, in the Kanawha Valley, is concentrating his troops now that the enemy have entirely disappeared, and is making preparations to go into Winter quarters. Gauley will be the point selected. Gen. Wright's departure for the field has been delayed, but will certainly take place early next week. His successor to command the Department of Ohio has not yet been named.

The Memphis *Appeal* states that a citizen of Memphis recently crossed both lines, bearing a proposition from Gen. Sherman to Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by United States freighting and passenger boats, in consideration for which the families of Southern men in Memphis were not to be disturbed by National authorities. The *Appeal* bitterly opposes the proposition.

Tennessee money was selling at a premium of seven per cent. over greenbacks in Memphis on the 15th inst.

Hon. Andrew Fleshea, Senator from Jackson County, Western Virginia, has arrived in Wheeling, and reports that Gen. Echols benefitted that section of the country by taking off with him when his army retreated a number of the warmest secession sympathizers. Two full companies were enlisted for his army, and it is hoped that they are gone never to return.

By order of Gen. Wright, certain citizens of Covington, Ky., who were supposed to be disloyal, were taxed, a few weeks ago, to meet the expenses incurred in erecting works for the defence of the city. While the assessment notices were being served, and before more than a few hundred dollars had been collected, an order came to suspend the assessments, and a few days ago, Col Sipes, who had the matter in charge, was directed to refund the amounts collected by him, which ha accordingly did, to the various parties who paid them. The cause of this change in policy on the part of Gen. Wright has not transpired.

Gen. Dix, on Friday last, ordered a reconnoissance up the Peninsula, which reached the Chickahominy and a portion of the old battle-ground. The troops which took part in it took prisoners all the rebels they saw, and procured some valuable information.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and her advices, which are one week later, are telegraphed. By this arrival we receive the important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon has made a proposal for mediation between the belligerents in the United States to the British Government, but that the latter has declined to become a party. Earl Russell's official reply to the proposition, dated the 13th inst., is published in the London *Gazette*. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, but observes that the concurrence of Russia, expressly desirable, had not been obtained; and after weighing all the information obtained from America, the Government concludes there is [illegible] the United States Government would accept the proposal, a refusal of which would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the Governments; therefore it is better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and to embrace the first good opportunity for offering mediation which may occur. The publication of this dispatch produced no effect commercially. The Paris *Moniteur* says the answers of England and Russia are an adjournment of the question of mediation, but it thinks their hesitation has nearly reached its limit, as the recent elections in the North testify to the progress of peace opinions. From China, we learn that another engagement had taken place between the American Ward's Contingent and the rebels, in which Ward was killed. More outrageous murders of foreigners had taken place in Japan. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and unchanged.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at thie port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst. She brings nearly a million of treasure, and the mails and passengers from California. The news from the Isthmus by this arrival is of not much importance. The previous reports of the successes of Mosquera are confirmed. He now has entire possession of Antioquis, propositions of submission having been made by the Governor and accepted. The civil war was considered virtually at an end. The news from South and Central America by this arrival is also of very little importance. The Ecuadorians had been somewhat frightened of rumors of fillibuster expeditions from Peru, and of contemplated revolutions and conspiracies against the constituted authorities. Whether there was any foundation for these rumors, does not appear. From Paru we learn that Gen. San Roman was quietly installed as President on the 24th ult., in place of Castilla. La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia, finally surrendered to the Provisional President Acha on the 16th inst. The condition of affairs inside the city is represented to have been most distressing. All the Central American States are quiet. Dr. Mackie, the agent of the State Department, came home as passenger in the *Ariel*.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, a large and crowded meeting was held in order to hear of the sanitary condition and wants of the noble defenders of our country in the army and in the hospitals. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Both gentlemen made powerful appeals for aid, as the Association is much in want of clothing for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of Hawley D. Clapp, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 3. The Mayor vetoed the resolution in regard to the redemption of soiled stamps, because Government is now acting in the matter. The Corporation Counsel reported the course and present state of the litigation to stop the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company from carrying out the legislative charter. The suit of the City for a claim of $100,000 damages, it appears, is before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and a decision is expected soon. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the City Inspector why the street-cleaning has been neglected lately, and if legal proceedings have been taken against the contractor; also, another to procure a portrait of Gov. Morgan at an expense of $1,000. The Comptroller reported the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday to have been $1,878,875 69, and that $67,594 of the Family Aid Fund were paid out during the fortnight ending Nov. 15. Adjourned till Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. Hogan, changing the hour of meeting to 4 o'clock P. M., was adopted. A small amount of routine business was transacted, and an adjournment was made till 5 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Dec. 4.

The trial of Superintendent Kennedy on the newspaper allegations in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, was continued yesterday at the Police Headquarters. Officer Bowles, who made the arrest, and Provost-Marshal L. C. Baker, of Washington, were severally examined and cross-examined at great length. Their evidence tended to show that there was a very general desire upon the part of all those charged with having authorized the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade to shift the responsibility upon others.

Augustus L. Simms, who, it will be remembered, was declared by the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Miss Clementina Anderson to be an accessory in producing her death, was arrested at an early hour yesterday, at his residence, No. 139 West Tenth-street. He will have an examination to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. The accused states that he is willing to make public all that he know was relative to the death of Miss Anderson.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following version of the manner in which the late Brig.-Gen. Frank Patterson met his end: "It was the habit of Gen. Patterson to place a revolver under his pillow, on retiring for the night, in his tent. This was done on Friday night last. About daylight, on Sunday morning, he awoke, and, for some purpose, displaced the revolver from under the pillow on which he slept, with his right hand, and while changing it to the left, probably with the intention of hanging the weapon up near his couch, it exploded. The barrel at the moment pointed toward the person of the reclining man, and the whole of the contents were received in his left breast, passing, it is believed, through the heart and causing instant death."

An important order has just been received at Harrisburgh, Penn., from the authorities at Washington, to the effect that no more substitutes in lieu of drafted men will be accepted. In Philadelphia on Saturday substitutes were plenty at from $150 to $200.

The following named officers compose the Staff of Maj.-Gen. McClernand: Maj. Warren Stuart, Chief of Cavalry; Maj. Walter B. Scates, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Thomas S. Mather, Chief of Artillery; Maj. S. Ramsey, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Hezekiah Williams, Medical Director; Maj. H. C. Freeman, Engineer; Capt. W. Rives, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. F. Anneke, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. S. Jones, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. H. P. Christie, Aid-de-Camp.

Four companies of the Tenth United States Infantry, or rather the remainder of four companies, passed through Pittsburgh on Friday *en route* to the front of the army of the Potomac. These companies have been stationed in Western forts for some years, and have seen severe service on the Plains, many of them having been engaged in the battles last Summer. The detachment embraces Companies A, C, F and H, and is under command of Major Hayden, Lieuts. R. H. Hall, Reese, E. Fleeson, and M. C. Boyce. Major Hayden is an old regular officer, and served through the Florida and Mexican wars. Lieut. Hall had command of a battery, and distinguished himself in the battle of Valverde. Lieut. Fleeson served through the three months campaign, and since his appointment in the regular army, has been actively engaged in the fatiguing duties of post garrison on the Plains. Lieut. Boyce has also been in active service for some years.

The Poughkeapsie *Eagle* estimates its loss by the recent fire which destroyed that establishment at $10,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,500.

Gen. Heiman, of Nashville, formerly in command on the Tennessee River, at Fort Henry, died at Jackson, Miss., on Nov. 16. He was a Prussian by birth and a skillful officer.

Four thousand men are still lacking from the quota of Michigan, and Gov. Blair has issued imperative orders for a draft to commence on Dec. 30.

Mr. Joseph Gebbard, of Eustis Plantation, Maine, has been arrested by Deputy Provost-Marshal Elliott, charged with aiding deserters to escape after they had received the State and town bounties. He has been committed to Fort Preble.

The draft was made without disturbance in Milwaukee on Nov. 19. Every precaution was taken to promptly suppress any disorderly demonstrations which might be made. Substitutes, on the day after the draft, were bringing $300 each.

We learn by a letter from San Francisco, under date of Oct. 31, that Capt. Freeman, of the schooner *Ann Eliza*, speaks favorably of the chance of obtaining the treasure from the steamship *Golden Gate*.

The Common Council of Paterson, N. J., have, by a vote of six to two, authorized the issue of $50,000 in fractional notes of one dollar, i. e., shinplasters. The issue will make its appearance about the 15th of December on the plea of necessity, will have a legal sanction. Mayor Williams, who is a gentleman of the Bar, opposed the proceeding on legal grounds, but [illegible]

A. Taylor was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Stock market yesterday maintained the advance of Saturday afternoon, and left off firm. Gold fell off to 136¼; Exchange, 144¾ ₩ cent. on London. The Bank return shows a large reduction of deposits, in consequence of the application of Money to the Government negotiation of last week.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quoted rather firmer. Corn was dearer. Provisions exhibited less activity. Pork was a shade cheaper. Sugars, Rice, Hemp, Molasses and Whalebone were quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request. The public sale of Spirits Turpentine resulted quite satisfactory. No important movements transpired in Cotton. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The cattle trade is not as lively this week as was anticipated. The yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with 4,200 generally inferior cattle on Monday, and, the weather being good, a fair business was done, but at former rates, instead of an advance, as was counted on. The few good cattle on sale went off quickly at 8½c., a few at fully 9c., while the majority were sold at 7c.@8c. Some of the rough, coarse oxen, thin cows and poor steers went as low as 5c.@6c., these kinds being too plenty to sell well. Those on hand, and a few more to arrive, will supply every want, save furnishing first-class butchers with fat cattle.

Foreign Criticism on the War.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a great many "replies to the London *Times*." They are sufficiently able and pertinent; but we must decline their publication, because it would answer no practical good purpose whatever. The London *Times* is an important and powerful journal, and its championship of the rebellion has exerted a prodigious influence on the public sentiment of England and of Europe. But replies to its diatribes published *here* cannot offset or diminish this influence in the least. They do not reach the same readers: nor have they the slightest effect on the conduct of the *Times* itself. The most perfect and complete demonstration of the falsehood or fallacy of its articles would neither induce a correction nor prevent their repetition the very next day.

The simple fact is, that at the very outset of the rebellion the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Telegraph*, and other London journals, made up their minds to take *that side*. What were their motives for such a decision is of little consequence. Probably all of them had precisely the same motive, though it took effect in different ways. They all expected to *make something* by so doing. Some of them were to make it by direct bribery, others through party advancement, and others, perhaps, from the commercial and financial interests which they think will be promoted by the rebellion. But having made up their minds to become the champions of the rebels, they do their work thoroughly. They spare nothing in the interest of their clients. Whatever is needed—money, labor, conscience, decency—is remorselessly thrown into the service. The *Times* has never been more able or more unscrupulous. It seems to have turned the whole of its enormous resources into the manufacture of falsehoods for the benefit of the rebel cause. It surrenders its columns completely and ungrudgingly to the rebel service. It admits nothing on American topics which is not thoroughly on the rebel side. It dismissed its old New-York correspondent, Mr. Bancroft Davis, because he would not falsify facts to suit its purpose, and put in his place Dr. Mackay, because he would. It has stationed Mr. Spence, an avowed agent of the rebels, as its special correspondent at Liverpool, and has finally opened direct and immediate communication with the Confederate Capital, through a special correspondent, said by the *Herald* to be a roving Englishman named Lawley, by the *World* to be Mr. Vizetelly, who had hard experiences at the first Bull Run, and by our Paris correspondent to be the Irish adventurer John Mitchel. It makes very little odds who he is. He is just as virulent and just as unscrupulous in his special task as his employers. The *Saturday Review* is a good deal coarser in its language and more voluble and spicy in its billingsgate than the *Times*—because it is written mainly for the aristocracy, while the *Times* addresses the middle and business classes. A very mild specimen of its style is found in one of its recent articles on Gen. Butler, in which it says that "considered simply as a specimen of the human brute, he is not very interesting or singular. He is only a little worse than the late King of Naples, and he is rather better than the King of Dahomey or than Nana Sahib." Considering that he hasn't yet imitated the example of British officers in India, by blowing rebels out of his guns, we are a little surprised that the *Review* should have been so gentle in its censures.

These newspapers have taken their side. They have undertaken to turn the public sentiment of England against the United States and in favor of the rebellion,—in hopes that they may thus constrain the Government to act in the same direction. It does no good to answer their reasoning, to expose their falsehoods, to brand with just censure their venomous and unjust abuse, *here*. Such exposures may arouse the indignation of our own people, but they cannot affect the temper or the judgments of the millions of England who never see them.

There is just one effectual reply to be made to these attacks,—but one way of silencing them—and that is by *crushing the rebellion in the field*. Our armies must reply to foreign censure. They can influence foreign sentiment and the action of foreign Governments. A victory over the rebel army,—the capture of Richmond—the seizure of Southern sea-ports, will silence the clamors of these hireling agents of the rebellion far more effectually than anything else. Indeed, this is the only reply they can receive.

We have given too much attention hitherto to the British Press and to foreign sentiment. Every new calumny and fresh epithet of the London *Times* is forwarded by telegraph from Halifax or Cape Race, and reproduced in the columns of our American Press, as if the fate of the Republic turned upon a British falsehood or a British adjective more or less. At the outset of the war, it was natural that we should be sensitive and anxious about opinion abroad; but we ought, by this time, [illegible] learned that it is of very little consequence what they think or what they say of us. They will all,—nations, newspapers and individuals,—be governed by their own interests; and they will not rely upon us to tell them on which side those interests lie.

We have to work out our own salvation,—without reliance on their sympathy and without fear of their hatred. The sooner we thoroughly realize this fact, and give our exclusive attention to the prosecution of the war, the sooner shall we be able to give our foreign enemies the only rebuke which they will feel, and which will do our cause the slightest good.

Foreign Intervention.

The most important piece of news that has reached us from Europe the present year, is that brought by the *Arabia*, and telegraphed off Cape Race last night, in relation to the proposed mediation of France and England in the American quarrel. It is at last verified that the French Emperor has seriously meditated intervention, and has actually proposed to the English Government a joint offer of mediation to stop the American war. The fact that it is Minister Drouyn de L'Huys, so recently taking his place in the Emperor's Cabinet, that initiates this movement, is significant, almost sinister, as indicating the willingness of the French Government to interpose its influence to stop the war, at a moment when all the advantages, in a military aspect, are in favor of the Union—when its armies are largest and most efficient and prepared to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. This disclosure is not in accordance with concurrent testimony from France during the war and up to the present time. We had been led very generally to believe that no Government in Europe was more firmly fixed in the view of the utter impolicy of meddling with the American rebellion than that of the French.

The divulgement at last of the consultations that have taken place between the Governments of England, France and Russia, in regard to American affairs, will be beneficial to all parties concerned—and we suppose we on this side of the water are most deeply concerned of any. It will give a definiteness to American policy that will leave the Governments of Europe no room to doubt what will be the result when they shape and indicate their own course. Whatever is done or said hereafter, will be done and said with a distinct understanding of the very grave issues involved.

The proposition of the French Emperor, it seems, was to unite with England in an offer of friendly mediation in the American quarrel. We were to be asked, perhaps, to submit to their judgment the question whether the seceded States should be recognized as an independent Government or not. In view of the fact that English Ministers hold the opinion that the American Union is a nuisance that ought to be abated, the nature of their ballot on our destiny, if once placed in their hands, will not be doubted. While the offer of the South to both England and France of perfect Free Trade on the recognition of its independence would hardly leave the latter a wholly disinterested umpire.

The reply of Earl Russell to the circular of Drouyn de L'Huys discloses more than at first strikes one. He declines to join the French Government on the proposed mediation—first, because, as he avers, there are as yet no signs that it would be received by the United States Government with favor. But, secondly, (and it seems to us mainly,) because that, "up to the present time, the Russian Government had not agreed to cooperate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France."

We do not wish to suspect the English Government of malevolence toward us, verging to unfriendly demonstrations, but we do not like that phrase in regard to Russia. If it is "moral suasion" only that England was contemplating, in what respect was the absence of the "active cooperation" of Russia a bauk to mediation, provided that Power "supported the [moral] endeavor" of France and England? Was there anything contemplated in the contingency of the utter rejection of mediation that rendered the "active cooperation" of Russia a desirable thing to have?

There will be a long train of conjectures and speculations suggested by this exposure of European diplomacy. It was not without a reason it is given to the world. What the reason and purpose is we will not attempt here to discover; but earnestly hope the progress of the National arms will not give occasion to a revival of the consultation now temporarily dismissed, or suspended, we had better say, by Earl Russell.

Then and Now.—The London *Times* is greatly comforted by a statement made about a month ago by our Virginia correspondent, as to the imperfect *morale*, the defectiveness of supplies, and the feuds of idle officers, then existing in the Army of the Potomac. It quotes the statement in big types no less than twice, in its issue of the 8th instant. We hope it will quote with as great prominence, and give an equal number of insertions to a counter-statement regarding the condition of the same Army now, written by the same correspondent, and published in our issue of Friday:

"When last I wrote you from Warrenton, it was to discuss the demoralized condition of the army, and calculate the number of wagons required to carry off the shoulder-straps of indignant officers who would resign if Gen. McClellan were removed. *We have forgotten all that, and already it seems like a tale a century old.* Scores of the officers who sent in their resignations have begged the privilege of recalling them. As for the men, when soldiers march, as we have done the past three days, at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, their hams are too wearied to allow of very hot polemics as to conflicting claims of Generals. In fact, the subject is dead. 'Burnside is our leader now.' Under his guidance *I report an army confident, high-spirited and steadily pushing on to victory.*"

France and Mexico—Interesting Intercepted Correspondence.

Through a semi-official channel we have been placed in possession of the official correspondence recently exchanged between the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the banishment, in the early part of last month, by the Mexican Government, of the French Banker, Jecker, and six other French subjects, who had been detected in active correspondence, not only with the friends of intervention in France, but with the chiefs of the French army advancing on the capital.

Strange to say, this correspondence is opened by a note bearing the signature of the American Minister, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and who in this instance seems to have been specially charged with the protection of the agents of French intervention in Mexico.

When we first saw the statement in the intelligence by the last mail from Mexico, that the American Minister had joined in a protest against the expulsion of the French Banker, Jecker, we were disposed to immediately deny that such could be the fact; but the official documents published in our columns this morning leave no further room for doubt.

The motives for this act we are utterly at a loss to conceive. France, in her proceedings against Mexico, has plainly violated every principle which regulates the dealings of one nation with another, according to the recognized codes of international law. For this reason, Mexico would clearly be absolved from any restraint under those laws in her treatment, under present circumstances, of French subjects. But the question is not of such violation on the part of Mexico in the present instance. The French subjects now banished were detected in almost open violations of the neutrality which, from the moment hostilities were commenced by their country against Mexico, became their strict duty, so long as they remained in the Republic.

Their residence in the Republic was a favor conceded to them by Mexico, and as the acts of France had absolved Mexico from any obligation to give previous warning to French subjects to withdraw from its territory, its right to expel even those who had committed no acts in violation of their neutrality, was unquestionable.

But when that neutrality was openly violated, no question, under any circumstances, could be raised, nor could the right of the Mexican Government to expel them be, for a single moment, held in doubt. The burden of proof, also, would rest with the accused.

The Constitution and laws of Mexico confer upon the Federal Government, even in peaceful times, the right to expel from the territory of the Republic any foreigners whose presence may be considered prejudicial to the public welfare, and no treaties impair that right, except in so far as to require a stipulated notice to be given in case of general banishment in event of war. But France has violated her treaties with Mexico, as well as all the principles which should regulate the conduct of nations in dealing with independent sovereignties. Consequently Mexico is absolved from any restraint that might be urged in the case of French subjects maintaining their neutrality, under treaty stipulations. Treaty stipulations, therefore, aside, the right of Mexico to exercise this function of national sovereignty is unquestionable.

It is difficult, therefore, to see upon what ground the foreign diplomatic corps in Mexico, and much less the American Minister, could base any action of the nature of a protest against the expulsion of French subjects from Mexico at a time when an army of 30,000 Frenchmen were marching upon the National Capital with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Republic, and of taking possession of the country in the name of the French Emperor. And still less is this evident when the banishment is confined to a few individuals, and those persons notoriously known to be actively working in behalf of the success of the French forces.

All the world now knows that the French banker and speculator, Jecker, has been the soul of intervention in Mexico, and that the great, prime moving element in first getting this intervention under way in France, was the immense speculation known as the Jecker Bond affair, in which, on a basis of some $750,000 to $1,200,000 given to the revolutionary Government of Zuloaga and Miramon to enable it to overthrow the established constitutional Government of the Republic, claims, under the name of Bonds, have been trumped up to the amount, as is now stated by the associates of Jecker, of $75,000,000. These bonds, distributed in influential quarters in France, are the great element which keeps urging on this expensive assault upon the nationality of Mexico, which is every way so contrary to the true interests and the history of France.

Were any evidence wanting of the truth of our repeated statements that this whole scheme of French intervention in Mexico is an immense stock-jobbing affair, and had its origin in, and is to a great extent yet sustained by, this Jecker Bond speculation, it would be supplied by the confidential information contained in certain letters from the relatives and partners of Jecker, in France, to that personage in Mexico, which were recently intercepted while passing through the lines of the Mexican army on their way to the capital, and have been transmitted to us from the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and which we lay before our readers this morning.

Aside from the overwhelming proof which these letters contain of the active participation of Jecker with the movements of the French army now invading Mexico, the details of secret intrigues, and stock-jobbing schemes on the part of high French officials, disclosed in this intercepted correspondence, render it extremely interesting and piquant. This correspondence also goes very far to show the secret designs and purposes of the French Government, and the nature of the intrigues which have largely influenced its action thus far in the expedition to Mexico.

We commend these letters to the perusal of our readers, and reserve further criticism of the strange course of our Minister in this affair, until we have further information of its motives.

What Seems a Mistake.

The public did not fully understand the military position in the Southwest at the time of Gen. Grant's recent advance toward Holly Springs; and hence anticipations have been indulged in, of immediate and decisive results, that were not fully justified. The bulk of Gen. Grant's army is still at Lagrange, Tennessee: the rest is at Grand Junction. These are not new positions to the Union forces. The rebels have not held either since Corinth was evacuated in the Spring. And Lagrange, the most advanced of the two, was occupied nearly all last Summer by Gen. Hurlbert with an entire division. Gen. Grant, it is now stated, has not an army sufficiently strong to advance into the heart of Mississippi. But he took the advanced positions, Grand Junction and Lagrange, with the calculation that he was to be reinforced; and when that favored time arrives, he wishes to be as near the enemy as possible.

The rebels at Holly Springs, not knowing the purpose of Grant's advance, evacuated the place and fell back to a small stream about twenty miles south, which affords a good defensive line. A brigade of Union troops, feeling their way ahead and learning of the evacuation, pushed on to Holly Springs and captured there a dozen or more rebels. But the place was not held, and it is now visited alternately by the pickets of the two armies. The railroad extends from Grand Junction to Holly Springs, but it is not in running order, and cannot be for a fortnight. Hence Gen. Grant will not be able to occupy Holly Springs before the second week in December. But the occupancy of that place will not be very significant, as it is not a strategic point with the rebels.

We hear also, in abatement of our hopes of a very early movement into Mississippi, a loud complaint from Gen. Grant's army in regard to the extent of railroad it is required to protect. It is not a well understood fact, but yet it is true, that the base of Gen. Grant's operations is Columbus, Ky., or really *Cairo*, 180 miles north of his position at Lagrange! Gen. Grant must guard 150 miles of railroad in order to keep up the supplies of his army. This is done by the construction of stockade forts, at very close intervals; but any one can see that a large force must be detached from the main army for this purpose. Every mile advanced into Mississippi will be but increasing the difficulty and danger of keeping open his communications; and those acquainted with his army say he has not force enough to advance further with a due regard to safety in his rear.

It is not at all plain to us why so important an army as Gen. Grant's has been made to depend for its safety and efficiency upon so slender a thread as a long and single railroad line through the enemy's country. It was this mistake that depleted Buell's strength in Middle Tennessee, and paralyzed the best army we have ever had in the enemy's country. Gen. Grant may well complain, operating, as he is, so near to Memphis, that he is obliged to guard a railroad line to Columbus, near the mouth of the Ohio, in order to feed and clothe his troops. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs directly east from Memphis to the points now held by Grant's army, and the most natural movement it seems would be to make *Memphis* the base of the intended invasion of Mississippi. We are quite sure that Gen. Grant will not be able to penetrate to Jackson, Miss., or to any other vital interior point of Mississippi, if he must still look to Columbus or Cairo for his supplies and supports. From Memphis not only runs the railroad eastward to Grand Junction, but also a railroad southeast to Hernando, Miss.—one of the rebel strongholds. An advance down the latter line to cooperate with Grant would seem to be the natural complement of his movement; or rather Grant's adoption of this line of advance, with Memphis for his base, would seem to be the only needful movement for effective operations in Mississippi.

Alleged Government Frauds.—The journals a few days since announced the arrest of two gentlemen well known in this City, on charge of having defrauded the Government. We copy from the Albany *Argus* an article giving the details of the alleged fraudulent transactions. Some allowance must unquestionably be made for the very strong partisan bias of the journal from which this report is drawn; still the statements are evidently prepared with care, and have every mark of substantial accuracy. The gist of the statement is that the Government neglected to deposit money with its agents here to meet the bills of contractors, recruiting agents and others, as they fell due, that the persons holding these claims, being pressed for money, were compelled to sell them at rates of discount rising gradually from *five* to *sixty* per cent., and that finally alterations were made in these bills, by the parties who discounted them, so as fraudulently to increase the amounts due upon them.

Whatever may be the facts of the case, and whosever the blame may lie, we trust the Government will deal with all such instances of alleged fraud with the most [illegible] There [illegible]

to cover up dishonesty in any department of the Government's operations. A very great clamor has been raised, by partisan opponents, against the frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the Government during this war. It would be strange, indeed, if there were no such frauds, when disbursements are made to the amount of one or two millions a day. It would require superhuman vigilance to watch every channel through which such disbursements are made. The people understand this, and will make all due allowance for the difficulties under which the Government under such circumstances must necessarily labor.

There is but one thing which the people will *not* forgive, and that is an apparent disposition on the part of the Government to cover up and screen such frands; for this involves a direct and immediate responsibility for them. Let them be probed to the bottom, so that just punishment may fall on the guilty parties.

Gen. Dix's Letter.

We find the following in the last number of the *Leader*:

No. 163 FIFTH AVENUE, Nov. 16, 1862.

HON. JOHN CLANCY—*Dear Sir*: My attention is called to the NEW YORK TIMES of the 10th inst., in which is published, as from the Albany *Evening Journal*, a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. DIX to me. I never heard of the letter until to-day. I never received such letter or one of any such import in my life. Of course, I never furnished it or a copy of it. Those who published it should explain where they got it, and by what authority they make it public.

Very truly yours,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

We presume it will be found that Gen. DIX inclosed a copy of the letter in question to a gentleman high in official position in this State, who had asked his consent to the use of his name in the Republican Union Convention as a candidate for Governor. Gen. DIX inclosed his letter to Judge PIERREPONT, as embodying his views on the political movements of the day, and his answer to such a request. Whether Judge P. ever received the letter or not, there can be no doubt, we presume, that Gen. DIX wrote it.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 24.

The New-York *Leader* says that the letter published by the Albany *Evening Journal*, purporting to have been addressed from Major-Gen. DIX to Judge PIERREPONT, was never received by the latter.—*Argus.*

In reply to a gentleman who inquired of Gen. DIX whether he would accept a Union nomination for Governor, the latter transmitted a copy of a letter he had written to Judge PIERREPONT, remarking, however, that he had learned since that the Judge was not in New-York at the time, and that he therefore presumed that it had not been communicated to the Democratic Convention.

It is due both to Gen. DIX and to the gentleman who received the letter referred to, to say that it was published without the knowledge of either. Containing sentiments eminently suited to the occasion, and worthy of the best days of the Republic, we urged the nomination of Gen. DIX, and when the election was over, "took the responsibility" of publishing the letter in vindication of that distinguished statesman and soldier, and of those who voted for him in our Convention.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements of the Rebel Forces—Sixty Thousand Between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 24.

There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville, under Gen. JOHNSON. Union men are making armed resistance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are 10,000 rebels at Tullahoma. It is rumored that they are sending their siege guns to Murfreesboro. The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be 60,000. The rebels are removing their negroes and property south.

Four Union men have been murdered in Wilson County by guerrillas.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S new opera, "Dinorah," was produced here last evening, for the first time in New-York, and met with decided success. An extended notice of the opera is unavoidably crowded over. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity. Among the visitors was Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, who, being recognized, was greeted with cheers and honored with the National anthems.

"Dinorah" will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the Academy will be opened for the first opera performance this season. The celebrated *prima donna* Signora EVERARDELLA will make her *début* together with the young contralto Signorina MORENSI, in VERDI's ever popular opera of "Il Trovatore." The other characters will be sustained by the well-known artists Signor BRIGNOLI and AMODIO. Signor MUZIO is the conductor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Macbeth" was received at Niblo's Garden last evening in a manner to reflect credit on the managerial skill and enterprise of Mr. WHEATLEY. In Philadelphia Mr. WHEATLEY has deservedly gained a great reputation as a reproducer of Shakspearian and other legitimate plays. He promises to acquire the same kind of reputation in New-York. He has placed "Macbeth" upon the stage with a care and conscientiousness which has not been surpassed in this City for many years. The scenery, by Mr. SELWYN, is mostly new and some of it is really very fine; whilst no expense has been spared in the way of costumes and miscellaneous appointments. So far as the acting of the play is concerned it may justly be said that the average of it is far superior to that usually seen in theatres were a star of great magnitude in the centre of attraction. M. SHEWELL, for instance, is excellent as *Banquo*; Mr. MCCULLOUGH pretty good as *Macduff*; Miss COOK, Miss WELLS, and Messrs. BURNETT and MARTIN admirable as *Hecate* and the *Three Witches*, and Madame POISOT is one of the best *Lady Macbeths* that we can call to mind. Mr. FORREST's *Macbeth* is too well known to permit of either eulogy or criticism. It is a character in which he is very generally allowed to be unrivalled. He may be more popular in other facts, but there is none in which he better proves his right to rank among the greatest of tragedians.

IRVING HALL.—There will be a fine concert here this evening, at which the remarkable child pianist, THERESA CARRENO, will make her first appearance. Mme. D'ANGRI, the great contralto, together with Mr. WM. CASTLE, the tenor, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violinist, will assist on this occasion.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—The rest of those amusing entertainments will take place hereafter at Dodworth's Hall. The subject is "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new original spectacle called "Blondette"—so long in preparation—will be produced here to-night.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ANN M. SHIL—THREE OF THE CREW PROBABLY LOST.

PROVIDENCE R. I., Monday, Nov. 24.

The schooner Ann M. Neff of Bridgehaven, Long Island, Capt. WARREN, was bound to Fall River, with a cargo of coal, consigned to BARKER & CURTIS, Boston, struck on Middle Ground, off Great Narragansett Pier, South Kingstown, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 22, and soon afterwards went to pieces. Capt. HUDSON was taken from the rigging next morning by the sloop *Rockybrook*, Capt. NICHOLS, and is now comfortable. The crew, three in number, are probably lost.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Nov. 25—Nos. 78, 3, 7, 82, 13, 71, 24, 37, 21, 5, 6.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Advices from Falmouth to Sunday Noon.

THE BOMBARDMENT NOT COMMENCED.

The Enemy's Earthworks Extended on Saturday Night.

Northern Virginia Abandoned by the Rebels.

ONLY A FEW GUERRILLAS LEFT BEHIND.

Jackson Marching Toward Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, FALMOUTH,
Sunday Evening, Nov. 23.

The day has passed off quietly, without anything worthy of note transpiring. The church-bells in Fredericksburgh were ringing to-day, announcing the hour of Divine worship, although most of the inhabitants have fled the doomed city.

If the passage of the river by the National troops should be resisted by the rebels, their chimes have been heard for the last time.

A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's works were somewhat extended, but no additional guns were visible.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

We have received the following from the TIMES' Special Correspondent, dated SIGEL'S Headquarters, Nov. 24:

Such information has been received at these headquarters this afternoon as leaves no further room to doubt that the entire northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebel troops. There are a few of WHITE's guerrillas roaming about Leesburgh, Mount Gilead, Martinsburgh and vicinity. JACKSON has gone toward Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT FALMOUTH.

The Storm and the Sufferings of the Army—State of the Roads—No Talk of Winter Quarters—The Flag of Truce—The Rebels at Work—A Compromise Proposed by the Pickets.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.,
Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has probably never experienced two days and nights of greater discomfort than since they encamped near the Rappahannock on Wednesday. The symptoms of a storm, which were apparent during the march hither from Warrenton, led many to fear that bad weather would overtake us before we were established in camp. The day was drizzly, and the ground on which the various commands pitched their camps was already uncomfortably wet. During the night the wind prevailed from the southeast, and rain fell in considerable quantity. The temperature, however, was comparatively mild. Thursday morning the wind changed to the northeast, and blew a gale, accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Such of the troops as were fortunate enough to be located on sloping ground were less affected by the descending floods. But the greater portion of them, as is customary, so right the level plains extending back from the river, which have heretofore been used for planting purposes. The encampment of the Ninth Army Corps occupied one of these plateaus, and strenuous efforts were made by the usual ditching to turn the water off into the road which divides the encampment. All efforts, however, proved unavailing, and last night nine-tenths of the whole corps slept in the water, or stood in the pouring rain ankle-deep in mud around their smouldering camp-fires. The absence of all material for flooring, and of straw, obliged them to lie on the bare ground. Some few only were able to procure pine boughs to keep themselves out of the mud and water.

The violence of the cold northeast gale which blew the rain into the open shelter tents, only large enough for two to lie under, added much to their discomfort. To-day the sky has been overcast, but we have had only one light shower, and the sun has a golden set giving earnest of a goodly day to-morrow.

The river has risen considerably, but not enough to prevent fording. The army, no doubt, will be crossed on pontoon bridges, the materials for which are now arriving on transports at Potomac Creek. A part are already here.

The roads, of course, have been much damaged by the rain, and some part of those we have been compelled to use for the last day or two are already so badly cut up by deep holes and gullies as to be almost impassable.

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Col. LEASURE, has been employed in repairing the Bridgham road.

The principal part of the forage for the army has been landed at Potomac Creek, and hauled thence in wagons. As soon as the railroad is in running order, that route will be substituted for all the supplies. The storm has somewhat retarded operations, but the work is being pushed vigorously forward. The railroad bridge over Potomac Run has to be rebuilt, but that will occupy but a few days.

Nobody talks of Winter quarters now, but the whole army are looking for an active campaign. The first mail down the Potomac arrived last evening. We shall, hereafter, probably have daily communication with Washington, *via* Aquia Creek. Please let us have the newspapers, not one or two from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but all of them, and particularly the TIMES. There is a great dearth of news, and the army has not got over the habit of looking almost exclusively to the papers for information of army movements. The shelling of the railroad train, yesterday, has put a stop to the movements of that institution in the town. They were probably removing stores and transporting troops.

A message was sent across the river, this forenoon, by a flag of truce; the import of which is not known. It had not returned up to sundown. It is surmised that the messenger has been obliged to wait for some answer from the rebel authorities at Richmond. It may be a long time coming. A close inspection of the hills back of the town, to-day, it is said, has revealed the existence of different batteries, numbering forty or fifty guns. Camp fires were numerous and extensive, the smoke arising from beyond a belt of woods which overhides southwest of the town, indicates that a force large or small, is encamped there.

The Union and rebel pickets who are stationed at the destroyed Falmouth bridge, yesterday, held some friendly conversation across the river. Lieut. JONES, of the Second Delaware, who was in charge of the party conducted the talk on our side. The rebel pickets inquired how many people, "for God's sake," were we up North. They thought they were all in mourning, but having lately received a paper containing the large number of votes cast. "We are tired of this thing," said a rebel Captain, who came down to the shore. "If you will bring old HORACE GREELEY and hang him on that side of the bridge, we will hang JEFF. DAVIS on this side, and let that end the war." (He had probably been reading the late speeches of JOHN VAN BUREN.) "How are you off for coffee and sugar?" they asked. "We have plenty," said Lieut. JONES, and we have enough to eat, too," adding, "how do you fare?" Oh, we live on hot bread and hot water," replied the rebel; "if you will just come across and bring us some coffee and a newspaper we will exchange with you." "What is the price of boots and shoes over there?" "Fifteen dollars a pair for shoes, and no boots to be had at any price," replied the rebel Captain.

Thus the conversation went on until both parties being satisfied with drew. Some pickets to-day were not so civil to each other, and indulged in various unseemly epithets.

Later in the day, one of your correspondents, who happened to pass within hailing distance of the rebel pickets, endeavored, in a professional way, to draw them out for information, but being dressed in a semi-military uniform, he was probably mistaken for a Union officer, and they kept silent.

No disposition has been manifested, thus far, to fire on each other. The "situation," however, is a little critical. E. S.

Gen. McClellan Declines the Corporation Honors.

Gen. MCCLELLAN very properly declines the hospitalities of the City, as will be seen in the annexed letter, but we understand the Committee on National Affairs hope to prevail on him to give a public reception at the City Hall.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman Committee on National Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to-day, embodying the resolutions of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, tendering me the hospitalities of the Metropolis. I appreciate fully and feel most deeply this action of the Municipality, which I regard as one of the highest compliments that can be paid to a citizen of our country. At this particular moment it is especially gratifying to me to be thus assured of the kind feeling and regard of the authorities of our greatest City. I trust that they reflect the sentiments of their constituents.

At any other time I would gratefully accept the proposed honor, but I do not feel that it would be right for me to do so while so many of my former comrades are enduring the privations of war, and perhaps sacrificing their lives for our country. I trust, therefore, that you will permit me to decline a compliment I do so little deserve, and that you will convey to the Honorable Mayor and Councils my warmest and most grateful thanks for the great honor they have conferred upon me.

I am, my dear Sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE.

Arrest of Simms, the Alleged Accessory.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, aided by his officers, DAY and ACKERMAN, succeeded in effecting the arrest of AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, who was implicated in the Coroner's verdict, rendered on Saturday night last, as being an accessory to the death of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON. The arrest was made at the residence of his sister, No. 139 West Tenth-street. About 9½ o'clock yesterday A. M., the following note, addressed to Officer SEBRING, and post-marked Albany, was received at the Station-house.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Lieut. Sebring—SIR: I will be at the Ninth Precinct Station-House at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, without fail. Do not search for me, as I will be there at the time specified. YOURS,
A. L. SIMMS.

Capt. SEBRING and his officers are certainly entitled to credit for their vigilance in this case. The Captain has had officers out in every direction, and a constant and faithful watch has, since the night of Miss ANDERSON's death, been kept upon the house where the accused resided. In this way it was that the officials were able to take SIMMS into custody before the time arrived when he proposed to deliver himself up to the authorities, he having been seen by one of the officers on guard to enter his residence at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Information of his arrest was sent to Coroner RANKER, who, last evening, went to the Station-house with the intention of making a formal examination of the accused previous to committing him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Owing to the absence of his counsel, however, SIMMS declined to be interrogated by Coroner RANKER, the whole story—reserved that his examination should be deferred until Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, when it is expected he will reveal the whole of the story of his connection with this unfortunate domestic tragedy, unless his counsel should advise him to keep silence, as at present. In case SIMMS is not to be made a witness in favor of the people, for the purpose of convicting Mr. BRENNAN, it is not probable that he will reveal anything which will throw light upon this dark transaction. SIMMS, when our reporter saw him at the Station-house last evening, had the appearance of a man suffering under acute bodily pain, united with deep anxiety and great sorrow. His pale, care-worn face, and his glassy, sunken eye, told either of remorse or heartfelt grief.

Mason Jones on Curran.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. MASON JONES, the young Irish orator, whose lectures are decidedly the literary sensation of the day, will deliver his oration upon his great predecessor, CURRAN. The delivery of this lecture last week drew upon Mr. JONES the violence of certain Pro-Slavery journals, as a result of which he has been compelled to move into a larger house and readvertise the lecture. Let those who desire an intellectual treat attend to-night.

Mr. Mason Jones' Lectures.

From the Sunday Courier.

MR. MASON JONES.—For New-York a new excitement has been found, for her people, and those of all cities in the land, a rich treat is prepared. As regular as the transition of the seasons, come and go before us, pleasures, pastimes and intellectual feasts. The Winter Koss ruthen JENNY LIND, now GAYARRE, again some operatic star, but always some one, always some thing, whose consideration rules the hour, whose name is in every up, whose praise springs from every tongue.

At the charming symposium of all lovers of the beautiful in nature and the rare in art, which Mr. HARRISON has so kindly provided at Irving Hall, a young Irish orator no ds court and receives such homage as men of mind delight to render the gifted and the cultivated.

Mr. MASON JONES, of whom we speak, deserves the most absolute attention of the city Press. He has come to us laden with the encomiums of the highest foreign literary standards, and entering at once upon the fields of intellectual entertainment and earnest instruction, challenges stern criticism, and seeks the verdict of simple justice.

The popular verdict is in his favor. He is the favorite for the hour. The hall is thronged at each oration, our best men, our fairest women, the wits of society, the leaders of the day, attend in crowds, and the "Mason Jones Nights" are as absolute an institution as are those of the opera, when we have one, or the Philharmonic concerts.

Who, then, is MASON JONES, and what?

What does he promise, and what perform?

He is an Irishman. A young man of possibly 32 or 33 years of age, of good height, a clear bright eye, long black hair, parted in the middle, a hearty physique, and blessed with evident good health. His voice is rich, full and sonorous; his manner, though varying with his subject, at all times earnest, wholly self-absorbing; his figures of language, the absolute redundancy of words appreciates the hearer's powers; his recitation easy, graceful, correct and impressive, as the many never failing, and his judgment, so far as exhibited in the choice and treatment of subjects, extraordinary.

When in London Mr. JONES spoke night after night at WILLIS' Rooms to audiences of the best and most fashionable people, drawing from each and the most extravagant method of praise, and coupling with the English Press and people a reputation not surpassed in quality of thought, wealth of illustration, vigor of style and excellence of argument.

His Orations, which are delivered without the aid of notes or other help, are distinguished above any we have ever heard, for graces of style and minutiæ of thought, they are no sophomorical headlines, with a dose of perspiration and three dining through the discovery and flashy worthless of composition, but as vigorous, earnest, consecutive efforts, in which the brain and the imagination equally set off, illustrate an intensely the close and vigorous arguments. It would seem, at times, as if he were possessed of a supernatural power over the sympathizing crowd, one feels psychologized and led captive, only able to think or move at the will of a magician. He unites the general elements of an almost perfect orator. His enthusiasm, fervid and impulsive, but not rash, extravagant, or fanatical. If Passion blows the gale, certainly Reason guides the helm. His physical organization is admirably adapted to the expression of his genius, his moral and emotional sympathies are quick to feel, yet strongly organized, and modulate his voice with the instrument the voice to which they

and fitted for the expression of every variety of intonation and cadence.

His countenance is serious almost to the verge of dullness; save when under the excitement of oratory, it becomes transfigured, and almost articulate with the emotions that thrill his soul. His eye, glowing or melted, is fierce with indignation, tender in sympathy, or commanding in the imperial utterance of pride or dignity. He seems fairly possessed with the spirit of oratory; it transforms his whole port and presence; under its inspiration he seems a changed being, rising with his theme, like some Hebrew prophet, to sublime heights of declamation; at times his sentences are short, and winged with the fire of imagination; while at others they are perfect labyrinths of poetic imagery, for whose outgo he alone can hope to search.

Mr. JONES is, in short, a deserved celebrity. He has been, we are glad to know, heartily welcomed here by those whose appreciation is an honor; and we are most sure that, with such powers and capabilities, he will not fail to hold secure the laurels already won, while, with increasing popularity, he pursues as bright and honored a career in the New World as the one of which we have read in the Old.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce internecine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished, and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It soothes the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and thus fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer, and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us, in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty of the City Hall of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army or navy can do no better kindness than a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even amid the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following just received this day from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable Pills and Ointment. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, with many, even saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 468 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

"They Cure!"—What cures?
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for a Cough.
AYER'S PILLS, for a Purgative.
and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

Newly Discovered Colorific.

Nevertails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the Hair with the HEALTH WHISK—BS with the Colorific, and without rinsing any other wash or preparation. It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market, for after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.

The trial bottle, FUNSTON & SCHIELD, No. 62 Chatham-st., for sale at the fashionable Hair Dressing saloons and druggists generally.

Ld., Wholesale & Retail Agents, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proprietors

Ladies' Shoes.—The most comfortable and very nice for the feet in the cold, snowy and rainy weather, with all the protection against moisture, can be procured at SCANTLAND'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children at No. 563 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEA WEED TONIC and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot,
CONRAD PFOL, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Manufacturer of Artificial Limbs, No. 294 Broadway, New-York. Only Gold Medal awarded to Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Trusses, No. 2 Vesey-st., under Astor House, opposite the church. No one can obtain what we call an effect from all or some of same. A female attends ladies.

Marion's Gold Pens.—Pens to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose a card for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curing, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Graves & Baker's
GOLD PENS
Acknowledged to be the most durable.

MARRIED.

BACON—GRAY.—In Boston, on Monday, Nov. 24, FRANCIS M. BACON, of New-York, to MARGARET E., daughter of the late Rev. F. T. Gray, of Boston.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, on Monday morning, Nov 24, JOHN BATHGATE.

Notice of funeral will be found in to-morrow's paper.

BAYER.—At sea, on Sunday, Nov. 2, Capt. JAMES M. BAYER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Shipmasters' Association, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Benjamin Bryer, Hickory-st., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

BRITTON.—At South Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., of scarlet fever, GOVERNEUR ELIOTT, son of Benjamin F. Britton, aged 5 years and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mary-st., South Melrose, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge, at 12½ o'clock.

BULLOCK.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 24, son of William and Emily Bullock, aged 5 months.

FROST.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at his residence, Long Island, JACOB FROST, in his 55th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Westbury Meeting-house, L. I., at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 25th inst. Carriages will be at the railroad Station at Westbury.

GLAVEEN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, MARGARET GLAVEEN, sister of Dennis and Patrick Glaveen, natives of the Parish of Innisliogue, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 51 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence, No. 25 East 12th-st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

DE MOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SAMUEL H. DE MOTT, aged 64 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Harper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 220 East 24th-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—In South Orange, N. J., FRANCIS, son of Solomon Freeman, aged 20 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, South Orange, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 8 o'clock A. M.

LAWTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, ABNER LAWTON, aged 64 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at her late residence, HELEN, daughter of Helen and the late Asa Miller, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family, the officers and teachers of the 18th Ward schools, and the pupils of Grammar School No. 50, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, GEORGE C. MORGAN, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, on Tuesday next, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OGDEN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, GEORGE W. OGDEN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 65 days.

The friends and acquaintances, of the family, and those of her sons, James and Michael J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 56?.—NOV. 24, 1862.
58, 30, 14, 11, 45, 75, 50, 64, 40, 39, 70, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 55?—Nov. 24, 1862
39, 13, 37, 2, 25, 38, 20, 62, 27, 6, 19, 10.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

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SCARFS, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, for 50 cents each. Less than ages elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds. BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at 75. HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, from at 75 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, coming in a large lot of superior quality and make of linen BOSOM SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirt at 92.

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When used in connection with his celebrated PULMONIC LOZENGES, for a speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c. This remedy is now offered to the public, with the confidence that its virtues will be found unsurpassed by any other preparation. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter clothing, the latest styles as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and boys' clothing department no equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call
J. B. BALDWIN, No. 339 and 341 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS.—Friends will remember the Orphans now left without their fathers' care, remembering that

THANKSGIVING DAY,

All are invited to contribute money, clothing, or anything to the little ones now in the UNION HOME SCHOOL, No. 49 East 20th-st.

Over three Hundred and thirty children of our brave soldiers have been received into the Home since the 20th of August, and others are daily registered by an act passed by the Legislature. Applications and contributions sending the many calls upon the benevolent public, the lady managers have been enabled to continue their work of mercy, and have not asked in vain, as this year's result will show. Will not the generous and kind-hearted friends of the fatherless children now look has taken from them their fathers, in some cases their mothers, and again invite on their behalf. Does from the rich and upward, aiding by their gifts, which are now pressing for every thing. Let us hope that many of the many little ones in our charge may be made happy and comfortable. Their wants supplied on Thanksgiving Day.

Donations will be gladly received at the Home, and also by the Managers, DR. SPRAGUE, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, and GEO. OSGOOD, of the present Committee, at their residences, P. M., of each day.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 125 West 21th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking, all kinds of meats, and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference. Call on, or address Mrs T., corner of 3d-av. and 35th-st., over the butcher's store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a Protestant woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $8; City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family, is a thorough cook; has lived out many years in first-class houses; and will be found a most valuable and reliable servant. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is capable of the business which she seeks; good City reference given. Call at No. 98 West 15th-st., rear building, for two days.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD. Which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
225,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
180,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.

$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury,
Peter L. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DAYERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 11, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 18 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, any of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 9th day of December, 1862, interest on said Bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. C. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the State of Illinois, issued to the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held on 29th October last. Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all certificates surrendered hereafter for redemption, interest will be allowed in cash. Interest will be paid to date of redemption, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MOYE, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of the Illinois and Mississippi Railroad Co.

Office of the Grand Tower Manufacturing Co.,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS OF this Institution will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of said coupons, the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st of December next.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors contemplate for advances made to the Company will be repaid on a premium by

WESTON, R. B. COE & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission by

A. G. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 2 Nassau-st., Bank Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL AND MIXED MARGINS, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on Brooklyn property, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, on commission charged. Apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st., or
attorney at law, No. 225 Broadway, Room No. 6.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS purchased by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st., or
Pearl-st.

CALVIN E. COLLECTED by AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.

FISHER HOW, Treasurer. No. 54 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid per and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of this Road, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. OREEN, President.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 150-av., corner 16th-st.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington depôt, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post*. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 123 feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x20—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. M'COY,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 20x48, lot 98x100, north side of 79th-st., near 4th-av., and will be one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 227 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

$3,300.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY brick store and dwelling, within five minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store has show window, shelving, gas fixtures, &c.; house in complete order; terms easy; title perfect. Apply to S. E. ANABLE, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES AT AUCTION.—NOS. 228 TO 238 WEST 40th-st., if not sold at private sale, will be sold at auction on Nov. 25, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock. Very four-story brown-stone, well built. Apply to VAN VINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VILLA HOUSE AND SIX LOTS in Brooklyn, situated at the southwest corner of Gates and Bedford avs. Price $12,000, which may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 54 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 22 West 32d-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 35 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 50x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. C. HILLS, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—No. 142 Sixth-av., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., lower part No. 200 East 14th-st., basement and parlor floors and bedroom on third story, upper part of No. 135 East 14th-st., second story, five rooms, and two rooms on third story, all with modern improvements. Apply to C. L. POST, No. 128 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID flats of apartments, in the new houses on 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., for $10, $13 50 and $15 per month. Each apartment has five and six rooms. Only to quiet and genteel families. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington square, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULVER, No. 61 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 22d-st., has all the modern improvements. Rent, 30 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORLIT, No. 240 the same.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the west house, corner of Seventy-first-st. and Third-av., Yorkville, 10 lots, 100 feet front, 102 feet deep, 10 feet to 10 feet. Apply to [illegible], 71 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE STABLES, 37 West 41st-st., a fine Horse power.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 21 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to the Superintendent.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 54 EAST 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to the Superintendent.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR THE [illegible] Parkinson's, No. 2 Park-place, [illegible] Barclay-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN [illegible] Address, stating [illegible]

MARBLE WORKS.

[illegible] GOODS SOLD AT [illegible] Marble [illegible] New-York.

[illegible] Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that the FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN this season will take place

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 25.

On this occasion the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
will have the honor to make her first appearance to a Brooklyn audience.

First appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA GINEVRA GUERRABELLA
will have the honor to make her first appearance to a Brooklyn audience.

First appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
when will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

GUERRABELLA.....as.....Leonora
BRIGNOLI.....as.....Manrico
MORENSI.....as.....Azucena
AMODIO.....as.....Count di Luna
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO.

Admission to parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York, at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia.....LORINI Maffio Orsini.....MORENSI
Gennaro.....BRIGNOLI Duke Alfonso.....SUSINI

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

CORDIER.

Director.....J. GRAU

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NINTH OPERA NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for Wednesday's DINORAH and for Thursday's (Thanksgiving Day) Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Mayerbeer's new Opera of

DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

will be produced for the second time
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Second appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.

NEW SCENERY

has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the

INUNDATION,

will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. CORDIER.....as.....Dinorah
Mlle. MORENSI.....as.....The first Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin; Sig. Susini as The Hunter
Sig. Amodio as Hoel; Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,

which can only be effectively given by a artist of superior merit.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by Signor MUZIO.

The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, third night of
DINORAH

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 425 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
For this night only,
POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.

Which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.

Mr. Anschutz begs to inform the public that he will give a

GRAND GALA NIGHT,
On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflote,)

Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as first produced at this establishment.

WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST, AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra
Family Circle.....25 cents

IRVING HALL.

MR. J. R. THOMAS'
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:

MRS. MOZART,
MRS. HENRY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin.)
MR. LEO. W. MORGAN, (accompanist.)

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, No. 334 6th-av., will be open to visitors on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON MURray Hill, will let one 3d, and two 4th story front rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives only, on reasonable terms. Best references given and required. Address WILSON, Station G.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a pleasant location has several fine rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 110 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 732 2d-av., near 44th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 23d sts. and 3d and 5th avs., for an elderly widow lady and young gentleman. A private family preferred, a comfortable and permanent home being desired. Address, with references, stating location of rooms, price and dinner hour, R. D., Post-office Box No. 1,574.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Room for a gentleman at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance No. 70 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A well-furnished house in a good neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn, can have a pleasant, quiet family, requiring four rooms, to board, in a central place. Address T. W. S., Box No. 375 *Times* Office. References given and required. No children preferred.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A Furnished room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few guests. Terms are to $10, dinner at 1, return cars exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasantly situated and neatly furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, between 14th and 24th sts., and Broadway and 8th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,063 Post-office.

ROOMS, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, AND neatly furnished to let to single gentlemen, by a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This elegant and commodious hotel, erected by JAMES DONAHUE and JOSEPH A. DONAHOE, Esqs., to be conducted by Mr. LEWIS LELAND, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of January, 1863.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.

[illegible] MONTANA, [illegible]
[illegible] EMPIRE CITY, [illegible] CONSTELLATION, [illegible]

For [illegible] per steamer of 1st inst., [illegible] Isthmus of Panama, [illegible] per steamer of 1st inst., [illegible] Queenstown, connecting with first-class steamships of the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of the steamers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 Washington-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class screw steamship
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BLONDETTE,
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NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT,

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ENTIRELY NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.
A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
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SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT. 1.—SCENE 1.—The Bride's Boudoir—Chorus of Bridesmaids—The Princess Blondette Attired for her Wedding—Entrance of Distinguished Visitors—King Merlin in a Quandary—The Bride Ready but the Bridegroom not yet—Gamblie receives a Box on the Ear which is not half so Agreeable as a Box at the Opera—ENTRANCE OF THE FAIRY RAMPAGE—Things Look Squally—A Wedding Present to the Bride Left on the Piano—Sudden Transformation—Lubin in a Dream—A Novel Robe de Chambre. SCENE 2—The Terrace and Gardens of the Palace of King Merlin—The Intelligent Telescope—Arrival of Prince Merlin—The Magic Watch is Lost—The Horse of Merlin & Son Bankrupt—Solo and Chorus: "Cruel fate, why thus pursuing." SCENE 3.—Cottage of Mignonette—The Deaf Old Shepherd—The Villagers Assembled to Celebrate the Nuptials of Lubin and Mignonette—The Moon-struck Bride Rescued from the Corsair Vessel, probably the 290th—Lubin finds his Nose Out of Joint by the Prince—The Chase After the Magic Watch.

THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS.

"Who braves the consecrated Hours.
Who dare confront their magic Powers."

THE TWELVE HOURS.—The magic watch is lost—how to regain it. The scene changes to

GROTTO OF LOVE,
with attendant Nymphs.

ACT II.—SCENE 1—A CORN FIELD—The Reapers at Work—The Magic Watch is found by Lubin—Sudden disappearance of Oaps, and a more disagreeable disappearance of Gowns and Females—A Dropsical Wheatsheaf—The Fairy Rampage Again—Lubin informed of his Treasure—The Watch about to be Wound Up at the Stroke of the Hour—Power against Power.

THE RIVAL PRESTIDIGITATORS.

SCENE 2.—COTTAGE OF MIGNONETTE—The Princess Blondette an Unwelcome Visitor—The hour of Dinner—Farewell your Undone! Forlorn Rustic Dinner—Lubin Dissatisfied—Sudden Change by the Aid of the Magic Watch—A Tie that Knows How to Defend Itself. SCENE 3.—Gardens of the Palace—An Extravagant Wish. SCENE 4.—The Palace of Lace—The Hour of Ball—The Ballet of Laces—Arrival of the Hours—"The Perfect Cure," by all the Characters—The Power of Music—Tableau.

THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.

ACT. III.—SCENE 1.—THE SEVEN INN—The Hour of Sleep—The Magic Fire-place and Window—Lubin Boxed up and Ticketed—Eleven o'clock—The Watch not yet Wound up.

SCENE 2.—THE DEVIL'S CROSSING—The Hour of Midnight—The Moving Forest—O, I Wish for for Something Pretty.

BALLET OF BEAUTY—BLONDETTE POLKA.

SCENE 3.—THE VALLEY OF MISFORTUNE—Oh, Miserable—Lubin a Prince—Life Attracts Truffo with the Treasure—Wind up at One o'clock—The Hour of Love—Truffo Deceived by Love—Lubin Tries to Regain the Watch—Twelve o'clock—The Magic Watch Returned to its Rightful Owner.

SCENE 4.—MIGNONETTE'S COTTAGE—The Hour of Prayer—The Fairy Rampage Foiled—Union of the Four Lovers—Old Time Crushes them all—Advent of Young Time.

CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
444TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. R. T. RUMSEY,
the great champion banjoist, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Ch

THE FRENCH IN MEYICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

by way of San Nazario, has been presented entire before the eyes of His Majesty, as has been done with the previous ones *when their tenor has permitted*, and I do believe the same has taken place with that received by this packet. His Majesty likes your clear and concise style, and your general observations have attracted his attention. Our friend has particularly recommended to me to charge you to send your letters in two separate sheets, one of which can treat of general matters, of observations on the course of events and of their direction, *leaving it to your sagacity to give them such a turn as may be advantageous*, and of producing a close connection between the interests of the house and the general interests, although without insisting too much upon this point. The other sheet can treat of confidential matters.

The person whom you believed in Orizaba when you wrote your last letter, has returned to France since the 16th August. He remained a month at Vera Cruz without being able to go to Orizaba, because being on friendly terms with Mr. DE SALIGNY, and also having very intimate relations with LORENCEZ, he would not have known what to have done between these two gentlemen. He also remained some time in Martinique. I had a very long conversation with him on the 23d August, the day of his arrival in Paris, to which place I again returned on the 27th, as he was to leave the 2d September, in order to arrive in Mexico in October, as I wrote to my father. The 27th he suddenly changed his mind, and his voyage was deferred without my being able to penetrate the motives of this sudden decision when all had already left for the campaign, and he only gave as a reason the useless cost of his residence there, when it was perfectly well understood what he had to do by the issue of his instructions.

However, in the course of the conversation, in speaking of how false his position there would be, the remark was dropped that he had insisted strongly that the influence which we have should be employed to procure for him from the Emperor some official post there, in order that his position might be established, and that in the next visit he would give the reasons for the new decision, although protesting that he should continue acting without reserve.

I suppose he has some other motive, but as from want of time, I have not been able to take the necessary steps to inform myself with refereece to it, my opinion does not rest upon certain data.

There was in Mexico one Mr. LAPIERRA, an Adjutant of ALMONTE, so insinuating man, accustomed to intrigue, but in bad standing with the French army, from which he had separated under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. Desiring, at any cost, to use his talents, and seeing that ALMONTE was slipping out of his hands, he commenced, in Mexico, by intriguing to gain the confidence of Mr. DE C., and even wrote to Paris, desiring, like a prudent man, to have two strings to his bow. He has since returned here, charged to bring to His Majesty the communications and explanations of Mr. DE SALIGNY, and has carried his mission to a successful issue.

He renewed his approaches in Paris, whence he left on his return on the 2d July. It is believed that the party solicited, embarrassed by the position of Mr. DE C., has arranged with this individual, who, up to a certain point, had been forced upon him, and who has manifested himself very accommodating, because, being less scrupulous than the other, he counts more upon what the future has in store for him, and has not asked money in advance, which is a good deal, as he fills at the same time another mission. Probably he may be employed *ad interim*, as I believe it is always the intention to send C. to Mexico, when the situation becomes more clearly defined. In fact, "if the policy of FOREY is diametrically opposed to that of SALIGNY on account of different impressions," said C. to me this morning, "and if it becomes necessary for SALIGNY to return to France, it would be a stupidity on my part to go there now, because on account of the relations which connect me with him, I should be obliged to associate myself with his fortune, and to return in his company, without the ability to be of any further use to the house. It is better to wait the impression which the first letters of FOREY make upon the Emperor, and then I can go to any event, because if SALIGNY is relieved, I can, free from all influence, follow another line of conduct, and still be useful, because I do not believe, counting the time necessary to install a new Government, that the business of the bonds will come up before November."

C. has had a very long conversation with his Majesty, in which, according to the established ceremonial, he was limited in replying to the questions put to him. There was no situation, direct nor indirect, to the affairs of the house. The impressions drawn from the interview are the following, which I communicate to you, because they are the views of a man of ability, who, in his visit to Mexico, has formed very correct ideas of men and things, and because they indicate with clearness his idea of the policy of the Emperor. "His Majesty has not yet been able," he says to me, "to come to a decided resolution with reference to the affairs of Mexico, in the midst of the contradictory information which he receives. He examines everything that reaches him, and will only form an opinion after consulting all possible sources of information. Now with six months in the midst of all this, the mission of Mr. LAPIERRE, and the efforts of Mr. DE SALIGNY, have been attended with complete success, and the unfavorable impressions caused by the communications of LORENCEZ have been completely removed. This LAPIERRE has fact, and has labored with energy, and his efforts have gained their object. The letters of SALIGNY have much pleased His Majesty, and even kept up some respect for ALMONTE. I insinuated something to him with reference to the probable candidature of SANTA ANNA, but I was too afraid to discover in his impassible air any indication of assent. The idea of the Emperor appears to me to be this: Fearing to mark out at such a distance, and with so slight a knowledge of what is passing, a line of policy which might later embarrass the triumph of the expedition, provoking dissensions, he has colored almost entirely to FOREY the rule of establishing such an order of things as may be necessary. He has no intention to relieve Mr. DE SALIGNY, but the tone of the latter is too limited to struggle with the new General. With regard to LORENCEZ, he will return to obscurity, as he well deserves.

His Majesty greatly desires one or two parts to restore their lustre to the French arms and to cause public opinion more readily to accept the necessity of so considerable an expenditure of force."

Permit me, my dear uncle, notwithstanding this letter is already very long, to state also the opinions of C—— with reference to what should be done by the house. These are valuable, not only from the information he has acquired in his visit, but from the intimate knowledge he has of the men placed at the head of the expedition. I let him examine. "My attention was attracted on arriving, by hearing all the world talking of the bond business, on the steamer, at Vera Cruz and in the camp. No one but knows of it, and the efforts employed to discredit them among the officers of the expedition have been completely successful.

All the French residents of Vera Cruz are Liberals. They are in constant relations with the soldiers, and for all the evils they suffer they throw the blame always, upon the affair of the bonds, because they consider it the cause of the continuation of the war.

The reactionaries fear their entire annihilation, because it would burster the Treasury. The Liberals execrate them, and the French believe the calumnies employed to depreciate them, so that I can truly say *that I have not encountered one man in Mexico but M. De Saligny who esteems them.*

FOREY will arrive meanwhile [illegible], of violent character, caustic, malevolent, and who prefers everything to the military [illegible], which, for him, is superior to all others. By the [illegible] which [illegible] GUATRE the military element which [illegible] was made subject to the diplomatic, as SALIGNY remained invested with full powers during war, which is an occurrence without precedent. It is, therefore, self-evident that FOREY will adopt the opinion of the officers who surround him, and that he will look upon the business with an unfavorable eye, to which which must be added that all the Chiefs also spoke ill, JURIEN, ROZA, RUSSEL, LAGRUA, HEGAN, &c., &c.

SALIGNY cannot struggle against this last attack, and he will be obliged to return. The business has been cordially recommended to FOREY, but it is necessary to bear in mind that the influence that sustains our business, as French, *is very great in high places*, but less among the military chiefs, and FOREY, who bears almost unlimited powers, will be a species of Viceroy, doing whatever he pleases. The opinion of our friends is that he will be against the business, and that it would have been desirable that there should have gone in his place, TRECUY, a man as reliable as he is able, and of fine manners."

"I acknowledge," adds C., "that FOREY can do nothing more than retard the recognition of the bonds, because the sole judge of their validity is the proper tribunal of Paris, and that it will be impossible to dispute their justice presenting them thus, that is, as reclamations, nor a payment, for seventy five millions, but simply the execution of a law of the Treasury of Mexico. We have to insist also upon the slight value of Mexican paper, which can never be sold for over 50 per cent.

I would consent, notwithstanding, were I in the place of the House, to some composition by which the chances and the tediousness that would attend a decision by the tribunals might be avoided.

Appearances could be saved by stating that no arrangement could be consented to that did not have some other guarantee than the faith of the Mexican Government, but that an arrangement under the auspices of France would be accepted with pleasure."

Nothing yet of the opinion of PAYNO, nor of the arrival of D. RAMON PACHECO. The papers speak only of a confidential letter of JUAREZ to the Emperor, arrived by the last English packet. In defiance of any attack upon us, it is necessary not of view useless to publish the defiance of [illegible], and such is the unanimous opinion of our friends. It will be well to send copies of it to [illegible] and to such persons as have influence with [illegible] of the bonds, but it is necessary to circulate them among the public [illegible] be to take advantage of [illegible] who the French shall have [illegible] means can meanwhile be [illegible] ployed, and for this reason I send you copies of the defence of the House a few days since to the editor of the *Independance Belge*, a very hostile, and of great circulation, by the hand of one of my friends, who exercises a great influence with that gentleman, and I hope to convince him of the justice of the affair. The same friend has had a long conference with Mr. DE LABARRERE, General-in-Chief of the Artillery in Mexico. As he is intimate with him, he has entered fully into the business of the bonds, and has instructed him, and got his promise to use all his influence, which is very great with the Expeditionary Corps, in their favor. You should also see Gen. NEIGRE.

I have to communicate to you a piece of good news: SUBERBIELLE is dead. As he leaves many heirs, the House will no longer have the direction it had during his life. RASCON, a friend of ESCAUDON, is also dead.

I inclose a number of the *Bulletin of Laws*, which contains the decree of your naturalization. It would not have been printed till the end of October, as there are many others which should have been published first; but as I was aware of its importance, I took such steps with those in charge of its insertion—availing myself also of my friends—that I carried my point. I will send two other copies on the 15th of September.

Adieu, my dear uncle. Desiring that your health may continue good, and taking the most lively interest in the favorable issue of your affairs, I am, your affectionate nephew, LOUIS ELSESSER.

P. S.—I shall not omit any efforts to hasten the departure of Mr. De C., as in your last letters you indicate that you desire it. By way of San Nazario I will write you anything interesting I may learn.

POSENTRUI, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: What a convenience is this packet of San Nazario which enables us to get news from you every fifteen days. Up to the present time it has not been necessary for business, but now it will be. Any way, it relieves our anxiety with reference to yourselves, and the perils to which we believe you are exposed.

When you receive the letters by this mail, you will already have made the acquaintance of the Zouaves. How consoling is this thought. I congratulate you with all my heart. How interesting will be your letters of the coming month; give me many details.

They say here that Gen. LORENCEZ is crazy, and that VALAZE manages everything for him. Mr. DE G——, who knows his family, says that it is not improbable, for this disease is hereditary in his family. This circumstance has been very unfortunate for you, and much has it caused you to lose.

With reference to the pamphlets of PAYNO, which you fear so much, I do not believe they will be published. My husband has probably told you of the steps he has taken with the Director of the Press, and the petitions he has addressed to him have gained the promise that they shall not be printed in France, at least for the present. I have not so much fear now, for its publication would be difficult since the Press has received orders not to insert anything with reference to Mexico, and they are completely silent upon this head. They even say the Emperor has made use of reprisals, ordering the detention of all the letters coming from Mexico, directed to the correspondents of the Government of JUAREZ. Will they be published, as has been done in Mexico? I do not believe so, but it would be very amusing and curious.

Your loving sister, ELSESSER JECKER.

POSENTRUI, Aug. 27.

Feeling itself almost anticipated and closely watched by WYKE, the French Government lets nothing transpire with refereece to its projects of protectorate, colonization, &c., &c. Not less than eighteen Generals go out with the expeditionary corps, for which reason it must be very considerable. *This affair costs a great deal.* How will the Government be indemnified so as to satisfy public opinion, if the revenues of the State (twenty millions per annum) are mortgaged in advance?

POSENTRUI, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JECKER: I believe that affairs are taking a better aspect for us, for a decision has been come to to colonize; forty-five thousand men will be sent out, and in fact, a complete transportation is treated of.

I believe that as it has afforded the pretext under which to realize all this, the unfortunate affair of the 5th May is not now so much regretted.

Your letter of the 12th July has reached my hands. That of the 11th, directed to Mr. ——, was shown to His Majesty, as has been done with various of the extracts from former letters of yours.

I trust we shall rise from the abyss, for the news received by our friends is good, and their hopes revive.

Mr. DE CUY—is again back in Paris; he returns to Mexico the 1st September. He has given an account to His Majesty of the state of affairs, and I believe there is reason to congratulate ourselves upon his mission; our friends think that the Bonds will be admitted in Mexico. It is better so, and not lost the affair be decided in Europe at the cost of a great sacrifice, such is my desire.

Your explanations with reference to the Bonds are satisfactory. My son has very well translated the Memoire of PAYNO, the publication of which even I think we have been able to prevent, but in order that my own may be complete, please send me a statement of your explanations, separate from those of the Bonds, as the Assembly I will make no use of it without consulting you, and that I will then go into it although I see everything is seen published since the secret correspondence of WYKE has been submitted to Parliament. That diplomat, the instrument of favor, has been your true adversary, and even your declared enemy. I have promised nothing to your enemies, but have presented Mr. the PRINCE, who affirms that your liquidation has not yet the regular character which it will have after the entry of the French to Mexico. Louis is very exact in his relations with reference to whatever may be of interest to you. I shall see the persons who are interested with me, whose Council is awaited with reference to the protection of your defense, which at this moment is of its inauguration.

Your naturalization has been inserted in the Bulletin of Laws, and I enclose a copy.

Yours affectionate,
X. ELSESSER.

P. S. I have reason to believe that the mass of conscription will be arranging according to the ideas contained on page 487 of POSSEY. His Majesty, in his works, had sanctioned the Transit of Nicaragua. I have recently spoken to you of all this in my previous letters. The time approaches in which this subject may be treated. You will not have forgotten that I mentioned the having of the railroad route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the new Duke, the last raised the exception of the project of the Emperor, but he pondered with the words of PAYNO and POSSEY. I cannot enumerate to you the letters which I have to dictate a party settlement in Mexico, but are too numerous. The influence of the new agent will contribute to the end, as also that of the Minister's head. Do not fear a progress POSEY, to whom you are known by correspondence, of more than a month since I knew of it but I had forgotten to speak of it. It will be well to take advantage of the liberty of the Press to defend yourself. Do not send any more [illegible] with reference to naturalization.

The expedition will have relation also to the affairs of the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: I hasten with these few lines, as I have written little so many, many years, giving all the information possible, and have labored so much in writing them to learn positively what Mr. C. would go or not, that the last packet has not sent letters to be received for the [illegible] of Mexico.

According to your advice, and with the authorized letter of my uncle, I have written an extended letter to the Prince, charging a confidential person to present it to Paris. The [illegible] Saint Cloud, as he is to receive the answer in Mexico. My uncle [illegible] to be received in Paris. I have also written to my brother-in-law, [illegible] the papers, which will be sent to Mexico. He [illegible] charge upon it, as Paris is very unpopular in France, since the affair of Poland, which is considered as resulting from the course he pursued.

I send the package directly to you, according to the advice of Mr. DE G., in order to avoid accusation, and do not send him his letter, so that you can receive. Read that addressed to him before those of father and Mother. It is very interesting for the news it contains, which is too much to repeat to you here.

Salut—always, the new [illegible] the Bonds shall be. Your affectionate nephew, LOUIS.

POSENTRUI, Aug. 21, 1862.

MY VERY DEAR JAVIER: I have done all I could to triumph in our questions, but have succeeded little in the matter. Private [illegible] in the amount of the loans conceded to Denmark, the famous Bertral of the war in Italy, etc. [illegible] *but I have not deceived you or re-written to you for a year more than a month, that there was a confusion, a tavern, protocols, etc., &c., &c.*

Now you will see FOREY, who will go forward through shot, and who understands no jokes, for with his sabre men will go even to the Rio del Norte, to surprise JUAREZ, the King of the South. I believe even that these joints have in view to treat on the United States, drums will pride and vain boasting. With relation to LORENCEZ, he has lost credit here completely.

LUIS is for me what he must [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] and they are not many made to us.

You are aware that I have sent to your uncle a memoir with details of each one of the negotiations presented by him or our friends. First, Tehuantepec; second, Nicaragua; third, Mines; fourth, Improvement of Forge by the Chemical process; fifth, &c., &c. He has not cowle [illegible] without remark. Perhaps there is what has produced the launch of his nephew, because there is nothing that now appears to me available except the exchange of the drafts of the Army, notes, all in our favor, without the possibility of putting the gains with our friends.

On the JECKER Special account I send to Mr. LIZE N., of which he has sent me a copy.

My DE CUYSANCE will have carried the decree of naturalization; any way it will appear in the *Moniteur*, and I will send it to you. YOUR UNCLE....

POSENTRUI, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: It is possible that I may have received letters as to the forces sent up to the present time, but now it is certain that the mass [illegible] of the 5th of May, prepared by the artifices of WYKE, has only served as a plausible pretext to His Majesty to display his eagles and establish a [illegible] in order to [illegible] the cause as Alsace [illegible] has been much treated of in secret, and I suspected it when I presented to Mr. DE—— the [illegible] Tehuantepec, formed from the notes of [illegible], LUCIEN ROY, &c., and accompanied by a map [illegible] across the Isthmus.

You [illegible] so positive as JUAREZ, I want myself to [illegible] positively. For [illegible] I have considered as [illegible] of some of his projects, that is to say, as only available at present, and that they cannot furnish us funds except in certain contingencies such as *Puebla*. The [illegible] the [illegible] Mexico in contiguous to the Rio Grande del Norte, &c., &c. [Of all of them I have made a critical review in order of number. There is no doubt that the future will enable us to realize largely from these values, if for the intermediate time we can count upon the aid of some capitalist not very usurious. JECKER does well in insisting in his letter of the 11th July upon the theme of the monopoly of the drafts of the army, for this being composed of upward of 45,000 men, the business would be excellent, above all to raise our credit, because under the point of view of gain, as there will be a division, it will not be so brilliant, having only one half per cent. exchange.

Has the house shoulders sufficiently strong? I have not tried them. Our friends have faith in the capacity of JUAREZ.

The papers are silent with reference to the projects concerning Mexico, for these are very grave and capable of inspiring serious alarm in England, for by reason of his smartness, WYKE has acted like a fool, making a golden bridge and leaving it a free field.

For the present, nothing is required but patience, for now only has the horizon been opened to our view.

It is believed here that immediately on the arrival of the French in Mexico, your situation will greatly change, and if Uncle can be able to pay his interest at the end of the year, the result will be superb, above all, for us, because we will receive over 200,000 francs; but he does not speak of it, perhaps remembering that at first he promised too much. Add him in the articles of J. in Mexico, destined to rehabilitate his bonds. In Paris, for the present, it is better not to wake the cat which sleeps. WYKE has been our real enemy. JUAREZ should burn a long candle for him.

I do not know if you will publish your defence in Mexico; in any case, it will be well to write frequent articles, for the emissaries of JUAREZ have persuaded the French army that they have only gone to Mexico on our account.

The documents I have received have fully informed me. I have nothing more to say of the business of Corona, and understand perfectly that I have no option, for he has said in Paris that to get his money it would be necessary to put the dagger to JUAREZ's breast.

FOSSEY is in favor of the colonization of the Isthmus. See his note with reference to this point at the end of the book. His Majesty does not insist any longer upon Nicaragua. With 45,000 men subscription will follow, and even a pressure will be brought to bear upon the United States, the position of which is not without its influence on what passes.

The character of the Emperor is that of patience, the affair of Mexico has given him much trouble, but nothing has been precipitated thereby.

According to what they say, he has this trace of similarity with JECKER.

The first care of His Majesty concerns the organization of *gens d'armerie* under the charge of Gens. WOLF and MIRANDOL.

When ten thousands are had it is calculated that robberies will cease. In fine, we shall even see a visit paid to the Viceroy of the South, ALVAREZ who will have to keep down the Apache.

Mr. de P. has touched at the Rhodel Norte some of the detachments of the army will also go there. With reference to the organization of the Government, MAXIMILIAN was nothing more than a pleinbanon without authority whatever. ALMONTE can well be laid aside. Who will be placed to govern under the tutilage of France? I cannot say. If I was in Paris I might penetrate certain things, but—

The terrible mystery has at last been discovered, the instructions are [illegible] known by the *Press*, organ of JUAREZ. They are not very decided, but rather elastic and conditional. For this reason I can declare that they have caused no excitement, although the Cabinet of Mexico feigned them immediately through SALONDE—I mean SALOMON—who received a copy from SARTORIUS, who received them from NOEL, sub director of foreign relations for America. ARTHUR then begot Carol, Daniel, &c., &c.

Even the business of the Bonds had been arranged at the time of the recognition of JUAREZ. I doubt if the house would have come out any better, for it would have been exhausted by forced loans, &c., much and could it have required.

But, now that the affair of the funds has been discussed by the Press of both worlds, JECKER has an [illegible] reputation, and is from the time forward [illegible] from the war to Mexico.

JUAREZ KNOWS the power of the PRESS, and no one has made a better use of it in Europe and America; and but for the firmness of Mr. DE SALIGNY, he would have carried his point. This has been followed by the Consul in Paris, with an assurance that would in the end have imposed upon us.

They say that Mexico will be speedily regulated, and that aided having formed a sufficient number of belligerents to the [illegible] French will return by degrees, leaving only the number that may be sufficiently necessary.

Your loving father who thinks of you constantly,
X. ELSESSER.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE—The arrival of the steamer which brings the correspondence from Mexico to San Nazario is not yet signalized, and I cannot, therefore, this time, answer your letter, by return of mail.

This letter will be only the complement of the news I gave you in my letter of the 1st inst. Since that time I have not been able to have any private conversation with Mr. DE SALIGNY, and consequently am not uncertain as to the *role* we designs for Mr. DE CUY, who has now been detained more than twenty days at Puy by the illness of the general-in-chief.

On the other hand, he has [illegible] not been able to occupy himself carefully with your affairs as an [illegible] having received your letter at the very moment he was receiving all his cases the house who had gone on the occasion of his new position. Mr. DE CUY considers what you wrote to father, although I had only extracts from it, as sufficient to impose and to communicate it to the Duke in order to contrast the conduct but [illegible] with that of SALIGNY, and [illegible] that great advantage may be taken of it to restore the credit of SALIGNY, for which purpose it is necessary to do everything to overcome Mr. DE CUY. I have not yet learned the result of the audience, because all these gentlemen are occupied in their preparatives for travel, some for the baths of Brou, etc., where the Emperor goes, and some to the country.

I have answered, according to the conversation which I have had with Mr. CUY, that the intentions of those gentlemen are [illegible] to the [illegible] for the first communications of FOREY to His Majesty, in order to [illegible] the direction to be given to the [illegible] with reference to the special affairs in [illegible] of [illegible] are favorable or [illegible] that [illegible] on this ever [illegible] upon the mind of His Majesty. On this hypothesis, and if matters should seem to point [illegible] SALIGNY to resign his post, we shall see Mr. CUY, who then [illegible] in a [illegible] and not of pendent interests, [illegible] would have to a case with SALIGNY, from which [illegible] ship can evolve [illegible] [illegible] his powerful influence.

With reference to the bond [illegible]. It will then be passed immediately [illegible] in the Commission of [illegible], which I have the [illegible] press, and watch will be executed immediately. Favorable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3487. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Sequestration of the Estates of the Lafourche District.

A Commission Appointed to Manage the Property.

Members of Congress to be Elected from the First and Second Districts of the State.

A Law of Household Exemption Established.

Curious Developments Regarding the Money Seized at the French Consul's.

The Money Gone to Havana to Pay for Cloth for the Rebel Government.

National Prisoners Shot by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

Your elaborate leader, containing a most thorough epitome of Gen. BUTLER's administration of his military department, was published here by the local papers, and read by the citizens with lively pleasure. It was a proper compliment and an evidence of just appreciation of the menial labor and herculean industry of Gen. BUTLER. There cannot be a doubt but that when the history of this rebellion is written, the taking of New-Orleans and its subsequent history under Gen. BUTLER's military and civil administration will prove one of the most remarkable and most brilliant episodes.

The news from the local seat of war, the Lafourche country, is, that the tradesmen and small property holders are returning to Thibadaux and the surrounding neighborhoods, all anxious that the National Government will be sustained and that they can come forward and take the oath of allegience, and again begin life and the former prosperity under the old flag. The planters, with few exceptions, have abandoned their homes, and have gone into the pleasant regions of "secessia," leaving their property and "chattels" behind—the first to be confiscated and sold for the benefit of loyal creditors, the latter "real estate" to take the legs of the morning and run away. The history of the past few days can best be given by a simple recapitulation of the several "orders" which have been issued by the active Commanding-General of this Department.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY RECENTLY RECOVERED.

The first one relates to the future government of the recently possessed country of the Lafourche: the wisdom of the measures proposed must meet with the cordial indorsement of all citizens who desire to "crush" out this rebellion. I should add that the Commission is composed of gentlemen alike distinguished for their intelligence and probity. Probably, there is not a man in the Union better fitted by nature, disposition, and education for the responsible office imposed upon him than Major J. M. BALL. But to the orders, letting them speak for themselves.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 91.—The Commanding-General being informed, and believing, that the District west of the Mississippi River, lately taken possession of by the United States troops, is most largely occupied by persons disloyal to the United States, and whose property has become liable to confiscation under the Acts of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, and that sales and transfers of said property are being made for the purpose of depriving the Government of the same, has determined, in order to secure the rights of all persons, as well as those of the Government, and for the purpose of enabling the crops now growing to be taken care of and secured, and the unemployed laborers to be set at work, and provision made for payment for their labor—

To order, as follows

I. That all the property within the District to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be and hereby is sequestered, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden, and will be held invalid.

II. The District of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, except the Parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson.

III. That

Maj. JOSEPH M. BALL, Provost Judge, President,
Lieut-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, A. D. C.,
Capt. FULLER, (Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers,)
Provost Marshal of the District,

be a Commission to take possession of the property in said District, to make an accurate inventory of the same, and to gather up and collect all such personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, and after deducting the necessary expenses of care, collection and transportation, to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the just claims of loyal citizens and those neutral foreigners who, in good faith, shall appear to be the owners of the same.

IV. Every loyal citizen or neutral foreigner who shall be found in actual possession and ownership of any property in said district not having acquired the same by any title since the 16th day of September last, may have his property returned or delivered to him without sale, upon establishing his condition to the judgment of the Commission.

V. All sales made by any person not a loyal citizen or foreign neutral, since the 16th day of September, shall be held void, and all sales whatever, made with the intent to deprive the Government of its rights of confiscation, will be held void, at what time soever made.

VI. The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said District, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

VII. The Commissioners will cause to be purchased such supplies as may be necessary, and convey them to such convenient depots as to supply the planters in the making of the crops; which supplies will be charged against the crop manufactured and shall constitute a lien thereon.

VIII. The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are sold by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops.

IX. Any persons who have not been actually in arms against the United States since the occupation of New-Orleans by its forces, and who shall remain peaceably upon their plantations, affording no aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and who shall return to their allegiance, and who shall, by all reasonable methods aid the United States authorities in the restoration of peace, law and order, and support the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to receive such wages for their labor as may be agreed upon between them and the Commissioners, and shall be entitled to the protection of the United States, and shall be secured in the possession of their homes.

X. The Commissaries are empowered and authorized to hear, determine, and definitely report upon all questions of the loyalty, disloyalty or neutrality of the various claimants of property within said District; and, further, to report such persons as in their judgment ought to be recommended by the Commanding General to the President for amnesty and pardon, so that they may have their property returned; to the end that all persons that are loyal may suffer as little injury as possible, and that all persons who have been heretofore disloyal may have an opportunity now to prove their loyalty and to return to their allegiance, and to save their property from confiscation, if such shall be the determination of the Government of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

INTEMPERANCE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Gen. BUTLER having disposed of a matter that will possibly put some millions of dollars in the hands of honest loyal citizens, next turns his attention to the cause of intemperance, and at one magnificent blow strikes at the root, as follows:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given to all proprietors, within this Department, of distilleries and establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are either manufactured or rectified, and breweries where strong beer is made, that they must cease manufacturing, and close their places of business on Saturday, 8th inst.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal-General Louisiana.

Having dealt with the sinning civilians, he next takes up the subject as it relates to his soldiers, and properly disposes of the matter thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 93.—I. Any commissioned officer who is found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking place, or other public house, within this Department, will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service.

II. All police officers are ordered to report, in writing, to these headquarters, all instances of the violation of this order which may come under their notice. By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SCHOOLING THE LOCAL PRESS.

The local Press next comes in for some instructions. For the last month the conductors of the covertly secesion sheets have gradually encroached upon the liberty allowed them, and taking advantage of it, have managed to get in many articles which have no other effect than to keep the community uneasy and retard the growth of a healthy and truthful public sentiment. Gen. BUTLER, to accommodate these papers, in a spirit of good nature, has allowed them from time to time to send to him their pestilent news "received from Southern papers," and he has spent his over-occupied time in looking over the items and marking such as he deemed it proper to publish. This "nuisance" was so frequently repeated that he at last repeated his general instructions that no treasonable matter should appear, signifying at the same time that he would not be bored by this annoying personal supervision, and stating that they (the editors) were intelligent enough to draw an intelligent conclusion as to what his order meant. Not to be headed off, these papers commenced a new dodge, and began to quote "treason," which they credited to Northern sheets. The General again called them to task, and informed these industrious gentlemen, that treason in the New-York papers was just as offensive to him as treason in the Richmond papers. But it would seem that so ingrained is the spirit of hatred to our institutions that it would crop out, as the result is shown in the first victim, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 513.—The *Daily Advocate*, having, after warning, published the following article:

THE BALLOT-BOX.

This palladium of our liberties, this charter of our rights, this emblem of Democracy, has been speaking in a voice of thunder—as we knew it would, if the people could be aroused from its slumber. It has been our unceasing endeavor to awake them throughout the nation.

We were the first to tell our readers of its success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and now we have gratifying reports from Illinois, New-Jersey and New-York. If these reports be confirmed, an armistice will soon follow. Negotiations once commenced, there will not be any more fighting. Whether an armistice results from the Democratic success, or from foreign intervention, we shall hail it as a peace measure to be welcomed by all parties.

The publication of that journal will be discontinued from this date.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

NO SLAVES OF REBELS TO BE ARRESTED.

In the meantime, the General noted, per advertisements in the papers, that our city prisons were filling up with what were termed runaway negroes, who were held "until applied for by their masters." This wrong was redressed in a few lines:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 88.—I. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement for safe keeping, unless the person arresting knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

II. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

RELIEF OF THE POOR WHITES.

The monstrous legislation of this city—the fruits of rebellion and the oppression naturally growing out of the management of a servile population—among other things decreed that no white man should be a hand on a steamboat, and that no white man should work on the levee—this legislation has crested on the statute books here laws regarding the collection of rents, which are more atrocious in their oppression of the poor than I deemed it possible to devise. I could give you columns of incidents, showing with what tiger-like ferocity landlords and landlords' agents pursue their tenants, the veriest slave-driver having no more power over the property of his victim than does the unfortunate tenant in this city. So great had become the evil that it was finally a matter of necessity that it should be arrested, which has been done by the following humane proclamation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, is hereby exempted from any liability to be taken on writs of provisional seizure until further orders.

When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value, the Judge in whose court the case may be pending, may appoint one appraiser, who shall set off to the debtor such furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. General.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S VISIT—STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

In one of my recently written letters, I endeavored to give you some slight idea of the external history of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's visit to this city. The *internal* consequences are beginning to develop themselves. Among the seizures of specie made by Gen. BUTLER was a large amount of specie claimed by French citizens, and of course was taken possession of by Gen. BUTLER under protest for the French Consul. This case was one eventually referred to the astute Union-loving Commissioner, and he *advised the Government to pay back the money to the French Consul.* It now appears that developing history justifies the action and the sagacity of the Commanding General, for it now appears that this was money belonging to New-Orleans citizens, and was taken in charge by the French Consul to pay for cloth now in Havana awaiting to run the blockade to be used by the Confederate Government. The notes ($405,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars, released by Mr. JOHNSON's recommendation, *was actually sent from this city to Havana within the last forty days*, on board of the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, and that the money was borrowed from the Bank of New-Orleans by J. D. B. DE BOW, agent for the Richmond Government, as will appear from the following correspondence:]

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

The undersigned having been requested to furnish the Quartermaster of this post with the means of settling En. GAUTHERIN's bill for army supplies, amounting to $405,000 (four hundred and five thousand dollars,) desires to borrow that amount from the Bank of New-Orleans, in coin, without interest, on the credit of the Confederate States, and makes this application for the same.

J. D. B. DEBOW, Agent Produca Loan.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., Agent Produce Loan:

SIR: This Bank has received your application for a loan of ($405,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars in coin to the Confederate States Government, for the purpose of paying the bill of E. GAUTHERIN & Co., for army clothing, and hereby accede to your proposition. Respectfully yours,

M. BELLY, Cashier.

The French Consul, you will remember, was one of the active Agents and friends of Mr. JOHNSON, while he was here, interfering with Gen. BUTLER's Department, and, as will now be seen, innocently we trust, playing into the hands of the Secessionists. The said French Consul, finally fearing lest he should be discovered in his dishonest interference, and thereby implicate his Government, withdrew the original receipts given, and substituted other names, French subjects here, Messrs. E. GAUTHERIN & Co., and two gentlemen of the name of LE MOIE, one of whom, by the order of Gen. BUTLER, is at Fort Jackson, the other at Fort Pickens. DAVIS, the President of the Bank, and HOWELL, the Bank Director, are now in prison, awaiting a trial for their crimes.

The present Board of Directors, all of whom are believed to be innocent of any complicity in the transaction, and not one of whom even suspected its nature, until informed of it by Gen. BUTLER! The Bank, from a temporary suspension, has again resumed its business.

Thus the world will now understand what Gen. BUTLER probably knew all the while, that the astute JOHNSON has been completely humbugged and deceived, and the citizens of the United States Government, by his unhappy interference with things he could not understand, have been robbed of nearly a half million dollars for the benefit of the Government at Richmond.

At this unhappy time, the country has lost this large amount of specie, which the bank of New-Orleans originally loaned to the Confederate Government *without interest*, which should have been kept to redeem the notes and liabilities of its own note-holders—or loaned this money on a *myth*, the cotton to be raised by the cotton planters under the Confederate Government. I am anxious to hear what will be the defence of Mr. JOHNSON. That he was under evil influences here was as patent at the time of his visit as it is now. Will not this be a lesson to let alone Generals commanding in the field, and doing it successfully too, and of all men, why should Gen. BUTLER have been saddled with a visit from REVERDY JOHNSON? Gen. BUTLER has now, I am happy to say, taken the bona in his own hands, and he will not only stop future abuses, but see that justice is done to the stock and innocent bill-holders.

A UNION TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

To-night we shall have one of the grandest Union torch-light processions ever got up in this city, always so famous for attractive pageants. The following "order" will give a suggestive idea:

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1862.

The St. Charles Theatre will be opened on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 5½ o'clock. The meeting will be called to order precisely at 6 o'clock. The different delegations will enter the building as they arrive at the theatre. The torch-light procession will take place after the orations have been delivered. The different Associations will then form on Canal-street, in accordance with programme to be published—head of Camp. It will march down Royal to St. Peter-street, down St. Peter to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, up Camp and Prytania streets to Felicity Road, thence to Magazine-street, where the up-town delegations, if they desire to do so, will leave the procession, thence down Magazine-street to Julia, past Gen. BUTLER's Headquarters, thence to Canal-street and be dismissed.

Hon. J. AD. ROZIER to preside at the meeting, assisted by fifty Vice-Presidents.

Orators, Hon. THOS. J. DURANT and Col. H. C. DEMING, U. S. V., and Acting Mayor of New-Orleans.

Private and stage boxes appropriated to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, Military Commission, Admiral FARRAGUT and suite, and other Federal officers attached to the army and navy.

The seats appropriated to the ladies will be exclusively occupied by them, and positively no more than four hundred "admissions" will be distributed.

The Assistant Marshals will report at 1 o'clock today at the Lyceum Hall for instruction. Each Marshal will provide his own saddle and bridle, the horses will be furnished the Assistant Marshals by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Executive Committee, and all persons *officially* interested in the success of the celebration, will meet at the Lyceum to-day, at 1 o'clock punctually.

Col. T. B. THORPE, Grand Marshal.

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The political world here was this morning agitated. It seems we are to have a Coogressional Delegation at Washington. If good and judicious men are elected it will be a good thing for the country, if otherwise it is a pity that the election has been ordered. The proclamation has an especial interest:

A PROCLAMATION.

By Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana is now and has been without any Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America; and whereas a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts in this State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of securing to the loyal electors in the Parishes composing these two Congressional Districts, their appropriate and lawful representation in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and of enabling them to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State, or part of a State, who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State have participated—have seen fit to issue this, my proclamation, appointing an election to be held on Wednesday, the third day of December next, to fill said vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, in the following Districts, namely:

The First Congressional District, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans heretofore known as Municipality number One and Municipality number Three, and now designated as Districts numbered Two and Three, and Suburb Treme, that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

The Second Congressional District in the State of Louisiana, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans above Canal-street, known as the First District, and District number Four, formerly of the City of Lafayette, and of the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and St. Martin.

Writs of elections will be issued, as required, and the election held at the places designated by law.

The proceedings will be conducted, and returns thereof made, in accordance with law.

No person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote, who, in addition to the other qualifications of an elector, does not exhibit to the Register of Voters, if his residence be in the City of New-Orleans, or to the Commissioners of Election, if his residence be in any other place in said districts, the evidence of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of New-Orleans, this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-seventh. GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor.
JAMES F. MILLER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

We learn from one of the non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, the following interesting particulars of the capture, treatment, etc., by the Confederates, of a portion of three companies of that regiment:

A part of three companies, E, G and H, were on detached duty at Bayou des Allemands, on the 4th of September last, when they were surprised and made prisoners by a party of 1,200 or 1,300 Confederates, consisting of the Terrebonne infantry and a company of mounted Texan rangers, commanded by Maj. MC-WATERS. They were marched on the same day to Raceland, and searched, their arms, accoutrements, etc., taken from them, and from thence to Lafourche, where rations were given out at 3 P. M., after which they were taken to Thibodauxville, having performed a march of about twenty-five miles since their capture. At the latter place they were confined in the Court-house all night, and sent the next day to the Terrebonne Station, a distance of three miles, where they took the cars for Berwick's Bay. Seven of their number, however, were placed under extra guard at Tribodeauxville, and sent back to Bayou des Allemands, where they were ordered to be shot, on the ground that they had been enlisted at New-Orleans. The names of these unfortunate seven men men were: John and Michael Lacildai, Michael Musbill, —— Paul, —— Hearse, —— Barnet and —— Baker.

On arriving at Berwick's Bay, the prisoners were put on a boat and taken to New-Iberia, and from thence marched a distance of seven miles, to a point known as Camp Pratt, where they remained seven weeks. After this they were placed on board the little steamer *Cricket*, taken up the Teche and down to the mouth of the Red River, where they were placed on board the steamer *Louis d'Or*, and taken to Vicksburgh. It took six days to make the trip.

As soon as they arrived at Vicksburgh, the commissioned officers were paroled, with the privilege of walking up and down one street, a short distance—say thirty or forty yards, and all the non-commissioned officers and privates were lodged in jail. Rations of corn bread, badly baked, were given them twice a day, and beef of a poor quality once.

They were generally treated courteously by the officers placed over them, but they complain of the hard fare they were forced to put up with.

Those men who were formerly Confederate soldiers at Fort Jackson were detained at Vicksburgh. Their names are THOMAS GRAHAM, DENNIS CAIN and WM. BROWN.

Sergeant CHARLES MILLS and private EDWIN SPEARS, both of Royalton, Vt., were drawn out by lot and detained also. We are not informed as to the reason of the detention of the latter two men.

Four men died during the time of captivity, viz.: DAVID E. FRENCH, —— BAKER and EPHRAIM WEBSTER—the latter at Port Hudson, on the flag-of-truce boat that was bringing them to the city.

Out of the one hundred and forty men taken, one hundred and twenty-four reached this city on Thursday night, on the steamer *Louis d'Or*—seven having been shot, four died and five detained.—*New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 15.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TREASURY REPORT.

Owing to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet received from the War Department the necessary estimates on which to base his recommendations to Congress, he will not be able to present his annual report to that body at the commencement of the session. Several journals having published statements, professing to foreshadow the Secretary's financial policy for the future, it may be well to say that all such assertions are unauthorized, no indication of his views having been made for publication; neither have his opinions in regard to our financial policy undergone any change during the past year, as some have declared, and those interested in knowing them can rely more on his last report than upon any contemporaneous speculations.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDOWELL met this morning at 11 o'clock, and after a secret session of two hours, threw open the doors to the public. The only conclusion reached was that Gen. McDOWELL should prepare a chronological statement of the events involving the supposed charges against him, and a list of witnesses to be called, after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

PRISONERS OF STATE RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were to-day released from the Old Capital Prison, by order of Gen. MARSHALL, Acting Military Governor of the District.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, arrived here to-day, and had an important interview with the President and Commissioner DOLE, in relation to the condemned Indians in that State. No conclusion was arrived at.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S WIFE.

Mrs. Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this evening, *en route* for headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

TRIAL OF STAFFORD'S PROJECTILE.

A test of this projectile was had on Monday at the Navy-yard here, which resulted in what has never before been accomplished by any shot in this country or Europe. The particulars we are not at liberty to give. It will be sufficient for the public to know that the success has been far greater than that which was produced at West Point a few weeks since, the target from which experiment may be seen in front of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, and that a target composed of twenty-one inches of oak and seven inches of iron was completely riddled. This experiment is believed to have demonstrated our ability easily to take care of all the English and rebel iron-clads afloat, and to put an early period to the piratical operations of SEMMES and his fellows.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that an incorporated Bank does not require a broker's license, simply because it sells to its customers its checks for a surplus of its funds accumulated in another Bank in another place, or in the same place.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided a person whose business is simply to collect dues for rent does not thereby become a commercial broker within the meaning of the Excise law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction relative to stamp duties upon losses, &c., Schedule B, page 91, EL, will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents be affixed to each lease or agreement to lease from month to month, no period of years being named, must be construed to mean and he regarded as a "lease for a period of time," &c., and therefore subject to the stamp duty imposed by law upon such instrument. Fifty cent lease stamps are now ready for delivery.

GOODS IN GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

All parties desiring to introduce goods of any description within the jurisdiction of Gen. DIX, must obtain from him a certificate that such articles are needed for military purposes, and request a clearance from the Treasury Department, which is granted on such application. Sutlers to the army within that jurisdiction are now waiting for the promulgation of regulations governing the transportation of their goods.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Assistant Paymaster T. R. CURTIS has been ordered to the *Pawnee*; Acting-Assistant-Paymasters J. R. MEEKS and E. R. MOFFATT have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron; Acting-Assistant-Paymasters WM. K SHERWOOD and OWEN F. PRESSEY have been ordered to the Mortar Flotilla in the Western Gulf Squadron.

SICK AND WOUNDED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS—RELIEF ASKED FOR.

The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association, organized during the past Summer by members of Congress and other prominent citizens from New-York residing temporarily in Washington, is now greatly in need of money and supplies for the sick and wounded New-York soldiers now lying in our hospitals.

Apart from the labors of the Sanitary Commission, a great field of usefulness is open for State organizations, such as New-York and most of the other loyal States now have here in operation.

As the hospitals are now filled with suffering soldiers, at least one-fifth of whom enlisted from New-York, and as these may be soon replaced by others from the battle-field, it is suggested, by gentlemen warmly interested in their behalf, that town and county Auxiliary Associations be formed, to send forward at once, not only "substantial aid," but a goodly supply of those "little nameless comforts," which their sons would enjoy on a sick bed at home, but which no Government, however thoughtful, can be expected to provide.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Nothing of Importance from the Army of the Potomac.

A Battle Probable for the Possession of Fredericksburgh.

A Rebel Cavalry Raid Into Poolesville, Md.

Two Government Telegraph Operators Seized and Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—Evening.

A dispatch received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says there is nothing of importance to communicate

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—11 P. M.

Advices from the TIMES' special correspondent at Falmouth, dated this morning, show clearly that the rebels, instead of evacuating Fredericksburgh, are preparing vigorously to dispute the passage of our troops across the river. Instead of their garrison, contemptibly small a week ago, leaving the city, it has been reinforced by the Divisions under LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL, variously estimated at from 25,000 to 75,000 men, and formidable batteries have been planted for their protection. Without some brilliant stroke of strategy on our part, a severe engagement will be necessary before dislodging the enemy.

There is seemingly no room for reasonable doubt that JACKSON has abandoned Northern Virginia, having taken up his line of march for Richmond on Saturday morning, preceded by HAMPTON'S Legion. He encamped the same night at Salem, and spent a portion of yesterday at Warrenton.

WHITE'S Guerrillas, about three hundred men, were at Leesburgh on Sunday and are left for marauding purposes.

THE RETREAT OF JACKSON

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

We learn by special advices from the TIMES correspondents at Centreville, that the retirement of Gen. SIGEL towards Washington, and the concentration of his forces, was a strategical movement, made in view of designs on the part of JACKSON to cut off his divisions in detail, and by offensive demonstrations against Washington to execute a powerful diversion, intended to embarrass Gen. BURNSIDE's forward movement. SIGEL's plan was completely successful, and JACKSON, frustrated in his design, is now in full march for Richmond.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Harper's Ferry, states that Gen. KELLY yesterday sent out scouts from New-Creek, who captured a rebel cavalry picket of twelve men, with horses and accoutrements, within four miles of Winchester. The prisoners say that JACKSON has started with his whole force for Richmond, by way of Front Royal, leaving only a regiment of cavalry at Winchester, instructed to follow in a few days.

The probability is that our forces will occupy Winchester in a few days, when the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence and be completed in twenty days.

ANOTHER REBEL CAVALRY RAID.

OFFUT'S CROSS ROADS, MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

This morning at daylight a body of rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, entered Poolesville, seized Messrs. CHERRY and SARRAGANT, the Government telegraph operators stationed there, in bed, paroled them, and permitted them to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. This boldness of the rebels has caused much excitement in this neighborhood.

OPERATIONS AT AQUIA CREEK.

AQUIA CREEK, Friday, Nov. 21.

Some one writing from this place appears to censure the Railroad Department for neglect to make timely provision for the reconstruction of the wharves and buildings at this point, and the railroad to Fredericksburgh. The very reverse of all this is the fact, and the most extraordinary energy, activity and forethought have been exhibited.

We learn that the Fredericksburgh movement was only determined upon on Thursday, the 13th inst., on the occasion of the visit of Gen. HALLECK, MEIGS, and HAUPT to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Warrenton, and that the consent of the President was obtained on Saturday. On Sunday, Gen. HAUPT, in charge of the United States Military Railroads; Gen. WOODBURY, in command of the Engineer Brigade; and Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, took a small steamer, landed at Aquia Creek, made a careful examination of the locality before any troops had been landed, and without taking with them even an escort, and then and there determined on the plans to be adopted.

On Monday [illegible] week the first troops were landed, consisting of several companies of the Engineer Brigade. On Tuesday a large force of mechanics and laborers arrived, and also several rafts and barges of assorted number, that had been provided by Gen. HAUPT in anticipation of such a contingency, long before the change of base had been determined upon. On Wednesday the work of reconstruction was commenced, under the immediate supervision of WM. W. WRIGHT, Esq., Superintendent and Engineer of railroad construction, and Capts. PITKIN and HALL, of the Quartermaster's department. So far from any neglect having been exhibited on the part of the railroad department, as has been charged, a considerable amount of the lumber provided for railroad construction was loaned to other parties who were without material to work upon.

With the first supply of lumber several small cars were sent to Aquia Creek, and on Thursday morning a party of track-layers and bridge-carpenters, with an escort of about 50 engineer soldiers, taking with them tents, rations, tools and materials, started over the road. It was necessary to proceed on foot, pushing the cars by hand. About a mile of track was found torn up, which the party relaid, then proceeded to Ackakeck Bridge, which was found to be so nearly destroyed that but little of the old material could be used. Without oxen, mules, horses, or any other facilities for procuring timber, logs were cut in the woods, dragged, carried and rolled by the men, and the bridge is this evening, (Friday,) ready for the track timbers; the Superintendent of Bridge Construction, E. C. SMEAD, having just arrived on foot with two or three little cars, to beg a few sticks from Mr. WRIGHT to finish off. Mr. SMEAD reports also that a party is at work at Potomac Run bridge, but that the damage there is more serious than was previously represented. At the present time a great length of wharf has been reconstructed—possibly 800 feet—and to-morrow it is reported that the track will reach the extreme end, when engines and cars will be landed and transportation commenced as far as Potomac Run.

All this work has been done in less than three days, in the midst of a soaking rain all the time, and a fog so thick that boats could only run at intervals. The grounds about Aquia Creek present an expanse of liquid mud. Neither officers or men have any shelter except tents, and only an insufficient supply of them. A repair shop for cars and engines is being extemporized by erecting shafting for driving lathes and other tools with a portable engine, while as yet there is no roof or building over them. Never before, perhaps, since the war commenced, has so much been accomplished in so short a time, and under such unfavorable circumstances; and yet the parties who are doing the work are censured for neglect by some sapient correspondent.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Storm and the Campaign—Conversation Between the Pickets—The Rebels throwing up Batteries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, Nov. 21, '62.

The effect of this storm upon the soldiers has been depressing, but what it will be upon the campaign yet remains to be seen. "You are just six weeks too late," remarked a loyal citizen to me last evening. "The six weeks which you idled away in Pleasant Valley should have been employed in getting down into the State, but now you will have to go into Winter quarters." I was compelled to admit the truth of the first part of the remark, but as for giving up the campaign on account of the bad roads, that I informed him was out of the question. The advance may be delayed for a few days, but he who bravely weathered the fierce storms of Hatteras, never once faltering when all around him were in despair, is not the man to halt and hesitate when once having set out for Richmond.

Affairs remain in *statu quo* along the river. Gen. PATRICK, who was in command of the place last Summer, crossed over to Fredericksburgh about 11 o'clock to-day, under a flag of truce. On going down to the river and making known his request for an interview, a boat containing an officer was sent over from the other side. On landing, Gen. FITZPATRICK greeted him cordially, after which they both reentered the boat, and were taken across to the city—the boatman pulling it along by means of a ferry-rope which is stretched across the river. No sooner had they landed on the other side than a large assembly of people collected around the Yankee to learn his mission and inspect him generally. Gen. PATRICK handed to the officer a document, which, after reading, he handed to a courier, who rode rapidly away with it in the direction of the rebel camp. Though more than eight hours have now elapsed since his departure, the General has not yet returned, and a feeling of anxiety is being awakened for his safety. I apprehend no danger to his person, however. He is doubtless waiting while the rebels communicate with the authorities at Richmond, and thereby gain time.

A negro, just escaped from the other side, reports that JACKSON has reached there with forty thousand men. Though I do not credit this statement, the appearance of the enemy's camp-fires indicate that reinforcements to a considerable number have arrived. More guns have also been got into position. It has been ascertained at headquarters that nineteen are so mounted as to bear upon the river.

Their picket force along the banks of the river has been considerably increased to-day. Companies I and G, Second Delaware, are stationed on this side of the river, near the Ficklin Bridge, while Company E, Ninth New-Hampshire, Capt. S. J. ALEXANDER, are scattering along the shore in the direction of the Lacey estate. The conversation between the opposing pickets is still kept up, and though frequently taking on a profane tone, is both amusing and instructive, as showing the condition of the rebels. "You have lost your best man," shouted out one this forenoon; "BURNSIDE is played out; we don't care a d—n for him." A Ninth New-Hampshire boy inquired in return where they had stolen their blue overcoats. "We took them off the dead at Antietam, why didn't you take ours?" "Because they walked off so fast," was the reply. Another rebel wanted to know if we had any Bull Run boys with us. "Have you any South Mountain and Antietam boys with you," retorted one of our pickets. "It isn't Maryland any longer, is it?" cried out one of our boys. Not one who has conversed with our men but expresses himself tired of the war. This afternoon, as I rode for some distance along the ranks, and saw them shivering in the cold, with no fires and very light garments, I thought to myself, "they indeed have reason to be tired of the war." This morning, a woman using a secesh flag over her house, nearly opposite to where I am writing, our pickets cried out to her that they had "spotted" that building, and would be there before night. The Confederate rag, thereupon, immediately disappeared.

Gen. Patrick's Return.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862.

Gen. PATRICK returned from Fredericksburgh at 7½ o'clock last evening. He carried orders demanding the surrender of the place, and ordering that no more supplies should be sent out of town. The Mayor of the town was willing to accede to the request, but the military authorities refused to listen to the demands. Gen. PATRICK was confined all day in the guard-house which he himself constructed last [illegible] J. SUMTER

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Evidence of Provost-Marshal Draper, and a Pile of Documents—Case Closed for the Prosecution.

OPENING OF EX-JUDGE DEAN FOR THE DEFENCE.

An Accumulation of Evidence that Provost-Marshal Baker was Responsible for the Arrest —He Invites a Lady to go Riding and then Fails to Keep his Appointment.

The trial of Police Superintendant KENNEDY was continued yesterday at Police headquarters. The first witness sworn was Provost-Marshal General SIMSON DRAPER, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MARSHAL DRAPER.

I found Mrs. Brinsmade at the Station-house on the afternoon of the 3d of November; about the 1st of November Mrs. Elliott called upon me and informed me that she had been at different places to ascertain in regard to Mrs. Brinsmade; she presented a letter from Dr. Tyng, as follows:

LETTER FROM DR. TYNG.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY, Oct. 31, 1862.

SIMSON DRAPER.—MY DEAR SIR: Mrs. John H. Elliott, a communicant of St. George's Church, bears that the daughter of a friend of hers in New-Orleans has been confined at the Forty-seventh-street Station-house some three or four weeks, under the authority of the United States, and she is extremely anxious to see her, and asks my efforts to secure this purpose. Of course, I have no knowledge of the case, but Mrs. Elliot is a very highly valued friend of mine, and is entirely trustworthy. She has been for several years under my ministry. If it is possible for you to grant her request, I am sure you will do it. I am, with much regard, your friend and servant,

STEPHEN H. TYNG

I addressed the following letter to Mr. Kennedy:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Mrs. Brinsmade, late of New-Orleans, has been for upward of four weeks closely confined in the Forty-seventh Station house. Will you please inform me for what cause and upon what authority she is detained, and oblige your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

The purport of Mr. Kennedy's answer to that letter was that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I then asked my associate in Washington, Mr. Andrews, to ascertain the facts for me, and he wrote me that he had learned at the War Department that she was not arrested by order of that Department, but by Mr. Kennedy; I then wrote to Mr. Kennedy for information in regard to the case as follows:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY AGAIN.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, NOV. 3, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

DEAR SIR: I forwarded to Washington your note of Saturday, in reply to my inquiry about Mrs Brinsmade. I have just received a telegram, of which the following is a copy.

"WASHINGTON, Nov 3, 1862.

S. DRAPER. Baker did not arrest Mrs B. Says she was arrested by Kennedy."

I will be much obliged if you will furnish me with some definite information in regard to this case.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

I received the following letter from Mr. Kennedy.

KENNEDY TO DRAPER AGAIN

OFFICE OF SUPT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm. NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. Draper, Esq., P. M. General

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of to-day, and only have to reply that Mrs Brinsmade was arrested in the City of Washington by Officer Dugan, one of Col. Baker's officers, together with the ship surgeon who was so much in her company. The surgeon was placed in confinement in Washington, and afterwards released by Col. Baker, while Mrs. Brinsmade was sent to New-York in custody of Officer Bowles, who was then of my force, but is now attached to the force of Col. Baker in Washington. Bowles, on bringing her back, stated she was here, was the prisoner of Col. Baker, and that he desired she would be kept from communicating with outside persons, &c., and that it was intended to send her back to New-Orleans. In a subsequent visit of Col. Baker to this city in an interview with me, he avowed having made the arrest. And to my request that I should be relieved from holding her, he replied that he would send a Lieutenant after returning to Washington. He also informed me that the design of sending her to New-Orleans was relinquished. You will perceive that I am merely custodian, and at the present time do not know the precise cause of her being arrested at the time the arrest was made. I had a person to watch her, and had placed an officer to look after her, will instruct one to deliver the case over to the proper officer in Washington so soon as she reached there, which was done. She remains in my hands subject to the disposal of Col. Baker, or the War Department.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

On the same day I received the following telegram from Washington:

TO S. DRAPER, Provost-Marshal, &c.—I did not arrest Mrs. Brinsmade. She was arrested by a detailed officer from New-York, acting under the orders of John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police.

L. C. BAKER, Provost-Marshal, War Department.

On the third of November I also received the following

TO SIMSON DRAPER, &c.—Mr. Baker has just shown me your telegram. He never arrested Mrs. Brinsmade or directed her arrest. Some New-York officer came here and illegally, and without authority, arrested her. She is believed to be held improperly, and certainly without any authority from this Department.

P. S. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

I came here and saw Mr. Kennedy, and asked about the case; Mr. Kennedy repeated what he had said before, that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I told him I had information that the War Department contradicted that she was not arrested by its order; he showed me a copy of the letter addressed by Col. Baker to him, Oct. 15, as his authority for holding her.

Mr. Kennedy said he was ready to discharge Mrs. Brinsmade, on an order from the War Department; I showed him the documents, telegrams, &c., and the statements that the War Department did not recognize the commitment; he said he would release her if I desired it. To this I thought I could not be done, and he gave me the order, as follows:

THE ORDER OF RELEASE.

NOV. 3, 1862.

Capt. S. B. Truesdale, Provost:

You will release Mrs. A. A. Brinsmade from custody forthwith, under the direction of the War Department.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Supt Police.

I then proceeded to the Station-house, obtained the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and took her to the Gramercy Park House, and have not seen her since. At my request, Mrs. Brinsmade and Dr. Phelps gave me a written statement of the case, which I have here. [These statements were not admitted as evidence.] Dr. Phelps was formerly in the Bellevue Hospital, and I knew him.

Cross Examined by Mr. Dean—I am Provost Marshal of the War Department; do not remember when I was appointed, about the 3d of September, have been acting as Marshal since; there is no place for the detention of United States prisoners in the City and County of New-York; it has been customary to confine United States prisoners in the city or county prisons; there is no law against it. I have arrested Philip Loewenthal for stealing bounty money, and Mr. Kennedy has kept him in custody since Nov. 1, at my written request. The following is the note:

THE ORDER IN THE LOEWENTHAL CASE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent Police.

DEAR SIR: Please receive and detain in your custody Philip Loewenthal, arrested for stealing bounty money from soldiers. I have taken and sent from the Assistant of the Regiment, fully proving the charge, and will take measures to have him prosecuted and punished.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

Q.—This prisoner was taken on that order by Mr. Kennedy, and has been detained ever since at the Station-house? A.—Yes, Sir. He was examined before Justices Quackenbush and Kelly. I believe there is a military prison on Governor's Island. I do not know that that is in the City and county, although some of those gentlemen who have been acting here insist that it is. (Laughter.) I regarded a prisoner as the prisoner of the Judge-Advocate, and under the like order of the Judge-Advocate only could he be released; I should not think it right for the Police Superintendent to discharge a prisoner thus committed to his care; I should think it a breach of faith. I had no information of the case from Baker except through the telegrams; Baker has not written to me to my knowledge; I have no information that Baker spoke of the case to Watson before the arrest or subsequent to it; I do not know that the War Department was ever informed of the case by Baker. Mr. Andrews did send me the following:

TELEGRAMS FROM ANDREWS

WASHINGTON, Nov 3 1862.

S DRAPER: Baker did not arrest. Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested by Kennedy. I write. J. D. A.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3.

S. DRAPER, Esq.: Neither the War Department nor Baker appear to know anything about Mrs Brinsmade. J. D. A.

Q.—Did Kennedy, in any of the interviews with you, claim to hold Mrs. Brinsmade by virtue of any arrest that he had made, or that was made under his direction? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that he did.

Q.—Did he not insist that the responsibility for her arrest was in Washington? A.—He claimed that it was entirely oy the War Department.

Question by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow—When a Provost-Marshal or Deputy arrests a person for disloyalty and commits her for safe keeping, is it not necessary that some order in writing should be given, as the authority of the Superintendent for holding the prisoner? A.—The Judge Advocate-General sends his order in writing; but in cases of apparent disloyalty the Provost-Marshal may, be justified in taking the responsibility.

Q.—In this case it seems that Mrs. Brinsmade got into prison and remained there a great while, and it seems her commitment was a verbal one—the statements of Bowles as to what Baker told him. Is that usual, as you understand it, to commit on a verbal order? A.—I never knew such a case; it seems to me that, under certain circumstances, an officer will take a certain kind of responsibility, as, for instance, a thief might get away before he could get an order to arrest him.

Q.—(By Mr. DEAN)—Was this prisoner of yours (Loewenthal) committed by any magistrate? A.—I do not think I am here for that particular business.

Some objection being made to this inquiry into the cases of Loewenthal, Mr. Dean said he proposed to show that Loewenthal was committed at the request of Mr. Draper, and not by a magistrate until after a writ of *habeas* was obtained from the Supreme Court. He wished to show that there was no such thing as a commitment by a magistrate in the case of these arrests by order of the War Department.

Q.—Your request to Kennedy to hold Loewenthal was Mr. Kennedy's only order? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. DEAN'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Gilbert Dean opened the case for the defence in a brief, logical and unimpassioned, but searching argument, and brief analysis of the evidence; he claimed that Mr. Kennedy was unjustly made responsible for the system which as Provost-Marshal he was called upon to enforce; that Mr. Kennedy had only done his duty in ordering Mrs. Brinsmade watched and reported to the proper Department at Washington; that he had not ordered her arrest and was not responsible for it; that his commission as Provost-Marshal having been revoked he had no power to discharge her without an order from the War Department; that Col. Baker, the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, was alone responsible for the arrest; that Baker had frequently by letter and in conversation, by detailing Officer Dugen and Deputy Lawrence and by paying Bowles' bills, admitted that she was arrested by his order, was detained by his order, and would be discharged by his order; that Bowles had admitted that he made the arrest by order of Baker, and that by order of Baker she was kept in close custody; that the case was not made out on the part of the witness for the prosecution, but that Mr. Kennedy wished further to put in a complete and ample justification. Judge Dean made a searching analysis of the evidence, showing that Baker was not only contradicted by others, but that he contradicted himself, and that Mr. Kennedy's course from beginning to end was proof positive that he was not responsible for either the arrest or detention of Mrs. Brinsmade. He said plainly that he did not believe the testimony of Baker, that the matter had ever been duly reported to the War Department. In conclusion, Mr. Dean made an earnest appeal to the Press that had so unjustly charged Mr. Kennedy with exceeding his duty, to weigh well the evidence and see whether it was *really* Kennedy or the War Department, or Provost-Marshal Baker who was responsible.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Dr. Phelps, who was present, identified a paper written by Bowles, in the office of the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, the morning after his arrest. The paper was a receipt for twelve dollars, signed by Bowles, "by order of Provost-Marshal Baker." The money belonged to Mrs. Brinsmade.

Officer Williams was sworn, and testified that when the steamer *Fulton* arrived here from New-Orleans, on the 15th of September, he went on board in his capacity as an officer, and was informed by Mr. Burt, that Mrs. Brinsmade was a passenger, and was probably a rebel spy, and had important papers; that she had probably given the papers to Dr. Phelps; that he had not better arrest her then, as he might not get the papers; while in the carriage came, I stopped it, but afterwards Mrs. Brinsmade got in, and after doing some shopping on Broadway, went without molestation to the Everett House, which fact witness duly reported to the Sergeant.

Officer Charles Gordon, who was on the dock at the time of the arrival of the steamer, said he had heard an officer—who proved to be Mr. Burt of the Provost-Marshal's office of New-Orleans—say, "We have a secesh woman on board; her husband is an officer in the rebel army, she is very intimate with the Doctor; there she comes now." other persons spoke about her besides Burt, and about her conversation with the passengers.

Sergeant Van Hagen was sworn, and testified, that on the 5th of September he was on duty on the arrival of the steamer *Fulton*, met Officer Gordon and Officer Williams, the latter made an official report that the Deputy Provost Marshal of New-Orleans had called his attention to a secesh lady; witness made an official report of the case to Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Burt said she was a rebel spy, and had important papers, that she was intimate with the Doctor; that it would not do to arrest her there, that when she left for Washington she would have the papers; the officers said she had made herself offensive to the passengers. I reported all the information to the Superintendent.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT YOUNG.

Sergeant Young, of the Detective Force, was sworn, and testified to the reception of the report of the officers of Mrs. Brinsmade's arrival, her intimacy with Dr. Phelps, her conduct and conversation on the passage, on her instant being in the rebel army, of her being a talented woman, and that it would require a good deal of care to protect her from any treasonable acts; that he had reported these facts to Mr. Kennedy, who directed him to place a suitable officer at the hotel to watch her; that Bowles was selected because he was not known as a Detective officer; that Bowles was instructed to take lodgings at the hotel, and watch her, and report to witness daily the progress of the case; that Bowles was instructed to follow her wherever she went; that if she went out of the District, Bowles was to follow her and report her to the Provost-Marshal of the District where she went, that she would probably go to Washington, that she went to Brooklyn, and Bowles, in accordance with instructions, followed her there; that if she went to Washington, Bowles was ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District, that witness did not know there were two Provost-Marshals at Washington, and said nothing about Baker to Bowles, did not mention the name of Baker; told Bowles to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District on the return of Bowles with Mrs. Brinsmade, on the 27th, Bowles reported the next morning that Mrs. Brinsmade was ordered to be kept in some safe place where she could not have communication with any one; witness asked Bowles why he reported to Baker, when he was ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia; Bowles said he had made inquiries, and thought that Baker was the proper person to report to. Bowles said when he got her "housed" [Mr. Dean—"Fixed"], he had reported to Col. Baker, that he had detained to Col. Baker his observations of her movements, that Baker desired Bowles to remain, as he had conducted the case with great ability up to that time, and he Baker wanted Bowles to assist him that Baker was pressed with Bowles' management; and that Baker certified to Mr. Kennedy the agreements above; witness understood that Bowles was in Baker's employ at that time. Bowles said Baker had paid him for expenses, did not say that he had received $12 50 from Dr. Phelps; when Bowles started, he said "I have nothing to do with the arrest;" I said, "No, when you get to Washington, report to the Provost-Marshal of the District, then your mission is ended." Mr. Kennedy's instructions were positively that Bowles should not arrest her, that she was to be followed in this way, and reported to the Provost-Marshal of the District, that was distinctly stated and impressed on my mind. I never received from anything that Mr. Kennedy said that he claimed to have authority to make arrests in Washington, by Mr. Kennedy's order witness instructed Bowles to try and procure passage for the lady to New-Orleans. Mr. Kennedy sent down to Col. Tompkins the letter from Baker as his authority for sending her to New-Orleans; Col. Tompkins said he could not send her down without an order from the War Department. When Bowles left in case the situation under Col. Baker, witness told Bowles to get from Baker either an order for the woman to be transported to New-Orleans or an order for her release; Bowles, on his arrival with Mrs. Brinsmade, reported to witness that it was the request of Col. Baker that Mrs. Brinsmade should have no communication with outsiders.

Officer George Elder, of the Detective force, was next sworn, and testified to the conversation with Bowles on his arrival on the morning of the 27th of September, when Bowles came in a coach with Mrs. Brinsmade, said she was secesh, and was to be kept with out communication with outsiders witness refused to receive her, stating that he had no accommodations. Bowles said he brought her from the War Department and the orders were that she should be kept from communication with any one; witness referred Bowles upstairs to an Inspector, but, on application upstairs, Bowles said the door was locked, there is always an Inspector on day and night when the Superintendent is not on duty at headquarters.

Inspector Leonard was recalled, and testified that he was present on Sunday morning, the 28th of September, when Dr. Phelps called, Capt. Bryan and witness were with Mr. Kennedy when the latter was about telling the funny incident to Dr. Phelps at calling and getting him up early in the morning to see about Mrs. Brinsmade, and of his getting the letter from Provost-Marshal Baker after the Doctor called, and before the Doctor called at headquarters. Just as the Superintendent was speaking about it, Dr. Phelps came in, and Mr. Kennedy said to him that he had received a letter from Provost-Marshal Baker, stating that if he had known that Mrs. Brinsmade had not gone to New-Orleans, he would not have discharged Phelps from arrest.

To Mr. Bowles—Mr. Kennedy's manner was unusually good-natured that morning. [Laughter.] I saw nothing in his demeanor that Dr. Phelps could take offence at.

George Hopcroft, clerk to Superintendent Kennedy, testified to the incidents of Col. Baker's visit to Mr. Kennedy on the 15th of October. Mr. Kennedy asked Baker for an order for the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, saying "George, give this gentleman some paper;" Mr. Kennedy went out and Baker sat down and wrote the order and gave it to witness to give to Mr. Kennedy, and it was so done. Witness gave it to Mr. Kennedy, who, after reading it said, in a somewhat excited manner, "I don't like it, this is not what I wanted, I wanted an order for her release."

Capt. Slott, of the Twenty second Precinct, under whose command Bowles was, testified to detailing Bowles to watch the house in Fifty-second-street. Subsequently Bowles reported to the Station-house, saying that it was Mr. Baker's order to bring her back to New-York; that he stopped at headquarters and was told to bring her up there; witness spoke to Mr. Kennedy about it and received orders to keep the lady there and take care of her; Bowles said he brought her by order of Baker; that Baker was coming on the next Sunday, and that it was Baker's order that she should be kept without communication with anybody; witness first saw Baker at the Superintendent's office on the 15th of October; Mr. Kennedy came out and left Baker there writing, and came out into Deputy Carpenter's room; witness spoke to the superintendent about Mrs. Brinsmade, and Mr. Kennedy said: "There's Baker writing her release;" Mr. Kennedy then ordered witness to bring Mrs. Brinsmade down, but when witness got to the Station-house he found an order not to bring her down. Mr. Baker came about quarter past four, and had an interview with Mrs. Brinsmade; brought an order from Mr. Kennedy to see her; witness talked with Baker, and asked what he was going to do with the lady? Baker said: "I'll discharge her to-morrow at twelve o'clock;" he said her clothes and everything were in the next house, and she had better get ready to go.

Sergeant Potter, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified: That on the 27th of September he saw Mrs. Brinsmade and Bowles, who arrived at the Station-house at forty minutes past six o'clock; Bowles said that he brought the lady on from Washington at the order of Provost-Marshal Baker, and that she was to be allowed no intercourse with any one except at such time as they should hear further; witness also testified to the presence of Baker at the Station-house on the 15th of October; Baker was in with Mrs. Brinsmade fifteen or twenty minutes; after he came out Mrs. Brinsmade came out and said that she was to be liberated at nine or twelve o'clock the next day; that Baker had promised to liberate her if she would go to Philadelphia with him; that he was going to take her out riding that afternoon; she got ready and he did not come; she said that she did not wish to go with Baker to Philadelphia unless she was compelled to.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to Friday.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE.

Confession of Simms, the Alleged Accessory.

Coroner Ranney made an examination, yesterday afternoon, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, of Augustus L. Simms, the alleged confederate in the recent murder of Miss Clementina Anderson. The following is the substance of all that he is willing to reveal at present:

Augustus L. Simms, being duly sworn, doth depose and say; I live at No. 139 West Tenth-street; by occupation I am a sign-painter; I first became acquainted with the deceased about two years ago; I continued the acquaintance for about six months, calling at the house occasionally, with the knowledge of the parents; some little difficulty arose between me and the father at this time, and I discontinued my visits openly for about one year, evading him when he was at home, by request of the daughter: I visited the house more frequently, commencing last June, but still evaded the father for the above reason; this intercourse was continued till Friday, the 24th day of October last; my last visit was made in the evening; deceased first let me know of her pregnancy about the 6th or 7th of July last; at the same time she requested me to procure some pills for the purpose, as she alleged, to produce an abortion; I asked her what kind she wanted; she said there were three or four kinds advertised, that Hooper's pills were the best, as she had known of a married woman who had tried them; I got the pills as she requested; she took them, but they had no desirable result; she then said I must adopt something else, that her folks must not know it; I then asked Dr. Browne what his charges were, and he said he would take the case in hand and have her all right in two weeks at furthest, or perhaps sooner, for the sum of $50, the understanding was that he was to take her into his own house, and do all the nursing and have all the trouble; I then said: "I will see the lady and let you know in two or three days;" he said at this time that he had one patient at the house, and that he could not take this lady until the other one was gone, as he never had but one patient at a time. On account of the death of Mr. Anderson's son, nothing more was said by me to Dr. Browne on the subject, for about three or four weeks. On Saturday, the 25th of October, I made Dr. Browne a second visit; I told him I had called again concerning the lady that I had previously spoken to him about; he said he had forgotten what I said about it, and I replied as before; he then said that the price would be $75 instead of $50; that the last patient he had he got $100 for, and that she was only two weeks in the house; I then told him I could only give him the first sum named; to this he at last consented; I then said the lady would be there the same evening by 9 or 10 o'clock; I had made arrangements to meet the lady the evening before, at the foot of Warren-street, about the time the boat left for Newburgh; I met Clementine at about 5 o'clock, in Warren-street, near Broadway; she said she got there early, and had crossed the ferry a few times, and had walked up to meet me; I then told her it was rather early to go, and that we had better go to a hotel till dark; we went to the Girard House, where we remained from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening; the 26th of October, at eight o'clock P. M.; we then took the cars and went to Dr. Browne's house, No. 82 Eighth-avenue; we arrived there about nine o'clock in the evening; we found the Doctor there; I went up stairs with Clementina and the Doctor, after showing us to the third floor the Doctor went down stairs and left us alone; I went down stairs after ten or fifteen minutes, and told the Doctor that I must see her at least once every day, or else she must be removed from there altogether; this was against his rules, and the Doctor refused, but finally he consented, unless the lady was so sick that she could not be seen. I then paid him $50 in pursuance of my agreement, and got his receipt for it. The receipt was here presented to the Coroner and read as follows:

Received of Mr. ——, the sum of $50, for board and treatment until well. (Signed)

EDWARD M. BROWNE.

After getting the receipt, I went up stairs and helped the lady to bed, and waited a few moments, at her own request; she told me to tell the Doctor not to come up that evening, as she had retired. I then left, and went home. I called the next evening, about 7 o'clock, and saw the Doctor, he told me he had performed two operations, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon; he said they were very successful, and that she would be over her trouble the next day, but he said he could not tell the exact time; I went up stairs and found Clementina in great pain, and crying. I helped her to undress and go to bed. I asked her in regard to the Doctor, and she said he had performed two operations upon her, she said the operations were very painful; she showed me how the instruments had been used, when I went down stairs the Doctor told me to make arrangements to take her away on Friday or Saturday, without fail. I then left, and went home, on the 28th. I called again and saw the Doctor, he then told me everything was safe; I saw deceased at this time, she seemed to be in a spirits, she told me the Doctor said he had no fear of any one's getting along so well as I was; I am of the opinion that deceased, she said, was pregnant at the time I came down stairs the last time, as she remarked to me that Clementina was getting along very well, the next evening I called as usual and saw Dr. Browne, he then said his patient felt a little unwell, but that was always the case, the next day I went again at the usual time, and the Doctor would not let me see Clementina at first, he said she had a severe attack of puerperal fever, and that he had been up all night with her; at last he consented to let me see her for a few moments; she said she felt very sick indeed—sick all over, she acted as though she was cold, and said she had chills and fever through the preceding night. Two days after, that is, on Friday, the 31st of October, I called again. I then saw the housekeeper, she told me that the Doctor was up stairs, and had left word that if I called to tell me I could not see the deceased. I called again the next evening, and then I was also told I could not see her; on Sunday, Nov. 2, I called, knocked at the door, and could not get in, the door was locked, and there was no light, either in the store or house; on Monday I called again, and saw the Doctor, who told me that the danger was all over, and that I could leave Clementina, and make arrangements to take her away on the following Friday or Saturday; on Tuesday I saw the deceased, and she told me she had been very ill with puerperal fever; on Friday, the 7th of November, I called, and was told that Miss Anderson did not wish to see me; on the following Monday I called, and was told that deceased had had a relapse, and that I could not see her; I told him I must see her, and he ordered me out of his store; about eight o'clock, on the following Tuesday evening, I went there again for the purpose of seeing her, when he again ordered me out; I called from time to time, until the 15th or 16th inst., I was always put off either by the Doctor or his house keeper, and could not see the deceased until the day she was taken away from Dr. Browne's, the Doctor told me that when I took Clementina away not to bring a carriage around there to his house. I got a carriage in front of the LaFarge House, for the sum of $1, and the driver of the hack drove to within a block of Dr. Browne's house, when I went into the Doctor's office, Clementina was all dressed with the exception of her overshoes, and ready for the journey home. Clementina was then sitting on a sofa, it was her wish that it should be stated that she came from Newburgh; I assisted her into the coach, it was understood that I was not to go home with her, and I was not to be seen in the affair at all; by Clementina's own request I was not to be seen for two or three days; I then went to the Central Hotel, opposite the Girard House, put up there for the night, and staid there the next day, until evening, when I left for Albany.

The above is but an outline of the testimony given by Simms, yesterday and last evening, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, but it is probable that it is as much as will interest the public. Much of it is especially unfit for publication. At the conclusion of the examination Simms was committed as a witness in the forthcoming prosecution against Dr. Browne.

See that You are Registered.

To-day, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., the Board of Registrars of the several Districts, set for the purpose of revising and correcting the list of voters for the coming election. Every man *all voters*, the utmost care of having their names registered in time, in order to avoid delay in case of a challenge on the day of election. Let every [illegible]

Don't rely on the fact that he voted at the last State election, or that he is an old resident, for it may be that his name has been omitted in the new register—either *intentionally* or *unintentionally*. Such things have been done, and probably will be attempted again.

Board of Supervisors.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS—AN IMPORTANT VETO MESSAGE URGING WESTCHESTER COUNTY TO SETTLE UP HER HARLEM BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President PURDY in the Chair.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments transmitted to the Board an order upon them from the Supreme Court to reduce the tax on the bank assets so far as to exempt the United States Bonds held by them. The order is in pursuance of the recent decision of the Court, that these stocks are exempted from tax by law of Congress.

Mr. PURDY was not disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the Court, but was in favor of appealing the case.

Mr. BLUNT took the same view.

Mr. DAVIS was satisfied that the case had been most thoroughly tried by the ablest lawyers and justices in the country, and believed that the plain direction of Congress in the matter must be respected.

Mr. BLUNT thought the case was of such vast importance, that it should be tested to the fullest extent permissible to the country.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the matter was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with power to appeal the case and employ additional counsel, and to confer with the Tax Commissioners and the Comptroller.

The following important veto Message and opinion of the Corporation Counsel were received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the accompanying resolution of your honorable body, ordering the payment of certain bills connected with the building of Harlem Bridge, amounting to $4,764 16.

Some of these bills are for the salaries of Commissioners, Engineers and assistants, Superintendent, Property-clerk, Draftsmen, &c., to the amount of $2,075, of which the sum of $571 is for the salary of the two Commissioners appointed by Westchester County.

It is to this last item that I more particularly object, although as to the whole amount of $4,764 16, and other bills that shall hereafter accrue for the construction of this bridge to the amount of at least $75,000, it would seem to me to be eminently proper to insist upon their payment by the County of Westchester.

The cost of building this very expensive bridge, which is for the benefit of Westchester County rather more than New-York, is to be borne by both counties in proportion to their respective territorial jurisdiction. That proportion, now in process of being exactly defined by the Surveyor's report in the hands of the Commissioners, will impose only about one quarter of the cost upon the County of Westchester. These considerations, with the additional one that, pending the determination of the proportions, Westchester County has been as much bound by the law to provide for the expenditure as the County of New-York, suggest that it would have been just and fair for us to have insisted upon Westchester County providing for one-fourth, or at least one-fifth of the amount. She certainly should have paid her own Commissioners. Instead of this, however, New-York has paid the entire expenditure for the bridge, amounting thus far to $319,226 34, including even the salaries of the Westchester County Commissioners.

I would respectfully recommend, that on the determination of the exact proportion of the cost to be borne by the respective Counties, we refrain from paying further bills, until the County of Westchester shall have paid her proportion of the cost, by the payment of such bills, or by reimbursement to us of the amount paid over our proportion; and that hereafter, the expenditures for the construction of the bridge be provided for by us only to the extent of the proportion which it is proper we should pay.

I append a copy of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, sent to me, in answer to inquiries which I made of him, in relation to the above subject.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(COPY OF OPINION.)

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Mayor:

SIR: I have examined the law for rebuilding the Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third avenue, with reference to your inquiries. (2 Stat. 1857, p. 721; Stat. 1861, p. 663.) How much or what proportion of the whole expense must ultimately be paid by the County of New-York, and how much by the County of Westchester, depends on what portion of the bridge may be within the territorial jurisdiction of the counties respectively. But until the line of jurisdiction is ascertained, the obligation to pay current expenses is alike upon both counties. As to the salaries of the Commissioners, the statutes make no distinction with reference to the counties in which they respectively reside, but both counties are alike obliged to pay all the Commissioners. But as New-York has thus far paid all the expenses, it seems but reasonable that Westchester should now pay a part, and that part may well be the salaries of the two Commissioners who reside in that county. This is, however, a question of discretion, and the position that may thus be obtained may still be followed, if the New-York authorities deem it expedient.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD CARMAN.

Messrs. PURDY and DAVIS stated that the boundary question was so nearly decided that it was supposed that a short time Westchester County would make a suitable appropriation towards the work of building the bridge, and they had hoped no adverse action by this County would be taken to Westchester County should again take the subject into consideration, especially as Mr. BRADLEY had given the opinion that she would ultimately have to pay her proportion of the expense.

The message was laid over under the rule.

The Board adjourned to meet on Mr. Wednesday, Dec. 3

Complimentary Resolutions to Major-Gen. Banks—Response of Gen. Banks.

The resolutions passed in the House of Representatives of Gen. BANKS and ordered to be engrossed were duly presented to the General in a body this morning, yesterday afternoon, by the Speaker and Committee, Hon. Charles A. Peaslee, Charles Gould, Esq., Moss Taylor, Esq., R. H. McCurdy, Esq., and Capt. C. H. Marshall.

Judge PEASLEE made the presentation speech, as follows:

GENERAL: The Committee who have heretofore waited on you, have deemed it to present to you these resolutions. We could confide, and the citizens of New-York had desired, to have made your acquaintance, and heard your own modest, but the necessities of the case prevented it. We, however, and they unite request that this could not have been so, but they believe that they will bear such a report from you as will prove a benefit in our parties. They give you place before you a conclusion out of a career of prudence and usefulness, a duty containing and ordered and lustrous, with good works, for the benefit of our common land. They and we believe that you are about to enter on a successful mission, which will be of no the noble name in our posting down of this rebellion. But ere thanks have come again to greet you, on your return, and for now you at eight, which you can consistently respond to the wishes of our citizens, on the great questions of the day. We wish you all the success of which the future is capable, and present you this small token of esteem.

RESPONSE OF GEN. BANKS

Gen. BANKS said

I thank you, gentlemen, very cordially for the honor you have done me in this and previous visits. I would have given no great pleasure to have met the people of New-York in some public way. I look upon this City as also in a great degree to settle of herself the destinies of the world, and I should like to have known the men and women who control such power. The reason why I refused to accept your cordial and honored invitation to address them, was on account of my inability at that time to name a day or hour, that I could have depended upon at the time of the declination. But I hope hereafter to have the pleasure of meeting them. Whatever may be the fate in store for me, whatever my lot may be cast in the future, I shall remember the honor conferred upon me, in these resolutions, and they will be an incentive to me to ever do that which is for the good and glory of our common country. I tender to you and to the heartfelt thanks of myself and wife for the courtesies extended to us from time to time.

The Committee then withdrew.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

ANTONIO O. BASTOR, a genteel Cuban mulatto, 23 years of age, was yesterday tried and convicted of burglary, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. It appeared from the testimony that prisoner met FERNANDO ESTRADA, a Broadway cigar dealer, in Broome-street, on the evening of the 17th of October last, and requested a little private conversation with him. The parties passed round the corner into Mott-street, when the prisoner drew a dagger and commanded Mr. ESTRADA's money, at the same time telling him that he (the prisoner) had just killed a man. Mr. ESTRADA gave him what [illegible] and also his gold watch and chain, after which the prisoner let him go. The proof was very positive as to the identity of the prisoner, and yet, when brought up for sentence, he protested his innocence in the strongest terms, and with apparent sincerity. The Court gave him the shortest term allowed by law, and told him that if he behaved himself while in prison, or if any fact should come to light showing his innocence, he would intercede for his pardon.

JOHN MELNEUN was tried for burglary and acquitted.

JOHN THOMPSON pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

ROBERT JONES pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

ROSANNA BRADY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The Murder at Staten Island.

The inquest at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the murder of ALABAMUS HARRISON, is yet in progress. From the testimony of Drs. EARLE and HARRISON, (the latter a brother of the victim,) it would seem that the murder was committed in doors, and the body left in the street afterward, as the underclothes were not at all wet, although a heavy rain fell during the night. From sickness in infancy the deceased was partially demented, and being incapable of following any kind of employment, he was supported by his relatives. His habits were irregular, but harmless. He frequented the liquor-saloons, and on the night of the murder visited two of the worst of the "lager-bier" saloons, which are resorted to by the abandoned of both sexes. Their vile character was never fully known till revealed by this inquest. The citizens are now highly incensed at finding that such places exist in the village, and threats are quite openly made of tearing down the buildings. JAMES MOORE, one of the parties under arrest on suspicion, is not an Irishman, as heretofore stated, but claims to be a native of Rochester.

Navni.

BRISK MOVEMENTS OF IRON-CLADS—THE PASSAIC OFF.

The iron-clad battery *Passaic* left the Delamater Iron Works early yesterday forenoon, and arrived at the Navy-yard soon after. She was then turned over to the Government to whom she belongs henceforward. Her ensign had been hoisted, and her commission filed before. She was manned, and took on board all the necessaries for active service, having been ordered to go to sea with dispatch. At 4 o'clock last evening everything was nearly ready, and it was thought she would sail. To-day, however, she will be certain to go. The new arrangement for firing the gun inside the turret is most satisfactorily finished. The destination of the vessel is not known. We printed a list of her officers some days since.

THE MONTAUK.

This vessel, sister-ship to the *Passaic*, was brought from Greenpoint yesterday to the foot of Thirteenth-street, the Delamater Iron Works having received orders to fit a firing apparatus for her similar to that on the *Passaic*. Every effort is making to complete her speedily, and she will be ready for sea this week and sent away. Her turret is on board, and her machinery works admirably. The armament is all right and fit for hostilities when the new invention is put up.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SUPPLY SHIP.

The new supply ship *Blackstone*, which has just been chartered by the Government, sailed, yesterday, for Pensacola and Key-West. She had numerous officers for the South Atlantic fleet as passengers. This vessel gets $600 a day, the Government supplying the coals. She could get $800 a day from the War Department, her owners coaling. She stands ordered to the Government for $125,000, but as she has been merely chartered till the *Massachusetts* is repaired, her purchase is doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD

The following is a brief synopsis of affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

The keel of the iron-clad vessel, *Tonawanda*, was partly laid yesterday, upon the stocks in the Navy-yard, below the lower ship-house. The timbers for her frame are all in the Yard, and are very heavy. She will be 1,564 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

The United States steam-sloop *Pawnee* was taken upon the docks of the Navy-yard on Saturday. Her repairs will be extensive. The sides and copper will require considerable work. The *Young Rover* is having her yards put in position, at the lower pier. The *Hendrick Hudson* and *Lodona* are being painted,

Also, that while the mortgage was owned by plaintiff's assignor, he, the assignor, agreed with one Alfred A. Arment to do some $600 worth of work and apply it on the mortgage, Arment being at that time the owner of the equity of redemption. Arment did the work, but, as alleged, it was never indorsed on the mortgage, nor was the contract for the work recorded, nor had the account ever been liquidated. Meanwhile the plaintiff took the assignment, after which the defendant, Latham, purchased the equity of redemption, and took an assignment of the claim from Arment for the work done under the contract. The mortgage becoming due the plaintiff brought this action to foreclose—after which the defendant tendered the account rejected, with the costs and the balance of the mortgage in money, to the plaintiff, who refused to receive it. This action was brought, and Latham insisted on the trial that the mortgage was discharged by the tender, and the plaintiff could only recover on his bond, against the maker, who was insolvent, as an authority on this point was cited Corright vs. Cady, (21 N. Y. R. p. 343.)

On behalf of the plaintiff it was urged that inasmuch as he took the bond and mortgage without notice of the offset, it was no defance, and that consequently the tender was sufficient and the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiff, for $1,653 99, and for foreclosure and sale.

D. M. Porter for plaintiff; Messrs. A. Clark and Babcock for defendant, Latham.

Verdict Against a Constable for a False Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Oswald Rehn vs. *Thomas Mulligan*.—This action was brought against the defendant, who is a constable, for an alleged wrongful taking of the plaintiff's horse in satisfaction for an execution issued against the property of the plaintiff's father.

It appeared on this trial that the horse had been conveyed to the plaintiff by bill of sale, and that it was, at the time the levy was made, his property.

The defence was that the sale was fraudulent, and made for the purpose of putting the judgment debtor's property beyond the reach of execution.

The jury, however, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the horse.

A. H. Rearez for plaintiff; D. Levy for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Jarvis et al. vs. *Gerardin*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Gienson vs. *Clover et al.*—Order reversed as to writ of *ne exeat*, and writ discharged; in other respects, order affirmed.

Rigney vs. *Talmadge*—*Same* vs. *Same*.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs in each case. Opinion by Justice Clerke; Justice Ingraham dissenting.

Tassel vs. *The Same*.—Same decision.

The People vs. *Mauch*.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the Sessions. Opinion by Ingraham.

Leonis vs. *Noble*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Saltus vs. *Pruyn et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed as to defendant Vance, and reversed as to defendant Pruyn, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Hanna vs. *Dexter*.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Henry vs. *Wilkes*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Shotwell vs. *Mali et al.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Grover.

Ringel vs. *Heubach et al.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Hoffman Steam Coal Company et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, Leonard dissenting.

Sturdy et al vs. *The Slater Bank*.—Order appealed from; affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Bartlett vs. *Jessup et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Butler, Trustee, vs. *Tomlinson etal.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

The Dutch Church vs. *Brown*.—Texation affirmed.

Conlin vs. *Wood*.—Order reversed, with costs.

Sarsfield vs. *Van Vaughn et al.*—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Leonard.

The People ex rel. Elston vs. *Robertson*.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Russell vs. *McCarthy*.—Judgment for respondent.

The People vs. *Mason*.—Judgment affirmed.

The People vs. *Hart*.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Peckham.

The People vs. *Alexander*.—Proceedings limited to Sessions, and that Court advise to sentence the prisoner.

Smart vs. *Marshall*.—Proceeolngs reversed, with costs.

Balme vs. *Wormburgh*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Wilson vs. *Holden*.—Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel. Bank of America vs. *The Tax Commissioners*.—Motion denied.

St. Amant vs. *Bean*.—Appealed. Dismissed with $10 costs.

Corn vs. *Lee et al.*; *Lewis* vs. *Salman et al.*—Orders affirmed with costs.

Williams vs. *Rauth*: *Cramer* vs. *Barth*.—Appeals dismissed.

Young vs. *Starr*; *Same* vs. *Wurzbach*.—Appeals dismissed.

Brewster vs. *Hamilton*.—Order reversed and judgment vacated; costs to abide event.

Hartshorn vs. *Newman et al.*—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend summons within twenty days, on payment of costs, and without prejudice to the order of arrest. Opinion by Ingraham.

Manhattan Oil Co. vs. *Thorn*.—Order affirmed, with modification, &c., and with $10 costs to be refunded.

In re Application of Ida J. Wiskeman.—Contract of sale authorized, and other questions reserved till the coming in of the report.

Beamish vs. *Conan*'.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Stoker vs. *Coggswell*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. *Kerr et al.*; *Dodd* vs. *Nicholas*; *Maulin et al.* vs. *Carpenter*.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Thompson vs. *Culver*.—Order reversed and attachment discharged, with $10 costs. Opinion by Peckham.

Cunningham vs. *Buckingham*; *Dodge* vs. *Fannin et al.*; *Browne* vs. *Taylor et al.*—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

In re Petition of Caroline McIlvaine.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Leonard.

Lawrence vs. *Jones*.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Peckham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Kerr et al.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Bentley vs. *Goodwin*.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Ward vs. *Jones et al.*—Motion granted on terms.

Lunberg vs. *Lunberg*.—Judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Daly vs. *Westervelt*.—Motion to change place of trial denied, $10 costs, to abide events

Decker vs. *Burger*.—On plaintiff stipulating to admit the facts which he offers in his affidavit to admit, motion denied; if he does not so stipulate, motion granted. The order, with a copy of the stipulation to be given to be settled on one day's notice.

Bartlett vs. *Chase*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renew, on payment of said $10, and on further affidavits respecting the matters alleged in plaintiff's affidavit.

Beebe vs. *Hotch*.—Pleadings and referee's report must be furnished.

Corn Exchange Insurance Company vs. *Chamberlain*.—The second defence must be stricken out as frivolous, although the first defence would appear to have been put in, in bad faith, still I think it is sufficient to raise an issue as to what amount of interest is due cannot consequently be stricken out as frivolous.

Motion for judgment must be denied, without prejudice to plaintiff's moving either to have the first defence made more certain, or to have it stricken out as false. No costs.

Alexander vs. *Bellom*.—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Beach vs. *Ernst*.—Motion denied.

Van Houten vs. *Higgins*.—Motion granted.

Priestley vs. *Koch*.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Packin vs. *Ryan, (two cases.)*—Motion granted.

Maas vs. *Scharis*.—Motion denied.

Cot vs. *Quin*.—This order is unnecessary. Upon filing report, with a notice to the clerk to enter deficiency, he will do so.

Kroning vs. *Kroning*.—Divorce granted.

Morris vs. *Way*.—Retaxation ordered—plaintiff to pronnce on such retaxation proof as to the attendance of witnesses, items of searches, and the expenses paid for serving the ninety-seven witnesses, and by whom.

Hill vs. *Murphy*.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Anne Braime et al.—Order granted.

In matter of Petition of Geery et al. to vacate assessment.—Motion to take testimony granted.

Miller vs. *Sommerkom*.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Monin.

Vosburgh vs. *Huntington et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

De Sondan vs. *Cunningham*.—Motion granted. Mortgage to be deposited with the Clerk, and $7 costs to plaintiff, to al ide event of the action.

Aspinwall, Sole Surviving Acting Executor, &c., vs. *Lawrence, et al.*—Answer adjudged frivolous. Motion granted, with $7 costs. An order of reference will be entered to ascertain and report the amount due, &c. Hon. Murray Hoffman, referee.

Kissam vs. *Isaacs*.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs—with liberty to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Coster vs. *Isaacs*; *The People ex rel. Lasala* vs. *Horn and Another*.—The same judgment.

Farnan et al. vs. *Bain*; *Adrianse* vs. *Dutton*; *Darling et al.* vs. *Leigh et al.*; *Hennes* vs. *Gainy*.—Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Hill &c. vs. *Garbutson (4 cases.)*—Application to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

Mangum vs. *Farrington*.—Application to go to the Court of Appeals granted.

McCabe vs. *Shaltuck*.—Motion for reargument denied; application to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104½	1000 Erie Railway	62
12,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes	104½	300 do	61⅝
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '60	101⅞	500 do	61⅝
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '70	102⅜	600 Erie Railway Pref.	91⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 do	b10 91⅝
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	61¾	100 do	b30 91¾
15,000 do	62	100 do	b30 91⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. in Hn. & St. J	72¾	200 Harlem Railroad	22½
5,000 N. C. St. 6s	69¾	500 do	22⅝
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. B	114⅝	300 do	22¾
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	99⅝	100 Harlem R. Pref	52⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. S. F. Is	114⅞	100 do	52¼
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	93	350 do	52¾
6,000 Mich. S. sink. f	103	800 do	53
1,000 Ill Cen. R. B	107	400 do	s60. 57
4,000 A. & T. H. Inc. bds.	57½	100 do	53⅛
5,000 do	57¾	100 do	53½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast. B.	62	100 Reading Rl'd	s10 77
1,000 do	61½	400 do	77
7,000 do	61	700 Mich. Cent. R	89¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	91	100 do	b15 89⅝
14,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	33¼	50 do	b30 89⅝
1,000 Clev & T. S. F	103¾	300 do	b30 89½
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	71⅜	100 do	s10 89¾
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	72	25 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	40
5,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	98¾	200 do	b30 40
20 Hanover Bank, New-York	107¾	100 do	39¾
62 Bank of Commerce	98⅜	25 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 83½
20 Hanover Bank	86	600 do	83¼
5 do	87	100 do	s30 83
10 Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10 79
20 do	104	400 do	79
7 Imp. & Traders' B'k	102	350 do	b3 79½
40,000 American Gold	130	200 do	s30 79
10,000 do	b60. 130	750 Ill. Cen. Canc. B. Sp.	64
10,000 do	129⅞	100 Cl. & Pitts. R.	s30 41
10,000 do	b10 129⅝	1000 do	41⅜
10,000 do	s10 129¾	800 do	b30 41⅜
50,000 do	b30 130	300 do	41⅞
5,000 do	s10. 129⅞	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	138
100 Cum Coal Pref	135¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R	81⅜
50 do	13¼	150 do	s30 81¾
23 Pac. M. S. Co.	126¼	200 do	81¾
100 do	120	50 do	81⅞
100 do	s10. 119⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 68
50 do	b15. 120	300 do	67⅞
40 N. Y. Cen. R	102¾	100 do	s30 67¾
450 do	102⅞	200 do	67¾
200 Tol., Wa. & W. R.	76½	100 Chic. & Rock I. R	79¾
111 do	76	100 do	79¾
7 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	86½	10 Rome & Wat. R.	92
20 do	86	100 Tol., Wa. & West. R.	33⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104½	25 Erie R. Pref	91¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97¾	50 do	b30 91¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	104½	300 do	91¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	500 Hnd. River R.	74¾
4,000 do	b30 54½	50 do	s60 74¾
2,000 Missouri St 6s	61¾	10 Harlem R. R.	22½
40,000 do	62	100 do	22¾
9,000 N. C. St. 6s	69¾	141 Tol., Wa. & W. P.	75¾
1,000 N. C. Central 6s	107	50 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	33
5,000 Erie 7th M. B	106¾	500 Harlem R. Pref.	53
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	33¾	200 do	s30 53¼
6,000 do	b30 34	200 do	b30 53¼
1,000 Ch. & N. W. Ast B.	61	400 do	53½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M	93	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 89
1,000 Mich. So. S. F	103	80 do	89⅛
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s f	103¾	250 do	89¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	98	100 M. S. & N. I. R	39½
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	81	100 do	b10 39½
100 Am. Ex. Bank	89	20 do	39¾
85,000 Amer. Gold	129¾	15 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
20,000 do	b60. 129⅝	150 do	82½
36,000 do	129⅝	200 do	s30 82¾
13 Pa. Mail S. Co.	119¾	5 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79¾
50 do	b60. 120	250 do	79
50 do	b30. 120	250 do	79⅛
120 do	120	100 do	s60 79⅜
300 N. Y. Central R.	b30. 102¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	41¾
150 do	102¾	50 Cal. & Chi. R	b30 81
100 do	s30. 102¾	150 do	80⅞
300 Erie Railway	61⅞	50 do	81
35 do	61¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
300 do	s10 61¾	100 do	s30 67¾
150 do	b30 62	100 do	67¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 129½@129¾ ₰ cent., as against 130⅛@130½ yesterday afternoon. The orders to sell early in the day were quite heavy, and were said to come from one of the neighboring cities, perhaps Baltimore. The fact that the sales were eagerly pressed at 130@129⅞ ₰ cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, on out of town orders, induced other parties on the spot to sell still lower, after the Adjournment, on the Street, and before the Second Board convened the price had touched 129¾ ₰ cent. The United States Custom-house Notes and Bills on London were even more sensitive than Gold, and some cheap sales of Merchant Bills, with shipping documents attached, were made at 140½@141½, and the rate for standard Bankers fell to 143 ₰ cent., as against 144½@145 yesterday.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was somewhat firmer than yesterday, at 6@7 ₰ cent., according to the class of collateral, with more doing at the outside rate than yesterday. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the recent Loan are now over, and the Assistant Treasurer will to-morrow pay off the 15 day advances made by the Associated Banks. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specia) from the port of New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 25, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,421,176	$3,115,140	$3,651,191
Prev. reported	88,144,860	118,652,688	135,329,856
Since Jan. 1	$90,566,036	$121,767,828	$138,980,047

The Stock Market was not so high as on Monday afternoon, on part of the Railway Shares, the difference against Erie being about ½ ₰ cent. and against some of the Western ½@¾ ₰ cent. The Harlems and all the Michigan Stocks were firm at the first Board and steady at the second. The Government Securities continue steady, except the one-year Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, which sold this afternoon at 97¾ ₰ cent. The Railway Bonds about the same, on the average of Sales, as yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, the whole Market lapsed into extreme dullness, and the bidding was low and spiritless on nearly all the Railways. The following are about the latest figures at 4½ o'clock.

	Men.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104½	Missouris	52	51¾
Treas. 7.30 ₰ cts	104¾	104¾	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	121¾	123	Harlem	22¾	22¾
American Gold	129¾	129¾	Illinois Central	79¼	78½
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	Toledo	68¾	67¾
Erie Common	62¾	61¾	Pitts burgh	42	41
Erie Preferred	92	91½	Rock Island	80¾	78¾
Hudson	74¾	74	Galena	81¾	80½
Mich. Central	89¾	88¾	Pacific	120¾	119⅝
Mich. Southern	40	39½	Panama	158	157½
Mich. Guaranteed	83	82¾	Harlem Pref	53¾	52¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Pacific	130
Manhattan	129	Chatham	87
Merchants'	103	Bank of the Republic	98
Phœnix	103	Bank of N. America	97
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	96¾
National	97	Irving	76
Merchants' Exchange	91	Metropolitan	103
State of New-York	97	Grocers'	88
Commerce	98¾	East River	93
Commerce Scrip ₰ tock	97	Shoe & Leather	101
Mechanics' Bking Ass.	90	St. Nicholas	92
Broadway	140	Marine	120
Ocean	86	Commonwealth	86
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	101
American Exchange	98	Park	117

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	T. H. & A. 2d Pref	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	112	Chi. & N. W. Ists. 2ds.	79¾
N. Y. Cen 7s, con., '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Ass.	83¾
Erie 1sts, '88	114	Chi. & N. W seconds	83¾
Erie seconds, '79	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Erie thirds, '83	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Erie fifths, '85	99¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77, '82	84¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108½
Hudson Convert., '67	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	108½
Harlem 1sts, '59, '73	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Harlem thirds, '58	90	Cleve. & Tol. s 1	103¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62, '63	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	92
Mich. Cen. mortgage, '82	114	Pitts. 1 t. W. & C. 3ds	71
Mich. S. & N. I. 1sts, '62, '80	114¾	Clev. & Pitts firsts	101
N. Ia. 1sts, '63, '75	100	Cleve. & Pitts seconds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ia. 1st Pref.	104¾	Cleve. & Pitts fourths	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ cts, '70	100¾		

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following explanatory article on the condition of the State Debt of Michigan, which is pertinent to the new Loan in substitution of a maturing one, to be awarded at the office of Messrs. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, in this City on Monday next:

"We would call the attention of capitalists and financial men to the notice of Hon. John Owen, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, for bids for

$240,000 of 7 ₰ cent. 5-year Bonds,
$223,000 of 6 ₰ cent. 10-year Bonds,
$150,000 of 6 ₰ cent. 15-year Bonds,
$211,000 of 6 ₰ cent. 20-year Bonds

offered 16,000 ₰ bushel. The export demand has been limited. Sales, since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33½@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 24; Red State, at $1 41; Mixed State, at $1 35, ₰ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 120,000 bushels at 70c.@71c., closing at 70c.@70½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for do. in store; 63c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 72½c.@75c. for Yellow Western, 75c.@76c. for White Western, ₰ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 82c.@95c., according to quality, ₰ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 65c.@67½c.; Western, at 65c.@67½c.; and State, at 67c.@68c. ₰ bushel. Barley is actively sought after, at $1 46@$1 59 ₰ bushel. Sales 16,700 bushels. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November in the years indicated:

Canal opened.....April 15.	1860. May 1.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,106,068	1,347,863	1,552,871
Wheat, bush	16,079,670	26,803,914	29,741,770
Corn	13,834,456	21,390,425	20,845,170
Barley	2,784,513	1,903,007	1,813,404
Oats	6,113,170	4,904,127	4,962,653
Rye	313,990	707,067	739,832

HAY—North River has been inquired for at 65c.@85c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, at steady prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ₰ lb.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request at $1 30 ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Pig is quiet at prices ranging from $6@$6 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 60c. for common, and 85c. for Lump, ₰ bbl.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine continued in lively demand at rising prices. The receipts were limited and stocks reduced. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning says: "The stock of Lumber on hand at present is limited, owing to, in part, the canal-boats belonging to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and other conveyances, having been bought for the transportation of Coal. The inducements held out to freight these boats with anthracite have been so great, that very limited means remain to bring Lumber to this market, and the stock on hand being light, the prices have advanced. There is a present advance of about $2 ₰ 1,000 feet on Lumber. That which formerly sold at $14 and $15 ₰ 1,000, now brings $16 and $18. The scarcity of labor is another cause of the increased rate, much difficulty being experienced in obtaining hands at a fair valuation. A small supply of the article is anticipated next year. Owing to the freshet of the past week, whereby the waters of the Upper Delaware have become much swollen, Hemlock is beginning to make its appearance. This staple is brought down the river on rafts, and can only arrive after a freshet on heavy rains. Hemlock Scantling is selling at $8 per 1,000 feet, and will probably decrease in price if the rafts can navigate the river without difficulty. Plastering Laths and Pickets have not raised in price in the same proportion with other kinds of Lumber, but this will not be likely to be of long continuance. Laths are now selling at from $1 25 to $1 50 ₰ 1,000, and 4-feet Pickets at $6, and 4½-feet Pickets at $7 ₰ 1,000."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, included 40 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c.@44c.; 180 bbls. Sour do. on private terms, and by auction, 700 bbls. do., at 22½c.@33½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—The main business has been in Petroleum, at 50c. a 52c. for Crude, and 80c.@90c. for Refined, ₰ gallon. Linseed is salable at $1 25@$1 27. Crude Whale at 53c. a 55c., and Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75 ₰ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending Nov. 24.—Sperm—The market for Sperm is quiet, although holders are firm. The transactions for the week include sales of two parcels of good, amounting to 475 bbls. on private terms, and 345 bbls. Interior, at $1 70 ₰ gallon—all for manufacturing. Whale is also quiet, the sales being confined to parcels of dark and inferior, embracing 500 bbls., at 83c. ₰ gallon. Whalebone—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

From Jan. 1 to Nov 24, 1862	Bbls. Spm. 53,859	Bbls. Wh. Lbs Bone 99,787	670,060
Same time last year	62,684	130,850	1,012,400

[*Wholesmen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales 2,950 bbls. at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. The Government contract for 16,500 bbls. Mess was awarded at $13 59@$14 50, and 1,387 bbls. prime Mess, at $12 94@$14 20 ₰ bbl., all in iron-chime boons, and payable in certificates of indebtedness. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in request at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₰ lb.; sales 320 boxes. Lard continues depressed and unsettled, sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in limited request at former rates. Sales since our last 125 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$22 ₰ pierce. India Mess, $23@$26 ₰ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ₰ bbl. Butter is in good demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 9¾c.@12¼c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, within a few days, of 2,500 bags East India, part at $7 25@$7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform quotations.

SALPETRE—Crude has been in request at 15c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

SOAP—Sales of small lots of Castile were effected at 14¾c. a 15c. ₰ lb.

SPICES—Sales 4,000 bags Pepper, in bond, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales 240 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. The Government contract for 8,500 hhds. New-Orleans was awarded at $11 65@$11 75, and 500,000 lbs. Refined at $11 45 ₰ 100 lbs., payable in "certificates of indebtedness." Refined Sugars have been less active. Messrs. Steaar have reduced the prices of best quality Loaf to 13¾c., best quality Crushed to 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾c.. White, 12¾c.; and Yellow, 12c., cash, ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Knight & Son notice thus "The market has been dull since our last, and shippers have manifested very little inclination to purchase at current rates, being deterred by the further decline in the English markets and fluctuations of exchange. The offerings have been liberal, in view of which and prospective arrivals, prices have given way ½c. At the close a rather better feeling prevails, but prices still favor the buyer, and to day the market is inactive at 11¼c. Price this date 185s, 10c., 1859, 10¾c., 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c., ₰ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Oolongs, which are quoted rather higher.

TIN—Sales 2,000 boxes I. C. Coke Plates, at $9 ₰ box.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at former prices. Sales 138 hhds. Kentucky, 14c.@25c.; 110 bales Yara, private terms; and 260 cases Seed Leaf, 15c.@20c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,000 bbls., at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day. For Liverpool, Flour, 1,000 bbls., by an American vessel, at 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels, in hulk and ship's bags, at 9d.; Corn, 5,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 5¾d. ₰ bushel; Bacon, 250 boxes, at 25s. ₰ ton; and by a foreign vessel, 500 pkgs. Bulter at 40s. ₰ ton. For London, Flour, 600 bbls. at 2s. 7½d. ₰ bbl.; also, by a foreign vessel, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₰ tc., and 100 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₰ ton; and a British bark, with Grain, at 35s. For Cardiff, a vessel, with Grain, at 11½d. ₰ bushel.

Wool in California.

At the second annual meeting of the California Wool Growers' Association, held in San Francisco on the 2d of October, the Secretary read a report which contains some information respecting the raising of wool in the Golden State. In 1861 the clip of California wool was 4,514,000 lbs.; this year it will not be proportionally high. This is due to a series of severe storms during last Winter, by which a great number of sheep and lambs were lost. Entire flocks were swept away in some places by the great floods in the rivers. The receipts of wool at San Francisco, since Jan. 1, were 4,593,640 lbs., of which 3,938,375 lbs. were exported. The total product of wool for 1862 is estimated at 5,119,640 lbs. The average annual increase of wool for five years past has been 46 per cent.; by this ratio of increase, the clip this year would have been 6,440,000 lbs. The finest wool produced was from a flock of imported Australian merinos.

At the San Joaquin Valley Fair, held in September, the President, in his address, said:

"We have 1,200,000 sheep, which will average, annually, a fleeca of 3½ lbs. This would place the gross production of this article at 4,200,000 lbs., which, at the lowest price (13 cents) paid for wool in large quantities, would reach the handsome figure of $546,000; at 32 cents a pound, the figure would be $1,344,000. Take half the difference and we have $915,000. I think it not unsafe to set down the amount realized from the sale of wool at a million of dollars, and if that single branch of our rural economy yields us that amount now, what, I ask, may we calculate upon as being in store for us in years to come? In comparison with our resources and facilities for wool growing, that branch of industry is still in its infancy."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Java	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Damascus	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	15
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	16
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	17
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Platea	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	24
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	26
Delaware	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Columbia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	4
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Dominion	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31
Europa	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	14

FROM AMERICA:

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Tritonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dinorah.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Postillon of Lonjumeau.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

IRVING HALL—Child Pianist.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Macbeth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvarte, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received last night from the Army of the Potomac informs us that there is nothing of importance to communicate.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about sixty, entered Poolesville, Md., at daylight yesterday morning, and seized the two Government telegraph operators stationed there, finding them in bed. The operators were subsequently paroled, and allowed to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. We do not learn that the rebels did any further damage.

On the 19th inst., a force of 4,500 men, 1,000 of which were cavalry, left Suffolk and proceeded about thirty miles to the Blackwater River. The Massachusetts Sixth formed part of the expedition. Owing to a want of the material to cross a river, the entire design of the expedition was not carried out, but important information was obtained. Col. Dodge, of the New-York Mounted Rifles, made a dash upon the rebels at Blackwater, dispersed them, captured a number of tents, rifles, &c., &c., obtained from their camps letters containing important information, and secured several prisoners, with a loss of only five men wounded, one of whom is since dead. Exciting scenes will probably take place in this region ere many weeks have elapsed.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst. The intelligence she brings is of a highly important character. A series of orders had recently been issued by Gen. Butler, which serve as additional proof that no difficulty can arise in his Department which he is not able to grasp. The property within the District recently possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche District, is declared sequestered, and all sales or transfers of it are forbidden. This District comprises all the Territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, excepting the parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson. A Commission is appointed to take possession of the District, and the sugar plantations are to be worked by them where they are not worked by their owners, and negro or white labor may be employed at discretion. All property belonging to disloyal persons is to be inventoried and sold for the benefit of the Government, under the provisions of the Confiscation Act. Another order suppresses distilleries and other manufactories of strong drink. Another one announces that any officer found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking-place will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service. Another one suppresses the newspaper known as the *National Advocate*, for an improper publication. Still another prohibits the arrest of any slave unless the person arresting knows that such slave is owned by a loyal citizen. Gen. Shepley, as Military Governor, of the State has also issued two important orders. One directs an election of two members of Congress from the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State. The election is appointed for the 3d of December, and is to fill vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The other exempts household goods from seizure to the amount of $500. Our correspondent's letter also contains an extraordinary development relative to the doings of Hon. Reverdy Johnson in New-Orleans. It appears that the money seized by Gen. Butler at the French Consul's, and which was returned at the direction of Johnson, actually belonged to citizens of New-Orleans, and was taken charge of by the Consul to pay for cloth in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government; and that the money, $405,000, has been actually sent from New-Orleans to Havana, within a short period, on board the Spanish war steamer *Blanco de Garay*. The *Delta* of the 16th inst. contains a narrative of the adventures of a member of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, taken prisoner in September last while on detached duty. Seven of them, having been enlisted in New-Orleans, were shot by the rebels.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from on board the transport *Baltic*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 20, states that that vessel is under orders to sail on or before Monday. He says: "The steamers are taking on board stores and coal. The expedition is to be a large one, commanded either by Banks or Hunter. The *Baltic*, as I understand, is acting as the flag-ship. Fortress Monroe will be the starting point, and in less than a week our expedition will be under way. Our regiment was paid off on Tuesday; Uncle Sam squaring accounts up to Nov. 1. Banks have been put up in the steamers to accommodate, hog fashion, 12,000 men."

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday, says a movement was to have been made on Sunday or Monday last, from Helena, by a military force under Gen. Hovey, of Indiana, against the "Post of Arkansas," as it used to be called, and important results were expected.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Nov. 22 has this paragraph: "The Legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock in the early part of this month. Gov. Rector, for some time a refugee from the capital, was present, and delivered his message, and then resigned his post. Mr. Fletcher, President of the Senate thereby became acting Governor, Col. Flanagan, who had beaten Gov. Rector in the race for that office, being in the army, and not having made his appearance. For some time a very animated contest was kept up for the position of Senator of the Confederate States, in place of Gen. Johnson, who was opposed by Mr. Garland. Johnson was elected. In a speech delivered by him he is said to have confessed that he had assisted in destroying the best Government that ever existed, but that he had joined his destiny with the South, and would *abide* the result. For months past there has been no time when the Federal troops might not have taken possession of Little Rock, the extreme measures of Hindman having greatly dissatisfied the people; and in October there was a very large Union element ready to second the advent of the Federal troops, and to restore peace. The movements now making may bring about the same result; but it could have been better done before the country had been desolated by hostile armies."

The Nashville *Union* of Thursday last says that a considerable force of rebel guerrillas have made their appearance at Hardings, three miles that, and a half from the city: and there are also guerrillas at Harpeth.

Gen. Herron has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Southwest, in the absence of Gen. Schofield, who is on his return to St. Louis, on sick leave.

The East Tennessee regiments that fought and suffered under Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap and in the retreat, have been ordered to join Gen. Rosecrans, whose eyes are directed toward the old home for which their hearts are yearning. The Third and Sixth are already at Nashville; the Fifth, Col. Shelly, is now in Louisville, on its way; the Fourth is at Cincinnati, and the First and Second are between Gallipolis and Louisville.

The Savannah (Ga.) papers, of the 20th, say that "two Abolition gunboats and one mortar-boat attacked Fort McAllister, at Genisau' Point, on Ogeechee River, yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the enemy retired. The works are still in perfect order. Our loss was three wounded."

Ex-President Buchanan, in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, closes the controversy between Gen. Scott and himself, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to all his allegations. Gen. Scott, however, has extended the topics, and now, for the first time, and in a sarcastic and unkindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is, Mr. Buchanan remarks, that notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd, at Richmond, avidently with the view of conciliating his allies there, no public arms were ever stolen, and had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he would not have fallen into this blunder.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some additional advices from Mexico are received by way of Havana, at which port the *Roanoke* touched on her way from New-Orleans. Gen. Forey was still at Orizaba. Jalapa was in possession of the French, the place having been surrendered without a show of resistance.

The further hearing of the testimony in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade's arrest, and the charges against Superintendent Kennedy based thereon, was continued yesterday. Provost-Marshal Draper and a number of police officers were sworn and testified. A vast amount of documentary and verbal evidence was submitted, going to show that Provost-Marshal Baker, of Washington, and Officer Bowles, had, in various ways, by act, by letter and by word, admitted that Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested and detained solely by order of Provost-Marshal Baker, and that Mr. Kennedy had always repudiated any responsibility in the matter, beyond ordering that the lady should be watched and reported to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The decision of the Supreme Court, with an order to exempt from taxation the United States Stocks held by the banks, was referred, with power to appeal the question. The Mayor vetoed the last batch of Harlem Bridge bills, on the ground that Westchester County has so far failed to contribute her quota of the expense of the work, or assent to pay the salaries of her Commissioners. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Gen. James H. Lane arrived in St. Louis, Nov. 20, *en route* to Washington.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says: "We learn from the South that Rev. Dr. Palmer is now residing in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is engaged temporarily filling the Professorship in the Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Thornwell. Rev. Dr. Leyburn, formerly of Philadelphia, is residing at Athens, Georgia, and is there discharging his duties as Secretary of the Committee of Domestic Missions. Rev. James McNeill, formerly Secretary of the American Bible Society, has left his post as editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* for a time, and entered the army. Rev. Dr. Darnet, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, is also in the Southern army, and is acting as an Aid to Gen. Jackson. We have seen an order issued by Gen. Jackson, signed 'R. L. Darney, Assistant Adjutant-General.'"

Eight hundred and fifty kegs of powder, found on the prize steamer *Carolina*, now at Philadelphia, have been removed and placed in the United States Arsenal.

Gov. Phillips, of Arkansas, arrived in St. Louis on Friday last. He is suffering from disease contracted at Helena, while in the discharge of his duties.

Twenty of the drafted men of Montour County, Penn., absolutely refuse to submit to the draft, and have so far defied the efforts of the Marshal to induce them to yield to the law.

The Washington *Chronicle* says there are strong grounds for believing that the reason why the *Alabama* permitted the *Tuscarora* to continue on her voyage to Europe, on giving a bond of $500,000 as ransom, was, that the commanders of the pirate and the merchantman had known each other as Free Masons. When Capt. Lewis reminded Semmes of this, he let the vessel go ransomed by the bond, instead of plundering and burning it.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Antonio O. Bastor, a Cuban mulatto, was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

Justice Bosworth, at trial term of the Superior Court yesterday, dismissed a complaint for libel brought against the proprietors of the *Evening Express*, on the ground that the body of a report being fair, and fully explaining the caption thereof, an action could not be maintained for words inserted alone in such caption.

The Stock Market was a fraction lower on the Railway shares, yesterday, and steady on Government bonds. The price of Gold fell off to 129¼@½, and Exchange and United States Custom-house Notes followed down to 143 for Bills on London and 123 for Custom-house Notes.

The trade in Breadstuffs yesterday was restricted, and prices of the principal kinds were cheaper. Provisions were in demand at unaltered rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Lathe, Leather, Petroleum, Spices, Whisky, Black Teas, Tobacco and Wool, which were generally very firm. Cotton was dull and nominal. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Lead, Iron, Spelter, Tallow and Whalebone were inactive. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Live Stock markets are not so fully supplied with animals as during the past few weeks; but this deficiency is made up by free arrivals of dead sheep and hogs. Poultry is quite plenty just now, for Thanksgiving, thus lessening the demand for meats. Beeves number 5,461: but so many of them were little heifers and poor cows, that 5,000 respectable bullocks would fully equal the present offerings. Good cattle, such as the majority of butchers wanted this week, were very scarce, and a second, or even a third quality had to be substituted. First-class bullocks readily brought 8½c. @ 9 ₩ lb., dressed weight, and buyers would gladly have taken many more of this kind than were offered at these rates. Taken as a whole, the cattle were of a poor order this week—they were largely made up of the remnants of wide pasture grounds in this State, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and were sold at the low prices of 4c@5c. per pound, net weight. None were left over.... Sheep and lambs arrived as plenty as butchers could wish. They have advanced near 25c. per head during the past week. Good sheep are now worth 6c@6½c. per pound for extra fat stock, when selected, 6½c. Live hogs are selling quick, even if poor, which has not been the case for several weeks past. Fat corn-fed hogs are worth 4¾c @ 5¼c. Medium lots sell at 4½ @4¾.

Concentration of Force the Great Necessity.

Do we mean to kill this rebellion or not? If we do, why this hacking at the extremities? Why this skin-deep scarifying of the sides? Why this mere pricking at the vitals? Why don't we drive our lance, with might and main, straight into the heart of the monster? Will it be said it has no heart? It has. A heart is an essential of all life, whether natural or civil. Every organization—the body politic as well as any other—must have its central seat of vitality and energy. Richmond is the heart of the Confederacy. Penetrate it, and the whole power of the rebellion reels and collapses. Will it be said we have not means strong enough? We have. With nearly a million of men now under arms, we can, if necessary, devote half of that force to this object. Such an army, if well directed, could overthrow any place on this Continent.

Our Government and people have too long deluded themselves with the notion that the conquest of the Port Royals, and the Newberns, and the Pensacolas, and the New-Orleans, and the Galvestons of the Confederacy, are so many advances toward its final annihilation. So indeed they would be, if we had *years* before us, through which to carry on the same piecemeal style of operation. But we have not years. The limits of our financial resources, and the limits, too, of foreign forbearance, give us but months. It is authentically and morally certain that unless we bring this rebellion to the dust soon, we shall be disabled from doing it at all. Our conduct has, in truth, been much like that of a beleaguering army, which should content itself with operating at its leisure upon the outposts, leaving the main citadel unharmed, when it was known that the garrison had not long to hold out to be effectually relieved. These outer successes, which have pleased us so much, ought really to count for little or nothing, inasmuch as such a rate of progress for another eighteen months must inevitably ruin us.

The idea, then, of a new expedition of any sort or character, ought not for a moment to be entertained, until Richmond is beset with armies of a magnitude that should make its quick surrender sure. *Concentration upon Richmond* should be our order of the day. The rebels have already made it theirs. They full well understand its tremendous importance to themselves. Their armies, with all the rapidity possible, are gathering for the protection of their capital. A hundred and fifty thousand of the best bayonets of the Confederacy will be bristling in that defence before December opens. Who knows if Burnside has an equal force? Even if he has, can our Government intend to set him against the enemy on equal terms? Is our immense superiority in military numbers to be henceforth profitless, as it has been heretofore? Must we, the invaders, still meet the enemy in their chosen positions with only half our proper strength? We say, *concentrate*. Reinforce. Be not content with simply pitting an upper against a nether millstone. The rebellion cannot be so crushed. It is the preponderance of the avalanche we look for. It is that alone which can make the short work the emergency demands. We have the material, and we must make the most of it.

The difficulty lies in effectively handling such an immense single body. We care not—*concentration* is still the word. Bring great forces to bear upon Richmond on the South. Masses in many directions, if need be. This matters comparatively little if so be that the rebel Capital is still the *centre* toward which every movement converges. If it end in the literal investment of Richmond, so much the better. The siege, with all our prodigious superiority in heavy guns, could not be long, at longest; and the result would be a surrender. We should thereby *bag* an army—an achievement often attempted in this war, but seldom realized. Probably the entire defending force would pass into our hands, and the best portion of all the Confederate troops be thus put, on the instant, *hors de combat*. The capture of Richmond at all must be fatal to the rebellion; but the late would be the more immediate if with it we can destroy the army that defends it.

Let us then strike with our utmost force upon the rebel Capital, as Napoleon did upon Moscow, and the Allies upon Paris. Not a soldier should be moved in a different direction, until the numbers here are mighty enough to put this supreme, this vital success, beyond all contingency. This third attempt will, in all human probability, be the last one. At least the foreign Powers will consider it the sovereign test. Wo to the Republic if it fails, and a triple wo to the Administration through whose short-coming such failure can alone come, if it come at all.

Perilous Experiments.—That the Emperor of the French is a ruler of very large capacity will be generally admitted; but the most capable of men have often been known to overtask themselves, and break down from undertaking too much. The first Napoleon is a case in point. He was quite competent to handle Austria alone, or any single Power of Europe, besides keeping himself firmly on the usurped throne of France. But when it came to regulating all Europe combined, the undertaking proved too onerous, and the greatest ruler of his age was crushed on the field of Waterloo.

Louis Napoleon, "for a man of destiny," has been singularly sagacious in avoiding the errors of his fatalist uncle. He has wielded with matchless policy the sceptre handed him by Fate. His success has been found hitherto in a rigid attention to the material wants of the people he rules over, and a careful avoidance of any exhibition of the ambitious designs which were supposed to be the heritage of the Bonaparte dynasty.

But it is a question now beginning to be agitated, whether Louis Napoleon has not outlived his strength—whether age or infirmity has not undermined his will-power, and left him [illegible] with the past Powers of the world. It looks like it. He has in his three latest great political moves committed extraordinary blunders. His first error was his resolution to retain military possession of Rome, by which he makes a nation of twenty millions of people his enemy. His second was his undertaking to regulate the affairs of Mexico, whereby he has got a foreign war on his hands. His third, and most recent, is his endeavor to unite the Powers of Europe in a movement for intervention in the American rebellion.

In Italy and Mexico, Louis Napoleon is now doing penance for neglecting to mind his own affairs. If he wishes to add to his already heavy load enough to crush him utterly, he has only to persevere, and attempt to take the United States under his tutelage, as he now has Italy and Mexico. The First Napoleon never had such an impossible job on his hands.

The Proposed Relief for the Suffering English Operatives.

On the 8th of the current month, in an article on "Our Friends in England," we gave some facts concerning the want and distress that prevails to such a fearful extent in the cotton manufacturing districts of England; and we suggested that it would be a humane and generous thing for the American people—who, notwithstanding the fact that they are waging the greatest war of modern times, are yet blessed with overflowing garners and storehouses filled with plenty—to send to their famishing brethren across the ocean a contribution from their abundance, as a proof and earnest of their sympathy with them in their day of misfortune. Whether it be a friend or a foe who is in distress, we are equally commanded by the Divine Word to go to his relief when it is in our power to do so; but we mentioned the noteworthy fact that about the only exhibitions of friendship for our Union and our cause which had come from Great Britain had been the utterances of these operatives and workingmen of Lancashire, now reduced to such terrible straits. If possible, this only made it the more imperative that we should signalize our appreciation of their fraternal feeling.

Since our suggestion was made, the idea has been very widely taken up and approved of. The Press of this City and of the other large cities of the East and West, as well as the local country Press, have expressed themselves in terms of commendation upon it. Various public bodies and societies have warmly seconded the proposition. The Chamber of Commerce has had the subject before it. Influential clergymen have brought it before their churches. Large offers to contribute have been made in various quarters. And there is a general feeling in the community—at least among all those who have given the subject any attention—that the thing is not only feasible, but that it is a duty, as it would be an honor and a lasting benefit, that it be done.

We give this morning, on another page, fuller and later details concerning the distress prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, and particularly in Lancashire, the great centre of the trade. We have had it carefully compiled from a mass of local reports, documents, appeals and newspaper articles brought by the latest mails. The exhibit is a fearful one to contemplate, and, as we hope it will be scanned by every reader, we need not recapitulate any of its details here. We have not given any of the harrowing cases of individual suffering which have fallen under our eye, preferring that every one should, from the vast aggregate of want and woe, picture to himself the innumerable ghastly details of which it must be composed. The mere fact that in Lancashire alone there are over a quarter of a million of souls now sustained in life from day to day by the precarious gifts of charity, and that the best authorities state that when Winter fairly sets in the aggregate will swell to at least six hundred thousand men, women and children, is enough. No wonder that the Winter is looked forward to with unutterable dread. To hunger has already been added fever and disease, and famine and disease will then be aggravated by cold. There is not the slightest prospect of a respite of suffering during the Winter, for in no event, whether cotton be scarce or plenty, whether the American war go on or come to an end, will the mills be set a-going, and the operatives find comfort in work. They must remain idle during these dismal months; they must suffer; they must be fed by the hand of charity, or starve.

Immense efforts are, of course, being made in Great Britain for their relief. The mill-owners and manufacturers are assessing themselves heavily for the support of the operatives; the aristocracy are acting with a noble munificence, the churches are foremost in the work of charity; and every class and interest in society is doing what it can to lessen the distress. The British colonies are aiding their mother land; the young province of Australia alone has contributed over half a million of dollars, and from the cities of Canada respectable gifts have been sent. But all is insufficient—the evil grows tenfold more rapidly than the means of relief.

We have said that the idea of a contribution from this country had met with a hospitable reception. It would be impossible, of course, to send money, owing to the high rates of exchange, but the idea was to load a ship with supplies, which might be easily collected from the mercantile classes of this and other cities, and send it over, as was done in the case of Ireland, in 1848. A "Buffalo corn man" has already offered, through Mr. Solon Robinson, to give five hundred bushels of corn, as a beginning, and he asks that twenty thousand bushels be collected for the purpose. We think that, by proper effort, a far larger amount might be got before Christmas. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia Chicago and Cincinnati would, we believe, give twenty thousand bushels apiece, and the other cities of the country would double the contribution.

[illegible] the Duke was [illegible] to bring into

shape the various efforts and offers of individuals, is that some public body take the matter in charge and put it through. No parties of sufficient public influence have yet taken practical hold of the question. The proper body to act in the case in this City, would be the Corn Exchange, or the Chamber of Commerce. The latter-named Association has already had it under discussion; but we have not heard that they have yet gone any further than that. We urge them to immediate action. And, if they are still dilatory, we suggest whether it would not be advisable for the influential and generous persons who have proffered contributions to meet and appoint a Committee of citizens to collect donations from the mercantile classes of the City. To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and we understand that in several of the churches contributions for Lancashire will be taken up. It would be well if there were a general fund to which these gifts could be at once sent. We hope that no further time will be lost, lest it be too late to relieve many of those who are even now ready to perish.

Irregular War by Jeff. Davis.

It would seem that desperation is seizing upon the soul of Jeff. Davis, and driving him to acts that can never be justified by the rules of war. Some months ago, the guerrillas of Marion County, Missouri—(the scene, we may remark, of more bridge-burning and cold-blooded murdering than elsewhere occurred in blood-stained Missouri)—kidnapped an estimable Union citizen of Palmyra, the county seat, and secreted him so that his friends could get no trace of him. It is believed he was murdered. Gen. McNeil, of the Missouri State Militia, commanding in the District, caught several of the guerrillas of the county, and held them as hostages for the safe return of the Union citizen, ordering that if the body of the latter were not produced within a given time, the guerrillas held as hostages should be shot. The kidnapped man was not restored, and the penalty was enforced.

Jeff. Davis has now directed Gen. Holmes, commanding in Arkansas, to demand of Gen. Curtis the immediate surrender of Gen. McNeil to the Confederate authorities to be punished for this "outrage." And in case the demand is not complied with, Gen. Holmes is ordered to choose from the next batch of National prisoners that shall fall into his hands, ten officers, who are to be shot in retaliation for the lives of the men shot by order of Gen. McNeil.

It further appears by the latest advices from New-Orleans, that on a recent occasion when a portion of three companies of the Eighth Vermont Regiment of volunteers were captured by the rebels in the interior of Louisiana, seven of the number were shot by the rebel officers, "*on the ground that they had been enlisted in New-Orleans.*" By what rule the enlistment of men in New-Orleans, a city that Jeff. Davis has not for nearly a year exercised any authority over, dooms them to be shot, is beyond our power to explain; and we trust that our Government will authorize Gen. Butler to make a note of the transaction in his future dealings with the rebel officers in Louisiana.

With reference to the threatened retaliation on Gen. McNeil, of Missouri, for his punishment of guerrillas, or upon a sufficient number of Union prisoners to represent him, the case seems no less plain against the Confederate authorities. Guerrillas and bridge-burners in the Union interest, in East Tennessee and elsewhere, have been, it variably and incontinently, not shot, but hung, by the rebels, whenever they could lay hands on them. They have set an example of zealous and implacable hostility to these irregular partisans. Their Congress has distinctly refused to recognize them as a part of the rebel force. Yet Jeff. Davis essays to take them under his wing, not in the Seceded States only, but far up in Missouri, where he has not now, and has not had for a year, a military force of the slightest strength or significance to justify the pretext of the pendency of legitimate hostilities. For all these things, let the rebel authorities be quickly brought to judgment.

Congressmen from Louisiana.—General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation ordering an election in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, for Representatives in the present (twenty-seventh) Congress of the United States. At the time the present Congress was elected, Louisiana was in rebel hands and no members were chosen,—the last representative of that State being the gallant Burnside, who refused to secede with the previous delegation. The State was, therefore, unrepresented last session, and will be unrepresented the ensuing session until about Christmas, when the members to be chosen under Gen. Shepley's proclamation may be expected to be present. The day fixed for the election is December 8.

Gov. Shepley bases the propriety of the election he has ordered on the fact that "a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States." And among the objects to be gained by the election of a representation in Congress, Gov. Shepley enumerates the exemption that will thereby be obtained from the effects of the President's Emancipation proclamation—"enabling them," (the citizens,) he says, "to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State or part of a State who shall, on the first day of January next, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States."

It is a matter of gratification to all for that commercial city of the South and so recently the second commercial city of the Union is to [illegible] in the Con-

gress of the United States—gratifying not only on account of the vast interests to be represented that needed representation, but also on account of the evidence the fact will carry of the full and complete restoration to the Union which Gen. Butler has accomplished of two of the wealthiest and most influential districts in the South. Mr. Bouligny will probably be honored by his constituents for his former fearless fidelity.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's new opera, "Dinorah," produced here on Monday, will be repeated to-night. The work is not altogether unknown in America. It was played in New-Orleans in 1859—the year of its production in Paris—and the principal *morceau*, the "Shadow Song," has ever since been a favorite in the concert-room. Judging from the reception given to the first performance of the work, it seems probable that it will arrive at a fair and speedy popularity in New-York. In France, in Germany and in England, it was taken *cum grano salis*; here we have bolted it silently, but outright. Of the half-dozen works written by its illustrious composer, it is undoubtedly the one which enjoys the greatest popularity at the present moment, and which, from the interest of the *story*, as well as the inherent merit of the music, is likely to be most often played. It has certainly gained vastly in public consideration since the time of its production, and this is praise in itself of the highest kind.

The Breton legend on which Messrs. Carré and J. Barbier have constructed the *libretto* is rather scant in material, but it is pretty and picturesque in subject. A few words will suffice to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the plot distilled therefrom. The inhabitants of Ploermal are in the habit of performing an annual pilgrimage, in their holiday attire, to the chapel of the Virgin. On one of these occasions *Hoel*, the goatherd, and *Dinorah*, a beautiful village maiden, had appointed to be wedded. The procession and the ceremony were alike disturbed by a thunder-storm. The lightning strikes the village home of *Dinorah* and burns it to the ground. While gazing at the devastation that the calamity has wrought, *Hoel* sees nothing but misery and wretchedness in the future. In this frame of mind he lends a ready ear to the counsels of an old wizard residing in the village, who promises him that, by a certain strict adherence to a local legend, he shall discover one of those treasures long hidden in the earth, the possession of which would enrich him forever. In order to rescue this hoard from its supernatural guardians, it is necessary forthwith to quit the country, and to undergo, remote from human eye, a year of solitary trial. *Hoel* determines to do so without further hesitation. On hearing that her lover has deserted her, *Dinorah*, attributing his departure to inconstancy, loses her reason, and perpetually wanders through the woods with her goat, searching for her betrothed. The action of the opera commences here, the preceding incidents being suggested symphonically by the overture. *Hoel* returns after the year of probation, and ignorant of *Dinorah's* imbecile condition. On this very night he is to follow a goat which will guide him to the treasure, but as the first person who touches it is to die, he, being a baritone, very prudently takes a tenor to execute the task, and the latter as cautiously resolves that *Dinorah* shall be the first to touch the dangerous treasure. *Hoel* sees *Dinorah* for the first time in the scene of the mill-dam, but thinks that it is a vision sent by the spirits to keep him back. The heroine, who amid the storming of the elements is still following her goat, clambers over the rocks, steps on the trembling bridge that crosses the torrent, and taken by a gust of wind is precipitated with this frail structure into the stream. *Hoel* discovering, at the last moment, that it is no shadowy vision of his love, but *Dinorah* in reality, plunges in—or rather lends a hand—to save her, and the curtain falls. In the next act *Dinorah* is brought to reason by the usual operatic restorations—the scene of her wedding is repeated to her—and *Hoel* acknowledges that the "best treasure a man can have is a woman's heart," at least the advertisement says so.

The continuous interest of the opera depends almost exclusively on two voices, a light soprano and a high baritone—representing respectively *Dinorah* and *Hoel*. All the rest is mere "filling in" for the sake of effect, or for the purpose of imparting action to the story.

Mr. Graf is fortunate in possessing Mlle. Cassini for his heroine. Without any marked characteristics of voice beyond those defects of quality which are always noticeable in French singers, this lady has so many claims to kindly consideration that her presence just now is indeed most opportune. She vocalizes with skill, and with a clear and elegant perception of the nice adjustment of phrases. The music is alternately coquettish and brilliant—verging in some scenes toward the grotesque. These aspects are most happily seized by Mlle. Cordier, who not only sings well and makes the most of a small voice, but acts with rare spirit. The shadow song in the second act tests the ability and grace of any performer. No applause during the evening was more properly bestowed than on Mlle. Cordier's rendering of this difficult and embarrassing scena. The other *rôle* (*Hoel's*) has been chopped, and trimmed, and rasped to the smallest proportions, but is still interesting, and can boast of some of the finest music in the opera. It was intrusted to Signor Amodio, and very well played by that gentleman. We have no Italian baritone in the country who could sing satisfactorily *all* the music of the part in the keys wherein it is written. Next to this, it is best to be content with the portions vouchsafed to us, especially as they were very carefully and acceptably rendered. A mere glance at the other characters must suffice. Signor Barbieri having but little to do in the awkward character of *Corentino*, has, with meritorious courtesy, undertaken to sing the Reaper's Song in the last act, thus, as it were, playing two parts, and contributing in a large degree to the enjoyability of the evening, but not, we must add, enlarging the interest of the play. The real *dramatis personæ* end with this trio, the remaining characters being supplemental and decorative, rather than necessary and useful. There are, for instance, two goatherds, excellently impersonated by the Misses Morensi and Stocleton, and a *Hunter* by Signor Susini, who, in the solitary song intrusted to him, achieved one of the best artistic successes of the evening.

The music of "Dinorah" is clearly in Meyerbeer's matured style, and is not altogether free from reminiscences of his previous works. Being, however, of a romantic character throughout, and with certain exigencies of a semi-comic vein, (the craziness of the heroine, and the cowardice of *Corentino*, for instance,) there is a general atmosphere of inconsequential lightness about the work, which is apt to disappoint and surprise those who are only acquainted with his larger dramatic productions. But the lone picture is never trivial, and what is more remarkable, never overwrought or tabored, notwithstanding that the "score" is full of difficulties. The music, in fact, will repay the closest analysis, and reward the heartiest enthusiasm. It would be equally too rash to say that it is learned or that it is florid, although in some respects it is both. Displaying the happy command of expression of a scholar, with the originality of a philosopher who thinks before he speaks, Meyerbeer has contrived in this work to explain a fantastic story with quaintness and wit with delicacy. We associate with writers of the romantic school a somewhat different range of characteristics—their nature being poetic and spontaneous rather than rhetorical. It is none the less true that Meyerbeer has accomplished his purpose with the greatest possible success. The [illegible] of delight, and increases steadily in appropriateness, passing the ear—even [illegible] by many reminiscences—to the [illegible] and satisfying a [illegible] by its novelty. It may lack the [illegible] of [illegible], and is certainly [illegible] the [illegible] by which every [illegible] in the [illegible] meaning, and retain every [illegible] to the [illegible] on our way home, but it is, [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] having the deep [illegible] of the [illegible] rather than the superficial [illegible] of the [illegible].

blazing of the diamond. Beyond reflecting the broad phases of the music, we have no intention of attacking the score thematically. That task belongs to the musical journals—and is never performed by them—criticism in such quarters having degenerated into a feeble kind of biography, telling you where and how a composer wrote a certain thing—not dissecting the production itself. Broadly, then, we may add to what we have previously said, that there are no startling innovations in this opera. A slight divergence from the common plan may be noticed in the circumstance of the principal part being for the baritone, instead of the tenor voice—but this is not without precedent. They who pretend that the finales to the first and second acts are novelties in form simply because they dispense with the clamors of a chorus and the full-blooded vehemencies of an orchestra, must be singularly forgetful of the masters' earlier works, and even of the common practice of the Italian stage. MAYERBEER is far too shrewd to attempt what others have not effected with success. Whenever there is an opportunity for the fullest combinations, he avails himself of it; whenever the interest centres on one or two persons, he is content. In the "Huguenots"—his best work—he has a finale where orchestra, chorus principals, brass band, men-on-horseback and torchlights are essential; in another finale of the same opera, the curtain descends on the scream of a solitary heroine. The bell terzetto of the first act of "Dinorah," and that of the second—ridiculously called the trio of the hermit, both of which serve as finales to the sections mentioned—are by no means remarkable. They are popular in their character, but they lack inspiration, being clearly hammered out of a very small piece of intellectual metal. The orchestral treatment saves them from becoming commonplace, and in this respect MEYERBEER is, as of old, superb, unflinching and instructive. With the rarest knowledge, he is frequently content with the simplest means. Elsewhere we notice the composer's freedom from the restraint of keys. He pervades the vicinity of his melody and drops in over the way, and round the corner, and across the square, before he returns to his subject. To the majority of ears, this indecision is puzzling, but it lends freshness to themes that might otherwise lose their bloom. Another of MEYERBEER'S old tricks—constant change of rhythm—is very noticeable in "Dinorah." So often and unnecessarily does he seem sometimes to change the time that one might almost suppose it was for the purpose of getting rid of an uneven number of notes rather than of obtaining new accents. But these peculiarities discovered there remains a fine work—one which we think is without an equal on the operatic stage. The instrumentation is thoroughly delicious, and so suggestive that it is a month's study in itself. Popularity has attended every repetition of "Dinorah," and although the applause on Monday evening was singularly scant, we have no fear about the future of the work, especially as it is creditably put upon the stage. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. MUSIO, who has had a heavy task to perform in bringing out this work during the current business of the season.

LAURA KEENE'S.—In the production of spectacular pieces, Miss KEENE has far transcended all attempts at competition. Whenever she presents to the public a fairy extravaganza or pictorial burletta, she does it with a recklessness of pecuniary outlay, a wealth of fancy, and an artistic finish that have never been approached at any New-York theatre but her own. This particular domain of dramatic entertainment she may be said to have fairly monopolized, and such success as she has achieved in it she has certainly deserved. In all things that ministers to the delight of the eye—in the arrangement of scenery, the selection of costumes, the grooping of attractive accessories—Miss KEENE has a most exquisite and comprehensive taste; and, so far as the public mind is affected by optical fascination, she has made herself absolute mistress of the theatrical situation.

The piece brought out by her, last evening, is the most expensively brilliant and magnificently showy of all, the experiments of the same kind that she has ever made. It is gorgeous enough to dazzle the senses beyond the hope of their being amenable to anything like judgment, and audiences grow wild with enthusiasm over beautiful effects of color, tinsel and machinary, without ever troubling themselves to give a thought to the skeleton structure of dialogue on which these gems are miscellaneously strung.

This skeleton structure is therefore a matter of supreme indifference. The public thinks so, Miss KEENE coincides with the public, and any person, or class of persons, who would veetere an opinion opposed to a combined verdict of such weight, would do a very foolish and a very futile thing. It is just as well that the language and incidents and situations of "Blondette"—Miss KEENE'S new extravaganza—are of no consequence; for a person might go to see and hear them twenty times, and still know no more of what they mean than if he had never seen and heard them at all. These situation, and incidents and language possibly have a meaning; but what that meaning is, no one can make out, and if they could, would not be any better satisfied than they are likely to be at present. Enough that "Blondette" is a vehicle for the display of every stage resource that can impress the feelings of the thoughtless beholder, and that it is evidently Miss KEENE'S intention to have it played for a considerable time to come.

There is very little chance in it for anybody to add to his or her reputation as an actor. Still, Miss IDA BURKE, Miss EMMA TAYLOR, Mrs. SANLEY BROWN, Miss ISABELLA NICKERSON and Mr. RAYMOND do the very best they can to give effect to the aimless dialogue they have to speak. Moreover, Miss BUSH and Mrs. BROWN sing several songs very charmingly. There is dancing, too, by a physically well-favored and liberally appointed *corps de ballet*; and a few pantomime tricks are executed with sufficient smartness to bewilder the juvenile imagination. The chief eulogy to be bestowed, however, is upon Mr. MINARD LEWIS, to whom the scenery is attributed. He has surpassed all his former efforts, and some of those were by no means to be mentioned slightingly. Had a small part of the money lavished upon the mountiog of this piece, been expended with the object of making the literary part of it endurable, it would have been the greatest triumph of the season.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

General Forey at Orizaba—Jalapa in Possession of the French—The Mexican Commander to be Transported to Martinique—Naval Expedition Against Tampico—Forey's Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Cordova.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 16th, received last night by the *Roanoke*, contains the following.

"It was known on the 1st inst., at Vera Cruz, that Gen. FOREY was at Orizaba, but that the military operations against Puebla had not yet been begun.

Jalaca was in the power of the French. The small garrison that was in it made no resistance. Their commander was made a prisoner, and according to what we have heard, a French ship-of-war is to take him to Martinique.

Tampico must likewise have fallen into the hands of the French. There had left Vera Cruz to that port six vessels of war, provided with the necessary launches to land the marines that they had on board, and a regiment of Zouaves. It was not doubted that the expedition would turn out successful.

Gen FOAR has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cordova, explanatory of the object that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposes by intervention in Mexico

INHABITANTS OF CORDOVA. My proclamation to the Mexicans, with whom you are already acquainted, explains clearly the object of our intervention, but I find myself compelled to address you particularly, the inhabitants of this city, because I have been told that you have little sympathy for us—that you are hostile to us.

Are we, by chance, coming to desolate, to destroy, to assail against your independence, imposing our law upon you? No. Our mission is to respect your properties, your customs, your laws, which, if anyone attacks you, will find me ready to chastise it.

Assail your independence! Ah! that is what traitors without sincerity, the agents of a Government which, by its past conduct, we cannot name, as the expression of the nation has already done, do not believe them; they deceive you. We have come to know what Government you desire and when the nation freely and legally [illegible] have declared its wishes [illegible]

them, and unite its efforts with yours to make of Mexico a free nation, that may proceed, aided by good institutions, in the road of progress, at the head of which, as you know, stands our fine country; a nation in whose Government others may find the good faith which ought to preside the same among civilized nations as among individuals.

Such is our mission; ought it from its character to keep you from us? No, on the contrary, it ought to unite the noble Mexican people with the great French nation, and it will unite them.

FOREY,
General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Corps of Expedition in Mexico.

CORDOVA, Oct. 23, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ARNOLD.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Roanoke*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port last evening, is Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, who is on his way home, in Boston, in a very critical condition from the effects of an apoplectic fit, causing a paralysis of his right side and tongue. Gen. ARNOLD has served twenty-five years in the regular army, having been brevetted several times for gallantry in the Mexican war. He was late in command of the United States forces in New-Orleans and Algiers.

Embarkation of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Two more Massachusetts Regiments, the Eighth, Col. COFFIN, and the Fifty-first, Col. SPRAGUE, embarked this afternoon on board steamers *Mississippi* and *Merrimac*, for Newbern, N. C.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.—Nos. 58, 14, 61, 62, 54, 75.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases, by Dr. A. Wolf, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

NO. VIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART—PERICARDITIS.

Inflammation of the substance or lining membrane of the heart rarely occurs as an acute affection, but it often assumes a *chronic* form, giving rise to what I shall now notice as disease of the heart. Pericarditis, or inflammation of the covering of the heart, however, is by no means uncommon. The heart is contained in a strong fibrous bag, lined with a fine serous membrane. This is liable to become affected with inflammation, especially in the course of rheumatic fever, and the latter becomes a most dangerous disease from impeding and interfering with the action of the heart itself. The result of the disease in question may be the effusion of matter, which will render the surface of the pericardium rough and uneven, or agglutinate it to the exterior of the heart; or it may consist in the secretion of a quantity of turbid serum, in which will be found albuminous matter. The symptoms of pericarditis are pain and oppression in the region of the heart, inability to lie upon the left side, difficulty of breathing, a dry, hacking cough, anxiety of countenance, irregular pulse, pain and stiffness in the left shoulder, often extending along the corresponding arm. The action of the heart is, moreover, much disturbed and tumultuous, and a peculiar rubbing sound may be heard to accompany it. There is not one of the long list of chronic diseases embraced in my specialty in the treatment of which I have had more successful experience than in this formidable affection of the heart.

Next on scrofula.

A. WOLF, M. D.,
Physician for Chronic Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible infliction of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fits for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Woolen Underskirts and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 155 5th-av.,
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Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
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Address Box No. 7:8 New-York Post office.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and gone to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

RIDDLE—MCGOWAN—On Thursday, Nov. 20, in Christ Church, Indianapolis, by Rev. Theodore Holcomb, Col. JAMES RIDDLE, seventy-first Regiment Indiana Vol., Captain Fillmore Infantry, U. S. A., and ELLEN E., daughter of the late J. H. McGowan, of Elizabeth City, N. C. No cards.

TAUNTON—VAN SAUN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D., WARREN TAUNTON, Jr., to MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Van Saun, all of this City. No cards.

[By Mail to Europe.] Morris County, N. J., and Chicago papers please copy.

IRISH—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of her father, by Rev. Wm. B. Mohre, D., pastor of St. George's Church, Hempstead, Mr. HENRY IRISH to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Sidney L. Stevens, Esq.

LINDSAY—MACKAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jesse Peland, Mr. RICHARD D. LINDSAY to Miss COLUMBIA H., daughter of William Mackay, Esq., all of this City.

YELL—FERRIS—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor, Mr. LEWIS YELL, of Chicago, to Miss LAURA G. FERRIS, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

[illegible] South Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 3, of scarlet fever, GOUVERNEUR [illegible] of Benjamin F. Bruton, aged 5 [illegible]

[illegible] will take place from the residence of his father, in South Melrose, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are [illegible] to attend without further notice. Carriages will [illegible] at Harlem Bridge, at 1½ o'clock.

[illegible] N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATEMAN, in the 47th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BAYER.—At sea, on Sunday, Nov. 2, Capt. JAMES M. BAYER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Shipmasters' Association, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Benjamin Bryer, Hickory-st., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

DONLOP.—In Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 25, LOUIS FAHLBERG, youngest son of James W. and Mary J. Donlop, aged 15 months.

The funeral service will take place at the house at 10 A. M. this day.

GLAVEEN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, MARGARET GLAVEEN, sister of Dennis and Patrick Glaveen, natives of the Parish of Inniskeane, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 31 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence, No. 25 East 12th-st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

LOWA.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of his father, Sing Sing, RICHARD, son of Richard and Helen R. Lowe, aged 25 years.

OGSTON.—On Monday, Nov. 24, GEORGE W. OGSTON, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEVENSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES ROOME, eldest son of John H. and Henrietta Stevenson, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 299 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

STEPHENSON.—On Monday, Nov. 24, Mrs. ELISABETH, wife of Wm. Stephenson, of this City, and daughter of Joseph Tyrrell, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., in her 51st year.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

SKINNER.—On Monday, Nov. 24, JOSEPH SKINNER, born in Kent County, England, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the (New Mission) Lecture-room of the German Church, No. 198 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SIMONSON.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, JOAN SIMONSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WELLS.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, PETER F. WELLS, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother, No. 313 Lexington-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.
For Alderman.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Nominated by Joint conventions of Tammany and Mozart. A faithful public servant, and active and patriotic citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience, ability, and integrity.
SAML. T. MUNSON, Chairman Tammany.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Sec'y Mozart.

FIFTEENTH WARD
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner.
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Trustees.
JOHN T. IRVING.
JOHN H. HARNETT.
For Trustee to fill Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.
For Inspector.
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
JOHN P. GAW, Chairman of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.
WM. WRAY, Secretary of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner.
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector.
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees.
JOHN T. IRVING.
JOHN H. HARNETT.
For Trustee to Fill a Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner.
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector.
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees.
ALFRED EDWARDS.
LEGRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBERT P. MANN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner.
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees.
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector
JAMES CONDIE

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, 14th Ward. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman.
CHARLES CRANE.

UNION, REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
Sixth Councilmanic District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE
AND
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
Fifth District.
ALEX. H. KERCH.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PEOPLE'S Union and Taxpayers' united nomination for Alderman. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST—the champion of equal rights, and opposed to all corruption. In joint Convention.
JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THAD. W. MEIGHAN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 559.—Nov. 25, 1862.
64, 56, 77, 32, 72, 62, 16, 38, 25, 47, 23, 58, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 560—Nov. 25, 1862.
22, 21, 75, 50, 8, 11, 14, 69, 51, 61, 6, 63.
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104. 104.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NO. CLI.] CONTENTS. [DEC. 1862.

WAITING FOR THE CHILDREN.
With Three Illustrations, by GOATSE.
POLAND OVER-GROUND AND UNDER-GROUND—II. UNDER-GROUND.
With Ten Illustrations, by STEPHENS, PERKINS and CHAPIN, from sketches by the Author.
THE WITHERED FLOWER
GAS AND GAS-MAKING.
With Seventeen Illustrations, from Drawings by the Author.
A MAN'S LIFE.
THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS.
With Three Illustrations.
LOVE BY MISHAP.
ROLL-CALL.
ROMOLA.
With Three Illustrations.
RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE.
ORLEY FARM. (*Concluded.*)
With Two Illustrations by MILLAIS.
A CAMP MEETING IN TENNESSEE.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY.
A FAIRY IN SEARCH OF A PLACE.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
With Two Illustrations.
MY FIRST SERMON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
With Two Illustrations by BELLAW.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
With Three Illustrations by VOIGT.

Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm" is concluded in this number, and Miss MULOCK'S "Mistress and Maid" will be completed in the next.

In the January Number will be commenced a series of papers, by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, describing a Journey to Iceland, to be profusely illustrated with Sketches of Character, Incident and Scenery, from Original Drawings by the Author.

The December Number contains contributions from J. ROSS BROWNE, CAROLINE CHESEBRO, EDWARD H. HORSE, MARIAN C. EVANS, J. H. SIMMONS, SAMUEL I. PRIME, DINAH MARIA MULOCK, GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, LOUISA CHANDLER MOULTON, J. W. WATSON, MARY E. BRADLEY, LOUISE FURNISS, ANTHONY TROLLOPE, DENNAT STAWART, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, N. G. SHEPHERD, BENSON J. LOSSING.

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Joseph Holt.	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks.
Alfred Ely	Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.
Gov. Wm. Sprague.	Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.
Gov. Andrew.	Gen. R. Anderson.
Gov. Dr. Bellows	Gen. Nath. Lyon.
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MILITARY.

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W. R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
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This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 14 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$350,000	7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000	6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000	6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
714,000	6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$1,473,000	in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s. (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 25 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1863, on all Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assenting Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 52 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, also on the 1st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York Herald, Post, Tribune and Times.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OCEAN EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. CURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY—The bonds of this Company payable on the 1st inst., and also the coupons payable one year thereafter, will be paid on presentation at the office of A. D. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—The [illegible] Loans of Lenawee County, [illegible] on and after that date [illegible] Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. RICE, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS [illegible] MENT.
Bought and sold [illegible]
By A. [illegible] & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE [illegible]
COUPON CITY [illegible]
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 16 [illegible]
Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA [illegible]
Collected by ADAMS, DODSON & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.
Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 BROADWAY, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 17th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire collection of FINISHED PICTURES OF OUR WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ARTIST, GEO. L. BROWN, Esq., the majority of which have been painted since his return from Europe. Among them will be found his celebrated picture of "NIAGARA FALLS AT SUNRISE," which is considered one of the finest representations of the Falls yet painted. Also, his great
HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE WAR,
"THE LANDING OF GEN. BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE."
The others comprise some of his most exquisitely-finished cabinet gems, including "New-York and Bay from Hoboken," "Views at Newport," and Vicinity," and others equally valuable for the elaborate care and touch which has given his pencilings such great reputation.

All of which will be on exhibition on and from the 22d inst., at our gallery as above, with catalogues, and will positively be sold, without reserve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Down-Town Club-Room, No. 22 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Nov. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
SPECIAL SALE.

10	Manf. & Merch. Bank	100	5 Humboldt Ins. 100
55	Grand-st. & Nwt'n R.R. Co.	50	20 Imp & T'ders' Ins. Co. 50
10	Washngt'n Market Ins. Co.	100	10 Indemnity Ins. Co. 100
40	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	25	40 People's Fire Ins. Co. 50
20	shs. Bonitable Ins.	35	50 St. Nicholas Bank 100
40	Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	187 American Coal Co. 50
10	Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50	29 Corn Exchange Ins. 50

$2,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Assurance Bonds.
$3,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
RAL BRONZES.
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
11 o'clock THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) 26th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 65 THIRD-AVENUE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
THIRD-AVENUE.—The valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, No. 65 3d-av., extending between 11th and 12th sts. The house is three stories and basement high, 20 feet 50 feet, in fine order and well built. The stable is two stories, brick, 25x18 feet, fronting on the alley. Lot 45x100 feet. Terms to suit.
Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' down-town Club Room, No. 22 Exchange-place, furniture, glass ware, and other articles used in a large club-house, consisting of carpets, oilcloths, a large stock of tables, chairs, curtains, chandeliers, buffet extension tables, dining-room chairs and tables, China and glass ware, linen sheeting and napkins, pillow cases, cotton do., and sheets, mattresses, damask table covers and napkins, table cutlery, plated ware, bedsteads, blankets and bedding, clocks, pantry containing lots of pickles, sauces, essences, mustard, spices, mascaroni, turkey, beans, and other fine articles. A large and valuable stock of tin, iron, and copper kitchen ware, earthen do., counter, cigar show cases, check boxes, desks, ale pumps, plated ale mugs, refrigerators, gas heaters, and unutilities of other articles, which will be found in the catalogues on the day of sale. Everything is of the finest class.

A. M. CHRISTALER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, watch movements, &c., by A. M. CHRISTALER, Auctioneer, No. 23 Powery, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold rings, brooches, earrings, studs and in sets, pencil cases, guard fob and vest chains, watch-keys, slides, studs, sleeve-buttons, bracelets, necklaces, chains, &c. Also, fine gold hunting English patent levers, double-time, independent second levers, ladies' enameled watches, nickle movements, hunting detached levers, duplex chronometers; also, silver patent and detached levers, cylinders, &c. Also, a large assortment of fine diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet rings, brooches, earrings, pins, studs, buttons, single and in sets, together with a large lot of other articles in the line. Catalogues at sale. By order of assignee. Continuation sale of 13th inst.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 69 Nassau-st., between Fulton-st. and Maiden-lane, a large and valuable collection of
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
by Geger, Boucher, Van Ness, Sommers, Hartdorck, &c.
Also, AN ORIGINAL OF THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTER, by Pierre Wignard, Court Painter to Louis XIV.
Also, the basement choice ENGRAVINGS, MEZZOTINTS and STUDIES, remaining from yesterday's sale. They are now on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, gaiters and rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our usual variety of prime goods for Winter use. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
Consisting of one 8-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAFT & WORTMEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail prices at [illegible] upon [illegible] everybody [illegible] and [illegible] goods sent free to Harlem. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 280 Greenwich-st., and No. 80 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From vaults de Coninck, Monod & Guinard, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

MISS [illegible] graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' [illegible] Institute, Boston, will instruct a class in the [illegible] Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., [illegible] Circulars sent free on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 27.
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia ..... LORINI Maffio Orsini .... MORENSI
Gennaro ... BRIGNOLI Duke Alfonso ..... SUSINI
Conductor an Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
CORDIER.
Director ..... J. GRAU
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) NINTH OPERA NIGHT
Notice.—Seats may be secured for to-night and Friday's DINORAH, and for to-morrow's, (Thursday, Thanksgiving Day) Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music, Heer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Mayerbeer's new Operaof
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
will be produced for the second time
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Second appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI in the CORDIER.
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
The legend on which the opera of DINORAH is founded affords frequent opportunities for that vivid contrast of style and alternate change from "lively to severe" which he so much cultivates. The result is an unique work of art, so astonishingly felicitous that, while it delights the general public by the irresistible blandishments of melody, it surprises the musician by its learned combinations and novel and beautiful effects of instrumentation.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calye, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd
To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical depiction of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by ..... Signor MUZIO
The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE
On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press, cannot be admitted.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, third night of
DINORAH

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI,
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA
LORINI ..... Norma | MORENSI ..... Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI ... Pollione | SUSINI ..... Oroveso

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 435 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
For this night only,
The Opera of LONJUMEAU,
Which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.
Mr. Auchutz begs to inform the public that he will give a
GRAND GALA NIGHT
On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflote,)
Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as at first produced at this establishment.
WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST, AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

Admission	50 cents
Reserved Seats	25 cents extra
Family Circle	25 cents

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 185 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
Who will be assisted by artists of the highest eminence.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, No. 34 Bleecker-st., will be open to visitors on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 90 in depth, in lots 25 feet by 100, 25 feet by 100, each situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Clark-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden will be stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—hot waters, water, gas and sewerage pipes, brick stable 20x30, upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. M. NOE,
No. 17 Williams-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 227 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry. neighborhood unexceptionable. will be sold very low, terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 54 Broad-st., New-York.

$3,300.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY brick store and dwelling, within five minutes walk of Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn. store has show window, shelving, gas fixtures, etc. house in complete order; terms easy; title perfect. Apply to L. R. KELLOGG, No. 149 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND RICH basement brick house No. 219 West 25th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on it—four minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and depot station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 241 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, large and well-built, to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 44 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depot or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., for sale, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID suites of apartments in the new houses on 41st-st., between 41st and 42d sts., for $20, $25 and $30 per month. Each apartment has five and six rooms. Only to quiet and genteel families. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 276 West 13th-st. Lot and the house [illegible] cent.; $20 per annum. Apply on the premises, No. 231 Chelsea.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE LONG-ly known by the street name of [illegible] Marcus Hook, two doors west of College-place. Apply to [illegible] COHEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 51 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE [illegible] WORKS, foot of East 20th-st., [illegible] power. For [illegible] apply on the premises to
SAMUEL [illegible], Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE [illegible] rooms in the Chinese Building, No. [illegible] Broadway. Apply to WM. O'CARTY, on the premises, or at No. 1 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE [illegible] office fronting Park-row, 24x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Age [illegible] No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—UNTIL [illegible] May, a small three-[illegible] house [illegible] between 12th and 20th sts., and Broadway. Good rent will be taken of the property. Address I. B. GREEN, Box No. 2004 New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price from $9,000 to $7,000. Address B. B., Box 150 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 1, begin at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, and THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
First time of a new three-act fairy spectacle,
entitled
BLONDETTE,
or the
NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT,
replete with
ENTIRELY NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
and the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
Embracing all the adjuncts of this popular Theatre.
ARTISTIC, SCENIC AND MECHANICAL.
The whole under the direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.
A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
Together with a numerous Corps de Ballet.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
ACT. I.—SCENE 1.—The Bride's Boudoir—Chorus of Bridesmaids—The Bridegroom nonplussed—Entrance of the Fairy Rampage—Things Look Squally. SCENE 2—The Terrace and Gardens of the Palace of King Merlin. SCENE 3—Cottage of Mignonette—The Chase after the Magic Watch.
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS.
"Who braves the consecrated Hours,
Who dare confroot their magic Powers."
GROTTO OF LOVE,
with attendant Nymphs.
ACT II.—SCENE 1—A CORN-FIELD—A Dropsical Wheatsheaf—Power against Power.
THE RIVAL PRESTIDIGITATORS.
SCENE 2.—COTTAGE OF MIGNONETTE—The Rustic Dinner.
SCENE 3—GARDENS OF THE PALACE.
SCENE 4—THE PALACE OF LACE—Riondette Folks by Corps de Ballet of Laces.
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
ACT. III—SCENE 1.—CHAMBER OF AN INN—Inhin Roased up and Ticketed.
SCENE 2—THE DEVIL'S CROSSING AND FAIRY GROVE—The Moving Forest.
SCENE 3.—YARD OF A SHEEPFOLD.
SCENE 4—Union of the Four Lovers—Advent of Young Time, with the Attendant Hours.
CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

WINTER GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, ninth appearance of those delightful delineators of
IRISH
AND
YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will present three of their most charming pieces.
THIRD TIME
this season of the beautiful domestic drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
Rody O'Connor ..... Mr. Barney Williams
Katty Kilkenny ..... Mrs. Barney Williams
Pierce Joyce (third appearance) ..... Mr. C. W. Clarke
After which, the popular burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE.
Prince Doloroso ..... Mr. Barney Williams
To conclude with, for the third time this season, the screaming farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney ..... Mr. Barney Williams
Box Book open six days in advance.

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MR. J. R. THOMAS'
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 27.
A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:
MRS. BOZARTH,
MISS JENNY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,)
SIG. ABELLA,
MR. GEO. F. MORGAN, (accompanist.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

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PALACE OF MUSIC,
444 BROADWAY, NEAR 46TH-ST.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. HARRY RUMSEY,
the great Dando Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., now warm and comfortable.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., in Fathers.

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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE OF CORK HARBOR, AND
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE OF CORK HARBOR
SCOTIA, Judkins, Leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
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AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
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And every Wednesday from NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
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An experienced Surgeon on board.
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The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from [illegible] on
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Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 2, Broadway, New-York.
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LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of these fine first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st.,

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Terrible Effects of the Cotton Famine in England.

Quarter of a Million of People in One District Out of Work and Living on Charity.

Facts, Figures and Incidents of the Suffering.

Details of the Numbers Unemployed and the Consequent Distress in the Towns and Unions of Lancashire.

We give herewith, from our latest English files, some information concerning the nature and extent of the suffering in the cotton manufacturing district of Lancashire, England. The reports are generally brought up to the close of the first week in the present month.

EXTENT AND GROWTH OF THE FAMINE.

The returns from the Boards of Guardians show that for the eight weeks from Nov. 6 the increase has been at the rate of from 8,000 to 9,000 per week, and the figures of the Relief Committees, if they were complete, would give even a more startling proof of the rapid spread of destitution. The effects, too, of the long-continued stoppage of employment are making themselves visible in many new quarters. Each week's destitution makes more rapid strides among those various classes of tradesmen who, though not counted in the number of millhands, live entirely on their wages, and to whom the withdrawal of £130,000 from weekly circulation means little less than total ruin. Tailors, shoemakers, bakers, milliners, beerhouse-keepers, and all such persons whose customers mainly belong to the working classes, are now making their appearance in large numbers on the books both of the Guardians and the Relief Committees. The stagnation of business in Manchester, too, is being felt various ways. In many of the warehouses, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditure. Some have reduced their staff of packers, porters, and all employes of a similar class; in others they have been put on half time, and it is feared that, should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will soon be many of a higher class, such as clerks, bookkeepers and warehousemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary. It is a rare thing now to see any of the great warehouses lit up at night, for, where there is nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBERS SUFFERING.

On October 25 there were 208,821 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number of those relieved last year, and more by 68,426 than the return for the last week in August last. We are further told that 143,679 persons out in receipt of parochial relief were aided by local committees. Of 360,751 operatives in the twenty-four Unions upon which the pressure is greatest, but 58,630 are working full time, 119,712 are "short timers," and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,094, and £136,094 a week is more than £7,000,000 a year. Nor does this prodigious sum represent the whole loss incurred by these districts, for the ordinary receipts of a manufacturer must be such as to cover not only wages, but the exoenses of machinery, and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,094 in weekly wages the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,000, since out of their total expenditure of £12,937 in outdoor and indoor relief must be taken the normal cost of pauperism in average seasons. The Central Relief Committee at Manchester dispenses about £6,200 (£25,000 per month,) and the Manchester-house Committee sent £6,550 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these sources scarcely amount to more than a sixth of what these workpeople have been in the habit of earning, and it is impossible to suppose that private charity and local funds, already exhausted, contribute more than a fraction to redress this balance. Altogether the subscriptions hitherto published approximate to the sum of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is already expended.

The General Relief Committee, in their report for the last week in October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in 24 Unions of the district, had risen to 208,723, an addition of 45,225 during the month of October; and further, 143,679 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local Committees. The number of operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 58,628, while the number working short time is increased to 119,712, and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the savings of the working classes are almost exhausted. By the close of the first week of September the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed had risen to about 250,000.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE DISTRESS.

The General Relief Committee, in a report, say:

"Your Committee express their regret that the aspect of the American struggle leaves no hope that the sufferings of our population will have an early termination. Should this war be immediately settled, it would still take months before our spindles and looms can be again humming their song of industry. We therefore conclude that the distribution of bread, meal, soup, clothing, bedding and coals must be continued throughout the ensuing Winter."

From Times Correspondent.

The prospect darkens each day, and unfortunately there seems no chance of a break in it. Business in the Manchester market is virtually at a stand-still, and notwithstanding the recent arrivals of cotton, the course of what trade there is steadily tends to a diminution of consumption. It is difficult to foresee in what quarter a way of salvation can be opened for the next four or five months at least, for anonymous as it may seem, the announcement of a speedy settlement of the American difficulty would probably have the effect of throwing out of employment a large proportion of those who are fortunate enough still to be in receipt of wages. Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at Newcastle, which by many was looked on as a sort of semi-official foreshadowing of something being about to happen which might possibly liberate the Southern cotton crop, is said to have created quite a little panic here, and induced many manufacturers to stop their mills altogether. If we could only have a perfect assurance that the war would last another twelvemonth, or that no cotton would come from the South for two years or eighteen months hence, we might hope, spite of the large accumulated stocks, to see some at least of the giant chimneys, which at present bear witness so lonelily to the stagnation of the district, set a-smoking again, and each week the pressure on the charitable funds would lighten, instead of increasing. If the duration of the war could only have been foreseen—if less faith had been placed in Mr. LINCOLN'S "ninety days"—things would never have got to their present desperate pass; and it may be but just to the millowners to say that probably they would have made adequate preparations to meet the necessities of their work-people had they anticipated anything but a temporary crisis. So now it is in a great measure the uncertainties of the American conflict—the dread of being caught in full work with high-priced cotton by sudden arrivals from America—which tie their hands.

LORD OSBORNE ON THE SUFFERING.

Many persons will, I have no doubt, assert that the statements of Mr. COBDEN as to the present amount of destitution, and that amount which is yet to be expected, are overdrawn. I am not of that opinion. I feel satisfied myself that no one can yet calculate the full amount of utter ruin which must follow on the present state of things. So much destructive element is yet in sure course of development, arising from the disturbance of all the ordinary action of commercial industry; there are so many interests directly and indirectly involved in this stoppage of the mills that the actual destitution of the mill hands, all-appalling in itself, forms but a part of what has yet to be played out in this great domestic tragedy.

In the course of the last six months the mechanic families in Lancashire have, in their way, had to undergo that kind of penal retrenchment which enormously enhances the struggle for independence caused by interruption of industry. To retrench, or to pawn with no hope of redemption, articles of so-called luxuriousness—for many comforts are, perhaps, of this peculiar external character—first became necessary; to perhaps less sentimental [illegible] but houses became very [illegible] the family, as the case [illegible] any one of any serious bread operative [illegible] daily meals. The season, [illegible] saleable was sold, all that could be pawned was [illegible] and all that had been saved was [illegible] shifts of independence to [illegible] were very painful. Children are [illegible] They were fed as usual, for [illegible] away their cry, or be deaf to it? [illegible] little meat, the tea, the sugar, every [illegible] now to be measured out, not by the rule of appetite, but by that of means, all in vain. They are paupers now, but distressed human beings, utterly destitute. They have lost independence, they subsist on charity, and yet O how wonderful is the [illegible] through this, have they come, and are peaceful, aye, signed, grateful—men viewing their own misfortunes with a reasoning power that has brought them to calm resignation.

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF STARVATION.

Lord SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE writes to the *Times* concerning the physical processes of famine:

"When *famine* destroys life it may do so under two different conditions. Stoppage of all food, such as that we have read of in the case of the ship-wrecked, brings on in a short time a train of symptoms which quickly end in the most horrible of deaths. The other condition is that, when food sufficient, if not in abundance, gradually becomes diminished in quality, then in quantity, passing to still another stage, where it is not only altogether deficient in quantity, but also in the qualities necessary each day to rebuild Nature's waste, and thus provide for next day's life. On this stinting of physical sustenance supervenes mental depression, causing loss of appetite; thus there is indisposition to partake even of that measure of food which, itself insufficient, is still necessary to keep up some existence.

Strange to say, at this stage of depression in mind and of gradual waste of body, the sufferer complains but little, if at all, there is tendency to sleep, rest, anyhow, anywhere, yet little evidence of pain. There is, however, to the skilled eye a cast of countenance unmistakable; the children look aged beyond their years—adults move and speak with a gait and utterance which seem to shun all *effort*.

Failing fever, famine goes on to run its own well-marked course. I write from what I and many others saw, watched, and noted. With no real complaint developed, with little real pain, there is an increase of lassitude in the adult, a want of all childish energy in the young; a species of patient, sullen, hopeless despondency masters the whole man. You have atrophy now showing itself in many ways; the hair quits the head in patches, the ancles swell, the skin is bloodless, the eye sunken; at this stage food fails, medicine fails, care cannot rescue. It is a mere matter of time; few, if any, recover—few seem to wish it."

STRUGGLES OF THE OPERATIVES.

The calamity which has overtaken the operatives is in no way due to any deficiency in their own industrial character, and they know that it is not. At the same time, they had not been improvident in the past, and yet they have not grudged to spend the last farthing accumulated by their providence before they would ask for aid. They have fought against the pressure with their own strength before they would trust to anyone else's strength. Even now they tear their misery not as men stupefied, but as men who thoroughly understand the causes of their suffering—who believe, perhaps erroneously, but still believe, that England might extract the immediate evil by its roots, if she would but venture an unwise and unjust intervention in American affairs—and they elect to restrain.

THE YOUNG MEN.

It is for this class that there is most to be feared. Admitting that the example and influence of their elders will keep them patient to the end, their habits of industry must be destroyed by this long idleness, and a lasting deterioration must be brought about in the whole class. There are now hundreds of young men in Ashton and other towns sauntering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, congregating at the street corners, or propping up the lamp-posts; and whoever will devise some scheme for occupying their idle hands and minds will do a great service to Lancashire.

MR. COBDEN ON THE CRISIS.

At a late meeting at Manchester, Mr COBDEN, after reviewing the statistics of distress, said that he had always been of the opinion that the privation which was threatening the district must be culminative; and it had proved so to a degree that very few foresaw. The means of meeting the difficulty would diminish just in proportion as the difficulty increased. Mr. FARNALL had told them that one-third of the rateable property would fall out of existence as it were, and future rates would have to be levied out of the remaining two-thirds. That, however, would be by no means the measure of their condition three months hence, because every additional rate forced out of existence a large amount of rateable property, and the more they increased the rates the more they diminished the area over which the rates would be productive. His view of the case had an important bearing also upon the condition of the shopkeeping class, as well as the millowners and manufacturers, who had not a large amount of floating capital. There was no doubt that a large number of the shopkeeping class were rapidly falling into the same condition as those who suffered from unemployed labor. He heard, when at Rochdale, a sorrowful example of this. A poor woman who kept a shop was obliged to sell the Sunday clothes of her son to pay off a distraint for a poor rate, and she received relief from the Committee on returning from paying the rate. This was a sad and sorrowful example; and he was afraid that it would not be a solitary one for a long time to come. He said, then, that they must add this shopkeeping class in their estimate of the prevailing distress, and it was evident that this must be so when £7,000,000 per annum was withdrawn from wages. The consequence must present itself to every rational mind. Then they had another class, the class of young men of somewhat education, usually employed in warehouses and counting-houses. A great number of these would rapidly sink to the condition in which they now found the operative classes. All this would add to the distress and embarrassment of this part of the kingdom. They must recollect that now the whole mass of the operative population was brought down to one vast level of destitution, and what they might be relieved from the poor rates and from voluntary subscriptions, was actually the measure of all they would obtain for their subsistence. That being so, and insufficient food generally producing depression of spirits as well as physical prostration, there was great danger of the health and strength of the working classes suffering, unless something more was done to meet the case than he feared had yet been provided for it. It was a totally exceptional state of things. It had no parallel in all history. It was impossible that they could point out to him a case in which a limited sphere, such as the county of Lancashire, in the course of a few months, had been a cessation of employment to the amount of £7,000,000 per annum in wages. There had had been nothing like it in the history of the world for its suddenness and for the impossibility to deal with it or manage it in the way of an effective remedy.

Mr. COBDEN then proposed that a Committee, whose organization should extend through the entire nation, be appointed, and that they, systematically and comprehensively, take the great question in hand.

SCALE OF RELIEF.

The following is the scale upon which it has been decided to give relief to families and individuals:

"To all families whose income is under 1s. per head per week, (allowing 6d. extra per family for rent,) a weekly relief to be given at the following rate: Number of persons, 2, relief, 1s.; number of persons 3 relief, 1s. 6d., number of persons, 4, relief, 1s. 6d.; number of persons, 5, relief, 2s. 3d.; number of persons, 6, relief, 2s. 6d.; increasing 5d. for every additional member of the family; to orphans, 1s.; and in case of old age, sickness, or extreme destitution, an occasional relief, at the discretion of the Ward Chairman.

REPORTS OF SUFFERING FROM ALL THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.

So far as the statistics of the Relief Committee have been made up, it appears that the distress in this town is steadily and fearfully increasing. The police returns of the state of employment to mills are as follows: Number fully employed, 3,813; five days, 663; four days, 2,276; three days, 7,191; two days, 605; and totally unemployed, 12,874. The number out of work unconnected with the mills is estimated at 600, and the total weekly loss of wages at £13,500. No less than 41½ per cent. of the entire population are now receiving relief from this Committee, the numbers being 8,617 cases, comprising 34,227 persons. In addition to this, 530 females have been employed at the sewing-schools, and 900 persons supplied with nutritious food from the sick kitchen. This increase is the largest yet reported since the cotton crisis began.

The avenues of the poor offices are utterly impassable except by the interference of the police officer in attendance, and the Poor law officials are engaged until 9 and even 10 o'clock at night in the performance of their duties.

The fever in Preston is spreading. It has chiefly arisen in families where there has been a long-continued want of nutritious aliment, or a protracted sameness of food among the pauper operatives. It is said by the medical officers to be the same as the fever which raged so virulently not long ago in Ireland, with similar causatives. The Relief Committee have wisely varied the quality of the food given to those dependent on their charity, and they are now dispensing very excellent meat-soup, which is joyfully received.

CARLISLE.

During the last week the Local Relief Committee have given relief to 7,000 individuals, a number equal to one-tenth of the whole population of the city. The amount of relief has ranged from 4½d. to 5½d. a head, the aim of the Committee being to make the weekly earnings of each member of a family up to 2s. where there are more than four or five in a family, and to give rather more where the number is less.

At Dalston, a village four miles from Carlisle, where two cotton mills are stopped, a meeting was held on Friday night, at which it was stated that there are about 200 cotton operatives thrown out of work, and some 540 more, dependent on the cotton trade, who are suffering from the stoppage of the factories.

CHORLEY.

During the past four weeks there has been a gradual, but rapid increase in the distress, arising from the present state of the cotton trade in Chorley. In our last report (Oct. 1) there has been a decrease of 429 in the number of those who were at [illegible] of full employment, which leaves the present number of those fully employed only 1,152. In addition to these the number usually employed in the [illegible] coloring and weaving mills in the [illegible] &c., is 5,589. The Relief Committee have this week relieved 2,500 persons, with [illegible] pounds of bread, 7,880 pounds of meat, 2,160 pounds of flour, 1,120 pounds of soup, 32 pounds of coffee, 294 pounds of peas, and 11 tons of coal, at a cost of £98. There was an increase of 216 persons applying for relief on Wednesday. The Committee have this week made a liberal increase in the rate of relief. At the last meeting of the Improvement Commissioners, held on Thursday week, attention was directed by one of the Commissioners (a surgeon) to the effect that instances of typhoid and other malignant diseases had begun to make their appearance in the town.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following is the weekly return of the state of employment in mills, &c., in Manchester:

RETURN SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE OPERATIVE CLASSES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, NOV. 4.

Classification.	Total No. of hands usually employed.	STATE OF OPERATIVES. No. full time.	No. short time.	No. Wanting Work.	No. of employes not working.
Cotton mills	24,295	6,883	7,579	9,832	
Silk mills ...	4,799	1,308	1,064	2,367	
Smallware mills	4,092	2,297	1,553	242	
Printworks.....	753	——	543	210	
Dyeworks.....	2,561	476	1,631	454	
Machinists	7,531	3,842	1,871	1,618	
Founderies	4,359	3,193	498	668	
Total.....	48,220	18,059	14,749	15,412	

BLACKBURN.

The returns of out-relief presented to the Board of Guardians, show a further increase of destitution. The number of persons relieved in the Union during the week was 20,682. The chief constable's return shows that 49 mills are entirely closed, throwing idle no fewer than 17,357 persons. With the small average of two persons for every worker, there are, therefore, 35,000 dependent on charity for support, but which number, on making allowance for other trades likewise depressed, may be extended to 50,000 who are relieved to an amount "considerable under 2s. per head," from all sources. We believe the Committee contemplates taking charge of 20,000, and of relieving them with 1s. 6d. each per week, or below the sum stated by Sir JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, to maintain life and health.

BURY.

The returns of the week show an enormous increase in the distress of the Bury Union. The total number receiving parish relief is now 10,613, and the cost £664 a week. Public relief committees have been established. In Bury, nearly 500 girls are employed in the Central Sewing School, and another class meets in the Presbyterian School. The relief committees have assisted 5,000 persons in Bury. In the Union, out of a population of 100,000, about 30,000 are usually employed in the mills and factories, and of these 15,000 are now out of employment.

DUKINFIELD, ETC.

Population of the district, 71,622. Number of operatives usually employed, 20,450; working full time, 1,541, working four or five days per week, 2,913; working three days, 4,600, working two days, 4,572; out of employment, 12,729. The total number of persons relieved was—10,981 by the Guardians, and 15,709 by private charity, making the total number relieved, 26,690.

DARWEN.

The number of families relieved this week, 351 families, 1,397 persons. Of the latter number 909 are also in the receipt of parish relief. The scale of relief adopted by the Committee for operatives entirely without other resources is as follows: For individuals, 2s. 6d.; families of two, 2s. 4d. each; three, 2s. 2d. each; four, 2s. each; five, 1s. 10d. each; six and upwards, 1s. 9d. each. The sewing class is in active operation, under the combined and energetic management of the ladies of the town, and at present numbers about 70 girls and women. They have an extra allowance of 2½ per day, or 1s. per week on five days regular attendance. The first distribution of clothes and bedding has been made this week.

KIRKHAM.

Kirkham is entirely dependent on cotton print-work. During the present week RICHARDS and HUTTON'S spinning-mill, and WHITWORTH and BARNETT'S weaving-shed have been closed, thus throwing an aggregate of 500 operatives out of employment. A reduction at which 60 hands are employed, will also be closed it is expected, early next week. The distress consequent on these changes is already being severely felt, and on Tuesday not fewer than 80 cases for relief were heard by the Board of Guardians, whose headquarters are at Kirkham. The workmen concerned have been devising means for the employment of their late-boodled mate operatives, and have set apart 30 of them to stone-breaking, under the supervision of a labor-master. For the benefit of the women a sewing-school is intended to be established.

RUCHDALE.

It appeared, from the out-door relief returns, that the distress both in the town and neighborhood is becoming most alarming, as fully 40 per cent. of the operatives are now in receipt of relief. In addition to this there is a considerable increase in the number of destitute persons. The returns showed that, during the week, 11,418 persons had received out-door relief. The money expended by the Guardians for relief purposes exclusively, during the quarter ended September 29, was £7,800 15s. 1d. Besides parochial relief, upward of 10,000 persons received aid from the Relief Committee, and the Equitable Pioneers and Corn Mill Societies also distribute food to a large number of the distressed.

ACCRINGTON.

The fund for the relief of the distressed operatives is all but exhausted. The population of Old and New Accrington is 27,088; the number of mills was 20; of operatives usually employed, 6,477; now working full time, 1,827; short time, 2,237; a small [illegible] 2,413. The number of persons relieved last week, 1,995. They could not support that number on the funds of the Relief Committee could meet all the cases. There were discussed persons who would want full relief was sought at Garg. [illegible] last Saturday week was [illegible] 600, and those who [illegible] have not applied to the Committee in proof. The answer was that he and his family would starve before they would go so.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The expenses for the Winter are appalling.

The Boards of Guardians expended last week £1,540 payments, a cost of £1,215 10s. As compared with the previous week, there is an increase of 1,000 persons.

A number of mills, &c., 50, work full four days, 4 half [illegible] per hands, 27 short time [illegible] stopped, 24. Hands, 12,216 working three days, [illegible] two days, 1,852 out of employment, 6,467. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians it was stated that the [illegible] allotted for the week were 22,257 [illegible] 28 per.

OLDHAM.

The number of persons relieved by the Guardians for the week ending Oct. 25 was 20,627, the average amount of out-relief per week for the twenty-four weeks ending Oct. 18, the amount for the second week of October was £1,[illegible] 14s. 11d. The number of persons relieved by the Guardians, Board-day, Oct. 18, was 19,[illegible] the total number of persons in receipt of out-relief on that day was 20,[illegible] The number employed in these mills is [illegible] times as great. Of Oldham mills, which are [illegible] 72,351 work in the mills, [illegible] 21,[illegible] are on full time, and 15,[illegible] short time, and 6,826 altogether out of employ. In the townships of Royton and Crompton, containing a population of 7,689 and 5,092 respectively, the former township contains 23 mills, of which none are on full time with all hands, and only six with part of the hands, while six are altogether stopped. The number of hands usually employed is 2,405, of which about a hundred only are on full time, 1,440 entirely out of employment, and 825 on short time. In Crompton, matters are still worse. There are 20 mills in the township, none of which are on full time, and only six on short time, while the rest are altogether stopped. They usually employ 2,000 hands, of which about 500 are on short time, and the rest altogether out of employ.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Dulce, Serrano's Successor—Arrival of the French Steamer Floride at Santiago de Cuba—The French Gunboat Lance—Her Armament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

The departure of the present Captain-General, the DUKE DE LA TORRE, and the arrival of his successor, Gen. DULCE, may now occur every day. The latter is daily expected from Spain, when the departure of the former may perhaps immediately occur. Gossip says that SERRANO is anxious to leave *instanter*, but that his presence at Madrid is not so anxiously desired, they fear it is said, a *fracas* between him and the Conde de Reus, Gen. PRIM, about matters connected with the Mexican question, or it may be that they dread SERRANO'S influence at Court as adjutant partisan of the French Emperor, and perhaps his reinstatement at Paris as Ambassador from Spain, while the present incumbent, Gen. CONCHA, appears more suited to carry out the instructions of the Government at Madrid.

The French steamer *Floride*, of the new French line between Saint Nazaire, in France, and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, arrived the other day at Santiago de Cuba, one of the intermediate ports. There also arrived on the 7th the French gunboat *Lance*, on its way to Tampico for the purpose of establishing the blockade of the river. Her armament consists of two rifled 30-pounders, carrying a ball of 128 pounds distance of 7,000 metres with five hundredths. There are also four 12-pounders and two 4-pounders, [illegible] of which are rifled. Her crew consists of 75 [illegible] commander, M. DE [illegible] The [illegible] son of those that besieged Sebastopol in the [illegible] of it was in the Black Sea.

LARA.

EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION

Ex-President Buchanan vs. Gen. Scott.

Floyd Whitewashed by the "Old Public Functionary."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

With a few remarks I shall close the controversy with Gen. SCOTT, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence. In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to the allegations of Gen. SCOTT; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular, depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. HOLT, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President LINCOLN on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it he refers to the *Intelligencer* of the 21st of October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. SEWARD, dated on the 3d of March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his Administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public, without the consent of President LINCOLN, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech, during a highly-excited Gubernatorial canvass, has influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. SCOTT obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th of October, 1860, because in these he states emphatically, that the forces then at his command were "in all five companies only, within reach to garrison or reinforce the [nine] forts mentioned in the "views."

Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington, or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison the sea forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 28th or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's Message. Five days had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest assurations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial, and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and harmonize the conflicting elements of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary FLOYD, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating Gen. SCOTT'S "plans and solicitations respecting the forts," "in being there," says the General, "it is universally admitted that but for that victory over us there could never be any rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the Secessionists of the Cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. SCOTT distributed among their numerous forts four hundred men in October or one thousand men in December. This requires no comment. I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. FLOYD at Richmond, to which I refer, Gen. SCOTT states, and I learned, both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability, that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Constitution and the laws.

And here permit me to remark that it is due to Gen. SCOTT as well as myself to declare that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that "the Ex-President sneers at my 'one ship' idea," the words "weak device" being marked as a quotation from "views." This mistake I must attribute to his "over-hasty rejoinder."

And in the connection I emphatically declare that the General has neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this communication, or even alluded to the subject. In this I can not be mistaken, for in the deep impression which the occurrence made on my memory, for the reasons already mentioned, I can answer.

I should have nothing more to say had Gen. SCOTT, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended these, as it now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and to my spirit unjust refer to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary FLOYD and their transportation to the South as an act in part of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the hoarding of Mr. FLOYD at Richmond evidently with the view of conciliating his new associates, the General in the outset in the public [illegible] was generation. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. [illegible] of Ohio, then Chairman, on the 18th of February last and not denied by the second session of the [illegible] Congress. This report and the testimony of [illegible] is [illegible]

1. That the Southern States received, in 1860, less than half of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law, and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever; and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. STANTON have said in the House "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehension as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary FLOYD, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads and eleven (11) 32-pounders to be transported from Pitt-burgh to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburgh; and Secretary HOLT immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney-General, and the Acting Secretary of War." (Mr. HOLT.)

After this statement how shall we account for the earlier declaration of Gen. SCOTT that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. FLOYD of the 22d December, the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary HOLT, (acting for Secretary CAMERON,) just in time to defeat the robbery?" And the letter Secretary HOLT who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the all-seeing interposition of Gen. SCOTT, were about to be sent to sea as late as March from the loyal States into those over which JEFFERSON DAVIS had then for some time presided.

Had Gen. SCOTT reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "writing a printed document and my (his) official paper."

2. The Government had on hand in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d of March, 1855. They were of such a character that, although offered both at private and public sale for $2 50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 20th of November, 1859, Secretary FLOYD ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (100,000) to be sent from the Springfield Armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, as a protection to their respective [illegible] against [illegible] This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau, in the usual course of administration, and without reference to the Press or to [illegible] It is but just to me to say that from the testimony before the Committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary FLOYD issued this order from any sinister motive. His date was months before Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election; and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed the [illegible] of Gen. CASS and Hon. S. MAYNARD, of the Cabinet, before the [illegible] in which is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand more of the same character no longer [illegible] by Gen. SCOTT into "115,000 *rifled muskets and rifles, with all their implements, and* [illegible]" This is the first time I have heard—certainly there was nothing of the kind before the Committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their places of storage—just as though they had been intended not for sale, but for immediate use in the field. The truth is, that it is impossible to steal arms and transport them from one depository to another, without the knowledge and active participation of the officers of the Ordnance Bureau, both in Washington and at these depositories. It may be observed that Col. CRAIG, the head of the Bureau at this period, was as correct an officer and as loyal and as honest a man as exists in the country. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Nov. 17, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from Various Southern Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 24.

From various Southern papers received here, the following extracts are made:

The Savannah *Republican* says "We have reason to believe Government has again put the wheels of war in motion in the right direction, which, properly conducted, will thwart all the cherished plans of the enemy, and secure his overthrow at every point. We shall hear of the result at an early day."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st gives a report of the yellow fever cases in Wilmington, by which it appears that from Sept. 7 to Nov. 15, there had been 1,505 cases, of which number 441 were fatal.

The *Enquirer* states that ten days ago a very accomplished lady, connected with people in Richmond of great wealth and influence, was imprisoned in Castle Thunder, under a charge of giving information to the Yankees by way of Portsmouth, where she dwells, and from which place she has made several visits to Richmond.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Standard* of Nov. 19, says: JOHN C. COLE, a refugee from Missouri, has invented a machine for making percussion caps, which excels anything of the kind either North or South. Its superiority consists in the manner in which the cap is cut from the copper and formed at a single operation. It is capable of making, by hand, 100 per minute, and by steam, 105,000 per day.

During the past year the gross earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad have been $1,399,107; net profits, $998,370.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says BUELL is to be tried by Court-martial for permitting the invasion of Kentucky by BRAGG. It is singular that BRAGG is summoned to Richmond to answer for not whipping BUELL.

It has been discovered in Georgia that by digging 40 miles from the main shore, water is obtained. 250 gallons of which will make one gallon of salt, while it takes 700 gallons of tidewater to make the same quantity.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 21st, says the blockaders ran a schooner ashore near Moore's Inlet and a brig ashore near Fort Fisher. The brig was the *Fanny Lewis*. The Captain and nine of his crew were drowned trying to reach shore. The schooner was burned by a boat's crew of 13 from one of the blockaders, who were afterwards captured by NEWNAN'S Cavalry, to whom information had been given by the crew of the schooner who escaped.

Private BONNELLY is sentenced to be shot on the 28th inst. for desertion.

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day charged $90 for a pair of boots. He was immediately committed, for extortion.

Under the head of "Reverses in Louisiana," the rebel journals chronicle the capture of salt works at Lafourche by Gen. WEITZEL, and the surrender of the rebel forces, "the odds against them being seven to one."

The city authorities of Savannah, Ga., are making arrangements to move the non-combatants from that city, preparatory to an anticipated attack of the enemy. They have adopted a resolution that Savannah should never be surrendered; that it should be defended street by street, until, if taken, the victor's spoils should be a heap of ruins.

Rebel Retaliation.

JEFF DAVIS OFFERS TEN NATIONAL OFFICERS TO BE HUNG.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, contains the following:

"We have obtained a copy of the order which has been issued by the President, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra, an account of which we published a few days ago. We publish it to let the people see the stern and just action which the President has taken in the matter.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Dorn's, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal* of the 31st inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens, by order of Gen. MCNEIL, of the U. S. army.

You will communicate by flag of truce to the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. MCNEIL to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands. Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Some 400 himself of MORGAN'S cavalry left camp, seven miles from Lebanon, to attack the Federals at Wood's Ferry, on the Cumberland Road, but were shelled, with the loss of two men.

MORGAN is reported to have left camp with his whole force the same night to attack the Louisiana and Northern Railroad.

Union refugees from McMinnville say that the Emancipation Proclamation is generally approved by loyal men there. Many refugees here approve it, some of whom are large Slave-holders.

Cotton is changing hands here at 52c.@55c. per pound.

The river has risen four inches on the Shoals.

Local Politics.

TWENTIETH WARD CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Republican Ward Convention of the Twentieth Ward, held at Continental Hall, last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated for School Officers: For Commissioner—John Hooper; for Trustees—Adolph Ran, Geo. N. Seymour, for Inspector—William Ross.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNCIL TO THE CORPORATION—EX-SURROGATE BRADFORD NOMINATED.—The Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Council to the Corporation, met last evening in the rooms near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, E. DELAFIELD SMITH in the Chair. During the early proceedings of the Convention, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued, and at that time the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is inexpedient, at this time, to make a strict partisan nomination for Council to the Corporation.

Resolved, That recognizing the vital importance of electing to the office of Counsel to the Corporation a man, not only of ability and integrity, but also one of thorough independence and of unblemished devotion to the public welfare, we recommend to our fellow-citizens the support, for that position, of RICHARD O'GORMAN, the people's candidate.

After a long and earnest discussion, the resolutions were withdrawn, and a vote was taken, with the following result:

Chas. S. Spencer..	37
Alex. W. Bradford	41

The nomination of Mr. BRADFORD was then made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned

The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Constant Increase of the Rebel Force at Fredericksburgh.

LEE AND THE TWO HILLS ARRIVED

Additional Works to the Rear and Left of the City.

Contrary Reports About Jackson.

The Nature of the Job Now Before the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Preparing a Surprise for the Rebels.

FALMOUTH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 26.

It is expected the railroad will be finished to-morrow from Aquia Creek to the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh. The bridge over Potomac Creek was reported this morning as nearly completed. The cars carry supplies as far as Brook's Station, six miles from Aquia Creek, which greatly accommodates our troops.

Notwithstanding the late bad condition of the roads, Quartermaster's supplies have been promptly furnished. Long lines of roads have been corduroyed under direction of Col. INGALL, Chief Quartermaster of the army, and are in good condition.

The camp-fires of the enemy are constantly increasing within sight of Falmouth, affording indications of augmentation of the rebel forces. LEE has joined LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL. D. H. HILL and JACKSON are known to be on the way thither.

Yesterday the enemy were busily engaged in constructing additional works, in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburgh.

The cars bring troops and supplies regularly to the rebel troops, stopping at a point three miles from the town.

REPORTS FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26—10:45 P. M.

The TIMES special correspondent telegraphs from Fairfax Court-house:

"Information received to-day is to the effect that the rebels are still in front of us in considerable force. Gen. STOEL's scouts report JACKSON'S headquarters at Upperville, and STUART'S at Salem; also, that there is a company of black horse cavalry at Warrenton, and another company at Waterloo Bridge, and a portion of WHITE'S Cavalry at Aldie.

THE RAID INTO POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The parties making the raid on Poolesville, Md., yesterday morning, consisted of about fifty Marylanders, principally belonging to Montgomary County, in which that village is located. They crossed the Potomac not long ago to avoid the draft, and took temporary service with the rebels, joining WHITE'S guerrillas. They doubtless designed to capture valuable Government military property recently in that vicinity, and of the removal of which they were ignorant. They watched the ford at which they crossed for an hour after our patrols passed up beyond it, and then dashed over and into the village. They spent five or six hours with their families and friends.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM FALMOUTH.

An Illustration of the Danger of Delay—What Might Have Been Done, but Was Not Done—Great Increase of the Rebel Forces—The Passage of the Rappahannock to be Hotly Disputed—Hints of a Flank Movement, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, } Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862. }

The present situation of the Army of the Potomac presents a good illustration of the perpetual advantages which a force operating vigorously on the defensive with offensive returns can gain over a timid and unenterprising aggressor. The simple matter of crossing a petty stream less than a hundred yards wide, and little over knee-deep, from the commonplace operation it was a week ago, has at this date grown to be a perilous enterprise, which we have not yet executed, and which we shall certainly not be able to execute without very considerable loss of life.

It is just a week ago to-day since the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major-Gen. SUMNER, halted the head of its column on the Rappahannock at this place. A squadron of cavalry and four pieces of artillery composed the contemptible foe present to bar our passage. Not a regiment of infantry, not a foot of fortification, was there. Everybody knows what the impetuous *vieux sabreur* at the head of the division *wanted* to do. What he *had* to do was to obey orders, and these orders commanded that he should not cross the river. A single battery of 10-pounder Parrotts, placed on a commanding eminence on the side of the river, in an hour silenced the enemy's guns, and made the passage free to us. It was not even allowed to go over and take possession of the disabled rebel cannon. We slept that night on the north bank of the Rappahannock. Tuesday morning we found six guns in position, better placed than before, and commanding the ford. Wednesday morning there were ten. Thursday saw the defenses increased by a section on our left (the rebel right.) Friday, by a section on our right (the rebel left)—thus giving them a direct and a double cross fire upon us. Saturday morning disclosed the result of an industrious night's work; the guns were protected by intrenchments in front, and yesterday, on riding out with Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, for the purpose of selecting positions for batteries, we found the rebel batteries on right, centre and left admirably covered from our fire by breastworks and epaulements.

Nor have they confined themselves to fortifying. Very large reinforcements have been brought up from Richmond. Day and night the cars have been busily at work transporting troops. Night by night the camp-fires that light up the horizon behind the range of hills back of Fredericksburgh have increased and multiplied. What the strength of the rebel force may be we have no means of knowing definitely; but it is variously estimated from *twenty-five to a hundred thousand*. LONGSTREET'S whole corps (twenty thousand,) we know to be there, as the transactions touching the surrender of the town the other day, were conducted on the rebel side by officers of his Staff. Two members of a South Carolina regiment belonging to LONGSTREET'S command, who deserted and made their escape over to our side of the river on Friday night, inform me that HILL'S (D. H.) division was arriving at the time they left; and reports at headquarters have it that LEE, JOHNSTON, and, indeed, the main body of the rebel army have come up from Richmond and Gordonsville, and are now waiting our attack directly in our front.

All the signs and omens, therefore, promise that the possession of Fredericksburgh will be vigorously disputed by the rebel army; and from the present outlook it is not at all impossible that the next forty-eight hours may witness a first-class battle at this place. There are many reasons why they should make a stand here. Other things being equal they are very anxious to fight as far away as possible from Richmond, and they are eager to take advantage of supposed demoralization of the troops and want of confidence in the new Commander, and defeat us in the first encounter under BURNSIDE. But their supreme motion in opposing our passage of the Rappahannock is, of course, to delay us as long as possible; occupy the remaining fine weather in secondary operations; throw us into the bad weather; put sixty miles of hideous road and all the fearful odds of a Winter campaign between us and Richmond. Let us frankly confess it. In that case, with the incredible difficulty of transportation and the fearful mortality that must result among the troops, it is an enterprise full, of peril, and he must be sanguine indeed that would see in it only the chances of success.

The position which the Confederates have selected at Fredericksburgh is an admirable one, and puts every advantage on their side. Immediately opposite where we shall have to land on crossing the stream, precisely opposite Falmouth and a little to the right of Fredericksburgh, is a level plain, running back from the river a mile. At this point the land swells up, *en terrace*, forming a bare plateau; and back of this again rises a higher range of land, the heights well wooded. The crest and foretop of the first ridge are well lined with guns, and as the outline of river and ridge curve round in the segment of a circle, they are able to get admirable enfilading fires from each side. Behind the secondary range where the hills reach their highest elevation and break down from the horizon on the other side, the unknown force of the enemy lies concealed. Supposing, therefore, that under fire of the batteries planted on our side of the river, the work of throwing over the troops is successfully accomplished, there then remains an interval of a mile, utterly *sans* shelter, and a steep and difficult ascent over and up which the men will have to pass—exposed to a thrice murderous front and cross fire of schrapnel, case and canister. The great authority of NAPOLEON is on record to the effect that no troops can withstand the fire of sixteen guns over the space of a thousand toises. You see, therefore, the task before us. It is true, the batteries planted on the heights on our side the river may be relied upon to embarress the gunnery of the rebels; but the distance (from 2,500 to 3,000 yards) is too great for either artillery force to be able to do the other any very serious damage. Besides, precisely at that point where our batteries should be of most service—namely, where the troops come under the hottest fire of the enemy's guns—we shall have to cease firing for fear of destroying our own men. But supposing that by an exercise of that sublime courage of which our troops are capable, they storm and reach this plateau: there then remains another and secondary range of fortified heights to take, and behind them the serried columns of rebel infantry. Imagine that we meet with a repulse; that in the meanwhile the rebel batteries have been able to knock to pieces the pontoon bridge; we have then before us the appalling contingency of our broken columns flying to a river which at high tide is up to a man's neck, and, from its extremely rocky and slippery bottom, is excessively difficult of crossing. Does the image of a new, but far more terrible Bull's Bluff rise on the mind?

You naturally ask, if such are the difficulties, do not the resources of military strategy afford the means of attaining, by indirect means, an end which, by direct means, is so perilous? It is in this direction we look, and we all hope that Gen. BURNSIDE is taking such measures as will enable us to obtain possession of Fredericksburgh with much less slaughter than forcing a passage in front must necessitate. His plan may be to feint in front, and *crossing some miles up or down the stream, turn the flank of the rebel position, and compel a retreat and a defeat.* We have heard much of a "trap," which the wily foe has laid for us in this vicinity. It seems now to be no other than their supposed ability to draw over a portion of troops and cut them to pieces before they could get back. BURNSIDE will show them a trick worth two of that. The gunboats, we hear, have arrived in the Rappahannock, a few miles below this point, and *would admirably cover a landing, say at Morse's or Skinner's Neck, whence an oblique line might be taken direct for a point on the rebel flank and rear.* The pontoons also have arrived to-day, and there is every probability that before this reaches you, present speculations and anticipations will be set wholly aside by the tremendous *reality* of battle. W. S.

Additional Batteries Erected by the Enemy—Rebel Reinforcements—Our Troops Getting Ready for Action—Arrival of the Pontoon Bridge—Preparations for Crossing the River, &c.

FALMOUTH, VA., OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, } Monday, Nov. 24, 1862. }

During Saturday night several new batteries were erected by the rebels on the hills to the right of Fredericksburgh, and intrenchments thrown up in front of them. Additional camp-fires in the rear and to the left of the place also proved the arrival of heavy infantry reinforcements. It is now very apparent to my mind that the rebels from the first have had no intention of holding the place. But that all their movements looking to such an event are a mere ruse for the purpose of gaining time for bringing forward their forces from Gordonsville.

We spent all day yesterday in clearing for action. The various encampments were moved back to the rear for some distance beyond the reach of the rebel guns. Headquarters were also transferred from their former position on the Stafford turnpike to a delightful grove close by the road leading to Belle Plain. The guns were examined, made ready for the work of the morrow or day following, ammunition trains brought up their valuable cargoes, woods were cleared away, and everything done to facilitate operations.

The train of pontoon bridges which should have been here long since commenced arriving yesterday afternoon. When Gen. BURNSIDE left Warrenton, it was the distinct understanding with the military authorities at Washington that these essential requisites to a passage of the Rappahannock, should meet hers. Their failure to arrive has occasioned the delay in operations. The roads are rapidly improving in condition, and if we have no more rain, will soon be in good running order again. The Railroad to Aquia Creek has not been opened yet. The *Nelly Baker* makes a trip daily from Washington to that point. A mail leaves every morning from this place for Washington.

Conversation between our own and the rebel pickets has been kept up. On Saturday evening a rebel officer waded the river to a small island about half way across, when he met a member of a Massachusetts regiment. A lenthy conversation ensued, in which Mr. Rebel stated that it was the general impression among their men that the battle of Antietam was a mere skirmish in comparison to the engagement about to come off. LONGSTREET was a short distance out of Fredericksburgh with his command, and was expected on the following day with the entire rebel army of Virginia. There may have been some truth in his remarks, but he was evidently talking for effect. Three engines left the place on Saturday for Richmond. Several shells were thrown by Capt. PETTIT'S Battery, but failed to stop them.

Last night was the coldest we have thus far experienced, occasioning considerable suffering among the men. To-day is mild and delightful.

LATER.—At 4 o'clock this morning a flag of truce was received from Fredericksburgh. The enemy still refuse to surrender the place, but promise that no more troops shall be brought to the city. It is understood that our pontoon bridge shall be thrown across to-day. Three companies of the Fifteenth New-York, under Major MAGAUDDA, have charge of its construction. Our guns will immediately open a return fire on the rebels, if they attempt to prevent the laying of the bridge with their batteries. J.

The Enjoyment of the Sabbath—The Weather Again Favorable for Army Operations—Movements of the Enemy—The Intrenchments—Probable Surrender of the City, &c.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., } Monday, Nov. 24, 1862. }

The troops yesterday enjoyed a quiet Sunday in all the camps. The day was spent in conformity with the wishes and orders of the President, such work only as was absolutely necessary being performed. Some of the camps were changed from uncomfortable or unhealthy quarters, and provision trains which were on the road moved from Potomac Creek toward their respective camps. Otherwise the time was occupied quite in accordance with the late orders, and very much to the satisfaction of the soldiers. The weather was blustering, but clear and bracing. From the signal station near Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, where Lieut. HALL watched the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, new earthworks were discovered, new guns in position, and considerable activity apparent in and around the town. Squads of rebel cavalry moved furtively along the skirt of woods which occupy the hills, and working parties were plainly seen busy on the breastworks. Their number, and even the color of their clothes could be distinguished. The chief of these works, which were for the protection of their gunners, were considerably to the north and west of the town. They are erected upon the most commanding hills, and occupy a sort of semi-circle extending from a point nearly opposite the village of Falmouth, to a line drawn from the river through the centre of the town. They are about half a mile, or three-quarters at most, from the river, and could only reply to our batteries on the high land this side. It would be difficult for them to obstruct a working party engaged in constructing the pontoon bridge in the bed of the river, as it would be too low and wholly out of range. No train has arrived at or departed from the town since the notice to quit sent by Gen. BURNSIDE on Thursday. Heavy guns were arriving here all night, and were placed in position, including 32-pounder Parrots. The pontoon lumber arrived on Saturday, and the boats last evening. To-day operations will commence in earnest. The bridge will be thrown across, and preparations completed for crossing the whole army. I am still of the opinion that the negotiations pending between the Commanding General and the rebel authorities, civil and military, will result in the surrender of the town, as its destruction would be a useless sacrifice of property, not to mention the suffering it would cause innocent parties, which nothing but the most urgent military necessity could justify.

The weather is clear, cold and crisp—just what is required for active movements. Plans for crossing the river are far advanced. E. S.

Movements of Gen. Hooker's Division—Destitution of the Country Around Warrenton—Starvation Threatening the People—Fredericksburgh—Gen. Burnside's Headquarters.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., } Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862. }

The grand division of the army composing the canine, under command of Major-Gen. HOOKER, left its encampment near Warrenton on Monday morning at daylight, simultaneously with headquarters, and took the road toward Warrenton Junction. As the last part of the cavalcade, wagons and troops marched through the town, there was a perceptible increase of citizen spectators, who, to a great extent, had hitherto kept themselves within doors. Ladies came out and promenaded, exchanging gratified glances at the Yankee exodus. As the troops had been in motion for the previous three days, no doubt due notice had been sent to the rebels outside the Union lines. By 3 o'clock P. M. the town, which for a week and a day had been overrun with the army, resumed its normal quiet. But mingled with the open rejoicing at our departure, there must have been many *secret* regrets among the speculative and money-loving part of the population. Up to the time of our arrival we were assured that the town was utterly emptied of most of the necessaries of life, and fabulous prices prevailed for everything. Coffee, sugar, tea and salt could not be had at any price. At the hotel the most primitive fare was all that could be obtained at the heaviest charges. Many little luxuries were obtained through the commissaries, or other officers, in small quantities; and those who furnished accommodations of the most meagre kind, did not scruple to demand $2 50 and $3 per day. Everything in the shape of forage for horses, for five or six miles around Warrenton, was necessarily consumed. Wherever the owners took the oath of allegiance they were promptly paid the full value of all that was taken. In most cases, however, the Government was saved the expenditure, as the strong rebel proclivities of the inhabitants led them to reject the condition. As we shall hold the railroad as far as Manassas Junction this rebel community will—as it deserves—be left alone in its glory, with no communication with the outside world. Their prospect for the approaching Winter is truly pitiable, without crops, forage, food, or a *currency*, even if permitted to find a market; there must be great suffering, if not actual starvation, during the next nine months, should the war continue. Could the innocent be separated from the guilty, how gladly would the North pour in succor to this suffering population. Those who sent corn by the ship-load to the starving people of Ireland would not permit their own kinsmen to famish at their doors. Many of those who are able to emigrate will leave, to spend this interregnum of famine at the North. There, with "the willing and the *obedient*," they may "eat the good of the land."

Throughout our march the farms, large and small, had been deserted, or were lying waste. The occupants and laborers have all emigrated, voluntarily, or by compulsion. The more wealthy have fled to Fredericksburgh or Richmond, taking with them all the slaves they had left. The young and middle-aged have been swept into the Southern army by the merciless conscription, or are hiding in the woods to escape it; while here and there may be found a decrepid old negro, "minding the farm," and the "great house" deserted, windowless and going to ruin. In every case where the proprietor has remained the property has been respected. The absence of the owner is instinctively construed by the soldiers as indicating the secesh character of the fugitive. "The wicked flee when no men pursueth"—and they treat the case accordingly.

We halted for a night near Warrenton Junction, and broke camp at daylight on Tuesday morning. The roads, fortunately, were still in good condition, a light rain rendering the clayey soil only a little sticky. The troops marched rapidly, and, as in all cases when on the move, seemed in excellent spirits. It is only while lying inactive in camp that the soldier becomes moody and dispirited.

At the Stafford Court-house Cross Roads, some ten miles from Falmouth, our column came up with the rear of Gen. FRANKLIN'S. Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters, with the Ninth Army Corps, also halted here for the night. The tents having been pitched and supper disposed of, the soldiers retired to rest under the soothing influence of the hand of the One Hundred and Third New-York, which discoursed eloquent music from a hillside opposite to the General's headquarters. Two of your correspondents, with their jaded horses, found a comfortable shelter with the gentlemanly Colonel of the Ninth New-York, KIMBALL'S Zouaves. I have forgotten, as yet, to mention that a company of this well-drilled and efficient regiment has been detailed for special duty in connection with Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters.

At a very early hour this morning our whole column was again on the march, and your correspondent, thus far occupying the post assigned him with the centre, pushed forward toward Fredericksburgh, passing Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters some three miles in advance, his grand division being encamped in a grove of pine about six miles from the town. At 10 o'clock to-day, myself and your correspondent with Gen. FRANKLIN, arrived at Falmouth, where we found a small party of cavalry, and a company of Gen. STRAUS' sharpshooters, under command of Capt. SHELDON. The rebel pickets occupied positions on the opposite bank of the river, near Ficklin's Mill, and during the intervals of fog which rested over the stream, could be plainly seen pacing their respective beats. The river seemed lower than when we were here in August. There was the same woe-begone and deserted appearance of the decayed little village—only more so. Men, or the shadows of them, in dilapidated grey and seedy hats, lounged at the corners, and gazed inquisitively at the new (old) comers. Only one or two stores, with a very brief stock, opened their doors to invite trade. A crowd of hungry soldiers were crouching into a dim, low cellar and emerging with loaves of smoking bread—the only visible sign of the staff of life to be seen in the place. After a fruitless search of one hour to find food for our horses, we went down opposite Fredericksburgh, in company with Gen. STRAUS and Staff. Capt. SHELDON, with his pickets of sharpshooters, followed the bank of the river, the rebel pickets being in sight, and within easy rifle range all the way. Neither side attempted to fire. Gathered about an old stone house, at the upper part of the town, was a party of forty odd rebel cavalry, who left as we passed down. Knots of citizens were visible at the doors and at the corners of the streets, curiously scanning our forces which now began to appear along the higher bank of the Rappahannock. Parties of cavalry could be seen moving from street to street in the town. The sound of the locomotive whistle could be heard, and the rumbling of trains arriving and departing the town on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. Carts loaded with household goods moved along the streets as if the citizens were moving away, and the screaming of pigs which were being snatched hurriedly from their pens, and the hasty motions of the few citizens that could be seen, indicated a pretty general flight of the inhabitants. The negro quarters and poorer class of houses seemed to be occupied, but no smoke emerged from first-class chimneys, and the town wore a more deserted aspect than it did four months ago.

The half-dozen stone abutments were all that remained of the wire suspension bridge, and the trestle-work on which the railroad crossed the river below was all gone except a single span near the opposite shore. Adjutant-Gen. RICHMOND, Commissary GOODRICH, Dr. RIVERS, and other members of the staff, with Gen. SUMNER, soon reached the Lacey House, and took possession, and a few minutes later, Gen. BURNSIDE, with a single aid, reached his old headquarters. He dismounted, held a brief consultation with Gen. SUMNER and Gen. COUCH, who came up at the same instant, and after designating the camping-ground of the respective corps, and of his own headquarters—which he said would be with his men, in tents, and not in the house—the General rode away in the rain to his quarters. The Lacey Mansion will only be occupied for necessary business offices during the brief time the army will remain on the north bank of the river.

Cavalry scouts were seen upon the hills a mile back of and to the right of the town, watching the arrival of our immense army. I think it is their intention to dispute our passage of the river at any point, even at the expense of the town, should the attempt be made by our forces to cross here. Others think there is no considerable force in our front. It should be borne in mind that the Confederate army always makes it a point to keep concealed so as to deceive us as to its strength, and to take by surprise. Gen. BURNSIDE will not be entrapped, depend upon it. The route by the way of Aquia Creek will be forthwith be the favorite one for communication with our base, and, as soon as the road is restored, will be daily.

It has been a rainy day, and much discomfort has been suffered by the soldiers for want of straw. Let those who sleep on downy beds at home think of the soldier, whose only resting place after the weary march is the clammy ground, with only two yards of cotton cloth between him and the bleak winds and rain of November. E. S.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Movements of Jackson—Various Reports—Condition of Affairs at Richmond, and of the Rebel Army.

CENTREVILLE, VA., Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

As the whereabouts of the rebel JACKSON seems to be the great mystery of the day, of course your readers will expect to learn something of his movements from this section, where, it is generally believed, he has been flitting about for the last two weeks. For once, this notorious rebel has been nonplussed; he had undoubtedly prepared a plan for falling upon this corps—or behind it—while distributed about at Gainesville, New-Baltimore and Thoroughfare Gap. This arrangement was spoiled however by a little strategy—the retrograde movement to this point, at the moment Gen. BURNSIDE marched toward Fredricksburgh with the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. The falling back of this corps puzzled the Rebs, for they did not know how to interpret it. Was the advance only a feint? This they were not able to answer until Gen. SUMNER sat down before Fredricksburgh. Their plan, long contemplated was, no doubt, to attack Washington the moment Gen. BURNSIDE moved toward Richmond—not with any hope of capturing or destroying the Capital, but to create an impression abroad that they were really the besiegers and not the besieged. The retrograde movement of Gen. SIGEL doubtless saved us the disagreeable necessity of having to drive back a rebel horde from Washington. Reliable information has been received to-day that this project has been abandoned, and that JACKSON, with the bulk of his force, is making for Richmond, or is going in that direction—leaving the whole northern part of Virginia to the mercy of WHITE'S rebel guerrillas and the Yankees. Snicker's, Ashby's and Thoroughfare Gaps, and Warrenton, have been successively abandoned. The last seen of JACKSON'S pickets was at Berrysville. WHITE'S guerrillas—300 in number—composed of the vilest ruffians that ever infested any community, were seen to-day at Leesburgh and Mount Gilead. Yesterday a portion of the force was at Martinsburgh. JACKSON commenced his southward movement on Saturday last. The same night he was at Salem, and on the following day at Warrenton, HAMPTON'S Legion of 2,200 men having marched from the same place on the Culpepper Road the day previous. The rebel soldiers were received with every mark of affection in both of the towns named, and were urged forward to save the capital. A man who saw HAMPTON'S forces at Warrenton assures me that they are in a most wretched condition—destitute of clothing and tents sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and that they are greatly demoralized. As an evidence of the latter condition he states that when the order was given to leave Warrenton the men actually refused to obey it, unless furnished with food and clothing, and twelve hours elapsed before the force could be got out of the place.

A paroled prisoner, who arrived here to-day direct from Richmond, states that he saw, while there, large gangs of conscripts going out to work in the fortifications, and no less than sixteen heavy siege guns passed through the city for the works. At Culpepper there was a large force of infantry and several batteries, and immense quantities of provisions were being forwarded from the Shenandoah Valley to Richmond. The people of Richmond told my informant that they were ready for the Yankees.

The general tenor of the above statements is confirmed by a deserter from the rebel ranks, who also arrived here to-day.

The reported driving in of our pickets at Bull Run, a few days since, originated in the fact that an advanced picket of two men, stationed at Gainesville, was compelled to leave that place and come into Centreville by another than the regular road. They saw 100 of WHITE'S Cavalry at Gainesville, and escaped from them through the agency of a citizen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Crittenden's Corps at Cedar Creek—The Country Infested by Guerrillas—Numbers of Our Men Captured—The Rebels in Possession of Lebanon—Rumored Movements of the Rebels—Brisk Cannonading Ahead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CEDAR CREEK, Wilson Co., TENN., Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

CRITTENDEN'S corps of the army still remains at this point, though indications are that it will be speedily thrown forward to act in concert with the other columns now moving southward. The causes that have operated to keep us idle here for several days, have been, first, the want of supplies, without which an advance was impossible, and which had to be brought here on wagons from Mitchelville, near the Kentucky State line, and, second, Gallatin being a favorite point of attack by the rebels, and the whole country being infested with their guerrillas, a strong guard was necessary to protect this section, and keep our communications open. A train of two hundred and ten wagons, protected by a strong escort of infantry, and laden with provisions and supplies for the corps, reached here on yesterday evening. Gen. THOMAS, with his division, is at Gallatin. This will relieve our forces, a part of which has been on post duty there for several days, and enable our corps to push forward.

One of the most serious difficulties in the way of our advance is the keeping up of communication by the Louisville Railroad, which is assailable at many points to the rebel cavalry and guerrillas. This road will have to be kept open at whatever cost, and a strong force will have to be detailed from more active service for post guards along its most important points.

The rebels, in what force it is not accurately ascertained, have again reëntered Northeastern Kentucky, and are depredating upon the people in the counties of Bath and Montgomery, and in the vicinity of Mount Sterling. A party of two hundred of them made a dash upon Stanford, in Lincoln County, a few days since, but were repulsed by a body of Home Guards before much mischief was done. There has also been a report prevailing that the rebel Gen. WHEELER, with a considerable force, was advancing upon Murfordsville, for the purpose of again destroying railroad communication between Louisville and Bowling Green. This report, however, is positively denied by a gentleman from that section with whom I have just conversed.

The twenty of the Michigan cavalry who were captured near the Hermitage, and of which mention was made in my letter from that place, are highly censured by those in command here. They were strongly posted, and could have successfully resisted their assailants and maintained their ground; yet they allowed themselves to be taken completely by surprise while eating their breakfast, and surrendered without any effort at defence. Yesterday forty more of our men were taken by the rebel cavalry within six or seven miles of our camps. They were on the Gallatin road, a short distance from where it enters the main Nashville and Lebanon turnpike. They are of Col. GRIDLEY'S Twenty-first Kentucky brigade. The captures and paroles of our men are becoming quite frequent, so much so that a suspicion is obtaining that many of them rather like to be paroled. Scarcely a day passes but some of our men come into camp with paroles from MORGAN or some of his subordinates.

The rebels are still in possession of Lebanon and most of the other important points in that direction. Their infamous conscript law has been enforced with the utmost rigidity and without mercy throughout this region of country. During a ride through several of the adjecent neighborhoods, the most pitiable spectacles were observed among the poorer classes. One family we stopped a short time with, which consisted of a dejected woman and four young children, utterly destitute and unprovided for. Her husband had been dragged to the army by the conscript act; her last horse had been taken, and her cows appropriated to rebel use. Other families we observed whose only protectors had been ruthlessly torn from their homes and hurried to McMinnville, the headquarters for the conscripts. Contrasting with this wretchedness are the lordly aristocrats of the country, who brought about this war, and whose pompous disgusting airs taint the very atmosphere with treason. Several of these nabobs refuse our Treasury Notes, contemptuously pushing aside "the Lincoln shinplasters," as they term them, and demanding Southern currency. Southern Treasury Notes and shinplasters are freely taken here for provender, chickens, eggs, and such articles as many of us wish to purchase, but which are not found in the regular list of army rations. The "Order No. 10," signed by that arch traitor, ISHAM G. HARRIS, which I send you, will show to some extent how the people are oppressed by the enforcement of the conscript act.

Reports from Reheldom, which are entitled to weight, are to the effect that the rebels are falling back from Murfreesboro toward Chattanooga, and that they will mass their forces at that city, or in its vicinity, for the purpose of resisting Gen. ROSECRANS. A gentleman who lives near Murfreesboro, and with whom I conversed to-day, states that the entire old army of BRAGG has been ordered to Virginia, and that it is daily being rushed eastward to join Gen. LEE, at Richmond.

A new ardor and enthusiasm has been infused into this army by the accession of Gen. ROSECRANS to its leadership. Gen. ROSECRANS has opened operations with vigor and in terrible earnestness. Before long the Louisville and Nashville Road will be opened and the Cumberland River will be up, and then we will sweep through "Dixie" with the might of an irresistible avalanche. Already the Brigades of Generals NEGLEY and PALMER have left Nashville for Murfreesboro. They will be speedily followed by others. Heavy cannonading was heard for some time yesterday, in the direction of Nashville. We have not learned what was the occasion of it.

Nov. 18.

Heavy cannonading was heard during the night apparently near Rural Hill, eight miles south of this point. This morning the firing is loud and incessant. The Fourteenth Brigade, supported by artillery, was thrown forward to Rural Hill on the 15th. The probabilities are that they have engaged the enemy, and that some fighting is going on. We shall soon learn the particulars. CURTIUS.

P. S.—As I close the firing is very rapid and distinct. C.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, } MURFREESBORO, Oct. 10, 1862. }

1. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee, the Judge or Chairman of the County Court of —— County, will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said County, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An Act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling-officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the Superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

2. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all persons who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or regiments, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant-General of the State.

3. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

4. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in the service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service, and furnished transportation to their respective regiments. By order of

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor, &c.

W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adjutant General.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

News of Rebel Movements—Gen. Joe. Johnston in Command of Bragg's Army—The Enemy Concentrating at Murfreesboro for a Fight.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The Murfreesboro *Banner* of the 20th, states that JOE. JOHNSTON will assume command of BRAGG'S army. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN has been released from arrest and reported for duty. McCANN has been assigned to the defence of Cumberland Gap.

The *Banner* reports heavy skirmishing at Lavergne on the 19th.

The railroad line to Huntsville, Alabama, has been reopened.

The *Banner* says there is great demand for Gov. HARRIS in East Tennessee. Some County Court officials are fractious in enforcing the Conscript law, and His Excellency is needed to set them right.

BRAGG dates a general order "Headquarters, No. 2, near Nashville, 19th." It is supposed from this that he is with FORREST at Lavergne. The order is signed JOSEPH WHEELER, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Staff.

A dispatch from Richmond, 17th, thinks the occupation of Fredericksburgh a feint on Gen. BURNSIDE'S part.

A person who left Chattanooga on the 12th, and has arrived here, says an immense force of rebels is moving North. HARDEE'S corps would move up to Murfreesboro. He states that the rebels determined to fight at Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day voluntarily, as did also a number of rebel citizens.

Fifty paroled National officers and soldiers who had surrendered in a cowardly manner to the rebels, at different times, were marched through the streets dressed in night-caps, and sent to Camp Chase.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville is now complete. A train left here yesterday morning, and arrived at Nashville the same evening.

A CHAPTER OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

National Insults—The Fisheries.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New-York Ledger.

In an issue of the London *Times* for last December, there was an article written with considerable care, to enforce the theory of the English Press, that the affair of the *Trent* was but the last and most intolerable of a series of studied insults, offered by the United States to Great Britain. That article served for some time as a kind of text-book for the public speakers in England, who, even after it was found that the *Trent* was detained without any instructions whatever on the part of the Government, and the *amende honorable* had been made, still followed up the unworthy attempt of inflaming the public mind of that country toward this, and provoking a war against us, in order to avenge, while our hands were tied, preteaded affronts, to which, as they alleged, they had submitted while our hands ware free. Among the items of insult and provocation set forth in that article is the following: "We were treated with much rudeness on the question of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia." BURKE speaks of the difficulty of framing an indictment "against a whole people," and if this is a fair specimen, it will be admitted that there is as much difficulty in pleading to such an indictment. On what occasion this "rude treatment" was committed is not set forth, and, as the accused party, we may well echo the words of BURKE, that we "do not know the method" of defending ourselves against such a charge.

The limits of the right of the citizens of the United States to carry on their fisheries in the waters that wash the coast of the British Provinces, were prescribed by the treaty of 1783 and the convention of 1818. Before the war of 1812 American fishermen were occasionally captured for exceeding the limits of the treaty of 1783, and after the convention of 1818, they were at different times seized for pursuing their avocation within the bays from which, as was maintained in the Provinces, they were excluded by that instrument. These seizures were no doubt sometimes justifiable; they ware sometimes (at least we thought so) unjustifiable; in many of the cases the vessels on inquiry were released, and sometimes the case was doubtful. The individual cases were from time to time the subject of friendly and temperate correspondence between the two Governments, which never passed into asperity on either side. The chief difference between the two Governments, as far as any principle was concerned, was on the question whether the United States fishermen should be allowed to approach, in all places, within three miles of the shore; or whether a line should be drawn from headland to headland along the coast, which *line* was not to be approached within three miles. The former was the American, the latter was the British interpretation of the treaty. The letter of the Convention of 1818 favored the British interpretation, because in it we renounced "the liberty heretofore claimed or enjoyed, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, *bays*, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America," not included within certain limits. The spirit of the Convention, and for a long time the usage under it, were in favor of the American claim, which was that, provided our fishermen did not come nearer than three marine miles of the shore, it was not intended that they should be excluded from such great arms of the sea as the Bay of Fundy and the Bay of Chaleurs, which, though called bays in maps and works of geography, could not for various reasons have been referred to in the Convention, among "the coasts, bays, creeks and harbors," from which we were to be shut out.

The provincial Government, at all times from historical causes unfriendly to the United States, urged the strict construction of the convention, and passed laws of the most severe and stringent character to enforce their understanding of it. The home Government rather leaned to the liberal construction, and as I have intimated, the correspondence was at all times temperate and amicable. The construction of the convention was a principal topic of discussion between Lord ABERDEEN and myself, and though, following the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, he insisted, as a matter of right, on the strict construction, he agreed in March, 1854, so far to relax it in practice, as to allow our fishermen to enter the Bay of Fundy. As the same reasons applied to all the other great bays, I have no doubt that the concession (as Great Britain regarded it) would soon have extended to them. In fact, I had a right to infer this from various informal intimations of Lord ABERDEEN. The provincial authorities, however, took the alarm, and expressed so much discontent at the opening of the Bay of Fundy, and such vehement disgust at the idea of further relaxation, that nothing further was done until the general reciprocity arrangement of 5th June, 1854.

During all these transactions, as far as I am aware, not a word rising even to warmth passed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, though the treatment of our fishermen by the provincial authorities was in many cases most arbitrary and even cruel. There was a brief flurry in 1852, when a considerable British naval force was ordered to the fishing-grounds, and, under the impression that some violent course was intended toward our fishermen, Commodore PERRY was sent up for their protection. The intercourse of the naval officers on both sides was most amicable, and the affair blew over with friendly explanations between the Governments, soon followed by the reciprocity treaty. This is the occasion, I suppose, when, according to the above cited article, "Great Britain was treated with much rudeness on the question as to the fisheries of Nova Scotia." There are, however, two opinions on which side, if on either, the "rudeness" lay. A gentlemen, whose authority will, perhaps, at the present time be respected in England, Mr. Senator MASON, then Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of the United States, expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"I had supposed in this civilized age, and between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States, that, were it the purpose of England to revive her construction of the Convention, and require that it should be enforced, ordinary national courtesy would have required that notice should have been given of that determination on the part of Great Britain. But, Sir, when no such notice is given—when, on the contrary, the first intimation that reaches us is, that Great Britain has ordered into these seas a large naval force, for the purpose of enforcing this alleged right—I know not in what light it may strike Senators, for it strikes me as a far higher offence than a breach of national courtesy—as one of insult and indignity to the whole American people."

So deep was the feeling of the patriotic Senator on the subject, that he was led to say further:

"If there be official or satisfactory information to the Executive, that this extraordinary naval armament has been ordered by Great Britain into the North American seas, for the purpose of executing instantly the construction which Great Britain places on the Convention, I say the American people will demand of their Executive, that all the force of the home squadron shall be ordered there instantly, to protect American fishermen. * * * If I may be told there is danger of collision, I would answer at once there is no danger; but if there were, it becomes the Executive immediately to resent that, which can be only looked upon as an indignity and insult to the Nation."

In the progress of the correspondence between the two Governments on the construction of the treaty, an incident occurred, well calculated, one would think, to teach our brethren beyond the water a little distrust of the official opinions by which they are accustomed to fortify their claims on foreign Powers, and a little charity in their comments on the opposite statements of foreign Governments. In March, 1841, Mr. ANDREW STEVENSON, at that time our Minister in London, addressed a note to Lord PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the manner in which American fishermen had been interfered with in the colonial waters. This note was transmitted by Lord PALMERSTON to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, that the validity of the complaints might be inquired into. Lord FALKLAND sent back to the home Government "a case," which had been prepared by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, in order to obtain the official opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the various points at issue in reference to the construction of the convention of 1818. The second point in the case was stated as follows:

"Have American citizens the right, under that Convention, to enter any of the bays of this Province to take fish, if, after they have so entered, they prosecute the fishery more than three marine miles from the shores of such bays, or should the prescribed distance of three marine miles be measured from the headlands, at the entrance of such bays, so as to exclude them?"

The Law Officers of the Crown, at that time, were Sir JOHN DODSON, well known as the editor of the "Third Series of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT'S Decisions in Admiralty," and Sir THOMAS WILDE, afterwards Lord TRURO and Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and still later Lord High Chancellor of England. The case was submitted to these gentlemen on the 8th of June, and their answer was returned on the 30th of August, in the very last days of the Melbourne Ministry. In this answer, the question on the second point as indeed on almost every point) is decided adversely to the American claim; with the addition of these words, "and we are of opinion that the term 'headland' *is used in the treaty* to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, excluding the interior of the bays and the inlets of the coasts."

Now it so happens that the term "headland" is not used in the treaty at all.

The necessary inference is, that the law officers of the Crown gave their official interpretation of the Convention of 1818 without taking the trouble to read that instrument. What would have been the outcry of the British Press against the American Government if, in any of our controversies, it had supported its claims by an official opinion of the Attorney General of the United States so carelessly drawn, as to set up an interpretation of a term (and that the word on which the case was made to turn) as contained in the Convention, which term was nowhere found in that instrument?

About the same time this opinion was given by the Law Officers of the Crown, the Melbourne Ministry went out of office, and were succeeded by Sir ROBERT PEEL, with Lord ABERDEEN as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord STANLEY (now the Earl of Derby) as Colonial Secretary. These enlightened statesmen were animated with an earnest desire of settling all the matters in controversy between the two Governments, on terms mutually advantageous and honorable. The Ashburton mission was the first result of this wise and friendly policy. The opinion of the Law Officers of the preceding Government on the fisheries was evidently distasteful to Lord STANLEY. Fifteen months elapsed before he communicated it to the Colonial authorities, and when he did, it was with the intimation that no interference of the Imperial Government was required. When the opinion at length reached the Provinces, it was justly considered as confirming the Colonial construction of the Convention, and an American fisherman was soon seized for fishing in the Bay of Fundy. I was instructed by Mr. UPSHUR to remonstrate against this act, and to call the attention of the British Government to Mr. STEVENSON'S letter of March, 1841, which still remained unanswered. This I did in a note to Lord ABERDEEN, of the 10th of August, 1843, in which I maintained the American construction of the Convention of 1818. This note was not answered by Lord ABERDEEN till the month of April following, when he addressed a reply to me, asserting the English interpretation of the treaty. I returned in a few weeks a more elaborate restatement and argument of the question, and in the month of October following had occasion to bring to the notice of the British Government a case in which an American fisherman was seized in another part of the Colonial waters. To these representations and remonstrances I had at length, on the 10th of March, 1845, the gratification of receiving an answer from Lord ABERDEEN, in which, while he still adhered to the British construction of the Convention, as a matter of right, he informed me that "Her Majesty's Government were not insensible to the advantages which would accrue to both countries from a relaxation of the exercise of that right," and that they were prepared to direct the Colonial authorities to allow henceforward the United States fishermen to pursue their avocations in the Bay of Fundy. Lord ABERDEEN'S note, like all the communications of that pure and upright man, was couched in the most friendly language, and concluded with expressing the hope that this concession on the part of Her Majesty's Government would be followed by the reduction of the duty on Colonial fish in American ports. I endeavored to acknowledge this communication in the friendly spirit in which it was written, although my duty to my Government and my convictions of the justice of the case would not allow me to accept as a favor what we had honestly claimed as a right.

I cannot deny that this was to me a highly satisfactory result of a negotiation on which I had bestowed no little time and labor, especially as it was accompanied with the intimation that the same liberal policy would be extended to all the other subjects of complaint relative to the fisheries. It was not only the *first*, but it remained the *only* success gained by our diplomacy relative to this great interest, from the treaty of 1783 to that of 1854. Meantime, however, a change of Administration had taken place at home. I did not, of course, expect, under the new President, to be allowed to pursue the negotiation. Perhaps I did expect that a kindly word might be bestowed, even by a Democratic Administration, upon my success in obtaining the admission of our fishermen to the Bay of Fundy, against the opinion of the law officers of the Crown and the vehement opposition of the Provincial Government. *Vanitas vanitatum.* An early steamer brought me letters of recall; not a line of the correspondence was published; and President POLK'S message at the opening of the next session of Congress, in an elaborate survey of our foreign relations, especially those with Great Britain, contained not the slightest allusion to this subject. If you judged from that document, you might suppose that the fisheries of the United States, once an object of fostering care to our statesmen; a nursery of our navy; a source of wealth to the country; a branch of industry pursued by thousands of laborious and patriotic citizens, had, by some convulsion of nature, passed at once into the domain of Professor AGASSIZ, to be studied hereafter, if at all, as a branch of paleontology; cod and haddock, and mackerel, henceforward taking their place in our scientific cabinets by the side of the Saurians and Trilobites of the geological ages.

The correspondence above alluded to slumbered forgotten in the archives of the Department of State, till the events of 1852 forced the attention of Congress and the country to the fisheries. It was then communicated to the Senate of the United States, and at the next Session of Congress the exhaustive report of my friend Mr LORENZO SABINE, (who understands the whole subject of the American fisheries better than any other person,) did more than justice to my agency in the arrangement. As that report is in few hands, the foregoing outline of the negotiation will, perhaps, be forgiven me. It is the only occasion on which I have ever alluded to it.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Victory in Cauca—The Submission of Antioquia—National and Confederate Sympathizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

Since my last, the British steamship *Crusader*, which left Santa Martha on the 3d inst., has arrived at Aspinwall. The news of MOSQUERA'S victory in Cauca, the pacification of Antioquia, and consequent prospect of a stable peace throughout the Republic, is fully confirmed. The last of the reactionary chiefs on the Atlantic side, Col. VIECO, had been captured, and his small force taken prisoners or dispersed.

The British steamship *Anne* also arrived at Panama yesterday from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, confirming the news of the submission of Antioquia, as well as Cauca, except the Province of Pasto, on the borders of Ecuador, where ARBOLEDA has but very few men, and must submit or escape into Ecuador so soon as MOSQUERA'S force under GUTIERREZ, gets near him. It was expected that President MOSQUERA would arrive at Panama by the *Anne*, on his way to attend the National Convention to be held at Carthagena—but he did not, and it is probable he went to Bogota to take the Magdalena route.

Some curious scenes, growing out of the American rebellion, are witnessed here as well as in other countries. On the Magdalena river steamer *Cauca*, a couple of weeks since, two Americans, sympathizing each with the two political divisions in this country, threw their wine-glasses at each other's heads across the dinner table, while two New-Granadians at the same table, did the same thing, to clinch a discussion they were having about the troubles in Virginia and Kentucky. At the theatre in Cartagena, it is customary for persons to place little flags of different nations in front of the boxes they occupy. A few evenings since, an American hung out a secession flag, upon which a servant of Mr. MATHIEW, late United States Consul, tore it down, and doing the flag up into a ball, threw it into the face of secessia. A fight followed, which was so long continued and carried on with so much spirit and determination, that the police had to be called in to restore order.

In Aspinwall, the sea in the harbor was pretty rough for three or four days, commencing on the 7th. The British steamar *Avon* had to keep her passengers for Lima on board till the 9th, and was obliged to proceed to Greytown to land her mails, without discharging her cargo for Aspinwall. But little damage was done to wharves and shipping.

The United States steam corvetta *Lancaster* and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are at Panama. The United States storeship *Warren*, at Panama, has been condemned, and her stores landed. The *Lancaster* will soon go south. The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant Commander LYNCH, arrived at Aspinwall, twenty-eight days from Key West, on the 11th. The United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant Commander NEWCOMB, sailed from Aspinwall for Key West yesterday.

Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department, Washington, from his mission to the South Pacific, returns to New-York to-day. He has visited Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and has received everywhere the most flattering attentions from the principal statesmen, as well as from private persons of note.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Agitation in Ecuador—Gen. San Roman Installed President of Peru—His Cabinet—Commercial News—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

By the British steamship *Callao*, which arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 5th inst., we have dates from Valparaiso to the 18th, Bolivia to the 22d, Callao to the 29th October, and Paita to Nov. 1.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama same day, having sailed from San José de Guatemala on the 25th October. She has dates from Salvador to the 26th, and Nicaragua to the 28th October, and from Costa Rica to Nov. 2.

The *Callao* brought $395,405 90 in specie, 1,521 bales cotton, (150 pounds to the bale,) 807 bales wool, &c., for England; and only 64 bales goods, principally goat skins, for New York.

The *Guatemala* brought $3,581 25 for England and Panama, and the following cargo:

For Southampton—144 ceroons indigo, 94 ceroons cochineal, 2 bales deerskins.

For Liverpool—3 ceroons indigo.

For South Pacific—2 ceroons cacao, 179 ceroons and 3 cases indigo, 2 parcels samplea.

For Aspinwall—3 ceroons indigo, 1 parcel samples, 6 bags coffee.

For New-York—7 bags coffee, 36 balas dearskins, 16 ceroons cochineal, 3 ceroons indigo, 2 bales canvas, 2,329 hides.

For Panama—2 cans balsam, 19 ceroons indigo, 1 ceroon cochineal, 1 bale deerskins, 12 cases cigars, 25 packages sugar.

The news from either section is of no great importance.

ECUADOR.

This little State has been much agitated and frightened latterly at reports of attempted fillibuster invasions from Peru, and of contemplated revolutions and conspiracies against the authority of President MORENO and Gen. FLORES, his military chief. The Government at Quito had addressed notes to all the diplomatic representatives at the Capital, deploring any attempt at unlawful or irregular invasion of the country, to which they had replied in the same strain. I notice that official replies are published from both the representative of Gen. MOSQUERA and from the agent of the extinct government of New-Granada, from which it appears that Ecuador recognizes both our contending parties.

PERU.

From Lima we learn that Gen. SAN ROMAN was quietly installed as President of the Republic, on the 24th of October, in place of Gen. CASTILLA, the latter having served since he overthrew Gen. ECHENIQUE, in 1855. Gen. CASTILLA published patiotic addresses to the nation and to the navy when he retired, and President SAN ROMAN, in two addresses to the nation and the army, promises to govern strictly under the Constitution and laws, and to retrench the expenses of the Government. President SAN ROMAN called Gen. MANUEL MENDIBURU to take charge of the portfolios of the War and Navy Departments, charging him to organize the Cabinet as President of the Council of Ministers. This gentleman, however, finally threw up the attempt to form a Cabinet, for the reason that one of the persons whom he had proposed to associate with him declined the place assigned him. On the 26th, Don JOSA GREGORIO PAZ SOLDAN succeeded Gen. MENDIBURU, associating with himself as Minister of the Government, Don ANTONIO ARENAS; Minister of Finance, Don JOSE SANTOS CASTANEDA: Minister of Justice, Don MELCHOR VIDOURRE; Minister of War, Gen. ISIDRO FRISANCHO. The Government, after a great deal of public and private discussion, has finally accepted the $11,000,000 loan lately made in England, and which, after a portion of the money had arrived in Lima, Congress refused to sanction, on the ground that the loan and conversion of the old debt was made in London by the Peruvian Minister without due authority, and was an onerous one for the Government. Don PEDRO GALVEZ, Secretary of Hacienda, having refused to sign the decree accepting the loan, he resigned, and was succeeded by Señor MENDIBURU, Chief Comptroller of the Exchequer, who was more pliant. The usual scandal in such matters is circulated in Lima, that GALVEZ refused to approve the loan because he had his pet scheme by which he could better fill his own pockets, and that MENDIBURU *did* sign it because he got $270,000 for doing so. How this may be I know not, but I do know that in an $11,000,000 operation in Peru a good deal of the money is expected to stick to the palms of the Government officers. £900,000 of the money is deposited in Lima, awaiting the news of its acceptance to reach England.

The gross amount received from the export of guano during the biennial term that has just expired, is $51,252,939 50.

The importations into Peru in 1860, just reported, $15,426,305. The exports, $35,078,524. Of the exports, $5,615,296 went to England; $3,508,969 to France; $1,134,980 to Hamburg; $1,141,263 to the United States.

On the 18th, the American ship *Inspector*, in going from Callao to the Chincha Islands, came in contact with a British vessel, and both were slightly injured. The *Inspector* returned to Callao for repairs.

The papers here publish accounts of shipwrecks of American, Italian and other vessels in the late tempest on the Southern coast; the facts concerning all of which, except one British, sent to you for you marine report to-day, were mentioned in my last.

Peruvian agents were endeavoring to charter vessels for guano to Europe at £3, but without success.

BOLIVIA.

La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia, finally surrendered to Gen. ACHA, Provisional President, on the 16th of October, Gen. AGREDA, commanding there for the revolutionary leader PRADO, retiring. For twenty days, previously, not a shop had been opened in the city, and the distress among many was getting to be very great. Four or five mercantile houses only were sacked during the disturbances. PRADO had fled, some say, to the Argentine Confederation, while others aver that he is still in the country, organizing for another attempt. At any rate, there is but little prospect for permanent rest, there are so many personal and political aspirations to satisfy in the country.

The colonization scheme (of American contrabands) of Mr. CARTTER, United States Minister Resident in Bolivia, was considered a failure.

CHILI.

Congress was still in session. In the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, in reply to interrogatories, had replied that the question at issue between Chili and the United States, about certain claims of the latter for seizure of vessels, and which had been referred to the King of the Belgians for arbitration, would soon be arranged. He also denied that the Chilian Minister had been received uncourteously at the Court of St. James.

Increased duties had been assessed upon cotton and cotton goods. Ginned cotton, which paid 25 per cent. on a valuation of $10 per quintal, now pays same on a valuation of $15. Unginned cotton is free. Plain brown cotton shirtings, before assessed at 4¾ cents per yard, are raised to 5¾ cents. Those rated at 5 cents are now rated at 5¾ cents; those at 5¼ cents, to 6¾ cents; those at 8 cents, to 9¾ cents; those at 10 cents to 11¾ cents; those at 11½ cents to 13 cents. Those pay 25 per cent. Cotton drillings, formerly rated at 10 cents, are now placed at 11½ cents; 10½ cents to 12 cents. Pantaloon goods, formerly rated at 18 cents, are now rated 20 cents. Carolina rice is now rated at $6 50 per quintal, instead of $5.

Business has improved the past fortnight. Large transactions were effected in foreign goods. The flour market has been brisk. The last advices from England had also given some encouragement to the copper interests, which had been much depressed. Money was easy, and interest low on good paper. Stocks of American cottons are held for higher rates. All the goods have largely advanced in price. Woolens and linens are also higher. No Carolina rice in market. American refined sugar, 50,000 arobas sold at $2 75@$2 81. The American sugar by the *Schamyl* sold at 12½c. ℔. The stock of all kinds on hand is only 160,000 arobas. The imports of the year amount to 445,000 arobas. Two cargoes of pine lumber from California, of 730,000 feet, were sold for delivery on board vessels at from $30@$33 50, six months. Barley has advanced to $2@$2 12½, and lately small lots have gone as high as $2 60 ℔ fanega. Fears are entertained of a small crop. Flour has advanced; sales of Southern closed as high as $4 ℔ quintal, six months. Copper is held at $16 12. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45@45½ pence ℔ dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3@£3 5s.; to the United States, $15.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From Rosario dates are up to Sept. 16. The Provinces are all quiet; but at Buenos Ayres the people were a good deal agitated about the question as to the place for the permanent location of the Capital. The local Legislature had rejected the bill for the federalization of the Province (?) of Buenos Ayres, or that for the municipal area of the city. The public mind was restless at the new turn of affairs.

Coal, said to be superior to the coal of Coplapo, has been found in the Province of San Juan. This Province has rich silver mines.

The American schooner *Eliza Jones*, Capt. JOHN ATKINSON, was lost in the Gulf of St. Mathia, coast of Patagonia, while engaged in seal fishing. The crew—19 in number—were saved, and after traveling 54 miles without wood or water, arrived at the mouth of the Rio Negro, where they were well treated. The vessel, which was driven on shore, had been sold as she lay.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

All the Central American States are quiet. Fears are still entertained that trouble will grow out of the late Presidential election in Nicaragua.

In Guatemala the Government offers prizes for five years more on the production of coffee and sugar. In 1861 the amount of coffee exported from Guatemala was only 5,249 quintals, while in the first nine months of this year it reached 22,657 quintals.

In Costa Rica the elections for President will take place in December. There are eight candidates, but it is expected Señor VOLIO will be elected.

The Costa Rica coffee crop will probably exceed 100,000 quintals. In San José advance sales were making at $10 per quintal—equal to $12 50 on the coast—or say $11 50 United States Gold.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—Portrait of Gen. McClellan—The City Inspector's Opinion of the Street-Cleaning Contract—Wages Increased in the Croton Department—A Donation of $50,000 Proposed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Mayor sent in the name of LEGRAND G. CAPERS for Street Commissioner. It was rejected by 10 to 2.

A resolution, by Mr. MITCHELL, to procure a portrait of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to be placed in the Governor's Room, and appropriating $1,000 for the purpose, was laid over.

Col. DELEVAN, the City Inspector, replied at length to the resolution inquiring why the street-cleaning has been neglected lately, and if any legal steps had been taken to compel the contractor to do his duty. The Colonel attributes to unfavorable weather and the strikes of the sweepers the recent neglect. The first of these causes, he thinks, most necessarily interfere with the progress of the work occasionally, and the other cause. DONALDSON & Co.,—the parties to whom HACKLEY transferred the contract—have taken all reasonable means to avert, but so far with only medium success. The contract itself is set down as the foundation in most cases of neglect, because it does not contain provisions summarily enforcing its faithful fulfillment. The contractors apparently disposed to accomplish this are unsafe for the purpose, as the time for the contractor to slight the work for a period of six months before he can be obliged to perform it thoroughly or suffer a reversion of the job to the direction of the City authorities. Appeals to the Corporation Counsel for advice in the matter have thus far failed to elicit from that official any suggestion to extricate the City from its embarrassment; therefore, Col. DELAVAN concludes, the devising of some plan of relief from the trouble caused by the imperfections of the contract, rests with the Common Council.

The communication was referred to the committee on Public Health.

A report from the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $50,000 towards the expense of constructing a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over under the rule.

Concurrence was had on the resolution increasing the wages of the caulkers and laborers in the Croton Department—the former to $2, and the latter to $1,75, per day.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Up-town Movement.

When a noted restaurateur changed his base to Fourteenth-street, it was generally thought that he had penetrated too far into the enemy's country, the supplies might be cut: it was a rash experiment, not warranted on sound military principles. His Summer campaign, however, has been a brilliant success, and what better proof could we demand of good generalship? WALLACK was the first among managers to perceive the advantage of an up-town stand. Three-fourths of those who patronize this class of theatre reside above Union-square. He has been amply rewarded for his sagacity and enterprise, as his houses night after night fully testify.

A. T. STEWART, not slow to see the course things were taking, has installed himself on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, and though he has not half as much room as he could use advantageously, the change will secure to him at least one-third of the retail dry goods business previously done by other stores situated between Canal and Tenth streets. The Broadway railroad, to be in operation by the 1st of January, will turn four-fifths of the travel which Broadway pours into Union-square down Fourteenth-street and up Fifth-avenue. No pedestrian—no carriage—will voluntarily continue up Broadway, incumbered as it is with rails, when they can go up an admirably paved avenue—the finest thoroughfare in the City. In fact, this movement has already taken place, and Fifth-avenue above Fourteenth-street is now the centre of the polite travel of the City. The Clubs are all here, and it will not be long before its elegant houses will be turned into fine stores. Even now, we understand that parties are in search of a site for a theatre on the avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Below Fourteenth would not do; everything is dead; no movement, no passage. A theatre in the desired situation would undoubtedly enjoy a larger share of public patronage than any other locality above Union-square could command. Fifth-avenue is quickly to be the Rue de la Paix—the Regent-street—of New-York.

The Revolutionary Veterans.

At a meeting of the Veteran Corps of 1776, held at the Armory, Nov. 25, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, A very beautiful stand of colors, presented by Mrs. SARAH MCFADDEN, so appropriately, on Evacuation Day, to this Company—be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of this Corps be taken, in acknowledgement of this especial honor and marked respect conferred upon them; and be it further

Resolved, That in the very beautiful collation spread for the refreshment of the members, upon that occasion, this Company recognizes another act giving to the essence of the ladies, goodness of heart, and to the completeness of the honor conferred upon this Corps.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the officers, be published in the New-York TIMES, and a copy of the same be appropriately engrossed, and presented to Mrs. SARAH MCFADDEN.

RICHARD RAYNOR, Captain,
HIRAM DIXON, First Lieutenant;
HANAY BAKER, Second Lieutenant;
CALEB AMERMAN, Third Lieutenant;
J. R. WILCOX, Fourth Lieutenant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court yesterday, DANIEL L. WELCH was placed on trial, under an indictment for obtaining money by false pretences. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the prosecution that the prisoner had been an employe of Mr. WEAD, the shipbuilder, and, in accordance with the usual custom of that establishment, presented himself on Saturday evening at the office of the Cashier to receive his weekly wages. The number of days that each hand worked during the week, it seems, is left to his own statement, and the prisoner, on stepping up to the Cashier's office, merely uttered the words "five days," and was thereupon paid five days' wages by the Cashier. Immediately after making the payment, the Cashier said he suspected all was not right, and on inquiry at the yard, ascertained that the prisoner had not worked at all that week. Mr. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that under the law, as laid down in the case of the People *vs.* Haynes, 14th Wendell, his client was entitled to an acquittal on the testimony of the Cashier—he having proved, by his own avidence, that he did not exercise that ordinary caution which the law requires of every business man. The Court took the same view of the case, and without proceeding any further in the trial instructed the jury to render a vardict of not guilty. This the jury refused to do, or at least two of their number declined to obey the instructions of the Court. Under these circumstances the Court informed them that they could retire and consult together, and intimated that they would be permitted to remain together until after Thanksgiving unless they could agree. This was not a very pleasing prospect to the refractory jurors, and after being out twenty minutes they compromised the matter by agreeing to the following verdict: "Not guilty, according to the instructions of the Court." The jury were then discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Banks Expedition.

Public expectation is on tiptoe for the departure of the great expedition to be commanded by Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS. Meanwhile, as unostentatiously as the lion hunters will permit, the General is busy with his preparations. The troops and supplies are gathering at a convenient point, and any fine morning the public may be startled with the information that the great armada is afloat. Let us hope that it will prove invincible wherever it goes, and that it may reach the heart of the rebellion.

Naval.

IMPORTANT TO PRIZE CAPTORS.

Through the especial favor of an official in Washington, we are enabled to state that the persons entitled to prize money on the following captured vessels may now apply for it, as the lists have been received at Washington:

Captured by	Name of Prize.	Total amt.
U. S. *Union*	*Hattie Jackson*	$1,203 27
U. S. *Owasco*	*Eugene*	12,606 43
U. S. *Owasco*	*President*	5,3?0 65

The following is a form of receipt if the applicant is a warrant or commissioned officer:

Received, this 27th day of November, 1862, of S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent, at Washington, one hundred dollars —— cents, in full for my share of prize money as a Lieutenant on board the United States vessel *Union*, in the year 1862, being for captures made by said vessel during that period.

$100. [Name the prize or prizes.]

ORIGINAL.

A duplicate must be forwarded.

Henceforth the lists of prizes sent to Washington will be printed in this department when furnished, so that applicants need not trouble themselves to write beforehand.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Proposals for building a house at the Naval Hospital, New-York, will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, until the 22d December next. The plans for this building are in the hands of the Civil Engineer, and may be seen by interested parties at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The house in question is for the use of the Surgeon.

The *Passaic* left the Navy-yard yesterday, amid the plaudits of the crews of the different ships in the stream.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The following changes are reported in the Pacific Squadron:

The Commander-in-Chief, Commodore CHARLES H. BELL, has been honored with the rank of Rear Admiral. Commodore HENRY K. HOFF, who commanded the flagship *Lancaster* during her recent visit to California, has gone to the East, and is succeeded in the command of the *Lancaster* by Capt. JOSEPH LANMAN, recently Ordnance Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Capt. CHARLES H. POOR has been ordered to take command of the *Saranac*, vice Capt. LANMAN, ordered to the *Lancaster*. The following Lieutenants of the Squadron have been promoted to Lieutenant-Commanders: Paul Shirley, of the *St. Mary's*, Geo. W. Young, of the *Wyoming*; Andrew W. Johnson, of the *Saranac*; Francis H. Baker, of the *Narragansett*, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, of the *Cyane*. Lieut. WILLIAM R. BROWN, U. S. Marines, is ordered to the *Lancaster*, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. HENRY EATHERING HOFF, who died at sea, on board the flagship, Aug. 17, 1862.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The citizens of Bloomfield, and Montclair, N. J., wearied with, and disgusted at, the constant delays to which they have been subjected at Newark, through the mismanagement of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, held a meeting in the Bloomfield depot, on Tuesday evening, to take some action which should call attention to their grievances, and, if possible, secure them redress. Mr. WRIGHT F. CENOZA called the meeting to order, and on his motion Mr. ROBERT M. HUNING, of Montclair, was called to preside. After spirited speeches by Messrs. PRATT, HART, DORGE, M. W. DOTY, and others, a series of resolutions was adopted declaring the delays a source of great inconvenience, and detrimental alike to the interests of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad and to those of the community for whose accommodation it was built, asserting that the growing importance of the section of country represented in the meeting not only justified but demanded increased accommodation and more rapid communication with New-York, and urging direct communication without change of cars, as the proper remedy for existing difficulties. A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Pratt, Henry Nesbit, Wright F. Conger, H. J. Mills, C. D. Gibson, R. M. Heuing, and James C. Beach, was then appointed to confer with the Directors of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, and to pledge them a hearty support in any liberal policy which would promote the interests of the road as well as those of the public. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

HORSE-CAR RAILROADS IN NEWARK.—It is probable a few months hence will find Newark as well supplied with horse-car railroads as any city of its size in the country. The Newark and Orange Company have their line in running order to Orange, and are doing a flourishing business. The same Company have an extension of their road to the line between Newark and Clinton Township nearly completed, and contemplate an extension to Irvington. They are also constructing a track on Broad-street to the Bellevile line, to run ultimately to the Avenue village. The Newark and Pompton Turnpike Company give notice of an application to the next Legislature for an act to authorize them to abandon that part of their turnpike between Newark and West Bloomfield, and lay rails for horse-cars over the same. The completion of these several lines of road will be a great benefit both to Newark and the thickly-settled suburban towns thus placed in rapid and easy communication with it.

SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.—Great preparations are being made by the lady visitors to the United States Hospitals at Centre and Market streets, Newark, to give the soldiers a Thanksgiving dinner, on Friday, the 28th inst. Donations have been already received ample for the purpose. It is expected the dinner will be a grand affair. At the main hospital, at Centre-street, the officers will have a Thanksgiving dinner in their private dining-room. A large number of distinguished guests, among whom are Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, Gov. OLDEN, Jesse PARKER, (Governor elect of New-Jersey,) and others, have been invited.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. E. NEVILLE, D. D., the eloquent and popular rector of Trinity Church, Newark, has resigned his charge, owing to continued ill health. He sailed yesterday in the steamer, from Boston, for Europe.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the third day of December, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for remission of assessments.

Referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Petition of Edward Timpson to have money paid in error refunded.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862—5 P. M.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—

I hereby nominate LE GRAND G. CAPERS, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being put on the confirmation of such nomination.

The same was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton—2.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Also, a Message transmitting communication from the widow of the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, acknowledging the receipt of testimonial of respect to her husband.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for and purchase a new location for Hose Company Number Fifty, within the following boundary, to wit, Mott, Bayard, Bowery and Chatham streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission

enabling and rapidly increasing numbers are a source of infinite mortification to the benevolent gentlemen and ladies connected with the institutions. Let any person but witness the tearful appeal of a widowed mother, surrounded with the tearful appeal of four weeping and destitute children, for admittance for her orphans into one of the asylums of your petitioners—beseeching in the name of Him who promised to be "a father to the fatherless," for mercy for her offspring; let him but witness her look of mute despair on being informed that it is not possible to comply with her request, owing to the overcrowded condition of the institution, and if the beholder of such a scene can theatrically witness it without having his better nature stronged to the fact that such scenes are of daily, almost hourly occurrence, and that it is his duty, if in his power to afford relief to this unfortunate, and now unhappily daily increasing class of the population of this city, he must be hard-hearted indeed. The very fact of this, as a general rule, the persons now seeking for admission for their children into the asylums of your petitioners were but a short time ago regarded, both by themselves and their neighbors, as among the most thrifty and well-to-do, owing to the prosperous state of the husband father, and his ability to provide for his family, but who, actuated by motives of patriotism, volunteered to serve his country in her time of need, and lost his life in fighting for its integrity, adds immeasurably to the affliction of the widow and orphans, and to the mortification of the managers of the asylum in being compelled to deny them admission.

Another, and probably equally, if not more to be pitied class of applicants for admission to the asylums of the petitioners, are the children of deceased emigrants. It not unfrequently happens that one, if not both, the parents die on the passage to this country, but more frequently shortly after their arrival upon our hospitable shores, from disease engendered on the passage, or from penury and want incident to their taking up a residence among us. In the latter case, the Minister of God, who is invariably in attendance at the death-bed of the parent, at times the only surviving one, is importuned, beseeched, nay, even commanded, by the hopes of his own salvation, and the salvation of the dying sinner he is ministering for, to take charge of and be a father to the helpless children as soon to become orphans. He cannot, if he would, refuse the dying request of the agonized parent; humanity, religion, every noble instinct of our nature revolts at the idea of refusing or denying an application made under such circumstances, and while the task at caring for the poor, abandoned, friendless orphans is undertaken by the clergyman, the orphan asylum is their newly-made destination—the remuneration for their support, maintenance and education being the consciousness of a charitable duty performed—and the consoling reflection that the last moments of the dying parents were rendered comparatively happy by the knowledge that the promise thus given to provide for their orphan children would be religiously fulfilled.

Your Committee cannot imagine a more deserving charity, nor can they fail to regard any interruption in the benefits extended through this institution, without the greatest alarm; hence they regard the proposition contained in the annexed petition, to erect, on the block of ground between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues, a large and suitable building capable of containing from eight hundred to one thousand children, with the greatest favor. The fact, however, that the petitioners are obliged to rely principally upon the voluntary contributions of the charitable for the payment of the ordinary expenses of their present asylum renders it impossible for them, unaided by public benefaction to undertake, and prosecute successfully, their contemplated arduous undertaking, and accordingly, application is made to the City authorities for aid to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

To the superficial observer the above amount of fifty thousand dollars appears enormous, and was at first so regarded by your Committee; but they trust to be enabled to convince the Common Council, as they were themselves convinced, by incontrovertible facts and figures, that the amount is in reality insignificant, in comparison to the pecuniary benefits already insured to the City Treasury, and equally insignificant when considered prospectively, in regard to the pecuniary advantages certain to result to the City upon the completion of the proposed Asylum.

The first orphan asylum under the charge of the petitioners, was opened in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and has consequently been in successful operation for a period of thirty-seven years. The inmates were then few, but have steadily increased annually, until they now number one thousand and eighty-three in all. A fair annual average number of inmates would be five hundred. By reference to page one hundred and three, of Senate Document Number Eight, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it will be seen that the City authorities pay the managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum "at the rate of sixty dollars per year for each child in the asylum, amounting last year (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six) to thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars."

Apply this rule to the Orphan Asylum of the petitioner, and behold the result.

Average of 500 inmates per year for 37 years, in all..... 18,500

At a cost of $60 per year each..... $1,110,000

Or, by reference to page 185 of the same document, it will be seen that the cost to the City of maintaining between 900 and 1,000 children for the same year, at the Nursery on Randall's Island, was $1,240 91, or about $74 for each

Apply the same rule to the Asylum, under charge of the petitioners as before, 1,500 children at $74 each, per year and the result is $1,369,000

That the children which have been cared for in the institutions of the petitioners been thrown upon the City, as would inevitably have been the case if no other provision had been made for them, the cost to the City would, if their care had been confided to private corporations, have been the former amount of one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars; if placed in the City's Nursery and cared for, as is now the case on Randall's Island, the expense would have been the latter amount of one million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars!

Is not an institution of such a praiseworthy character, and one that has saved, since its organization, over one million of dollars to the City Treasury, entitled to more than ordinary consideration? And when the managers make application for assistance to enable them to extend their charities, while they curtail in a corresponding degree the expense to the City, are they not entitled to, and should they not receive all the aid and encouragement asked for, if in the power of the City authorities to grant it.

Your Committee believe that an affirmative response will be given by the Common Council, and that their reply will be universally applauded by their constituents, especially so when it is understood that with the exception of the ground whereon to build their asylum they have never applied for or received the slightest aid from the City authorities.

To simplify the matter your Committee will state the claim in a few words:

Present number of children in asylums of petitioners..... 1,083

Annual cost paint Juvenile Asylum by City for each child..... 60

——— $64,980

Your petitioners ask for $50,000, to enable them to make provision for the accommodation of 1,000 additional children—which at the same rate would cost the City..... 60,000

Total cost per annum, for support of children of the petitioners when their new building is completed and occupied..... $124,980

The petitioners, consequently, ask for $74,020 less than it would cost the City to provide for and maintain for *one year alone* the orphan children which it is intended by them to furnish with homes, food, clothing and education (until able to take care of themselves) *for all time to come*, in their asylums, free of expense to the City.

Viewed charitably, religiously, pecuniarily, so many reasons in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners force themselves upon your Committee, that they have not the time to present them for the consideration of the Common Council; they believe the few facts and figures set forth in the foregoing report are sufficient to give the authorities an intelligent understanding of the merits of the application. If they prove as convincing to the Common Council as they have to your Committee, that no better possible investment could be made of that amount of the funds of the Corporation, they will have performed an agreeable duty to themselves and their constituents.

The follow ng resolution is respectfully yet earnestly recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby donated to the managers of "The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues; and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to include therein the above mentioned sum of fifty thousand dollars

F. A. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Finance.

During the reading,

Alderman Boole moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the report be laid over and printed in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Alderman Dayton, demanding a division of the question.

The question was put on the first portion of the motion, viz. To suspend the reading, and lay the report over.

Which was carried.

The question was then put on the second portion of the motion, viz.: That the report be published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Dolger, President of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged to the account of donations.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to test the utility and advantages of the hose coupling recommended in his last report to the Common Council, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

The Committe on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the salary of the cashiers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of two dollars per day and the salary of the laborers in said Department be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved that the action of the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Tuomey, Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers, E. W. Sayers, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, each for the sum of $250, to be in full payment for services rendered as Clerks to the several committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862; also, in favor of H. N. Parker and T. P. Smith, each for the sum of $250, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers, etc., to the several committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862, to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Preamble reciting that a pier is needed at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, for the accommodation of business, and that Theodosius F. Secor has offered to construct such pier, with resolution that said Theodosius F. Secor and his assigns be authorized to construct and maintain a pier extending into the East River in continuation of Twelfth-street, from the foot of Twelfth-street, to the pier line established by law, so as to include the old pier now standing on said premises, such pier, so to be constructed, not to be less than forty feet in width, and the use of said pier when constructed, is granted to said Secor, his legal representatives and fassigns, together with the right to collect wharfage therefrom, until the same shall be taken by the City in pursuance of the following provision: Provided always, and this grant is in the express condition, that when the solid filling on each side of said pier shall be extended out to the bulkhead line, established by law, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, may enter upon and take possession of said pier, and hold the same to their own use, on first paying to said Secor the then value of said pier, to be fixedby appraisers, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost more than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

(In the Board of Aldermen, October fifteen, amended by adding the words following, viz. "Also, the Clerk of the Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register, to two thousand dollars each.")

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets—the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it by adding thereto the words, "the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Mitchell, Farley—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and the paper concurred in on a division, as follows, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Read, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Frear—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—6

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the repair of house of Hose Company Number Twenty-eight to be enlarged and fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Eight.

Which was laid over

Which was subsequently reconsidered and the paper concurred in.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Muller, Odell & Doscher to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Francis Felix, to have illegal assessment money refunded, paid on land taken for the Central Park.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Hermann Knauel, to have illegal assessment money refunded, paid on land taken for the Central Park.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz

Affirmative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—7.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space to or wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, December three, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CAPTURE BY VESSEL NOT BLOCKADING.

The United States vs. The Steamer Memphis and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Magnolia*, on July 31, 1862, off Charleston Harbor. On her being libeled, British subjects intervened as owners of vessel and cargo, and the evidence sustained their allegation that both were neutral property. The evidence showed that the vessel had landed at Charleston a cargo consisting largely of contraband of war; that her master and owners knew that the port was blockaded, when the vessel was fitted out in England, and intended that her ingress and egress should be in violation of the blockade. The claimants in addition to the general points taken in these prize cases, claimed also that the capture was invalid, because it was not made by a vessel actually stationed at the blockaded port.

Held by the Court—That this claim is not supported by any authority produced, nor does it comport with the authority of a belligerent to repress infractions of a blockade. The guilty vessel does not purge her offence by a successful act of fraud or deceit in preventing an arrest by the force supporting the blockade. Her capture is lawful, although the blockading force may be entirely absent from the port when the culpable act is done. (1 Kent, 145.) Any public vessel of the belligerent whose rights are violated may be the agent to apprehend the offender, though by dexterity or superior speed he may escape arrest at the time or place at which the wrong was committed. The only question which seems to be allowed to be respected is, whether the capturing vessel possesses the attributes of a national ship, so as to be entitled to participate in the proceeds. (The *Charlotte*, 5 Rob., 280; the *Mentor*, *ibid.*, 24; 1 Dods, 220; 2 Haggard, 373.)

That this vessel and cargo were captured in *flagrante delicto*, and under the undisputed avowal of the officers on their examination and the open restraint of the shipping articles, all recognizing the unlawfulness of the voyage, and the facts on board vindicating the reward paid the crew for accomplishing the prize enterprise, it is not without surprise that the Court has witnessed a formal issue made by the claimants on the justness of the seizure of the vessel and cargo.

Decree of condemnation against vessel and cargo, for the United States and captors Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—NUMBER OF WITNESSES—RIGHT OF CONSUL TO INTERVENE—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. The Steamer Elizabeth and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Keystone*, May 16, 1862, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Charleston Harbor. The libel was filed against her July 7, and on the return of the process, the acting British Consul intervened for the interest of the owners of the vessel and cargo, and filed a claim and answer. The vessel was registered at Nassau on Feb. 6, 1862, to John H. Hanna, of New-Orleans. She cleared from Nassau for St. Johns, New-Brunswick, in May, 1862. She went to sea May 25, and when captured, on the 29th, she was about thirty miles from Charleston. No log-book was produced, and no evidence was given of the course the vessel oursued from Nassau. Her crew consisted of twenty-one persons, including a master, two mates, two engineers, steward, cook, cabin-boy, five seamen, and five or six negroes. Only the master and the cabin-boy were examined *in preparatorio* on June 4, and the claimants excepted to the regularity and sufficiency of the proofs on this ground, that the twelfth Prize Rule requires that three or four of the persons found on board a prize shall be examined, of whom the master and mate or supercargo, must be two.

Held by the Court—That the omission of the captors to observe the requirements of this rule was an irregularity which, if properly taken advantage of by claimants properly intervening in the cause, might lead to the rejection of the proofs, or compel the libellants to show cause for the omission.

That a foreign consul was a competent party to intervene in the suit, but no privilege is reserved to him which could not be exercised by the owners of the property themselves.

That no reason is assigned for the delay in filing the libel till July 7, a month after the witnesses were examined; but it is a palpable inference that a pause in the proceedings occurred to await the production of other witnesses.

That the parties are authorized by Rule 13 to attend the examination of witnesses before the Commissioners, and the presumption is forcible that it was well known when the claim was filed who of the crew had been examined and what testimony had been given.

That it was, therefore, palpable laches to withhold the objection to the mode of taking the proofs until the hearing. That a neglect of one litigant party to bring forward at the proper period objections touching the form or regularity of the acts of his opponent in conducting his cause in Court is to be deemed a waiver of such objections, or equivalent to an admission that, if made known, the other side could have satisfactorily removed them.

That the motion to exclude or disregard the depositions taken must be denied.

And the Court ordered that entry of a final decree be suspended until the libelants furnish satisfactory evidence, by depositions filed within ten days, that the omission to examine the witnesses required by the rule arose from reasonable and justifiable cause, and was not owing to any culpable or improper purpose on the part of the prosecution.

Before the expiration of the ten days, affidavits were filed on the part of the prosecution showing that the crew, except the two witnesses examined and two or three negroes, were transferred to the *Bienville* on account of the largeness of their numbers and the smallness of the prize, and were brought to Philadelphia, where it was believed they were allowed to disperse, and they were never brought to this port, and that the negroes were not examined here because they were stupid and unintelligent persons.

Held by the Court—That this evidence satisfies the Court that the failure to produce other witnesses was the result of misapprehension or accident, and was not from any purpose to disregard the rule of the Court.

The case now came up for final decision on the former evidence, and on the log which was now produced by the claimants's counsel as having been given him by the master and accidentally not sent to the Commissioners with the other papers of the ship.

The log mentioned her departure from Nassau on Sunday, May 25, for St. Johns, N. B. She was taken the Thursday following at 4½ A. M. On Wednesday, the 28th, the log notices "coal getting short and water likewise."

The master of the vessel was put on board her at Mobile in December, 1861. She went to Mobile from New-Orleans. Thence she went to Havana with a cargo of spirits of turpentine; thence with another cargo to Nassau, and thence to New-Orleans, where she arrived Feb. 20, 1862. Thence she carried a full cargo of cotton to Havana, and thence went to Nassau. From Nassau she went back to Havana and took on board some cases, then went back to Nassau, where she took on a full cargo, part of which consisted of pig-lead, rifles, sabre blades and saltpetre, and started on the voyage on which she was captured. When the vessel ran into New-Orleans before, she cleared for Matamoras. The cargo on her, the master testified, was shipped and claimed by Adderly & Co., of Nassau, but he did not know that they had any interest in it, or who were its consignees. He knew of the blockade when he sailed. When the prize discovered the capturing vessel, she was about twenty miles west of the Gulf Stream. She then altered her course and headed for the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream would be the direct course from Nassau to St. John, and the prize was about two points off that course when taken.

The cabin-boy testified that it was generally understood by the crew that the vessel meant to run the blockade of Charleston.

Held by the Court—That the position of the vessel when captured indicated that her destination was to a port near there, and not to one in New-Brunswick, ten or twelve degrees of longitude east, and eight or ten degrees of latitude north from her.

That this bears strongly against the integrity of the representations of the clearance and shipping agreement and the testimony of the master that the vessel was bound for St. John.

That unless the voyage proposed was to be a short one, it would be incredible that the vessel should put to sea with a supply of water and coal not sufficient to supply her for four days, and part of which time she ran under sails only.

That on all the evidence, the Court is clear in concluding that the vessel had not acquired a *bona fide* neutral character; that St. John was not her true destination, and her papers in that respect were simulated and false, that she had on board articles contraband of war intended for an enemy's port, and was arrested in endeavoring to carry such articles to such port, and that her owners and master knew of the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—SERVICE OF MONITION.

The United States vs. The Schooner Joseph H. Toone.—In a previous decision in this cause the Court declined to give a decree against anything more than the cargo, because process had not been issued against the vessel. Subsequently, on Nov. 10, the District-Attorney obtained a monition against the vessel, and an order from the Court to attach the vessel by delivering a copy of the monition to Mr. Edwards, proctor for the claimant in the suit under the forty-fourth Admiralty Rule of the Supreme Court. This was done. On the return of the monition the District-Attorney moved for a decree of condemnation against the vessel for default of an answer. On the 15th, Mr. Edwards filed an "exception, objection and protest," in behalf of Aymar, the owner of the vessel, against the requirements of the monition.

Held by the Court.—That the Court cannot consider the paper as a defence to the motion made by the District-Attorney, as it is specifically an exception and in bar to the competency of the Court to act on the subject matter of the additional process and monition. The appearance is not *sub modo* to the deficiency and irregularity of the proceedings against the vessel and the inadequacy of evidence to convict her. That would be a defence in chief on the merits, a result and consequence which the protest seeks to prevent or render nugatory. The Court in its sentence against the cargo expressly forbore to act on the allegations of the libel against the ship on the ground that no monition had been issued against her. It it had been understood that the owner had appeared by a Proctor in defence of the ship, such appearance would undoubtedly have cured the want of a monition or due notice to the ship and have stood as such notice to the owner. (3 Dall., R. 67, 331.) The forty-fourth Admiralty rule of the Supreme Court meets the case when no notice by monition has been given to the owner of property proceeded against as prize, and not in port, and authorizes the service of the monition on the owner personally, his agent or proctor, residing in the District. The latter course has been pursued in the present instance. If the appearance of the proctor for the owner of the vessel was not absolute, at first, so as to render the proceedings against her perfect without direct notice to him, then the service of the monition on him on the day of its return is adequate notice to bind his principal as to all subsequent steps regularly taken by the libelants in the cause. They are accordingly entitled to a decree of condemnation of the vessel by default, as prayed for.

Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

PENALTY—A NICE CALCULATION.

D. V. Freeman vs. Hiram Barney.—This was an action brought to recover an amount paid by the plaintiff as extra duties levied by the defendant. The penalty was levied on the ground that on appraisement the appraisers had advanced the value more than ten per cent. The evidence showed that the appraisers, in their calculation, wherever a number of cents occurred more than fifty, had called it a dollar, and whenever it was less than fifty cents, they had thrown it out entirely. On an accurate calculation, it appeared that the advance was less than ten per cent, on the value of the invoice by forty one-hundredths of a cent.

The Judge held that as it was not advanced fully ten per cent., the penalty of ten per cent. could not be levied, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and he directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $205 38.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, D. Dudley Field, United States District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST

A. R. Stone vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was an action to recover back an amount of duties paid under protest to the defendant, as Collector, on two importations of cotton velvets by the *Bristol* and the *Princeton*. There was no question in the case, except as to the sufficiency of the protest. The duties were levied at 25 per cent., while the plaintiff claimed they should be only 20 per cent., and in his protest he protested against paying the 25 per cent. duties.

The Judge held that, under the circumstances of the case, the protest was sufficient. The parties had had a controversy about whether the duties should be 20 or 25 per cent., and this protest gave sufficient notice to the Collector that it was the 5 per cent. in controversy which would be claimed. He accordingly directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of $608 57.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

IMPORTATION OF SUGARS—ACT OF DEC. 24, 1861.

Robert B. Minturn et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—This was an action to recover back duties levied by the defendant as Collector upon an importation of 1,000 boxes of sugar. The sugar was imported on board the bark *Adeline*. She arrived on Dec. 23, 1861, and was reported as "below" on Dec. 24. On that day the plaintiffs went to the Custom-house to enter their goods, but were unable to perfect their entry owing to their not having a Consular certificate attached to their invoice. They thereupon applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for leave to enter an appraisement, but before that permission arrived they received by mail an invoice regularly certified, and with it they went and perfected their entry of the 24th December. On Dec. 24 Congress passed an act prohibiting that from and after the date of the passage of the Act there should be levied on all sugars imported into the country an increased rate of duty, and the Collector charged this increased rate of duty upon these sugars, which the plaintiffs paid under protest.

Other consignees of sugars by this same vessel entered their sugar and paid duties at the old rate. On Dec. 26 the Secretary of the Treasury sent a circular to the Collector stating that the Act applied to all such goods, whether in warehouse or imported on or after Dec. 25.

But on appeal from the decision of the Collector to the Secretary, that decision was affirmed.

Judge NELSON said it was a very plain case. The Secretary must have forgotten his circular. The act applied to goods imported on and after Dec. 25. These goods were here on the 24th, and were entered on that day, though the entry was not perfected for a day or two after. He accordingly directed the jury to find a verdict for the difference in the duties with interest, amounting to $228 17.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

DISCHARGE OF THE JURY—AMOUNT OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

No other revenue cases being ready, the jury were discharged till the first Monday of January. Judge NELSON said that Judge HALL would be here next term to take the District Court, as Judge SHIPMAN could not be here next month, but would be here in January.

The Court has disposed of about 40 revenue cases, out of the 222 on the Calendar. The District Attorney notified parties that he was ready to try any case on the Calendar on one day's notice, but no other cases were called on but these, and the Court has adjourned time and again for lack of business.

United States Circuit Court...Nov 26.

FORFEITURE OF BAIL—TRIAL HAD.

In the Matter of James Murphy, bail for Joseph E. Santos—NELSON, C. J.—This is an application to the Court to set aside the default and order to prosecute the recognizance of Murphy for the appearance of Santos on an indictment for fitting out a vessel with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, and to abide the order of the Court. The prisoner appeared and answered to the indictment, but pending the trial and before it was concluded, he departed without leave of the Court. He was called and the recognizance duly estreated, but as the offence amounted to a misdemeanor only, the prosecution progressed, and the prisoner was acquitted by the Jury. The bail now applies for relief from the default and estreat of the recognizance.

The 6th section of the Act of Congress of 1839, (5 Stat. at Large, p. 322,) provides that in case of recognizances in criminal cases forfeited, the Court shall have authority in their discretion to remit the whole or part of the penalty whenever it shall appear that there has been no willful default of the parties, and *that a trial can notwithstanding be had in the cause*, and that public justice does not otherwise require the same penalty to be exacted.

This case is rather stronger in favor of the application than those contemplated by the statute. Here the trial has been had and the prisoner acquitted. The condition of the recognizance has been performed in fact, though not in contemplation of law, for he has stood his trial. The case being a misdemeanor, it was competent to proceed with the trial in his absence. Although we must assume that the default was willful as its respects the prisoner, for aught that appears, the bail is innocent, and he is the person most materially interested in the success of the motion.

Under the actual circumstances of the case, I think the breach of the condition of the recognizance technical, and that it would be unreasonable to enforce it. I shall therefore direct the default and estreat to be set aside, the bail to pay the District Attorney the costs if any suit has been commenced.

EVIDENCE—DAMAGES.

Ross Winans vs. Charles Danforth et al.—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought for infringement of the plaintiff's patent for a variable exhaust on a locomotive. The evidence showed that the defendant had made and sold two locomotives with the exhaust attached; and the plaintiff proved that the exhaust would save about $300 a year in the use of coal. There was no other evidence on the question of damages. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000, which the defendant now moved to set aside, claiming that on the evidence there should have been a verdict for nominal damages only.

NELSON, C. J.—I have looked into the evidence in this case on the subject of the damages, and am of the opinion that they are excessive. I think $1,000 would have been full indemnity for the infringement of making and selling the two machines with the variable exhaust attached to them.

Verdict set aside, unless plaintiff remits the sum of $2,000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Divorce—Will Alimony Be Allowed Where the Marriage Is Put in Issue?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Anna Caroline Smith vs. John J. Smith.—This action was brought to procure a divorce, the plaintiff charging cruel and inhuman treatment.

From the complaint, it appeared that the parties were married, in Twenty-third-street, on the 23d of October, 1861, and that they subsequently cohabited together as man and wife, the defendant being allowed to retain the marriage certificate. It also appeared that in April last the defendant caused the plaintiff to be arrested, charging her with having stolen from him $1,000 in gold, which she claimed he had given her some time previous. Plaintiff further set forth that the defendant had subsequently publicly declared her to be only his mistress, and had refused to provide further for her support. That the defendant had also stated that he had destroyed the certificate, and that it would be useless for her, plaintiff, to go to law about it. She also averred that the defendant had threatened her life.

The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, excepting that he had caused the plaintiff to be arrested, for which he alleged good cause. Plaintiff now moved for alimony, and her counsel cited some authorities in favor of allowing alimony where the marriage was denied. It was contended that the defendant had so far recognized the plaintiff as his wife, and so fully admitted her to be such, that he could not now deny it and be entitled to any degree of credence.

Decision was reserved.

A. F. Bange and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff; T. J. Glover and John Sedgwick opposed.

The Separate Estate of Mrs. Walton, Mother of Charles Jefferds.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Ellen Walton vs. Walton and others.—This was an action brought against the defendants, as executors of John Walton, deceased, the husband of the plaintiff, to recover the sum of $5,000, alleged to have been received by the husband, and which was claimed to belong to the separate estate of the plaintiff.

The defendants deny generally. The evidence of the plaintiff (who is the mother of Charles Jefferds) was then offered in her own behalf, but excluded.

Case still on.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff, D. D. Field, for defendants.

Moro Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Upon the coming in of the report of the Committee appointed in respect to the character and qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, the following named persons were admitted: Joseph Bed, Timothy F. Donovan, Alex. F. Kirchels, Robert M. Lake, F. P. Nash, Charles S. Prince, B. T. Vetterlein, R. B. Westbrook, G. W. Zener, S. J. C. Swezey, Lyman B. Bonnell, Geo. M. Curtis, S. P. Stoddard, Gustavus E. Mattle, Daniel T. Washburn, Richard Rowland, Wm. A. Boyd, John Gould, Wm. H. Kirchels, Joseph H. Mahan, Daniel Parish, Jesse B. Rogers, Frank S. Winchester, J. Watson Cairnes, John Flanagan, Hugh G. Connell, James E. McBeth, H. Lansing Pomeroy, John M. Knapp, William H. Newman, Wm. Kemble Hall, Henry R. Moore, John A. Dunkin.

Chas. N. Bangs, a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, was also admitted.

Proceedings in Arrest—Res Adjudicata.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Samuel Engle and Another vs. [illegible]—This case was stated in the Times of the 22d inst. The plaintiffs sought to recover $22 which had been collected for them by the defendants, as their agents, and appropriated to their own use. The action was brought in the Superior Court, and an order of arrest was obtained and served. The defendant, on the day he was arrested, had sued out a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he was then legally within the limits of the district for the purpose of the arrest.

He was again arrested on an order obtained from this Court, which was now vacated, the Court holding that that the order being discharged in the Supreme Court, the matter was res *ad udicata*.

G. W. Reynolds for plaintiff; A. H. Hearey for defendant.

Legal Notice.

Thursday, Nov. 27, being the day set apart by Gov. Morgan and Mayor Opdyke as Thanksgiving Day, this Court, at Chambers, adjourned to Friday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Titus vs. Eager.—Order settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cromwell vs. Hewitt.—Motion denied.

Monell vs. Shasster.—Defendant ordered to appear and be examined, on the 27th of December, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Hartley vs. Beckman et al.—Motion for Receiver denied, with $7 costs to abide the event, without prejudice to renewal thereof upon additional facts, if so advised.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 26, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 67 Reg	101¾	50	Erie Railway Pref		91
8,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Cou	104¾	100	do		90¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Reg	104	100	do	b30	91
18,000 do	103¾	100	do	b30	91¼
10,000 do	103¾	100	do		91¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s U.	99¾	200	Hudson River R.R	s30	77½
25,000 Treas. 3 10 ₱ ct. Notes	104	150	do		78
50,000 U. S. Dem. 6s, '74	72½	50	do		78¼
Loudoun City W. Bd	85	100	Harlem Railroad		22
20,000 Loudoun St. 6s, 90	85	100	do		22¼
1,000 S. C. 6s	60	200	Harlem R. Pref		37½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	54½	100	do		40
10,000 do	54½	200	do		40¼
500 Cal. Pf. 7s	113	100	do	s60	51¼
3,000 N. Y. Central 6s	107	300	do		52
1,000 Hud. R. 2d, m	101½	300	do	b60	52¼
3,000 Harlem R. 1st, m	92	2,000	Reading R'd		75
3,000 Mich. So. R. 1st		150	Il. Cen. Rest. R		90¼
M. S. & N. I. Bs	114	100	do		87
10,000 Mich. S. 2d m	93	100	do	b15	88¼
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	78	100	do	b10	88½
500 A. & T. H. 1st do	87	100	do	s10	88¾
5,000 Ill. & S. W. 2d m	32½	100	do		89
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	60	200	Mich. S. & N. I.		89¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast.	60	100	do	b30	89¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	98	200	do	b10	89½
11,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91	100	do	b30

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow, every hour, day and evening. Curiosities at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Banvard's Sea of Galilee.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

Thanksgiving.

No evening edition of the Times will appear to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, and in addition to the summary of her news telegraphed from Cape Race, we have now sent to us the full text of the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs proposing mediation, together with the replies of the Russian and English Governments. Prince Gortschakoff, it will be seen, argues, like Earl Russell, that the proper time for mediation has not arrived. If, however, France should persist in her intention, and Great Britain should acquiesce, instructions will be sent to Baron Stoeckl at Washington to lend the French and English Ministers there, if not official aid, at least moral support.

The condition of affairs at Fredericksburgh, according to our last night's dispatches and correspondence, is growing exceedingly critical, and we need not be surprised to hear to-day of the mighty clash of arms. The rebels without doubt intend to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock with all their strength. Their camp fires for the past few days have been constantly increasing in sight of Falmouth, and they have been constantly engaged in the erection of fortifications contiguous to the city of Fredericksburgh. Lee is known to have joined Longstreet, and the forces of the two Hills are known to be on the way, and probably Jackson's. Our correspondent with Gen. Sigel's army, however, telegraphing from Fairfax Court-house, says that information received there yesterday, is to the effect that the rebels are still in front in considerable force, the scouts reporting Jackson's headquarters at Upperville, and Stuart's at Salem. Parties of rebel cavalry are also reported at other points.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes this important statement: "Gen. Franklin's grand division is now moving to a point on the Rappahannock, west of Fredericksburgh, (we need not say where,) and will cross that river, flanking the rebel position and maintaining his own. To check this movement, Jackson and Hill have been withdrawn from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and probably ordered to move east on the south bank of the Rappahannock to check and flank Franklin, while Lee falls upon him with a large force and annihilates him."

Late advices from Nashville render it probable that a battle will be fought at Murfreesboro, between the National army, under Gen. Rosecrans, and the rebel army, under Gen. Joe Johnston—that worthy, it is understood, having superseded Bragg. A person who has arrived in Nashville from Chattanooga reports that a large force of rebels is on the move for Murfreesboro, and that the rebels are determined to fight there.

The guerrillas have nearly all disappeared from the Green River country in Kentucky, and the citizens of that region have begun banding together to keep them out. Colonels Bruce and Shackelford now hold Hopkinsville, and the troops at Madisonville cut off the line of rebel communication between the Green River country and the South. Adam Johnson has left for parts unknown, and most of his gang of thieves have followed. The remainder are being gathered in by Colonels Foster and Shanks and Major Holloway, who is operating in the vicinity of Russellville.

Tennesseeans coming through the Gaps in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, estimate the rebel force there at from 1,000 to 10,000. The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer*, however, believes the whole force of rebels at and in the immediate vicinity of the Gaps to be about one brigade—say 1,200 men. About 150 cavalry are reported to have gone from Big Creek to Cumberland Gap a few days since—it is supposed for the purpose of coming into Knox County foraging and taking prisoners. It is reported that the rebels hung four citizens of Whitley County during one of their raids about a week or two since.

Col. Lee, Chief of Hamilton's cavalry, returned to Grand Junction on the evening of Nov. 2, from a three days' reconnoissance in the direction of Ripley and ten miles south. Ripley was taken possession of and held for twenty-four hours, as was also the town of Orizaba, eight miles southwest. Faulkner's partisan rangers were the especial objects of his attention. He captured Lieut-Col. Hovis and the Surgeon of the regiment, one Captain, two Lieutenants and sixty men. Faulkner himself, with 150 men, was sorely pressed, and his rear-guard attacked, but he managed to effect his escape with the loss of four men. Among the prisoners is Major Rogers, one of the Fort Warren prisoners released on parole. Col. Lee also captured several horses and mules and a rebel mail at Orizaba. Our own loss was nothing.

Gen. Leslie Combs, in a letter dated Frankfort, Nov. 14, urges the construction of a railroad through Cumberland Gap. He says of Chattanooga, as the southern terminus of the road: "It is not only the best point, but the only point combining great strength of natural position, with easiness of access from any point of the compass—fenced in, as it is by the Alleghany Mountains on the east, the Cumberland Mountains on the west, and the Sand Mountains on the south. The triangle of Chattanooga, Dalton and Cleveland could be rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar. It can be reached by the Sequatchie Valley, or via Kingstown and down the Tennessee. From that place a grand double-track road ought to be built to Danville, Kentucky, or its vicinity. Whence a branch, of 26 miles, would reach Lebanon, the present terminus of the road from Louisville; and another, 12 miles long, would strike the Kentucky River, to which place the Kentucky Central Railroad is nearly completed from Cincinnati. If this road had been completed ten years ago, we should never have had this bloody rebellion; for the North and the South would have learned to respect and depend on each other more than they have done; and mutual intercourse, social and commercial, would have checked the extreme men of both sections in their ambitious projects. If it had been made, as suggested by the President, we should now have been in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee, as well as Middle and West Tennessee, and have saved the cost of the whole work in the transportation of troops and supplies."

It is reported that Gen. Sherman will shortly take the field, and Gen. Lanman, of Iowa, be commander of Memphis.

A gentleman who arrived at New-Orleans from Gen. Weitzel's camp just before the departure of the last steamer, learns that a cavalry company, under command of Lieut. Perkins, recently made a reconnoissance to within four miles of Baton Rouge. It is reported that they found and took two pieces of artillery, one a brass 12-pounder.

Gen. Milroy, in his recent expedition to Crab Bottom, in Highland County, marched two hundred miles in eleven days. Among other things, he destroyed three saltpetre works and 1,000 pounds of saltpetre.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that the Annual Reports of the heads of Departments are nearly completed, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies will be sent out in advance, but it will be telegraphed as soon as its reading is commenced.

GENERAL NEWS.

The stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Furman-street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last evening, and a man named James McGunnigle, together with twenty horses belonging to the Company, were consumed in the flames.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of Leonard G. Capras, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 2. A resolution by Mr. Mitchell, to procure a portrait of Gen. McClellan, at a cost of $1,000, was laid over under the rule. To the inquiry about neglect of street-cleaning, the City Inspector replied that bad weather and sweepers' strikes have prevented the progress of the work lately, but he assails the contract as the primal causes of most of the neglect, because it lacks proper conditions of enforcement. The communication was referred. A report from the Finance Committee, to appropriate $50,000 toward the building of a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over. Adjourned till 1 o'clock on next Wednesday afternoon.

The keel of the new iron-clad vessel, *Tonawanda*, has been laid at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The vessel will be 1,534 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

The iron-clad United States steamer *Sangamon*, lately launched at Chester, Penn., is rapidly fitting out, and will be made ready for service at the earliest practicable time. The *Lehigh*, an iron-clad of the same capacity and size, will be ready for launching in about two weeks. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of other vessels of like character at the same locality.

The catalogue of Yale College for 1862-'63 has just been issued. The number of students in all departments is 617, of whom there are 157 professional students, classified as follows: Theology, 25; Law, 34; Medicine, 51; Philosophy and Arts, 47. The academical students are classed thus: Seniors, 122; Juniors, 110; Sophomores, 107; Freshmen, 121.

Bowdoin College, Maine, boasts of having furnished the following number of graduates to the Army of the Union: Brigadier-General, Acting Major-General, 1; Colonels, commanding brigades, 2; Colonels, commanding regiments, 3; Lieutenant-Colonels, 8; Majors, 11; Brigade-Surgeons and Division Medical Directors, 3; Brigade Surgeons, 4; Chaplains, 4; Captains, 41; First Lieutenants, 37; Second Lieutenants, 12; all others, 58. Total, 184.

Franz Schenck, arrested in Cincinnati under the extradition treaty with Saxony, charged with having committed forgery in that country, has been released after an investigation before Judge Leavitt. Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Judge Dickson acted as his counsel.

An intercepted letter, dated at Mobile, Oct. 6, says: "Sugar is worth here from 34 to 40 cents; Molasses, $1 75 ℔ gallon; bacon, 65 to 75 cents ℔ lb.; coffee, $2 ℔ lb.; lard, 50 cents ℔ lb.; flour, $40 ℔ bbl.; whisky, $15 ℔ gallon; tobacco, 90 cents to $1 25 ℔ lb.; cigars, good, from 25 to 50 cents each; common cotton osnaburgs, 75 to 80 cents ℔ yard; corn, $2 ℔ bushel; fodder, $2 ℔ bundle, and all other things as high in proportion. Nails, $40 ℔ 100 lbs; iron, 20 to 25 cents."

The Boston *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Transcript* have determined to raise the price of their daily issues to three cents per copy after Dec. 1. The *Post*, *Advertiser* and *Courier* will continue to be sold at three cents, as heretofore, but will reduce the size of their sheets, and the *Herald*, which has been sold at one cent, will advance to two cents.

Gen. Canby, who is charged with the organization of the drafted men in camp at Pittsburgh, issued an order directing that, as soon as the organization of any company is complete by the muster of its officers into the service, the commander of the regiment, if the company belongs to a regimental organization, or the commandant of the camp, if it is unattached, will select an officer to proceed to the county or neighborhoods from which the company was drawn, for the purpose of bringing back all men *who are absent without authority*. Detailed lists of the absentees, whether recusants or deserters, will be furnished to the Commissioners and Provost-Marshals in the several counties, and to the officers sent out for the purpose of bringing in absentees. In the case of substitutes who have deserted, particular care will be taken to give the description and such other information as will aid in identifying and securing the apprehension of the deserters. The Commissioners for drafting are requested to furnish the Provost-Marshals, and other officers, any aid that may be in their power to secure the return of absentees to their duty.

A dispatch dated Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, says: "Fourteen tow-boats, with 105 barges, containing 963,000 bushels of coal, have left for Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and way points. A large amount of coal still remains in the pools on the Monongahela, unable to get out, there being no rise in this stream."

The St. Louis *Republican* understands that the assessment, under a recent order to raise $500,000 from Southern sympathizers in that city, has been, in the main, completed. It has heard a number of names of prominent citizens mentioned as being on the lists, and of sums ranging from $30 to $5,000 affixed to them; though it is not deemed prudent to give publicity to any of these names at present.

A magnificent ball is to be given in St. Louis by way of celebrating the recent emancipation victories in Missouri. Gen. Fremont and other distinguished personages are expected to be in attendance.

Gen. Schofield arrived in St. Louis on Sunday night. He was accompanied by the following Staff officers: Lieut.-Col. Marsh, A. A. G.; Maj. Cole, Chief of Artillery; Maj. Wherry, A. D. C.; Maj. Allen, A. D. C.; Maj. Sheldon, A. A. G. Gen. Schofield's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

According to the Toronto *Globe*, it has been finally determined by the Customs Department, in calculating the depreciation in American currency, to split the difference between the rate of exchange and the premium on gold.

The drafted men in Pennsylvania have been ordered to the seat of war, and preparations are making to furnish them for an early start.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court Justice Nelson has decided that newsdealers are not liable for libels contained in publications which they sell without a knowledge of the libelous contents. The case was an action brought against Messrs. [illegible] Tousey, with others, by one John R. [illegible], one of Frank Leslie's artists, who was [illegible] noticed in the New-York *Illustrated* [illegible], in which paper was sold by the defendants.

The Stock [illegible]

lower yesterday. Gold left off 129¾; Exchange, 143@143½ ℔ cent.

Business was generally dull on Wednesday. Breadstuffs again declined in price, yet were in limited request. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Tobacco, Hops, Seeds, Oils, Metals and Candles. A good inquiry prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hides, Sole Leather and Whisky, the latter article at higher prices. No important movements transpired in Cotton, Naval Stores, Coal or Hemp. The Freight market was quiet, with 658 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Mediation—The Proposition of France.

We publish this morning the text of the proposition made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Governments of England and Russia. The idea of M. Drouyn De L'Huys was that of an *armistice* between the American belligerents, "to which," says he, "under present circumstances, no *strategical objection* can be made," and which he also urges on the ground of the "*favorable dispositions toward peace* which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South." The proposition itself is in the following words:

"The Emperor has therefore thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, *to obtain an armistice for six months*, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it (the armistice) might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged."

Neither of the two great Powers to which the proposal was made seem prepared to accept it, and there is no great probability that the French Emperor will undertake mediation alone.

In any event we see nothing in a proposition of *mediation* that need create uneasiness in the public mind. Whether mediation would help or hinder the Union cause depends on a good many circumstances. In the first place it depends on its character. It may be friendly, or it may be hostile, to the United States Government. If England were to offer it, probably it would be hostile: she would insist on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because she seeks to cripple the United States as a naval Power, to secure Free-Trade with the South, and to obtain a better foothold for influencing the commercial legislation of both sections. France has no such interests to secure. Her only rival and enemy on the sea is England,—and our destruction as a naval Power would leave France at the mercy of the British. Napoleon told Judge Rost, the Confederate Commissioner, a year ago, that he should regard the downfall of the naval power of the United States as a *great misfortune for France*—and so it would be. His interest now is precisely what it was then.

Naturally enough, Napoleon resists the tendency of this country toward *extension* over Mexico and the Isthmus. He always has sought, in various ways, a footing there for French commerce, and possibly for French colonies. And the present movement in Mexico, made at a time when he knows it to be safe, very probably aims at that result. But this is a movement against *the South* rather than the North. Extension southward has always been a Southern policy, and has rested on Southern necessities. And every far-sighted person knows that, if the South should secure her independence, her first step would be to enlarge her dominions. Her armies, made up of poor whites, ignorant, without occupation or means of support, and accustomed to arms, would demand military employment, and would be precisely the force required to conquer all the regions around the Gulf, and thus lay the foundations of a great Slave Empire. The very first thing that would follow recognition would be a war on Mexico—a renewal on a large scale of the filibustering raids upon Central America, and the attempted extension of Southern sway to the Isthmus.

Napoleon would scarcely desire to favor this policy by securing Southern independence. His interest lies in restoring the Union, and in thus holding the South in check, so far as any such schemes of conquest may be involved. If he were to "mediate," therefore, there is reason to believe that it would be upon the basis of a restored Union. He might urge additional guarantees for the protection of the South, but he would scarcely insist on the disruption of the Nation. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Russia would join England rather than France in such an attempt at restoring peace. Her sympathies have always been with us, and her interests are largely involved in our continued existence as a first-class naval Power.

It seems to us highly probable, therefore, that if the three Powers should decide upon offering a joint mediation, it would be *friendly* to us, and on the basis of the existing Union. Of course it could do us no harm. Nor could mediation in favor of the South work us any substantial injury, unless backed by a threat of interference in the war. We do not think there is one chance in a hundred that either of the three Powers concerned would dream of such armed interposition. It could only prolong the war—increase the burdens and sufferings which it imposes on their subjects, and plant the seeds of future wars which would involve the world in carnage.

We trust our Government will give no more heed to these hints of mediation or intervention than the ordinary routine of diplomatic intercourse requires. We hope it will not be deemed necessary to send over a fresh batch of amateur outside agents to talk foreign nations into a friendly humor. Intelligent and well-disposed persons abroad must know enough of the controversy by this time not to need special missionary efforts for their enlightenment. Let our recognized Ministers attend to negotiation. Let our iron-clads be multiplied and made as serviceable as possible. Let heavy guns of the largest kind, throwing the heaviest and most effective projectiles, and made of the best material, be fabricated in numbers suited to any emergency, and the [illegible] rebellion be crush[illegible]

as the best and only available means of rendering intervention utterly out of the question. The diplomacy best suited to the emergency is the immediate and successful advance of our armies.

Thanksgiving Day.

The recurrence of that day of the year upon which so large a proportion of this people have united as a Day of Thanksgiving to the Almighty for his numberless and inestimable blessings, must ever excite the profound emotions of devout and affectionate natures. It is gratifying to know that the day is to be observed the present year with remarkable unanimity and heartiness, not abating one jot of earnest loyalty to an honored and venerated custom by reason of present national disturbances; but, indeed, gathering unction and fervor from the exercise of that sublime faith that looks through and beyond the perils and darkness of the hour to the bright and eternal day that is to crown the rest of all the children of God. The world was not made alone for what we now see of it. Men were not created alone for the fitful struggles of this short life, nor for the brief and bloody drama they are now performing, and that we from day to day take active part in. The time will come when the riddle of life and the problem of the world will be read aright by all—when mortal foes shall lay aside the strife, in the spirit of which they thrust each other out of the world, and wonder that truth and freedom should need such sacrifices—when perpetual peace shall succeed to the discords of war, and universal brotherhood fold the human race in unity and love.

If the people believe all this—and all Christian people do—then why should they not rejoice and give thanks to-day? The earth has given forth her increase, and plentiful harvests fill the land. The health of the people was never better. The power of the nation is extolled before the world. War has committed its ravages in the land, but we are comparatively blessed that the kindred curses of pestilence and famine are withheld. We have still a larger share of the prosperity of this life than is ordinarily allotted to nations; and our adversities are infinitely short of the full measure of punishment that our national sins deserve.

In every view, therefore, of our situation we find reasons for profound gratitude to the Almighty for his mercies and benefits, and one entire day is far too brief for the Thanksgiving we should utter.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman whose military education and ability render his opinions on such a subject of more than ordinary value:

"——, Nov. 22, 1862.

As for the war, the prospect is gloomy. I only hope that Burnside will not advance till the Spring. We have, it is true, an advantage in numbers; but this is fully compensated for by the strong defensive position of the Confederates. I am glad that the Gordonsville route was given up. It was almost impracticable, and, in case of a repulse, a retreat would have been most hazardous.

After carefully investigating the subject, and conversing with many men who ought to know, I have come to the conclusion that Burnside has 150,000 effective men. Of these, 50,000, mostly under Sigel, remain in the neighborhood of Manassas and the Upper Potomac to protect Washington from raids, etc. Gen. W—— tells me that the Government is accurately informed that Lee's force, including Jackson's, does not exceed 100,000 men fit for action.

At this moment I believe that Burnside, with 120,000 men, stands on the Rappahannock with Lee's entire 100,000 men between him and Richmond. Sigel's 30,000 are indispensable in their present position and cannot join the main army till after Lee is so badly defeated as to be incapable of resuming the defensive. Were not Sigel where he now is, Jackson and Lee might have everything their own way. Leaving 20,000 men and a strong force of artillery in front of Burnside, they might quietly move 80,000 men and fall on to the flank of Franklin's Grand Division or Burnside's right, cut it to pieces, get between Burnside and Washington and obtain possession of the Capital long before the Federal army could be removed by water to its protection. Even now there is danger of the execution of such a movement in a limited degree. Could Lee penetrate between Franklin and Sigel, taking them both in flank, he might annihilate them in detail. He would have, to be sure, to make up his mind to see Richmond if unsuccessful, for it defeated, he could not be on his communication with the Confederate capital, but would have to retreat to Gordonsville, leaving the door open to Burnside. If the rebels should succeed in such a movement, the fate of the National capital, and of the Union would be sealed; but *rest confident in our Generals' ability to frustrate any such plan*, by a speedy change of front on the first alarm. But Lee will not risk it, he has his entire force in a strong position in front of our army, and is confident in his ability to save Richmond, which will fully satisfy Jeff. Davis. Do not be alarmed about Jackson, he is not in the Valley, but with Lee, and there he will remain till after the battle which I fear is about to be fought. The rebel Generals are not so destitute of military skill and common sense as to leave their ablest General and 30,000 veteran troops miles away, merely for the purpose of scaring old women and newspaper reporters, at a period when the great battle of the age is about to be fought. The force in the Shenandoah region about which we hear so much, consists only of some cavalry intended to keep up an alarm, and to prevent any more men being sent from Sigel to Burnside. Our army, if it advances, has to advance from the Rappahannock to Richmond. A movement on the James *necessitates a division of the army*, which means defeat. It would give Lee all the advantages of interior lines, against an invading force operating by a double line of operations.

No, to reach Richmond, 120,000 National soldiers must fight their way through 100,000 rebels, occupying chosen positions and fighting with the fury of desperation. I fear the result, and only hope that political intrigues will not compel Halleck and Burnside to fight against their better judgment. I am opposed to an advance in Virginia at present, as you perceive. Our iron-clads can keep Europe quiet and the South in alarm, while the Western Army pushes on to East Tennessee and Vicksburgh, so that the war will be by no means suspended, and then, *in the Spring we will be far better prepared to strike a death-blow in Virginia*. We lost our chance in September, when McClellan might have had everything his own way."

We see in this no reason whatever for postponing the attempt upon Richmond *until Spring*. True, we might be better prepared then than now, though we doubt it. The effect of a Winter of inactivity in camp would destroy more lives, disable more troops, and demoralize the whole army to a greater extent than an actual defeat in the field. But it must be borne in mind that the *rebels* would also employ the Winter in strengthening themselves. They would increase their numbers, enlarge their fortifications, and advance

port passes with us in improving the time. We have tried the experiment of delay a good deal too often already.

Burnside is undoubtedly stronger than Lee, though Lee's position is much the best. But why not make a simultaneous attack upon Richmond from the James River? The writer quoted above says this would divide the army. Not necessarily. We have plenty of troops available for such a service without touching one of those now under Burnside. We can easily hurl from 50,000 to 75,000 men upon the rebel Capital, and still leave Burnside with 150,000 to attack or oppose Lee; and they could take Richmond unless Lee should send half his force to its rescue.

We take it for granted that Gens. Halleck and Burnside will not move in this matter until they are "ready." But we trust they will neither of them deem it necessary to wait till Spring, in the belief that we shall be any better able then than we are now to defeat the rebel armies.

The City Comptroller.

It seems scarcely worth while, in the face of the majority of thirty thousand given for the Democratic candidates at the late election, to try to elect a Republican to office in this City. But the canvass for Comptroller stands on ground so peculiar that it would be criminal to give it up without an effort—especially as there are good reasons for thinking that a vigorous effort will be successful.

The office is the most important connected with the City Government, not excepting that of Mayor. There is very little partisan patronage connected with it, and every man in the City is directly interested in having it well filled, because it controls to a very great extent the amount of *taxation* which falls upon every citizen. It is universally conceded that Comptroller Haws has discharged the duties of the position with eminent ability, independence and success. The best possible proof of this is found in the fact that, in spite of the war and of the increased demands of the public service, the rate of taxation has actually been *diminished* during the present year. This has been effected by a rigid economy—by a prompt settlement of all just claims upon the City, and by stopping all leaks and every attempt to defraud the Treasury. His political opponents universally concede that in all these respects the administration of Comptroller Haws has been beyond reproach. The *Sunday Times*, a Democratic paper, says that under him "there is no longer any chance for dishonesty to get a foothold in the City Treasury."

This election will thoroughly test the question whether the majority of our people care more for honesty than for party in the financial affairs of the City. Mr. Haws has been nominated by large bodies of men without regard to party. Indeed, if we can judge from such indications as meet our eyes, he will have the cordial and hearty support of the great mass of our citizens of all parties. His opponent has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and neither of these gives him any special qualification for the intricate and responsible duties of the position for which he has now been nominated. Mr. Haws enjoys the universal confidence of all our citizens, and we trust he will receive their active and hearty support. As the contest now lies exclusively between him and Mr. Brennan, there ought to be no doubt of the result.

Speed on the Argosy.

Thanksgiving—the day specially set apart for the manifestation of gratitude to Providence—has again dawned. It ought to be the day of all others for high impulses and noble deeds, for, most assuredly, there is no such way of showing ourselves grateful as by being ourselves gracious, or of honoring the All-Bountiful as by dispensing freely of our bounty. We cannot, then, let our issue this morning pass without one more invoking the friendly succor of the great-hearted Christian public for our—shall we say, enemies? Thank Heaven, we are not obliged to use that word for our friends, the famishing operatives of England.

We say friendly succor. Hitherto they have not received even the barest, scantiest, coldest justice. England has been denounced sweepingly and by the wholesale, just as if its toiling millions were no part of her people. Those masses have abided month after month, and season after season, our fast friends; and because, forsooth, they had no great organs in the Press to give tongue to their feelings, we have made no account of them, and have loaded all alike with reproaches. It has been all wrong. The censure of the British people has been too indiscriminate. The unfriendly spirit which has from the outset been exhibited toward us by the great majority of the public men and public journals of Great Britain, has been too readily accepted as an exponent of its universal feeling. And yet nothing is more certain than that the sympathies and hopes of the workingmen of England and Scotland have been and still are with us and against the rebels. While the upper ranks, almost to a man, are eager for the dismemberment and downfall of this Republic, and while the middle classes are generally willing that almost any evil should befall us rather than that their commercial and manufacturing embarrassments should longer continue, the laboring classes have kept true to the cause which they recognize to be the cause of civil liberty and popular rights.

Let us, for a moment, look at this matter fairly. Here stands the British operative—one of that class which Dickens meant when he said, years ago, "the very lives of two millions of the kingdom hang upon a single cotton thread." For the last year and a half he has seen our war against the rebels gradually attenuating that thread, and starvation, or pauperism, which is to him almost as dreadful, daily drawing closer upon himself, his wife and his little ones. He has seen the three months, which were originally named as the period of the war, extended to twenty, without any substantial approach toward ending the rebellion. He has seen two great campaigns against the rebel capital, each of which he was assured would sweep everything irresistibly before it, transferred into a retreat, and into precipitate and most anxious movements for the protection of our own capital. There could not possibly have been a course of events more favorable to the instigations of demagogues. Such instigations were tried again and again. Had they been listened to—had the lean and hungry millions of Great Britain consented to join in the cry for an intervention, which should put an end to the conflict that seemed to be of no use to us, and was bringing death to them—no Government in England could have stood against it a week. The fear of domestic revolution would have swept down every neutral policy, and interference; let what might come of it, would have been as inevitable as fate. The British operatives have steadfastly refused to join in any such cry. Through it all, they have not shown one symptom of a disposition to desert our cause, and take the side of our enemies.

For this heroic fidelity, we say, God bless them! and for this we declare, on this Thanksgiving morn, that it is our bounden duty to aid in rescuing them from the terrific calamity that, because of it all, is now overwhelming them.

Christmas is coming, the day these true-hearted friends of ours have been wont to make the brightest in their calendar. Let us make it again so this dreary year. Our granaries are bursting with the food for which they and their children are starving. Fill up the ships with a portion of that magnificent harvest for which we thank God to-day, and pour it as free as God's air—a glorious Christmas gift—into the despairing homes of the men who will not barter not their but *our* birthright for a mess of pottage. Give them some sign that we recognize their heroism, that we sympathize with their sufferings, that we acknowledge a common brotherhood. Put this sign in the substantial, blessed shape of life-giving food, and its moral effect throughout Europe in our favor would be worth a dozen victories. It would knit all the liberty-loving masses, from Scotland to Sicily, in yet closer sympathy with us, and would inspire every rifler's heart with greater fear than ever of acting to our hurt. Speed on, then, the argosy!

"From kings and nobles we will seek no more
Aid, friendship nor alliance. With the Poor
We make our treaty, and the heart of man
Sets the proud seal of its allegiance there,
And ratifies the compact."

Newspapers.—The Boston newspapers have advanced their price from *two* to *three* cents a copy. The New-York newspapers will do the same thing just as soon as they can make up their minds that the world is large enough for all of them. Up to the present time, each seems so fearful of losing its own position that they all prefer giving for *two* cents what costs them four or five, to running the risk of making any change.

Every article that enters into the composition of a newspaper costs much more than it has ever done before. White paper, which is the most expensive of these articles, now sells for 18 and 20 cents a pound,—while *ten* has hitherto been the outside price. A ream, consisting of 480 sheets, weighs 50 pounds, and costs $9 to $10;—and brings back, at the wholesale price of *a cent and a half* per sheet after it has been printed precisely $7 20. On the cost of white paper alone, therefore, there is a clear loss of over $4 on every thousand printed,—which, together with the cost of type-setting, correspondence, reporting, editing, telegrams, &c., &c., is to be met by advertisers. The result is that the *advertising* community furnish the *reading* community with newspapers at less than half their cost.

Whether this will continue to be the case remains to be seen. Newspapers in all the principal cities of the North are raising their price, and the probability is that in due time those of New-York will follow their example.

Mr. Haws for Comptroller.—By the following figures, showing the returns of the State and Municipal elections in 1858, it will be seen that the State election is no criterion as to what will be the result of a municipal contest in which no political principle is at stake:

The whole number of votes cast for Governor in that year was		69 903
The vote cast for Amasa J. Parker, Dem.	41,154	
E. D. Morgan, Rep.	21,622	
Democratic majority		19,532
At the election of Comptroller in December following the whole number of votes cast was		63,849
Robert T. Haws received		23,469
George H. Purser, Tammany	18,383	
Stephen P. Russell, Mozart	11,993	30,376
Haws over both		3,093

Valuable Maps.—Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt have recently issued two contributions to hydrography, which will be as indispensable to the reader as to the navigator. One is a chart of the "Bahama Islands," giving full details of all the intricate windings of that archipelago; the soundings with the utmost minuteness, and all the data necessary to show the difficulties of checking rebel intercourse between Nassau and Charleston. The other is a map of "Charleston and its Vicinity," displaying all the water passages, inlets, islands and coast lines from the upper side of Bull Bay to Edisto Island. The topography is exceedingly full and accurate, evincing almost to the centre of the State while every peculiarity of the shore is conscientiously noted. The publications of the Messrs. Blunt need no voucher for their excellence and fidelity.

Another Remittance from Oregon for United States Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has just received from the people of Oregon, through Hon. Amory Holbrook, a further contribution of more than two thousand dollars, making the whole amount thus far contributed by that remote and infant State, $12,532 75.

A portion of this remittance comes in the shape of notes, bearing the following indorsement:

"This note was given by the Government of the United States for services in taking care of wounded soldiers of the Indian war in Oregon, in the years 1855 and 1856, known as the Yackemah War. Freely I send it upon an errand of mercy to the Sanitary Commission of the Armies of the United States, hoping that it may relieve the wants and sufferings of some loyal soldier, who has as high an appreciation of the benefits of the United States Government as its defenders. Let patriots push it along, and keep it moving in the good cause.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1862. A. C. R. S."

—Some of Gov Andrews' admirers gave him a dinner, on the occasion of his recent visit to Washington to look after the Massachusetts troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Circular Letter of the French Government in Favor of Mediation.

RESPONSE OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

BOTH DECLINE CO-OPERATION.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is additional to the news already telegraphed from Cape Race:—

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.

The London *Morning Herald* bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government and says that the language of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch "mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million starving English laboring men."

The *Herald* then charges the British Cabinet with "abject patience and dastardly submission in order to retain the Parliamentary good will of the Bright and Cobden party."

The London *Daily News* thinks that Lord RUSSELL'S answer is the best that could have been made without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at having escaped from entangling diplomatic associations with France.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSAL OF MEDIATION FROM FRANCE.

The following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburgh:

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

Europe watches with painful interest tha struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American Continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a natura to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added tha apprehension of servile war, which would be tha culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward whion we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperar, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequence of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, a cause of most sad trial.

As yon are aware, when tha conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which, since then, has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peece.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions toward peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North, as well as the South, might, on tha other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the Maritime Powers; and His Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea, as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, Sir, would not imply, on our part, any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which, hitherto, have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence.

The Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy toward the United States—England by the community of race—Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their counsels, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at pacification more difficult. It is the misfortune which international law assigns neutrals; at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when tha return of peace might become possible.

I request you, sir, in the name of His Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord RUSSELL, or to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, begging him to state the views of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, or the Court of Russia.

(Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

THE REPLY OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* contains the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in the note of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, which is in substance as follows:

"After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that it is requisite above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressura whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron STOECKEL, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there, (the French and English Ministers,) if not official aid, at least moral support."

[An abstract of the reply of Great Britain has already been published.—ED. TIMES.]

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 14.

The following dispatch was addressed by Earl RUSSELL to Earl COWLEY, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13.

MY LORD: The Count DE FLAHAULT came to the Foreign Office, by appointment, on Monday, the 10th inst, and read to me a dispatch from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, relating to the civil war in North America. In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Emperor has followed, with painful interest, the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American Continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed by both sides, but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed. To these accompaniments of the civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes. If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor; but Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her citizens have been subjected to most cruel trials. France and the maritime powers have during the struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality, but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seems, on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavor to escape from a position which appears to have no issue. The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances, taken together, would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of the opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He, therefore, proposes to Her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavor, both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, DROUYN DE L'HUYS proceeds to say, would not imply, on the part of the three Powers, any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which if is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth the obstacles, and only within the limits which the two interested parties would prescribe. The French Government is of the opinion that, even in the event of a failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of men, now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and peace.

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither Her Majesty, the Queen, nor the British nation, will ever forget the noble and emphatic agreed to co-operate with England and France on this manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the evident views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time, that the Russian Government have occasion, although that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel, with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond, bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, and give him a copy of it.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,

Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

The No. 9—A new "lock-stitch" machine, of great speed, capacity, simplicity and durability, made especially for army clothing and tailors' use. It is greatly superior to any other "lock-stitch" machine in use. Price $40. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot.

CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to infants. 25c. a bottle.

"They Cure!"—What cures?

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for a Cough.

AYER'S PILLS, for a Purgative,

and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

Positive Sale of Valuable Property—House and two lots of ground each 25 by 120 feet, corner of Myrtle av., and Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington aves., Brooklyn, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Saturday 29th inst. $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

Ladies' Shoes.—Thick, comfortable and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy and frosty weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. ANDREWS'. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

At Miller's, Ladies Can Obtain Beautiful Gaiters, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., with Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles and prices. Patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constantine Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561—Nov. 26, 1862.
33, 9, 34, 41, 62, 16, 21, 76, 39, 54, 71, 2, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 562—Nov. 26, 1862.
17, 75, 73, 27, 31, 21, 42, 55, 26, 77, 64, 15, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSIAH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

The course of Lectures for 1862 will be given at IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st. The opening lecture will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—THE SPIRIT FOR THE TIMES.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MENTAL DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERUVIAN LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the rare native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or irregularities, it imparts the vigor, fire incess and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 2-3, 209, 511, 756 Broadway, and 174 1st-st., cor. 4th-av.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable on their rendering, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 59 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association, and members of the Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
James Boorman, Vice-President, No. 13 Washington-square.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
Isaac Allen, Vice-President, No. 25 Union-place.
A. H. Wetmore, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
John A. Green, Vice-President, No. 32 So uth-st.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 48 South-st.

Wards.
1 James C. Ramsey, No. 145 Cedar-st.
2 George W. Allen, No. 89 Barclay-st.
3 H. S. Forbell, No. 45 Worth-st.
4 Oliver W. Woodford, No. 140 Madison-st.
5 A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6 Stephen Cleaver, No. 114 Leonard-st.
7 Mathew Field, No. 19 Nassau-st.
8 Joseph B. Collins, No. 62 West 12th-st.
9 Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10 E. A. Fraser, No. 203 Bleecker-st.
11 James Little, No. 215 4th-st.
12 J. J. Belmont-av., corner East 115th-st.
13 Lewis Chichester, No. 292 East Broadway.
14 David Terry, No. 139 Mulberry-st.
15 Thomas McEny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16 L. Jackson, No. 21 West 14th-st.
17 S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's place.
18 A. W. Sniea, No. 47 East 21st-st.
19 Wm. Leckie, No. 137 East 5th-st.
20 James Dennarest, No. 198 West 32d-st.
21 Wm. H. Bibbins, M. D., No. 55 Lexington-av.
22 A. M. Lyon, No. 92 West 42d-st.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

For Counsel to the Corporation,

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.

HENRY H. RAULAT,
EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.

The undersigned, residents of the Fifth Aldermanic District, place the name of ALEX. H. KEECH before the voters of the District, as the Citizens' candidate for Alderman in the coming election.

During the time Mr. Keech has been connected with the City Government, as a member of the Board of Councilmen, his course has been such as to merit the approbation of our citizens generally, and we feel confident that, if elected to the position above named, his acts will redound to the benefit of our now overburdened tax-payers, as well as to the immediate wants of his District.

William Tucker,	Henry Wilson,
Joseph L. Tunis,	Gardner C. Chapin,
Wm. P. Bensell,	David Vores,
Wm. Moir,	Jeremiah Lambert,
L. H. Buell,	Jas. D. Oliver,
Zabriskie & Vanriper,	T. T. Slauck & Sons,
P. O'Shea,	Willet C. Hunter,
Henry Swords,	John Creighton,
Wm. W. Whitney,	Edw'd H. Senior,
Chas. Russell,	Stephen A. Pierce,
W. F. F. Mellney,	C. F. Thompson,
R. T. Edwards,	Smith & Crane,
Robt. Paton,	D. E. Hill,
Geo. W. Creighton,	W. Westerfield,
Abram Westervelt,	F. S. Hathaway,
Edward F. Nurse,	Elias Tompkins,
Alfred Brady,	Wm. A. Burtis,
Peter J. Bogert,	J. S. Wibert,
John F. Baldwin,	H. Bristol,
Ellison Hurd,	W. C. Stevens,
John Styles,	and others.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

FIFTEENTH WARD
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Trustees,
JOHN T. IRVING.
JOHN H. HARNETT.
For Trustee to fill Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.
For Inspector,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.

JOHN P. GAW, Chairman of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.
WM. WRAY, Secretary of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING will be held at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Republican and People's Union Conventions. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. All who favor the election of Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS for Comptroller, and such men for local offices as will honestly strive to reduce the City taxes, are invited to attend.

Müller's brass band will furnish the music. By order of the Association.

A. M. BININGER, President.
ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS.
LEGRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.

ALSON P. MANN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. POYD.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
DANIEL CUGER.
For Inspector,
WELLINGTON GERMOND.
For Trustees,
JOHN H. WAYDELL, WILLIAM H. MERRILL, Jr.

SEVENTH WARD
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL HIGGINS.

EIGHTH WARD.
CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
SAMUEL L. MONTGOMERY.
For Inspector,
HENRY SCHIEL.
For Trustees,
DAVID A. FOWLER,
DR. FRANCIS FLEET.
To Fill a Vacancy,
JAMES A. CAROLIN.

JOHN DIXON, Chairman.
THOMAS G. WILSON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman,
LEWIS S. MYERS.

Nominated by joint conventions of Tammany and Mozart. A faithful public servant, and active and patriotic citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience and ability.

SAM'L T. MCSEAN, Chairman Tammany.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Sec'y Mozart.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES O. RANE.

UNION, REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
Sixth Councilmanic District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE
AND
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
16th District,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERMILYEA,
JAMES HOPE,
BENJAMIN MOORE,
ANDREW FURNIERE,
ROBERT HOUSTON,
FRANK SOUFR,
HENRY J. WELSH,
JOHN BALMORE,
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.

Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—Darl I. Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Erben, Naturalize Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Jones.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—Hosea B. Perkins.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

AT A MEETING OF THE TAMMANY AND MOZART HALL SPECIAL COMMITTEES, of the Seventh Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when, on motion of Mr. Wm. Murray,

CHARLES O. CLOZE

was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the United Democracy of the Seventh Aldermanic District.

JOHN A. MASON, Baltimore.

IGNATIUS PHANN, Secretary.
WM. M. TWEED, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee.
FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for County Offices for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

JONATHAN F. TROTTER,
HAMLIN FABRIQUE,
CORNELIUS A. RUSSELL,
CHARLES C. PAINE, M.D.,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
IRA O. MILLER.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, No. 8 Union-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

SAMUEL C. REED, } Secretaries.
L. DESOUFE, }

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION SCHOOL NOMINATIONS. For Commissioner, WASHINGTON MURRAY. Inspector, FREDERICK WIDDOWS. Trustees, JOHN T. IRVING, JOHN H. HARNETT. Trustee to Fill a Vacancy, THEODORE B. BRONSON.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—
(XXTH WARD,)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

REPUBLICAN UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
VOTE FOR KEECH.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PEOPLE'S Union and Taxpayers' united nomination for Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST—the champion of equal rights, and opposed to all corruption. In joint Convention.

JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THAD. W. MEIGHAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LES MISERABLES.
BY VICTOR HUGO.
W. I. POOLEY & CO., Publishers.

The celebrity which this wonderful work has achieved, and the sensation which it has created throughout France in the original, are more than equaled through the unexampled success of Lascelles Wraxhall and M. Esquiros' translation of the work into English, as published by W. I. POOLEY & Co.

The publishers present this work to Booksellers and the Public—

FIRST—Because it is an ENTIRELY LITERAL translation.

SECOND—Because it is THE ONLY ENGLISH TRANSLATION APPROVED BY VICTOR HUGO, ITS AUTHOR.

The price of POOLEY & CO.'S Edition—FOR THE FIVE VOLUMES COMPLETE, bound in one large octavo volume, muslin—is but $1 50, and in paper covers, $1—one of the cheapest and most celebrated works ever issued from the American Press.

Evidence of the popularity of POOLEY & CO.'S Edition is given in the fact that those who have read the so-called translation first published here—not satisfied—now buy the translation of Wraxhall & Esquiros, that they may get VICTOR HUGO'S MEANING, AS HE HIMSELF APPROVES IT.

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Harper's Building, Franklin-square.

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AMONG THE PINES.

By EDMUND KIRKE.

12mo., cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

Nearly ready, by the same author,

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS,

A MERCHANT STORY.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,

No. 532 Broadway.

TO THE INTELLECTUAL ONLY.

The SCALPEL No. 2 contains an article on Varicocele, its causes and the different modes of curing it. No. 3. One on Fistula, Fissure and Prolapsus of the lower bowel, and the causes and different modes of cure. No. 4. One on Abortionism and its consequences. No. 5. One on the effect of Tobacco on virility, rationale of its action. No. 6. What are the causes of early decay in American woman? Falling of the Uterus, its causes, anatomy and consequences. No. 7. Hysterics—what are they and what are their causes. No. 8. Hereditary descent of diseases; consequences of intermarriages of blood relatives. Inclose $1 for the eight numbers, or 25 cents for any one wanted, to box No. 3,121, addressed EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT,

A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 787 Broadway.

SNIPPETS OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

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CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
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A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings. Magnificent styles for presentation, also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

NEW MAP OF CHARLESTON AND VICINITY—showing the city and all the railroad common roads approaching it, and also the approach from seaward. Of especial interest, in view of its projected capture by our "Monitors."

Our large map of Virginia is the best of that State, for the purpose of observing the advance of our army to Richmond. E. G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-est literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES, viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety from 15 cents. SCARFS, splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1. HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of the DRESS SHIRTS, WHICH WE WILL REDUCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirt at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each; the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

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THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
(No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.)
have now on sale an immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS, ESPECIALLY, IN ABUNDANCE
to which the attention of
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
are particularly invited.

All goods are warranted. Any garments sold at retail, which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, may be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞ Remember the number—104—sign of the bulletin.

101. BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY. 104.

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ARMY SHIRTS

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IRA PEREGO & SONS,
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NEW GILDED STYLE
WITHOUT A DIE.

See the new steel Wedding Invitations.
See the great variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Autographic Album.
See the $1 Album, ruled 10 to 8.
Smith, Rose's stock of Tiffany & Co.'s Splendid Albums.
(Wood covers, $2 50.)
[illegible] BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel.

[illegible]
These celebrated Engraved [illegible] HELLS
Established 1826. [illegible] to stamps.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full assortment, adapted to every business, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by H. BROWN, Warerooms, No. 2 Barclay-st., cor. Church-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Night at 7 o'clock.
GRAND HOLIDAY TREAT,
GRAND HOLIDAY TREAT,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE,
or,
THE HAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
THE HAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

This successful fairy spectacle is the joint production of Messrs. D'Emery, Clairville and A. Monnier, the most popular of Parisian authors. It ran for several hundred consecutive nights, and is still attracting all Paris. The translation was made, the tricks and effects supplied, by authority of the above. No liberties have been taken with the text except to condense or expunge such matter as the Management deemed inappropriate for this location.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Intended for a holiday piece.

Lubin	Mr. [illegible]
Gamblle	Mr. L[illegible]
Prince Merlin	Miss E. [illegible]
Blondette	Mrs. F [illegible]
Uria	Miss Mo[illegible]
Bacotte	Miss St[illegible]
Honr of Love	Miss Mo[illegible]
Hour of Ball	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Midnight	Miss Alice Mo[illegible]
Hour of Sleep	Miss Thompson
Hour of Play	Miss Troy
Monr of Indolence	Miss Hunter
Spanish Lace	Misses. Webb, Gilmer, Koster and Blake
Mslines Lace	Misses. Germain, Rosa, Pillow & Claston
English Lace	Misses. Charles, Wheeler Crawford and Irving.
Turkish Lace	Misses, Shoppard, Harris, Thornton and Weeks.
Trufio

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	13
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	19
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
Saxonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	20
Hibernian	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
China	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Hansa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	27
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	4
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	14

FROM AMERICA:

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	13
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. TOWNSEND, WHO DESIRED knowing of H. Johnson, of New-Orleans, will send his address to L. L., Station D, he can hear of what he desires.

JOHN B. COLLETT, EXCHANGE BANKing and Collection Office, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York, People's Bank Building.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, OORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

859 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades,
Buff Hollaod Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

A large assortment of the newest styles of Muff Collars and Muffs, in every variety, to be sold 30 per cent less than any other house. Ladies before purchasing elsewhere will do well to call on us.
N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO JEWELERS.—PARTNER WANTED IN A RETAIL STORE—A practical, energetic man, with just enough money to make him interested, can have a good opportunity to join the advertiser in a well-established and good paying business. Address G. H. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN THE soft hat business, already established; done exclusively for cash, and in great demand. For particulars, address, with name, L. B. Box No. 105 *Times* Office. House and lot for sale in Jersey City.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM AND some cash wanted. In exchange for a good and valuable business in this City. Address Box No. 46 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A FIRST-CLASS vessel of about 400 tons, for a voyage to New-Orleans and back. Apply at No. 86 West-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at BRADLEY'S stable, 31st st., between 5th and Madison ave.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. H., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedman's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 400 Broadway, at the corner of Walker-st., for the reception of donations in cloth or clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the suffering who are now within the lines of our army. The ladies will be in attendance each day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and will be glad to welcome any lady who will be willing to aid, by her needle or presence, to help the cause. Donations may also be sent to Mrs. Gibbons, No. 10 Lamart place; Mrs. Wm. A. Butler, No. 13 East 10th-st.; Miss Gould, No. 5 Madison-square, or Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, No. 144 East 17th-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.—Over 300 varieties in store, at wholesale and retail. South American ostrich feathers in quantities to suit, short ostrich, suitable for upholsterers, vulture feathers for plume makers; African ostrich, white, black and gray. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park Row, opposite Astor House.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., just received and for sale by the case and packages only. P. MURRAY.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Emporium, No. 2 Astor House, Hatters' Building. All articles of the latest style and pattern. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN L. HALL & CO.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—RETAIL DEALers and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates by addressing the subscribers, FERD MAY & CO.,
Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

BLANKETS, DRY GOODS AND OTHER MERCHANDISE compressed and baled for shipping, by Hydraulic Pressure, at
SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment
No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent cake, bread and biscuit maker; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook and most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and deserts. Can be seen at No. 86 25th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., for three days; the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds fish, soups, meats, poultry and game, and desserts; is also an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 16th-st., in the shoe store, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly and would assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; no objections to go in the country; good reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 18th-st., near the 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, has good references. Can be seen at No. 173½ East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker, would do housework for a small family; has good City reference and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Hudson-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to see to children; good City reference. Apply at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 600 3d-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable American girl (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 293 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 245 9th-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of young children; best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation; is chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or can do plain work and sewing; is a competent person; has the best of City reference, can be seen for two days. Call at No. 121 West 24th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; or as general housemaid in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 10 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 416 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE GERman young woman, willing and able to work, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl wishes a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as chamber maid, nursing, waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. She has good references, and can be found at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, would take charge of an infant lady; is competent to bring up an infant by hand; is a good sewer, or would take care of two growing children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., to the grocery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; will go to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY WOMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation as baby's nurse, or to attend an invalid lady; the advertiser has no objection to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 301 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., upper floor.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, by a woman of many years experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; will be found trustworthy and obliging; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable English woman requires a situation; can be highly recommended from her last situation; no objection to the country. Address M. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework—lately married; can be seen for two days at No. 206 1st-av., third floor, back room No. 12

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit Ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at 212 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker, has the best of reference. Call at No. 35 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LAdy desires a situation to take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call or address M. R., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is a first-class laundress, a situation in the City or country; does up linens and finery in magnificent style, or chamber maid and to do fine washing and ironing, finishing and mangling; best of City reference, wages $5. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a young Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and has good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 5 h-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second story, front room.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Best of situations for reliable help. Wanted, colored men waiters and Protestant chambermaids

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable single young man as coachman; is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious and can be trusted implicitly; he is willing to take hold and generally useful in any part in want of a good man; would do well to apply or address a note to J. H. C., No. 16 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. He has the very best of references from his late employers.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City reference. Can refer to his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; wishes to go a short distance in the country; will make himself generally useful. Can refer to his last employer. Address O. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver; references can be given. Call or address W. Box No. 219 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a middle-aged man, who is fully competent to take charge of horses, and has first-rate City and Country references. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by one long experienced in both branches. Address CHAS. DOWD, at E. J. Brown & Co.'s, No. 330 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., six first-class engravers and three pearl setters. Apply at No. 23 Maiden-lane.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A GOOD SEAMstress, and one who can dress hair. French or German preferred. Apply at the New-York Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, from 10½ to 12 noon, at the door on Waverley-place.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN who has good City references, to act as seamstress and take the care of two children, aged 4 and 6 years. Apply at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING
SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. KOWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 11 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT REDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No 661 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, gratuitously, and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST AND teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music, by a lady who has formerly been engaged in a Southern institute for advanced pupils; the best reference given as to ability and experience; is competent to instruct in French and Latin; also, wishes to board in a family where music lessons would be deemed compensation. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 20 West 28th-st.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, desires a few more pupils to teach and to give lessons at her own or pupil's residence. A note addressed to A. B. C., No. 310 Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City references given

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, FROM ONE of the first families in Connecticut, experienced in teaching English branches, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in this City, an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. H. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY AS VICE-Principal of a first-class Female Seminary, 20 miles from New-York, who can invest $1,000 in the establishment. Address PARTNERSHIP, Box 301 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged gentleman as private tutor, who is capable of teaching moral philosophy and the knowledge of human nature. Address EACON, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO FRONT Bedrooms, on the second floor, large and well furnished, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD Floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL, GENTEEL, private family, on or near 8th-av., not below 16th nor above 19th sts., board, with parlor and bedroom for gentleman and his wife, during the next 6 months, (if agreeable.) Address, with particulars, BOARDER, P. O. BOX No. 1,275 Post office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST FORTIETH-ST.—Two sunny rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are newly furnished and all new carpets; a central situation; will be let cheap as there will be few taken. Terms $5 to $10, dinner and references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN a private family, situated and nicely furnished rooms, with full or partial board, between 14th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 7th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,051 Post office.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO let—with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 8 East 23d-st. Private entrance given and required.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen; also small room for one person. $1 per week. No boarders or children. Apply at No. 30 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SIFTERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit every body. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN & SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is made entirely from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those ingredients so often found in soap we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing fabrics and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a well reputation for making nothing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

E. MORGAN & SONS,
No. 241 Washington-st.,
And No. 462 West-st.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 412 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps, in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: *Playing Cards, Proprietary, Express, Telegraph, Insurance, (life,) Insurance, (fire and marine,) Passage Tickets* and *Protest*.

The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next. And persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to so use said stamps, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, building receiving basin northeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; to inside of Thirteenth street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth avenue from and to a point half way distant between Fifth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue, to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place, to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me, at the Bureau, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, building receiving basin northeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; to inside of Thirteenth street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth avenue from and to a point half way distant between Fifth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue, to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place, to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me, at the Bureau, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
P. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 1 Chambers-st.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 14th day of September next will be charged with interest and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with 5 per cent in addition, and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next will be charged with 5 per cent more, as directed by law.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSTEAD FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of DAVID L. BROOKS, No. 258 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next—Dated New-York, the 25th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKAY,
Executors.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET SAMMIS, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. HACKSON, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next. Dated New-York, May 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 16th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.
M. MORGAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as heretofore carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.
HENRY MORGAN
EDWARD MORGAN,
CHARLES MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
Consisting of one 8-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames, also a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11 at 10 o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st. Before the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
L. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK,
Administrators.
Jos. H. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—FRIDAY, NOV. 28, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at the Remsen House, (the "Globe Hotel, No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE.—Comprising seventy rooms, in rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, with hair, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows also, a large assortment of blankets, quilts, comforters, sheets, napkins, linen tablecloths, plated ware, earthenware, glassware, gas fixtures, heaters, stoves, English Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
N. B.—The furniture is as good as new, having been in use but a short time. Catalogues at the salerooms.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., the vessel mortgaged by Levy Sandler & Co., under mortgage for about $7,000, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 59 Beaver-st. The vessel is now lying at Pier No. 1 East River, foot of Whitehall-st. Particulars will be given at the sale, or on application to the undersigned, at No. 59 Beaver-st. The vessel will be sold as she now lies, without warranty, and subject to the approval of the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 59 Beaver-st.
JOHN L. HALL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, the first day of December, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this City, in good condition, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best seasoned timber, and to be subject to such inspection as may be directed by the Inspector at the place of delivery. The wagons to be delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1863. The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in said City, following, up to the 1st day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. F. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 59 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMPERLAIN,
Clerk of the Council.
Hoboken, Nov. 22, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets. Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8½ pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENTS. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
136,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN GWEN,

Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1839, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 25th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O21aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.

FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open from 1 o'clock M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

No. 51 Wall-st., and No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold and taken on margin at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on stocks and bonds.

BRACKETT & CO., BANKERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] Bills of the Bullion Banks [illegible] at ½ of 1 per cent discount.

New-York, Nov. [illegible]

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,

No. 16 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPON [illegible] of Lewis County, due 1st December, [illegible] will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BRIDTHERTON, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of PATERS & CO.,) No. 60 Wall-st, New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to C. H. SAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1854,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ADD. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 11th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPERTY advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, December 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement.) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, or 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., &c.

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the hill north of this land, and south of Mr. Bennett's property, and immediately on the Dépôt-lane, which bounds this property on the north. The eastern line of the park being Broadway, and the western line the lane known as North-avenue, to and through the property of Charles O'Conor, Esq., to said Dépôt-lane, the proposed south boundary.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 100½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes: brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,

No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,

or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five of eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry: neighborhood unexceptionable. will be sold very low: terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, hay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 2 x 45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 75 feet from the southeast corner of 52d-st. and 2d av., three stories, high stoop, with all modern improvements; each 17½x50, lot one-half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VILLA HOUSE AND SIX LOTS in Brooklyn, situated at the northwest corner of Gates and Bedford avs. Price $10,500; $7,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 74 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN SIXTEENTH-ST., near Irving place, a first-class house and lot in good order. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM ANTHES, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 122 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water in rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

A TASTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Maplewood, near South Orange; also sixteen acres of land near the above, containing some of the most beautiful building sites in the country. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains ten rooms, barn, carriage-house and green grapery, 14 acres; fine brook, fish and skating-pond; five minutes' walk from depot; more land if desired. GILLIN & HOAGLAND, No. 123 West 8th.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The attention of capitalists desiring to invest in valuable property in the vicinity of New-York is invited to the sale of the well-known Anthony Johnson farm, situated on the south side of Staten Island. The farm contains 226 acres, consisting of valuable farmland, woodland and meadow, and is one of the best farms on the island. It is located near the quarantine bay, within a short drive of the New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, and commands a fine view of the outer bay and ocean, and would make a very desirable gentleman's residence. Sale to take place Dec 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court-house, in the village of Richmond. For further particulars apply to H. B. METCALFE, Esq., Richmond Village, Staten Island, or JAMES THOMPSON, Quarantine Landing, or to H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, for particulars.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALFE, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in the village of Richmond, Staten Island, December 9th, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson, at New Dorp, adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 226 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County Gazette. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Bleecker-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID suites of rooms, in the new houses on 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., for rail, $150 and $40 per month. Each apartment has 8 and 9 rooms. Only to applicants going to families in the premises.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 236 West 26th-st., has the modern improvements, rent $19 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 236 8th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 100 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

SAMUEL LOGUE, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, fronting Park-row, 32x to feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE OF IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price on [illegible] to $7,000. Address R. H., Box [illegible] T.

HOUSE WANTED—NOT LESS THAN TWENTY feet wide, high stoop, between 20 and 30 and not below 42d-st. rent about $400. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,771 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27.

CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra | Gallery ..... 25 cents
When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated opera,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia ..... LORINI | Maffio Orsini ..... MORENSI
Gennaro ..... BRIGNOLI | Duke Alfonso ..... SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

CORDIER.

Director ..... J. GRAU

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—TENTH OPERA NIGHT.

Notice.—Seats may be secured for to-night's (Thanksgiving Day) Cheap Opera Night, and for Friday's DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Mayerbeer's new Operaof

DINORAH;

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

will be produced for the third time
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Third appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter

In give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by ..... Signor MUZIO
The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted even without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press, cannot be admitted.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, fourth night of DINORAH

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI,
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA.

LORINI ..... Norma | MORENSI ..... Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI ..... Pollione | SUSINI ..... Oroveso

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA.

The next rôle in which
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA
Will appear will be
LEONORA, in LA FAVORITA, and
AMELIA, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Mr. Anschutz begs to inform the public that he will give a
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflute,)
Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as first produced at this establishment.
WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST,
AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.
Admission ..... 50 cents
Reserved Seats ..... 25 cents extra
Family Circle ..... 25 cents

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Sonntag, Allston, Trumbull, Coles, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our most living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THANKSGIVING CONCERT.—THE "TREMAINE FAMILY," assisted by Mr. WM. H. OAKLEY, of the "Alleghanians," will give a Concert on the evening of THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Warren-st. Methodist Church, Warren-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
ATRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cleaveland, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $105
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. Brooks, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from [illegible] and next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Drafts issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, or to
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons | GEORGE LAW ..... 2,000 tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... 1,500 tons | BONAPARTE ..... 1,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, Greytown, connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, for the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, from Harbor No. 4, North River. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Nov. 29.
GIRAFFA ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 6.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $33
First cabin to London ..... $115 | Steerage to London 41
First cabin to Paris ..... $115 | Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... $110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can have tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in watertight compartments, and are fitted with Engines of the most approved power. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterloo-st., or Queenstown to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 Rutland-st.; in London to C. & W. D. SEAMAN, No. 6 Old Broad-st.; in London to EDYE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOU, No. 15 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, C. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carries the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible] will leave for the above ports on [illegible]
Passage money to Nassau [illegible]
Passage money to Havana [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

THANKSGIVING,
DAY AND NIGHT,
DOUBLE PERFORMANCES.
EDWIN FORREST,
Will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE
Since his reëngagement as
SPARTACUS,
In Dr. Bird's great American Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862,

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... SPARTACUS
Crassus ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Phasarius ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Julia ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senora ..... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

The performance will commence at 8½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

THANKSGIVING.

In the afternoon, at 2,
GABRIEL RAVEL
will appear in a
FINAL FAREWELL MATINEE,
prior to his departure from America upon Saturday.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE FOUR PRINCIPAL SCENES OF THE GREEN MONSTER.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
GABRIEL ..... as ..... Bibi
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
BY YOUNG AMERICA,
with a
GRAND DANCING DIVERTISSEMENT,
by Monsieur Tophoff and Madame Marzetti.
To begin at 2 P. M.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRICES.

Admission ..... 50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls ..... 75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) ..... 25 cents.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin.
Will deliver his first oration in Brooklyn on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
Subject,
MILTON,
THE PATRIOT, STATESMAN, PROSE WRITER AND POET.
SYLLABUS.

Introduction—Milton's Youth—His Life at St. Paul's School and Cambridge—Milton in Italy—His Interview with Galileo—He returns to England—The Contest between the People and the King—Milton's grand choice—Which side would we have chosen—Milton's intense love of Country and of Freedom—Misrepresentations and Calumnies of Johnson—their cause—Milton's Prose Works—their excellences and defects—His Writings on Divorce—His View of the Dignity of Literature—The Education and Mission of the true Poet—The truest Sources of his Inspiration—Milton contrasted with Goethe and Byron—Is the age of Poetry gone?—Poem of Comus—His Minor Poems—The Hymn on the Nativity—Samson Agonistes—Paradise Regained and Paradise Lost—Milton in his Poverty, Blindness and Old Age—The secret of his fortitude when he had "fallen upon evil tongues and evil days"—Retrospect of his Life and its purpose—Great Lessons which they teach us—Conclusion.

Admission ..... 25 cents
Reserved numbered seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents
Tickets can be obtained at ROE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., and at LENT'S music-store, Fulton-st., and at the Academy. The Box Office will be open from 9 until 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, where seats can be secured.

IRVING HALL.

MR. J. R. THOMAS'
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 27,

A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:

MRS. MOZART,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,)
SIG. ABELLA,
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN, (accompanist.)

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., is dry, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 14th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-ninth-st. Ferry at 7:30, 9, 12, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 6, 8, 10, 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6.

Way-stations—Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at Hunter's Point Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 7 o'clock.

J. S. ROTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare as usual.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 35th st station
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN B. JERVIS, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot Catherine-st. Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862, leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.

At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Jamaica.

On Sunday, a train leaves at Hunter's Point (26th-st.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

An eminent lawyer, occupying a high official position, has given his opinion that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER cannot legally be tried by the Court organized for that duty. The objection is based on purely technical grounds, and can be obviated by the appointment of another Court; but it is believed that enough similar delays will be interposed to finally prevent any investigation being reached. Although the public has frequently been informed that Gen. PORTER is ordered here to testify on the trial of Gen. PORTER, yet it is quite certain that no such order has been sent. The delay is charged to Gen. HALLECK, who is accused of having prevented its transmission, and of being resolved that Gen. PORTER shall not appear.

ANOTHER COMMISSION ORDERED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 352.—[Extract.]—*Third.*—The Military Commission ordered to assemble in this city on the 20th inst., by Special Order No. 350, Nov. 17, 1862, from headquarters of the army, is hereby dissolved, and a general Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet in this city on the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Gen FITZ JOHN PORTER, United States Volunteers. Detail for the Court, Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, United States Volunteers: Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Rufus King, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. B. Ricketts, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. V; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. A. Col. J. Holt, Judge Advocate General U. S. A. Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE TAX LAW.

A Committee is here, consisting of three Assessors from the principal districts of each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of pointing out to the Secretary of the Treasury radical defects in the Revenue laws, which must be amended before they can be put into successful operation. An interview has been arranged for to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRINCE.

The first tilt of Prince JOHN with the President has not proved a success. In fact, he sustained a reverse, and retired, not in the best order, to await reinforcements. He should not have acted in the absence of reserves; and he probably forgot the fact that FERNANDO WOOD had proclaimed it to be his own special mission to "go to the President and tell him," &c.

But Mr. VAN BUREN called at the White House and secured an audience. Of course he insisted that the President should reverse the policy of his Emancipation Proclamation; and his dismay may be imagined on learning from very intelligible statements, that no outside influences from the Northern apostles of the new gospel of peace, would be effectual in shaking the determination of the Executive to carry out with firmness the policy he had adopted with deliberation. Moreover, it was made clear to his apprehension that no propositions for peace could, under any circumstances, be entertained from our "wayward sisters," so long as said sisters were in armed rebellion against the Government.

When will Mr. WOOD follow up this repulse of the vanguard, with an attack in force by the main body?

THE FEMALE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

Under the order just made by Assistant Judge-Advocate TURNER relating to ladies going South, a Government escort will leave Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on the 16th of December, having in charge a number of ladies who have filed applications for permission to join their families and friends in the rebel States. Their names will be first published. An expedition may be made up to start a week or two earlier, if the number of permits continue to be granted as at present.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered a supply of foreign grain for distribution in the Spring. Wheat from England and France, rye from Russia, and oats from Sweden, will be placed at the disposal of our farmers, with a choice variety of new and valuable flower and vegetable seeds. The first report of the new department will be presented to Congress during the Winter, and will, it is said, be a more attractive and popular volume upon agriculture and horticulture than has yet been issued under the auspices of the Government.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD UPON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A few days since Surgeon-General HAMMOND received from EDWARD S. WAYNE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, samples of what purported to be "granulated beef tea," prepared for hospital use. Mr. WAYNE wished to secure a contract to furnish the Medical Department with the article, and nearly succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Surgeon-General, who, knowing the respectability of the parties offering it, had no suspicion of fraud. Previous, however, to entering into contract with them, the Surgeon-General placed the samples in the hands of Dr WOOTWARD with a view to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the amount of *muscular fibre* it contained, when, to it was found to be nothing but starch, without a particle of beef in its composition. When subjected to a test with iodine, the substance assumes an indigo color, a result only obtained in articles in which starch is a component, and a most infallible test to prove its presence.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, invites proposals for furnishing the Government with five thousand ten-inch solid shot, one thousand fifteen-inch shell, and one thousand fifteen-inch battering shot. The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected according to the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the battering shot, which must be made of what is known as gun-metal. The projectiles are to be delivered, free of charge, for transportation, at the arsenal on Governor's Island, in the harbor of New-York, where they will be inspected by competent officers appointed for the purpose. The proposals will be received until the 9th of December.

The Commissary Department invites inventors and manufacturers to present models and samples of portable mills for grinding corn and wheat for the use of the army. The mills are not to weigh over twenty-five pounds.

PERSONAL.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, has taken a private residence here for the season. Several members of Congress and distinguished politicians have rented residences here during the session of Congress, and the approaching Winter promises to be a gay one.

Mrs. LINCOLN, who for several weeks past, has been sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel in your City, is expected to return to Washington the present week.

Senator IRA HARRIS [illegible] Ferry, to visit his son, who [illegible] typhoid fever.

Hon. WM. MCKEE DUNN, [illegible] Indiana, and late of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S [illegible] here on Tuesday, and is stopping at the [illegible]

Surgeon JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of the [illegible] Hospital, Philadelphia, was here recently [illegible] with Surgeon-General HAMMOND, in regard to [illegible] that hospital immediately for the reception of [illegible]

ARMY PIKES AND PATROW

The bloodhounds for [illegible] and those of the [illegible] stay, east of the Blue Ridge, were [illegible] to-day. About forty bidders were present. The highest bid was THOMAS HURLBUTT LEONARD, of Chicago, paying $1 50 per head, he to follow the army and collect the articles.

PROVOST-MARSHALS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Following is a list of Provost-Marshals nominated to the Secretary of War by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania:

Samuel S. McCreary, Gettysburgh, Adams County.
John Major, Bedford, Bedford County.
Henry S. Kupp, Reading, Berks County.
David McCashan, Hollidaysburgh, Blair County.
J. H. Phinney, Tonawanda, Bradford County.
Mahlon Yardley, Doylestown, Berks County.
Abraham Kopelin, Johnstown, Cambria County.
James Butt, West Chester, Chester County.
Simuel L. Bottie, Lightstreet, Columbia County.
D. A. Finney, Meadville, Crawford County.
John McGaughey, Clearfield, Clearfield County.
J. Brown Parker, Carlisle, Cumberland County.
A. F. Ballard, Media, Delaware County.
A. H. Head, Ridgway, Elk County.
Andrew Scott, Erie, Erie County.
Wm. Walker, Connellsville, Fayette County.
George Eyster, Chambersburgh, Fayette County.
S. E. Duffield, McConnellsburgh, Fulton County.
Rufus K. Campbell, Waynesburgh, Greene County.
Charles Slaysman, Indiana, Indiana County.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The assertion that Surgeon-General HAMMOND, during the past year has expended for medical supplies alone the sum of $6,000,000, is erroneous. The total expenditures of the Medical Department for the last year will amount to but little over $4,000,000, which sum covers the expense of erecting and furnishing hospitals. While $20,000,000 was uselessly expended in gratifying the false strategy of one of our Generals, and uncounted sums have been squandered in seeking and abandoning imaginary "bases of operations," it will not do to begrude ordinary shelter, comfort and care to the unfortunate victims of these fatal whims.

PRISONERS AT THE OLD CAPITOL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 26.

SPECIAL ORDER.—[EXTRACT.]—Maj. JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G., and Capt. EDWIN G. PARKER, A. A. G., are hereby appointed Commissioners to investigate the cases of all prisoners confined in the old Capitol Prison, who are under control of the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.

(Signed,) J. P. SHERBURNE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

An order has been issued by the War Department that hereafter all military commanders and Provost-Marshals forwarding prisoners for imprisonment in the Old Capitol Prison, are required to file immediately in the office of the Provost-Marshal such evidence as they may have bearing on the cases, in order that they may be speedily and satisfactorily investigated and disposed of.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND THE MESSAGE.

The annual reports of the Heads of the Departments are nearly completed, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is delayed in part by the continued preparations of the estimates of the War Department and other data in that connection, involving an extraordinary amount of labor.

President LINCOLN'S Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies of this important document will be sent out in advance, therefore it will be telegraphed to the Press as soon as its reading shall be commenced.

The object of this course is understood to be the prevention of a premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence that may come to hand.

Members of Congress are arriving by every train, and have already become quite numerous.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that oyster-cans not air-tight nor fitted to preserve the contents beyond a brief period of time are not subject to taxation. When, however, meats, fish or shell-fish are packed in cans or other air-tight vessels for the purpose and with the expectation of preserving such articles for considerable periods of time, they are subject to a tax of five per centum ad valorem; nor does such liability depend upon any previous preparation of the articles for the purpose of aiding in their preservation. The exemption is due exclusively to the fact that the cans or other packages are not air-tight, and that the contents are not there by other means preserved. In such case it is the duty of the Assessors to consider and decide these questions.

The Commissioner has also decided that a marine engine itself, as built into and forming part of the vessel, is not regarded as a manufacture, nor subject to taxation under the law. There are, however, articles used which are in themselves manufactures, and which are known to commerce as such. These are, of course, subject to taxation, and should be assessed as other manufactores. If the builder of a marine engine is himself the manufacturer of an article used in the structure, as a steam pump or copper pipe, he becomes liable as a manufactorer whenever there is a removal for sale or consumption.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Master GEORGE PERRIS, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. MOORE, are ordered to the steamer *Circassian*.

THE CASE OF GEN. McDOWELL.

The General's Plea of Investigation Submitted to the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov 26

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDOWELL, reassembled to-day, when he, having been called upon, read a paper submitting a plea of investigation, in the course of which, he says:

"The details of the disaster of the first battle of Bull Run having been investigated by a Joint Committee of Congress, and he having since been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a Major-General, he has not thought it necessary to ask the Court to take up that campaign, but only to investigate his conduct since he was thus commissioned.

The question which stands forth prominently in this case, and which may be assumed as the charge to which all the other points can be regarded, is that of "treason." Knowing of no specific act—none having been charged—he has the difficult task of proving a negative. By direct proof this is impossible, and the only way he knows of doing so is by such evidence as shall cause innocence to be inferred.

It was with this view he wrote to the President asking an investigation on such points as would, if the result should prove favorable, leave no doubts to his prejudice.

In addition to this question of his general conduct as an executive and administrative officer, he asks inquiry to be made on those points he supposes may have in the minds of others a direct bearing on the main question, as follows:

First—An investigation of his correspondence with the enemy's commanders, or with any one within the enemy's lines.

Second—An investigation of his conduct and the policy pursued by him toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops with reference to the use of or their property.

This matter, he says, has been severely commented upon throughout the country and in both Houses of Congress, and may possibly have had much to do with the charge of treason.

As to his conduct toward the inhabitants with reference to themselves, he wishes to offer his General Order concerning rape, robbery and pillage, and those with reference to the interference with the rights of [illegible]

[illegible] he has been faithful to these [illegible] As to whether he has failed, through [illegible] to go to the aid or send [illegible] to other commanders.

[illegible] investigation into the charges [illegible] against him, and which affects [illegible] that of drunkenness.

After reading this and some comments upon each point, the Court went into secret session, and then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Among the witnesses are Gens. Scott, McClellan, Pope, Ricketts, Hartsuff, Haupt, Sumner, Barry, Butterfield, Hancock, French, Angur, Brannan, Hunter, Patrick, Gibbons, Morris, Wool, Heintzelman, Franklin, Hooker, Thomas, Andrew Porter, King, Wadsworth and Martindale. Depositions are to be taken where personal attendance cannot be had.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Gen. HOVEY'S expedition, consisting of 17 transports, carrying about 10,000 men, which left Helena some days since, returned on Friday. It proceeded to the mouth of White River, but, owing to its lowness, could go no further. Its destination is said to have been Little Rock.

Affairs at Lagrange are unchanged.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st, publishes the proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention in Augusta, 20th, at which, owing to the high prices of articles used in manufactures, it was not thought advisable to contract with Government at fixed prices for more than one month.

The *Appeal* learns from several sources that the Federals in Western Tennessee and vicinity of Holly Springs have forbidden farmers sowing wheat, declaring they will not be allowed to raise it, the Federal purpose being to prohibit the production of anything but cotton.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Pirate Alabama Supposed on the Coast of Maine, Making for the Town of Sullivan.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The people on the coast are in a great state of excitement. It is represented that a steamer, answering to the description of the pirate *Alabama*, appeared in Frenchman's Bay this afternoon, and steered toward Sullivan. They know of no honest vessel likely to be there at this time.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *St. Louis* arrived to day from Panama.

Sailed, ship *Kingfisher*, Shanghai, carrying $90,000 in treasure.

Another company of wreckers have chartered a vessel to go to the wreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*, near Manzanilla, to endeavor to raise the treasure. Contracting parties were successful, several years ago, in rescuing the treasure from the wreck of the *Yankee Blade* on the California coast. They take provisions for a four or five months' effort.

Measures are matured for establishing an extensive woolen manufactory in Tehama County. The two establishments of the kind already in operation on this coast find the manufacture of the coarser woolens very profitable.

Passengers per *Crescent City* give glowing accounts of the extent and richness of the recently opened copper mines in Del Norte County.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—ONE MAN AND TWENTY HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Furman-street near Fulton Ferry, and resulted in the destruction of the building and contents, together with twenty horses. A hand in the employ of the Company was burned to death. His name is JAMES MCGUNIGLE, who, it appears, was in the habit of lodging on the premises, and as supposed was asleep on some straw at the time the fire originated. There was considerable hay and straw in the stable, which burned with such rapidity that, the whole was enveloped before means could be taken to suppress the flames. Several persons broke open the doors, and succeeded in rescuing four horses at the peril of their lives, while twenty of the poor animals were left to be consumed. Mr. FREDERICK HAUGHEY, one of the principal men about the establishment, fearing that some persons were in the stable, made search, and found the dead body of MCGUNIGLE. It was feared at the time that others were inside, but it was then impossible to make further examination. It is believed, however, that MCGUNIGLE is the only one who did not succeed in making his escape from the premises. The stable was of frame 25 feet front by 50 feet deep, and valued at about $600. It was designed to build a brick structure this Fall. The value of each horse averaged $200, making a total loss, with harness, &c., about $6,000. The property is owned by the New-York Knickerbocker Ice Company, Mr. A. BARMORE, President. There were several wagons in the rear yard, and a vessel at the dock, but all were saved by the exertions of the firemen. The fire, it is supposed, originated by accident.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This day promises to be generally celebrated throughout the city. Services will be held in the churches during the forenoon, and the war will, doubtless, be referred to by many of the pastors. The different charitable institutions and other associations have also made arrangements to observe the occasion in the usual manner, by furnishing those under their charge with the delicacies of the season. Entertainments of various kinds are announced. Washington Skating Pond will be opened to subscribers of last year, and those wishing to join the first this year, in order to enable them to examine the improvements which have recently been made, and are still in progress. A band of music will be in attendance during the afternoon. In former years the streets were alive with target companies, but from various causes there will be few excursions on this occasion, although several clubs and parties have made arrangements to enjoy the day at some of the numerous resorts beyond the City limits. Places of business will generally be closed, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation and the recommendation of the Mayor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named RUBERT WALKER, employed in MCDOUGAL'S ropewalk, in Sandford-street, had the fingers of his right hand cut off, by being caught in the machinery. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Friday, Nov. 28—Nos. 127, 7, 79, 60 and 75.

Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

The announcement that Mr. MASON JONES would re-deliver his oration on "CURRAN and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar," drew a crowded and brilliant audience on Tuesday evening to the Academy of Music. Of course the night was wet. This was Mr. JONES' fourth appearance before a New-York audience, and on each occasion he has had miserable, wet evenings. Then, as if to add to his difficulties his agent forgot to insert his advertisement in the morning journals, but in spite of all these drawbacks the Academy was crowded with a most critical and intelligent audience. The lecture was received with even greater favor than on the occasion of its first delivery in Irving Hall. All the points were taken; all the anecdotes well told, and at each successive witticism of CURRAN or some of his compeers, the house re-echoed with shouts of laughter. The passage on "Universal Emancipation" which has provoked so much controversy was received with loud and repeated applause. On Wednesday last it was heartily hissed, on Tuesday evening to the applause with which it was greeted we did not hear one dissenting voice. The evening closed with a brilliant peroration on CURRAN'S character and genius, and the services he rendered to the sacred cause of liberty, and after Mr. JONES had left the platform he was recalled by the tumultuous cheering of his admirers.

Mr. JONES will re-deliver his oration on "MILTON" on Friday evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MR. THOMAS' ANNUAL CONCERT.—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known song composer, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall this (Thursday) evening. The programme is a very good one, and has the additional merit of containing [illegible] ities. No fewer than [illegible] the following strong array of artists: Mr. [illegible] Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Leary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. S. B. Lane, Mr. Charles Adams and Mr. Leo Meigel.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Seventeen States to Observe the Day—Proclamations of Gov. Morgan and Mayor Opdyke.

To-day will be observed as a season of thanksgiving in the following States:

New-York,	Rhode Island,	Connecticut,
Pennsylvania,	Indiana,	Wisconsin,
New-Jersey,	South Carolina,	Missouri,
Maryland,	Maine,	Minnesota,
Ohio,	Massachusetts,	Iowa,
Illinois,	New-Hampshire,	Kentucky.

In South Carolina the observance of the day will not be general, for Gov. PICKENS, so far as we are at present informed, has not united with Gov. SAXTON in issuing a Proclamation.

In Vermont Dec. 4 has been named as Thanksgiving Day.

We append the Proclamations of Gov. MORGAN and Mayor OPDYKE:

PROCLAMATION

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

From the depth of National affliction we come, with stricken hearts and chastened spirits, to own our dependence upon the Most High, and to render, with grateful sense, our thanksgiving for His mercies, countless in number and infinite in extent. A year fraught with the heaviest sorrows has yet, in the inscrutable plan of Providence, been distinguished by the most conspicuous blessings. Although it is numbered among the dark periods of history, and its sorrowful records are graven on many hearth-stones, yet the precious blood shed in the cause of our country will hallow and strengthen our love and our reverence for it and its institutions, while the bitter sorrows of the year will discipline us into humility. Whatever was passionate in the earlier period of the war, has given way to a deep and subdued conviction of duty in defending the integrity of the Union. Rebellion has made clear our obligations, and the issues of the momentous struggle present themselves in more definite form. Our National aims have been elevated, and our sacrifices have made us less selfish; our Government and institutions placed in jeopardy have brought us to a more just appreciation of their value. Looking beyond the wicked leaders who have precipitated this terrible calamity of civil war upon us, we see that the people in arms against the Government possess the higher qualities of our National character; and though their minds have been perverted by passion and prejudice, yet on many occasions their prowess and devotion to their cause have been such as to win our respect. We are permitted to see that the war is developing the manhood of the nation; and when peace shall return, we have faith that the American Republic will be more powerful, the Government more permanent, the elements of society more perfectly blended, and the people more firmly united than ever.

We have other causes for gratitude. Disease has been averted at home, the unacclimated armies have been protected from pestilences which, it was feared, would follow them in distant latitudes. Earth's best fruits have been lavishly bestowed, the arts have prospered, the employments of peace have been rewarded, and the good order of society has been fully maintained. Reverses to our arms have been followed by successes on land and sea which specially call for thanksgiving, and justify the most sanguine expectations as to the final result of the contest.

That we may publicly signify our deep thankfulness for these and countless other blessings of the past, and for the promise that His mercies endure forever; that we may fully acknowledge our dependence upon the Supreme Being, and hear anew from His specially chosen servants that judgments follow those nations wherein His prerogatives are usurped, and who give not God the glory in all things; and that, in proper spirit, we may ask that victory shall attend our arms, health our armies, and prosperity our dwellings; that peace may be restored, and that we may have strength to meet the trials of the future, I do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do recommend, that suspending all ordinary business pursuits, the people of this State do meet together, in their own chosen places of worship, and that the said day throughout be appropriately observed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the private seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:

LUCIUS L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE OPDYKE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for His continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold, our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal reward.

Wisdom and clemency have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. All of may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and ruinous as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the forbearance and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the living ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and thus fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer, and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts and minds, as far as in us lies, submit to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the orphaned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty of the City and County of New-York, this [illegible] day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—A glance at our advertising columns will enable each reader of the TIMES to select the mode of spending this time-honored anniversary which shall be most agreeable to his inclinations or taste. The sermons of the morning are only equaled in variety by the entertainments of the evening, and between the two no one can fail to be delighted, for it is just at this interval that the dinner comes in. Appearances indicate that it will be one of the most jovially celebrated and highly enjoyed Thanksgivings that we have had for many a year, and so it ought, for are we not one year nearer the end of this infernal slaveholders' rebellion than ever we were before?

THANKSGIVING DINNER AT FIVE POINTS POSTPONED.—As both of the Institutions at the Five Points are to give a public entertainment to-day, it has been decided to postpone the dinner for the adults in that neighborhood until Christmas.

GOLD IN THE FIRE.—This is the text of a sermon to be preached to-day in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. DAVID G. CLARK. The present position and prospects of the nation will be discussed.

DINNER TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS.—A meeting of the Sons of the Granite State will be held at the Brandreth House on Friday morning, to make arrangements for a Thanksgiving Dinner, to be given to the soldiers of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire Regiment on Saturday.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—Among the amusements offered to-day, the exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, should not be forgotten.

CORONER RANNEY AND THE LATE ABORTION CASE.—The able and thorough manner in which Coroner RANNEY conducted the investigation in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, has elicited the commendation of all who know the way that he performed the difficult and onerous task. The subject received [illegible] was yesterday [illegible]

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Although it was perfectly to be expected [illegible] I could not but congratulate myself [illegible] upon the intelligent, careful and complete manner in which you conducted the [illegible] Miss ANDERSON. You have succeeded in [illegible] in which you [illegible] chain of circumstantial evidence [illegible] A OAKLEY HALL.

CORONER RANNEY, &c.

[illegible] Mr. Coroner:—A week has passed [illegible] the Grand Jury [illegible] the case of Miss [illegible] and [illegible] the following verdict:

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP—The cheapest and best soap for all washing purposes that has ever been brought before the people. Used by the editors of all the daily and weekly papers in New-York and Brooklyn, and by intelligent families generally. Sold by grocers generally. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-street, corner Franklin-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COMMODORE NUTT, IN HIS TINY CARRIAGE, which might invite the bile of a giant if fond of walnuts, is unquestionably a thing to contemplate as it is driven along Broadway, but nothing in comparison to the hats of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. They, without exception, are tip-top articles, and every gentleman anxious for the finishing touch should supply himself with one of them.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S.—BARNUM has laid himself out to-day—has prepared the richest bill of fare in the City. A superb Drama, got up expressly for the day, entitled "The Sea King, or the Ice Queen's Vow," will be played every hour, and every conceivable curiosities all the time.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CURIOUS, THE WISE, AND THE WICKED.—Look at the skulls, casts, portraits, and other interesting objects at the Phrenological Museum, No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen skulls of murderers, busts of statesmen, portraits of all sorts, open and FREE to visitors.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES was published LAST EVENING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MARRIED.

AMES—AYERS.—On Wednesday, Nov 12, by Rev. Peter Mitchell, Mr. WM. T. AMES, of this City, to Miss SARAH A. AYERS, of Woodbridge, N. J.

BURBANK—SHERIDAN.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 2, by Rev. James Millett, residing at No. 47 Bond-st., Mr. JOHN H. BURBANK, late of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Miss MARY JANE SHERIDAN, all of this City.

COOMES—MORRILL.—At the residence of her father, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. OLIVER B. COOMES, of Longmeadow, Mass., to LAURA, daughter of Dr. H. E. Morrill, of Brooklyn.

HARNED—HICK.—In Mount Vernon, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Mr. OLIVER DURAND HARNED to Miss MARY HICK, daughter of P. P. Hick.

HAWES—EVERETT.—At Princeton, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 22, by Rev. E. Davis, EDWARD K. HAWES of San Francisco, Cal., to EMMA E. EVERETT, daughter of J. P. Everett, Esq.

SPOFFORD—SMITH.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Vanwhike.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, JAPHET BISHOP, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BUEL.—At Poquonnock, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 17, Mrs MARY E. IMLAY, wife of Mr. Daniel Buel, and daughter of the late William H. Imlay, of that ford.

BRAISTED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 3 A. M., GRACE BRAISTED, second daughter of Capt. James and Almira Braisted, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Amboy-st., Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

COOPER.—At Camp Bliss Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. Vols. (Monitors.)

Further notice to-morrow.

DOWNS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 24, MARTHA J., wife of Robert S. Downs, of this city, aged 28 years.

HYDE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN HYDE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Charles K. and James Hyde, and the members of Pacific Lodge No. 223, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of St. George, 16th-st., near 1st-av.

OSBER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, CHRISTIANA OSBER, aged 80 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Ex-Sheriff of this City, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Franklin Gilmore, No. 159 Ernest-st., Jersey City, N. J.

STURGES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, WALLACE N. STURGES, aged 25 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, L. I. Sturges, No. 74 East 16th-st.

SWART.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY AMANDA, wife of Andrew Stewart, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Dominick-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

[illegible] Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY WINIFRED, beloved daughter of Mary Ann and Capt. John Wright, of pleurisy, [illegible] aged 1 year and 8 months.

Dear as Mary, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Poplar and McKinney sts., Brooklyn.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, from Hatteras Inlet—Lieut Geo. Gerard, James Rennel, Miss Harriet Leize, Lieut B. F. Barnard, Capt. T. H. Schenck, Major T. M. Tipman, Dr. Wm. W. Knight, Lieut M. Langton, Lieut. Ruhl, Chevalier, Lieut. W. Segur, Lieut. Le-gar, Packter, Geo. Gilfillan, Mr. Sheyer, Dr. A. Mayer, Dr. Geo. A. Hurlbut, Dr. Geo. C. Jarvis, Lieut Geo Townsend, Lieut. P. McGuire, Lieut. Geo. D. Sanger, W. S. Kimball, W. Keeler, Geo F. Williams, Mrs. John F. Gleason, Henry H Havens, Major Wm Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 00	Sun sets	4 34
Moon sets	11 27		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 40	Gov. Island	12 35
Hell Gate	1 57		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Rio Bio, Drew, Key West and New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Octorara, Baltimore.

Ships Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co; John H. Elliott, Somers, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool, C. Grinnell, Gen. Putnam, Babson, London, G. B. Cook, Rialto, Prince, Glasgow, Welsh, Carver & Chase, Navigator, Fowler, London, Trocher & Watson, Light Stream, Bartlett, London, C. C. Duncan & Co; Norse, Norway, Jelmunder, Liverpool, Funch, Meyncke & Wemer.

Barks Wolte, (Br.,) Montse, Penrith, Leeds, Murdock & Smythe; Gazelle, (Dan.) Bertelsen, St. Thomas, W. L. Boche Bros. & Co., Wm. Hines, Greenman, Ship Island, Lawrence, Giles & Co., J. A. Hazzard, Lawson, New-Orleans, Breth, Sou & Co., Coral Isle, Griffin, Gloucester, Lane, West Wind, Potter, Newcastle.

Brigs Dasher, (Br.,) Smart, Harbor Grace; S. [illegible] M. E. Green & Tuesey, Rolling Sea, Rowell, St. Croix; Brandywine, Bell, Brest, Sou & Co., Excels, do., Bell, Pradt-mine

The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh Not Occupied by the Rebels in Force.

BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED THERE

Visit of the President to Gen. Burnside.

An Important Interview at Belleplaine.

Progress of the Railroad from Aquia Creek.

FALMOUTH, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Fredericksburgh is not occupied by the enemy in force, merely a picket guard is there on duty. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible is a British one, floating from a private residence.

The soldiers of both armies use the river, and although they are sometimes within hailing distance no firing by either party has taken place since the first day our troops appeared in front of Fredericksburgh.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS GEN BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The President quietly left the city about noon on Wednesday, for Belleplaine, where he met Gen. BURNSIDE, and held an important interview. The visit was planned and executed with great privacy, and was undertaken in view of unexpected emergencies, requiring grave consideration, and upon the request of Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE REPAIRS AT AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The intense interest felt in the operations near Fredericksburgh has stimulated certain criticisms and rumors, which lack truthful foundation. It has been said that the work of reconstructing the wharves at Aquia Creek and the railroad to Fredericksburgh has not been pushed with sufficient vigor; and that in consequence the Army of the Potomac has been delayed in its operations, and deprived of the use of those commissary stores in waiting on the transports riding at anchor on the Potomac.

These statements are erroneous. All the needed supplies have been landed from the first at Belleplain, and the army has experienced no suffering from their want. And as for the work of reconstruction, it was commenced by Gen. HAUPT as soon as he could secure the presence of troops to protect his force, and even in advance of orders. In spite of the excessive rains, the repairs have proceeded with great rapidity; a large amount of wharf has been built, and the railroad has for some days been in running order to Potomac Creek, and the cars and locomotives landed, and in readiness for use.

THE MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Reports received here from the front to-day, locate JACKSON'S advance guard at Bealstown, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, near the Rappahannock, in a position to endeavor to hold Gen. SIGEL'S force from advancing, or to fall upon the rear of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, as may be most advisable. Other reports scatter his forces along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, from the Rapoahannock to Snicker's Gap, placing the bulk in advance and leaving scouting parties in the rear to observe and harrass our lines.

LETTERS FROM FALMOUTH.

The Delays—The Accumulation of Rebel Forces—The Advantages of Fighting a Battle near Fredericksburgh—The Pontoon Train, &c.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

No matter ever watched the weather with greater care than we have during the last week. Arriving here with the army in the midst of a storm, without a plank or boat to construct a bridge for crossing the river, and *compelled to await the arrival of these indispensable adjuncts*, the Union forces, when the weather would permit, have been occupied in the necessary drills and parades, and in watching the accumulating forces of the rebels, and the construction of their fortifications on the opposite side of the river. Meanwhile, army supplies have come forward from Belleplain, over a very bad road, and the repairs of the railroad have been rapidly progressing. Under ordinary circumstances, these events would be regarded with patience, as the necessary drift of affairs. But, with an army exposed to constantly occurring storms, and the advanced season of the year promising only a repetition of the same, it is not strange that our officers and soldiers should look with envious eyes at the large town on the opposite bank, which is still in possession of the enemy. Yesterday, a milder atmosphere, and a change of the wind to the southeast, admonished us of a coming storm. During the night it was showery, and at times the rain fell in torrents. This morning, (Wednesday,) clouds hang heavily overhead, and it rains—not heavily, but after the manner of a steady "spell of weather." To complain of delay, under such circumstances, is to find fault with the season, and blame the clouds.

The usual amount of rumors prevailed in camp yesterday, the chief of which was one that the ubiquitous JACKSON had arrived in the rebel camp, with a large force. Even officers gave credence to the report; but as the Rappahannock is an impassable gulf between us and the rebel force, so that all reliable information is excluded, it may be true or false. The smoke of their camp fires, ascending for a distance of four miles from north to south, is evidence that there is as many "over there" as we care to see. Every consideration, however, is in favor of by-and-bye this host of Apollyon here instead of hereafter in Richmond. With ample quarters for the men and no mud in the town itself, (which we get if we are to be close and constant connection with our base of supplies both by road, railroad and river.

The star of Gen. BURNSIDE has always been lucky, and who can say that the mischances under which he begins his campaign may not prove the most fortunate events which could happen for the country?

Some new earthworks were discovered on the opposite hills, and working parties, with pick and shovel—we have exchanged these implements with the rebels, a good sign—could be seen moving from place to place. I think we can knock them all into pie as soon as BENJAMIN gets the order to open.

Another part of the pontoon train arrived from Potomac Creek last evening. They remain on wheels, drawn up in broad lines, pointing toward the river, as if impatient for a baptism in the stream. They will not wait long. E. S.

The Departure from Warrenton—Appearance of the Country—The Richmond Papers—Gen. Burnside Growing in the Affections of the Army.

FALMOUTH, VA., (OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH,) Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 19, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE reached this place about noon, to-day, and occupied temporarily the Lacey grounds, which were used as his headquarters during his sojourn here last Summer. Our immense army left Warrenton, some forty miles distant, in three separate columns. The first troops departed on Saturday, and the last on Monday morning. Persons from there to-day report that the rebel forces took possession of the place immediately upon our leaving. Most of the soldiers had journeyed this way before, so that the excitement consequent upon new scenes was waning, yet the boys were in the best of spirits and marched rapidly over the well-beaten roads. The country through which we have passed exhibited all those deplorable features peculiar to the Slave regions. Instead of the rich and cultivated farms of Loudon County, where white labor prevails, worn out fields and dilapidated buildings are seen on every hand. Occasionally a fine mansion appears, situated some distance back from the roadside. When nearing Warrenton Junction we espied such an one to the left, but on approaching it, found the place entirely deserted. Windows, doors, and everything of an inflammable description had disappeared from the once splendid dwelling. A short distance from the house were a number of rude negro huts occupied by contrabands. A numerous bevy of children sallied out to inspect us as we drove up, betraying all that eager curiosity peculiar in the African race. All the able-bodied negroes had been sent South. The children, together with a few helpless old men and women, were the sole occupants of the estate. From them we learned that it belonged to a second cousin of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, who had died a few weeks before and was buried beneath a tall oak in front of the mansion. The widow had gone to Fredericksburgh, taking with her what effects she could. Last night we staid with a Union man, and to-day are "putting up" with another—formerly from Massachusetts. Our advance reached this place on Monday evening. By to-night the entire army will be here. The rebel pickets are to be seen on the other side of the river Rappahannock, within rifle range, but as yet no firing has taken place on either side. Capt. CLARK'S Battery, Fourth Regular, is planted on the high bank overlooking Fredericksburgh, and are anxiously waiting for instructions to shell a squad of rebel cavalry men on an eminence beyond the city. But the orders are "not to open fire first." I have spent the last two hours in watching the movements of the enemy. Their sharpshooters are scattered along the bank, and though able to pick us off from our horses with the greatest ease, are restrained from doing so from fear of having their city shelled. A few moments since, two companies of finely-mounted cavalry rode down into this place from a small woods to the south of it, and are busy watching our movements. A single round from our six cannon would undoubtedly place half of them *hors du combat*. About an hour since I espied a solitary horseman close by the river bank, hardly fifty yards from two rebel pickets, on the opposite bank. On drawing near I discovered him to be no other than a TIMES correspondent reconnoitering on his own hook. He has certainly very little confidence in rebel marksmanship, or a great deal in rebel magnanimity.

It is difficult to describe one's emotions on occupying the position which many of our men now do—separated from the enemy by a narrow stream only, looking intently at each other, the one waiting for the other to fire. Stretching back from the river for some distance is a level plain, on which our soldiers are now being drawn up preparatory to breaking ranks and pitching tents for the night. It is one of the most grand and imposing spectacles ever witnessed by the eye of man. Column after column of men, stretching from wood to wood, resting on their bright arms. National banners of every size and description proudly floating in the breeze, horsemen riding hither and thither, officers waving their swords and giving commands. Altogether it is a sight worth one's while to see.

Quartermasters, wagonmasters, and representatives from the Commissary Department have started out through the surrounding country in search of subsistence and forage. Instead of paying for everything on the march as heretofore, our armies are now and hereafter to subsist on the country through which we pass. Such a policy, of course, will be productive of much suffering, but the people of Virginia must be made to feel that an attempt to overthrow and ruin the Government cannot be made with impunity. The "winning back" policy is "played out," if I may be allowed to use the expression. An aggregation of want and misery is what is required to make these deluded rebels pray and *vote* for a restoration of the Union with its accompanying peace and prosperity. The rebel farmers are those who suffer from this policy—the townspeople, who have been the active leaders in the rebellion, escaping scot free. Some means should be adopted whereby they, too, shall reap the reward of their folly and wickedness. Quartering the soldiers in their houses would, perhaps, be as convenient a mode of punishment as could be administered.

The nights are very cool, and owing to the scarcity of fences occasioned by our former visits, the soldiers will experience considerable difficulty in procuring firewood.

Daily mails have been running to Richmond and other points South since our forces fell back. Richmond papers comprise the principal reading material with the people here. Those of last Friday and Saturday devote much attention to the "revolution" which the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN has occasioned in the North. Deluded people!

Gen. BRAYSHA, accompanied by his staff, rode out about 2 o'clock to examine the place and make observations. I am satisfied that in a few weeks time he will have become the idol of the army, even more than was his predecessor. Instead of relying entirely upon his own sagacity and judgment he has taken into his confidence his ablest Generals, and to policy will be pursued which has not first met with their approbation. The country, as well as our own gallant Commander, can with confidence rely upon such advisers as Gens. HOOKER, SUMNER and FRANKLIN. It would not be proper for me to make known any part of the programme likely to be pursued, further than to say that a pontoon bridge will be thrown across the Rappahannock [illegible] doubtedly occupy Fredericksburgh in a day or two. Though the rebels make considerable show of force, I am not inclined to think that they have enough troops to oppose any serious obstacle to our crossing.

The weather is unpleasant to-day—a steady rain having prevailed since morning.

FROM THE FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners—Reports from Within the Rebel Lines—White's Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

Nothing of any special importance has transpired in this department during the last twenty-four hours. The cavalry patrols, after having visited various points in different directions, returned last night and reported that the only armed enemy found was a few of WHITE'S guerrillas, looking about to see what they could steal. These fellows have recently captured quite a number of our men—principally regulars, however, who fell behind their regiments when the army abandoned Warrenton. The men were immediately paroled and sent on to this point. A number of paroled stragglers arrive every day, and they are forwarded to Camp Banks, near Alexandria, to remain until they can be exchanged; if treated according to their deserts, they would be tried by court-martial and punished, for in a majority of instances the loss of these men to the service is either owing to a connivance at their capture or a culpable negligence, either of which should be made a subject of discipline.

As a further indication of the real character of WHITE'S cavalry force, it is only necessary to state that every man, with two exceptions only, they have paroled, has been robbed of all the best clothing upon his person, and, in return, have generally been supplied with worn-out and filthy secesh garments. In several instances they have even not acted in so generous a manner as this, but have sent the men in minus everything, except underclothing and an old pair of shoes. These robberies go to confirm also the oft-repeated, but generally discredited, reports as to the scarcity of clothing among the rebels. The securing of blue uniforms at this time by the rebels causes unusual care in regard to our cavalry being deceived by appearances while patrolling the country. The loss of a few hundred suits of Uncle Sam's clothing at Harper's Ferry was followed by the capture of a large number of our men, who were entrapped through this very means. It is to be hoped that these fellows will not be equally successful with the new supply of clothing they have recently obtained.

A man arrived at headquarters to-day direct from Salem and Thoroughfare Gap. He states that he was born and raised in Washington, D. C., and that about one week ago he accompanied three young ladies, who had been at school in Washington, to their homes, a few miles beyond Salem. Arriving there he was taken sick, and therefore did not return immediately, as he had expected to do. He professes to having seen no rebel soldiers, except two of WHITE'S Cavalry, who called one evening at the house where he was stopping, but they did not offer to molest him after learning the object of his visit. He heard it reported that there were one or two regiments of cavalry at Warrenton last Sunday, but has no personal knowledge of the matter. In Thoroughfare Gap, yesterday, he met three of our cavalrymen—being the advance of a party of 40, which he met near the Gap on this side. As a necessary precaution against imposition, the person referred to has been placed under guard, until his case can be verified.

The acute and consequent destruction of property in the recent retrograde movement of this corps, was much more extensive than I had at first supposed. The Division—STEINWAHR'S—which was at Thoroughfare Gap, received orders at five o'clock on Monday of last week, while most of the troops were receiving instruction as to the mysteries of battalion movements, to march within half an hour. There was no time allowed to make arragements for the removal of surplus property of any kind, and as a consequence, 20,000 musket cartridges, a quantity of knapsacks, provisions and other materials of war were destroyed. There was no necessity whatever for this indecent haste, notwithstanding the generally accredited report that the terrible JACKSON was close at hand.

A paroled soldier has just come in from Philomont. He saw no rebel soldiers between that place and this.

There is apparently no necessity for longer detaining the Eleventh Army Corps in this vicinity, and all are anxiously awaiting the arrival of an order that shall send them into a more congenial climate, and where they can participate with others in the hardships of more active service. Every member of the corps is quite anxious to know what is to be done next. If the corps is to go into Winter quarters here, they desire to be making some more comfortable arrangements than they now enjoy. At present the officers and men are sleeping upon the ground, and if permitted to remain stationary at this inclement season of the year, the list of sick will increase fearfully.

Most all of the new recruits arrive here provided up with a supply of conveniences to transport when through the country as the troops move would require more teams for a single regiment than is now furnished a brigade. It does seem as though every man who aspires to be the commander of a regiment ought to be somewhat acquainted with the wants and requirements of the service, and not start off with valuable property, which the merest tyro in military affairs would know, could not be transported. A Wisconsin regiment arrived here recently with twenty large mess chests, containing at least fifty square feet each, heavily bound with iron, the corners planked. The boxes were filled with all the little conventences for cooking. These affairs resemble a large sized tool chest and some of them when empty cannot weigh much less than one hundred pounds. They have been turned over to the Quartermaster here for storage.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Successful Raid into Secessia.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A reconnoissance consisting of about two thousand men, left Bolivar Heights this morning about 3 o'clock, under command of Gen. GRAAF. The expedition did not proceed by the main road, but advanced through unfrequented by-ways along the Shenandoah.

The first enemy they met was a company of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who were literally housed out of their beds. Ten of them were captured and three wounded; twenty horses were taken.

At about the same hour another detachment of the same force met and routed another company of rebel cavalry near Halltown. These were also surprised, and several were wounded. We also captured several horses at this place.

The two forces then joined.

About six miles from Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, is a cloth mill, which has been worth a great deal to the rebels for the last six months. It having manufactured vast quantities of clothing for their army. Our force headed for this, and found no enemy there, but they broke the machinery to bits, and smashed the mill into splinters. It contained large quantities of wool and manufactured cloth, all of which were destroyed.

Near the same place was found a large quantity of flour, which had been stored there for JACKSON'S army. All this was destroyed and thrown into the Shenandoah, except a few sacks, which were brought back.

After this, as daylight was approaching, our force advanced with great caution, and soon came upon the pickets of the enemy, near Berryville. These were the pickets of JACKSON'S force, whose lines extended to that point.

Of course we could not know how many men were at this place, or within reach, and prudence dictated a retreat. We therefore countermarched, and regained our camp in safety. During the whole trip we did not lose a man, either killed or wounded. No more successful raid has been made either from our side or the rebels.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

Yesterday an event took place among us that, being worthy of notice, I give you the particulars of. One of our new forts was christened with the name of "Geary," after the able and energetic commander of this (Second) Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY. The assembly was composed of a goodly number of the officers of the division, among whom we noticed the Chief of Artillery, Major L. KAISER, also Col. VAN BUREN, who made the address, which was received with much enthusiasm. The christening was performed by a young lady from Pittsburgh, Penn.—Miss LIZZIE ATWOOD—after which a salute of eleven guns was fired by HAMPTON'S Pittsburgh Battery. The whole affair passed off pleasantly.

There are quite a number of fortifications in progress here under the supervision of Gen. GEARY, and when all are completed we can look on this point as one that will not be surrendered without the most determined resistance. E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Cause of the Cannonading Explained—A Brisk Fight with Morgan's Cavalry at Rural Hill—The Rebels Driven Off with Considerable Loss—Movements of the Army—Gen. Rosecrans, &c.

SIGNE'S RIVER, NINE MILES FROM NASHVILLE, TENN., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

As intimated in my brief letter of the 18th, the Fourteenth Brigade, which had been thrown forward to Rural Hill, had a pretty sharp skirmish with the enemy, and hence the rapid firing mentioned as going on at the time. The Fourteenth Brigade, commanded by Colonel P. B. HAWKINS, and accompanied by a section of artillery from DILKE'S Battery, got into position at Rural Hill on the 17th. On the morning of the 18th a large number of MORGAN'S Cavalry, coming from the direction of Murfreesboro, surrounded the position, expecting an easy capture of the entire command. They did not, however, find the brigade of their guard, as has too often been the case. Instead of taking our men by surprise, they found us well posted and prepared to give them a warm reception. Our men were as quickly into line, and met successfully the cavalry charge at every point. The section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. CURRIER, opened upon them with fine effect. The encounter lasted near an hour, when the rebels, finding it impossible to drive us from our position, and that they were getting the worst of it, broke and fled in all directions. In the fight we killed seven of the rebels, whose bodies were left on the ground, and mortally wounded several others, who were taken off by their comrades. We captured several horses and guns, and took some prisoners. Our loss was one seriously wounded, and three of the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment taken prisoners. The Fourteenth Brigade has since the engagement received orders to retire from its exposed position, and join the main corps of the army at this point.

The cannonading that was heard to the east of Nashville, on the 16th, was at the town of Lavergne, twelve miles east of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro road. Our advance from Nashville came in collision with a body of the enemy at that place. A brief skirmish was had. In which the enemy was forced to retire. I have not been enabled to ascertain the casualties of the occasion.

This corps of the army, led by Gen. CRITTENDEN, forms the centre of the powerful and heaving mass composing the forces of the Department of the Cumberland, under Gen. ROSECRANS, and which is to move victorious into the heart of rebeldom. Our entire corps broke up the encampment at Cedar Creek, and advanced to Stone's River, where we are at present encamped. The division of Gen. VAN CLEVE took the advance, and was followed by those of SHERIDAN and WOOD. The entire corps, except the Fourteenth Brigade, which is expected in a few hours, is now consolidated at this point. We are now in Davidson County, on the banks of Stone's River, and immediately on the Nashville and Lebanon turnpike. We are nine miles from Nashville, and two miles west of the Hermitage. We are in a section of country where rebels are abundant, but where provender, water and plenty of forage are near at hand. We will not remain here long.

The work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, repairing bridges and reopening tunnels, is progressing bravely. There is a large and very efficient force of Sappers and Miners busily engaged on the work, and in a few days we will once again be in full communication with our friends of the loyal States.

Gen. THOMAS' command remains in the vicinity of Gallatin, while a strong detail is made to guard the immense wagon trains necessary for transportation between Nashville and Mitchellsville. The Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. HASTINGSWORTH, has been relieved from guard duty at Gallatin, it joined us here on the 19th. The citizens of Gallatin, "secesh" as they are, petitioned that the Nineteenth should be permanently posted there for guard duty. This request could not, of course, be complied with.

Many of our officers have visited the Hermitage within the last few days, and have been much interested in the relics and memories of the place, as well as courteously entertained by the proprietor. We are now camped near the place, and while visiting is frequent, we sincerely trust that the bones of the mighty dead which he interred there will protect it from all destruction and prevent any of those depredations incidental to civil war.

Indian summer, which has been a glorious one, and which has this autumn lingered longer than usual with us, may now be said to have ended. Bleak November clouds overhang us to-day, and cold damp winds moan among the leafless tree tops. The winter rains are commencing, and soon the rivers will be full and river transportation resumed. Then the most vigorous and effective of all the Southwestern Campaigns will have begun.

The head-quarters of Gen. ROSECRANS are still at Nashville, the ardor and spirit he has already infused into the army are perfectly electric, and ominous of the best results. All his orders breathe a spirit of vigor, enterprise and discipline.

A movement is on foot to have the Kentucky regiments, which are thinned down to less than half the number of full regiments, placed on post duty in Kentucky, near the several localities where they were raised, in order that they may be enabled to recruit and fill up their ranks—such regiments as can not be so filled, to be consolidated with others. This step is eminently wise and proper. Full regiments from other States are [illegible]

When the cause of evil was removed, all the symptoms vanished, too. When God and the Devil stand face to face, one or the other must utterly yield. There is no middle ground for compromise or peace. Without a doubt there were many pharisees and priests and statesmen, who disapproved of this act of exorcism. "Then," said the, "we see how the victim is confused" and when he lay for dead, they said: "Did we not tell you so? See what your meddling has done!" For, then, as now, these men had rather see in a nation the strength that the Devil inspires, than the weakness which Christ brings, and out of which God ordains strength that shall never be overthrown.

A second time has this nation been called by its magistrates in the midst of war, to celebrate a day of thanksgiving. As though the elements had heard the message and sympathised with it, the morning has broken fair; the storm has passed; the sun is out in splendor; there is not a cloud on all the sky. Yet many there be who murmur. What have we to be thankful for? Thousands of families are in mourning; a great nation is beating itself with war blows; every day taxes, like emerging coral reefs, are shallowing the waters and hemming us in; business is disturbed; the nation is convulsed; foreign Powers are looking on, some in sympathy, some doubtingly, and some saying eagerly, *Liberty is dead!* Is this, then, a time for thanksgiving? But this is only the outside. If God give us feith to penetrate to the centre, and to see what is really going on—what demon of Slavery is convulsing us—what Christ is helping us—what this agony portends—what lies between demoniac possession and self-repossession—that it is like the prelude in a sweet slumber, such as crises bring—on the one side laver, oeltrium, and on the other, rest, lassitude, then health, we shall find more reason to be thankful than ever on any day of the 240 years and more since this Anniversary was begun upon these shores. In all the history of our land, as the long years have marched past in solemn procession, since the feet of the Pilgrims sanctified the soil, there has been no better season for heartfelt thanksgiving and adoration.

But, that we may bless those who receive their impressions chiefly through the senses, let us now recapitulate some of the reasons we have for gladness and thanksgiving.

First—The blessings of the season. Universal health has reigned throughout the loyal North, without exception. It is to be noted, too, that for two years the scourge of the tropics has been withheld. This is the greater mercy since our unacclimated soldiers have been exposed to its invisible sword, which no skill can parry and no shield can ward away. Some, it is true, have fallen, but how few! Among them was the ardent, the enthusiastic MITCHEL, who died at his post, in the ripeness of years, with his armor on, and fortunate, thrice fortunate that the door of heaven opened to him not from among the stars where he so loved to wander, but among Christ's poor and heloless disciples whom he was beginning to teach, instruct, inspirn and defend! It might have been glorious for him to enter his rest, from the mertyr's stake or from the battle-field, whose hoarse music melts on many an ear into the entrancing symphonies of Heaven; it might enkindle our imaginations more to think of him taken from the astronomic chair and borne to Heaven—passing while he kept his nightly vigils, and ascending from among those glorious orbs into the brighter sphere, as from glory to glory! But better, far better than this, nobler, sublimer was his going, who walked through the valley and the shadow of death from out the lowest door on earth—that very door of the poor through which his Master came, and who all the way from the plantations of Beaufort to the Throne, heard airy voices exultantly chaunting "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto the King!" Rest! Thy sun arose and forgot to set. It went not down, but from the very pinnacle of noon rose higher into the unhorizoned Heaven.

Second.—Through this year of health, God has bestowed such harvests as seldom have waved across the earth. The muster of the grain-fields has been wonderful—the poor have not cried for bread, armies have been easily supplied—commerce has felt her strength revived by the abundance of the crops; orchards have drooped to the earth with weight of fruit; vines have given luxurious joy to the vintage; corn and wheat glut the canal and tax the granaries upon every road; our granaries are full of food. Nay, we offer our full breasts to the famishing lands! Although at war, and suffering its burdens, we feed the cotton-spinners of [illegible], and the silk weavers of Lyons and Marseilles.

Thirdly—And, under this, all and by [illegible] mercy of God in the season, labor has been made abundant and remunerative. While the Government pays liberally to those who are in our armies, their withdrawal has enhanced the value of those who work at home, and never came to us in Autumn when so much labor was so fully paid. Our poor are going into the Winter on a footing much above the usual average.

Fourthly—Let a stranger go through the North, through New Jersey and New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Northwest, and he will hardly know, by any physical signs, that wars is in the land. Tokens there are, indeed, of woe—eyes that drop tears for loved ones lost—churches stripped of their members—circles rent of those who made their love—but not on the side of physical society is the disaster visible. There are sorrows, it is true, but no pestilence and no stagnation. Yet for two years this struggle has been steadily pulling at our tendons, and emptying our veins!

Fifthly—Meanwhile,

1. Schools and Education thrive.

2. Churches and their missionary labors prosper; papers fly; books are read; fields yield the bounty. Never has Earth beheld a spectacle more sublime than the aspect of this great thriving, loyal, national North presents in this mighty war. Nothing to be thankful for? The entire table of the people is one vast resplendent altar of thankfulness

But, passing from the details of our supply, let us touch the fundamental principles that underlie them, and estimate our real position as a people.

The political blessings for which we owe thanksgiving are next in order. In surveying these, we must dismiss from our minds the prejudices that have colored the thick-coming events of the year, and survey the scene by the light of fact.

First—We find, then, that the nation has passed through the period of the evolution of Slavery and its nature. Slavery, here, has had time to develop itself upon a better and wider field than was ever before open to it in the world. In the midst of Christianity, civilization, liberty, and under a Republican system, it has had perfect scope, defended, too, by revelations that gave it all the healthy blood it needed to repair the waste its own workings made.

In the beginning, Slavery seemed to be but an accident, and its operation in relation to moral and political government left room for discussion and for doubt. That uncertainty exists no longer. Some still pretend to believe that it is good—but they are either men who do not think at all, or who, in their hearts, believe in tyranny. The result is before us, and results cannot be contradicted. The experiment has ended by giving us clear knowledge of its nature.

The effect of Slavery upon the slave may be a matter of speculation, or even of sentiment, but its effect upon the *master* is beyond all controversy. There it is! Its first effect upon the African may be good. I am not prepared to say that the first shipload of poor, wild natives brought to the land was not, at the commencement, benefited by contact with even the low civilization with which it came in contact. But that benefit is only skin deep. The moment it began to sprout in the slave, the master forbade it to grow. The latter germinates the negro, but will not let him put forth into leaf. He is but as grass for the mower.

War has revealed the effect of Slavery upon the master. Patriotism could not adhere, public spirit could not exist, where Slavery breathed. It was thought that the chivalric South, full of loyal natures, would be more patriotic than the cold, calculating North, but at the first trial, its patriotism snapped like a pipe-stem, excepting in a few localities—among the mountains of East Tennessee—and let her name not be forgotten! and one or two other glorious altes, they went down like rotten trees struck by the hurricane. We go forth in the morning after a storm, and we say of the fallen monarchs of the forest, the tempest overthrew them, but look closer, and you will see the rot, the caries at their heart. For twenty years decey had been working at the centre, and the first puff of the blast leveled the hollow shell.

The effect of Slavery upon the master is seen in *its influence against intelligence and religion*—i. e., that the interior policy which Slavery renders indispensable, corrupts religion and prevents education. Instruct the slave, and you give him twenty mouths full of hunger that must be fed; the brute man has but one mouth, but the taught man has varied tastes and yearnings. You give him paternal love, not the love of the savage for his young—the love of the bear for its cub, but the love of the spirit, and the spirit's aspirations for the object of its affection. Instruction would make better workmen, but worse slaves—it would break the back of the whole system. But where it is so dark for the slave, it must also be dark for the master—black as chabrcna!—and the charcoal of that blackness, like its prototype, may be the chief ingredient in the dire explosive that blows up the nation. [Applause.] If there be no books for the million or negro picanninies, there are none for the million of white picaninnies who run about with them. Hence the dreadful ignorance of the poor white men of the South, and the power of their leaders. After this war, 500,000 men, now soldiers, will return to us with their tongues in their cheeks, and say, "Those Southerners don't know much. They are ignorant fellows."

It cannot be denied that as an element of political economy, the system makes rich*as*. It makes wealthy slaveholders, but poor white men not slaveholders. It builds up a *Plutocracy*—the very worst form of aristocracy. Prosperous wealth is like the even fall of snow—the poor man's cotter and the rich man's sleigh have a common and unirammeled highway—but this kind of wealth is like the snow-drift that blocks up the road to all but the mighty few. One rich man's hand in Georgia is stronger than the hands of one thousand, nye, than ten thousand in these Free States, and thus it strikes like a hammer at the door of the Capitol, armed with the weight of whole sovereign States. This power would be terrible with us, but there, where men thus armed curse human freedom and the doctrine of human equality, it is appalling. This is the demoniac possession of the South. Dr. CLAY has administered the rhubarb of compromise, and Dr. WEBSTER has exhibited his Calomels, but all in vain. Now comes the surgeon, War, he with that surgical instrument, the sword, puts open the body of the patient, and finds him rotten in kidney and heart, in liver and brain.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

[Tremendous applause.] Now cure him, sew him up and let him go! [Renewed applause.] We shall not any longer be told that these are abolition lies about Slavery. There is the ulcer!—we have seen it, we have probed it, we have cleansed it!

Both North and South have come to one conclusion, viz.: that Slavery and Liberty cannot exist together under one and the same Constitution. The South laying down this premise have drawn the inference—Secession. We, too, accepting the premise, have drawn our inference—Emancipation. [Sensation and applause.] The Judge who is trying the question is the sword. But, what a stride has been taken!—what old prejudices have been quelled! what an opening up of the intelligence of the people! All the prophets would not have been believed two years ago, had they predicted this. JOHN VAN BUREN even, now, thinks there is some other way—that the patient may be cured and the demon still left in him; but even he, with returning health, exclaimed in his way of seeing the same truth we have enunciated, says, feebly: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace!" [Laughter and applause.] Our answer to the truth is that the nationality of this people shall be maintained, and Government, liberty and law upheld upon this Continent.

Mr. BACHER concluded by referring to the points magnificently proven in this supreme struggle of the Republic, viz:

1. That it is capable of raising and equipping vast armies, on the instant.

2. That it can wage campaigns of unparalleled magnitude, both by sea and land.

3. That its people are capable of taxation and cheerful submission to the same, in the midst of war.

In the trials of the war this free Government and people have, at every turn, proven their superiority to any monarchy, in all the requisites of grandeur and power.

In the *Trent* affair, they even conquered pride, and this fierce Democracy which all Europe thought would revolt at concession, bade pride go down and acknowledged the all wrong. Mr. BRECKR then portrayed the pseudo-conservative action of recent administration at Washington with the present attitude of Mr. LINCOLN. Conservatism had done its best and had derided radicals. Now we were to see what radicals could do to heal the nation. We had closed conservative war with made artillery of sugar plums; we had closed conservative campaigns of mud, and death, and nothing! [Great applause.] Bad counsellors had wanted to put a snuffer on the President, and say, "Let not your light shine!" but he had said, "Enough of this!" and now men are waging the war who mean war. [Applause.] The faces of the army are turned toward Jerusalem, and, in the language of Christ, we say to this demon in the South, "Come out of him!" He loved the South as he loved his whole country. Error must not obliterate our love for "flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone;" but, in this love, let us look forward to the honr when the South, regenerated and disenthralled, restored and clothed in its right mind, shall sit at the lootstool of Jesus, and, with us, praise God for liberty, virtue and religion. Let us, then, with one voice, be thankful for the heroic examples of the year, for the perils overcome, for the blessings plentifully gathered, for the irenscendent promise of the future dawning in a glorious radiance out of the depths of night.

Mr. BACHER'S allusions to the Pro-Slavery attitude of England at this crisis, notwithstanding all her former professions and exhortations of the past, was a powerful episode of his sermon, and, like many other passages, elicited uncontrollable applause.

In conclusion, he offered, as appropriate, the 1004th hymn,

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

A collection for the poor, which the reverend gentleman said furnished the proper keynote to the hymn, was in the meanwhile taken up with great success, and a fervent benediction terminated the exercises of an occasion the emotions of which are but feebly conveyed by the brief sketch above given.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

All-Souls Church was crowded with an intelligent congregation, who, after listening to an opening Thanksgiving Anthem, splendidly sung by the quartette choir, and joining in an earnest prayer by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, drew breath and settled themselves to listen to the sermon of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The preacher chose for his text the 16th and 17th verses of the 14th chapter of Acts.

"Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from Heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

The preacher proceeded to say that God is the guide of history, as he is also the author of nature, regulating the nations, and bringing them in his own time to the forms and missions for which he designed them. Christianity has this new word—repentance, newness of soul, regeneration, pardon. These are personal promises, and are the heritage of every individual. But God has also great words for the nations, and at such National Feasts as this Thanksgiving Day, it is proper and fitting to call attention to them. He no longer suffers nations to walk in their own way, but has avowed and assumed their guidance in a revealed plan, to deny which, is destruction and utter ruin. Fraternity, equality, liberty, are Christian words, though yet supposed to be of nothing but a spiritual significance. Priests and rabbis serving God in the temple and proclaiming these as spiritual truths, go out to deny them in their daily life among men. God has different words for different nations. It is centrality for France, personal freedom for England, religious independence for Germany; but for the virgin territory of the New World, for America, he saved his last and best word, and it was the union of all these—centrality, free to worship, free independence, friendship, sympathy, conference, union—and here in America, he proceeded for the first time in the world to found a universal Christian not one, but all peoples, one nation, to be composed of the representatives of all nations, all classes, all social conditions, with Liberty, Fraternity, Union, for its words. It was a new Pentecost, better than the apostolic infusion of the Divine Spirit. We have in America our Jews, with their synagogues scattered over the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific ten thousand Chinese, Germans, Frenchmen, and every nation represented, even to Africa, millions of whose blacks have here a home. America is a representative nationality, a nation standing for all peoples, experimenting for all peoples, her failures for all peoples' sorrow, her successes for all peoples' joy, her destiny to establish institutions sure of universality and success. We have education, hereditary refinement and distinction, equality, freedom. Africans, Asiatics and Europeans dwell together in true political unity, disunited only in what is false, circumstantial, accidental, but united in all that is true. And this is America's great mission. God has now brought the great question of the practical possibility of establishing the unity and coherence of such seemingly diverse elements, and we are to-day deciding it. Christianity, science, geography, commerce, say no, no! to all prophecies of failure, and all efforts to defeat the President of the United States say no, no, and no, no, say the American people as they begin to realize that it is possible that such a country, and such a mission, can have an enemy. Though all the blood which its rich soil has produced and nour shed, must be shed, we will not suffer it. God would deny his own decree, were it possible that a nation who baptized its own early history in blood to gain its freedom, and is now shedding again its best blood to wipe out the stain which the Slavery of four millions of negroes has made upon the fair page of its character, should fail and perish. The preacher believed that Slavery had been permitted to be nursed into power under the favoring care of commercial and interest and political power, that this struggle might be fought out to test and purify and vindicate institutions. If America can succeed in quelling this rebellion, the greatest in the history of nations, so involved in Slavery, with foreign opposition against her, and interest, pass on, and alarm uniting her enemies, she will, as representing all nationalities, achieve for liberty a success which will spread its influences over the globe. But are we to suffer the mortification of being defeated by the unity, and vigor, and passion of the Slave Power, with all the advantages of one of the most concentrated oligarchies on its side, willingness to endure hardship and suffering, and endure all things to tear us asunder? He never for one moment doubted of the issue, or lailed of hope. He adverted to the advantages the South enjoyed, particularly in the class of "mean whites," who really fled in the present struggle their only hope of bettering themselves, and in the slaves who are doing the work of providing the rebel army with food. He did not underrate the enemy. But he could not share any of the misgivings as to our triumph which many had, nor did he regret the successes which so far had been with rebellion, because he thought they were nerving the people up to the grand struggle against Slavery. All our present humors have centred in that sore. It is the great enemy. If it succeed, America is mortal—is doomed to destruction. But he did there, on that Thanksgiving Day, wish to express his unfaltering faith that this Slavery is to fall, that we only need to await that spirit of unity and determination, which, when once aroused, will be strong enough to meet the whole world to see it crushed forever. We have not yet found our leaders. He had yet to see a leader of God's own make. We must wait for them. He would that we had had men to finish the war in six months, as might have been possible, but six years will not be too long to wait for a perfect conclusion. He spoke of the President's Proclamation, saying that the first day of January would bring paralysis to the South, stiffening the black giant who is supplying their commissariat. He spoke hopefully of our resources, and our ability to stand a continuance of the war; referred to our general prosperity, our imports small, our exports large, our granaries able, not only to supply the wants of a million soldiers, but have enough to give to the famishing of Europe; our finances, consummately managed; our land fertile and abundant. He alluded to the low financial condition of England during the Peninsular war, when small loans were taken only at an enormous discount, and when the people, after a similar exhilaration to that which we first felt, gave, like some of us, discouraged and despondent, so that they grumbled when a pension of £2,000 was given WELLINGTON; and said that as they now have hung up, and do give honor and veneration to the banners which went through the Peninsula, so we, doubtless, shall proudly remember Antietem and Malvern Hills. The preacher continued at considerable length in this hopeful strain, and concluded his lengthy, but always eloquent, sermon.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever.

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th verses of the 94th Psalm:

"Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest, O Lord, and teachest him thy law;

That thou mayest give him rest from the days of adversity, until the pit be digged for the wicked.

For the Lord will not cast off his people, neither will he forsake his inheritance.

But judgment shall return unto righteousness and all the upright in heart shall follow it."

He commenced by saying, that it was a singular beginning for a psalm, "Blessed he God for his judgment," and that the Lord will not cast off his people; but that judgment would return unto righteousness. We had great reasons, however, for thankfulness on the recurrence of this annual festival—greater than we ever had before, both as individuals and as a nation. It would, in fact, be impossible to number the mercies that our Heavenly Father had extended toward us since our last Thanksgiving Day. 'Tis true that families are now broken up that one year ago were unbroken, and many a vacant place now exists in the family circle which a last year was filled; yet, not all these miseries are unaccompanied with mercy, and we all know that mercy will still be showered on those who put their trust in God. Let us hope that it will continue to be so with this nation. We have made great strides toward carrying out the ends of God's justice, and we have greater cause for thankfulness by reason of the slowness of our movements toward Emancipation. We had, at the outset, set our face against the consummation of this act of justice to the enslaved; yet God has borne with us, and his righteous discipline has been, meanwhile, checkmating our wickedness. Just before the rebellion broke out, we proclaimed and boasted that we would not interfere with human Slavery where it existed in our nation, but that the utmost limit of our endeavor would be to prevent its extension among us, thus setting ourselves against the return of judgment unto righteousness, mentioned by the Psalmist. But how inscrutable are the ways of Providence! It was just at that climax in our career that this rebellion broke out. We had even gone on so far in our iniquity that we were willing to amend our National Constitution in behalf of Slavery, in such a manner as would make freedom for the slave ever after impossible. The Congress of these United States had solemnly passed a resolution of that import, and the States would all have ratified the action of our Congressional lawmakers. In our own State the Governor, in his then next annual message, recommended the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, and our Legislature, acting on that recommendation, adopted it. The proposition to make any interference with Slavery in the States out of all question hereafter, would have met the hearty concurrence of the great masses of the people. But, blessed God! the rebellion broke out, and saved us from this infamy of infamies. Looking at what we have escaped in this particular, we can only say, thanks be to God for the rebellion and the war! And what man who pretends to Christianity and justice, does not echo the sentiment? When this rebellion commenced, a decree of emancipation would have ended the war in six months. But it was not issued. A decree in England declaring us as being outside the family of nations in consequence of having fostered and bolstered up this iniquity of Slavery, would have done the same thing. But as we absolutely refused, when we had it in our power, to do this act of justice God has, therefore, by bringing reverses upon us, said: Now you must emancipate in order to stop the war. You must do justice as a means to your self-preservation.

Ideas are mightier than cannon balls. What are cannon balls at for only to make a way for justice to conquer the oppressor by force, when no other remedy is left; and to liberate the innocent victims of oppression.

God had sent us out from Sinai, but we returned again to the desert. You said, at first, you would not allow negroes to fight with you in this war for your National life, but now you have asked them to fight for you in aid of its preservation! We have seen the commander, who invited our country humbly by calling the United States uniform from the backs of black soldiers, deposed from his high command, and that same commander, who but a short time also drove the Hutchinsons from his camps for singing emancipation songs, was afterward compelled to issue a general order to the Army of the Potomac commanding obedience to the President's Proclamation. [Applause.]

The last exasperation we offered was the cry that we were not at liberty to act justly toward the oppressed—that we had formed a compact for the protection of iniquity, and regardless of the most tremendous consequences that might ensue we were determined to fulfil its requirements. The wonder is, that God had not risen in justice upon us long ago, but he dealt with us, seemingly, as he did with a people of old, of whom he said: "The iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full." We said to ourselves in justification of this disregard of God's justice, we would not have made this compact had we lived in the days of our fathers, for it is not founded on justice. But having been made for us we must stand by it. And we did stand by it until it brought upon us the evils of to-day. It was even necessary, to bring us to a correct understanding of our position, that men should be found here among us defending the pretended right of property in man, and declaiming vehemently against making this war a war of emancipation. Why, this pretended right to hold men in bondage was considered an heir-loom in the family of our "Southern brethren" as something that, fore on its face a sacred character, and we proclaimed, that only when every other means should have been tried and moved unavailing in preserving the nation existence and destroy the efforts of rebellious traitors, would we attempt to perform this act of palpable, undeniable justice. We put on the preservation of this Union in opposition to the demands of the Almighty. This doctrine of non-interference with the iniquity of Slavery, is the highest audacity against God. For what end, asked the speaker, were governments ordained of God, but to interfere against sin and lawlessness, for what purpose but to protect and prevent men from passing into impunity? If government can't do this—if it cannot afford this protection, the sooner it is swept away the better for humanity. We said we had no right to interfere with Slavery where it existed, but that we should interfere with it where it did not exist. Passing by the *morals* of this assertion, how ludicrous such a statement seems to the mind of a thoughtful man. We refuse to strike at the root of the tree of iniquity and think we do our whole duty when we content ourselves with lopping off a few of its outermost branches.

In the biography of AMOS LAWRENCE we are told that, when writing to a Southern politician, he uses these words: "You may rest assured that no sober and honest man at the North will ever interfere with Slavery at the South." What are we to think of such a statement as this? Even when interference became a positive military necessity, the President refused to allow the negroes to come in behalf of justice, and he did so as much as we could look at this matter in its true right, and this has been the great cause to our success in the war. This is the cause of all our reverses—we have not struck at Slavery where it exists. You would not be faithful to justice for the sake of righteousness, and God has compelled you to award it at last, to save your nation from destruction.

The Border Slave States have been a great stumbling block in the path of our success. They have set out as a cover and a shield to the rebellion, where ever the system of emancipation was proposed, and for fear of offending their constitutional loyalty, the nation has refused to act upon principles of right and justice to the enslaved. A prisoner once in a bastile, was gained access to by his friends, who desired to liberate him. He informed them of the chain which confined his limbs, and prevented his escape. They suffered him in the faith which he swore it, but he told them that he had made a compact with the keeper not to exercit without his consent, and therefore, he could not accept their offer. That bastile is Slavery, and he is the keeper. According to the terms of the Proclamation, if the Slave States submit to enter the Union, the bastile remains as before, but, if not, it falls to the ground—a compact has been made with the keeper. But what God required of us in justice for righteousness' sake. Though all Governments were to unite to make us do justice, and we then do it from necessity, it does not lessen our duty in the premises. We must act righteously, because God commands it, or "judgment shall return unto righteousness." Our Government, even in the Confiscation and Emancipation bills consigns to Slavery the children, wives and mothers of the slaves of loyal persons. This is an atrocity, and God will not let us alone until we rectify it. Did our legislators know what they were about when they passed this infamous act? Did they not see that the most cruel thing that lashes the rebels enters the soul of the poor slave? What a boon is here offered to these conditionally loyal men for not taking up arms against their country! And is this the degree of justice we would meet out? Must the wives, mothers, and even the innocent unborn children of the slaves be condemned to perpetual servitude, because their masters offer loyalty to the Government on such qualified terms? If Slavery be wrong, this Government has no more right to justify it in loyal States than in the States in rebellion, even if the preservation of the Union depend on such action. Suppose you hear a man say, If I could support my family by being an honest men I should be one; if I could do so by being half honest or quarter honest, such would I be; but if, in order to support my family, I must be a villain, I should be that. The principal object with me is to support my family, and I will do the justice which a poor widow's family in another street requires at my hands only when I am convinced that the support of my own depends on it. What would you think of such a man? Yet this is the manner in which our Government has been acting toward the slave. We promise him his right to freedom only when we are thoroughly convinced our own national life depends upon it. But will God be satisfied with this sort of justice? What is our Union worth, what is our Constitution worth, only so far as they both are based on the immutable principle of equal and exact justice? We act as though we thought God would spare us while we say to the world that the cream is rising which all humanity can feast on, albeit it is made from the bones of oppressed millions who should have those equal rights which God intended for them. You thus compel God to punish such iniquity when you are, like Faraoh, making bargains but even after the last plague. God cannot grant mercy to us, as a nation, if we are continually disregarding his immutable decrees, and his highest prerogative is righteousness, fairness, justice. One human being laid beneath an empire will shatter it to atoms when the time of God's justice shall come. An ounce of gunpowder embedded in the centre of a mountain may be perfectly harmless, so long as you keep fire away from it, but let but one spark fall among it, and it will explode and shatter the mountain to fragments. God's decrees must be fulfilled—all in his own good time.

If Slavery be now spared, this rebellion is spared. Measures are now on foot to put into effect that portion of the proclamation which saves Slavery which is represented in the United States Congress. The Military Governor of Louisiana has ordered elections in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, who are legally to be known by the first flag-bearers of the Union colonels. Let these Congressmen be elected from the South, and slave shambles will be misdemeanors. We have a duty to perform. The entire power of the Constitution is now in our hands by reservation, and we are accountable for the use we make of it. We have proclaimed that Constitution has interpreted in the interest of Slavery "a covenant with death and a league with hell," but in compliance with a recognition of the rights of the human race and resistance now in action on against the Government, that interpretation of the document will appear what it was far from always. The old Constitution by our fathers was formed with those who feared God in the old generation, and it never was their intention that Slavery should be perpetual. Could we fairly frame any excuse for Slavery it would be in their actions, but for us to sanction the iniquity, while we have before us the lesson of God would punish. The condition of the proclamation has been performed to Louisiana, and President has also ordered, without immediate practicable action, its operation in Texas. That State is to be held as conquered territory, not to be admitted into the Union for years, and Slavery is thereby abolished there. But we must see to it that emancipation is not turned from disaster. We must have principles to act with and for all time—we must put nothing in bright and justice from the work, and we must, above all, trust the cause we are right. It will not do for us to keep one hand on the anvil, forging a new chain for the slave, when the other draws knife which is to strike the life of one off. Would you, when your house is on fire and your child in danger of burning, stop to shut off the gas or to save your shaving apparatus? No. You must snatch your child, and run from the burning building if you would be entirely safe. The most dangerous time during a storm at sea is when the vessel is near up port. 'Tis no time, then, to draw up conciliatory resolutions to the officers, first see that the vessel is safely moored in the harbor, and you can attend to the minor business afterward. So must we act while we are healing this part of emancipation. We cannot save the Republic and Slavery at the same time—one or the other must perish. The admission of any new Slave State, the readmission of any old one, or part of one, is not consonant with success. The proclamation, in this respect, is a back-water concern, which, by moving only one wheel, will keep our vessel describing a continuous circle. We must have only one engine, and that working both wheels for Freedom. The people take this to be the intent of the proclamation—they desire that the first (the emancipatory) clause must govern the whole. We accept it in this light as intending the end of the rebellion; our enemies so regarding it accept it, and if the Government is not blind it will profit thereby, and be bound by the policy suggested. This will be the "returned judgment unto righteousness" that God requires. Blessed be God the consummation so near at hand.

Sermon by Prof. Mattison.

JOSHUA ii. 5. "For Israel hath not forgotten their God, of the Lord of Hosts, though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel."

The division of the text is, the long suffering and forbearance of God toward an ungrateful and wicked nation.

The world is adorned in the land. A dark and portentous cloud still overhangs our national horizon. Hundreds of thousands of our fathers, sons and brothers, who a year ago were with us, are now either in the tented field amid the barbarism and peril of war, or have been borne from our sight forever by this desolating scourge. And yet we meet for public thanksgiving to the Ruler of Nations. Well may we come this day for prayer and praise, to ask the hand of God to stay his heavy upon us in judgment. We are told the professions of gratitude for past mercies are but poor pay with what our sins have long deserved. Even amid our national sufferings, God has been patient and long suffering, patience and forbearance are his leading characteristics toward us.

That we may the better understand and appreciate the loving kindness of God toward us as a people, let us review for a few moments briefly our relations toward God in the past, the obligations we were under to be a righteous nation, and the manner in which we have responded to those obligations.

In the first place, God has given us, geographically and physically, a goodly heritage.

Our national growth has been almost miraculous. From less than four millions in 1790, it has gone up to thirty-one millions. In seventy years a growth of increase that will give us a population of seventy-five millions in 1890. And our commerce rivals or equal to that of any other nation.

Bathing the oppressed children of African descent as we have our lives enjoyed more of true freedom, and been less burdened with onerous taxation than any other people. Our opportunities for general education, secular and religious, have been unsurpassed. Most of the first settlers of our colonies were conscientious and God-fearing people—the purest breed of the Reformation.

Religion has had free course here. The Bible has been an open book before the nation—more perfect by far than the statutes of the land. The churches and professed preachers of righteousness have constituted many pulpits, to teach the nation instruction, humanity, and the way to heaven. Unmolested perhaps a score and tracts and books have been their auxiliaries in the effort to guide the nation in righteousness and to a strong renown.

This has God dealt with us in the past.

But how have we requited His goodness and forbearance toward us? Alas! Our land is filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel. We are a sinning nation. "Because of swearing the land mourneth." In what other land have the names of God and Christ been so universally blasphemed? We are a land of Sabbath-breakers. Not only in cities, but in the country is open violation of the Sabbath. The Sunday liquor traffic and Sunday papers, with Sunday cars, are but a few of the many forms of Sabbath desecration. There is no God, or, if there be one, we deny his authority.

Pride and extravagance, luxury and prodigality, idleness and dissipation exhaust every department of society. We are the most self-righteous people under the whole heaven. We have annually millions of dollars of precious grain, given us by God for man and beast, to produce the means of intoxication, destroy health, character, and life, and fill the land with widows and fatherless children. Every year we have seven hundred thousand men enlisted into the army by the license of the assassins, and of those who are made cripples for life, or die victims of alcohol. Thus lo! we stand, the victims of violence and murder, cry for vengeance from heaven!

In all our history we have been full of the oppressor. Our spirit in freedom, we look upon as God's right to inflict long bondage upon the necks and backs of our fellow men. Professing to be Christians, we have bought and sold our brethren in Christ—temples of the Holy Ghost—like beasts for the shambles. Parents and children, wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, have been separated by sales of bondmen, to meet no more on earth. The single state of Virginia has for years sent an annual procession of between children, twenty thousand strong, weeping and wailing, to the cotton and rice and cotton fields of the South, to return no more. For such an exportation, that of 1860 alone was some 140,000 souls, we received her thirteen million dollars. And we dare we could fail us to speak of the "peculiar institution" in Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri, and other Slave States of the Union.

And instead of lamenting and seeking to put away the accursed thing, the chief effort of the nation, as such, has been to strengthen and extend and perpetuate Slavery. To this end inoffensive Indians have been hunted with blood-hounds in the everglades of Florida, weak nations near us invaded, the most sacred compacts broken, the election franchise violated; the most infamous laws passed, the supreme bench of the country prostituted and debauched, the Free States made the hunting grounds of the oppressor; and the clandestine foreign trade in the bodies and souls of men winked at, if not actually encouraged.

But, despite our deep and unprecedented guilt, God has been with us, for these many years. Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, *We are still a nation!* Washington is not yet a heap like Saturnia or Jerusalem; the Great Republic is not yet like ancient Egypt or Assyria. Let heaven be praised! Though He has called for the sword, in spite of all human strategy and worldly wisdom, He has turned its keen edge, not against the heart of the nation, but toward that of Slavery, its deadliest foe. And here we stand to-day, in His courts, near the end of the last year of Slavery, to praise and bless the Lord God for all His forbearance and love toward us.

The long dork years of oppression are near their close. Five weeks more, and that trump of jubilee, whose trial notes have already been heard, will be pieced once more to the lips of our Chief Magistrate, and, filled with the breath of God, as we believe it will be, will ring the righteous and final decree, that Slavery shall curse our land no more, forever. Amen! And let all people and tongues and nations say, Amen!

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Robinson.

(FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.)

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, who occupies the venerable pulpit which was consecrated by the piety of a Carroll and the eloquence of a Cox, preached yesterday to a large and fashionable audience, from the following text:

Psalm cxliv. 1: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."

In this republican land of ours Church and State have only one point of contact and connection. Each Autumn, by long-established and venerable custom, the State appoints a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, which the Church at large in all cordiality and cheerfulness accepts. This is the reason why, on these annual occasions, we who speak to you from the pulpits frequently choose a theme of address more or less national and secular in its character and suggestion. It is not a forward officiousness on our part to mingle in the discussion of vexed questions, nor a prurient desire to fling inuendoes in our turn with the politicians, nor even an ambitious wish to test our own resources in sober argument, in the arena where party issues are arrayed against each other; but merely a decent courtesy to the powers that be, at whose call we assemble, that leads us to allude pointedly to our relations as Christian citizens, loyal to the Government, and obedient under the Constitution and laws.

Here then comes our question pertinently; for what shall we summon each other to render our thanksgiving to such a day as this.

1. First of all, I reply, thank God for war. We are to say with David, in the text, "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight." With some such hint of specification, it is well for us to come to our thanksgiving to-day. This war is peculiar. There is more than usual to make it welcome.

The question for us now to decide is simply this: Are we able to govern ourselves? Can a free People live? One would think that an inquiry like this one asked, would awake the world to sympathy. Just so one would have thought that the coming of redemption would have moved the stars. But truth is a sweet of complete opposite ideas. Christ was crucified, and Christianity has found and bled every step of the way. Humanity has an interest at stake in this American war—such as was never had in another. No such test has ever been made in all history. No such issue was ever made. Not with a word of sympathy, one good word, the people have come to meet the crisis, and their hand on the hilt. There is wrestling, like Jacob in the midnight, especially. Friend, this day is over the nation's destiny. It must try to stand for existence.

Let us look out to see if there is any sympathy in this act of the world. Shall it be the cheer of worthy success, or the hiss of contempt? Let us see with such a people as ours. If this nation prudent to be settled by other principles than they have shown, let us seek to do better. Let them be less worthy than we can put an end to the war. We could give more of it very soon its speedy. We could even withdraw our troops, and proclaim from the capitol. But has given us an experiment to choose. Shall we act as history we cannot help such from us? We choose the latter people.

Our next better help—one worth better blood, better [illegible] than [illegible] same and secure the [illegible].

Again: let us thank God for the results of this war thus far. It would be a shame and a wrong to us if we do not greatly remember, before God, all our success up to this time. One done and all-embracing fact stands to-day. We yet have a country. The capitol is standing, the stars and stripes float to-day from the pulpits frequently choose a theme of address more or less national and secular in its character and suggestion. It is not a forward officiousness on our part to mingle in the discussion of vexed questions, nor a prurient desire to fling inuendoes in our turn with the politicians, nor even an ambitious wish to test our own resources in sober argument, in the arena where party issues are arrayed against each other; but merely a decent courtesy to the powers that be, at whose call we assemble, that leads us to allude pointedly to our relations as Christian citizens, loyal to the Government, and obedient under the Constitution and laws.

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Union that the South would accept, and that some would prefer here at the North, is one to be attempted by making Slavery the law of the entire nation, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. Such a Union would draw down the curse of God upon our entire national being. Shall we, if the God of Battles—after having first brought us to a just sense of our dependence on him—shall crown the endeavors and sacrifices of our valiant champions with success in the overthrow of the rebellion—shall we return at once, and without further negotiations, to a Union under the Constitution of our fathers? Does not victory at once, it is asked, reëstablish the old relations? Can victory, we answer, blot out at once the fact and memory of war waged in the name of State Rights—waged in the assertion of the doctrine of the legitimacy of Secession—waged in the interest and for the extension of Slavery?

Can defeats on one hand and triumphs on another blench the page of history of all its crimson record as to these gory devastations? And when they who grasped the sword in defence of Slavery, lay aside that sword in confessed inability to make their cause successful, are they then to return at once to all their old immunities, and is there no duty of seeing that the war is effectually terminated? Is it not due to the North to see that provisions and safeguards be made to prevent the war from being suddenly and causelessly resumed, as it was at first suddenly and causelessly inaugurated? Are Southern citizens, after having thrust war upon the North, and choosing to desist from that war to claim that their relinquishing the strife precludes all need of treaties and stipulations to prevent its recurrence? It is to us past all understanding how the mere cessation of strife on their part shall be considered as leaving them no other obligation than to step, without concessions for the past or guarantees for the future, back into Congress and the Union? The war, to which they appealed, carries not only the necessity of battles with it for its maintenance, but involves the necessity of negotiations and security to close it. Is it contended that they become, whenever they choose, sister States again with all their original rights and prerogatives? When they choose to break in upon the peaceful realm of the Constitution, it is but right that the Constitution should be protected from future breaches of the same party and made in the same interest.

The Rev. Doctor closed his discourse by urging the necessity for us, as a nation, or as individuals, of a firm reliance upon the goodness, the mercy, and the justice of God, and of faith and trust in His Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Raphall.

The Jewish Synagogue B'Nai Jeshurun, situated in Greene-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, was filled some time before the commencement of the services yesterday morning.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphall, with his usual eloquence and ability. His text was in the 12th Chapter of Isaiah, the 1st and 2d verses.

He commenced by saying that they had met in compliance, not only with a good, time-honored custom, but also in pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor of this State, which he would read, not because he thought any of his congregation had omitted to read it, but because it expressed the sentiments which he entertained in clear and forcible language. After reading the proclamation of Gov. Morgan, he remarked that although he was neither a politician nor a party man, and, therefore, did not propose to go into a discussion as to how the affairs of State had been conducted by the Executive during the past year, but he did wish to say that the Proclamation itself was a very remarkable document; it was suggestive, comprehensive, and correct as to its statements of fact; the mere reading of it must necessarily call forth emotions of gratitude and heartfelt thanksgiving; the graphic description given by the Chief Executive of this State of the present condition of our country, and the reasons which should induce us to render thanks and praise to God, were so well set forth in the proclamation, and with at so complete and truthful, that it left him little to add, and nothing to take from. True, there was much to lament, much to regret in the past and present state of affairs in this country, and sadness and gloom were casting their shadows upon thousands of hearthstones in this land, where but late all was peace, prosperity and happiness. Our religion, however, teaches that we are not to despond—never to give up in despair; but, in accordance with the text, we are to give thanks unto the Lord, though His anger is kindled against us. The good old custom, instituted by the first settlers of this country, and kept up from year to year by their descendants, of setting apart a day for public praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, is one which must meet with the approbation of all who are possessed of any sense of gratitude to Him who is the Father and Preserver of us all. What a pleasant sight to behold millions of intelligent beings, surrounded as it were by all the horrors and ravages of civil war, voluntarily relinquishing for a day their ordinary business avocations, and each one going to his house of worship to render his thanksoffering for the innumerable blessings which had been bestowed upon him. To-day, in twenty loyal States of this Union more than twenty millions of freemen unite in their praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good. But, while we contemplate this state of things, we are reminded that in many of those which we were wont to call our sister States, no grateful prayer, no song of thanks will to-day ascend to heaven, as was the custom in the peaceful and prosperous years of the past. Oh! that this unity should ever have been disturbed! that this great and glorious country should have been turned into a vast battle-field, and its once peaceful prospering villages into lonely grave-yards. The groans of the wounded in our hospitals, the sighs of the widow and orphan around the desolate hearthstones of Northern homes, have a voice to-day to mingle with the notes of praise and Thanksgiving; that voice comes to us from the banks of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, from the battle-fields of Williamsburgh and Antietam, and it comes from almost every village and hamlet throughout the loyal States of this Republic; from the pestilential swamps of the Mississippi, and from the rude, new-made graves scattered over thousands of miles of our once peaceful and happy country, this voice may be heard coming to give thanks; the widows, the orphans, the maimed, the hungry, the desolate—*all, all*—give thanks to God upon this day set apart, by twenty States, composed of freemen, for the purpose of manifesting their gratitude to Him who rules the destinies of nations, and "Who doeth all things well." All this is well.

Both South ern fire-eaters and North ern fanatics have ruined the country, until from being the most happy and prosperous people on the globe, we are suddenly plunged into the very jaws of national death. History shows no parallel as to the rapidity with which this nation has risen to its position among the other nations of the earth in point of power and prosperity—neither is there anything in the records of the past, which may be cited as an example of its awful decline, and ruinous God forbid, it should come. It took six centuries to produce the ruin of some of the ancient Republics; less than one century has elapsed since birth was given to the Republic of North America, and yet it now seems struggling in its death throes, and unless we, as a people, humble ourselves before God, and do something to counteract the effects of that corrupt system which is practiced by men high in authority, God's angel will surely overtake us, and we shall soon be numbered with those nations which once were, but are now no more. I do not speak of our denomination, nor even of the masses in this City, or throughout the loyal States, when I say that this war was brought on, and is continued, by men intoxicated with ambition and steeped in corruption; men who abuse their power and degrade their position to base and ignoble purposes. In all Governments there are certain fixed principles which cannot be departed from with safety; certain duties which must be performed. The sacred rights of property and of person cannot be violated with impunity. To arrest and confine in a dungeon, one of the sovereign, free-born citizens of this country, when there is no legal proof of his having committed an offence, or to confiscate his property at the mere caprice of a subordinate official, are acts too gross to be long tolerated in this age and country. Information of passing events should sometimes be kept from the eye of the public, but the freedom of speech and of the Press must be preserved in this country at all hazards. What again is the condition of things relative to our leaders in civil and military life? Eighty years have passed away and no perversion of truth has ever been a blot upon the fair fame of Washington or Franklin, but in this age how great is the contrast. On all sides we hear men traduced and their most patriotic efforts condemned as treasonable.

He only can tell the end, who rules the destinies of nations, and controls everything to work for His own glory and the good of them also serve Him. We are not at war for our own aggrandizement, nor for power or conquest. We have taken up arms in self-defence, and for the national honor and safety. There is no true man in this City or Country who would wish the war continued one moment longer than the time when these objects are secured, and until that time comes, it is our duty to wage the war in defence of ourselves, and of everything dear to us on earth. Let us look to God in humble trust that He will do all things well, and eventually bring us out of the great tribulation, refined and purified by the scathing fire through which we have been compelled to pass.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs.

There was, as usual on Thanksgiving Day, a very large attendance at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry streets, Brooklyn, to listen to a thanksgiving discourse from Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. As soon as the preliminary exercises had been concluded, the reverend clergyman announced as the text on which he had to address his congregation the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of Nehemiah, as follows: "So the people worked to work."

The above text [illegible] the past and present [illegible] quence of the sin existing [illegible] but as a people, [illegible] had shown [illegible] all of the sinfulness [illegible] We had [illegible] selfishness [illegible] and one of other [illegible]

for the possession of which we have good cause to be thankful, on this our annual day of thanksgiving to God. Our patriotism had been shown in the readiness with which our citizens volunteered in the sustainment of our Government, and in meeting cheerfully its other necessary sacrifices. In our confidence, in our patience and fortitude some of the noblest examples had been given. The iron ship had been built, and we had been confident she would swim: the wire bridge had been constructed, and we had entered the train which was to pass over it, confident of its strength. It was true that we comprised of the steamer or the railroad train when either did not arrive at the promised moment; but we had never known the extent of our confidence, fortitude, generosity and patience until the present terrible rebellion was upon us. There was another feature in our natural character, for which we had every cause to be thankful—that was the Christian's confidence in God and in the Gospel. We could easily have anticipated the young to have exhibited bravery and hope, and if so, we had not been mistaken in our anticipations; but aside from that, we had derived inestimable benefits from our Christian trust in God. In our material resources we had every occasion to be thankful. With 3,000,000 square miles of territory, enough for 300 States of the size of Massachusetts; our lakes and mines and every other source of wealth, we had truly cause to be thankful; and when out of the smoke of battle, the nation should arise again to the pursuits of peace, we should have even greater cause for thanksgiving than we have now. We should then have as a representation, not only the eagle, but a higher one—the angel winging his way through the air, and proclaiming "Peace on earth and good will to man." We should offer thanks to God now, and when we shall have closed this war—not dishonorably or dishonestly—what thanks may we not render then. The land now echoing the sounds of war, will then resound to those of peace, and he prayed that God might give us grace to give thanks for the good we have on this our Thanksgiving Day.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams.

The church of Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was crowded to excess yesterday morning, and the exercises were unusually interesting. Dr. Adams was assisted in the preliminary services by Rev. Mr. Field; and the choir, comprising Wm. H. Platt, the leader, Dr. Flint, organist, Mrs. Tallman, alto, Mr. Frost, basso, and an effective chorus, supplied some exquisite music. Major-Gen. and Mrs. McClellan were among the congregation, though unobserved, except in their immediate vicinity, until the close of the services.

After the customary devotional exercises and a bountiful collection for the benefit of the Church Mission, Dr. Adams took his text from Second Chronicles, verses 20 and 21, as follows:

"And they rose early in the morning, and went forth into the wilderness of Tekoa; and as they went forth Jehoshaphat stood and said, Hear me, O Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem. Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established; believe his prophets, so shall ye prosper.

And when he had consulted with the people he appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the Lord; for his mercy endureth forever."

Dr. Adams commenced with a graceful and poetic picture of the New-England Thanksgiving, the domestic joys, the family reunion, the social ties, the pastor's annual commentary upon current events, the feast day so much more in favor than the fast day with the young. Then it was, he said, while speaking of the pastors, that the long pent-up emotions of the soul, like the demonstrations of Eolus and his crew within their cave, found vent in its rumbling out. It was amid such associations that Thanksgiving was connected in the minds of most of us. But what a contrast have we to-day in the surroundings of this Thanksgiving. Whatever occasion for thanksgiving we have must be found in our troubles, and not by forgetting them. Alluding to the prevalent practice of political preaching on Thanksgiving, Dr. Adams undertook to state some general rules which should govern it, remarking that he generally found that men generally did not object to political preaching when the politics preached agreed with their own. There was much culpable silence as well as culpable speech. It was a poor pendulum which would not work both ways. There must be some fixed principle controlling the subject, which were those he proposed to point out as far as he was able. Of course, there can be no doubt that the distinctive duty of the ministry is to announce and enforce those duties which affect man's relations to God and immortality, to proclaim those truths irrespective of all earthly unctions. None can deny that intelligence, freedom, law, good government, enterprise, commerce, the arts, industry and wealth, follow in the train of the Christian religion. Nor could it be asserted that religion and politics were entirely separate. Religion embraces politics as the sea covers the bays, gulfs, inlets, creeks and inflowing waters.

In our ancestral land, when church and state were commixed in one organization, the remark of Queen Elizabeth about "tossing the pulpit," and the harsh Tudor voice which from the pew not often admonished the pulpit to "[illegible] from [illegible] sions, and keep to his text," were illustrations of the natural restraint which the State would, under such a union, put upon the ministry. But there arose a class of men who claimed the right to declare the truth of God. Religious liberty calls it heresy, even tyrannic atheists, was the root of all true English freedom.

Dr. Adams commented on two conspicuous periods in the history of our country when the ministry has taken a prominent part in the questions of the day—first, the period of the Revolution, and, second, the change in the Administration upon the accession of Jefferson, culminating in the war of 1812. He showed how that during the revolution, though the people unanimously opposed the impositions of the crown, they were by no means united in their desire for independence; that many expected a redress of grievances without severing this country as an integral part of the British realm; that the Episcopal Church almost unanimously sustained the parent country. He quoted a passage from the sermon of Dr. Wm. Smith, in June, 1775, showing that the idea of separation from Great Britain was far from that good pastor's thoughts at that time. Similar passages were quoted from the sermons of Dr. Dorem, of Philadelphia, and Zeuzler, of Savannah. The vast body of the Christian ministry, however, pushed the war upon religious grounds. Those who did not, like Rev. Mr. Burnett, of the Presbytery of New-York, who had been stationed at Jamaica, L. I., were obliged to retire. Mr. Adams related some merriment by quoting the famous farewell sermon given out by Mr. Burnett, commencing,

"I read to-day a mixed chapter,
Among the sons of strife."

Dr. Adams depicted, in masterly language, the bitter and rancorous party feeling, unequaled before or since, that prevailed during the transition to the *régime* of Jefferson, the acrimonious discussions, the rankling hatred, the heterogeneous, the perpetual feuds that grew and festered among the mistaken people, upon whom the idea of harmonious opposition was incomprehensible. As an instance of this he quoted portions of the famous Jeremiah sermon of the venerable Dr. Eyerson, of Franklin, Mass., including the striking parallelism which compared Jefferson with the terrible, unsparing mien and warfare of the scriptures. Dr. Adams also told, in this connection, the anecdote of the sturdy old Massachusetts clergyman who had been so long in the habit of reading the Thanksgiving proclamations of Caleb Strong, but who could not conceal his chagrin at the election of Morton by reading the proclamation of the latter with the usual concluding clause in the following style: "Marcus Morton Governor? God save the Commonwealth," (laughter.)

The clergy had always regarded themselves as the moral police—the constabulary of the country as it were, and whatever mistakes they made were but natural to their zeal. The jealous watchfulness of the congregation, however, often prevented the meaning of the pastor's words, as for instance the celebrated Dr. Ely, of Huntington, Conn., was charged with preaching on political subjects in a neighboring parish, when upon investigation it appeared that the offensive language consisted in his use of these words: "Though hand joins in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." [Laughter.] Surely when in danger of such misconception, a pastor might be justified in saying, "I will keep my mouth with a girdle while the wicked is before me."

Dr. Adams showed how improper it was for the minority to regard within its scope politics as a whole, without reference to the principles involved, noting that to discuss free trade, embargos, naval architecture, and like topics, though connected with politics, would be obviously unsuited to the discussions of the Christian theologian and preacher. The attention of the latter then, must be devoted to only that portion of politics which involves moral questions, and all should be presented according to the principles of the Gospel season and the right manner. The whole revolution must be left to the good sense and discretion of the members themselves. If the pulpit [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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WALLACK'S—JEALOUS WIFE.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no news of stirring importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Fredericksburgh, we learn, is not occupied by the rebels in force, merely a picket guard being there on duty. Business, however, is totally suspended, and the only flag visible is one of Great Britain, flying from a private residence. The President, on Wednesday, paid a visit to Gen. BURNSIDE, meeting him at Belleplaine. The interview is understood to have been an important one.

The reconnoitering party sent out a few days since by Gen. NEGLEE, from Williamsport toward Richmond, penetrated as far as New-Kent Court-house, twenty miles from Richmond. They had a skirmish with a small party of the rebels, killed two and captured six, and also several muskets and small arms, abandoned by the rebels in their flight.

Seven boats loaded with troops, being part of the fleet from Cincinnati, arrived at and departed from Cairo, on Nov. 24. The gunboats are taking powder on board, and leaving as fast as they are got ready. The Lower Mississippi will be the scene of stirring events before many days have passed.

Intelligence from the command of Gen. BLUNT, as late as Nov. 11, left it pushing on south toward Fayetteville, Ark., in pursuit of Gen. COOPER, and to take possession of the Indian country, Col. PHILLIPS having been sent into that district to test the practicability of occupying it, and holding it with the Indian Brigade.

The receipts for revenue stamps at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the week ending Nov. 21, amounted to, it is said, more than $2,300,000.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the *Africa*. The pirate *Alabama* is reported to have been seen on the 23d ult., in lat. 40° 30′, lon. 50°, by a vessel bound from New-York to Liverpool. The communication of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of her depredations on English property, had elicited the statement that the British Government had the matter under consideration. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* makes the announcement that it has every reason to believe that the British Government has lately received dispatches from the United States, remonstrating in strong terms against allowing the building of rebel gunboats at British ports. It states, also, that the British Government officials at Queenstown had seized the Liverpool steamer *Antona*, which left Liverpool on the 4th for Havana and Nassau, for taking on board ammunition, supposed to be destined for the rebels. The affair of the *Blanche* and *Montgomery* was attracting increased attention in England and France—the case being invariably stated according to the Spanish version.

GENERAL NEWS.

The day appointed by the Governor of the State for Thanksgiving and Prayer was fully kept and honored in the good old-fashioned manner. All the churches were opened and filled, sermons were preached and prayers offered, the tenor of which indicated the most heartfelt thankfulness and general spirit of hopefulness and trust.

The schooner *Ware*, recently captured in an attempt to run the blockade, off Charleston, S. C., is said to be the same vessel of that name which was condemned by the Philadelphia Prize Court several months ago, and sold by the Judge's order. It is supposed that she sailed out of a Northern port, with a miscellaneous cargo, and succeeded in getting into one of the blockaded ports, where she took in a load of spirits turpentine and cotton, and in the attempt to run out was captured.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has addressed a circular to each of the regimenta from that State, requesting them to send their regimental colors home for the purpose of having the engagements in which they have participated inscribed on them. They are also requested to forward their colors worn-out in the service, to be placed among the archives of the State.

The total expense of enrolling the militia and drafting in Indiana, amounts to seventy-two thousand dollars, averaging seven hundred and fifty dollars to each county.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine* states that "excellent paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of Indian corn. There is one paper-mill in operation in Switzerland, and one in Austria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The husk which envelops the ears of corn, make the best quality."

The decree of Chancellor GREENE, of New-Jersey, in the great Zinc and Franklinite case, has just been *reversed* by the Court of Errors, and the ores in disputa adjudged to belong to the New-Jersey Zinc Company, whose works are located at Parker's Point, in Newark.

The Law of Retaliation.

A question has arisen in Missouri between a Union officer and the rebel Government, which demands the prompt attention of our authorities at Washington. We find in yesterday's *Tribune* a statement of the case. ANDREW ALLSMAN, an old resident of Palmyra, Mo., was a well known adherent of the Union cause, and had made himself especially valuable to our armies by his services as a guide. When the rebel Gen. PORTER descended upon Palmyra he took ALLSMAN prisoner. When Gen. MCNEIL, commanding the Union forces, returned to Palmyra, he heard of this capture and wrote to PORTER demanding his return, alive and unharmed, within ten days, and threatened, in case this demand was not complied with, to execute *ten* persons whom he held as rebel prisoners. So far as appears this demand was not delivered to PORTER, though the *Tribune* says that it was "widely published," and that "as PORTER was known to be in Northeast Missouri during the specified ten days, it is impossible but that he became apprised of Gen. MCNEIL'S determination." At all events, no word came in reply, and accordingly on the 18th of October the following ten men held by Gen. MCNEIL as prisoners, were *shot* by his orders:

Willis Baker, Lewis County; Thos. Humston, Lewis County; Morgan Bixler, Lewis County; John Y. McPheeters, Lewis County; Herbert Hudson, Ralls County; John M. Wade, Ralls County; Marion Lair, Ralls County; Capt. Thus. A. Snider, Monroe County; Eleazer Lake, Scotland County; Hiram Smith, Knox County.

The *Tribune* speaks of two or three of them as bad characters, and one as having been a proved murderer. But as they were not shot on account of these crimes, nor for their general character, but as an act of retaliation for the supposed murder of ALLSMAN, their past history is a matter of no relevant consequence.

This execution has elicited from the President of the rebel Confederacy the following order, which we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 22:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal*, of the 3d inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*, a Union journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of Gen. MCNEIL, of the United States Army.

You will communicate by flag of truce with the Union officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. MCNEIL to the Confederate authorities, and, if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said Commanding Officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Some months ago, soon after Gen. BUTLER'S execution of MUMFORD, in New-Orleans, for having hauled down a United States flag, President LINCOLN issued an order that no military execution should take place in any Department until the circumstances of the case had been laid before him, and the sentence had received his approval. Gen. MCNEIL seems to have paid no attention to this order, or at least we have no intimation from any quarter that he ever reported the facts of this case to the President, either before or after the execution of the ten men.

But besides this there are features of his action which demand attention. Granting that he had the rightful authority to retaliate the killing of ALLSMAN, it would seem that so serious a step should not have been taken without more formality than he considered necessary in this instance. The killing of ALLSMAN was never established—indeed his message to PORTER demanding his return "alive and unharmed," assumes that he had not been killed, but was at that time a prisoner in PORTER'S hands. It does not appear that he communicated with PORTER by flag of truce, or that he took any pains to make upon him in person the demand, on the reply to which hung the lives of ten prisoners in his own hands; and it may very well be doubted whether publication in the newspapers constitutes such a notification as the laws of war would require in so serious a case. Nor are we aware of anything to justify his execution of *ten* men, in retaliation for the supposed death of one. If he could shoot ten, why not a hundred?

We do not mean to express any conclusive opinion, without a fuller knowledge of the facts, upon the propriety of Gen. MCNEIL'S action—still less upon the justice of the rebel President's demand for his surrender. But we desire to urge upon the Government at Washington immediate and careful attention to this matter. If the law of retaliation is to be invoked on our side, as we think it should be, to prevent the horrible atrocities which have in many instances been perpetrated upon Union men, it is desirable that it should be done with more deliberate regard to justice, and with formalities better calculated to show us guiltless in the eyes of the world, than Gen. MCNEIL seems to have considered necessary.

THE ELECTION FOR COMPTROLLER.—Our Democratic friends do not appear to be as confident of success at the municipal election as we had supposed they would be, after they succeeded in getting all the stump candidates to withdraw. They have evidently been looking over the figures of the election in 1858, which we must say has not a very encouraging look for their success on Tuesday next, especially when we take into consideration the fact that a large number of their best workers are disheartened and disgusted by the manner in which they have been sold out by the packed Committee, that arrogated to itself the duty of saying who should be the regular Democratic candidates for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The following are the figures as shown by the returns of the election in 1858:

The whole number of votes cast for Governor in that year was	69,903
The vote cast for Amasa J. Parker, Dem.	41,154
E. D. Morgan, Rep.	21,632
Democratic majority	19,522
At the election of Comptroller in December following, the whole number of votes cast was	63,849
Robert T. Haws received	33,165
George H. Purdy, Tammany	18,383
Stephen P. Russell, Mozart	11,993—30,375
Haws over both	3,092

By these figures it will be perceived that the State election is no criterion as to what will be the result of a municipal contest, in which no political principle is at stake. Thousands of Democrats who voted for SEYMOUR at the late election are just as decided in supporting HAWS now. Indeed, every man who has a dollar at stake seems to desire his reelection to the office which he has so satisfactorily filled for the past four years.

What Three Men Can Do—A Lesson of the War.

If the war has called into activity many of the most selfish and unscrupulous qualities of our people, it has also given occasion for the display of the most generous and lofty attributes of human nature. The fact that thousands of dishonest speculators have seized upon the moment of their country's distress to glut their greed of gain, is well offset by the fact that other thousands, and vastly many more thousands, have willingly sacrificed time, comfort, property and life in the heroic duty of national defence, and in the more unobtrusive, but not less sublime work of relieving the poverty and healing the wounds that the war has produced. We need only refer to the Sanitary Commission in proof of our proposition—an organization that, with no basis but the voluntary charity of the loyal millions, and no motive power but the self-sacrificing patriotism and benevolence of a few devoted men, has, nevertheless, erected a monument in good works honorable to our people, and more enduring than any granite shaft that shall commemorate battle-field or hero of the present to future ages. It will be well if some competent hand shall undertake to gather up in a suitable form for preservation the well-authenticated instances of private and public benevolence that have distinguished this remarkable war for the Union. It will be a matchless and triumphant answer now and for all time to maligners of our Government and people, who are already aiming to deceive history by charging the present struggle in good part to penuriousness and cupidity, so general as to amount to a national passion on the part of the North. It will present a record that the most elevated and liberal of Christian nationalities have never equaled.

These reflections are suggested by the reading of a printed report of the proceedings of the United States Allotment Commissioners for the State of New-York, just placed in our possession. We offer an apology to the Commissioners (who are Messrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., and THEODORE B. BRONSON, of this City) for the special and necessarily somewhat personal character of this notice of their labors. Their entirely modest department in undertaking and carrying out, at their own private cost, one of the greatest charities of the war, is proof that usefulness, not notoriety, is what they sought, and that their natures are in no need of the stimulus to good works, which a public recognition of them might be supposed to give. It is therefore not to compliment them, but to vindicate our common cause and country, exposed to a torrent of defamation from a foreign and mercenary Press, and to excite others to emulate a good example, that we present the following succinct account of their doings.

These gentlemen, being anxious to serve their country in its troubles, but doubtful of their fitness for military positions, (which too many, however, of far less ability were eager to fill,) united in devising a field of joint operation in what might be called the more obscure departments of public usefulness. They determined to devote themselves to the care, so far as any practical general system could accomplish it, of the families of the soldiers who were in the field, or who might be called into it in the defence of the Government. And the relief they proposed to afford to the domestic hardships of the war, they desired to draw, not from the private resources of the liberal few of society who always bear their own burdens as well as those of the many, but from that fund which by right if not by the rule of things should be devoted to the purpose—*the pay of the soldiers themselves.*

Without ascribing to the Allotment Commissioners for the State of New-York any deeper view of the philosophy of their benevolence than any thoughtful citizen would take, we choose merely to say of them that they found no practical system established to keep up the communication between volunteers and their families, and that of the millions of dollars paid monthly to the soldiers in the field, the bulk of which was justly due to their families left behind, only in rare individual cases did paltry sums reach home. The vast treasure, enough to make a million hearts happy, was worse than wasted in camp. Our Commissioners addressed themselves to the remedy of this evil. They visited Washington, and after frequent consultations with the President and the Military Committees of Congress, induced the passage, on the 24th December, 1861, of the Allotment law. This law has but two provisions, and they are as follows:

1. That the President of the United States shall appoint for each State having volunteers in the United States service, not exceeding three persons, who shall be authorized to visit the volunteers of their respective States in camp, and obtain allotments of their pay to their families or friends; upon which allotments, certified, the several paymasters shall, at each regular payment of troops, give drafts payable in the City of New-York, to the order of the persons to whom such allotments may be made.

2. The Commissioners appointed under this act *shall receive no pay or emolument whatever from the Treasury of the United States.*

The President appointed the gentlemen who had done so much to establish the system, Commissioners for the State of New-York, and they immediately, in Mid-Winter, entered upon their duties. They visited every camp in the vicinity of Washington, called on the officers of New-York Volunteer Regiments, and had their commands mustered by companies; when each Commissioner, taking a company, would make a short address to the men, urging their duties to their friends and families at home, and pointing out the injury to themselves of the profligate waste of their money in camp, seeing that all their necessary wants were supplied. The roll would then be called by the Orderly Sergeant, and the names of those who wished to allot money to their families were taken down in person by the Commissioner. The list was handed to the officer in command, who made out an official Allotment Roll and sent it to the Paymaster-General; and the Paymasters of regiments were required to prepare themselves against pay-day with checks on New-York, to hand to the soldiers for the amounts they had allotted to be sent to their families.

It will be seen at once what a severe and vast work the Commissioners had undertaken. There were eighty New-York regiments then within their reach, at Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe and Beaufort, S. C., furnishing, if full, eighty thousand men. And each man, in the field, if the work were faithfully performed, had to be personally addressed and his name taken, provided he were willing to set apart anything for his family. Yet the work was performed by the Commissioners. Through mud and frost, through rain, sleet and snow, they drove their mission pertinaciously and without cessation, occupying all of the months of January, February and March last. It is doubtful whether any three officers in any department of the army service performed, through the last eventful Winter, harder and often more disheartening work than did our Commissioners.

The result of all is before us in the report made by the Commissioners to President LINCOLN, detailing the history of the Allotment system, the manner of organizing it, and their entire operations under it. The report will be a perfect guide to other States wishing to adopt it, as it will prove interesting to the general reader. The scheme is a success beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Tens of thousands of soldiers joyfully embraced the system, and have become regular contributors toward the support of their families, setting aside sums varying from $3 to $10 monthly from their pay for the purpose. Although the system was not fairly in operation before the month of April, the total amount paid by Mr. CISCO, United States Treasurer, on the soldiers' checks to their families, up to June 14, was $470,376 30. And if the whole amount of allotments, the promise of which has been secured by the Commissioners, shall be maintained and paid the year through, as there is hope will be the case, the aggregate will be the enormous sum of Five Millions Three Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Dollars. This grand sum will be returned to New-York families as the noble fruits of the Allotment System set in operation by our three fellow-citizens. Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON. Probably no other three men, of their own motion, and laboring in a field so unconspicuous, have had the fortune to do so much good since the war began.

The system so successfully introduced for this State will become National. The States of Connecticut and Wisconsin have profited by it already, as much in proportion as New-York. And others will fall in as the method is understood. It is a striking fact that the New-York regiments, under the new levy, have allotted, on an average, double the amount given by the earlier troops.

The Onth as a Loyal Restorative.

The late remarkable emancipation triumph in Missouri, all admit, was due not only to the great positive progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment, but in considerable measure to the absence from the polls of large numbers who were not willing to take the oath of allegiance, to which every man offering to vote was by law subjected, if challenged. Probably some twenty thousand thus disfranchised themselves. Whatever the figure, they were all reduced to an absolute cypher by this simple test.

No man can complain of it. It would be absurd to allow enemies of our Government to have any part in filling its offices. The Government itself would thereby be directly contributing to its own destruction. A traitor in the National or State councils is even more dangerous than a traitor in the field. A Government can secure itself against such peril only by requiring an oath of fidelity to itself, in all doubtful cases, from all who claim a voice in its affairs. Even apart from the expediency of the matter, nothing can be more appropriate than the requirement of the oath. Loyalty is the primary duty of every citizen, and, as rights and duties are reciprocal, it is but just that disloyalty, so long as it continues, should work a forfeiture of the primary right of voting.

Of course it would be a flagrant wrong to impose any other test than this fundamental one of allegiance. The Border Ruffians, to get possession of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and to carry the Lecompton Constitution, required the voter to swear fidelity to the Fugitive Slave law. This was justly set down at the time as an infamous outrage. No power in this land can make the support of any statute, or ordinance, or proclamation, or edict, a qualification for the franchise. It is the support of the Constitution, the organic law of the body politic, which alone can establish the freeman's right.

We have seen how this rightful and necessary test has operated in Missouri. The oath of allegiance has practically proved there a peaceful disablement of all the worst elements of the State. Undoubtedly some Secessionists were unscrupulous enough to take the oath falsely; but they were too few to affect results materially. Bad as are some parts of slaveholding society, there is no part of it yet so lost to principle that its members generally will willfully perjure themselves for the mere privilege of casting a vote. Even Secessionists, great as are their jesuitical resources, have not the sophistry that can construe such a requirement into that sort of *duress* which relieves an oath of its binding power. The temptation, in this case, was peculiarly strong. The fate of Slavery in Missouri was known to be essentially at stake; for it could not be doubted that if a majority of the Legislature, and of the members of Congress, and both of the United States Senators to be elected, should be Emancipationists, the institution, so far as Missouri was concerned, would receive a blow from which it could never recover. And yet this consequence has been incurred rather than adopt wholesale perjury as a means for its prevention.

Why would not the oath work with equal efficacy in the other States, as they are successively brought under our arms? It has been proved that the development of Union sentiment invariably follows the stable restoration of the Federal power in any locality. This has been exhibited not only in the three States, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, which never actually joined the Confederacy, but in every district we have permanently recovered from the Confederate dominion. It is seen in Florida, in the eastern counties of North Carolina, in New-Orleans, in Nashville. It was remarkably illustrated in the great Union demonstration of Memphis the other day—a city which gave only five votes against the secession ordinance of the State. The Union sentiment thus developed may be limited, but to some extent it is sure to appear and to increase by time, if the Federal power keeps its ground. Sooner or later the Union element becomes strong enough to take upon itself civil functions, and all the municipal power of towns, cities, counties and of the State itself, goes into its hands. This power is kept there by the safeguard of the oath of allegiance, which shuts out all disloyal men and keeps them powerless. The loyal class thus, even though for the time they may be a positive minority, may have the destiny of the State in their own hands. But how long could this last? Is it in the nature of Americans, for any length of time, to permit others to legislate over their interests without seeking to be represented? Most particularly does this question apply in its bearings upon the slaveholding interests, which are notoriously more sensitive than any other, and which are, at the same time, the most intensely devoted to the rebellion. Can any one imagine that the slaveholders will quietly permit all the questions that must arise from the President's Proclamation to be discussed and finally disposed of in Congress and in the State Legislatures, without hastening to obtain some voice in the matter, just so soon as they are convinced that the Confederate power cannot live? They see what has come from their non-participation in elections in Missouri. If it has sealed the fate of Slavery there, where the Proclamation did not apply at all, the same policy, if persisted in, would, in the end, be sure to bring about the same result, where that act does apply, and where it will have all the influence of the National Executive to sustain it.

The rebellion once overcome in the field, there need be no apprehension that the body of its supporters will cling to its broken fortunes, and refuse to return to their constitutional duties. They will not long hold out against taking the oath which alone can enable them to be heard on questions in which they are vitally concerned. The oath once taken, though intrinsically no great matter, will change the man in spite of himself. To the live rebel it is as fatal as Mercutio's wound—"not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve."

QUID PRO QUO.—The American Republic is engaged in a war against the rebel Confederacy, and the French Emperor has thought fit to propose a mediation between the belligerents, so that the war may be somehow or other brought to a close; or, to use his own words, he desires to "obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged." Now, it so happens that this same French Emperor is himself, at this moment, engaged in a war—a war with the Government and people of Mexico—which struggle has been raging more than a year upon the American Continent, and is watched by us with painful interest—just as His Majesty watches ours. We have observed the most strict neutrality in the struggle. Even now the sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality ought to make us of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. After more than a year's efforts to subjugate Mexico, the French are now nearly in the same position as at first. They have, it is true, seized by their gunboats two or three towns on the coast, but they have not yet captured the Mexican Capital—any more than our army has captured Richmond. Nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the latest news received. The French and Mexican armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

Now, all these circumstances taken together, (and we hope that in thus plagiarising the ideas of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, we give no offence to the august Majesty who dictated them,) point to the opportunity of *mediation* on the part of our Government to effect an armistice between the belligerents—to which, moreover, under present circumstances, no *strategical objections* can be made. The *favorable dispositions toward peace*, which have manifested themselves in France as well as in Mexico, might also second steps that should be made to recommend the idea of a truce between them. His American Democratic Majesty, therefore, thinks that the occasion now presents itself of offering to the belligerents the support of his good offices. It will greatly aid in maintaining the peace of the world, and may prevent future difficulties, whose end no man can foresee.

Our distinguished ally, the French Emperor, can make no objection to our offer of mediation, as we do not propose to interfere between him and his rebellious subject, or to split France so as to give one half of it to Orleans, but only to relieve him from a mad effort to subjugate a brave and independent nation of twelve millions of people—which he must himself see is a hopeless task.

His Imperial Majesty is requested, in the name of democracy and justice, to submit these considerations to the decision of his own judgment.

THOSE AFRICANS.—Gen. BUTLER said he had sent instructions to Gen. WEITZEL how to dispose of those four hundred wagon-loads of negroes that were captured at Bayou Lafourche, and he added that he would forward to the North a copy of his dispatch on the subject "by next mail." There have been a couple of mails from New-Orleans since that time, and though we have looked anxiously for the document in question, we have not discovered any one devoted specially to a solution of the great problem. It is probable, however, that what BUTLER referred to was a section in "Orders No. 91," referring to the general government of the recently possessed country of the Lafourche, which order we published on Wednesday. He there appoints a commission to look after the practical interests of that important region, and among other duties he assigns to them are these:

"The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said District, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops."

This is substantially the solution of the difficulty that was incidentally suggested by Gen. WEITZEL himself, and which we took occasion at the time to commend as the only feasible mode of action in the premises. Even the genius of Gen. BUTLER has thrown no new light on the question—so we may despair of any. But really, if, as seemed to be the case, the planters were anxious to employ the negroes caught in the wagons, and the negroes were anxious to make terms with their late masters, we can see nothing better than that the parties interested should have been allowed to regulate the conditions of labor among themselves. In leaving to their own operation the economic laws of society, Gen. BUTLER has in this instance given another proof of his great wisdom.

As to the mode of working the deserted and rebel plantations, referred to in the second paragraph quoted above, we may remark that the same plan of operations was adopted simultaneously on the Lower Mississippi by Gen. BUTLER, and high up on the same river by Gen. GRANT. The standing crops of sugar and cotton are to be gathered by the negroes on behoof of the Government. In this matter, also, at least as a temporary thing, we do not see that any other plan is practicable. Time seems to solve each problem as it arises, and even the most difficult problem, of what to do with the negroes, is gradually coming to a simple and comfortable solution.

WINTER PROSPECTS OF THE POOR.—We are highly gratified to learn, from a gentleman who has the most intimate knowledge of the condition of the poor, and of the public charities of New-York, that the amount of want and the calls for charitable assistance in the City are less at this period than they have been at the opening of any recent Winter. There was a great diminution in poverty last Winter from previous years, and this Winter, it seems, we are to have very much less than we had even last year. No fact bearing upon our social condition can be more cheering to us all than this.

The increase in well-doing among the poor, is to be attributed in part to the great abundance of employment, and the really good rewards labor brings—notwithstanding we are afflicted with shinplasters and suffer from the high price of provisions and coal. Another cause whose operation is very apparent, is the working of the army allotment system. Thousands of men in the city whose habits of life were not very correct nor their industry very steady, and who consequently did not provide for their families, have joined the ranks of the army, where they are not assailed by temptation and do not suffer from idleness; and out of their pay, they allot ten or twelve dollars monthly for the support of their families or dependents, and this added to what they can earn themselves, raises them above the necessity of pauperism or charity.

Those who object to sending a contribution of corn to the starving operatives of Lancashier, because we have suffering enough at home, will be glad to learn that they will thus in measure be relieved from the heavy burden of domestic charity during the Winter.

Obstructions in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While so much attention is being devoted to the proposed railroad in Broadway, another obstruction is taking place much worse, and more troublesome. In the lower part, by Whitehall, they have already begun to tear up the russ pavement, and to relay it on a level with the sidewalk, so as to bridge over the gutter, and back carts on the sidewalk. This destroys the carriageway, and compels all foot passengers to turn out into the muddy horse-road. In Pearl and Broad streets, this is almost universal, so that one has to walk more in the horse-road than on the sidewalk,—and Broadway will soon be the same, for if it can be done by one person for his private convenience, it may by another person.

The numerous passengers by the Long Island and Staten Island ferries are thus imposed upon daily, and compelled to turn into the mud while a wagon stands on the sidewalk as long as it suits the storekeeper's convenience. This morning ladies had to walk ankle-deep in mud on this account.

Would you inform me, Mr. Editor, if this is done with permission or without, and, if permitted, who by? for I doubt if any one has authority to allow the public street to be thus broken and blocked up. Finally, is it the duty of any public officer to abate this nuisance, and, if so, why does he not do it? Can any private citizen make complaint in such a matter? If so, it shall be done. The policemen, I see, look on while ladies and gentlemen are driven into the mud, and the street destroyed. The storekeeper looks on, smokes his cigar, and evidently considers the sidewalk his private property.

FOOT PASSENGER.

We have received numerous complaints in reference to this nuisance mentioned above, and which apply not only to Broadway, but to many other streets, and particularly to those leading down to the ferries, as Cortlandt-street, Fulton

Street, &c. The sidewalks in Cortlandt-street are often altogether impassable, and crowds may be seen almost daily threading around carts which are unloading on the sidewalk, and round in front of biting horses, out into the mud in the middle of a street, where their chances of being run over are excellent. Of course these obstructions are against the law, and we herewith give the ordinance applicable to the case, so that the police, if they cannot altogether abate the nuisance, may abate it as far as possible, and thus give daily comfort and safety to thousands of men, women and children. We quote from page 281 of the City Ordinances:

SEC. 33. No person or persons in the City of New-York, whether agent, owner or employer, shall suffer or permit any cask, bale, bundle, box, crate or any other goods, wares or merchandise, or any boards, planks, joice or other timber, or any thing whatsoever, *to be raised from any street on the outside of any building, into any loft, store or room*, or to be lowered from the same, on the outside of any building by means of any pulley, rope, tackle or windlass, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt from such person, agent, owner or employer.

SEC. 34. No person shall lead, drive or ride any horse, or drag any wheel or hand-barrow, or saw any wood, or lay or place any wood, coal or other thing, or any goods, wares or merchandise, or any other article whatsoever, *upon any foot-path or sidewalk*, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 35. No person shall drive, or *back*, or lead any horse or cart, or other wheel carriage, on the foot-path or side-walk of any street, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 36. No owner or occupant of any store or house shall permit or suffer any cart, or other wheel carriage, to be driven or otherwise to pass, or go over, or upon the foot-path or side-walk, opposite such house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading such cart or other wheel carriage, or for any other purpose whatever, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 38. No person shall obstruct the walks laid across the public streets, or at the head of the public slips, in the City of New-York, by placing or stopping, his horse, cart, or other carriage, upon or across any of the said walks, or by placing or putting any other obstruction or thing, across or on the same, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The current talk to-day in military circles here, is in regard to the expediency of the Army of the Potomac going into Winter quarters. Late events seem to have strengthened the probability of such a policy being adopted, and inferences to the same effect are drawn from the President's visit to Aquia Creek. Late news from Europe is supposed to have had a strong affirmative influence in this direction, it being generally held that the Republic has, by the recent action of the British Government, received a renewal of the lease under which it is allowed to demonstrate its power to suppress the rebellion.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-martial for the trial of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER met this morning, and adjourned till to-morrow. Gen. HITCHCOCK, a member of this Court, arrived this morning.

Gen. PRENTISS, who as a member of the Court-martial to try Gen. PORTER, expressed the opinion to-day that the labors of that Court must continue during most of the coming session of Congress.

Gen. MORRIS is expected to be relieved from duty on the Porter Court-martial, on the ground that a regular officer cannot legally be detailed to try volunteers. Gen. MCCLELLAN will be summoned to testify in this case, and Gen. POPE is daily expected to arrive here.

THE CASE OF GEN. MCDOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDOWELL, met this morning, and on account of the absence of Gen. KING, adjourned after a secret session of two hours, spent mostly in discussing the mode of proceeding to be adopted. The investigation will probably commence to-morrow on the charge of disloyalty.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The President, in obedience to appeals from all sections of the country, will in his Message earnestly recommend the passage of a Bankrupt law by Congress, as one of the important measures designed to relieve the prevailing financial distress.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE was expected to make a speech to-day to the Fourth Ohio Regiment, but was prevented by the press of official duties.

GEN. GRAHAM.

Gen. GRAHAM is here, having been relieved from duty in the McKinstry Court martial, on account of his health.

MRS. BURNSIDE.

Mrs. Gen. BURNSIDE was a passenger in the mail boat to-day to Aquia Creek.

THE CONTRABAND FESTIVAL.

In attendance at the contraband thanksgiving festival to-day, were Senator POMEROY, Rev. Dr. CHANNING, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, and other celebrities. Dr. CHANNING presided. The exercises consisted of the discussion of a plentiful dinner, singing, prayer, and speeches. The principal address was by Senator POMEROY, who insisted that men had no more right to be slave than to make slave, and thought the day of universal freedom at hand.

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.

Advices from Yorktown state that picket-shooting is again being practiced by the rebels at Gloucester Point, and Gen. NAGLEE, in retaliation, has sent out several expeditions, which have seized large amounts of cattle and forage. On Thursday, Col. DANBY, of the One Hundredth New-York Volunteers, burnt a mill a few miles outside our lines belonging to rebel owners.

FRAUDS IN THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The investigations into contract and other frauds on Government, have proceeded sufficiently far to reveal enormities in the commissariat equal to those elsewhere discovered.

In connection with this matter the attention of the Government is being called to the alleged fact that the Government bakeries are being managed in the interests of private parties; and that the bread supplied to the different camps and hospitals is often made from injured flour, and is black in appearance, and sour in taste. This, too, while other parties freely offer an article of the first quality at the same price, but are prevented by the Commissioners, who insist on forcing their own manufacture upon the unwilling soldiers.

COLLECTING TAXES IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, Representative in Congress from the Accomac District, in Eastern Virginia, has solicited the President to appoint an Assessor and Collector of Revenue for the Counties of Accomac, Northampton and Elizabeth City, assuring him that the inhabitants are willing and ready to bear their share of the burden of the National expenses.

In view of this, the President has determined to except these counties from the list of "insurrectionary districts" included in his Proclamation, and the revenue officers will accordingly be appointed to the satisfaction of the people there who desire to be considered as fully in the Union.

The appeal of Mr. SEGAR has been printed, and is a thorough and able vindication of his constituents from suspicions of disloyalty to the Government.

SUTLERS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO THE ARMY.

The efforts of sutlers to procure passes to Aquia Creek, are giving rise to curious intrigues, not always innocent of corrupt practices. Thus far, their exertions seem to have been productive of but little success.

SUTLERS.

It is understood that the Quartermaster-General will soon act for the War Department, performing duty similar to that discharged by Gen. DIX, in connection with sutlers.

CHANGE IN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The forthcoming report of Postmaster-General BLAIR will recommend a change in the postal arrangements for large cities, which will make them more nearly correspond to the system adopted some years ago by the English Post-office Department. It is proposed to do away with the numerous petty independent offices which surround each large city, and to make them merely branches of the Central City Post-office, reporting to it, and being responsible to it alone for their management, while the central office, in turn, is made responsible to the Post-office Department for the entire receipts and distributions of postal matter within the limits of the city and adjacent offices.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General BATES is laboriously engaged in organizing the duties thrown upon him by the President in his recent order, charging him with the execution of the provisions of the Confiscation Act.

NOT RESIGNED.

Lieut.-Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, lately acting as Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, has not resigned, as erroneously reported, but has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War for other duties. He will be assigned, it is thought, to the Quartermaster-General's office.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT AT DENVER.

GEORGE W. LANE, brother of Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, has been appointed by the President, Director of the Branch Mint at Denver City, Coloradn Territory.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction of the law relative to stamp duties upon leases, &c., will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents shall be attached to every lease, and agreement to lease, from month to month—no certain period of time being set forth—must be construed to mean, and will so be regarded, as a "lease for a period of time," and therefore subject to the duty imposed by the excise law upon such instruments.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY FOR SOLDIERS.

The Medical Director here is about to establish an eye and ear infirmary in this city. The institution will be established as soon as a suitable building can be obtained for the purpose.

PROPOSALS FOR HOUSES.

Proposals for building a house at the Naval Hospital, New-York, will be received at the Navy Department, until noon of Dec. 22; and for furnishing material and workmanship for a house for the Surgeon at the Hospital Grounds, Brooklyn, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND CORN.

Sealed proposals are invited for 200,000 bushels shelled corn, and 200,000 bushels oats, in amounts of 50,000 bushels each. Proposals to be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, will be received till Dec. 4, and delivery to be made here within 25 days after contract.

SWEDISH OATS.

A fine sample of black oats, plump and heavy, weighing over forty pounds to the bushel, has been presented to the Commissioner of Agriculture by Dr. CHARLES A. LEAS, United States Consul at Stockholm, who has just returned to this country. The Commissioner has forwarded an order to Hon. JACOB S. HALDEMAN, United States Minister Resident at Stockholm, for a supply in season for Spring sowing. It is to be hoped that other representatives of their Government abroad will profit by the example of Dr. LEAS, and furnish to the Department of Agriculture seeds and plants, either new varieties or to replace deteriorated old ones, worth millions to American agriculture.

JUDGE USHER'S RETURN.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, from his tour up the Minnesota Valley. He is expected here shortly.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

A letter received recently by Commissioner DOLE, from Assistant Secretary USHER, now in Minnesota, contains the following paragraph:

"The head chief of the Chippewas, of the Superior, was here to-day to see me. He came to say that the reports about any discontent among his people upon Superior were unfounded; that his people had no complaints to make of the Government or of its agents; that they had abundance to live upon, and were content and happy. I presented him and his son, a very promising youth, and another young man, each with a suit of clothes. They were most grateful. The old chief said to his son while they were putting themselves, 'See, we get this for being good.' I have seen very apprehensive that we might have trouble with these Indians and their half-breeds; but my interview with this chief has convinced me that there is no danger at all in that quarter."

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Advices lately received from Minnesota show that the circle of Sioux depredations has extended over the whole area of the western plains. A number of emigrant trains, as far West as the frontier of Nebraska, and beyond, have been attacked by hostile Indians and whole parties massacred.

THE MAINE LAW IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. SLOCUM, Military Governor of Alexandria, has issued an order forbidding the sale in that God-forsaken town of any kind of liquors, either to soldiers or to citizens. The penalty for violation of this order is confiscation of stock, and arrest and imprisonment of vender.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. Josiah G. Hendricks, Madison, Ind.
Dr. E. S. Gale, Vevay, Indiana.
Dr. T. S. Cornetti, Versailles, Ind.
Dr. James F. Dodds, Bloomington, Ind.
Dr. Wm. A. Pugh, Rushville, Ind.
Dr. Thomas T. Butler, Noblesville, Ind.
Dr. M. M. Latta, Goshen, Ind.
Dr. John W. Moody, Greensburgh, Ind.
Dr. John W. Crooks, Rockport, Ind.
Dr. James Bunce, Galesburg, Illinois.
Dr. Alexander Ilewetson, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Dr. Charles Beardsley, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CONTRACTS BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following propositions from New-Yorkers were received at the Navy Department and its several bureaus during the week ending Nov. 22:

J. M. HANFORD offers to furnish ticks filled with hay or straw at $1 50 each.

HAMLIN BLAKE offers steamer *Aaron Baker* on charter. No terms stated.

CYRUS DUPEE & Co., offer from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels of Beef at $14 22 per barrel.

MASSERSON & REAMER, 160,000 pounds of tobacco, at 6½c. per pound.

DANIEL J. GRAY offers 45 tons of oakum at 9¾c. per pound.

JOHN B. GARSON offers armor plates, on board at Liverpool, twelve to sixteen feet long, two feet wide, and one inch thick, at from £17@£26 per ton.

WESLEY SMITH, offers 30,000 cubic feet of Southern yellow pine, at $1 25 per cubic foot.

P. W. PECKHAM offers to furnish 10,000 cartridges for United States rifle muskets, for $1,500.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

TAXATION OF TAILORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having heard the arguments of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation, under the excise law, of persons engaged in the manufacture of clothing, has prepared an elaborate statement, deciding that clothing is a manufacture subject to taxation, at the rate of three per centum *ad valorem*, the value to be returned by the manufacturers as estimated by assessors, in the manner pointed out by the statute.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here. The soldiers in the hospitals were liberally supplied with luxuries, &c. The contrabands, at their camp, were feasted by their colored friends, of whom a large number were in attendance. There were speeches and singing by the multitude.

—One Rev. Mr. Wells, of Louisville, Ky., is lecturing in Toronto for the benefit of the children of Confederate soldiers who have fallen in battle.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARRENO'S *début*, on Tuesday night, more than fulfilled the promise of her private performances, to which we have before referred. She deserves to be ranked, not as a child-wonder, who at the age of eight years has vanquished nearly all the technical difficulties of the piano, but as an artist of first-class sensibility. Her perception of musical meaning; the clearness with which she sees, and the delicate skill with which she executes passages that are ornate or obscure, belong only to the better rank of performers, and are in fact characteristics that cannot be attained by study. It is not difficult to trace in the charming face and graceful figure of this beautiful child the indications of an extraordinary nature, and music—as plainly—is one of its healthiest and most genuine manifestations. She has an instinct for art which leads her to its beauties, and overcomes all obstacles in her search for them. Three pieces—without counting the encores—so different in style as those on Miss CARRENO'S programme, would have taxed the powers of the best player. They were interpreted easily by the young lady—with abundant technical skill, good force and quality of tone, and the nicest of expression. Her success was of course complete, but not more so than the admirable merit of the performance justified.

The concert in other respects was as such things always are under Mr. HARRISON'S management—excellent. Madame D'ANGRI, the famous contralto, sang two pieces with faultless skill, and tumultuous success; Mr. WM. CASTLE was in good voice and contributed his share to the pleasure of the occasion, and Messrs. THEODOR THOMAS and Signor ABELLA imparted completeness and artistic tone to the whole. Miss CARAÑO will give her second concert on Saturday evening, assisted by the same artists.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—So crowded a house as that of last night has never been seen within the walls of Niblo's, to witness the *Spartacus* of Mr. EDWIN FORREST. Long before the regular hour for opening, "standing room only" had to be displayed, much to the disappointment of many of the admirers of the great tragedian. To-night, Mr. FORREST will appear in his famous part of *Macbeth*.

The Fifty-second New-York Regiment.

Major FREUDENBERG, of the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, (German,) has come to this city, by order of the War Department, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. This gallant and now war-worn body of men was organized in New-York, and left for Washington on the 11th of November, 1861. It camped for a fortnight near Bladensburgh, and was then ordered to join the Brigade of Gen. FRENCH (now commanding a Division) in SUMNER'S Division (now commanding a Grand Division) in "Camp California," near Alexandria. It marched at the head of the column to Manassas, and subsequently to Warrentown Junction. It went with MCCLELLAN to the Peninsula, and was present at the siege of Yorktown. It took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, when it was placed in the foremost line; and during the fight it was pitted against five rebel regiments, and lost one half of its men—for its bravery and good behavior on which occasion it received the warm acknowledgments of Gens. FRENCH and SUMNER. It continued in the most active service during the entire period of the campaign before Richmond—fighting heroically in the fierce contests at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. The regiment left the Peninsula, and went up to take part in POPE'S campaign, on which occasion it covered, with SUMNER'S corps, the retreat from Centerville. It accompanied MCCLELLAN from Washington into Maryland, and at the battle of Antietam (in RICHARDSON'S Division,) it was in the advance. In this Maryland campaign it was under a rebel artillery fire for two days and night's, and faced the columns of rebel infantry on the two following days. It is now in the front line, opposite Fredericksburgh, on the banks of the Rappahannock. Such are some of the exploits of this renowned Teutonic regiment whose thinned ranks now require to be filled up. Major FREUDENBERG himself has been in the forefront of the regiment through all these battles, and a better and a braver soldier never wielded a blade in the cause of freedom.

The Ambulance Corps of Gen. Banks' Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct a statement of your Washington correspondent upon the subject of ambulances for the expedition under Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The corps when organized will consist of 150 ambulances, 36 medical wagons, and from 800 to 1,000 men, with the necessary officers. It has been the practice for the men to leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. In future this will be strictly forbidden. The ambulance corps will be on the field and in constant attendance, to remove the wounded and insure them immediate surgical aid. R.

Nov. 24.

Brownson's Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The report in circulation that *Brownson's Quarterly Review* has been discontinued, is unfounded. It will appear as usual on the 1st of January next.

Respectfully yours, O. A. BROWNSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1862.

Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The hospitals of Philadelphia were filled with joy and happiness to-day by the liberality of its citizens, which supplied to each of them a festive board, around which heroes of all the fights gathered and feasted to their hearts' content. The day was generally observed, the churches being crowded and business suspended.

Thanksgiving in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving was observed to-day in good old-fashioned New-England style. Absent ones were remembered in the church services and at the family gathering. Business was entirely suspended, and the weather pleasant.

MASON JONES ON MILTON.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. MASON JONES will give his great oration on JOHN MILTON, his life, writings and character. In this Mr. JONES takes some peculiar positions, which caused much controversy among the Britons, and which will doubtless cause some of his audience to differ from him here, however much they feel inclined to applaud his honesty of intent, his ability and his ingenuity.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st. and No. 440 West st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Positive Sale of Valuable Property—House and two lots of ground each 25 by 120 feet, corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., between Hicks and Washington avs., Brooklyn, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Saturday 29th inst. $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Scheuck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to infants. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

GORMLY—BAIRD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. SAMUEL GORMLY, of Rochester, to Miss MAGGIE G. BAIRD, daughter of the late David Baird, of this City.

☞ English papers please copy.

HART—FLACK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. GEORGE W. HART to Miss LUCRETIA V. FLACK, all of this City. No cards.

HAVENS—CRANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, ASHEA C. HAVENS to JANE A., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Crane, all of this City.

HOYT—CALHOUN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at Powers' Hotel, by Rev. Z. N. Lewis, Mr. L. G. HOYT to Miss ROXIE M. CALHOUN, both of Collinsville, Conn.

DIED.

BABBE.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Welcome R. Beebe, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, Mrs. MARTHA BEBBE.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1 o'clock.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, JAPHET BISHOP, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COMPTON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, JAMES L. COMPTON, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Lewis Compton, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The cars leave Whitehall-slip, and Staten Island Railroad, at 9 A. M., and return at 5 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, of apoplexy, MARY GILLESPIE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invite to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Charles, No. 664 3d-av.

HOLDEN.—In Morrisania, on Thursday, Nov. 27, ROBERT L., infant son of Robert and Susannah H. Holden, aged 21 days.

HUBBARD.—At West Suffield, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. N. W. Wilder, Mrs. JANE FRANCES, widow of Pascal E. Hubbard, Esq., late of Middletown, Conn., aged 51 years.

The remains were interred at the Farm Hill Cemetery in Middletown.

HULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, EDWARD LAIAH HULL, son of Wakeman and Eliza L. Hull, aged 7 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HORRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, SARAH E., wife of Alonzo Morrell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Lawrence-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ORSER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, CHRISTIANA ORSER, aged 50 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Ex-Sheriff of this City, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Franklin Gilmore, No. 150 Erie-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PIKE.—On Wednesday night, Nov. 26, PHILLIP PIKE, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Amity at., at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning, the 28th inst.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, CHARLES B. PORTER, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, A. D. Porter, No. 32 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY AMANDA, wife of Andrew Stewart, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Bomiolck-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, relict of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 122 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY.

THE
REBELLION RECORD,
A DIARY OF
AMERICAN EVENTS,
EDITED BY
FRANK MOORE.

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
NOW READY.

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway,
CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel assortment of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich devices and color—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 26 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $50 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men required for the Second Fire Zouaves.

WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	17
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	50
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY, and at the various fire apparatus houses.

FIREMEN ARDUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 563—Nov. 27, 1862.
74, 15, 36, 44, 64, 59, 2, 73, 41, 10, 17, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 564—Nov. 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—See J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

EQUAL TO SILVER—ALMOST!
I mean the beautiful new pattern of
PLATED COFFEE URNS,
Together with Tea Sets to match. There being no tax on Plated Ware, all who study economy, combined with good taste will naturally purchase (wholesale or retail) of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 9 and 11 Burling-slip.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Thames-st., corner of Broadway, P. O. box, Lend it, Esq.

RANCOM & CO., HOP FACTORS,
REFER BY PERMISSION TO AMERICAN HOPS.
PRIVATE REFERENCES.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Coal, which for variety, quality and workmanship, taste and style, is the best in this City. The choicest and finishing departments are retained. All coal is well and sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. BALDWIN, No. 2 Astor-place, every.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEEK
Purchasers can have the above celebrated article, for sale only by C. T. SIMMONS, No. 69 Liberty-st., corner of Broadway, and Nassau-st., Dublin Porter.

TEN PER CENT. SAVED BY PURCHASING
Dining and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Bedding, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, Brushes, Baskets, Fancy Goods, Toys, Stoves, Ranges, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Kitchen Furniture, Wooden Ware, Cordage, Rope, Twine, Hammocks, Cots, Tents, Awnings, Flags, Canvas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Saddlery, Harness, Horse Clothing, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, Robes, Buffalo Robes, Fur Robes, Gloves, Mittens, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Furs, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Balmorals, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Ticks, Drillings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Crashes, Diapers, Quilting, Wadding, Batting, Cotton, Yarns, Threads, Tapes, Braids, Buttons, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Ribbons, Millinery, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Head Dresses, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Soaps, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Wallets, Purses, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sewing Machines, Needles, Pins, Thimbles

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed—Decision of Judge Manierre, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 21.

Yesterday a petition was presented to Judge MANIERRE setting forth that the son of the relator was restrained of his liberty by Brig.-Gen. TYLER, in Camp Douglas, under the pretence that he was an enlisted soldier of the United States; that he was under 18 years of age at the time of such pretended enlistment, and was never sworn into the service, and praying that a writ of *habeas corpus* might be issued for his discharge. The application was resisted, and by Col. COWEN, Provost-Marshal of Camp Douglas, on the ground that Gen. TYLER was not bound to obey it if issued, inasmuch as martial law had been proclaimed over the camp by the President.

The following is the substance of Judge MANIERE'S decision:

That the State Courts have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* concurrently with the Courts of the United States, where a person is illegally restrained of his liberty by a naval or military officer of the general Government. Such power is not exclusive to the Courts of the United States, as it is held that Congress may permit those Courts to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction in cases of this kind; for the State Courts in such cases derive no authority from Congress over the subject matter, but are simply left to the exercise of such jurisdiction as is conferred on them by the State Constitution and laws. But this is not the case where authority is exclusively vested in the Courts of the United States, either by the Constitution itself or by act of Congress. (3 Story Commentaries on Con., 624.)

And the writ of *habeas corpus* may also be directed and sent to an officer of the Government of the United States in command of forts, arsenals, dock-yards or other public places, the jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the United States by the States, where there is a reservation of this right in the act making the cession. But where no such reservation is made, the jurisdiction is exclusive in the Courts of the United States, and the State Courts have no power to send their process within the same, as the cases arising therein exclusively under the Constitution. (11 Mass., 63, 67, 83; 24 Pick., 247; 12 N. H., 194; 9 John., 239; 10 John., 328; 7 Cowan.)

That if this case stood simply upon the power of a State Court to issue the writ, directed to an officer in command of a portion of the army of the United States, stationed within the jurisdictional limits of the State in time of peace, there could be no question of the power to issue the writ. But it is alleged that the person who is restrained of his liberty is confined in Camp Douglas, over which the President of the United States has declared martial law to exist, and the question arises whether the President has power by such act to exclude the Courts from their ordinary jurisdiction in places where the State has not ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the General Government. On this question the Court holds:

That by the Constitution, power is vested in Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion, and that by the act of Congress 1795, and statutes since enacted, the President is necessarily constituted, in the first instance, the judge of the existence of the exigency, and is bound to act according to the belief of the facts. If he does so act and decide to call out the militia, his orders for this purpose are in strict conformity to the law; and it would seem to follow as a necessary consequence that every act done by a subordinate officer in obedience to such orders is equally justifiable. No provision is made for an appeal from or a review of the President's opinion. And whenever a law gives a discretionary power to any person to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of the facts, he is thereby constituted the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts. (3 Story's Com. on Const. 92; Martin vs. Mott 12, Wheat, 30, 1; the Federalist No. 29.) And further, by the Constitution the President is declared to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, and being thus vested with power to determine the exigency and to command the forces called into the field to suppress insurrection, he is thereby vested with the sole and exclusive power (at least in the absence of legislation on the subject) of judging and determining the measures to be adopted in the accomplishment of the object in view; that, if there is power under the constitution to limit or restrain the President in the exercise of those prerogatives, it can only exist in Congress, and has not yet been exercised. And he is only responsible to the people for the abuse thereof by impeachment in the manner provided by the constitution.

That among the incidents of the powers thus vested, is the power to direct places within the jurisdiction of the loyal States, as well as in the insurrectionary States, to be occupied by the military of the United States for military purposes, and to proclaim martial law wherever in his judgment the exigencies and interests of the nation may require this extreme measure to be resorted to; that when the martial law is thus declared to exist, the district shall, so it becomes exclusively subject to the jurisdiction for the time being of the United States, so far as concerns the execution of civil process, and to the law governing in such cases, and the cases which may arise under such jurisdiction may be said to arise exclusively under the Constitution of the United States; that martial law thus proclaimed is constitutional law—that is to say, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, and to be respected and enforced as such by all courts, functionaries and citizens, that if grievances result therefrom in the case it, within that jurisdiction, they are only to be redressed by a resort to those officers who are vested with the power to redress them. And as the sanction of the State may at time depend upon the stringent powers vested in the President, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit with cheerfulness, and wait with patience for the time to arrive when this exceptional state of things may give place once more to the reign of civil law.

Writ denied.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—The *Gartenlaube*, of Leipzig, publishes a highly interesting article on a numerous series of inventions, either executed or projected, by a clever German engineer, named WILLIAM BAUER, for whom a national subscription is now in progress throughout Germany, to enable him to carry out a project for raising sunken ships from the bottom of a river, harbor, etc. During the late war with Russia, BAUER offered the Government of that country an invention, which, if realized, might have done incalculable mischief to the allied fleets. The invention consisted of a submarine corvette, carrying 24 guns, a model of which on a scale of 1-120th was executed by order of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. She was calculated for a crew of 80 men, for whom an atmosphere of 28,800 cubic feet of air was provided. The vessel was to sink as soon as she came within sight of the enemy's fleet, every porthole and aperture of any kind being previously hermetically closed in an instant. Having effected her object, she was to emerge suddenly from the deep, pour her broadside into the vessel nearest her, and then sink again, her short stay at the surface having been employed in burning off the [illegible]. Another contrivance of the same [illegible] an ice-cutting vessel now used in the Baltic. It is a [illegible] boat, carrying two circular saws at her bows, which, in their way through the ice, while, by another device, the blocks cut out are cast on one side. Herr BAUER also invented a floating revolving battery, which was received with but little favor until the *Merrimac* broke the quiet slumbers of official wisdom, and led to an investigation of his plan. His battery consists of a floating wooden platform, armed with one gun on parapet, slightly protected by a thin coating of iron. Behind the parapet rise a hemispheric tower revolving round an axis, the guns being fired at each turn of the battery. Another invention of BAUER'S is a [illegible] one by which Herr BAUER gets up communication between cables, in order to submerge them to the bottom of the ocean. This has not yet been tried.

—The Paris *Temps* publishes the following:

"King LOUIS of Bavaria, who abdicated after an insurrection in 1848, sees his family extensively affected by the dynastic changes which have taken place since 1859. His second son is Otho, the ex-King of Greece, born 1st June, 1815; his third son, LUITPOLD, is married to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; one of his daughters to the Duke of Modena, and one of his grandsons, OTHO'S youngest son, ADELBERT, was to have succeeded to the throne of Greece. Lastly, the Queen of Naples is another sister, the Countess DE TRANI, being a collateral branch of the Royal family. Duke MAXIMILIAN, Duke of Bavaria, The House of WITTELSBACH, therefore, suffered most immediately from the revolutions of Germany, Italy and Greece, and its members might give a second representation of the famous dinner at Venice mentioned in VOLTAIRE'S *Candide*."

—A curious question was raised at the Bow-street Police-office in London a few days since, regarding the copyright of engravings. Mr. GAMBART, the eminent picture dealer, appeared to complain of a photographer who had taken copies of some of the most celebrated pictures, such as the "Horse Fair," of ROSA BONHEUR, the "Light of the World," by HOLMAN HUNT, etc., for all of which Mr. GAMBART had paid large sums, for the purpose of engraving, and the sale of the [illegible] the genuine stamped by the sale of [illegible] which had been taken from [illegible] the [illegible] for the original [illegible] The question [illegible] so novel that [illegible] —A P[illegible] ment set [illegible] which it does [illegible] grown in Au[illegible] Government a[illegible] Government. Th[illegible] ticle in a[illegible] effect the se[illegible] usual, and a quantity of [illegible] grammes) of [illegible] by public auction at [illegible] purchasers insp[illegible] the quantity they [illegible]

—The *Courrier de [illegible]* mentions [illegible] the world is fast [illegible] AT Toulouse [illegible] the court, who [illegible] always insolent, for the [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7803, 7813, 7982, 8041, 8079, 8825. *Part II.*—Nos. 5716, 7591½, 8122, 8254½, 8298.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3119, 3015, 3115, 2919, 3133, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3169, 3171, 3175. *Part II.*—Nos. 292, 1880, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2816, 2818.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Tangarao	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 22
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Ilassa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hamuonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Cuba	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Illassa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails and Erie Railroad.6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 6 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$75.—A. B. C.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. Williams-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NEHN, Importers, No. 65 Maiden-lane, Corner William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SITTERS SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY, No 175 WASHINGTON-ST. KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices that cannot fail to suit everybody. Call and see for yourself. Goods sent free to the city. THOMAS AGNEW, No. 59 Barclay-st., 2d door from Church-st., and No. 29 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Lead de Comte & Mengel, Bernard, Perrier & Co., France. Warranted strictly pure For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 23 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF REAL BRONZES, Real BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTS, PARIAN STATUARY, DINNER SETS, GLASS, CHINA, CRYSTAL GLASS, BISQUE STATUETTS, And other magnificent French goods, [illegible] ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 1 BROADWAY, Corner of Broadway and Battery-place, On Block THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) 28th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 7 Nassau-st., a splendid furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant centre tables, marble-top and other bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and other bureaus, mahogany extension dining tables, sofas, mahogany sideboard, mirrors, chairs, crockery, glassware, etc. Also, a quantity of mahogany and black walnut wardrobe, black walnut bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany easy chairs in hair cloth, sofas, hair cloth chairs, mahogany lounges in crimson reps, oilcloth, hair mat rusees, feather bolsters and pillows, mattresses, etc., etc., glass and crockery ware, and other articles.

Also at 2 o'clock, a splendid rosewood centre piece, suitable for the centre of a dining table.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, put up in pints, quarts, and half gallons, does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at all the stationers generally. JESSE D. BATES.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—EASTLAKE'S SECOND AVENUE MARBLE WORKS at KEARNEY'S Marble Yard, No. 175 to 181 Second-st., near 14th-st., New-York. Wholesale and retail in every part of the country. Portable [illegible]

WRITING MACHINES.

GORDON'S PATENT [illegible] WRITING MACHINES [illegible] Sold at No. 5[illegible] BROADWAY.

[illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] CHEMICAL [illegible] MAYER & CO., [illegible] New-York

[illegible] FOR SALE.—A Co[illegible] I. MORRIS, [illegible] Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing of a moderate sized genteel family. Has valuable servant, and in neatness of appearance, efficiency and willingness of disposition, cannot fail to please; reference in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and roner or as a regular laundress, by a respectable woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook; understands English and French cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart, tidy, and well-recommended young woman, desires a situation in City or country; is willing and obliging; a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; lived in one family, out in the country, for 15 years; good City references. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 25th st., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; would do the housework, two years' good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class family, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, boiling, larding, jellies, creams, ices, best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 7th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent cake, bread and biscuit maker; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d Sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, one who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also understands all kinds of pastry and made dishes, and is a good baker of all kinds of bread. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, is used to washing and ironing, or to do washing for a small family. Call at No. 191 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress. No objection to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, by a most competent woman. Apply at her present employ, or's, No. 37 West 31st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A TRUSTworthy person wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had several years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th st., for two days, from A. M. to 1 P. M.

AS NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN. A would take charge of an invalid lady; is competent to bring up an infant by hand; is a good sewer, or would take care of two children and give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the grocery.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, used to, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamber work; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at 15 East 16th-st., second door from 6th av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class waiting-maid; is a capable hand at dressing hair; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman is desirous of a place in a first-class family, as waitress; is the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 10th st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; or thorough second girl; good care of the silver. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

AS CHARLES BEDELLS'S SERVANT IN-STITUTE, No. 25 and 27 Bond-st., near Broadway & Bleecker-st., Office, No. 25, ground floor, Irish and English Protestant girls. Protestant boys, also Catholic and Protestant brooks to assist with the washing and ironing. Also wet chambermaids, laundresses and seamstresses, and girls for general housework, also waiters, coachmen and gardeners.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Intelligence Office, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., for Germans, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Coudla tell by Mrs. FLOYD, Good Places always ready.

MALES.

A PARTY THIRTY YEARS IN THE IRON BUsiness, and who has been for the last three years in the hardware line of his own engagement with some New-York manufacturing, hardware or commission-agency house, has a particular acquaintance with the Trade and hardware dealers in New-England, New-York State, and largely in the West. Will give first-class references, both in New-York and Boston. Address BOSTON, New-York Post Office.

AS ENTRY OR GENERAL CLERK.—A young man of industry, who speaks French fluently, wants a entry or general clerk's or is disposed to [illegible] subscription; and [illegible] his advancement depending on his [illegible] Address A. C. K., Box No. 121 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, has lived in some of the first-class families in this City; is fully capable of taking charge of horses and carriages, will be disengaged on the 1st of the month; has the best of City references; can bring the highest recommendations from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 11 W. 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER TO [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

TO FARMERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE PEARL SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN & SONS'

NOTICE THIS GAP.

This Seal is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials and is entirely free from any of those [illegible] so objectionable in other Seals, and for which [illegible] are [illegible] for which [illegible] any kind. [illegible] GIVE [illegible] A TRIAL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals Indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 6 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,600 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
2,000 yards gray list black cloth.
1,800 yards saved list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
5,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
25,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
25,000 yards satti cotts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton mattre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
200 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (6 in a nest.)
400 camp kettles 3 sizes.
3,000 dozen two-quart tin pans.
3 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
40 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
2,000 dozen fish-hooks.
75 dozen cast-steel axes.
250 dozen coarse tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
100 dozen scissors.
40 dozen shears.
[illegible] dozen weeding hoes.
[illegible] dozen hand saw files, 1½ inches.
6 dozen spades.
2,500 sheet handle fry pans.
72 dozen tasting spoons.
1,500 dozen table spoons (iron.)
[illegible] dozen axes, to weigh 3 to 5½ pounds.
500 dozen hatchets, to weigh [illegible] pounds, (with handles)
50 dozen zinc mirrors.
24 dozen fine steels.
600 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
200 pounds sad irons.
[illegible] dozen bone handle knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw butchers.
12 inches 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half octave bbl.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 waterproof caps.
20 bags ball.
20 packs
20 belts.
600 powder horns
3 in 1 rifle.
2 dozen gun nipples.
36 wrenches.

Consisting of American manufacture of the required styles and quality, will be procured but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 25th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples on hand, and no article of inferior quality will be received, nor any article not equal to the sample thereof. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices duly certified by the agent or persons appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that bids will be received to furnish a greater or less number of any of the articles named in the foregoing schedule, and that bids for the several articles may be received at the same time. Bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration with [illegible]

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 M., for two hundred thousand pounds of [illegible] Which Cartridge Cloth will be furnished in accordance with the following specifications, viz:

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, receiving basin southwest corner of same, and flagging and paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets, both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way distant between Eleventh street and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number [illegible], north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 16 to 24, inclusive, of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 178; south side of Forty-fifth-street and north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 15, 16 to 26, 27, 51, 52, and 54, of block number [illegible]; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 58, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons who are interested are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, receiving basin southwest corner of same, and flagging and paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets, both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way distant between Eleventh street and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number [illegible], north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 16 to 24, inclusive, of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 178; south side of Forty-fifth-street and north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 15, 16 to 26, 27, 51, 52, and 54, of block number [illegible]; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 58, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

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CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Police News Room, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before said Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
E. A. L. REMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 1 Chamberst., first floor, New-York, Nov. 25, 1862. All taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of December next will be charged with one per cent, and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next will be charged with two per cent, and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twenty per cent, per annum from the 1st day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of L. DE MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. ANTHONY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN D. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING Jr.,
Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF E. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 205 Washington-st.

E. MORGAN & SON.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of E. MORGAN & SONS, and will carry on the business heretofore conducted by E. MORGAN & SON, at the old stand, No. 205 Washington-st., as hitherto carried on by E. MORGAN & SON.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

HENRY MORGAN,
EDWIN MORGAN,
CHARLES MORGAN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—We have best assortment in the city of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, and mahogany enamelled bedroom suites, in silk, satin and plush, most elegant patterns, at the store of DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 B

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.
Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st. in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:
$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all
All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."
These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.
No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.
The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, any of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held on the 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 385, 579, 600, 602, 1,225, 1,465, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,338, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 29 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York Evening Post.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 55 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 25 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 151 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 57 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $100 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPERTY advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 137 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,
Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.
There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.
This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 140 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 123½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrubbery, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 237 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply in B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 7 feet from the southeast corner of 81st st. and 4th-av., three stories, high stoops, with all modern improvements, each 17x50 feet on the lot. The block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 427 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 201 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A TASTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Maplewood, near South Orange; also sixteen acres of land near the above, containing some of the most beautiful building sites in the country. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 8th-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, trait, &c., for $1,600, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The attention of capitalists desiring to invest in valuable property in the vicinity of New-York is invited to the sale of the well-known Anthony Johnson farm, situate on the south side of Staten Island. The farm contains 128 acres, consisting of valuable farmland, woodland and meadow land; is one of the best farms on the Island. It is located near the centre of the County, within a short drive of the New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, and commands a fine view of the outer bay and ocean, and would make a very desirable gentleman's residence. Sale to take place Dec. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon at the Court-house, in the village of Richmond. For further particulars apply to H. B. METCALFE, Referee, Richmond Village, Staten Island; or JOHN C. THOMPSON, Guardian Ludlow, or to H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York. See auction sales.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. METCALFE, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson, at New Dorp, adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County Gazette. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 26th-st. Has all the modern improvements; rent, $30 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 213 Chelsea.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of Lamartine-st., Jersey City, sixty horse power. Lot of machinery, tools, &c., for sale low. SAMUEL EDGAR, Jr.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE room in the building recently occupied as No. 561 Broadway. Apply to WM. CARR, 559 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—THIRD STORY OVER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, suitable for a printing office or the like. Apply at No. 11 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN BRICK HOUSE IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price, from $5,000 to $7,000. Address B. B., Box 156 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—NOT LESS THAN TWENTY feet wide, high stoop, between 31 and 8th avs., and below 42d-st.; rent about $40. Address, with particulars, J. A. C., Box No. 2,076 New-York Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 629 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
The second of the series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
OF
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BAND,
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATION,
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin,
Will deliver his first oration in this city on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
Subject:
MILTON,
THE PATRIOT, STATESMAN, PROSE WRITER AND POET.
SYLLABUS.
Introduction—Milton's Youth—His Life at St. Paul's School and Cambridge—Milton in Italy—His interview with Galileo—He returns to England—The Contest between the People and the King—Milton's grand choice—Which side would we have chosen?—Milton's intense love of Country and of Freedom—Misrepresentations and Calumnies of Johnson—Their cause—Milton's Prose Works—Their excellence as such—Directly—His Writings on Divorce—His View of the Dignity of Literature—The Education and Mission of the true Poet—The truest Sources of his Inspiration—Milton contrasted with Goethe and Byron—Is the age of Poetry gone?—Poem of Comus—His Minor Poems—The Hymn on the Nativity—Sampson Agonistes—Paradise Regained and Paradise Lost—Milton in his Poverty, Blindness and Old Age—The secret of his fortitude when he had "fallen upon evil tongues and evil days"—Retrospect of his Life and its purpose—Great Lessons which they teach us—Conclusion.
Admission ..... 25 cents
Reserved numbered seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents
Tickets can be obtained at ROSE'S bookstore, Atlantic-st., and at LENT'S music-store, Fulton-st., and at the Academy. The Box Office will be open from 9 until 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, where seats can be secured.

MR. DE CORDOVA.
Referring to his published "Card," begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MR. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
At Niblo's Saloon,
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets which were not used on Tuesday last will be available.
Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 precisely.
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.
The future Lectures of the Course will be held at Niblo's Saloon (instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised) as follows
Long Branch—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
Old and New York—TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practised by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WILDES' Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

FAIR.—THE YOUNG LADIES OF C. ASSES A and B, of the Junior Department, 12th-st. School, will hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, during the day, and SATURDAY, day and evening, of this week, for the benefit of our soldiers. All donations of refreshments or fancy articles will be thankfully received. Such donations may be sent to Mr. PULTMAN, at the Institute, on or before the 28th. Tickets may be obtained at the door for 10 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
ARABIA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston, Saturday, Dec. 13.
CHINA, CUOQ, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $100
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold or valuable, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. ROBERTS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from ..... this port
SATURDAY
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued or bringing out passengers at the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

M. C. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS ..... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... 1,800 tons
SR. ISAPANTE ..... 3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
FRISIA ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Dec. 6.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF ASSAGE:
First Cabin ..... $100 Saloon steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 95 Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 Steerage to Hamburg 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., on equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built, in water-tight iron sections, and carry Life Preservers and Life Boats. Experienced surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to DIXES & MACEY, No. 81 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOPE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following Rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $85; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
O. ELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE first and South American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. DE MESY, will sail on the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $70 00
Passage money to Havana 90 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Jersey City at 2 P. M., connecting in Bridgeport with the New-York and New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way bills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, and New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
CORDIER.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 28—TENTH OPERA NIGHT.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's DINORAH, and for MONDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
will be produced for the third time THIS EVENING, with MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Miss Stoko tonas 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS,
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.
THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, fourth and last night of DINORAH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
Debut of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI,
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
Only eight of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA
LORINI ..... Norma | MORENSI ..... Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI ..... Oroveso | SIG. ..... Flavius
Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 495 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FORTY-SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 28,
First time of Lortzing's charming comic opera of
THE POACHER, OR WILDSCHUETZ.
Which will be produced with a splendid cast and the most perfect ensemble.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, Adams',
THE QUESTION OF LONGUEMEAU.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with a programme of extraordinary attractions.
Admission ..... 50 cents
Reserved Seats ..... 25 cents extra
Family Circle ..... 25 cents
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. R. F. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid, so constructed a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families.
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALANCES, PORTIERES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADway.—All kinds also, children's cloaks, dress blankets, sontags, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, bustards, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, hoop-skirts, ordered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, but no hand-sewing.
Initials and monograms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing, cotton and silk embroidery made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, soft hands, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MME. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and Germ in pre-setting corsets, at $1, new shape skirts, best steel, real, also, Misses Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid gloves, only 75 c., height sizes. Nos. 540 and 542 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7:8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Further Tidings of the Alabama.

The British Government Proposes to Fulfill Its Neutral Obligations.

Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The Case of the Blanche---Attitude of France and England.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt MIDDLETON, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 12th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 13th November, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated in their prominent features by the *Africa* at Cape Race and Halifax.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at about 11 A. M. on the 9th inst.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The *Kangaroo* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 12th inst.

The British, as well as the French Press, was engaged, at the time the *City of Washington* sailed, in the discussion of the French project of mediation or intervention, at that time only rumored.

Mr. SLIDELL is said to be very assiduous in his attendance upon M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* says that foreign Powers have no right to interfere in America, and that they cannot interfere except by offering such advice as Russia has offered throughout the contest.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had resolved to memorialize the Government in favor of the abolition of commercial blockades.

The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in a quiet manner on the 10th inst. throughout England. A "gazette extraordinary" announces that the Prince is appointed a General, and that Gens. Sir E. BLAKENEY, Viscount GOUGH, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord CLYDE are created Field-Marshals A large number of naval and military officers are made Knights of the Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, &c.

The *Western News* states that the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall had been making up the financial accounts of the Duchy previous to the Prince taking personal possession as Duke of Cornwall, and that the revenue derived from the Duchy amounts to about £500,000 sterling.

In the Court of Queen's Bench a rule absolute had been granted against GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for the payment of the costs of his trial and removal of his street railway in London, and a rule *nisi* was granted against his bail to show cause why the recognizance should not be estreated.

The Countess of Elgin would shortly leave England to join her husband in India. The rumor, therefore, that he intended to retire from the Governor Generalship are supposed to be unfounded.

Mr. JONAS WEBB, the great breeder of sheep, is dead.

A letter writer in the *Times* contends that the worst period of trial in the cotton crisis is clearly passed.

The Paris *Patrie* alludes to an alleged illegal boarding of a French merchant vessel off the Coast of Africa, by the British war steamer *Dart*, and says the English Government must give satisfaction.

The Paris papers assert that the American Government has ordered the authorities at New-Orleans to facilitate the exportation of cotton.

The *Moniteur* publishes statistics showing an immense increase, both ways, in the trade between England and France.

GARIBALDI had been very severe to Fisa at the recommendation of his physicians, and the latest bulletin of his health was satisfactory.

The Chief of the Secret Police at Warsaw, M TRIENNA, had been found stabbed to death on a landing in his own house. His ears had been cut off. The perpetrator of the deed had not been discovered.

It is stated that the principal members of the monarchical party in Greece are agreed to offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

The Greek National Assembly will meet on the 25th of December. The Senate is to be dissolved.

The October mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa had reached Liverpool. Trade was generally reported dull all along the coast, but at Fernando Po and Bathurst it was improving.

The Spanish schooner *Catalina* was captured as she was entering the Whydah for slaves.

At Abeokuta most of the factories had been washed down, and property to a considerable amount destroyed by heavy rains. An attack on the place by the King of Dahomy was shortly expected.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA

SHE IS AGAIN SEEN AT SEA.

The ship *Granite State*, from New-York, at Liverpool, reports that she saw the *Alabama* on Oct 23, in lat. 46° 30', lon. 56°. She was lying to, hull down, to the westward, when first seen, and bore down to the *Granite State*. The ship was under single reefs, shook them out, and hoisted maintopgallant sails. Toward dusk it came on very squally, and the *Alabama* took in her topsails and lay to under fore and aft sails.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the correspondence which had taken place between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Office, in regard to the doings of the rebel steamer *Alabama*:

"*To the Rt. Hon. Earl Russell, etc., etc.:*

"MY LORD—I have been requested by the Council of this Chamber to inform you that they have brought before them the facts of the destruction at sea, in one case, and of seizure and release under ransom bond in another case, of British property on board Federal vessels, (the *Manchester* and the *Tonawanda*,) by an armed cruiser sailing under the Confederate flag, the particulars of which have been already laid before your Lordship. As the question is one of serious importance to the commerce of this country, the Council wish me most respectfully to solicit the favor of your Lordship's acquaintance therein for the information of the mercantile community, what in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government is the position of the owners of such property, in those and other similar cases. Submitting this question with every respect to your Lordship, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant.

THOMAS CHILTON,
President Chamber of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, 6th Nov., 1862.

"*To Thomas Chilton, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool:*

SIR—I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., drawing attention to the recent proceedings of the armed vessel *Alabama* with regard to British property captured by the Federal vessels *Manchester* and *Tonawanda*, and requesting to be informed whether Her Majesty's Government will recognize the claims of the owners of such property to compensation for any losses which may arise, and to inform the Council of the Chamber of Commerce that the matter is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1862.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ALABAMA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 7.

Last week there was considerable excitement in the town of Birmingham from the fact that a well-known shipping firm in Liverpool had declined any longer to convey by their vessels numerous packages of rifles shipped as hardware, for the use of the Federal Government. Whether the Customs authorities had received instructions from the Government in this instance to stop the further shipment of these goods we have not been able to learn; but we have every reason to believe, from information we received yesterday, that *the British Government have lately received dispatches from the United States, remonstrating in strong terms for allowing the building of Confederate gunboats at British ports*, and while professing strict neutrality to openly allow British steamers to convey contraband of war *en route* to the Southern States. This information seems, to some extent, to be correct, as advices received from Queenstown yesterday state that the Government officials at that port had seized the Liverpool steamer *Antona*, 319 tons burden, which sailed from this port on the 4th inst., for Havana and Nassau, for taking on board ammunition, on the supposition that it was intended for the use of the Confederate States. We scarcely think our Government is justified in adopting this course of procedure, after openly allowing the agents of the Federal States to obtain unlimited supplies in this country for their use. But if instructions have been issued to stop the further shipment of war material from British ports, we trust that they will be carried out in that spirit of fairness which has hitherto at all times been shown by our merchants and manufacturers, so that as regards the future supplies of war stores for the American continent, the Federals should have no advantage over the Government of the Confederate States—as the merchants of the South have at all times shown a spirit and enterprise worthy of a free people.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

SPEECHES OF LORDS PALMERSTON AND BROUGHAM.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London (Alderman ROSE) took place with the usual formalities on the 10th instant—the 9th being Sunday. The customary banquet at Guildhall was a magnificent affair, but the speeches were without political significance.

Lord PALMERSTON confined himself to mere commonplace remarks. Alluding to the distress in the manufacturing districts, he said: "It may be hoped that the cause of that distress may not be long continued; although it must be owned that there is not at present any immediate prospect that more humane feelings and kindlier sentiments are likely to prevail between the contending parties on the American continent. But we may trust that India will furnish us to a certain degree with that raw material which is essential to the industry of our manufacturing population. [Cheers.] And if these products which India may transmit to us shall be sedulously used in this country, and we be not tempted by the wants of other countries to send that cotton away as fast as it arrives. I trust that that part of our own empire may find the means of supplying in some measure the necessities which the civil war in America has created."

Lord BROUGHAM spoke as follows regarding America: "That cruel and unnatural civil war which is afflicting us so many miles off, is one of the most lamentable events of our day. I do not pretend to know more than my noble friend at the head of the Government, who has admitted that he cannot predict any speedy termination of this conflict. England and France have looked with perfect feelings of kindness and friendship toward both of the contending parties, for which reason, perhaps, they are not much liked by either. [Laughter.] But if there be little chance of any effectual advice being given, or of any intervention of another description being come to by the Powers of Europe, at least let them listen to their own advocates in this country—we, who supported them half a century ago, when no one else said a word in their favor—we, who were charged with being almost seditious, if not treasonable, advocates of America as against our own country in the disputes then existing; let them listen to our advice, to our strong and earnest entreaty, that they would as speedily as possible put an end to this cruel and unnatural war. And I will tell them that besides the ordinary evils of war—besides the waste of blood and treasure, the suffering of every kind, the anxieties and miseries invited upon the whole country, and which they ought, by all means, speedily to terminate, there is another risk which they run, and which they run more and more every month that this contest is continuing—I mean the increased number of armed men habituated to bloodshed, rapine, and every sort of violence, and in whom these habits are becoming their second and savage nature. Then we shall see the whole of America consist of armed men brought up in war, and in the habits which war engenders. There is nothing worse than the tyranny of an armed mob. [Cheers.] Theirs would be the worst kind of yoke under which men could live, and the worst foe to civil liberty. For Heaven's sake, for their own sake, for humanity's sake, I trust they will escape a fate at once so deplorable and so degrading. [Cheers.]

The Diplomatic Corps was not very strongly represented. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was not present.

THE CASE OF THE BLANCHE

ATTITUDE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Paris Patrie.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The affair of the *Blanche* and *Montgomery* threatens to assume serious proportions. Spain, in view of the fratricidal struggle of the United States, comprehends the weight she can throw into the balance by opening the ports and arsenals of the Antilles to the Confederates. Pushed to extremes by her lively sympathy with the South, she seems determined to profit by the circumstance, and show herself as evangelic in language as in act. Agreeably to orders issued by the Minister of Marine, two frigates, two corvettes, and two sloops-of-war are to reinforce the squadron of Havana, which, with this addition, and by summoning also the divisions now at Vera Cruz and Montevideo, will be able to muster a score of vessels and four hundred guns. However insignificant these figures may be compared with the resources of the United States, it cannot be denied that in the relative situation of the two countries, Spain, sustained by her right and by public opinion, will be in a position to embarrass the Nationals very seriously, by joining their enemy. These considerations cannot escape the perspicacity of President LINCOLN, and lead to the belief that the Government of Washington will hasten to disavow the conduct of Capt. HUNTER, and yield all desirable satisfaction.

Gen. DULCE, who sets out in a few days for Havana, has received emphatic instructions to act in the business with the utmost vigor.

BRITISH OPINION UPON THE CASE OF THE BLANCHE

From the London Times.

The commander of the American cruiser and his subordinates were wrong from first to last, and their conduct was one continuous tissue of illegality. It was illegal to give chase to the *Blanche* at all with any other object than that of ascertaining her nationality, and whether or not her cargo was the property of neutral owners. It was flagrantly illegal to pursue and capture a vessel within the limits of neutral territory, even though that vessel should have been a ship-of-war flying the Confederate flag, and should have left one of the Confederate ports with a hostile intent. "There is no exception," says WHEATON, "to the rule that every voluntary entrance into neutral territory with hostile purposes is absolutely unlawful," and if unlawful where the vessel chased is armed and belongs to an enemy, how much more unlawful where it is a merchantman belonging to another neutral Power? It was absolutely illegal and palpably absurd to confound the law of blockade with the law of contraband, by claiming the right of seizing as "contraband" a class of goods which never was included in any convention of contraband hitherto pronounced by the most bigoted advocates of belligerent rights. It would have been equally illegal, and no less absurd, to deal with them as contraband, even had they been arms and munitions of war, inasmuch as they were *in transitu*, not to a hostile, but to a neutral port. Lastly, it was not only illegal, but manifestly piratical, to burn, and even from the high seas, but to neutral waters, a ship which, had she been captured by the enemy, was inevitable under Scottish procedure, which, had she been an enemy's ship become the prize of action, would have been carried into port for adjudication, and which, being a neutral ship laden with a neutral cargo, sailing to a neutral destination, and then in neutral waters, was to learn that she had thus destroyed property which had been owning at Stockholm. It should be observed that upon the act of incapacitation in which one or each accede to the boarding party, the boarding officer has only after the officer in command of it has seized an arbitrary right to deal with the Blanche as he pleased. It is strange that while the New-York Chamber is exclaiming against the destruction of Federal property by the *Alabama* against the interpretation of a Prize Court, regardless of the fact that it is the loss of her own country she accuses her, a Federal cruiser should be treating neutral property in the same way without the semblance of a prize court.

We do not now look to extenuate the course which we will do the Washington Government the justice to say that we consult them on a question of [illegible]. We have already expressed our [illegible] that was shown in giving over [illegible] to the Naval Prize Court, and we [illegible] on the very short [illegible] by the Federal Government itself. If the *Blanche* was captured [illegible] from the seas, out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, how much more [illegible] Federal cruiser [illegible]

DON PACIFICO APPEALS TO NAPOLEON III.

To His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III:

An All-wise Providence has, from a combination of circumstances, secured to you a controlling European position. Already from developed statesmanship, and trust in the Almighty as the only reliable counsellor, you have placed France high among the nations of the earth. On the day of my arrival in Europe I had the honor to address the European Governments, through Liverpool and London journals, as an independent representative of the American people, asking for united government friendly mediation in American affairs, through an invitation for a convention of foreign delegates favorable to international arbitration and peace. In the opinion of Ex-President BUCHANAN, "friendly interference is justifiable;" also in the opinion of Ex-President Fillmore, "A convention is the only final means of a settlement of the national difficulties," as expressed to me in interviews. I also directed attention to the unproclaimed policy of the Administration at Washington, and showed that the war was not a failure of American institutions, but a contest on the part of the South to maintain a constitutional slave-right jurisdiction. They are, without doubt, willing to surrender Slavery to European action or a just ruling Northern sentiment. Since then people and governments have been startled with an unexampled precedent of despotic power freeing the slave—never constitutional protection; in the language of my communication published in the London *Standard*, "unconstitutional, inconsistent, exterminating slave policy—instead of union—demanding the prompt repudiation of the American people, and condemnation of European Governments." In this increasing complication of national matters as connected with the American war, I take the ground that an additional, unanswerable argument, favoring foreign action, has been made by the President in his late speech, "that he was aware of the solemn responsibility he had taken, trusted in God he had made no mistake, the people and the world must decide, perhaps so!"—thus a direct invitation. The English Press and people condemn the proclamation, yet disapprove of Slavery, showing a commendable principle in judgment overruling prejudice. In fact, the sustaining of the President under the slave-war policy is the destruction of the bulwark of all government and justice, and inviting an Almighty just vengeance upon the age. Your position and that of France to Italy is that of President LINCOLN and the American Republic to Slavery. He has taken a fatal step; while not accomplishing the humane purpose of "GREELY," he has secured to himself—from an inflexible law that punishes in a departure from right—the monument of a weak and unjust ruler. You pause, perhaps, to heed GARIBALDI. Sir, can you in justice to the Church, forsake the Pope? Can you, in justice to the South and the Constitution of the United States, sustain the "slave Emancipation Proclamation?" No. The position, then, of GARIBALDI seems timely and wise, international settlement protecting France, relieving you of weighty responsibility, and affording an example to America to do likewise as to Slavery. To conclude: The determination of the South not to yield her position for mere pence, and that of the North for treasure to the slave, demand international action. First—Shall the American Republic be sustained upon one or two governments? Second—Shall Slavery be maintained or abolished? I urge this further from the peaceless character of the proclamation without a Southern recognition, as is Southern independence without a Northern recognition. Independent of this, slavery cannot be abolished by edict of enfranchisement; it can only be outgrown. Law cannot give manhood to infancy. Capacity alone gives right. With the unbinding energies of the negro a just Government should [illegible] its guard its outlet. I then, in the name of humanity, with a strong appeal for international friendly interest in the American war, believing the slave will be free, demand [illegible] somewhere upon the American continent, or distributed portions of foreign lands, the nations of the earth shall claim homes for the enfranchised negro. [illegible] to human progress—to abate the horrors of a fratricidal war—to restore harmony and peace to the American people—I invoke the all-powerful aid of the Empire of France, under the direction of its [illegible] ruler, to consummate a [illegible] resulting in arbitrating the differences between the contending sections of my country.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT,
Of Colorado Territory, U. S. of America.
MORLEY'S Hotel, London, Oct. 14, 1862.

Acknowledgements

The following subscriptions in aid of the Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers have been received by the Committee appointed by the New-York Produce Exchange, Nov. 12, 1862:

RECEIVED BY EDWARD CROMWELL.

Wm. B. Morgan	$ 5	H. Newlin	$
Edward Cromwell	10	A. W. Elliott	5
L. M. Holbrook	10	J. W. Godden	5
Wm. Parsons	10	D. Nichols	5
H. Hill	5	H. H. Salmon	5
Ed. Vanderhoff		J. W. Thorne	5
Whitelsey & Silverwood	5	W. V. Pelham	5
W. F. George	5	J. M. Fiske	10
M. C. Woodwell		Foster & Weeks	5
Henry W. Smith	10	L. D. Wallbridge	5
Cash	5	W. C. Frost	5
J. L. Baldwin	5	Jno. Fergusson	5
N. B. Collins	2	M. H. Rose	5
Daniel Cromwell, Jr	10	J. M. Mackey	5
Van Beskerk, Poor & Butler	5	A. B. Durick & Son	25
C. Clapp & Co.	5	J. C. Woodward	5
John J. Martin	10	Total	$ 245

RECEIVED BY A. B. DURYEE.

P. F. McElrath	$ 5	TOTALS:	
A. L. McElwaine	25	Total, E. C.	$ 245
Cash	5	Total, A. B. D.	5
Cash	10	Total, F. W.	195
Cash	10	Total	$ 445
Cash	10	Charles's Provisions	

TO LIVERPOOL, WOODCUT.

S. Thompson's Nephews	$ 50	Williams & Guion	$ 5
W. J. Syms	5	H. R. Eckerly & Son	5
Eddy & Co	10	Fowler & Ward	10
H. Nesmith	5	John Duncan	10
Howland & Aspinwall	50	Wm. Huff & Jr. Bleech	5
Woodruff & Co	25		
Total	$ 150	Chas's Provisions and	$ 95

It is thus seen that the above most liberal donation of $495, together with provisions, from the members of the Corn Exchange, the lady managers would also add their heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first-street, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, Pastor for a collection of $27 taken up on Thanksgiving Day.

MRS. OLIVE M. DEVOE,
Secretary Union Home School,
No. 20 East Forty-second Street.
NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

More About the Bounty Frauds.

It will be remembered that four men, named McCAFFREY, LYNCH, MATHEWS and MAGUIRE, were recently arrested upon a charge of having obtained, by fraudulent means, from different States in this Union large amounts of county bounties. The accused were subsequently held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, by the order of Judge [illegible] in the Court of Common Pleas, to be tried at the present term of that Court. In the meantime, the public were informed that the prisoners had been released from custody, having procured bail to the amount required. The fact is, however, that the bail bond was never executed, and the prisoners were released from custody by the order of Judge [illegible] upon the representation of their counsel, Messrs. [illegible] and Gen. CHARLES P. DALY, that the Federal Government, through the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. [illegible], had consented to withdraw the charges. They were [illegible] Court-room.

Suspension of the City.

Hon. S. HADLEY, of Vermont, passed through this city yesterday morning, en route for the East to [illegible]

Deputy Comptroller MORRIS arrived at the office of the Comptroller's Department from Albany at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Capt. DILLINGHAM CURTIS, of New-Orleans, and Lt. Roy C. Partridge, of Seneca Falls, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A GANG OF JUVENILE PILFERERS DISPERSED—ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.—For some time past many of the down-town merchants have had considerable amounts of goods stolen from them, by an organized band of young thieves, most of whom live in the First Ward. On Wednesday Officer Fincke, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made a raid on the young rascals and arrested six boys, ranging from 10 to 14 years of age, who gave their names as Wm. Gleason, Edward Ryan, Dennis McCarty, Philip McCall, Wm. Roscoe, and John Fallon. Two of them had stolen each an odd boot from the store of JOHN MORTON, No. 122 Greenwich-street, and as the boy GLEASON alleged, sold them to Mrs. MARY LOCKHEIMER, of Rector-street. GLEASON confessed to Capt. DECAMP, to selling the boots to Mrs. L. for $1 each, which, as he says, she induced him and his confederates to return to Mr. MORTON's store, and steal the boots to match those previously taken. By so doing, she would have two pairs of boots. GLEASON also stated that this gang of thieves have long been in the habit of selling stolen goods to Mrs. LOCKHEIMER, who even went so far as to indicate what articles she wanted them to steal. He says Mrs. LOCKHEIMER complained that they did not steal cloth enough, and wished them to bring her more dry goods. On the testimony of the boys, Mrs. LOCKHEIMER was arrested, and the whole party were subsequently arraigned before Alderman HALL, who committed four of the boys and discharged the others (McCARTY and McCALL.) Mrs. LOCKHEIMER, who claims to be a woman of the highest respectability, was also required to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer before the Court of General Sessions. The juvenile delinquents complained of are in the habit of sleeping in boxes, barrels, &c., when they can do no better. In one old rookery entered by the officer were found nearly a dozen boys, all asleep in one bed.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTER.—A young woman, named MARY BROWN, was taken into custody Wednesday by an officer of the Broadway Squad, charged with having been extensively engaged in the business of "shoplifting," as it is termed, on Broadway, Bowery and Grand-street. A large amount of property, consisting of shoes, furs, laces, silks, cutlery, &c., were found in her possession when arrested. Though only about 18 years of age, she is an old offender, and is well known to the police as one of the most industrious and successful shoplifters who ply their vocation in this city. She was taken before Alderman HALL at the Tombs Police Court, and after an examination, was fully committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

FIRST REGIMENT SEYMOUR LIGHT INFANTRY—COL. HENRY F. LIEBENAU.—This popular organization is fast filling up, under the auspices of a number of distinguished citizens. Col. HENRY F. LIEBENAU, the originator of the above organization, is an experienced and able officer, and was formerly attached to the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia. Among the few regiments now organizing this is one of the most deserving, and is likely to be filled at a day sufficiently early to help to crush this horrid rebellion. We know of no one man better fitted for the Colonelcy of this fine regiment than HENRY F. LIEBENAU, the originator of the Seymour Light Infantry. The officers attached to the regiment are gentlemen, and many of them have seen service on the battle-field.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The body of BENJAMIN DISBROW MCLYMAN, boatman at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was Wednesday grappled up in the Staten Island ferry slip, at Pier No. 1, East River. It appears that he was taken a passenger from Staten Island to Bay Ridge, L. I., in a small boat, and from thence he proceeded to the Hamilton-avenue ferry and crossed over to this City on board the ferry-boat. He stated to an acquaintance belonging to the boat that he was going on board the Staten Island boat to sleep. The supposition is that while attempting to get on the boat he fell overboard. There were no marks of violence visible on the body.

FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—The Ladies' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, announce that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather during the past week, the Fair for the benefit of the Church will continue open at the corner of Fifth-avenue and West Twenty-third-street, (Fifth-avenue Hotel,) until and including Saturday, Nov. 29—day and evening. The Association hopes the patronage of the public may be continued, in consideration of the objects involved, and their interest and importance to all true Christians.

THE ITALIAN SOCIETY.—This highly respectable Society, composed of professors, doctors, lawyers, artists, merchants, mechanics, &c., natives of Italy, held an interesting meeting at the Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening. In the evening Gens. GARIBALDI and AVEZZANA, were elected honorary presidents of the Society, and MINNOTTI GARIBALDI honorary member. The objects of this Society are those of benevolence and mutual improvement, and every Italian in our midst of good character (and none other is admitted) would do well to become a member.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—A large gathering of citizens and property-owners in the Twelfth Ward recently formed an Eighth-avenue Improvement Association. Of this body a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Elm Park Hotel, when animated addresses were made by Mr. THOMAS ALSTON, the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM DENNING, and others, and resolutions adopted demanding the extension of the Eighth-avenue Road to Harlem, and urging the Common Council to compel the Company to the completion of that enterprise.

THE TAX ON ENAMELED CLOTH.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in answer to an inquiry from Messrs. HAMM & ROSENHEIM, of this City, states that "the tax upon the manufacture of such enamelled cloth as compares with the sample sent in your letter should be assessed upon the increased value of the Cotton cloth of which it is made. See first proviso of last paragraph of 75th section Excise Law." The decision is signed by Commissioner BOUTWELL.

THANKSGIVING.—We are sorry to say that about 150 poor boys, at the Newsboys's Home, had only two beef-tongues to dine on this Thanksgiving Day, the Superintendent not having received one cent to provide the poor fellows with a dinner.

ATTENTION MEN OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE!—It is proposed to give the New-Hampshire soldiers a Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow. A meeting of the Sons of the Granite State will be held this morning at the Lincoln House, and all who for the comfort of their old school-fellows, who do well to call and lend a helping hand.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE GERMANS FOR HAWS FOR COMPTROLLER.—The adopted citizens of German birth very generally support HAWS for Comptroller. We are assured that a large German Democratic Club, in the Seventeenth Ward, went so far as to indorse HAWS as their candidate for Comptroller on Wednesday night. In making a ticket to suit the Irish voters of the City, the Democratic leaders have made a double mistake. In the first place, the real representative Irishman, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., was ignored; and in the second place, these gentlemen made the ticket a little too strong in that respect to suit the Germans and Americans, whose votes are necessary to the success of the candidates to be voted for on Tuesday next. If the Germans vote for HAWS in a mass, as is now among the probabilities of the times, he must be elected. This class of our citizens almost to a man voted for SEYMOUR at the late State election.

GERMAN HAWS MEETING.—There was a grand mass meeting of our German citizens who reside in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, held a meeting at the Mozart Garden, in Columbia-street, for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. HAWS. Dr WATERMAN called the meeting to order, and addressed the audience in an able speech and effective speech, which was received with enthusiasm. Dr. PISHON then spoke, addressing himself in three parts thirty to the leading issue of the Germans in the present contest, which was Mr. HAWS. He was followed in a speech of the most general character, the election being all prevailing.

THE NOMINATION FOR COMPTROLLER.—[illegible]—Mozart Hall faction of the Democratic Party was [illegible] Democratic Club, [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Mr. O'GORMAN [illegible] Comptroller, [illegible] Democratic Party [illegible] Mr. O'GORMAN [illegible] Democratic Party [illegible] Democratic Committee [illegible] Democratic Committee [illegible] Democratic Committee

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3490. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Completion of the Railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth.

TRAINS COMMENCED RUNNING.

Great Accumulation of Rebel Forces Near Fredericksburgh.

The Earthworks Extended and Strengthened.

An Important Reconnoissance Toward Port Conway.

VALUABLE INFORMATION OBTAINED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 28.

The railroad from Aquia Creek was completed yesterday, and a locomotive came down this morning. Supplies will be received by rail henceforward.

The enemy are industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earthworks in the rear, to the right and left of Fredericksburgh. Their operations are distinctly visible through glasses from our signal stations.

No movement of importance has taken place for several days, but a reconnoissance is said to be in progress which promises important results.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

We learn from the TIMES special correspondent that an important reconnoissance, which left Falmouth on Thursday, 20th inst., toward Port Conway, under command of Major HARBOUS and Lieut.-Col. KAGA, returned yesterday, having acquired valuable information.

The enemy appears in great force near Fredericksburgh, evidently determined desperately to dispute the passage of the National army.

Great amounts of contraband property and army supplies are being sent continually to Richmond.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM STAFFORD C. H.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Thursday Evening, Nov. 27.

R. O CRAIG, (regular army,) of the New-York Cavalry, has been appointed Medical Director of the Left Grand Division of the army.

Cars are running to Potomac Creek. The road will be completed five miles further, to Falmouth, to-morrow. The roads are very bad. All quiet.

THE ROAD COMPLETED TO FALMOUTH.

AQUIA CREEK, Va., Friday, Nov. 28.

The first train of cars passed through to Falmouth this morning.

An important expedition has returned from down the Rappahannock, having captured one hundred and fifty Confederate hogs, and a large amount of goods of various descriptions.

The enemy is collecting all along the opposite side of the river. All quiet in front.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

AQUIA CREEK, Friday, Nov. 28.

One week ago to-day Lieut.-Col. PETTES, of the Fiftieth New-York, (Engineer Brigade,) landed at this place from a barge, with 120 men of his command, to repair the railroad, rebuild the wharf, &c. On the previous day a small body of rebel partisan cavalry had paid a flying visit, striking terror to the hearts of a number of contrabands, who had concentrated here to obtain transportation to a land of freedom.

Col. PETTES found the place desolate and dreary, bearing only the vestiges of the recent conflagration. Not knowing how near or in what force the rebels might be, Col. PETTES posted his pickets and placed the rest of his men inside the ruined walls of the engine house, to prevent a night attack. On Tuesday he sent out reconnoitering parties, and during the day was visited by a detachment of New-Jersey cavalry.

Previous to leave for Washington Col. PETTES had dispatched a gunboat train, via Alexandria and Occoquan, for use on the Rappahannock. When the train arrived at the latter place the roads had become impracticable from the rains and the mud, and the pontoon bridges were there transferred from land to water, and taken thence to Bell Plain, the nearest land transporting point to Fredericksburgh.

On Tuesday, Mr. WAGNER and a corps of mechanics arrived, and assisted by the Engineer Corps under Col PETTES, immediately commenced wharfing, bridging, and repairing the railroad. The wharf and the bridge near Brooks' Station were completed, and the Telegraph Corps, under Mr. MCCANDLESS, had extended their wires to this point, connecting their line with the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and his Grand Division Commanders. In the meantime thousands of tons of army supplies were landed in barges and floats, under Capt. HAIN, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., and forwarded hence to different points. Extensive frame warehouses are now being erected, and a locomotive with a train of platform cars were landed on Friday, and made a trip down the road this evening. All these operations were protected by the presence of three gunboats and a mortar schooner.

Thus in seven days' time this place, recently so desolate, is now densely populated and presents as active an appearance as the river side of a populous commercial city. The bridge over the Potomac Creek is now the only obstacle to steam communication with the headquarters of the army opposite Fredericksburgh, and this will be removed within the next forty-eight hours. The almost impassable state of the roads from Aquia Creek and Bell Plain, under this connection imperatively necessary for the transportation of army supplies.

A large force of contrabands formerly employed on the fortifications around here has been deserted by its occupants, who evidently fled southward on the approach of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE's army, to escape, in most cases, their flocks and herds behind, which naturally fall to the "tender mercies" of our soldiery. Lamb, mutton, beef, veal, pork and poultry consequently are abundant and "cheap," and form staple dishes on the rude tables of the camp.

Expectant ears have been anxiously awaiting the booming of heavy ordnance in the direction of Fredericksburgh, but up to this time no firing has been heard. The bombardment of Fredericksburgh has been postponed for good and sufficient reasons.

FROM STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE.

A Squadron of Rebel Cavalry within our Lines—Detachments Sent to Hunt them Up—A Reconnoissance—The Troops Making Themselves Comfortable, &c.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., TEN MILES FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 25, 1862.

When our forces reached Aquia Creek last week, a squadron of rebel cavalry retreated, falling back within our lines, where they still remain. Several detachments have been sent out to-day to hunt them up. A reconnoitering party has also gone in the direction of Catlett's Station. The troops here and in this vicinity comprise the left of Gen. BURNSIDE's army. They are under the immediate command of Gen. FRANKLIN, who is one of the bravest and most talented officers in the service. His headquarters are located in a beautiful little grove a few steps from the Court-house, where he can be seen at almost any hour of the day, dressed in black surtout and pants, and free from military trappings of every description.

The various regiments are encamped in the woods skirting the road running to ——, and have been busily employed since our coming here in pitching tents, felling trees, building camp fires, and making themselves comfortable generally. The constant ringing of numerous axes, and the falling of trees all around us to-day, recall memories of other days, and it is difficult to realize that we are not in a Western log clearing. Indeed, the army of invaders are accomplishing for Virginia what her indolent population have failed to do, clearing up the woodlands, and letting the sunlight into many a hitherto cheerless spot. Were a stranger to army customs to visit us just now, he would at once say that we were preparing for Winter quarters, so elaborate are our preparations. The soldiers are learning by experience, that if they would enjoy comfort, they must take it as they go along, and accordingly act on that principle; no matter how brief the stay is to be, every new encampment is attended with all the labors consequent upon a six months' sojourn.

The health of the army is remarkably good. Contrary as it may be to the opinion generally entertained, there is much less sickness on the march than when the troops are encamped. The excitement consequent upon seeing new sights, and participating in new scenes, dispels those camp ills (real or imaginary) so common among soldiers in a period of inaction. There are some few cases of sickness, and, as I write, I am startled by the report from a volley fired over the grave of a private in the Seventy-seventh New-York Regiment, who died from typhoid fever this morning. His name was JAMES BATH, Company G.

Changes are constantly taking place in the army. The Thirty-third New-York Regiment, raised in Ontario County, has been deprived of one of its most valuable officers by the resignation of Surgeon F. S. MULFORD, who has received an appointment on the Staff of Hospital Surgeons. The Thirty-third, under his care and treatment, has had fewer men from sickness and fever than almost any other regiment in the service.

There are in Gen. FRANKLIN's command several of the thirty-eight regiments of two years' men, sent from New-York. Nearly all of them have been reduced to mere skeletons of regiments by the Peninsula and other battles through which they have passed. They are now anxiously waiting to learn from the proper authorities whether they are to be filled up with drafted men, retain their decimated ranks until their time of enlistment has expired, or be mustered out of the service immediately, with the expectation that they will immediately reënlist.

The work on the Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. This once done, the commands lying in this section will doubtless move up in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, as supplies can then be easily forwarded. We have yet no news from Gen. BURNSIDE confirming rumors as to the surrender of Fredericksburgh. A train of pontoon bridges passed here *en route* for that place, yesterday. The weather, yesterday and to-day, has been very fine and the roads are drying up rapidly. J.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A severe storm set in about 7 o'clock last night, continuing until this morning. This may have the effect of again seriously delaying the advance, yet we hope for the best.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

False Rumors—Reports via Washington—Reports of Scouts as to the Whereabouts of Jackson, Stuart and the Black-Horse Cavalry—White's Guerrillas—A Skirmish near Buckland's Mills.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 26, '62.

Again we hear, *via* Washington and Alexandria, that Gen. SIGEL has been compelled to fall back from this position; that there has been a fight, and, among others, the Commanding General has fallen a victim to a shot fired by a rebel sharpshooter. This report, we are assured, was current in the above-named places to-day, and created no little excitement. The telegraph office was finally visited, and there it was ascertained, as this letter indicates, that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor. Like the many other bogus reports circulated at the National Capital, to affect the disposition of troops, it was doubtless hatched in the brain of some ardent Secessionist, who still, perhaps, is drawing a monthly stipend for illy performed services at some comfortable desk at the disposal of Government officials. But the wish was unquestionably father to the thought, for not only is the Eleventh Army Corps in *statu quo*, as it has been since falling back from Gainesville, in obedience to orders issued from headquarters, but present appearances indicate that the *status* of the corps is not to be changed very soon, by force or otherwise. We have a report to-night, it is true, received from sources deemed reliable, that the rebels have again made their appearance along our whole line of front but in what force it is impossible to state at this time. Of this more will be known to-morrow.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JACKSON AND STUART.

The information above referred to came from Gen. SIGEL's scouts. They report that JACKSON has taken up his headquarters at Upperville, a little village between Middleburgh and Paris, on the road leading to Ashby's Gap, and between forty and fifty miles from this place. The number of men with him or within supporting distance, is not now known, but the bulk of his force is doubtless near Ashby's Gap. The return of JACKSON to this vicinity is no evidence whatever that the rebels intend to attack this position, or to make an attempt upon Washington, but rather that they have not yet got over their bewilderment at the retrograde movement of this corps, and did not dare to leave entirely exposed the rear of the rebel army in its progress toward Richmond. There are other objects which may have had something to do with the reappearance of JACKSON. It is reported that he has not removed from the Shenandoah and Bull Rull Valleys quite all the forage and provisions to be found there, and that he is now very busily engaged in removing everything desirable for the sustenance of an army from these valleys toward Richmond. This fact of itself, together with the one that it is the rebel policy to divide our army as much as possible—and in no other way could they accomplish this purpose better than by making a bold show of pickets where they are now—would be sufficient to account for the reappearance of JACKSON. If he can just induce the authorities at Washington to keep fifty or seventy-five thousand men guarding Washington, and if LONGSTREET can amuse BURNSIDE's troops at Fredericksburgh until such time as the rebels are better prepared for their reception further South, it will doubtless be called good strategy, even in military circles at Washington. But as to any real fighting in front of Washington—do not anticipate any such event. There will be some skirmishing between reconnoitering parties and pickets—nothing more.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF STUART.

From the same source we have information to the effect that Gen. STUART yesterday took up his headquarters at Salem—the little village or hamlet bearing that name, three or four miles west of Thoroughfare Gap. No more is known about his force than there is of JACKSON's. As for that matter, JACKSON's and STUART's name adopted by any two persons, with numerous pickets, a reconnoitering party of one hundred picked men, and a reserve force of *one man*, would be all-sufficient to keep the Aunt Pollys and all the quidnuncs at the Capital under a constant excitement for an indefinite period of time. The Generals named, with the bulk of the troops at their disposal, might as well and probably will be—if they are not now—nearer Richmond—in a position to aid LEE in repelling Gen. BURNSIDE. Could the Press or any other institution adopt some means to arouse the authorities at Washington to a consciousness that our troops are expected to do some other duty than simply to protect the Capital by *waiting* to be attacked, this would not be so. The commanding officer of this corps, I am told, has asked in vain for permission to assume the offensive, and, as a consequence of this refusal, the rebels are still in our front, and there is no certain way of ascertaining in what force, unless the present policy is changed.

THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

This is another bugbear corps—composed, (the major part of it,) of gentlemen—that is, men who own a nigger and a dark colored horse, and the sons of the gentlemen aforesaid; men who take up arms and lay them down at will; who play the rebel, neutral or on-the-fence dodge—the meanest to be found, not even excepting WHITE's guerrillas. One company of this cavalry is in Warrenton and another at Waterloo Bridge, on the Rappahannock; and, as they brought no rations with them, the men are "hoarding round," eating each family, in turn, out of house and home. The force cannot stay there long, because when the Union troops left, there was not more than a week's supply of provisions for the canteen-get-a-ways, in the place. Poor Warrenton! Thy people are very kind-hearted, and, like Yankees, have an itching palm for Uncle Sam's currency; but they have been also very foolish about secession. Times have changed and the people begin to think that practical secession is something more than they bargained for. Warrenton is an excellent place to quarter rebels, for the fare to be had will put any man upon the sick list within a week.

WHITE'S GUERRILLAS.

And still we have another set of rebels at Aldie, known in this vicinage as WHITE's guerrillas. They don't amount to much in the fighting line, and can do but little harm where they are.

The above facts come from very reliable sources, and—may be true.

A SKIRMISH—ITS RESULT.

Capt. KONIG—better known to the readers of the TIMES as Lieut. KONIG—went on a scout yesterday with nine men. He visited various places, and wanted to visit others, but met with obstructions. He attempted to call upon some old acquaintances at Buckland's Mills or Bucklandville, but when within a mile of the village, and near Broad Run, a party of thirty rebel cavalry interposed their objection to his further progress. This interference, as might well have been expected, brought on a fight at once, for Capt. KONIG is a fighting man. The affair resulted in the Captain retiring with the honors of war, having killed of the rebel force one Lieutenant and one private, and captured three privates. Our loss was one man wounded and taken prisoner. Nothing short of one hundred rebels can ever be induced to interrupt Capt. KONIG and nine men when he is traveling quietly along the road again.

State Prisoners Released in Boston.

FORT WARREN CLEARED ON THANKSGIVING DAY

On Thursday the following persons were unconditionally released from Fort Warren:

W. B. Winder, of Philadelphia.
S. T. Wallace, Boston.
Charles Howard, (Police Commissioner,) Baltimore.
W. H. Gatchell (Police Commissioner.)
Frank Howard (Editor.)
W. G. Harris (member of Legislature.)
Geo. W. Brown, Mayor.)
Henry M. Warfield (member of Legislature.)
T. Parkin Scott (member of Legislature.)
T. W. Hall (Editor.)
Robert Hull, (merchant,) Baltimore.
Geo. K. Kane, (merchant,) City Marshal of Baltimore.
Dr. McGill, of Hagerstown.
Lamson Cutter, Charlestown, Mass.

SAML. LYON, of Bellevue, was exchanged for Capt. SCHLEY, of Frettenich.

Fort Warren is now clear of State prisoners of all kinds.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 28,

It is now said that only twelve political prisoners were released from Fort Warren yesterday. WINDER, of Philadelphia, and KANE, of Baltimore, were among them, and both have gone home.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

An Important Order Issued by Gen. Boyle—Reports about the Guerrilla Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 27.

An important order has just been issued by Gen. BOYLE which gives much satisfaction to conservatives in this section. The *Press* compliments him very highly for the order, which is in substance as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 27, 1862.

All Commanding officers serving in this District are ordered not to permit any negroes or slaves to enter the camps, and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with the slaves in any way.

It is rumored that the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, with a force of four thousand men, is at Glasgow. This is not reliable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Annual Reports of the Various Departments.

The Cases of Generals McDowell and Porter.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

THE FAILURE OF THE ARMY TO ADVANCE.

Very general disposition is manifested here to cast upon Gen. MEIGS the responsibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now stated that when Gens. HALLECK and MEIGS visited Gen. BURNSIDE, it was promised that certain necessary articles should be at Falmouth on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that, notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the army is actually suffering for food, from want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and clothing.

THE NAVY AND OTHER REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will be in type to-morrow; that of the Secretary of War will not be ready before Monday, and will not be printed until after its submission; that of the Secretary of the Interior is complete, but not in type. The volume of diplomatic correspondence submitted by the Secretary of State will be accompanied by a short report, which is in readiness. The reports of Bureaus in the Interior Department are still incomplete, but will be mostly ready to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. MCDOWELL's case met this A. M. at 11 o'clock. The following witnesses, who can attend in person, have been summoned: Gens. Pope, Sigel, Ricketts, Roberts, Hartsuff, Haupt, Wadsworth, and Welch, Cols. Schriever, Key, Morgan, Ruggles, and Smith. Others are in the field.

After some discussion, it was determined not to investigate the charge of drunkenness, except incidentally. The Court then proceeded to the charge of correspondence with the enemy, and the protection of rebel property.

Col. SCHRIEVER, Chief of McDOWELL's Staff, attested the copies of the correspondence furnished the Court. The only correspondence examined was between Gen. MCDOWELL and the rebel Gen. ANDERSON, in May last, and related to the removal of the widow of Hon. ROBERT E. SCOTT from the vicinity of Warrenton to Richmond. MCDOWELL at first declined to allow her to go, but after receiving a second letter, setting forth the facts in regard to SCOTT's death and the situation of the family, he consented to pass her through the lines with an escort.

After the reading of the correspondence, Col. TAYLER testified affirmatively as to the loyalty of SCOTT.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

Gen. PORTER's Court-martial met this morning, and owing to some sickness in Gen. PORTER's family, and Gen. HUNT not being ready, the Court adjourned over until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Gen. PORTER is expected will be here next week.

THE INDIAN CONVICTS

Both the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota are urgent in requesting the President to approve the sentence of death upon the Indians in that State guilty of the late outrages there. The President, however as well as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is opposed to the infliction of punishment of such severity.

THE COTTON POLICY

There is reason to believe that Gen. GRANT's recent order in regard to cotton, providing for its purchase at the lowest and sale at the highest rates, for the benefit of the Government foreshadows the policy of the Administration as to the management of the present crop of that important staple.

BOUNTIES.

Instructions have been given to pay their bounties certain Pennsylvania regiments in the Army of the Potomac, heretofore neglected for want of time, arguing delay in the further advance of the army.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Lieut.-Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER has been assigned to duty in the War Department as an Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary of War WATSON returned to-night from a visit to his family at Binghamton.

Assistant Secretary TUCKER is still absent in New-York.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were released to-day from the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Gen. MARSHALL.

MARRIAGE.

Capt. ROBT. N. SCOTT, Fourth United States Infantry, on Gen. CASEY's Staff, was married to-day to a daughter of Gen. CASEY, in the presence of Secretary SEWARD, Gen. MEIGS, and other fashionable celebrities.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN

Mrs. LINCOLN returned last night from her visit to the North.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.

A Board of Surgeons, consisting of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT as President, and Professor GROSS, of Philadelphia, Professor VAN BUREN, of New-York, Surgeon SATTERLY, U. S. A., and Surgeon BATES, U. S. N., has recommended to the Medical Department the use, for the mutilated soldiers, of the artificial legs manufactured by the different makers, PALMER, JEWETT, HUDSON, SELPHO and BLY. Surgeon-General HAMMOND has accordingly directed Surgeon MCDOUGAL, in New-York, to make arrangements with HUDSON, the Medical Director in Philadelphia with PALMER, the Medical Director in Washington with JEWETT, and the Medical Directors in Cincinnati and St. Louis with SELPHO and BLY, for supplies of artificial legs at these places. At these points hospitals will be selected for the sole use of mutilated soldiers, where these limbs can be furnished, and discharged soldiers can apply to the place most convenient and will be furnished from there.

The price paid to the manufacturers for these limbs is $60 each. No artificial hand or arm has yet been presented to the Surgeon-General which meets his approval.

The hospitals already selected for the accommodation of the mutilated soldiers, are the Central Park Hospital, New-York, and the St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

EXECUTION OF A TURKISH MURDERER.

Commander THATCHER, of the ship *Constellation*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Spezzia, the 3d inst., says that he had just received advices from our Consul at Beirut, Syria, that the Sultan's "firman" for the execution of the murderer of Mr. COFFINE, American Missionary, reached Adana, while the *Constellation* was still at anchor near that place, and the criminal was immediately beheaded in the presence of a vast concourse of people, and without any popular outbreak, as had been anticipated. The Consular Representatives of the United States, France and Russia, witnessed the execution, which is said to have been hastened on account of the presence of that ship. The official announcement reached the port a very short time after he had sailed. The Turkish Government has behaved with great justice and comity toward the United States in this matter.

PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

The Commission to examine into and report upon the cases of prisoners of State confined in the Old Capitol Prison, Acting-Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Major SHEARBURNE and Capt. FARNES continue their labors nightly. Up to this forenoon they had examined the cases of fifty of them, and upon their reports on each case, thirty have been set free.

A SOLDIER TO BE EXECUTED.

A general order from Headquarters of the Military District of Washington fixes Friday, the fifth of December, for the execution by hanging in the inclosure of the Old Capitol Prison of private JOHN KESSLER, One Hundred and Third New-York, found guilty by court-martial of the murder of First Lieut. LINEZY, of the same regiment.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Gen. REYNOLDS has been placed in command of the First Army Corps. Major WILLIAM PAINTER, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. HALLECK, has been detailed as Quartermaster of the Corps.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN F. WENSA has been appointed Collector of the Second District of Missouri; VINCENT ST. VRAIN, Assessor for New-Mexico, D. K. SWAN, Assessor Third District California, under the excise and direct tax law.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal

The Origin, Progress and End of the Yellow Fever.

A LIST OF THE DEATHS FROM IT.

Another Successful Expedition of Colored Soldiers.

FROM OUR Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Three dark weeks of raging pestilence, unrelieved by a cheering ray in the form of news from home, marked the arrival of the steamer *Delaware*, a week since to-day, with mails and passengers from New-York, an epoch in the history of Port Royal affairs. Unpleasant at all times to be deprived of home news, it was particularly disagreeable to be neglected at such a period of sadness and gloom, and from the time of receiving the mails may be dated the lifting of the pall which rested upon the public mind, and a dawning confidence that the dread fever whose brief visitation had wrought so much disaster, was passing away. And I am glad that these hopes have been fully realized. The last case of the disease occurred on the 16th inst., and within the past few days the mornings have been frosty enough to dissipate whatever malaria may have remained. The fever at no time assumed an epidemic character, but was confined to the neighborhood where the first case appeared, and in the opinion of the medical officers was developed solely from local causes. The site of the disease have all been taken from buildings standing within an area of not more than two acres in extent. This ground, bordering on a marsh, was covered with a rank growth of shrubbery on our arrival, and had been used by the rebel garrison as a depositing place for the refuse of the camp. Storehouses were required by our troops on a much larger scale than those which sufficed for the enemy, and here, after the shrubbery had been cut down, the structures were erected. But the ordinary sanitary precaution in this climate, of raising buildings from the ground and allowing a current of air to pass under them, was not adopted, therefore the Summer heat generated noxious gases from the decaying roots and animal deposits, which finally becoming impregnated by the mephitic exhalations from the marsh, developed a most virulent type of yellow fever. As soon as the nature of the malady was understood, Surgeon CRANE, the Medical Director of the Department, ordered a strict quarantine of the infected district. The Quartermaster's warehouse, in which the fever originated, was closed, and so also were the residence of Gen. MITCHELL, the Port Royal Hotel and the building of the Express Company, all adjacent. To these sanitary measures is doubtless due the confinement of the disease to the locality in question, and the consequent safety of the camps from its ravages.

The fever first appeared at Hilton Head, about the middle of September, when it was imported from Tortugas among some soldiers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, who came up on the steamer *Delaware*. The disease was of a mild type, and has entirely disappeared as long as three weeks before the first case of a malignant character developed itself in an employe of the Quartermaster's Department. Consequently no connection can be traced between the visitation of the disease either as to origin or character. In the first case I am told that the percentage of mortality was very small, while in the latter, out of few more than thirty patients, twenty four died. The medical officers inform me that the sickness of each of the following named victims of the disease may be traced to direct communication with the infected district:

John Downey, civilian Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 10.

S. I. Hawthorne, Co. F, 47th New-York, Oct. 13.

James Wright, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania, Oct. 24.

Second Lieut. W. B. Manton, Co. D, 3d Rhode Island, Oct. 25.

Wm. H. Hanson, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, Oct. 26.

Wm. H. Harrison, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, Oct. 26.

Philip White, Co. A, 47th New-York, Oct. 27.

N. Carsten, civilian, Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 29.

J. G. Huggins, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 1.

Abner McCartney, Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 1.

Corp. James McConnell, Co. H, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 2.

James Findlay, Co. A, 47th New-York, Nov. 2.

Sergt. E. Middleton, Co. B, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 4.

Archer C. Towne, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Nov. 5.

Capt. John Bisks, Co. C, 9th Maine, Nov. 9.

Henry Welsch, Co. H, 3d Rhode Island, Nov. 9.

Lieut. S. Morton, Co. I, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 12.

Wm. Wood, Co. I, New-York Engineers, Nov. 13.

Fred. A. Gould, civilian, Adams Express Company, Nov. 13.

The above list includes three commissioned officers, in addition to whom were the following Staff officers:

Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell, at Beaufort, Oct. 30.

Col. N. W. Brown, 3d Rhode Island, at Hilton Head, Oct. 30.

Capt. L. A. Warfield, at Hilton Head, Oct. 29.

Capt. J. C. Williams, at Beaufort, Oct. 29.

The aggregate number of deaths in the Department from yellow fever, including those at Key West, during the entire season, was 95.

A PROJECT FOR A NEW DEPOT.

Reflective persons, who have visited this Department are of opinion that very little foresight and good judgment were exhibited in the selection of Hilton Head Island as the chief military depôt. A far better site is offered at St. Helena Island on the opposite side of the harbor, just above the confluence of the Broad and Beaufort Rivers. The ground there is higher and more salubrious, the soil not nearly as sandy, and a stretch of dry land, three miles in breadth, fronting on the river, and extending back indefinitely, invites the founding of a city which shall grow into the emporium of the South. But the main advantage which this location possesses over Hilton Head is its superiority as a harbor for vessels. There is not only greater depth of water, but shipping can ride safely at anchor there during the heaviest gales, the position being almost land-locked. At any stage of the tide, and in any weather, steamships of the largest size and heaviest draught could lie in 23 feet of water at the end of a pier six hundred feet in length, while at Hilton Head this could not be done under any circumstances. The bottom is constantly shifting on this side of the harbor, and during the prevalent easterly winds no vessel can possibly lie at the end of the single long pier which forms the sole accommodation for discharging the cargoes of our transports. It is very certain that if the Government intends to retain possession of this excellent fort—and there can be no question of its doing so during the continuance of the war—something in the way of better wharfage must be found at once. The present pier is 1,500 feet in length. It was constructed less than a year since under the direction of Col. SERRELL, of the New-York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, at a cost to the Government of not less than $50,000. Already it is in a weak condition notwithstanding the massiveness and solidity of timbers, tottering from the ravages of water-worms, which have honey-combed every one of its supporting piles. Both Gens. BRANNAN and TAYLOR are convinced that solid advantages in every respect would result to the Government in removing the depôt, and for a week past, Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Engineers, has been employed in making the necessary surveys and soundings upon which to base a detailed statement of what might be gained by the change.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS—ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

The organization of a regiment of black soldiers, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, I am told is progressing finely. I have often expressed my strong conviction that the negroes would show themselves courageous and worthy of their freedom, if ever the opportunity was offered them to fight, and recent events have fully justified this opinion. You have already received an account of a successful expedition of one of the tugboats with a company of armed blacks to Sapelo River and other places on the Georgia coast, where they were for the first time under fire, and acquitted themselves bravely in an engagement with their former masters, protecting the flight of a large number of their race who sought to escape the horrors of bondage. That success led to the projection of another enterprise, which, in brilliancy and practical value surpasses the first. Three companies of these South Carolina Volunteers, Capts. TROWBRIDGE, JANES and RAYMOND's, under the command of Lieut.-Col. BAAB, Provost-Marshal under Gen. SAXTON, left Beaufort on the 13th inst., in the steamers *Ben. Deford* and *Darlington*, going to Dohoy Sound, Georgia, and remaining there a week, returning with with two hundred thousand feet of the best Georgia pine lumber, sawed and ready for use. This was taken from HAWKIN's, TODD's and BRICE's mills on the mainland, directly in face of the rebels, who gave the black soldiers an opportunity to test their pluck no short as they had previously on a tug-boat, where they fought with the advantage of a partial barricade. While most of the regiment were engaged in loading the steamers with lumber, the company of Capt. JANES advanced on a reconnoissance, and were opened upon with musketry by the rebels, from a position in ambush.

The negroes deliberately returned the fire, and, drawn up in line of battle, kept up a fusillade, maintaining their ground, until by the aid of the guns of the steamers and those of their convoy, the gunboat *Madgie*, the enemy was dislodged. Three of the colored soldiers were wounded, one so seriously that his arm must be amputated. The officers of these men express the greatest confidence in their fighting qualities, and after these practical tests of the courage, even of raw recruits, as were those composing this expedition, it is about as well that we should hear no more narrow-minded expressions of their incapability to defend their liberties.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A painful affair is announced for next Monday. WM. W. LUNT, a private of the Ninth Maine Regiment, is to be shot for desertion to the enemy. He went over from Fernandina, soon after the occupation of that place in April last, but he had not been long with the rebels before his conduct was too bad even for such associates, and they sent him back to our lines. A court-martial sentenced him to death, and this finding having been approved by the President, it will be carried out under the direction of Major VAN BRUNT, the Provost-Marshal of this post, who is doing all that he can to render the last days of the condemned as comfortable as possible. LUNT is not more than 21 years of age. He was born in Maine, and from his own account has been a very bad fellow. His parents, from whom he ran away several years since, are said to be respectable people.

The steamer *Delaware* will bring this letter North. Her return is made imperative, as, during the voyage down, when off Hatteras, she sprung a leak in a gale, and the damage cannot be repaired here. The steamer *Geo. Peabody*, which left New-York on Sunday the 9th inst., with cattle for the troops here, has not yet arrived, and apprehensions are felt that she foundered to the gale which the *Delaware* only barely survived.

H. J. W.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of the Army of the Potomac.

This interesting and valuable military memoir, of which we have already spoken, has been translated by WM. HENRY HURLBERT, Esq., and is published in a very neatly printed pamphlet by Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. HURLBERT has written an introductory notice and appended some notes by way of comment, which add considerably to the historical value of the original.

The time has not come for a thorough and satisfactory criticism of the Peninsular campaign of Gen. McCLELLAN. The materials for such a criticism are not yet accessible to the public. It does not seem to be at all certain that Gen. McCLELLAN has made to his Government reports in detail of the several movements of his army, or of the various actions in which they have been engaged; it is only certain that no such reports have as yet reached the public eye. But few of those made by his subordinates have been published, nor have we any of the correspondence between him and the Government on the one hand, and between him and his subordinates on the other, by which the movements of the army were regulated, and upon which must depend the judgment which the world will form of the policy which controlled its action. That this great mass of documentary evidence will at some time be published, there can be no doubt; and then the campaign of the Peninsula will be made the theme of careful criticism; for, whether regard be had to its military character or to its bearing on the fate of the country, it is by far the most important event of the present age. Meantime we must grope our way to some opinion on the subject, through the use of such materials as we have at hand—for opinion never waits for the accumulation of evidence. The public will always pronounce judgment. It will revise, correct and often reverse its decisions in the light of new testimony, but it will never be without an opinion.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE'S pamphlet is essentially a vindication of Gen. McCLELLAN. In Mr. HURLBERT'S words, "if his statements be proved correct and his inferences sound, they must be regarded as a substantial *indictment of the Administration* in respect to its management of the war; and the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of his army in the field, must be pronounced a sign of evil omen on which too much stress can hardly be laid." The Prince was, throughout the campaign, a member of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. Whatever he saw, he saw from that point of view. Whatever explanations reached him, of anything that might seem to need them, came from that quarter. He had no relations whatever with the Government at Washington, and all that he knew of its action came to him from Gen. McCLELLAN, or those who represented him. From the nature of the case, therefore, his narrative must be essentially one-sided. It is substantially the narrative of Gen. McCLELLAN himself, and must be regarded as *his* "indictment of the Administration." Yet it is written with great care, and is quite as remarkable for what it does *not* say as for what it does. It suggests a great many more questions than it answers: and although the Prince fastidiously refrains from anything like criticism of the General under whom he served, it seems to us quite clear that his own mind had misgivings which his own narrative by no means satisfied. Our purpose in this notice is to direct attention to some of these points, which do not seem to have attracted the notice of Mr. HURLBERT.

The PRINCE arrived in this country just after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. The result of that battle made it certain, on the one hand, that "the South would never again consent to return to the Union until it should have suffered severe reverses,"—and on the other, that the North would become a byword for the world if they did not resist. The North went seriously to work to create an army, a task, of which the difficulties are clearly and forcibly set forth by the Prince, and which was ably and successfully accomplished by Gen. McCLELLAN. Next came the adoption of a plan of campaign;—the one chosen embraced three results, an efficient blockade of the insurgent coasts, complete control of the Mississippi and the entire water system of the Western States, and the expulsion of the rebel Government from Richmond. The first two projects were undertaken at once and prosecuted with a good degree of success. As to the last,—the capture of Richmond,—the PRINCE says that opinions were divided, and he thus states the case:

"The last operation remained—to drive out of Richmond the insurrectionary Government. That Government, on being concentrated in the hands of Mr. DAVIS, took the form of a dictatorship, and thus gave to its seat the importance of a capital. There converge all the great railroad and telegraph lines. Thence, for a year past, have all orders and dispatches been dated. To force the Confederate Government to abandon that Capital would be to inflict upon it an immense check—in the eyes of Europe particularly it would have taken away its prestige. *Should this attack have been ventured on as soon as the means supposed to be sufficient were provided*, without awaiting the results of the blockade and of the Mississippi campaign? On this question opinions were divided. Some said, 'Yes,' arguing thus: that an insurrection should never be given the time to establish itself; that the Federal army, with its defective organization, would be no better in March than in November; that a splendid success on the part of the North, following close upon Bull Run, might finish the war at one blow, by permitting a great effort at conciliation before either side became too much embittered. Others said "No." According to them the great work of reducing the insurrection should be performed on the coast and on the Mississippi. The Richmond campaign, undertaken in the Spring, with the Army of the Potomac, made harder by a Winter passed in tents, and recovered from the fatal impression of Bull Run, would be the *coup de grace* to secession. The latter course was chosen, *either as the result of real deliberation, or of necessity from not having decided in time to act* during the fine weather of the Autumn of 1861."

The Prince, it will be seen, thus avoids completely one of the most interesting and important of the many questions connected with Gen. McCLELLAN'S campaign. Why did not McCLELLAN attack the rebel army at Centreville and Manassas in the Fall of 1861? The whole country expected such an attack, Gen. McCLELLAN, in his famous order to the army, gave repeated assurance that it should not be delayed. Over and over again, the people, alarmed by indications of delay, were assured that the army was not to go into Winter quarters, but that the attack would be speedily made, and that it should be "quick, sharp and decisive." It is now perfectly well established that our forces were double those of the rebels, that they were much better organized and disciplined, and that with prompt, vigorous and skillful generalship the whole rebel army might have been destroyed. The question has never yet been satisfactorily answered, Why such an attack was not made in October and November, 1861? The Prince says the march upon Richmond was postponed till Spring, "*either* as the result of real deliberation, or of necessity from *not having decided in time to act* during the fine weather of the Autumn of 1861." In other words, its postponement was either intentional, or else it arose from a fatal indecision—a tardiness in forming distinct purposes—from "not having decided in time to act," on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN. But to which of these two causes it was due, the Prince DE JOINVILLE in this passage expresses no opinion. He goes on to speak of "delay" as a "characteristic trait of the American people"—in which he seems to us quite at fault—and to say that the Winter was spent in organizing, drilling and provisioning the army, and in fortifying Washington. "The enemy," says the Prince, "still occupied *in great force* his position of Manassas and Centreville"—a statement which is disproved by Mr. HURLBERT in a note, and which seems to be contradicted by the Prince himself in a passage we shall presently quote.

On the evening of the 9th of March, news was received at headquarters that the rebels had evacuated Manassas. Next day the army started in pursuit. The cavalry was "pushed on *as far as Centreville and Manassas*, which it found abandoned; the enemy was not come up with anywhere—he had had too greatly the start of us." Considering that Centreville and Manassas were the places evacuated by the enemy, it is not easy to see how we should have expected to overtake them *this side* of those points. This movement, ostensibly in pursuit of the retreating rebels, but which did not go beyond what had been their nearest camps, and was in fact only a promenade to visit the ground they had left, consumed eight days:—and then the army fell back to its point of departure and entered upon the second campaign,—concerning which we quote the following from the Prince's pamphlet:—

"While we were making these promenades grave events were occurring in the highest regions of the army. There exists in the American army, as in the English, a Commander-in-Chief, who exercises over the head of all the Generals a supreme authority, regulates the distribution of the troops and directs military operations. These functions, which have been greatly curtailed in the British army, since the Crimean war, were still exercised with all their vigor in America. From the aged Gen. SCOTT, who had long honorably discharged them, they had passed to Gen. McCLELLAN. We learned, on reaching Fairfax, that they had been taken away from him. It is easy to understand the diminution of force and the restrictions upon his usefulness, thus inflicted upon the General-in-Chief by a blow in the rear at the very outset of his campaign.

Yet this was but a part of the mischief done him. McCLELLAN *had long known*, better than anybody else, *the real strength of the rebels at Manassas and Centreville*. He was perfectly familiar with the existence of the 'wooden cannon,' by which it has been pretended that he was kept in awe for six months. But he also knew that till the month of April the roads of Virginia are in such a state that wagons and artillery can only be moved over them by constructing plank roads, a tedious operation, during which the enemy, holding the railways, could either retreat, as he was then actually doing, or move for a blow upon some other point. In any event, had McCLELLAN attacked and carried Centreville, pursuit was impossible, and victory would have been barren of results. A single bridge burned would have saved JOHNSTON'S whole army. Such are the vast advantages of a railway for a retreating army—advantages which do not exist for the army which pursues it.

We have the right, we think, to say that McClellan never intended to advance upon Centreville. His long-determined purpose was to make Washington safe by means of a strong garrison, and then to use the great navigable waters and immense naval resources of the North to transport the army by sea to a point near Richmond. *For weeks, perhaps for months, this plan had been secretly maturing.* Secrecy, as well as promptness, it will be understood, was indispensable here to success. To keep the secret it had been necessary to confide it to few persons, and hence had arisen one great cause for jealousy of the General.

Be this as it may, as the day of action drew near, those who suspected the General's project, and were angry at not being informed of it, those whom his promotion had excited to envy, his political enemies, (who is without them in America?) in short all those beneath, or beside him, who wished him ill, broke out into a chorus of accusations of slowness, inaction, incapacity. McCLELLAN, with a patriotic courage which I have always admired, disdained these accusations, and made no reply. He satisfied himself with pursuing his preparations in laborious silence. But the moment came in which, notwithstanding the loyal support given him by the President, that functionary could no longer resist the tempest. A council of war of all the Divisional Generals was held; a plan of campaign, not that of McCLELLAN, was proposed and discussed. *McClellon was then forced to explain his projects, and the next day they were known to the enemy.* Informed, no doubt, by one of those thousand female spies who keep up his communications into the domestic circles of the Federal enemy, JOHNSTON evacuated Manassas at once. This was a skillful manœuvre. Incapable of assuming the offensive; threatened with attack either at Centreville, where defence would be useless if successful, or at Richmond, the loss of which would be a grave check, and unable to cover both positions at once, JOHNSTON threw his whole force before the latter of the two.

For the Army of the Potomac this was a misfortune. Its movement was unmasked before it had been made. Part of its transports were still frozen up in the Hudson. Such being the state of affairs, was it proper to execute as rapidly as possible the movement upon Richmond by water, or to march, upon Richmond by land? *Such was the grave question to be settled by the young General* in a miserable room of an abandoned house at Fairfax within twenty-four hours. And it was at this moment that the news of his removal as General-in-Chief reached him; the news, that is, that he could no longer count upon the coöperation of the other armies of the Union, and that the troops under his own orders were to be divided into four grand *corps* under four separate chiefs named in order of rank, a change which would throw into subaltern positions some young Generals of division who had his personal confidence. It is easy to see that here was matter enough to cast a cloud upon the firmest mind. But the General's resolution was promptly taken.

To follow the Confederates by land to Richmond at this season of the year was a material impossibility. The land march was therefore abandoned, and we came back to the movement by water. But this operation also was no longer what it had been when McCLELLAN had conceived it. *The revelation of his plans to the enemy had allowed the latter to take his precautions. The evacuation of Manassas had preceded instead of following the opening of the Federal campaign.* The movement by water could no longer be a surprise. Unfortunately it was now also to lose the advantages of a rapid execution."

According to this view of the case the postponement of the advance upon Richmond was the result of "real deliberation." Gen. McCLELLAN did not at any time intend to advance upon the rebels at Centreville and Manassas,—not because he had any doubt of being able to defeat them, (knowing as he did better than anybody else that they were *not* "in strong force,")—but, because, owing to the state of the roads, "pursuit was impossible and victory barren of results." For weeks, perhaps for months, he had determined to advance upon Richmond by water. He had spent the Winter in maturing this plan in secrecy and silence. Private envy and public clamor at last compelled him to disclose it, in a council of war:—the next day it was betrayed to the enemy, who at once evacuated Manassas and fell back to defend Richmond against the attack thus threatened from another quarter.

Why was it necessary for Gen. McCLELLAN to postpone the execution of this plan so long? His army was ready in October. He had sole command of all the armies of the Union at that time. Transports could have been collected just as quickly then as they were afterwards. Neither Yorktown nor Gloucester had, at that time, been fortified or even occupied in any force by the rebel troops. The *Merrimac* had not been revealed; Fort Darling had not been built, nor had the channel of the James River been obstructed against the passage of our gunboats. Why could not Gen. McCLELLAN have executed his *coup de main* upon Richmond in November or December, while it was unsuspected, when it would have been a surprise, when the James River was open to us all the way to Richmond, when there were neither rebel troops nor rebel forts on the Peninsula, and when success would have been certain? Why was it necessary to brood over it all Winter,—abstaining from all preparation at the risk of premature disclosure, overtasking the patience at once of the country and the troops, and subjecting that splendid army to the demoralization and the decimation of a Winter spent in camp without the protection of Winter quarters?

We cannot help thinking either that the Prince is mistaken in imputing this design to Gen. McCLELLAN, or else that the General himself defeated his own project by delays and postponements fatal to its execution. The plan seems to have been a good one, and if executed promptly and vigorously at the time it was formed, it could scarcely have failed of success. But the whole Winter was suffered to pass away in complete inaction. "For weeks, perhaps months," Gen. McCLELLAN contented himself with revolving this plan, secretly and silently, in his own mind—postponing to it everything else, and yet doing nothing whatever toward its execution. This is not the way in which great military exploits are accomplished. MORFAT, to whose splendid passage of the Rhine Mr. HURLBERT likens Gen. McCLELLAN'S intended movement, executed that feat within a week after he had planned it; and to the rapidity as well as the secrecy of his movements both French and English historians attribute its success.

Nor do we quite understand the Prince's exposition of Gen. McCLELLAN'S movements after the disclosure of his plan, and the consequent evacuation of Manassas, in March, 1862. He is represented as having *then* to decide between an advance upon Richmond by water, and an advance by land. "Such was the grave question," says the Prince, "to be settled by the young General, in a miserable room of an abandoned house, at Fairfax, within twenty-four hours." As he had already decided, "weeks, perhaps months," before, that an advance by land was *impossible*—that he could not pursue the enemy if defeated or retreating, on account of the roads—we do not see any ground for entertaining this question again. Nor are we at all surprised to learn that the General's resolution was promptly taken, and that the land march was "abandoned." But why, after his previous decision, was it again undertaken? Why was the whole army thrown forward toward Centreville and Manassas the moment he heard of their evacuation by the rebels? Did he intend to pursue them? If so, why did he not go beyond the point they had started from? If not, why did he go after them at all? A week of valuable time was wasted in this movement, and it was not until the 17th of March that the embarkation at Alexandria for the Peninsula began.

We must postpone till another occasion what we have to say of the remaining topics of the Prince's pamphlet.

An Appeal for the Indians.

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN FROM FATHER BEESON.

Father BEESON, the well-known advocate of the Red Man, has undertaken the cause of Minnesota Indians who are under sentence of death for the outrages which they have committed in Minnesota. In a letter to President LINCOLN he says

There are, I conceive, very grave reasons why capital punishment should not be inflicted upon these condemnad Indians, for—

First—They had, by treaty, given to our Government the largest and best portion of their lands, on condition of their receiving its protection, with the means of self-sustainment by the arts of civilized life; but which it utterly failed of giving them, as the facts and the testimony of Bishop WHIPPLE and many others, fully prove.

Second—The Indians are not recognized as citizens, under our Government, and not being protected by it, they owed no allegiance to it, and therefore cannot be considered in the light of rebels against it. Therefore it is manifestly unjust to subject them to the penalty of laws, the administration of which affords them no protection against the "dishonesties of unscrupulous men."

Third—There is reason to believe that the Indians were not only excited to hostilities by traitorous white men, but were actually accompanied and led on by white men dressed up in disguise as Indians. * * * I invoke you, Sir, whom the Indians are taught to regard as their Great Father, to respond to this appeal by the appointment of able and honest men, who are competent, by the possession of wisdom and experience, to investigate the condition and needs of every tribe, or remnants of tribes in all our States and Territories, and to prepare a plan for their best and permanent well-being. * * * The work to be done is simply to ascertain what of right belongs to them, and then set it apart as sacred for their use, in freedom and in peace. And if agents or aimies are necessary at all, they should be placed outside the Indian Territory, to prevent the intrusion of "unscrupulous" thieves and vagabonds who infest all our Territories.

SOUTHERN RECOGNITION.

An Argument Against the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Foreign Powers.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The principles involved in the question commonly termed the "recognition of the South," seems to be so imperfectly apprehended by some recent writers and speakers, and so much confusion appears to exist in the public mind respecting this interesting topic, that I venture to ask your indulgence in an attempt to elucidate the maxims of law and the practice of nations applicable to the matter. Nothing is more common than to confound, and yet nothing is more important than to distinguish, in this discussion, that which strictly belongs to the province of law, and that which properly pertains to the domain of policy. Policy might possibly suggest that which law nevertheless disallows; and, on the other hand, law might permit what policy, notwithstanding, would dissuade. With the question of policy I do not propose, except incidentally, to deal. I will, however, ask your leave to indicate the outlines which circumscribe the law of the case.

The general principle which underlies and forms the *substratum* of the whole discussion, is the fundamental doctrine of the respect exacted by International Law for the independence of Sovereign States. Each State is bound in its international relations to observe and respect the sovereignty, however symbolised, of every other State. *To deal with the insurgent subjects of another State on a footing of independence, is to violate the sovereignty of the State which has hitherto exercised dominion over them.* As long, then, as persons once owning the relation of subjects to a Sovereign State, are still capable of being regarded in any sense as such subjects, to deal with them upon an independent footing, is a hostile act toward that Sovereign which, according to the principles of International Law, may be justly resented. On the other hand, if persons who once owned the relation of subjects, have been able, either by force of arms or otherwise, to divest themselves in a final and permanent manner of the *status* of subjects, then diplomatic transactions with such persons afford no justifiable ground of offence to their former Sovereign, nor can they be regarded as a breach of neutrality or friendship. As generally happens with all questions of law, the principle itself is sufficiently clear, but the difficulty lies in its application. When does a subject cease to be a subject is a question of mixed law and fact which is not very easy of solution. The answer is to be looked for rather in the recent and approved practice of nations than in any definitions of textbooks. The old theory of *de jure* and indelible sovereignty which led Louis XIV. and the nonjurors to persist in asserting the sovereignty of the Pretender is now universally abandoned. The sufficiency of a *de facto* independence is admitted by common consent. But still remains the difficult question—what constitutes *de facto* independence? In 1849 the American Government chose to recognize the independence of the Hungarian insurgents. Yet the Powers of Europe generally regarded the recognition as premature. It was true that the revolutionary Government was for a time in complete possession of the territory to which it laid claim. Yet it was thought that their success, though remarkable, might not be permanent. The recognition was, therefore, not justifiable, and proved, in fact, at once nugatory and abusive. The modern precedents which have been alleged by those who recommended the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy display in a conspicuous manner the confusion of the public mind on the question at issue. I observe that Mr G. W. BENTINCK in a recent speech relies upon the instances of Belgium and Greece as conclusively settling the head of legality, yet in truth, Belgium and Greece have nothing whatever to do with the matter in hand. If Mr. BENTINCK had been recommending a collective European intervention to settle with a strong hand the disputes between the American belligerents, Belgium and Greece might have served as apposite illustrations. But to cite the action of the European Powers in the affairs of Belgium in 1830 as a case of *recognition* betrays a total ignorance of facts and an entire confusion of principles. The Conference of London did not, nor did it profess to, *recognize* the independence of Belgium, its avowed object was to *create* the independence of Belgium. Any one who will be at the trouble to examine the history of that transaction will see that Belgium did not pretend, nor did any one assert on its behalf, that it had achieved a *de facto* independence. On the contrary, it is perfectly notorious that, after the battle of Louvain, the Dutch army, but for the armed interference of France, would have reoccupied Brussels. The Powers of Europe, which in 1815, had assigned Belgium to the Crown of Holland, thought themselves entitled, in 1830, in the same European interest, to arrest their own plan. The case of Belgium was, therefore, not one of *recognition*, but of *intervention*, and is, consequently, wholly impertinent to the present discussion. The interference of the Conference was clearly a hostile act toward Holland, quite inconsistent with neutrality between the combatants, and was one which, if that Power had had either the will or the force, would undoubtedly have been resisted in repelling by arms. But the Conference, content in its own strength, took upon itself a risk which it knew to be inconsiderable, in order to accomplish a settlement which was regarded as essential to the peace of Europe. If Mr. BENTINCK meant to recommend that the great Powers of Europe should interfere by force to control the North to acquiesce in the secession of the South, he might perhaps derive some assistance from the history of Belgium; but if he wanted an instance of a state of things where *recognition* affords no just ground of offence to the former Sovereign, and which cannot be regarded as a hostile act by a friendly Power, the instance of Belgium was wholly beside the question. The case of Greece is precisely similar to that of Belgium. Greece never achieved a *de facto* independence on the contrary, at the moment of the European intervention the Greek patriots were on the point of succumbing. The European Powers did not *recognize* they *saved* Greece. As a matter of European policy, they thought fit to act in a manner decidedly hostile toward Turkey. The battle of Navarino may have been an "untoward event," but it was the natural and almost inevitable consequence of a forcible intervention to prevent the Turkish Government from reducing its subjects to submission. The emancipation of Greece effected by Europe was a high act of policy, above and beyond the domain of law. As an act of policy it may have been, and probably was justifiable; but it was not the less a hostile act, which, if she had dared, Turkey might properly have resented by war. There is, however, another example a good deal more to the purpose, viz. the celebrated recognition of the South American Republics by Mr. CANNING. This was a true case of *recognition*, and not of *intervention*. The English Government did not pretend to coerce or dictate to Spain. Its action professed to be, and was, in all respects, that of which a friendly Government had no just cause to complain, and was perfectly consistent with an attitude of neutrality.

This, then, is the very case which those who wish to *recognize* the South, and yet not to *intervene* in the American quarrel, will do well to consider. What, then, was the state of things in the Spanish-American Colonies at the time that the English Government thought itself justified in entering into diplomatic relations with them? In the first place, it is to be observed that the resistance of the insurgents to the Spanish authorities had been protracted for nearly twenty years. Over and over again the Government of Spain had itself invoked the mediation of Europe. In Buenos Ayres and Columbia, Spain had entirely abandoned even an effort to establish its authority by arms. In Peru a doubtful struggle was still subsisting between the mother country and the insurgents. Buenos Ayres alone, the soil of which had been free for fourteen years, and had at last acquired a permanent Government, was selected in the first instance for recognition. Though the contest had ceased in Columbia, yet, as that State had periled her position by detaching all her forces in aid of the Peruvian insurgents, the recognition was postponed, because there appeared still a possibility that the war and the Spaniards might have been brought back into the heart of the country. The recognition of Chili and of Mexico was likewise deferred on account of the uncertainty of their situation. In the case of Peru, where a "doubtful struggle" was still being carried on, the question of recognition does not seem to have been thought capable of being even entertained.

The principles to be deduced from this transaction are clear and intelligible enough. Where the Spaniards had practically abandoned the struggle to reëstablish their sovereignty, the State, the independence of which was thus established *de facto* beyond the probability or almost the possibility of reverse, was admitted to be entitled to recognition. Where a doubtful contest was still sustained, as in Peru, it seems to have been taken for granted that recognition was inadmissible. While the issue can be still considered *in ambiguo*, the presumption is necessarily in favor of the former Sovereign. And a friendly State is bound to exact very conclusive and indisputable evidence that the sovereignty of the Government with which it has existing relations over any part of its former dominions has been finally and permanently divested. This I believe to be the accurate rule of International law, and it is that which was laid down by the Secretary of War in his much canvassed speech at Hereford. The position insisted upon by Sir G. C. LEWIS seems to have been much misunderstood by those who have criticised his doctrine. He is supposed to have maintained that England would not be entitled to recognize the Southern Confederacy until the Federalists had previously done so. But the Secretary of War is far too accurate a thinker and speaker to have laid down any such doctrine. The rule he propounded was precisely that acted upon by Mr. CANNING in the case of the South American Republics, viz.: that where a doubtful and *bona fide* struggle for supremacy is still maintained by the Sovereign Power the insurgents *pari flagrante bello* cannot be said to have established a *de facto* independence. Any one who will be at the trouble to study the profound and luminous speech of Sir J. MACKINTOSH on this subject (Miscellaneous Works, vol. iii.) will see (p. 462) how essential he thought it to his argument to establish that all substantial struggle for sovereignty on the part of Spain had ceased. The speeches of Lords LANSDOWNE and LIVERPOOL, in the House of Lords, entirely confirm the same view, and assuredly the reasons which, in 1824, operated against the recognition of Peru may be more forcibly applied to the condition of that which in common parlance is termed "the South."

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks how little practical bearing the precedents of Belgium, Greece or South America have upon the existing state of the quarrel in the United States. There is, indeed, an example much more nearly resembling the case under discussion, where a foreign Power thought fit to enter into diplomatic relations with a body of insurgents, while the sovereign State was still engaged in a flagrant contest for the re-establishment of its supremacy. I allude, of course, to the treaty of commerce negotiated by the Court of France with the English colonies in America. As far as our own authority can go, it was decisively established that such conduct was unlawful, and afforded a justifiable cause of war. In the celebrated declaration drawn up, I believe, by the historian GIBBON, the grounds of the English declaration of war are set forth. *England treated the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with the insurgent colonies, while she was still engaged in a conquest for their subjugation, as a lawful cause of war, and I have never heard that her right to do so has been disputed.* That France anticipated that her conduct would be so treated is apparent enough from the fact that she thought it expedient at the same moment to conclude with the insurgent colonies a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance in contemplation of hostilities with Great Britain. As far, then, as any practical rule can be deduced from historical examples, it seems to be this. When a Sovereign State, from exhaustion or any other cause, is substantially and substantially abandoned the struggle for supremacy, it has no right to complain if a foreign State treat the independence of its former colonies as established, or can it properly say so even by a mere paper assertion of right. *When, on the other hand, the contest is not all but at an end, a recognition of the inchoate independence of the insurgents by a foreign State is a wrong to the Sovereign State, which, as the matter is entirely to seek, is a breach of no vaguely defined boundary.*

I now pass to another very perplexing branch of the question, to which it seems to me the public attention has not been sufficiently directed. It is very well in ordinary conversation to talk of the "recognition of the South." But when it comes to talking diplomatic action all the evils of a loose phraseology are apparent and the necessity of precise definition becomes urgent. Before you can recognize a State, you must know what it is. Now, I have never seen on the part of the advocates of the immediate recognition of the South any attempt to define what "the South" is, or what is its extent, or where the line of demarcation is to be drawn. Is the "South" which we are to recognize to include the Mississippi and New-Orleans? If so, what is to become of its *de facto* independence while the Federal gunboats hold the former and Gen. BUTLER the latter? Is Kentucky North or South? Which is Virginia, and what of Tennessee and Alabama? "The South," at present, is a cloud, apparent enough and sufficiently menacing, but still a cloud, varying in size and shape with every victory and every reverse, and never presenting the same outline for two months together. Who, then, is to settle the question of limits? The belligerents have not yet been able to settle it by their arms. Is it we, then, who are to determine what is and what is not "the South?" What are we called upon to recognize? In the case of a belligerent who, like the Italian, Belgian and Greek, the thing now to be done, and accordingly in these cases it was done by treaty, the Powers of Europe knew of their own will what it should be. Have we any such means? What is "the South" entitled to—another name for the inhabitants and the Border States, for instance? And so we are reminded by the recent succession of the Government of Washington to the new map of North America? It may perhaps be said that we have already recognized "the South," with all its vagueness, as a belligerent. But the two cases are obviously quite distinct. Belligerency is a temporary fact, capable of being treated roughly and in the lump. Whereas recognition has to do with a newly created status of sovereignty, which, being in the nature of a permanent fact, necessarily supposes the utmost exactitude and precision. It is quite clear that the most essential elements in the *status* of a State to be recognized, as to its limits, character, sovereignty or laws, do not exist. I do not say that the boundary line need be laid down with scientific accuracy, but at all events, that it should be understood in a much clearer manner than it can be yet said to be defined as between the South and the North. It may be suggested that "the South" embraces all the States which have passed a secession ordinance; but it is obvious that a paper manifesto is of no more value than a paper supremacy, and that the South is no more independent at New-Orleans than the North is supreme at Richmond. The ordinary diplomatic basis of the *uti possidetis* here evidently fails, for the South would be as little disposed to abandon all that it has lost since the commencement of the war, as the North would be to leave it all that it has gained. This question of boundary is the real crucial test. It is a knot which the sword of the combatants alone can unloose. We cannot undertake to untie it. Yet, till it is resolved in some way, or other, there can be no practical question of recognition.

Another argument in favor of recognition has been sought more plausibly than logically in the doctrine of the original sovereignty of the several States. Like most fallacious reasonings, this pretext has the capital fault of proving too much. It is introduced to supplement and eke out an insufficient case, when, in fact, if it were well founded, it would be sufficient in itself, without any adjunct. If South Carolina is and always was an independent sovereign State, no struggle for independence was necessary antecedently to her recognition by the European Powers. In this view of the case she might at any time, without an effort to throw off the yoke of the Federal Union, have negotiated a treaty with England. And Charleston, for instance, might have proclaimed a free-trade tariff while the Government at Washington was exacting a protective duty. The argument must go this length, or it is good for nothing at all. The truth is that from the time that the States chose, for their own interests and in order to enhance their own importance, to organize and present themselves to the world as a collective Federal Government foreign nations have ceased to have anything to do except with that Government which, for the purpose of all foreign relations, the States themselves constituted their representative and plenipotentiary. Foreign Governments can take no more cognizance of the internal relations of the States to the Federal Government than they can of the provinces of Austria or the departments of France. It is strange that those who insist on this argument do not see that it is absolutely fatal to the recognition of "the South." If the States are to be recognized on account of their original sovereignty, it is the several States, and not the Southern Confederacy, which must be recognized. If they are not to be bound as regards foreign Powers by their old articles of federation, why is the new Confederacy to be more obligatory? This doctrine, if it proves anything at all, demonstrates conclusively that "the South" is only a partnership, dissoluble at pleasure, and is not a Government of such a permanent form as any foreign State could or ought to recognize.

There is only one other point upon which I will venture further to task your patience. There are many persons who perceive and feel the difficulties and obstacles to a formal recognition of the South, but who think that intervention in the form of mediation, whether friendly or forcible, might still be tried, in order to put a stop to this horrible strife. Intervention is a question rather of policy than of law. It is above and beyond the domain of law, and when wisely and justly handled by those who have the power to give effect to it may be the highest policy of justice and humanity. But in order to do this it is obviously necessary that those who are to intervene should know and be able to declare what they are prepared to enforce, or that those who offer to mediate should be in a position to state what they propose to recommend. In the cases of Belgium and of Greece the Powers of Europe knew very well what they intended to accomplish, and they effected their purpose. When LOUIS NAPOLEON intervened in Italy, he had a policy which he more or less carried out. But if Europe is to intervene in America, either by mediation or otherwise, what is the view on which she proposes to act? Whatever may be thought of the original causes and motives of the American quarrel, it is obvious enough that in its final solution the question of Slavery must in some form or other be dealt with. Its limits must be defined, and its conditions determined. What scheme are the great Powers prepared to recommend or to enforce on the subject of Slavery which "the South" would accept, and which would not shock the conscience of Europe? Is Europe prepared with a substitute for Mason and Dixon's line, or has it settled a new edition of the Missouri Compromise? Yet if we are to mediate, it can only be by urging some plan which we approve. *What is that solution of the negro question to which an English Government is prepared to affix the seal of English approbation?* If the combatants settle the question for themselves, we can accept the result without responsibility. If the matter is to be negotiated through our mediation, we must lend our moral sanction to the settlement at which we assist. There are many things which we cannot help, but there are some things with which it were wise to have nothing to do. And to this latter category, I venture to think, most eminently belongs the definition of that permanent line of demarcation which must, no doubt, one day separate the Slave from the Free States of America.

HISTORICUS.

TEMPLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Weather—Agricultural Matters—Gold Mines—Trading Prices—The Want Change, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

A week ago our extraordinary run of fine weather was interrupted, but interrupted only by a day's slight showers, with a little snow on the mountains. The dust was laid on the roads for a few days, but as we had no other rain since early in September, it will be readily imagined that the Spring work of plowing cannot be anticipated at present on the higher farming lands, particularly in adhesive soil, of which many of them are mainly composed, and are now as hard as a wall, so to speak. In favorable seasons there is only a choice of a few days as to the best time to work such soils to the best advantage.

But if the upland ploughing cannot be done, the bottom lands are in fine condition for working, and the roads are so good that all manner of team work can be and is being prosecuted with the most flattering success. Owing to the excessive amount of snow and rain the Spring was indeed late, but as if nature was bound to adhere to the law of compensations, the fine and workable season is lengthening out remarkably at the latter end. And there seems a necessity for this, as the unusual Spring floods destroyed the roads and millraces in the cañons, and consequently, in many places it was late in the Summer before lumber could be made at the mills, or the cañons generally were safe for the hauling of firewood.

Again, the flooding of the hay lands considerably diminished the stock of hay, and the farmers will doubtless take a mild or a short Winter as a special favor of Providence.

Senator MILTON S. LATHAM is passing through the city, on his way to Washington, and appears to have enjoyed himself in calling upon the celebrities of Salt Lake. As the California Senators voted against the Polygamy Bill, Mr. LATHAM would doubtless be on comfortable terms with Brigham.

Utah now is entirely surrounded with gold mines—those of Pike's Peak, on the east, the Humboldt on the west, the Colorado on the south, and the Salmon River on the north. But in this territory proper no reliable diggings have been found. The chief productions of Utah are great ore, grain, salt, saleratus, and "saints." This is certainly a great grain country. There are many pieces of land which have averaged, for a dozen years running, forty bushels of wheat to the acre. These lands are generally rich, black bottoms, alluvial, with considerable portions of clay, alkali, and disintegrated limestone.

The Salmon River mines have lost none of their attractions as yet. Several small parties have recently started hence in that direction. A party of twenty arrived on Tuesday from Grasshopper Creek. Mr. JOHN MENDENHALL is now starting a train of wagons, with provisions and necessary articles of merchandise, for the mines northward. He will probably make a fortune out of his "specs," provided the Indians and the elements deal lightly with him on the route.

Notwithstanding the Mormon "Word of Wisdom" against "hot drinks," there is as great a proportion of confirmed devotees of the teacup here as elsewhere. But the merchants have been very remiss this season. They have brought no best green tea. There is some black, which will make a decoction about as good as could be obtained from a very inferior quality of hay. Take a handful of such hay, place it in a newly-painted wooden bucket, "mash," fill up, and serve around, and you will have a beverage in flavor similar to the green tea that is now selling here at $2 50 per pound. Certainly every venerable lady votes it "horrible," and the tea venders have their choice—to reform, or to lose caste and custom. The defunct firm of LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. are remembered with affection, for though they were timid enough of stiff prices, yet their articles were good, and in particular, they excelled in keeping for sale a batch of extra tea.

A movement has been on foot to establish a uniformity of prices in trading. This is not pleasing to all parties. The scale adopted is what is called "Tithing Office prices." A few figures I can call to mind. Flour, $6 per hundred; wheat $2 per bushel; barley and oats, $1 25; potatoes, 75 cents; beef, 8 to 12½ cents per pound; bacon, 25 to 30 cents; carrots and beets, 50 cents per bushel; butter, 25 cents per pound; eggs, 16 cents per dozen.

This evening Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG inaugurates a Winter's series of lectures at the Seventy's Hall. The first subject, as a matter of course, is on the history of the Mormon Church.

The want of change is felt here, as in Eastern commercial circles, and in order to remedy the defect, the "merchants" of this city have formed an association, represented by "GILBERT and GERRISH," to issue notes of the value of one dollar, redeemable in Government paper on presentation of five dollars. The capital of the concern is represented as $200,000. The notes

profess to be issued on deposit. This step was impelled by the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and the non-appearance at present of Government and the non-appearance at present of Government and the fact change smaller than five dollars, coupled with the fact of nobody being willing to deal out gold or silver in change for Treasury Notes.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

How the Removal of Gen. McClellan was Received—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

A week has passed since the removal of Gen. McClellan was announced to the country. So rapidly do important events succeed each other, that already is this one fading ont of the minds of men. Though most people were taken by surprise, they were, in a great measure, prepared for the blow by the events of the past six months, and more particularly by those which have transpired since the battle of Antietam. There is more than acquiescence in this act of the President. Nine-tenths of the loyal people in this section earnestly approve of it—in fact, have been in favor of it for months. In this matter the country was far in advance of the Administration. It has long been a matter of amezement, and of not a little indignation, that two such men as McClellan and Burll should be permitted to remain as a clog upon the movements of the Union forces. The moderate Democrats and Democratic Press acquiesce;—but the semi-secession organs and their followers are bitter and malignant in their denunciations of the Administration. Perhaps they see in it auguries of evil to their "Southern brethren."

It is certain that the removal of McClellan has inspired new hope among the people of the West. The tenacity with which the President clung to him, had caused very many to despair of the Commonwealth. The displacing of Burll was a great relief;—but the last change has given the country a guaranty that we are now to have earnest work at headquarters.

The details of our election come in slowly. After the general result was known, all interest in the figures ceased. We have now the returns from 98 of the 102 Counties in the State. These give a Democratic majority of 15,161. The remaining four, being in Egypt, will probably increase this about 1,000.

Amid the general results, there is much satisfaction expressed that you saved the Legislature in New-York, and thus the United States Senator. It would have been a pity to have had the Empire State represented in the Senate by a Democrat, and such a half-and-half Republican as Judge Harris has shown himself to be. How is it. When it was "doing" politics in New-York, Mr. Seward, Mr. Weed, Judge Harris and others of that stamp, were the Radicals. Mr. Fillmore, Gov. Hunt, Judge Duer, James Brooks, &c., were the Conservatives. Now the former are the Conservatives. The latter have joined the Democracy, and a new radical clique has arisen. The old Barnburner leaders are either ultra Pro-Slavery, or have gone over to the Republicans, and we find such men as "Scripture Dick," whom the old Hunkers used to "tie to," denouncing their old associates in good round terms. Political changes make strange bedfellows, and these times of war add to the confusion.

By the way, I saw a letter just now from Lieut. Allen, of the 110th New-York, to his father, who is now in Chicago. He writes that their regiment took a vote on election day, and gave 8 to 1 in favor of Wadsworth.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

The Harper's Ferry prisoners are still here, notwithstanding the reports published some weeks since that they were to be sent home. There is much sickness among them, and about sixty deaths have already taken place, principally from typhoid fever and diphtheria—both of which are almost sure to be fatal under the treatment which our soldiers receive. The following deaths are reported from the New-York Regiments:

A. A. Legg, Co. C, One Hundred and Eleventh.
George M. Palmer, Co. H, One Hundred and Eleventh.
George Osgood, Co. K, One Hundred and Eleventh.
John Lant, Co. H, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Weed Phelps, Co. K, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Amos Granger, Co. C, One Hundred and Eleventh.
James Waddle, Co. D, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Byron Ross, Co. G, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Amos Baker, Co. E, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Ansel B. Smith, Co. I, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Wm. Sharp, Co. D, One Hundred and Eleventh.
J. C. Tompkins, Co. E, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
James J. House. Co. H, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
C. Snyder, Co. D, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
G. M. Codding, Co. H, Ninetieth.
Charles Stout, Co. I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
Reuben Sprague, Co. D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
J. Smith, Co. D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
A. H. Bush, Co. G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
C. Phelps, Co. A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.
S. Mausel, Co. D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.
Charles Sinclair, Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

The Vermont Ninth has lost 13. Were it not for the ladies of Chicago, the sick of these regiments would suffer almost as much as our prisoners among the rebels.

WESTERN CROPS.

W. Dean Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, has published an estimate of the crops of that State for 1862, based upon data received in reply to inquiries from his office. The several items are set down as follows:

Wheat—20,000,000 bushels, or 1,750,000 bushels more than in 1861.
Corn—76,250,000 bushels, an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels. There were 1,525,000 acres planted to corn.
Oats—10,000,000 bushels.
Hay—10,000,000 tons.
Sorghum—3,000,000 gallons.
Potatoes—Double the quantity of last year.

The State will be able to export 175,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs. The number of sheep in the State is estimated at 250,000—being an increase of one-third, as compared with last year.

ILLINOIS.

Our data for this State is imperfect. Our wheat crop is short, but otherwise there is an increase over last year. The figures are set down by those conversant with agricultural statistics, as follows

Wheat—14,000,000 bushels.
Corn—120,000,000 bushels.
Oats—15,000,000 bushels.
Hay—3,600,000 tons.
Sorghum—7,500,000 gallons.
Cotton—25,000 bales.
Tobacco—25,000,000 pounds.

Those who have traveled extensively through the State, put down the number of acres in sorghum at from 75,000 to 100,000; tobacco 20,000. In regard to cattle and hogs, I am unable to give a *guess*, even. The indications are that the number marketed this season will be much greater than in any former one. And so in relation to fruit, potatoes, and the lesser crops. But everything has yielded profusely.

Our northern neighbor, Wisconsin, has also increased upon her heretofore large production. Her wheat crop is excellent. The receipts of wheat and flour at the leading ports since the 1st of January, are as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.
Chicago	1,321,281	3,566,481
Milwaukee	423,229	12,869,307
Toledo	1,143,142	5,849,968
Total	2,887,652	28,407,756

Of corn, Chicago has received over 30,000,000 bushels, Toledo 4,718,000, and Milwaukee 220,000. The wheat and flour receipts are equal to about 43,000,000 bushels at the three ports—enough to feed a small war.

THE WISCONSIN RIOTERS.

I was at Milwaukee the day the Ozaukee County rioters were brought in. Many anticipated a rescue or at least an attempt, by their sympathizers in that city, but nothing of the kind occurred. There are [illegible] hundred captured. More, I learn, have been taken since. The distinguished has been entirely spoiled. This prompt and energetic action on the part of the authorities will have a most excellent effect everywhere. Believers in the peaceful solution of the laws will learn that there is power and authority in the land. Those arrested will be put into the ranks and compelled to serve during the war. Those the Germans—mostly from Washington—

and were led on by the harangues of political demagogues. Much damage was done to private property, the houses of several who were for sustaining the laws having been demolished. There will be no further trouble in relation to the draft in Wisconsin.

THE INDIAN WAR.

I saw a gentleman this morning from near the scene of the late Indian massacre in Wisconsin. He says that the trouble is, to all appearances, over. The hostile Sioux are taken or scattered; but there are many who are exaggerating matters with a view to keep up the excitement, and to continue the military force in the field for speculative purposes. He represents that there is almost entire unanimity in favor of executing the convicted Indians, and thinks that if the President pardons them, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and carry out the sentence of the recent Court-martial. The Press throughout the State strongly urge extermination, and will except entire removal as the only alternative. My informant is of opinion that the number of whites killed has been exaggerated, and that it will not exceed 350.

The weather continues favorable, and business does not appear to decline, except that connected with lake navigation.

Parson Brownlow in Nashville.

Parson Brownlow addressed the people of Nashville, in McKendree Chapel, on the night of Friday, Nov. 21. The following are extracts from his address:

"I have canvassed every Eastern and most of the Northwestern States for the last eight months, and while I have changed no opinion, I must say that the North never contemplated interfering with Southern institutions. I think now, in consequence of the criminal conduct of the South, that Slavery is pretty well played out, and the South may thank herself for it. If her negroes are emancipated or run off, it will be a righteous retribution.

As I have said at the North, before not less than 500,000 people, I say here: this rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of God-forsaken Southern demagogues. I have always been a Pro-Slavery man, and opposed to Abolitionism, but must say that this rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of a corrupt South. The Government, under its present form, has existed nearly eighty years. During this period we have held nineteen Presidential elections, in which the South, with but half the States, population and electoral votes which the North has, elected thirteen Presidents, and the North has elected six. The South reelected five of her Presidents, who held the Government forty years, while she made it a point to refuse to reelect a Northern President to be reelected. Not satisfied with this, she seized, appropriated, kidnapped, and used as cats'-paws one-half of the Northern Presidents. The last we appropriated, soul, body and breeches, was Buchanan, that miserable 'Old Public Functionary.' I am not here to reproach any one—I have joined the unconditional Union party, to put down the rebellion at any cost required—but still I hope the ladies will rebuke their husbands and sweethearts who voted for that wretched old creature; since any man who can live in this sin-stricken world, for eighty years, without either courting a woman or wedding a wife, is fit for wolf-bait.

I feel glad for Tennessee, that the Government is crushing out this infernal rebellion. I love the whole Union, but confess to a peculiar tenderness for Tennessee, especially that portion looking to the sunrise, where men, for their loyalty, have suffered a thousand deaths, by hanging, by shooting, by torture, by imprisonment, by being brutally tied to trees and scourged till they perished in agony. Still, amid this fierce and relentless persecution, though seemingly forgotten by their countrymen, and abandoned by the Government to the rage of men whose tender mercies are cruel, they have held fast to the faith of their fathers. Though tracked by spies, though dragged at midnight by traitors from the bosom of their families, cast into dungeons, hung on gallows by the highway, shot down like wild beasts, yet neither vigilence committees, nor armies, nor scourges, nor daggers, nor dungeons, nor exile, nor death, nor devils, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, has been able to separate them from their love to the Constitution and the Union of their fathers. We are going forward! Send my respects to Gen. Gideon Pillow, and tell him to build a ditch on the other side of Murfreesboro. He tendered me the chaplaincy of a rebel regiment. I sent him my respects, and told him that when I wanted to go to hell I would put my throat at once and not go round by way of the Southern Confederacy. And if any rebel wants to go to hell, and arrives in the Southern Confederacy, let him begin to look after his baggage, for that's the last depôt before he gets to his destination. We have six East Tennessee regiments here and on their way. These brave fellows footed it all the way from Cumberland Gap. They have fled from the tyrants of East Tennessee. Their relatives have been hunted down and murdered, or tied to trees and cruelly whipped. And I warn the rebels that these soldiers are on their march homeward. Yes, they are returning home, each man with a devil in his bosom as big as a half bushel. I want them to parole no rebel, but hang them upon every tree by grape-vines. They will be led by the gallant Rosecrans, who is a fighting General; who chased that anointed thief, Floyd, over the mountains of Virginia, and turned the 'Buttermilks' at Corinth and Iuka. I want the Tennessee soldiers to go in front, with you gallant boys of Indiana, Wisconsin, and other troops of the great Northwest, to back them. They are going to take a terrible revenge upon the traitors who forced them to fly from their families and homes, and have committed every species of outrage."

Discussing the part which ministers of the Methodist Church had taken in the rebellion, the Parson said:

"I intend to call a Conference of the local preachers, and we will expel the last devil of these rebel priests. We will put these seceders and rebels out, and recover the church property, which rightfully belongs to us, and not to the traitors. This Methodist Book Concern in your city, which has published so much treason, is not the property of the rebels. It belongs to the loyal Methodists, and we mean to have it back. Here is a copy of the Church Discipline, and it most positively enjoins upon all preachers obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of the land. A transgression of this injunction makes the offender liable to expulsion from the church. When the elders are ordained, they are brought around the altar (you have seen the ordinations here frequently, for all the elders were ordained here, as this was an aristocratic congregation—a bon ton upper tendom church) and there, in the presence of God and the congregation, the bishop lays his hands upon their heads, and swears them to oppose all disloyal doctrines. Thus these rebel preachers are perjured—foully, basely, wickedly perjured. Early, when he was ordained a bishop, took an oath to promote peace and harmony, law and order. I heard him swear the lie myself in Columbus, Georgia. Parson Sawnie, who knows him well, in some private transaction, says that Early is a miserably corrupt old creature. Let us believe these rebels always when they testify against one another.

When the villainy of these wretches shall be exposed, the revelation will shock the country. These Southern Methodist preachers began the work of disunion years ago. John C. Calhoun, the arch-originator of treason, sent for Bishop Capers, and had a long private conference with him at the time the split occurred in our Church. This was the entering wedge of disunion. I mean to show these traitors to the scorn and abhorrence of their countrymen."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Superintendent Kennedy's Trial Continued—The Testimony of Officers Hogan, Mooro and Tieman—The Evidence All in—A Statement of Facts Proven which Exonerates Mr. Kennedy.

The testimony in the case of the trial of Superintendent Kennedy was set down to be resumed yesterday, at 1 P. M. All the Commissioners were present, Messrs. Bowen, Acton and Bergen. The witnesses and spectators were, however, scarce.

Mr. Kennedy said he had just learned that Mr. Watson, the Assistant Secretary of War, was in the City.

Ex-Judge Dean said he had been informed by a gentleman acquainted with Mr. Watson, that that gentleman was in the City.

After a general consultation as to the probability of other witnesses being forthcoming, it was decided to go on with such testimony as was at hand, Mr. Dean having a few points further on behalf of the defence.

Christopher B. Hogan was sworn and testified—I am a member of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia. am on detective duty; know about the transaction of sending Mrs. Brinsmade to New-York; was at the Baltimore and Ohio depot on the 26th of September. I saw Judge Lawrence, the Deputy Provost-Marshal of Washington, in company with Mrs. Brinsmade, get out of a carriage and come in the depot; he had her in custody, they entered the depot; saw Judge Lawrence deliver the lady in question over to Officer Thomas Bowles; that was on the 26th of September; last saw Judge Lawrence in Washington, in Washington, he is the Deputy Provost-Marshal of the War Department.

Officer W. P. Moore sworn. I am a member of the Metropolitan Police force; act as Clerk of the Twenty-fifth Precinct; know nothing particularly about the instructions given to Officer Bowles. I have frequently overheard the conversations of Young and Bowles about the case of Mrs. Brinsmade. I have heard much that I did not remember. I have heard Sergeant Young give instructions to Bowles that he was to follow the lady and not arrest her; have heard Bowles say he had a good thing of it in Washington; the object in following the lady was to look after the papers she was supposed to have; to get the papers rather than the lady. Bowles was told not to arrest her.

A. J. Brooks sworn. I heard H. Young instruct Bowles in regard to arresting Mrs. Brinsmade; that was previous to her departure for Washington. I cannot say that it was in reference to her departure for Washington; think it was on the eve of her departure.

To Mr. Acton—This was at the time he was giving his instructions to Bowles about following Mrs. Brinsmade.

John C. Tieman, sworn: I am a member of the Metropolitan Police; was on duty in the Detective office on the night that Mr. Bowles was sent for; Sergeant Young then told him to prepare to go to the Everett House; that there was a woman there who was to be watched; that she would probably go to Washington, and he was to follow her there; there was nothing said about arresting the lady; from the conversation, I supposed it was on account of papers she had in her possession.

Mr. Dean here put in evidence the date of the appointment of Mr. Kennedy as Special Provost-Marshal, Aug. 1, 1862, for the Metropolitan Police District. On the 11th of August the district for the execution of orders emanating from the War Department was increased to Jersey City, and other towns adjacent.

Mr. Dean also put in a paper dated Oct. 2, 1862, informing Mr. Kennedy that he was from that date no longer Provost-Marshal. Mr. Kennedy wrote for instructions as to whether his commission ceased, and received that reply.

Mr. Kennedy wished it understood that he had requested that his office should be considered as abolished with the others, although not specially mentioned in the order.

Mr. Dean put in evidence, the Proclamation of the President, of Sept. 24, 1862, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, upon inquiry, stated that he had subpœnaed Judge Lawrence, the Deputy Provost-Marshal, and others, who had not yet made their appearance. The case was then closed, so far as testimony was concerned.

Mr. Dean said that, until recently, he had supposed that Mr. Barlow had conducted the prosecution alone, but Mr. F. F. Merbury, a member of the bar, had informed him that he was the first person who heard of the arrest; that he had called upon Mr. Kennedy about the last of October, and all necessary information was given him, so that it was from his efforts that the case was finally brought to public notice, and Mrs. Brinsmade discharged.

Mr. Dean then addressed the Commissioners briefly on behalf of Mr. Kennedy, saying that while he did not propose to sum up the cause, he would claim that Mr. Kennedy should be vindicated. He proposed to submit a written statement of facts proven, if, after that, Mr. Kennedy was not exonerated, then there was less discernment and much more prejudice than he believed existed in this community. Mr. Dean, while he condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and the practice generally adopted by Provost-Marshals in the loyal States, insisted that Mr. Kennedy had done nothing but his duty—a duty which he found onerous enough, and which he had discharged without a penny of compensation. The following is the

STATEMENT OF FACTS PROVEN IN THE BRINSMADE CASE.

The arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade was made in the City of Washington, not within the jurisdiction of Mr. Kennedy, but within the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal Baker, of the War Department.

2. Prior to the arrest, Provost-Marshal Baker knew that Bowles and Dugan were "piping" Mrs. Brinsmade with a view to her arrest, and when she was arrested she was taken to Baker, by him searched, her papers, &c., seized and kept. Baker held her in custody, decided how to dispose of her, and sent her as a prisoner to New-York to Mr. Kennedy, in pursuance of that decision.

3. That Mr. Kennedy, as Provost-Marshal, received her on the 26th of September; that on the 27th he received from Baker a written announcement of her arrest, and statement of Baker's decision.

4. That on the 3d of October Mr. Kennedy's commission as Provost Marshal was revoked; but up to that time he had been diligent in his efforts to obtain the necessary transportation to carry out the decision of Baker, who represented the War Department.

5. That after Mr. Kennedy ceased to be Provost Marshal and had lost all control over prisoners of State arrested by the United States, he earnestly sought the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and to that end asked and urged Marshal Baker to give an order for her discharge, and that Marshal Baker promised to give himself and next promised to procure it from the Secretary of War.

6. That Marshal Baker while in New-York, assumed to control the imprisonment or release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and never, when asked by Superintendent Kennedy for an order for such release, disavowed the arrest, or having authority in the matter; or informed Mr. Kennedy that he (Kennedy) had made the arrest and could discharge her without asking the War Department.

7. That she was arrested by officers paid by the War Department, and not by the Police Department of this district; that she was sent to New-York by order of the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, that Marshal Baker, at the time of her arrest, and always afterward, knew the arrest and imprisonment unjustifiable, that after she had been imprisoned twenty days, Marshal Baker was requested by Mr. Kennedy to release her; instead of that he went more than three miles to visit her, his prisoner, promised her release on certain terms, left this City and returned to Washington, took no measures for her discharge, but when inquired of two weeks later by Provost Marshal Gen. Draper, he denied any participation on his part in the arrest or imprisonment.

8. That on the 3d of November, Mrs. Brinsmade was discharged by an order of the War Department, and that she never was held or discharged as a prisoner over whom the Police Department had any control or authority whatever.

9. That Mrs. Brinsmade, during all the time of her illegal imprisonment, was a prisoner held by order of a person holding his appointment and office from the War and not the Police Department, and that the Provost-Marshal of the War Department knew all the facts relating to this unlawful imprisonment.

10. That on the 3d of October the powers of Mr. Kennedy as Provost-Marshal were revoked, and that after that time he could not and did not act as such.

Judge Dean remarked that he had always been opposed to the arrests made by the Government without due process of law in the loyal States, but that question did not enter into this case. Mr. Kennedy was on trial, and if there was any fault it was in the system and not in Mr. Kennedy. The evidence, he was sure, would thoroughly vindicate Mr. Kennedy before the public, and show who is the party that illegally arrested and imprisoned Mrs. Brinsmade.

This ended the trial, and the fate of Mr. Kennedy, as Police Superintendent, lies in the hands of the Commissioners, who will probably render their decision in a day or two.

The German Hospital.

A number of influential Germans having received from the last Legislature a charter for the erection of a German Hospital, a Board of Directors is now occupied with collecting the means for the undertaking, and propose to increase their funds by a great fair of the products of art and industry. This exhibition, which will open on Monday evening next, at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, will be very brilliant. Donations so far received amount in value to over $10,000. It is hoped that not only Germans, but all the residents of New-York, will take a deep interest in the charitable undertaking.

Thanksgiving at the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Among all the institutions in our City gladdened by the return of the annual Thanksgiving, this one was not forgotten by the kind friends whose hearts are ever open to the wants of the orphan. A glad sight it was to see the hundreds of these colored children, rescued from poverty and crime, and placed under the kindest and best Christian influences, fitting them for a life of respectability and usefulness.

The exercises of the children were listened to by a large audience, their singing always touching the heart, and the proficiency they showed in their knowledge, particularly of geography and arithmetic proved that they have been most carefully instructed.

A bountiful repast was prepared by the generosity of a few friends, and donations amounting to one hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-seven cents received.

This institution has been greatly useful, is most carefully and economically managed by a number of ladies well known in this City, and deserves a generous support.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

A large detachment of United States marines arrived here, yesterday, from the National Capital. They were temporarily transferred to the Flushing-avenue barracks, where they will remain until Monday. On that day they will embark for California, in charge of Major Garland and Capt. Cohen, being reinforced by another troop from this station. A new barracks is to be built at Mare Island.

DEPARTURE OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The rapidity with which men-of-war are repaired here and dispatched to sea is wonderful. Since the departure of the fleet reported last week, other vessels have been sent away. Yesterday, the steam gunboat *Dacotah*, the steamers *Daffodil* and *Commodore McDonough*, left the Navy-yard. Another steamer goes to-day. The destination of these craft is not known. Several transports and small steamers, supposed to be connected with the Banks expedition, are in port, and moving to and fro.

Launch of Iron-Clads.

The iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, now building by Mr. Whitney at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, will be launched on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. She is nearly ready to be put afloat.

The Ericsson battery *Catskill*, now in course of construction at the yard of Mr. Rowland, at Greenpoint, will also, it is ordered, be launched next week, probably on Thursday or Friday. This vessel is like the *Passaic, Montauk, and Weehawken*.

The iron-clad steam gunboat or Ericsson battery *Nantucket*, under way at Boston, will be put afloat in a few days. The ship has been called after the loyal town of Nantucket, in Massachusetts, of which she is a present from the people.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Dinner for the New-Hampshire Sixteenth.—There was considerable trouble at the encampment of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire at the Battery Barracks, on Thursday, owing to the fact that the meat served them for their rations was tainted—some of it being almost putrid. A large number of the men were marched to different eating-saloons, where they found some susceptible of being eaten without offering a direct insult to the palate. A meeting of a number of the Sons of New-Hampshire was held in parlor C of the Brandreth House, yesterday morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for furnishing the men with a good turkey dinner to-day. This would have been done Thursday, but it was impossible to make all the necessary preparations by that time. The regiment will therefore partake of its Thanksgiving dinner to-day.

An Unknown Man Found Dead in a Front Area.—About 2 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, a man, whose name is unknown, was found dead in the front area of house No. 273 Delancey-street. Coroner Wilday held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from a supposed fall down the area above mentioned. The deceased was about forty-five years of age; five feet six inches in height; he was dressed in a black pea-jacket, dark fancy vest, brown pants and white shirt, with purple spots on the bosom, and a drab felt hat.

Stabbing Affray in Leonard-street.—At a late hour on Thursday night, Henry Scott, a Spaniard, and James H. Armstrong, of No. 130 Leonard-street, became involved in a quarrel, and Scott called his antagonist a "shyster." Armstrong then knocked the Spaniard down, whereupon the latter drew a dirk-knife, and stabbed Armstrong twice in the arm and side, inflicting serious wounds. Officer Cady, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Scott, and yesterday Justice Dodge committed him for trial.

Go it Aldermen!—The cheerful sum of $1,000 will undoubtedly be expended by the watch dogs of the City Treasury for a life-like portrait of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. A. The resolution is prepared, the grindstone is in readiness, and the axe will be ground in a very few days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Military—The Payment of Bounties to Brooklyn Regiments.—Messrs. Booth and Tuttle, the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was intrusted the money appropriated by the authorities for paying bounties to soldiers enlisted in Kings County, have concluded their labors. These gentlemen have been constantly engaged in this business for the past three months, during which time they have disbursed several hundred thousand dollars. Yesterday they visited the camp of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment at East New-York, and the Ironsides Regiment at Jamaica. Nearly $4,000 was distributed among the men. The latter had been provided on the day previous with three wagon loads of pumpkin pies and 150 turkeys, with which they were enabled to observe Thanksgiving in a becoming manner. The articles were furnished by the ladies of the village, to whom the soldiers return their sincere thanks. Some other regiments did not fare so well. There has of late been a great accumulation of soldiers at East New-York. Several New-York regiments, and all from the Eastern States, are encamped between that point and Jamaica. The road is lined with tents the entire distance, presenting a scene well worth a visit. Yesterday the Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment was added to the number. They arrived in Brooklyn the night previous, and having no place to sleep, were generously provided with quarters by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who opened his church for their accommodation. Yesterday morning the regiment was taken to the Park Barracks, in New-York, and furnished with breakfast. After which they returned and marched to East New-York. The regiment numbers almost 1,000 men, under command of Col. Woodman. Last evening the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment returned to the City for the purpose of embarking for the seat of war. It is expected that all the regiments will take up their line of march on Monday next. Although it is understood that they will join the expedition under Gen. Banks, nothing appears to be known as to their destination. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Regiment is now on board the steamer *Northern Light* awaiting orders. The Colonel, Hon. H. A. Nelson, having been elected to Congress, resigned his position, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, E. L. Molineux, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. He received his commission from the Governor yesterday.

The Furman-street Fire.—Coroner Norris held an inquest yesterday upon the body of James McGunnigle, who lost his life by the burning of the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on Wednesday night last. Several witnesses were examined with the view of ascertaining the origin of the fire, but it did not result in the discovery of any new facts. A verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death by being suffocated.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—The opera of "Norma" will be performed to-night at this establishment, in which Signora Lorini will make her *debut*. She will be assisted by Mlle. Morensi, Brignoli, and Susini, in the principal characters.

Ministerial Change.—Rev. Ruffus W. Clarke, D. D., of Brooklyn, has received and accepted a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, N. Y. The invitation extended to him from the Howard-street Presbyterian Church, of San Francisco, Cal., he has declined. He will, we learn, preach his farewell sermon in Brooklyn to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Legislature.—The organization of the next Legislature is already engaging the attention of Democratic politicians. For the principal positions—the Clerkships of the House and Senate, there are a number of candidates. For Clerk of the House, Messrs. H. C. Kelsey, of the Sussex *Herald*; John H. Meeker, of Newark, and Alex. M. Johnson, of Trenton, are principally named—the chances being in favor of the former, who was promised the place last year. For Secretary of the Senate, Morgie R. Hamilton, of the Camden *Democrat*, has the inside track, having already served one session. It is now said that the Legislature will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. R. S. Field (recently appointed by Gov. Olden, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. R. Thomson, whose term expired on the 4th of March,) immediately upon its organization—the "party" being greatly incensed at Mr. Field's appointment, he being considered a "radical." As the Legislature meets on the 13th of January, any successor that body may appoint will have some seven or eight weeks to serve up to the 4th of March. It is now thought that Gen Wm. Cook, who has intimate relations with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, will be appointed for this brief term—a somewhat barren honor, we opine, and that Hon. Wm. Wright will be elected for the regular term of six years. Mr. Wright is currently reported to be expending large sums of money from his liberal fortune, with a view to secure his election.

LAW REPORTS.

Motion to Remand Cause to the State Court—Jurisdiction—Judiciary Act—Attachment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Danforth N. Barney vs. *The President, Directors and Company of the Globe Bank of Boston.*—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to remand the cause to the Supreme Court of this State, where it was commenced. The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, and the defendants are a Corporation, located in Massachusetts. The plaintiff sued as assignee of the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, to recover damages for the alleged neglect of the defendants to protest certain notes, &c., forwarded to them by the Merchants' Bank, as required by the course of business between the parties. The action was commenced by the publication of a summons under the provisions of the 135th section of the Code of Procedure; an attachment was subsequently issued, and properly of the defendants attached. The defendants thereupon appeared in the action, and filed their petition under the 12th section of the Judiciary act for the removal of the cause to this Court. The order of removal was granted by the Supreme Court, and the action was entered in this Court. The plaintiff now moved to remand the case upon four grounds, to wit: 1. That this is not a "suit" within the meaning of that 12th section, and therefore cannot exercise the privilege of removal; and, 4. That the plaintiff's assignor could not bring this suit against the defendants in this District, and therefore the plaintiff cannot, and the jurisdiction fails.

Held by the Court—That this is a "suit" within the meaning of the twelfth section. It was commenced by summons, and the attachment was subsequently granted, and the judgment in such cases is against the property and *in personam*, and the [illegible] not be consummated by it elsewhere [illegible] appearance in the suit.

That the [illegible] the defendants have the same [illegible] the [illegible]

the provisions of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act, yet he could waive that exemption; and if this very suit had been brought in this Court and he had appeared and pleaded to the issue, it would have cured the error, and the jurisdiction of the Court would have been complete.

That moreover the objection that the defendant is not an inhabitant nor found in the State at the time of serving the writ cannot avail him where he has appeared in the State Court and removed the cause to a Circuit Court, (Sayles *vs.* The Northwestern Ins. Co., 2 Curtis, C. C. R. p. 212,) and the reason for not allowing him to make that objection applies also to prevent the plaintiff from making it.

That the Globe Bank is a citizen within the meaning of the twelfth section of the Judiciary Act.

That the plaintiff's fourth ground rests on the eleventh section of the Judiciary act.

That if there had been no assignment of the cause of action, only the Federal Courts of Ohio or Massachusetts would have jurisdiction of such a suit, and the assignor, therefore, could not have brought this suit in this District.

That the claim of the plaintiff is not "a suit to recover the contents of a chose in action," as specified in the eleventh section of the Judiciary.

That the "contents" expresses the specific sums of money named in and payable by the terms of the instruments themselves, (Deshler *vs.* Dodge, 16 How., 622,) and the choses in action named in that section are therefore only those which may be properly said to have "contents."

That this suit is brought to recover damages imposed by law for a delinquency, and is not within the prohibition of that section of the statute, and this objection to the jurisdiction fails.

That the lien of the attachment issued in the State Court on the goods of the defendant is not lost if the jurisdiction of this Court is maintained. The term "original process" in the twelfth section does not refer merely to the first notice or precept, by which the suit may be initiated, but includes also any mesne process issuing out of the State Court, by which the property is seized before the case is removed to this Court.

Motion denied.

For the motion, Mr. Silliman; in opposition, Mr. A. F. Smith.

Liabilities of Innkeepers—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Ferkleimer vs. *Dietz.*—The defendant is the proprietor of the Prescott House in this City, and the plaintiff sues him to recover the value of a gold watch alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiff while a guest at defendant's hotel. It appears that the plaintiff, together with two friends, occupied adjoining rooms; one of his friends left the room about 6 o'clock in the morning, and plaintiff omitted to lock the door after him, but went to sleep again. On rising, about 9 o'clock, he discovered that his watch was missing, having evidently been taken from his room by a thief. The defence set up, was the plaintiff's negligence in leaving his door unfastened, without which negligence on plaintiff's part the loss would not have occurred.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Wilcoxson & Frank for plaintiff; Edmond Blankman and James Eschwege for defendant.

Conditional Sales—The Purchaser Must avail Himself of the Alternative, or Pay the Price Agreed upon.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Fisher vs. *Mercein et al.*—The defendants purchased pistols of the plaintiff, by sample, as alleged, and declined to pay the prices agreed upon, asserting that the lot of pistols did not hold out as good as the samples.

The plaintiff sued, and upon the trial it appeared that the plaintiff told the defendants that he supposed the lot were like the samples which they examined; also that the plaintiff told the defendants that he was not a judge of pistols, but that the lot sold to them were represented to him, plaintiff, as good and merchantable, but if they were not they could be exchanged.

The defendants did not deny these statements of the plaintiff, or that the sale was in this respect conditional, and it appeared that they did exchange some of the pistols, but did not ask that the whole lot whose quality was complained of should be exchanged. The defendants set up also as a defence that the plaintiff made misrepresentations to them as to the cost of the pistols. They did not allege, however, that they agreed to pay the price for which the action was brought, upon the faith of the plaintiff's representation as to the cost of the pistols.

The judgment was for the plaintiff. The Court excluding the evidence offered to substantiate this defence.

The defendants appealed, and the Court, per Barr, J., now affirmed the judgment, holding that, as the defendants did not allege that they were induced to give the price agreed upon by the plaintiff's representations as to the cost of the pistols, evidence on that subject was properly excluded on the trial. Also, as the defendants did not notify the plaintiff of the alleged subsequently discovered defects in the pistols, nor offer to return them—such a conditional bargain having been proven—that defence also failed.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Will be held in the room formerly used for the Special Term, in the building corner of Chambers and Centre streets, for this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 29.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Jeannis vs. *Roberts*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In Matter of the Widening of Worth-street—Petition of Robert L. Carpenter.

Before Justice Leonard.

Sherman vs. *Kennedy et al.*—Injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs of the motion to the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *Vanderhorst.*—Reference ordered to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., to report &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 28, 1862.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104¼	6 N. Y. Cen. R.	102¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Registered	103½	200 do	130 102
1,000 W. R. & Y'ly	101	20 do	102
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Registered	103½	100 do	102¾
1,000 W. R., yearly	100	100 Erie Railway	60¾
7,000 U. S. 7-30 Coup.	92¾	50 do	b30 60⅝
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	104	300 do	b3 60⅝
20,000 do	103⅞	400 do	60⅝
30,000 U. S. Dem. N's	122	50 do	b30 60⅝
2,500 do	121⅞	100 do	s30 60⅝
200,000 U. S. 1 yr. Certif.	97⅞	100 do	s10 60⅝
27,000 do	97¾	325 do	60¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	105	50 do	s10 60¾
5,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	54	550 Hudson River R.	73⅜
23,000 Missouri St. 6s	51⅜	60 Harlem Railroad	22
10,000 do	b10 52⅜	600 do	21¾
4,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	98	200 Harlem R. Pre	52
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	83¾	200 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER, (Der Wildschuetz.)

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, Queen Isa Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE—"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY."

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. BURNSIDE'S army headquarters inform us that the enemy are still industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earthworks in the rear and to the right and left of Fredericksburgh—their operations being distinctly visible from the signal stations. No movement of importance has taken place for several days, on our side.

The railroad from Aquie Creek to Falmouth, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been completed, and the cars commenced running yesterday. This will be a great help in forwarding a sufficient amount of supplies to the army, without which it would be impossible for Gen. BURNSIDE to make a movement. Until this road was completed it was difficult to accumulate more than two days' subsistence, owing to the bad condition of the roads; but now there will be no difficulty in forwarding six times that amount in a short time.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Va., Nov. 27, says: "The many reports emanating from this quarter relative to the movements of JACKSON, are generally in no way authentic. As to JACKSON'S doings there are many surmises, and there is nothing to warrant the belief that he has marched his army to Richmond. Undoubtedly he has moved his troops, but still they lurk between BURNSIDE and SIGEL. To intercept the cooperation of these Generals is evidently his great aim. He must be fully aware of the strength of SIGEL'S army, and therefore cannot contemplate attacking us. Were he to make an attack, it would prove suicidel to him. Yesterdey your correspondent inquired at the headquarters of Gen. SIGEL about JACKSON, and was informed that nothing was known definitely about him. JACKSON, LEE and HILL may cooperate with each other, but from recent indications there is no probability that the Shenandoah Valley will be abandoned by the rebels, as they desire to quarter there during the Winter. Warrenton, New-Baltimore and Gainesville are still in possession of the rebels."

The steam-transport *Delaware* arrived at this port last night from Port Royal on the 25th inst. The fever prevailing for some time at Port Royal had entirely ceased. The health of the troops was improving fast, and the physical condition of the army very fine. The arrival of reinforcements was most anxiously looked for, as all are anxious for an advance. Gen. BRANNAN is still in command of all the forces. Gen. SAXTON is raising a negro brigade with considerable success. Another expedition, in which three companies of colored soldiers bore a conspicuous part, is mentioned in our correspondent's letter. Private LUNT, of the Ninth Maine Volunteers, was to be shot Dec. 1, for desertion.

The latest advices from the vicinity of Holly Springs state that nearly the entire population have left that place and emigrated further South, and that, conaequently, all the stores and most of the private residences are closed. A small rabel force remeins there, hut is not quartered thera permenently. The National forces occupy Hudsonville, seven miles North of Holly Springs.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated near Grand Junction, Nov. 25, says: "The news from Corinth is interesting. The rebels have taken possession of the railroad between Corinth and Jackson, and are reported now occupying Henderson and Pinson, teering up rails and carting them away. Their force is not known; but it is thought to be a prelude for an attack upon Corinth. No fears are entertained for its safety. This is supposed to be a portion of PRICE'S cavalry, lately making a reconnoissance toward Salem. The enemy is also reported as tearing up the railroad track at Collierville, this side of Moscow. An inteligent contraband reports that PRICE has again fallen back south of Tallahatchie, and is moving toward Vicksburgh. If this be corroborated, look out for an extensive demonstration."

The Nashville *Union* of Monday has these items: "Twenty-five reguler 'Butternuts' belonging to FORREST'S command, some cavalry men, some infantry, and some belonging to FREEMAN'S Battery, were brought in yesterdey, having been captured by Gen. CRITTENDEN'S commend. Fifty 'Butternuts' were also brought in who were captured by Gen. DAVIS' command. They are hard-looking nuts, and appear badly frostbitten. Uncla Sam will soon have quite a stock of Butternuts on hand. While the prisoners were standing in the Capitol yard, a member of the First Middle Tennessee Volunteers, U. S. A., recognized his brother among them. On last Thursday a rebel supply train was attacked by our cavelry near Clarksville, and the wagons all taken and thirty prisoners captured.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Louisville, says that recruits by hundreds daily come in from East Tennessee, and without ceremony enter the service. The brigade of East Tennesseans, before it reaches Nashville, will number nearly ten thousand strong, in which will be near two thousand cavalry, well armed and equipped. They will be sufficiently strong to raise the Star Spangled Banner in every county in East Tennessee, and maintain their position against any force tha rebels can send against them.

A large number of steamboats have recently been chartered by the Government in St. Louis, but their precise destination is unknown. It is supposed, however, that they are intended to act in conjunction with the McClernand expedition.

Gen. MCNEIL, who ordered the execution of ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., some time since, and whose surrender is now damanded by JEFF. DAVIS, is responsible for his action to the Missouri State authorities, under whom he holds his commission. The Leavenworth *Enquirer*, of Nov. 21, states that he has been surrendered to the rebel authorities, first having been put in irons, but tha statement is doubtless premature.

We have received advices from Nassau, N. P., to tha 22d inst. Tha *Guardian* of that date announces that on tha Thursday previous tha rebel steamer *Antonica* (late British steamer *Herald*) and the steamer *Leopard* arrived at Nassau, having run the blockade at Charleston on tha 17th and 11th inst., respectively. The *Guardian* has another desperate growl in reference to the movements of Admiral WILKES, who will not, it appears, behave exactly as the good neutral souls at Nassau desire, but still insists in hovering about that port on the lookout for rebel blockade runners, much to their disgust. Tha *Guardian* is extremely fearful that the Admiral, through his disrespect for international law, will embroil Great Britain and the United States in a war.

Gen. BOYLE, in command at Louisville, has issued an order forbidding that any negroes or slaves shall enter the camps, or that any officer or private shall interfere or intermeddle with the slevas in any way.

It is stated that the Democratic Congressmen elect from Ohio intend to make a formal damand upon the President that the political prisoners from that State shall either be released or have a speedy trial.

Doubts are expressed in Washington whether the Government will sustain the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER, in the confiscation of the Louisiana Bank property, as, according to the order of the President, issued on Monday, the power to carry out the Confiscation act is left to the Courts, and not to the military arm of tha country. In what precise manner the President would authorize the enforcement of the act was not known until this proclamation appeared, and the action of the military commander of the Gulf must, therefore, be regarded as both premature and liable to revocation.

Thanksgiving Day was marked in Boston by the unconditional release of all the prisoners in Fort Warren, including Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, and the Police Commissioners. Several of them left for home the same night.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH arrived at his home in Geneseo on Monday. In reply to a speech of welcome from Major HANDEL, the General made a few remarks alluding to the late canvass, and the many personal assaults made upon himself, but in no spirit of censure or recrimination. He, however, wished to allude to one slander of the Press which had just come to his notice, and that was that he had at one time telegraphed DEAN RICHMOND regarding an opportunity to secure a "good thing" in a Government contract. This he denounced as a falsehood and forgery, as he had never had a penny's interest in such a contract—nor desired to have—or telegraphed anyhody on the subject.

Gen. POPE passed through Milwaukee, on his way East, on Tuesday last. In response to calls made by a crowd which gathered around the hotel where he was staying, he said that he was proud to be once more among Western people, whom he loved, honored and respected; he had left them against his own judgment and with regret; he had urged upon the Secretary of War to allow him to remain in the West, but without avail; he did not choose to allude to the sad history that followed. He said that no State had responded more promptly to the calls of the Government than Wisconsin, not even excepting his own State of Illinois; he had commanded Wisconsin troops, and knew them to be brave, loyal and united—the officers and men were free from petty strifes and bickerings; he spoke with pride of his old command in the West, and expressed strong hopes of soon being able to join it. He felt rejoiced that he was now returning to the West, and never again would he leave it of his own accord.

HENRY WILLETS, County Treasurer of Westchester, as we learn from the Albany *Argus*, has become involved, and has not been able to pay over to the Comptroller the amount of the State taxes of 1861, assessed upon the county by the last Board of Supervisors. The State authorities have obtained a judgment against Mr. WILLETS, as County Treasurer, for the sum of $127,585 56, which includes interest and costs of suit. The principal due the State was $123,382 81, subject, it is said, to some deductions.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order requesting the attendance at Mass on every Wednesday, of all Roman Catholics connected with his Staff, escort and attendants. The Catholic bishop of Huntsville, Ala., is among the guests of Gen. ROSECRANS, and proposes remaining with him until he reaches Huntsville.

Gen ROSECRANS has issued an order directing two commissioned officers and one non-commissioned officer to be detailed from each regiment, to return to their respective States, and obtain a sufficient number of the newly drafted recruits to fill up the regiments.

The McKinstry trial, now in progress in St. Louis, it is estimated will cost the Government $100,000. It will be ended in about two weeks. It is believed the Major will be acquitted.

Col. JOHNSON has just been elected Senator to the rebel Congress by the Arkansas Legislature.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order assessing upon the Twentieth Illinois Regiment the sum of $1,242 62 for damages which they did to the store and property of Messrs. G. W. GRAHAM & Co., of Jackson, Tenn., on the night of Nov. 7. Capt. FRISBIE and TUNISON, of this same regiment, who were present while the pillaging was in progress, but took no measures to check it, were mustered out of service for dereliction of duty.

Field returns just made show that of 9,328 soldiers composing the ten Illinois regiments which have been longest in service 689 have been killed in battle, 3,048 have received discharges, and 755 recruits have been added, leaving on the roll at present 6,194 names.

The case of ANDREW J. HOUSTON, of Newburgh, Ind., under indictment for treason, closed for the present in the United States Court at Indianapolis on Saturday, the jury failing to agree, eight being for conviction, and four for acquittel. HOUSTON is charged with having accompanied a party of rebel guerrillas to Newburgh last Summer, and aided in robbing a Government hospital there.

Commissioner BOUTWELL some time ago decided that the issue of bills of a denomination less than one dollar, by municipal corporations, was not a violation of the act passed July 17, 1862.

The cranberry crop in Barnstable County, Mass., this year, reached 1,525 bbls., which were sold for $12,259 00.

All the guns for the iron-clad gunboat *Tuscumbia* have arrived at New-Albany, and will soon be placed in position. They are all 11-inch Dahlgren.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states thet there will be no rise in the Monongahela River at present, and that the immense quantities of coal intended for shipment to Cincinnati cannot get out, and may have to remain until Spring.

An eel, three feet long, was found on Wednesday in the pipe that supplies the Philadelphia *Bulletin* building with water. It was so tightly wedged in that it had to be cut in small pieces. Of course, it had entirely stopped the flow of water.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and lower on the Railroad Shares than on Wednesday. Gold, 129¼; Exchange, 143 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request yesterday, at drooping prices. Provisions were less sought after at former rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Grocery trade was inactive. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Laths, Leather, Tallow, Whisky, Codfish, Mackerel, Foreign Liquors, Petroleum, Wool and Tobacco. The freight market was depressed.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—By the mails received from Nassau (N. P.) last night, we learn that two rebel steamers *from Charleston* arrived at that port on the 20th instant—Thursday of last week. There were two other steamers in the port of Charleston when these vessels left. It would thus seem that the trade of Charleston is still very brisk. Prior to the rebellion, it would have been thought a very wonderful thing to see four sea-going steamships in that harbor at one time; and such a thing as four steamships, or one steamship, engaged in foreign trade from Charleston would have raised the commercial prospects of the city to the highest pitch.

The Nassau papers do not state what these vessels were laden with; but it was undoubtedly cotton—cotton probably shipped and sold on behalf of the Confederate Government. Four steamer-loads of that precious staple, at the present time, will bring a very handsome return to that Government. It will enable them to purchase two, three or four "Alabamas" in England, or will procure from there all the military supplies that the rebels may need during the Winter.

We have been rather opposed to the projected Southern coastwise expeditions lately, for the reason that they abstracted so seriously from the strength necessary to confront the rebel masses in Virginia; but if a few thousand men and two or three ships *could* be spared from the six or seven hundred thousand troops and three or four hundred vessels the Government has in its service, they could not be put to better use than to capture the City of Charleston. It is now proven that anything like an effective blockade of that port is hopeless; and even though, in addition to our line of blockaders there, we have now Admiral WILKES' squadron near the Bahamas, we are unable to stop the commerce between these points. Where, in the name of Capt. ERICSSON and Secretary WELLES—where are our much talked-of iron-clads?

Undue Devotion to Generals.

The rebuke, by Gen. MEADE, of those officers of his brigade who sent in their resignations because of the recall of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, is admirable in tone and sentiment. Though not so designed, it is as applicable to the citizen as to the soldier.

One of our weaknessee thus far has been the propensity in the public heart to grow warm or cold toward the Government, as it showed favor or disfavor toward this or that General. It has fallen to the lot of the Government to feel itself obliged to withdraw from superior command two Generals in particular, one of whom was strong in the confidence of the Republican, the other of the Democratic party. Great numbers in each party felt deeply aggrieved by the treatment of their favorite. Yet there is not the slightest evidence that, either in the case of FREMONT or in that of MCCLELLAN, the Government was influenced by any but purely military considerations; while the very fact that the special admirers of each were mainly confined to one of the two political parties, denoted that other than purely military considerations affected the judgment of the people. Party bias operated, and in both cases the Government, to a certain extent, was made to feel the weight of party resentment.

It is easy enough to understand how political affinities should so quickly settle upon a General intrusted with high command. All of our past history goes to show that distinguished military achievement insures peculiar popularity, and makes the military hero the most "available" of all men as a candidate for the Presidency, or other high office. Of course, the party to which a promising General may happen to belong is eager to turn him to the best account, is slow to give up its faith in him, and takes it hard if he is put aside. It insensibly gets to judge him by political rather than military standards.

Yet, to every calm mind, it is superfluous to argue that it is the duty of Government to have regard *solely* to military capacity and efficiency in its regulation of high commands. It is engaged in a life or death struggle of infinitely more moment than the fate of any political party. It would be a flagrant crime in the Government, if for any party purpose whatever, it should intrust the leadership of our armies to any man whom, at heart, it deemed militarily unfit for the position, or to continue it in his hands a day after experience had forced upon it such a conviction. If it would be criminal in the Government to do this, it surely can't be right in any class of the people to clamor because it is not done. The Government alone has the military responsibility, and should be left absolutely free to exercise it, with sole reference to military ends.

It is, in fact, the high duty of the people, as it is of the Government, to judge our Generals without the slightest reference to the political future. That future will take care of itself, when it comes. Our present business has to do with the sword, and not the ballot-box. It is a vital matter with us that the sword should be in the most effective hands. It is present success in the battle-field, and that alone, that ought to enlist the public concern. We trust that hereafter there will be less disposition to associate the names of our prominent Generals with political parties. It is really a misfortune for any military leader to be mentioned, at this stage of the war, in connection with the Presidential election, which is to occur two years hence. He would be more than human if it did not excite ill-timed and irrelevant hopes, and if these did not damage that singleness of purpose, without which no mighty work, like that which our Generals now have in hand, was ever successfully accomplished. Gen. BURNSIDE, therefore, has been happily saved from any political castle-building, either on his own part or that of any party in connection with him. He has given himself up, head, heart and hand, to the one single object of possessing Richmond at the earliest day possible, and thus far retains, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and good wishes of all parties. Let it so continue until some more effective man—an event which we do not consider at all likely to happen—is found to fill his place. Men are nothing, and parties are nothing, in comparison with the supreme object now at stake—the nation's life.

The Prelude of Battle.

There is an amazing degree of apathy on the part of the public in regard to the present face-to-face antagonism of the National and rebel armies, on the Rappahannock. We cannot account for it on the ground of unconsciousness of the position. Every citizen of the loyal North who reads knows that Gen. BURNSIDE has led his grand army, by a sudden oblique movement, from the line of the Blue Ridge toward Fredericksburgh, and that Gen. LEE, not at all blinded by the strategy, immediately began to concentrate his whole army at Fredericksburgh to oppose him. For ten days the two armies have been confronting each other in force, only a narrow stream dividing them, and the pickets indulging in colloquies, not unfrequently within fifty yards of each other.

Two such bodies cannot remain as these two are now situated, almost in actual contact, without the early and inevitable consequence of deadly conflict. Each army is charged to the muzzle with wrath, and the other knows it. BURNSIDE holds command of the National troops because MCCLELLAN was too dilatory in offering fight. His very presence at the head of the army is tantamount to immediate wager of battle. Gen. LEE'S inclination for a decisive struggle is the result equally of policy and necessity. His army is larger than he can ever hope to have it again, and his men suffer more than it is safe to make them suffer, from the lack of suitable protection against the Winter's cold. Every consideration of policy, pressure, and duty is urging each side to the attack. And there they stand, face to face, with only the narrow river between. BURNSIDE ought to have 150,000 men. LEE is believed by his Baltimore friends, who keep communication with him, to have 130,000, including STONEWALL JACKSON'S corps.

Yet, with the campaign in Virginia brought to this imminent verge, there is no emotion, no excitement to catch the first booming of cannon in the dreadful fight. There was never so great a degree of popular unconcern on the eve of gigantic battle. If there were a universal superstition that the converging of the two armies toward Fredericksburgh were all a sham, there could hardly be a quieter lookout on their menacing positions in front of that venerable town. We will not attempt to explain the singular phenomenon we have described. But certainly a deeper public interest would be more becoming at such a critical moment. Battles do not always nor oftenest begin by premeditation. They frequently commence most unexpectedly to both combatants. A stray shot—a misunderstood movement—an erroneous order by a subordinate—any trifling error, may precipitate a conflict when opposing hosts are placed as the two armies are at Fredericksburgh. Any moment we may hear that blood is flowing in torrents and the fate of the Union hanging on the issue of the most sanguinary battle of the war. No patriot has excuse to forget the prayer, "God save the Republic!"

Recognition of the South.

We publish in another column a very able and interesting article on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain. We copy it from the London *Times*, where it appears as a communication in reply to some severe comments on the speech of Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, at Hereford; and some of the London journals intimate—what is quite probable—that it was written by the Secretary of War himself.

It is the ablest and most conclusive argument against recognition which has yet been given to the public. It draws very clearly the just distinction between recognition and intervention, and sets forth the principles of international law which regulate the recognition of new States. The leading position is that so long as the contest to compel the submission of a revolted territory is carried on by the Government to which it has owed allegiance, it is an unfriendly act to recognize its independence. When the Government abandons the contest, or suffers the war to die out, then recognition affords no just cause of offence. The writer shows that this is the principle upon which the English Government has always acted,—and most conspicuously in the only case which is strictly analogous to the present, that of the Spanish American Republics. There the contest was carried on for over *twenty* years before England or other foreign Powers would treat it as at an end, by the recognition of the independence of those States. "While the issue can be still considered doubtful," says the writer, "the presumption is necessarily in favor of the former Sovereign," and he shows that Mr. CANNING, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Lords LANSDOWNE and LIVERPOOL, and all the leading English authorities, held rigidly to this principle in the case of each of the Spanish Republics in South America.

He shows also that the cases of Belgium and Greece, often cited as precedents, are not analogous, because in those cases what the Powers did was to *create* independent States, and not merely recognize them—and that their action was confessedly hostile and might have been resented as good ground of war. The conclusion of a commercial treaty with a revolted community, in advance of its established independence, would also be an unfriendly and hostile act, as he shows by the example of France in making her treaties with the American Colonies during the War of the Revolution.

As to intervention, the correspondent of the *Times* suggests a difficulty which we trust the advocates of this policy in Europe will attempt to answer. Intervention, he says, implies that the intervening parties are prepared to dictate, or advise, some specific policy as a basis of adjustment: and he asks *what* policy in regard to Slavery England is ready to espouse and make herself responsible for. "What scheme are the great Powers of Europe prepared to recommend or to enforce on the subject of Slavery, which the South would accept, and which would not shock the conscience of Europe?" This is a pertinent question—one not likely to be speedily and satisfactorily answered.

The article is well worth a careful perusal. It is not easy to see how its arguments can be met and refuted; and if the grounds which it sets forth are really those held by the British Ministry, we may dismiss all fears of being speedily troubled with intervention from that quarter.

The Election of Comptroller.

We have very little to say about the election of Comptroller on Tuesday next. If the great body of the people of this City prefer to give control of their finances to a man whose only claim to their votes is that he has received a party nomination, rather than to re-elect one who has proved himself in every respect competent and most admirably qualified for the place, they are at perfect liberty to do so. It is a free country, and every man has a right to select precisely such persone to manage his affairs as he thinks best.

It would appear, however, from the list of names appended to the appeal to the electors of the City, in favor of Mr. HAWS, published this morning, that there is a determination on the part of a very large body of voters to disregard altogether the political aspect of the ensuing election, and base their action simply on the ground of the fitness of the candidate. Among these signers will be found a large proportion of gentlemen who were ardent supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR, in the election of last month;—in fact, every shade of politics will be found represented, as well as every interest of the City,—and a very large share of its property. It is a very encouraging indication of what may be hoped for on a still larger scale on the day of election.

We presume that no man in this City doubts that in everything relating to the duties of the office, Mr. HAWS comes before the public with stronger claims than Justice BRENNAN. He is a business man, thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position, of proved integrity, free from all suspicion of having used the office for party purposes, and enjoying the cordial confidence of business men without regard to party. He has administered the affairs of that Department with signal ability and success. Justice BRENNAN has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and in neither of those has he evinced or acquired any fitness for a position so widely different in all respects as that of Comptroller of the City Finances. He will be supported, not at all on account of any special qualifications for the place, but solely and exclusively because he has been nominated by the Democratic party.

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected in the face of a Democratic majority of some twenty thousand. If our citizens are as ready now, as they were then, to throw aside all mere party considerations, and act solely upon their conviction of their own interest and the public good, he will be elected again. It remains to be seen whether this will be the case or not.

Northwest Mississippi.

It seems that an encampment has been formed on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, opposite Helena, Ark. A private letter to us, from an officer of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, dated Nov. 8, has the following:

"* * * We reached Helena by boat from Memphis with little molestation from the guerrillas on shore. We found ten thousand troops stationed at that point, and three or four gunboats doing guard duty in the river. Gen. CURTIS gave us the option of landing the regiment at Helena or forming a new encampment across the river. After consultation we concluded upon the latter, and here we are, under canvas, in our thick forest. Our boys have already made several reconnoitring expeditions among the cotton plantations which lie a few miles away, and have brought in a large amount of forage and other plunder. Hundreds of acres of uncleared cotton stretch in all directions. The plantation of JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior under BUCHANAN, is only seven miles from here. He has 800 acres of corn and a great number of hogs, as he has "annexed the ranche," giving his negroes orders like. One of our reconnoitring parties yesterday brought in four prisoners, one of whom had been a General. They were conducted to my tent on account of its large size and having a fire. They were sociable, and I entertained them to the best of my ability. After dark, while seated in our tent, a picket alarm was given. I turned out, of course, and our men formed in line of battle. It resulted in nothing but shooting a mule. In returning to the tent, I found my "Anna" keeping faithful guard over the secesh, with not a soldier in the neighborhood. They had made no attempt whatever to escape, though nothing would have been easier. Gallant fellows, certainly! Our situation is dangerous on account of the guerrillas, of which the country back of us is full, but we hope to be reinforced soon. It takes half our regiment to do picket and guard duty. When the river rises our destination, doubtless, will be Vicksburgh. * * *"

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—LORTZING'S comic opera, "Der Wildschutz" (the Poacher), was produced here last night with a degree of unanimous success that will justify its repetition on many succeeding evenings. It is a work peculiarly German in character, and depending largely on dialogue and peculiarity of a provincial kind. But to the American who understands a little German there is sufficient of broad, hearty humor to keep him in merriment from the opening scene to the final one. The music is in the happiest vein of the composer—which we may take this occasion to say, is not sufficiently known to our public. It is full of freshness and gaiety, and is amply filled with melodies, moreover, that are taking to the average ear. The performance last evening was extremely good. HERR GRAFF, who played the part of *Baculus, the Schoolmaster*, displayed an excellent vein of comicality which we hardly gave him credit for possessing. Without sacrificing the musical opportunities of his *role* he succeeded in keeping the house in a roar. MME. JOHANSSEN was admirable also, as the *Baroness Freemann*, and a lady whose name we have not just before—MME. SCHAUMBERG—made a favorable impression as *Gretchen*. The remaining characters were sustained with spirit and success by Messrs. WEINLICH, QUINT and KRONFELL. We have always to praise the orchestra and chorus at the German Theatre, and may unhesitatingly do so on the present occasion. Rarely have we seen such a performance that gave so much genuine satisfaction, or obtained so merited and unequivocal a success. "Der Wildschutz" will be repeated to-night (Saturday.)

IRVING HALL.—The remarkable child pianist, Miss TERESA CARRENO, will give her second concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, the great contralto, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Signor ABELLA. Those who have not heard this extraordinary performer would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Signora LORINI will make her *début* in "Norma," supported by the celebrated contralto Signorina MORENSI and Signors MACCAFFERRI and SUSINI.

DE CORDOVA.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S new humorous lecture, "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party," being a complete success, and Dodworth's Hall having proved much too small to admit all who desired to hear the lecturer on Tuesday evening last, Mr. DE CORDOVA has taken Niblo's Saloon, where the future lectures of the course will be delivered, and where he will this evening repeat his humorous recital of Mrs. Smith's family and social troubles.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Holly Springs Deserted by its Inhabitants—Position of the National Forces—Southern Items, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Galveston *News* of the 7th inst. says that SAM. HOUSTON made a secession speech in Brenham, Texas, lately.

Advices from Holly Springs to Saturday last state that nearly the entire population of that place have emigrated South. All the stores and most of the private residences are closed. A small Confederate force remains, but is not quartered permanently.

The Nationals occupy Hudsonville, which is seven miles north of Holly Springs.

The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all the navigable streams in the State, appropriating $500,000 for that purpose.

The first General Council of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States was to meet at Augusta, Ga., on the 19th instant.

NEWS FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of Two Rebel Steamers from Charleston at Nassau—Another Growl About Admiral Wilkes.

Files of the Nassau, (N. P.) *Guardian* to the 22d inst., inclusive, have been received, from which we extract the following matters of interest:

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Confederate steamer *Antonica* (late British steamer *Herald*,) and the steamer *Leopard* arrived from Charleston on Thursday. The former brought dates to the 17th, and the latter to the 11th instant. The news is unimportant. The steamers *Aries* and *Hera* were in port when these vessels left.

ANOTHER GROWL AT ADMIRAL WILKES.

The incident of Thursday afternoon should be known in England, for its consequences may be most momentous. Admiral WILKES with two steamers approached our harbor and signaled for a pilot. Pilot LLOYD went out, carrying (by the Governor's directions) his Excellency's Proclamation of the 11th of March, and informed the Federal Admiral that he could not bring him into port without the special permission of the Governor. The Admiral replied to the effect that he would not ask it, and would come in without it. However, he did not come in, but bore away to the north, and there lay off at the distance of a marine league from our shores.

Previously to this, while he was standing off near the Lighthouse, the garrison boat with the Fort Adjutant and the boat of the *Barracouta* had put off with the express intention of communicating with him; but the Admiral, in a signally discourteous manner, moved off so as to avoid communicating with them.

Of course, enough is known of Admiral WILKES to favor the conjecture that neither the Queen's Proclamation nor any respect for international usage will prevent him from acting with haste, rudeness and violence. The consequences of such action may be most disastrous; for it is not to be presumed that the Government will tolerate any attempt of his to come into port, in defiance of Her Majesty's orders. He will not be allowed to come in, and his conduct may ultimately embroil his country and England in a war.

We wish to draw the attention of the English people to the condition in which the people of this colony and Bermuda are placed. The ports of both colonies are virtually blockaded. Innocent vessels are chased, brought to and searched. There is no sufficient protection of English vessels between Nassau and Bermuda; nor is one English man-of-war sufficient to protect our Out-islands and the port of Nassau. Recently, as we are informed, English vessels have been taken close to the Abaco cays. And now, to crown all, the blockading squadron is placed under the command of an officer notorious for his precipitation, his contempt of law and usages, and for his deep dislike to England.

It is impossible that, in this state of things, some very serious collision should not occur, or that very serious damage should not be inflicted on English ships and property. The only means of preventing either is to have an efficient force in these seas. We have complete confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Capt. MALCOLM, his officers and crew. But the *Barracouta* cannot be here and off Abaco at the same time. And an insufficient force is, to men like Admiral WILKES, only a temptation to violence and offence. And such violence may most materially damage the property, and damnify the interests of English merchants and shippers.

We trust, therefore, that feelings of self-interest, if not of patriotism, will stimulate the merchants of England to urge upon their Government the necessity of keeping up an adequate force here, and that the sympathies of Englishmen will support and uphold the local Government in any measures which the precipitation of Admiral WILKES, or of men like him, may compel it to resort to for the vindication of English honor and the protection of English property and possessions.

Mason Jones in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is the torture house of the operatic manager, and the harvest-field of the popular lecturer. Every one goes to hear a lecture, and in consequence of the advertisement of Mr. MASON JONES an immense audience was gathered at the Academy last night to hear his celebrated oration upon the scholar, patriot and poet, JOHN MILTON.

Of Mr. JONES' theory concerning MILTON and his works, we have before spoken. The delivery of the oration on this occasion fully justified the seemingly extravagant eulogiums which the London journals have passed upon him from time to time, and the vast audience sat, as if spell-bound, for the space of two hours, delighted by his poetic imagery, indorsed in cherished conviction by the strength of his argument, and assured of the speaker's right to be classed among the first of the world's living orators.

Gen. Buell's Court of Inquiry.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 28.

Gen. BUELL'S Court of Inquiry commenced yesterday. After organizing, the Court adjourned until to-day.

The proceedings will be private. Gen. BUELL will not be in attendance.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 28.

The official figures of canal tolls, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 22, 1862, foot up $5,080,426. For the same time in 1861 they footed up $3,855,296.

Death of Gen. James Irvin.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 28.

Gen. JAMES IRVIN, Naval Storekeeper, died to-day.

Arrival of the Delaware.

The United States transport *Delaware*, Capt. J. S. Cannon, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, which place she left on the 25th inst., with 53 cabin and 105 steerage passengers, and the United States mail.

A discharged soldier belonging to the Eighth Maine Volunteers, CHARLES MYRICK, died on the passage home, and was buried at sea with appropriate services.

The following are the passengers by the *Delaware*:

Col. E. W. Serrell, Col. John L. Chatfield, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Brewerton, Surgeons Thos. G. Catlin, J. C. Eastman, W. H. Smart; Chaplains U. L. Wayland, C. S. Woodruff, J. C. Emerson; Captains Delezie, H. E. Bohnler, J. M. Clough, T. G. Wallace, N. H. Brown, C. H. Campbell, William Lynch; Purser C. W. Lynch; Lieutenants Ismael G. Sealey, Robt. Calderwood, J. Porter; J. W. Browning, G. H. Elliott, N. Burdick, L. E. Bigelow, D. P. Heaton, A. A. Whiteman, W. Gleason, J. M. Bonell, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Donnellood, E. Degrau, J. Van Brunt, W. J. Adler, Mr. Hall, W. B. Coggswell, D. Coggswell, D. Bryant, W. A. Wermlee, D. Connell, E. S. Riddell, N. L. English, G. P. Cottrell, K. C. Kimball, Henry Tresler, Paul Bellist, John Pratt, Wm. Brown, Wm. Campbell, W. Neal, J. C. Parker, E. S. Curtis, J. W. Browning, and 105 in the steerage.

We are indebted to Capt. CANNON and Purser BIRDSALL, of steamer *Delaware*, for papers.

Personal.

—Harris G Rodgers, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., has been appointed additional Paymaster in the army.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 166 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Christmas in Sunday School.
A programme of a musical celebration of the Christmas Holidays, for Sunday School, Choir and Congregation. Now ready. Price three dollars per hundred. Apply to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., where the GOLDEN SHOWER and GOLDEN CHAIN may also be obtained.

"They Cure!"—What cures?
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for a Cough;
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POLITICAL.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF OUR CITY.

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

Among the officers to be elected at the Charter Election, to be held on the first Tuesday in December next, is a "COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," for the term of four years, from the first Monday of January next.

This office is by far the most important of any under our City and County Government. Its incumbent is vested and charged with the control and administration of our complicated public finances, including the auditing, settlement and adjustment of all claims in favor of or against the Corporation or the County, and involving the receipt and disbursement of upward of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

The importance of placing in this office a man of experience, known integrity of character, and possessing financial and general business qualifications, will readily be conceded by every intelligent citizen; and in view of the fact that the welfare of this great [illegible] with its million inhabitants and vast wealth, is greatly promoted by, and even dependent upon, a faithful and judicious exercise and performance of the extensive powers and duties of the Head of the Finance Department, no right-minded man can consistently vote for a person for that office to whom he could not prudently confide the care of his private business affairs.

There is not necessarily, and should not be, any connection between the administration of our municipal affairs and the questions of State or National politics. The election of a Comptroller should have exclusive reference to the best interests of the people of our City, and should involve the consideration of the too much neglected questions: Is he honest? Is he capable?

The undersigned, representing all shades of political opinion, urge their fellow-citizens, in considering these questions, to bear in mind the present incumbent,

ROBERT T. HAWS,

who has during his term, now about to expire, filled this important office in a way to command the approbation and merit the confidence of all classes in the community. He possesses great experience in connection with the City Government, and has shown himself to be eminently qualified to discharge the duties devolved upon this office.

At a time like the present, we think it would be in the highest degree imprudent, if not dangerous, to discard a man who has been tried, and in no respect found wanting—who has introduced order and system in the administration of the public finances, whose influence has always been actively exercised in favor of economy in the public expenditures, and to whose efforts the community are indebted for an important reduction in the rate and amount of taxation for the present year—for any new man, especially one who is wholly inexperienced in financial management.

We therefore earnestly recommend Mr. HAWS as a candidate in all respects worthy and deserving the support of the electors at the ensuing Charter Election.

NEW-YORK, November, 1862.

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F. S. Winston,	Jas. Wotherspoon & Son,
John Wadsworth,	Walter T. Kiots,
O. E. Wood,	John Taylor,
D. D. Wright,	Wm. H. Merrill, Jr.,
Philip Frankenheimer,	Moore & Sidman,
Jas. H. Lonnsbery,	John A. Harriot,
Wm. F. Underhill,	Thomas Lewis,
Stephen M. Wright,	Wm. H. Jackson,
H. N. Wild,	A. B. Arnold,
Isaac Seligman,	G. F. Coddington, Jr.,
Jesse Seligman,	John J. Felter,
J. Minzesheimer & Son,	Isaac Lewis,
Barbet L. Solomon,	B. F. Smith,
J. & G. Liebtenheim,	W. V. R. Arnold,
Simeon Gutman,	Wm. S. Brown & Co.,
S. Guiterman,	Thos. Crane,
John A. Stevens,	Chas. H. Davis, Jr.,
S. V. Hoffman,	E. Chamberlin,
Robert S. Hone,	Joseph R. Brown,
C. H. Russell,	John T. Conover,
George F. Talman,	Geo. C. Byrne,
Edward Mintzrn,	Peter T. O'Brien,
P. H. Vanderwoort,	G. W. Ford,
John Steward,	Henry Wilson,
S. Draper,	Newton R. Squire,
Fred'k M. Peck,	Charles B. Stockwell,
A. C. Pratt,	John R. Andrews,
J. V. Rockwell,	C. P. Diefendorf,
C. L. Tiffany,	Henry Salisbury, Jr.,
A. Given,	John W. Corlies,
John Ilocy,	J. N. Tifft,
George Farnham,	Thomas A. Rees, Jr.,
George R. Andrews,	B. W. Plumb,
John L. Griffin,	George McClure.
John McBrair,	Peter L. Hyde,
R. J. Smith,	G. W. Williams,
Henry G. Silleck,	Henry Fletcher,
Charles T. Cook,	Charles McCallum,
Daniel C. Kingsland,	William M. Haydock,
E. M. Clark,	Henry Palmer,
William G. Hertley;	N. B. Mountfort,
Isaac Mix, Jr.,	William H. Dusenberry,
E. D. Wilson,	Oscar Silleck,
Denney Hull, Jr.,	Charles Schulthels,
Moses O. Banks,	Anthony Arnoux,
William Taylor,	Charles W. French,
S. P. Squire,	John B. Bonny,
James R. Brown,	G. M. Curtis,
H. T. Wood,	Jay C. Young,
R. R. Wood,	Hiram Dixon,
R. A. Sands,	Silas St. John,
William D. Briggs,	James Cushing, Jr.,
J. H. Johnston,	E. O'Neill,
T. S. Robinson,	A. S. Baldwin,
Edward M. Bloomer,	D. T. Foote,
David E. Binsse,	Wm. D. McKibben,
Philip W. Koppel,	J. C. Finney,
Lionel Moses,	C. E. Goetz,
James H. Thompson,	George Bancroft,
F. V. Rushton,	Marshall O. Roberts,
August Oppenheimer,	Wolf Levi,
Rev. L. Sternberger,	C. L. Sidner,
S. Strauss,	S. Steinbrink,
S. Strauss,	G. Schwarzbaum,
B. Silverstein,	Simon Stern,
J. Strauss,	F. Butskey,
L. Beckman,	S. Bech,
S. Blumauer,	N. Bachman,
E. Bloombauer,	David Blekes,
M. Cleeman,	Moses Fellheimer,
George Feit,	W. K. Frank,
B. F. Fry,	Siegmund Fuld,
Joseph Fink,	H. Holdsmith,
D. Goodman,	Dr. Edward Gutmann,
E. Hyman,	S. Hofheimer,
S. Hochstaedter,	J. Kohn,
W. Kling,	L. Kallman,
A. Kertzenberg,	D Mandelbaum,
I. Masliner,	J. Mashack,
Charles Northshield,	and over 6,000 others.
M. Putsky,	

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.

HENRY H. HEULAT, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av., on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated
For School Commissioner
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees
MICHAEL RYAN,
HUGH HAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Secy, } Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, } Mozart
FREDK E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LEGRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD.
WILLIAM TRISLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—
(XXTH WARD.)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERHILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—John B. Hobby.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

**SEVENTH ALD

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 55,043 bbls. Flour, 592 bbls. and 1,905 bags Corn Meal, 233,491 bushels Wheat, 82,143 bushels Corn, 27,684 bushels Barley, 388 bushels Rye, 35,430 bushels Oats, 1,840 bushels Malt, 4,792 pkgs. Provisions, and 697 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Light sales were made to-day, at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 200 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been inactive, at 30c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after at former quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request at unaltered prices.

COAL—Has been in limited demand, yet quoted firm.

COCOA—A lot of 25 bags Guayaquil, in bond, was sold at 17c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet steady. Sales: 100 bags Maracaibo at 33½c., and 210 bags Rio, in lots, at 31½c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot has been less active, to-day, at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy at 65c.@66c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and lower. The demand is moderate both for shipment and home use. Some receivers are very eager to sell. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,800 obls., including Superfine State at $5 55@$5 65; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@$5 65
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 900 bbls., at $6 40@$6 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and prices tend downward, the export demand being restricted. Sales, since our last, 137,000 bushels, including White Canada, (the first sale of this kind for a long time,) at $1 45@$1 51; White Western, at $1 50@$1 53; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Western, (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 39; Milwaukee Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 29@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23; Red State, at $1 31@$1 ₱ bushel. Corn continues depressed; sales since our last, 91,000 bushels at 69c.@70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for Ordinary; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, 75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 15,000 bushels, to arrive. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 64c.@66½c.; Western, at 64c.@66c.; and State, at 66c.@67c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for, at $1 45@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Sales 6,700 bushels.

The following statement shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at the undermentioned places, for the week ending Nov. 22:

Port.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago	48,668	254,160	345,036	65,872	21,149	22,315
Milwaukee	12,759	282,176	2,378	4,147	7,462	875
Toledo	26,998	151,296	132,470	4,569	—	2,160
Detroit	18,387	40,717	14,422	22,486	2,265	430
Total	105,812	727,349	494,286	97,084	33,876	25,811
Previous w	137,934	1,048,928	832,388	106,112	35,811	28,411

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	464,160	448,932
Wheat, bushels	12,376,107	13,490,215
Oats, bushels	119,691	259,970
Corn, bushels	116,509	215,608
Rye, bushels	71,268	149,870
Barley, bushels	53,107	112,845

The stock of Wheat in store at Milwaukee, Nov. 22, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was 797,864 bushels. The stock on Saturday, last week, 993,108 bushels—decrease about 200,000 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 22, 1862.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	45,831	1,137,758	1,397,099
Wheat, bush	241,226	12,557,926	17,570,429
Corn, bush	289,119	30,596,784	26,051,405
Oats, bush	66,135	3,336,165	1,489,721
Rye, bush	21,272	925,046	483,426
Barley, bush	23,640	713,702	701,577

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 22.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	64,134	1,575,715	1,434,299
Wheat, bushels	571,327	12,755,589	14,418,062
Corn, bush	611,691	29,515,998	23,754,752
Oats, bush	40,562	2,625,743	1,153,168
Rye, bush	31,252	752,762	462,155
Barley, bush	66,606	2,393,126	145,491

FRUIT—Business has been less active, but prices have not varied materially.

HAY—North River continues in demand, at from 85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, at former prices. New Crop, 16c.@25c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive at previous prices.

LEAD—Pig has been in limited request at $7 87½@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Sales were confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 40c.@42c., and Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been in fair request at 60c.@65c. for Refined, and 45c.@50c. for Crude, ₱ gallon. Other kinds have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day, sales having been confined to 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; sales 250 ooxes. Lard tends downward; sales 650 lbs. and bbls. at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in lively demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is active and firm at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Nov. 25, says: "The weather for pork-packing was unfavorable in the fore part of the week, but became clear and frosty subsequently, and quite favorable. The receipts have not been very large, and since the favorable change in the weather, the demand has been fully equal to the offerings. Further decline has taken place in most articles of hog product, and it seems to be generally admitted that the current rates for Lard and Pieces will not justify the rates being paid for Hogs, so that the position of the trade is unsatisfactory to packers, who are expecting to sell in a home market. And, as regards the prospects of the English markets, the indications are far from being as hopeful as they were last year, at this time, but still there is a margin for profit in case prices do not further decline in the English markets. The receipts at hogs at this place, so far, have run up to a higher figure than in any previous year, with the exception of 1858. As we have stated in a previous number of our paper, the hogs coming in are lighter than they were last season. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday the weather continued unfavorable for packing, and there was hardly anything done. The pens were crowded, and packers well supplied for the first day or two of the next favorable weather. The receipts were 8,000 head. Thursday the market remained without change, and was still dull, though there was no pressure to sell on the part of drawers. Friday, drovers were more disposed to sell, and met the views of buyers more freely, and prices ruled in favor of the latter. Saturday the demand was good at the rates current the previous day, but there was no change in prices, the range being $4 25@$4 50. Monday the demand was again good, and the market steady and firm, and for some extra heavy $4 60@$4 65 were obtained. Yesterday the market did not undergo any important change. The demand was fair, and the whole range was $4 25@$4 50, those averaging 200 lbs. selling at about $4 40. The receipts during the week and for the season, and (comparatively) for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week	56,900
Previously reported	98,206
Total this season	155,206

Same time in		Same time in	
1861	48,743	1856	120,828
1860	112,375	1855	131,068
1859	179,264	1854	105,588
1858	161,161	1853	134,919
1857	95,481		

The speculative demand for Mess Pork, noted in our last, continued during the week, and about 12,000 bbls. were sold at $10 75 for ——— brands, and $10 50 for good Country ——— Both held more firmly, and buyers had to ——— to get dealable City below $11, and ——— at $10 75, but these rates being ——— of the sellers, the business of the week was not ——— otherwise would have been. The ——— now exists—that the Mississippi ——— Gulf within the next sixty days ——— of a Southern trade to some ——— tates the basis of some of the ——— chases, and there is no doubt ——— some extent, enters into the ——— at least a portion of those ——— Pork trade the present season, although the disappointment this expectation gave last season ——— duces a great deal of caution ——— that any extended speculative ——— upon it. Lard has generally declined; prime kettle rendered closes at 8¾c.@8¾c.; steam, 8c., including head and gut; and butchers' about the same. Grease is also down to 6¼c.@7¾c. for brown to the best white. Green meats, excepting for Hams, are dull. Shoulders, 3c.@3¼c.; Sides, 5c.@5¾c. for rib and clear cut, suitable for boxing; and light Hams, 5¾c. Large Hams would not bring over 5¼c. No new Mess Pork offering, nor is there any of consequence being packed. There is nothing doing in Bacon, excepting the sales being made to the Government, which, owing to the shape in which it is packed and other attending circumstances, do not indicate the market accurately. Shoulders loose may be quoted at 5¼c. and Sides at 5¾c. Nothing doing in bulk meats. The market has been heavy for boxed meats; Cumberland cut Middles are offered at 5¾c.; long rib at 6c.@6¼c.; short do. 6¾c., and short clear 6¾c.@7c.; but buyers have been asking concessions of ¼c. to ¾c. so that but little could be sold at the quotations. The European packers in this market, however, are operating vigorously and largely, and in addition to middles, are preparing a large amount of Hams and some Shoulders for the foreign market."

RICE—A limited business was transacted in Carolina at $8 75@$9, and East India at $7@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in less demand to-day, though prices have not varied.

SPELTER—Has been dull, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Exhibit less activity, but are quite stiffly held.

SUGARS—The inquiry continues limited, at drooping prices. The reported sales do not exceed 400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Cuba, in part, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 37½c.@38c., chiefly at 38c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and rates tended downward. For Liverpool—There were engaged by American vessels, Flour, 1,500 bbls., at 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, 250 bales at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and by foreign vessels, Bacon and Lard, 350 packages at 30s. @32s. 6d.; and Butter, 200 packages, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 500 bbls. at 2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; also, by a foreign vessel, Lard, 100 packages at 37s. 6d.; and Cheese, 100 boxes, at 45s. ₱ ton. For London—By a foreign vessel, Flour, 500 bbls. at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Belfast—A British bark took grain at 11d. ₱ 60 lbs., and Heavy Goods at 35s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—MR. LEOP. KLOPFER, FROM Strassburg, will please leave his address for H. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

D. R. H.—WILL YOU PLEASE CALL AGAIN TONIGHT at 8 o'clock. C. F.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

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At the most reasonable prices.

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HOLIDAY AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS FOR CHILDREN.

The most useful and beneficial are the Patent Spring Rocking Horses, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. They are not dangerous as the common Rocker, they expand the chest and harden the rider to exercise by

Send stamp for circular containing ——— and price list. Also a large assortment of sleighs, Carriages, Drums, &c.

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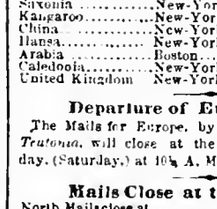

HATTA ENZIE'S PATENT OYSTER-OPENER.—The most wonderful outdoor invention of the age. Opens oysters in the most rapid manner. Saves its cost in a few days. Every one who has an oyster trade should have one. Also, Patent Oyster Knives. Manufactured by HATTA ENZIE, No. 1 Broadway.

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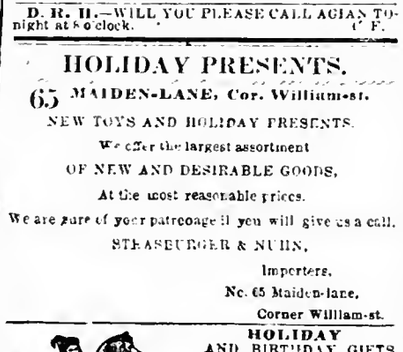
TO FAMILIES AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

TO USE SOAP IN USE.

P. MORGAN'S SONS'



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This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

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Nos. 377 Washington-st. and No. 440 West-st.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH will preach a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of the Pilgrims. (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) Brooklyn, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. MERWIN, } Com. of Arrangements.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Youth's Burman, Bible and School Society of the Madison-av. Baptist Sabbath School, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church edifice, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Exercises to commence at 7½. Rev. DRS. ARMITAGE and GILLETTE, and Lucius HART, Esq., will address the Society.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, No. 440 Broadway,)—SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*Religion, Real and Unreal*, by CHARLES CHAUCER GOSS. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. This Tabernacle is established by clergymen of various denominations for young men, strangers and the public generally. Seats free.

AT THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand rally of the colored people and their friends, to aid in providing for the Freedmen of the South, who are in great destitution. Rev. Chaplains INSKIP and HAYES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will preach THIS MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on the *Beatitudes*, followed by *Elements for the Coming Age*, at 7½ P. M., by special request, on this text—*Having no Hope—*. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Rev. W. H. TREAT, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Illinois.

AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, of the Pilgrim Church, will speak in behalf of the National Freedmen's Relief Association and "the Contrabands." A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

"LET US GO, WE PRAY THEE, INTO the Jordan and take hence every man a beam."—Rev. WILLIAM A. HAWLEY will preach upon the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and will deliver in the MORNING the second sermon of the series on the *Lord's Prayer*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN LIGGINS, OF THE AMERICAN Episcopal Mission, will deliver a lecture on *The Church and the Missionary Work Among Them*, in the Lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, (5th-st., west of 2d-av.. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. In the afternoon, service commencing at 3½, Rev. ROBERT HOLDEN will preach. The public are especially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Love Feast will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. This is the first of a course of monthly sermons to young people. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unprovided with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY BRANCHARD, preacher. SUNDAY MORNING, in the EVENING Rev. MOSES PARTRIDGE will deliver a second discourse on the doctrine of *Future Life and Immortality*.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 95 East Broadway, to the second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

EPHRAIM-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR INGRAM-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. FISH, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, pastor. Subject for the evening, *What and where is Heaven?* Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN THE Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Festival on 3d P. M. Class-meeting at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last Sabbath in present location (D. V.). The public are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. ROBERT PATTERSON will preach at this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 30.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 7 and 7½ P. M., to be conducted by members of Halsted's Prayer-meeting Band.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of William and Mary College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, Jersey-City, on Ferry-st. to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. H. EVENS, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

HOW WILL THESE THINGS END?—THE People's News, so called, will preach in the Hall, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What is to be done by the Friend of Distress and Perplexity of Nations?*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. MATHISON will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening's topic—*Does God so Forgive the Penitent as not to Punish Them?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. MARVIN RYAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning *The Active and the Passive Virtues*. Evening, *The Jewish and the Christian Communities*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHARLES T. COXE, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Subject *The Rich Man and Lazarus*—by the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Love feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. BELLOWS will preach, on the next SABBATH, in Phillips' Hall, Broadway, between 4th and 4th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening—subject, "*Conversation*."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—EPISCOPAL SERvices will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Dodworth's Building, 5th-av. and 25th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PARET.

REV. MR. SABINE, ASSISTANT AT THE Mission Chapel of Upper St. George's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., (corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—14TH-st., between 6th and 7th aves. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Subject—*The Temple of Ezekiel—Its Consecration.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

From W. H. Smith	$40 00
From Mrs. W.	5 00
From A Friend	6 00
From Ladies' Society of Hoosick	100 00
From Mrs. A. Duolap	25 00
From B. K. Stevens, Jr.	20 00
From A Friend	1 00
From Roosevelt & Son	50 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 18, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY of the United States, one thousand draught horses, having such information in relation to said service as may be required. Information to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, New-York city, who will issue orders for the delivery of the horses at such time and place as may be most convenient to the service, and there will be paid for each horse delivered and accepted the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 16, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for Gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, furniture, &c., of every kind, at 596 Sixth-av., between 40th and 41st sts. Also, all kinds of waste paper, rags, old metals, &c. Orders left at the above address, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Cash advanced on consignments. Parties favored with a call at their residence. Samples and references given. Address as above. Goods sent for examination from the country will be returned at our expense if not purchased. Highest cash prices paid for Ladies' cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, furniture, &c. Orders left at 596 Sixth-av., between 40th and 41st sts., will receive prompt attention. Cash advanced on consignments. Parties favored with a call at their residence. Samples and references given. Address as above. Goods sent for examination from the country will be returned at our expense if not purchased.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook; understands English and French cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three day at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; lived in one family, in the old country, for 15 years; good City references. Call for two days at No. 357 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do the housework; two years' good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class family, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams, ices, best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 7th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, one who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also understands all kinds of pastry and meat dishes, and is a good baker of all kinds of bread. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 357 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 170 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do washing for a small family. Call at No. 19 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer or laundress alone; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, by a most competent woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A TRUSTworthy person wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had several years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork; can furnish satisfactory reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 147 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse. City reference. Call at No. 92 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman desires a situation in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work thoroughly in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, aged 18, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at 124 East 16th-st., second door from 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress and understands French ironing, has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid, or thorough servant; take charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest, best-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for Germans, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A PARTY TEN YEARS IN THE IRON IMporting trade, but for the past three years acting as agent for a manufacturing establishment in the hardware line, of spacious engagement with a house from manufacturers' hardware or commission-agency house, has a personal acquaintance with the Iron and hardware trade in New-England, New-York State, and Canada in the West. Will give first-class reference, both in New-York and Boston. Address BOSTON, New-York Post office.

AN ENTRY OR GENERAL CLERK.—A young man of fcterity, who speaks French fluently, wishes an entry or general clerkship, or is disposed to accept a subordinate position, and let his advancement depend upon his deeds. Reference to good houses. Address A. C. K., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AN GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by one in the lay-out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Small's seed store, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address A. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 98 East 14th-st.

A PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 2 College-place.

HELP WANTED.

TWO PRINTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Open good compositor, and a place of direction the piece-work of a weekly paper; advertising manager in connection. One need only apply without testimonials as to character and printers qualifications. Inquire at the National Freedmen's Relief Association, No. 508 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. D. C. LEIGH.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—I

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PREFERABLE form of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.
ALSO FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.
The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest INTEREST on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:
$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all
All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."
These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.
No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.
The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the government.
Orders by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 17, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. FLORY, Secretary

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO
No. 54 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank of Washington, D. C., bought by us at ⅛ of 1 per cent discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862

NOTICE. ALL BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due on 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after this date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. O'SULLIVAN, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1851.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ACO. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 30-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPERTY advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,
Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., one, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.
There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.
This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, hall windows, basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 50th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st, or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 75 feet from the southeast corner of 52d-st. and 3d av., three stories, high stoop, with all modern improvements; each 17½x50; lot one half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains ten rooms, barn, carriage-house and green grapery; acre; fine brook, fish and skating-pond; five minutes' walk from depot. Horse and if desired. GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 122 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette*. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st. New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 20th-st., has all the modern improvements, rent, $30 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chicese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a first-class private family, in a respectable neighborhood in the City, within half an hour's ride of Wall-st State rent and locality to Box No. 1,255 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODation for four or five horses and two carriages, or for two horses and one carriage, within easy reach of Fifth-av. Hotel. Address, stating terms, Box No. 947 Post-office

WANTED TO RENT, OFFICE-ROOM, ON or near Beekman-st; suitable for a broker's office. Address H. D. O., Box No. 998 Post Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7:30, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fash on Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of Atlantic-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8:45 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express at 3 and 10 A. M., and 7:30, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. 4 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with) 9:30 P. M., (Sundays in sleeping car,) 10 P. M. (ended.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Alelon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 1:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Mid-Hetown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Chautauqua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., on Mondays 4:15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
The second of the series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
OF
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BAND,
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regimeot only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST.
ORATION
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin,
Will deliver his Fifth Oration in New-York on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.
Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir W. Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's Birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life at Laracor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift Lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The true account of the "Stella and Vanessa" Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and his Melancholy Death.
Admission.....25 cents
Reserved numbered Seats in Parquet and Balcony.....50 cents
MR. JONES will deliver his second Oration in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA.
Mr. DE CORDOVA begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MRS SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
at NIBLO'S SALOON,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets, which were not used on Tuesday last, will be available.
Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.
The future lectures of the Course will be held at NIBLO'S SALOON,
(instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised,) as follows:
"LONG BRANCH"—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK"—THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-Ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND CONCERT OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

FAIR.—THE YOUNG LADIES OF CLASSES A and C, of the Junior Department, 12th-st. School, will hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, during the day, and SATURDAY, day and evening, of this week, for the benefit of our soldiers. All donations of refreshments or fancy articles, will be thankfully received. Such donations may be sent to Mr. PULLMAN, at the Institute, on or before the 28th. Tickets may be obtained at the door for 10 cents.

THE GREAT ART AND INDUSTRIAL Fair for the benefit of the German Hospital, corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place—entrance No. 348 4th-st.—will open on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 7½ P. M. Entrance fee 10 cents; season tickets $1. Concert every evening.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons
EMPIRE CITY.....1,800 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. BRADSS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 6.
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Dec. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$5 | Steerage to London.....42
First cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....120 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square. In Queenstown to G. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO. In London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 81 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Rourse. In Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 18 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. LE MESURIER, will for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of first classes for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The steamer ORGES ADAMS, Capt. C. B. Lock, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN F. BOOTY, No. 54 Exchange place

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.
The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI.
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI.
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA
LORINI.....Norma | MORENSI.....Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI....Pollione | SUSINI.....Oroveso
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....J. GRAU
MONDAY, Dec. 1,
ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for MONDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell & Sallabury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new Opera of
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
will be produced for the last time on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock.
Fourth appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of this establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast
Mlle Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.
THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets.
In active rehearsal—LA FAVORITA and
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHILD PIANIST.
IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
SIGNOR ABELLA, and others.
In an entirely new and brilliant programme.
Tickets $1. Children, half price.
No extra charge for secured seats, the sale of which will commence THIS MORNING, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Scharfenberg & Luis' No. 709 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
MISS CARRENO
Will perform the following pieces:
BARCAROLLA, by Thalberg
FANTASIA "LUCIA," by Prudent.
RONDO CAPRICCIOSO, by Mendelssohn.
FANTASIA, "I due Foscari," by Rosellen.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., heat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 1,118 6th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors.) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for Colleges or Business. Students for West Point, Annapolis, Harvard and other colleges admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to open the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 18 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 250 as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by address to G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 24 East 14th-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in the department, and in the gymnasium. Circ

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, and Others.

Last evening, a Democratic meeting, nimly attended, was held in Cooper Institute, in order to ratify the nomination of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, as Comptroller, and JOHN E. DEVELIN, as Corporation Counsel. Until the arrival of ELIJAH F. PURDY, Hon. AUGUSTUS BELMONT was elected Chairman, who, upon taking the Chair, said that he considered that the coming municipal election would have a vast national importance. The voice of the Democratic Party had already spoken by the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. [Cheers.] This election had already had its effect all over the Union, for, even in Connecticut, where, for the last twenty years, an Democratic majority had been given, now it was largely ahead. Abolitionism would soon receive its death blow, and the Union would be restored as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, who was welcomed with great cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not anticipate that upon me would devolve, to-night, the pleasure and the honor of being the first to address this large, intelligent, enthusiastic meeting. I came here for two purposes, each of them near to my heart; and I must name as the first the intense desire, which will last as long as the light of life burns in my bosom—[bravo]—while I have the capacity to speak at all—to address the Democracy in their assembled multitude, [cheers.] but I referred to that pleasure in my taste and in my expression, the realization, the fond hope I had of meeting here to-night, and listening with delight to his accents—him whom we have recently elected to the position of Executive of the State of New-York. And yet, my fellow-citizens, if I could permit myself to be stimulated by the low feeling of envy, I might have been prevented from coming to witness an ovation to him, for there is a marked difference between HORATIO SEYMOUR and myself—he was a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, and he got it; I was a candidate for the same position, and I did not get it. [Laughter—"You didn't want it, Mr. BRADY."] You will excuse me from entering at large into the reasons for that singular result; but I do remember that some years ago, when the Democracy, with that logical capacity by which they were always distinguished, were attempting to explain their defeat in a particular election, one of the Democratic papers suggested that probably the reason was that more votes got into the opposition ballot-box than on our side; and I am very much afraid that that was my case. [Laughter.]

Permit me, after having thus introduced myself to you in the familiar way in which I like to speak to my fellow-men, drawing myself near to them if they do not draw them near to me, to read to you the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, explaining why he cannot be present to-night. [Cheers.] I called him "Governor" SEYMOUR. If I were more correct in phrase, I would have said Governor *elect*; but when the voice of the conservative people of New-York has declared that he shall succeed Mr. MORGAN in the Gubernatorial Chair, he is more than any Governor who has yet held that position. [Cheers.] It is an evidence of the triumph referred to by our worthy Chairman in the remarks which he made to you this evening, in which, while he advocated, as I advocate, a vigorous, earnest, unflinching and unfaltering prosecution of the war, [cheers,] he at the same time insisted that it should be prosecuted, not to establish a military Government in either division of the United States of America, but to establish the Constitution of the United States perpetually—[loud cheers, rendering inaudible the conclusion of the sentence.] I will now read Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter:

UTICA, Nov. 27, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Since I accepted yesterday your invitation to attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, I find it will not be possible for me to leave here and reach your city in season on this occasion. I have been constantly absent from home during the past three months, and the short notice which I had of the meeting, put it out of my power to arrange my affairs so that I can be in New-York before Saturday or Monday next. I regret this, as I wished to avail myself of the earliest opportunity to express publicly my gratification with the vast majority given in your city in favor of conservative principles. I shall wish to do all in my power to unite and strengthen the management of the Conservative Party, and to contribute as far as possible to the success of their candidate at the pending election.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR

To MORGAN E. HARRIS, Esq.

And now, having accomplished all that was in my mind in regard to the Governor that is and the Governor that is not, I want to name another reason I had for coming to this meeting—it was that I might have the satisfaction of testifying in any feeble way in my power, my gratification at the opportunity of speaking a word for my fellow-townsman, my fellow-Democrat of the Sixth Ward, the honest, intelligent and excellent MATHEW BRENNAN. [Cheers.] I know there are men here that belong to the old Sixth Ward, and who will not listen with any displeasure to the few reminiscences of that locality in which I am about to indulge, and I know that the gentlemen from other Wards or even gentlemen of other politics, if they be here, will not consider it out of taste for me to make these brief references to the past. There is no man who has reached even the period of life to which I have attained—and I have no claim yet to be called venerable—there is no man, even if he be not decorated just some whom I see in this assemblage, with those white hairs, honorable memorials of well-spent years, who in the sincerity and fulness of his soul's expression, would not like to turn back the tide of time and resume the generosity of youth with all its feelings. [Cheers.] In my youth, when I did cast myself a politician, I used to devote myself until the small hours of the morning, if I had no power to do more, to the mechanical service of folding the tickets that were to insure the Democratic majority. And I did it in the society of men who have since become distinguished, because, apart from the noble principles of the Democratic Party, we were urged on to our efforts by a name that the spirit of God Himself has sanctified in our memories—the name of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. [Loud cheers.] I was a spectator and participant in the great fight through the Bank excitement consequent upon the removal of the deposits, and I must say that there I saw moral and physical force, even to the attack upon the steam, and the man in the claret-colored coat. [Laughter.] I conceived then a devotion to the Sixth Ward, which neither vicissitude nor adversity, neither prosperity for fortune, good or ill, has ever diminished in the slightest degree.

The speaker gave several other reminiscences of the "Old Sixth," and spoke feelingly and at considerable length, of a former ornament of that locality now deceased, named TERRY MCGOWAN, whose memory he would cherish to the latest moment of his life, because he was an honest man.

He then alluded to Mr. BRENNAN, the candidate for Comptroller, and insisted that he was well qualified to fulfill the duties of the office. Mr. HAWS might have administered the affairs of the City very well; but he would remind the Democracy of New-York that it was not well to have the power and the finances of the General Government, of the State, and of the City, in the same hands at the same time. From the first moment of Republican ascendancy there had been a systematic attempt on their part, having control of the State Legislature, to dwarf the City of New-York; and I, was I me for the Constitution-loving Democracy to see that the public money should be applied to lawful, honorable, National and patriotic purposes.

I will, with your permission, now leave. [Cries of "No, no."] Oh! I had no idea, my friends, of leaving this place. I am very much obliged to you for the compliment, but when I said that I liked to address the Democracy, I had no thought of leaving on such short notice. [Cheers and laughter.] I meant to say I was going to leave this subject of local politics and my friend MR. BRENNAN, with this single observation, and then allude very briefly to national topics. It has been said in the papers, (I think in the TIMES,) that MR. BRENNAN has merely occupied the position of captain of police, I think, and police justice, and it was not considered that the tendency of either of these prepared him to discharge the duties of a financial post too so responsible as that of Comptroller. What had been, (to use a fashionable phrase,) the antecedents of Mr. HAWS, before he became Comptroller, I do not propose to consider. Some of you may remember that, in Tammany Hall, I was opposed to giving the election of the heads of departments to the people—seeing that one of the difficulties of electing officers of that nature was that we could not be sure of the precise qualifications of him who presented himself as a candidate. Acceding to the views of the paper I have spoken of, I would not be competent for the office. [A voice—HENRY J. RAYMOND is a humbug.]

My friend, he will not agree with you. [Laughter and cheers. Not at all. He's one of ours, and I never will support in any way to say anything against the personal character of a man who is opposed to me in politics because I really think it is possible for a man to differ with me in politics and yet be perfectly sane. [Laughter.] But I say that I would not [illegible] Comptroller, in the sense in which some of the gentlemen speak of that office. I [illegible] of the history and laws of this City, as to speak of figures and arithmetic in the figure of a *ballet corps* in the opera, which makes us a fee. [Laughter.]

If it should turn out that MR. BRENNAN was inadequate to take part in some financial discussions, (which he did not admit,) how would he differ from the Secretaries of the Treasury we have had? Few men were there in the world who had the peculiar intellectual faculties which enabled them to discharge with perfect accuracy such duties as devolved upon the Comptroller. But if MR. BRENNAN was ever involved in any difficulty, and should want a friend to advise him, he would find them in abundance all round, and among them all his portly, smooth and judicious friend, DEVELIN, Corporation Counsel. [Applause.]

Mr. BRADY then left the consideration of local questions, to indulge in a few words with the Democracy and with Conservative Republicans, in regard to the position of the country; and he begged them if in what he had to say, he should express what they did not fully approve, to do him the justice to consider that what he uttered was not an ebullition of the moment, but the result of such mature reflection as he was enpable of giving to any important subject which might engage his mind. He remembered when this war broke out, and from his office window in Broadway, he saw the magnificent battalions of men moving with grand and perpetual tread to the scene of conflict, he had a feeling of exhilaration which stirred the hearts of the American people; but when he saw them go through the streets now, it was with the utmost difficulty that he refrained from tears. And why? It was with a feeling of deep humiliation, in the first place, that he witnessed the conduct of the South, and he was talking to Democrats, who wanted to do justice to all men. As soon as they broke out in rebellion, they appealed to a foreign Power! It was an insult to the Democracy. If they had depended upon them, they would have secured them all their rights under the Constitution from now to all time. [Cheers.] Others might have deserted them, the fanatics in every portion of the North might have assailed them, but on the platform around him, and among the assembly he addressed, were hearts unselfish, comprehensive and national, that would have maintained their rights, even to their own exclusion from the councils of the nation. [Cheers.] And under the auspices of the pure-minded and right-minded Democracy, he would say to the South, if they had any lingering for the Union, then in the name of that Union, by all the recollections of the past, by all their hopes of the future, come back into this Union, shake hands with the Democracy, and in less time than the most hopeful prophet could suggest, the Democracy would have control of the Government, reinstate the Constitution, and have the Union as it was, with all their rights and privileges secured. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BRADY desired to make one or two suggestions which he had not yet seen mentioned. Each portion of this now divided empire was greater than any Power in Europe. In speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he quoted the letter of a Southern soldier, to the effect that his "Fabian" policy had done more to injure the South than anything else in this contest. He spoke in high terms of the ability and patriotism of Gen. BURNSIDE; but believed and hoped that the necessities of the Government would devolve upon them the necessity of calling back MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.] Whether he was recalled or not, he wanted it understood that the Democracy always carried forward the wars of this country, and meant to carry this to a most triumphant result, always keeping the Constitution of the United States in advance. He alluded to the fact that in one district of England (Lancashire) there were 200,000 operatives almost in a starving condition, caused by the cessation of a particular article of commerce with this country, to show the folly of any attempt at intervention on her part. Although regarding war as one of the most unfortunate calamities that could occur to any nation, if England did not behave better, he hoped the two divisions of the country would be united together, some time, and give her a taste of the American quality.

However disintegrated the Republic might be, however separate and apart the States might be kept, if the South would but do something toward coming back and being united with the Democracy, all the stars of the old flag would glitter as bright as they used to do, and shine on through the long lapse of ages forever and forever. [Prolonged cheers.]

While waiting for Mr. VAN BUREN, the meeting was addressed by Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, Dr. BRADFORD, Mr. NORTON, and THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, who all strongly denounced the Administration.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

It was after 10 o'clock when MR. VAN BUREN was introduced. He acknowledged the kindness with which he was received, and regretted the absence of the Governor elect. They were assembled to take measures with regard to the election of Comptroller and Counsel for the Corporation. It was true, these were municipal offices, and taxpayers would feel at liberty to vote for men who would best secure their interests, without regard to party ties. The present nominations had been made in an unusual manner, not heretofore known to the party, and it was but frank to admit that such a nomination, not being in conformity to any party usage, they were at liberty to ratify or reject it, as they felt disposed. He would support the candidates, because he considered it for the best interests of the taxpayers and of the City to do so. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the ability and integrity of Mr. DEVELIN, as a lawyer and a gentleman; and while admitting that Mr. BRENNAN had no pretensions to a high degree of education, he contended that he was as well qualified in that regard as was Mr. HAWS, when elected,—as Mr. FLAGG, as SYDNEY ALLEN and WALTER BOWNE, when called to discharge the duties of Mayor; or as DANL. T. TOMPKINS, or ANDREW JACKSON; and he would be the last man to admit that they ever had a better President. Mr. VAN BUREN had proceeded some time in eulogizing Mr. HAWS as a pure-minded, honest, upright man, when (being reminded that he was pleading the cause of the wrong client,) he corrected himself, amid much laughter, by saying he meant MATHEW T. BRENNAN. He then proceeded to draw up an indictment against Mr. HAWS, charging that under his administration the taxable debt of the City had been largely increased, and the annual taxes had been accumulating until he had become alarmed, and had to take measures, not to reduce the taxes, but to conceal the amount and postpone the burden on the people.

The security of the Administration rested in a strict obedience to the Constitution. As soon as they stepped beyond it, they resolved society into its elements, and made the ascendancy of one or the other party a question of physical force, and he had no doubt as to how it would result in New-York or New-Jersey. He had gone to Washington to see if the Administration would dare to arrest him. They had not done it, and he warned the men who instigated the late arrests that if they or any of them set foot upon the soil of New-York, he would arrest them.

At the conclusion of MR. VAN BUREN'S speech, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN addressed the meeting, when it adjourned *sine die*.

A platform was erected outside, and several speakers, none of any note, addressed a select few who were hearing transparencies, but after a short time they dispersed, and quiet reigned supreme.

MATTERS IN THE SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The unfriendly feeling which exists between the Tammany and Mozart bodies has led to trouble in nearly every Ward. In the Seventeenth District, the Republican nominee is Mr. WM. DENNING, opposed to whom is Col. LONG, the present efficient Councilman. Mr. LONG has received the hearty nomination and support of the Tammany wing of the Constitutional Union Party. Mr. MCQUADE'S name has been mentioned as the possible Mozart candidate, but as yet he has received no regular nomination. The choice will be between Mr. DENNING, of whom we have before spoken, and Col. LONG, whose exertions in behalf of the soldiers' wives and children have endeared him to many suffering families.

Thus far the Mozart faction has been able to agree upon no one. The LONG and MCQUADE men stand three and three at present, with the chances in favor of the Colonel. Should he be indorsed by this Convention, his election becomes a matter of certainty.

An Order from Gen. Meagher on the Subject of Resignations.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S DIVISION, CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN CAMP BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—The Brigadier General considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that, some few officers of his command having recently sent in their resignations, he felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval of the same.

Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the brigade fully understood at this important moment of its career, the Brigadier-General departs, to a partial extent, from the usages of the service, and while he maintains that he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in rank alone, he is influenced, on this occasion, by the friendliest consideration for all those under him, and of his free accord renders an explanation of his action in relation to the resignations of the officers in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these officers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the Brigadier-General is it that he would be doing an injustice to them of a grievous character were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason in the first place, the Brigadier-General cannot but disapprove and forward their resignations.

Those resignations, the Brigadier-General has been forced to infer, are for the most part prompted by them on the Hon. Maj. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S [illegible] of the Army of the Potomac. Unless he is misled by his choice, they were intended as a signal of opposition to the late removal and in favor of young Generals. That opposition, theoretical, however popular it may be with the troops, and by having [illegible] to adopt and lend its voice to the support of [illegible] to interfere, by [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Government, [illegible] Preside the South, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

THE CITY IN A UNION BLAZE.

Great Mass-Meeting and Torch-Light Procession.

The St. Charles Theatre Crammed with Enthusiastic People.

Gen. Butler Present and Loudly Cheered.

Speeches of Hon. J. Ad. Rosier, Hon. Thomas J. Durant, Col. H. C. Deming and Others.

DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Preparations for the Election of Members of Congress.

From Our Special Correspondant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

On Saturday evening last, the streets of New-Orleans were literally in a blaze of Union glory. Ordinarily, this demonstration might sink from temporary importance into everlasting oblivion, but the contrast with this wonderful exhibition of patriotism, with the dead Sodom and Gomorrah feeling of this same city four months ago, presents a change too wonderful, too grand, to be hastily overlooked—in fact the procession and its accompanying splendor, is an important era in the history of this rebellion. For these reasons a fuller record seems to be demended than otherwise would be the case.

THE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Long before dark, the streets began to be thronged with people—men, ladies and children—rushing to the most central points, to witness or participate in the proceedings of the evening, till every avenue was filled with one mass of living, moving beings. Soon the various Clubs began to parade the streets from their several headquartars, and move toward the chosen point for formiog the

PROCESSION,

which was made up in a kind of *impromptu* manner by tha several clubs falling in as they came up, end taking their pieces in the line. The procession then moved through the streets, and was hailed with enthusiasm and by loud cheers as it passed along, and the sidewalks and balconies were filled with people. From many buildings, both private and public, the procession was cheered and applauded, till hailing in front of the St. Charles Theatre, all who could enter passed into and filled to overflowing the capacious gallaries and pit.

SCENE AT THE ST. CHARLES.

The scene in the theatre was indeed a grand and imposing one. Every inch of room was occupied, to see the first act of the grand drama of the reestablishment of Union sentiment performed. The *coup d'œil* was beautiful indeed from the stage, for the dress circle was filled with four hundred of the fairest of the Crescent City's fair daughters, and presented a perfect bouquet of loveliness. From tha dome to the pit was one mass of heads rising one above the other, and we think the place never before contained so large and respectable an audience as tried its capacity last night. The stage was crowded with officers, marshals, speakers, reporters, and other dignitaries. In the buzz of excitement it passed around that the Commanding General was coming, and all eyes sought a view of the undoubted hero of the city.

ENTRANCE OF GEN. BUTLER,

Who, as he made his appearance, was received by the audience simultaneously rising, and greeting him with the clapping of hands and loud cheers, in which hearty demonstration the ladies most cordially joined. The General, accompanied by Mrs. BUTLER and the members of his Staff, took his seat in the low stage box on the right, and then acknowledged the compliment paid him by the audience with a low bow, Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff at the same time taking possession of the box on the opposite side of the stage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by the Grand Marshal, Col. T. B. THORPE, who nominated as President, J. AD. ROZIER, together with fifty Vice-Presidents selected from among the most substantial citizens of the city, devoted to the Union cause. Mr ROZIER, who was a member of the State Convention of this State that voted for secession, and refused to vote on or sign the ordinance, on taking the chair, said: "That he took it as a great compliment that he had been called upon to preside at so respectable a meeting, attended by the Major-General commanding the Department, and a large number of officers and soldiers under him. The gallant General came here with only a handful of men, but he and they had proved themselves to be equal to the occasion. They had come to execute the laws of the United States, and they had done so, to the satisfaction of all lovers of law and order. Then there was present our gallant Gen. SHEPLEY, Governor of Louisiana, whose administration had been so successful; and, if he (the President) was well informed, there was among the audience a gallant and distinguished officer of the navy, (Commodore FARRAGUT,) in command of men with iron hearts, who, within wooden ribs, had contributed so much to the glory of the American arms, at the mooth of the Mississippi. WASHINGTON, he said, had cautioned the people of America in his day against just such politicians as were arrayed against the nation in the South. Then people thought the Government could be broken up, but such men knew not the strength of the Union. It had been truly stated by both MADISON and JEFFERSON that the Union was not only a blessing, but a political necessity. Our fathers knew it, and therefore they established a Union of the several States; and, (said the President,) instead of breaking it up, let us rather establish a stronger Union. Who (he said) could believe that if the Southern Confederacy were to be recognized tomorrow, there would not be war again within twelve months. He would conclude by saying that, like the Grecian States that formed one republic, let all the States of the Union be all America."

Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, who is a lawyer of substantial wealth, was then introduced to the meeting and was received by tumultuous cheering. He began his address by referring to the efforts that were made at the commencement of the rebellion to get the State of Louisiana out of the Union, and the counteracting influence used to prevent it. The efforts of the Disunionists were successful and public property was seized to a great extent. This state of things caused estrangement amongst closest friends. He who was your friend to-day became your foe to-morrow. But we were met to discuss other matters—to show that there were weapons more potent than artillery or bayonets. That weapon was the truth. The speaker then alluded, in highly poetical language, to the story told of the ostrich, which, when pursued by the hunters, hides its head in the sand, and fancies it is unseen, until it is caught by the hunters. That fable, he said, had a moral. In the language of the Constitution, there was no such word as "slave." For this omission MADISON assigned as a reason that posterity, in referring to the Constitution, should not be able to find so odious a provision there. He intended the Constitution to be such, that like the healing power of the brazen serpent in the wilderness to the Israelites, so should succeeding generations look on that document and live. [Loud applause.]

The speaker then went on to say that it was the intention of the founders of the Republic to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery. This was acted on, when it was enacted that the slave-trade should be abolished in 1808. After some further remarks on the Constitution, which decreed that the majority should rule, he alluded to the election of President LINCOLN, who, he said, was as much the choice of the Constitution as if that instrument had directly named him as President. [Great cheering.]

Mr. DURANT then casually recurred to the history of the slave-trade, and said it had been encouraged by the King of England, who became the patron of the traffic in opposition to every legislative effort for its suppression. It was to the tyranny of a King of Great Britain that we were indebted for slavery and the slave-trade. Liverpool was the great mart where ships were fitted out for the odious trade. The Ordinance of 1787, passed by the Virginians, devoted all the vast territory of the Northwest to perpetual freedom, with the proviso that three States were to be erected therefrom. At the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, the South Carolinians said: Do not destroy the Slave-trade, or we secede; in 1820, they said: Admit Missouri as a Slave State, or we secede; in 1833, they said: Repeal the tariff, or we secede; in 1844, they said: Admit Texas, or we secede; in 1850, they demanded the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, with secession as an alternative; and in 1860, they carried their arrogance so far as to declare that their State would secede in the event of the election of a President in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution. And we this day see the bloody results of this doctrine of secession. The speaker charged that this war resulted in the two great evils of bloody ambition and avaricious cupidity. He closed his remarks by a most eloquent invocation for his beloved America, and closed by one of those thrilling bursts of eloquence that electrified and completely charmed his audience.

Following Mr. DURANT was Col. H. C. DEMING, Acting Mayor of the City of New-Orleans. His appearance was hailed with the most gratifying evidences of a cordial regard in the hearts of the audiance. After some preliminary remarks he continued:

The first idea which has occurred to me as pertinent to the present occasion, is suggested by the association of contrast. On the 1st of May, in the Year of Grace 1862, the Commanding General, with an audacity and dash that almost redeemed this war from the charge of everlasting delay and procrastination strategy, marched into this city of 150,000 people—a city which BEAUREGARD had fortified, and which the flashing blade of the "Invincible" LOVELL defended—marched into it with two small howitzers drawn by hand, and with only 3,000 infantry, which for the previous three months he had sustained on a mixed diet of Yankee beans and Ship Island sand. On our march from the levee to the Custom-house we were assailed by taunts, oaths, hoots, hisses, by those who were too cowardly to assail us with arms, without one eye that welcomed, one cheer of sympathy, or the slightest indication that we were environed by any other sentiment than that of implacable hostility to the banner we bore.

Six months have elapsed, and what do we behold this evening?—a large and most imposing Union demonstration in the same City. Association after Association of sturdy and loyal men have filed into the walls of the same St. Charles, which witnessed the expiring throb of Union sentiment here in 1860. You have borne Union mottoes, you have pealed forth National airs, you have flaunted the old banner in streets where the vaunting vagrants swore it should never flaunt again. You have vowed Union vows upon altars that one short year ago were red with Union blood, and after the conclusion of our ceremonies here, with torches lighted not at the funeral pyre of the Constitution, but at the mouths of cannon, belching defience to its enemies, you are to celebrate, by a triumphal march and other appropriate rites, the restoration of historic New-Orleans to the Union's arms, and to surrender to faith and loyalty that city, which, if the dreams of Confederate empire had been realized, was to be the citadel, the mart, the mint, metropolis, financial and martial heart of a kingdom, built on the ruins of the United States of America.

Col. DEMING then proceeded to show the difference between the National theory of the Constitution and the secession theory, and, without stopping to argue upon the soundness of the one and the unsoundness of the other, brought them to the test of utility, and tried them by their fruits. What, he asked, have been the fruits of the Federal theory?

In eighty years it has consolidated States, feeble in themselves, with conflicting laws, habits, manners and institutions, into the mightiest empire the sun in his course looks down upon; an empire which, in men and martial resources, may safely challenge comparison with the master states of antiquity, and throw down its gauntlet at the feet of the coalized modern world in arms. It has sown the seeds of young republics further toward the setting sun than the old thirteen were to the rising, so that when the choral hymn of rejoicing liberty broke over the summit of the Alleghanies, it could be caught by younger voices and pealed in one continuous and unbroken strain until it was lost in the deep-toned murmurs of the vast Pacific sea; and, if it had been permitted to go on exercising its inherent functions of peacefully acquiring and peacefully incorporating contiguous territory, it would have soon covered the American Continent, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn, with similar republics. O! if war could only have been averted until it had generated a nationality of due strength and due comprehension, a glory unsurpassed, a progress without end, a triumph of humanity such as was never seen before were ours.

Col. DEMING then proceeded to try the secession theory by its fruits, and imitating the clergyman who, when handling some tough subject, proceeds in the first place to show what it is *not*, and secondly, what it is, so Col. DEMING said he would ask, in the first place, what the secession theory had *not* done, and then what it had done. After observing that it had not emasculated, beheaded and disemboweled Uncle Sam, as it had threatened to do, he said: Nor has it secured an augmented domain and everlasting prosperity to the institution of Slavery. On the contrary, as the only security for the existence of such a monstrous anomaly to the civilization of the age, was in the compromises of the Constitution, so the only way in which the monster could be seriously imperiled was by their overthrow. There is scarcely a prominent man in the New-England Division here, but has spent the vigor of his manhood and sacrificed all his hopes of political advancement by vindicating the Constitutional rights of the South upon this very Slavery question, but when you withdrew the *thing* we hated morally but defended politically from beneath the wings of Constitutional Compromise, and immediately placed it dehors the Constitution, it absolved me and every other Northern Democrat from being any longer its apologist or defender. Nor, said he, has it yet succeeded in carrying out that part of its programma which contemplated raising a monarchy here upon the ruins of republican institutions. Your beautiful houses here were formerly occupied by sugar and cotton grandees and millionaires and bankers, who had ratired on the gold they had ground out of the faces of the poor, but in the good times designed by these ambitious anarchs, they were no longer to be the residences of plain SLIDELL and BENJAMIN and BROWN and MACAEA and SHEPHARD, but we were to have the town palaces of the Duke of Slidell, the Marquis De Benjamin, Baron Brown, Earl Mercer, Sir R. D. Shepherd, and high above them all the throne and sceptra of JEFFERSON the First.

Neither had it yet secured foreign intervention, but the Ambassadors it had accredited abroad, were still hanging about the doors of European princes, with lazzaroni, lacqueys and mendicants.

To be sure, a second rate of man-of-war, called the *Rinaldo*, has been sent hers, and her officers, sympathizing with any cause that threatens the division and dismemberment of a rival nation, permit the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other secession ditties to be caroled on her decks, and banners as near secession emblems as they dare to show, to be flaunted from her masts, and they proffer, too, theatrical exhibitions and expensive entertainments to secession women, and this, too, while Gen. BUTLER is daily feeding three or four thousand of the starving subjects of the Captain's Queen. Philosophers have frequently inquired why, under the administration of a benevolent Providence, long and destructive wars are permitted. They are permitted in my judgment as Military Schools for the purpose of training a people to accomplish some of the grand designs, which he has in the future for the improvement and advancement of the race. Thus the seven years' war, that raged upon this continent between France and England, and which was closed by the peace of 1763, was the Military School in which WASHINGTON, POMEROY, PUTNAM, MERCER, and a host of others were trained for that Revolution, which gave independence to the Colonies, and an American Constitution and the American Union to this hemisphere. Now I believe one of the designs of Providence in tolerating this destructive war that now sweeps over us, is to train up this people to such martial discipline and power, that at no distant day they shall be able to teach a certain hypocritical monarchy, seated on three islands in the sea, that she is no longer mistress of the seas and arbitress of nations. [Immense and tumultuous cheering.]

The Smith, in making this war, had put herself back two centuries, injured her peculiar institution irreparably, and proved herself the grandest architect of ruin that ever lived in the tide of time. Peace on earth and good will to men were only attainable by the restoration of the Union. The speaker brought his able speech to a close by a most eloquent and soul-stirring appeal to the spirits of the departed patriots, invoking the great and good WASHINGTON, the glorious JACKSON, the pureminded HENRY CLAY, and the peerless WEBSTER, to look down on their misguided countryman, and teach them that their only safety lies in a return to their allegiance to the Government framed by the great men who have gone before.

At the close of Col. DEMING'S remarks, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which duty was performed in the presentation of a series of spirited resolves, sustaining the Administration, indorsing the Union, expressing a desire for the speedy opening of the Mississippi, and indorsing in the most thorough manner, the military and civil rule of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and the subordinate officers under him.

PROCESSION AFTER THE MEETING.

The procession then formed under the Grand Marshal and his Aids, and paraded the streets, making a grand and beautiful appearance, with its many colored transparencies, torches and banners. There was not much of a display of mottoes and inscriptions, the principal feature being the multiplicity of Star Spangled Banners, showing a returning love and reverence for the old flag.

In passing the residence of Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, Judge of the Provost Court, on Prytania-street, the crowd cheered vociferously, and were answered by the waving of handkerchiefs from numerous neighboring galleries. Arriving at Felicity Road, the procession deployed to Magazine-street, where the delegations from up town marched homeward. The procession then marched down Magazine to Julia-street, past the residence of Gen. BUTLER, where rousing cheers were given for the Commander-in-Chief, and thence down St. Charles-street to Canel, where it was dismissed.

Thus closed the grand Union demonstration of Saturday night, Nov. 15, 1862. Everything passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner, and everybody went home well pleased. There was no disturbance, no rowdyism, and the affair was as orderly and decorously conducted as the greatest lover of law and order end quistude could desire. What a contrast the scene of last night offered to demonstrations of a different character, at the very same date, in this city, just two years ago, when secession began to flaunt its defiant banners in the face of high heaven!

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

"Three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN!" What do you think of that, distant reader? "Three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN," called for and given by the Unionists of New-Orleans, as they marched in torch-light procession, last night. Well, the world is coming to an end—or something. Perhaps it is the rebellion that is coming to a close. At any rate, President LINCOLN'S friends spoke out last night.—*N. O. Delta.*

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.

A REVIEW.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1862.

The troops comprising Col. THOS. W. CAHILL'S command will be inspected by the Acting Inspector-General as follows:

I. Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. FARR, commanding, at 9 o'clock A. M., 20th inst.

II. Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. BULLOCK, commanding, at 10 o'clock A.M., 21st inst.

III. Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. FITZGIBBONS, commanding, at 9 o'clock A. M., 23d inst.

IV. Second Massachusetts Battery, Capt. NIMS, at 10 o'clock A. M., 24th inst.

V. The Three Batteries of Regulars, under the command of Capt. DUAVAL, U. S. A., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst.

VI. This inspection is intended to be thorough and complete. The troops will be formed promptly at the hour designated, on their usual parade grounds, in full marching order, with knapsacks properly packed, containing great coat and blanket. All clothing belonging to the soldier must be either in his knapsack or upon his person.

VII. Each company commander will have prepared the following reports, to be delivered to the Inspector the day of inspection.

Report of absentees, giving number, whether sick, if so, at what hospital, if detached, for what purpose, by what authority, and how long they have been so detached. Report giving the number and kind of surplus arms not in the hands of soldiers, their condition and where deposited, together with the amount of ammunition, and a list of all ordnance stores on hand. Report of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand. Report of the condition of company fund at present time, together with copy of last return of the same.

VIII. Commanders of regiments will also exhibit a schedule of the amount of ordnance they may have in their possession, and have the articles ready for examination at the time of inspection.

IX. Regimental Quartermasters and Commissary will furnish also a list of all public property in their charge, and have it in condition for inspection.

X. All Regimental, Staff and Company records will be written up preparatory to this inspection.

By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
N. A. M. DUDLEY, Col. and Act. Inspector-General.

DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 97.—Capt. FRANCO, of the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, having been tried and found guilty by a Military Commission, of receiving bribes, and sentenced by the Commission to be dismissed the service of the United States, said sentence is approved by the Commanding General, and ordered to be carried into effect.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
B. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

RECRUITING INTO THE REGULAR ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 521.—No obstruction must be thrown in the way by any Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Company, of the proper execution of the order allowing the Regular Artillery to recruit men in accordance with General Order No. 154 from the War Department at Washington.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
B. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

AN INSPECTION.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1862.

GENERAL CIRCULAR No. 1.—Officers having public property in their possession, damaged or worn out in the service, will immediately cause to be made out triplicate inventories of the same, and forward to these headquarters, preparatory to an inspection.

By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
N. A. M. DUDLEY, Col. and Acting Insp.-Gen.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1862.

EDITOR DELTA: Please announce in to-morrow's issue that the *Delta*, the *Bee* and the *Staats Zeitung*, representing as they do respectively three languages, are the only newspapers of this city henceforth authorized to advertise for the Government. This is for the purpose of retrenching only.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Adjutant-General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff, has issued notices of elections which are to be held in the First and Second Congressional District on Dec. 3, as follows:

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Pursuant to a Writ of Election, bearing date Nov. 13, 1862, and to me directed by His Excellency GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of tha Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of December, 1862, to fill the vacancy, being the unexpired term now existing in the representation, for one Representative of the State of Louisiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, from the First Congressional District, in the State of Louisiana, composed of that parl of the City of New-Orleans heretofore known as Municipality No. 1 and Municipality No. 3, and now designated as Suburb Tremie, that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M. on the day above mentioned, to wit the 3d day of December 1862, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted, and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

CANDIDATES PLENTY.

The proclamation of Gov. SHEPLEY, which we printed yesterday, has already brought to light a plentiful list of candidates for Congressional honors. For the Upper District, Mr. S. F. GLENN announces himself in this day's impression of the *Delta*, as a candidate. Col. THORPE is also spoken of by many. Hon. J. AD. ROZIER is the favorite candidate with many of our best citizens, but we understand that he is not yet inclined to try his fortunes on the hustings.

—*N. O. Delta.*

A LETTER FROM FRENCH CITIZENS.

The *Delta* publishes a letter from a number of French citizens, of which the following is a translation:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

EDITORS DELTA—*Gentlemen*: For several weeks the columns of the *Delta* have contained paragraphs which we deem to be unjust toward the French population of this city. In your edition of last Saturday, in speaking of the transactions which you say have taken place at the French Consulate, you draw the inference, *that a foreign neutral is not much better than a registered enemy.*

This opinion, allow us to assure you, is unjust.

Admitting that the developments made in your journal may be strictly true, we cannot see why you should make those responsible who are entire strangers to these transactions in high position, which are the usual privilege of some lords of finance, who make it their business, in the great days of calamity, to find means to put some millions of specie in a secure place.

If it is necessary for these millions to be guarded against every danger, by a guard much purer than the coin which it preserves, forsooth, the thing is easily done; it is only necessary to stamp the feet, and the good nature of the volunteers of every denomination makes them come to the rescue with arms in their hands. Yes, Messrs. Editors, the millionaires can tranquilly repose on their downy couches; their treasures are safe, while the volunteers, stretched on the floor, are watching them.

We do not deny that since the commencement of the American civil war the French residents have kept all their sympathies for themselves in their hearts, and have deemed it their duty and their interest to observe the strictest neutrality. They congratulate themselves now more than ever that they have perseverad in this purpose; but is this a reason to infer that there is the least complicity, the least similarity between those few seekers after rich adventures and the great mass of neutrals, who are less favored by fortune, but honest, and who desire to merit public esteem?

Being assured that, better informed, you will render to the latter the justice which they merit, we beg you to accept our sincere salutations.

A. Ferrier, Colonel, 1er Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Artigue, Colonel, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
Ch. Manint, Colonel, Garde Française.
H. Schuster, Lt. Col., 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
A. P. Fortier, Capteine Adjt. Major, 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
L. P. Gueudet Captaine du Genie, 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
J. Artigues, Captaine 1er comp. 1er Reg., Volantaires Français.
A. H. Duffilo, Caplaine Trescrier, Volontaires Français.
M. Coguenhem, Lieut. Commandant Artillerie, Volontaires Français.
P. Gendre, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Sarradet, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
J. Courtade, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Larmeu, Sergt. Major, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Bernard, Sous Officer, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
A. Baras, Sous Officier, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
J. Cazeres, Sous Officier, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.

MRS. PHILLIPS AND HER HUSBAND.

From the Delta.

We learn from the Mobile *Advertiser* that Mrs. PHILLIPS and her husband have arrived at Mobile. The lady will be remembered as the creature who scoffed at the remains of a gallant Federal officer as they passed her house on St. Charles-street, in June last. Mrs. and Col. PHILLIPS were of course the lions of the hour, the martyrs to "*her* love for the South," as traitors to the country are now usually designated in Secessia. It seems the *Colonel* is "a second time during the war a refugee with his family from his place of residence and business." He is on his way to Georgia, where he hopes to find a spot in which he and his troublesome lady can speak their minds freely, and she can dance at funerals. A very bungling attempt is made by the Mobile editor to show that Mrs. PHILLIPS was not guilty of the improper conduct imputed to her, that "she never admitted" it, that she only "changed her manner into contempt," when brought before Gen. BUTLER, and said, "Sir, I was in good spirits that day," with the expectation that the General would permit her to explain the cause of her hilarity. That, although she was not guilty of the offense, she is "ardently devoted to the cause of the South." We felicitate Lady PHILLIPS on her prospect of finding a spot where she may for a time indulge "in good spirits," but the Lord deliver the poor people she is going among.

A UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

From the True Delta.

A memorial has been extensively signed by members of the bar, addressed to President LINCOLN, and setting forth the necessity of the early organization of a United States District Court at this place. The memorial does not name or recommend any person for the position of Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge MCCALEB, who last held the position, but the names of CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, ED. H. DURELL, Judge R. K. HOWELL and Judge P. B. MORGAN are frequently discussed as suitable for the honor. Messrs. ROSELIUS and DURELL are prominent members of the bar, and the latter is at present Chairman of the Bureau of Finance of the city government. Judge HOWELL is at present Judge of the Sixth District Court, and Judge MORGAN for a number of years presided over the Court of Probates. The office, besides being a lifetime berth of itself, is considered a stepping stone in the Supreme bench of the United States. It carries with it also the power of appointing a clerk to serve at the pleasure of the Judge. The opening of the Court is also interesting in the fact that it necessitates the appointment by the President of a United States Marshal for this District, a situation which is considered lucrative and very desirable, and for which suitable candidates will, no doubt, in due time be presented. This District, by a recent act of Congress, has been made a part of the Circuit of Judge CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, and when a session of the Circuit Court is held here, the District Judge about to be appointed will sit in conjunction with Judge CATRON, as an associate of the Circuit Judge.

THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE REDIVICUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1862.

Major-Gen. Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I take pleasure in stating to you in this note what I have explained to you personally, that the purport of the objectionable article which is the basis of your order for the suppression of the *Advocate*, has been understood entirely differently from the intention of the writer. The design of the article was to express the ardent desire of the editor of the paper for peace. The religion in which I was educated was peace and good will to my fellow men, and I have always advocated peace. Nothing, of course, can be more ardently sought by every well-wisher to the country. "Foreign intervention" was inadvertently mentioned as one means through which peace might be obtained, and the article would certainly bear the interpretation that I desired such intervention as a means of obtaining peace. This I regret. I have never been in favor of any intervention by any foreign Power in this war; my whole thought has been opposed to it. I can point to many articles in my paper expressing that thought. I am entirely opposed to any intervention by foreigners with the affairs of this country, and, if permitted, the paper will most fully show that opposition.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant, JACOB BARKER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR: Your note upon the subject of the article in the *Advocate* is satisfactory, and its publication is permitted. I can have no objection to any proper advocacy of peace. To obtain it the United States are making war. But peace can never be obtained by "armed intervention" of a foreign power—that would be an act of war, and its possible effect would only be to put away the day of peace.

No more delusively treasonable idea can be entertained than the advocacy of foreign intervention, which can never be permitted, either directly or covertly, in this Department. Whosoever desires foreign aid to rebellion, and expresses that desire, is a traitor and an enemy to the Government, and will be so treated. Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding

JACOB BARKER, Esq.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9 30 this morning, with 16 cabin and 22 steerage passengers.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Visit of General Burnside to Washington.

Consultations with the President and Gen. Halleck.

Stonewall Jackson Moving to Fredericksburgh.

More Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels.

A Dash of Rebel Cavalry Across the River.

Two Companies of Our Cavalry Captured.

THE ROADS IMPROVING.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here last night, and spent this forenoon principally in consultation with President LINCOLN and Gen. HALLECK. He has already returned to his headquarters.

It is supposed that Stonewall JACKSON was to-day at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

The rebels continue to raise earthworks around Fredericksburgh, but no new batteries were visible to-day.

Early yesterday morning, a large body of rebel cavalry, said to be HAMPTON'S Legion, crossed the river some distance above here, and evading our pickets, made a descent upon two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Gen. AVERILL'S Brigade, near Hartwood, capturing nearly the entire two companies.

The roads are improving, and supplies are coming in more freely from the landings.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CAVALRY STORY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The following dispatch is just received from one of the TIMES' special correspondents at Falmouth:

Two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, out upon a reconnoissance to the westward, were yesterday surprised by an overpowering force of rebel cavalry, and captured. They probably numbered about fifty. In the fight which preceded their surrender, several were killed and wounded on each side.

This regiment, it will be remembered, is the one that cut its way out of Harper's Ferry, capturing an ammunition train as it retreated. It is one of the most efficient in the service.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Movements of Gen. Sickles' Division—The Suicide of Gen Patterson—The Last Winter's Camps of the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOLF RUN SHOALS, EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST FROM MANASSAS, VA., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Gen. SICKLES' Division reached this place last evening and bivouacked on the West bank of Occoquan River. This morning a portion of the troops forded that stream and encamped on the East side, thus occupying both shores.

At an early hour this morning Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON, of the Third New-Jersey Brigade, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his headquarters. He had been laboring under a temporary fit of insanity for some days previous to the act.

A survey of the surrounding country has established the fact that the stronghold of the rebels last Winter was located between Manassas and Dumfries, on the Potomac, comprising a distance of twelve miles in length. Their deserted camps occupy the entire country between these two points, encampment succeeding encampment like the links of a vast chain, with numerous telegraph lines which had pulsated with life and information from one extremity to the other, its arteries and veins leading into nearly every camp on the line. So great was the amount of wire used that nearly every house has fencing improvised from it along the entire line, and, in many instances, four miles from the telegraph localities.

The rebels commanced moving their vast army toward Richmond early in March, and for the space of two entire months were forwarding every species of movable property to that city, pressing into service all vehicles of conveyance that could be found for miles around, killing and driving away all the cattle, and forcing many of the noncombatant farmers along with them under the plea of returning to their homes with the working property forced from them. Thousands of horses were killed, for which no recompense was awarded the owners, or they themselves were coerced or frightened into the service of the rebellion. Hundreds of houses were entirely ruined, and old men and women were seen slowly bending over their graves, were despoiled of all their farm stock, their lands and fences laid waste, their sustenance stripped from them, and they left to mourn in sorrow over the embers of their desolate homes.

The rebel lines of telegraph, we were informed, extended to the nearest possible point toward Washington to which they could approach, an insulated flexible wire being carried to the furthest picket post with an operator, which was protected by a very strong guard. Our posts were declared to be so isolated that but very slight difficulty was experienced in gaining all the information required from their conversations in Washington and Baltimore. These lines were worked mostly at night, and all through the Winter they lived in constant fear of an attack, and the greatest vigilance was exercised to guard against surprise. Their situation was regarded as extremely precarious, and Gen. RHOADES was often heard to express his fears of a total destruction of the entire Confederate army should our forces move against them in a body. They could by an possible means have secured sufficient transportation for moving subsistence stores to sustain their army forty-eight hours upon a forced march, laying aside entirely ammunition supplies; and it is the belief, among the most intelligent residents about here, that they would have been compelled to an immediate surrender had they been attacked in almost any quarter. Their guns were moved by most extraordinary exertion and by slow degrees, the soldiers in many instances dragging them along with ropes. Immense stores of ammunition and provisions were burned, notwithstanding two months were consumed in removing their effects.

ARGUS.

THE SITUATION AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FALMOUTH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

The presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war, in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river—equal, if not superior, to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that Gen. LEE is in command, in person, of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men. This is no fancy of the brain. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river and, from observation, five miles back into the country. This is a powerful army to intercept another army in crossing a river, although neither as wide nor deep as the Schuylkill, yet it is an almost impassable barrier to artillary. There are fords that can be waded by infantry, yet a catsoon would be floated if an attempt was made to get it over, except by a bridge.

The enemy, as usual, have picked out an almost impregnable position, and have been for a few days past working like beavers in throwing up fortifications. Morning, noon, and night they are hard at it with spade and pick, the dirt flying until the walls or rifle pits are completed. Their present position is on the brow of a range of high hills, some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear, and very probably some of their works have been erected in the timber, as this is their usual custom. They have invariably taken advantage of hilly and wooded positions—places that Nature has already made secure from assault. It is my opinion that back of the present range of hills, where their works are now erected, there is another range, which they will occupy if driven from their present strong position.

I had an idea that the enemy would not meet us in force until we reached Hanover Junction, some thirty miles from here, and then, if worsted, fall back on their line of works in front of Richmond. No doubt Gen. BURNSIDE and the rest of his gallant leaders around him would rather battle the enemy here than at any point nearer their capital. Their railroad communications behind them are intact, and of course they have great advantage over us in the means of transporting supplies. Our supplies have been coming up very slowly, such is and has been the condition of the roads from our depôts. The railroad will very likely be finished this morning some time.

This will be the means of supplying the troops with rations in abundance. As it now is, with the wagons, it is an utter impossibility to get rations accumulated for two days ahead. Our army should have at least twelve days' rations ahead, so as to meet an emergency at any time. Our army is almost powerless without an accumulation of stores on hand. This may sound strange to those not initiated and clamorous for an advance, yet, it is nevertheless true.

An army like the present one cannot be moved like a corps or a division. It is a different affair altogether. It is an immense piece of business to command an army like unto this, and keep it clothed and fed. It looks easy on paper, but the difficulties surrounding its movements are unbounded, and obstacles spring up to its detriment that would appal any but a man of immense mind. Our soldiers have confidence in their leaders and to themselves, and by working harmoniously together, and by keeping up the discipline, when the day of battle comes, they will march over the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving them back to their Capital in a disorganized and demoralized condition.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Grand Army Under General Grant All in Motion.

Gen. Sherman Advancing from Memphis and Gen. Grant on the Holly Spring's Road.

The Rebels Falling Back and Tearing up the Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

The grand army of the South is all in motion.

Gen. Sherman left Memphis on Wednesday with his forces.

Gen. GRANT'S army struck their tents at dawn yesterday, and marched off on the Holly Springs Road. Seven days' rations were prepared. Only one tent was allowed to twenty men, one tent to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment.

The rebels are falling back toward Grenada, tearing up the track. They carry off the rails and burn the bridges and destroy the ties as they retreat.

It is even reported that the rebels are removing all their valuables from Jackson, Miss.

Prisoners captured confess the utter hopelessness of their cause in the West.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE

A Skirmish with the Rebels Near Lavergne—The Rebels Defeated, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 28.

Col. KIRK, of the Fifth Brigade, STAHL'S Division, with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, had a skirmish yesterday with the rebels near Lavergne. Several rebels were killed and wounded, and three captured. Lieut. HOOD, of the Thirtie

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

The Recent Evacuation of Holly Springs.

What is Thought of the Radical Party in Richmond.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF PRICE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Mobile News.

ABBEVILLE, Miss., Nov. 10.

Holly Springs was quietly evacuated night before last. The position was not a tenable one, and it was never the intention of our Generals to keep the forces there for any length of time. Although the cavalry was mostly kept beyond Holly Springs, the main portion of the army was encamped eight miles south of that place, in the vicinity of Waterford. The army stores have been kept at Oxford, awaiting a permanent location of the army, and these will now be sent forward to it. For some days before the evacuation, the Abolitionists had been making demonstrations in considerable force upon our lines, after having occupied Lagrange, and it was generally thought the position would have been evacuated sooner than it was. Saturday the enemy again manifested a desire to advance, and succeeded in driving in a portion of our cavalry on outpost beyond Coldwater.

Gen. PEMBERTON assembled VAN DORN, LOVELL and PRICE in council, and the evacuation was determined upon, and marching orders issued at 8 P. M., and at about 10 o'clock our troops took up the line of march, and the succeeding day reached the desired position, which is an excellent one in every respect, being well intrenched and capable of fine defensive operations. Should our army not advance, they will go into Winter quarters where they are now encamped. Headquarters will be established at this place, which is midway between Oxford and Holly Springs.

Up to last night our cavalry still occupied Holly Springs, and the enemy had not advanced upon the place, though our forces had been withdrawn some twenty-four hours. I consider it highly improbable that they will attempt to give us battle, knowing our strength, and having a just fear of attacking us in a fortified position.

A train of quartermasters' supplies of clothing is on the road and will reach here to-morrow. The clothing is badly needed by the troops of the command, and will be gladly welcomed by the half-naked and needy thousands. The main want continues to be blankets, and the worse needed the smaller appears to be the supply. If each family in the State could but spare from home-supply of bedding one blanket each, the wants of the army in this respect would be supplied, and the health and comfort of the troops preserved. After having fully investigated the matter, I again broadly affirm that one-third of the army is without a single blanket! Will not, cannot the people of the country lend some aid in this matter? Will they continue to exhibit such indifference to the comforts of the troops in the field, who are as yet without Winter quarters to shelter them from the chilling blasts and nipping frosts which now visit them? The Government at Richmond, either through inability or neglect, have failed to procure for this army more than a single blanket to each company.

There has been needless dilly-dallying in furnishing the troops with the poor supply of clothing now on hand. A whole train has been lying idle at Oxford for a month, while our troops twenty-five miles distant have been shivering and suffering for the want of it. This twenty-five miles is connected by an excellent railroad, and an irreproachable wagon-road connects the two points. The officers in the Quartermaster's Department must be to blame in some measure for this tardiness. Who is the blame attached to?

Gen. PEMBERTON has very properly put a stop to the traveling between this command and Memphis, by which the Abolitionists have most likely been informed of all our operations and movements. A partial embargo has been laid upon the railroad, too, and officers and soldiers are not now permitted to run back and forth over the road without passes.

THE DEFENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM GOV. PICKENS.

Gov. PICKENS, of South Caroline, has issued a proclamation in reference to the military defence of the State, from which we take the following extract:

"In relation to the police and internal safety of the State, I trust that every man will be forthwith prepared to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January next. With this view, I urge all between the ages of 16 and 65 to enroll themselves according to the resolutions hereunto attached.

All persons who may be taken in any attempt to produce disturbance among our slaves, or resistance to their masters, whether under commission or by orders from United States authority or not, shall be, if arrested by any State troops or State Police, handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons. There never has been any period when our slaves were generally more peaceable or properly disposed than at present, and I trust that no undue suspicion or unfounded rumors will receive any hasty credence. I do not expect anything serious from the infamous measures alluded to, but we owe it to our families and country to be active and guarded. For the next few months, let no citizen of South Carolina be careless or unprepared.

Let the district guards and police, referred to in the resolutions below, be immediately and thoroughly organized. Let there be a universal feeling of safety consequent upon strict organization and thorough preparation. In these perilous times let there be no dissension or complaint at any temporary inconvenience, or any orders that may appear at first unnecessary. Let the men of age and worth step forward and set examples that all will feel and respect. The strength of the community consists in strict obedience to orders and to discipline. We have no time to cavil. There will be no danger unless from carelessness and neglect of duty. Let the whole State, with one voice, rise to the emergency, and we are safe from any foreign or domestic foe."

ARMY MATTERS.

From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, Nov. 18.

The Army of the Mississippi has been divided into two army corps—the first, or right, under Lieut.-Gen. POLK, and the second, or left, under Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE. The division of Maj.-Gen. BUCKNER has been assigned to the first corps.

The District of the Gulf, under command of Brig.-Gen. GORGAS, has been extended to the thirty-third parallel.

Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH has resumed command of the Department of East Tennessee.

Gen. BRAGG has ordered the different staff departments to take immediate measures for substituting hired persons, as far as practicable, for all soldiers' details or other duty. No soldier or citizen liable to military duty will be permitted in the staff department after the present where duties can be performed by hired persons.

A camp for paroled prisoners is to be established at Chattanooga, with Lieut. S. M. MCINTOSH, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, as commandant.

Gen. BRAGG has issued orders for the name of all good shoemakers in his army to be reported to him.

The general officers of the army are to be put to the test. An Examining Board has been ordered by Gen. BRAGG, which is to test their fitness for duty and position. This Board consists of Lieut.-Gen. W. J. HARDEE, Major-Gens. S. B. BUCKNER and DONELSON,

Acting Lieut.-Col. WHITFIELD has been declared, by order of the Commanding General, no longer an officer of the Confederate service. He absented himself without leave from his regiment while it was in the face of the enemy; then visited Richmond, and there, by surreptitious means, obtained an order for the discharge of his Colonel, and his own promotion in his stead.

Capt. JACK JONAS, of Kentucky, is raising a cavalry company at Chattanooga.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF THE "RADICAL PARTY."

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21.

One view may be taken of the recent Northern elections which is not encouraging to the South. The radical party there have pursued a policy which has consolidated Southern sentiment, and united our people as one man in support of the war. The popularity of disunion at the South was never great. The measure of secession was at last tolerated rather than cordially embraced by the majority. Long after the war had begun, the hope of reconstruction was a talent sentiment in the bosom of a Southern community. More than any other people in the world those of the South are conservatives. It is the feelings of all agricultural communities; it was peculiarly the feeling of Southern planters and slaveholders. Give us the Constitution as it is—had been their single demand in all the long controversy they had with the fanatics. Let us and our institutions alone—was the Alpha and Omega of their political philosophy.

The proof of the controlling predominance of this conservative sentiment was afforded by their patient endurance of the commercial policy of the Federal Government, which had, by tariffs and navigation laws, for more than fifty years, continued to saddle all the public expenditure upon the planting States, besides imposing burdens upon commerce which constantly accumulated wealth in the North, and extracted it from the South. Not only did the Southern people submit to this policy of the Government, but they seconded the policy in their own private expenditure, buying always a Yankee manufacture, at double price, in preference to any other, and buying of these more than prudence or economy would allow.

Nothing but the truculent and brutal policy of the radical party at the North could have eradicated the deep-seated sentiment from the Southern bosom, and make them as one man in support of the war. If the wisest men of the South had been called upon to suggest a course of policy for the North, which would most effectually secure the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union, beyond all possibility of reconstruction, they would have indicated the violent and fiendish course which has been pursued by the Government and armies of the so-called United States. The radical party, having possession of the Government, would seem to have gone to work with malice aforethought to break up the Union, and to render all further connection with it the most abhorrent thought of the Southern people.

This party has been of eminent service to the South, in the mode and character of its proceedings, not only consolidating public sentiment and combining the public energies at home, but by thoroughly disgusting the foreign world with the Yankee cause, and enlisting the sympathies of the good, the wise, and the great of all lands in behalf of the South. The North commenced this war with all the most ideas of the foreign world arrayed in their behalf. They had previously succeeded in impressing the foreign mind with false and monstrous ideas of the Southern character. They have since so thoroughly succeeded, albeit unintentionally, in completely removing that impression, and in loading themselves with a degree of odium in foreign estimation which has rarely, if ever before, been brought upon themselves by any people. They have inflicted upon us great material damage in the progress of hostilities; but they have far more than compensated our losses in this respect by the excellent results of the moral campaign they have waged in our favor.

The recent success of the conservative sentiment of the North, (for it is a misnomer to speak of it as a Democratic or party triumph,) in obtaining control of the next Federal Congress, is probably too partial to bring about a reform in the mode and spirit of hostilities on the part of the North. Congress may be able to exert but a limited control upon the Executive in this particular. But to the extent that wise and elevated measures shall be infused into the management of the war, the Southern cause will suffer from the accession of conservative men to influence in the Government. A vigorous prosecution of the war, coupled with a constitutional administration of the Federal Government, attended by conciliatory words and appeals for harmony and good feeling, would demoralize the Southern cause more than all the rent and incendiarism and malignant brutality and knavery that have characterized the proceedings of the radicals.

A SPEECH BY A REBEL GENERAL.

GEN. PEMBERTON ON STREET SCAVENGER LOVELL.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Some days since the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON took the command of the Confederate forces at Jackson, Miss., in place of VAN DORN, who has, like BRAGG, been ordered to report at Richmond, to give an account of his stewardship. PEMBERTON is a Northern man by birth, and commanded at Charleston, S. C., till a short time since, when he was relieved by BEAUREGARD. We have learned by underground telegraph that PEMBERTON about a week since made an address at Brookheven to a large number of troops assembled there. The substance of his remarks were:

SOLDIERS: In assuming the command of so brave and intelligent an army as that to which President DAVIS has assigned me, I desire at once to win your confidence by frankly declaring that I am a Northern man by birth; but I have married, raised children, and own negroes in the South, and as such shall never consent to see my daughters eating at the same table or intermerrying with the black race, as the Northern teachers of equality would have them. I take command of you as a soldier, who will not fear to lead where any brave man can follow—I am no *street scavenger*—no Gen. LOVELL. [Cheers.] If any soldier in this command is aggrieved or shall feel himself aggrieved by any act of his superior officer, he must have no hesitation in applying to me personally for redress. The doors of my headquarters shall never be closed against the poorest and humblest soldier in my command. Come to me, if you suffer wrong, as fearlessly as you would charge the enemy's battery, and no orderly shall turn you off, or tell you, as has been too much the case in our army, that the General cannot see nor hear the complaints of his soldiers. (Applause.) In regard to the question of interference by Europe, we want no interference in our private quarrel. (Great applause.) We must settle the question ourselves, or fail entirely. The moment England interferes she will find us a united people, and she will have *to meet with the armies of the South as well as of the North.* [Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes, yes," from every quarter. "No interference," "Let us settle it between us."] I am glad to see you thus united on this question, and, with a reliance on ourselves, and a firm trust in the God of Battles, in a few days your General will again fling your banners to the breeze, and march forward to retrieve the recent disasters we have suffered in this Department.

The General was loudly cheered as he closed his address to the troops, who appeared to be quite satisfied with their new commander. It is worthy of note that the two principal Generals in the rebel army immediately in our vicinity, on the east bank of the Mississippi, are Northern men, and, we believe, from Massachusetts—PEMBERTON and RIGGLES. It is also worthy of note that the dislike of England is quite as strong in the rebel army as in the ranks of the defenders of the Union.

A SCHEME FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

Some of the rebel officers at Grenada, Miss., have so little to attend to officially that they busy themselves with writing leaders for the *Appeal*, published at that place. The appended editorial is generally credited to Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, commanding the rebel army of the Mississippi, who made such a curious speech a few days since. Gen. PEMBERTON is a native of this State, and was formerly an ardent political and personal friend of HORATIO SEYMOUR and others now prominently before the country. Hear what the General says:

"A recent issue of a New-York paper speaks in very sanguine terms of the expedition now preparing under Gen. MCCLERNAND to open the Mississippi River. It recognizes the importance of this work as a great duty to the Northwestern States. Gen. MCCLERNAND, it says, 'is a Western man, fully grasping the greatness of the Mississippi Valley, sympathizing thoroughly with the anxiety of the population of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, for the reopening of the Mississippi River. Each individual member of the expedition will feel a personal interest in its success, because, to a certain extent, the pecuniary prosperity of every one of them will be found dependent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river.'

This expedition is at this time brought conspicuously before the Northwestern States to countervail the arguments of Gen. BRAGG's proclamation and to quiet the discontents which have begun to find their earnest and significant utterance. The *Times* characterizes it as the most 'philosophic' expedition that has yet been set on foot. In one sense the word has been well chosen, for, unless all political philosophy is at fault, the alliance between the Northwestern and the New-England States cannot be much longer maintained, except by continuing to humbug the former with such delusive hopes as to rest upon the success of any plan for restoring by arms the commercial use of the Mississippi to the States lying on its upper waters. That alliance is unnatural, incongruous, and fatally prejudicial to the Northwestern States.

In war or peace, the policy that suits the New-England States must always be that most unfavorable to those of the Northwest. The reasons are well explained by the Knoxville *Register*, in a late issue. It happens, as that journal says, that all the vast manufacturing establishments in the East were only required by the change in the condition of the country, to change the mode rather than the extent and character of their employment and industry. The shoemaker of Lynn and North Danvers to-day finds a greater demand for the products of his skill than in time of peace; the only change is the lightness and fineness of his manufactures. So, too, with the spinners and weavers, and blanket-makers, and with all artizans. The workshops of the North, of every conceivable description, have only changed the direction of their labors, and such is the destructiveness of armies, that, without the trade of the South, the demand for the products of New-England's industry is perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of the continent.

We can, therefore, understand why it is that the agricultural States evince symptoms of dissatisfaction with the course of political events, while New-England, urged by fanaticism and its profitableness, still cries out for blood, and still demands the extinction of the South. The West begins to think of peace, while the East, not satisfied with all the bloodshed of the past, demands other victims to be sacrificed on the altar of selfishness, and to satisfy an insatiate love of power and gold. New-England is enriched, while the Northwest is impoverished by the war.

The agricultural exports from New-England are undiminished by the pending hostilities. Weathersfield ships as many onions as when peace smiled and wafted her seaprize over the land. Local armies in New-England demand all the surplus agricultural products. Iron-mongers must build ships and locomotives, and create all the weapons of war. In truth, New-England, in her industrial pursuits and condition, would be benefited by the indefinite protraction of impending hostilities.

How different the condition of the Northwestern States! These have no new demand for their agricultural products. The great market which their resources supplied has been closed. The Mississippi River is as truly a *mare clausum* as when ha held Columbus, Island No. 10, and New-Orleans. The railways which connect the West with the Atlantic coast belong to Eastern capitalists, and by these such enormous rates of freight are imposed upon the products of Indiana and Illinois, that corn, wheat, and bacon are not worth the cost of transportation. The West, having lost the Southern market, has no excess of production for which there is sale, and the people are in want in the midst of a superabundance of the prime necessaries of life.

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that the West is now clamorous for the destruction of Vicksburgh. The St. Louis *Republican* would have its readers believe that if Vicksburgh were razed to the ground, and our troops expelled, than trade with New-Orleans would revive, and the suffering Northwest be relieved.

We have known from the beginning that it signified nothing to the Northwest whether Vicksburgh was captured or not. It is only valuable to us by furnishing an open route to Texas and Arkansas. Its possession by the Abolitionists will not affect the commercial condition of the Northwestern States. Even then nothing but gunboats can navigate the great inland sea. Until LEE and LONGSTREET can line both shores of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans, with armed men, no trading vessel can navigate its waters.

Were Vicksburgh captured, the Northwest would soon be satisfied of the utter inutility of further participation in a struggle for our subjugation. The Democrats of the West tell us that they fight for the Union, but with them, this signifies nothing more than free trade on the Mississippi. They denounce, as bitterly as we of the South, the Abolition proclivities of the Federal Administration. They have no sympathy with New-England, further than New-England may aid the West in opening the great river to the commerce of the West.

Such are the opinions betrayed by the Press of St. Louis and Chicago, and such the declarations of Western officers and soldiers who have been noted as prisoners in the South. Twelve months ago a gentleman proposed to the Confederate authorities to go to the Northwest, and quietly and through the Press, urge the necessity of an alliance between those States and those of the lower valley of the Mississippi.

It was then thought by our leaders that we would soon put an end to this struggle, and the Northwest, under the supposition that we sought to deprive them of their most valued commercial rights, has continued to furnish the Federal Government with the bravest and best troops in the ranks of the Northern armies. Of late this subject has again attracted attention, and, if we are not ill-informed, our Government has been induced to give it serious attention.

We are not advised that direct negotiations with Northwestern men have been opened, but in the North and at the South the necessity for a segregation of States from the old Federal Union is already felt and acknowledged. The South has only inaugurated a revolution which will not end until the whole great Imperial Valley of the Mississippi is forever freed from the social and political influence of New-England Puritanism."

GEORGIA STATE DEFENCES.

A SHARP NOTIFICATION FROM GOV. BROWN.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Spy.

The refusal of planters to respond to the recent appeal of the Governor for hands to work on the fortifications, shows the real motive at the bottom of a former refusal, when they pleaded a regard for principle as an excuse for their conduct.

We publish below, not another appeal, but a notification from the Governor, which all would do well to heed, and save themselves some trouble, if nothing worse:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Planters of Georgia:

Since my late appeal to some of you, I am informed by Brig.-Gen. MERCER, commanding at Savannah, that but few hands have been tendered. When the impressments made by Gen. MERCER some weeks since, were loudly complained of, it was generally said that, while the planters objected to the principle of impressment, they would promptly furnish all the labor needed, if an appeal were made to them. I am informed that Gen. MASSOM now has ample authority to make impressments. If, then, a sufficient supply of labor is not tendered within ten days from this date, he will resort immediately to that means of procuring it with my full sanction, and I doubt not with the sanction of the General Assembly.

After you have been repeatedly notified of the absolute necessity for more labor to complete the fortifications adjudged by the military authorities in command to be indispensable to the defence of the key to the State, will you delay action till you are compelled to contribute means for the protection not only of all your slaves, but of your homes, your firesides and your altars?

I will not believe that there was a want of sincerity in your professions of liberality and patriotism when many of you threatened resistance to impressment upon principle, and not because you were unwilling to aid the cause with your means.

I renew the call for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah, and trust that every planter in Georgia will respond by a prompt tender of one-fifth of all his working men.

As stated in my former appeal, the General in command will only accept the number actually needed.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, Nov. 18.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, a few days since came across a mail stage traveling the route between Bowling Green and Nashville. Of course, the quietly captured the affair, and became the possessor of a large quantity of Uncle Sam's postal matter. The most interesting correspondence was the letters of the various reporters for the Yankee Press—the New-York *Tribune*, TIMES, &c. One of them describes the reception of ROSECRANS by the army at Bowling Green as exceedingly enthusiastic. The troops were generally disgusted with BUELL, and hailed the new chief as one certain to lead them to victory.

One letter was from J. L. ADAMS, proprietor of the stage line, to his agent at Bowling Green, imploring him for God's sake to send more stages through, as that "—rascal, JOHN MORGAN," was traveling around and would be sure to catch them. Thus advised, the —rascal aforesaid waited for the next stage, and captured that also. We do not know who their Mr. L. ADAMS will continue his line.

REV. GEN. BISHOP POLK AT PERRYVILLE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 20.

After the sun had gone on the bloody field of Perryville, and the gloom of evening overhung the scene of carnage and death, even then, at intervals, bodies of the two armies would occasionally come in collision. Brig.-Gen. CRAIGHEAD'S command, with which was Gen. POLK, just at nightfall came upon an Indiana regiment. Gen. POLK was some distance in advance of our troops, and suddenly found himself in the very midst of the Indianians, who were firing briskly upon CRAIGHEAD'S columns. Gen. POLK, seizing the Indiana Colonel by the shoulder, demanded, "Why he was firing upon his friends?" The Colonel said that he did not know that he was guilty of such a blunder, and asked, "Who are you?" "I'll show you who I am," said Gen. POLK, and then, raising in his stirrups, he gave the order to the Indianians to "Cease firing." Saying to the Colonel, "You shall at once hear from me, sir," POLK rode quietly away, and as soon as he was out of sight, with accelerated velocity came dashing at headlong speed to the spot where Gen. CRAIGHEAD stood. Pointing to the Yankees, he exclaimed, "Let them have it, boys, they are Yankees; I've been there." Gen. POLK said afterward that he counted not less than fifteen balls as they generated his back while he rode away from the Indianians. We are happy to advise our readers that, on his arrival at this place Gen. POLK had entirely recovered from his imagined wounds; in fact, he wears a charmed life. He has never been wounded, neither at Belmont, Shiloh, Farmington, nor Perryville, at each of which places he exposed himself to needless dangers.

POOR PRICE PITILESSLY PERSECUTED.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes as follows:

"I learn that we have lost a most valuable officer in the District of Tennessee, in the resignation of Major THOMAS L. SNEED, Gen. PRICE'S Chief of Staff. The cause of the Major's resignation is said to be the manner in which Gen. PRICE and his command have been treated since their timely arrival at Corinth.

The latest cause of complaint is that Gen. BRAGG assigned to Gen. PRICE one-third of the exchanged prisoners which were to arrive at Vicksburgh. Gen. PRICE sent Dr. BLACKBURN, of his staff, to Richmond, to procure arms for these troops, and his indefatigable efforts proved successful. The arms were brought here to await the arrival of the men; but during Gen. PRICE'S absence with his army at Iuka, Gen. VAN DORN had the arms removed to Jackson, and armed his quota of troops with them, leaving PRICE without arms for the new members of his command."

The disregard shown him by President DAVIS, when at Richmond, has taught the pets of the President to emulate his example. It is time that the people knew these facts, and, on our part, it is not through a disposition to wrangle and bicker, but with a hope to bring these things before their eyes, and have justice done to a justly favorite officer of the Confederate States Army. Since Gen. PRICE'S arrival in Mississippi, the Confederacy has once nearly lost his services, and if institution and such persecution as has heretofore attended his efforts, be continued, the people may next hear that they have lost a jewel of priceless value.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing some incidents of the battle of Corinth, gives the following:

"At Davis' Bridge, on Sunday, the accomplished and gallant BALFOUR, of Gen. VAN DORN'S Staff, was fatally wounded. He was observed to suddenly turn deathly pale, and dismount cautiously from his horse. He was asked if he was injured, and replied in the negative. He then walked to the shady side of a house, fell in a reclining position, and drew his revolver. He had been mortally wounded, a Minié ball passing through his bowels; but, with full sense of his injury, he coolly resigned himself to his fate, endeavoring to attract as little attention and create as little alarm as possible. He died a few hours after receiving his wound, with unsurpassed coolness and resignation. Major BALFOUR was a member of one of the most wealthy and influential families of this State, was the nephew of President DAVIS, and the pride and hope of his family. He was a gentleman of excellent education, high polish, and was an encyclopedia of general information, obtained by study and travel."

AN EX-EDITOR IN THE FIELD.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 30.

Our sanctum was honored yesterday with the presence of Col. DURANT DA PONTE, the accomplished chief editor, in past days, of that able journal, the New-Orleans *Delta*, but who is now of the military staff of Gen. MAGRUDER, and *en route* for that General's command in Texas and New-Mexico. When New-Orleans fell, Col. DA PONTE abandoned the pen for the sword, and has done gallant service for the South with the latter, as he did with the former, when at the head of that popular journal.

GEN. VILLIPIQUE'S REMAINS.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 14.

Gen. VILLIPIQUE'S remains arrived here last night, *en route* for their last resting-place. The body now lies at headquarters, and all the flags are at half-mast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* states that there are now at the salt mines in Clark County, Ala., two or three regiments of conscripts, who, to avoid the draft, have taken themselves there. Some of these shirkers of military duty are charging $75 a sack to the families of brave men who are in the army battling for their rights and property. Gov. SHORTER, or the Confederate authorities, ought to take the matter in hand. Men who can extort from the families of poor men who are in their country's service, are destitute of humanity and patriotism.

The Mobile papers have these items:

An impression has prevailed to some extent that Col. W. C. FAULKNER, of the First Mississippi Partisan Rangers, was the officer captured by the Federals near Island Ten, and sent to the Abolition prison at Alton, Ill. It was Col. W. W. FAULKNER, of Kentucky, who was so unfortunate. The Rangers are commanded by their own Colonel, and ready to do good service in defence of their State, or wherever they may be most needed.

Judge J. W. TUCKER, formerly of the Missouri *State Journal*, has become an associate editor of the *Mississippian*. The Judge is a fluent and forcible writer, and we congratulate our cotemporary on his good fortune in securing his services.

Gen. CONE has been assigned to the command of the new department, bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahoochee Rivers, in Florida and Southwestern Georgia.

Gen. BRAGG has ordered the different staff departments to take immediate measures for substituting hired persons, as far as practicable, for all soldier's details or other duty. No soldier, or citizen liable to military duty, will be permitted in the staff department after the present, whose duties can be performed by hired persons.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

Certain movements of troops have been going on to-day, that it would be improper to mention. It is not contraband to state that last evening orders were issued for redoubling the pickets on the front, and countermanding all passes, so that no person should go beyond Wolf River. What the meaning of the order is we do not know. It is possible that the enemy is advancing upon us, and that we are taking this precaution to prevent his learning the changes we are making. It may mean that we are preparing for an advance, and are anxious to have no intimation of it pass outside the lines. In either case, the event will have transpired before this reaches you, and I shall be under no charge of exposing our plans to the enemy.

The bridge at Davis' Mill, over Wolf River, will be finished to-night, and the Engineer Corps, under Col. BISSELL, will proceed along the route to a trestle work a short distance below. The timber for the bridge is already prepared, and the time will not be long before trains can be run to Holly Springs, provided the region is best occupied and held by the army. At present the occupation is confined to a few scouting and reconnoitering parties. No enemy is found this side of Holly Springs, and none in force this side of the Tallahatchee.

A new plan of disposing of the cotton found in this region is in contemplation by the authorities. I wrote you in my last concerning the arrangements for gathering the cotton now in the fields, by making use of the negroes that have come within the lines. It is proposed to take the cotton wherever it can be found, pay the owners the price at which it is sold in times of peace, and sell it on the account of the Government, the profits on the speculation going into the National Treasury. The actual payment is that the nominal price is reduced by the war, and that the profits naturally belong to the same which this is making it valuable as it advances into the South. As soon as the Confederate flag waves over a county of Mississippi or Tennessee, the cotton therein can be bought at from three to five cents a pound. Whenever it is taken its place, the Government pays in notes to forty cents per pound. This increase goes either into the hands of the producer, who are for a small portion of the Government, or into the possession of a crowd of shysters who can lay little claim to favor at the hands of the authorities.

Some but interested parties would argue that the gain on the value of cotton does not rightfully belong to the Government that is at such immense expense to push its armies forward. That all this money should go to enrich a few speculators is not at all reasonable. This Department has already been credited with upward of $20,000, on the proceeds of confiscated cotton. If it should adopt the course now in contemplation, it can return a still larger amount. One good step has already been taken in excluding all Jews from the lines of the army, but there is a class of dealers still on the ground who are as rapacious and unprincipled as the worst Jew that ever lived. To send them to the rear, with orders to stay there for the present, or return as soldiers in the ranks, would be the adoption of a vigorous policy that would be enthusiastically applauded.

Orders were to-day issued for cutting down the baggage of both officers and men. The design is to reduce our trains to something like the size of those of the enemy, so that we can move as rapidly as he. Already there is much profanity at the appearance of the order. According to the terms of the release, each officer is allowed to carry a small mess or camp chest, one mule and no-ks. The men are to discard their wall or Sibley tents, and carry only the shelter tent, one for every two men. Each regiment is to be rigidly restricted to six wagons as its entire transportation.

There is no reason why our trains should be so unwieldy. Whenever we attempt to pursue the enemy we cannot overtake him on account of our enormous string of wagons. The rebels, partly from necessity and partly from choice, have cut themselves down to a very small allowance, and are consequently more rapid in their movements than we are. Every one of our officers thinks he must carry his trunk and an amount of blankets sufficient to dress an ordinary bed. When a man is determined to do it, he can get along with a very few articles. Your correspondent was on one campaign for eleven consecutive weeks, with no baggage save a pair of blankets, an overcoat and a pair of saddlebags, containing a change of underclothing, a small dressing case and his writing material. It was not particularly comfortable, but I did not suffer any serious privations on account of my small quantity of *impedimenta*. Whenever the army was on the move, I placed my little possessions on my horse and took whatever route I fancied. If the trains failed to come up at night, my temper was unruffled. With the ancient Ethiopian, I could soliloquize, "Bressed am dem what hain't nuffin to lose, for dey shan't lose it." If no house was near, I spread my blanket under the most friendly tree I could find in that enemy's country, and slept far better than I ever did on the most elaborate army cot. If our officers would remember that victories depend much on the complete reduction of baggage, there would be far less grumbling.

A flag of truce proceeded yesterday to the enemy's lines to arrange for the exchange of prisoners captured at Holly Springs by Col. LEE'S Cavalry. It was stopped when it had arrived inside the cavalry videttes, until a messenger was sent to headquarters. The business of the flag was arranged without allowing the bearers to go further than the point where they were first stopped. The officers sent South for exchange were those whose names I forwarded to you recently. They departed with an evident impression that we had a large army and would give them a severe battle whenever the two forces should meet.

DASHING EXPLOIT OF COL. LEE.

LEFT WING OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE, CAMP THREE MILES SOUTH OF GRAND JUNCTION, Monday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The expedition to Ripley under Col. LEE, which I mentioned yesterday, has returned, having made a highly successful raid into the heart of Holly Springs. Col. LEE took eight hundred men, and made a rapid march on Ripley, reaching it before daylight yesterday morning. The place was taken completely by surprise, and before the alarm could be given the Lieutenant-Colonel of FAULKNER'S Cavalry force was taken prisoner while abed. After investing the town, Col. LEE took four hundred men and rode out thirteen miles where FAULKNER'S force was said to be reforming, but the rebel pickets fled on their approach, and giving the alarm succeeded in arousing the entire force before our cavalry reached the encampment. The rear guard of the retreating cavalry was overhauled, however, and two Lieutenants and several men taken prisoners.

Col. LEE drove the rascals out of Tippah County, they going toward the Tallebatchee, while he returned to Ripley. Here the force he had left had taken between fifty and sixty prisoners, including another field officer beside the one first mentioned, and a hundred horses and mules. An entire Southern mail was also captured, but it contained nothing of any special interest. The affair was very brilliant, and highly creditable to Col. LEE and the brave and darling man under his command, but it is only another evidence of the energy and vigor which may be expected from the officers in Gen. HAMILTON'S command.

I rode out yesterday to Davis' Mill, which lies about six miles south of La Grange, and found that locality completely invested by Gen. Ross' Division, formerly STANLEY'S. The first brigade is composed of Ohio regiments, viz: Twenty-seventh, Lieut.-Col. SPALDING commanding, Col. FULLER having command of the brigade; Thirty-ninth, Col. ED. F. NORRIS; Forty-third, Col. WAGER SWAYNE, and Sixty-third, Col. SPRAGUE. DAY'S Third Michigan Battery, and Capt. MOULINARD'S Company, F, Missouri Light Artillery, are also attached to the brigade. The regiments are in fine health and spirits, but extremely anxious to move forward. The Thirty-ninth Ohio now numbers over nine hundred men, and has been honored by special services during its stay in this section of the enemy's country. A few days since Lieut.-Col. MCDOWELL took five companies of the regiment out, and pushing due south five or six miles beyond Davis' Mill, reached the house of an officer in the rebel army. Col. MCDOWELL rode up to the door, where he was met by three or four snuff-rubbing antique virgins, who, in answer to his inquiries, protested that there was nothing on the premises but a few articles of food for domestic use. I should have stated that information had been received that the rebels were receiving supplies through the lines at this place, nor did the smiling hypocrisy of these damsels prevent Col. MCDOWELL investigating the matter thoroughly. He set a guard upon the premises, and riding over the plantation succeeded in finding twenty-seven bales of cotton, six barrels of molasses, fifteen sides of fine bacon, a number of hams, and a quantity of lard awaiting shipment South. This property belonged to Major MAXWELL, of the rabel army, and was, of course, confiscated and conveyed to camp.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 21.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered that all sutlers of his army shall be restricted to the regiments to which they have been appointed, and shall not have the privilege of setting up their tents without the limits of their encampment. They are not allowed to rent stores in the towns which may be occupied by the army, and are to be closely restricted to the legitimate business of the sutler. This order has been made for the purpose of killing off those numerous sharks who follow the army and sell indiscriminately at immense profits to all persons and classes. There are a large number of these ambiguous personages who are neither merchants, sutlers or peddlers, and who lie and sell stolen articles with the same freedom as those honestly obtained. These fellows are a grand nuisance to the army, and I understand Gen. ROSECRANS is determined to get rid of them.

Cotton, like any other article of merchandise, has its fluctuations and falls. His Majesty, King Cotton, like any other monarch, is liable to be toppled from his throne. He has received a heavy fall here in the past few days, much to the delight of certain worshipers of his who have invested largely in him. You will remember that when we were about evacuating Nashville, all the cotton in town was seized and used for defensive purposes. A large amount was transported to the top of St. Cloud and adjoining hills, where for two months it has been serving the double purpose of intrenchments and bedding for the garrisons. All this is now being tumbled down the hills and delivered over to the rightful owners. Some of it is in very bad condition, the ropes and bagging being torn off, and the cotton in many bales being taken out by the men for beds. Your old volunteer loves his comfort, and they are not slow to devise ways and means to have that luxury. They do not exactly sleep on down, and cotton mattresses, even without the springs, are a good substitute when one is not over particular. I suppose there are not less than eight or ten thousand bales of cotton on the streets of this city, and on the hills where there are forts. On Capitol Hill, where Fort Andrew Johnston stands, the entire Capitol building has been surrounded with them four deep, and splendid breastworks they make, too. Every street in the city of any importance has a barricade of cotton bales, and on the Southern approach many have been used to protect siege guns, which peer out with an ominous gaze upon the hills in the distance, as if foreboding no good to the enemy who might occupy them. I suppose those 10,000 bales will soon find their way into the cotton markets of the North, though the prices demanded will be enormous. While lying here doing duty for Uncle Sam, and protecting the two divisions which hold the city, the interest on the money expended in purchasing it has been going on at a rate unpleasant to consider. Most of it was purchased four months ago in North Alabama.

You are doubtless aware that the Confederate authorities have ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee. This law is now being very thoroughly enforced, and every day or two we have persons come to the pickets begging for admission to the lines and protection from conscription. Guerrilla bands are scouring the country, accompanied by enrolling officers, who nab all who are not exempt, and send them to Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, who has been attending to the enforcement of this law, in a late order issued by him, and published in the Murfreesboro Rebel *Banner*, I find the following, which I do not think has been published North:

"The Judge or Chairman of the County Court of —— county, will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled 'An Act to further provide for the public defence,' and enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the Superintendent of Conscription in Middle Tennessee, at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

2. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all persons who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighte

gue, at Lagrange, and Gen. HAMILTON, from Grand Junction to Corinth. The widest gaps are between Memphis and Macon, and for ten or fifteen miles west of Corinth, but the whole distance of those two occupied spaces is scouted every day, and communication is open along the entire line from Memphis to Pittsburgh Landing, about a hundred and twenty miles. This is the front of the Army of Tennessee, soon, it may be hoped, to be called the Army of Mississippi.

A few days ago the impression prevailed here that SHERMAN would move out to form the left wing of the army, but the disposition of QUINBY's Division at Moscow, and the continual arrival of reinforcements both here and at Memphis, looks as though the Winter campaign was to be prosecuted on a grander scale than before suspected. With a front as broad as the State of Mississippi, the Federal army is poised, as it were, on the northern boundary of Dixie, gathering strength for the descent. How soon that will be, nobody but Gen. GRANT, if even he, can tell.

In front, our advance guard is now at Davis' Mills, about six miles south of Lagrange, all of our forces having returned from Holly Springs several days ago, and, at leaving, it was neither occupied by our forces nor those of the enemy.

The rebel front is at present behind the Tallahatchee River, about twenty miles south of Holly Springs. Their cavalry are said to be scouting the country along the north side of the Tallahatchee, but will undoubtedly cross that river at the approach of any considerable force.

The Tallahatchee, running from northeast to southwest, and half across the State, will probably be their first line of resistance. Prisoners and refugees report that the enemy has cannon planted to command every ford on the river above Abbyville, but that they will only make a resistance there in order to gain time to fall back to Granada, if they should be attacked soon. The rebel camp rumor is that the grand battle is to be fought at Granada, *if they don't conclude to fall back to Jackson, Miss.*

Nothing reliable can be arrived at as to the number of the rebel forces. There is no doubt they were over estimated when they were figured at fifty thousand at Holly Springs, and it is probable they are over estimated now at thirty thousand at Abbyville.

Stringent orders were issued day before yesterday, prohibiting any person on any pretext whatever from passing to the South of Wolf river. What the sudden stringency is for is yet unknown. It cannot be to prevent the carrying of information to the enemy of any sudden movement, for I defy the shrewdest guesser, having full range of the camp, to see the slightest symptome of a speedy move.

AFFAIRS AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IN THE FIELD, THREE MILES FROM GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 16, 1862.

Last evening four citizens came into our lines at Davis' Mills, and reported the condition of affairs at Holly Springs after our departure.

Early in the morning the enemy began to throw out his pickets, evidently expecting to renew the skirmishing of the preceding day. Of course they found no opposition, and came into town without difficulty. The room in the Court-house occupied by our Provost-Marshal, Lieut. Bunn, was the object of their particular solicitude. Here were the records of the county, and it was feared the Yankees had in wantonness destroyed them. They were undisturbed, however, excepting the books containing the list of taxable property in the county, the surveys, the roads, and the county maps. They took the railway on their route hither, and when near Coldwater, report that they saw three companies of rebel cavalry marching toward Holly Springs from the North. This was probably a battalion, which had during the night made the detour of the town, and struck the Grand Junction road, not far from Coldwater, with the intention of catching us napping, and attacking us in the rear. If this was their intention, they were grievously disappointed, since we were then ten miles away.

A negro came in also, late last night, who left Holly Springs at 10 o'clock in the morning, and brought the latest news from the rebels. They had retaken possession of the town, and, as well as the citizens were extremely indignant at the capture of the officers of the Confederate army, who were taken prisoners and carried away with us. The negro to whom we were indebted for the knowledge of their presence, was taken possession of by a crowd of excited citizens and soldiers, and hung on a gallows without the form of a trial. The one who brought the intelligence informed us of the presence of the valuable horses captured, and preparations were being made to inflict summary punishment upon him. His mistress informed him of their hospitable intentions, and he, under the pretence of going for water, went leisurely to the spring, when he took to his heels and did not slack his pace until he reached our lines. The story of this man is thought to be worthy of credulance, and a record of the fact was made, with the names of the principal participators in the outrage. When the next expedition reaches Holly Springs, I very much mistake the temper of the army, if they do not take terrible vengeance.

It may be a matter of interest to the public to have a published list of Gen. HAMILTON's Staff, and I reproduce the order of appointment:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER No. 9.—The following are announced as the Staff of the General commanding:

Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff.
Capt. R. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. E. T. Pearce, A. D. C.
Lieut. W. P. Wheeler, A. D. C.
Capt. W. A. Dewey, A. A. D. C.
Lieut. Z. G. Bryan, A. A. A. General.
Col. W. L. Lothrop, Chief of Artillery.
Surgeon A. B. Campbell, Medical Director.
Capt. L. S. Metcalf, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. Mott, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. J. C. Cameron, Provost Marshal.
By command of Brig.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON.
Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. General.

EXPERIENCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Lagrange, Tenn., under date of Nov. 17, gives the following account of his experiences under a flag of truce which was sent to Holly Springs to return Capt. WM. CLARK, attached to Gen. VAN DORN's Staff as Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. T. W. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General of Col. ORR's Brigade, Mississippi Volunteers, who were captured by Col. LEE and paroled by Gen. GRANT. The correspondent says:

"The escort was commanded by Lieut. SHERLOCK, of Gen. GRANT's body-guard, and consisted of Corp. FRETZ, private STEWART, and myself. The first ten miles of the road was the one taken by Gen. MCPHERSON the week before, and not new to me, but the remainder of the ride was through a section of country rarely profaned by the tread of 'Northern vandals.' The country lying between Lagrange and Holly Springs is a magnificent agricultural district, and nearly every mile of the road runs through plantations fit for princes. The traveler never loses sight of cotton-fields while with the argosies of untold thousands of dollars' worth of the staple, but, alas! standing unpicked in the field. Occasionally a planter seems to have secured his crop, for the fields are bare; but, whether it is sold or hidden in the woods till the return of peace or a better opportunity to sell, or burned by the rebel guerrillas that have passed over whose sections have been devoying angels, no passing inquirer can ever learn. On some plantations the work of picking cotton was commenced, and evidently suddenly abandoned.

In these cases the out-houses in the fields were found half full of unginned cotton, just as emptied from the negroes' baskets, and the bolls left standing between the cotton rows in the fields, some empty, some half filled, others in bol, precisely as they were when the panic seized the master or overseer, inducing a hasty departure. Nine-tenths of the white people, on leaving their homes, driving away nearly all the live stock, and taking all the youngest and best servants, who didn't escape in the *melee* of removal. After leaving our pickets, we saw but two white persons before arriving at Holly Springs. These were rebel cavalrymen, who professed to have furloughs, but were probably deserters. Being on a peaceful mission, we had no right to detain them. The negroes left in possession by the exodus of their masters are generally found basking in the sun or cracking hickory-nuts. To the question of why they are not picking cotton, you are answered with a grin. They have enough to eat, no work to do, and are supremely happy. Their only want is salt. The more provident among them are saving a little cotton, hoping to exchange it for salt. In one or two places we found something like a united effort to save the crop by the blacks, and one 'contraband' assured me he would have twenty-five bales ready for market within two weeks. The growth of corn has been pretty evenly divided with that of cotton. Large fields of it meet the eye on every side, and, while not standing so heavy on the ground as in Illinois, is fully as well eared. Thousands of acres stand untouched.

We expected to meet the rebel pickets a few miles this side of Holly Springs, and were not authorized to proceed further than the latter place. No enemy appearing, we rode into the village about dusk. All stores, shops and places of business were closed. Not a hotel or livery stable was open, and a dozen inquiries failed to obtain an ear of corn for our horses, or even a stable to put them in. Our prisoners then stated who we were, and the object of our visit, when a dozen men stepped forward with offers of all we needed. (It *does* make a difference whose ox is gored.) After seeing our beasts properly cared for, we were taken in charge by Capt. CLARK, introduced to his family and a large number of friends, were entertained in the most kindly and generous manner possible, and our horses returned to us in fine condition in the morning.

Camp life having induced the habit of early rising, we were out early in the morning, and, in company with the Captain, rode through most of the principal streets, and had a good view of this, the handsomest of all Southern towns I have yet seen. Your readers will remember it lies on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 32 miles south of Grand Junction, is the capital of Marshall County, Miss., has a population of about 3,000, contains many excellent churches and public buildings, a female seminary, and is on the finest site in the State. A hill to the westward of the town has on its crest the dwelling of the late Judge MARTIN, and at the commencement of the war it must have been one of the most charming places in the Union. It has unquestionably undertaken to please the eye, and certainly succeeded, as the residences, even at the present day, after a temporary occupation of the Confederate army for months, and being pervaded upon and harassed by reconnoissance guards of both armies, at times enough to tax and artificial beauty to clear the admiration of any one. Several Southern families resided here. Perhaps the most elegant mansion, for belongs to Col. WRIGHT, a member of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, Gen. POLK, (a brother of Rev. LEONIDAS,) owns a property here also, of humble pretensions—the last house in the town that would be suspected of belonging to the brother of a President. The dépôt grounds and buildings are superior to most I have seen. The latter are substantially built of brick, and embrace commodious engine-houses, machine-shops and out-buildings, in addition to the passenger and freight dépôts. Within two weeks all the movable machinery has been taken out and removed to some point farther South, where, like that taken from Jackson, Tenn., it probably stands on open platform cars on some side-track of the road, exposed to the weather, end becoming worthless for every purpose save that of old iron. All that could not be removed was destroyed, but the tracks and buildings remain in good condition. Near by the dépôt, three hospital buildings were erected by the Confederates, of a character vastly above those usually put up for such purposes, and which Col. LEE found to contain about fifty convalescents, on his sudden entry into the place. As a handsome, pretty town, too much cannot be said of Holly Springs; nor as a military position, too little. It is wholly untenable by any army, on account of scarcity of water, possessing but few points of defence, and offers many of attack.

"Up to this time we had neither seen or heard anything of rebel pickets, but, about 9 o'clock in the morning, two rode into the place, and were soon informed of our presence by a noisy, blatant 'limb of the law,' (whose name we shall not now mention,) who gave it as his opinion that the flag of truce was a humbug, that we were there to 'spy out the land,' and that we should be arrested, tried, condemned and hung as spies. Considering that our forces had left the place but the day before, after occupying it two days, and that the Confederates had not occupied it since, and that we had just returned two of his townsmen, taken by us prisoners of war, the impudence was refreshingly rare and original. The joke was, the two pickets seemed inclined to act on his advice, and told Lieut. SHERLOCK they should be compelled to take him to Gen. VAN DORN's headquarters. The Lieutenant politely informed them that two such men as they were couldn't take one side of him, when the argument ended. A citizen or two sided with the pickets, but Capts. CLARK and HARRIS, hearing of it, came forward indignantly to return with us if any further molestation occurred or was threatened. The sapient defenders of the Sunny South concluded not to attempt an arrest.

Just then a long funeral procession came winding over the hill from the southward, in dismal array, and attracted the attention of everyone. Nobody knew anything about it. Its near approach proved it to be another flag of truce, bound from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis. The flag itself was of 'magnificent proportions,' as large as a bed sheet, mounted on a pole at least ten feet long. If the object of the mission bears any proportion to the size of the flag borne, momentous results depend on it.

The trip afforded many opportunities of conversing with Southern men and women, and very naturally the engrossing subject was the war, its purposes and probable results. All deplore it. All desire peace. All say the war can only end in separation. These seem to be foregone conclusions to every one we met. They admit our superiority in numbers and resources, but depend on what they term 'the righteousness of their cause,' the unity and determination of Southern people, and the immense advantage they possess in acting on the defensive, selecting their own battle-grounds, and compelling us to fight them when and where they please. The women are, if possible, a thousand fold more violent and intense in their prejudices than the men, and are driving every able-bodied man into the rebel army. Scarcely one remains in whole sections, and these are contemptuously treated by almost all. As new converts are most zealous, so Northern men, who have settled in the South and own slaves, are the most headlong supporters of the war. The Capt. CLARK, returned by Lieut. SHERLOCK, was born in Essex, Vt., was a member of Gov. FAIRBANK's family, graduated at Amherst College, went to Holly Springs and married into an excellent family a few years ago, and joined the first regiment raised in Mississippi for the Confederacy. In conversing with a lady, I expressed my suprise that 'a Northern woman' would advocate such principles. She indignantly denied being a Northern woman, but her laughing companions admitted she was born and educated there. Her language and address betrayed it."

AFFAIRS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 22.

A gentleman direct from Fort Henry, informs us that, at the time he left, the river was still too low for any but very light boats, with light loads, as far up as the mouth of Sandy, which is four miles above Fort Henry. An empty steamer of the smallest size cannot pass the obstructions at and near Duck River Suck. The obstructions are of two kinds, one consists of bars and chains of rocks, tha other, of NAPIER's regiment of guerrillas, with some artillery, located so as to command the river at the obstructed point. The artillery were taken off the boats burnt at this point, early last Summer, by these same rebels. A rise of water, and Col. LOWE's military operations will probably relieve the enemy of both between this and Christmas. Our informant has been among the people of that region considerably, and talked with them freely, and finds them sick of the war and anxious for peace, or a truce, or any arrangement that will stop the fighting even for a time, and he finds that they are determined to plant cotton and tobacco next year as early as possible. This year they were deterred from planting more than smell patches, not the tenth part of the usual crop.

A Quartermaster in the other day, in traveling alone from Fort Dogelson to Fort Henry, in turning a short curve in the road, was suddenly confronted by three of NAPIER's guerrilas, with shot-guns cocked, and ordered to surrender, and seeing that it was, probably, the best thing he could do, he complied. He was taken some forty miles to the rebel camp, where they took his horse, equipments and all the money he had, except three five-dollar Treasury notes, which they pronounced worthless, and then, after relieving him of his overcoat and other clothing that they judged he could do without, they allowed him to depart.

The camps are overrun with negroes of all sorts, sizes and ages, and this is the case at Forts Henry, Hieman and Donelson.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Last night I telegraphed you that the rebels had evacuated Murfreesboro and retired to Tullahoma. To-day the grapevine says that the rebels at Murfreesboro have been strongly reinforced and that they are going to attack us. "Lay not that flattering unction to your soul." They are not going to do anything of the sort. They know very well that they cannot, dare not cope with us, and I am satisfied will not attempt any offensive measures. But they will doubtless make a grand effort at defending the position they have assumed beyond Duck River. But I am satisfied there will be no battle this side of Duck River, which stream and its parallel, Elk River, I advise you to study, and imagine the high ridge of table land lying between the two as the chosen position of the rebels.

I have gleaned from different headquarters in the city, rebel and Union, considerable information relative to the Union army now in Tennessee, and I herewith send you all I know on the subject. I expressed some time ago the opinion that BRAGG's army would, instead of remaining in East Tennessee, or going to Virginia, hurry to Chattanooga by rail, and thence march into Middle Tennessee. BRAGG doubtless imagined that he might beat BUELL to Nashville, and did actually attempt it, but fortunately for us Gen. BUELL ceased to command the army, and Gen. ROSECRANS did. I find my surmise has been correct, but I do not claim to have the gift of prophecy. Has much as what he has done, was all that BRAGG could have reasonably been expected to do. The story about going to Virginia was simply nonsense. It is not probable that KIRBY SMITH's corps has gone there, though it lies within reach of the Capital, and has no enemy to watch at Cumberland Gap. This corps has remained in East Tennessee, and Gen. BRAGG, with two corps of his Kentucky army, is now in Middle Tennessee, and within forty miles of Nashville. The following is a nearly correct summary of the organization of his army. I obtained it from rebel sources in this city, and, though such a thing is probable, I do not think it exaggerated:

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, commanding.

RIGHT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, commanding.

First Division—Maj.-Gen. Thomas B. Buckner. Composed of three Brigades, one of which is commanded by Gen. Chalmers, who was so badly used up at Munfordsville, Ky.

Second Division—Maj.-Gen. Frank Cheatham. Composed of three brigades. Brig.-Gen. Maney, Brig.-Gen. Donelson, and Brig.-Gen. Stuart.

——*Division*—Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Anderson. Composed of raw Tennessee conscripts.

——*Division*—Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Composed of three brigades. Brig.-Gen. Maxey, Brig.-Gen. Hansen, Brig.-Gen. Ledbetter.

LEFT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. WM. J. HARDEE, commanding.

——*Division*—Maj.-Gen. Withers. Composed of three brigades.

——*Division*—Maj.-Gen. R. W. Anderson. Composed of three brigades.

——*Division*—Brig.-Gen. Wood. Composed of three Brigades.

BRAGG is the ranking officer, as the rank of General is higher than that of Lieutenant-General. POLK, HARDEE and SMITH were among the late appointees of the rebel War Department, and doubtless deserved their promotion, if the rebel standard is taken into consideration. STUART deserved promotion, and, I believe, got it for his horse-stealing expedition into Pennsylvania. Certainly, SMITH, POLK and HARDEE deserve the same honors after going into Kentucky and stealing indiscriminately all kinds of articles. Gen. SAM. ANDERSON has no commission from the rebels, nor is only a State officer of Tennessee. The forces which he commands are conscripts yet in ranks of instruction, and not likely to be put forward in any engagement likely to elapse soon. The following figures estimating this force are in my own, but have been compiled by a brother of one of the Major-Generals commanding in Bragg's army. They may be exaggerated, but it will be wise to admit its figures to be correct, and prepare to meet 50,000 men under WITHERS.

Buckner, about		7,000
Cheatham's men,		8,000
S. R. Anderson, about		6,000
Breckinridge's		16,000
Right wing		37,000

LEFT WING.

Withers, about	6,000	
R. W. Anderson, about	8,000	
Wood, about	6,000	
Total infantry		47,000
CAVALRY.		
Forrest	2,500	
Stearns	800	
Morgan	500	
Total cavalry		3,800
ARTILLERY.		
Estimate, 18 batteries—108 guns		2,700
Total force		53,200

WHERE THE REBELS ARE STATIONED.

The most reliable intelligence is that the rebels have retired to Tullahoma, although I give you the benefit of the doubt, and the grapevine mentioned previously. The main army, it must be remembered, was never at Murfreesboro, only the divisions of BRECKINRIDGE and S. R. ANDERSON being there. FORREST was at Lagrange, but has retired, and MORGAN and STEARNS have also fallen back on their supports retired. I have no particulars of the evacuation of Munfordsville. The best information places the rebels as follows:

On yesterday morning a division of rebel troops marched into Shelbyville; it is supposed by officers here to have been BRECKINRIDGE's force falling back; others assert that it was ANDERSON's Division moving forward. The rebels say that BRAGG is advancing. Rebels who were sent away from here by Gen. ROSECRANS have written back from Murfreesboro that JEFF. DAVIS has required BRAGG to contest every inch of ground in the State. Of course BRAGG will do it—the rebels say it's just like him.

BUCKNER's Division had been encamped on Duck River, not far from the junction of Thompson's Creek with that stream. He was engaged for some time in building Winter quarters for his men, but this work has been stopped. It is doubtful whether BUCKNER thinks his men can do without them, or won't need them.

I should not be surprised at all to hear that the rebels are retreating to beyond the Tennessee River, on the ground that they came into the country now occupied by them to try what could be done by a dash at Nashville.

CHEATHAM's Division is at Tullahoma. WITHERS, ANDERSON and WOOD are camped in the same vicinity. Their whole force has been engaged in fortifying the hills along Duck River for two weeks.

Gen. BRAGG reached Tullahoma on the 13th of November, but the army had preceded him several days.

Railroad communication is perfect from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and the rebels draw their half-ration-able supply from that quarter.

Gen. SHERMAN's Division changed camp to-day, marching through the city for that purpose.

There are no signs of a forward movement immediately.

COURIER LINES IN GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12. 1. In establishing Courier Lines a commissioned officer must be placed in charge of each line, who will be held strictly responsible that the line is kept in perfect order. He will habitually be at the station of most importance, but will frequently ride the whole length of his line to see that it is in order. He will collect all information that may affect the movements and subsistence of troops, and make a written report of the same to the Chief of Courier Lines at these headquarters. This report will embrace information as to what roads and by-paths cross and branch from the line, and at what points, where and how far they extend, and the nature of the road. Also, the name of any prominent points and individuals on the line, and their distance from one of its extremities. He will report upon the forage, what kind and what points it can be delivered on the road. These reports will be made as soon as possible after the line is established.

2. The stations will be from four to six miles apart, according to circumstances, and there should never be less than six men at a station. At each station there will always be kept two horses saddled and bridled, ready to move at a moment's notice, with no extra articles on the saddle to impede their movements. The other horses can be groomed and fed whilst the two are saddled. Courier stations will answer the purpose of videttes on the road on which they are established, always keeping themselves on the alert, and never suffering themselves to be captured. If a caravan is *unavoidable*, the dispatch must be destroyed. When a courier is bearing a dispatch, he must move at a fast gallop in the first station on the road, hand the dispatch immediately to the courier ready to move at that station, who will proceed like the one before him. If marked *immediate* and *important*, he must move at the half speed of the horse. They will then walk their horses back to the station from which they started. An officer or non-commissioned officer will be at each end of the line to receipt for dispatches.

3. Courier stations will always pick up stragglers and forward them to the nearest general headquarters. This order is *imperative*.

4. Couriers will never receive order from any person except the officer placed immediately over them. If strangers, they must give the most satisfactory evidence of their authority to give them orders.

5. When a party is started to establish a courier line, they must be supplied with at least three days' rations. Before those rations are consumed the station will be supplied with additional rations from the command furnishing the party.

6. Whenever a courier line is removed or established it will be immediately reported to the Chief of Couriers. By command of

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

THE MURDER OF SIXTEEN UNION MEN.

We find the following letter in the Frankfort *Commonwealth*:

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Oct. 31, 1862.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., I started in pursuit of Capt. H. KING and his two sons, and R. M. SINGLETON. I reached Knox County on Monday, the 27th inst., and there heard that there had been sixteen men hung, at or near Cumberland Ford, by the rebels. On the next day I started in search of the place, accompanied by Wm. H. Polk, Judge of Knox County Court, John G. Amos, Wm. York, Hugh H. York, Esq., Milton York, Coroner, W. F. Westneth, C. H. Smith, Saul G. Smith, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Company H. S. M. Smith, A. F. Bingham, Edward Hoane, A. Britton and others. We proceeded in search of the place. About half a mile from the Ford (due west) on the south side of the river, near a dead cherry tree, about half way from the river to the woods, we found a pit, removed the slight covering of dirt, and there was presented the most horrible sight that ever human eyes beheld in a Christian land. Sixteen men, in one pile, some of them with their hands tied behind them, some with a rope about their necks, some on their backs, some on their faces, some stripped to their shirt and drawers, some with apparently their own clothing on. They were in such a state of putrefaction that they could not be recognized by their features. From the appearance of the hair and beard, Capt. KING and two sons, and R. M. SINGLETON were four of the number in that horrible pile; the others were not recognized by any one present. There were three men with black hair, smartly gray; two seemed to be large men; one had on gray jeans pants, one with pants that looked like reddish tweed, one tall man with Union cavalry clothes on. The most of them were in their sock feet. There was a considerable scar on the top of the head of one of the old men; also, one of them had on his right hand little finger a light, plain gold ring, with three letters neatly engraved on the inside, "J. W. N." also "X., XII., X." which seem to have been cut with the point of a penknife. One young man had on his finger, next to his little finger, a cameo ring with a set on it. I suppose it was one R. M. SINGLETON. After we had made an examination, we cleaned out the pit, and placed them back as well as the nature of the case would admit. We then erected a temporary stone wall around it, and filled it up, and rounded it up in the middle, so as to make their burial sufficiently deep. They would have been taken up by the good citizens of Knox County and interred in coffins, but the surrounding country was stripped of plank of all kinds, which rendered a more humane burial impossible. The above-named rings can be seen at my house, in Lincoln County, between the Louisville and Lancaster turnpike, about five miles from Crab Orchard, or will be sent to any point at the request of any bereaved friends. Also, some pieces of clothing may be seen at the residence of Judge Pope, of Knox County. I also refer all inquiring friends to the Judge, who is a patriot and a gentleman.

C. E. HOBBS.

THE ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

ORDERS BY GEN. GILMORE.

The Lexington, Ky., papers publish the following series of orders issued by Brig.-Gen. GILMORE:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY, GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 22d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—The practice indulged in by some of the officers and men of this division, of enticing colored people within the lines, is becoming an evil of such magnitude as to demand the immediate and rigorous application of a remedy.

It is demoralizing to an army encumbered with non-combatant hangers-on of any kind or class, and they will not be allowed in this division, except under such restrictions as will place them within direct and entire control from these headquarters.

It is especially made the duty of guards and of brigade and regimental commanders to refuse admission within the lines to that class of people known as "contrabands."

All those now within the lines, or that may hereafter in any way gain access thereto, will at once be taken in charge by the Division Quartermaster and reported to these headquarters, for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Captain and A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY, GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—The Brigadier-General commanding observes, with extreme mortification, a reckless disposition on the part of some of the men in this division to indulge a propensity for marauding and petty pilfering. An act that would be theft in times of peace, can be characterized by no other name in time of war. Such conduct, besides being in the highest degree disgraceful to the perpetrators, is a gross violation of the individual rights of others, brings scandal upon a just and righteous cause, and is directly subversive of discipline and military efficiency. It will, in future, be met with the severest punishment known to military usage.

It is made the duty of brigade, regimental and company commanders to put a stop at once to such conduct within their respective commands.

Commissioned officers are ordered to arrest, at all times and places, enlisted men guilty of taking private property of whatever kind or character.

Provisions, forage and fuel for this command, will be furnished by the Division Commissary or Quartermaster. No other officers have authority to do so, or to seize any property for the use of the troops.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Captain and A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—1. It has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that members of the Provost Guard of this city have, on several occasions, committed gross violations of their orders while conducting searches, and have otherwise behaved in a manner highly disgraceful to themselves as men and soldiers.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Provost Guard are expressly forbidden to enter any house, or search any premises without written orders from the Provost Marshal to do so.

All searches will be conducted in an orderly, quiet and respectful manner.

Members of the Provost Guard are also forbidden to ask for, or receive meals or refreshments at any private or public house, or to take or molest any private property whatsoever.

2. The sale of intoxicating liquors to enlisted men within the limits of this city is prohibited.

3. Citizens and others are requested to report all violations of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Capt. and Ass. Adj.-Gen.

THE HANGING OF REBEL SOLDIERS IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from London, Ky., under date of Nov. 19, giving the circumstances of the hanging of rebels at PITMAN's and HACKNEY's. He says:

"The facts are simply as follows After the murder of Capt. H. KING, his two sons, and some fifteen others by KIRBY SMITH's command at Cumberland Ford, in Knox County, while on the retreat from Kentucky, WILLIAM KING (a brother of Capt. H. KING,) and some five or six other men, went from near Crab Orchard to the Ford after the remains of Capt. KING and his sons. On their return they found two rebel soldiers at JOHN PITMAN's, three miles north of this place. Without any provocation whatever, they took them from the house and hung them, and then shot them. These rebels had been paroled; one of them had a broken leg, and was unable to get out of bed at the time. The other had been waiting on him. Mr. PITMAN was not at home at the time, his family pleaded for the rebels, but all to no purpose. They were hung, as above stated. KING and his comrades passed on to R. HACKNEY's, in Rockcastle County. There they found two other rebels, who had also been paroled, and were at HACKNEY's, sick; these they took from the house a short distance and hung. Thus it turns out that the 'loyal citizens in the vicinity' had nothing at all to do with the hanging of these men.

And whilst the 'loyal citizens in the vicinity' deprecate, condemn and abhor the conduct of KIRBY SMITH's command, for the brutal murder of Capt. KING and others at Cumberland Ford, and whilst they regard the act as an outrage, disgraceful to an army having any pretensions to civilization—yet the 'loyal citizens of this vicinity' by no means sanction the conduct of WILLIAM KING and his comrades, in the hanging of those rebels at PITMAN's and HACKNEY's, as above stated. These unfortunate rebels had nothing to do with the hanging of Capt. KING and his sons at the Ford, they were not within forty miles of the place when it happened. Yet they are seized upon and hung—not by the 'loyal citizens of the vicinity,' but by WILLIAM KING, and others from near Crab Orchard."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the statement that Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet is below Vicksburgh, and that there are no other obstacles to the navigation of the river than those at that point. It says: This was the case a few months ago, but FARRAGUT, hearing that it was the intention of the rebels to erect strong batteries at Bayou Sara, above Baton Rouge, and fearing a blockade of his vessels, withdrew, and retired to New-Orleans. Since then, use has been found for the Southern fleet in the Gulf Coast service, and the Confederates have been left to do pretty much as they wished on the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and the Red River. The steamboats that run up the latter stream and the Yazoo on the approach of our gunboats, have been brought out, and for months have been in the carrying trade from Baton Rouge to Tallalula, Miss., a distance of three hundred miles.

There is no doubt that strong works, built by the most skillful engineers in the Southern army, have been erected between Vicksburgh and the extreme upper point on the Mississippi held by the gunboats of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet. One of the fortifications is at Port Hudson and another at Tunica Bend. The most important of these is at the former—Port Hudson. Port Hudson, in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, though a place of but 300 inhabitants, has been one of considerable business, as in former years large amounts of cotton and sugar were shipped from there. It is the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad—a little road that extends some 22 miles in a northeast direction, to the Amite River. The town is situated on the White Cliffs, twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, and fifty-one miles below the mouth of Red River. The heaviest batteries are on GIBBONS' plantation, and command the narrowest point in the Mississippi River between St. Louis. The nature of the surrounding country is peculiar. On the East side of the river there are, between Bayou Sara and Port Hudson, a distance of less than thirty miles, half a dozen watercourses, bayous and long swamps, while on the South side Port Hudson is scarcely less unapproachable from the rear. The enemy's position cannot be attacked from the West side of the river.

The appearances are, that the rebels will endeavor to retain what part of the Mississippi they now possess to the end. The lower fortifications are for the protection of navigation on the Red River, which is of the greatest importance to the enemy. Large quantities of supplies have gone forward to the Southern armies, over this stream, from Texas and the northern and central portions of Louisiana. The beef cattle have nearly all been transported *via* Red River. Lately, too, that great desideratum in the South, *salt*, has been found in huge quantities on this stream, and is now being taken off and distributed through Dixie at the rate, as we see it stated, of ten thousand bushels a day.

Truly it is no small work before our military authorities of the West, to open the Mississippi and keep it clear. Delay, however necessary it may be, is nevertheless strengthening the rebels wonderfully, and it is no wonder that there is considerable impatience on the part of the people to see our Federal columns moving forward with determination to the accomplishment of the labor which is expected of them.

OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. BLUNT'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, CAMP EWING, BENTON COUNTY, Ark., Nov. 12, 1862.

We are now occupying one of the most wealthy counties in the State of Arkansas. Our army consists of the Kansas Division, three brigades, commanded as follows First Brigade by Gen. SALOMON; Second Brigade by Col. WEAVER; Third Brigade by Col. CLOUD—all under Brig.-Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT. This division is now acting in conjunction with the division under Gen. SCHOFIELD, who at the present writing is some 25 miles north of here, at the noted Elk Horn Tavern, or perhaps better known as the Pea Ridge battle-ground. SCHOFIELD's and BLUNT's forces may be set down at about 20,000 men, with an abundance of artillery, and generally well appointed arms.

We are in the vicinity of four flouring mills, with large quantities of wheat and corn in the vicinity. We have taken possession of the mills and gone into the *milling business*. We are now turning out about twenty thousand pounds of flour and meal daily, with which, together with the supplies we are getting from Fort Scott, we shall soon be able to settle down to a Winter's campaign. We have just sent out a force to put the salt works in the Cherokee Nation at work. They will be able to make salt for the whole command. Hogs run wild; chickens abound; beef is plenty, and sorghum is cheap; and I might add that secesh are getting very scarce. Bushwhackers are about the only enlivening element we have. A volley from the thick jungles of brush now and then only serves to keep the boys' eyes open, and, though it is a little vexatious, it keeps us on the alert.

The fearful ravages of the recent conscript law are everywhere most apparent. Fathers, husbands and brothers, who would have remained quietly at home, have been forced into the rebel ranks—their families left to battle with want and the inevitable abuses that follow in the wake of an army. It is hard to witness the tears of those who are not responsible for this great calamity. They plead for their last cow, the last favorite family horse, and even for the last bushel of corn; but sometimes in vain—for while the commanders and officers generally feel deeply for the miseries of these wretched people, there is a swarm of unfeeling and unscrupulous thieves that have no mercy. It is, however, to the credit of Gen. BLUNT, that he is exercising the most vigilant care that home shall not be forbidden, and that all prohibitions are severely punished. Such families as desire to go South are furnished with comfortable transportation and rations.

This State (Arkansas) has got to go through the ordeal of depopulation. Men cannot live [illegible] taking sides, and that means pell-mell [illegible] other, going South or North. [illegible] which the armies of both sides [illegible] direction, consuming every thing [illegible] subsist an army, and so on [illegible] live when the substance of the country [illegible]

The men have gone South; the families will generally go North. The severest pestilence or famine could not produce so great an exodus as is now going on. Our commissary train starts in the morning on its return to Fort Scott, and over one hundred families go with it. This occurs tri-weekly. Complete it, and see what the old State of Arkansas will be a wilderness again.

To-day two of our large scouting parties have returned—one from south of this point some thirty-five miles. The scout consisted of some four hundred men, mounted, and two howitzers. As they approached the Boston Mountains, they discovered an encampment of some four hundred of the rebel State provost-guard. The two howitzers were brought to bear within about seven hundred yards, and the dogs let loose. Our men charged gallantly, and the chivalry again gave us an exhibition of their powers of locomotion. They abandoned their train and camp equipage, and fled to the mountains in consternation. Having no use for the plunder, we piled it together and made bonfires. After pursuing them over the mountains, over horribly stony and rugged roads, we gave up the chase. The condition of the country over which the scouts passed is the same as here. Almost every man is a conscript in the rebel army, and the families eager to flee anywhere for safety. Several with the butternut garb came to our lines, having just deserted from their conscription. They report that a large amount of clothing has just been received, as well as arms, from Europe. This will enable RAINS to partially outfit his men.

Our scouts from the Indian country report the rebels under COOPER south of Fort Davis, and still moving further into Dixie. The whole of COOPER's force are disheartened, and say that there is no use to fight longer. Deserters from his army report great disaffection and a general belief that the South must yield or the North will destroy them.

We destroyed a large tannery, with great quantities of unfinished leather. The whole Southern country is destitute of leather, salt and clothing. Every old inom, in every hovel throughout the whole country, only stops when our forces knock at the door. From this source the poor devils get all they have to wear.

Mrs. Gen. RAINS left Sarcoxie, Mo., to join her spouse five days ago, under escort of some 300 bushwhackers. She is truly an ugly specimen of secesh crinoline.

I shall give you in a few days the gratifying news of the capture of two important points on the Arkansas River. We are again in possession of Fort Gibson and the whole Cherokee country.

RAINS, with a large force, is on our east flank, making his way carefully North, and will

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE paid a visit to Washington on Friday night, and during yesterday forenoon was closeted with the President and Gen. HALLECK—returning to his headquarters in the afternoon. His visit was followed by an extra Cabinet consultation. The country will no doubt soon enough know the significance of these consultations.

The rebels, our dispatches from headquarters inform us, continue to throw up earthworks around Fredericksburgh, but no new batteries were visible yesterday. A large body of rebel cavalry, said to be HAMPTON'S Legion, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, and eluding our pickets, enprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, and captured nearly the whole of them, after a brief skirmish. Another dispatch says the two companies belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who were out on a reconnoissance at the time. Stonewall JACKSON was supposed to be yesterday at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh, to reinforce LEE. The roads in the vicinity of Falmouth are again improving, and there is now no difficulty about the transportation of supplies.

The steamships *Cumbria* and *Parkersburgh* arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. Not much of importance had transpired in the Department of the Gulf since the date of our last previous advices, if we except the great Union demonstration on the night of the 15th. New-Orleans on that occasion, to use the phrase of our correspondent, was in a blaze of Union glory. The St. Charles Theatre was crammed by listeners to the Union speeches. Gen. BUTLER was present, and was received by the people with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and by Col. DEMING, at present Mayor of the city. After the meeting in the theatre, a torchlight procession paraded the streets, and among the noteworthy incidents of its march were "cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN." JACOB BARKER, having explained away the treasonable import of the article for the publication of which his *National Advocate* was suspended, had been permitted by Gen. BUTLER to issue it again. Plenty of candidates were offering for the vacant Congressional seats for which elections are to be held. There is no military news by this arrival.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Nov. 23 says: "We have advices from Holly Springs up to Friday morning. At that time neither army occupied the place. The Confederates had fallen back to a point three miles south of the town, and the Federal army occupied Hudsonville, about seven miles this side of Holly Springs. Occasionally the Federal or Confederate pickets would go into the town, but neither side made an effort, or seemed disposed, to occupy the place. The town of Holly Springs is represented as almost completely deserted. Some weeks ago, before the Confederates evacuated, the leading citizens of the place availed themselves of the opportunity to leave for Dixie. Our informant states, as a matter of fact, that there are but *fifteen* male residents of the town to be found there now. All the rest have left for some point further south."

The Nashville *Union*, of Monday last, has these items: "A gentleman, who left McMinnville on Nov. 21, says that Gov. HARRIS was there, looking exceedingly downcast and careworn. It is the general impression of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property, and preparing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of MORGAN'S horse thieves left their rendezvous at Beard's Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro Road, last Friday morning, and started to attack a small party of Gen. THOMAS' Division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to welcome the gang with cannon. When the guerrillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all directions, killing ten of the party. MORGAN left his camp with his whole force that night, and started in the direction of Cumberland River, with the intention, it is thought, of injuring the railroad."

In Arkansas the Confederates not only burned all old cotton, but are now burning the new. All north of White River is to be destroyed, and a force is now there attending to it. One man who had 250 bales was allowed to keep 50.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st urges the Mississippi authorities to compel the negroes to go to work immediately on the fortifications, as they are doing in Georgia. In that State one-tenth of the negro population, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been called out, and one million dollars appropriated.

It was reported at Memphis on Nov. 24, that Gen. HURLBERT was to command the National column soon to start from that point to cooperate with Gen. GRANT.

Gen. BLUNT, who was pressing his way toward Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been ordered back by Gen. TOTTEN.

There are now eleven thousand Massachusetts troops at Newbern, N. C., and regiments are constantly arriving.

From rebel sources we learn that a National force, probably from one of the blockading vessels, landed near Houston, Texas, early in November, and destroyed PERRY'S machine shop and all the fixtures.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an affray occurred among some noted politicians of the First Ward, during which THOMAS BYRNES was fatally shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN. The latter was immediately arrested and confined in the Tombs. BYRNES was taken to the New-York Hospital, and late in the afternoon Coroner COLLIN made an *ante-mortem* examination of the victim, who died shortly afterwards.

Messrs. DODGE, ROOSEVELT and BRONSON, Commissioners of Allotment, estimate that the volunteers from this State alone have allotted $5,341,800 per annum of their pay. Those who have made no allotment of their pay, have doubtless remitted half as much more—making an aggregate of at least $8,000,000.

A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history: A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to FLOYD'S attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburgh, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan, but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New-York harbor. Other platforms were then ordered. The glacis, or outside work prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. FLOYD had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburgh, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Nov. 28, says: "T. PARKER SCOTT, WILLIAM G. HARRISON, WILLIAM GATCHELL, THOMAS W. HALL, FRANK K. HOWARD, HENRY M. WARFIELD and ROBT. HULL, seven of the Fort Warren released prisoners, arrived home this afternoon. About three hundred of their friends greeted them at the cars, but no parade or show was made. Col. KANE, Mayor BROWN and S. ZEIKLE WALLAS arrive to-morrow. About one hundred paroled rebel prisoners arrived to-night from Sharpsburgh *en route* for Richmond."

Bishop AMES, of the Methodist Church in Indiana, has issued a circular calling upon all denominations of Christians to respond to the late call of Gov. MORTON for aid to the families of Indiana volunteers.

American specie has met with a fall in Canada, and is now looked upon with eight cents' worth of contempt to the dollar. In other words, it is held at eight per cent. discount. This will not have the effect of returning any of it to this side of the line, for the reason that it must be purchased with Canadian money, which is at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent.

The wire works of WASHBURN & SONS, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The total loss will probably reach the sum of $60,000 or $70,000, a new engine having recently been put in at an expense of $15,000. The total amount of insurance is $44,500, and is distributed among the following offices: Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, do., $4,500; North American, do., $4,500; New-England, do., $4,500; Washington, Providence, $7,000; American, do., $6,500; Atlantic, do., $5,000; Merchants', do., $2,500. The mill was running its full capacity, day and night, and the proprietors had sufficient orders to last until April. A large number of hands employed in the Norway Works, South Boston, which were destroyed on Tuesday, Nov. 11, had obtained new situations in this manufactory, and it is a little singular that both these establishments, now burned, were formerly owned by Mr. HENRY S. WASHBURN.

The official canvss in Kansas has just been concluded. CARNEY, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 9,888 votes—a majority of 4,607 over his antagonist, WAGSTAFF. WILDER, the straight Republican candidate for Congress, received 9,539 votes, beating PARROTT by 4,995.

A naval officer who has just returned to Washington from a captivity in Richmond, states that the New-York papers were regularly received there. They were rarely more than three or four days old, and to regular subscribers there, were sold for ten cents in rebel shinplasters.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, has at last taken the initiative steps toward a draft. He has issued an order to the Draft Commissioners of each County subject to the draft, requiring them to assign to each township its quota, and, if not made up by the 1st of January, a draft will be resorted to.

The Red River *Northwester* of Oct. 9 states that gold has been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Fort Edmonton, in quantities sufficient to pay each rocker at least $5 per day.

Arrangements have been made for the sale to the Government of the Colorado Mint, formerly owned by Messrs. CLARK, GRUBER & Co. The change will prove very acceptable to the people of the Territory.

The telegraph has already stated that the majority of F. P. BLAIR over SAM KNOX, in the recent election in St. Louis, was 153. The following are the figures: F. P. BLAIR, 4,743; S. KNOX, 4,590; L. V. BOGY, 2,536.

At a trial term of the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, LOUISA OSTERMAN has recovered a verdict of $1,300 against DANIEL MURRAY, a Police-officer, for an alleged assault and battery.

Business on Saturday was rather spiritless. Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper, and inactive. Corn advanced slightly, with a moderate inquiry. Cotton was a trifle dearer and somewhat brisker. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were moderate, as also in Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tallow and Whalebone. The movements in Hay, Fish, Hides, Leather and Whisky were to a fair extent at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive and depressed.

CONFISCATION AND THE CONSTITUTION.—The Submissionists manifest a disposition to cavil at the summary proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in dealing with the rebels of the Lafourche District of Louisiana. They hold up their hands in horror at the proposed confiscation of the property of a rebel district, and aver that such proceedings must hasten that foreign intervention which they deem inevitable. But no one can peruse the order of Gen. BUTLER in the premises without a conviction of the masterly skill, as well as humane justice with which the rights of loyal citizens of the district in question are protected. The most scrupulous care is taken to guard the constitutional rights of all. In this respect BUTLER'S order bears a striking resemblance to the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Both documents are directed in the most plain and unmistakable terms at the property of rebels, and of rebels alone. Those who would oppose the spirit of either, must of necessity place themselves in the attitude of defending the property of rebels. Such a position is quite untenable, since if we have the right to take the life of a rebel, there can be little doubt of our right to confiscate his property.

But, after all, we suspect that the late order of the President devolving upon the Attorney-General the execution of the Confiscation Act will cause the annulment of the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in this matter. The Confiscation Act will now be carried out by the civil authorities of the land, and thus the embarrassments which have resulted will in future be avoided, and a uniform and just rule will be applied to all parts of the country. Gen. BUTLER, we are sure, and all our other Generals in the rebel States, will be very glad to be thus relieved from an onerous duty, and one which does not properly appertain to their sphere of action.

The Winter Session of Congress.

The attention of the country will now for some time to come be divided between the action of the army and the action of Congress. The military power, assembled on the banks of the Rappahannock, and the political power, which to-morrow will assemble in Washington, form the two great bodies to which are intrusted the life, the perpetuity, the honor and the glory of the nation. They are mutually dependent upon, and must mutually sustain each other. Both are the creation of the people, and both have been called into being, that they may execute the people's will.

No body of legislators ever assembled in any nation had larger, grander, or farther-reaching questions to debate and decide than have the two Houses of Congress about to assemble in Washington. It is the same high debate which had its origin, or rather reached its critical point, two years ago, when yet all the States of the Union were represented in both Senate and House. It is the debate of the Union, of the existence of the Republic, of the continuance of free institutions and popular liberty. It is not now, as it was for a long time, a question of mere speculation, of cold theory, or of flaunting rhetoric. It is practical as death—enduring as time—great as human destiny. The men who come to such discussions, and have in their hands the settlement of such issues, should be not merely giants of intellect, but models of all the godlike virtues. They should come to their work, not with heated passions, or narrow fanatical views, or selfish aims, but imbued with faith and charity, endowed with sagacity and breadth of vision, and baptized in the waters of patriotism.

Both Houses will, of course, give a hearty support to all the necessary and judicious measures for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, which have been initiated since last they met. The greatest of these is the Emancipation Proclamation, which, by the will of the President, will take effect in thirty days. Its action is foredated, already, in many parts of the South. Our army, as it has traversed different counties in Eastern Virginia, has left few slaves in its rear. On the Atlantic coast, all within our lines are virtually free. Gen. BUTLER, by his action in New-Orleans and in the Lafourche country, must have practically liberated at least thirty thousand slaves. In Western Tennessee and in Northern Mississippi the policy adopted by Gen. GRANT has quite broken up the system of Slavery. In the great State of Missouri, which, at the beginning of the war, had 120,000 slaves, it is computed that there is now only about forty thousand of them left. In Kentucky, in all of Tennessee, in Maryland, in Delaware, in Western Virginia, the system is shaken to its foundations, and can never, in any event, be again the thing that it formerly was. It only remains that the same processes, or different processes tending to the same end, be allowed their legitimate operation all over the revolted South, and the bloody and colossal system of American Slavery will be extirpated forever from our fair land. It is not in the power of man to prevent this result. Disunion will not prevent it; reunion, after any fashion, will not retard it; foreign intervention will but hasten it; the subjugation of the North—were such a thing conceivable—would but hinder it for a day. It only remains for Congress to ratify the decree of destiny, and for both South and North to submit to it. Legislation, however, can create such measures as will render the change that is inevitable in the social condition of the South at once beneficent and peaceful. It can make such wise provision as circumstances and experience may dictate to provide for the well-being of both whites and blacks. In respect of such matters, Congress at its coming session, will be compelled ere it adjourns, to initiate practical action, as formerly it initiated or ratified practical action in regard to the war.

Though this is the greatest of questions which will come under the purview of Congress, there are may other topics of hardly less moment, on which it must act. To one and all of them, we trust they will bring the spirit of wisdom and justice, and we hope that their action on each may be such as will tend to the growth of liberty, the stability of the Union, and the glory and honor of this great people.

How Government is Carried on.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"I called to see the Secretary of War a few days ago, at a fixed hour. He was receiving and listening to a host of citizens who were presenting their respective petitions. One, evidently a man of position and wealth at home, had come to ask for a furlough for his gallant son; another had an extraordinary invention to offer; another desired a pass to visit his dying son, near Fortress Monroe; another, a newspaper man, of course, was anxious to receive the latest information; another, a politician of note, was solicitous to speak on public questions. This scene ran through nearly two long hours. No matter how readily such business may be dispatched, and no matter what the good-nature of the Secretary, what sort of temper do you suppose any man would carry into a sudden Cabinet Council after such a trial as this, and how prepared would he be to sit down to discuss the great questions, and to attend to the greater issues involved in this war? What kind of appetite do you think he would have for his dinner? What sort of disposition for sleep?"

Possibly the time may come when men placed by the people in high positions, will venture to claim time to perform their duties, instead of deeming themselves bound to listen to everybody who chooses to talk to them. President LINCOLN, when he first came into office, remarked to a friend that he thought he could adjust all differences with the South *if he could only get time* to attend to it, but that his attention was so completely engrossed by applications for office, and by persons who wanted to see him, that he was compelled to postpone all other matters. One of his Cabinet Ministers complained that he could not get an hour during the day for the duties of his department; he was overwhelmed constantly, from morning till night, by persons who insisted upon seeing him. We suspect that every high official has substantially the same experience. How is it possible for the President, or for any of his Cabinet, to know anything of the state of public affairs, when they are thus deprived of all time to learn it? Men in office are not omniscient, at least not in this country, as a general rule. They know nothing but what they learn, and the thousand intricate questions that are constantly arising for their action, demand their close and careful attention as they come up. How is it possible for them to bestow it, if they allow their time and thought to be engrossed by every private person whom business or curiosity takes to the Capital?

It is notorious that some of the most important incidents of this war, demanding immediate attention and prompt action at the hands of the Government, have been utterly ignored by the highest authorities, who have known nothing about them until too late to take the action required. The cause is evident. Instead of devoting themselves to a careful, continuous, and methodical study of the war in all its movements and necessities, our President and Heads of Departments devote themselves to such personal interviews as the correspondent of the *Press* describes in the paragraph we have quoted. Until they can learn that the country at large has higher claims upon them than the individuals who may demand their attention, we shall have this abuse continued and increased.

No other country in the world is governed on such principles. LOUIS NAPOLEON does not allow his time and thoughts to be engrossed by every man who has a favor to ask, advice to give, or "views" to submit to him. There are proper departments for the examination of all matters which require attention, and except in some special emergency they are all required to take their proper direction. It is only by such a systematic distribution of labor that the enormous amount of detail connected with Government can receive attention; and until our Government adopts such a system, and adheres to it, public affairs will drift along at haphazard, instead of receiving the intelligent guidance which should be given them.

A Ridiculous Revolution.

About thirty years ago, the classic land of Greece fell into trouble all about its Government, and, after a brief and very exciting struggle, the stronger Powers of Europe undertook, with characteristic parental solicitude, to provide the Greeks with a monarchy. They gave them OTHO, a young Prince of Bavaria, for King. At first the settlement seemed satisfactory. OTHO was a young man, of whom nothing was as yet known, and against whom, therefore, nothing ill could be said. It was easy to predict of him all that was valiant, able and true; and the Greeks, for whom he was imported, were ready to hope all things and believe all things, as they had so lately in their revolution been enduring all things.

But the scheme of adopting a ready made King did not, after all, work out so well. Kingcraft is not unlike other human occupations. Qualifications for it do not, any more than reading and writing, come by nature. OTHO was not selected because of any developed capacity for great trusts in public affairs, but merely because he was a scion of a royal house, and ought to be a statesman if he was not. But "divine right" no more makes a wise ruler than "apostolic succession" makes an infallible Bishop. King OTHO, when crowned, took to eating and drinking, dressing and driving. He enjoyed his palace and his paradise, his servants and his salary. Indeed, OTHO was a poor exchange even for the Turk, whose power was thrown off to give place to him. He was much like a Turk in his habits of indolence and luxury—and he grew imbecile and fat as any well-fed official beyond the Bosphorus might. He cared nothing for Greece or its people, except to get his title and spending money. To get the crown he professed the Greek religion, and to please the people who were his subjects he—*adopted their costume!* No other personal sacrifices are recorded of him. He built no roads or canals—did nothing for finance, commerce or agriculture—gave no encouragement to manufactures, literature, or fine arts. He did not even, though blessed with a wife of proper ambition, provide an heir to his crown.

It is not astonishing that, after thirty years' endurance of rule from such a nonentity, the Greeks grew weary of it, and began to desire something better. They have tried to get it. The foreign papers have lately been filled with the accounts of another "Greek revolution." But the present is a tame and contemptible affair, compared with that fiery struggle which BYRON'S genius glorified and made immortal. The Greek Senate, in the most ordinary, practical and humdrum manner possible, simply told Mr. OTHO and his wife that the Greeks were tired of them, and desired them to leave. They did so. And Greece was again "free."

But alas, for such freedom. There is nothing left of Greece virile enough for a strong sentiment, a great hope, a national enthusiasm. One King being gone, the only question was, "Where shall we get another?" Various candidates were spoken of. Prince ALFRED, second son of VICTORIA, was spoken of, but it was thought he was too honest to discard his national religion, and espouse that of Greece, and the crown was not offered to him. The Bonaparte dynasty was considered by some as fit to give a ruler to Greece; but that would not have pleased the old royal houses of Europe, and the thought was dismissed. VICTOR EMANUEL had good prospects of being appealed to in behalf of orphaned Greece; but LOUIS NAPOLEON'S jealousy was feared. At last, the right man seemed to have been found. LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, had an heir that he could spare to fill a vacant throne, and nobody—no Kingdom, no State, it was urged—was jealous of Belgium. The very insignificance of Belgium was about to be the means of aggrandizing its royal house—just as with us the insignificance of POLK and PIERCE was the means of making them Presidents.

The Greek National Assembly have had a lively time consulting and intriguing for a new King, and the world is at last relieved by the announcement that they have agreed to offer the crown to Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria! Divine right has evidently carried the day, and the most effete royal family of Europe is to be honored with a kingship for no other reason than that it boasts of having in its veins the blood of the Cæsars. This conclusion is befitting the stupid, flat and uninspiring events of OTHO'S dethronement and retirement from Greece. It is a burlesque on revolutions to call such an affair a revolution. The crown of Greece, it is evident, is not worth a hundred African cowries, and in six months the world will not know that the bauble has changed hands.

A SERIOUS NEGLECT.—It is certainly a most extraordinary thing that President LINCOLN should allow our Government to stand unrepresented, at this all-important moment, at the Court of the Czar. We believe that Mr. CAMERON has not resigned his position as Minister, but has merely come back to this country to look after his private interests, and in case he should fail to be elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—which is not very likely—he will return again, in his official capacity, to St. Petersburgh. But, really, it is impossible to conceive that the Government allows such considerations as this to enter into *its* calculations of duty. If Mr. CAMERON does not resign, he should at once be displaced; and if there be, anywhere, a man distinguished above all others for ability, honorable character, diplomatic skill, and pure loyalty, he should be sent to represent this nation before the Czar.

The Czar and his Government we have always spoken of as the friend of our Government and people; but nevertheless, delicate questions are continually arising which need to be explained and treated as they arise, and influences adverse to us are being continually brought to bear upon the Russian Government, which require to be counteracted before they produce their bad effects. The recently published diplomatic correspondence between M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, indicates the pressure that has been brought to bear upon Russia, to obtain her consent to be a party to mediation, and the reply of GORTSCHAKOFF that the Russian Minister at Washington should be required to lend, if not official aid, at least moral support, to the French and English representatives, when those Powers determine to mediate, shows that there are serious misapprehensions existing in the Russian official mind as to the true condition of affairs and the state of feeling in this country. Had we had our Minister at his post when the French circular was submitted to the Russian Government, we might have had a very different reply to that circular from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. It is not fit that our Minister should be absent from his post one week, one day, and particularly now when it is likely that the French Emperor will renew and increase his efforts to induce the Czar to act jointly with him. From now till the close of the year is a most critical period, yet it is doubtful whether we will have a representative at St. Petersburgh before some time next year.

The nation cannot wait to suit Mr. CAMERON'S convenience, or to assist his political aspirations, and the Government cannot afford to be thus trifled with by its servants. The momentous and prejudicial consequences of such official neglect may be felt when it is too late to avert them.

A Word to Conservatives.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall write this letter in too much haste to do even myself justice. Oppressed as I am with the belief that there are elements of discord to be appeased in the North, and that, perhaps, there is not enough of self-sacrifice among the leaders of the opposition to meet the approaching crisis in the noble spirit of unselfishness which soon will be demanded, (Conservative though I am, still from my inmost convictions of duty I say this,) it is with a timid hopefulness, only, that, in brief words, I pen what I have to say to-day.

I think that there exists no reasonable doubt but that the Administration will persevere in the policy which the leaders of the Opposition consider to have been recently triumphantly condemned. This I am very sure, however, that they will *not* do in any defiant spirit; but solely for the reason that in their best judgment the *full war power* must be vigorously invoked to the end of triumphantly closing this war.

I am informed that the President cannot see either policy or duty in abandoning a gravely and deliberately assumed position with reference to the rebellion; that, therefore, he will stand by his Emancipation Proclamation; and also that the Secretary of War will not forego the exercise of the disputed power of military law.

Under these circumstances, can it be possible that the loyal people of New-York will consent to make an issue with the Government in the face of the enemy, in full view of the inroads of a terrible despotism which leaps, bloodhound like, at the throat of liberty?

For my own part, as one conservative who from the very beginning has differed with the Administration on these points, I cannot consent to desert the powers that be in this crisis; I cannot consent to be an instrument (however humble) of popular division in an hour so solemn, merely for the reason that I differ from the Executive in my views of the policy which should control this war. This, as one American citizen, I can never consent to do.

Nothing but destruction, in the most horrid form, of the National life, could possibly crouch at the heels of Northern revolution. The mere idea of such a calamity withers the heart and stagnates the blood. And yet it must be to invoke this indescribably awful calamity, or to embrace the alternative of a prompt and vigorous support of the organized standard-bearers of the National emblem, which presents itself as the question of the age to every citizen.

Did I believe the President a despot, I might oppose his determined will even to the end of bloody force—this course in that event would become a duty. But feeling assured that, however much we may differ as to policy, that Mr. LINCOLN has in purpose only the sublime object of restoring this Union, I cannot place myself obstinately in his path as an obstruction, in view of the united, decisive, and despotic advance of the legions arrayed for the destruction of my country.

The time will soon come when the magnanimity of the Opposition must be fully tested. Will they plunge madly into the horrors of revolution;—or will they wait a final appeal, when the war shall be over, to the ballot?—that

"Weapon surer set
And better than the bayonet."

With hope not unmixed with dread, I close this short, hurried note.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VISIT.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S brief visit to the Capital is invested with additional importance, from the occurrence of a special meeting, to-day, of the Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is said, to-day, to be a question of great doubt whether the President's Message can be submitted to Congress before Tuesday.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is now understood that the current newspaper paragraphs, in regard to the revenue likely to be realized from the internal revenue system, have greatly exaggerated the amount, and that the lowest of these estimates is still largely in excess of reasonable probabilities.

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS.

The attention of clergymen, editors, and others is respectfully requested to the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army, and which it is therefore desirable should be widely published:

The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Md. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is —— —— [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick city?

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of this hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?

7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

ADAMS HOUSE, No. 244 F-STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. D., Nov. 19, 1862.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

THE DEMANDS ON THE TREASURY.

The demands upon the Treasury outstanding are less than fourteen millions of dollars. These, it is thought, will be absorbed in revenue payments by the 1st of February.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Members of Congress have already become numerous. The larger number, however, will arrive to-morrow and on Monday morning.

THE CAPITOL POST-OFFICE.

The Branch Post-office at the Capitol will resume its business on the meeting of Congress, on the 1st of December. Every distributing officer is required to make up a separate bag for all letters and papers addressed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter, and such bags are to be labeled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and route agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger. First Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL, in the order just issued, says: "All Postmasters who make up packages of mail matter for members of Congress, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package the word, 'Congress,' embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in a Congress bag."

THE TAX STAMP FOR TELEGRAMS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that the tax stamps for telegrams are ready for delivery, and the senders of messages will be required, on and after Monday, Dec. 1, to place a stamp on each telegram, and cancel it with the date and the initials of the writer.

The telegraph companies throughout the country will require compliance with the law, on and after Monday next.

PAYMASTERS.

The Paymaster-General is authorized to change the stations of Paymasters within the limits of the pay districts which have been or may be arranged by him, whenever he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore WM. SMITH has been ordered to report at New-York, to take passage on the steamer *Circassian*, for the purpose of taking command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola.

Assistant-Surgeon FOSMAN is detached from the steamer *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Assistant-Surgeon WARNER is detached from Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Assistant-Surgeon LONGSHORE is detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

Assistant Paymaster BURTIS is ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster REDFIELD is ordered to the *Circassian*.

Acting Master WINCHESTER is ordered to the command of the *Monticello*.

NORMA AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night Mr. GRAU'S Italian Troupe gave BELLINI'S tragic opera of "Norma," at the Brooklyn Academy, with Signora LORINI, Signorina MORENSI, and Signor SUSINI in the principal *rôles*.

The house was well filled, despite the unfavorable weather, and the performance in all respects a successful one.

Signora LORINI was in admirable voice, and, though declining the invitation for an *encore*, was vociferously applauded for her appreciative rendering of the "Casta Diva" and other morceaus.

Signorina MORENSI fully sustained her reputation, and, with LORINI, was called before the curtain after the grand trio at the close of the second act.

SUSINI was, of course, good.

On Tuesday night, which will be the last night but one, Mr. GRAU will present "Lucretia Borgia," with LORINI, MORENSI, BRIGNOLI, and SUSINI, in the cast.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the American Telegraph Company, in another column, in reference to the affixing of Government tax stamps to dispatches. The law requiring that every message shall be stamped goes into operation on Monday, Dec. 1.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 28.

L. S. PIERCE, sutler of the New-York One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, died at the Chesapeake Hospital yesterday with inflammation of the lungs.

Thanksgiving day at Suffolk passed off very pleasantly with the soldiers. They amused themselves during the day with games at ball and bagging the negroes.

All is quiet at this place.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Its Correspondence with Gen. Anderson.

On Friday last, in Gen. McDOWELL'S Court of Inquiry, the first charge, "Having had improper correspondence with the enemy," was first taken up.

Col. E. Schriver sworn, and testified as follows: I am Chief of McDOWELL'S Staff, with rank of Colonel. I have been with him about eight months, and have held the position of Chief of Staff during that time." Col. SCHRIVER then offered the following letters from the enemy's commanders as all that had been received during that time, and the replies:

GEN. ANDERSON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 18, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: You are perhaps informed of the circumstances connected with the death of Hon. ROBT. E. SCOTT, of Fauquier County, one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of this Commonwealth. His widow and her family of small children are left in a painful situation. I send a flag of truce to inquire whether you will permit her brother, Dr. LYONS, to pass your lines to near Warrenton, and to bring her, with her family, within my lines.

If so, will you allow me to send an escort of five mounted men, armed, with Dr. LYONS, or would you prefer to send an escort—all, of course, under a safe conduct from you to go and return?

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to subscribe myself, General, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. Com.

One private accompanies Capt. WORTHINGTON.

J. R. A.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. Anderson, Commanding near Massaponey:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of this date. It was only to-day I heard of the death to which you refer. It gave me great pain, and, I assure you, it is with real distress I cannot find it consistent with my duty to grant your request for Dr. LYONS to return after passing through my lines. He may come within them and go to Mrs. Scott's, and bring her and her family to Fredericksburgh, if this will in any way be agreeable to them and him, and I will see he has safe conduct in doing so, but more than this I am unable to grant.

I regret to have detained your Aid so long, and to have put him to some unnecessary inconvenience. It grew out of the negligence or ignorance of my troops.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. ANDERSON'S REJOINDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 19, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. I. McDowell, Commanding U. S. Forces:

Your communication of the 18th was duly received. I beg you will excuse me for troubling you further upon this subject. In my brief note of yesterday I omitted some delicate details of the case, supposing that the usages of civilization would guarantee to the widow of a fallen citizen a passport to the home of her kindred. It is, however, proper, before you make a final disposition of the application, that I should make you acquainted with the facts, which I think invite to it the sympathies of our humanity. The lamented SCOTT was not connected with the military service of his country, but was, as I am informed, quietly residing on his farm, when he was called to unite with his neighbors of like *status* to defend their domiciles from the depredations of an unauthorized marauding party from your army. In a conflict with these assassins he fell in defence of all that was dearest to him. I say this party was unauthorized, because I am sure such a warfare on non-combatants would not receive your sanction, and am satisfied that you will cause an investigation to be made and the guilty parties to be punished, if the facts have been correctly reported to me.

But to my immediate subject:

By the death of her husband I learn that Mrs. SCOTT is left alone with her children, the family of her husband having fled from that section. She expects soon to give birth to a child, who will never be privileged to behold the manly form of its gifted murdered father.

It is natural, General, that this gentle, refined, deeply bereaved lady, would anxiously desire to return to her native city, to receive the consolations and friendly offices of her family in the day of her deep tribulation. I respectfully leave the case in your hands, adding an extract from a letter just received from her father: "I received, yesterday, a few lines from my poor child, begging imploringly for relief.'

I have not yet been able to communicate the arrangements proposed in your letter of yesterday to the family; but I think I would be safe in saying it would be impossible. First, because the important point with the afflicted lady is to be restored to her family, whilst in Fredericksburgh she would be among strangers. Secondly, it would seem that her brother would not be allowed to return to his home through your lines, though I don't think you design that construction to be placed upon your letter. This letter will be carried by one of my aids, Capt. WORTHINGTON.

I have the honor to be, General, your humble and obedient servant, JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S SECOND REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. Anderson, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst.

I am fully disposed to do whatever is in my power for the relief of the lady to whom you refer.

If, as I understand, she is now near Warrenton, I will, if it should be agreeable to her and her family, have the General commanding near that place see that suitable transportation for her and her children—a separate car, if possible—is provided by railroad to Alexandria, and thence by steamboat and rail to this place, and will see that she is sent in a proper way hence to your quarters.

To insure this being done in a manner as little trying to the lady as possible, and to guard as far as may be against inconvenience to her, I will send an officer of my personal staff to see that this is carried out and to accompany her from Warrenton to your lines.

You cannot be more anxious than I am that this war should be conducted with the least amount of suffering to the innocent and the non-combatants.

I know of few, if any, who labor as incessantly and as untiringly to this end as I have done, and am doing. I take some pleasure in the fact that the bitterest of the inhabitants of Fredericksburgh are in candor constrained to admit the good conduct and discipline of the troops now with them.

The letters you sent one for parties in Fredericksburgh have been sent to the Mayor for distribution.

I have the honor, &c.,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. J. R. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS, May 22, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL—*General:* I have all myself of the flag of truce this morning to acknowledge receipt of your courteous letter of yesterday's date.

The plan you propose for bringing Mrs. SCOTT and her family to this neighborhood I will now at once communicate to her relatives at Richmond.

I have the honor to remain, General, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brigadier-General commanding.

Witness reamed.—The letters alluded to were received open, and examined before being delivered. Gen. ANDERSON also wrote a letter inclosing a letter concerning Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN, dated May 22d, to which McDOWELL replied that the letter was referred to the War Department. A subsequent letter announced the fact to Gen. ANDERSON that they were not confined in a dungeon, as had been said, and that the Secretary of War had directed specific inquiry to be made.

Col. TAYLOR, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, sworn—I am acquainted with the Mr. SCOTT alluded to. He always bore a high character as a worthy and honorable man. I regarded him as a Union man. I have talked frequently with him upon that subject. He lived five miles from Warrenton. I do not know about his death. I do not know where his family were left. I heard from his lady since his death at the homestead.

Col. SCHRIVER here stated that there were some few letters from persons, not in arms, from within and without the lines, he had forgotten to mention. The Court ordered him to produce them, and then adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Shoeless Soldiers.

We are sorry to see, from a telegram published yesterday, that many of the regiments of BURNSIDE'S army are again destitute of *shoes*. So great is the want in some regiments, and so severe are the sufferings on the part of individuals, that friends in New-York have proposed to furnish some of them with shoes fit for Winter wear. A correspondent of the *Scottish American Journal*, writing from the camp of the New-York Seventy-Ninth (Highland) Regiment, states that that gallant and veteran, but fearfully cut up body of men, has had such an offer. He says:

"I have the pleasure of sending to the *Journal* the following copy of a letter, received by Lieut.-Col. MORRISON from Major HAMILTON, of New-York City. It will gratify your readers, as it did, I assure you, the officers and men of the Seventy-Ninth:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

To Lieut.-Col. Morrison:

MY DEAR COLONEL: It was with deep regret that, in the complimentary order to your brave command, I find you state that "many of our gallant brethren in arms are without shoes and clothing." As an old, and I trust I am considered firm, friend of the Seventy-ninth, may I ask of you the favor to express to the regiment my sympathies, and to let me know whether their wants have been supplied? If not, please state what is needed—how many pairs of shoes or boots, say which is *preferred* and the *sizes*; and I will see if we have not patriotism enough left in this good City to supply their wants.

A regiment so brave and so fearless—the regiment of my lamented, well-tried friends—Col. CAMERON, the gallant soldier, and that proved model warrior, Gen. ISAAC STEVENS—both of whom so nobly, gloriously fell; a regiment whose great deeds, from the bloody battle of Bull Run, July 1861, to the no less bloody but successful field of Antietam, need not fear that they have lost their place in the affections of their fellow-citizens of New-York; for I can assure you, give them but the opportunity, and they will show that their hearts, hands and purses are ever with you. I am, my dear Colonel, very sincerely yours, ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Major and A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

We are happy to state that by the time this generous letter was received, the regiment had been supplied, and the offer was consequently declined, with many thanks.

Arrival of the Parkersburgh from New-Orleans.

The steamship *Parkersburgh*, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, arrived at her pier, in this City, at 6 o'clock last evening, having left New-Orleans on the evening of the 20th. Off Cape Canarvel, Florida, Nov. 25th, spoke the brig *San Antonio*, from New-Orleans, bound to Philadelphia.

We are indebted to Capt. HOFFMAN for late New-Orleans papers, and for the following complete list of naval and merchant vessels lying at that port, viz.:

United States first-class sloop-of-war *Hartford*, flagship of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT.
United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.
United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*.
United States sloop-of-war *Mississip*
United States storeship *Pamper*
United States gunboat *Kineo*.
United States gunboat *Katahdin*
United States gunboat *Itasca*.
British corvette *Rinaldo*.
French sloop-of-war *Catinat*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral RENAULT.
French corvette *Renaudin*.
Spanish sloop-of-war *Blasco de Garay*.
Bark *D. C. Murray*, of New-York.
Bark *Mendi*, of New-York.
Aark *Anna*, of New-York.
Bark *Garibaldi*, of New-Ynrk.
Bark *John Curtis*, of New-York.
Bark *Caverlo*, of New-York.
Bark *Elizur Wright*, of Naw-York
Bark *Immua*, of Boston.
Brig *Clara Pickens*, of New-York,
Brig *Rainbow*, of New-York.
Brig *Belle of the Boy*, of New-York.
Brig *Poinsette*, of Boston.
Brig *May*, of New-York.
Brig *Constitution*, of Genoa.
Brig *Utah*, of Marseilles.
Brig *Oscar Rue*, of Portsmouth.
Brig *T. W. Chapman*, of Thomash
Brig *Angiers*, of Philadelphia.
Bark *Haviland*, of Portland.
Bark *M. B. Rice*, of New-Yurk.
Bark *Robert Carter*, of London.
Ship *Ferriere*, of Havre.

At Quarantine:

Bark *Old Dominion*, of New-York.
Bark *Ricasole*, of Boston.
Brig *Greenland*, of Philadelphia.

Other United States naval vessels than those abovenamad were stationed as follows:

Gunboat *New London*, Lake Ponchartrain.
Gunboat *Kinsmon*, Entrance of Lake Borgne.
Gunboat *Cayuga*, Baton Rouge.
Gunboats *Scioto* and *Essex*, at Donaldsonville.

On blockade of Mobile Bay:

United States first-class sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, acting flag-ship.
Third-class sloop-of-war *Oneida*.
Gunboats *Kennebec*, *Winona* and *Arostook*.

On blockade at Grant Pass:

Gunboats *Kanawha* and *Pocahontas*.

At Pensacola:

United States frigate *Potomac*, acting flag-ship,
Sloop-of-war *Preble*.
Sloop-of-war *Susquehanna*.
Gunboat *Penola*.
Mortar bark *Horace Beals*.
Mortar schounet *Rachel Seaman*.
Storeship *Sportsman*.

Back Pay—Pensions and Bounties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intolerable delays consequent upon the daily increasing magnitude of the business in hand, added to the customary "circumlocution" appertaining to all governmental transactions, has suggested to my mind the imperative necessity for organizing some plan by which, in future, the widows, orphans and representatives of our brave soldiers and sailors may be saved the vast amount of suffering and privation which thousands are compelled now to undergo.

From my former position, as a volunteer officer in the Western army, I can testify to the melancholy position of many families who are dependent upon the charity of friends or neighbors, simply because their applications for back pay, pension, or bounty, justly due to them, are either shelved or become a prey to "red tape."

With a view of affording immediate relief in such cases, I beg to suggest that an institution be organized, which might be designated "The Army and Navy Mutual Insurance, Benefit and Relief Fund," to which all ranks and grades of both services should be invited to subscribe, and the public likewise solicited for voluntary contributions.

In order the more effectively to carry out the proposed plan, I would suggest that a number of our prominent and influential citizens should form themselves into a body, to act as honorary Trustees, from among whom a Managing Committee might be selected, whose duty it would be to meet on stated days in each week for the transaction of business, to audit accounts, and decide upon the merits of applications from members, or their representatives, who may have been killed, wounded, or have died during period of service; when they will award such sum or sums of money as in their opinion the urgency of each case may demand, consideration being of course had for the amount of premium subscribed by the member on whose account application is made.

The business of the Institution would actually cease with the expiration of the war, and the residue of the funds in hand might then be divided *pro rata* among surviving members.

It will be thus perceived that by becoming a member of an association founded upon the principles above laid down, the soldier or sailor subscribing, whilst insuring to himself or his surviving relatives all the advantages which could by possibility accrue from assurance in a Mutual Life or Accident Insurance Company, would likewise derive the benefit of a share in all voluntary donations contributed by his patriotic and sympathizing fellow-citizens.

In conclusion, permit me to state that the subject in question has had my most mature consideration, and in the event of any of your readers being desirous of hearing further of my views, I should be happy to respond at once to any communications addressed to me at your office, being quite willing to devote a portion of my time, gratuitously, to a cause so deeply interesting in this our hour of need. Yours, &c.,

VOLUNTEER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1862.

The State Election.

AGGREGATE VOTE ON THE TICKET.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 22.

The full table of returns upon all the candidates voted for, shows the following results:

Seymour	307,063
Wadsworth	296,401
Seymour's majority	10,662
Jones	307,026
Tremain	297,104
Jones' majority	9,922
Skinner	307,292
Ladue	267,038
Skinner's majority	11,254
Clerk	306,332
Willmann	296,970
Clark's majority	9,362
Tallmadge	305,936
Hughes	296,819
Tallmadge's majority	9,117

Mr. SKINNER has the most votes on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. TREMAIN on the Union.

The total Union vote is but 967 short of its vote on Secretary of State last year, while the Democratic vote has increased 117,347. The Union vote is 66,185 less than that received by Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, while the Democratic vote has fallen off but 5,447.

The vote this Fall is thus seen to be a very full one, as there are undoubtedly voters enough in the army to account for the falling off in the vote as compared with 1860, which, it will be observed, is mainly on the Republican Union side.

The increased vote, as compared with that of last year, is remarkable; over one hundred thousand men going to the polls who last year remained at home. This is a vote never called out except on important elections. The instincts of this reserve corps naturally leads them to adopt a middle course, and to act as brakes on all extremists. In 1860, with remarkable unanimity, it acted throughout the North with the Republican party for the lamentable purpose of electing to the Presidency, by a minority vote, and we think that a sufficient cause for the result thus. Fall is found in the fact that this class of voters feared that the Republican Party was likely to fall into the hands of the opposite extreme.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Chaplain of the regiment raised in the vicinity of Elmira, writes from near Warrenton: "I have been glad at heart to see our men in squads taking down a useless fence—by daylight—and putting the lumber to service. When they used to steal it bit by bit, the chaplain was grieved. But when the order came—'rise privates, take and build'—then I felt like mixing dialects, and shouting Bully Hallelujah. We have worked on our huts two Sundays straight on. Men with axes on shoulder paraded in front of Adjutant's tent on Sunday—the officers gave the order—the Chaplain the justification—"It is lawful on the Sabbath day to make a thousand men every whit whole." It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. If any of my brethren who dwell in parsonages and worship in sanctuaries, dissent from building log huts on Sunday, before I reason with them I shall insist that they just master the question, by taking one blanket and one ordinary sheet from their beds—and going forth into so exposed meadow, snow three inches deep, and wind a blowing, to spend Saturday night. Next, let them be forbidden to enter any house, or take any hay, straw or shelter stuff. Compel them to hands off from all wood-piles. Somewhere about ten o'clock in the morning, Sunday, give the good man an axe and a Bible, and tell him to find his duty and do it, and, my word for it, he will build log shelters all day Sunday, quietly saying: "How much better is a man than a beast. It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. I will chop and build."

—The Lagrange correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following story to tell:

"During the progress of one of the encounters by the reconnoitering party on the 8th, Lieut. Nell, of Maj. Burch's Battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, rode up to a Confederate cavalryman, and, with pistol in hand, demanded a surrender. The rebel did not hesitate to say, rather abrightedly, "Yes—yes—I surrender, don't shoot."

"Let me have your arms," said Nell.

The Southerner quickly handed to his captor a carbine and two six-shooters, all loaded. This new armament somewhat embarrassed Nell. Like the man who won the elephant at a raffle, he was at a loss to know what to do with it. Finally he asked the prisoner to hold his (Nell's) pistol while he disposed of his captured arms by strapping them to his saddle. The Confederate took occasion to examine the Lieutenant's weapon, and, after looking at it minutely, exclaimed, very truthfully: "Well, I'll be d—d if that ain't a good one on me, to surrender to a man that hasn't got the sign of a load in his pistol." The chagrin of the rebel was only exceeded by his full appreciation of the joke which had been played on him. But, like many other men in this world, he found out his mistake when it was too late; and now that he had delivered up his weapons of death, there was nothing left for him but to laugh at the harmless machine at sight of which he had shown the white feather, and to admire the pluck of his captor, while he wondered at his impudence."

—The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who was arrested by Gen. Grant's order for circulating *canards*, has been released from confinement. In a letter describing his experiences, he says:

"On the whole I think I turn with rather more regret to the cause of my misfortune, than to the result. It was there I suffered true martyrdom. I was frozen, roasted, starved, captured. I was captured several times. Once by Gen. Irascible Wood, who proposed to hang me on general principles—once by the guerrillas, who wanted to hang me for being a Union man; once by some Tennessee Federalists, who were anxious to string me up as a Secessionist; once by a perverse Texan ranger horse, whom I wish no harder late than that he shall have the grand high priest of prisons for a rider through all eternity; once by the Tennessee climate, which is worse than the rack of public appreciation, and once by Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, to whom I owe a debt which time and my own feeble gratitude can never repay. These are some of the results of a heavy dose of army correspondence."

—The fact has come to light, says the Montreal *Gazette*, that Mr. O. Cremazie, of Quebec, has forged notes afloat to the amount of $80,000, and that his other liabilities are $11,000, making in all a liability of $160,000, against assets supposed to be worth only $5,000. His forgeries are made upon men of the highest standing in the community, and appear to have been kept up with success for some time. Mr. Cremazie's own standing was respectable, and nobody ever impugned his personal honor. The successful and continued floating of so large an amount of forged securities is a feature in the affair calculated to excite the very greatest surprise. Another surprising circumstance is, that several persons in business in Quebec had known of the forgeries for some time, but failed to make it public, for the reason, probably, that they made a "good thing" out of it. Such cases are not altogether unknown in Boston.

—The firm of Johnson & Co. recently started the business of issuing shinplasters in Elmira; but for some mysterious reason they could not keep them issued. They came back so rapidly that the responsible member of the firm, Dr. Golden, by name, found it necessary to change his base, and, curiously enough, forgot to pay his board bill. The *Press* says

"It is quite often we hear of a "run on the bank." Things have changed. Yesterday our citizens witnessed the anomaly of *a bank on the run*. The last seen of the bank of Johnson & Co., it was making a straight coat-tail through the Erie Railroad woodshed toward the south."

—When Maj.-Gen. Grant was in St. Louis last month, he is reported to have said to one of his friends: "I don't pretend to any great genius, but I can say what no other General can—I have never lost a battle, or a foot of ground which I had once occupied. People may abuse me as much as they please, and declare I have not won my own victories; but here are the facts. Let those deny them who may. It doesn't matter how I have done this. I have done it, and that is all that concerns me or the public to know." A correspondent of one of the Western papers, alluding to these remarks, thinks that the General has forgotten the battle of Belmont.

—It was rumored recently, that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy had raised the rebel flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's balmoral which had been washed and hung out to dry. The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd being loyal, gave three cheers for the husband and departed.

—A German, by the name of Ralph, who resides in Bushkill township, Northampton Co., Penn., and was drafted, hired a substitute to take his place, agreeing to pay him the sum of $700. The substitute went to Philadelphia and bought a second substitute to take his place at $350. He then returned home, having made $350 by the operation.

—The condition of Gen. Oglesby, who was severely wounded in one of the recent battles in the vicinity of Corinth, is still very critical. The ball traversed his chest, and although it was extracted some time since, the wound remains exceedingly painful. The Surgeons who have him in charge hope for his recovery.

—Gen. Hooker is said to have remarked recently: "I do not love to fight battles—I had rather be with my cattle on my farm—but I do want to see one mighty, overwhelming blow given to this rebellion, right upon its head, at Richmond, before Christmas."

—Among the bequests made by the late J. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, was $1,000 to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, a like sum to the Widow's Home, and a note against the Lane Theological Seminary, amounting with interest to $3,500, was directed to be surrendered to that institution.

—It is reported, on good authority, that Lieut. Darmer, of the First New-Mexican Volunteers, in charge of the express at Santa Fe, has extracted from certain letters drafts to the amount of $50,000, and left for parts unknown.

Silver in Canada

From the Montreal Advertiser, Nov. 22.

The following circular has been sent to the Post-offices issuing money orders throughout the country, by order of the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY ORDER BRANCH, QUEBEC, Nov. 18, 1862.

SIR. The Bank of Upper Canada has drawn the attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact that large quantities of silver are tendered by Postmasters, at its branches on money order account, and as this description of money is stated to entail a loss upon the bank, whilst (not being a legal tender, save in the case of British silver to the extent of $10,) it is not obligatory upon Postmasters to receive it from the public. I am directed by the Postmaster-General to instruct you to be careful not to accept silver in payment of money orders, in any amount which the bank may find it inconvenient to receive in deposit from you.

By order of the Postmaster-General, P. LE SUEUR, Superintendent.

To the Postmaster at Montreal.

It will be seen that this order, in effect, reduces the value of American Silver at the Post-office to that of British Silver, or perhaps below it. British Silver is a legal tender to the amount of $10, at a price fixed by statute. Beyond that amount British Silver, and to any amount American Silver, can only be taken at the rates at which the Postmasters can deposit it at the Banks.

NEWARK ITEMS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOSPITALS—A GALA DAY FOR THE SOLDIERS.—On Friday a Thanksgiving dinner was given to the soldiers in the United States General Hospitals in Newark by the ladies of the city, which was the grandest affair which has taken place in Newark for a long time. The preparations were necessarily on a gigantic scale, and the entire affair was got up by means of voluntary contributions from the citizens of Newark. The dinner was prepared by the cooks of the hospital, assisted by a large force of volunteer assistants. Those of the soldiers who were able, to the number of four hundred, sat down to tables spread in the large dining hall, which was profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, while those who were unable to go down stairs, were served at tables in their respective wards. The patients who are confined to bed being waited upon by the ladies with delicacies suitable to their condition. All the wards were elegantly hung with flags and paintings, and the *coup d'œil* was animated and beautiful in the extreme. The tables fairly groaned beneath the weight of turkeys, ducks, chickens, roast pigs, meats of every variety, pies, puddings, and, in fact, everything which could tempt the palate of sick or well. The main hospital and the Market-street Branch seemed to vie with each other in the variety and profusion of the entertainment. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were Brig.-Gen. HALL and Col. VANTILZER, of New-York; F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad; J. W. WOODRUFF, Esq., and others. A glee club from New-York furnished fine music, and when the Star-Spangled Banner was sung the hundreds of soldiers in the great hall at Centre-street Hospital joined in the magnificent chorus, making a volume of sound which rocked the very rafters of the room. Among the decorations at the Walker-street Hospital was a superb silk flag presented to the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment by Pennsylvanians resident in California, and which had been through the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the "Seven Days" on the Chickahominy, having been shot to shreds in those terrific engagements. The gallant Pennsylvania boys are about to return the flag to its donors in the Golden State, as an evidence of their heroic work. The whole day in both hospitals was surrendered to enjoyment, for the nonce the rigid discipline of the institution being relaxed. The occasion will no doubt long be remembered both by the soldiers and their generous entertainers. The entire number of persons who took dinner at the two hospitals, including guests, was not far from 1,500.

NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Common Council of Newark are taking measures to disband a number of the hand-engine companies, and substitute steam fire engines and horse hose companies. There are already three steam fire engines in the Department, and it is contemplated to at once increase the number to six. There is also one horse hose company in the Department. It is estimated that a saving of at least $12,000 per annum will be effected by the substitution of steamers for the present hand-engines.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF CITY BONDS.—The Common Council of Newark on Wednesday evening, authorized a further issue of city notes for the fractional parts of a dollar, to the amount of $50,000, being the fourth issue of like amount, making the total amount the city has in circulation, $200,000.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Arrivals at the United States General Hospital, Newark, Nov. 28: Corp. NICHOLAS CONCKLIN, Company F, Thirteenth New-Jersey; THOMAS MCSELLY, Company D, Eighth New-Jersey. S. G. REED, Company A, Fifty-sixth New-York, died very suddenly yesterday morning, of hemorrhage.

Merry Knit All Wool

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot,
CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., under Astor House Omnibus Office. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attendant ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, late principal assistant, Actor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.) also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house—of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Pens to suit the pocket and fingers to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BAUMANN.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BAUMANN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1 o'clock.

BYRNES.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, THOMAS BYRNES, aged 47 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

COOPER.—At Camp Hiss, Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Vols.

The friends of the family, the teachers of the Ward Schools of the City, the School Officers of the 8th Ward, the members of Hiawatha Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Monday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

CROSBY.—On Friday evening, Nov. 28, ADELE, only daughter of Andrew and Maria Crosby.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 205 6th av., this day, (Sunday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 29, CHARLES EDWIN EAGLE, infant son of Alexander and Ellen Eagle, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 Pearl, corner of Highest., this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 28, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY FANNING.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M. The remains are to be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, Wm. E. JOHNSON, son of JOHN and MARY S. JOHNSON, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this day, (Sunday,) at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 7th-av.

PRESSNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock A. M., of pneumonia, CATHARINE MARIA, only daughter of Catharine and Thomas Pressinger, in the 19th year of her age.

TERRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, JOSE EDUARDO TERRY, son of Senor Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 2-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 567.—Nov. 29, 1862.
52, 66, 14, 38, 51, 3, 71, 48, 75, 15, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 566.—Nov. 29, 1862.
59, 51, 68, 70, 35, 2, 25, 63, 40, 66, 69, 20, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the failing off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not excelled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedman's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 400 Broadway, corner Walker-st., for the reception of cloth or second-hand clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the sufferers who are now within the lines of our armies. The ladies will be in attendance each day from 10 to 4 o'clock, who will be glad to welcome any lady who is willing to aid by her needle or purse, to clothe the destitute women and children. Donations may also be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, No. 13 East 17th-st.; the President, Mrs. James Gibbons, No. 19 Lamartine-place; Mrs. C. T. M. Davis, No. 114 East 17th-st.; Miss Julia Gould, No. 1 Madison-square. C. C. LEIGH, No. 400 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
OBERT T. HAWS

For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM TUCKER, Co.

HENRY H. HOLLAT, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Warden,
William Dall,	Peter Kerchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch,	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN, Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y, Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome,
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour,
David V. Freeman,	Adolphe Wolfe,
F. B. Hart,	Samuel Barnes,
T. N. Rosenmiller, M. D.,	H. R. Kling, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,	John B. Walsh,
Edgar Stansbury,	Daniel S. Mead,
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 233 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.
Downs & Merrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insuraace Company, No. 454 West 23d-st.
Morris Filger, President Germania Insurance Company, No 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Boumage, Merchant, No. 456 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees:
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD.
EDWARD COYER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Chm., } Mozart
FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE ROSS,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIESER
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LEONARD B. JANSON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALFRED MANN, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD.

CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner,
JAMES B. DELIGNAC.
For Inspector,
JOHN DEWITT.
For Trustees,
DAVID D. ACKER,
GEORGE HOLLAND, Jr.
J

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE IN THE FIRST WARD.

A Noted Office-Holder Shot in an Affray.

Great Excitement Among the Politicians---Ante-Mortem Examination of the Victim---Statement of the Prisoner, &c., &c.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious affray occurred near the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, among some noted First Ward politicians, during which a man named Thomas Byrnes, better known among his associates as "big Tom Byrnes," was shot in the abdomen, with a pistol, in the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan. The latter was arrested, and the victim immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, by officer Fincke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police. Dr. Keonedy, the House Surgeon of the Hospital, aided by Dr. Weltje, made a thorough examination of the wound, with the view of extracting the ball, but owing to the peculiar location of the injury, and the direction which the ball had taken, it was found impracticable. It was the decided opinion of the medical gentlemen that he could not survive many days, and probably not many hours. He was accordingly informed of his critical condition, and admonished that if he had any arrangements to make, prefarory to death, or anything which he wished to say, it would be proper for him to make his desires known in that regard. At his request, therefore, his counsel, Mr. John E. Develin, was sent for, who attended him, drew his will and had it duly executed, yesterday afternoon. His spiritual adviser was also with him several hours in the latter part of the day.

Toward evening, Coroner Collin, with his Deputy, went to the hospital for the purpose of taking his deposition. Byrnes, by this time, was so low, and so much exhausted, through loss of blood, that it was deemed best to exclude all from the room except the jury, and those who were actually necessary to the performance of the business. By the advice of his physicians, the Coroner very considerately made the examination as brief as possible. His voice was very feeble, and at times so low as to be scarcely audible at the distance of two feet from his bed.

THE EXAMINATION.

Thomas Byrnes having been duly sworn, Coroner Collin examined him as follows:

Coroner. Mr. Byrnes, do you feel that you are in a dying condition? A. I think I shall not recover. Q. Do you think you can identify the prisoner? A. I think I can.

[Coroner Collin here asked those in the room to place themselves in such a position as to be easily and readily seen by Mr. Byrnes.]

Q.—by the Coroner.—Do you recognize the person who shot you? A.—That man, (pointing to the prisoner.)

The Coroner—Mr. Byrnes, will you state briefly, and as nearly as may be, the circumstances under which you were shot?

Mr. Byrnes—At about 2 o'clock this morning, in Greenwich-street, between Cedar and Liberty, on the north side, near the river, (Mr. Byrnes probably meaning on the west side of Greenwich-street,) I was with some gentlemen. The prisoner and others were across the street. I thought they were assaulting a woman. Mr. Strick (a friend of witness,) went on an argument with them, about what I cannot tell. I proceeded to the other an Abolitionist; the prisoner, who had become angry, drew a pistol, I said there was to be no fighting, and then I wanted to know why the pistol had been drawn. prisoner said he was all for it.

The Coroner—Paid for drawing the pistol.

[Mr. Byrnes was here so much exhausted that a brief rest was given him.]

He then resumed. Some one caught hold of him, to take it (for the pistol; I do not know whether it was an officer or not;) he immediately shot me, for had reason I know not; that is all I know; I never had any altercation with prisoner; I begged him not to use a pistol; he was within four or five feet of me.

The Coroner at this point deemed it prudent to rest the examination. The jury retired from the room and immediately rendered a verdict to the effect that Thomas Byroes was shot, on the morning of the 29th of November, by a pistol in the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan.

The Coroner was then summoned into the room of the house physician, where Coroner COLLIN administered the oath, and proposed to him the usual formal questions, to answer to which he replied that his name was Dennis P. Sullivan, that he was born in Ireland, was 33 years of age, resided at the corner of White and Baxter streets, and was by occupation a rope-maker.

Coroner Collin—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the shooting of Thomas Byrnes?

Prisoner—Nothing prepared I decline saying anything upon the subject at present.

Sullivan was then remanded to the Tombs to await the action.

Sullivan, (or Dennis O'Sullivan last evening at the Tombs, in the presence Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, and also a number of the prisoner were present. He appeared quite free to converse, and seemed willing to tell all he knew in connection with the unfortunate affair. He stated as the public have, at present, no other version than naming the origin of the affray, and the circumstances attending it, was that from the statements of the participants therein, we give below as near as we have them from Mr. Byrnes' own statement. The statement of the latter, it must be understood, how ever, was not made under the solemnity of an oath, in which case the law does not allow the case with that of the

[illegible] STATEMENT

Mr. Byrnes was then asked if he was willing to [illegible] the place indicated by Patrick [illegible] others, [illegible] over in which [illegible] were several persons [illegible] Byrnes's party consisted of about [illegible] number, I should think high words were [illegible] the latter; I was attacked by a number of men, at the same time I had my bridle a pair of pistols, I may safely in my hands; in anticipation of an attack I had brought my revolver with me; when the attack was made upon me I changed my pistol from my hip pocket to the side pocket of my coat; I was first struck and knocked down, and while on my knees, and while others were kicking me, Byrnes came up and I drew my coat collar over my head, and then, in self-defence, I drew my revolver and fired; there was a general, indiscriminate knock-down fight between the members of the two opposing parties.

There was much excitement among the politicians throughout the First Ward, and indeed in all the lower part of the City, yesterday and last evening, in regard to this unfortunate affray. Byrnes holds the office of Superintendent of Lands and Places, and has long been known as an active politician of the Tammany Hall School.

The "Old War Horse" of Tammany, Elijah F. Purdy, also Alderman H. W. Genet, Commissioner Bell, John E. Develin, and others of that ilk, were in attendance at the hospital for hours yesterday afternoon and evening.

Sullivan is also a man not unknown in New-York politics, and was formerly a policeman in one of the lower Wards.

Byrnes is father-in-law to John Fox, the present Democratic nominee for Alderman in the first District, and was naturally one of his (Fox's) warmest and most zealous supporters. He is about 47 years of age, and a large, robust looking man when in health. He resided at No. 3 Murris-street, where he leaves a family.

We omitted to state in the proper place, that immediately after the Coroner had concluded the examination of Byroes, the latter turned his eyes to Sullivan, and mustering all his strength for the effort, he said in a voice low, but distinct, although it vibrated with emotion, "Sullivan, God forgive you for taking my life from me and my family."

Byrnes died at 5 o'clock last evening.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Yesterday the following prisoners, who had been heretofore convicted, were brought up for sentence:

JOHN KELLY, burglary in third degree—State Prison for two years.

JAMES WELSH, burglary in third degree—State Prison for two years.

JOHN CRAWFORD, manslaughter in third degree—State Prison for three years.

MARIE E. M. SMITH, grand larceny—State Prison for two years.

JOHN THOMPSON, larceny from person—State Prison for two years.

Freights via the Sound.

The Sound steamboat lines between Boston and New-York (Fall River, Stonington, and Norwich) have agreed that freight shall be the same by each line, and that on and after the 25th instant four cents per fool for measurement goods be charged, and other goods as per their printed tariff. The public will, therefore, be equally treated by either line. These lines deserve well of the traveling public. Their accommodations are superb, their prices low, their rations equal to those of a first-class hotel, and no ocean steamer boats that can claim superiority to the *Metropolis*, of the Fall River Line, in any point whatever.

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES.

Address of Mrs. Commodore Levy to the Soldiers of the Anthon Battalion of, Presenting a Flag at her Residence.

Quite a novel and interesting scene took place on Thursday at 3 P. M., at the house of Mrs. Commodore LEVY. Capt. CODDINGTON'S Battery of Light Artillery, now in camp on Governor's Island, was drawn up in in the large hall to receive a flag to be presented by that lady. Many distinguished officers of the Army and Navy were present, together with some sprinkling of our City beaux and belles, who were drawn thither by the novel sight of a delicate little widow having the pinck to stand up before so many hardy men, and teach them the duties of courage and patriotism.

The Band had been discoursing some of their sweetest music for about thirty minutes, when the lady hostess was seen descending the main staircase. Stopping half-way in the descent, she turned gracefully to front the artillery men drawn up below, and with one hand leaning lightly on the beautiful banner by her side, in a clear, sweet and plaintive tone, spoke to them as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE ANTHON BATTALION: I have come to adorn your ranks with the ensign of our country. Flags are the inspirations of armies, because they wave over our heads the sentiments that are beating in our hearts, and, with the flutteriog of a simple ribbon, announce the solid presence of an Empire. What the Bible is to religion, what a rose is to love, such is a flag to a battle, inspiring principles as well as battalions with hope, victory and salvation. As the weakness of our sex banishes us from the battlefield, our sympathy for the soldier finds no refuge but in prayers and gifts. Woman's glory in this contest consists in having helped every battle without taking a single life. Whilst men, with deafening thunder, are shelling the dark heresy of the South, woman's noiseless needle goes gleaming from rank to rank, stitching its quiet way to shield those iron heroes from storm and sun with her gentle thread, thus doing her part to mend the awful gap in her country's fortunes. May this flag, wherever it streams, and whoever it covers, prove a silent and silken proclamation to the world, that virtue and valor are flaming beneath it. All nations have honored the nation's ensign, thirty-four States have sworn to it. Once it flanked the conquered Capital of Mexico, twice it rustled over the prostrate Englishman, and often and often has it thrown the shadow of victorious civilization along the receding footprints of Indian security. Let no domestic dogma quench a single star; we need all their light to scatter the darkness with which Southern recreancy would deshroud the continent. Soldiers, this flag, the work of my weak hands, will give strength to a strong cause. Press it to your lips, watch it on your way, bury it in your feet in, Spain you will leave it on no dedicated field, except it shall wave over no divided land. Think of it o'er the nights when are suffering to save it, think of those hoarded to their buried brethren who mouldier under the path-way to its triumphs. How day went forth as bright and hopeful as yourselves; how banners as fair and stainless, and music as sweet and joyous floated through the sunshine of their going. Think how disease touched them, and they withered from the ranks, how havoc faced them, and they retreated to their God. These pale cemeteries will be by us no more forever. These tattered flags wave only in dreams. Their spirits have passed into your ranks. Your courage and your enthusiasm will help fill up the ghastly vacuum, and with a brighter destiny complete their unfinished glory. Soldiers take this flag in its folds are wrapped the unity and safety of your country. When it falls from our American sky no other type of freedom and progress will ever rise to replace it. Remember this in battle, outnumbered by one foe, it will reinforce you with the leg of ten thousand men. Bleeding and breathless from the overpowering charge it will rally the wavering column, stop the panic, and through fire and smoke, the light and death, snatch a victory that shall reclaim this sad land and restore you to grateful homes or consign you to immortal graves.

Among the spectators we noticed Commander MAURY, of the *North Carolina*, with light splendid band, Col. LANDON, of FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S Corps, Hon. E. GEORGE SPENCER, Hon. DAVID J. CODDINGTON and others.

Gen. ANTHON'S reply was extremely eloquent and appropriate. The men made a splendid appearance, and did great credit to Maj. WILLARD the commander of the battalion.

THE NEW RECTOR OF TRINITY.

Institution of Rev. Morgan Dix—Impressive Religious Ceremonies—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hilgber.

Yesterday morning, the "institution" of Rev. MORGAN DIX to the rectorship of Trinity Church, took place. A large but not a crowded congregation were witnesses of the ceremony. At 11 o'clock the clergymen the Bishop in the robing room, and proceeded to the church in the following procession: 1. The sexton of Trinity Church and of St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapels. 2. The men and boys of the choir. 3. The vestrymen of Trinity Church. 4. The clergy specially invited: the rector of St. George's, the Rector of Grace, the President of Standing Committee, the Secretary. 5 The Clergy of the Parish in the following order: Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Fr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Cooley, Rev. Dr. Hobart, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Higbee the Rector and the Church Wardens. 6. The Bishop. The clergy advanced to the chancel rail and then, forming a passage through which the Bishop passed to the Episcopal Chair, the clergy resuming their respective seats. The clergy of the city, the Rev. Drs. Higbee, Vinton, Weston, Young, Hobart, Haight, Cooley, The Rector and the Church Wardens, in the order named, occupying a chair in the circle around the altar, the Bishop standing in front of the chancel rail, with his face toward the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Haight, the senior presbyter present, then addressed the Bishop in the following words:

"Right Reverend Father in God, I present unto you this godly and learned man, Morgan Dix, to be instituted by you into the Rectory of this Church, whereof he is elected Rector, and I require that the Letters of Institution be now read."

The Letters of Institution were then read by the Rev. Dr. Haight, and addressed to the Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York. The Bishop then delivered the Letters of Institution to the Rector, and addressed him as follows:

"Forasmuch as you have been elected Rector of this Church, and have declared your willingness to accept the same, and have produced unto us Letters testifying your due election, we do therefore admit you to the Rectory of this Church, and commit unto you the cure of the souls of the same, with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Take unto you the armor of God, that you may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith you shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Pray always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watch thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints. Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. Whom resist, steadfast in the faith. Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. Neglect not the gift that is in you. Meditate upon these things, give yourself wholly to them, that your profiting may appear to all. Take heed unto yourself and unto the doctrine, continue in them, for in doing this you shall both save yourself and them that hear you. Be merciful after your power. If your power be much, your mercy must be more plenteous. If your power be little, your mercy must not be wanting. For if you show yourself merciful unto man, your merciful God will forgive you, but if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. Be diligent to frame and fashion your own self and your family according to the Doctrine of Christ, that you may be wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ. Feed the flock of Christ which is committed to your charge, and labor with all prayer and fervency for the continual increase of the same, that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear you may receive the never fading crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Bishop then delivered the pulpit and delivered the sermon.—In opening, he showed forcibly the desire of Christ, by the parable, to prepare the world for the reception of the gospel, as represented by the seed, under the guidance and instruction of the Church, so that man should have eternal salvation. He set forth vividly the mediatorial character of Christ and His divine career in executing such

Kangaroo	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	11
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Nasau	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 6:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH will preach a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) Brooklyn, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. MERWIN,
} Com. of Arrangements.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Youth's Burman, Bible and School Society of the Madison-av. Baptist Sabbath School, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church edifice, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Exercises to commence at 7½. Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE and GILLETTE, and LUCIUS HARE, Esq., will address the Society.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway.—SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*Religion, Real and Unreal*, by CHARLES CHAUNCEY GOSS. Music by Esther REED'S Old Folks. This Tabernacle is established by clergymen of various denominations for young men, strangers and the public generally. Seats free.

A THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand rally of the colored people and their friends, to aid in providing for the Freedmen of the South, who are in great destitution. Rev. Chaplains INSKIP and HAYNES, Hon. C. G. LUNDY and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.

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REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*. At 7½ P. M., by special request, on this text—*Having no Hope*. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Rev. W. H. CRUSE, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Illinois.

AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Rev. DR. TYNG, of the Church of the Epiphany, will speak in behalf of the National Freedmen's Relief Association and "the Contrabands." A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

"GET HIS GO, WE PRAY THEE, UNTO Aberdeen and take home every man a man."—Rev. WILLIAM ARVIN BARTLEY will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and will deliver in the MORNING the second sermon on the series on the *Lord's Prayer*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Parish Church, (Fifth-st., between Lexington and 3d aves.) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. C. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington aves.) Lecture THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. ITEL STUART. Subject—*The New Jerusalem Assembly, where the Material Heaven and the Human Mind.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, (rear of 2d av., Rev. RALPH HOES, Rector. On SUNDAY NEXT, services morning and evening. Holy Communion at 10½. Evening service at 7½. Rev. [illegible] HOLDER will preside. The public are especially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. H. CHAMBERS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Love Feast will be held at 3 o'clock P. M., preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Messiah, Lexington-av., corner 31st-st. This is the next of a series of Sunday sermons to young people. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

PLEASANT-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY P. [illegible] preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. HOSEA [illegible] will deliver a second discourse on the doctrine of *Future Life and Immediately*.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, (to the Second Advent Church,) on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All welcome. Bible truths are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. DR. PEET, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PERRY, Pastor. Subject for the evening: *What and where is Heaven?* Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN THE Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lewis Peet at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last Sabbath in present location (D. V.) The public are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. RALPH PECK will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 30.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor. Prayer meeting at 3 and 7½ P. M., to be conducted by members of Halsted's Prayer-meeting Band.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of William and Mary College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. [illegible] Church (between Broome and Greenwich) To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (episcopal,) south side of 25th-st. and east of 4th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

HOW WELL THESE THINGS END.—THE First Unitarian Society of Brooklyn will meet in the Hall of Plymouth Church, No. 93 Hicks-st., (CHRISTMAS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Divine Service. Rev. [illegible] will preside. The Choir will furnish the music.

EASTERN DISTRICT METHODISTS.—PREACHING will be held on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifth-st. and Fifth-av., at 10½ A. M., and at the Evening Service, *Dare Calvin Forgive the Arminians?* and *Can God Be Human Man?* The public are invited. Seats free.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH—OUR Church on Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—*Morning, The Active and the Passive Virtues. Evening, The Jewish and the Christian Commonwealths.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH T. TRACY, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, evening, at 7 o'clock, subject—*Jesus and Lazarus*—by the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Love feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST NEAR 6TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. The Rev. F. D. EGGAR will preach in the evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. J. VAN NESS will preach, on THIS AFTERNOON, in Phillips' Hall, Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., at 3½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening—subject, *"Conversation."*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Ebbitt Hall, No. 66 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Grounds of Thanksgiving.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—EPISCOPAL SERvices will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Bodworth's Building, 8th-av. and 26th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. DR. PRICE.

REV. MR. SABINE, ASSISTING AT THE Mission Chapel of Upper St. George's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 6 P. M. Subject—*The Gospel a Dispensation of Righteousness.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FULL INTRINSIC VALUE PAID for Diamonds, Pearls, and all precious stones. Estimations and valuations—charge 1 per cent. India camel's hair shawls purchased. Hours, 9 till 10, 2 till 3 only. R. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY, No 189 Pearl st., near Cedar.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, choice double and single Hyacinths, all colors, the best sorts, just received from Holland, and for sale at low prices, to close a consignment by C. RAOUX, No 86 Cedar-st.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on address to the subscribers. FORD, MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 50 Fulton-st., New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. Nov. 29, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6's, '81, Cou.	104	200 Erie Railway	60
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	92¾	100 do	59⅜
15,000 do	92	100 do	59⅜
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 @ c. Notes	103⅝	200 do	59⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Certif.	97¾	100 do	60
10,000 U. S. Dem. N'ts	121¾	100 do	60
3,000 do	122	300 Erie Railway Pref	90⅝
8,000 do	122	100 do	90⅝
500 do	122	100 Hudson River R.	52¾
6,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	52	100 do	52¾
1,000 do	51	300 do	52¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	112	100 do	72½
4,000 N. Y. Centrals	107	100 do	72½
4,000 Erie 2d M. B.	107	200 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
10,000 Erie 7s, 2d M. B.	106⅜	100 do	21
2,000 B. N. Y. & Erie 7s	95	100 do	20⅞
1,000 Mich. Cen. Scrip	70	100 do	20⅞
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	59	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	40
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	107	100 do	40
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d M.	76	150 Harlem R. Pref	70
5,000 A. & T. H. Imp.	87	100 do	70
5,000 Chi. & N. W.	110	100 do	70
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st	110	125 Nor. & Wor. R	72
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	106	3 Stonington R. R	61
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	80	200 Reading Railroad	77½
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	80	200 Mil. & Chi. Railroad	47½
50 Bank of Commerce	85½	100 do	47½
50 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	114	100 do	47½
25,000 Amer. Gold		100 do	47½
10,000 do	129	3000 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	47½
2,000 do	130	100 do	47½
10,000 do	130	100 do	47½
5,000 do	130	50 M. S. & N. I. R. S.	47½
5,000 Penn. Coal Co.	114	100 do	47½
50 do	114	100 do	47½
55 do	114	40 Fort Wayne Railroad	47½
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	25	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	47½
100 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	114	100 do	47½
100 do	114	100 do	47½
100 do	114	100 do	47½
100 do	114	50 do	47½
100 do	114	50 do	47½
100 do	114	50 do	47½
100 do	115	50 Ill. Cen. C. R. S.	47½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	101	250 Galena & Chi. R.	81
100 do	100	250 do	81
100 do	101	250 do	81
100 do	101	50 do	81
100 do	101	50 do	81
100 do	101	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	81
100 do	101	100 do	81
100 do	101	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	81
100 do	101	200 do	81
50 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	81	50 do	81
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	88	100 do	81
50 Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	88	100 do	81

SECOND BOARD

2000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cou.	97⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	81⅝
2000 do	97⅝	1500 do	81⅝
8000 Treas. 7 3-10 per ct. Notes	103⅝	1000 do	81⅝
500 U. S. Dem. N'ts	121⅝	500 do	81⅝
20,000 do	121⅝	200 do	81⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s	52	200 do	81⅝
10,800 P., F. W. & C. 1st	80	500 do	81⅝
5000 American Gold	128⅝	200 Del., L. & West. R.	127
5,000 do	128⅝	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Sch.	47½
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	119	250 do	82
50 do	120	100 do	82
50 do	120	100 do	82
50 do	119	100 do	82
100 do	119	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82
300 N. Y. Central R.	101	100 do	82
200 do	101	600 Clev. & Pitts. R	82
200 do	101	200 do	82
200 Reading R.	77½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	82
200 Erie Railway	60	100 do	82
50 do	60	850 do	82
100 Erie R. Pref.	91	250 Chic. & Rock I. R.	103
100 do	91	100 do	103
100 do	91	100 do	103
2 do	91	100 do	103
2 Ind. & Cin. R.	30	200 do	103
200 do	30	100 do	103
100 Harlem R. Pref.	70	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	88
200 do	70	50 do	88
700 Clev. & Pitts. R.	80	50 do	88

SATURDAY, Nov. 29—1 P. M.

At the early Board to-day there was a great rush to sell the Railway Shares, both for cash and on time options, on the expectation of a lower market next week. But in the afternoon, this feeling was fully satisfied, and the ultimate prices are not materially unlike those from Friday's close. The price of Gold is again weak, with a Custom House Notes are at par for sale as yesterday. The export demand for Bullion for the steamers sailing to-day amounts to $2,000. Money is easy to the Brokers at 6@7 cent. The following are the last quotations of Stocks and Gold—closing on a better demand for the Railroads:

U. S. 6s, 1881	Ask'd	Bid	Ask
Treas. 7 3-10 @ c.	104	Missouris	51⅝
U. S. Notes, 1	103⅝	Tennessees	53⅝
American Gold	128⅝	Jarsies	21⅝
Cons. Central	101⅝	Illinois Centrals	77½
Erie Common	60⅝	Toledos	60
Erie Preferred	90⅝	Pittsburgh	40⅝
Hudson	73	Rock Island	78
Mich. Central	88	Galena	81⅝
Mich. Southern	38	Pacific	119
Mich. Guaranteed	82⅝	Panama	185
		Harlem Pref	80⅝

The following are the bids made for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York	106	Bank of the Republic	100
Phœnix	101	Bank of N. America	97
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	97
Merchants' Exchange	90	Irving	96
Commerce	98¾	Metropolitan	104
Ocean	86	Manuf. & Merchants'	62
American Exchange	97¾	Long Island, Brooklyn	120
Chatham	90		

And the following for the Rail

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE.

[illegible] MONDAY, [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred [illegible] yards of White Cartridge [illegible] in width and proportioned as follows, viz:

[illegible] yards, 15 inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 22 inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 24½ inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 25½ inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 28½ inches wide.
20,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 36 inches wide.

216,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR,
Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 15th day of December, 1862 for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 3, for the purchase of $2,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds, coupons attached, 29 years to run. Interest payable May and November.

CHAS. H. COLLINS, Comptroller.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for the cure of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this most neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vensriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily ensuring men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Golden Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAUBREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEUERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," also a Treatise on Dyspepsia or the Gravel, &c., at No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure, but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARTLETT, under Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in few cases in less than six hours, and never in a fearful manner, as the effects of mercury, for possesses the peculiarly valuable property of guaranteeing the patient against the blood is sure to abound unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he cannot with ease complish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scarcely a week passes but some member of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, or hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, ministers and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.

M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862. HENRY MORGAN. EDWARD MORGAN. CHARLES MORGAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of L. N. SHEAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862. L. N. SHEAR, S. A. GILBERT.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

[illegible] are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the NEW [illegible] SIX PER CENT. BONDS, [illegible] $100,000,000) issued under the name of "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST. No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
225,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
150,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
275,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$875,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure" of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15th, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay the coupons of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds for this Company, for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be payable hereafter at the Corn Exchange Bank, delivering 5 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, best 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & R. R. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 15, 1850, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at the Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, City of Southern Railroad Company First-Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 20th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIficates issued for advances to the Receivers of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Receiver, Brandreth Hall, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., on the 1st day of December next, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the same to bear interest from November 1st, on which Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On said Certificates surrendered before December 1st, and presented in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender; but in no case will interest be paid after December 1st next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Associated Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co. Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.

FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open from 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 63 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

[illegible] are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting of a survey of about 15 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 20 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $24,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and so in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 140 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—finished, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable erected—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND Attic brick house and lot, No. 547 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 24 Broadst., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 312 West 38th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well and a living stream of water in rear of lot, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and Depot, in the village of Fremont. Inquire of WM. IRVAY, No. 5 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, to let for the season or by the year, easily accessible to and within sight of the City of New-York; also villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 24 Public-square, Orange, 1 to 2 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—BY H. B. [illegible] A [illegible] Court [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Court [illegible] Kings County, on [illegible] the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Jamaica, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, and known as the [illegible] Farm, containing about 100 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, all

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

Further Extracts from the European Press.

TONE OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

They who have watched the policy of Russia, and are aware of the relations which have subsisted, and still subsist, between Washington and St. Petersburg, will not be surprised at the coldness with which the French proposal has been apparently received by the Czar and his advisers. Apart altogether from the advantage which the blockade of the Southern ports confers upon the Russian hemp growers—an advantage which it is not necessary to overrate—it is very well known that the sympathies of the Russian Government—if they have any—in the American struggle are, and have been, with the North. Now, it so happens that before the dispatch of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was issued, the Southern Commissioner, Mr. SLIDELL, had been in communication with the French Foreign Office, and had even had audiences with the Emperor himself; whereas the representative of Washington in Paris, Mr. DAYTON, *has not been consulted, or has designedly kept aloof.* This fact gives to the French proposal a Southern complexion, which, it is not unlikely, has marred its effect as a project of mediation. It is not unlikely, too, that the Government has seized the opportunity of affording an additional proof of its desire to maintain an unimpeachable neutrality between the belligerents, and of thus giving the best and most emphatic contradiction to the gross misrepresentations so frequently and gratuitously made by the organs of the Federal Government. However this may be, it will not be denied that, if the British Government are convinced an offer of mediation would not be likely to be successful, that the time has not arrived for it, or that the circumstances under which it would be made would not be propitious, Her Majesty's Government are abundantly justified in declining to adopt the French proposal. We, in common with the British public generally, heartily desire to see this cruel war brought to a conclusion; and we had hoped that the good offices of the European maritime Powers, and especially of England and France, might have been made available. It seems the time is inopportune, that overtures would not be well received, and we have nothing for it but to defer any efforts to terminate hostilities to a more convenient season.

FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

From the London Herald.

All the ordinary pleas for non-intervention fail in this case. That we have the right to interfere is amply established by the precedents of Greece and Belgium. That we should do any injustice by interfering is obviously false; *interference is needed only to check a wanton aggression and to assist a brave, orderly, and unanimous people in rescuing their soil from the hordes of a barbarous invader.* That we have no interest in interfering no honest man pretends to think, and no one unconcerned is any longer to be deluded. Two years ago our chief manufacture was in a condition of especial prosperity, now it is entirely suspended. Its raw material existed plenty: it could be supplied in abundance for the future, it only we took means to secure its safe conveyance to this country. Until the war began the operatives of Lancashire were happy, contented, industrious, thriving. They had ample wages, cheerful homes, money in bank; they were learning to improve their condition and prospects by means of those cooperative stores, with whose name and nature most of our readers are familiar. The blockade has ruined everything. It has closed the cooperative stores; it has annulled the savings banks, it has swept away the little provision which thrift and forethought had made for a time of pressure; it has turned happy homes into houses of mourning; it has extinguished the fires on cheerful hearths; it has taken the work from illustrious hands and the bread from mouths unused to want; it has robbed half a million of people of the furniture, the clothing, the comforts they had acquired by a lifetime of honest and skillful labor; it has pauperized the most prosperous, proudest and most intelligent working population in the world. Ten years of war could not have done us half so much harm. And now, though these sufferers have a bare supply of food, and efforts are being made to give them fuel and clothing, we find that they are likely to perish by famine, if not of it. The diseases which famine breeds are making rapid progress among them; and there seems great reason to fear that, if the blockade lasts six months longer, the people of Lancashire will be decimated by a pestilence scarcely less deadly than the plague or the yellow fever—a pestilence due to want alone—to that want which has been created by the American blockade. And *for the life of every man who dies by that pestilence her Majesty's Ministers are now solely and absolutely responsible.* Whether their own consciences will ever forgive them we cannot pretend to say: their country never will.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE SOUTH.

From Russell's Army and Navy Gazette.

"For the neutrality of England we shall get no thanks from either North or South. By the former it will be ascribed to our fears for Canada and for ourselves; by the latter to motives equally unworthy. No matter with what allies Great Britain might be associated in an offer of mediation, or in a proposal for peace, she alone would have been singled out for insult and contumely. It is almost to be regretted that France has not sought the cooperation of the other—even the non-maritime—powers of Europe, which would no doubt be given so far as an expression of opinion went, in her proposals for an armistice. If she did, the Americans would probably say that every nation in the world, except the British, desired to see the end of the slaughter. It is certain now, that the French offer of mediation has not been entertained at this time by Her Majesty's Government. The argument is used against cooperation with France, also, that the South would reject any approaches at a moment when their operations by sea and land are likely to be crowned with the success which, it is asserted, has in its non-arrival neither sinews for their heart nor paralyzed their arm. To the South the reasons assigned for rejecting the offer to mediate will prove unsatisfactory, as they are to offend none of the States of the South, whose interests the likelihood of being able to resist the North, but *they must lose comfort in the fact, that if they will not at this juncture the arguments urged in favor of mediation will no longer be heard, and it will be scarcely possible to find any reasons for doubting that a party politician, or State electioneering, or military success, or lack of success, will be considered sufficient reason for refusing the proposition.* The opinion expressed in these columns from time to time, that a serious complication is impending between the United States and England, in which the Federals may receive the benefit of the doubt, has been even entertained that the belief in such a contingency would terminate the civil war. This is a revolution, and all revolutions have been attended by defiance of commercial or monetary considerations. The North, in addition to other causes of obstinacy, are fighting to make the resources of the South available to pay off their debts, and the South are also struggling against a tariff, a confiscation, pecuniary ruin, and a social revolution, in which their whole system would be inextricably wrecked.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS NO ARGUMENT FOR MEDIATION.

From the London Times, Nov. 13.

Well may the President of the Federal Republic of North America express surprise and regret at the turn the elections have already taken in his own States. Every day renders it more evident that the people of those Northern States are discontented with the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and are determined upon a change. There is a sort of electrical sympathy which courses through the population of this vast American nation. They act and think in masses, and they change in masses. For two years there has been one impulse which has swept all before it—a racing tide which neither the counsels of wise men nor the lessons of misfortune could turn or stem. In mid-channel it runs as hard as ever, but it is ebbing at the shores. Everything is strange in American nomenclature. The faction who call themselves "Republicans" are those who care nothing for the Republic, but who are ready to sacrifice constitutional forms and individual liberty, civil rights, and the protection of law itself, to the one desire of vengeance. They are anything but Republicans. The only name which will describe them is that lately fixed upon them by their opponents and their victims, that of "Exterminators." They who call themselves "Democrats," on the contrary, are anything but Democrats. They are the Conservatives of this great Republic. They are for the Constitution according to WASHINGTON, for the law according to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for the equal protection of the legal rights of all classes of the community. The Republicans are for absolute power, to be obtained by the sword, and to be exercised under the dictation of loons led by a few frantic parsons and fanatical laymen. The Democrats are for limited power, to be exercised within the limits of the Constitution, and under the influence of the educated classes. The Republicans seem to have disgusted the unattached masses by their violence and their ill-success. The elections, thus far, are unmistakably going against them; and if the anticipations we publish to-day should be realized, and if it should turn out that New-York, New-Jersey and Massachusetts have followed the example of Pennsylvania, the first impulse will have been given to the change, and the Democrats will by peaceable or by forcible means once more obtain the direction of the policy of the Government.

In America, where there are many thousands of places to be given away, and where there are vacated seats on the faction to which the place-hunter belongs is victorious or defeated—in America, where the unhappy custom obtains, elections account for everything, and to electioneering everything may be referred. Mr. LINCOLN, the choice of the Republican faction, is undoubtedly at this moment making every consideration of strategy, of finance, and of military efficiency succumb to the great object of obtaining as much support as possible during the progress of these elections. It is probably to keep up the spirits of his Republican supporters that he has urged the reluctant McCLELLAN to recross the Potomac and make a show of advancing once more into Virginia. It is undoubtedly to avoid increasing at this moment the unpopularity of the war that he has dealt so timidly with the conscription machinery in the great cities. It is to prevent the evils of war becoming too painfully obvious in every household that the tax-collector is yet held in leash. Great battles have been found to have a tendency to take the form of great Federal defeats, and the risk is too great to be incurred at this moment; conscriptions are adapted to alarm a commercial population who have been accustomed to see, with some satisfaction, the Irish and the German emigrants, the scum of the great cities, march off to war, but who never contemplated the possibility of being themselves expended in dismal swamps; and the hard-handed and frugal Western farmer, who did not object to a raid Southwards, would scarcely like to hear that his father and mother or wife had received an importunate visit from a tax-gatherer during his absence. Dubious issues and unpleasant necessities have, therefore, been postponed to a more convenient season. McCLELLAN is not allowed to go into Winter quarters, but neither is he forced to follow the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley. When Geo. WOOL exercises a little military rigor upon the citizens of Baltimore he is discountenanced. That Gen. MITCHEL has plundered into a defeat could not be helped, for he was far away from Mr. LINCOLN'S control. Mr. LINCOLN would no doubt like to take the *Alabama*, and to prevent such captures of Federal ships as that which took place on the 29th of October in Chesapeake Bay; and he would also like to keep the exchange at some fixed rate, no matter how high, so that the New-York merchants might have a price at which to do their operations. But all this is because votes are so useful. It is true and it is important that the Confederates and the Federals were at these last advices face to face on the south of the Potomac; but it was also true, and much more important, that the Republicans and the Democrats were face to face at the elections. The battle which has certainly by this time come off at New-York will have more effect toward war or peace than any battle that can possibly have been fought in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

It is premature to discuss what the Democrats may do towards terminating or prolonging the war if they should happen to win. They are probably fighting for their lives, for, if they lose, a reign of terror is, we know, thought by many among them to be imminent. But what they will do if they recover their position they will undoubtedly do as an American party. *The worst thing that could happen to them would be to cast upon them any suspicion that they were leaning upon European support or inclined to carry out European policy.* The idea of the leaders of the Democrats is, as we have heard, to call a Convention of all the States of the old Union and to settle in Convention the terms of reunion or separation. They are better able than we are to judge whether such a Convention would be likely to attain the object in view; but we in Europe are at least able to see that a crisis like this is, of all moments, the least favorable to the mediation of foreign Powers. We observe that our cotemporary, *La Presse*, has thrown aside the inaccurate statement of *La Patrie* as to the adherence of Russia to the French proposition for an armistice, and is content to argue that it would be very wrong in Russia and England not to accede to the French project. Our information was that Russia had refused to have anything to do with that project of an armistice, and the assertion to the contrary is now abandoned. All the story, therefore, of the alienation of Prussia and of the Northern Powers, and perhaps of Austria and Spain, to this European mediation, falls to the ground. It is simply a proposition made by France, and not yet backed by any other Power. *La Presse* thinks that "the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg will have great difficulty in justifying to the public opinion of the world a refusal to join in the proposed enterprise." How that may be we need not now argue, for the contingency has not yet occurred, but when it is further remarked that "the Northern States should refuse the armistice," the mediating Powers would thenceforward have their right to consult only their own interests," we see in this French proposition not only mediation, but intervention, and forcible removal of blockade and war.

We are convinced that the present is not the moment for these strong measures. There is now great reason to hope that by means of their own internal action the American States themselves settle their own affairs even sooner than Europe could settle them for them. We have waited so long that it would be unpardonable in us to lose the merit of our self-denial at such a moment as this. *The proposition of an armistice would be just now as manifestly an act of favoritism to the South and of hostility to the North, that even the Democrat Party could not fail to exclaim against it.* As to our own well-principle, we fear that if the Southern ports were opened to-morrow, the cotton manufactures would not immediately revive. There is a Winter yet, which must be tided over by the aid of the more fortunate members of our community. But even were this otherwise, we quite agree with Mr. CURTIS that it would be cheaper to keep all Lancashire on turtle and venison than to plunge into a desperate war with the Northern States of America, even with all Europe at our back. In a good cause, and as a necessity forced upon us in defence of our honor, or of our rights and interests, we are as ready to fight as we ever were, but we do not see our duty or our interest in going blindfold into an adventure such as this. We very much doubt, moreover, whether, if Virginia belonged to France, as Canada belongs to England, the Emperor of the French would be so active in beating up for recruits in this American mediation league.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

THE REASONS OF BRITISH RELUCTANCE.

From La France (Organ of the French Government.)

The English Ministers are far too practical and skilful politicians not to understand that the separation between the two factions of the American Republic is definitive, and that cannon balls are powerless to patch up the dissevered Union. Several of the members of the Cabinet have already publicly expressed themselves on the subject in terms which allow no doubt to be entertained as to their candid views. To what, therefore, must their present disinclination to intervene be ascribed. Hesitation would be unpardonable if it were proposed to resort to a forcible imposition or an effective intervention which might involve more active measures; the powers, while they look it, but when it is only contemplated to proceed to the belligerents with the expression of friendly and reasonable diplomacy to seek to bring about peace by conciliation, comfort and encouragement to both parties, even with the certainty of failure, hesitation is incomprehensible. Public opinion, it would be the part of [illegible] why England, which must certainly ascribe to other reasons and to political motives her inexplicable refusal. Does she wish to behold the extermination of both combatants, the miserable death in the confusions of civil war of a rival the greatness of which has always caused her such great alarm?

Is she afraid of exasperating by a timely peaceful counsel the ultras who gravitate round Mr. LINCOLN, and does she dread for Canada the resentment of thoroughgoing Unionists?

Once more, is John Bull afraid of Brother Jonathan?

Does England prefer a policy of isolation to acting in union with France and Russia, and is she desirous of taking this opportunity to unloosen the bonds, which for a long time past have united her policy with that of France on various points of the globe?

All those questions which the public raise will, no doubt, remain unanswered; but is it not to be regretted for the sake of England that they should be raised?

We have been ready to bear witness to the good understanding of these two great nations of Western Europe in the various incidents of foreign policy. We have applauded it in China, in the East, wherever their combined efforts sought to promote the cause of freedom and civilization. Why must that understanding be weakened in America, in a crisis which involves the existence of a great people, and the prosperity of the whole world?

From the Press (Liberal).

Is there not reason to suspect that England regrets that the initiative has been taken by France, and that Russia has so soon acquiesced in the views of the Emperor? Does it look at the matter from the standpoint of self-love or self-interest? Does the Government of the Queen fear that the American States might extend to the English advances a reception which should leave to France and Russia the merit and honor of the triumph?

Or again, going into the essentials of the American question, must we weigh the advantages which England finds in the continuation of the struggle, and the inconveniences which the war and the Southern blockade involves? Is it the ruin of two great maritime States which is the secret object of the British policy? Does the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON cherish fears for the future of Canada, already prepared to regain its independence? Or, lastly, have the statesmen of Great Britain mysteriously formed the project of making the ruins of America contribute to the prosperity of British India? Nothing can as yet reveal the causes of a refusal, not yet officially disclosed. Nothing will explain the condemnation by England of an attempt at mediation, demanded by humanity even more emphatically than by civilization.

The blood spilled on the other side of the ocean is precious blood, which unhappily nothing can redeem. The ruins heaped at Washington and Richmond cumber the soil which nourished the great guaranteed of modern freedom. The war ought to cease. It ought to cease, not for the sake of the cotton supplies, which the *Times* estimates, not for the sake of the commercial exportations of France, *but for the honor of our age, which awaits the solution of a great question of moral right—the abolition of Slavery.*

OBJECTIONS TO INTERVERENCE.

From the Opinion Nationale (Liberal.)

The United States are engaged in a formidable struggle, in which it would be at once puerile and culpable to interfere. It is engaged substantially in ascertaining whether in the nineteenth century, a society can establish and maintain itself on the basis of Slavery; if material progress, if the most wonderful conquests over Nature, can sanction an abominable repression of one race by another. This question cannot be dodged; and all the emollient plasters of conciliatory diplomacy cannot heal the sore. If Europe desires to establish a real peace in the United States, the abolition of Slavery must be the first condition laid down by the negotiations; and it must proceed to offer its mediation to insure time and indemnity to the dispossessed masters. Its mediation will then have an end, a certain character, and may result in something tangible. *But to intervene without knowing for whom or for what; to plunge at random* into the most complicated *and dangerous of questions; to play between North and South the part of neighbor Robert between Martine and Sganarelle, is not the mission of France.* To approach the United States with vague expressions of benevolence and humanity, without having a policy determined as to the most elementary points of the tremendous question which events have called up, would be to expose ourselves either to a diplomatic repulse, or to a disastrous and objectless war. It is, therefore, without dissatisfaction that we learn the refusal of England to follow us in the path of mediation, which, like many other enterprises, seems to us to have for a result, in our foreign affairs, to compensate, by an initiative exaggerated, that hesitation which the most devoted friends of government regret to see reigning in our internal politics.

From the Journal des Debats. (Orleanist.)

If the French Government is determined to interpose, single-handed, its good offices between the North and the South, the English and Russian Governments appear to be as much as ever decided on leaving to it all the honor of such a proceeding. Russia does not, according to all appearances, push her friendship for France so far as to eagerly turn against the Congress of the United States. If it should please the French to fall in her oldest alliance, Russia finds nothing to say against it; but the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the official character of which is well known, begs permission not to follow their example. As to the English, if our readers will meditate on the words uttered by Lord PALMERSTON on the occasion of the new Lord Mayor's banquet, they will remark that the most energetic support that his lordship up to the present time consents to give to the projects of mediation is his silence. What is the meaning of that silence? The principal London journals concur in speaking against the idea of mediation, and a telegram assures us that the Cabinet Council at London, which assembled to deliberate on the opportuneness of intervention, has decided against the measure. *The reserved reception given by England to those offers of mediation, and the prudent attitude of Russia, would doubtless give reason to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to reflect.* For our part we should only see in it an additional reason for persisting in our mistrust of such decisions, if public opinion, of which we endeavor to make ourselves the faithful interpreters, were not sufficient to maintain and encourage us in it.

From the Independance Belge.

As the Northern States are richer and more populous than the States of the South, they are certain sooner or later to come out victorious from the struggle. A suspension would be but detrimental to them. The South, on the other hand, would find in it an opportunity for recruiting its forces, and as two parties are further than ever from an understanding upon what is the real origin of the difference, *it would happen that an armistice, instead of shortening the duration of the sanguinary conflict, would but contribute to prolong it.* The Americans of the North will not fail to see this primary truth, and if they do not interpret the project of France as an act of hostility toward them, it is at least certain that they will pay no respect to it.

Important Experiments with the Whitworth Gun.

On the 14th inst. some very important trials of the new shell invented by Mr. WHITWORTH were made at Shoeburyness, in presence of the Duke of Somerset, Earl DE GREY, Sir JOHN HAY, Admiralty officials, and a large assemblage of civil engineers and others interested in the construction of artillery and iron-plated ships, amongst whom were Sir W. ARMSTRONG, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Reminell, Mr. Watts Mr. Bidder, jr., Mr. Loyd, Mr. Anderson, of the Royal Foundry, and, of course, Mr. WHITWORTH himself. The London *Times* gives the following account of the experiments

"The target fired at was an entirely new one, about 16 feet high by some 14 or 15 feet broad. It was composed of three solid iron armor plates, without breast or mortlehole in any of them, and fastened to the iron backing with two inch bolts let in at the edges, so as not to have the same source of weakness as has been heretofore occasioned by taking them through the centre of the plates. The two best of plates were 5 inches thick, within half an inch of the thickness of the plates with which the new iron frigates now building are to be coated, and the apex plate was 4½ inches, the thickness of the *Warrior's* armor. There was a very general impression, however, that if the upper plate was 4½ inches, the Government had given very good measure in the thickness of the lower plates, which were nearly 5½ inches thick. These plates were lined with a teak backing of transverse timbers of 12 inches and 7 inches respectively, and an inner skin of wrought iron plate, five-eighths of an inch thick. The bolts and nuts were also enclosed, so as to [illegible] what is called a box target, the shot sweep[illegible] decks of a ship. In order that the explosive effects of the shell, if it got inside, might be fully seen, the 70-pounder was placed at a distance of 600 yards, the 120-pounder at 800. The latter it was wished to fix at 1,000 yards, but this would have required the gun to be placed in a proximity supposed to be dangerous to the clergyman's house. The experiments were to consist of the 70-pounder. The first shell was fired with a charge of 27 lbs. of powder. The projectile weighed 150 lbs., and contained a bursting charge of 5 lbs. of powder. The initial velocity of this projectile was 1,350 feet per second, and it struck with an awful crash upon the centre of a 5-inch plate at the rate of [illegible] per second. The shell pierced completely [illegible] making the 5-inch plate fly in a shower of splinters, bursting inside. The bursting charge appeared to have had a power too small and while the iron was still in the armor plate, the fuse or base of the shell was found lying backward and forward in front of the target, while the fragments that were blown forward appeared to have been deprived of their velocity and also to have lost the [illegible] power. The second shot was also of the 70-pounder, loaded with the same original charge, and fired with the same amount of powder from the gun. This shot, a solid one of five inches thick on the upper part, and, like the former, passed through all opposed to it, and again burst inside. This time it exploded a portion of which quite through the plate, displacing the teak backing to a slight extent, but doing a little more mischief with the fragments which flew in every direction, especially aimed, the shower comprising the bolts, nuts, and sides of the target with much force. Still, however, there was the same comparatively insignificant splintering of iron, and still there was the same clean hole as nearly plugged as the first. The third shot was with a cast-iron, hollow, flat-headed shot, weighing 120 lbs., and without any bursting charge. This was fired to show the immense superiority of Mr. WHITWORTH'S steel projectiles over the cast shot and bolts hitherto used in trials with Armstrong and other guns against armored plates. The result of this experiment was conclusive. The shot, instead of penetrating the plate, broke in fragments against it, only inflicting a dint of some two inches deep. The fourth trial was made with the 120-pounder steel shell loaded with only 3½ pounds of powder, and fired from the same gun at the usual range and 27 pounds charge. This also went through all and bursted inside, but it did no more, either in its explosive force or in the nature of the hole it pierced. The fifth and last experiment made with the 120-pounder was with a solid steel shot of 130 pounds weight, which also went through the target, and fell inside the box, if we may so term it.

The trial was then continued with the 70-pounder, at 600 yards. The gun was fired with a 13 lb. charge, the shell weighing 81 lb., having a bursting charge of 3 lbs. 12 ozs. of powder. This struck the upper must, or *Warrior* plate of 4½ inches, but having, of course, the same backing as the other parts of the target, through all of which, but the inner skin, it passed, bursting in the wood, which it splintered upward in a part near the edge of the target. This latter circumstance prevented the full explosion of the powder being shown. Another was therefore fired, with better results, passing through the plate, and doing very much more damage to the teak, but making no worse hole than those which had preceded it throughout the day, and the same with the third and last shot. To estimate the importance of this part of the experiment, it must be remembered that other guns, smooth-bore and rifled, have fired in salvoes nearly as much as 900 pounds weight of shot in single discharges at 200 yards against similar plates without doing more than denting, or at most cracking them, but never penetrating them. Or there was a 70-pounder, at 600 yards, sending its shell clean through. When we state this, however, we must also in justice state that when Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG fired his 150 pounds spherical shot against the *Warrior* target some months ago, though it did not penetrate the plates, he inflicted a much more damaging effect by shattering them than Mr. WHITWORTH did with his 150 pounds shells. Sir WILLIAM, however, used 50 pounds of powder at 200 yards range, Mr. WHITWORTH only 27 pounds of powder at 600 yards. On the whole, the result of the day's experiments was a great triumph both for the form and materials of Mr. WHITWORTH'S projectiles. He has now made it a positive certainty that he can send shells through iron plates of four or five inches and a half inches, and not only through the plate, but through the backing and inner skin too. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, in the meantime, is bringing forward a weapon which his friends say will prove all that WHITWORTH has accomplished and more."

The London *Daily News* states that Mr. WHITWORTH is prepared to set a gun of his system to pierce plates even ten inches thick, such as are now being made for the American Ironsides on the model of the *Monitor*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

A Further Move Southward—Incidents of the March—Condition of the Negroes—Stoke's Cavalry—Cotton Patches—Coming Events, &c.

SIX MILES EAST OF NASHVILLE, TENN., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Since my last we have advanced our column a few miles southward, and now occupy a position six miles east of Nashville, on the south bank of Stone's River, and near the turnpike road leading to Murfreesboro. Our forces left camp yesterday morning, crossing Stone's River without difficulty or accident. After crossing the river we proceeded along the Nasbville and Lebanon turnpike road a distance of two and a half miles, to the village of McWhartersville, which I believe is not laid down on the maps. Here we made an acute angle, taking the Murfreesboro road to our present camp, which is one mile from the main Nashville and Lebanon road. Our corps, except the heavy details made for the protection of transportation, is now united, the Fourteenth Brigade having returned from the expedition to Rural Hill, and joined us yesterday.

There is now a very heavy force here and in this immediate vicinity. In addition to the consolidated strength of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S whole corps, the principal part of the forces of Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Cumberland Gap renown, is near by. Gen. PALMER'S brigade is just at the South bank of Stone's River, and the whole country swarms with troops, and is decorated with new tents, which have been most seasonably received just as Winter was setting in.

Many interesting incidents occurred along our march, and in the neighborhood of our camp during the last few days. As we passed large plantations and palatial mansions upon the road-side, droves of negroes, the chattels of rebels and traitors, would be seen hurrying from the fields to the houses. Their owners (!) hearing that we were on our way, for fear of losing their dear ebony idols, had them taken from the fields to the houses, where they might be under their own especial guardianship. It was ludicrous, as well as painful, to see these negroes, men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, taken from their work and hurried by the mandate of their masters, to the houses to prevent their being "stolen by the Yankee vandals," as those Southern gentry term us. As soon as we left our camp on the other side of Stone's River, large gangs of wretched, ragged negroes, from the adjacent plantations, came with their bags and huge baskets, to gather up the cast-off clothing which our boys had left behind as unfit for further use. It was more pitiable than amusing to see them rushing in from different directions, engaging in the scramble for the rubber's old clothing. Old sacks, pants, drawers, and everything was snatched up with avidity. These negroes, and in fact all of them that we have seen in the States are most miserably clad. Of those who came around the camps at Stone's River, few had shoes, and the garments of all of them were worn and ragged to a degree scarcely believed by those who [illegible] originally made. Many of them had grown too, were so ragged that common decency, if nothing else, would suggest that they be kept in the house.

As we approach nearer to Nashville, where the people are more generally intelligent, a stronger Union sentiment exists than we found in the counties of Wilson and Sumner, though the people are in the aggregate largely rebel in their feelings. In this town there are several strong and influential Union men, who, though they have suffered much persecution from the rebel troops and lost large amounts of property by the [illegible] devastation, have remained here in their establishments. We have been most cordially welcomed by the neighborhood by several such since we crossed Stone's River. There are several strong Union men and war men in this locality, who took an active part in aiding the cavalry of W. H. STOKES, which is now rendering such excellent services in the field against the rebels in this State. Speaking of this reminds me of reports that have gone abroad, of the defeat of STOKES' cavalry, near Nashville. There is not one word of truth in such reports. STOKES' command has come off victorious in every encounter it is yet had with the enemy.

Gen. CRITTENDEN is here, while Gen. ROSECRANS still remains in Nashville. The work upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is being pushed ahead with the utmost energy. Our immense supply trains, with heavy guard escorts, are running day and night between Nashville and Mitchellsville. The greatest activity pervades every Department. Vast army stores are being accumulated at Nashville, and every precaution is being taken to insure a rapid and successful advance through to the interior of Dixie. The bridge across Stone's River, at the point where our troops forded, which the rebel fiends burned not long since, is being rebuilt. The heavy timbers are already cut and hewn, and before long the structure will be completed.

Seven new-made graves on the road side, near where we last camped, shows that death has been doing his fatal work among us during the few days of cessation we had at Stone's River. Time, however, was a very small loss when the conditions of the duties are taken into the account. Our corps of the army is remarkably healthful, vigorous and buoyant, and ready for a five work at any time.

Cotton patches of three or four acres in extent, which begin to appear along the road, indicate that we are fast approaching the confines of "Dixie," where the "King" has heretofore been most regally enthroned in the sunny land. Under the giant dread of "King Corn," whose noble and constitutional warriors are now so well equipped and prepared, before another Autumn this "King Cotton" must bow down, his white blossoming crown turned to a crown of thorns, and the despotic sceptre, which he fain would hold over the commercial world, changed to a hissing serpent in his grasp.

A visit to Nashville on yesterday gave some idea of the immense strength in the hands of Gen. ROSECRANS. He has the most numerous, and the best equipped and appointed army that has yet been in the Southwest. There is a large force at Nashville, while on all the roads to and from the City extensive encampments are formed. The public expects much from these vast preparations, and we have every reason to feel assured that the expectation will not be disappointed. We have in the hospitals at Nashville near 4,000 sick, a large proportion of them being of the new recruits. There is evidently some very bad management of hospital arrangements at Nashville, and, while I dislike to be censorious, I feel it but duty to refer to it. Our sick from the various divisions are continually arriving in the city for hospital admission.

On yesterday a large number who applied for admission, could not, in consequence of the scarcity of accommodation, be admitted till a like number, who had been admitted but the day before, had to be turned out, and furnished such rude comforts as could be procured on the instant. In a city like Nashville, where large and capacious houses are easily procured, and houses belonging to rebels at hand, there is no excuse for this. Hospitals should always be in readiness, and prepared for the sick who may apply. The hospitals are also too much crowded. Cold and damp as the day was, there was no fire in the hospitals, and many of the patients seemed to be cheerless and suffering. There is also a spirit of negligence and indifference prevailing among some of the younger Surgeons that is reprehensible.

Parson BROWNLOW and HORACE MAYNARD and Maj. PIKE had appointments to speak in the city last night. A rousing assemblage was expected to greet them. BROWNLOW was serenaded on the night of the 20th inst.

CURTIUS.

—Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is about to publish a pamphlet, exhibiting the true character of the proceedings at the Peace Conference in Washington in the early part of 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

Rains and mud, in oceans, appear to be the programme of the weather directory at present, and it is being carried out with an industry worthy to be an example to the War Department. It will hardly do, however, to cast any reflections on the latter just now, as a life-like activity is pervading the Army of the Tennessee to which it had long been a stranger. The effect of the change is perceptible all through the army, in the decrease of sickness, the cheerfulness of the troops, and the enthusiasm everywhere manifest. From what little I have seen, I have come to the conclusion that nothing contributes so much to keep an army from demoralization and disease, as motion; and I only wish the powers that be would recognize that fact and make use of it.

Our position here is a most excellent one. Lagrange is situated upon one of the highest points in West Tennessee or Mississippi, and has the reputation of being very healthy; it certainly is a very pretty place of some 2,500 inhabitants, and contains a good deal of wealth. The country surrounding is well watered and beautifully situated for encampments, and altogether it is the finest portion of Tennessee we have yet seen. Plantations are visible in every direction, and thousands of bales of cotton are still waiting for the picker. Heretofore the planters have been afraid to gather their crops, for fear they would be burned by the Confederates, but now, since the occupation by the National army, the business is pushed forward rapidly, more, however, through the energy of the cotton buyers, who follow our progress in swarms, than their own enterprise, which it seems even the influence of interest cannot force into the character of these lazy Southrons. Cotton is selling here, delivered, at from 40c. to 42c., and is eagerly sought for and bought at these enormous prices. Corn is very scarce. Notwithstanding the orders of the rebel powers, the planters have not confined themselves to raising that article. A portion of the cotton buyers who have been so industrious for the last two or three months have been sent out of the Department on pain of being pressed into the service, the reason being that they were giving 10 per cent. premium on Tennessee money in exchange for Treasury notes, which was ruled to be depreciating National currency, and the gentlemen were in consequence, ordered to leave. I see one or two of the class still hovering around, but they are nearly all gone.

We have had no skirmishing or fighting for three or four days, and our force, which went into Holly Springs after the evacuation by the rebels, have returned to our lines. No troops, excepting possibly some cavalry scouting parties, are south of Wolf River and no person, either of soldier, is allowed to pass beyond that stream, which runs within half a mile of this town. Our lines extend westward from this point some twelve miles on the Memphis and Charleston Roads, to Moscow, which is occupied by Gen. QUINBY'S Third Division, the extreme left is occupied by the Sixth Division, commanded by Gen. HAMILTON. The Third and Fourth Divisions are the centre, commanded respectively by Gens. JOHN A. LOGAN and MCKEAN, which comprises all the troops in this immediate vicinity. Gen. MCPHERSON is the commander of the whole, and is one of the few officers in the service of the Government who enjoys the entire confidence of the troops under his command. Gen. SHERMAN is organizing a new Division at Memphis, to be added to his force, and troops are daily arriving at that place, and passing both west to Helena, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, &c.

Our advance Southward has been delayed for a few days past for some unknown reason. One thing, however, is pretty certain, it is but temporary, and we are expecting to move every day.

We are gradually drifting into a warfare that will lay this country waste. Our army has become sick of protecting the property of rebel citizens of the country through which we pass, and instead are destroying everything they can without detection, and, in fact, are becoming so bold that they care very little if they are detected. During the advance of our troops from Corinth to this place, the men destroyed everything they came to, burning houses, fences, outhouses, &c., without any consideration or judgment whatever, never asking whether the owner was a loyal man or not. In fact, that question is useless. I do not believe a loyal citizen to the Government of the United States can be found in all this region. The same destruction can be seen on the road from Jackson. The route traveled by the army is marked by desolated plantations and the ruins of buildings burned wantonly by our soldiery. Gen. GRANT has had all those who were engaged in the work arrested, who could be identified, and they will be tried probably by court-martial. That will not stop it, however. This is but the commencement. So many were engaged in it, and the feeling is becoming so universal, even among the officers, that the misguided people of the rebellious States shall feel henceforth the full horrors of the war they have so wantonly provoked, that it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of these acts and punish the offenders. And the worst of it is, that they will gradually become more and more common until in the end, *if the war continues*, destruction of property, and perhaps worse, will be looked upon more and more as a evil which can not be remedied, until finally it will be recognized as a system of the warfare we are prosecuting.

A flag of truce was, day before yesterday, sent to Holly Springs, for the purpose of placing within the enemy's lines five rebel officers, who were taken prisoners by our cavalry near that place, and released on parole, with the condition that they should report at Vicksburgh within twenty days for exchange.

Holly Springs is the metropolis of Northern Mississippi, both in wealth and number of inhabitants. The residences of the wealthy citizens would grace some of the fashionable avenues of our Northern cities, and the citizens are the most rabid Secessionists I have yet seen, and they have no hesitation in avowing their proclivities. I was very much disgusted to find some persons, born and educated in the North, (New-England,) who had been residing there for some years, and who were the loudest in their avowal of the right of secession and the justice and *holiness* of the Southern cause. These people are laughed at by the "natives," and are merely tolerated in society. One instance of this occurred during our stay in Holly. A lady was very loudly declaiming on Southern rights in the presence of several persons, and a gentleman of our party remarked, that had he "seen her anywhere else, he certainly would have supposed her to be one of the much-abused Yankee nation," which gave the lady great offence, but appeared to amuse the Southern ladies present very much indeed, and it finally transpired that a few years ago she had left her home in Connecticut and settled in Holly Springs as a school mistress, where she had remained ever since, enjoying all the blessings of old maidenhood, and, since the war broke out, amusing herself by abusing her own wooden nutmeg State. I have an idea that if some of our Northern citizens, who have shown themselves to be Southern sympathizers, could be thrown amongst the society of this country for a time, the treatment they would receive would effectually cure them of their disloyalty.

Holly Springs, notwithstanding its name, is devoid of water, the citizens using principally rain water, and the place is entirely untenable as a military position, which probably accounts for the early evacuation of the place by the rebels. It is not fortified at all, and could not have been held an hour against our forces. Gen. PEMBERTON is in command of the Southern forces hereabouts, having superseded VAN DORN, and his appointment has given great offence to the Mississippians, with whom the latter appears to be a great favorite. PRICE stands very low in the estimation of these people also, although he has given us more fighting than any General in the South-west.

Our railroad communication is fairly engaged in repairing to Holly Springs, and they are also at work on the Memphis and Charleston road toward Memphis. QUINBY'S command will probably be detailed to guard the latter, as fast as repaired, and we are in hopes of having uninterrupted and direct communication with the Mississippi river in a very short time.

Gen. HURLBUT has been ordered to report at Memphis to Gen. SHERMAN, and left for that purpose some days ago. Gen. BRAYMAN succeeded him in command at Jackson. He is a decided loss to this wing of the Army where he is very popular.

W. B. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 28.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss Gropham, Capt. Thomas M. Weeks, James Whiteside, A. Lawson and wife, H. R. Millar, John A. Knight, D. O. Robinson, wife and infant, A. Vogt, J. C. Fisch, J. Artis, Henry Lloyd, Geo Kenword, Capt. Hamilton Oliver, Theodore Kruger, Robert W. Battersby, J. D. Olivier, A. Vermiel, Charles Potts, J. H. Turner, Douglas Shannon, F. J. Burnly, James Platt, Rev Thomas Bonsell, Mr. Rawlings, wife and son, Frans Fiors, and others in the steerage. Specie, $608,639.

Passengers Ar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3492. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New Earthworks Thrown up by the Rebels Near Fredericksburgh.

Some of Our Batteries Similarly Protected.

Five of Our Gunboats Advanced up the Rappahannock.

A Position Taken Opposite the Rebel Right Wing.

A Few Shots Thrown Across the River by One of Our Batteries.

The Significance of the Recent Visit of the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 30—7½ P. M.

Some camps of the enemy, visible yesterday, disappeared last night. They probably have retired to the valley behind the range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

New rebel earthworks almost daily make their appearance, and the range in the rear of the town is crowned almost continuously with redoubts and rifle pits.

Some of our batteries, whose guns bear directly upon the town, have recently been protected by earthworks.

Five gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock opposite King George Court house. The right wing of the enemy extends nearly to that point, but at some distance from the river.

A few shots were thrown over the river, yesterday, by one of our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns.

Gen. BURNSIDE has returned to camp from his temporary visit to Washington.

All is quiet, to-night, along our lines.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FALMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

We learn, by a special dispatch from the TIMES' correspondent at Falmouth, that three hundred infantry, belonging to the Twelfth and Seventeenth New-York Regiments, were reported surprised and captured, last evening, a few miles above that point on the Rappahannock.

About dusk, last evening, the enemy commenced throwing up a new line of earthworks below Fredericksburgh, from five to eight hundred workmen being visible from our signal station.

It is considered certain that Gen. LEE is in command.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The object of the President's visit to Gen BURNSIDE continues to be the theme of speculation. I think that, without departing from the line of strict propriety, I can say that it had reference to the delay which has attended the advance across the Rappahannock. When Gen. BURNSIDE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, he at once wrote to the Government proposing a change of base, and a rapid advance, and specifying certain supplies which would be *indispensable* to the movement. He based his movement on the assurance of receiving them. His plan was approved, and the supplies promised. He executed his part of the programme with a rapidity and vigor of which the country has already been informed. But when he reached the designated point, *he found none of the promised supplies*—neither pontoons, forage nor provisions. The Government had failed, and his movements were of necessity arrested.

I surmise that the President went down to see about it—to ascertain precisely where the responsibility for this failure rested,—to assure Gen. BURNSIDE of his steady and hearty support—to renew promises of all the supplies and reinforcements he might need, and to tell him that, whatever might be the pressure upon him, he wished him to fight *no indecisive* battle there. The visit was intended and calculated to aid Gen. BURNSIDE'S advance

We learn here that the rebels continue to strengthen their position in the outskirts of Fredericksburgh,—that they are throwing up earthworks nearer the town, and that *four or five* separate forts have already been completed and made ready for their guns, which had not, however, been mounted on Friday morning. The rebels are evidently preparing for an obstinate resistance. We shall see whether a combination of pluck and strategy cannot circumvent and overcome them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

Our advices from Richmond are of the most important character. The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the rapid movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, have caused the greatest consternation, and an entire change in the programme for the Winter. The expectation of Winter quarters was suddenly exchanged for the certainty of active operations, and Gen. LONGSTREET was recalled to Richmond, while on his way to North Carolina, and ordered at once to hold the line of the Rappahannock, while JEFF. DAVIS has instructed Gen. LEE at all ways to retard the advance of the Federal forces, supposed to be half way from on the rebel Capital.

The rebel army on the Rappahannock consists of about 80,000 men besides about 25,000 in the works about Richmond

[illegible] of beef, pork and flour have [illegible] accomulated in Richmond, but the army still suffers from lack of clothing, notwithstanding the continual violation of the coast and interior blockade.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

An Improvement in the Weather—Reviews—Perfecting Arrangements for the Great Struggle—The Work Before Gen. Burnside—The Rebel Forces, &c.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

Contrary to general expectation, the weather, yesterday, proved better than the signs of the night and morning indicated. There was no rain after 9 o'clock, and though the sky remained overcast, nothing checked the usual routine of the camp. There was a review of artillery and infantry of the Ninth Army corps by Gen. SUMNER; and Gen. HOOKER also reviewed a portion of his troops, including Gen. WHIPPLE'S Division. There were several other reviews by Brigade Commanders, and the day, on the whole, was one of the most stirring the army has experienced since its arrival in this region. The troops appeared to very great advantage, considering the bad weather of the previous night, and went through their movements in excellent style in view of the softened ground on which the evolutions took place.

Artillery drills have been very frequent of late, in all the batteries, and when called upon, they will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

Thus every hour is being improved in perfecting the troops preparatory to the coming struggle. Col. J. H. H. WARD returned after a brief leave of absence, yesterday, and it is expected that he will be assigned to the command of his old brigade, Gen. BIARNY being now in command of the division. He is strongly recommended for the position, and he is deservedly popular with the soldiers.

Yesterday morning revealed a large camp of the enemy, which had located during the previous night, northwest of the town, in plain view of the signal station. Their tents, wagons and camp fires, with thick clusters of troops moving about, could be distinguished almost by the naked eye. This is, no doubt, what gave rise to the rumor that Gen. JACKSON had arrived with his army of 50,000 strong.

Deserters from that side of the river state—as is customary with them—that the enemy are in strong force, and that they have many and heavy guns in position. These deserters have come to be regarded with suspicion, and one was put under arrest. Even some more distinguished personages who have lately arrived here, are not wholly above suspicion, though they profess to be subjects of a foreign Government. I doubt if they will obtain Staff appointments. The rebel army have paid particular attention to the defence of the Gordonsville road, which is the chief one leading out of the city to the north and west. A long line of earthworks, freshly thrown up during the night, rose to view in the morning on the line of this road. To say nothing of these accumulating works of defence, the formation of the hills back of the town renders the position one of the strongest that can be imagined. The first line of hills, which rise like an amphitheatre from the river plain occupied by the town, is traversed by indentations or ravines running at various angles, the sides of which are covered by preparations for batteries, and several of them have guns in position, capable of pouring a raking crossfire upon any advancing column. Behind the first range, with an intervening valley of irregular width, known as the Mattapondx Valley, is a still more formidable range of hills, which in turn will no doubt be strongly fortified. There are also their favorite woods for shelter. To cross this river, and carry the positions I have described, with a large army to oppose us, *is the most stupendous undertaking which has been presented to any military commander during the war!*

Nothing has passed between the town and our own lines for several days. The *status quo*, at least on our part, being observed. The enemy have no large military force in the town, but do not hesitate to come and go at will in small squads of cavalry. The pickets, near the place of course, have quarters in the houses of the town, and at our distance it is difficult to decide as to how much good faith the authorities observe in keeping their own promises not to allow stores or supplies to pass out of the town.

The rest of the pontoon train was expected last evening, and horses and mules, in considerable numbers, have arrived. The weather, this morning, is cool, clear and bracing, the sun rises rosy and clear, and gives promise of a fine, crisp day—just such as gives elasticity to the step, and life to the spirit of the soldier. The frosty temperature of the night must have stiffened and dried the roads, so that the wagon trains can move with greater ease. A wagon-master, yesterday, told me that one of the trains became "stalled" on the way hither from Bellplain, and that after the load of hard bread had been all taken out, eight horses and mules could not haul the wagon out of the mud.

Last evening we could hear the welcome sound of the steam-whistle, near Potomac River, to which point the locomotive now travels with materials for completing repairs of the bridge. Gen. HOOKER, yesterday, stated that it would take two days more to finish the work. We shall then be ready to receive the locomotive and cars which are already on the way from Alexandria. The former were safely conveyed away when the troops evacuated this position last August. The freight cars were destroyed.

No one who has not given his attention to the subject is aware of the enormous amount of stores which is required for the simple subsistence of a large army. Allowing four pounds per day per man, it will require 2,850 net tons for one week's subsistence for 200,000 men. To supply the *current demand* of an army of 150,000 men at five pounds each, and *accumulate* a ten day's supply, will necessitate the transportation of 7,500 tons. This estimate does not include the most bulky portion of supplies—forage for the animals. A large part of this, in the present bare condition of the country, must also be hauled in wagons over the same roads by which the food is transported. This would furnish a full cargo for four first-class Liverpool ships each ten days. The forage will keep in constant employment a fleet of 200 schooners of 150 tons each. To all this let it be remembered there should be added the cumbrous pontoon trains, and transportation for thousands of horses and mules required for keeping up the working force of the army. No estimate is here made for ammunition and miscellaneous supplies.

Turkey being Thanksgiving at home, the day will here be observed, as far as circumstances permit, by the soldiers. There will, however, be few roast turkeys in the soldiers' mess. The only one I saw yesterday was a fugitive gobbler, which was chased by half a regiment of soldiers, and was finally captured by—a sutler. A certain Quartermaster, not far from the encampment of the Seventeenth New-York, laid claim to the bird, and succeeded in convincing the sutler of his *interest* in it, though there were half a hundred other claimants. Your correspondent was invited to dine upon this poor, solitary, stolen fowl, but as he could hardly do so in a *pious* way, he concluded to leave the soldiers to pick his bones. It would hurt my conscience. E. S.

How Thanksgiving Day was Observed—Depredations on the Inhabitants—Movements of the Enemy—New Earthworks, &c.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH. Friday Nov. 28, 1862.

Yesterday was a comparatively a quiet day in the army, and one also of comparative rest and festivity to the troops. Upon the slender materials afforded by army rations, pieced out by an occasional fowl—the weather has been that way of late—many a mess was rendered savory and thanksgiving like. The absence of the warm roast and pumpkin pies, and mugs of good cider out of the cellar, was lamented in some localities, but as a general thing these luxuries were voted *unhealthy*, and there was no disposition to overload the stomach In the presence of so much desolation and distress, it is difficult to be thankful, except upon the principle practiced by the old lady, when her son had both legs and arms blown off by the premature discharge of a canon, and his eyes put out by the powder—she was thankful it was not worse.

Mr. P., a citizen with whom I am stopping temporarily near one of the large encampments, who has had two guards and three dogs to watch against incursions into his hen-roost and turnip yard for a week past, has just come in and reported that one of his calves has been slaughtered and carried off during the night. He is *thankful* they did'nt take the cow, but *piously* wishes that those who began this war were all in ——. And now the little girl comes in and says "Mr. Guard, some more soldiers have gone in the kitchen," when up jumps guard, father and son and charge out to see that the stragglers do not run off with the dough which "CELIA" has just got ready for a corncake for breakfast, or pocket the only remaining coffee-pot. A party of these highbinders carried away the best one yesterday when the master's back was turned. The bee-hives have to be stowed away in the garret, the chickens and Guinea fowls hidden in the cellar or nailed in the coop, the pigs all killed and salted down, the horses placed close under the bedroom window. Notwithstanding all these precautions, and constant vigilance on the part of the guard, something turns up missing every day. These are the things for which the citizens have to be thankful. These depredations are not committed by the troops, in all cases, but by hangers-on of the army, stragglers, who are too lazy to do duty, and too cowardly to fight. They contrive to elude the vigilance of the guard, or pretend to be sick, and live for days and weeks out of the lines by plundering hen-roosts and milking the farmers cows.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS

The arrival of Gen. LEE on the opposite side is said to be definitely ascertained. There was great cheering there some two days ago, upon the occasion of his coming. So it is said. Yesterday morning a fresh line of breastworks, thrown up during the night, appeared in view from the Signal Station. I counted four different sections, at short distances apart, on which working parties of forty to fifty men were busily engaged. One new intrenchment was observed in rear of the town. They are also building magazines near the centre of the main sections. No guns are yet in position on these works—only those mounted a week ago are visible.

On our side the note of preparation is heard, and as soon as all things are ready the forward movement will begin. Any plans of attack it would be improper to hint at even if they were known to me.

E. S.

LETTER FROM POTOMAC CREEK.

POTOMAC CREEK, SEVEN MILES FROM THE POTOMAC RIVER, AND TEN FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The bridge over this stream has been the only connecting link needed in the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh. The structure now completed is about ninety feet high, consisting of one bent erected above another, and firmly staved on each side. Mr. HARVEY ROSELLE, with some fifty men, has had charge of the building of the work, which has been completed in less than a week's time. The bridge over the Aquia was constructed last week.

As soon as Fredericksburgh is taken a bridge will be thrown across the Rappahannock at that point. The wood-work for it is already at the mouth of Aquia Creek. On Wednesday, a schooner, containing some 75,000 feet of the timber, many of them a foot square and seventy feet long, got aground; fifty soldiers, however, who were detailed for the purpose, succeeded in removing the vessel from its precarious position. The rails have all been laid, and it is expected that the cars will run regularly from to-day onward. W. H. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the road during our occupation of the country during last Spring and Summer, has again been appointed Superintendent. Thirty-two cars and two engines, the *Government* and *Osceola*, have arrived by water from Alexandria. The *Osceola* was brought to Aquia Creek yesterday and placed in running order. These are the same cars and engines which were used on the Warrenton and Alexandria Railroad until we abandoned it last week. The One Hundred and Second New-York, and Twenty-fourth Michigan are guarding the road at the Aquia end of it. Other regiments are also scattered all along the entire length, some fourteen miles. A telegraph station has just been established here and communication with Washington and other points.

J.

LETTER FROM BURKE'S STATION.

Operations of the Harris Light Cavalry.

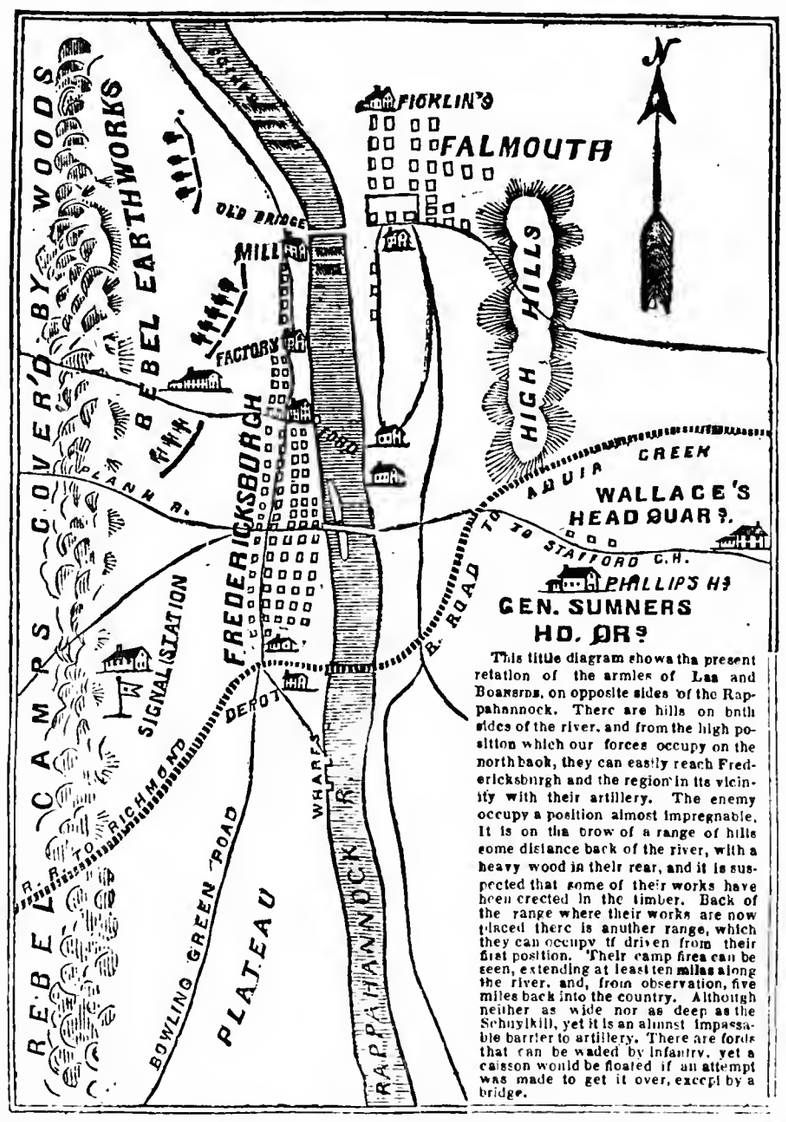
BURKE'S STATION, FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIFTEEN FROM FREDERICKSBURGH. Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

An important expedition, sent out several days since, has just returned here from the country around the mouth of the Rappahannock. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Gen. BAYARD was ordered to send a portion of his cavalry in a southerly course from Falmouth, for the purpose of clearing out any rebel stragglers, and watching the movements of the enemy on the other side of the Rappahannock. The force consisted of ten squadrons of the Harris Light Cavalry, led by Major H. HARNADE, a gallant officer, and about the same number of the First New Jersey Cavalry, all under command of Col. KARGE. It left Falmouth on Thursday morning, the 20th, turning off on the crossroad leading to King George Court-house and Port Conway. The men proceeded on their way until night, when they encamped on Col. TAYLOR'S farm. Scouting parties were sent out in the direction of King George and Port Conway. On the next day small squads of men were also sent in various directions. One of these discovered that the rebels had collected on this side of the river 15,000 bushels of wheat and corn, to be forwarded toward Richmond. A long row of teams were discovered on the opposite shore of the Rappahannock, waiting to receive the grain. One hundred and fifty rebel cavalry were also discovered in the rear of Port Royal, opposite to Port Conway, whose mission was to guard this wagon train.

No sooner were the cavalry seen than Col. KARGE determined to shell them. The ten pieces of flying artillery accompanying the expedition were masked in a squadron of the Harris Light Cavalry, which cautiously proceeded in the direction of Port Conway. On reaching the bank of the river the guns were quickly unlimbered, placed in position, sighted, and before the rebels on the opposite side dreamed of our presence two shells were dropped among them, such a skedaddling on a small scale has not been witnessed during the war. The men, some with horses and some without, fled in all directions, to the infinite amusement of our men. The force returning to Col. TAYLOR'S farm at night (Saturday,) and reconnoitering parties were thrown down the Neck as far as Mathias Point. A large amount of whisky, fancy goods, boots, shoes and contraband articles of every description, were found secreted in barns and other places. Maj. HARNADE is of the opinion that notwithstanding the blockade an immense amount of illegal traffic is carried on across the Potomac. One hundred and fifty hogs belonging to the Confederate Government, were also secured. The enemy's camp fires were visible all along the opposite shore of the Rappahannock, indicating the presence of a very large force. Refugees and contrabands, who had escaped through the rebel lines, informed our officers that the enemy were hanging up which was done On the afternoon of the 19th Lieut. all their available force from Richmond, intending to make the fight in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh The men reached their encampment a short distance from here, much exhausted by their five day's operations. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry have been sent out to complete the good work commenced.

During the week prior to this expedition the Harris Light Cavalry were busily employed in finding the fords on the Rappahannock above Fredericksburgh. On Friday, the 14th inst., Maj. HARNADE received orders from Gen. BAYARD to picket Field's Ford, Camps' Fall's Ford and Elly's, laid down on the maps as Barnett's. He proceeded to do so, but finding that his force was much inferior to the enemy's, asked for reinforcements. A further detachment from the Harris Cavalry and also one from the Tenth New-York Cavalry were sent to him. The men had been on their posts but a short time, before the rebels attempted to cross the Campus Fall's Ford. Our boys not having their carbines with them at the time drove them back with their revolvers three times, placing several *hors du combat*.

Further orders were received to picket Richards' and United States Fords, eight miles from Falmouth, SMITH, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, stationed near Campus Fall's Ford, indicated from the opposite shore that he desired an interview. Corporal BREWER, Company G, United States Infantry, met him in the middle of the stream, when they shook hands and agreed that there should be no further picket firing on either side. The same Lieutenant afterward exchanged with one of our men some whisky and tobacco for coffee. On Tuesday, the 18th, the enemy suddenly came upon our pickets, near United States Ford, capturing twelve of them and ten horses. They belonged to the Tenth New-York. The same evening they also drove in our pickets at Ellis' Ford. Reinforcements from the New-Jersey Cavalry were received the next day. The enemy were constantly dismounting and approaching our pickets, at dusk, on foot, to make us believe that they were supported by an infantry force. The force left the fords to proceed on the expedition just completed. J.



This little diagram shows the present relation of the armies of Lee and Burnside, on opposite sides of the Rappahannock. There are hills on both sides of the river, and from the high position which our forces occupy on the north bank, they can easily reach Fredericksburgh and the region in its vicinity with their artillery. The enemy occupy a position almost impregnable. It is on the brow of a range of hills some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear, and it is suspected that some of their works have been erected in the timber. Back of the range where their works are now placed there is another range, which they can occupy if driven from their first position. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river, and, from observation, five miles back into the country. Although neither as wide nor as deep as the Schuylkill, yet it is an almost impassable barrier to artillery. There are fords that can be waded by infantry, yet a caisson would be floated if an attempt was made to get it over, except by a bridge.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

Brilliant Reconnoissance in Force by Gen. Stahel.

The Enemy Encountered at Snicker's Gap and at Berryville.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Capture of Prisoners, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Arms, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 30—12.25.

We have received the following from the TIMES special correspondent, dated Fairfax Court-House, 30th.

Gen. STAHEL returned this evening from the reconnoissance in force commenced on Thursday night last. After driving in WHITE'S pickets at Ashby's Gap on Friday, the command returned to Middleburgh, and there encamped for the night.

On Saturday it proceeded to Berryville, via Snicker's Gap. The enemy, WHITE'S Battalion, was first met at the Snicker's Gap Ford of the Shenandoah River. A portion of the advance detachment, commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey, opened fire and crossed the river, when the rebels, after firing a few volleys, fled in confusion to their camp, one and a quarter miles distant, closely pursued by Col. WYNDHAM'S command. The camp was taken entirely by surprise, and WHITE'S force, almost without firing a shot, fled in confusion. Horses, prisoners, three flags, cattle, ambulances, guns, pistols, sabres, tents &c., were captured.

The reserve force, commanded by Col. DE CONDA, then advanced upon Berryville, which was occupied by WHITE'S Battalion, the Eighth, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who, accompanied by Maj. KNOX, charged through the principal street, driving the enemy before them. A force of the enemy then came from a cross road, and charged. Maj. KNOX returned to the attack, at the same moment Capt. HEINTZ of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, charged upon the same force. The rebels, who had expected to have an easy victory, fled in utter dismay.

In this affair we had one man killed, eight or ten wounded, and one—Lieut. HALLAR, of the Ninth New-York—missing.

The principal force of the rebels, commanded by Gen. JONES, fell back on Winchester, and were pursued by the Ninth New-York Cavalry to within four miles of that place.

The name of the man killed was Geo. BRADLEY, Company G, Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Among the rebels taken prisoners were Surgeon WOLTERS, Capt. GRUBB, Lieut. BAERLIT, Bob. WHITE, of Washington, and belonging to WHITE'S Battalion.

The wounded of our men, so far as returned, are as follows

Lieut. John T. Rutherford, Company L.

Privates—Jno. Phillips, Co. A; Jno. L. Brister, Co. C.

Lieut. Luther Hemlick, Co. A.

Adrian Leech, Jno. Brewsler, Co. G, all of the Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. Mervloe, of the Seventeenth Michigan.

Sergt.-Major Smith, of the Ninth, was taken prisoner, but escaped, as did several others.

About 50 prisoners in all were captured. All the men and officers engaged, acted with the greatest bravery.

Twelfth Ward.

TWELFTH WARD, SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—FOR ALDERMAN, WILLIAM DUNNING.—This gentleman should receive the earnest support of the voters of the Twelfth Ward. He is an old resident identified with the varied interests of his Ward, combined with superior intelligence and activity. Such a one is wanted in the Aldermanic Board, and the Twelfth Ward would earn a still higher position by electing WILLIAM DUNNING, and our readers will excuse us in our earnestness, when we remind them that the two opposing candidates are each led on by bitter factions of the Democratic Party, and the golden opportunity now presents itself to elect WILLIAM DUNNING as the people's candidate, indorsed as he is by Democrats, Republicans, taxpayers and working men, and pledges himself if elected he will owe his election to the people, and not to party. Then, fellow-citizens of the Twelfth Ward, vote—and, reader, your one vote may elect WILLIAM DUNNING Alderman of the Aldermanic District, Twelfth Ward

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The President's Message and the Departmental Reports.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The President's Message is completed and intended to be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. It is considerably longer than the last, as the President enters largely into the questions of emancipation and confiscation, as well as some others, whose new importance renders necessary a more lengthy discussion. He presents a most satisfactory statement of our foreign relations, and draws conclusions favorable to the sincerity of European Governments in their professions of friendly regard for our own. The offer of mediation on the part of the French Emperor, even, he does not consider hostile.

The President's Message was put in type this morning, in the Government Printing Office, in one hour. It will make about four columns of the TIMES.

The Report of the Secretary of War is complete, but no copies will be allowed to go out in advance of the transmission to Congress. The Secretary will not even permit it to be printed. It is an elaborate document, and presents a favorable exhibit of the working of that immense Department.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is complete, and in print. Copies have been given to the Associated Press for use immediately on the reading of the Message in Congress. It is a lengthy document, ably written, and giving full and interesting details of our naval affairs.

The publication by one of your cotemporaries of the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, in advance of the transmission of that document to Congress, is denounced by the Secretary of the Interior as a violation of pledges under which it was procured. The course of the TIMES and other journals which had the same report, but respected the wishes of the Department, affords a favorable contrast to that of the journal in question.]

THE DELAY OF THE ARMY

It is now generally admitted that the failure of the Army of the Potomac to cross the Rappahannock promptly on its arrival at Falmouth, was caused by the unexpected absence of the means for crossing, and of transportation. Gen. MEIGS, against whom the current of censure strongly sets, denies all responsibility, casting the blame on the engineer corps. The current rumor that he has been removed are entirely untrue, though the Government promises a rigid investigation and the prompt punishment of the guilty party. Among the officers of the Army of the Potomac the opinion extensively prevails that the Government purposely caused the failure, in order to delay operations, and afford the rebels another opportunity for submission before the first of January.

NO RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. LINCOLN, on account of the death of her son last Spring, will have no receptions at the White House this Winter.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

The Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the late Indian troubles in Minnesota originated in the insurrection in the Southern States, and were aided by British emissaries from Canada.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. M'CLELLAN is expected to be here to-morrow, to testify before Gen. McDOWELL'S Court of Inquiry.

GEN. PORTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. PORTER'S Court were not in session on Saturday, having adjourned over until Monday.

NEW UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES.

A plate is being engraved by the Treasury Department, the first of the new issue of notes to replace the New-York currency by better ones, and such as will not be easily counterfeited. It is a *fac simile* of the painting in the rotunda of the Capitol of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Each note will have one of these pictures upon it, engraved in the most elaborate style.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Navy Department has information that the pirate "290" was expected in the vicinity of the Azores early in November. She was to receive supplies, ammunition and seamen from the steamer *Bahama*. The Turkish steamer *Sharpshot* was taking dispatches to that place for Capt. SEMMES. Several United States vessels are in that neighborhood.

RESIGNED.

P. STINE SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his position in the Pay Department of the army.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The following Masters have been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants in the navy, for gallant conduct in the action at Sabine Pass: NATHAN H. HAMMOND, of the steamer *Kensington*; L. W. PENNINGTON, commanding schooner *Henry Jones*; FREDERICK CROCKER, commanding the *Kensington*; and QUINCEY A. HOSKER, commanding the *Rachel Seaman*.

GEORGE WILSON has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Achafalaya River.

EDWIN JANNEY has been appointed Acting Ensign in the navy for gallant conduct at Sabine Pass.

Acting Master HENRY O. PORTER has been ordered to proceed to New-York, and report to Rear-Admiral PAULDING, for passage in the *Circassian* to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and then report to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT for such duty as may be assigned to him.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. HOLMES has been ordered to the steamer *Southfield*.

CAPT. L. M. POWELL

Some fears are entertained for the safety of Capt L. M. POWELL, of the navy, the letter assigning him to important duty still remaining in the New-York Post-office and advertised.

THE REPORTS, ETC.

The annual reports of the Secretary of War and Treasury and of the Postmaster General are not completed. It is therefore not certain that the messages will be transmitted to-morrow.

THE FRENCH PROJECT OF MEDIATION.

A VIEW FROM PARIS.

Why Unexpected—Its Motive—The Refusal of England Hostile—Wrath of the Document Itself—Its Reception in France.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The very weak and inoffensive document on American affairs just published by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, has taken most people by surprise. The fact that only the sensation and generally unreliable journals announced its existence, while the official and semi-official journals either remained silent or contradictad it, and tha utter improbability of tha thing in itself, induced the public in general to discredit the reports in circulation. Evan tha *Constitutionnel*, the organ of tha Minister of the Interior, denied the existence of tha document the very ssme day it appeared in the *Moniteur*, and yet the document was already a fortnight old. Moreover, the Emperor, in a late conversation with a distinguished foreigner who was urging upon him the propriety of an intervention in America on humanitary grounds, declared thal he could sea no use in an intervention, since from all the facts he had been ablc to escertain the North would submit to anything almost but dissolution, which it would never submit to, while the South on its side would eubmit probably to almost anything but reunion, and to that never. As Mr. LINCOLN doubted the propriety of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation just before eigning it, ao also the Emperor doubted the propriety of a demand for an armistice before signing the docnment in question.

As the document will, perhsps, never reach the Government at Weshington in an official form, in default of its nonsscceptance hy one or hotn of the other Poware to which it is addressed, the graat point of interest to be considered is the motive which prompted France in making the offer, and the motive of England in refusing it. On this subject, I should say then that the most prevalent opinion here is that the act of France is a friendly one, intanding to bring with it the reconstitution of the Union, while the refusal of England was based upon the supposition that the best way to bring about a destruction of the Union was to let the belligerenta alone, and especially to avoid any alliance with the two friendly Powers, France and Russia. There are people who hold contrary opiniona to this—as for example that the act of France conceals designs of a coalition with the Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. SLIDELL, in order to accomplish this, promised the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the Confederacy; but this supposition is contrary to the facts and the logic in the case.

We beliave, therefure, that the document was *meant* to be a friendly act to the United States, and that, in the settlement which was to take place under the armistice, the reconsiitution of the Union was to be the solution to be looked for, and we coma then to a consideration of the document itself. On this head it would be difficult to find ona word of approbation. It is weak, wishy-washy, false, untimely, injudicious, and, in a certain sense, roischievous. It is the most noted example on record of a great nation attempting tha *rôle* of the world's arbitrator on such a complete ignorance of the thing to be arbitrated. Its great feature, however, is its inutility, and it is in this sense that it is mischievous, for an attempt at diplomacy not followed by reaults is apt to mislead the public mind as to the motives of the attempt. As regards results, the inutility of tha step is, in fact, the great thing with which to reproach the Government.

But the language of the document in question is also objectionable. It is an insult to the Government of the United States—a recognized and friendly Power—to treat it on the same basis with the "Confederate States," with a rebellion yet nnracognized, yet unsuccessful in the establishmant of its power, and especially which was commenced without the sanction of universal suffrege. The document is grossly unlair, if it means that during the armistice the Southern ports ara to be opened to commerce; but it is prohable that the Government contemplated making of thia a subject for discussion under the armistice. Thia is at least the most charitable conatruction we can put upon this part of the document. Finally, the document is objectionable to nineteen-twentieths of the French people, in the fact that it does not mention the question of Slavery—for it is to-day an admitted fact in both sections of public opinion in France, that this Government can take no step in America which will in any way countenance the continuation of Slavery.

In France the document is received by all the small writers of the Press with transports of joy, but by those writers who understand that the question which is being fought out in America is a vital ona, it is criticised with a severity to which even Americans can add nothing. M. PREVOST PARADAL, in the *Journal des Debats* of this morning, demolishes the document utterly and without redemption, from beginning to end, and one cannot but think that the Foreign Minister, after reading this article, would wish his weak and blundering attempt at diplomacy had remained in his bureau-drawer. Ths able writer of the *Débats* finds hut one redeeming, hut one reassuring feature in the affsir, and that is that the publication of the document by the Government is an evidence that the negotiation has failed, and that its publication ahows that the Government meant it aa a friendly act, since it thus hopes to show to tha Americans that it takes an interest in their affairs!

The document avows that the present time was selzed for tha offer of an armistice, because of tha manifestation of a desire for peace both North and South, and because neither army was making any progress. We do not pretend to know from what source the French Government derived this intelligence, for the only piece in which we heve seen anything of the kind wes in the columns of the Slavery Preas of Paris end London; but it ie a afe to say, nevertheles, that to the Democratic Party of the North is due this lame and foolish attempt at intervention in Americsn affairs, and aince the days of Adam there has been no spectacle more pitiable than that offered hy a portion of the American people, thus inviting, by their conduct, the intervention of foreign Nations in their internal affairs. If the opposition factions of tha North could read daily the columns of abuse of the whola American people, which their acts inspire in the columns of foreign journals, end which we here are obliged to read—if they could see and for e moment realize the odious *rôle* they ere made to play in the political history of the day, they would perhaps feel revive within them whatever is left of nationality and of true Americanism. It seems incredibla that Americans can to-day forget their boasts about the land which was to serve as a beacon-light to humanity and as the refuge of the oppressed, in presence of tha avidance they are every day giving to Europe of the utter failure of the very doctrines they preached so recently. From this point of view, end with the daily commentaries of the Europeen Press under one's eyes, a factious opposition to the prosecution of the war by Northern men seems to be e crime too odious for belief.

MALAKOFF.

A VIEW FROM LONDON.

England and Russia Supposed to be Unfavorable—Thair Policies—What would be the Effect of an Armistice—If Rejected, what follows—Effect of Terrorism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14.

The readers of tha TIMES will, perhaps, remember that I have uniformly expressed tha opinion, that the first movament toward European intervention in Americen affairs would come from the Emperor of France. The text of the dispatch from tha French to the English and Russian Governments propoeing a joint demand for an armiatice, will go out by this steamer. So will the fact that the Emperor has, within a few days, given a long and very cordial reception to Mr. SLIDELL, in which he discussed with him very fully the project of intervention.

In this dispatch the Emperor acknawledges in distinct terms, "the Confederate Stetes." He expresses, politely indeed, but not tha less strongly, his own, and the general opinion of Europe, that the wer tends to no result, and that the South cannot be subdued. But what answer comes from the two great Powers, who are invited to join with France in ending the war!—for an armistice of six months, would be the end. It is believed that both England and Russia will heeitate to join in this enterprise. England dare not provoke the American Government to hostilities, she has counted the cost, and helieves, with Mr. COBDEN, that she had better feed a million of people in Lancashire on turtle and venison, for a year than risk a war with America—a war which would swallow Canada at the first mouthful, sweep the seas of har commerce, and imperil her power in every quarter of the globe.

As to Russia, she has no special intercst to interfere. The loss of cotton has made increased demand and higher prices for flax and hemp, her own staples. It is not the policy of Russia to recognize or aid rebellions. She has trouble enough with her own provinces. She cannot deny to the American Government the right of doing what she has always done in her own territory. Why should the power that sent an army to help Austria put down a rebellion in Hungary, recognize or give aid to the Confederate States of America?

As before, then, all rests with the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is plain that England will not join him unless she is forced to do so, and it rests with the Emperor to apply the necessary pressure. If he can persuade Lord PALMERSTON that it will be for his advantage, and promises to guarantee England from all damage, England will yield a slow and reluctant consent. In this case, Russia will come in, professedly to protect the interests of the North. But the Emperor has not taken this measure without carefully measuring all the ground, and knowing beforehand the reception it would meet with. With a full knowledge of the sentiments, and the probable action of the European powers, he has taken this step, and I believe that, after a little delay, and some coquetting, to save appearances, the combination will be made, and the Government at Washington invited to enter upon the negotiation.

Mr. SLIDELL has, without doubt, pledged the acceptance of the proposal for an armistice, at Richmond. The South could ask nothing better than the suspension of hostilities, the raising of the blockade, and the opportunity to convert their cotton into military stores and other luxuries and necessaries of life. But how of the North? She needs no armistice. Her ports are all open, and supplies flow to her from every part of the world. An armistice of six months, with armies of a million of men to support in idleness and demoralization, would be ruin. To accept of this proposition is to accept of peace, and to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It is to give up all for which the war was begun, and has been fought. It is to lose all that has been expended of blood and treasure, and to sacrifice the cause in which they have been so cheerfully given.

In a word, this proposal of an armistice means intervention, recognition, and, if need be, the aid of France and the maritime powers to the Southern Confederacy. It is wholly in the interest of the South. It begs the whole question, or rather it seeks to determine it against the North.

Suppose an armistice agreed to. It must be followed by negociations. The South would demand nothing less than independence. Suppose that demand acceded to, there would be the question of boundaries. How can they be settled? Can the Confederacy disown a State which has formally joined it? Assuredly not. Neither the Government at Washington nor that at Richmond can dispose of a State without the consent of its people. The whole question would have to be referred to the people of the States, and Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri must be allowed to decide hy a popular vote to which Government they would adhere.

I see talk in America of a general Convention; but a general Convention cannot bind particular States. It must be Conventions of each State. At least, this was the fashion when the Constitution was adopted. Congress could not cede Maine to Great Britain, without the consent of her own people. It is only the territories that could be disposed of by treaty.

Such are the difficulties in the way of accepting the proposition of the Emperor, were there even a disposition in the North to stop fighting and go to arguing. But I fail to see such a disposition. If the Democratic party should come into power, it seems to be pledged to the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union quite as much as the Republicans. How can the Democratic party be supposed to favor peace, when peace means disunion, and when they claim to have given the largar number of soldiers to the armies of the Republic?

However this may be, one thing should be perfectly understood. If Europe demands a suspension of hostilities, the whole force of that demand should be comprehended, before it is conceded. The armistice means permanent peace—for the powere that recommend peaca in their own interests will never consent to a renewal of hostilities. It means the recognition of the independence of the South, and a supply of whatever aid is necessary for the maintenance of thet independence. It means the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports and frec trade between tha South end Europe; and if the blockade is raised, it will not again be permitted to be enforced. An armistice, demanded by the maratime powers of Europe, means nothing more nor less than that the North should give up all it is fighting for, and that the South should have all it requires.

I assuma that tha proposition, which is really a demand, will ba made. I assume thet the Emperor has not taken so important a step in favor of the Confedaracy hastily, or without knowing his ground and determining to accept all consequences. He hee an army in Mexico, and e formidable fleet in the Gulf. I heve shown, I think, thet it is impossible to accept this proposition without granting, at the aama tima, all that the South demands—freedom to go where they plaase and to do what they please.

If Mr. LINCOLN'S Government is nat ready for that, the proposition will be declined. If Mr. SEWARD is of the same mind that he wee e year ago, the propoeition would be considered an insult and a cause of wat. I em not eure thet wer haa not been declared in advance against eny Power which should maks such a proposition. To accept it would he to confess that tha war is hopaless. If ths Government believes thst the South can be conquered and the Union restored, it will not consent to en armistice of which ell the gain would be to the enemy.

Need I ask, then, whethar it will be rejected. It must be, of course, rejected with scorn and indignation, and with grief, no douht, hy those who have believed thet the Emparor was the friend of the North. I heve never, for a moment, given in to that delusion. The Emperor is Southern, and is not afreid to eay so. England is Southern, end is afraid to aey eo by any action thet will bring danger to her commercial interests. Nnt that she is cowardly, not a bit of it. British, Scottish, Irish, they have plenty of fight. England's cowardice ie in the pocket. She ie brave to fight, but cowardly about the cost of fighting.

If the proposed armistice be rejected by Americs, whet then? Then intervention will take some other and more hostile form, if the Emperor ie in earnest—as I have argued him to be—probably thst of recognition, and whatever may naturally follow. The *Times* supports the Government in its supposed position of non-intervention on two grounds—one that the South ie doing very well, and the other that there is a prospect of a change of policy in the North. But the articles of the *Times* sre written with a reserve that makes one look for a change. The opposition of the British Cabinet may be hut a pretence; but a few days will anlighten us.

There is one matter worthy of the attention of the Government at Washington. It is the effect produced in Europe by such acts as the Military execution of the prisoners of war at Palmyra, Mo., not for acts of their own, but for the supposed acts of others. Every such act of simple terrorism alienates thousands of friends and embitters millions of enemies. The South is made more hostile, and the restoration of the Union more hopeless. If a National General in Missouri shoots ten prisoners for one man suspected to he killed, why should not a Confederate General shoot a hundred prisoners—carrying out the same proportion—for these were known to be killed; and so on until all prisoners on both sides are butchered in cold blood as soon as taken?

MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

A Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Nine Aldermen, Twenty-four Councilmen, Twenty-two School Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees to be Elected.

On Tuesday next, a great fight will be fought on the popular battle-field—the ballot-box. To a certain extent the question of political principle may enter the arena, but for the loaves and fishes, the little spoils, the principal contest will be made.

The great fight will be fought for the

COMPTROLLERSHIP.

For this office the following nominations are made:

Republican—People's Union.	*Tammany—Mozart.*
Robert T. Haws.	Matthew T. Brennan.

The choice is happily narrowed to the two. The question is, simply—Shall we vote for worth or party?

If the great body of the people of this City prefer to give control of their finances to a man whose only claim to their votes is that he has received a party nomination, rather than to reelect one who has proved himself in every respect competent and most admirably qualified for the place, they are at perfect liberty to do so. It is a free country, and every man has a right to select precisely such persons to manage his affairs as he thinks best.

It would appear, however, from the list of names appended to the appeal to the electors of the City, in favor of Mr. HAWS, published this morning, that there is a determination on the part of a very large body of voters to distract altogether the political aspect of the ensuing election, and base their action simply on the ground of the fitness of the candidate. Among these signers will be found a very large proportion of gentlemen who were ardent supporters of Mr. SEWARD, in the election of last month; in fact, every shade of politics will be found represented, as well as every interest of the City, and a very large share of its property. It is a very encouraging indication of what may be hoped for on a still larger scale on the day of election.

We presume that no man in this City doubts that in everything relating to the duties of the office Mr. HAWS comes before the public with stronger claims than Justice BRENNAN. He is a business man, thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position, of proved integrity, free from all suspicion of having used the office for party purposes, and enjoying the cordial confidence of business men, without regard to party. He has administered the affairs of that Department with signal ability and success. Justice BRENNAN has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and in neither of those has he evinced or acquired any fitness for a position so widely different in all respects as that of Comptroller of the City finances. He will be supported, not at all on account of any special qualifications for the place, but solely and exclusively because he has been nominated by the Democratic Party.

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected in the face of a Democratic majority of some twenty thousand. If our citizens are as ready now, as they were then, to draw aside all mere party considerations, and act solely upon their conviction of their own interest and the public good, he will be elected again. It remains to be seen whether this will be the case or not.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL

there are three candidates named.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Alexander W. Bradford.	John E. Develin.

Peoples' Union.
John Slosson.

Mr. BRADFORD, who was the Surrogate of this county, will draw the full vote of his party, and secure the support of very many who have known him for years as an upright citizen, a sound jurist, an honest and fearless legislator.

Concerning Mr. DEVELIN'S personal fitness for the position for which he is nominsted, no question is raised. The contest lies between two good men, the election of either of whom will insure to the City the faithful service of a capable officer.

With so good a man upon their ticket as Mr. BRADFORD, the Republicans should see to it, that no effort is spared to secure his election.

THE ALDERMANIC QUESTION

is an interesting one. There are several tickets in the field—tickets of variegated strife and political complexion.

In this particular branch of the Charter election there has been given the freest rein to party feeling, personal prejudice, and individual greed.

The Ring with its magic wand has touched every Ward and every district; the money question is all absorbing; National politics do not aven ostensibly play a part, and everybody is everybody's man.

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT

there are six organizations and six tickets in the field, with but three candidates, thus:

Republican—People's Union.	*Tammany—Mozart.*
Henry Smith.	John Fox.

Jeffersonian Inddependent Democrat.
Pat Kerrin.

MR. SMITH is the present incumbent, has served with marked ability for several years, is personally popular, and deserves, as he possesses, the confidence of the voters in his District.

Mr. FOX is as strong an opponent as the Democracy could have named. He is young, energetic, connected with the Byrnes *clique*, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. KESSIN, a liquor dealer in that District, has a poor show.

The contest will be very close between SMITH and FOX.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican.	*Tammany—Ind. Dem.*
Michael Norton.	John T. Henry.
Mozart.	*Jeffersonian.*
Gershon Cohen.	C. B. Woodruff.

People's Union.
Charles V. Lewis.

Capt. NORTON has served in the army at the head of a company, raised by his own exertions, and at the expiration of a year's service was honorably discharged.

Mr. HENRY is the present able President of the Board. He is always successful, energetic and capable; a shrewd, wily politician, who will win at all hazards, if winning is within the range of possibility.

Mr. WOODRUFF'S intention is rather the defeat of HENRY, than the election of himself.

Mr. COHEN is a very clever man, agreeably known and personally popular.

Of Mr. LEWIS we know nothing.

Mr. HENRY'S chances are considered the best.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union.	*Tammany—Mozart.*
Alex. H. Keech.	John McCool.

Mr. KEACH, a present Councilman, deserves the support of his District. He has served the City well in his present position, is regarded by all who know him as able, honest, correct and worthy. He has at his back, in addition to the regular party support, a host of personal Democratic friends, whose assistance will, without doubt, secure his election.

Mr. McCOOL, his only opponent, is likewise a strong candidate. He is a contractor, a fair man, a favorite with the firemen, and will make a good run.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican.	*Tammany—Mozart.*
Wm. H. Gedney.	Charles J. Chipp.

People's Union.
Chas. Crane.

Mr. GEDNEY is a member of the Board of Councilmen. He is a straightforward, honest, able man, and will run well.

Mr. CRANE, the present Alderman, presents, however, a formidable front. He is strong in his opposition to the Ring, fearless in the exposure of fraud, and of personal popularity.

Mr. CRANE will doubtless withdraw in favor of Mr. GEDNEY.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican.	*Tam., Moz., Cons. Un.*
Isaac Dayton.	Lewis R. Ryer.

People's Union.
John McIntyre.

Mr. DAYTON is a strong, untiring man, whose services in the Board are every where recognized.

Mr. RYERS will very probably be successful. He has held a confidential position in the office of the Street Commissioner for six years, is honest, uncorruptible, and a good man.

Mr. MCINTYRE, a twenty-years' resident of the Sixteenth Ward, in a conservative Republican, and runs to defeat Mr. DAYTON.

Mr. RYERS, at present, has the best outlook.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican.	*Tammany.*
Chas. Netleton.	John Haidy.
Mozart and Jeffersonian.	
Wm. J. Peck.	

Mr. NETTLETON has not taken a very prominent part in local politics, but would do well in any position.

The fight will be between HARDY and PECK. HARDY is a Waterbury man. PECK is a Wood man. Their respective friends are hard at work, and still warmer quarters may be expected before the election.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union.	*Mozart.*
Ira A. Allen.	Jeremiah Crowley.
Tammany.	*Jeffersonian.*
Peter Mesierole.	Nicholas Seagrist.

Mr. ALLEN deserves success. He is one of the best workers in the Board, is very attentive to the families of volunteers, never neglects the interests of his constituents, and conducts his business upon principles of equity and probity.

He is opposed by Mr. MESIEROLE, a politician of varied success. Mr. SEAGRIST, whose complimentary nomination is a fair exponent of himself; and Mr. CROWLEY of whom little is known.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—People's Union.	*Mozart.*
James Dellis.	P. H. Jackson.
	J. L. Woodward.
Tammany.	
Andr. Fromont.	

Mr. DENNIS is not a prominent man in this District. His nomination was based, however, upon his personal character, his integrity and reputed ability.

Mr. FROMONT, the present incumbent, is honest, capable, popular and likely to succeed.

The other candidates are, doubtless, running for the fun of the thing.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican.
Wm. Dunning.

Tammany, Mozart, Jeffersonian, Constitutional Union.
Jacob M. Long.

Mr. DUNNING, a former member of the Legislature, is one of the best nominees on the entire ticket. He is capable, bold, ready, faithful and honest. Col. LONG has happily concentrated the Democratic Conventions, and secured the unanimous nomination. MCQUADE did not succeed in his attempt, but was completely routed on Friday night by the Colonel. Mr. LONG'S unremitting care of the families of volunteers, his faithful attention to his ness, and his undeniable integrity are shining arguments in the months of his friends.

Council Nominations.

The following is a correct list of the Council nominations, and we believe the only correct one yet presented to the public:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican	Tammany.	Mozart.
James Hayes.	J. Hayes.	Michael Mulligan.
Charles Riley.	James Healy.	Cal. McNamara.
Morgan Jones.	Morgan Jones.	Daniel Brophy.
Cal. H. Keenan.	Chas. Riley.	Michael Brophy.
Pat McNamara.	J. Sandford.	Michael Dcody.
John Bush.	Pat H. Keeoso.	John Bush.
People's Union.		*Jeffersonian.*
Frank Duffy.		Frank Duffy.
John Healey.		John Healey.
Charles Riley.		Daniel Brophy.
Michael Brophy.		Pat. H. Keenan.
Pat. H. Keenan.		John H. Whitmore.
James Hayes.		James Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
Mathew H. Hall.	Samuel T. Webster.
Simon Hazleton.	J. Wesley Hunt.
Viner L. Cornell.	John McConnell.
Patrick B. Hanbury.	Joseph McVay.
Thomas G. Van Cott.	Thomas Brady.
James Cohen.	Michael Gross.

In this District Messrs. Hall, Hazleton, Webster, Cornell, Brady and Gross have been indorsed by other organizations, and Messrs. Edward C. Maloy, Thos. J. Carleton and Frederick Repper are running as independent candidates.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican	Tammany and Mozart.
Alexander M. Eagleson.	John Houghtaling.
Harvey T. Cleaveland.	John G. Haviland.
Abraham Leot.	John P. Gaw.
George Ross.	James Murray.
William Atkinson.	Richard O'Brien.
Amos S. Chamberlain.	George McGrath.
People's Union.	Jeffersonian.
Wm. H. Housner.	Robert Elf.
Henry B. Purdy.	John G. Haviland.
James M. Nelson.	John P. Gaw.
Charles P. Edwards.	Philip Cosgrove.
Elbert Roberson.	James McCloskey.
Thomas Stevenson.	George McGrath.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Rep. & People's Un.	Tammany.	Mozart.
Jona. T. Trotter.	Dav. Fitzgerald.	James Crowe.
Hamlin Babcock.	Patrick Ramel.	Wm. C. Higgins.
Ira O. Miller.	John Brice.	John H. Starin.
Cor. A. Ronkle.	Alex. Brandon.	Thomas Nolan.
C. G. Pinckney.	Wm. Joyce.	Roger Dowling.
Michael Snyder.	Valentine Cook.	Valentine Cook.

In this District Messrs. Brandon, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Russel, Brice, Dowling and Cook bava been indorsed by other organizations; and Messrs. John N. Gent, Thomas Wheelan, W. D. Parsons, William Oakley, Samuel D. Bingham, Stephen McCormick, Charles N. Romaine, Terrence McGuire, Francis Conner, John G. Diamond and William Turner are running Independentty.

School Offices.

FIRST WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, Wm. Jennett; Inspector, Thomas Cleary; Trustees, Boardman Baldwin, Patrick McGrane, Dennis Keenan and Thomas Brennan.

SECOND WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, John P. Huggins; Inspector, James Young; Trustees, Thomas Egan, John A. Carolin, Elijah Curtis. *Republican*—Commissioner, Wm. Buckley.

THIRD WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, John Patten; Inspector, John F. W. Mangles; Trustees, Horatio Howarth, John Flinn.

FOURTH WARD.—*Tammany*—Commissioner, Felix Murphy; Inspector, John McDonald; Trustees, Jeremiah Murphy, Jeremiah Coughlin. *Mozart*—Commissioner, Felix Murphy; Trustees, Eugene Sullivan, John Moore. *Germans*—Commissioner, Charles Mandewirth; Inspector, Dr. Oscar Ramsperger; Trustees, E. J. Schwerdtfeger, William Wagner.

SIXTH WARD.—*People's*—Commissioner, Daniel Coger; Inspector, Wellington Germond; Trustees, John H. Waydell, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, Samuel J. Montgomery; Inspector, Henry Schiel; Trustees, Francis Fleet, David A. Fowler, James A. Carolin.

NINTH WARD.—*People's Union*—Commissioner, John McLean; Inspector, Samuel Baker; Trustees, Samuel Hall, Henry Wilson. *Citizens'*—Commissioner, James W. Farr; Inspector, Charles S. Wright; Trustees, James H. Townsend, James Harrison.

TENTH WARD.—*Tammany*—Commissioner, Jeremiah Walsh; Trustee, Geo. Snyder. *Republican*—Commissioner, David Miller.

ELEVENTH WARD.—*Mozart and Tammany*—Commissioner, John Watson.

TWELFTH WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, David S. Jackson, Jr.; Inspector, Wm. Harris, Jr.; Trustees, John Scollen, John Moore. *Democratic Union*—Commissioner, S. P. Ingraham, Jr.; Inspectors, John B. Hobby, Benj. Moore, John Hart. *Independent*—Inspector, Hosea B. Perkins; Trustees, Benj. Moore, John Moore.

FIFTH WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, W. H. Crane; Inspector, Cornelius Quinn; Trustees, Wm. H. Burras, Wm. Myers. *Jeffersonian*—James P. Dupignac.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, Charles G. Sharer; Inspector, Josiah H. Dunn; Trustees, Thomas F. Bradley, Joseph A. Tooker. *People's*—Commissioner, Peter F. Greene; Inspector, Herman Keobler; Trustees, Thomas F. Brady, Joseph A. Tooker. *Republican*—Commissioner, George G. Hallock; Inspector, Aaron McCall; Trustee, Adison Holbrook.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—*Tammany*—Commissioner, John Hayes; inspector, John Mulholland; Trustees, Patrick Brennan, Cornelius Jordan. *Mozart*—Commissioner, John H. Collins; Trustees, Cornelius P. Jordan, Edward McNamara; Inspector, John Robbins.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—*Republican*—Commissioner, Erastus C. Benedict; Inspector, Albert Gilbert; Trustees, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, James S. Huyler. *People's Union, Mozart and Tammany*—Commissioner, Washington Murray; Inspector, Frederick Widdons; Trustees, John T. Irving, John H. Bennett, Theodore H. Brannan.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—*Republican*—Commissioner, Benjamin C. Wendell; inspector, James Conklin; Trustees, Mordecai L. Marsh, Hooper C. Van Vorst. *People's Union, Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, Orlando P. Smith.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—*Republican*—Commissioner, Michael Hahn; Inspector, Henry Haight; Trustees, Robert B. Boyd, Wm. Truslow, Joseph Kammerer. *Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, John A. McLaughlin; inspector, George H. W. Neander; Trustees, Boardman Baldwin, Patrick McCrane, Bernard P. Woods.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—*Republican*—Commissioner, Richard Warren; Inspector, James W. Gerard. Trustees, Seymour A. Bonce, James C. Harriott, Joseph F. Joy. *Mozart and Tammany*—Commissioner, John N. Hayward; Inspector, Hugh O'Brien; Trustees, Michael Ryan, Wm. Baird, Edward Cooper. *People's Democratic*—Commissioner, Peter F. Greene; Inspector, Herman Keohler; Trustees, Thomas F. Brady, Joseph Tucker.

NINETEENTH WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, William Hellchman; Inspector, Daniel B. Taylor; Trustees, Thomas Cumming, John Hogan.

TWENTIETH WARD.—*Republican*—Commissioner, Robert Taylor; Inspector, John McKechnie; Trustees, J. Nelson Luckey, Wright Gilles, Mortimer G. Porter. *Democratic*—Commissioner, Edmund Connelly, Inspector, Louis Ohler; Trustees, Edwin Debois, Edward Schlichting.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—*Union Republican*—Commissioner, Francis Lieber, Inspector, James Underhill; Trustees, Alfred Edwards, Le Grand B. Cannon.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—*Tammany and Mozart*—Commissioner, Frederic U. Smyth; Inspector, L. H. Bodine; Trustees, Wm. Seebarth, Terrence Riley. *Republican*—Commissioner, James Mariner.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest upon the Body of Byrnes—Details of the Origin and Progress of the Affray—The Excitement Among the Politicians Unabated—The Prisoner Sullivan Makes Another Statement to the Public, &c., &c.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon, by Coroner COLLINS, upon the body of THOMAS BYRNES, who died on Saturday evening from a pistol shot, at the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday.

The excitement among the particular social and political friends of each party continued during the whole of yesterday, and such was the crowd around the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, in Cedar street, where the inquest was held, that it was with great difficulty that jurors, witnesses and reporters could be accommodated, and the police were kept in a constant state of activity in the discharge of their duty in keeping back the crowds who thronged around the Station-house. The political friends of the deceased were out in great numbers, among whom we noticed United States Marshal Rynders and Judge McCunn.

A Jury having been impannelled, the first witness called was John Moore, who, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 22 Trinity-place. On Saturday morning about two o'clock I was in company with Mr. Byrnes, in Greenwich-street, near Cedar; the deceased, Mr. Strip and myself had been at No. 108 Cedar-street, and left that place about one o'clock; we then proceeded down to Greenwich-street; going up Greenwich, the deceased said, "We will take a walk up the Third Ward," we got up as far as the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and he looked at his watch, and said it was too late, as there were no places open in the Third Ward. I then said to him, well, let us go home. there was a party on the other side of the way making a noise as if they had some kind of music and tones playing. Mr. Strip had crossed over upon that side, we heard him saying something about betting, and Mr. Byrnes said to me, "Let us go over and see who these men are," just as we got up to them we heard them say something about betting $20. I heard the person say that he would lecate it in Mr. Byrne's hands. I recognize the prisoner as the person who made this remark. I believe the other gentleman proposed to bet, and the prisoner put his hand into his pocket but did not produce any money that I perceived. Mr. Byrnes then laughed and said that he would bet that twenty times over, the prisoner replied, saying: "You have got more money than I have;" the prisoner then said something to deceased. I do not remember what, when deceased turned to the prisoner and said: "What have you got that pistol in your hand for?" deceased said: "That is a very dangerous thing, young man, you ought not to carry it;" the prisoner then got angry and said to deceased, "Yes, I carry that pistol." I believe there were more men with the prisoner at the time; they got around deceased and became noisy. I moved up close to Mr. BYRNES when I saw him in the crowd; deceased then took hold of the prisoner and said "I'll give you in charge." Two officers at that time came along, the rest of the prisoner's party, when they saw the officers, said that the prisoner had a pistol, the prisoner replied, "Yes, I have got a pistol," the deceased had hold of the prisoner at the time to give him in charge of an officer, and the prisoner let fire the pistol; the deceased placed his hand on his abdomen and I made a grab for the prisoner; I pulled him on his knees and tried to get the pistol, but whether he threw it on the sidewalk, or whether the Police got it out of his hand, I could not say; the Police had hold of him at the time and took the prisoner to the Station-house, the deceased also went to the Station-house. He walked there in company with an officer. I arrived there immediately after the decease'd. The deceased said to me, "Go get a coach," Mr. Strip went to look for a coach, and I went down to his house to break again his family of the affair, when I returned he had been taken to the hospital; there was no conversing in the affray, other than deceased having asked the prisoner to give him in charge to the officer. The deceased was standing up when the shot was fired. I think the deceased was three or four feet from the prisoner at the time the shot was fired. He had then let go of the prisoner.

Mathew Strip, of No. 22 Trinity-place, was the next witness examined. He testified at considerable length, but his testimony did not differ in any material particular from that of the first witness. The deceased, Mr. S. Moore, and this witness were all together at the time of the shooting.

Robert H. Johnson, of No. 130 Greenwich-street, testified as follows: About two o'clock on Saturday morning, as I was closing my place of business, I heard some loud talking outside, and told my boy to hurry and close lest the parties might come in and detain us longer; as my boy got out on the steps he recognized Mr. Byrnes by his voice, and told me of it; with that he ran up the steps and crossed the street; I heard very loud talking across the way at that time; I called my boy, and as he came back the shot was fired; I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol.

George Brundage, of No. 124 Liberty-street, testified that about two o'clock on Saturday morning, as he was reading in his room on the second floor, he heard a shot; it occured directly in front of his window; he then listened and heard some one say, outside, "If I pretended to be a white man, I would not work for niggers or vote for niggers;" I then got up and looked out, when I heard some one say, "Look out, he has got a pistol;" when another man replied, "Yes, he has showed it once before to-night;" some one else then said, "Yes, I have got a pistol and intend to use it if it is necessary, I am not afraid of any one man in the First Ward: if any of your party tackles me I am going to try and defend myself." It then seemed to me that there was a rush as if to take the pistol from the man; they were there altogether, and two or three of them were down on the walk. Soon after the shot was fired, some one jumped up and said, "Policeman, I am in your charge;" another said, "Policeman, bring him away." Witness was about twelve feet over the parties at the time the pistol was fired; there were from sixteen to eighteen persons in the crowd, altogether.

Charles T. Mills testified—I am roundsman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; as I was patroling the Ward on Saturday morning, between eleven and three o'clock, I heard in various parts of my district loud and angry talking upon politics; I heard considerable cheering for Mr. Smith on the corner of Broadway and Battery-place, and there I saw Mr. Sullivan and three or four young men; they had a ladder and some bills for posting; I visited the men on Broadway, and then returned to the Station-house; in passing through the hall I heard loud and angry talking in Greenwich-street; I heard Policeman Hopfer say, "Move on," and I ran out to Greenwich-street, and saw Officer Hopfer standing there a few feet from the corner of Cedar; there were nearly a dozen persons standing about midway between Liberty and Cedar streets, on the east side of Greenwich; I heard some one say something about a revolver, when I went close to the crowd for the purpose of seeing if any of the men had a revolver exposed; when I came up Mr. Byrnes and the prisoner stood face to face; Mr. Byrnes then said something about having a revolver; addressing himself to the prisoner, he said: "You have got a revolver or pistol;" the prisoner replied, "Yes, I have got one, and will use it if it is necessary." I then thought it was time to disperse the crowd. Seeking officer Fincas coming toward the crowd, I said, "you will have to move on here, gentlemen, this won't do; this wrangling and loud talk here in the morning." They then talked in a more subdued tone; I turned partially round to speak to Officer Hopfer and to tell him that it was necessary to drive the crowd away; it was my intention to disperse or take them in; at the moment that I turned I heard the remark, "you lie," and a noise as if a scuffle had ensued; I turned and saw Byrnes and Sullivan; Byrnes had hold of prisoner's coat, and the crowd had closed in upon the prisoner who was retreating toward the curbstone; he went back as far as the hind wheel of a milk-wagon which stood there; I drew my club, and raised over to take hold of the crowd, and just then I heard the report of the pistol; Mr. Byrnes was directly in front of me, with his back toward me, and the prisoner had his back against the wagon; the report of the pistol was as if it was fired low, or the person holding it was near the sidewalk; there were quite a number crowding up at the time; I then took one step backward, and said all that we want is the man who fired that shot; just prevtons to making this remark I heard some one say, "I am shot;" at that moment the prisoner said, "I fired the shot;" I then arrested him; the prisoner turned and said he wanted to get his hat; I then took him to the station-house; I said to him, "You had no business to fire that shot;" the prisoner had no pistol in his hand when I arrested him; I told him he had no right to fire the shot, as we could protect him; He replied, "I

President, he directed his guards to make a thorough examination of the covers of all the coal-vaults throughout the premises. The result of this was as follows: Covers of coal vaults found unfastened—in Park-place, on the same block where the burglary was committed, 7; Warren-street, 13; Church-street, 2; Chambers-street, 6; Murray-street, 14; Vesey-street, 34; Fulton-street, 7; Barclay-street, 10; Warren-street, 20; Broadway, 10; Washington-street, 6; Greenwich-street, 3; Duane-street, 1; and Reade-street, 1. If all this be seen what a fine time thieves and burglars would have, by availing themselves of the chances given them by the negligence of porters and other employes connected with these establishments.

THE SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. JOHN DOWNEY.—On Saturday evening, at the office of Chief Engineer DICKEL, Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Fire Zouaves, was presented with the sword voted him by the Common Council. The sword is a splendid blade, and bears the following inscription:

Presented to
Capt. John Downey,
Of the First Regiment, New-York Fire
Zouaves, by the Common Council
of the City of New-York,
for his gallant conduct
in the Shenandoah Valley.
Manassas, July 21, 1861.—Nov. 29, 1862.

Engineer HARRY ERVIN presided; P. V. EVERITT, of 6 Truck, acted as acting secretary, and Alderman WALSH made the presentation. Remarks were made by Capt. DOWNEY, Capt. HEIDEL, Chief DICKEL, Councilman HENRY and others.

CAPACITY OF OUR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The following record is given of the height of the various streams thrown by Fire Engines at the Fifth Ward Liberty Pole trial on Thanksgiving day:

Engine No.	Where from:	Average feet.
43	New-York	160
39	New-York	175
13	Brooklyn	168
6	New-York	from 127 to 151
21	New-York	from 121 to 145
46	New-York	from 121 to 133
9	New-York	from 145 to 160
26	New-York	from 142 to 160
4	Newburgh	from 133 to 141
7	Brooklyn	from 145 to 170
30	New-York	from 127 to 150
50	New-York	from 158 to 161

All the above engines, with the exception of Nos. 39 and 40 of New-York, and No. 4 of Newburgh, were steamers. The playing commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning, and did not cease until twenty minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.—The Tract Missionary Society held a meeting on Friday evening, in the Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church. The missionaries of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Twenty-second Wards made remarks, showing the practical operations of this comprehensive effort to assist the poor, befriend the stranger, enlighten the ignorant, elevate the degraded and save the lost. The Pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. KEBBE, spoke of the wisdom and efficiency of the Society's mode of action, its evangelical character and the encouragement to continued labor. Among the statistics we find, tracts distributed, 56,900; children brought to Sunday-school, 163; persons to church, 301; religious meetings, 208; and conversions, 50.

FIRE IN A GUNSMITH'S SHOP.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the premises No. 44 Chatham-street, occupied by JOHN G. SIMS as a gun and pistol manufactory. The flames were first seen in the workshop in the rear, and before they could be extinguished the buildings and their contents were damaged by fire and water, to the amount of over $5,000. Mr. SIMS is said to be fully insured in City Companies. The fire was found to have originated from the heat of the forge, which ignited the wood work in the immediate vicinity of the workshop.

FAIR FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—The fair which has been held at the Cooper Institute by the pupils of the Twelfth-street School, will be continued this (Monday) afternoon and evening. The proceeds are to be given to the Institution, No. 334 Sixth-avenue, for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers. It is hoped that the friends of the soldier's orphan will patronize the praiseworthy efforts of the young ladies to-day, as well as in the composed arrangements by the managers of the insutution for the same object during the week.

INFANTICIDE.—A woman named MENNA REINHAMM, residing at No. 114 Oliver-street, committed infanticide on Saturday night, by throwing her infant into a privy in the rear of her residence. The accused left her house immediately afterwards and went to No. 311 Fifth-street, where she was found by officer SNYDER of the Fourth Precinct, and taken into custody. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest upon the child at the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Wednesday night, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, Miss LIZZIE BALL will give her second entertainment consisting of readings and recitations, in behalf of the "Home for the Orphans of Volunteers." Miss BELL will be assisted by Prof. BROWN, the eloeutionist, and Prof. PAICE, the well known pianist. The enterprise is indorsed by Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Dr. MOTT and other citizens, who vouch for the benevolence of Miss BALL's intentions.

TRAVEL EASTWARD.—The steamboat and railroad connection between the New-York and New-Haven boats and the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad will be discontinued, on and after Monday, during the Winter season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS.—The December term of the Brooklyn City Court will commence this morning before Judge REYNOLDS. The Day Calendar embraces from 1 to 20 inclusive.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court will be opened to-day by Judge LOTT, for the purpose of hearing motions, &c.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Over and Terminer will, it is expected, make their final presentments this week. Several important cases have been brought before them.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 116, from the following causes: Consumption, 14; scarlet fever, 8; congestion of brains, 7, infantile convulsions, diptheria and marasmus, 6 each; inflammation of lungs, 12; bronchitis, debility, adult, 4 each; small-pox and inflammation of stomach, 3; palsy; intussusception of intestines, inflammation of brain, disease of heart, dropsy, congestion of lungs, 2 each; apoplexy, asthma, scalded, lockjaw, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, &c. Adults, 49; children, 67.

DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS.—The regiments recently encamped at East New-York are leaving for the seat of war as fast as transportation can be provided. On Friday evening two Massachusetts regiments embarked, on Saturday two Connecticut regiments, and yesterday two more Connecticut, and one New Hampshire regiment arrived at the South Ferry and were placed on board of steamers in waiting. It is expected that all will have left by Tuesday.

VOLUNTEER AID TO GEN. SPINOLA.—ISAAC VAN ARDEN, Esq., proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, received official notification on Saturday that he had been appointed Volunteer Aid, with the rank of Colonel, on the Staff of Gen. F. B. SPINOLA, of the Empire Brigade, now in actual service at Suffolk, Va. Col. VAN ARDEN expects to leave for the seat of war in a few days.

NEW-JERSEY.

VETERINARY SURGEON-GENERAL.—DR SIEGFRIED NEUMANN, well known in Newark as a veterinary surgeon, has received the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. DR NEUMANN is said to have passed a most searching examination, in competition with over one hundred applicants. The office is a new one, and the appointment for life. DR. NEUMANN has been ordered to report to Gen. BUANSIDE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Justice HORSLEY, of Jersey City, on the body of a young man named JEREMIAH SHAY, who was killed by being run over by a train of New-York and Erie cars. Deceased was employed on the road and attempted to get on the train while in motion, but missed his hold and fell under the wheels. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MISSIONARY SERVICES.—Special missionary services were held in all the Newark M. E. churches yesterday. Many distinguished clergymen and laymen from abroad participated. The Sundar-schools of all the churches held their missionary anniversaries in the afternoon, when collections were taken up for the cause.

DUTY STAMPS ON CHECKS.—The Newark banks have given public notice that on and after Dec. 1 payment will be refused to all checks not bearing the duty stamps as required by the General Tax law, and payment will be refused to checks from correspondeing banks not bearing such stamps.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO THE JERSEY CITY PRISON.—On Saturday forenoon a soldier named WM. GRIFFITH, committed to the City Prison and held as a deserter, attempted to burn the building by setting fire to the straw mattress in his cell. The cell being fire-proof, the attempt of course failed, but GRIFFITH was considerably burned about the hands and face, which caused him to call out for help, which was soon rendered, and he was soon rescued. It was supposed that he was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens at the time.

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.—The City of Newark has voted a further appropriation of $5,000, to be expended in aid to the families of volunteers, under the direction of the Special Volunteer Aid Committee of Common Council.

NEW-JERSEY.—Application will be made to the Legislature of New-Jersey, at its coming session, for authority to establish a ferry from a point or points in Bergen County, to a certain point or points in New-York City.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Weekly report for the week ending Nov. 28: Arrived, 4; returned to duty, 8; discharged, 99; deserted, 3; deaths, none. Total remaining, 1,211.

Rev. G. W. BIDDLE, of the Universeliet Church in Newark, has accepted a call to Lynn, Mass.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov. 29, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104	200	Erie Railway	60
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	92¾	100	do	59¾
15,000	do	92	400	do	59¾
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	103¾	200	do	s15 59¾
			100	do	s15 59¾
15,000	U.S.6s,1 yr. Certf.	94¾	250	do	60
10,000	U. S. Dem. N's	1 1½	100	do	s10 60
35,000	do	125	200	Erie Railway Pref.	90¾
5,000	do	b30 122	100	do	90¾
500	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	100	Hudson River R.	72¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	51½	100	do	72¾
15,000	do	61¾	50	do	72¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	112	150	do	s10 72¾
4,000	N. Y. Central 6s, '61	101	100	do	b10 72¾
6,000	Erie 1st M. R. 6s	107	50	Harlem Railroad	21¾
1,000	Erie R. 6th M. R.	100¾	500	do	21
2,000	B., N. Y. & Erie 1st M. 8s		100	do	s15 20¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, old	111¾	100	do	s30 20¾
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	500	Clev. & Pitts. R	40
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	107	100	do	s30 39¾
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc. prf.	76	50	Harlem R. Pref	50
5,000	A. & T. H. Inc. B.	67	100	do	49¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	41	300	do	49¾
5,000	Gal. & Chi. Inc. M.	85	25	Nor. & Wor. R	72
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	30	Stonington R. R	101
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	90	200	Reading Railroad	74¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	69	500	Mich. Cen. Railroad	87½
50	Bank of Commerce	s6¾	60	do	s20 87
55	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	114½	400	do	s15 87¼
15,000	Amer. Gold	129¾	100	do	87¾
96,000	do	129	1000	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	37¾
5,000	do	b15 129	100	do	s15 37¾
10,000	do	130 129	50	do	s30 37¾
10,000	do	130 129	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	81¾
125	Penn. Coal Co	111¾	50	do	s30 81¾
50	do	s30, 111¾	100	do	s30 81¾
50	do	112	40	Panama Railroad	168
200	Cum. Coal Pref	12¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sp	77
100	Pac. Mail S.Co	119	100	do	76¾
50	do	s10 119	250	do	76¾
100	do	b30 119¾	100	do	s30 76¾
50	do	b60 119	50	do	b10 77
70	do	s30, 119¾	50	do	b30 77
100	do	s15 119¾	2100	Ill Cen. C.B. Scrip	60
150	N. Y. Cen. R	101¾	250	Galena & Chic. R.	83
100	do	b60 101¾	250	do	s10 80
100	do	101¾	50	do	b10 80¾
100	do	b30 119¾	1250	Cleve. & To. R.	68
200	do	101¾	1700	do	66
150	do	101	1100	do	65¾
100	do	s30 101¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	75¾
100	do	s10 101¾	200	do	75¾
50	Tn. Wab. & W. R.	23¾	50	do	b30 77¾
200	Pa. Fw. & C. R.	68	100	do	s10 77¾
13	Tol., W. & W. Pref.	71			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	87¾
25,000	do	17¾	500	do	87¾
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	103	600	do	b3 88
			200	do	88
500	U. S. Dem. N's	1 2	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	37¾
20,000	do	124¾	400	do	b30 37¾
1,000	Missouri St 6s	61¾	200	do	37¾
10,000	Pet. W. & C. 3d m.	90	700	do	38
40,000	American Gold	128¾	275	Pet. L. & West'n R	127
50,000	do	128¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	81¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	119	250	do	82
50	do	s30 119¾	100	do	s30 81¾
50	do	s30 119¾	400	do	s30 81¾
100	do	119¾	50	do	81¾
340	N. Y. Central R.	101	100	do	81¾
200	do	101¾	50	Clev. & Pitts. R	40
200	do	101¾	200	do	s30 40
200	Reading R	b30 75	100	Gal. & Chi. R	s30 80
200	Erie Railway	60¾	100	do	s30 80
50	do	60¾	150	do	80
100	Erie R. Pref	91	300	Chic. & Rock I. R.	b3 77¾
100	do	91	100	do	s30 77¾
200	do	b60 91¾	100	do	s30 77¾
100	Hud. River R.	25	50	do	78
500	do	72	15	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	83
100	Harlem R. Pref	50	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	98½
200	do	s30 50¾	60	do	98¾
700	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 60¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 1—A. M.

Financial confidence through the part week was partially unsettled by the speculations in opinion usually incident to the near approach of the meeting of Congress. That event takes place, and we shall have the President's Annual Message at length, and probably a synopsis of some of the Departmental reports, in the course of the day. It is doubtful whether the important report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready for a day or two. There is much talk about a change of financial policy in the conduct of the War, to be foreshadowed in this document. We know of no sufficient authority for believing that any important or radical departure from the system devised by Congress at the last session will be suggested, or urged by the Secretary. Judging from the frankly expressed views of several leading members of the Committee of Ways and Means who have passed through this City on their way to Washington, we should say that the National Currency system established by the Acts of Feb. 25, and July 11, of the present year, will not only be adhered to, but because it has practically vindicated its own wisdom and usefulness, it will be extended to whatever sum total of United States Notes of circulation may be deemed necessary to its future success and economy, and to the prompt support of the Public Credit and the independent conduct of the Federal Treasury. Aside from the views of Mr. HOOPER, Mr. SPAULDING, and other members of the Finance Committees of the two Houses we have reason to believe that nearly the entire Northwestern delegation in Congress, together with a large majority of the delegation from the New England and Middle States, have gone to Washington prepared to insist that no change of policy, designed to reduce the National Circulation, or calculated to embarrass the conduct of the War, by placing the Treasury in a dependent condition for Credit or *Currency*, shall take place. And, as remarked above, we know of no authority for supposing that the Secretary himself will, directly or by implication, recommend any such change. On the contrary, we are assured that he will not consent to the forced sale of the Public Stocks in the open market, nor to a departure from the sound practice of scrupulously paying every dollar of interest on the Public Debt in Gold, and of exacting the means to this end from the Foreign Import Trade, by the way of Customs Duties, after the original issue of United States Notes, made receivable for these Duties, is exhausted.

UNITED STATES NOTES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE USE.

May 29—Outstanding		$55,800,000
June 20—Exchanged for 7.30 ₩ cents		2,500,000
	Leaving for Customs	$53,300,000
June 30—Customs in June, N.Y.	$4,665,000	
	At other ports	1,335,000— $6,000,000
July 1—Balance for Customs		$47,300,000
Nov. 29—Customs since July 1,		
	at port of New-York.	$24,541,000
	At other ports, estim.	6,000,000—$30,541,000
Outstanding Dec 1		$16,759,000

After the 15th of December, and from that date on to the middle of February, the Custome will be heavy, even on a moderate import action, at the present high rates of duty. The probability is that by the end of the first or second week in January the above balance will be reduced below $10,000,000. The causes which keep these Notes as much as 7 ₩ cent. below the price of Gold are, first, the moderate absorption by Customs through the comparatively dull season for importations—between the entries for the Fall and Spring trade—from the 15th of October to the 15th of December; secondly, the effort made by a portion of the Import trade to change the policy of the Government in reference to the restriction of Customs to Gold and the remnant of the old issue of United States Notes, made receivable for Customs; thirdly, unfounded rumors that this issue has not been as rapidly reduced as the Act of Congress of February 25 contemplated; and lastly, a distrust in the speculation in Gold, which has been steadily going down for three successive weeks in the face of a large export demand. The hope of some early settlement of the Southern rebellion also enters into the calculation of Importers in providing themselves in advence with those Notes. Aside from the opinion which may be entertained in reference to the cause of the speculation in Gold for the next month or two, it would be difficult to account for the present wide discrepancy in the price of United States Notes for Custom-house employment in place of Gold. It is not improbable, however, that the decline in price has hasteoed a large portion of the Notes to this market for sale in excess of the currrent trade demand; thus placing them under hypothecation at Bank and with private Money-lenders. In like manner, the out of town sellers of Gold are more eager on a falling than a rising market, and by sympathy, discouraging some of the speculators nearer home. The recent emphatic discovery that there is no redundancy of United States Notes of ordinary circulation in this market, and that without withdrawing their $35,000,000 of 5 ₩ cent. Deposits from the Treasury, the Associated Banks hold less than one-half the amount of United States Notes of lawful tender that they do of Gold itself, has also influenced the price of the latter. This discovery has raised with some of our cotemporaries the extraordinary and paradoxical objection to the further employment of United States Notes, *that they are confessedly too well and generally appreciated throughout the country, and for this cause are hoarded by the People.* One of these journals, Anti-Administration in politics, goes to the extreme of asserting that if the Government were to issue *a thousand millions* of Green Back Notes, it would produce no redondancy of circulation. If this be any way near the troth, we submit that it would be difficult to devise a more economical "financial policy" for conducting the War, since the saving in interest alone would be all of *sixty millions a year.* The alternative of forced sales of the 6 ₩ cent. Stocks of the Government for 75 or 80 cents on the dollar, to be paid for in Checks, merely certified on the local Banks as "good in current funds," would soon involve double this cost in the way of discount, besides subjecting the Army and the Money Market to all the inconvenience and pressure of an inadequate as well as depreciated circulating medium. It is not pretended that the local Banks, which it proposed to favor with cheap Government Stocks, could resume their payments in Specie under any circumstances, before the close of the War if within a twelvemonth thereafter.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was again large in the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce—over three millions in value, notwithstanding the unfavorable shipping weather. The export of Bullion fell off one-half, as compared with the previous week or two, although an additional supply was received from California early in the week, and some considerable parcels have come upon the market from Baltimore, at a reduced premium. The price of Gold left off on Saturday, 128¾@128¾ ₩ cent., and Exchange 142 @112½ ₩ cent. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise were on a moderate scale, and the Customs of the week light. The large Sub-Treasury balance of $24,725,961 on Saturday week was reduced, by the reimbursement of the recent advances of the Associated Banks and other considerable payments, to $12,035,135, and the effect is a decline in the current rate of interest to the Stock Exchange to 6 ₩ cent., as against 7 ₩ cent. the previous week. The following table shows the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	104½@105¾
U. S. Treasury Bonds 7.30 ₩ cents	104¾@103¾
New-York Central	102¾@101¾
New-York and Erie	62¾@60
Erie Preferred Shares	91¾@90¾
Rock Island	76¾@78¾
Michigan Guaranteed	82¾@82¼
Michigan Southern	36¾@37¼
Michigan Central	88¾@88
Toledo	66¼@66¾
Galena	81½@80¾
Illinois Central	79¾@77¾
Panama	157½@158
Pacific Mail	120¾@119
Missouris	82@81¾
Tennessees	54@53¾
Hudson River	74¾@72¾
Harlem Preferred	51¾@50¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	40¾@40¾

The decline in the speculative Railways from the quotstione at the close of the previous week was not important until Friday and Saturday, (forenoon,) though the market was dull and prices drooping before the Holiday of Thursday. The average fall of the week is 1½ ₩ cent.; in some descriptioos the difference is over 2 ₩ cent., in others less than 1 ₩ cent., as will be noticed on reference to the above table. The change in the general temper of speculation, against an easier market for Money than the week before, is ascribed to the discussion of the financial prospects and probable policy of the Government on the eve of the meeting of Congress. From this cause the accession of sellers, for cash, (no difficulty being found, for the moment, in borrowing the stock,) as well as on time, became quite marked; and at the terminstion of the week the preponderence of opinion appeared to be with the *Bear* interest. The amount of Stocks sold *short*, on the calculation of lower prices through the month of December, is represented to be large, the sellers taking the risk of having their own theory reversed and calculation upset by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the early section of the Finance Committees of Congress on the wants of his Department. There was some improvement in the demand for the Railway list in the day on Saturday, and the market left off steady.

The following were the bids made for the City Bank Shares on Saturday:

New-York	106	Bank of the Republic	100
Phœnix	104	Bank of N. America	97
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	87
Merchants' Exchange	90	Irving	76
Commerce	98¾	Metropolitan	104
Ocean	86	Manuf. & Merchants'	92
American Exchange	97¾	Long Island, Brooklyn	120
Chatham	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, some of which were partially lower than at the close of the previous week:

N. Y. Can. 7s, '78	114	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Chi. & N. W seconds	30½
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Erie seconds, '79	113	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	113
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Fol. & Wab. seconds	78
Erie fourths, '80	100¾	Gal. & Chic. firsts	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77,	98	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext.	109
Hudson Convert., '87	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. J. Cen seconds	108
Harlem thirds, '68	92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. seconds	92¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	89
No. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	88
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	102	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Pacific R., gt'd by Mo	48	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	107	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	70

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,884,931, against $2,613,408, same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,051,091, against $3,115,140 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $983,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,688,000
Add four weeks in November	10,176,009
Total to date, 1862	$160,864,009
Against same time, 1861	115,631,080
Increase since Jan 1	$45,232,929

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862 $127,275,000; Add four weeks in November 14,334,893; Total to date, 1862 $141,609,893; Against same time, 1861 123,557,297; Increase since Jan. 1 $18,052,596.

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$49,552,000
Add since 1st November	6,046,000
Total to date, 1862	$55,598,000
Against same time, 1861	3,295,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$52,303,000

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, are now distributing the following additional revenue stamps: Fire and life insurance, conveyance, bill lading, entry of goods, passage tickets, mortgage, bond, probate of will, certificates (stock, deposit and general,) lease, warehouse, manifest, inland exchange, foreign exchange, express, proprietary, Bank checks.

A circular from Mr. A. H. MULLER, the well-known real estate and stock auctioneer, announces that he has formed a partnership with Mr. P. B. WILKINS, auctioneer, and his son, Mr. A. H. MULLER, Jr., for the transaction of a general auction business of real and personal estate, stocks and bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale. They also propose to attend to the appraisement and division of estates, to the procuring of money on securities and on bond and mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores.

The New-York office of the United States Treasury received during the month of November, for

Customs	$3,017,877	Patent Fees	$1 015
Loans	25,779,903	Miscellaneous	959
Internal Revenue	736,941	Post-Office	82,805
Transfers	5,846,760		
Total			$35,419,500
Balances on 1st November			3,007 521
Together			$31,026 027
And paid out in November			28,090,892
Leaving, present Balances			$2,935,135

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold:		$127,600 00
Foreign Coins	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	99,600	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		$30,000 00
Foreign Coins	$12,000	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion (coin value in Gold)	1,000	
United States Bullion (old coins	1,000	
United States Bullion (Washee)	5,500	
United States Bullion (Lake superior)	800	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	70,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	88,000	$157,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		122,672 52
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		65,133 12

The London *Times* of Nov. 15, the latest by the *Africa*, at Boston, reports financially, as follows:

FRIDAY EVENING.

"Consols this morning opened steadily at the quotation of last evening, and soon manifested a favorable tendency, which was subsequently checked by the publication of the monthly return of the Bank of France. The first quotation for money was 93¾ to ⅞, whence there was soon an advance to 93⅞ to ¾, the market presenting a strong appearance. Ultimately the price was 93⅞ for money, and 94 to ⅝, ex dividend, for the 4th of December. A further withdrawal of sovereigns from the Bank contributed to the reaction in the afternoon, while, on the other hand, some support was derived from the intelligence that the *Great Britain* may be expected from Melbourne in the course of a fortnight with £452,000. The last price from Paris this evening was 70f. 45c., showing a decline of ¼ quarter per cent., attributable, most likely, to the Bank return. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Holland and Hamburgh were a shade higher. On other places there was no alteration of importance. The corn market was very heavy this morning at a further decline of 1s. The Liverpool cotton market this week opened at higher prices, but there has been subsequently a tendency to reaction. About 70,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation, partly to the Continent, and partly to the West Indies. The Specie by the West India mail steamer *Seine*, is £173,166, of which £91,000 is gold, and the remainder silver. The reduction of £1,860,000 in the bullion of the Bank of France, shown in the monthly return just published, is greater, even, than was anticipated. Within three months an aggregate diminution has been experienced, of £3,600,000, coincidently with a reduction of about £2,500,000, sustained by the Bank of England. It is stated from Panama that Her Majesty's ship *Tartar* left Guaymas for that port at the beginning of September, touching at Mazatlan, Manzanilla, and Acapulco, and that she was expected in about a fortnight or three weeks with silver, probably of considerable amount. The dollars brought by the last Mexican packet, as well as some quantity from America, etc., have been disposed of for China at 62½d. This shows an advance of ½d. on the rates lately realized, and of ¾d. on the price obtainable for the previous arrival.

The new Michigan State Loan of $800,000 is to be awarded by the Treasurer to-day. Bids will be received at the office of E. WHITEHORNE, SON & MORRISON up to 12 o'clock.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3692. *Part II.*—Nos. 3902, 3904, 3908, 3970, 3972, 3976, 3978, 3982, 3984, 3986, 3990, 3992, 3994, 3996, 4002, 4006, 4010, 4016, 4022, 4026. *Part III.*—Nos. 418, 1732, 2736, 2747, 3220, 3599, 301, 677, 1885, 1947, 1977, 1280, 344, 394, 1016, 2168, 2359, 2435, 2514, 2535.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28. Issues of Law and Fact, No. 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3015, 3115, 2849, 3131, 3133, 3143, 3145, 1843, 315, 2937, 3000, 3071, 1965, 2827, 2849. *Part II.*—Nos. 232, 1880, 2868, 2818, 884, 2316, 2374, 2406, 2410, 2496, 2618, 488, 1858, 2700, 2302.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1337, 1436, 1499, 367, 1679, 1404, 1681, 1682, 1685, 1271, 1250, 1253, 1319, 582, 1166, 1564. *Part II.*—Nos. 414, 1517, 1437, 501, 135, 1454, 1514, 1410, 412, 1097, 1920, 1583, 2271, 410, 1232.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 27,964 bbls. Flour, 670 bbls. and 1,121 bags Corn Meal, 152,203 bushels Wheat, 94,901 bushels Corn, 18,374 bushels Barley, 220 bushels Rye, 47,694 bushels Oats, 4,835 bushels Malt, 6,942 pkgs. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES.—Have been Inactive at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 345 bbls., including 236 bbls. Pots and 109 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The demand has been quite active for seasonable goods of all descriptions, running in many instances ahead of production, and prices are steadily advancing. The week's Imports included 9 cases, and the exports, 147 cases. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The encouraging features of the Boot and Shoe market, to which we have alluded for some time past, continues quite prominent even in 'Thanksgiving week,' when business usually is for the most part suspended. Buyers are here from Cincinnati, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Kansas, and all desirable goods are taken up as fast as received from the manufacturers. There appears to be scarcely any abatement in the demand, and full prices are obtained for all kinds of goods. There is some little falling off in the New-England trade, as buyers generally remain at home this week to spend Thanksgiving with their families, but even for the New-England trade the demand is greater than the supply, and goods are ordered ahead. Manufacturers are fully employed and continue to turn out goods as fast as their means will allow. For California there is no moderate demand. No shipments from this port the past week. From New-York the shipments have been 350 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	41	340
Since Jan. 1	43,385	62,189
Total	43,426	63,189

COTTON—Has advanced to 66c.@67c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and has declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,000 obls., including Superfine State at $5 50 @$5 65; poor to choice extra State at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 80@$5 95; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 80@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping oranns, at $6 60@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Superfine State $5 50 @$5 65; Superfine Western 5 50 @ 5 65; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 85 @ 8 00; Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 6 60 @ 6 75; Extra Ohio, trade brands 6 80 @ 8 25; Extra Genesee 6 30 @ 8 50; Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 6 40 @ 10 00. Southern Flour is depressed and drooping; sales 600 bbls., at $6 40@$6 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 80@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request for export, at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 100,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 49@$1 56; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the New-York Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of these editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for.....10 0

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$3 00
Two Copies, one year for..... 5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

Amusements this Evening.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poacher, (Der Wildschutz.)

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Montezuma; or, The Last of the Wampanoags

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dioramb.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Congress meets to-day, and the Message of the President will be delivered to that body in time for publication in the afternoon papers. It is understood to be longer than the last, as the questions of Emancipation and Confiscation are very fully discussed. The reports of the Secreteries of War and the Navy are also ready, and will accompany the Message.

Gen. Burnside paid a visit to Washington on Friday night, and during Saturday forenoon was closeted with the President and Gen. Halleck—returning to his headquarters in the afternoon. His visit was followed by an extra Cabinet consultation.

The rebels, our dispatches from headquarters inform us, continue to throw up earthworks around Fredericksburgh. Some of our batteries, the guns of which bear directly upon the town, have also been protected by earthworks. Five of our gunboats are reported to have proceeded up the Rappahannock as far as King George Court-House, opposite the right wing of the enemy. Yesterday a few shots were thrown across the river by our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns. A large body of rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, and eluding our pickets, surprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, and captured nearly the whole of them, after a brief skirmish. Another dispatch says the two companies belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who were out on a reconnoissance at the time. Stonewall Jackson was supposed to be on Saturday at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh, to reinforce Lee. The roads in the vicinity of Falmouth are again improving, and there is now no difficulty about the transportation of supplies.

The grand army of the Southwest is reported to be in motion. Gen. Sherman left Memphis on Wednesday with his forces, and Gen. Grant's army struck their tents at dawn on Friday, and marched off on the Holly Springs Road. Seven days' rations were prepared. Only one tent was allowed to twenty men; one tent to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment. The rebels are understood to be falling back toward Grenada, tearing up the track. They carry off the rails and burn the bridges and destroy the ties as they retreat. It is even reported that the rebels are removing all their valuables from Jackson, Miss. Prisoners captured confess the utter hopelessness of their cause in the Southwest.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Nov. 23 says: "We have advices from Holly Springs up to Friday morning. At that time neither army occupied the place. The Confederates had fallen back to a point three miles south of the town, and the Federal army occupied Hudsonville, about seven miles this side of Holly Springs. Occasionally the Federal or Confederate pickets would go into the town, but neither side made an effort, or seemed disposed, to occupy the place. The town of Holly Springs is represented as almost completely deserted. Some weeks ago, before the Confederates evacuated, the leading citizens of the place availed themselves of the opportunity to leave for Dixie. Our informant states, as a matter of fact, that there are but *fifteen* male residents of the town to be found there now. All the rest have left for some point further south."

The Nashville *Union*, of Monday last, has these items: "A gentleman, who left McMinnville on Nov. 21, says that Gov. Harris was there, looking exceedingly downcast and careworn. It is the general impression of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property, and preparing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of Morgan's horse thieves left their rendezvous at Beard's Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro Road, last Friday morning, and started to attack a small party of Gen. Thomas' Division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to welcome the gang with cannon. When the guerrillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all directions, killing ten of the party. Morgan left his camp with his whole force that night, and started in the direction of Cumberland River, with the intention, it is thought, of injuring the railroad."

The steamships *Cumbria* and *Parkersburgh* arrived at this port on Saturday, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. The great Union demonstration took place on the night of the 15th. New-Orleans on that occasion, to use the phrase of our correspondent, was in a blaze of Union glory. The St. Charles Theatre was crammed by listeners to the Union speeches. Gen. Butler was present, and was received by the people with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and by Col. Deming, at present Mayor of the city. After the meeting in the theatre, a torchlight procession paraded the streets, and among the noteworthy incidents of its march were "cheers for Abraham Lincoln." Jacob Barker, having explained away the treasonable import of the article for the publication of which his *National Advocate* was suspended, had been permitted by Gen. Butler to issue it again. Plenty of candidates were offering for the vacant Congressional seats for which elections are to be held. The military and naval news by these arrivals is important. Great preparations were being made for further operations against the rebels, by land and water. A naval expedition on a large scale was being fitted out, the destination of which was up the Mississippi, to clear it of the rebel craft engaged in contraband trade, and of the batteries erected by the rebels at Port Hudson and elsewhere—ultimately, perhaps to operate at Vicksburgh in cooperation with the forces moving down the river. An advance was also to be made by land, to clear the country of guerillas, and act generally in conjunction with the gunboats.

In Arkansas the Confederates not only burned all old cotton, but are now burning the new. All north of White River is to be destroyed, and a force is now there attending to it. One man who had 250 bales was allowed to keep 50.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st urges the Mississippi authorities to compel the negroes to go to work immediately on the fortifications, as they are doing in Georgia. In that State one-tenth of the negro population, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been called out, and one million dollars appropriated.

It was reported at Memphis on Nov. 24, that Gen. Hurlbert was to command the National column soon to start from that point to cooperate with Gen. Grant.

Gen. Blunt, who was pressing his way toward Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been ordered back by Gen. Totten.

There are now eleven thousand Massachusetts troops at Newbern, N. C., and regiments are constantly arriving.

From rebel sources we learn that a National force, probably from one of the blockading vessels, landed near Houston, Texas, early in November, and destroyed Perry's machine shop and all the fixtures.

GENERAL NEWS.

Coroner Collin yesterday afternoon commenced an inquest at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station house, in Cedar-street, upon the body of Thomas Byrnes, who died on Saturday evening from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, at the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan. The excitement in the First Ward, ran very high yesterday, among the social and political friends of the respective parties. The inquisition will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock at the same place.

Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clarke, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation last evening, previous to leaving for Albany, where he has been invited to take charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church of that city. Dr. Clarke has been very successful and popular with his Brooklyn congregation, and a large audience assembled to listen to his farewell sermon.

Messrs. Dodge, Roosevelt and Benson, Commissioners of Allotment, estimate that the volunteers from this State alone have allotted $5,341,800 per annum of their pay. Those who have made no allotment of their pay, have doubtless remitted half as much more—making an aggregate of at least $8,000,000.

A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history. A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to Floyd's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburgh, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan, but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New-York harbor. Other platforms were then ordered. The glacis, or outside work prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. Floyd had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburgh, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Nov. 28, says: "T. Parker Scott, William G. Harrison, William Gatchell, Thomas W. Hall, Frank K. Howard, Henry M. Warfield and Robt. Hull, seven of the Fort Warren released prisoners, arrived home this afternoon. About three hundred of their friends greeted them at the cars, but no parade or show was made. Col. Kane, Mayor Brown and S. Zeikle Wallas arrive to-morrow. About one hundred paroled rebel prisoners arrived to-night from Sharpsburgh *en route* for Richmond."

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church in Indiana, has issued a circular calling upon all denominations of Christians to respond to the late call of Gov. Morton for aid to the families of Indiana volunteers.

American specie has met with a fall in Canada, and is now looked upon with eight cents' worth of contempt to the dollar. In other words, it is held at eight per cent. discount. This will not have the effect of returning any of it to this side of the line, for the reason that it must be purchased with Canadian money, which is at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent.

The wire works of Washburn & Sons, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The total loss will probably reach the sum of $60,000 or $70,000, a new engine having recently been put in at an expense of $15,000. The total amount of insurance is $44,500, and is distributed among the following offices: Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, do., $4,500; North American, do., $4,500. New-England, do., $4,500; Washington, Providence, $7,000; American, do., $6,500; Atlantic, do., $5,000; Merchants', do., $2,500. The mill was running its full capacity, day and night, and the proprietors had sufficient orders to last until April. A large number of hands employed in the Norway Works, South Boston, which were destroyed on Tuesday, Nov. 11, had obtained new situations in this manufactory, and it is a little singular that both these establishments, now burned, were formerly owned by Mr. Henry S. Washburn.

The official canvas in Kansas has just been concluded. Carney, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 9,888 votes—a majority of 4,607 over his antagonist, Wagataff. Wilder, the straight Republican candidate for Congress, received 9,539 votes, beating Parrott by 4,995.

A naval officer who has just returned to Washington from a captivity in Richmond, states that the New-York papers were regularly received there. They were rarely more than three or four days old, and to regular subscribers there, were sold for ten cents in rebel shinplasters.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, has at last taken the initiative steps toward a draft. He has issued an order to the Draft Commissioners of each County subject to the draft, requiring them to assign to each township its quota, and, if not made up by the 1st of January, a draft will be resorted to.

The Red River *Nor'wester* of Oct. 9 states that gold has been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Fort Edmonton, in quantities sufficient to pay each rocker at least $5 per day.

Arrangements have been made for the sale to the Government of the Colorado Mint, formerly owned by Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co. The change will prove very acceptable to the people of the Territory.

The telegraph has already stated that the majority of [illegible] over Sam Knox, in the recent election in [illegible], was 153. The following are the [illegible] P. Blair, 4,743; S. Knox, 4,590; L. V. [illegible]

At a trial [illegible] Court, before Justice Bosworth, Louisa Osterman has recovered a verdict of $1,300 against Daniel Murray, a Police-officer, for an alleged assault and battery.

Business on Saturday was rather spiritless. Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper, and inactive. Corn advanced slightly, with a moderate inquiry. Cotton was a trifle dearer and somewhat brisker. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were moderate, as also in Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tallow and Whalebone. The movements in Hey, Fish, Hides, Leather and Whisky were to a fair extent at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive and depressed.

The Stock Market was depressed on Saturday forenoon, and lower prices were made on most of the Railways. Late in the day the demand improved, and part of the decline was recovered; Gold fell off to 128¾, and Exchange on London to 142@142½ ₩ cent.

Mediation and Recognition vs. American Practice.

In the very able communication to the London *Times*, which we published on Saturday, attributed to the British Secretary of War, it was said that "in 1849 the American Government chose to recognize the independence of the Hungarian insurgents." This is an error which does us great injustice. In fact, our Government can ask nothing better from the European Powers than that they shall conform precisely to its action in that case. Let us see,

First, as to the matter of *mediation*.

Here was Hungary, for seven hundred years an entirely independent kingdom, three hundred years ago united to the Austrian empire, but still retaining a parliament of its own and a constitution to which every Austrian emperor was obliged to swear fidelity. The connection between Austria and Hungary arose originally not from conquest or purchase, but simply from the fact that two independent kingdoms owed allegiance to the same sovereign, who was crowned and took the coronation oath at both the Austrian and Hungarian capitals. For many years previous to the European revolution of 1848, Hungary had complained of great encroachments by the Austrian emperors upon her constitution. After that revolution broke out, Hungary demanded a redress of grievances. The Austrian Government temporised until it overcame its revolutionary elements at home, then sent its armies to invade Hungary in nine different directions. At this point, when about two hundred thousand Austrian troops had marched beyond the confines of Hungary, soon to encounter Hungarian forces about the same magnitude, Kossuth solicited the American *Chargé* at the Court of Vienna, Mr. Stiles, to "initiate the negotiations of an armistice for the Winter between the two armies, and to stop the calamities of a war so fatal to the interests of both countries." Mr. Stiles was very reluctant to touch the matter, representing, as he stated it, in his dispatch to our State Department:

"That it was a domestic quarrel between the Government of the Austrian Empire and one of its dependencies, and *with which no foreign Power could properly have any concern*; that it was a subject which the United States had ever regarded with *peculiar jealousy*, and that I could not, therefore, reconcile it to myself to be in any manner instrumental in committing her, that besides, so extensive, as I understood, had been the preparations made by the Imperial Government for the subjugation of Hungary, that it was scarcely to be expected that it would at this eleventh hour listen to any proposals short of an unconditional surrender to Imperial authority."

Yet, being strongly urged, Mr. Stiles, "In the interest of humanity," finally consented to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz on the subject. The Prince received him with the utmost kindness, but answered: "I cannot consent to treat with those who are in a state of rebellion." That ended the matter. Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, approved of Mr. Stiles' action, stating in his note to him on the subject:

"In our foreign policy we must ever be governed by the wise maxim *not to interfere* with the cherished canons of foreign nations; and from this you have not departed. You have done no more, in your own language, than to attempt to open the door of reconciliation between the opposing parties, leaving them to adjust their difficulties without your intervention."

So much for our attempted *mediation* on that occasion. It was a mere friendly approach, *at the instance of the rebel chief*, for the deeper purpose of starting the question whether a truce were possible. When Jeff. Davis desires Minister Lyons and Minister Mercier to do him a similar favor, we will vouch that compliance will occasion no offence. Neither must they take it hard if they go back with the same flea in their ear—"I cannot consent to treat with those who are in a state of rebellion."

But how as to *recognition*? The Austrians proceeded to invade Hungary, and were at first triumphant; but in a few weeks the Hungarians rallied, and, by a succession of brilliant victories, drove the Austrians completely from their territory, and then, for the first time, declared their independence. Hitherto they had struggled simply for the inviolability of their constitution; now they declared, in a solemn manifesto, through their National Diet, an absolute severance from the House of Hapsburg. Austria, conquered, appealed to Russia. In two weeks, Russian intervention had officially commenced, and one hundred and sixty thousand men were placed at the disposal of Austria. Four hundred thousand Austrians and Russians entered Hungary at five different points. According to Kossuth's statement, the Hungarian army at this time numbered one hundred and forty-one thousand men. In sixty days the campaign was terminated by the surrender of Georgey. It was *after* Austria was conquered, and when Russia was preparing to intervene, that Dudley Mann was dispatched by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, "to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary, in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, and the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements." Mr. Webster himself thus stated the result in his memorable letter to Chevalier Hulsemann the subsequent year:

"The American agent, as was stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. *He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolting leaders.* He reported *against the recognition* of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a *firm and stable* Government."

That was the amount of the whole matter [illegible] for [illegible] was [illegible]

the same thing—using all just means to acquaint themselves with the exact situation here, abstaining from all intercourse with the revolutionary leaders, and waiting until the permanence of the rebel Confederacy shall be assured before they recognize it as an independent nation—no loyal American will utter a syllable of complaint.

Non-interference with foreign Powers has from the first been one of the deepest principles and one of the most cherished traditions of our foreign policy. It has not only governed our belligerent action, but has affected our exercise of purely belligerent rights. The South American Republics were irretrievably lost to Spain, and the contest itself had actually ceased, before we, with all our sympathy for them, formally recognized their independence. The Republic of Rome, in 1848, lived for months unrecognized by us, though we had a minister on the spot, and it was plain that nothing but foreign intervention could crush it.

All this has been not because our people have been indifferent to the struggles in other lands. Their hereditary principles and interests have always inclined them strongly toward every people struggling for freedom. But such sympathies have never been allowed to divert the Government from its established rule of practical neutrality.

All that we now ask from the European Powers is that the same non-interfering policy we have in time past exercised toward them, shall now be faithfully practiced toward ourselves. We simply desire that the measure we mete shall be measured to us again. We are willing to give the same latitude to any sympathies for human bondage, that we have ourselves taken in our sympathies for human freedom. Let there be no recognition of the Confederacy until its independence is actually secured, and no positive aid given in any shape toward promoting that independence, and our Government will rest content. It can do without moral support from abroad. All that we can afford to leave to the judgment of history. But we claim, and shall insist upon, and, if need be, shall maintain to the very death, that the duties we have so singularly observed toward other nations shall now in turn be observed toward ourselves.

Congress in Session.

Congress meets to-day, after four months' vacation, under circumstances very favorable to calm and wise action. It has no organization to effect, no new Administration to greet, no perplexing questions as to its proper subdivision into Committees to settle. It meets regularly organized and in working order, with a full understanding of its duties and in thorough sympathy with the coördinate Executive Department of the Government. More nearly every question relating to the great rebellion and the employment of means for its suppression, was at the late session fully discussed and settled, and the Army and Navy, under the President, are engaged in executing the will of the nation in a manner that, it is believed, will meet the general public approval.

What is there, then, for Congress to do? A vast deal, the members will find; and it is a happy fact that circumstances are so favorable to their discreet action as we have described. It is not so much in the importance of the subjects that Congress must soon be considering, as in the temper in which its deliberations are to be conducted, that, in our opinion, the future welfare of the country is involved. To be sure, there are great matters to be determined. As, for instance, the legal provision for the protection of the rights of great numbers of a race, who, from being lately things, must, sooner or later in the progress of this war, come to be persons, and have rights that citizens of all hues will be bound to respect. The Tax act, it is much to be hoped, may be modified materially, and some heavy burdens lifted from the people. The Currency question needs the closest inspection of our National legislators. It is a vital interest of the country. Our present financial system must, at every hazard, be kept firm and able enough to conduct the Government without disastrous fluctuations, through the war. When the strife is ended and the Union restored, the rebound will be great enough to justify measures for a return to Specie payments that could not be thought of now.

But, important as these subjects are, we repeat it is even more important that they and all others that come up shall be treated in a spirit of calmness, justice, moderation and liberality. The friends of the Government are in great danger, from the mere fact that they are in a large majority. Power has for the best of men its temptations. The friends of the Government should do nothing in the mere wanton exercise of power, but subordinate every movement to public policy and triotism, freely sacrificing past friendships and resentments to the exigencies of the Republic. There is enough in the past conduct of the war to keep the country by the ears for a long time to come. Perhaps it may be deemed wise for Congress to spend this Winter in fighting all our past battles over again. We do not think so. Such a course will please too well the malcontents of the Opposition, who will have nothing upon which to build a party if we do not help them by incessant controversy on the past actions of the Government. Let the past go. It has its errors. But those errors are not to be repeated. It is the *future* we must take care of. The present Congress lives only three months more, but the Government and its friends desire to live much longer. Its legacy should be one of wisdom and strength, based on the purity and patriotism of its public acts. In this way it can make the way smooth and safe for the Government by preserving such a popular confidence in it that no succeeding Congress, of haply a factious majority, dare embarrass or impede its action.

School Ticket in the Fifteenth Ward—We ask the special attention of voters in the Fifteenth Ward, in which the management of the Common Schools has been especially successful [illegible] to the fact that on the Republican ticket the *old officers* are all renominated. Some of them have been connected with the schools of the City from the date of the adoption of the present system, and every one of them, it is universally conceded, have earned the confidence of all who are interested in maintaining the high character for discipline, mental progress and moral training, which the schools of that Ward have always enjoyed.

We cannot doubt that those Democrats in that Ward, who appreciate the importance of keeping up this high standard of common school education, will deem it just and right to reëlect the present officers. Fortunately, they can do this without the slightest departure from what they may deem their party loyalty, inasmuch as the Democratic ticket is not made up of Democratic nominees. One or two Republicans have been put upon it in the hope of securing votes outside the Democratic Party. But all the candidates are entirely without experience in school matters, and cannot possibly supply the places of those whom they are expected to succeed.

We trust the voters of the Fifteenth Ward will take good care that so serious an injury as the schools would sustain in the defeat of the present able and experienced officers, is not inflicted through their neglect.

The Missouri Execution.

We are not surprised to find our foreign exchanges unanimous in their execrations of the act of Gen. McNeil, of Missouri, in shooting *ten* rebel prisoners, in alleged retaliation for the disappearance of one Union man when the rebels took possession of the town of Palmyra. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Post* and other open and avowed advocates of the rebel cause, denounce the act with all the venom which their hatred of the Union cause naturally engenders. But the censures of the *Star* and other friendly journals are all the more weighty, because less unmeasured in their language and prompted by a real zeal for the honor of the American name. The *Star*, while it "will not admit even a momentary supposition that the Federal Government can lose an instant in washing its hands of the stain of this bloody business,"—declares that "if sanctioned or even tolerated, it will justly call down upon its abettors the reprobation of the civilized world."

The *Star* will be glad to learn that McNeil, the actor in this horrid tragedy, is not an officer of the National army, nor has he any connection with the Government of the United States. He belongs to the "Home Guard" of the State of Missouri, an organization which exists solely under State authority, for local defence against lawless marauders in the rebel service, and is outside the control of the National Government. The whole transaction had no legitimate connection with the war between the United States and the rebel Confederacy. It was an affair between lawless, unrecognized and unauthorized parties on both sides. The rebel Porter, who commanded the force suspected of having murdered Allsman, was chief of a guerrilla band, and McNeil commanded a body of men very similar in its organization and in the objects it was intended to accomplish.

It suits the purposes of our foreign enemies to represent this transaction as the first instance of such lawless butchery during the war, and to throw the entire odium which justly attaches to so flagrant a disregard of the ordinary dictates of Christian civilization upon the Union cause. But it is perfectly notorious that throughout the rebel States for months past, men have been hung without even the formalities of military execution, for no crime whatever, but simply for adhering to the Union cause. In Tennessee, in Arkansas and in Texas we have authentic reports of hundreds of such cases, and scores of refugees are now in the Northern States who have been guilty of no other offence, and who have saved their lives only by flying from their own States, and by leaving their wives, their children, their property, and everything dear to them, to such protection as the rebel authorities may give them. None of these atrocities attract the slightest attention or comment from the foreign secession Press, and yet they are precisely the same in character, though with even less show of justification than, this solitary instance of a similar outrage on the Union side.

All these circumstances, weighty as they ought to be against the comments of our foreign enemies, do not affect in the least the essential character of the transaction. There can be no possible justification for such a butchery; and our Government owes it to itself, to the country and to the sentiment of the civilized world, to mark, by some prompt and distinct action, its reprobation of it. Whether it has any such jurisdiction over Gen. McNeil, or *quasi* the military organization with which he is connected, as will enable it to punish as it deserves this most barbarous and inhuman act, we cannot say. But whatever power it has in the case, direct or indirect, should be promptly exercised, not only to prevent the threatened retaliation of the rebel President, but to remove from the Union cause the damning stigma which such acts are calculated to impress upon it.

We reprint in another column the report of the execution of the ten rebel prisoners, which is copied by the English press from the Palmyra *Courier*, together with a portion of the comments of the London *Star*. What the English supporters of the rebellion have to say of the matter is of little consequence, but the *Star's* opinion is entitled to weight because it is that of a staunch and energetic friend of the Union cause.

Grant's Army Moving—War in the Southwest.—The news from the Southwest is inspiring. Gen. Sherman, at Memphis, has got ready to cooperate with Gen. Grant in a movement against the rebel armies in Mississippi,—and both Generals have struck tents and are moving their forces southward. A short time since, in speaking of Gen. Grant's occupation of Grand Junction and Lagrange, which was mistakenly supposed to be the beginning of his advance into Mississippi, we declared such advance impracticable, or any movement against the rebels in Northern Mississippi that did not have Memphis for its base. The accounts we now have show that the conditions of a successful campaign are complied with. Gen. Sherman, with an army heavily reinforced from the Northwestern States, is moving from Memphis in a direction to form a junction with Gen. Grant at some point in Northern Mississippi; and the two armies when united will march on, conquering and to conquer, we must believe, till every rebel force in the Southwest is broken and the Mississippi Valley permanently delivered from the rebellion. The immediate effect of the destruction of the rebel armies in Mississippi, or their expulsion, will be to give the Union forces complete control of the Mississippi River in its entire course. This must quickly be followed by the unconditional submission of Arkansas, West Louisiana and Texas to the Union.

The entire force that Gen. Grant will have when Sherman's army is added to his command we cannot state, but it will be enough for the work in hand. Already the advancing columns begin to touch each other, the communication between them being kept open by daily scouting that extends *from Memphis to Pittsburgh Landing*. The front of the army thus covers the entire northern line of the State of Mississippi. As the mass descends it will become narrower and more compact; and when concentrated for an attack on Grenada or Jackson, it will hardly number less than 100,000 bayonets. It is impossible, we think, that the rebels can muster at most over 50,000 men, conscripts included, to oppose this army. The accomplishment of the result we have indicated, as the fruit of this campaign—the reclamation of the whole Valley of the Mississippi to the Union—seems to be merely a question of time for the march of the army, now on foot Southward bound, to the points of rebel concentration. Will not "sixty days" suffice?

The Election To-morrow.—We trust that no Republican will refrain from doing every thing in his power to secure the election of Republican candidates to-morrow, by the apparently slight prospect of success which the November result would warrant. A Democratic majority of 30,000, in the ordinary course of things, is not easily overcome, and every one must concede, that under ordinary circumstances, the chances are against it.

But the circumstances in the present case are somewhat peculiar. The election is in no sense *political*—it is mainly *financial*, and ought to be decided with exclusive reference to the pecuniary interests of our citizens. The principal officer to be chosen is the City Comptroller,—who has but little patronage, but upon whose ability, integrity and financial experience depends, in very large degree, the success of our City Government. Robert T. Haws has given the most indisputable proofs of his preëminent fitness for the place. He has administered the affairs of the office with acknowledged ability and success; and there is not an intelligent business man in the City, Democrat or Republican, who will hesitate for one moment to concede his superior qualifications for the place, as compared with those of the Democratic nominee.

The Republican candidate for Corporation Counsel, A. W. Bradford, Esq., enjoys an equally high reputation, as a man of personal character and of professional skill. The School Officers to be elected should in every case be chosen with reference to their special fitness for the particular duties they are to perform, rather than from any political or partisan considerations whatever.

The High Price of Paper and its Causes.—It is undoubtedly true that the high price of paper of all kinds is due primarily to a scarcity of the material out of which it is made. Cotton, which enters largely into the manufacture of paper, has been almost entirely cut off from the markets of the world; and the war has also excluded the large quantity of rope and other articles which were formerly supplied from the Southern States for the manufacture of paper. When the war first broke out, the demand for books fell off largely everywhere, and the Southern market for paper of all kinds was suddenly closed. This caused an immediate fall in price, and paper was never before so cheap as during the first year after the war began. The low price, however, caused very many of the mills to stop, and checked the production in every quarter. When the stock on hand was exhausted, and the absence of the raw material for its further manufacture began to be felt, the inevitable result was a rapid and very considerable increase in price.

It ought to be known, however, that this natural tendency was very greatly aided by a *combination* of the leading paper makers of the country, who have seized upon the opportunity to crush out small dealers and to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. These men are now actively engaged in perfecting this combination, for the purpose of *forcing* prices to a still higher point than they have yet reached. They met in this City in September, and organized "The Paper-Makers' Association of the United States," which is governed by a number of officers, *nine* of whom constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. *Five* of these persons, being a majority, therefore, have the right to dictate rules for the government of all the paper-makers of the United States who shall become members of the Association; and they hope to make their machinery strong enough to crush out all who refuse to join them. They claim the right to *fix the prices* of all kinds of paper, to regulate the *time of working* of the various paper-mills, and generally to control the business of making and selling paper, without regard to the laws of supply and demand by which business of all kinds is usually governed. And they have a special Standing Committee of seven, whose duty it is to carry into effect all

orders, votes, and resolves of the Association and government."

It is easy to see what a powerful engine for the oppression of the community such an association, in the hands of unprincipled men, may easily become. While the price of paper, from the scarcity of rags, would undoubtedly have largely increased, it could never have been raised so rapidly and enormously as it has been within the past two months but for the immediate interference of this combination. They have, by their action, direct and indirect, more than *doubled* the price of printing paper, and *trebled* that of other kinds. The natural effect of such measures will be to diminish the consumption, and thus reduce the price. But the Paper-Makers' Association expect to defeat the operation of this natural law by diminishing the production in the same ratio. They claim the right to put all the paper-mills of the country subject to their control at work *on half time*, whenever they find the prices of paper again falling off.

We understand that "the *Government*" of this Association is to hold a meeting in this City to-morrow, for the purpose of perfecting their machinery and increasing the price of paper still further. Some persons who have the most faith in the working of these schemes, do not hesitate to predict that printing paper will sell at *forty cents* a pound before the Winter is over. In the long run, as a matter of course, such arbitrary and selfish combinations ruin all but a few of the strongest and wealthiest members. But they have the power, meantime, to inflict very serious injury upon the community at large, and do irreparable damage to the business which they assume to protect.

OUR GUNBOATS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—We don't see why the Washington authorities should have furnished to the rebels the bit of information they had telegraphed to the New-York Press last night, to the effect that five of our gunboats had entered the Rappahannock, and gone as far up as to a point opposite King George Court House, or, on the south side of the river, as high up as the point to which the rebel right wing extends. We hope the dispatch is not untrue because it had the approval of the censor. And, if true, we trust the rebels will not know the fact any the sooner because it is printed in all the newspapers this morning.

We suppose our gunboats will not halt in their progress at Cherry Point, but that they will push up as near as possible to Fredericksburgh, to which place the Rappahannock is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. It would be a bad thing if they should so delay as to give the rebels opportunity to obstruct the stream, or to erect works along its banks, such as they have on the James. Our gunboats ought to keep control of the river and its banks—as, if we are really going to have a campaign on the Rappahannock, this would be a very valuable aid to us in our operations. We shall keep an eye on the movements of our army on the Rappahannock, and see whether it portends nothing.

Aldermanic.

In the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, (Twenty-first Ward,) ANDRE FROMENT is the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman. He is a member of the present Board, and we only express the opinion of all who know anything of his official action and of his personal character, when we say that no man has more fairly earned the confidence and respect of the public than he. He is a practical business man, perfectly upright and trustworthy, and experienced in City affairs. He ought to be reëlected.

In the Twelfth Ward, WM. DUNNING is the Republican candidate, and as there are two Democrats in nomination against him, he has a fair chance of success. He is a practical business man, intelligent, energetic, of high personal character, and if elected will serve the City with fidelity and credit. We trust he will be heartily and vigorously supported.

In the Ninth Ward, ALEX. H. KEECH is the Republican candidate, and he also runs against a divided Democracy. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen for the past two years, and has established a reputation for industry, integrity and fidelity to the public interest. He deserves success. We trust he will be elected.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—MR. L. F. TASISTRO delivers an address this evening at Irving Hall on the *Giants and Pigmies* of public life. Mr. T. was for a long time connected with the State Department at Washington, where he had an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the public men of his time. His lecture will be devoted to personal and historical reminiscences of them, and can hardly fail to be interesting and attractive. Mr. TASISTRO has additional claims to public favor, from the fact that blindness has precluded him for a long time from the literary pursuits which have been his main support.

NINETEENTH WARD.—The Electors of the Nineteenth Ward have a good school ticket headed by Mr. KING, a son of President KING of Columbia College. If they will take the trouble to vote, the ticket will succeed

The Passaic Spoken.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 30.

The bark *Anna*, from Baltimore, reports passing on Friday, off Cape Henlopen, the iron-clad Ericsson Battery *Passaic*, and the gunboat *Dacotah*, bound South.

THE PASSAIC AT FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 30.

The *Passaic*, iron-clad, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock Saturday, off Cape Henry. She started two bolts in her boiler, and was towed in. She did not come in with steam. She behaved very well at sea.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents.
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale wholesale and retail, at the depot.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Craig's Microscope—THE NEW HOLIDAY GIFT—Magnifies 10,000 times; the cheapest and best Microscope in the world for general use. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 25, with a beautiful mounted object. &c. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 681 Centre-st., New-York.

The Palmer Artificial Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morfem's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—CASEY.—In the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Friday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Gurley, RENSAT N. SCOTT, U. S. A., to Miss ELIZABETH G. CASEY, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A.

MCCSY—INGERSOLL.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. NELSON McCAY to Miss MARTHA INGERSOLL, daughter of H. H. Ingersoll, Esq., late of this City.

ROBERTSON—MACALEM.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at All Saints' Church, Drummondville, Canada West, by Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rev. W. H. C. ROBERTSON, of this City, to Mrs. THOMAS C. MACALEM, daughter of the late Samuel Street, Esq., and sister of Thomas Clark Street, M. P. P., of Clark Hill.

DIED

BYRNA.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, THOMAS BYRNA, aged 47 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 5 Morris-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary.

COOPER.—At Camp Bliss, Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Vols.

The friends of the family, the teachers of the Ward Schools of the City, the School Officers of the 8th Ward, the members of Hiawatha Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Monday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

EARLE.—At Catasaqua, Penn., on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, at the residence of her son, Rev. C. Earle, Jr., MARIA LANT, wife of Cornelius Earle, of this City, aged 71 years and 1 month.

Funeral service will be held at No. 257 West 34th-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on the 10 o'clock train on Tuesday morning.

GREENWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 29, 1862, MARY LOUISA GREENWOOD, youngest daughter of Isaac I. Greenwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 142 West 14th-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARDEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, after a short illness, ADALINA C., beloved wife of John W. Marden, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 743 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 2½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PASSINGHAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock A. M., of pneumonia, CATHARINA MARIA, only daughter of Catharine and Thomas Pressinger, in the 19th year of her age.

STAPLES.—In camp opposite Fredericksburgh, Nov. 20, of typhoid fever, Corp. CHARLES A. STAPLES, Co. G, 21st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, aged 25 years.

☞ Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

TARAY.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, JOSA EDUARDO TERRY, son of Señor Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 2d and Lexington aves., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, JOSEPH WHITTINGHAM, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Lorimer and Skillman sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 567.—Nov. 29, 1862.
52, 66, 14, 38, 51, 3, 71, 48, 75, 19, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 568.—Nov. 29, 1862.
59, 51, 68, 70, 35, 2, 25, 63, 40, 66, 69, 20, 13
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

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THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
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COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
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COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
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OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

EQUAL TO SILVER—ALMOST
I mean the beautiful new patterns of
PLATED COFFEE URNS,
Together with Tea Sets to match. There being no tax on Plated Ware, all who study economy, combined with good taste, will naturally purchase (wholesale or retail) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip

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SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
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JOHN MEEKS & SON,
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Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 30 years.
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SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLD, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.
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PUBLISH THIS DAY.
THE PENTATEUCH,
AND BOOK OF JOSHUA,
CRITICALLY EXAMINED,
BY
Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D. D.,
Bishop of Natal.
One vol., 12mo. Cloth $1 25.

"There appears to be little doubt that Dr. Colenso's work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, which is at length before the world, will give rise to quite as much of excitement and controversy as was predicted by those who had seen the copies which have been privately circulated among the author's friends. Of the opinions expressed in the work, we cannot, of course, attempt to give an account, but an able writer, in a journal which was the first to call particular attention to the famous Essays and Reviews, expresses the opinion that Dr. Williams and Dr. Temple are novices in the art of exciting popular wonder, compared with Dr. Colenso, and that their defiance of the old canons of an orthodox criticism will appear tame and scrupulous when read by the side of the Bishop of Natal's volume. Dr. Colenso, however, asserts, in the long and interesting preface to his work, that he is not aware of any breach of the law of the Church of England, as declared by the recent judgment in the Court of Arches, which is involved in the publication."

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AMERICAN EVENTS,
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FRANK MOORE.
THE FOURTH VOLUME.
NOW READY.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway,
CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

NOW READY:
YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR JANUARY.
Among its contents will be found Jonathan's Chip Basket—Four Seasons in the Courtship Year of Septimus Right, Banker, Wherein His Love Blossomed, Bloomed, Blew and Blasted—One of Our Officers Home on Sick Leave—Taking Names for the Draft—The Effect of the War in Congress. Price One Dollar a year. Single numbers Ten Cents. Published by
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NEW AND POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS, "Sweet Love, forget me not," "Lizzie Lee," "Mother's love is true," "Flora Lyle" and "Irene, the little Queen," sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Evening Blessing," vesper song and quartette, for church and parlor, by M. Keller, the popular song writer. "Shall we know each other there" by Rev. R. Lowry, and "Why have my loved ones gone?" by Foster, are selling rapidly, price 25 cents each, five for $1; mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade, Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously
Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves.
JOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses.
FIREMEN AROUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

HEADQUARTERS 174TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., No. 46 Howard-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1862.—GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—All absent officers of this regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty at camp on Riker's Island. No permission to leave camp will be granted to officers, except such applications are approved at these headquarters. All arrangement heretofore existing in relation to absence of officers is hereby rescinded. By order of Col. T. W. PARMELEE.
W. L. WATKINS, Adjutant.

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Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st.
F. KRUTINA.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.
HENRY H. HEULAT,
EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
CAPT. MICHAEL NORTON.
Republican. People's Union.
FRANC W. SHEPPARD, Chairman. ISAAC B. SMITH, Chairman.
DAVID J. OAKLEY, Sec'y. GEO. E. HEYDON, Sec'y.
The members of the Michael Norton Club are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at Wm. Shriskey's, No. 16 Walker-st. By order of the President,
GEO. E. HEYDON.
D. SANFORD, Sec'y.
At a regular meeting, on Saturday evening, held at the club rooms of the Young Men's Independent Union Association, it was unanimously resolved to support Capt. MICHAEL NORTON for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District. MICHAEL BRADY, Chairman.
JAMES W. RILEY, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.
TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch,	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN,
Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome.
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour.
David V. Freeman,	Udolpho Wolfe,
E. B. Hart,	Samuel Harris.
L. N. Rosenmiller, M. D.,	O. R. King, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,	John B. Walsh,
Edgar Stanley,	Daniel S. Mead.
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company, Downs & Marrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 454 West 23d-st.
Morris Hilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Roumage, Merchant, No. 456 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:
For School Commissioner
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, } Mozart
FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EARLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary

FIFTH WARD
CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.
For Inspector,
JOHN HEWITT.
For Trustees,
DAVID D. ACKER,
GEORGE IRELAND, Jr.
JAMES STUART, No. 32 Varick-st., Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, No. 15 Beach-st., Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE

SEVENTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD,
WILLIAM TRUSLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—(XXTH WARD.)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.
ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—John B. Hobby.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for Councilman for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all the City above 26th-st., the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
JONATHAN E. TROTTER,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
IRA O. MILLER.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman
HENRY SMITH.
J. G. ABBE, Chairman.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGULAR Mozart Candidate
Third Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. H. CRANE, W. QUINN, Sec'ys.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAXPAYERS UNITED NOMINATIONS, also JEFFERSONIAN—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption in joint convention.
JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THADDEUS MERCEIN, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE.

TWELFTH WARD, Nov. 28, 1862.

My name having appeared in the daily papers as Secretary of the Mozart Hall organization, giving to Mr John McQuade the nomination of that party, for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, I wish hereby to say that the same was used without my consent, and is hereby repudiated. I am for the candidates regularly nominated by Mozart and Tammany Hall, and shall labor for their triumphant election.

CAPT. WILLIAM HARRIS.

TWELFTH WARD MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic Convention for the SELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, (Twelfth Ward,) held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, Nov. 28, 1862, JACOB M. LONG, Esq., was nominated for Alderman for said Assembly District.
TERENCE MCGUIRE, Chairman.
WILLIAM HAGAIS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.
At a meeting of the Ward Committee of the MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY for the Twelfth Ward, held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 26, 1862, it was on motion
Resolved, That whereas certain parties in this Ward have without the authority of the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, appointed according to the usages of the party, assumed to act for and publish a nomination as if emanating from the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, and
Whereas, the nomination of
JACOB M. LONG, Esq.,
is the only nomination for Alderman made by the Mozart Hall Democracy of this Ward; therefore, be it
Resolved, That the nomination of
JACOB M. LONG,
for Alderman of this Aldermanic District, is unanimously indorsed, and we pledge ourselves to his hearty support.
Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the nominations made by the Councilmanic Convention of the Mozart Hall Democracy for the Seventh Councilmanic District, and recommend to the support of the united Democracy our Councilmanic candidate.
JAMES CROWE, ESQ.,
and the Mozart Hall Councilmanic ticket.
Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the regular, and only regular, Union Democratic School ticket of this Ward, to wit:
For School Commissioner,
SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.
For School Inspector,
JOHN B. HOBBY.
For Trustees,
JOHN HART and BENJAMIN MOORE.
SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Chairman
Twelfth Ward Mozart Hall Democratic Ward Committee.
W. H. TONA,
MATTHEW J. FOGARTY, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr. } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Aldermen,
IRA A. ALLEN.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.
ROSSAT PATTESSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
ALEXANDER LAMONT, Secretary

FOR COUNCILMAN.
FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
At an adjourned meeting of Fourth Senatorial Republican District Councilmanic Convention held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, the following named persons nominated as candidates for Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District.
JOSEPH MAUER,
CHARLES RILEY,
MORGAN JONES,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK MCNAMARA,
JOHN BUSCH.
A. I. PLUME, Secretary.
CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman *pro tem.*

EIGHTH WARD.
Citizens of the VIIIth Ward, look well to your School Ticket. See that every one of the following names are on your ticket, and no others substituted in their places:
For Commissioner,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
For Inspector,
ARCHBALD BRADSHAW.
For Trustees,
DAVID A. FOWLER,
Dr. FRANCIS FLEET.
To fill Vacancy,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
NINETEENTH WARD.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
WILLIAM G. KING.
For Inspector,
GEORGE WHITEFIELD.
For Trustees,
GEORGE D. NELSON,
OSCAR FALKE.

UNION, CITIZENS' AND REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS, TENTH WARD
For School Commissioner,
DAVID MILLER.
For School Inspector,
GEORGE F. PATTERSON
For School Trustees,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
GEORGE SNYDER.

SEVENTH WARD PEOPLE'S SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
DANIEL CONGER.
For Inspector,
WELLINGTON GERMOND.
For Trustees,
JOHN H. WAYDELL, WM. H. MERRILL, Jr.

VOTERS OF THE
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
CITIZENS' CANDIDATE
AND
PEOPLE'S CHOICE,
ALEX. H. KEECH
VOTE FOR KEECH

CONSTITUTIONAL
UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.
For Corporation Counsel,
JOHN E. DEVLIN.
GEORGE KELSEY, President Geo. Com.
E. MORTIMER DEE, Chairman Exec. Com.
A. T. CANFIELD, Secretary Geo. Committee.
C. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretary Exec. Committee.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS
For Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspector—CHARLES S. WRIGHT.
For Trustees—JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—MR. JOHN FOX is the regular candidate of the United Democracy for Alderman of the First District. Mr. Fitzgerald, the candidate of the Mozart Democracy, having resigned his claims in Mr. FOX'S favor.
Mr. FOX is a young man of great personal and political popularity in his District, and is universally esteemed in the community as a man of strict integrity, industry and business habits. If elected, which we have no doubt he will be, he will make a vigilant and honest Alderman, one who will reflect honor upon his constituents and credit upon the City Government.

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION SCHOOL TICKET
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Ninth Ward,
JAMES W. FARR.
For

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, Dec. 1,

Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, &c. Now open at retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

Received per steamer *Persia*,

Will be open on

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WINTER FASHIONS

IN

CLOAKS.

WOODS & SCHUYLER,

No. 409 BROADWAY,

Will add on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to their new stock a choice assortment of SILVER, STEEL, PEARL and FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.

Also, will open on WEDNESDAY, Dec 3, a handsome variety of Misses' and Children's CLOAKS of the newest designs.

All the latest styles made to order without extra charge. Ladies wishing the most fashionable garments will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

At attractive prices,

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Offer their stock of fashionable

CLOAKS,

At extremely low prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Cloaks of all kinds made to order.

NO. 391 BROADWAY

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Offer at retail

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS

AND OTHER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

100 Pieces of Check Silks in High Colors, Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear,

With a large assortment of

PLAIN POULT-DE SOIE SILKS,

In the new shades of drab, purple lilac, &c., with A large assortment of

FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

Also, a large assortment of

SHAWLS,

In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids. Paris Broche With open centres, in all colors.

Also,

Closing out an invoice of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Are now offering at retail,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Consisting of

300 PIECES OTTOMAN, VELOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in PLAIDS, STRIPES, BROCHA and PLAIN COLORS, from 25c. to 50c.

200 PIECES PARIS VELOURS, EMPRESS REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of PURPLE, BLUE and DRAB, from 35 cents upward.

150 PIECES SUPER FRENCH MERINOS, in new shades. Also,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS!

FROM AUCTION

IN

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY

DRESS GOODS.

We will offer on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1,

Plaid Valencias, at 12½c, and 15c per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans at 18c and 20c per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c. and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. and 44c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 40c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the usual prices of calicoes.

BARGAINS ALSO,

FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c. &c.

MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.

H. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ON MONDAY, DEC. 1,
WE WILL ADD TO OUR STOCK
SEVERAL NOVELTIES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MONTH.

ALSO

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

At $5 and $6.

$7 and $8. $9 and $10,

AND UPWARDS.

We positively assert that no house can sell as low as we will for our own interests by purchasing the highest priced cloak without first examining our garments.

Our prices will be found extremely low as we are determined to keep the place we have held for the past year as before. Having resolved to assume the

Government stamp and pay the tax for the year instead of adding it to the cost of the goods,

WOOD & PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

AT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Consisting of

Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 75 to $40.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $20.
Black Guipure Sweep and French Lace Counterpanes and Barbes,
Real Point Valenciennes Thread and Guipure Lace Collars, Sets, Cuffs, Bands and Insertings.
Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
French and Swiss Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Applique Lace Sweeps at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.

ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES,

Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at

REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

READY ON MONDAY,

Manufacturer's stock, consisting in part of TEN THOUSAND DRAB AND BLACK FELT BLOOMER HATS AND BONNETS purchased at seventy cents on the dollar, the whole of which will be sold at that proportion.

A very large line of DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS, at prices to suit purchasers.

LADIES' DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS, 62½ and 75 cents each and upward.

EDWARD RILEY,

Nos. 11 and 13 Grand-st.

Fifteen doors east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

BONNET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION

LOWEST PRICES AT

ANOTHER LOT OF SILK BONNET VELVETS,

Both black and colored, from $1 50 per yard, below last year's prices.

SILK PLUSHES, VELVETEENS AND COLORED

NEW CLOAKS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY GOODS.

Fine ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery.

EDWARD RILEY,

Nos. 11 and 13 Grand-st. and No. 6 Allen-st.

Fifth door east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Another large lot of

BLACK AND COLORED FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

EDWARD RILEY,

Nos. 11 and 13 Grand-st. and No. 6 Allen-st.

Entrance to third part of N. 6 Allen-st.

Fifth door east from the Bowery.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Unsurpassed in style and quality.

Also a new style of collar ties for sale and a choice exhibition on an halter

MONDAY, Dec. 1, at

MILLER & VAN RANST, No. 302 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CLEANED.

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of India-rubber Gloves, and under them soft, smooth and supple, so that they can be washed in hot water, and are equal to new. All kinds of housework, GOODYEAR'S

Traders

AT BE

WAY

kets, gar-
bids, bonnets
et cleaning
Kids under
full, as
cleaning
Lead ing ex

CORSETS AND

A large and well
sive-fitting
also, a
Gloves, only

way, near

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.

BARGAINS ON MONDAY.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

Lot of Needle-work stripe, 3c., 6c., 10c.
1,000 Needle-work Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 Needle-work Collars, 31c., 38c., 50c., 63c.
500 fine Medallion Lace Collars, $1.
1,500 real Lace, new styles, 50c. to $3.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, new styles, 75c. to 88c.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, splendid, $1 to $2 50.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

1,000 LADIES' FINE ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.

LOT OF GENTS' ALL LINEN PRINTED BORDERS, 25c.,

LADIES' FINE GRASS LINEN, 12c.

FINE LOT OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $1.

GENTS' ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.

NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $2 50.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Brocade Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
New styles Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons, Velvet edges, 25c.
50c. Bonnet Ribbons at 25c., 31c.
75c. Bonnet Ribbons, 33c., 37c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 12c.
8,000 yards Rich Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 12c.

BONNET VELVETS, AUCTION LOTS, 31c., 50c., 75c., $1 yard.

CLOSING OUT.

LOT OF FINE MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES, 12c.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, 2,500 FINE FELT BONNETS, CLOSING OUT, 75c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.

RICH PINK CORDED SILK, for evening Dresses, 50c., worth $1 25.

1,500 LADIES' FINE DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS, Closing out, 75c.

Lot of TRIMMING RIBBONS, CLOSING OUT.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

1,000 Paris stitched backs, and plain dark colors, kid gloves, 75c.
Ladies' Merino and Silk lined gloves, 12c 18c.
Lot of spotted kid Gloves, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' Lined Gloves, 12c., 18c
60 NEW STYLES IN LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES' GLOVES.

CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY.

WOOLEN HOODS, in every style.
Woolen Goods in every style.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25,000 DOZ SPOOL COTTONS, HALF PRICE.

1,500 dozens Spool Cottons, 6c. a dozen.

Best gold-eyed Needles, 4c.

1,000 dozen, at 1c. a spool.

Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c.

10,000 dozen 200 yards Spool Cottons, 4c.

Worsted Skirt Braids, 3c.

Twilled Tapes, in rolls, 2c. and 3c.

Lot of genuine Orr's and Macnaught's best 200 yard Cotton, 4c.

Lot of Silk Braids, 3c. a piece.

Job lot of Clark's Cottons, closing out, 2c.

Fine lot of Alpaca Trimming Braids, at 2c. a yard.

OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

FAIRS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

MILLINERS, STITCHED AND CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.

R. H. MACY

IS NOW OPENING,

$10,000 WORTH OF MEDIUM FINE,

AND EXTRA FINE

French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work WAISTS,

FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS,

VERY MUCH BELOW COST.

Just the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold 50 per cent. below ordinary prices

Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.
Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and FINE PLANNELS.
Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.
CORSETS and made-up Under Wear.
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Under Wear.
Every variety of Woolen Hoods, Scontags, Gaiters, Zouave Jackets, Garibaldi, Sacques, &c.

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, 7 cents

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, stitched, 21.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY, I WILL EXPOSE for sale a superb square white Camel's Hair Shawl. This shawl especially appeals to the judgment and taste of connoisseurs by reason of quality and of style, nothing like it can be had in the City, and is very rare in Europe and India. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity.

MME. ROULLIER ANGIER, FROM PARIS, No. 8 West 14th-st., near Broadway, Dresses made up as usual in all the latest and most elegant Parisian styles, and finished in a superior manner, corsets and laces, etc.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. Williams-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

EISENBRUER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden lane,

Corner William-st.

FURNITURE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PESSL, MANUfacturers No. 144 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Our show cases exchanged.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the city of enamelled furniture in suits and single pieces, walnut and other suits, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN & AMD, Manufacturer, No. 275 Canal-st.

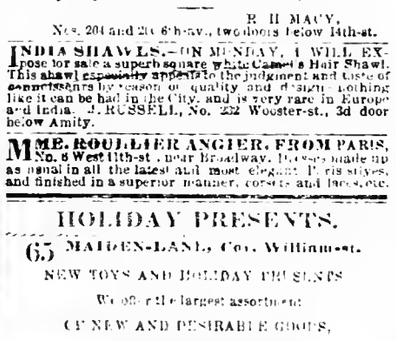
SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Ericke & Pierson's, and others, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND BOARDERS

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This soap is without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and is so gently free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannel and fine goods, or for laundress use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which gave the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been over 35 years upward of 15 years, and have won a reputation for making nothing but the best materials.

TRY A BOTTLE OF SOAP AS A TRIAL.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

No. 1 Cedar-st., and No. 416 Washington-st.

SECRETARY'S SALE.—CORPORATION Loan, with coupons attached, for sale by

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or to take care of children; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 205 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 202 7th av., near 2 th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 17 West 14th-st., second floor, brick room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. 3 years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No 509 3d av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; has many years' experience in the branches of cooking in first-class families; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake and bread. Can come well recommended by her last employer. Has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in the country; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game, all kinds of pastry, and is a baker of all kinds of bread; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry, forte soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent baker. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a first-class boarding house; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 246 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 14th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—AN ENGLISH WOman, of respectability and very extensive experience, wishes a situation in New-York or Brooklyn, as thorough cook in all its branches; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers, is a most valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 31 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Two respectable young women, with the best of reference, desire situations in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-class cook, can bake bread, pies and biscuits, the other is an excellent chamber maid and waitress, can set the table and keep the silver and glass in first-rate order; would have no objection to take care of children and sew; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, either in the City or country, by a neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; is a valuable servant, and in neatness, efficiency and willingness of disposition cannot fail to please; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, with her daughter of 15 years, smart and obliging, can do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children. The best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be seen; will suit. Call at No. 1,665 Broadway, corner of 21th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family, where her daughter is 9 years old; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 230 24th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD Protestant cooks; understand meats, soups, sauces, baking, etc.; have no objections to the country; will assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging, have good references. Also a good nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a first-class child. Has no objection to leave the lady's maid; has the best of references in City or country, to be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Employers will please favor me with a call.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY BEST CLASS Protestant woman desires a place at laundress; is thoroughly competent, and will give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would like to take charge of an infant or grown children, or as chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. No. 7 Bond-st., second floor, front No. 2, near Bowery.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chamberwork; has no objection to go out of the City; has lived in a gentleman's family for two years; best of reference. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she can do dressmaking and tailoress, can take the entire charge of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; has no objection to go out of the City; is a good seamstress, has lived in a family two years; best of reference. Call at No. 1,134 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would like to go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av. Upstairs, 40th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av. Upstairs, 40th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse. City reference. Call at No. 42 6th-av.

ASSEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER MAID.—A Protestant woman wishes a situation as above; is competent to cut and fit ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place; the best of City reference can be seen; will suit. Call at No. 1,665 Broadway, corner of 21th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family, where her daughter is 9 years old; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 230 24th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD Protestant cooks; understand meats, soups, sauces, baking, etc.; have no objections to the country; will assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging, have good references. Also a good nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a first-class child. Has no objection to leave the lady's maid; has the best of references in City or country, to be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Employers will please favor me with a call.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY BEST CLASS Protestant woman desires a place at laundress; is thoroughly competent, and will give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SMART GIRL, as nurse to take charge of children; would like to go out of the City; has no objection to go to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 17 West 14th-st., second floor, brick room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse and chamberwork; has no objection to go out of the City; has lived in a gentleman's family for two years; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she can do dressmaking and tailoress, can take the entire charge of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she can do dressmaking and tailoress, can take the entire charge of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would like to go out by the day; best of

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & HARRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$350,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.

$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equivalent of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued Interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 33 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Lo-bolyn White-head Company, about the 1st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.

FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. J. DAWSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 25, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 1 o'clock, and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also the coupons due one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest to date of cation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 30 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 1 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 7 WALL-ST., N. Y.—The Bonds of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg, R. R. bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent off.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due 1st December, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 101 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.

ALSO,

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at this office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. SANKS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, which mature Dec. 1, will be paid on that day at the Park Bank.

CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 60 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent on larger deposits.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. CHAS. D BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 20th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 10 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 23½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
50,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR,
} Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 15th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the office of Col. Culbert, or to C. F. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 9, for the purchase of $250,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds (coupons attached), 20 years to run, principal payable May and November.

THOS. C. COLLINS, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 9th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.

M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862. HENRY MORGAN
EDWARD MORGAN,
CHARLES MORGAN

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of L. N. SHEAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. N. SHEAR,
S. A. GILBERT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VALUABLE MEDICAL patent, with introduction in the specialty practice for sale or partner of energy and education, with some means, wanted. Address Box No. 2,057 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell Hall, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, the creditors of the late Dr. DAVID HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.

Dated October 14, 1862.

JOHN GOLDEN SMITH, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broken and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SLEIGH, with shifting seat; also, robes, bells, &c. Any one having a good establishment may meet with a customer by addressing "E. R. L., Box No. 3,307 Post office, stating lowest cash price, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST. HIS APPEARANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS METAMORA.

In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1862.
METAMORA:
Or, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.

EDWIN FORREST.....as.....METAMORA
Lord Fitzgerald.....Mr. J. McCullough
Walter.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Errington.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Nahmeokee.....Madame Ponisi
MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1862.
MATILDA HERON.....as.....DINORAH.

will again repeat, in accordance with the express desire of the public, the thrilling drama of CAMILLE.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES. No. 2—"A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH," AT NIBLO'S SALOON, (Instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously announced,) TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Tickets to be had at music and bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

No. 3—"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK," THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,315 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 40 and 47, of block number 168; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 14, 23, 24, 51, 52 and 54, of block number 166; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M'NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Fort setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leopard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Fourth-street; and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leopard and Worth streets, both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh at. and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M'NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, being the second day of December, 1862.)

The polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
SIX CONSTABLES in each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.

CHAS. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: "On and after the 1st day of July, 1862, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "that in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall not be affixed as aforesaid, or having been affixed the same shall not be cancelled in manner and at the time aforesaid, such stamp shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of the Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under, for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.

Nov. 29, 1862

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMAIH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged one per cent, and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December next with two per cent, and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of five per cent, per annum from the 31st day of September last.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for sale or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York stating terms of sale or charter, with the conditions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH.

Director.....J. GRAU

MONDAY, DEC. 1, ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.

THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

CAUTION.—The unprecedented success of the season, and the great favor with which the new artists and the various operas have been received, have induced the Director to extend the number of performances originally announced. Arrangements previously concluded will, however, compel an early CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

For this reason the opera of DINORAH, notwithstanding its very great success, will be given for the last time THIS MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, Fourth appearance of MLLE. CORDIER, Last night of Meyerbeer's DINORAH. (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo. NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES. A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY. AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Mlle Stockton as 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

The performances will commence with the GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE, THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL, being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY, AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

On Wednesday—LA FAVORITA. Signora Guerrabella as Leonora.

In active rehearsal—IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LORINI.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 2, at 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE ONE OF THE SEASON.

SIGNORA LORINI

In her celebrated tragic character of Lucrezia.

Only Night of Donizetti's grand tragic Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LORINI.....Lucrezia, | MORENSI.....Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI.....Gennaro | SUSINI.....Duke Alfonso

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 1, GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY.

SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD.

In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!

NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings.
CLIFFORD, in his great acts
RUMSEY, in new and elegant dances.
PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful wit.
New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Poor Old Maids, Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hot Corn, New Polkas, Tyrolese Warblings, Uncle Sam. Matinee every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Doors open evening, at 6½; to commence at 7½.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE LADIES and gentlemen of this Society are respectfully requested to attend the few remaining rehearsals of THE MESSIAH, regularly and promptly, commencing at 7½ and closing at 9 o'clock, PUNCTUALLY.

The gentlemen are hereby notified that the dues for the half-year, ending June, 1863, are due Monday, Dec 1, payable to GEO. F. ILSLEY, Esq., Financial Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

ANGLO-A.

Capt. ARON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing our passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The new and magnificent steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER, Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, stopping at Havana on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.

Passage to New-Orleans, $75; to Havana, $50.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and DRAGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Canal (Watson's) dock, North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR for Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit is not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Dec 6
KAN

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Cumbria and Parkersburgh.

Preparations for a Land and Naval Expedition up the Mississippi.

The Rebel Batteries at Port Hudson to be Attended to.

AFFAIRS IN THE LAFOURCHE COUNTRY.

By the arrival on Saturday, at this port, of the United States steamers *Cumbria* and *Parkersburgh*, we have the following important intelligence from New-Orleans, from which port they sailed on the 20th instant:

There were great preparations being made at the Crescent City for an attack on the rebels immediately, by land and water. To accomplish the latter a naval expedition on a very large scale was being fitted out, the destination of which, it was reported, would be up the Mississippi, to clear it of the numerous craft of the rebels, which supply the Confederate army with food, and to obtain possession of the batteries which line the shore at Port Hudson and elsewhere. The harbor at New-Orleans has at present a greater fleet than for several months past, and the majority of the vessels will be used to proceed on this important enterprise. Nearly all the available boats on the harbor have been chartered to join the expedition. The rebels, it was said, were devising measures to meet it.

An advance is also to be made by land, in conjunction with the gunboats, to clear the surrounding country of the guerrillas, who have become unusually daring. During the last month, it is said, they have increased considerably, and that the whole farming and roving population of the State are engaged in committing the depredations for which they have been distinguished.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Removal of Gen. Butler's Headquarters—The Political Excitement in the City—The Ladies of the City—Matters in the Lafourche Country—The Negroes and their Deluge, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

Gen. BUTLER has moved his military headquarters from the Custom-House to a commodious residence corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, which event takes this centre of attraction some blocks nearer than formerly to the American part of the city. The headquarters is a large building, well known as the princely bachelor establishment of "CONERY FELLOWS," a rich merchant, now in the "Confederacy." There are two rows of wide galleries round the building, which gives it an airy appearance, while the different suites of rooms are commodious, and approached from wide halls, running through the centre of the entrance of the building. The accomplished Major, Gen. C. STRONG, Chief of Staff, has the room on the left of the principal entrance. The General occupies the first room on the right, at the head of the staircase, second floor: his Secretaries the room opposite. Everything is simple, but neat and comfortable, and a great improvement on the miserable offices occupied in the ruins of the Custom-House. There is an anecdote relative to the "removal," which is characteristic of the General. At the usual hour of quitting the old headquarters, Gen. BUTLER, it is said, quietly remarked, "I want everything in readiness for business to-morrow morning at the usual hour, at the Julia-street house." It is unnecessary for me to add, that everything was in readiness, and I learn that the papers on the official table were all removed and arranged in the new headquarters exactly as they were left in the old. So much for the example of industry and order, set by the Commander-in-Chief.

I had occasion yesterday to visit Lafayette-square, and I found a vast out-door crowd standing round, attracted by idle curiosity to see what was going on in this now interesting vicinity. A number of carriages were standing in the front of the building, and there was a continual stream of officers of all grades going and returning, giving the place the air of bustle and important business. Among the notiveable persons was Admiral FARRAGUT, who is, deservedly, highly respected and admired in this city. I think, with his new uniform, he is one of the most striking naval officers in his appearance I ever saw; in short he comes up to my idea of how a commander of an American fleet should look. Coming down stairs from the audience chamber I met three officers, two captains and one first lieutenant, all three remarkable for their fine figures and neat military dress. They passed quickly up stairs, and had the appearance and air of men whose presence was *officially* demanded. The crowd made way for them, and they disappeared in the Commanding General's room. These men thus dressed, with shoulder-straps, swords, and martial air, were negro officers of the First National Union Regiment of Louisiana. In all the changes wrought by this rebellion, this spectacle speaks to me as the mightiest and most wonderful. I can scarcely believe my eyes when I witness a spectacle like this, and that one not in Massachusetts or New-York, but in Louisiana, and in the "Imperial Southern City of New-Orleans!"

The political element is now bubbling up, and some exciting events, not only with regard to who shall go to Congress, but also as to who shall be United States District Judge and United States Marshal. Col. T. B. THORPE can certainly represent the Second Congressional District if he desires to do so. Public opinion is entirely in his favor. His labors here, the past Summer, to sustain Gen. BUTLER by every good word and work, are appreciated. I am not aware, however, as to his intentions in the matter. The appointment of a United States Judge must soon be made. I have talked with numbers of influential persons on the subject, and there is an universal expression that the appointee be a man of great firmness, habits of moral worth, well acquainted with the wants of the State, *and clean of any record that connects him with the sad state of things here, immediately preceding the secession movement.* Especially do the people desire that no one should be appointed Judge or Marshal in any way by past associations connected with the leaders here, who used their influence, last to rule and destroy the moral and social fabric of New-Orleans, thus preparing to plunge her headlong into the vortex of rebellion. B. H. BURRELL, Esq., is well [illegible] of a man of sterling integrity, no way [illegible] past political associations of the [illegible] of *personal independency of character*, and now acting as the Chairman of the Finance Board, is the [illegible] candidate with the substantial Union [illegible] of the City.

As the [illegible] of New Orleans have [illegible] reasons, been the subject of much [illegible] refreshing to meet with the true woman among [illegible] as I not unfrequently do in my intercourse with [illegible] people. Not long since I met with a lady [illegible] near relative of life whose family are all active [illegible] Confederate service, and who has to lament the [illegible] of a noble son who fell in battle [illegible] the banks of the Potomac, yet she has never hesitated to perform the angel offices of her sex to friend and foe. She has had a good word and a good deed for suffering humanity, whether in rebel or federal uniform, and the consequence is, that there is an equanimity about her life, and a calm, hopeful and resigned expression about her face, that more than makes up for the loss of mere youthful physical beauty, for she is to-day one of the handsomest women in this city. Another admirable example of the sex is a young lady who, moving in the best society here, and who has relatives holding high official appointments under the Confederate Government, has throughout the rebellion acted the true part of a young lady and a belle as she is. Her expressed mode of action is, that as a woman she has nothing to do with political matters; that she felt it her duty to be on the best possible terms with all the handsome and most intelligent Confederate officers, and that she now continues to feel it her duty to flirt and make herself happy with the most agreeable and deserving of the National officers; and she adds, if intervention *should happen*, and the English and French get possession of New-Orleans, she will still find out the most agreeable of those representatives of foreign Powers, and make herself as agreeable as circumstances will permit. Now, if the ladies of the South had followed the example cited above, what a different phase would have been given to this war; in fact, I believe that there would have been no war at all.

The news from the "Lafourche country," while it is entirely without especial, or rather, sensation interest, has its point of especial observation. The district of country alluded to is one of the richest in agricultural wealth, not only in this State, but probably richest in some respects of any spot of the same size in the world. The wealth, however, consists almost entirely of sugar plantations and negroes, but as time has rolled on, the planters have, in long years of prosperity, by accretion, as it were, possessed themselves, in many instances, of a sort of barbaric splendor, illustrated by rich furniture and costly equipages. These things, with their large residences, in most instances, were precipitately abandoned the moment our forces defeated the enemy at Labadieville, and the consequence was, that hundreds of negroes, besotted by the most severe system of Slavery, were in a moment left to themselves, and in a delirium of excitement, they first threw themselves, in an ecstacy of joy, on their knees, and "blessed God that Massa Linkum had come," and then, as semi-civilized people would naturally do, they commenced indulging in all sorts of excesses, the first fruits of their unrestricted liberty.

The negroes, by the way, perfectly quiet until our soldiers obtained a complete victory over the rebel troops; in fact, up to that time, no one would have suspected they were not all of them the faithful or happy beings we see pictured in those fanciful costumes, entitled "Southside views of Slavery." But the moment the butternut-colored troops of this State, or the hang-dog looking Texan Rangers skedaddled, the negroes threw off all disguise, and commenced enjoying their regenerated condition with a looseness, that was both melancholy and ridiculous. The first demonstration was of the English fashion in this, they preferred the most strict neutrality, as one of them said, "God knows that we havn't took side at all, massa, but just tended to our business." But unlike the English, they are not acting the part of hypocrites by sympathizing with our enemies, for they soon become partisans, and many, the moment it was safe, openly declare "dat dey were now on de North'n side." They then went deliberately at work, and intelligently gave our troops all the information they could desire, of the character of the country, the roads and outlets, the number of troops "below and beyond," and a very correct list of all the property of any value open to view, or covertly concealed. After the battle of "Georgia Landing," they openly and boldly seceded from their masters, and went over body and rags to the Nationals, and then by thousands packed up what valuables they could carry or move off the plantations. They now show their gratitude in the most intense desire to do something for their new friends; there was not a private soldier who did not have a dozen volunteer and most submissive servants, while the officers had fifty apiece at their command. Such a motley crowd never before assembled at the bugle call, or followed in the footsteps of a victorious army. As things progressed, social chaos came again; negroes, horses, mules, private carriages, old and new wagons, dilapidated carts, tapestry carpets, rich furniture, Sevres China, pots and kettles—all mingled in an inextricable mass of confusion, on the side of the bayou opposite to the National camp—and then, amid waste and wantonness, the escaped contrabands held bigo carnival. Feasting on chickens, turkeys, hogs and fat cattle, a few days ago the sacred property of their loyally and defiant masters, meantime occupying their leisure time with their fiercest prayer meetings, in which they pray vociferously for "Massa Linkum," and destruction to the "perillas" (guerrillas) and success to the Northern army, and then ask for discomfiture on their former task-masters, who, among other rhetorical figures, they liken unto so many frogs seeing on a log, with a big alligator (the United States Army) that has come along and gobbled up some, and run de res into de bayou, bres God." To the careless and reckless soldiers, the scene is one of intense fun, and already the wits among them indulge in all sorts of negro imitations that would make Gen. CHRISTY die with envy. To the thoughtful, all this has a different effect, for it suggests how much suffering is to follow among the innocent and misguided of the deceived masters, and equally, but in another way, deluded slaves—the social system of the South is broken up—the past is history—the future how difficult to comprehend.

I must say, in this connection, that the best person for foraging (army term for stealing) is the Chaplain of the —— Regiment United States Volunteers. I verily believe that he could find something valuable in the most desolated parts of Virginia. Everything in the way of food that is rich and luxurious gravitates toward his quarters. He says he would have been glad to smile in the face such secesh brethren as Parson GOODRICH and LEACHIE; that, in fact, the the Lord was willing he should do it, but he was not clear as to the opinions of Gen. BUTLER on the subject, so he withheld his hand. Altogether the Parson is a great comfort to his regiment, a thing with few exceptions that cannot be said of "similar cloth."

HOPEFUL.

THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

What the National Freedmen's Association Proposes to do With the Southern Negroes.

REV. MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Last night at Plymouth Church, the National Freedmen's Association, of which Rev. Dr. TYNG is President, held a meeting at which Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. STORRS and Mr. HAINES, the Secretary of the Association, spoke.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds.

The only point of public interest was the announcement by Mr. BEECHER of the

RADICAL PLATFORM,

which briefly and concisely he stated as follows:

First—We do not propose amalgamation.

That practice is offensive to our tastes, foreign to our habits, and by no way agreeable to our desires. At the North it has never been believed in as a system, at the South, on the contrary, it is a custom of established and practical habit, a habit of which the Southerners must always have the monopoly.

Second—We do not propose to thrust the freed negroes into the market as a competition with the workmen of the North.

Our wants of food are right, our walk is hard across the cotton and tobacco fields. The Northern man, by his nature, cannot compete with our laborers, by his accustomed to the easy, careless, good-natured style of the South and would be out of his element here. He don't like our fine sour ways. You shall hear from your ears and stages every week, as of labor is carried on except that of waiting and squalling, and even these are being closed to him. Free labor can be established at the South and the North will be richer than ever.

Third—We do not propose to admit them to political equality. We have not educated that privilege in the white South-country, we make no strides undergo a change of society, and we shall not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3492. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Late and Important Information from the Rebels.

Statements of a Texas Captain and a Clerk in the Rebel Quartermaster's Department.

The Rebel Army at Fredericksburgh from 75,000 to 100,000 Men.

LEE AND HIS COADJUTORS PUZZLED

Belief that the Attack on Richmond is to be Made in Some Other Direction.

The Main Rebel Army Again Falling Back for its Defence.

We have a special dispatch from Falmouth containing very late information from the rebel army, procured as follows:

On Friday night about 12 o'clock, while Capt. BYRON MCCUTCHEON, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, was on duty with two hundred men on the Washington Farm (the old Homestead of the Washington family, about two miles east of Falmouth, where George cut the famous Cherry tree,) two rebel officers crossed the river in a skiff and delivered up themselves and arms, asking the protection of the Stars and Stripes. They were well dressed and intelligent gentlemen; one a captain in a Texan regiment and the other *a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department* in Richmond.

They left Richmond nearly three weeks ago and have since remained secreted by an Irishman in Fredricksburgh, only venturing about by night.

The information which those officers impart is valuable, and contains matter confirmatory of and additional to that contained in our yesterday's dispatch. They agree that the rebel force at Fredericksburgh numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men, and certainly has not exceeded the latter figure, and that, though suffering for want of clothing and many kinds of supplies, they are still apparently hopeful of final success. For once, however, Gen. LEE and his associates are puzzled over the movements of our army, which they do not seem fully to comprehend, and have finally concluded the advance upon Fredericksburgh to be a feint, designed to amuse them, while the main attack upon Richmond is to come from another quarter. **Upon this theory, they now believe our force in front of Fredericksburgh in reality to be small, and that immense hosts are being embarked at Baltimore, and conveyed in transports up James River.** Acting upon this idea, *they have commenced erecting earthworks* for the protection of a garrison force, *while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond.*

In addition to these facts of great present interest, the Quartermaster's Clerk states, from his own knowledge, that *the entire rebel army has never exceeded 475,000 men*, and this was the largest number for which clothing and rations were ever required.

These officers were in Fredericksburgh when the recent National cavalry dash was made, and state, that with a hundred more men we might have held the city until the arrival of more force. They mention the case of one of our men who fought with desperate valor and contended single-handed with five rebels, and wounded them all before being killed. His dead body was instantly stripped of clothing and subjected to most barbarous indignities—the men kicking it in their rage, and the females—unworthy the name of women—spitting upon it as they passed by! Finally, one woman, less inhuman than the rest, came out of a house and covered it with a quilt. Even Indian savages respect courage in an enemy; but it has been reserved for Southern rebels to surpass in barbarism a race proverbial for cruelty in war.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Dec. 1.

The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's dispatch was by one of the enemy's right wing batteries. Their object is unknown at headquarters.

The following general order in relation to passes was issued to-day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 27.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 187.—*First.*—None but persons engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroads or bridges or by steamboats toward Fredericksburgh without special authority from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of commanders of grand divisions.

Second.—Persons connected with the railroad service will obtain their passes on application to the Superintendent of Railroads.

Third—Persons connected with the military service on presenting to the Provost-Marshal General proper orders from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of Grand Divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia Creek, Alexandria or Washington.

Fourth—The Provost-Marshals at Washington, Alexandria and Aquia Creek, will give passes on presentation of orders from the heads of Departments, from the Bureaus of the War Department, from the commanders of Grand Divisions and from the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth—The Commandere of Grand Divisions will grant permits to newsboys to sell papers to their commands, under such regulations as they may deem fit to enforce, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines, except by permission of the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters.

Sixth—All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in the army will be received by the Provost-Marshal at the places of arrival and turned over to the Provost-Marshal of Grand Divisions, who will deliver them to the proper officers, by them signing declarations that the packages contain private property for their individual use. The Provost-Marshal of Grand Divisions will send daily to the depot for such articles for officers or soldiers belonging to their respective commands. All packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Nothing has transpired to-day worth of note. Daily reconnoissances are kept up with spirit. The skies to-night promise a storm.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Recent Brilliant Operations of Gen. Stahl—Gen. Sigel's Report—Jackson at Newmarket on Wednesday last.

CHANTILLY, Va., Sunday, Nov. 30—7 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. STAHL has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry, and followed them with 300 cavalry into the camps on the other side of the river, and near Perryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy. WHITE's Cavalry was driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured, and their colors taken. WHITE himself fled, and hid himself at a house in Parryville.

The Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken.

One wagon-load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded was about fifteen.

Gen. STAHL reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords—no firearms. He also reports that there is a brigade, under Gen. JONES, at Winchester, but that JACKSON's main force was at Newmarket last Wednesday, as reported previously. Signed,

F. SIGEL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The following dispatch has just been received from your Special Correspondent, dated Fairfax Court House, Dec. 1:

A dispatch was received this evening from Capt. J. B. CONSSA, at Centreville, stating that he had just returned from Warranton, where he had been with a small force on a scout, and had driven out a few rebels, capturing a number of the Black Horse Cavalry, nine horses and a wagon. Also, an "intelligent contraband" from Gordonsville direct.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Foolish Rumors—The Disaster to Our Cavalry—New Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels—Our Forces Not Idle—Gen. Wilcox, &c.

FALMOUTH, Va., OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday Evening, Nov. 29, 1862.

The camp has been full of rumors to-day, to the effect that an armistice of thirty days was to take place, that Gen. LEE had accompanied Gen. BURNSIDE to Washington, who left for that city last evening, &c., &c. Of course there is no truth in these flying reports, though many of the soldiers fain would believe them.

The cavalry force captured by the enemy on Thursday evening in the vicinity of Heartwood Church, consisted of the first and third squadrons of the Third Pennsylvania, Companies C, G, F and M. Some twenty effected their escape.

There were five commissioned officers taken—Capts. JOUNSON and HESS, and Lieuts. WARREN, HEILL and ENGLESBAT. An investigation will probably be made into the affair.

It is rumored to-night that some three hundred infantry, belonging to the Twelfth and Seventeenth New-York Regiments, were also surprised and captured, last evening, a few miles above here, on the Rappahannock.

About dusk, this evening, the enemy commenced throwing up new earthworks to the left of Fredericksburgh. From five to eight hundred men could be distinctly seen from our signal station, busily employed upon them. To-morrow morning will reveal another line of formidable intrenchments.

During the past week their old line of works have apparently been abandoned for a new one about one thousand yards in the rear. They have now altogether about 25 redoubts, also works and rifle-pits commanding every road leading out of Fredericksburgh.

A new battery of four brass howitzers were planted last night at the right of the village. They have several 4½-inch guns, and some of still heavier calibre. It is the general impression that several siege guns have also been sent up on the railroad from Richmond.

Meantime our own forces are not entirely idle. Capt. BENJAMIN rode out this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a new position for his battery, and to-night Gens. WILCOX and COUCH have sent out two parties, consisting of about twelve or fifteen hundred men, to throw up some important works a short distance below here, on the left bank of the Rappahannock. As the men came forward with their implements, the General requested them "to work lively and briskly, and bear the toil as best they could, for it was necessary to have the works done to-night."

Inspired by a common patriotism and love for their General, they sprang eagerly forward, and are now hard at work. Few officers in the service have so thoroughly won the affection and confidence of their men as Gen. WILCOX. Indeed, no one knows the man but to love him. His headquarters have recently been removed from the Lacey House to a delightful grove about a mile in the rear of that mansion.

This afternoon, a locomotive came up to within a mile of Fredericksburgh, but immediately put back for fear of being shelled.

All statements to the effect that the enemy are abandoning their position on the opposite shore, are simply absurd. They are, on the contrary, harder at work than ever in fortifying and strengthening them. Gen. LEE, to my certain knowledge, is behind them. Gen. HILL also—whether A. P. or D. H. I cannot ascertain. The weather has been very fine to-day. Gen. BURNSIDE is expected to return from Washington immediately. J.

LETTER FROM AQUIA CREEK.

A Deserter from the Virginia Cavalry—His Story—The Rebels Intend to Fight on the Rappahannock—Stragglers—The Railroad, &c.

AQUIA CREEK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

A deserter from the Virginia Cavalry has reached this place, having succeeded in avoiding the enemy's pickets and fording the Rappahannock River. He crossed the river in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. A comrade accompanied him, but on reaching the middle of the stream his heart failed him and he turned back. The water grew deeper and deeper, until above his waist, but he kept on, "determined to reach our lines or die in the attempt." The eastern shore of the river was regained in safety, and for the first time in months he breathed free. A Unionist at heart, forced into the rebel service, half clothed, half fed, he certainly has just occasion to be thoroughly disgusted with everything pertaining to rebeldom. His statements concerning the enemy were made in a frank, simple manner, and are worthy of belief.

The rebel leaders, he represents, intend to fight us on the Rappahannock, disputing every inch of our advance to their capital. LEE and LONGSTREET are both in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. JACKSON arrived at the commencement of the week, with his entire command, estimated at about forty thousand men. He belonged to Stonewall's corps of the army. Nearly all of the men are in as bad a condition as himself, light clad, poorly fed and sick of the war. It is his opinion that a large majority of the privates would vote for a cessation of hostilities were an opportunity afforded them to do so. When he was drafted, his father told him "never to shoot a Union soldier, but always aim clean of them." He has always lived up to the injunction. A pass to the North has been furnished him, where he goes to seek employment.

Numbers of stragglers scattered through the woods are committing all manner of depredations in this vicinity. They make no distinction between Union and Rebel sympathizers, but rob and plunder indiscriminately. Some most stringent measure should be adopted for putting an end to this alarming evil of "straggling." Perhaps no more feasible plan could be pursued than that followed by Gen. ROSECRANS, viz: furnishing the offenders when taken with night caps and parading them up and down in front of their comrades. Where a few of the culprits to be shot the effect would doubtless be most wholesome on their straggling proclivities.

Trains are now running regularly from this point to Falmouth, conveying an immense quantity of supplies. Preparations are being made for constructing several hospitals in this vicinity, and yesterday a large number of stretchers arrived from Washington, all of which looks like work. If a battle does occur near Fredericksburgh, the wounded will most of them be cared for in the large roomy mansions, of which there are so many in that city. In case of a reverse, they could easily be conveyed to this point by rail, and thence by steamer to the large and commodious hospitals at Washington.

There are a large number of sailing craft moored at the wharf, or at anchor in the stream, which ply back and forth to Washington and other points.

The country for miles around here presents a scene of utter desolation. In former years it was a tobacco-raising section, but the soil becoming exhausted, was abandoned, and stunted pines and underbrush of every kind has sprung up. J.

AQUIA CREEK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

All is bustle and activity here. The *Nelly Baker* makes her trips regularly, bringing a large number of officers returning to their commands, and large amounts of supplies.

Yesterday the bridge over the Potomac Creek was completed, and a train passed through for the first time to Falmouth.

A member of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY's Engineer Corps, who came in on the boat yesterday, accidently discovered on the floor of the cabin an envelope directed to him from a friend across the water. Whare had it come from? Who had robbed the mail? A simple circumstance in itself, but the clue to some bold robbery of our mails. How many letters are thus daily abstracted from the mails?

Some twenty privates, belonging to a New-York regiment, are confined in the guard-house here for breaking into the house of a railroad man last night whom they mistook for a rebel. Not content with sacking the house once, they returned again this morning, and were bearing off their booty, when the owner overtook them and found some article of his clothing apparel on every one of the scoundrels. Some rigorous measures should be adopted to put an end to the wholesale robbery which is carried on by stragglers.

The batch of prisoners who were taken in this vicinity day before yesterday and confined here have been forwarded to more safe quarters.

The weather is very pleasant to-day, and the roads are drying up rapidly. Accounts from the front represent everything as quiet. J.

LETTER FROM BURK'S STATION.

BURK'S STATION, FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

As yet there is no movement from this point. Last night a heavy train of supplies arrived from Aquia Creek. The sight of the train caused a shout among the boys, who think at least they have been rather short of rations during the last few days. A train passed here for the first time, to-day, for Falmouth. Now that supplies can be obtained with ease further to the front, our forces here will doubtless move forward.

Yesterday I witnessed the most affecting funeral exercises I have yet seen in the army. The long procession of mourners and solemnity of the exercises contrasted strongly with the hurry and business like style with which the poor soldiers are carried to their long home. The coffin contained the remains of JOHN HARRIS COTT, Twenty-fourth Michigan.

The telegraph wires which were cut in several places day before yesterday, have been repaired. J.

Personal.

—We understand that a peregraph in the TIMES of Friday, stating that Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Louisville, Ky., is lecturing at Toronto for the benefit of the families of Confederate soldiers killed in battle, does great injustice to that gentleman. Residing at Toronto, he is delivering a series of discourses, purely religious in their character, on Sunday evenings, and without remuneration of any kind or in any form whatever.

SALE OF STATUARY.—Our advertising columns contain a notice of a sale of Italian marble statuary to be made at auction on Wednesday, by HENRY WOOD & Co., at their salesroom No. 450 Broadway. The collection was imported by Messrs. VITI BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, and embraces twenty works, nearly every one of which is of more than ordinary merit. We commend this notice to connoisseurs. The opportunity of making desirable purchases is such a one as rarely occurs.

Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co. have now in their gallery on exhibition, and for sale on Thursday next, the second portion of Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT's collection of pictures, containing interesting specimens by Louis Meyer, Teeson, Fauvelet, Verboeckhoven, Theodore Frere, Henriette Ronner, and other European celebrities; also, by Church, Cropsey and Rothermel, of the American school.

PICTURE SALE.—At SNEDICOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Mr. RICHARD M. STALOE, one of our best known and most worthy artists, offers at auction a collection of choice sketches, studies and pictures. The sale opens to-morrow night at 7½ o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Reception and Reading of the President's Message.

Resolutions of Inquiry Regarding Arbitrary Arrests.

The Responsibility for the Delay in the Movements of the Army.

RUMORS OF THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. MEIGS

The Court-Martial in the Case of Gen. Porter.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

THE FAILURE AT FALMOUTH.

It is no longer a question that the Army of the Potomac owes its failure to cross the Rappahannock promptly, on its arrival, to inexcusable delay in the furnishing of pontoon bridges and means of transportation. From this cause, the most magnificent military movement of the war, and one which, if promptly executed, could scarcely fail of success, has been ruined in its first step; and the army on which, more than any other, depends the hope of the nation, again placed in a critical position, necessitating an entire change in the programme for its operations. Once in possession of Fredericksburgh, and beyond the river, the army would have found a sandy country whose roads are rather improved than injured by the rain; and no one doubts that a continuation of their first rapidity of movement would have practically taken the enemy by surprise, and enabled them to enter Richmond beyond the power of the rebels to prevent.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEIGS.

The rumors in regard to Gen. MEIGS' removal are numerous and positive on both sides; his opponents affirming the certainty of his displacement, and he scouting the idea with characteristic positiveness. It is probably untrue that Gen. BUANEIDE demanded the removal of Gen. MEIGS, though known to be greatly incensed at the delinquencies in his Department, and laying the fault directly at his door.

RUMORED ARREST.

Gen. WOOLBURY is said to have been placed under arrest by order of the Secretary of War, on account of negligence in forwarding the pontoon bridges for the use of the Army of the Potomac in the late movement.

ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY.

It is stated on good authority that no less than *one hundred and eighty thousand* of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster-rolls are absent, with or without leave! To talk about discipline and organization in the face of facts like this is nonsense sublimated to the utmost attainable limit.

The President, too, is reported as having lately made the remark that the army is less in numbers to-day than when the last levy was made for three hundred thousand men!

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial to try Geo. FITZ-JOHN PORTER met this morning, when charges and specifications were formally presented. They will probably be read in open Court to-morrow. These charges relate entirely to operations connected with the last battle of Bull Run. The defence asked until Thursday to consider them, but the request will probably not be granted. General KING not having yet arrived, the Court has asked leave to proceed without him. It is understood that the investigation will be open to the public. Gen. HUNTER has asked to be relieved from duty on the Court, and to be permitted to proceed to his Department, his request will probably be granted.

Gen. POPE arrived this morning, to testify in the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER. There is comment on the circumstance that both Generals sat opposite at breakfast, each totally unconscious of the other's presence.

COL. COLBURN.

Col. COLBURN, to-day, received orders to report to Gen. CURTIS as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH will return on Thursday, and is expected to be assigned to duty in the field, in accordance with his known wishes.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Hon. ELI THAYER is expected to-morrow to receive his appointment as Military Governor of Florida, and will probably be directed immediately to commence operations in the colonization plan for repeopling that State with loyal white inhabitants.

MAJ. M'NEIL'S BODY.

The corpse of Maj. MCNEIL, of MEAGHER'S Brigade, who died on Saturday at Georgetown, was escorted to the cars to-day, on the way to Boston.

GEN. HARTRUFF.

Gen. HARTRUFF is here, but still suffering severely from his wounds.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Vice-President HAMLIN was absent. The Senate was called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Senator FOOT. All the Senators were present except the following. Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot and Wilson.

The Senate opened with prayer by Rev. DR. SUNDERLAND.

"Almighty and Everlasting God, who art in Heaven while we, Thy creatures, are upon earth, we come to Thee in our prayers to be directed aright, this day, before Thee. We thank Thee that Thy servants are met again in the Capitol undisturbed. We thank Thee that Thou hast graciously preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in the high conclave of the Nation to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly afflicted, but as yet not wholly destroyed; and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore thy blessing upon the Congress now convened together in their coming councils and labors. May they stand in more than Jewish reverence, and in more than Roman virtue before the people. Remove far away from the body and members of the American Senate all levity of mind and of manners; all Profanity and volubility of speech, and all unworthy motives and desires to give to them influence with the people in their high avocation as Conscript Fathers and Elders of the Republic. We rejoice that the machination of foreign intervention have been thus far postponed and defeated. We rejoice in that proclamation which, as we hope, has begun to inspire some salutary fear in the rebels of the South, as well as also to outreach the false and lying prophets of the North. We rejoice in that terrible fiery furnace through which we are passing to test the true spirit of the people, and the real sentiments of those who have so long and so loudly cried out for the extinction of human bondage. We pray that Thou wilt continue to uncover on the one hand the cruelties of mankind's oppressors and on the other the insincerity of their philanthropy, and when our wounds and our wretchedness shall have been fully probed, we pray, gracious God, for Thy cleansing, and healing, and sanctifying power; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

MR. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of RICHARD S. FIELDS, United States Senator from New-Jersey, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN S. THOMPSON.

MR. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of BENJAMIN F. HARDING, elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon.

MR. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of SAMUEL GREEN ARNOLD, appointed Senator from Rhode Island in place of JAS. F. SIMMONS, resigned.

The above Senators appeared and took the usual oath.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the House and inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication.

MESSRS. COLLAMER, GRIMES and SAULSBURY were appointed on the Committee.

On motion of Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was ordered that the hour of daily meeting be 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After recess, Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the Committee had waited on the President, and the Message would be immediately communicated.

The Message of the President was received and read by the Secretary.

After the reading of the Message, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The proceedings of the House opened with a prayer from Chaplain STOCKTON, during which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of the liberty of the slave—for our emancipation from a system which he said had involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame, and for renewed union, and greater power, and greater love, and greater joy forever.

At the conclusion of the prayer the roll of members was called by States.

A quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) a similar message was sent to the Senate, and, at his (WASHBURNE'S) instance, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate to wait upon the President, and inform him both Houses were ready to receive any communication he (President LINCOLN) might have to make.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the cheapest, most expeditious, and reliable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, when the exigency may arise of establishing water communication from other waters to the Lakes, and that the Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliable, together with the time and cost of the work.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution, which was adopted

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report to the House of Representatives at an early day, by what authority of the Constitution or the laws, if any, the Postmaster-General undertakes to decide what newspapers may, and what newspapers shall not, be transmitted through the mails of the United States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following

Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting or pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the U. S., without any public charge being preferred against them and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and

Whereas, Such arrests have been made in the States where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretense thereof, or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government, and

Whereas, It is the sacred right of every citizen of the United States that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without "due process of law," and, when arrested, shall have a "speedy and public trial by an impartial jury;" therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, as a usurpation of power, never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested, and yet held, shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the preamble and resolution were laid on the table by a vote of eighty against forty.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Fort Warren, in Fort Lafayette, in the Forts of Delaware, in the Old Capitol Prison, and in any forts or places of confinement; upon what charges such citizens were arrested, and that the President also inform the House of Representatives the names of the persons arrested in the State of Illinois and confined in prisons outside of the limits of said State, what the charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose order all such arrests were made.

Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was adopted, by yeas, 74, nays, 40.

After some comparatively unimportant business was then transacted, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes, to await the message of President LINCOLN.

When the House reassembled, the Message of the President was submitted.

[The Message will be found in full elsewhere.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President would forthwith communicate in writing.

Private Secretary NICHOLAY then appeared and delivered the Message, which having been read,

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that it, together with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desired to say a few words, but was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operation of which the motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

The following new members took their seats in the House to-day: GEO. F. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, in place of JACKSON, deceased; THOS. A. D. FESSENDEN, of Maine, vice WALTON, resigned; AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BAILEY.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. COX, to amend the act of July last so as to increase the revenue by the reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon.

The galleries of both houses were crowded to-day on the opening of the session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that, in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that affect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterward befel the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations, with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual Conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the Commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated, in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others, influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1862.

SIR: It is due to the naval service that in this report I should, first of all, recount to you, and through you to Congress and the country, the operations and achievements of our naval forces during the eventful year which has elapsed since my last annual communication. Since the commencement of our National difficulties, four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier, with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved. These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade of such gigantic proportions that eminent foreign statesmen in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement, publicly to denounce it as a "material impossibility."

After a flattering testimonial to the officers of the blockade, the Secretary proceeds to give the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

Some changes in the command of the squadrons and flotillas have taken place, and new organizations have been made during the year.

The North Atlantic squadron, guarding the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, continued in charge of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH until the 6th of September, when he was relieved on his own request by Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, who has since had that command.

The South Atlantic squadron, which blockades the harbors and coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and the eastern portion of the Florida peninsula, no change has taken place. Rear-Admiral DUPONT, assigned to that squadron when it was first made a distinct organization, still remains in active and useful service on that highly-interesting station.

The neccasity of a division of the Gulf squadron having been stated to be necessary in my last annual report, was consummated on the 21st of February, Flag-Officer MCKEAN retaining command of the eastern Gulf squadron, the limits of which comprised the southern and western portions of the Florida peninsula, commencing at Cape CANAVERAL, on the eastern coast, and extending to Pensacola. On the 4th of June he was, on his own application, in consequence of impaired health, relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral LARDNER. This officer's health also giving way, he was compelled to ask to be relieved, and Commodore THEODORUS BAILEY has been appointed his successor.

The Western Gulf squadron guarded a coast, which, commencing at and including Pensacola, extended westward to the Rio Grande, and was, from a variety of causes, one of the most important and responsible commands ever intrusted to a naval officer. From the harbors and rivers subject to that blockade there are exported in peaceful times vast amounts of cotton, sugar and other products. Within those limits are the ocean outlets of the great central valley of the Union; and in selecting the officer who should be put in command of the squadron, regard was had to an expedition for which the Department had made extensive preparation, and in which the whole Government had participated, for the capture of New-Orleans and reopening the navigation of the Mississippi. After scrutiny and deliberate consideration this responsible position was intrusted to Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, in the confident belief that his courage and energy were equal to the exigency.

Besides these large squadrons on our maritime frontier, it became a necessity at an early period of the insurrection to have an organized naval force on the Mississippi and its tributaries. On the 16th of May, 1861, Commander JOHN RODGERS was directed to report to the War Department, which in the preliminary stages assumed the chief expense, for the purpose of initiating an armed flotilla on the Western waters, and immediately entered upon his duties. Proceeding to the West, he purchased steamers, which, under his supervision, were fitted, armed, and armored as gunboats, and thus was commenced the organization of the Mississippi flotilla, which a few months later made itself felt in a succession of achievements that electrified the country. But before Commander RODGERS had an opportunity of completing his arrangements and taking his vessels into action, Capt. A. H. FOOTE was appointed to the command of the flotilla. The labors commenced by Commander RODGERS swelled into gigantic proportions under Flag-Officer FOOTE, whose energies and talents were exerted in creating and preparing that navy on the Western waters, which he soon made so serviceable to the country. Painfully wounded at Fort Donelson, he was relieved on the 9th of May by Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, who was soon after appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in October relinquished the command. By order of Congress, the gunboat fleet was transferred to the navy, and now constitutes an important squadron, under the command of Acting Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, who entered upon his duties on the 15th of October.

The active operations of the Potomac flotilla ceased, in a great measure, after the erection of the extensive rebel batteries on the Virginia shore in the Autumn of 1861. For several months the commerce on this important avenue to the national capital was almost entirely suspended, though at no time was the passage of our armed naval vessels prevented. In March the batteries were abandoned by the insurgents, and the troops which garrisoned them were withdrawn. The advance of our army toward Richmond made the duty on the Potomac comparatively light during the Spring and Summer. At present the flotilla is under the command of Commodore HARWOOD, and is rendering good service by checking illicit traffic, and capturing many prisoners and no small amount of property.

The transfer of the army to the York Peninsula, and its detention before Richmond, compelled the Navy Department to divert some of its gunboats and vessels destined for other service to the waters of James and York Rivers. After the battle of Malvern Hill and the concentration of the army on James River, such was the condition of affairs that it became necessary to organize the vessels which had been retained to cooperate with and protect the army into a distinct organization. Capt. CHARLES WILKES was detailed for that duty on the 6th of July, and entered upon the work with energy, but the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula in August released the vessels which had been diverted from their original destination, and rendered it unnecessary to continue an independent organization in James River. The flotilla was therefore disbanded on the 31st of August.

The persistent and systematic attempts to violate our blockade, and furnish assistance to the inaugrents in defiance of our laws, made it necessary that specific and effective measures should be adopted to prevent these lawless proceedings. This purpose had been interrupted, and the proceedings to effect it delayed, in consequence of the detention of the army before Richmond during the Spring and Summer, our vessels being indispensable auxiliaries while the army lingered on the upper waters of James River. Immediately on being liberated, a flying squadron was organized with a view of sweeping from our coast and the neighboring waters the lawless contrabandists who made it a business to violate our blockade and promote the efforts of those who are engaged in schemes to break up our Union and subvert the Government. The command of this flying squadron has been given to Acting Rear Admiral WILKES, who sailed from Hampton Roads in the *Wachusett* on the 24th of September.

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

The Mississippi, the main artery of the great central valley of the Union, with its principal tributaries contracting many thousand miles of inland navigation which had been interrupted, is under our control, except at Vicksburgh, where the rebels still retain possession, but from which, with a cooperating military force, they can at any time be expelled. Each one of our blockading squadrons has secure and holds a considerable portion of the coast within their respective limits, and in each there is a commodious and open port for rendezvous, refitment and supply, where imports and exports may be made under the authority of a collector duly appointed by the National Government. Nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region, in its main points of commercial or strategic importance—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake through Roanoke, Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.; Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola to New-Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrecoverably under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force. But a short time can elapse before the few remaining ports which are still in the possession of the insurgents will be reduced to our naval or military occupation and authority. When the insurrection is thus excluded from the coast, there may be presented for decision—and its near approximation makes allusion to it justifiable—the grave and important question whether, in so far as relates to all such ports and places on the insurgent sea-coast thus actually held and controlled by the National Government in time of war for war purposes, and by the power of war, it be not our right and duty to dismiss the costly apparatus and embarrassing formalities and rules of an international blockade, and to substitute in place of it, within all the ports and places held and occupied by our forces, our own domestic authority to control all trade therein, as we control everything else there, and thus to subject at such points all commerce, coastwise and foreign, of export or import, to such conditions and restrictions and regulations, either of admission or exclusion, as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a present war power, afloat in the harbor or on shore in a military Custom-house, may enforce. Such has been the practice of nations in times of rebellion. Such was our practice in the Mexican ports which we held during the war with that country. Should such a policy be adopted, among other important advantages resulting from it would be the release of our fleets from much of their present harassing and exhausting blockade duty, and the immediate concentration of their activity in the protection of our commerce on the high seas by the pursuit in augmented force, and probably the speedy capture and punishment, of the marauders who now avail themselves of the incessant occupation of the mass of our naval force in other scenes of action for the temporary prosecution of their piratical designs.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ROANOKE ISLAND.

At the commencement of the blockade constant annoyance was experienced from various sources by means of vessels of light draught, which made ingress or egress through the sounds and inner waters on the coast of North Carolina. To gain possession of the important points within the sounds was therefore necessary.

Early in January, a joint expedition of the navy and army for operations in the waters of North Carolina, moved from Hampton Roads, under the command of Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH and Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, respectively.

Mr. WELLES here entered into a detailed description of the naval operations at Roanoke Island; the destruction of the rebel flotilla in that vicinity; the capture of Edenton; obstruction of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal; the capture of Newbern and Washington, North Carolina; Fort Macon; the operations of the gunboats in the Pamunkey River in May last; the engagement between the iron clads and the rebel batteries on James River; the various expeditions from Port Royal; the capture of Fort Pulaski; the reoccupation of various portions of Florida, the attack on Charleston; the expedition against Cedar Keys; the capture of New Orleans by operations of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT on the Mississippi, the bombardment of Vicksburgh; the capture of Galveston and other points in Texas; capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; the capture of Island No. 10, and other operations of the Northern Mississippi Flotilla; capture of Forts Pillow and Memphis, and operations on the Yazoo River. The readers of the TIMES have long since become familiar with all the facts connected with these memorable events. Though valuable as a matter of history, we cannot find room this morning for these portions of the Secretary's report.

PRIVATEERS.

The rebel armed steamer *Sumter*, which, after committing depredations, was, at the date of my last report, fleeing to escape our cruisers, crossed the Atlantic. She was tracked to Gibraltar, where she has since remained, one of our cruisers vigilantly guarding her from Algeciras. With this exception, no other armed vessel has plundered our commerce or inflicted injury on our countrymen until within a recent period, when a steamer known as 290, or *Alabama*, built and fitted out in England—a vessel that had not been in any port or visited any waters but those of Great Britain—went forth from the shores of that country ravaging, sinking, burning and destroying the property of our merchants, who, knowing our peaceful relations with England, and uninformed that such a cruiser had been permitted to leave Great Britain, were unprepared for such assault and devastation.

How far and to what results this clause may be carried with impunity to the Government which tolerates it is matter of grave consideration. The piratical privateer 290, or *Alabama*, has no register nor record, no regular ship's papers nor evidence of transfer, and no vessel captured by her has ever been sent into any port for adjudication and condemnation. All forms of law which civilization has introduced to protect and guard private rights, and all those regulations of public justice which distinguish and discriminate the legalized naval vessel from the pirate, are disregarded and violated by this lawless rover which though built in and sailing from England, has no acknowledged flag or recognized nationality, nor any accessible port to which to send any ship she may seize, nor any legal tribunal to adjudge her captures. Under the English flag, in which they rendided, and by the torch of the incendiary, appealing to their humanity, our merchantmen have been lured to destruction.

She was built and fitted out in British ports in flagrant violation of British law and of the royal proclamation of neutrality, and I have reason to believe that her crew is composed almost exclusively of British subjects, or persons who, pursuing a lawful voyage, would be entitled to ship and receive protection as British seamen.

Before this piratical cruiser left Great Britain the authorities of that country were informed by the recognized official agents of this Government of her character and purposes. The British Government, thus invoked, came too late to prevent her sailing. To what extent, under these circumstances, the Government of Great Britain is bound in honor and justice to make indemnification for the destruction of private property which this lawless vessel may perpetrate, is a question that may present itself for disposal. It is alluded to now and here, not only from a sense of duty toward our commercial interests and rights, but also by reason of the fact that recent intelligence indicates that still other vessels of a similar character are being fitted out in British ports to depredate upon our commerce.

Our own cruisers not being permitted to remain in British ports to guard against these outrages, nor to coal while cruising, nor to repair damages in their harbors when injuries are sustained, the arrest of them is difficult, and attended with great uncertainty. This Department has dispatched vessels to effect the capture of the *Alabama*, and there is now quite a fleet on the ocean engaged in pursuing her.

After commenting upon the limited naval force at command at the beginning of the rebellion, and the necessity of its increase, the Secretary gives the following statistics:

THE NAVAL FORCES

When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this Department, in March, 1861, there were out 42 vessels then in commission, and, as stated in my last annual report, but 76 vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the 7,600 seamen in the pay of the Government, there were, on the 10th of March, 1861, but 207 men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the Navy-yards and depots, or to aid in suppressing the rising insurrection.

We have at this time afloat, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force consisting of 427 vessels, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, 353 vessels, armed in the aggregate with 1,577 guns, and of the capacity of 240,026 tons.

AVNAL FORCE AT DATE OF THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy	76	1,783	105,272
Purchased vessels	136	518	71,297
New vessels, completed and under construction	52	256	41,443
Total	264	2,557	218,010

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy	74	1,691	109,808
Purchased vessels	180	668	86,910
Transferred from War and Treasury Departments	50	230	32,828
New vessels, completed and under construction	123	659	120,290
Total	427	3,268	340,036
Increase since last reported	163	711	122,020

LOSSES BY SHIPWRECK AND IN BATTLE.

Name.	Class.	Guns.	Tons.	Remarks.
R. R. Forbes	Steamer	3	32	Wreck'd February, 1862, coast of N. Carolina.
Congress	Frigate	50	1,867	In action with Merrimac, M'ch 8, 1862.
Cumberland	Sloop	24	1,726	In action with Merrimac, M'ch 8, 1862.
Whitehall	Steamer	4	323	At Old Point, March 9, 1862, by fire.
M. J. Carlton	Mortar schr.	3	178	Attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 19, 1862.
Varuos	Steamer	9	1,300	In action with rebel gunboats below New-Orleans, April 24, 1862.
Sidney C. Jones	Mortar schr.	3	245	Ground'd below Vicksburgh and burnt to prev'nt falling into the hands of enemy.
Island Belle	Steamer	2	123	Ground'd in Appomattox River, June, 1862, and burned to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.
Adirondack	Screw sloop.	9	1,240	Wrecked near Abaco, Aug. 23, 1862.
Henry Andrew	Steamer	3	177	Wrecked in a gale near Cape Henry, Aug. 24, 1862.
Sumter	Steam Ram.	2	400	Grounded in Mississippi River and abandoned.
Total		112	7,908	

ADDED SINCE 4TH OF MARCH, 1861.
(Exclusive of those lost.)

	No. of Ves'ls	Guns.	Tons.
By purchase	180	688	86,910
By transfer	50	230	32,628
By construction	123	659	120,290
Total	353	1,577	240,028

ADDED BY CONSTRUCTION.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Second-class screw sloops-of-war	13	116	16,396
Screw gunboats	27	108	14,033
Side-wheel gunboats	39	296	36,377
Armored wooden vessels	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels	32	74	32,631
Total	123	659	120,290

IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Seaboard.			
Armored wooden vessels	8	56	19,005
Armored iron vessels	20	42	22,511
Western Rivers.			
Armored wooden vessels	4	9	1,688
Armored wooden vessels, (transferred from War Department.)	10	122	6,284
Armored iron vessels	12	32	10,020
Total	54	261	59,808

NAVY ON WESTERN WATERS.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons
Armored vessels	26	261	59,808
Wooden gunboats	18	79	6,380
Transports & ordnance steamers	10	2	9,000
Rams	5	24	11,200
Armed tugs	13	13	650
Total	72	379	87,038

When the vessels now under construction are completed, the navy will consist of—

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line	6	501	16,494
Frigates	6	360	10,237
Sloops-of-war	16	289	14,305
Brigs	4	20	999
Ships, including store and receiving vessels	23	139	18,087
Schooners	29	69	5,521
Barks	18	92	8,432
Yachts	2	2	200
Total	104	1,415	74,175

STEAM VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Screw frigates	5	226	16,272
Screw sloops, 1st class	6	133	11,565
Screw sloops, 2d class	21	167	23,992
Screw gunboats, (new)	27	108	14,033
Iron-clad vessels	54	261	59,808
Side-wheel frigates	4	49	9,003
Side-wheel gunboats, (new)	39	296	36,367
Side-wheel gunboats, (old navy)	5	11	2,190
Screw steamers, (purchased)	53	215	23,490
Side-wheel steamers, (pur'sed)	63	250	38,617
Screw steamers, (old navy)	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, transports, &c., transferred from other departments	40	108	26,544
Total	323	1,853	265,861

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	104	1,415	74,175
Steam vessels	323	1,853	265,861
Total	427	3,268	340,036

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The attention of this Department was turned to the subject of iron-clad vessels immediately after the commencement of hostilities and the adoption of measures for the enlargement of the navy. It was a subject full of difficulty and doubt. Experiments upon a large scale at expense, both in England and France, if not resulting in absolute failure, had achieved but a limited and questionable success. Yet it was evident that a new and material element in maritime warfare was developing itself, and demanded immediate attention. In this view I recommended to Congress, at its extra session on the 4th of July, 1861, the whole subject, and asked authority to organize a Commission for investigation. Thirty days after this action on my part, Congress conferred the authority requested, and appropriated $1,500,000 for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels upon such models as should receive the approval of the Department. On the day after the law had been approved, the Commission was constituted, and the Department advertised for proposals. Of the various plans and propositions submitted, three vessels of different models were recommended by the Board, which received the approval of the Department. Contracts were forthwith made for constructing the *Monitor*, the *Galena* and the *Ironsides*. All of these vessels are now in the service. It was the intention and constant effort of the Department and the contractors that the *Monitor* should be completed in the month of January, but there was delay in consequence of the difficulties incident to an undertaking of such novelty and magnitude, and there were also some slight defects which were, however, promptly remedied, and she left New-York early in March, reaching Hampton Roads on the night of the 8th.

Her arrival, though not as soon as anticipated, was most opportune and important. For some time the department had heard with great solicitude of the progress which the insurgents had made in armoring and equipping the large war steamer *Merrimac*, which had fallen into their hands when Norfolk was abandoned. On the afternoon of the 8th of March this formidable vessel, heavily armored and armed, and fully prepared to operate both as a ram and a war steamer, came down the Elizabeth River, accompanied by several smaller steamers, two of them partially armored, to attack the vessels of the blockading squadron that were in and about Hampton Roads. When the *Merrimac* and her attendants made their appearance, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, two sailing vessels, were anchored off Newport News, and the remaining vessels were in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, some six miles distant. The *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke* and the *St. Lawrence* got immediately under way and proceeded toward the scene of action.

Mr. WELLS gives a detailed account of the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and continues:

Before the occurrence of these events, entertaining a conviction that at least one of the models of iron-clad vessels—that of the *Monitor*, an original invention of JOHN ERICSSON, of New-York—would prove a successful experiment, and that it was particularly adapted to our harbor and coast defence, and service on the shallow waters of our seaboard, I estimated, in my annual report, last December, for the immediate construction of twenty iron-clad steamers. The House of Representatives promptly responded to this recommendation, and passed a bill "Authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, as he shall deem best for the public interest, not exceeding twenty-one iron-clad steam gunboats." The Senate delayed action on this bill until February, when, foreseeing that the country would suffer from longer inaction, I addressed the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate on the subject, and the result was the immediate passage of the bill which had originated in the House in December.

At the earliest practicable moment after the enactment of this law the Department commenced entering into contracts for the construction of armored vessels, most of them on the plan of the *Monitor*.

The *Galena*, a less formidable vessel, was for some time under fire from plunging shot at Drury's Bluff, on James River. As yet the *Ironsides*, recently completed, has not been tested in action, but it is believed she will prove a formidable fighting vessel. That we might be prepared for extraordinary emergencies, it was deemed advisable to put armature on one of our steam-frigates, and the *Roanoke* was selected for that purpose.

Whatever success may attend the large and costly armored ships of the *Warrior* class, which are being constructed by some of the maritime Powers of Europe, cruising in deep waters, they can scarcely cause alarm here, for we have within the United States few harbors that are accessible to them, and for those few the Government can always be prepared whenever a foreign war is imminent. It has been deemed advisable, however, that we should have a few large-sized armed cruisers, of great speed, for ocean service, as well as of the class of smaller vessels for coastwise and defensive operations.

In the construction of iron-clads of the Monitor class, the nautical qualities of the vessel have not been the governing object, for with light draft and heavy armament, high speed is not attainable. But they are adapted to the shallow waters of our coast and harbors, few of which are accessible to vessels of great magnitude. While the larger armored vessels, with their heavy armament, cannot nearly approach our shores, those of the Monitor class can penetrate even the inner waters, rivers, harbors and bayous of our extended double coast.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress above referred to, I appointed, on the 12th of August, a Board of Officers, consisting of Rear Admiral STRINGHAM, Commodores VAN BRUNT and GARDNER and Capt. MARSTON, of the navy, Prof. BACHE and Engineer SANGER, to make the required examination, and report. The Board was assiduously engaged for over two months upon the duty assigned it, and, after completing the survey and examination, revised their labor; and, upon a full discussion of the subject, the members unanimously rejected any proposition for the contemplated Navy-yard on the waters of Narragansett Bay. In regard to the two other locations, League Island and New-London, and which is best adapted to the purposes of such a Navy-yard and depot as is contemplated by the law, the Board was divided in opinion, and presented majority and minority reports. The majority, comprising four members, award to New-London the preference over League Island for a Navy-yard. The minority as fully and emphatically give their preference to League Island as possessing important requisites which the other does not, and as being better adapted to the special wants of the Government and the objects of the law authorizing the appointment of the commission.

After giving his reasons for differing from the conclusions of the Commission on the location of the Navy-yards, the Secretary says

The conflicting reports, and the conditions annexed to the law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive and accept League Island, have occasioned embarrassment, and I have therefore deemed it respectful to delay action until Congress should convene. As neither the harbor of New-London, nor the waters of Narragansett Bay are adapted to the purposes and wants of an iron navy, whatever may be their advantages in other respects, and as League Island has the requisites of fresh water, security from external enemies, and proximity to iron and coal, I propose to receive and accept for the Government the munificent donation of the City of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

After enlarging upon the necessity of an iron-clad navy, the Secretary says:

It is as important that the Government should build its own ships of iron as of wood. If the apparent cost in either case is greater, the actual value is also greater. It is of the first importance that the material, whether of iron or wood, should be of the best quality, and as regards iron, this can be insured and made certain only by its being received and reserved at Government establishments. The large quantities required will always enable the Government to purchase on economical terms. It is well understood that the qualities of iron vary greatly, and the use of inferior kinds will be both disastrous and expensive. Experiments with shot in target practice demonstrate that some qualities have much greater powers of resistance than others, and are therefore better for armature. Other qualities may better resist corrosion, and be more suitable to the action of sea water, and still others may be adapted to the internal parts exposed to different chemical action. These qualities and denominations will be ascertained by observations, and tests that the Government can alone well make and faithfully apply in the construction of its war vessels. Contractors and private establishments will not be equally vigilant and careful in making the proper selections and assortments.

An establishment such as the Department has in view, and has heretofore recommended, will enable the Government to have all the advantages of the best and most suitable descriptions in the construction of vessels of iron and of iron armature. Steam machinery, anchors, chain cables, and heavy iron work for the naval service, would be manufactured at the same establishment to advantage.

The necessity of such a dock-yard and establishment is becoming so important, that I deem it proper again to present the subject to the consideration of Congress. As yet we have but few iron vessels, and these chiefly of foreign construction; but we have built and are building iron-clad vessels at private establishments—not one at our public yards.

In sustaining our position as a naval power, we must be prepared for reverses that may befall us in battle or by calamities incident to ocean service. A wise precaution will always provide a reserve of ships to take the place of those that may be injured or destroyed. Vessels should be in different stages of progress of construction, thereby giving constant employment to a certain number of skilful mechanics. Stores of material can well be accumulated in days of peace for the emergencies of war.

Such was the former policy of the Government, and for many years an annual appropriation was made for the gradual increase of the navy. Under this policy there were in times of peace large accumulations of material at the different yards. It was from the stock thus collected and seasoned that our vessels were mainly built.

Gradually this policy was changed. Successive Administrations, with a view to the appearance of economy and a show of small expenditure, restricted the estimates for supplies to amounts barely sufficient to keep its few ships afloat.

The war found us literally destitute of materials in our navy-yards, as well as with but few ships to sustain the national integrity. From mistaken economy, or from design, the Government was, in its need, deficient in ships and destitute of material for their construction. No alternative was left, when resistance was made, but for the Department to build its vessels as speedily as possible, and of such timber as could, in the great haste and emergency, be procured. As a consequence, vessels that should have lasted for years will soon perish, and must in the meantime involve heavy expense for necessary repairs in order to keep them afloat.

As vessels of wood will always be used to some extent for naval purposes, and as they can, for the present at least, be constructed more speedily than of iron, it will be wise economy to have a reasonable quantity of timber always in store.

A special appropriation annually for the purpose of accumulating a stock of material, must always be advantageous to the Government. In that way the navy can be best and most economically supplied; can make better purchases, and have more time to examine and test the deliveries.

WESTERN DEPOT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be advisable at an early period to establish a naval depôt on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this Administration. The want of an establishment in that quarter, where vessels may be constructed, armed, and armored, equipped and repaired, has been severely felt, and in the absence of such an establishment the Department has been compelled to resort to expedients that may have been sometimes disadvantageous.

For an iron navy the great rivers of the West are well adapted, and the immense resources in iron and coal that are distributed throughout that region, indicate what must be the undoubted policy of the Government at no distant period in relation to such an establishment. The time may not have arrived when the selection of a permanent location for a navy-yard and foundery shall be made, but it must be in the near future, and until then the Department will be dependent in a great degree on private establishments and such temporary arrangements as can be secured.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

A long period of peace had rendered the Government inattentive to the defence of the harbors, and under recent alarms the municipal authorities of many of our cities have made application for naval vessels to protect them from apprehended danger. Although solicitous to relieve any portion of our citizens even from unnecessary alarm, the Department could not furnish the force required for every place exposed, nor has it been anticipated that such force would be expected of the navy. It has been the understanding that the fortifications were to be relied upon as furnishing the required security, while the navy performed a different service. No longer ago than May last the Chief Engineer of the War Department, in a communication to Congress, states that "As a general rule, with hardly an exception, the permanent defensive works of the United States were designed to forbid the passage through the waters subject to their fire of hostile vessels, or to prevent the use of such waters by an enemy in his vessels, or to secure the use of the waters for our own vessels. So long as these forts fulfill these conditions our fortified ports, navy-yards, and harbors of refuge will be secure against injury from an enemy's ships, and the waters protected by them will be available for the use of our vessels and forbidden to those of an enemy. That is to say, these forts are designed as defences against hostile military power afloat."

While there may be difference of opinions as to the views here expressed, there is none whatever that the fortifications at our principal ports should be, and doubtless are, adequate defences against any cruiser or cruisers that may be afloat in the cause of the insurgents. It has not, therefore, entered into the estimates and arrangements of the Navy Department to furnish vessels for the defence of our ports, nor to detach them from other imperative duties for that purpose, when other provisions have been made by the Government and have been uniformly relied upon for their protection.

DOCKING.

Our facilities for docking ships are altogether inadequate to our naval wants, and in a foreign war with a formidable power our condition would be deplorable. We have but one dry dock at each naval station, and three of our six docks are of wood, being both perishable and combustible. The capacity of these docks is much below the size required for some of the vessels we are now building, and such as we must build for the future. Other nations, finding themselves in a similar condition, are now enlarging their dry docks; and we, having but three permanent ones, and they designed for vessels of less dimensions than some we now build, should have new and suitable ones, and their construction should be forthwith commenced. Some of them should be at least 550 feet in length, with a breadth of 80 feet, to admit of large increase. Docks of wood are too perishable, and require greater depth of water for heavy ships than our harbors can furnish.

The importance of constructing wet basins at such of the navy-yards as are sufficiently capacious to admit of it, adverted to by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is commended to the consideration of Congress.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY.

The act of the 5th of July last, reorganizing the Navy Department, creates three additional bureaus. This insures a much better distribution of the labors, and very much simplifies and facilitates the business of the Department. The law has so recently gone into operation, and the officers have so lately entered upon their duties, that the results and benefits are but partially developed. I am satisfied, however, even in this early stage of the proceedings, that the change will be productive of efficiency and economy, and be advantageous in every respect, while the energy and talents of the chiefs who have been brought into the counsels of the department will inspire it with additional vigor.

The greatly increased labor imposed upon the Department in consequence of the greatly increased number of men and vessels in service, with a vastly more active employment, calls for additional clerical force in order that justice may be done to the service and the Government.

By the act of Dec. 21, 1861, it was enacted that any naval officer whose name had been in the on the Naval Register forty-five years, or who had attained the age of sixty-two years, shall be retired from active service, and his name be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was authorized to detail retired officers to active duty, and might, on their receiving a vote of thanks from Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise.

By the same law the President was authorized to select any officer from the grades of captain or commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of "Flag-officer," and the officer thus assigned was to have command in rank as if he were the senior officer of the squadron.

The officers of the blockading squadrons and of the Mississippi flotilla were recognized Flag-officers, until the passage of the act of the 16th of July, establishing the grade of Rear-Admiral, when they received that appointment.

The act of July 16, 1862, "to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," does justice in conferring ranks and grades that had, until that time, been withheld from as meritorious and gallant a class of officers as ever devoted their days and periled their lives for their country. Though the justice to which they were entitled has long been delayed, it was gracefully and generously rendered by the present Congress, and has been and is appreciated by the brave men who are its recipients, and by all attached to the service, as a just recognition of the worth and ability of the officers of the American navy. It is a gratifying fact also that our countrymen have responded with such unanimity to the action of Congress, and that the unworthy prejudices against naval titles and honors that once existed have so generally disappeared.

The commanders of our squadrons now hold rank with those of other naval powers on the ocean, on distant service, and whichever they carry our flag, or appear as the representatives of their country.

The operations and working of the law may be improved and modified, in some respects, without changing the general principles of it, which are correct.

Votes of thanks having been tendered Flag-Officers L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, S. F. DUPONT, D. G. FARRAGUT, and A. H. FOOTE, they were nominated to the Senate for the place of Rear-Admiral on the day subsequent to approval of the act. At the same time the names of Capts. Chas. Stewart, Geo. C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Eli A. F. Lavalette, Silas H. Stringham, and Hiram Paulding were sent in for confirmation as Rear-Admirals on the retired list. The nominations not having been submitted until the closing hours of the session, were not acted on by the Senate, but the officers have been continued in the places to which they were promoted. Officers commanding squadrons, who, by the act of December last, were entitled to the rank and title of Flag-Officers, have, since the passage of the act of July 16, been awarded, while on duty, the position of acting Rear-Admiral, thereby conferring on them rank corresponding with that of officers in similar position in the navies of other countries, and relative rank with the army officers of our own, when cooperating or brought together on active service.

In pursuance of the requirements of the fourth section of the "act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," directing that the "Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an Advisory Board of not less than three officers senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the active list of line officers above and including the grade of masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who, in the opinion of the Board, are worthy of promotion," I, on the 22d of July, appointed Capt. William B. Shubrick President, and Captains Francis Gregory, E. A. F. Lavallette, W. H. Gardner and William W. McKean as members of the Board.

This Board assembled in Washington, on the 24th July, and concluded their labors on the 5th of August. Notice was forthwith given the officers whom they had designated of their rank and position. The fifth section of the law enacts that "the officers recommended shall be immediately commissioned," but as the Senate was not then in session, and as the right of selection and appointment cannot be conferred on an Advisory Board, or by law or congressional action to any other tribunal than is specified by the Constitution, the names recommended will be presented for nomination and confirmation, subject to the decision of the President and Senate respectively.

The law having made no express provision for officers not recommended by the Advisory Board, either by promotion or retiring them, a question arises as to the disposition that is to be made of the officers thus superseded, for it is presumed they are not to be dismissed, although a strict and literal compliance with the act would seem to require it. In another respect the law inadvertently does injustice to certain officers of the grade of captain, who, though meritorious, are superseded by the act.

These and some other defects and incongruities require remedial legislation, and I respectfully invite attention to them.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The largely increased number of vessels, and the greatly augmented force of the navy in every respect, call for an additional number of educated and properly disciplined officers. But it is well known that, while the demand for officers has increased, there has been a large diminution of their number by the desertion of those who, at the commencement of the insurrection, left the service. Efforts to supply the deficiency, and meet our necessities from the Naval Academy as early as possible, have been attended with embarrassment from legislative action in regard to appointments. The school itself has been restricted, not only by its removal, but by the failure to complete the authorized number, in consequence of no selections of candidates having been made by representatives in many of the districts.

Whatever may be thought of the propriety of surrendering to the popular branch of the legislative department of the Government appointments, or the control of appointments, expressly confided, in all cases, by the Constitution to other departments of the Government, and never to either branch of Congress, or of the policy of mingling the legislative authority with executive duties, the practice of the Department has been to make the rule of appointment accord with the laws which are enacted. It is not necessary to discuss in this place the right of Congress to prescribe the locality from which appointments shall be made. As an indication of a disposition that the naval officers should be distributed throughout the country, the Executive has made it a point to conform, as far as practicable, to the rule or regulation indicated in the several laws upon the subject. In consequence of the insurrection, however, and the neglect or refusal of several of the States to elect Representatives to Congress, the number of midshipmen had become reduced at the period when the country required an increase, and the efficiency of the navy was thus impaired or diminished by the rebellion, for the suppression of which its fullest power was invoked. Notwithstanding the desire to conform to the wishes of Congress, so far as they could practically be carried into effect, it was deemed unwise to permit those who were waging war against the Government to weaken its energy and impair its strength, or destroy or lessen our naval power by permitting the insurgents, through neglect, to reduce the numbers so of valuable an institution as the Naval Academy, through a literal adherence to regulations of doubtful constitutionality. Foreseeing this state of things, I have, in former reports, suggested to Congress that the Executive should have authority, in form of law as well as in fact, to select candidates for unrepresented districts as well as for districts whose representatives should have made no selection.

When, therefore, the period approache for the formation of the class of the present year, and there remained a large number of vacancies unsupplied, it was concluded to fill up the Academy by appointments for some of the vacancies created by the rebellion. Such a course of action, plainly demanded, by the exigencies of the public service, appeared to be in accordance with the policy and spirit of the act of July 16, 1862, though some of the provisions of that act, as it was passed, appear to be expressed in inapt terms, and to be, indeed, to some extent, confused, if not contradictory.

The number of midshipmen authorized by law is 515; the number now in the Academy is 376, leaving 139 vacancies, and it is proposed, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, to form a second class at the

of-war, even before the great change which the service has undergone by the introduction of [illegible] engineers, seamen, and [illegible] marines. An incongruity attaches to the [illegible] for the marines are partly under the army [illegible] and regulations, and partly under the naval [illegible]. On shore they are paid by a marine paymaster, on shipboard by a navy paymaster. They are subsisted on the army ration on shore, while on shipboard they have the navy ration. Consequently the condition of the marines vary from shore to ship, or ship to shore, as they may be employed.

It would be better were the corps to be permanently attached to either the naval or army service, instead of occupying an equivocal attitude as regards both.

The discipline and proficiency of the corps are reported to be satisfactory.

It is respectfully submitted that it is due to the corps, from its numbers and position, that the Commander should be made a Brigadier-General, and thereby have rank corresponding with like commands.

SEAMEN AND EMBLOYEES IN NAVY YARDS.

The number of persons employed on board of our naval vessels, including receiving ships and recruits, is about 28,000; and there are not less than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at the different Navy-yards and naval stations.

It would be difficult to state the number employed at private yards and establishments of Government work and under contracts with the departments.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the several bureaus connected with the Department exhibit in detail the operations of the year in all matters pertaining to them respectively.

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks details specifically the various changes that have been made during the past year in the different navy-yards, and gives his reasons at length for not purchasing land on Seavey's Island, for which a contingent appropriation was made at the last session of Congress. He also offers some suggestions relative to the location of a navy yard to meet the wants of the country in the construction of iron and armored vessels.

The chief of the Bureau of Construction submits the usual statistics connected with his department. The large expenditure and vast details that devolve on this officer make his duties at all times arduous and responsible, and they have been immensely increased by the times, yet they have been met and discharged with unwearied assiduity. By the establishment of the Bureau of Equipment, the labor of the Construction Bureau will be greatly relieved; yet it must, under any circumstances, be onerous and responsible.

The improvements in ordnance equal, perhaps, if they do not excel, those which are made in armature. On this subject great progress has been made within a few years, and the theory and practice, under the direction of the skillful officer who has given it his special attention, and whose abilities in that capacity originally caused him to be detached from active duties afloat, and whose great services led him to be placed at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, have elevated the standard of ordnance in the navy.

Like every other branch of the public service, that of ordnance was wholly unprepared for the great crisis that befel the country in 1861, and one of the most embarrassing difficulties at the commencement of our national troubles was that of procuring ordnance as rapidly as was required for our increasing navy. To remedy the deficiencies and wants when our vessels were multiplying, we were compelled for a time to revert to old artillery which had been discarded, and to avail ourselves of extraordinary means to meet the then existing necessities. These difficulties have been, in a measure, overcome, and our ordnance is greatly improved and improving.

It gives me pleasure to invite attention to the elaborate and exceedingly interesting report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and to ask the favorable consideration of Congress to his suggestions, particularly those recommending an ample supply of munitions in advance for service.

The chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing transmits the usual abstracts and statements of the operations of his department, and calls attention to the working, particularly in time of war, of the present contract system, as required by law. In some respects it may be modified for the better, and if the article of bread, and perhaps other naval supplies, were taken from the list of contract articles the Government might be better served. The chief of the bureau recommends the establishment of a Government bakery, and is of opinion that a more satisfactory article than is now furnished, and one less liable to deterioration, would be made, and with economy to the Government. The change would undoubtedly have its advantages, and is commended to favorable consideration. It is also suggested that owing to a change in the character of naval vessels, the pay of clerks to paymasters is wholly inadequate and disproportioned to the salary of other officers.

With the enlargement of the naval force, a corresponding increase has been required in the Medical Department. The report of the chief of the Medical Bureau furnishes the usual items of expense and the statistics for the year of the sick, killed and wounded. One hundred and ninety-two have been killed, four hundred and seventy-four wounded, and twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-one have been under treatment. The total number of deaths has been one hundred and seventy-eight, a percentage of seventy-seven to the whole number of cases treated. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the erection of a hospital on Seavey's Island. The sum is deemed inadequate, and the appropriation was so connected with the purchase of land that it has been unavailable. Twenty thousand dollars is desired for a hospital at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, disconnected with propositions for the purchase of land, leaving the site to the judgment of the Department. As additional hospital accommodations are urgently needed, I recommend the applications to early and favorable consideration.

The Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Steam Engineering and Navigation, having been organized subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, have only unmitted estimates for the coming year.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made at the regular and special sessions of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $43,615,551 77. The expenses of the Department during the same time were $42,200,529 96—leaving an unexpended balance of $1,415,021 81. The amount expended includes the payment for the construction of fifty-two steamers; the purchase, alterations and armament of one hundred and seventy-five steamers and sailing vessels; all the charter-money paid by the Department, together with all the increased expenses incident to the enlarged navy. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, (ending June 30, 1863,) is $52,814,359 07. The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to $68,257,255 01, viz.:

Navy proper	$65,096,277 70	Hospitals	$2,400 00
Marine corps	1,248,417 31	Magazines	33,522 00
Navy-yards	1,604,123 00	Miscellaneous	192,515 00
Total			$68,257,255 01

The objects for which the appropriations are required are given in detail in the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored to place before you and the country an exposition of the action of the Navy Department, and of the achievements of the navy during the past year. My account is, I am aware, necessarily imperfect, and I therefore again refer for interesting and important details to the subsidiary reports herewith presented, which I commend to the attention of the Government and the country. If what I have written shall be considered as attesting in any degree the foresight and energy of this Department, then I request that a generous measure of approbation may be awarded to those by whom I have been officially aided. I esteem myself and the country fortunate in the selection of those who have been associated with me in administering the duties of this Department. In the Assistant Secretary I have ever found an able, earnest and efficient coadjutor. And it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the aid which I have at all times received from the energy, experience and wise counsel of the several Chiefs of Bureaus in my administration of our naval affairs, and which have been of the highest value to the service and the country.

But most of all do I commend to the gratitude and praise of their Government and country the officers and men of the naval service. In my last annual report I said that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy had been elevated and augmented. Another year of their heroic and triumphant service authorizes and impels me now to state that no country ever owed a higher appreciation to its defenders than is justly due to ours. No [illegible] for high commands or important administrative positions was ever more fortunate or successful.

For myself I claim only the merit—which, being manifest official obligation, can scarcely be considered a merit—of having in a conscientious spirit devoted in this memorable crisis of our history, with unwearied and unceasing effort, my best powers to the performance of the arduous and responsible duties of the head of this Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Nevy.
To the President.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury,

THE FUNERAL OF BYRNES, &c.

The inquest in this exciting case was resumed yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, before Coroner Collin. The friends of the respective parties attended in large numbers, and the interest in the proceedings appeared to be unabated. The accused was brought in by officers McGowan and Sullivan, attended by his counsel, Mr. Spencer. Ex-District-Attorney N. J. Waterbury, and several other well known politicians, were present during a part of the time the inquest was going on yesterday.

Officer Hopfer was the first witness. He testified: I am patrolman, attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; on the night of the occurrence I had the post to patrol between Cedar and Liberty-streets; I walked up Cedar-street to Greenwich-street, on the east side of Greenwich-street: I heard loud talking; one of the party said, "You hold a pistol against me; what do you do that for?" then a person said, "he had no pistol in his pocket at all." I then halloed to them to stop that noise; I said, "I wont have no muss around here at all—no fighting," and then they began to fight; I walked up to them and said, "Clear away from here, if you don't I'll lock you up;" when I got up to them the deceased and prisoner had each other by the coat; at the same time somebody knocked a man down on the left side of me; he was knocked to the ground; I did not know who it was, or who struck him; at the same time Roundsman Mills came up, and also Officer Fincke; they all came together, and Roundsman Mills said if they did not keep quiet he would arrest them; I stood alongside of the deceased when the prisoner fired the pistol; the prisoner stood about three feet from the deceased at the time; deceased was standing up when he was shot, and at the same time the deceased exclaimed, "I am shot;" I then took hold of deceased by the arm and conveyed him to the Station-house; then I told Roundsman Mills to take charge of the prisoner; deceased was nearest the curb-stone when the shot was fired; I took the deceased to the Station-house; when he got there he showed his wound; he then said he wanted a doctor right away; I started with him, and when we got about twenty feet from the Station-house deceased sent a man for a coach; when the coach came I put him in, with the assistance of Officer Fincke, and took him to the hospital.

To a Juror.—The prisoner was standing up when he fired the shot. I parted them previous to the shot being fired. Mr. Byrnes did not have hold of the prisoner when he was shot; I do not know who it was that was knocked down; the prisoner was standing in the centre of the walk when the shot was fired.

Henry Fincke being sworn, testified: I am patrolman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; on the night of the occurrence I had Greenwich-street for my post; on the 29th of November, between one and two o'clock in the morning, I was on the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, when I heard loud talking, apparently in Greenwich-street, near Liberty. I recognized Officer Hopfer's voice, and thinking that he was in trouble, I ran down toward the place where I heard the disturbance; I saw a crowd of persons in Greenwich-street, about half way between Cedar and Liberty streets: I went close up to the crowd to find out what the difficulty was; I saw the deceased and the prisoner standing face to face; the deceased accused the prisoner of having a revolver; the prisoner said yes, he had a revolver and would use it if he were attacked by any person; the deceased then said "No one wants to attack you down here, and no one has attacked you," the prisoner then replied that he had been attacked; some one then called the prisoner a damned liar. I then told them to drop it and to go home or move on; I heard Roundsman Mills addressing the crowd and urging them to move on or to disperse. I saw the deceased having hold of the prisoner, and I think the prisoner had hold of the deceased at the same time; then a scuffle commenced which changed their position, I think I took hold of deceased and also of the prisoner; I told them to separate and let go of each other. I did not see them let go their hold, and I drew my club to strike them on the hands to make them let go of each other, just at this time the crowd made a rush, myself in and closed together. I think I was shoved back a pace or two by the crowd, and while I was thus shoved away from among the crowd, I heard the report of a pistol, the crowd then scattered. I soon saw the prisoner without a hat, the prisoner said to me, "Officer, I am in your charge." I took hold of him and told him to come along. Roundsman Mills, who came up at this moment, went on the left side of the prisoner, after going a few paces, the prisoner stopped, and said he wanted to get his hat, I told him the hat would be got, and that he must come along with me, we then took him to the Station-house. I assisted to take the deceased to the Hospital. I heard no request made to me or to any of the other officers to arrest the prisoner, before the shot was fired.

To a Juror.—The deceased did not make any request to me to arrest the prisoner because he had a revolver. I did not see Officer Hopfer separate the parties; I was two or three feet away from the crowd when the shot was fired; the prisoner's back was toward the house, and the deceased's was toward the curb-stone when they were effected; the scuffle reversed their position; I did not see any blows struck, I think there were ten or twelve persons in the crowd. Officer Hopfer was on the outside of the crowd when I saw him. I was close to the crowd, and did not see Officer Hopfer separate them; before the pistol was fired the deceased was close to the curb-stone; after the crowd had dispersed, I saw the prisoner standing up without a hat on, and he was then in about the centre of the sidewalk. Officer Hopfer was there before me; I did not notice any ladder in the possession of the prisoner, if he had had it I would have seen it.

Patrick Lee testified—I was coming up Greenwich-street on the morning of the 29th, about two o'clock, in company with the prisoner and some others; there were nine of us altogether; we were engaged in posting bills for Mr. Smith; when near Liberty-street, I saw two of my party running back, and I walked back after them, then I saw the deceased—whom I did not know—and two others; the prisoner and the deceased were talking together; the deceased caught hold of prisoner, he had hold of his left arm and right breast; one of the deceased's party wanted to fight very badly; I went to him and said, "My friend, there is no use of your imissing about politicians, for some of them would pay five dollars to take you out of prison in the morning." I then told deceased to let go of the prisoner, as he was under the influence of liquor, and we would take him home; the man who was so anxious to fight, struck one of our party, named James Brennan, and knocked him down; he then passed by an officer and went behind the prisoner; the attacking party and the prisoner each had a pistol; the prisoner said that if he was attacked he would use the pistol to defend himself; he said he knew he was in a bad place; about this time the prisoner was struck by one of Byrnes' party, prisoner at the time being in the hands of Byrnes; when the shot was fired deceased had hold of the prisoner, and the latter was in a stooping posture, I think it was the blow that knocked him down; the prisoner was at the curb-stone, and could not get back any further on account of a post, or a cart, prisoner told them to let go three times before he fired, and after he fired the shot he said, "Officer, I am in your charge."

To a Juror.—After I got there the deceased had hold of the prisoner; the prisoner had hold of his own coat and threw up his hands and told the deceased to let him go; the police were present when the shot was fired; we had music with us, for the purpose of serenading Mr. Smith, after the bills were posted; there were three of us employed in posting bills; I am positive the prisoner was struck before the shot was fired; there were three or four policemen there at the conclusion of the affray, and two at the commencement of it.

John Georg and *Michael Welch* were also examined in the case, but as their testimony is merely corroborative of that of the preceding witnesses, we omit the details of it.

Dr. John Keaney, acting resident Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination, assisted by Dr. Thomas Robinson, Deputy Coroner, and that the death of Byrnes was the result of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen.

The testimony in the case being concluded, Coroner Collin delivered a brief and able charge to the jurors, and they were allowed to retire.

After about twenty minutes' deliberation, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Thomas Byrnes, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound from a pistol in the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan, on the 29th day of November, 1862."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Coroner Collin arraigned the prisoner, and put to him the usual formal questions as to name, age, place of birth, residence, &c., all of which interrogatories, Sullivan, by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Spencer, declined to answer. In answer to the question, "Have you anything to say and if so, what, relative to your guilt or innocence of the charge preferred against you?" the prisoner replied that he had nothing to say, and would await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Funeral of Byrnes.

The funeral of Byrnes took place from his residence, No. 9 Morris-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony to take place the house was crowded with the relatives and friends of the deceased, among whom were a large number of distinguished Democratic politicians. Soon after 10 o'clock the coffin was closed and placed in the hearse. About half an hour later the funeral *cortège*, which was very extensive, proceeded to St. Peter's Catholic Church, in Barclay-street, where a solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The remains were laid on trassels in the centre aisle, near the high altar, and Rev. Father Quinn, assisted by Rev. Father Madnan, officiated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. At the conclusion of the services, the body was removed to the hearse, and the long procession proceeded to Cavalry Cometery, where the remains were interred.

The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers:

John Van Buren,	John Morrissey,
E. B. Hart,	E. F. Purdy,
James Coady,	W. P. Powers,
Benj. Ray,	John Kelly,
J. Fitzgerald,	W. Miner,
Thos. O'Donnell,	Thos. C. Burns.

Engine Company No. 49—named "Lady Washington"—of which the deceased was a prominent member, turned out in full force, in citizens' dress, and escorted the remains to the place of burial. Large crowds of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, and flags upon some of the engine-houses were displayed at half-mast during the afternoon.

The deceased was about 47 years of age, and has left a wife and several children, who reside at No. 9 Morris-street.

THE BRINSMADE CASE.

Decision of the Board of Police Commissioners—Superintendent Kennedy Censured for Detaining Mrs. Brinsmade Without Written Authority—A Complimentary Resolution, &c., &c.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon rendered the following decision in this celebrated case:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

In the matter of complaint against the Superintendent of Police for improper conduct,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested in the City of Washington on the — September by direction of Provost-Marshal Baker, a subordinate officer of the Department; that she was there detained in custody by said Baker, and by his order was brought to New-York by a police officer, with the verbal request of said Baker to the Superintendent that she should be held in custody and no person be permitted to hold conversation with her until transportation to New-Orleans was provided for her; that transportation to New-Orleans not having been provided, the Superintendent on the 15th October, applied to said Baker for an order for her release, and that Baker declined to issue such order, and by a letter then written addressed to the Superintendent, but dated at the War Department, Washington, informed the Superintendent that the Secretary of War regarded the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade as unwarranted, and that there was an authority by which she could be sent to New-Orleans. That she was further held in custody till the 3d of November, when she was released by the Superintendent on the order of Simeon Draper, Provost-Marshal General, and that during the period of her detention, until the 3d of November, there has been no evidence adduced to show that either the Secretary of War, his Assistant Secretaries, or the Judge-Advocate-General, had any knowledge of the arrest or detention of Mrs. Brinsmade by order of said Baker.

Resolved, That a citizen cannot lawfully be held in custody longer than to be brought before a magistrate, except on the command of a judicial officer, or if for a military or transonable offence, on the written order of a competent officer of the General Government; and, therefore, that the detention of Mrs. Brinsmade on the verbal request of a subordinate and irresponsible officer, was an unwarrantable assumption of power.

Resolved, That as personal liberty is the most sacred of political rights, it was the duty of the Superintendent to have applied immediately to the War Department on Mrs. Brinsmade being placed in his custody, to learn if her detention was authorized by that Department.

Resolved, That it was the duty of the Superintendent to have obtained the previous consent of the Board of Police, for the unusual purpose of the detention of a prisoner in one of the Station-houses, inasmuch as they are not under his control, and because their care and custody are exclusively with the Board of Police.

Resolved, That the specification of rude and offensive conduct to Dr. Phelps is not proven.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby censured

1. For the detention of Mrs. Brinsmade, as a prisoner, without warrant or order in writing by competent authority.

2. For omitting to make application to the War Department, for instructions in respect to Mrs. Brinsmade.

3. For using the Station-house of the Board of Police for an unusual purpose, without the previous consent of the Board.

Resolved, That while it is the duty of this Board to rebuke every assumption of unauthorized power, and every infringement of the rules established for the government of the Police force, it is also incumbent on the Board to express, at suitable times, its approval of the general good conduct of its officers, and, therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent, by his earnest zeal, his fidelity, and by the ability he has shown in the discharge of his various duties, is entitled to and has the unreserved confidence of the Board of Police.

S. C. HASWELL, Chief Clerk.

Suicide by Shooting.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a suicide was committed in an office on the second floor of premises No. 29 Cliff-street.

The unfortunate victim of his own act was Wm. W. Richards, a man about 37 years of age, and residing in Brooklyn. It appears that the deceased was formerly in the shoe trade, and a member of the firm of P. T. Shaw & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, but retired from the firm some time ago. Since then he has not been in any business, and, having no means of his own, became depressed in spirits.

Yesterday morning he was sitting quietly in the office of his brother-in-law, E. L. Hanna, portable pen manufacturer, when he suddenly left and returned about 11½ o'clock. Mr. Hanna left the office at about 12½ o'clock, and when he returned, shortly after 1 o'clock, he found the deceased lying on the floor quite dead, with a ghastly wound in the left temple. The suicide was first discovered by a young man who was employed in an adjoining office. The pistol with which the deed was committed was a new Colt's six-barrelled revolver, and was found lying under him as he lay on the floor.

Coroner Nauman was immediately notified and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at his own hand. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The December Term of this Court opened yesterday, Judge Wm. H. Leonard, of the Supreme Court, presiding. Nothing was done beyond impanneling the Grand Jurors, which is composed of the following gentlemen:

Henry L. Terbell, Foreman.

Wm. H. Appleton,	Eliakim L. Bolles,
Enoch Chamberlin,	Edward S. Clark,
Levi Chapman,	Wm. H. Ely,
Chas. C. Goodhue,	Henry J. Hart,
Saml. J. Montgomery,	Thos. W. Marshall, Jr.,
Leonard R. Parker,	Jno. M. Reed,
Saml. Raynor,	Anthony J. Snyder,
Roswell Skal,	Washington M. Thurmen,
Geo. B. Whitfield,	Revala M. Waters.

The jury were briefly charged by Judge Leonard upon the prescribed topics, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

The December term of this Court opened yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman. A Grand Jury having been impanneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Grand Jurors in attendance upon this Court were discharged for two weeks.

William R. Brown was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences, and acquitted.

Thomas McIntyre pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing a pocket-book containing checks and money, to the value of $802 80, from the pocket of Edward Robinson, at a public meeting in the Cooper Institute. He was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Isaac Spingle was tried and convicted of grand larceny, from the person of Dr. Joe Davis, of Williamsburgh; the articles stolen being a gold watch and chain. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Joan Robinson was tried and convicted of burglary, in the third degree, in breaking into the store of E. H. Arnold, No. 61 Warren-street, and stealing goods to the value of between six and seven thousand dollars. Remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 A. M.

New-Jereey.

The Children's Fair, at Bergen Point, will be held in the parlors of the Laurette House, for the benefit of the Sunday School of Trinity Church on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th of December.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.

Election day—No Calendar.

Costs when Two Causes of Action are United in One Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Aliah Beebe vs. *Roswell D. Hatch, Executor &c.*—The complaint in this case set out two causes of action. The first was on a promissory note made by the defendant's testator, and the second was for the conversion of a quantity of hay. The defendant answered, and the plaintiff moved for judgment on the pleadings, under Section 244 of the Code. The motion was granted, and the clerk taxed the plaintiff's costs at $20 50. The defendant moved to review the taxation, and the clerk allowed $10 costs. The defendant then moved to have the taxation reviewed by the Court, and the clerk declined to allow. The matter was then taken before the Court, the defendant relying on 2 R. S., (new 2d v. 617) which provides that where there are two or more separate and distinct causes of action set up in the complaint, the plaintiff shall recover on those in his favor, and the defendant on those found for him, and that such provision of the statute is in full force, and has not been abrogated by the Codes of 1848.

Defendant also cited, in support of the position taken, the recent decisions of Porter *vs.* Willett (Hilton, J., Common Pleas) and Porter *vs.* Willett (Monell, J., Superior Court) unreported.

The case was stated in the Times of Nov. 21, at which time decision was reserved. The motion to tax defendant's costs was now granted. R. D. Hatch for motion. S. K. and F. B. Wightman, opposed.

Extraordinary Peralsteney—Res Adjudicata.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Engle and another vs. *John Yates.*—This case was stated in the Times of the 23d and 30th November, at which times certain orders of arrest obtained against the defendant were vacated—the former on the ground that the arrest had been made by fraudulently inducing the defendant within the County for the purpose of arresting him; and the latter on the ground that in consequence of the former action—for the same cause—being in another Court, and the order having been vacated, the matter was *res adjudicata*. The former arrest was in the Supreme Court, and the latter in the Common Pleas.

The defendant resided in Kings County, and was again arrested by the Sheriff of that county, and lodged in the debtor's jail.

Motion was now made to vacate the third order of arrest, on the ground that the action in the Common Pleas has not been discontinued or settled.

The order was vacated with costs. The defendant to be charged with appropriating money to his own use which he had collected for the plaintiffs, as their agent.

A. H. Reavey for motion; G. W. Reynolds opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bull vs. *Mortin.*—Motion to modify order of reference granted.

In the matter of the Petition of McIlvaine.—Notice of the application should be given to the guardian.

Powell vs. *Strong*; *Thompson* vs. *Strong.*—Motions denied.

Engle et al., vs. *Yates.*—Motion granted. The suit in the Common Pleas was not discontinued at the time the order of arrest was granted, the costs not having been paid.

The Central Park Fire Insurance Company vs. *Callaghan.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, if plaintiffs are not obliged to withdraw their action in consequence of the amendment; if they are obliged to withdraw it, then all the costs of the action, in addition to the $10, must be paid.

Beebe vs. *Hatch.*—Motion granted.

The Delaware Safety Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Lethbridge.*—Defendant's attorney has no lien except in cases where the answer sets up a counter claim. Motion granted.

John E. Morrison vs. *Eliza J. Morrison.*—Divorce granted.

Kellogg vs. *Philbrook et al.*—A bond must be furnished within five days, to be approved by me conditioned to pay the deficiency on the sale—otherwise, stay revoked.

Smith vs. *Attenhandt.*—This matter must be referred, to take proof of the allegations contained in the moving and opposing affidavits, as I find it utterly impossible to determine whether plaintiff is alive or dead. It is referred to John W. Doty to take such proof. Defendant to pay referee's fees. The motion will be heard on the coming in of the report.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *Bowen et al.*; *Seaman's Bank for Savings* vs. *The Same.*—The case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. Edwards, 1 Barbour, 278, is binding authority in this District, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, until it is reversed by the Court of Appeals, or modified by a subsequent decision of the General Term in this District. Under the rules laid down in this case, the Referee was correct in not permitting the third mortgage to contest the second mortgage on the ground of usury. I am satisfied with the result the Referee has arrived at on the question as to whether there was usury.

The discounting a note by taking off from its face 7 per cent. on the full amount, from the time of the discount to the day it falls due, would seem to be as clear usury as can well be imagined, but it is well settled law that it is not usury. (N. Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Striglz; Same vs. Ely, 2 Con., 664, 678, 703; Utica Ins. Co. vs. Bloodgood, 4 Wend., 653; Manhattan Bank vs. Osgood, 15 John., 158.) If it is wise to reverse these decisions, it had better be done by the highest Court in the State. But I think the Referee erred in not permitting the third mortgage to show that the debt secured by the second mortgage had been paid.

Referred back to the Referee, with directions to take proof as to the payment of the debt secured by the second mortgage.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange

Dec. 1, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Cou	104	100 N. Y. Cen. R	101¾
10,000 do	103⅞	5 do	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 74 Cou	92⅜	200 do	101⅝
20,000 do	92⅜	100 do	101⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg'd	102	100 Erie Railway	30¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '65, Cou	102	600 do	60⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'p'n	100	50 do	60
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou	99⅝	450 do	60⅛
2,000 Treas 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	1,400 do	60⅛
5,000 do 1 yr. small	103	250 do	60⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr certf.	97⅜	250 Erie Railway Pref	60⅛
10,000 do	97	12 do	60⅛
3,500 U. S. Dem. N's	122	300 Hudson River R	72⅛
5,000 do	122⅛	450 do	72⅛
10,000 do	122⅝	350 do	72⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	51⅞	100 do	72⅝
1,000 do	51⅞	300 Harlem Railroad	21
11,000 do	52	100 do	21⅛
7,000 Cal. 7s	91½	200 Harlem Railroad 1 f	23
15,000 Penn. St. 6s, '70	85⅝	100 Readins Railroad	75¼
8,000 Erie 2d M. R. 7s	96	50 Mich. Cen. R.	89⅞
4,000 Erie R 4th M. B	86⅝	50 do	89⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92¼	70 do	89⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R. B	107	100 do	89⅝
2,000 Ch. & N. W. Int. B.	49½	150 do	89⅝
2,000 do	49	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R	37⅜
13,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d m.	91	100 do	37⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	97	50 do	37⅜
5 Hanover Bank	85	50 do	37⅜
15 do	87	100 do	37⅜
20 Irving Bank	80	200 do	37
20,000 Amer. Gold	125⅝	100 do	36⅞
10,000 do	125⅝	250 do	37
40,000 do	125⅝	100 do	37
10,000 do	125⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82
50,000 do	125⅝	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	77
5,000 do	125⅝	10 Ill. Cen. Rail Stock	74½
5,000 do	125⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts R	40
500 Um. Coal Pref	12	200 do	40
100 do	12⅜	100 do	40⅜
110 Pacific M. S. 6s	119	400 do	40⅜
50 do	119⅛	50 do	40⅜
50 do	119⅜	100 do	40⅜
100 do	119⅜	50 do	40⅜
6 Chic. & Rock I. R	77⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol. R	60
300 do	78	100 do	60⅛
50 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	79	100 Phila., Ft. W. & C. R.	48
10 Del. L. & W. R	128		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Cou	104¾	98 Erie R. Pref	92¾
10,000 do	104	1000 do	93
35,000 U. S. Dem. N's	125⅝	200 do	b30 93¼
85,000 do	125⅝	200 Hud. River R	74
10,000 do	125	50 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	92¼	100 do	22⅜
65,000 Treas, 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref	32
1,500 do	104⅜	100 do	32⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97⅜	200 do	b30 32⅛
7,000 do	97⅜	50 Phila. Ft. W. & C. R.	50⅝
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	350 Mich. Cen. R	90
7,000 Mich. S. 2d m	93	50 do	e10 90⅜
6,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st m.	100	350 do	90⅜
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92⅜	100 do	b3 90⅜
2,100 Ch. & N. W. Int. R.	49⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	36⅞
2,500 American Gold	126⅝	500 do	36⅞
65,000 do	131	100 do	b30 39⅜
10,000 do	b10 131	200 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	84⅛
30,000 do	b60 131⅛	500 do	84
10,000 do	b30 131⅛	100 do	b10 84
10,000 do	b30 131⅛	400 Ill. Ceo. R Scrip	78
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅜	200 do	s10 79¼
100 Pac. M. S. Co	120⅜	300 do	s30 79
100 do	120⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	42
150 N. Y. Ceotral R	102⅛	100 Galena & Chic. R	82
50 do	s10 102⅛	250 do	82⅜
200 do	102⅛	100 Cleve. & To. R	60
300 do	103	300 do	60⅜
50 do	s10 103	400 do	60⅜
400 Erie Railway	62	500 do	60⅜
200 do	62⅜	500 Chic. & R. I. R	80⅜
800 do	62⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 22:

Decrease in Loans	$8,627,103
Decrease in Specie	151,230
Increase in Circulation	12,775
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,715,053

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 30, 1861.	Nov. 29, 1862.	Nov. 22, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	162,790,302	172,962,204	176,589,307
Specie	41,507,558	37,949,986	38,110,216
Circulation	8,537,170	9,810,801	9,804,026
Gross Deposits	157,239,309	193,655,673	193,747,124
Exchanges	20,934,761	34,661,958	36,408,461
Undrawn	136,304,548	158,993,715	157,278,663
In Sub-Treasury	8,404,170	12,035,135	24,725,995

The Bank return shows a large contingent in Loans, growing in good part out of the reimbursement of the recent advances to the Government. The Deposits after the heavy decrease of the week before is again on the upward turn, being nearly two millions ahead of the report of last Monday. These changes make an easier money market, and the rate to the Brokers to-day is 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. on select collateral. The specie average holds on steady, notwithstanding the recent heavy export demand. The price of Exchange opened at 142 ₱ cent. this morning, and then went rapidly up to 144@144½ ₱ cent. in sympathy with the advance in Gold soon after the early session of the Stock Exchange.

The day has been one of excitement in the Stock Market, and also in the speculation in Gold and Custom-house Notes. The market opened barely steady, as compared with the last prices of Saturday, and a comparatively light business was done at the First Board on the printed sales. But all this suspense was suddenly changed immediately after the adjournment, and before the Brokers left the Exchange Room a general rise of about 1 ₱ cent., and in some instances 1½@2 ₱ cent, had taken place. The eagerness to buy, on the part or certain operators who appeared to have information from the seat of Government, was so very marked, that sellers hesitated to meet the advanced market, without a further advance, which was obtained at the Second Board. The demand for Erie Preferred carried the price up to 93 ₱ cent, and for New-York Central 103 ₱ cent. was paid. Nearly all the Western Shares were buoyant, the largest recovery from the morning sales being in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central. The demand was also firm for Galena, Michigan Central and Rock Island, all of which are now within a few days of their half-yearly dividends. Both classes of Harlem participated in the rise, and Hudson River recovered 2 ₱ cent. on the early sales of the day. The price of Gold advanced 2½ ₱ cent. and United States Custom-house Notes 3¾ ₱ cent. on the last price of Saturday. The Federal Stocks were ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher, and in request.

Late in the afternoon the market left off firm and under continued excitement, although a considerable amount of realizing upon the rapid advance was observable. The pause in prices from this sign was only momentary, and at 5 o'clock the highest figures of the Second Board printed sales were in most instances

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other articles, and the increased cost of transmission by mail, we are compelled to charge in the subscription prices of the TIMES from the 4th day of December next. The TIMES will be received only at the following

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New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; an, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW, Afternoon and Evening. DAHASAON'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—THE CHILD PIANIST.

NIBLO'S SALOON—A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news telegraphed from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac is not important. The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, it now appears, was from one of the enemy's right wing batteries. The explanation of it is not known. We have some additional news of much importance from the rebel side of the Rappahannock, brought over by two gentlemen recently from Richmond, and holding positions under the rebel Government—one as a Captain in a Texas regiment, and the other as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department—and who have concluded to seek protection under the old flag. These gentlemen agree that the rebel forces at Fredericksburgh numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men—certainly not exceeding the latter figure. LEE and his associates are for once, however, puzzled by the movements of our army, and are in doubt as to its future movements. They think the attack on Richmond is to be made from some other quarter, and acting upon this idea, they have commenced the erection of earthworks for the protection of a garrison force, while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond. The Quartermaster's clerk further says that the entire rebel army has never exceeded 475,000 men.

We have this morning Gen. SIGEL'S report of Gen. STAHEL'S operations, a full account of which we gave yesterday, from our special correspondent. The results are quite important, as will be seen by his summary. No fire-arms were used by Gen. STAHEL'S force—all the fighting being done with swords. It was ascertained that there is a rebel brigade under Gen. JONES at Winchester, and that JACKSON'S main force was at Newmarkat on Wednesday last.

On the 20th ult., Gen. BLUNT, after a forced march with his division, attacked and routed 8,000 rebels at Cane Hill, Ark. The battle lasted several hours, and our victory was complete. Sixty rebels were killed and a proportionate number wounded. Gen. BLUNT thinks the rebels will not again venture north of the Boston Mountains this Winter.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 24th ult. From the *Progress* we learn that the gunboat *Ellis* recently made a reconnoissance in New-Topsail Inlet, within twelve miles of Wilmington, and destroyed some very extensive salt-works, which were producing 500 bushels per day.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs under date of Nov. 26: "There is nothing especially new, except that Gen. SHERMAN has been all day on the move. I am not informed as to his destination. The rebels fear very much he may move upon Grenada. Gen. SHERMAN'S advance was known in Mobile a week ago, and created a lively interest. All their railroads were moving troops, but no longer in the direction of Holly Springs. On the contrary, they take the Mobile and Ohio Road to Columbus, Mississippi, where the rebels have extensive ordnance stores. I learn that WOOD'S Division entered Lebanon on the 8th, driving MORGAN'S Cavalry away. MORGAN fell upon them next morning, and captured thirty.

The Nashville *Union*, of Thursday last, says: "Sixty odd paroled rebel officers and soldiers, who have been in our city for some time, went to the Provost-Marshal, yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance. We learn that numbers of our citizens who have hitherto been disloyal, are also taking the oath. They evidently regard the rebel cause as a sinking ship, which all wise men will leave to its fate."

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled yesterday at noon, and immediately proceeded to business. In the Senate, after the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, the customary message was sent to the House notifying that body that a quorum was ready. A similar message was received from the House, when a Joint Committee was appointed to notify the President. The President's Message was shortly afterward received, and after its reading the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Chaplain STOCKTON made the opening prayer, and after the customary formalities, while waiting for the President's Message, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious and most reliable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario. A resolution, offered by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, directing the Judiciary Committee to report by what authority the Postmaster-General excludes newspapers from the mails, was adopted. Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolutions relating to arbitrary political arrests, condemning them, and directing that they shall not be hereafter made. They were laid on the table, by a vote of [illegible] of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what charges if any against citizens of Illinois are now confined as political prisoners, and what are the charges against them. A motion to lay it on the table failed, and it was passed, 74 to 40. Soon afterward the President's Message was received and read. The document is given in full in this morning's TIMES. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., and Londonderry on the 21st, passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. It was reported at Liverpool that another craft, similar to the *Alabama*, had sailed from that port, to capture and destroy vessels sailing under the American flag, and that still another would soon follow. The London *Times* mentions a rumor that Mr. SEWARD has addressed the British Government in a tone of displeasure relative to the aid given to the *Alabama* in British ports. This rumor, the *Times* says, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange. A dispatch from Hamburg states that the steamer *Bavaria*, from New-York, was ashore off Altona Beach. The mails and passengers were safely landed. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for three days were 4,500 bales, the market closing steady on Wednesday evening. The Manchester market was dull. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was steady, but quiet. Corn upward. Provisions dull. Consols closed on Thursday at 93¼ for money.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon rendered a decision in the celebrated Brinsmade case, whereby they censure Superintendent KENNEDY for having detained Mrs. BRINSMADE without written authority from the War Department. In conclusion they passed a resolution expressive of their continued confidence in his zeal and ability as Police Superintendent.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of THOMAS BYRNES was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound, at the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN; whereupon the latter was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The funeral of BYRNES was largely attended yesterday, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-street, and his remains were thence taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In view of the scarcity of coal caused by the great freshet last Spring, the Morris Canal Company are running over one thousand boats day and night between Jersey City and Easton, Penn., loaded with this article, and intend keeping the canal open as long as they possibly can, in order to meet the demands which are daily made by dealers from various parts of the country. A large number of men will be employed to keep the canal free from ice.

It is stated by several prominent men now in Washington from Minnesota that, if the Government, under any pretence whatever, neglects to execute the condemned Indians in that State, that it is feared the people themselves will dispose of them in their own way. Senator WILKINSON had an interview with the President concerning them, and was assured that he would give the subject a fair consideration after Congress had met and he had been relieved of some very important duties now incomplete.

Col. REVERE, of the Seventh New-Jersey Volunteers, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and assigned to the command of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, late commanded by Gen. FRANK PATTERSON.

At the annual Union Thanksgiving meeting of the Churches of the Reformed Presbyterians and United Presbyterian denominations, held in Philadelphia on Thursday last, a resolution was offered that a Committee be appointed to print and circulate a petition in favor of permitting all respectable and well-behaved persons to occupy the cars, irrespective of color. The resolution was adopted by the meeting without dissent.

The statement in a New-York journal that Gen. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON shot himself under the delusion that he had been charged with cowardice by a superior officer, is positively denied by those who were with the army at the time of the occurrence.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* hears strange stories of peculations of rebel property by army officers from New-England, who, it is alleged, have "confiscated" without authority, and illegally appropriated it to their own use. Some of the articles thus stolen have been sent home.

The entire vote cast for Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY in the late election was 11,083, and Mr. T. J. HENDERSON, his immediate opponent, had 11,020. Counting the scattering vote, Mr. LOVEJOY'S majority over all was 45.

Twelve members of the Sophomore Class, in Yale College, have been "suspended" for abusing a Freshman.

The September Term of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions opened yesterday—Judge LEONARD presiding in the former, and Recorder HOFFMAN in the latter. A Grand Jury was impannelled in the Oyer and Terminer, and in the General Sessions there were two convictions of grand larceny, and one of burglary in the third degree. The Oyer and Terminer adjourned to Wednesday, and the Court of Sessions to Thursday next.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, after 1 o'clock, there was great excitement in speculation, induced by private telegrams from Washington on the financial views of the Administration. The rise in prices is equal to 2 ₩ cent. on the Railways; ½ ₩ cent. on Government Securities and 2½ on Gold and United States Custom-house Notes. Exchange unsettled; Money in easy supply at 6 ₩ cent. The President's Message was not telegraphed until after Change hour.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were quite moderate yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers, slightly. Corn was a shade dearer. The Provision trade exhibited rather more animation at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Leather, Whisky, Kentucky Tobacco, and the principal kind of Oils and Fish. Cotton was in moderate demand and was firmer. Groceries and Freights were very quiet.

The Cattle Market was scantily supplied yesterday, only 3,200 bullocks being on sale. They went off rapidly in the morning, and the trade was pretty lively all day, so that very few were left in the yards at night. The quality was better than last week, and prices ranged from 6c.@9c.—a large number at 8½c. ₩ lb dressed weight. The average was strong 7½c., or fully ½c. better than reported one week ago.

REBEL PRIVATEERS FROM BRITISH PORTS—OUR CONSULS ABROAD.—It has excited some remark in various quarters that we should hear so little of the action of our Consuls at Liverpool and other British ports, at which armed vessels are openly fitted out for the privateer service of the Southern rebels. In the TIMES a month ago we called attention to the apparent inactivity of our Consul at Liverpool, in regard to the fitting out and departure of the *Alabama* from that port.

We are satisfied from facts since brought to our knowledge on this subject, that these implied censures were unjust, and that so far as Liverpool is concerned, the British officials have acted in direct contempt of the most vigorous and persistent representations of our Consul at that port. While the *Alabama* was on the stocks, Mr. DUDLEY informed Mr. ADAMS of the fact of her construction as a rebel privateer. Mr. ADAMS laid the matter before Earl RUSSELL, who suggested that our Consul should bring it to the notice of the Collector of the Port. He did so,—giving him full information and requesting him to stop her. The Collector declined to take any action whatever unless the Consul would furnish him with *legal* evidence, which, of course, could not be done, as the information furnished the Consul had been of a confidential character. Not content, however, to leave the matter in this position, Mr. DUDLEY employed counsel and made out a clear case for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, sufficient, in the judgment of the eminent London barrister whom he had engaged, not only to stop the sailing of the vessel, but to condemn her before a court of justice. All the documents, together with the opinion of counsel, were laid before the Collector and the Board of Customs,—but they permitted the vessel to sail without making an effort to stop her.

We mention these incidents, not only in justice to Mr. DUDLEY—who seems to have acted with energy and industry in this case, as we are assured he has done in every other—but for the evidence they afford of the open agency of the Collector of Liverpool in fitting out privateers for the rebel service, and of the connivance of the British Government. We take it for granted that Mr. SEWARD has not suffered these matters to pass unnoticed. What steps he has taken to secure redress, or a discontinuance of these violations of British neutrality, we shall probably soon have an opportunity to know.

The President's Message.

The Message of President LINCOLN, which we publish in another part of this morning's TIMES, is a concise, clear and perspicuous document. It will of course be read by every one able to read in this country, and by every person in Europe and over the world, who takes an interest in the military and civil affairs of this Government and people. The view which it presents of the progress of the war for quelling the rebellion, if not as brilliant as could be wished, is still sufficiently encouraging to stimulate hopes of speedy and decisive results.

The document runs rapidly over the history of events during the year, noticing in turn, and briefly, our foreign relations—the Anglo-American Slave-trade treaty—the convention with Hanover for the abolition of the States dues—the question of neutral rights—the case of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P Tordenskiola*—negro colonization in Africa and elsewhere—the new treaties with Turkey, Liberia and Hayti—our relations with various Powers in Europe, Asia and on this Continent—telegraphic communication with Europe—the condition and prospects of our Western Territories—the state of the public finances—the War and Navy Department reports—the financial condition of the Post-office Department—the affairs of the Department of the Interior—the Homestead Law—the condition of the Indians, and the Indian massacres in Minnesota—the Pacific Railroad and other internal improvements—the new Department of Agriculture and its labors; after all of which the President recalls attention to, and discusses at some length, the question of what he terms "Compensated Emancipation," and closes the discussion and the Message by an earnest appeal on the subject to Congress and to his fellow-citizens,—adding that "The fiery trial through which we are now passing will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generations."

The public will not be surprised to learn from the Message that our relations with foreign Powers have been somewhat seriously affected by the war, which necessarily touches injuriously the commercial interests of the whole world. No doubt can be entertained, from the tone of the President's remarks on the subject, that all the claims of foreign nations for the redress of injuries sustained by their subjects will be adjusted in accordance with equity and international law. Our Government, certainly, shows every disposition to avoid protracted disputes, and offers to refer all these cases to a fair and disinterested tribunal.

The President's language on the subject of the finances, authorizes the belief that there will be no substantial departure from the policy hitherto pursued. His advice that the country return to a specie basis for its currency as speedily as possible, will meet with universal assent; but it will not be easy, we apprehend, to name the day when this can probably be done.

What the President has to say of prospective emancipation, and of the colonization of the enfranchised slaves, will not command universal assent, and we deem it very doubtful whether Congress will enact the laws necessary to carry his recommendations into effect. But no one can doubt that the President has made them from the most patriotic motives, and with a sincere desire to contribute all in his power to the permanent settlement of the most important question of the age.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.—The French proposal for mediation will give to many among us a different idea from what they have had of the purposes and wishes of France. There have been two parties among us on this question,—the one insisting that France had been from the first impatient to interfere in behalf of the South, and the other representing her as continually repressing the impatience of England to interfere. *Vanity Fair* some two or three weeks ago had an expression of this latter view representing John Bull urging on Monsieur Crapaud to attack the American Eagle in its wounded condition, while the latter responded, "Not yet." *Vanity Fair* will have to reconsider that picture. The diplomatic notes show plainly that this time, at least, it was France who was impatient to go forward, and England who was inclined to look before she leaped.

The London *Times*, (and it gives us pleasure now and then to agree with that journal in its views), puts forward this feature of the case quite prominently. It calls attention to what is, if it is a fair inference to draw, a proof that our reliance upon French good will toward us must be given up, viz.: the purpose which France had in view in her proposition of an armistice for six months, the result of which would be, as the *Times* well says, to tie up our right hand, to allow our enemies "to reprovision themselves and to restore their credit by the export of their cotton," and, at the same time, to cut ourselves off "from our most promising field of operations for a whole year," and [illegible] therefore "very convenient to the South, very convenient to England, and very convenient to France," but very destructive to us. This is so plainly true that we cannot but wonder at the proposition finding so open an utterance. It reads strangely in the midst of all the protestations of the "benevolent character" of the feelings of France toward us, to see a proposition which the *Times* calls "so manifestly an act of favoritism to the South and of hostility to the North that *even the Democratic Party* could not fail to exclaim against it."

And yet this step is but the preliminary to the real "joint action" as proposed by France. We spoke on Tuesday last of the sinister significance of the expression that Russia "had not agreed to cooperate." We find in the *Times* the same view, only still more strongly expressed. It speaks of the "joint *action* of the three Powers" which the French journal *La Patrie* said was in view, and it says that this "must mean, if it mean anything, the putting forward a substantive proposition for acceptance or rejection by the belligerents, and the pressing that proposition upon them by some prospect of subsequent action against the belligerent which shall reject it, or in favor of the belligerent which shall accept it"—and our readers can judge how favorable that "substantive proposition" would be to us, and what that "subsequent action" would be, the preliminary to which should be an armistice for six months, with all the help for the South, and disaster for us involved in it.

The more we learn about this matter, the more reason do we see for satisfaction that the English Government appreciated, as fully as they did, the terrible importance of this step, which France so lightly proposed, and the immense difficulties in which its adoption would have placed them all. The thought of its possible adoption opens to us a vista of war, such as we hope never to see, but which, if it should come, we should make terrible to others as well as to ourselves.

The effect of this is to make us the more impatient to be free of this load of the rebellion—to make us long for the time when, with treason crushed at home, we may be freed from this half patronizing, half impudent tone of European Powers toward us, and may again, as of old, go on in our own course of development without troubling ourselves about any "joint action" of the three Powers, or of all the Powers together. We beg Heaven only that when that time shall come, our disgust at the irksomeness of this meddling may not make the recoil too violent.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We devote so large a space to the publication of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that we cannot afford to accompany it with a complete analysis in these columns. The entire report would fill over a dozen closely-printed columns of our paper—equal to an ordinary duodecimo volume of 300 pages. We are obliged to omit considerable portions, in order to get in even a general view of its contents.

Mr. WELLES, rather unfortunately, we think, undertakes to write a complete history of the war, in so far as the navy has participated in its operations. He endeavors to describe every engagement that has taken place, from the grand fights before Island Ten, Hilton Head, Memphis, New-Orleans, Roanoke Island, and the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, down to the most trivial reconnoissance of a single gunboat into creek or inlet. These descriptions are drawn in the minutest details, such as the very second by nautical time of opening fire, the exact period of action, and the moment at which the rebel ensigne came down and the National Flag went up. This part of the history of the war was all deeply interesting in its day; but it was presented to the country in the official reports of Commanders and in the voluminous and vivid correspondence of the public Press, in the current history of the year, and we do not see the necessity or propriety of the compilation and republication of the whole of it in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy. That will be the work of the historian—when he shall reproduce the newspapers of the present day. Our naval battles and triumphs, in the war with the rebellion, have been glorious; and Secretary WELLES rather weakens the *prestige* of his department by impressing it upon the country, as if we were quite unaware of the fact.

The material portion of the Secretary's report is his account of the growth and present strength of the navy, and the effectiveness of it in enforcing the blockade and keeping the ocean clear of privateers. When Mr. WELLES assumed charge of the Navy Department in March, 1861, there were but 42 vessels then in commission, and most of them abroad. There were only 7,600 seamen then in the pay of the Government, and on the 10th of March, only 207 in all the ports and receiving-ships of the Atlantic coast, to man our ships and protect the Navy-yards and dépôts, and aid in suppressing the rising insurrection. At the present time, by purchase and by construction, the Government has afloat, or progressing to completion, a naval force of 427 vessels, and carrying 3,268 guns. So sudden and so vast a naval armament has not been witnessed in modern times. Of the 427 vessels in service, 104 only are sailing vessels, 323 are steam vessels, and 123 of these latter have been *added by construction*. This speaks more than almost any other fact of the great energy and prodigious achievements of the Navy Department. These new vessels of war are of no mean capacity and calibre, as the following description of them will show:

Description.	No. of Vessels.	Guns.	Tons
Second-class screw sloops-of-war	13	16	16,360
Screw gunboats	27	116	11,063
Side-wheel gunboats	39	296	20,377
Armored wooden vessels	12	65	20,564
Armored iron vessels	32	74	32,031
Total	123	659	120,290

Mr. WELLES points to the work of his immense improvised navy, and claims practical success in its blockading service—the most prodigious ever undertaken by any Government. The high price of cotton in our own and foreign countries, when the South has millions of bales of it, and the exorbitant price in the South of all articles of foreign manufacture, is conclusive proof of the efficiency of the blockade. Mr. WELLES thinks all the Southern ports will be in our possession at an early day, when, he suggests, a part of the blockading force may be spared to chase rebel pirates from the high seas—a not very consoling prospect to American commerce, it must be said.

The Secretary of the Navy speaks with evident disgust of the action of England in permitting the rebel privateer, the *Alabama*, to leave her ports to harass American commerce, and suggests that the British Government might justly be called on to make up to American shippers and shipowners the losses inflicted on them by the *Alabama*. With regard to the future of American (Southern) commerce, the Secretary suggests that when all the Southern coast and ports are safely in our possession, the blockade should be dissolved and the ports opened to general commerce, under such limitations, conditions and restrictions as it would clearly be within the province of the Government to impose, and without offence to the laws of nations. This is an important suggestion, and probably foreshadows the Administration policy.

The minor suggestions of the Report, as to dock-yards, naval schools, hospitals, etc., will be sought for in the body of the document itself by all interested in their consideration. On the whole, the exposition of Secretary WELLES, though very prolix, will generally be regarded as satisfactory.

The Election To-Day.

We desire merely to remind our readers that our municipal election takes place today, and that it behooves them not to neglect the duty of voting for the candidates who seem to them best fitted for responsible public trusts. The most important of the offices to be filled is that of Comptroller, and the choice lies between ROBERT T. HAWS, whose discharge of the duties of that most responsible position for the last two years have commended him to the universal confidence and esteem of all our intelligent citizens, without distinction of party,—and Judge BRENNAN, whose only claims to the place grow out of the fact that he is the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. For Corporation Counsel, the candidates are A. W. BRADFORD, formerly Surrogate of the City, and JOHN E. DEVELIN—both men of character and professional ability. For Aldermen, Councilmen and School officers, both parties have their candidates in the field, and it is for every citizen to exercise his best judgment and discretion in making a selection.

THE PRIZE HIAWATHA.—We have noticed, with surprise and regret, that no further steps have been taken in the United States Circuit Court in relation to the missing cargo of the prize *Hiawatha*. There has been neglect somewhere. Here has been $20,000 worth of property spirited out of the custody of the United States Marshal, and which will not be forthcoming when the final decree shall be made in the cause, and if that final decree shall forfeit the goods there will be $10,000 less for the Government, and $10,000 less for the naval captors, unless some steps are taken in the matter.

In all such affairs nothing is gained by delay, and yet here it has been about six months since this deficiency was first brought out, and several months since an order was made requiring the Marshal to show cause why the property should not be forthcoming. And for a month and more Judge NELSON, who made the order, was here holding Court; but, so far as we can learn, the matter was not mentioned in Court, except on one occasion, when the Judge intimated his determination to go to the root of the thing, if it was ever brought before him. Yet no motion was made in the matter, and now Judge NELSON has gone to Washington, and will not be here again till next Spring. We cannot understand why this matter was allowed to be put aside in this way. We know that the District-Attorney has been pretty busy since the Judge came here, but we doubt whether he could not have attended to it fully as advantageously as to some others. And if his time was too much occupied, why could not the counsel for the captors, who is especially appointed to take care of the interests of the sailors, have pressed the matter? It was one of more importance to the navy than many others, for if our sailors are to stand the chance of losing their prizes after they have been committed to the custody of the Court, without any redress, they will not find much encouragement to vigilance.

The matter should have been pressed. What the neglect was, exactly, and just who is to blame, makes no especial difference. We are well satisfied that there is no valid reason for its not having been attended to. Perhaps some of the parties concerned may have thought that the Supreme Court this Winter may reverse the decree of condemnation and order the property to be restored to the claimants, and then these ugly facts would be passed over in silence, since the claimants could hardly call for a delivery of the goods, in face of their having been received by their agent, Mr. POTTS. This result might, indeed, settle the pecuniary claim involved in the matter, but the questions involved in it as to the proper custody of prize property should none the less receive the attention and consideration of the authorities, and there should be no more delay in securing such consideration and determination than is unavoidable. We do not know as it is possible to bring the question up before the Court until Judge NELSON'S return here; but, if it can in any way be done before then, the officers of the Government should not fail to do it.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Another Privateer Reported to have Left Liverpool.

STILL ANOTHER NEARLY READY

A Rumor of a Protest from Secretary Seward.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 29, } Via SACKVILLE, Monday, Dec. 1. }

The Canadian screw-steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool Thursday, Nov. 20, *via* Londonderry, Nov. 21, passed this Cape at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

Steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

A dispatch from Hamburg, received on Friday, 21st, states that the steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York for Hamburg, was ashore off Alten Brush (or Altona Beach.) Her mails and passengers have been safely landed at Hamburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following was posted at LLOYD'S on the 19th of November:

"It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow."

Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers, recently built in the Mersey, were intended for some such service as above stated, but these insinuations have never exceeded mysterious whisperings.

The London *Times*, of the 20th of November, in its City Article, says:

"The report that Mr. SEWARD has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure at aid alleged to have been given the *Alabama*, in British ports, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. SEWARD occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home."

The London *Times* notices CASSIUS M. CLAY'S and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S controversy at the Academy of Music, in New-York, under the similitude of a "Sparring Match," and says it was a somewhat farcical display.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

(By Telegraph from Liverpool.)

LONDONDERRY, *Friday.*

The leading papers reiterate the argument that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the *Alabama*, the Federals having notoriously taken advantages of all opportunities offered.

Steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales in the Liverpool Market for the three days add up 4,500 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculators and exporters. Prices are dull and nominally the same as last noted. The market closed with a better feeling.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market closing very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market is steady, but quiet, with the exception of Corn, which is still advancing. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BARCA & Co., and others, quote FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull, but steady; Red Western, 9s. 3d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. CORN firmer, and advanced 3d.@6d.; Mixed, 29s. 9d.; White, 31s.@32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet, but steady. BACON easier. LARD dull, but steady. TALLOW quiet and steady. SUGAR dull and firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots and Pearls firm, at 33s.@34s. RESIN—Common firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT steady, and declined 1s.@2s. FLOUR declined 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW dull, at 46s.@46s. 3d. LINSEED OIL dull, at £39@£39 3s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities, owing to the steamer *Edinburgh's* advices, declining; Illinois Central, 43@42 discount. Erie Shares, 42@43.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Nov. 21.

COTTON dull, and declined 1d.@2d. on the week. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales, at irregular prices. Sales to speculators, 5,000 bales, and to Exporters, 1,250 bales. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, at irregular prices. Sales to exporters, 3,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	21¾d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	21d.
Fair Uptands	24d.	Middling Uplands	20d.

Stock in port, 292,000 bales, of which 24,500 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS steady. CORN firm; Mixed, 30s.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 21.

Consols for Money, 93¾

American Securities steady; Illinois Central, 43@44 discount; Erie Shares, 42@43.

Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England for the week, £225,000.

FIRST VOYAGE OF THE PASSAIC.

Steering an Iron-Clad with a Looking-Glass.

ON BOARD THE PASSAIC, } FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862. }

We have arrived here safely, and I hasten to transmit an account of the first voyage of the "Second Monitor." I have already telegraphed about the two bolts starting in our boiler. It made it necessary to shut off steam, and we were towed up. But the trial was over—the experiment fairly tested. I suppose you know that, beside the apparatus for firing our great gun, and the small hole in the turret, there were other principles involved in this ship which needed application to show their value. They were:

First—The water-tight nature of the turret.

Second—The arrangement for using the compass.

Third—The sea-going qualities of the ship.

In regard to the first named principle, it will be remembered that the leakage of the original *Monitor's* turret was found to be a serious inconvenience. Water forced itself under the huge "castle of iron," and in a heavy sea, when these low craft are almost "buried in the deep," it was thought that this feature would be fatal to their success. A new invention was devised to remedy the difficulty. It has worked, and now the turret is water-proof. There is even no use for the little channel made to carry off the "inevitable leakage," as there is no leakage at all.

The second principle is a grand one. It enables a sailor to steer the heaviest iron-clad *through a looking glass*. You know that no compass can perform its functions within such an iron prison as a turret. The magnetic needle acts sluggishly and lifeless, pointing

never correctly. There was another difficulty to be overcome. It has been removed in a beautiful manner. The reflection of the compass' movements is conveyed to the helmsman through a mirror, the compass itself being raised far above the deadening influence of the iron house. In battle the compass is also removed, it being only essential at sea. A wag observed that the looking glass will also make the Jack Tars look to their cleanliness, or to their dirtiness.

The third principle tried is the general sea-going qualities of the new Monitors. Being water tight, where alone water could always come, they are safe. If waves reach the top of the turret they may wash over, but cannot drown anybody. The steadiness of the craft is wonderful. Moving thought the roughest tide, she is as free from rolling and pitching as one could well imagine. With fine engines she might steam round the world.

We are ordered to Washington. What is the business on hand for us it is not for me to say, if I know. But Monitor No. 2 is successful, and that is good news enough for one letter. DURROW.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Marmaduke Defeated by Gen. Blunt.

The Confederates Driven Back to Van Buren.

A Successful Cavalry Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The following has been received at headquarters:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. BLUNT, with his division, made forced marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning, at Cane Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under Gen. MARMADUKE, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated, fighting, until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great. The enemy's loss is much greater than ours.

Our forces camped on the battle-field.

The enemy has retired to Van Buran.

S. K. CURTIS, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. DAVIDSON telegraphed that a cavalry expedition, under Major TORRY, to the forks of Mingo and St. Francis, captured Col. PHELAN and ten man of the rebel army. S. K. CURTIS, Major-General.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT CANE HILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 29.

Gen. BLUNT, with 5,000 National soldiers, attacked and routed 8,000 rebels, under Gen. MARMADUKE, at Cane Hill, Ark., on the 20th instant.

Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance driven some twenty miles.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs that the rebels are badly whipped, and will not probably venture north of the Boston Mountains again this Winter; and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Status and Sundry Surmises.

This is the day.

The opportunity is offered to our citizens to renew the official service of a faithful, capable and tried Comptroller in the person of ROBERT T. HAWS, or to intimate to him a preference for one whose education, talent and experience in no way entitle him to such distinction.

Very large odds are offered by the Brennan men, and it is a matter of general remark that at no previous Charter election has there been so much money in the hands of sports and professionals for open and avowed bribery and corruption as now. The query where does it come from, and who will ultimately have to stand it, might be considered impertinent, but is, nevertheless, suggested by an inquiring mind.

The Aldermanic struggle is a strange one, and the result will be a mixed one. Private feuds, partisan jealousies, and pecuniary combinations, we fear, have more to do with it than the desire to elect good and competent men.

The contest between SMITH and FOX will be very close. Mr. SMITH is a good man and deserves the position. In the Third District Mr. HENRY stands the best chance, and will, without doubt, go in.

Mr. KERSH, in the Fifth District, has gained largely in the last day or two, and at present it is difficult to say which will be the lucky man.

Mr. CRIPP will probably be returned from the Seventh District.

The friends of Mr. DAYTON, in the Ninth District, feel confident of his election, but those of Mr. RYERS offer the largest odds.

In the Eleventh District the Democratic factions will fight like Kilkenny cats, and possibly Mr. REED will be so fortunate as to secure the bone of contention.

In the Thirteenth there is a very queer combination, from which it is difficult to predict anything. Mr. ALLEN is regarded as the probable lucky man.

Mr. FROMENT'S chances are considered the best in the Fifteenth District.

In the Seventeenth District Democrats will fight Democrats, Republicans will fight Republicans. Should Mr. DUNNING succeed, the District will be well represented; should Col. LOWE prevail, the clique which for so many years has ruled the District and managed its public affairs for its individual interests, will be swept to the wind, and a good, sound man put over them.

The Councilmen and School Officers, whose very name is legion, and whose prospects no man can in one night consider, we respectfully leave in the hands of their constituency. "God speed the right," is our pious and unaffected desire, the right in this instance being the absolute success of the Republican ticket.

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL-COMMISSIONER.—ROBERT TAYLOR, the nominee for this office of a portion of the Republican party, has withdrawn, and Mr. JOHN HOOPER, who was in the field as a candidate of a majority of the party, now has the field to himself. Mr. HOOPER is well known as a public-spirited citizen, and for his integrity and personal worth. He is also an experienced friend and servant of the cause of education, having served as school-commissioner in the Second Ward for several consecutive years. His election will be a public benefit.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.—Mr. VANCOTT, of the Fifth Councilmanic District, issues the following card:

I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Councilmanic District, and respectfully ask my friends to support FREDERICK REPPAS for the same office, he being a good Union man, and having filled the position for the last two years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

THOMAS G. VAN COTT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the popular opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be performed this evening, with SIGNOR LORINI as *Lucrezia*; MONGINI as *Orsini*; BARTOLINI as *Gennaro*, and SIGNOR AS *Duke*. This opera with the above cast is said to be the greatest success at the New-York Academy.

MR. HERRIES LECTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, of the New-York Press, will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Christ Church, East Broadway, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, on the Philistines and Progress of England.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Postmaster-General Blair.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The Report for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post-office Department, and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures. The gross revenues of the Department for this fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was $6,012,549 56. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $11,125,364 13. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only $49,470 50 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nearly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditures were $2,481,394 98 greater than last year. The following comparisons of figures are interesting:

Expenditures for 1860, for service in all the States, $14,874,772 89; revenues for the same year, $9,218,067 40; deficiency, $5,656,705 49. Expenditures for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $13,606,759 11; gross revenues for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $9,049,296 40; deficiency, $4,557,462 71. Expenditures for 1862, $11,125,364 13; revenues for 1862, $9,012,549 56; deficiency, $2,112,814 57; reduction of expenditures as compared with 1860, $3,749,408; reduction of expenditures as compared with 1861, $2,481,394.

The Department has not been for many years so nearly self-sustaining. This result is largely owing to the suspension of postal expenditures in the South, which were greatly in excess of postal receipts, but not alone to that. A revision of all discretionary expenses has been made, and large reductions ordered. The pay of agents has been regraded and equalized. Economy has been reëstablished in the larger offices, where waste was found. Incompetency, wherever found in official position, has been removed, and an effort made to adopt a standard of merit and administrative efficiency, in lieu of other and inferior motives for appointment. The Postmaster-General expresses his determination to adhere to this course.

The number of postage stamps issued to Postmasters, during the year, was 7,078,188. The value of letter envelopes was $733,255 80. The value of stamped newspaper wrappers, $23,648 50; increase of issue, over 1861, $1,144,858 27. The total value sold was $6,910,131 89.

The increasing demand on the part of the public for the stamped newspaper wrappers, shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand, and promoted the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year, ending Sept. 30, the number of stamps issued to Postmasters was 104,000,000. Their calls for about 200,000,000, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency by the public, in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency.

The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps canceled in the fiscal year, 1862, shows $736,379 96, as the amounts in the hands of purchasers on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year is 2,282,019, which is 267,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the dead letter office was 51,239. Many interesting details are given in the report touching the operations of this office. Out of 21,493 cases where causes of non-delivery were ascertained, only 223 were attributable to the fault of postmasters; 822 letters had no address whatever.

Congress, at its first session, passed an Act authorizing the employment of twenty-five additional clerks to facilitate the return of dead letters to their writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postage thereon would cover the appropriation of $20,000 for their compensation. The result thus far shows that an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of Post offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June, 1862, was 28,875, of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8,902. The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,765. The total postages accrued on United States and European mails during the year amounte to $1,144,000 56, being a reduction of the amount of the previous year of $217,940 88. Of the total amount collected, the excess collected in the United States was $212,607 36, which constitutes the balances paid to the several foreign Departments, the cost of exchange being defrayed by the United States. The Postmaster General objects to this cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to relieve the Department from this burden.

The Postmaster-General has made special efforts to relieve the foreign correspondence of the country from its complexity now so embarrassing alike to correspondents and to postal officers. Separate negotiations have been found inadequate to secure simple and satisfactory arrangements. He therefore opened a correspondence in August last, through the Department of State, with foreign administrations, proposing a convention of postal representatives at some convenient point to consider the enumerated difficulties and the means of remedying them.

Several replies have been received from the various Governments, and all are favorable and agree to the project. This country, comprising emigrants from almost every civilized nation, is especially interested in the subject proposed to be brought before this Conference. It is a species of postal improvement requiring the establishment of greater uniformity and some common principle of arrangement, and is connected with our prosperous commercial intercourse with other countries.

The mail lettings, which went into effect on the 1st of July last, in the Western Division, and were effected on such favorable terms, as compared with the previous lettings, that a reduction of expenditure resulted to the Government of $331,000. At the same time the length of the routes was increased by 159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 754,428 miles. Notwithstanding this increase of service, the net saving is over nine per cent. as compared with the previous term.

The total annual cost of the internal service, in operation on the 30th of June last, was $5,853,834, to which add the cost of the various agencies, route and local messengers, etc., etc., $400,630 92, and the cost of the service at that date is $6,314,464 92, which includes $1,000,000 for the Overland Mail route, not before charged upon the revenues of this Department.

The saving in the lettings of the West to July, 1862, is attributed to a strict adherence to the law of 1845 authorizing what is known as star bids.

The report renews the recommendation for codifying all the postal laws, and hopes it may be done at this session.

Among the improvements under consideration by the Postmaster-General is that of embossing postal stamps on business and other envelopes supplied for that purpose by persons desiring to furnish their own designs. It is believed that this will largely increase the use of stamped envelopes in lieu of stamps, which is an object of great importance to the Department.

He also discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and offers an amendment to the registry system by which a return receipt shall be sent to the dispatching party as evidence of the fact and date of delivery of his package. He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, approximating, as far as possible, to unanimity, and increasing the efficiency and extent of the delivery and collection of letters by carriers in cities.

The attention of the public is called to the great importance of good postal officers for a successful administration of this Department. If the Postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient Postmaster, devoted to the interests of the public service, should be retained as long as he illustrates those qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers, and their familiarity with the laws and regulations. He regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and a administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses this language:

It is my intention to adhere firmly to my determination to exclude upon this score every influence wherever found to sway my action under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments I may have made under misinformation of facts.

The Document, as a whole, will be read with unusual interest, and contains numerous suggestions of great importance to this Branch of the public service.

LECTURE ON SWIFT.—Mr. MASON JONES will deliver his fifth oration at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening—Subject "Dean Swift and his Critics," and will repeat the same oration at the Brooklyn Academy on the Friday evening following.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, DEC 2—Nos. 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.

[Advertisement.]

Good soap is the desideratum of every housekeeper. Those who try PYLE'S O. K. Soap will not be disappointed. It is pure, removes dirt easily, becomes very hard, and therefore durable. It is rapidly coming into favor among the intelligent and economical. Sold by grocers generally. JAMES PYLE Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-street, corner Franklin, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing, will be found the President's Message in full. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to infants. 25c. a bottle.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

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MARRIED.

BEVERLY—HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at the Dutch Reformed Church, 27th-st., by Rev. M. Gange, Mr. GEORGE W. BEVERLY to Miss SARAH J. HUTCHINSON, both of this City.

FERGUSON—In Lyon, on Saturday, Oct. 30, by Rev. R. S. Edis, of Bolton, Mr. THOMAS E. FAY, of New-York, to Miss CLARA W. THURSTON, of Lyon. No cards issued.

GRISSE—STEVENS.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 29, by Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Lieut. Wm. P. GRISSE to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late James H. Stevens, of this City. No cards.

HADFIELD—WILSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862, by Rev. W. Staple, Mr. HENRY HADFIELD to Miss ANN WILSHAW, of East Williamsburgh.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

MCINTIRE—GREER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. THOMAS MCINTIRE, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARGARET GREER, of this City.

PEAKINS—SIMONDS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Capt. H. W. PERKINS, U. S. N., to CARRIE, daughter of George W. Simonds, Esq., of Fitzwilliam, N. H.

MANSON—POSTER.—At Chiltern, Victoria, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. H. Seaborn, of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. DONALD MANSON (of Messrs. J. Manson & Co.,) to Miss HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. John Poster, of New-York, U. S. A.—*Melbourne Argus.*

WILLIAMS—CRANE.—On Monday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Leonard Kempshall, Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS, of Passaic, and Miss M. A. ABIGAIL, daughter of A. G. CRANE, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

DIED

BOYD—On Sunday, Nov. 30, of consumption, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Edward Boyd, aged 59 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 2d-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GORDON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 1, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANCIS GORDON, late of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the 81st year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

☞ Banffshire *Journal* and Aberdeen papers please copy.

HART.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, of secondary hemorrhage of a bullet wound received at the battle of Antietam, DAVID H. HART, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., in the 25th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the house of his father, Robert D. Hart, No. 141 Allen-st.

LEVNORI.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 30, IDA SELINA, youngest daughter of Lewis J. and Harriet A. Levnori, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from corner of Broadway and Bartlett-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M.

MAGEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, after a short illness, ADALINE C., beloved wife of John W. Marden, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 743 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 2½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PELTON.—At Staten Island, on the 26th year of her age, CATHARINE C., wife of Daniel Pelton.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1, WM. W. RICHARDS, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of Mr. Wm. P. Southworth, No. 302 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 1, CARRIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Albert W. and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Jones-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M. without further notice.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At Catskill, on Sunday morning, Nov. 30, MARY SCOTT, daughter of the late Judge Scott.

The funeral services will be held at Catskill on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569—Dec. 1, 1862.
66, 1, 25, 54, 29, 78, 15, 9, 22, 64, 34, 58, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 570—Dec. 1, 1862.
15, 52, 6, 25, 54, 16, 18, 31, 22, 26, 12, 1.

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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO'S Advertisement on eighth page.

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When used in connection with his celebrated PEARSALIN LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE, and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from any disorder, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

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LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER TO GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read your work on the Duties of Outposts, and of those of the officers responsible for their conduct and instruction, with great satisfaction. No suggestion of mine can add to its completeness. You should receive the thanks of every officer of the army for your services in the preparation and publication of this truly valuable work.

At the opening of the campaign, as you well know, we had as many different systems of doing picket duty as there were divisions in the army, many of which were highly defective, and none so perfect as yours.

I shall be rejoiced to learn that the Government adopts it as its standard work on this subject, and still more that it is placed within the reach of all to read and study it.

Truly yours,
JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

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For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.
HENRY H. HEULAT,
EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller.
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation.
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH,
WM. LATHAMER, JR., } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION,

For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
ALEXANDER LAMONT, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS B. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch,	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO F. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN,
Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS B. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not merits to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome.
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour,
David V. Freeman,	Adolphe Wolfe,
E. H. Hart,	Samuel Harris.
J. N. Hammiter, M. D.,	D. D. King, M. D.,
Matthew Mekeon,	John E. Walsh,
Edgar Stansbury,	Daniel S. Mead,
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 213 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.
Downs & Merifield, Iron Metal Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and the West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Herriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 454 West 22d-st.
Norris Bilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Romaine, Merchant, No. 486 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated
For School Commissioner,
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector
HUGH H. BRIEN.
For Trustees
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y. } Convention.
CHARLES H. PARSONS, Chm., } Mozart
CHARLES E. MAHER, Sec'y. } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
"To Fill a Vacancy,"
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS TIEBER
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS.
LEGRAND B. CANNON
D. WILLIS JAMES Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, 13th Ward—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVIth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—(XXTH WARD.)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS
For Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspector—CHARLES S. WRIGHT.
For Trustees—JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON [illegible]

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people, &c.
ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOLSTON.
FRANK SOUER
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game, all kinds of pastry; can be given. Can also make all kinds of bread; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 12th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry, turtle soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family as cook: is an excellent baker. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th Avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a first-class boarding house; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman—a Protestant—as good, plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, with her daughter of 16 years, smart and diligent, can do chamberwork and sad waiting, and take care of children. The best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th Avs.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING IF REQUIRED.—A situation wanted as cook, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference; can be seen at present with her last situation. Call at No. 1,086 Broadway, corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 200 24th-st., near 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. EFFERTZ.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl, of 16, a situation as nurse; will mind baby; can wash and writes; can do light chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging, is competent to teach children the first rudiments of learning; the only wages $4 to $5 a month. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's dresses to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. C., Box No. 117 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of older children; is a good seamstress; can be well recommended; good City references can be given of her years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply in the store, 254 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of an infant or grown children, or as chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Cedar-st., place, second floor, Room No. 8, near 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 West 23d st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress to a private family; she thoroughly understands the business; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothing, infants' clothes, shirts, and baste for a machine. Address No. 112 5th-st., near Broadway, in the office east of No. 130 5th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor, front room; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to taking care of a couple of growing children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No 41 Clinton-place, near 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 147 5th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful. best of City reference. Call at No. 212 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 92 3d av

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER MAID.—Situation wanted by a competent Protestant young woman as above; operates on Wheeler's machine; has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 127 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 West 23d st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress to a private family; she thoroughly understands the business; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothing, infants' clothes, shirts, and baste for a machine. Address No. 112 5th-st., near Broadway, in the office east of No. 130 5th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor, front room; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to taking care of a couple of growing children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No 41 Clinton-place, near 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 147 5th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful. best of City reference. Call at No. 212 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 92 3d av

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER MAID.—Situation wanted by a competent Protestant young woman as above; operates on Wheeler's machine; has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 127 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain work in a few private families, by the day or week. Address No. 182 West 41st-st. near 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, with her daughter of 16 years, smart and diligent, can do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children. The best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, in a first-class boarding house, or a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, as laundress; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 Spring-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an excellent Protestant girl, either as nurse to one child and do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and do light chamberwork. Call at No. 248 6th-av., between 32nd and 33d sts., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, to take care of a child, and assist in washing, in a respectable private family. Call at No 307 6th-av., for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references. Can be seen, till called, at No. 202 7th-av., near 21th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamber-work and waiting; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen or addressed, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid: would be willing to assist with washing and ironing: good City reference given. Call at No. 30 41st-st. between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; has four years' reference from her last employer. For particulars, apply at No. 163 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store, between 31st and 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and attend to children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 378 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; 3 years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 509 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable widow woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork; a good washer and ironer; good reference given. Call at No. 242 5th-av., first floor, front room. to be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork, best of City references Can be seen for two days at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a competent girl, with the best recommendations, having lived seven years at her last place Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., second floor.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Tilton Hall, on Astor-place, and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRANE-st., all private families and boarding-houses furnished with good servants, City or country. English, Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, girls for chambermaids and housework, men servants, and all good servants wanted immediately; also, Protestant nurse and seamstress.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants Institute, No. 10 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs Your patronage is respectfully solicited. C. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as vegetable gardener, also can take care of a horse or two if required; can milk cows; would make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place, is sober, honest and obliging. Best of reference from last employer. Address H. C. Box No. 217 Times Office for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Scribt's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant man who understands gardening and farming, also the care and management of carriage horses; desirable of taking charge of a place, or would take a porter's place in a store; is steady and sober; has good City reference. Address C. D., No. 15 Johnst., for four days. Mr. Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address L. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

SWISS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SWISS PROtestant, understands farming and gardening and the making of cheese, wishes a place either in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Emigrants' Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND INSIDE MAN.—Would like to obtain a steady, reliable man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver and attentive waiter; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 251 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to Mr. McKNIGHT, No. 7 Cortlandt-st., (Lord & Taylor's store.)

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can take charge of horses and carriages; is willing to travel; has first-class City references. Address L. R., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business and can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 56 East 17th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or porter or fireman; is willing to do anything; can work, understands the care of horses and a good cook; with good references. Call at 15 Cortlandt-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, IN a store or commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 202 Times Office, or No. 44 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, or work on a farm. Apply at No. 5 Lewis-st., between 32d and 33d sts., at Mr. Sweetman's, top floor.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE both English, wants a situation together, the man understands the care of horses; the wife to cook, wash and iron; willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Call at No. 19 Cranberry-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A single coachman and groom, thoroughly competent, sober and good tempered, who can bring the best of recommendations; a married man preferred. Apply at 8 A. M. or at 5 P. M. at No. 49 West 25th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO take charge of a gentleman's place; he must understand general farming, be a good fruit and vegetable grower; a married man, without family, preferred; the best of reference required. Address J. H., Darien, Conn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a waitress and chambermaid—a well recommended; a quiet and strong girl. Apply at No. 269 Bleecker-st., one door from 6th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS to work in a hosiery store. One who has been in a store before and who lives in the neighborhood preferred. Apply at No. 302 Hudson-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent book-keeper. Must be a good penman, and furnish unexceptionable references. Address B. & C., Box No. 72 Times Office.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN TO act as second waiter, must bring good City references. Apply on the Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 30th-st. after o'clock P. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AS SEAMSTRESS a Scotch or French woman who understands dressmaking. Apply with references on Wednesday or Thursday, at No. 50 West 16th-st.

A SALESWOMAN.—Apply at BLUXOME'S, No. 1,317 Broadway.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTed. Apply at Lafarge House, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTed. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st.

A WAITRESS.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED two girls, one as waitress, the other as laundress. Apply with references at No. 30, 41th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 64th-av. Thorough and practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, and all matters pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—Cooperstown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers: parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a situation in a family or school. She is competent to instruct advanced pupils in Music, French, (acquired in France,) Drawing and the usual English branches. Address, for one week, S. L. W., Station D, Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM Connecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and, drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in the City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. E. S., Box No 104 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPErienced in teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family, her acquirements are English, French, Latin, German, Music, Drawing, Painting; best of references. Address Miss H. G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

The Soap is white as driven snow, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those ingredients so often found in soap which render it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

TRY THE PEARL SOAP A TRIAL.

E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 57 WASHINGTON-ST. and 178 WEST-ST.

BUTTER

SUPERIOR FRESH AND SALT VALLEY

OF CHAPPERS AND CARE, AT THE

NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 37 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. All inquiries for wholesale goods promptly attended to. 77 and 79 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 5 Murray-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. Williams-st.

NEW AND SPECIAL PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASER & HIRSCHHORN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all demands in their favor are to be paid to him. JOHN J. GRIFFIN
New-York, Nov. 28, 1862. HENRY A. SAYRE.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 4th-st. JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1862

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VALUABLE MEDICAL patent, with introduction in the specialty practice for sale, or partner of energy and education, with some means, wanted. Address Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lysou's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. T. H. DIAMOND, No. 629 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st, and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS! RAGS!!

Liberal cash prices for Linen and White Rags.
100 bales of No. 2 Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags
20 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
O. KEENEN, at Nos. 5 and 14 Northst., New-York

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from banks, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON No. 4 Astor-pl.

FLAX TOW FOR PAPER STOCK, &c.—For sale by S. GODDARD No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, per and two cents the lowest market price

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWers for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,760 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:

8,000 Acres on the Galquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.

4,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.

2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 100 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.

640 Acres at the junction of the Arocstook and St. John Rivers, about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.

320 Acres at the fall of the Arocstook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.

The above water powers, both with respect to their position and, capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber and other commodities, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.

Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.

Signed, S. W. BABBIT, Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting of survey of about 167 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c. &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st, Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable, will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE GREAT SALE of the Fort Washington property takes place TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the basement of Trinity Building. This is the only chance that will occur in many years, to secure a property at one-half of what it will sell for inside of nine months.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 261 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 4 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP, ONE OF THE PRETTIEST little stables in the City, with complete fixtures and gas fixtures. Enquire on corner of third and 31st st. Modern average stages will take out the roof of the premises. The stable is nicely papered and overlooks the small parks on third-av. $17 per month. Also in a brown stone house, No. 60 2d-av., between 3d and 4th sts., one store of 4 apartments to let, and one large newly painted and papered and in good order. Enquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE FAIRBANKS WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Duplex Low-horse power. Let of small shafts, tools for hire.
SAMUEL D. GILL, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 3.x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Associated Press, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed to rent, a small furnished house, located between 14th and 20th sts. and Third-av. and Broadway. Possession wanted in one week. Address, stating location, price, &c., H. A. P., Box No. 3,571 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODAtion for four or five horses and two carriages, or for one horse and one carriage, with loose room for hay. Hotel. Address stating terms, &c., No. 1,947 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a well furnished second story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a single room. Terms moderate. Call at No. 9 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor, with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. No. 16 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman and wife, in the highest respectability, with a good family, in which there is only one boarder. They require a front room on the second floor, furnished as a parlor, with Gilroom adjoining, good substantial table, with home comforts, for which they are willing to pay a liberal price. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 3,572 Post-office. No agents need apply, as no commission will be paid. Those who can comply with the requirements of the above will please call at No. 17 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE AND pleasant neighborhood, for a family of three grown persons, from 1st of next month, with private table. Terms of first-class suitable for permanent the gallery, parlor or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Fiere, Chevelet, Tessan, Pascal, Vaumart and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verlat, Artistic Painter, Verschuyl, Kruseman, Kerkhoff, Van Severdonck, Van Severdonk and others of Belgium; Louis Wagner, Beckhuysen, M. A. Hoorkiesch, Wijngaerde Strachel, Vanraiber, &c., of Holland, and of the Finnish school of a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Wilson, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Shayer, Weigall, Redmond, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with each catalogue on Monday and until day of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated vases, bronze and gilt clocks, bisque figures, musical boxes, Bohemian glassware, papier-mache and gilt goods, &c. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., all the remaining stock, tools and machinery of the Newark Machine Company, consisting of one superior planing machine, twelve feet long by 34 inches wide, 4-engine lathe, bolt cutter and tools, gear cutter and tools, vises, forges and blacksmith tools, &c., &c. Also, about 100 tons of iron flasks and all the patterns, drawings &c. Catalogues ready on day of sale.

A. S. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS AND RUBBERS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being an extensive assortment of Winter Goods, to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WOOSTER-STREET PROPERTY.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of ground with the three houses thereon, No. 109 Wooster-st., 56 feet north of Spring-st. May at No. 5 Broad-st.

A. VANDERVOORT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at public auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, comprising parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, piano-forte, tunes, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, glass, crockery and plated-ware, cutlery, &c

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large collection of fine Oil Paintings, by American and Foreign Artists. They are now on exhibition

F. T. WILES, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store No. 47 Murray-st., a fine collection of oil paintings, by foreign and native artists. Can be examined any time before the sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York. State terms of charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEARTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Diamond and Gold WATCHES.
Superb solid SILVER WARE.
Fine FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c.

Being part of the stock of
JOSEF RAFEL, Esq., of New-Orleans,
To be sold at auction.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
BY HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
at their

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
OF THE UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE mode of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.
Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.
The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
No. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st, New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,134, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares; and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 WALL-ST., N.-W.-YORK.—Five bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1862.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange,
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due 1st December, next, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Ten Per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, which mature Dec. 1, will be paid on that day at the Park Bank.
CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY REDEMPTION BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and No. 261 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by ADAMS, [illegible] Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUNTRY BOUGHT FOR HORSES CAN be had in W[illegible] York, in a pr[illegible] best of hay and grain. [illegible] quire of JAMES C. H[illegible] No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or [illegible] a handsome span of light bays, 10 hands, [illegible] broken and model draught horses for a family [illegible] MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Avenue [illegible] and Division-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December.
Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 452 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 Av. corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. LUNCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; regulating basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Fort setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; regulating basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)
The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:
A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 15th.
SIX COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104. "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employees, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."
Section 96 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be so affixed or used, so that the same shall not again be used."
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that these stamps are to be used, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.
Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under (or the first ten words, require a two-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents, (or the first ten words,) require a three-cent stamp.
[illegible]

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
PETER KELLY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the 2d day of September last.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104. "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employees, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."
Section 96 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be so affixed or used, so that the same shall not again be used."
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[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LORINI
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
SIONORA LORINI
In her celebrated tragic character of Lucrezia.
Only night of *Donizetti's* grand tragic Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI.....Lucrezia | MORENSI.....Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI.....Gennaro | SUSINI.....Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.
Director.....J. Gran.
The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-morrow's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—TWELFTH OPERA NIGHT. When will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA.....as.....LEONORA
BRIGNOLI.....Fernando | AMODIO.....Alfonso
SUSINI.....Balthazzar | STOCKTON.....Inez
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal.....IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
The next rôles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE,
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Dalvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Lorentz | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House, Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 513 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., New-York.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES
(of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.
Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—school and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Master King William—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life of Literature—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhourigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—Long Visit to Ireland—"Directions to servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa"—Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and Melancholy Death.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Jones is what may be termed an unreportable speaker, so fluent in his delivery, so varied the subjects touched upon, and so voluminous his language, quite unlike any. To be appreciated as an eloquent addition to the lecture rostrum, Mr. Jones must be heard, for no mere report within practical limits for a newspaper could do him justice.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*
His delivery is unlike those of our lecturers in general, because he is unencumbered with notes of any kind. He rushes into his subject like a steed on rising up to the charge at the sound of the bugle. Sometimes he is vehement, thrilling with Celtic fire; then again he is soft, tender and pathetic.—*Scientific American.*
With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune*, Nov. 19.
Mr. Jones' comparisons and strong lines were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express*, Nov. 13.
ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 5?? Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.
MR. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift, and*
Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE in Brocatel, Delaine and Hair-cloth.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; plain and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 257 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7:35, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course 10 [illegible]
Freight received at Jamaica Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 9 o'clock.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depot at Commercial and 26th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Monday, Oct. 27, 1862. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M and 4 P. M., for Jamaica.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (26th st. Ferry) at 8:30 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4 to A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave
Express, 2:00 A. M., and 12:30, 2:25, 6:30 P. M.
Express, mail or A. M., and 12:30, 2:25 A. M., and 3:30, 4:40 and 7 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with [illegible] 10:25 P. M., Sundays in sleeping cars, 10 P. M.
[illegible] (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat [illegible] leaves new and fast steamer, THOMAS POWELL, every [illegible] leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on said road. At Long Branch, connecting with Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7:00 A. M., Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland. 10:00 A. M., Mail, for Port Jervis, Goshen, Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, &c. 5 P. M., Night Express for Port Jervis, Goshen, Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, &c. 5 P. M., Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Piermont at 12:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., on Mondays at 5:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL FAIRY PLAY,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
THE SCENERY AND DRESSES COST
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
From the Sunday Times.
"Blondette," a new fairy spectacle, which was produced at this theatre last Tuesday evening, to a very full house. Decidedly this is the most superb spectacle ever produced in this city. In the "Seven Sisters" and kindred pieces, Miss Keene has far surpassed all other managers previous to her time in "scenic splendors;" but in "Blondette" she has surpassed herself. The artistic combinations of color, the exquisite groupings, and the fine taste displayed in all the costumes and appointments could not have been excelled, even in Paris. We question if anything so admirable as the "Grotto of Love," the "Palace of Lace," the "Diamond Ball Room," and the "Crystal Labyrinth of the Magic Watch," were ever seen even in that city. The language and incidents of "Blondette" are not unworthy accompaniments of the fine scenery. The story relates to the adventures of Prince Merlin in his search after a magical watch, which has been found by Lubin, a peasant. The object of the Prince is to prevent the peasant from winding up the watch when the hour is striking, as, had he done so, it and the magical powers would have become his. This, of course, leads to a game of cross purposes, which give any number of effective situations. There is some good music scattered throughout the piece, and one dancing song and chorus quite unique in its way, which promises to become popular. The characters were all well played. Altogether, "Blondette" promises to be the most successful holiday piece ever produced in New-York. It will be played all this week, and should obtain a run of three months, at least, to recover Miss Keene's outlay.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
whose engagement has been attended with
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!!
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART!!!
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS APPEAR
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
In three of their most
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS:
IRELAND AS IT WAS
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE,
C. W. CLARKE,
D. GRACE,
G. PIERSON,
JAGAN,
HIND,
RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU,
Mrs. WALCOT,
Mrs SAERRITT,
Miss LOUISA BROWN,
Miss FLOYO,
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST.
SECOND WEEK OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings.
CLIFFORD, in his great acts.
EDDY, in new and elegant dances.
PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful solos.
New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Peerless Old Man's Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hallowe'en, New Polkas, Joyless Weddings, Uncle Sam. Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open evening, at 6½; to commence at 7½.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17.
At
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton and Page, and other Living American Artists, including one Large "Returning from the Old Sturdy Bunch," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOO

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from First Page.]

persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor as willing, as I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States. The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and Consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, The Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed, are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New-Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors, and submitted its report. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies our expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries. results which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections, as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the responsibility of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender" for other debts, has made them *universal* currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility—prompt and certain convertibility—into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the *best* and *surest* against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States Notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States Bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiations of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform National circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them. The receipts into the Treasury from sources, including loans and balance from preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30, 1862, were $583,885,247 06, of which $49,056,397 62 were derived from Customs, $1,996,331 73 from the direct tax, from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $861,—[illegible]; from loans in all forms, [illegible]. The remainder, [illegible], was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were, for Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $3,722,441 38; for Foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $16,128,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45, and for the payment on the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, $96,—096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statement and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention. The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year, 1861, amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures, as compared with the preceding year; about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of all expenditures in that Department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the Postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign Governments, proposing a Convention of Postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in his report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: "The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From 1st July, 1861, to 30th September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476 26, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the same derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury Report including a considerable sum, which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you, at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon the subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and improving the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Col. WEBSTER to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in Agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely, seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust the liberal basis upon which it has been organized, will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the Earth abideth forever! It is of the first importance to duly, to consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in the interests, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our country believes Slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution and the law for suppression of the African Slave-trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign Slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war—you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section, the Fugitive Slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles, once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it—the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no seacoast,—touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europa by New-York, to South America and Africa by New-Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and oneroua trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets East, West and South are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors, forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and attributes it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would, ere long, force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves and to the passing generations of men, and it cannot without conviction be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE—Every State wherein Slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of ——, for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterward. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid and afterward introducing or tolerating Slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of Slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without Slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without Slavery, it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to Slavery, and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are: First—Emancipation; second, the length of time for consummating (thirty-seven years,) and thirdly the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual Slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate the dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement, in fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish Slavery, now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This it would seem must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual Slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object; yet, that the measure is both just and economical, is certain.

The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase the same as any other property.

It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it ought not to quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it. Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once—the aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would really require no cash, nor bonds, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have one hundred millions of people to share the burdens, instead of thirty-one millions as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790, until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,—208,415; and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away; but such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles; Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of 73½ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New-York and New-Jersey each 80, also, two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New-York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decimal periods to be as follows:

1790— 3,929,827.
1800— 5,305,937—35 02 per cent. ratio of increase.
1810— 7,239,814—37.35 per cent. ratio of increase.
1820— 9,638,131—33.13 per cent. ratio of increase.
1830—12,866,020—33.49 per cent. ratio of increase.
1840—17,069,453—32.67 per cent. ratio of increase.
1850—23,191,876—35.87 per cent. ratio of increase.
1860—31,443,790—35.58 per cent. ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results: 1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,—984,355; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925; our territory, at 73½ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old National debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus, time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we could have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand, or on the other, insomuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the Americans, voters, through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say, there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more or less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor, is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and the wages of white labor. But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth, and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites. Yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run *from*. Heretofore, colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both—bondage and deatitution; but if gradual Emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least, until new laborers can be procured; and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event, cannot the North decide for itself, whether to receive them. Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of Slavery in this District last Spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing Slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid that will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of—first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? It is doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow Citizens—We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us.

The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain—peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will ever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS.

The Late Reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap, Snicker's Gap, and Shenandoah Valley.

Its Complete Success—Prisoners, Cattle, Horses and Camp Equipage Captured.

Three Rebel Flags Taken---Several Fights.

The Killed and Wounded---Interesting Incidents and Details.

From Our Special Correspondant.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CHANTILLY, Dec. 1, 1862.

A brief account of the recent reconnoissance by Gen. STAHL, who returned to this place last evening, I have already telegraphed you. As this was one of the most important movements of the kind that has recently been made—both in regard to its influence upon our own men and the enemy—a detailed statement of the affair, by an eye-witness, cannot be otherwise than interesting. The expedition was planned with the utmost secrecy and carried out with dispatch, and in the most successful manner—reflecting credit alike upon those who planned it, the General who commanded, and the officers and men under him.

THE START.

The force placed at the disposal of Gen. STAHL was well under way by 4 o'clock A. M., Friday, Nov. 28. Though there was a cold drizzling rain falling and the roads were not in the most desirable condition, the troops moved on with alacrity and were in good spirits at the prospect of having a brush with the enemy. Aldie—16 miles—was reached soon after sunrise, where a short halt was made. Leaving the command of Col. VON GILSA at this place, Gen. STAHL moved on through Middlebury to Rector's Four Corners—10 miles—where the column again came to a halt.

RECONNOITERING.

From this point two detachments were sent out to reconnoiter,—one commanded by Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, proceeded to Upperville where the pickets of WHITE'S rebel battalion were encountered and driven through Paris and Ashby's Gap to the Shenandoah River, notwithstanding they had a force far outnumbering the one commanded by Major KNOX. The resistance offered was trifling, and as a consequence but little damage was done on either side.

TO SALEM.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. SIGEL'S Staff, who had volunteered for the expedition, was sent with a detachment to Salem,—10 miles,—but found no enemy. Returning in advance of his command with two men, an out our own pickets mistaking them for the enemy, fell back upon the main command. The man finally discovered his mistake and rushed back to his post.

A SECESSION.

On the road to Salem a farmer was overtaken with a load of corn. Our horses were in need of rations, and the men were directed each to take a few ears; the owner protested, and finding such a course would not save his corn, finally declared that several of his horses had the black tongue, and had been eating from the corn. "Oh," says DAHLGREN, "all of our animals have that disease—so there is no risk to run." Mr. Secesh then became alarmed and begged to be let off because he feared his horses might catch the distemper. But it was of no use. He was a rank Secessionist, our horses were hungry, there was the corn, and a reasonable quantity of the cereal was appropriated.

STRATEGY.

The movement in this direction was undoubtedly a piece of strategy, as the sequel will show. One would have supposed that the troops had done enough for one day—but not so with their commander. He had a plan to carry out, and when Gen. STAHL once sets out to perform a task, it is completed, if within the range of possibilities. Knowing this, I was not surprised to hear, late in the afternoon, an order given to march.

A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The whole command took a retrograde move to a point one and a half miles east of Middleburgh, where a halt was made for the night, and this ended Friday, the first day of the reconnoissance.

THE SECOND DAY.

Saturday morning, early, the whole command proceeded rapidly, by the shortest route, to the Winchester pike and by sunrise the advance guard had entered Snickersville without having met an armed rebel. In place of rain, this morning we had a fall of snow. The air was cold and bracing, the men in good spirits, and riding over the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, was one of the real attractions before us. No formal halt was made at Snickersville, but Gen. STAHL pushed on with rapidity over the mountain to the Shenandoah River, capturing a few stray scouts, belonging to WHITE'S Battalion, on the way, without firing a shot.

SNICKER'S FERRY—PICKET TALK.

Descending the mountain, the road, within one hundred rods of the river, inclines to the right. As the advance-guard turned this bend, the little village on the opposite bank—one hundred yards distant—known as Snicker's Ferry, was brought into full view, and with it a patroling picket of WHITE'S Cavalry, numbering fifty men. It was quite evident they did not expect Union troops to appear to them just at that moment. They did not seem to be surprised, for only about twenty-five of our men were in sight; they had on blue overcoats—so had many of the rebels. Not expecting to see Union troops there, and at that early hour in the morning, the rebels across the river naturally concluded—as some of the prisoners subsequently stated—that it was a part of their own battalion; it was not until after a random series of questions had been asked and answered across the river, that they discovered their grave mistake, and then it was done by an injudicious new-comer, who called out, "How are you, Secesh?" The query was instantly made, "Who are you, Yanks?" The truth of the matter was, we learn from prisoners, that they had heard of the advance to Ashby's Gap, and had arranged for serious opposition in that quarter; but, as their scouts in Snicker's Gap were fortunately captured, they had no intimation whatever of the force advancing from that direction. One of the scouts taken was much chopfallen, particularly because he had a good horse, two Colt's revolvers, a carbine and sword. He came up to a squad of men, and asked if they were "Confeds." They beckoned for him to come in, and he did so, under the supposition that they belonged to WHITE'S Battalion. When told that he was a prisoner, he said they had deceived him, and declared that he had been swindled.

THE SKIRMISH AT THE FORD.

The advance upon arriving near the ferry, was commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Gen. STAHL directed a detail of dismounted carbineers to advance to the bank of the river. Lieut. SUYDAMLAND, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a mixed detachment, numbering 80, went forward and delivered the first fire. The enemy concealed behind houses, fences and trees, fired a few shots, but upon seeing a body of horsemen under Capt. DOEGIN, of the First Michigan, fording the river and not heeding their fire, mounted their horses and fled precipitately.

CROSSING THE SHENANDOAH—AN ACCIDENT.

In the movement across the river, Capt. HAINTZ, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, had an opportunity of displaying a quality that characterizes all good and experienced soldiers, that is, doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. None of the men with the advance knew any thing about the ford, and nearly all had horses new to the service. The horses for a moment hesitated about going into the water. Capt. HAINTZ, who was close at hand, seeing apparent hesitation from some cause or other, and realizing that time just then was all important, dashed forward into the river. The movement thus inaugurated was speedily executed, and had it not been for an unfortunate accident Capt. HAINTZ would have been the first on the opposite shore. Just as he had nearly reached the opposite bank his horse fell, and horse and rider went under. The water and atmosphere were both frosty and the mishap caused only a temporary delay, but Capt. HAINTZ that night and the following day suffered severely from his mishap. Gen. STAHL, Capt. THEILKUEL, of his Staff, Col. WYNDHAM, Capt. MIDDLETON, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capts. DUOERN, CAUME, Lieut. SUYDAMLAND and other officers, whose names I do not know, shared the dangers encountered by the first detachment that crossed the river. The balance of the command followed as speedily as possible.

ADVANCE OF THE MAIN BODY.

The advance force, under Col. WYNDHAM, as soon as the river had been forded, dashed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy; flankers were thrown out, and at about three miles from the ford the advance came suddenly upon the camp of WHITE'S Battalion.

A CAMP DISCOVERED.

The men, pretty well excited by what they had already experienced, now pressed on the harder, and dashed into the camp yelling like so many demons. The commander of the camp had just received information that there were 25 Yanks across the ford, he supposed that was all the force there, and he was concocting a plan to capture it, as the balance of his guard at the Ferry—those who had not been captured or escaped by disappearing at the roadside—came in upon the run with the Yanks at their heels.

A NOVEL CAMP SCENE.

I have heard of scenes of confusion that "beggars all description," but never had the pleasure of witnessing such a perfect bedlam of excitement before. The rebels ran from their tents in utter dismay, and each acted upon the impulse of the moment. Some mounted the nearest horse at hand, and dashed off without regard to direction or order; the command was, if they received any, "to stand not upon the order of going, but go at once," and they obeyed it to the letter; two or three, who were so fortunate as to secure horses leaped a fence that seemed to be too high for any animal to clear, one poor horse lodged upon the fence, his rider falling headforemost over it, and the animal falling the other side. Lieut. BARRETT, who was on duty, owes his capture to the fact that just as he got the alarm, a private, having no respect for rank, mounted his horse and dashed off. Not a few had the shakes very bad, and begged for mercy—they had begun to think the Yanks were terrible fellows. "Gray-backs" could be seen skedaddling in every direction, at a rate of speed which would have been creditable to professional runners. One tent, containing three men, was prostrated by each of the inmates attempting to get out first. The tent fell so that the men were caught under it, when a Union soldier, seeing their position, ran up and slapped them with the flat of his sword. They cried out in great trepidation. "We surrender, we surrender!" Lieut. PENN GASKELL, Adjutant of Col. WYNDHAM, unearthed a man who had rolled himself into a blanket, mummy fashion, and had managed to cover his head and body with leaves; unfortunately for himself, his legs were too long for the occasion. He acted in his fright upon the instinct of the ostrich, by concealing his head, supposing that if he could not see, that the enemy could not see him. When unrolled and brought to light, he shook like an aspen-leaf in a thunder-storm. He denied being an officer, and when the discovery was made that he was a no less important personage than a Captain, he was suddenly seized with the small-pox, and warned those around him of the danger of exposing themselves to such a disgusting disease. Lieut. PENN GASKELL finally told him that dissembling would be of no avail; he must go along with him. The man then acknowledged that he was Capt. GREEN, of WHITE'S Cavalry, but that he had the "rheumatics," and could not walk. Two men carried him to the rear a short distance, when the officer in charge concluded that he would waste no more time upon so worthless a fellow, and paroled him on the spot. Tents, arms, provisions, ammunition, horses, cattle, personal property and three flags were abandoned in the panic. Our men hastily picked up revolvers and other articles that struck their fancy, exchanged poor horses for good ones, and for once, at least, the Union soldiers experienced the pleasure of sacking an enemy's camp.

THE REAL STATUS OF WHITE'S CAVALRY.

The camp was well supplied with everything, for this regiment, although now receiving regular pay from the Confederate Government, is an independent command, and authorized to appropriate anything they seize to their own use, without any red tapeism intervening, or responsibility whatever. They have recently robbed two stores in Poolesville, and supplied themselves with boots, shoes and clothing, and many other similar articles, such as could not be obtained at farm-houses. It seems that the battalion was about moving its camp, and just before our troops entered it, had sent off several wagon-loads of clothing and camp equipage—otherwise, the whole of the property lately taken by WHITE from Poolesville would have been recaptured. At this point the bulk of Col. WYNDHAM'S command was sent off by Gen. STAHL, on picket and scouting duties—particularly for the purpose of sweeping in the retreating and scattered rebels. Beside some twenty odd prisoners, twenty head of cattle and as many horses, (beside those impressed by the soldiers,) one ambulance filled with chickens, and a four-horse wagon, loaded with tents and camp-equipage, were captured by Col. WYNDHAM and sent to the rear. The standing tents and all other property not carried away were destroyed.

THE ADVANCE UPON BERRYVILLE.

While Col. WYNDHAM was engaged at WHITE'S Camp, Col. CESNOLA, of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, advanced with his command, consisting mainly of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, under the immediate command of Maj. KNOX, to Berryville, accompanied, as the previous advance had been, by Gen. STAHL, and followed closely by Col. WYNDHAM, with a small portion of his command not otherwise engaged, as a reserve force. The town was found to be occupied by a part of WHITE'S command, the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and part of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry.

A CHARGE.

By direction of Gen. STAHL, Maj. KNOX, at the head of 200 men, charged through the principal street of the town, driving a superior force before him. In this affair, Gen. STAHL and Col. CESNOLA participated and were in the advance with Maj. KNOX. Arriving at the westerly outskirt of the town, Col. CESNOLA, with a portion of the Ninth New-York, pushed forward in pursuit of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, which had opposed his entrance into town, and drove them, pell-mell, to a point within four and a half miles of Winchester. As there was a respectable force, including infantry, artillery and cavalry—at Winchester, Col. CESNOLA concluded that the country beyond might be unhealthy for his men, and, with several prisoners captured, fell back to the main body. While this movement was being executed, another portion of our men were briskly engaged in Berryville. Soon after Col. CESNOLA advanced, the rear of Major KNOX'S command was attacked by the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, coming down a road leading into the village from a northerly direction. Gen. STAHL directed Major KNOX to wheel to the right and charge upon the rear of the Thirteenth, which movement was executed promptly and successfully. At the same time, the rear company faced about and resisted the attack in that direction with their sabres, carbines and pistols. Just at the opportune moment, Capt. HAINTS, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, appears upon the scene of action again. He saw the hazardous position in which the detachments in the village were placed, and with 25 or 30 scattered men he had collected, charged upon the Thirteenth Regiment at about the same time Major KNOX executed his second movement upon its rear. The men under Capt. HAINTS put their horses upon the full gallop, and went into the fight with a yell. The rebels were so situated as not to be able to see the exact force coming upon them—a panic seized them, and they fled out of town and scattered in every direction. While this was transpiring in town, squads of rebel cavalry made their appearance in the rear and on the northerly side of the road leading to Snicker's Ferry. Most of them wore blue overcoats, and for nearly an hour one squad was within long rifle range of a squad of Union troops, and each supposed that

A DASHING ACT.

the other belonged to the same army, until a member of the First Virginia Cavalry, (Union,) named REIN, rode up to the other squad, when, after a few words, they ordered him to surrender. This he refused to do, and wheeled his horse to escape. A volley was fired at him, but he escaped uninjured. As soon as the volley had been fired, he raised himself from the leaning posture he had assumed along side of the horse to avoid the shots, made several gestures of contempt towards the rebels, and joined his comrades. The horse was badly wounded, but was brought back.

AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE MAJOR WHITE.

A Sergeant of Company F, Ninth New-York Cavalry, at about this time, through the agency of an intelligent negro, discovered where Major WHITE, of the rebel battalion, had been an hour before. He got together half a dozen men and proceeded to the place indicated—the house of a Mr. SHEPHERD. He was about thirty minutes too late—the bird had flown. The house and premises were thoroughly searched, and nearly an hour's time was consumed in the performance of this task. All this time a rebel squad of twenty-five men was within two hundred rods of the house, but for some reason, best known to themselves, they did not attempt to cross three stone walls and a ditch that intervened.

FALLING BACK.

Toward night Gen. STAHL, having accomplished the special object of the reconnoissance, ordered his command to fall back, which was done in good order—the rebel scouts following closely the rear guard. As the expediency of returning to Chantilly by the way of Aldie—the infantry, under Col. VON GILSA, left at that point, having gone back to Chantilly, and the place being convenient for a rebel force from the Valley to concentrate—Gen. STAHL decided to move in a northeasterly direction as far as Leesburgh. Encamping at Mount Gilead Saturday night, on Sunday morning early he moved on to Leesburgh and crossing Goose Creek, after a long and fatiguing march, arrived in Chantilly the same night. Just before Gen. STAHL crossed the Shenandoah, Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. SIGEL'S Staff, with 25 men, was sent off to the right from Middleburgh. He went to Mount Gilead, Circleville, Goose Creek Church and the Leesburgh pike, and arrived at Snicker's Ford at about 3 o'clock P. M., bringing three of WHITE'S scouts and two other men. Hearing that there were scattered squads of rebels hanging upon the flanks and rear of the force in front, he got together all the men who could be spared from the command guarding the river at the ford, and crossed over in pursuit. While thus engaged he met the returning column and fell back with it.

THE RESULT.

As compared with the number of shots fired, and the important results attained, the losses of the day were trifling. Only one Union soldier was killed, and, so far as is known, fifteen were wounded. A number of men are missing, but it is supposed they were taken prisoners. Four of the enemy—one an officer—are known to have been killed, and not less than thirty were wounded in the different skirmishes. The names of the killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

UNION SOLDIERS.

Private George Bradley, Co. G, 9th New-York Cavalry—killed.

Lieut. John T. Rutherford, Co. L, 9th New-York Cavalry—wounded in left shoulder.

Private John Phillips, Co. A, 9th New-York Cavalry—left arm, slightly.

Private John L. Brewster, Co. C, 9th New-York Cavalry—slightly.

Lieut. Marvin, 1st Michigan Cavalry—slightly.

Lieut. N. Herrick, Co. A, 9th New-York Cavalry—was wounded, and is supposed to be a prisoner.

INCIDENTS.

Corp. S. A. Pitcher, First Michigan Cavalry; Sergeant-Major Smith, of Ninth New-York; Corp. Batten, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Private Gatten, Ninth New-York Cavalry, and several others, were captured, but succeeded in making their escape.

When Corp. PITCHER was captured, his horse and everything, of course, were taken away from him. When he returned to his company he had a better horse and accouterments than before.

EXPERIENCE OF A SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Sergeant-Major SMITH was captured in Berryville. He was in the charge made by Maj. KNOX, to the north of the main street, upon the rear of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry. While his horse was at a full gallop through a burying-ground, he found that he would have to run against a grave-stone or jump his horse over it. He attempted to do the latter, when the animal got caught upon the stone, and horse and rider fell over together. Sergt. SMITH regained his feet, and being between two lines of cavalry, he was rolled first one way and then the other by the horses rushing against him on either side, until he was badly bruised, and fell to the ground again. After our cavalry had passed, he got upon his feet, and was immediately surrounded by a portion of WHITE'S Cavalry, to whom he surrendered, and remained with them during the rest of the fight in the town. He escaped with a rebel's horse, all accouterments, and subsequently his own horse was recaptured. Sergt. SMITH says that WHITE'S Cavalry is mainly composed of boys—many of them not more than 14 or 15 years old. While a prisoner, one of these boys came up to him in a blustering manner and said, with an oath: "I suppose you are a Yankee, and I will finish you;" and, as if to carry his threat into execution, he drew a revolver, but just at this moment an officer interfered, and thereby probably saved the life of Sergt. SMITH.

Another man escaped by killing a soldier who had him in charge.

Among the prisoners captured was Lieut. BARRETT, Dr. WOTTEN, Lieut. SUAVANS, Private STEPHENSON, and "BOB" WHITE, a native of Washington, D. C., and who was a clerk in one of the Departments under BUCHANAN.

SHOOTING FROM HOUSES.

At the fight at Berryville, women, it is believed, fired from several houses. It is quite certain that Lieut. RUTHERFORD was wounded by a shot fired from a window. His wound is quite severe, but he refused to retire until the rebels had been dispersed. The rebel Lieutenant was killed on the main street. His horse was shot almost at the same instant, and both fell together.

Gen. STAHL evinced throughout the entire reconnoissance, great prudence in the disposition of his forces, and in every fight that took place, he was at the most exposed point, giving directions. He was one of the first to cross the river at Snicker's Ford, and was with the advance in several charges. A number of shots were evidently directed to him individually, but he escaped uninjured.

REBEL PRISONERS SATISFIED.

Many of the prisoners captured, did not hesitate to express their satisfaction at the change in their prospects, as they were tired of the war, and wanted to get home. "Once at home, you don't catch me out here again, fighting for nothing," was the frank acknowledgment of at least one prisoner.

It is very generally believed that many of the Southern troops taken do not respect their paroles. The prisoner STEVENS, named above, has been captured at least four times, almost within as many months, and the last time previous to this, was only a few days ago, and by the same men who took him on this occasion. His case will be inquired into.

UNCLE SAM'S GREENBACK'S IN DEMAND

At Rector's Cross Roads, and at various points, the people fairly begged for Uncle Sam's "greenbacks," and offered to give anything in return they had. These people were well supplied with Confederate money, and at some places it passes at par between neighbors; but for the purpose of clothing, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., it is not worth the original cost of the paper. The storekeepers who have anything to sell now refuse to receive Confederate notes in payment for goods. Virginia money they take at from 40 to 50 per cent. discount, and Uncle Sam's money at par generally. Some of the sharpers, who know full well the value and necessities of the people, charge a small discount upon Union money, because they know their customers cannot do otherwise than submit to the shave. As there is but little good paper-money afloat, all the people purchase in these parts is paid for in promises, in grain, or something raised upon their farms. Promises to pay are by far the most commonly used, and I have converted with many men who have disposed of whole stocks of goods, receiving in pay this commodity.

THE PEOPLE IN DISTRESS.

The distress to which the people of this region have been reduced by the rebellion is, in some instances, heartrending to behold. First they were robbed by those who professed to be their friends—the rebel soldiers; and next the Union troops appropriate whatever their necessities require at the moment. This has been repeated over and over again, in hundreds of places, until at last commanders, in selecting a route to march, find it positively necessary that some attention be paid to the chances for obtaining forage and provisions. The distress is not alone the cause of the want of provisions. The people have to resort to every means to cover their nakedness. I have seen young ladies who were brought up in opulence, and with everything at their command the heart could wish or a cultivated taste desire, before the war, but who now are experiencing all the pangs incident to a state of poverty. The skins of animals, cast-away grain-sacks, and other articles heretofore never used for such purposes, I have seen worn by both men and women, made into articles of clothing. The suffering is not alone confined to the poor, ("white trash,") but, to a greater or less extent, is shared by all. The effect of all this is, that, while the people talk as Secessionists, they at the same time express themselves as being sorely tired of the war, and heap curses upon those who inaugurated it.

When this expedition started, a company of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent to Leesburgh for the purpose of looking after any stray rebels that might be hovering upon our right flank. No sooner had the company entered the town than the people attempted to inform a rebel force, within reach, of their hated presence. The commanding officer quietly informed the people, that if attacked, he should destroy the town, and by this means doubtless saved his whole command from capture. Leesburgh is one of the most hostile towns in the whole State of Virginia. Our soldiers have frequently been shot at from houses while passing through the streets, and it is with the greatest difficulty the men can be restrained within the inhospitable place.

Since writing the above, I learn from a prisoner that Major WHITE was wounded twice—but not dangerously—at Perryville. He was before suffering from two wounds received in skirmishes.

The moral effect of this reconnoissance will work to a good purpose in two ways. It was a complete success from beginning to end, and while it will have a tendency to elevate the character of our cavalry as soldiers, it has also taught the rebels that their cavalry is no match for ours. He was shown at several points where the contest might have been an equal one, had the rebels stood their ground.

The object of the expedition was to ascertain the whereabouts of any of the large rebel force reported to be near at hand by different scouts, and particularly the whereabouts of JACKSON. It was ascertained, upon authority deemed reliable, that JACKSON, with both HILLS, passed through New Market last Sunday in a southerly direction. The report that there is any considerable force at Winchester is doubted by those in authority.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, upon learning the result of the expedition, at once sent an order by telegraph, thanking the commanding General, and through him the officers and men under his command, for the public service rendered.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Your Special Correspondent telegraphs from Centreville:

Two German refugees came in from Warrenton to-day. They say that JACKSON passed through Sperryville a week ago, and has lately been at Gordonsville. He had been ordered to join LEE.

A private of the First Rhode Island reports that he left Winchester on the 29th ult. There were some 20,000 rebels under Gens. JONES and STEWART, of Maryland, at that place.

Capt. HANLY made a reconnoissance to-day to Aldie, but discovered no enemy.

Capt. KOZMIC returned to-day from a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock in the direction of Culpepper. There is a small rebel force at Culpepper, and Gen. D. H. HILL is reported to be at Orange Court-house.

At New-Baltimore, on Saturday, Capt. KOZMIC had a skirmish with a superior force of rebels, dispersing them, killing a Lieutenant and wounding a private. He lost one man wounded and made prisoner, and another wounded.

All quiet here.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Demonstrations of the Rebels on Our Right.

An Attempt to Post Pickets Near Our Lines.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK

The Detention of the Pontoon Train.

Reported Arrest of Maj. Spaulding and Other Army Officers.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FALMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 2—11:55 P. M.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES' special correspondent:

NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Information having been received to the effect that the rebels were posting their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines on the right, a detachment of five hundred cavalry and eight hundred infantry, the whole under command of Gen. AVERILL, was sent out yesterday to reconnoitre and take possession of the ground. It was ascertained that the enemy's force was not large. As our forces advanced, he gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress. Last night our forces encamped in vicinity of Grove Church.

LATER.—One of STUART'S scouts was captured last night, and reports that only a few of the enemy's pickets were on this side of the river yesterday.

LATEST REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 2—Midnight.

Gen. AVERILL, commanding a cavalry brigade, started on a reconnoissance up the Rappahannock on Sunday. He went as far as Barnett's Ford, from whence he dispatched to here that he had met no enemy.

JACKSON is believed to have reached Culpepper, with the intention of joining the enemy's force now in our front.

The batteries have been silent for the past two days.

The enemy continue to strengthen and increase their works of defence.

Nothing has transpired to show that the rebels have made preparation, or commenced to fall back from their present position.

DELAY OF THE PONTOON TRAIN

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The *Star* has the following:

'The War Department has caused the arrest of Maj. SPAULDING, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineer Volunteers, and the other officers who were with him in the recent transportation of the pontoon train from this point to Falmouth, Va. It is alleged that Maj. SPAULDING started with the train two and a half days later than he should have started, and was five days on the road longer than was necessary.'

LETTERS FROM STAFFORD C. H.

The March of Gen. Sickles' Command from Fairfax to Stafford Court-House.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, 1862.

On the 8th of October Gen. SICKLES' command left Alexandria for the purpose of guarding the railroad running southward from that point. It consisting of the following regiments:

First Brigade, Gen. CASS commanding. First, Eleventh, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Second New-Hampshire; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Eleventh New-Jersey, a new full regiment.

Second Brigade, (SICKLES' old,) Col. HALL, Acting Brigadier, commanding. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Excelsior, and One Hundred and Twentieth New-York, which desires to be known as the Sixth Excelsior.

Third Brigade, Gen. FRANK PATTERSON. Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey, (known as the Second New-Jersey Brigade;) Second New-York and One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania.

Gen. PATTERSON was ordered forward to take possession of Warrenton Junction. After proceeding a portion of the way he was one night compelled to fall back a few miles, owing to the appearance of the enemy. Col. BLAISDELL, who advanced the next day, found two of the pickets, who, owing to the suddenness of the retreat, had not been called in. They were occupying the identical posts on which they had been stationed the day previous. On being asked what they were doing there, they replied, "holding the country until our approach." An extraordinary case of obedience to orders certainly. Warrenton Junction was taken possession of and men posted all along the railroad from Berks Station to that place. The Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts, and Third Excelsior, together with a New-Jersey battery were located in the vicinity of the Junction. Immediately after the rear of our army had passed from Warrenton City *en route* for Fredericksburgh, the various regiments commenced falling back, abandoning the railroad. The enemy followed after, taking possession of the abandoned ground. Last Friday morning the line of march was taken up for Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, to rejoin the Second Army Corps, under Gen. BURNSIDE, to which they belong. Just prior to leaving, Gen. PATTERSON committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, and Col. REVERE, Acting Brigadier-General, was chosen his successor. Gen. PATTERSON was universally beloved by his men, and his untimely demise occasioned universal gloom through this brigade. On leaving Fairfax the division marched in the order of the brigades, and were accompanied by two companies of the First United States Cavalry, and four of the First Massachusetts. Wolf Run Shoals, eight miles from Fairfax, was reached on Friday evening. Owing to high water it was impossible to effect a crossing until Sunday. This accomplished, considerable more time was occupied in getting the command together, so that the march was not resumed again until Tuesday morning. A cavalry picket, together with his horse, was captured by the enemy here. Our man travelled twelve miles on Tuesday, encamping for the night at Dumfries. Wednesday morning they again set out, reaching the banks of the Aquia Creek in the afternoon, where they remained until this morning. Their blazing camp fires occasioning considerable surprise among the men of Gen. SMITH'S Division, FRANKLIN'S Corps, who are encamped on this side the creek. No announcement of their coming had been received, and the soldiers were at a loss to know whose force it could be thus suddenly appearing in the rear. Some roguishly suggesting that it was JACKSON on another of the raids for which he has made himself famous. The Division passed through this place at noon, Gen. SICKLES and Staff being of the herd, and will reach their destination, four miles this side of Falmouth, to-morrow night. The march from Fairfax Station has been through a most desolate, dreary and unlaviting region, covered with pine and almost totally uninhabited by man or beast. Many years ago the country was productive, and bore oak and other valuable timber. After the land was cleared up it was devoted to tobacco raising, which in the course of a few years completely impoverished the soil, and it was abandoned. Since then the stunted pines and other shrubs have sprung up.

The First Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania were left at Fairfax Station, to do guard duty and bring up stores. J.

Medical Director of the Left Grand Division—Promotion—Arrival of Recruits, &c.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Va., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Dr. R. O. CRAIG, a New-Yorker, belonging to the regular army, has been appointed Medical Director of the left grand division of BURNSIDE'S Army, comprising the Third and Fifth Corps, and commanded by Gen. FRANKLIN. All surgeons in the various regiments are to report to him, and he to the Medical Director of the army.

Capt. SANDERS, of the Sixth U. S. Regulars, with one exception, the only loyal Mississippian in the service, has been made a Brigadier-General, his command, at present, to consist of Pennsylvania troops. Capt. SANDERS is a brave and skillful officer, and well deserves the appointment conferred upon him. Six hundred recruits for the Sixth Regulars are now in Washington, which increases its number to 1,200 strong—one hundred and fifty recruits for the First Massachusetts Cavalry, have arrived here. They are a fine body of men, and mostly well mounted. Much difficulty has been experienced by the soldiers in this corps in procuring their mail matter, it being obliged to go round by the way of General Headquarters at Falmouth. On and after to-day, however, the daily mail is to be brought to this point direct from Washington via Aquia Creek Landing.

The soldiers generally kept Thanksgiving, though the scarcity of provisions and sutlers did not allow of much outlay.

The weather is very mild and beautiful to-day. A few more such days will restore the roads to a passable condition, which can hardly be said of them now. J.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Death of the Guerrilla Burke and Capture of His Party.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

On the afternoon of the 25th Capt. COGSWELL, now in command of the Massachusetts Second, received orders to take sixty men, and, at night, go over the river, with the hope of capturing BURKE, whose recent outrage had excited much feeling. Capt. SCOTT, Gen. GARDNER'S Assistant Adjutant-General, accompanied the party. At 9 P. M. Capt. COGSWELL started, and after a careful detour, entered Shepherdstown. Dividing his force, he surrounded two houses, to one of them was Capt. BURKE, with five of his band; their horses were standing saddled, and it was afterward learned that BURKE was to have started on some expedition only an hour afterwards. The surprise was perfect, although BURKE was dressed and armed. As measures were being taken to enter the house, a man sprang out of a door and ran. He was three times ordered to stop, but in vain. Capt. COGSWELL ordered the men to fire. One shot missed; the second went to the heart. On examination, it was found that it was BURKE himself, of whom the community was rid. The other five men, five horses, and valuable papers were brought back. For quiet coolness and perfect success, the affair was admirably managed.

The next day Capt. COGSWELL, with the same men and a few cavalry, crossed again to capture a man who had been furnishing cloth to Gen. STUART. The town was completely occupied before the people had the least suspicion, the man captured, and three officers and twenty privates, in hospital, were paroled.

A few more expeditious by men so reliable as the Second Massachusetts on all occasions, would show that dash and daring are not confined to the rebels.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Resisting the Rebel Conscription in Middle Tennessee—Repulse of Guerrillas, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

There is much excitement in Middle Tennessee about the enforcement of the conscription act. A regular organization has been formed in Lincoln County to resist the conscription, and the people there fired upon the rebel cavalry while they were conscripting.

Rebel foragers are seizing the Winter meat of private families.

Rebel guerrillas attacked Gen. LILL'S forage train yesterday, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Four passenger cars were run off the track on the south side of Gallatin yesterday.

Watching the Sumter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The United States storeship *Release*, Acting Lieut. D. P. UPTON, commanding, arrived on the 4th at Algeciras to blockade the *Sumter*, which vessel lays here still at anchor. The officers who had been left in charge have been relieved, and four others have arrived. She is still destitute in men and coal, and there appears to be nothing done to move her from here.

The United States steamsloop *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, left Cadiz on the 1st for the chase of the two rebel privateers. Likewise, the United States steamsloop *Kearsarge* has left her anchorage at Algeciras, and gone in pursuit.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. J. Parker, of Albany, and E. P. Walton and wife, of Vermont; Geo. Francis Train, from Poughkeepsie; M. G. Freebody, Quebec, and Geo. S. Buzby, Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh; Dr. Smith, U. S. Army; G. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; and L. N. Maltby, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. Nichols, Philadelphia; A. Van Vechten, Albany; Col. E. C. Allen, Boston; L. B. Blydenburgh and G. S. Redfield, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Dr. R. W. Hooper and Arthur Codman, Boston; J. R. Rhynas and R. Muir, Montreal, and E. W. Tiers, Maryland, are at the Brevoort House.

Cols. Donaldson and B. C. Butler, U. S. Army; Mrs. Capt. Goldsborough, and Jno. A. Manning, Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Abstract of the Report of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary SMITH introduces his Report by observing thet, notwithstanding tha war, in most of the loyal States tha great intereste of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, have been well sustained, and hava returned remunerating profits for the labor and capital invested in them.

The demand for the public lands has continued to decline since tha last raport. The sales for cash bava not produced a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of our land system. In this connection it becomes interesting to know that the necessary steps hava been taken to carry into effect the act approved May 20, 1862, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and every facility contemplated by tha law will be afforded to those who may desire to avail themselves of its provisions after the 1st of January next. With referenca to tha mineral lands, tha Secretary simply points ont a variaty of remedies for existing difficulties, without indicating a preference for any. Tha public lands of Texas, tha Secretary thinks should be reclaimed, thet State having utterly repudiated the conditions under which tha National domain came into its possession.

Tha most important portion of tha Annual Report is that refarring to Indian Affaire. The origin of tha Sioux war in Minnesota is ascribed to a latent bnt long cherished feeling of hostility on tha part of the Indians, fomented and brought to a head by rebel intrigues. The official history of the war is succinct and interesting, and presents to the mind of tha Secretary the following suggestions:

The condition of affairs produced by these Indian hostilities demands of Congress prompt legislatioe. The people of Minnesota have suffered irreperable injuries. Large settlameets hava been depopulated, and numerous families hava been destroyed. The loss of life is beyond the power of Congress to compensate. The destruction of property has been very great, and the sufferers are entitled to indemnity, at least to the extent of the property held by the Government in trust for the tribe. No examination has yet been made fram which tha extent of the pecuniary loss can be ascertained. The mode and measure of indemnity must be determined by Cougress.

But the people of Minnesota ask not only indemnity for the destruction of their property, but they insist upon guarantees of future protection. This, they think, can be obtained only by the removal of the Indians to some point so remote from the settlements as to preclude the possibility of another attack. No promises of forbearance and future good conduct on the part of the Indians can allay their fears. It is apparent that while they remain in the vicinity of the settlements they have desolated, those settlements cannot be repeopled. The treachery and cruelty of the recent attack upon a confiding and unsuspecting people, involving helpless women and children in indiscriminate slaughter, forbids the indulgence of confidence in the future.

It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi-independent nations, and making treaties with them for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are within the limits of the recognized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. The rapid progress of civilization upon this continent will not permit the lands which are required for cultivation, to be surrendered to savage tribes for hunting grounds. Indeed, whatever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of the Indians when their lands were required for agricultural purposes by advancing settlements. Although the consent of the Indians has been obtained in the form of treaties, it is well known that they have yielded to a necessity which they could not resist.

The admission of their right to the lands and of the necessity of their consent to a cession has given them a feeling of independence, and fostered a desire for vengeance for every supposed violation of their rights. They are exacting in their demands for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, as they construe them, or as they are interpreted by dishonest and designing persons who are interested in fermenting their discontents, and they seek revenge upon the Government for real or imaginary wrongs by the slaughter of women and children.

The duty of the Government to protect the Indians and prevent their suffering for the want of the necessaries of life should be fully recognized. They should be taught to earn their subsistence by labor, and be instructed in the cultivation of the soil. The Government should designate the place where they shall reside, and afford them protection in the lands which are assigned to them for a home, and furnish them with such aid as, with the fruits of their own labor, will afford them an adequate support. They should be taught to rely on the cultivation of the soil for a subsistence, and that they can become independent only through their industry.

All contracts with them should be prohibited, and all promises or obligations made by them should be declared void. A radical change in the mode of treatment of the Indians should, in my judgment, be adopted. Instead of being treated as independent nations they should be regarded as wards of the Government, entitled to its fostering care and protection. Suitable districts of country should be assigned to them for their homes, and the Government should supply them, through its own agents, with such articles as they use, till they can be instructed to earn their subsistence by their labor.

The business of the year of the Pension Bureau is stated in the report of Commissioner BARRETT, given below. The suggestions of the Commissioner obtain tha full concurrence of the Secretary.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the two Houses of Congress, respectively, the report of the Census Bureau has been printed, and appears to have been favorably received. The work in its new detailed form is being prepared with all the rapidity consistent with correctness, and it will devolve upon Congress to direct its publication in such manner as to insure its greatest utility. Much of the work is now ready for the press, and no pains will be spared to have tha whole completed at the earliest moment possible.

Under the judicial head, the Report recommends that it be left discretionary with the Department to select the prison, whether State or county, to which convicts in federal courts shall be confined. It also connsels the erection of prisons in the Territories, where now a military guard-house is the only depository of prisoners. At the last session of Congress thera was much discussion touching the propriety of amending the law fixing the compensation of District Attorneys. Statistics are furnished throwing light on this subject, and it is proposed that an allowance be made to the attorneys in criminal cases equal to thet established in civil suits, which is $30.

The remainder of this document is chiefly devoted to the local interests of the District of Columbia. The completion of the wings and dome of the Capitol, which requires further appropriations, the completion of the Metropolitan Railroad, the condition of the Hospital for the Insane, and the Institution for tha Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, are among the topics discussed. The transfer of the prisoners from the District Penitentiary to the District Prison at Albany, affords room for congratulation. The Secretary says of the change:

In accordance with this arrangement the prisoners were carried in a transport vessel furnished by the War Department directly from Washington to Albany, and were safely delivered into the custody of the warden. Since the prisoners were sent to Albany, Dr. JOAN B. BLAKE, one of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, by my request visited Albany for the purpose of making a personal examination of the prison and the condition of the prisoners. He reported that the prison was well adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed, and was admirably conducted. He says: "The most striking feature of the establishment is the entire cleanliness of every department, and of the convicts themselves. On entering the workshops, the impression is pronounced that they are neat manufacturing establishments filled with industrious artisans who are working for wages, instead of from compulsion and as a punishment."

Strict attention is paid to the sanitary, moral and religious condition of the prisoners. Sickness is of very rare occurrence; but when a convict complains of being indisposed, he is immediately removed to a comfortable hospital in the building, where he receives the attention of a skillful physician."

The convicts are all employed in the business of shoemaking. The number of convicts sent to Albany was 131. The cost of their subsistence there will be 81 25 each per week. The expense of supporting them at Albany will be less than the cost of sustaining the penitentiary in tha District.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner DOLE'S report on Indian Affairs is very long, and presents the subject in all its aspects. He opens the document by recommending the plan of placing all the Indians upon reservations, teaching them civilization, and when developed sufficiently, dividing up the lands among them. Then they will some time be so far advanced as to have interests identical with those of tha citizens of the various States. Hostilities, ha states, may be apprehended in the Spring with the Sioux of Dakotah, the most powerful tribe on the continent. He sketches at length the intrigues of tha rebels with the various tribes, and the measures adopted by Gen. HUNTER for the relief of the refugees, the state of affairs in New-Mexico and California, and then turns to the consideration of the recent troubles in Minnesota. He states that the origin of the difficulties, as well as it can be understood from the imperfect facts yet reported, seems to have been a dissatisfaction with the payments. These had been reduced by the necessary subtractions from their annuities of the sums needed to pay for the depredations lawless Sioux had committed. This reduction had caused much complaint, and the Indians could not be made to understand its cause. Finally it was decided, so threatening had become their demonstrations, to make the last annual payment *in full*. In order to do this, it was necessary to defer the payment beyond the usual time, till certain needed appropriations should become available. About tha usual time of making the payment, hands of the Sioux, without previous notice of the Agent's readiness to pay, (which they always received heretofore before assembling,) assembled at the Agent's residence, and in the most threatening and insolent manner demended their annuities. Troops had to be ordered out to protect the Agency, and it was only after the most positive assurances of speedy payment that they were induced to disperse.

Affairs remained thus till 17th August, when five persons were murdered at Acton. This was believed to be merely such an accidental outrage as might occur at any time, but it proved to be the inauguration of those atrocities of which the country is already fully informed, to which between eight hundred to one thousand inoffensive and unarmed settlers fell victims. Commissioner DOLE, who was himself in Minnesota during the whole of these troubles, presents a complete sketch of his personal observations during these troubles, and of his experiences in treating with the Indians. After alluding to the intense excitement which these outrages have caused in Minnesota, he says:

"No language can describe the enormity of the crimes committed by the Sioux, and no one will deny that swift and condign punishment should be meted out to the wicked perpetrators of those crimes, and the most ample security provided against their repetition. Happily we have now within the State ample means to enforce any line of policy we may choose to adopt. For the time the management of the Sioux is confided to the military authorities, under the direction of the War Department. I have already called your attention to the decision of a court-martial convened by Gen. POPE, to try a large number of the warriors engaged in the massacres, who have voluntarily, as I understand, surrendered, by which over three hundred of the number have been condemned to death. I cannot refrain from the expression of an opinion, that the execution of this sentence would partake more of the character of revenge than of punishment. It must not be forgotten that these savages, still red with the blood of our slaughtered kinsmen, have voluntarily surrendered as prisoners, and that we shall never be justified in judging them by our standard of morals. They are savages, far beneath us in either moral or intellectual culture. Their chiefs and headmen wield an influence over them which it is difficult for us to understand or appreciate. Upon their leaders rests the burden of their guilt, and upon those leaders the weight of punishment should fall. I cannot but believe that the death-penalty visited upon the fiends who instigated and procured the commission of these dark and bloody crimes, and a milder form of punishment for those who, it may be, were their willing tools, will be found as effectual in preventing their repetition, and far more in accordance with the demands of justice, and the spirit of the age in which we live."

Commissioner DOLE then alludes briefly to the condition of the other Indian tribes within this same superintendency. The Chippewas of Mississippi have remained quiet, although it was feared at one time that they would join with the Sioux of Minnesota. The attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewas of Pembina and Red Lake failed. The Winnebagoes are mostly exonerated from participation in the outrages perpetrated by the Sioux. Notwithstanding this fact, they share in the feelings of resentment which the whites entertain toward the latter, and the slightest outbreak may bring upon the tribe an assault which would certainly be attended with deplorable results. At the same time, the financial troubles have prevented the offering of their lands for sale, and thus they have been deprived of the means necessary to supply themselves with food. Unless measures are taken for their immediate relief, the greatest suffering must inevitably ensue. Commissioner DOLE concludes his report as follows:

"I should be direlict in duty if I failed to close this part of my report without urging the immediate necessity for action on the part of those persons who have suffered in consequence of the depredations committed by the Indians. We may not compensate the loss of parents, children, husbands, wives and friends, the breaking up of happy homes, and the instant destruction of lifelong hopes and aspirations—but the little remaining in our power should therefore be the more promptly and cheerfully done. An investigation of the claims of the surviving sufferers should be instituted with the least possible delay. Many of them have been reduced from circumstances of comfort and plenty to abject want. To all of this class delay in paying their just demands is cruel injustice. That the Sioux have clearly forfeited all claims upon Government under their treaties is unquestionable. I therefore recommend that their available annuities, so far as applicable after the payment of the legitimate claims of the Agency, shall be devoted to the payment of these claims. This fund will, however, be wholly inadequate, and in behalf of the sufferers I desire to make an earnest appeal to Congress for a prompt appropriation of an amount sufficient to compensate all pecuniary losses."

THE PENSION BUREAU.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF HON. JOSEPH H. BARRETT, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

PENSION OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR The following Report of the transactions of this Bureau, during the past year, is respectfully submitted:

ARMY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications for army invalid pensions granted during the year ending June 30, 1862, was 335. The whole number of army invalids on the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year was (in the loyal States) 3,878. The yearly amount required to pay these pensions is $219,026 50. The aggregate sum actually paid to army invalid pensioners, during the year ending June 30, 1862, was $209,820 53. The number of army invalids enrolled on the pension list in the disloyal States is 848, calling for an annual aggregate of $71,811. The total amount of invalid pensions paid in these States, (in 1861,) according to accounts rendered, was $1,576 95.

The whole number of original applications in behalf of revolutionary soldiers admitted during the year ending June 30, 1862, was six. The aggregate number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were on the pension list, in the loyal states, at the above date, was thirty, with a total annual payment of $1,760 67. The amount paid during the year, including all arrears, and also the expenses of the several pension agencies, chargeable to the revolutionary appropriation, was $3,661 07. Of the whole number of revolutionary soldiers on the pension list at the close of the previous fiscal year, nineteen, or nearly two-fifths of all in the loyal states, had died before the 30th of June last. The number on the pension rolls of the disloyal states, making no deductions for deaths (as none had been reported), was fourteen. The annual amount of their pensions would be only $734 81. The accounts rendered of payment to them, in 1861, show a total of $77 16. Of the surviving revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions in the loyal states, nine are in New-York, five in Maine, three in Massachusetts, three in Ohio, two in Michigan, one in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Connecticut, seven in Kentucky, seven in Indiana, seven in Missouri, seven in Virginia (Western), and one in Wisconsin.

Original applications of widows of Revolutionary soldiers, to the number of 25, were admitted during the year. Tha pensions of 8 were increased. There were at the close of the year, 1,850 pensioners of this class on the rolls of the loyal States, and the yearly aggregate of their pensions is $146,609 19. The amount actually paid them during the year (including arrears) was $186,594 55. Of this class of pensioners there were, at the last reports, 538 on the rolls of the disloyal States, with a yearly amount of pensions equal to $38,834 17. Accounts have been rendered of payments of these pensioners, in the early part of the year 1861, to the amount of $230 26.

NAVY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications under the acts granting half-pay to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the army, admitted during the year, was 153. The number whose pensions were increased was 68. There were of this class, on the pension list, in the loyal States, on the 30th of June last, 1,485. The aggregate amount of their pensions is $129,384. The whole sum paid them during the year was $118,335 86.

The number of widows and orphans on the army pension rolls, in the disloyal States, at the date of the last reports made, was 593, and the yearly aggregate of their pensions $40,776. The amount paid them in 1861, so far as reported, was $1,008 20.

The number of original applications for navy invalid pensions granted during the year was 78. The whole number of widows' applications for navy half-pay admitted during the same period was 49. The total number of navy pensioners in the loyal States at the close of the year was 916. The yearly amount of their pensions is $125,931 15. The sum paid to these pensioners during the year was $108,740 40. There were, at the date of the last reports made to this office, 80 navy pensioners on the rolls in the disloyal States, with an annual aggregate of $16,209. The accounts rendered of payments to these pensioners in 1861, show that they have received the sum of $6,530 76, out of moneys in the hands of agents in the disloyal States, supplied during the previous fiscal year.

GRAND TOTAL.

The whole number of pensioners of every kind in tha loyal States on the 30th of June, 1862, was 8,159. The annual amount payable to these pensioners is $752,711 71. Tha total amount actually paid during the year, including arrears and expenses of agencies, was $782,164 41.

In the disloyal States there were 2,073 pensioners, as appears from the latest reports, calling for a yearly amount of $168,844 98. The total amount of payments in these States in 1861, as accounted for, was $8,223 35.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The number of bounty land warrants of the several denominations issued, and the number of acres of the public lands thus granted, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, will appear in detail, from the following statement:

Under the Mexican War Act of Feb. 11, 1847, there were issued 16 warrants, granting 2,440 acres.

Under the Bounty Land Act of Sept. 28, 1850, there were issued 8 warrants, granting 240 acres.

Under the Bounty Land Act of March 3, 1855, and the supplementary act of May 14, 1856, there were issued 1,616 warrants, granting 255,180 acres.

Tha whole number of warrants issued during the year was 1,636, for an aggregate quantity of land equal to 257,860 acres.

From the length of time that has elapsed since the passage of the latest Bounty Land Act, it is fair to presume that very few meritorious claims of this kind remain which have not yet been presented for adjudication.

WHOLE AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND

Tha whole number of acres of land granted for military and naval service, since the adoption of the Constitution, is 65,801,862. Estimated at $1 25 an acre, the aggregate residue of this Government bounty is $82,252,327.

The aggregate amount of money paid by the United States Government to army and navy pensioners since its organization, is $90,668,521 06. Total amount in pension and bounty land, $172,920,848 56.

ARMY AND NAVY INVALID PENSIONS.

The whole number of applications for army invalid pensions, under the act of July 14, 1862, was, to Nov. 15, 4,411. Of this number 478 have been admitted. The whole number of applications of widows (army) under this law, to the same date, was 5,161; of mothers, 901; of minor children, 20; and of sisters, 10. Only a small portion of these applications have been returned from the Adjutant-General's office, to which after being registered, acknowledged and briefed, they were sent for the necessary indorsement as to the service and death of the party on whose account a pension is claimed. But 125 of these claims had been admitted on the 1st inst.

In the navy branch 163 invalid applications had been filed at the above dates, of which 61 were allowed, and 103 suspended or not acted on; 115 widows applications, of which 21 were allowed; 20 applications of mothers, and 3 in behalf of minor children.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LATE PENSION ACTS.

The necessary preparations having been completed all the cases not yet disposed of will be taken up in turn, and acted on with the least possible delay. It should be remembered that a considerable per centage of application will not be found allowable on examination. It is also to be borne in mind that the total number of applications, on account of the present war, (10,804,) includes a large proportion of all the supposed cases for pension that have arisen during a period of hostilities extending over a period of eighteen months. The number of soldiers discharged on a certificate of disability is by no means a measure of the number that are entitled to receive invalid pensions. The latter class, in fact, includes but a small proportion of the former. Of the thousands who die on the battle-field, or in the hospital, it will probably be found that the larger number have neither widow nor dependent relatives entitled to receive a pension under the late act.

An act of Congress, approved April 2, 1862, limits the allowance of pension claims based upon revolutionary service to the parties who rendered the same, or to their widows, and excludes all heirs of either from any claim on their behalf to any arrears, unless the right to such pension was established during the lifetime of the proper claimants. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, as to the proper construction of this statute, and with your order, adopting this decision in the practice of the department, all claims of this character—some of them for very large amounts—have been rejected by this officer. Under the operation of this law, very few new demands will be made upon the Revolutionary Pension Fund, and the fragments of this class will each year materially diminish.

In this connection, it seems proper to refer to certain erroneous impressions which have prevailed in some quarters as to the existence of serious obstacles and the imposition of needless and burdensome formalities in the prosecution of a just claim for a pension. Nothing is required of the claimant which is not necessary and in most instances conveniently attainable.

The applicant for an invalid pension, for example, if a private soldier, must (1) state, under oath, the company and regiment in which he served and the time, place and manner in which he incurred the disability on account of which he claims a pension; also furnishing proof by two witnesses that the claimant is the identical person he represents himself to be. If the papers for his discharge have been made out as required by the Army Regulations, this, in most cases, is all that will be needed on his part to secure the allowance of a well-founded claim. The certificate of the commanding officer and that of the surgeon who attended him, furnishing together the best evidence as to the nature, origin and degree of his disability are transmitted to this office by the Adjutant-General without any intervention of the applicant. But if, for any reason these certificates are wanting, or not satisfactory, then on a call from this office, the applicant must (2) furnish the certificate of some commissioned officers or privates, who were in service with him, confirming his own allegations in regard to the time, place and manner of incurring his disability, showing the same to have been in the service of the United States and in the line of duty; and he must also be examined by a surgeon authorized to make such examination, as to the nature and degree of his disability, whose certificate will be transmitted to this office. Without this amount of proof, it is clear that no claim can properly be admitted. Nor is there often any difficulty in procuring such proof in exact accordance with prescribed forms, if the case is a just and honest one.

So too of a widow's application for pension. A declaration setting forth the service of her deceased husband and other requisite facts within her own immediate knowledge, as specified in the printed instructions, has only to be accompanied by proof of her identity, of her marriage, and of the death of her husband by reason of some injury or disease resulting from his service and incurred in the line of duty, to secure a favorable consideration of her claim. The time, place, and cause of the husband's death is usually shown by the record of the Adjutant-General's office, and obtained without any instrumentality of the applicant, leaving for her to prove merely the fact of her marriage to the deceased. One of the difficulties in the way of satisfactorily and promptly establishing a pension claim would be removed by the appointment or designation in convenient localities throughout the country of particular magistrates, in whom entire and unhesitating confidence can be placed, before whom the declarations and other necessary papers of pension claimants shall be executed.

The rules and usages of the office, for fifty years or more, required these papers to be executed before a Court of Record or before some person specially commissioned by such Court for that purpose.

A brief experience in so far varying these rules as to allow declarations to be made (immediately) before any person authorized to administer oaths, for general purposes, has shown this practice to be an unsafe one, and has resulted in the perpetration of frauds either by collusion between unscrupulous parties, or through the ignorance and negligence of many magistrates of an inferior grade. In consequence, this office, under your approval and direction, has returned substantially to the former usage, requiring declarations to be made before some officer of a Court of Record.

My attention has been earnestly given to certain evils arising from the present mode of paying pensions. The process is such as to need, in most cases, the intervention of an attorney or agent, in preparing the required papers to enable the pensioner to draw the small sum semi-annually due him. At best, these steps involve no little expense, as compared with the amount to be received, and often they have led to exorbitant charges on the part of the intermediate person.

As a result of the present system, the pension certificate is often left in other hands than those of the rightful possessor, who is led to believe that the complicated formalities attending the drawing of his pension are such that the certificate can be of no use to him without the aid of its custodian, and that, too, at a cost materially reducing the semi-annual stipend intended for the pensioner's exclusive benefit. It is my belief that even without additional legislation, a more satisfactory mode, not unlike that pursued in paying soldiers in the field or at a military post, may be adopted, to the great relief of pensioners, as well as of disbursing agents, and equally satisfactory to the accounting officer of the Treasury Department.

The subject is especially commended to your attention at this time, in order that any action of Congress deemed desirable may be suggested, as you shall think expedient. With the large number to be added to the pension list, it appears to me that some change, introducing a simpler system, is urgently demanded.

Important to the Drafted.

AN ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The following Special Order has been issued by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. Those interested had better take heed:

HARRISBURGH, PA., Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—1. All drafted men who have not reported at the camps of rendezvous will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine months' service will commence from the date of their report for duty.

2. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camp of rendezvous without authority are deserters. If apprehended, they will be [illegible] good the time lost by desertion, and [illegible] by General Court-Martial.

(Signed.)

[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting in Relation to the Starvelings of Great Britain.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the Cotton Districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Charles H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	John Taylor Johnston,
Jonathan Sturges,	Frederick S. Winstoo,
Charles H. Wesk,	Richard Lathers,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William E. Dodge.
Thomas Tileston,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,
	James Low.

A Month of Extremes.

The month of November, 1862, has been remarkable for extremes, but the average temperature has not been very far from a true mean, notwithstanding. On the 1st and 2d, the thermometer rose to 69° and 70° at 1½ and 2½ P. M., the highest maxima in November that I have ever recorded, except in 1845, 1854, 1857 and 1860—in 1845 to 71° on the 1st, in 1854 to 71° on 1st and 15th, in 1857 to 72° on 9th, and in 1860 to 72° and 71° on 1st and 2d. On the morning of the 7th the mercury was down to 27°, a fall of 43° from 2½ P. M. of the 2d, and 3° lower than any previous morning of the season. At noon a drifting snow-storm commenced, and continued until 7 P. M. The amount of snow was not more than 2½ inches, yet it formed drifts in some places 30 inches in depth. The thermometer was not above 27° all day—the lowest maximum that I have ever observed so early in November, and one of the lowest at any period of November, the lowest being 19° on Nov. 30, 1847.

On the 8th and 9th there fell 6 inches of very solid snow, which lay perfectly even over the ground—the greatest fall so early in the season since 1843, when there fell 15 inches, on Oct. 22 and 23, but on account of the wetness of the ground and warmth of the air, that did not lie on the roads at all, whereas this lay so well as to produce three days' sleighing—9th, 10th, 11th. I never knew sleighing in any other season before Nov. 17, the earliest previous being in 1842. The snow was all gone off the fields generally on the 12th, but some of the drifts remained until the 19th.

On the morning of the 11th the thermometer fell to 22°, the lowest so early in the season since 1854, when it was 19° on the 5th. The barometer on the 16th rose to 29.98 inches, the highest since Jan. 8, 1855, on which day, and also on the 6th of same month, it rose to 30.15, the highest in a record commencing June 9, 1845. On the 16th, also, the thermometer fell to 16°, the lowest so early in the season since 1848, when it fell to 15° on the 11th; and lastly, to complete the list of extremes, on the 20th we had a temperature of 58° at sunrise, and 66° maximum from noon to 1½ P. M., the warmest morning so late in the season in my register, except in 1847, when it was 61° on 24th November, and highest maximum except in 1856, when it marked 69° on same day, (Nov. 20,) and warmest minimum and maximum conjointly in any so late in the year.

German Festival.

A German Festival, to raise funds for a German Hospital, was held on Monday night, in the hall on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. A want has long been felt for a hospital for German immigrants who reach this country sick, friendless, ignorant of the English language, and otherwise wrong side up. The efforts to build this hospital have thus far been made, almost wholly, by the German mechanics and ladies. They expect to receive from the City a building lot on Fifty-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and Fourth-avenue. The hospital will probably cost $100,000. The building will not be put up till $50,000 have been raised; $6,000 have already been secured through the exertions of German ladies.

To the Festival there have been given articles valued at $10,000, which are to be disposed of by lottery. There are also four large tables loaded with gifts, which are for sale. The Festival will be held every day for about a month, and will begin at 3 P. M. and end about eight hours later. The admission fee is unreasonable for smallness. Single tickets, 10 cents; season tickets, $1.

Mr. HERMAN ROSE, the President of the Festival, and Mrs. WEISENBRUCK, its Lady President, made their bow to the benevolent public last night at 7½ o'clock. Various lively airs were played by Mr. WEISS'S band of ten pieces. A song sung by a detachment of the Turner Society was considered a good thing. Speeches in the German speech were made by the President, Mr. ROSE, and by Mr. HUGO WASSENBONCE. The President expressed his pride and pleasure in the success which had rewarded the efforts of the German mechanics.

The hall presented a gay spectacle. The walls were tastefully draped with several editions of the Stars and [illegible] States. A large collection of paintings and engravings, and the names of Humboldt, Kent, Frederick II., Goethe, Franklin, Jefferson and others garnished the walls. Gen. SIGEL was represented more than once in plaster.

Many of the articles were worth admiration and money. At the western end of the hall, and adapted to take the eye of rousing or fainting guests, was the refreshment table, with its solid or inspiriting burden. One Bologna sausage, of generous dimensions, would excite sympathy for the elephant who had lost his proboscis. As an offset to this table there was one, groaning beneath works of SCHILLER, HEINE and other authors.

In one corner, a splendid piano stood, the gift of A. STEINWAY & SONS. Two exquisite specimens of carving in bone, the work of W. LANTS, representing scenes from New Testament history, were given to the festival by the President. A billiard table, of oak, inlaid with rosewood, the gift of C. ROTH, won many encomiums. A persuasive display was also made of sofa-cushions, violins, bonnets, pickles, refreshing stoves, jewelry, mirrors, photograph albums, pen-wipers, bird-cages, doll-babies, chairs, suppers, combs, lamp-mats, and a shipload of other trinkets in which the ornamental prevailed, without excluding the useful.

The rush of visitors had not set in last night, but the hall was pretty well filled with ladies and gentlemen of the German and the non-German persuasions. Any one of the latter class who will learn to pronounce "gans gut" can go among the Festival, and easily earn a reputation for skill in talking German and for good taste.

The Pura Barracks and Bedloe's Island Relief Association.

This Association acknowledges the receipt of the following articles and sums of money:

One hundred dollars through Mr. Caleb, Mrs. Woolsey, $10; Mrs. A. Benson, $5; Mrs. J. Lenum, $5, Mrs. Blakeley, $5, Miss M. B. Brown, $5, Mr. Spies, $5, Miss Morris, $2, Mrs. Bogart, $2; Miss Willis, $2, Mrs. W., $1, Mrs. Bloch, $2; Pittsfield Association, $10; Catskill Soldiers' Association, $50—by Mrs. Samuel Hopkins.

Contributions of various articles were received from Pittsfield, Mass., by Mrs. Finn and Mrs. Hughes, from Staten Island, by Mrs. Tuttle, from Northampton, Mrs. Chapman; from sundry places, by Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Bogart, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Euston, Miss Stephen, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Hillenger, St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, Mrs. J. C. Church, from ladies in Catskill, First Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Mrs. H. Lorrie, from ladies of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, and many others from sundry friends.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 29, 1862:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	16
Complaints for which no cause existed	—
Notices for abatement served	13
Abatements of nuisances under notice	23
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	154
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	378
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	54
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	4
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	133
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,470

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 24th day of Nov. to the 1st day of Dec., 1862:

Men, 82. Women, 74. Boys, 160. Girls, 80. Total, 352.

Adults, 156. Children, 196. Males, 162. Females, 170.

Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	8
Apoplexy, &c.	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	51
Brain and nerves	5	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	24
Bronchial tubes and lungs	4	Unknown	2
Heart and blood vessels	15	Urinary organs	1
Locomotive organs	1	Violence, accidents, &c.	15
Nervous system	10		
Old age	16		352
Total			

The following comparison with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 2, 1861	334
Week ending Nov. 25, 1862	352
Increase	18
Week ending Dec. 2, 1862—	
From acute diseases	121
From chronic diseases	23—313
Week ending Dec. 1, 1861—	
From acute diseases	185
From chronic diseases	135
	28—353

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. TABISTEO AT IRVING HALL.—An audience of especial respectability and intelligence comfortably filled the auditorium of Irving Hall on Monday evening, to hear Mr. FITZGERALD TABISTEO deliver a lecture on "The Giants and Pigmies of America." The subject is suggestive, and of interest to all classes of the community. It deals with personalities of the great and little public men of the country, in that gossiping, piquant way which is so irresistibly attractive to the curious and inquiring mind of the great mass of the people. It gives us the inner social and political life of many of our public men for several years past, pleasantly analyzing the characters of Presidents and place-hunters, Senators and snobs, lobbyites and loafers, and enabling us to form a juster opinion than we may, perhaps, have hitherto done, of the real value to their native land which we should put on some tritons, who were very insignificant, and other minnows, who might, had circumstances admitted, have developed into size and usefulness. Mr. TABISTEO has been behind the scenes. He speaks of that whereof he has had observation and experience; and his manner of telling what he knows is clear, colloquial and entertaining. His lecture should be repeated at not very distant intervals. It will always be listened to with pleasure; and cannot fail to become—if varied in detail from time to time—a standard source of amusement during the coming Winter.

TAX RECEIPTS.—Since the tax-books were opened on the 22d of September, $7,643,050 51 have been paid to the Receiver of Taxes in the New Court-house. Previous to this date, there was paid into the City Treasury $4,329,255 32. The following table shows the amounts that have been paid on each day of November:

Nov.		Nov.	
1	$29,003 46	17	$62,933 03
3	39,028 71	18	110,598 28
4	57,2.3 65	19	111,378 44
5	39,246 31	20	125,182 70
6	80,650 69	21	120,730 63
7	72,024 81	22	93,236 69
8	57,079 04	24	100,421 67
10	69,990 71	25	145,706 82
11	72,207 37	26	341,362 38
12	58,914 23	28	457,168 24
13	89,283 61	29	774,057 21
14	77,901 67		
15	60,971 51	Total, Nov.	$3,313,795 19
Previous to November			4,329,255 32
Total			$7,643,050 51
Total amount of tax levied			9,917,810 25
Balance due			$2,274,759 74

REVENUE STAMPS.—No invoices will be received at the Custom-house from and after to-day, unless accompanied by revenue stamps—a 25-cent one for sums of $100, a 50-cent one for sums of $500, and $1 stamps for sums exceeding $500.

FORT LAFAYETTE.—It is said that no more prisoners will be released from Fort Lafayette at present, as there are no persons confined there who can be let loose with safety.

A MAN KILLED BY A CAR—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BODY.—On Sunday afternoon last a man, whose name is unknown, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by a car on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. The facts, so far as we have been able to learn them, are these: At the place above indicated, one-horse cars of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue lines stop and turn around, and by a contrivance which they have, instead of loosing the horse from the vehicle, they give the car a sudden whirl, and around goes horse and all. The deceased was in the act of getting upon one of these cars, when a car of the other line came up close along side, and was suddenly set upon its usual whirl. The result was that deceased was struck on the head by the corner of the car as it came around, knocked down and instantly killed. The most remarkable part of the story is that his body very suddenly disappeared, and no one can tell whither. The Police Captain of that Precinct reported the accident, and it appears that the driver of the car was taken into custody, but no inquest has been held upon the body, and no notice of the death had been sent to the Coroner's Office at a late hour last evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of EDWIN MURPHY, who died from injuries received on the 12th of October last. From the testimony of Mr. SWARTZER, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, it appears that a train of twenty-two cars, with a regiment of soldiers, was moving east at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. When coming down a slight grade, a little beyond Paterson, the coupling of the cars gave way, and they were thus separated. The engineer, suspecting what the trouble was, whistled up the brakes after they had been put on, with a view of keeping the forward part of the train out of the way of the rear portion. The soldiers, however, rushed to the platform, and put on the brakes so tight that it was impossible for the engine to move the train, hence the collision. The deceased was on the platform at the time, and he, with others, were seriously injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. MURPHY was about 21 years of age, and a native of this State.

FREE LECTURES TO WOMEN.—Mrs FARNHAM begins her series of free lectures to women, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. As Mrs. FARNHAM gives her time and ability freely in these lectures, it is hoped that there will be sufficient interest manifested to enable her to feel that she is doing good.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES.—A large troop of marines have left the Brooklyn Barracks and embarked on board the California steamer. Their destination, as already reported, is the Mare Island Navy-yard. They were commanded by Major GARLAND, late Executive officer of the Flushing-avenue Barracks, and accompanied by Capt. D. M. COHEN, Lieut. MCKEAN and Lieut. CONEE.

CAVALRY MOVING.—A detachment of regular cavalry will leave this City in a few days for the riding-school at Carlisle, Penn. The men are newly-enlisted, and will be fitted out with all necessary equipments on their arrival at the school. Two splendid companies of this important branch of the service were sent to the seat of war some time since. They are being rapidly replaced, and in a short time others will be ready to follow.

RECOVERY OF $1,000 OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Late on Monday

leaks through which the public treasure is wasted in driblets, whose aggregate is counted by millions.

There is another fact in connection with some of our Government hospitals, which is far more creditable to the right feelings of the soldiers than to the efficiency of the officers in charge: we are credibly informed that many men now in the hospitals at Newark are anxious to return to their regiments, and that *some have actually deserted and reported themselves to their regiments for duty.* Where the fault lies, we are unable to say, but we trust the new Surgeon will make the matters referred to the subjects of careful scrutiny.

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.—Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, is now engaged in distributing the State extra pay of $6 per month to the wives and widowed mothers of New-Jersey volunteers. This is paid every month, the city advancing the money to the State, and an account being rendered for settlement about every three months. The City of Newark also has a special "Volunteer Aid Committee," appointed by the Common Council, April 24, 1861, to take charge of the disbursement of the fund provided by the city, for the relief of the families of New-Jersey soldiers, under an act of the Legislature, approved May 8, 1861, authorizing a loan by the city of $100,000 for the purpose. This Committee, or a portion of it, sit daily, at their rooms, corner of Broad and Clinton streets, and have discretionary power in the disbursement of their funds, rendering a monthly report to the Common Council. The aid thus rendered is not confined to men enlisted in Newark regiments, but includes all volunteers whose families reside in Newark, no matter where they may have enlisted. The aid furnished includes regiments from New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States, some reports showing relief to have been given to families of volunteers belonging to no less than thirty-two different regiments outside of New-Jersey. The number of persons applying for aid has of late largely increased, owing to the high price of the necessaries of life, and the failure of the soldiers to get their pay from the Government, in some cases for many months past. It is a touching sight to behold some of the women who apply for this aid, perhaps for the first time in their lives, being forced to seek a means of support outside of the strong and willing hands which have always kept want from their door. Poverty struggles fiercely with pride, and many times do they go away and return, before they can muster courage to present themselves at the desk as supplicants for relief. The first $100,000 authorized to be raised by loan for the purpose is entirely expended, but the city has recently made an appropriation of $5,000 to continue the work, in anticipation of a supplemental act authorizing a further loan. The Committee, which is composed of Aldermen MACAREY, REMBA and LITTELL, have discharged their duties with the greatest delicacy and prudence, having gratuitously devoted to the work an amount of time and labor which entitles them to the warmest gratitude of the community.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—An elegant sword and equipments were presented to Capt. G. B. HALSTED, at the City Hotel, Newark, on Tuesday evening, by a number of friends. Capt. H. served gallantly for some time as one of Gen. AGUR'S Staff, and was taken prisoner with that officer and a number of others of Gen. POPE'S army during his campaign on the Rappahannock. Capt. H. was confined in the Libby Prison in Richmond for nearly two months, and finally released on parole. He has now been exchanged and ordered to report immediately at Washington. Capt. H. is brother of O. S. HALSTED, ("Pet,") known in connection with the famous KEARNY Letters.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-JERSEY.—The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, composed of men from Newark and vicinity, and the last regiment of three years men raised in that vicinity, is now stationed at "Camp Ferry Hill," where it is expected the regiment will winter. Desertions having been somewhat numerous of late, Col. CASMAN, the commandant of the regiment, has determined to put a stop to the evil by making an example of the first man caught. A few evenings since the regiment captured several rebels, including a notorious character named LEOPOLD.

THE HACKENSACK OUTRAGE.—The young lady who was assaulted by the negro near Hackensack remains in an unconscious state. The poor girl was subjected to the most brutal violence. Large pieces of flesh were dug from her breast and face by the heels of the scoundrel's boots, and her whole body was more or less bruised. The negro who perpetrated the outrage is a runaway from the South, and had been taken in by Mr. DOREMUS, clothed, fed and put to work.

A CROP OF HORSE RAILROADS.—In addition to the horse railroads alluded to by us a few days since, as about to be built between Newark and the surrounding towns, we learn that it is contemplated to build roads from Newark to Elizabeth, Montclair, (West Bloomfield,) and also to Jersey City, the Newark Plank Road Company having given notice of an application to be made to the Legislature for a charter to build a horse railroad over their present line.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The nine Methodist Episcopal Churches of Newark, on Sunday contributed $2,885'97 to the Missions of the Church, being over $600 more than last year's contribution. In one church (Broad-street) the amount collected was $1,635 97.

EXTRA POLICE.—It is customary in Newark to augment the police force on the 1st of December, by swearing in a number of extra men, who serve until April 1. Accordingly, on Monday, thirty extra policemen were added to the force.

WAGES MOVEMENT.—The journeymen horseshoers of Newark have held a meeting, and demanded an increase of wages. The employers meet on Wednesday evening to consider the matter.

EXAMINATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual public examinations of the public primary schools of Newark take place this week, continuing from Tuesday until Friday.

MORTALITY OF NEWARK.—The weekly report of interments in Newark for the week ending Nov. 29, shows 48 deaths, 34 of which were of children under 10.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3693. *Part II.*—Nos. 4030, 4034, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4058, 4064, 4068, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4082, 4088, 4092, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, 4116. *Part III.*—Nos. 1732, 3599, 1835, 1018, 2535, 1858, 3800, 2606, 3529, 2640, 2685, 2837, 2904, 2914, 2960, 2929, 3056, 3074.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrers 29, 32, 37, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 217, 282, 180, 272, 255, 256, 257.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3131, 3135, 2949, 3143, 3145, 1843, 2929, 3069, 1965, 2737, 3011, 3139, 11, 2157, 3049. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 1880, 2700, 2362, 1752, 2712, 2720, 2688, 806, 562, 1856, 1854, 978, 2656, 2802.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1679, 1404, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1704. *Part II.*—Nos. 400, 1292, 1195, 1419, 385, 1267, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717.

United States Circuit Court Dec. 1.

Before Judge Shipman.

The following decisions were rendered by the Judge this morning:

Jhon C. Bourcicault vs. *Fox & Lingard.*—This was the case brought to recover damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octeroon." The plaintiff had a verdict and the defendants moved for a new trial. Motion denied.

Morton vs. *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*—This case was brought by the plaintiff claiming to be the discoverer of the anæsthetic effects of ether, to recover for the use of ether by the defendants contrary to a patent issued to the plaintiff. The defendants had a verdict and the plaintiff moved for a new trial. Motion denied.

Philo T. Ruggles vs. *Wm. Beach Lawrence.*—This was a motion to remand the case back to the Supreme Court. The action was brought by the plaintiff, as referee appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, to foreclose a morigage. The defendant, a resident of Rhode Island, appeared in the action, and on petition to the State Court obtained an order remanding the case to this court. Whereupon the plaintiff moved here that it be sent back.

The Judge denied the motion but remarked that the Court would take care that any funds arising in the action should be placed in the hands of the Trustee, to be disposed of under the direction of the State Court.

MOTION TO DEMAND CAUSE TO THE STATE COURT—ACTION UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.

Theodore Viele et al, vs. *John J. Cisco.*—In July last, the plaintiffs, merchants in this City, received from their correspondent in Mexico five bonds of $1,000 each, with a request that they would collect the amount due on the coupons and sell the bonds and remit the proceeds. These bonds are what are known as Texas indemnity bonds, and were issued to the State of Texas by the United States under act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850, are declared on their face to be "transferable on delivery," and are payable to bearer. The plaintiffs, on receipt of the bonds, called on the defendant, who is the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to collect the coupons and inquire as to the disposition of the bonds. The defendant informed the plaintiffs that the State of Texas, on receiving the bonds, by an act of its Legislature, set them apart as its school fund, and directed that they should not be issued or put in circulation by the Treasury of the State unless with the indorsement of the Governor. As the bonds lacked such indorsement, and, by direction of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. Cisco claimed to retain the bonds in his custody. The plaintiffs objected to his doing so, on the ground that the facts stated afforded no warrant for the defendants retaining the bonds, as against their correspondent in Mexico, who, as the bonds were declared on their face to be "payable to bearer," and "transferable on delivery," must be presumed to have received them for value, and without notice of the act of Texas, which was a regulation in force only between it and its officers, but could not affect *bona fide* holders. They also claimed that, in no view of the case, had the defendant a right to take the bonds, as he was not the representative of the State of Texas, and had no more authority than any other stranger in the premises. They also urged that the bonds should be demanded and taken from them, if at all, by regular legal proceedings, so that they might stand justified to their correspondent in Mexico. The defendant, however, under his instructions from Washington, felt bound to retain the bonds.

The plaintiffs thereupon brought their action in the Supreme Court of this State against the defendant, to recover the value of the bonds. The defendant then obtained an *ex-parte* order removing the case into this court by *certiorari*, under the act 2d of March, 1833, ch. 946, commonly known as the *Force Bill*—(passed at the time of South Carolina nullification)—authorizing the removal into the Federal courts of any suit brought against United States officers for acts done in enforcing the revenue laws.

The defendant thereupon moved this Court to quash the writ of *certiorari* and remand the case to the State Court, on the ground that it did not come within the provisions of the Act of Congress and that the Court consequently had no jurisdiction. The defendant in opposing the motion set forth by affidavit that he held the bonds as Assistant Treasurer, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury; that the bonds were issued by the United States to the State of Texas when the State Government was loyal; that the same were not issued or put in circulation by the State of Texas, but had been illegally taken by certain rebels against the Government, and that the Treasury Department of the United States directed the defendant to retain them as property in the care and custody of the United States for the loyal Government of the State of Texas, when the same shall be re-established under the guarantees of the Constitution.

Held by the Court—That the motion to remand the case to the State Court must be granted on the ground that the case was not one within the statute, and this Court has no jurisdiction thereof.

Mr. Silliman, for plaintiff, for the motion; Mr. Smith, United States District Attorney, for the defendant, in opposition.

A COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

Andrae Frederica was brought up to plead to an indictment for making counterfeit coin. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for eight months. He had been imprisoned already on the charge for eight months, and did not seem dissatisfied with his sentence.

A Question of Fact Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Gilbert Weissell vs. *Edwin A. Brooks.*—The plaintiff, in 1857, was a book-keeper in the employ of a Mr. Lippincott. Defendant and Lippincott, in the Summer of 1857, had business transactions together, in the course of which, defendant loaned Lippincott considerable sums of money. On the 27th of June, 1857, defendant received from plaintiff the sum of $1,000. The plaintiff testified that this was a loan, which he (plaintiff) individually made to defendant. On the contrary, it was claimed by defendant, that the $1,000 was received in payment of the indebtedness of Lippincott to him.

Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, H. A. Craw and W. Robbins, for defendant, Henry T. Chuter and Ex-Judge Peabody.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 111 BROADWAY, New-York.

My attention has just been called to your report of the ruling of Judge Mullen, in the libel suit of Chapin vs. Ross *et al.*, tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, on the 25th ult. You were in error in saying that Judge Mullen held that the defendants, Ross & Tousey were not liable for circulating papers containing the libel complained of, the fact being that his Honor held that said defendants *were* liable, and left it for the jury to assess the damages. The plaintiff claimed $10,000, and the jury gave 6 cents.

EDWARD H. SPOONER.

Attorney for Geo. Ross & Sinclair Tousey.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange DEC. 2, 1862.

$4,000	U.S. 6s, '81	R.ex-I.	101	1800	Erie Railway
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup		104⅝	400	do
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Registered			300	do
	gon W.L. ⅜ yrly		101⅜	150	do
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes		104⅝	100	do
14,000	U. S. Dem. N's		125⅝	1000	do
	,000 Jar. City W. Ln		109	500	do
10,000	City 6s, '78		110	125	do
2,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '62		101⅛	100	do
23,000	Missouri St. 6s		52⅛	200	Hudson River R
5,000	do		b30 52⅝	15	do
5,000	Cal. St. 7s		112	200	do
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76		115	200	do
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B		110	500	do
3,000	Bn. N. Y. & Erie 1st M	ex. int	95	300	do
500	Hud. R. 1st M		110	600	Harlem Railroad
3,000	Hud. R. 3d M		101⅜	15	Sixth-avenue R
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		93¼	30	Reading Railroad
1,000	Mich. So. S. F		102⅜	110	Harlem Rail. Pre
3,000	Ch. & N.W. 1st B.		88	100	do
17,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds		bell 62	1300	Mich. Cen. R. R.
6,000	do		61	100	do
10,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d m.		33⅜	200	do
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.		104	50	do
12,000	Ala. & T. R. 1st m.		97	300	M. S. & N. I. R. R
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mge.		80	150	do
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st ex		110	200	do
15,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd.		103⅜	200	do
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d m.		92⅜	100	do
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C 3d m		70	50	do
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4m		72⅜	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.
7,000	do		72	1450	do
1,000	Hannibal & St. J. b		56⅜	100	do
	10 Bk. of the Republic		101	400	do
	10 Park Bk		118	50	Panama Railroad
13,000	American Gold		231	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
20,000	do		b30 131⅛	500	do
50,000	do		131⅜	400	do
10,000	do		b3 131⅜	50	do
3,000	do		b60 131⅜	2000	Clev. & Pitts. R.
10,000	do		b60 131⅝	350	Gal. & Chic. R.
	200 Cum. Coal pf		13	100	do
	50 do		s30 13	100	do
	8 Pacific Mail St. Co.		120⅛	150	do
	50 do		120⅜	150	do
	85 do		120⅝	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.
500	N. Y. Cen. R		102⅛	300	do
100	do		102⅞	350	do
100	do		s30 102⅞	200	do
100	do		b10 102⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R
1000	do		103	50	do
600	do		b30 103	50	do
100	do		s10 102⅞	300	do
20	Del. L. & West. R		129	100	do
50	do		129⅛	50	do
100	do		130	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R		33	150	do

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Coup		104⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pref
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup		92⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C		97⅜	200	do
15,000	Ala. & T. R. 2d m.		92	200	Reading Railroad
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st m		96	350	Mich. Cen. R
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.		79	100	do
180,000	Amer. Gold		b60 131⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.
5,000	do		b30 131⅛	200	do
20,000	do		131	200	M. S. & N. I. G.
20,000	do		b10 131	200	do
15,000	do		130⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R Scrip
10,000	do		130⅝	50	do
150	Pac. M. S. Co		121	600	do
200	do		121⅜	100	do
300	N. Y. Central R		102⅞	100	do
100	do		b30 103	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.
800	Erie Railway		61⅜	400	do
100	do		b30 61⅜	200	do
100	Erie R. Pref		92⅜	400	Galena & Chic. R
300	do		92⅝	50	do
100	do		s30 93⅛	50	do
150	Hud. River R		s30 74⅛	1,000	Cleve. & To. R
50	do		a10 74⅜	300	do
100	do		b30 74⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R
150	do		b30 75	50	do
100	Harlem Railroad		22	275	do
200	do		b10 22	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.
200	do		b60 22⅛		

TUESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

There was less excitement to-day than yesterday on the Stock Exchange. There was no reaction, however, from the sudden large advance in prices, until late in the day, when the disposition to realize was a fraction more decided on most of the Railroads. A pretty heavy amount of business was done at both sessions of the Board. The differences realized by some of the *Bull* operators on their cheap purchases, through the depression of last week, are said to be large. The rise averages about 2½ ₰ cent. from the lowest figures of Saturday last. These figures were made by *short* sales chiefly, and on the theory of the *Bear* interest that some important departure from the present currency policy of the Government would be foreshadowed on the meeting of Congress. There is nothing new, thus far, on this point, from Washington, of an official nature, beyond the brief reference in the President's Message to a system of Bank Circulation based upon Government credits. The market for Money favors the upward movement in Stocks, and there is nothing in the moderate and conciliatory temper of the Message to discourage financial confidence in the future. The Government Securities are steady in price at yesterday's advance, and State and Railwey Bonds are also in fair request. At the Second Board there was some pressure to sell Gold Coin at the advance, and at the same time large orders to buy.

Late in the afternoon the following were the quotations at the close of the outside dealings on Willlem-street, the market being barely steady in prices, with less speculative spirit than at the early Board:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	104⅜	Missouris	52⅜	52⅜
Treas. 7.30 ₰ cts	104¼	104	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	124⅜	125⅜	Harlem	22⅜	21⅜
American Gold	130⅞	130⅞	Illinois Central	79	78⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅜	Toledo	68⅛	68
Erie Common	62	61⅜	Pittsburgh	43	42⅜
Erie Preferred	93	92⅜	Rock Island	80	80
Hudson	74	74⅜	Galena	82⅛	81⅝
Mich. Central	90	89⅛	Pacific	121	120⅝
Mich. Southern	39	38⅛	Panama	158	159
Mich. G'narant'd	84	83⅜	Harlem Pref	52⅛	51⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Irving	76
Manhattan	129	Metropolitan	103½
Merchants'	103½	People's	90
Mechanics'	107	Grocers'	88
Union	106	East River	93
America	113	Shoe and Leather	101
Phœnix	104	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	100	St. Nicholas	92
National	99	Commonwealth	87
Commerce	98¾	Importers' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	97	Park	117
Bank of N. America	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	116	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	96
Erie 1sts, '68	116	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	78
Erie thirds, '83	107	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	24
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	98
Erie fifths, ext'd, '88	96⅜	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext	89⅜
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts ex. '77	95	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
Hudson firsts, '89	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	81
Hudson seconds, s. f., '65	112	Chi. & N. W seconds	33¼
Hudson thirds, '76	101	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Hudson Convert., '67	95	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chic firsts	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ ct., 69-'72	110⅜	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext	109⅛
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ₰ c. '82	112⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1sts	110	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	102¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	70
Pacific R., 6 ₰ c. gold, May	40	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	106⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72

The price of Gold to-day is 131@130⅞ ₰ cents. Bills on London were at 144½@145 ₰ cent. at the close of 'Chenge hour. The meil tomorrow goes by the Cunard steamer *Scotia*. The Brokers are getting money at 6 ₰ cent. es the rule of the Street, with exceptions as low as 5 ₰ cent. end as high as 7 ₰ cent., according to the nature of the collateral. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury are again considerable this week and the Customs Duties light.

We learn that the net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, for October, were estimated at $131,000 in the late dividend circular. They prove to be much larger. Correcting that estimate, the earnings for the six months, from 1st of May to 1st of November, are.....$1,122,253 11

Less operating expenses, rents, taxes and improvements.....$571,163 91

Interest on Bonds after deducting Interest received.. .. 148,504 80—719,668 71

Giving for the 6 months a net of $402,584 40

Which is 8.40 ₰ cent. on the Capital Stock as it stood before the distribution of the new shares, and is 7 ₰ cent. on the present capitel.

The following table, which is compiled from the official quarterly statement of the Bank Department of Sept. 27, exhibits the proportion of United States Stocks, 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness, and other Stocks held at that date by the City banks to their loans and discounts. The list of Stocks includes about five millions of New-York State Stocks lodged in the Department for circulation, leaving the gross investment in Government Securies about $72,741,165

Banks	Capital.	Discon's	Loans & Governm't
Bank of New-York	$2,000,000	$3,066,427	$2,676,450
Manhattan	2,050,000	4,537,755	1,137,933
New-York Dry Dock Co.	200,000	699,000	130,391
Seventh Ward	500,000	207,778	1,127,329
American Exchange	5,000,000	3,620,310	6,124,711
Atlantic	400,000	436,000	407,865
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,055,701	7,055,286
Bank of Commerce	9,222,720	5,715,706	10,445,500
Bank of Commonwealth	500,000	358,783	1,116,100
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	3,841,213	2,481,191
Bank of North America	600,000	1,400,000	900,000
Bank of Republic	2,000,000	3,019,500	2,083,341
Broadway	1,000,000	2,172,000	1,010,057
Bull's Head	200,000	403,873	161,471
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	1,505,961	967,000
Chatham	450,000	673,567	361,000
Chemical	300,000	2,367,416	1,371,412
Citizens'	400,000	910,347	212,000
City	1,000,000	3,470,612	448,411
Continental	2,000,000	1,471,471	2,607,711
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,654,525	918,264
East River	250,525	305,111	133,000
Fulton	600,000	1,118,033	522,123
Greenwich	200,000	316,396	201,660
Grocers'	300,000	377,626	351,540
Hanover	1,000,000	1,000,137	1,277,279
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	2,463,445	1,150,000
Irving	500,000	650,287	531,146
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	1,720,542	577,581
Manufacturers' & Mech	500,000	645,388	305,487
Marine	400,000	1,103,718	583,000
Market	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,191,540
Mechanics'	2,000,000	3,581,447	1,326,651
Mech. Banking Assoc'n	500,000	404,614	715,852
Mechanics' and Traders'	600,000	1,022,289	552,921
Mercantile	1,000,000	2,831,106	640,003
Merchants'	2,376,775	2,879,522	3,805,295
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	1,119,129	1,649,465
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4,093,761	5,597,824
Nassau	1,000,000	2,074,547	420,580
National	1,500,000	1,617,234	2,313,067
New-York County	200,000	358,631	204,464
New-York Exchange	150,000	251,353	214,700
North River	400,000	538,540	451,489
Ocean	1,000,000	1,888,206	814,364
Oriental	300,000	696,439	172,038
Pacific	422,700	1,246,693	327,116
Park	2,000,000	6,979,894	1,953,987
People's	412,500	503,739	368,658
Phœnix	1,800,000	3,964,331	177,022
St. Nicholas	750,000	701,261	815,257
Shoe and Leather	1,500,000	3,433,162	363,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	645,586	1,885,920
Union	1,500,000	1,530,456	2,599,100
Total	$69,125,820	$96,201,923	$77,741,165

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 24.	Dec 1.	
Capital Stock	$11,720,475	$11,721,285	Inc. $810
Loans	37,479,366	36 774,722	Inc. 704,644
Specie	5,521,463	6,465,634	Dec. 55,034
Due fm other Bks.	1,722,093	1,930,820	Dec. 208,727
Due to other Bks.	7,063,305	6,953,375	Dec. 109,930
Deposits	26,826,342	26,635,225	Dec. 191,117
Circulation	4,565,830	4,541,394	Dec. 24,442
United States legal teoder and demand notes	4,219,679	4,377,403	Inc. 157,724

The following is a statement of the business of the Philedelphia Custom-house, for the month of November, 1862, as compared with the two previous yeers:

November.	1862.	1861.	1860.
In warehouse Nov. 1	$789,317	$989,986	$83,328
Wareh'sed from foreign ports	168,773	27,234	13,752
Warehoused from other districts	15,606	27,946	14,357
Withdrawn for consumption	81,632	78,381	34,152
Withdrawn for transportation	3,432	21,486	1,375
Withdrawn for exportation	133	986	—
In warehouse Nov. 29	916,729	944,313	75,830
Entered for consumption	401,649	138,315	362,835
Free merchandise entered	158,992	49,192	86,377
Domestic prodnce exported	1,065,496	876,077	1,116,964

DUTIES RECEIVED.

Duties.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
November	$163,488	$73,574	$76,566	$161,756
Previous 10 mos	2,033,245	2,366,858	1,213,941	3,309,496
Total	$2,196,693	$2,440,432	$1,290,507	$3,471,252

The exports of Domestic Produce are quite heavy this week again. The total is close on to four millione of dollars.

The followlng ie a comparative statement of the Exporte from New-York to foreign ports for tbe week ending Dec. 2 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862
For the week	$1,971,589	$2,849,445	$3,903,918
Prev. reported	90,566,036	121,667,828	138,380,047
Since Jan. 1	$92,537,716	$124,517,273	$142,283,965

The Hudson River Railroad Company earnings for November, 1862, were:

1862	$270,082 62
1861	197,761 77
Increase	$72,320 85

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for November, 1862, were:

1862	$368,800
1861	243,248
Increase	$125,552
Land sales for month	83,000
Cash collected from sales	52,000

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,213,040 98, including for Customs $68,000; payments, $1,408,076 13; balance, $10,763,086 64.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 169 bbls. Ashes, 29,268 bbls. Flour, 81 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 204,550 bushels Wheat, 125,010 bushels Corn, 170 bushels Rye, 5,966 bushels Barley, 44,533 bushels Oats, 771 bushels Malt, 7,141 pkgs. Provisions, and 832 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $8 60 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly purchased, at unchanged prices. Stock, 14,800 mats and 51,099 bags, including 39,526 bags Rio, 7,001 bags Maracaibo, 1,630 bags and 14,800 mats Java, 1,050 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 706 bags Laguayra, 189 bags Manilla, 105 bags Bombay and 64 bags Savanilla.

CHEMICALS—Have been less active, yet quoted steady.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair request, chiefly at 31½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is held firmly, at 67½c.@68c. for Middlings, ₰ lb. Sales 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active, and prices of common brands have advanced 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl. Trade brands are also held with more firmness. The reported sales since our last comprise 25,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping oranos, at $6 70@$6 80 ₰ bbl.

superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales 2,650 bbls., at $6 50@$6 85 for poor to good sunsrfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for faecy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, and is advancing: sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52@$1 55; Amber Western at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 23; White State at $1 45@$1 55, and Amber State at $1 42@$1 45 ₰ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, at an advance of 2c. ₰ bushel; sales, since our last, 172,000 bushels at 72c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 80c. for White Western, and 75c. for Yellow Northern ₰ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and good request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ₰ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 64c.@66c.; Western at 65c.@65½c., and State at 66c.@66½c. ₰ bushel. Barley is more active, at $1 35@$1 60 ₰ bushel. Sales 17,000 bushels.

The business in breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "Influenced by unfavorable English advices, and a heavy increase of supplies, together with a decline in Flour, throughout the fortnight past, has been characterized by inactivity and general dullness. The demand for exmand for exnort to England has therefore been light, but for the West Indies, South America and British Provinces, there has been (as is usual at this season of the year) an increased loquiry. Considerable addition has been made to the stock in store, and it is thought to be now quite equal to that of last year, and consists largely of the lower and medium grades. Of the good family brands of Western there is a moderate supply, with a prospect of much increased railroad freights throughout the Winter, and that description is held more firmly. For Wheat, the demand is moderate and pr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the New-York Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of these editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for.....10 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$3 00
Two Copies, one year for..... 5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Czar and Carpenter.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Love for Love.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Metamora.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama. The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow. Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears. Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—A Summer's Day at Long Branch.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Falmouth that the rebels have been attempting to post pickets near our lines on the right, but that they were driven back by a judicious display of force, of cavalry and infantry. The rebel force was not large, and did not offer to dispute the ground.

It is stated by the Washington *Star* that the War Department has caused the arrest of Major Spaulding, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineer Volunteers, and other officers who were with him, for the detention of the pontoon train intended for Gen. Burnside's use in crossing the Rappahannock at Falmouth, and of which they were in charge.

Stonewall Jackson is reported by refugees from Warrenton to have passed through Sperryville a week ago, and to have been lately at Gordonsville, on his way to join Lee. The rebel force left behind at Winchester is represented to be about twenty thousand strong, under Gens. Jones and Stuart. A reconnoissance has been made from Gen. Sigel's force toward Culpepper, which discovered a small rebel force there.

The Boston *Traveller* learns, upon good authority, that the expedition of Gen. Banks will certainly sail from this port during the early part of the present week. The vessels will touch at Fortress Monroe, where a large addition to the force will immediately join it, the whole making one of the most powerful armadas which has left for the South since the war commenced. The total number of troops with Banks is estimated at over 40,000, while neither at Port Royal or in North Carolina did the military force exceed 20,000 men.

We have advices from Key West to the 20th ult. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from that locality. Prize vessels continued to accumulate in the harbor, in the absence of the Prize Court. Thirteen were then awaiting adjudication at the date of our correspondent's letter. Great complaint is made that the Government does not establish a reliable line of mail communication with the North.

All the troops at Indianapolis—nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery—will leave for the seat of war, *via* Cairo, as fast as transportation can be procured.

The following particulars of a partially successful attack by the guerrillas, upon a supply train, has been received at headquarters in St. Louis, from Brig.-Gen. Fitz Warren: At noon, on the 24th inst., several hundred mounted guerrillas attacked a National supply-train of forty-seven wagons, in Texas County, between Harrisville and Houston, about thirty miles south of Lebanon. The train escort consisted of 50 men of the Third Missouri Cavalry. They made a vigorous resistance, had five of their number killed and about a dozen wounded, and inflicted an equal if not greater loss upon the enemy. The latter succeeded only in capturing twenty of the wagons. The rest were brought off in safety, with their contents, by the escort and the teamsters. This result is largely attributable to a panic which suddenly seized the foe, upon the swift approach of the Thirty-third Missouri Regiment. (Col. Fisk's Brigade,) Lieut.-Col. Pile commanding. On learning that the guerrilla band was menacing Houston, the regiment made a forced march of thirteen miles to that point, completely routing the rebels. The number of these is variously estimated, at from 1,500 to 2,000, and is not even proximately ascertained.

The St. Josephe (Mo.) *Herald*, published in the vicinity of the place where Gen. McNeil recently executed ten rabel guerrillas, says of the demand for the surrender of that officer: "We wish we had a thousand McNeils in the land. If Jeff. Davis wishes to shoot ten Federal officers, let him begin the work. Guerrillas are sent into this State to shoot Union men in the back as they pass along the highways, attending to their business. Gen. McNeil ordered ten of them to be shot. We wish the number had been greater. It is high time that Missouri was rid of bushwhackers and bushwhacking sympathizers. Gen. McNeil has fearlessly done his duty. Let the Government stand by him, and let Union men everywhere put their feet on men who sympathize with Jeff. Davis in his attempts to prevent the punishment of guerrillas."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, and adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the acceptance of the title to League Island. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking for information relative to the arrest and confinement of citizens of Kentucky. A resolution was offered by Mr. McDougal, of California, and laid over, asking for information relative to money paid for Prosecuting land titles in California, and for searches in Mexico. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, denouncing arbitrary arrests, and declaring that they shall not be made henceforth. It was laid over. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, recommending the choice of delegates to meet in convention at Louisville on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union, and that the Legislatures of the different States take such action as they may deem fit for the purpose, at the earliest possible date. This was also laid over, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, providing that all judgments recovered in suits for the recovery of duties on imports shall be payable in gold and silver coin of the United States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to report as to the propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and of reducing the salaries of officers not actively engaged. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered a resolution requiring the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private to be given in gold and silver, but it was objected to and not entertained. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the appointment of Midshipmen. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Customs laws as provides for the distribution of penalties among officers of Customs and others. The Committee of Ways and Means was also instructed to report as to the propriety of admitting cotton from foreign countries free of duty. The Committee on Public Expenditure was instructed to report what reductions can be made in the expenses of the General Land office. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a resolution looking to a reduction of the tax on whisky, but it was objected to. A bill annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the recent Indian outrages, was introduced by Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Union*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th of November. There is no news of military movements in the interior, except the confirmation of the report of the peaceful occupation of Jalapa by the French troops. Troops were continually landing at Vera Cruz, the number exceeding 30,000 outside the walls of the city. The sickness among them, however, is frightful. According to the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, operations will not commence before the beginning of January, when they are to be undertaken on a grand scale against Mexico and Puebla, the French troops advancing in two columns and by different roads.

From Venezuela we learn *viâ* St. Thomas 6th inst., that Gen. Satilla has been killed. Ex-President Monagas was fleeing to Trinidad for his life, and if caught would be killed. Maracaibo is blockaded, and we are told that being without resources the rebels "will soon be subjugated."

A matter of considerable interest was under argument in the Prize Court in Philadelphia, on Monday. It was that of the United States against certain cotton, railroad iron, naval stores and lumber, chiefly captured at the taking of Newberne, N. C., in March last. The cotton has been used for fortifications, and the naval stores were found in sheds on the wharves. The railroad iron has been used to strengthen fortifications on Deckel's Island, captured by the gunboat *Mohican*. Mr. Ashton opened the argument on behalf of the United States, and said the main questions to be considered were: Had the Court jurisdiction, and was the property captured confiscable? He argued these at considerable length, citing authorities in support of the affirmative side of the question. He was to be followed by Messrs. Bullitt and Henry, on the other side.

Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, has hit upon a very happy expedient for relieving many—perhaps all—of those cases where the draft has fallen with especial hardship. In almost every county there are instances where families have already furnished one or more volunteers for the war, and where the only remaining member capable of bearing arms has been drafted. There are other cases of poor men with large families, who are unable to procure a substitute, and who cannot go without leaving their wives and children dependent, in a measure, upon public charity. The Governor proposes to remedy this by appointing the regimental and company officers of the drafted regiments from men who will volunteer as substitutes for those men upon whom the draft falls with peculiar hardship.

The prisoners arrested at Ozaukee, Wis., for resisting the draft, and now confined at Camp Randall, near Milwaukee, are to be turned over to Gen. Pope for such disposition as he may think proper to make of them. About fifty of them have already signified their desire to enlist for three years or during the war, and will probably obtain permission to do so. Three of them have been set at liberty, as it appeared upon further investigation that they were either not engaged in the riot, or took an unwilling part in it.

It is said that Major-Gen. Cadwallader will be assigned a position in the field at once.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has, as yet, been unable to take his seat at Washington. He is ill with malignant fever, which he is supposed to have contracted while nursing his son, who died of the same disease on the 10th of August last. Since that time four other members of his family have been sick with the same complaint.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that all the banks and banking institutions of Onondaga County have been notified that hereafter they will be supplied with $120 worth of postage currency per week.

The St. Louis *Evening News* announces by authority that Gen. F. P. Blair will not become a candidate for the United States Senate in any event.

The Utica *Telegraph* of Monday evening, says: The weather is still propitious to canal navigation, and the reports are favorable from all directions. No ice is reported down the Mohawk. Twenty boats cleared from Buffalo, Friday, about one-half of which go to Troy. The business is pretty much closed up there. The Rochester Transportation Company have sent boats eastward every day for some time past, and are loading the last to clear for New-York.

An intelligent "trapper," from one of the western counties of Minnesota, states that a "secret society" has been organized, having its ramifications all through the western half of the State whose avowed objects are to hang or shoot every Indian suspected of having had any hand in the recent murders. Should those Indians who have been convicted, be suffered to go unhung by the Government, then this combination is to mete out punishment whenever it can be done.

The official canvass of the Congressional vote in Minnesota has been completed. The vote for Windom, (Rep.,) was 7,449, and for Chatfield, (Dem.,) 5,355; majority for the former, 2,094. In the Second District, Donnelly, (Rep.,) received 6,926 votes and Cullen, (Dem.,) 4,921, a majority for the former of 2,005, and a total Republican majority in the State of 4,099. The whole decrease of the vote as compared with that cast, last year, is 6,849; of which the Republicans lose 6,092, and the Democrats, 759. That shows who have gone to the war from Minnesota.

The iron-clad gunboat *Ozark*, building at Mound City, is approaching completion. The boilers are in armor. She will have four propellers, a turret for two guns, and in appearance will be somewhat like the *Monitor*. Engineer Whittaker, of the United States Navy, is making an examination, with a view to apply his new invention for the destruction of similar boats belonging to the enemy.

Mr. Westley Todd, of the firm of Todd & Watkins, produce merchants in Chicago, is on trial in that city, charged with having forged a note on the Bank of Canada for $2,000. His surrender under the Extradition treaty was demanded, and it is probable that he will be given up.

The new iron-clad *Nantucket*, building by the Atlantic Works at East Boston, is rapidly approaching completion. She will be launched sideways, probably some time during the present week, and the ways are in preparation for that purpose. The *Nantucket* is of the same dimensions as the *Nahant*, and is one of the strongest and most thoroughly constructed Monitors of the whole number which have been ordered to be built. All of her machinery has been taken on board.

The New-Orleans *Advocate*, of Nov. 17, says that the sugar planters in Louisiana have advanced their prices on the ground of damage by frost, the great number of negroes taken away, any the fear if the crop is perfected that the Yankees will take it from them.

The mortuary report for the week ending Dec. 1, shows a total of 352 deaths, of which 156 were adults. The principal causes of death were: Congestion of brain, 12; infantile convulsions, 20; croup, 23; diphtheria, 19; scarlet fever, 10; inflammation of lungs, 20; consumption, 70; infantile marasmus, 18. There was an increase of 39 deaths over those of the week previous, and of 20 over those of the corresponding week last year.

There was less excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday, than on Monday. Prices at the close of the day were a fraction lower than the extreme advance on the Railroads. Gold left off at 130¾; Exchange on London 144½@145. Money, 6 ₩ cent. per annum and in easy supply.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at generally higher prices. Cotton was also dearer, and in fair request. Pork and Beef were quiet; Lard, Butter and Cheese were in good demand, at buoyant rates. Groceries were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whiskey. The Freight engagements were heavier, without any remarkable alteration in rates. The public sale of Dress Goods and Shawls, though pretty well attended, was spiritless, and prices ruled lower than earlier in the season.

The Live Stock markets, this week, are scantily supplied with Beevas and Sheep, but are burdened with Hogs. Animals of all kinds have sold well, and, with the exception of Hogs, prices have advanced since last market. Beeves number 4,266, of which 3,343 were sold at Forty-fourth-street. This is 1,200 less than were offered last week, and sufficient of itself to advance prices ½c. ₩ lb., which sellers were not slow to do. First-class cattle went off rapidly at 8¾c., and a good many at 9c., while those of medium quality, which brought 8c. last week, were now sold at 8½c. Everything was sold out clean long before the market usually closes, the last sales being quite as good, considering quality, as the first. The average of the market was about 7¾c. Several droves, started for the present market, failed to reach here in time, and will go to make up the supply another week, which will probably be much larger than the present offerings..... Sheep and lambs are not as plenty as butchers desire to see them. They are worth 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, which is ½c. higher than last week. Some very fat sheep were sold at $8 each, or 6c. ₩ lb., but they were extraordinarily nice. Receipts, including 1,300 sent direct to wholesale butchers, 10,421.....Live hogs were never so plenty, the receipts reaching the enormous number of 52,636 since our last report one week ago. They can scarcely be sold and weighed as fast as they come in, let alone slaughtering, cutting and packing them. The pressure is too great for former quotations, and a decline of near ½c. is noted, the best selling at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. live weight.....Medium corn-fed hogs are worth 4¼c., while stillers sell at 3½c.@4c.

The President's Recommendations.

Whether the recommendations of the President touching "compensated emancipation," ought to be adopted or not, is a question open to doubt. They are so wide in their range, and so complex in their consequences, that nobody but a sciolist or a dogmatist will decide upon them off-hand. But this one thing we say unhesitatingly: the President is to be commended for his *largeness of view*. He rises entirely above the little makeshifts of the day, which so easily satisfy the mousing politician; and, like the true statesman, seeks a broad policy, which shall embrace and protect the future as well as the present. His specific plan may be wise, or it may be unwise; but no thoughtful man will deny that it originated in a just appreciation of the mighty bearings of the subject upon the future peace and welfare of the country.

If our Republic is to be perpetuated, this negro question has got to be seriously and earnestly met. Two great facts impose this necessity.

The *first* is that our slave population doubles every thirty years. Were the old order of things to continue, there are those now living who would see not less than *thirty millions* of slaves within this nation—a number equal to the entire white and black population at the present time. No rational man can believe that our free institutions could carry such a weight. A convulsion of some sort would inevitably ensue. It is infatuation to shut our eyes and fold our arms before this ever-approaching catastrophe. When a nation's life is involved, what matters it whether a fatal policy be slow or rapid—whether it consummates its work now, or fifty or a hundred years hence? This Republic was made for centuries—we hope for ages. To purchase its ease for a generation or two, at the cost of its life afterwards, is the height of madness. To style such a do-nothing policy *conservatism*, as the fashion is in some quarters, is the acme of absurdity. It has no more right to the word than the most destructive radicalism of the day.

The *second* great fact, which necessitates a new settlement of this matter, is the demonstrated result that Slavery must either rule or ruin. *As of late years developed*, there is an irreconcilable antagonism between its necessities and the necessities of democratic Government. Upon this subject it is idle to fall back upon the doings of the framers of the Federal Constitution. No historical fact is susceptible of clearer proof than that those great statesmen believed absolutely that Slavery would, in a generation or two, die a natural death. It would, in all earthly probability have thus perished, had not the cotton gin been subsequently invented, in consequence of which slave labor became an unexpected source of enormous profit. Our fathers, therefore, cannot rightly be charged with the folly of incorporating into the Constitution an element which, when it had gathered strength, would turn against and destroy it. They never, for a moment, imagined that it *could* gather strength. The Slavery of to-day has got to be judged, not from the point at which our fathers judged it three quarters of a century ago, but in the full view of its present development and spirit. The present people of the South, instead of considering Slavery a transient evil, as their fathers did, deem it an absolute good, to be preserved and perpetuated *at all costs*, even the life of the Republic itself. It having come to that, it is idle to talk of letting Slavery alone. Either it or the Republic must go. How to put Slavery finally must therefore be the great question with every true patriot.

It is high time that the people should *begin* to take this subject into earnest consideration. It involves too broad interests and too grave perils to permit its being hastily decided. There has not been a question during the century that demanded such profound and thorough discussion. And yet no man can say how soon the opportunity will cease. Military events speed on, and may soon bring the rebellion to its end. Pacification in some shape will be a necessity; manage it as we may, the shape that is given to that pacification must establish some specific policy. A new treatment of Slavery must be inaugurated, calculated to strengthen it or to put an end to it. The former would impose an ever-increasing incubus upon the country, which would sooner or later kill it or bring on new convulsions. The latter, if effected too *abruptly* and *sweepingly*, might inflict a disastrous shock upon our whole civil and social system. We do not say that military necessity may not force this last resort, without alternative; but nothing short of the direst extremity should evoke it. If possible, for the good of the slaves themselves and of the country at large, the institution should be saved from the sudden, summary, smiting blow of the military arm. It should be left, if possible, to civil deliberation to devise and apply some gradual process—one, that while it shall be equally effectual for the extinction of the institution, shall yet be free from all constitutional objections, shall accure the cheerful concurrence of some, at least, of the Slave States, and shall involve no peril to either society or the civil structure. The President, in *endeavoring* to accomplish this, has done wisely. Whether his proposed way of accomplishing it is the wisest one, remains to be determined.

Matters Musical—Italian and German.

The elasticity of the American temperament, its easy transition from gloom to gaiety, its happy faculty of forgetting the evil of the day in the event of the evening, are just now singularly illustrated in the uniform and remarkable prosperity of all the places of Metropolitan amusement. In the olden times the Muses hung their heads when strife was in the land; now they are friskier than ever. The success of the theatres alone would not be remarkable. They can adapt themselves to the exigencies of the moment; if it is war, they can reflect the valor of the combatants, the heroic deeds of the brave; if it be commercial ruin, they can preach on the evil effects of stock-gambling, and so on through the catalogue of national disasters. But with the higher class of entertainments it is widely different. Music, in particular, appeals to that nice balance of the intellectual powers which in its ultimate condition is called taste. It is surprising, at least, to hear of the flourishing condition of music in such times. Yet we have two operas in full operation, and there is hardly a night that Irving Hall is not the scene of a Philharmonic or other concert. It seems, indeed, as if people, without regard to actual merit, were content to rush to any and every place.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. Grau—who, as Dr. Russell described himself, is the stormy petrel that only is seen in rough weather—has assumed the reins of management; and notwithstanding bad weather, and a new opera, which has not turned out as successful as was expected, is adding to that fabulous amount of wealth for which he is already renowned.

In striking contrast to this purely accidental prosperity, is the merited success of the German Opera. This little establishment, the growth of a necessity—not the embroidered superfluity of a fashionable season—sprung into existence in a day. People wanted to hear German music, and were willing to give it a fair trial,—just as they yearn at this moment for English opera, and will support Mr. Harrison in the laudable enterprise he has on foot for establishing that reasonable kind of entertainment. Experiments had previously been made under various able managers, but the right man for the place was wanting until Mr Anschutz volunteered to make the requisite effort. A German himself, of the soundest information and widest experience—a musician who is without a superior in this country, and a conductor whose *baton* follows the voice, whilst it yet leads the instruments, every one naturally had confidence in his rule. We are told that Amphion built a city with his lyre, and Orpheus appeased the fury of wild beasts and overcame the insensibility of stones by his divine art. Mr. Anschutz has done more; he has resuscitated an almost extinct theatre, dragged it from the lowest depths of degradation to the position of a delightful opera house, and extorted praise from the rough throats of German critics. The last is a task worthy of an Immortal. The natural prey of a Teuton is a German; as the inevitable enemy of an Irishman is a Paddy. To crystallise around himself a few fleeting atoms of praise is all that Anschutz or Amphion or Orpheus, (provided the two latter were Dutchmen,) could expect to accomplish.

Better far than this tardy indorsement, but not so phenomenal, is the appreciation of the public. Mr. Anschutz went into his experiment like a chemist who knows that he is dealing with dangerous elements and may be blown to atoms before the mixture is right; but he came forth possessed of the secret of wealth. With a few artists of moderate ability, an excellent chorus and an orchestra of picked players, he has contrived in a few weeks to break through the magic circle of Italian opera and to convince the community that there are delights in Northern art, as well as that other, all which comes from the Southern side of the Alps. We have no desire to undervalue the claims of the latter, or to compare the enterprise of Mr. Anschutz here to a new one of Macaulay's [illegible] concerning music in philosophy [illegible] may show as much muscular only on the road this vigor will assuredly carry him forward, whilst on the treadmill he will not advance an inch. Italian opera is the treadmill that always goes round and round in the same way; German opera is the road that leads to new scenes, new delights, new sensations. And for this reason we are glad that German opera succeeds, and call upon the public to continue its patronage to Mr. Anschutz—especially on to-morrow, when he will take a benefit. He is one of the few conscientious musicians that we can boast of, and gives the works of his *repertoire* complete. He does not cut out the principal part of an opera to adapt it to his resources, nor does he patch up old scenes and pretend that they are new. To see a little opera at his house is like gazing upon an ivory miniature; it is complete, artistic and pleasing, but on a small plan. Who would not prefer this to the broad daub of a scene-painter?

Our Indian Relations.—The Indian has made himself more conspicuous during the last year than he had been for a long time previous. The rebel Indians in the territory west of Arkansas, the wild Indians who again rule in Arizona and who have figured extensively in New-Mexico, and the murderous Indians who have carried desolation and slaughter over a large section of Minnesota, have successively attracted attention. There has been an idea widely prevailing among those best informed on the subject, that attempts have been made by white and red rebels to form a general league of all the tribes this side of the Rocky Mountains against the settlers; and of this there is a great deal of confirmatory proof. *That* has failed, but the horrid deeds of the red men have induced a stronger feeling of animosity than ever against them in the West. The people of Minnesota threaten to exterminate all those in that State, and along the whole line, from Minnesota to Texas, there is a strong desire to have the Indian question quickly brought to a definite solution. Most of the settlers are in favor of at least "driving them out"—no matter where they may be driven to. This, however, like "putting down the rebellion," is a thing easier spoken of than accomplished.

Commissioner Dole, in his able report on Indian affairs, gives the country a large amount of very valuable information concerning the "noble savage," and offers some valuable, though not new suggestions, concerning him. He states that hostilities may be apprehended in the Spring with the Sioux of Dacotah, the most powerful tribe on the continent; and, if these hostilities break out, there is danger that they may extend over a very wide surface. This must be avoided, if at all possible, as the losses are yet powerful enough to inflict vast damage on our frontier settlements. We earnestly hope that the proper authorities will take hold of the matter in time, as these difficulties can be as easily prevented as they would be difficult to quell.

Mr. Dole is in favor of aggregating the tribes as much as possible in one region. He would mass the middle tribes in what we call the "Indian Territory"—the region west of Arkansas; and the northern tribes he would mass in the far Northwest. He recommends that a line of forts be erected along the Red River of the North, and that they be sent to that region. This plan we approve of. It seems the best solution of a difficult question.

Mr. Dole is opposed to the hanging of the three hundred warriors in Minnesota who surrendered themselves and have been condemned to death. He favors only the execution of the chiefs who instigated the slaughter. These chiefs and head-men, he says, wield an influence over their subordinate savages which it is difficult for us to understand or appreciate; and we shall never be justified in judging the latter by our Christian standard of morals. For the ordinary mutineers, he urges a milder punishment than death—which punishment, we think, should take the shape of banishing the entire Sioux tribe from Minnesota. Mr. Dole discusses these and cognate questions with a lucidity of statement and accuracy of style that is comforting to the reader who has been rendered uneasy by the prolix paragraphs and shocking syntax of some other of our official documents.

Department of the Interior—Important Suggestion Regarding our Gold and Silver Lands.—The report from the Department of the Interior (Secretary Smith) and the accompanying reports from subordinate bureaus, such as the Land Office, the Indian Bureau, and the Pension Bureau, will be perused with interest. They contain, all of them, highly valuable information. The Pension Bureau has now become a far more extensive and important organization than ever before, the Indian Bureau, too, has had heavy duty and grievous labor during the year: but the business of the Land Office has steadily continued to decline, owing to the decrease of immigration and the passage of the Homestead law. The most interesting portion of Commissioner Edmunds' report is that which is devoted to a discussion of the relations between the financial condition of the country and the gold fields of the public domain. The facts and speculations he furnishes in regard to the present and prospective yield of gold from the far West will astonish those who have not paid special attention to the subject. For the present year the yield of precious metals will undoubtedly be $100,000,000 at least; and within ten years the annual product must reach *two thousand million dollars* in the precious metals alone. The Government should, of course, secure a handsome revenue from these mineral lands, and Commissioner Edmunds discusses this point with force. He does not recommend any measure for the *sale* of the mineral lands, but advises the retention of the *fee in the United States*, and that they be held open to the free occupation of all our people, subject only to a nominal annual license, and such monthly, quarterly or annual moderate percentage *upon the* [illegible] as shall be prescribed by law. A limitation as to the quantity which may be held by any person is also advised, with the guarantee that such quantity may be retained so long as the location shall be occupied, worked and payments duly made to the Government. This will furnish a permanent basis of *revenue to the Government*. We hope this important subject will at once be taken up and legislated upon by Congress.

Secretary Stanton's Report—Gen. McClellan's Reports.—An abstract of the report of Secretary of War Stanton was permitted to be telegraphed to the New-York Press at a very late hour last night, and in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday we find the introductory paragraphs in full, which we copy. The first half-dozen sentences are very concise and business-like, but of the merits of the document, as a whole, we can express an opinion until we see it in its complete form. The Secretary states that the scene of warlike operations comprises ten military departments, and that "the armies operating in those departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of 775,336 officers and privates, fully armed and equipped. Since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over 800,000. When the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number." He then proceeds to give a review of the campaigns of the armies in the different departments, and states that "if these campaigns have not equaled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results." We suppose we shall receive the whole of the document to-day, and learn officially what we already know unofficially—the progress and fruit of all the campaigns against rebels in the East and West.

Secretary Stanton states the interesting fact that "the preliminary reports by Gen. McClellan of the *battles before Richmond*, and of the battles of *Antietam* and *South Mountain*, are submitted." We are glad that these reports, whose existence has been suspected, affirmed and denied by different parties, are to see the light at last. Though somewhat out of date, the public will yet read them with absorbing interest.

Post-Office Report.—The Report of Postmaster-General Blair is one of the few papers from the Departments that will give universal satisfaction. It tells of increased mail accommodations, of rigid economy in administration, and a reduction of over two millions of dollars in the expense of the Department to the National Treasury. Not for twenty years has the Post-office Department promised so fairly to become self-supporting. A continuance of the policy of the present chief may yet give us that very desirable result.

The Post-office Department is one of the least showy, least ambitious branches of our Government. It abounds in hard work and in minute and endless details. Yet it is one of the most necessary agencies of government, society and civilization. If it paused for a day it would throw the country into confusion. It seems to be the sphere for a modest, practical, able man. No politician has ever made capital or tried to make capital by an administration of the Post-office Department. But Judge Blair has not the less earnestly worked in the interest of a perfect postal system on this account. The country owes some recognition of such services.

The Wounded in Battle—An Ambulance Corps.—We are glad to learn that it has not only been determined to raise an ambulance corps for our army, but that the thing is now well under way, and will be available, to a large extent, in the first engagement that may take place in Virginia. Heretofore the care of the wounded who fell in the field has devolved upon their comrades by their side. When a man has fallen, the two others nearest to him have been accustomed to bear him to the rear, where he was put in charge of the surgeons. In such sanguinary battles as we have often had, where regiments have been doubly decimated, this system has almost entirely broken up the lines; for many of those who go to the rear with a wounded man never return; and if they do return, it is only to confuse still more the ranks which their absence has already confused. A regiment of four hundred men, with fifty wounded, can thus retain in steady action little more than half its strength. An army surgeon informs us that at the battle of Cedar Mountain, as doubtless at many other battles, this mode of operating produced the greatest disturbance in regiments, and almost entirely broke up one brigade.

But the new system, following the most approved mode of military nations, and the mode which even the rebels have long had in operation, makes provision for a special ambulance corps to bear the wounded to the rear, and insure them immediate surgical aid. The soldiers are to be strictly forbidden to leave the ranks for this purpose. The system has been devised and put in operation by Dr. D. L. Rogers, one of the most eminent military surgeons in the country. In a note the other day, we were informed that he had organized for Gen. Banks' Expedition an ambulance corps of a thousand men, with necessary officers, and furnished with 150 ambulances and 36 medical wagons. This will secure the best care for the wounded, and far greater efficiency to regiments when in battle. We have frequently urged in our columns the adoption of this system, and, though it comes late, we are gratified that it is adopted at last.

Municipal Election.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Dec. 1.

Henry Alexander, Jr., Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 506 majority over Willis Phelps, Democrat. The entire City Government is Republican, except City Clerk, both candidates being Democrats. Albert T. Folson, the present incumbent, was elected by 438 majority.

The First South Carolina Colored Regiment.

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the Colonelcy of the First South Carolina colored Regiment.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Second Day's Proceedings of Congress.

The Policy of the Opposition Developing.

How the Border State Men Propose to Restore the Union.

FURTHER INQUIRIES REGARDING ARRESTS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned early to-day, and neither will be able to accomplish much work until the Committees are arranged and announced. In the Senate, particularly, many changes will be made.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

GARRETT DAVIS to-day opened the campaign on the part of the Border State politicians in the Senate, by the introduction of a resolution recommending all the States to elect delegates equal to their Congressional representation, to meet in Convention in Louisville, Ky., on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the condition of the United States, and the proper means for the restoration of the Union, and that the State Legislatures take action on the subject at the earliest practicable day. Mr. DAVIS will call up the resolution as soon as he can get the floor, and advocate its passage in an elaborate speech. This movement is regarded as one of great significance, and furnishes the key to the policy of the Opposition during the session.

THE POLITICAL ARRESTS.

Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the House at the first opportunity, providing for a Committee of inquiry into the late political arrests, and the authority by which they have been made. It is evident that the opposition in both Houses regard this subject of arrests as a sort of mine out of which, with diligence and industry, much political capital can be successfully wrought.

A MISCHIEVOUS RUMOR.

Great surprise is expressed that any New-York journal should amuse its readers with such baseless rumors as one of your cotemporaries sets afloat in a paragraph announcing the supersedure of Gen. BURNSIDE in the command of the Army of the Potomac. We have official authority for contradicting the statement.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GEN. MEIGS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War intend at once to proceed to an investigation of the complaints against Gen. MEIGS, made by Gens. BURNSIDE and BANKS, in regard to failure in furnishing the necessary means of transportation for their respective forces. This may include an examination into the causes which have led Gen. MEIGS to discourage investigation of the frauds committed in his Department.

NEW GENERALS.

The President will nominate about fifty new Brigadier-Generals, and ten Major-Generals, whose names will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Of this list New-York gets ten.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Porter Court-Martial met to-day, but adjourned on account of the absence of Gen. KING.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. HUNTER has not yet received an answer to his request to be allowed to take the field.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was to-day summoned here by telegraph, and is expected to-morrow.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Eighty prisoners were to-day released from the old Capitol Prison, by Capt. E. C. PARKER, one of the Examining Commissioners appointed by Gen. MARSHALL. Their offences were mostly for running the blockade.

ARRIVALS FROM KANSAS.

Among numerous arrivals from Kansas are Hon. A. C. WILDER, M. C. elect, and Maj. CHAMPION VAUGHAN.

REGULATIONS REGARDING LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following announcement it is necessary to repeat, in order to save the public and the Departments much trouble:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

All applications for leaves of absence on account of wounds or sickness, must be made to Major-Gen. HALLECK, Headquarters of the Army for the Defences of Washington.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Some of the Senate Committees commence the labors of the session with a large amount of business in hand left unfinished at the adjournment, while others are enabled to begin with a clean docket.

Among the latter is the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has on hand nothing except some confidential cases, among which is understood to be that of the claim against Paraguay. This claim was originally decided adversely by the Commissioners appointed to investigate it, but the parties interested have never intermitted their efforts to get the decision set aside, and are now said to be making strong efforts, with abundant means and an influential lobby, to carry the point.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Military Committee of the Senate will have before it for consideration a large number of the nominations made by the President before the adjournment, and not acted upon by the Senate, and which he will again send in for confirmation.

THE QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY FRAUDS.

A formidable combination has been made by certain large contractors under the Government, with a view of stifling the investigations now being made into the gigantic frauds perpetrated upon the Treasury. With abundance of money at command, and no lack of brains, and assisted by their comrades in office, there seems strong probability that the principal thieves may go unpunished, while the lesser ones will be made to serve as [illegible]

It is understood, however, that the matter will be made the subject of an investigation [illegible] that measures will be taken [illegible] rection.

PERSONAL.

Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Potomac, arrived here [illegible] Surgeon-General HAMMOND [illegible] ago.

Medical Director CUYLER left [illegible]

ress MONROE, to inspect the condition of the troops on board the transport vessels at that point.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF FEDERAL CAVALRY.

An officer of AVERELL'S Brigade—two companies were reported by the enemy—states that the prisoners taken comprised nearly the whole squadron; and that the misfortune resulted from the most unpardonable carelessness on the part of the men, who disregarded all the ordinary precautions against surprise.

ADVERSE REPORT.

A board, consisting of Medical Inspectors COOLIDGE and MUSZY, and Assistant-Surgeon GONALEY, U. S. A., recently assembled to examine and report upon medical supply wagons, hospital knapsacks, field panniers and hand litters, have reported adversely upon all models presented to the Board.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD DISSOLVED.

By order of the Surgeon-General, the Medical Examining Board, at St. Louis, is dissolved, and a new Board ordered to assemble at Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 359.—[*Extract.*]—4. The following officers are, by direction of the President, dropped from the rolls of the Army of the United States, for absence without leave:

Surgeon W. Barrett, 12th New-York.
Surgeon D. D. Clark, 82d Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon G. E. Conant, 3d Wisconsin.
Surgeon D. O. Perry, 10th Maine.
Assistant Surgeon W. A. Heath, 2d Massachusetts.
Surgeon J. M. Hoffman, 135th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon J. L. Oliver, 62d Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Seely, 16th Michigan.
Surgeon Falkner, 82d Pennsylvania.
Surgeon V. Frothingham, 44th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Nordman, 12th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon S. Ford, 2d Virginia.
Surgeon D. B. Dorsey, 3d Virginia.
Assistant Surgeon C. M. Fuish, 6th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon Z. A. North, 6th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon Max Heller, 27th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon D. J. Caldwell, 74th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Armstrong, 73d Penn.
Surgeon F. Muerche, 58th New-York.
Surgeon C. F. Hale, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Assistant Surgeon D. D. Deoy, 14th New-York.
Surgeon Barnes, 56th Pennsylvania.
Surgeon J. Bashon, 2d Penn. Reserve Corps.
Surgeon Welch, 7th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Taffe, 20th Massachusetts.
Assistant Surgeon H. Alexander, 116th Penn.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the Treasury Department are unavoidably delayed. The Committee of Ways and Means, therefore, have no data on which to frame the general appropriation bills. The Secretary's report will be ready some time this week.

A GROUNDLESS REPORT.

Nothing is known here confirmatory of the report that Gen. BURNSIDE has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE MCDOWELL CASE.

The testimony in the McDOWELL Court of Inquiry this morning, was to the effect of his having granted protection to some ground down with grain belonging to a Mr. HOFFMAN, of Bell Plain, a man neutral in politics, as also to securing for the sustenance of his family and servants a small quantity of corn still in his possession, and which had not as yet been taken for the use of our army. The testimony showed receipts were given to Union men for property taken, but not those known as rebels.

FROM THE ARMY.

A telegram from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-night, from the reporter of the Associated Press, represents the weather clear and cold, but there was nothing of interest in relation to military matters worth communicating.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It seems to be settled that CALEB B. SMITH will shortly resign his position as Secretary of the Interior, to accept the vacant District Judgeship in Indiana, and in some circles it is asserted that Senator BROWNING will succeed to the vacancy thus created.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Railroad Companies making cars and locomotives to replace old stock, or to increase their equipment, must pay a tax upon the whole value of such manufactures if their annual products exceeds $600, even though the articles are manufactured for their own use. Carpets, when prepared by dealers in carpeting, and upon special orders, are not regarded as manufactures, nor liable to taxation as such. Sails, when made upon order, and to suit a particular vessel, are not regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the Excise law, and they are consequently exempt from duty. The tax on diamonds and emeralds, when previously cut and prepared for setting, must be assessed only on the value of the setting.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of Brig.-Gens. SYKES and BUTTERFIELD, to be Major-Generals, and sixteen Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals.

NOTES OUTSTANDING.

It is estimated that the amount of Custom-house Treasury Notes now outstanding, is less than $14,000,000, and not $16,000,000, as has been stated. It is thought that by the middle of January, that this amount will be absorbed, when the Government will be in receipt of gold from customs.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon CAMPBELL has been ordered to Port Royal for duty on board the steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting-Master WASHBURNE has been ordered to Cairo for duty.

Acting-Master SHANKLAND to command the *Preble*.

Acting-Volunteer WM. H. WEST ordered to Norfolk for command of the *Massachusetts*.

Acting-Master E. KIMBLE has been ordered to Hampton Roads for duty on the *Galena*.

REGISTERED SEAMEN.

An official document shows the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry during the year, ending with September last, to be 4,580, of whom 123 were naturalized. Of the total number Maine is credited with 1,435, New-Hampshire, 23; Massachusetts, 1,630; Rhode Island, 65, Connecticut, 21; New-York, 155; New-Jersey, 457; Pennsylvania, 762, Florida, 25; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 6.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Officers appointed in accordance with the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain the title to League Island. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate in regard to the number of citizens, of the State of Kentucky, who have been confined in camps and military prisons of the United States, outside of the limits of [illegible] what are the charges [illegible] by what authority the arrests were made. Laid over.

Mr. M[illegible] of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement of the amount of [illegible] States, &c., in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 [illegible] paid for searches in [illegible]

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, [illegible] stating that [illegible] for the United States have [illegible] Pittsburgh, [illegible] Senate, [illegible] sides.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the number of seamen registered in the several ports of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1862, and the number of vessels to which they belonged.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the number of vessels built in the United States during the year ending September 30, 1862, and the number of tons of each class.

Mr. HALE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted for two first-class cooks; also, two good Protestant cooks; will assist in the washing; have the best City reference; understand their business in soups, meats, game, baking, &c.; no objections to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Also, a competent invalid nurse and seamstress; would travel as lady's maid; understands hair dressing; has good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is fully competent in every respect; can command first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., over the bakery.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 409 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has unexceptionable City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches, is a good baker of bread and pastry; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 315 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook, is a good baker, or as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has three years City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference as to respectability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A smart, tidy and willing young woman desires a situation in City or country as above; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant English woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style, and has the best city references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-Place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking—jellies, creams, blanc mange and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of references given. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., 3 doors from 6th-av., for three days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Has no objection to housework. The best of city references from her present employer. Call at No. 373 Bleecker-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Call at 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 257 7th-av., second floor, back room, near 26th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very respectable, steady and faithful girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a gentleman's family; is an experienced, trustworthy and substantial kitchen servant; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts, cake and bread baking; has unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 36 East 13th-st., boof store.

AN COOK —WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and brown bread. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PERson as cook in a first-class family, one who understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boning, larding, jellies and ice-creams; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style. Can be seen at No. 149 6th-st., third floor, front room, good City references.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, is a good cook and a good bread baker; would assist with the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A PROfessed meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of desserts, games and soups; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK DESIRES to obtain a situation as such in a private family, is fully conversant with cooking in all its branches, and can furnish the first of reference as to character and competency. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 326 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Call at 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 257 7th-av., second floor, back room, near 26th-st.

A COOK —A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very respectable, steady and faithful girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a gentleman's family, is an experienced, trustworthy and substantial kitchen servant; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 257 7th-av., second floor, back room, near 26th-st.

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A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, is a good cook and a good bread baker; would assist with the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

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A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; in City or country; she is a first-rate hard worker, also good baker; good recommendations; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Call at No. 143 East 35th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, is a trustworthy woman. Good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor, near 6th-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman—a Protestant—as good, plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 7 West 18th-st.

A COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING IF REQUIRED.—A situation wanted as cook, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good girl wants a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 120 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an excellent Protest nt girl; she will take care of one child and do plain sewing, is a quick and flo tight chambermaid. Call at No. 250 6th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with [illegible] and qualifications, may be found at the Intelligence Agency Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor place, and up stairs, a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Irish Immigrant, German, Dutch, French and Italian Intelligence Office.) Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st., first-class help of every nationality, colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. WEBB, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and highly recommended girl, as chambermaid and thorough waitress; has lived in distinguished families; is accustomed to the care of silver, &c., and will be found a most respectable and competent servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid, would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing in a small family, and would do sewing if required; the best of City reference given. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 428 6th-av., between 26th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, can dress a lady's hair; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen or addressed, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 30 41st-st. between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has four years' reference from her last employer. For particulars, apply at No 153 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid, is a good, plain sewer; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing, is willing and obliging, have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, active young woman wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; understands ladies' hairdressing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and lanndress; good reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store, between 31st and 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; has good reference; willing to go in the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 93 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. The best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and attend to children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 375 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of children; has good reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl, well informed, of neat and respectable appearance and of the most kind and affectionate disposition toward children, wishes a situation as above, can cut and fit children's clothes and will be found a trustworthy and valuable servant. Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of older children, is a good seamstress; can be well recommended; has City references given; lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply in the store, 264 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of the children, can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 503½ 2d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a very smart and capable girl to do the general housework of a genteel family; is a good plain cook, makes good bread, and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found an intelligent and obliging girl; refers to a Brooklyn family. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable widow woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork; is good washer and ironer; good reference given. Call at No. 342 7th-av., first floor, front room, to be seen for two days.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamer that goes to Havana, or to California, or to New-Orleans; no would go as lady's maid or child's nurse, and would not be particular as to any other place; references given. Call for three days at No 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothes; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine, and would have no objection to assist with other light work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till sulfed, at No. 219 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objections to go to the country. Can give the best City reference. Call at No 433 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to assist with children; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, infants' clothes, shirts, and baste for a machine. No. 142 28th-st., near Broadway, in the office east of No. 130 5th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor, front room; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and baste; has no objection to assist in the care of an infant; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and other sewing machines; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 162 West 38th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference. Call at No. 336 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress, can cut and fit children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse. City reference. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain work in a few private families, by the day or week. Address No 168 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style or as nurse, and do a lady's and child's washing; wages, $7. City or country, will go in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 26th-st., near 6th av., in the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in a private family, as laundress; has three years' reference. Call for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 389 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a competent girl, with the best recommendations, having lived seven years at her last place. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 241 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN DESIRES a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; is not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, &c.; has A 1 testimonials. Address P. B., City Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a graduate of an academy, a situation as Assistant book-keeper in a jobbing or commission house, shipping, banking or manufacturing office; writes a rapid hand, possesses a practical knowledge of book-keeping, is a good accountant. Address W. A., No. 308 9th-av.

AS GARDENER &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as vegetable gardener, also can take care of a horse or two if required, can milk cows; would make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place, is sober honest and obliging. Best of reference from last employer. Address H. C. Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SWISS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SWISS WHO understands farming and gardening and the management of horses, wishes a place either in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference. No objection to City or country. Will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, by addressing J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the treatment of horses, and is an experienced gardener, is nb lying, and will be found sober and industrious; can milk; has good references. Call at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 66 Liberty-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses; is willing to travel; has first-class City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work, good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, or work on a farm. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., at Mr. Sheridan's, top floor.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, by a Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; both understand their business thoroughly, and have got the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife want situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman; his wife as cook; both are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; the best of refereace given. Call for two days at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room. No incumbrance.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE (both English) wants a situation together; the man understands the care of horses; the wife to cook, wash and iron; willing to make themselves generally useful; can have good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious married man, without incumbrance, who is a good gardener, milker, can take care of a horse, is a careful driver and not afraid of work; such a man may bear of a good situation, and permanent so long as he conducts his employer's interests. Address, with name and reference, HAMPDEN, for two days, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer, his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference, will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT AND sober man, to act as outdoor agent for a brewer, for an article of pale ale well known to the public. Must present testimonials of respectability and business capacity, together with name and address, where last employed, &c. Address PALE ALE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO BOTtle ales and porter; must be competent, having a perfect knowledge of the trade in all its particulars, references required as to character, business habits, &c. Address BROWN STOUT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A COLORED WAITER—WANTED—A FIRST class colored waiter man for a private family to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th av., by 9 o'clock A. M.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent book-keeper. Must be a good penman, and furnish unexceptionable references. Address B. & C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED.—One thoroughly acquainted with the trade of the State of Ohio. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO Canal-st.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD IN AN OFFICE. Must write and figure well; salary first year, $150. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references and stating age, Box No. 1,251 New-York Post-office.

A WAITER—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Call at No. 12 West 23d-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., or at 6 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

IN AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE, for all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;

For Parents who desire information of good schools;

For representing teachers who wish engagements;

For selling and renting school properties.

*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.

References—Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 598 Broadway, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Annapolis, Hurd and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5 D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., 11 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 7 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ALL—BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Are taught at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Brisbane—"I take pleasure in recommending Col. PAINE as a man of good character, and a complete master of his profession."

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English, 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address H. C. FLACK, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites. Wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 122 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY LOTowners wishing to dispose of part of their lot may address GOBBET, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Diamoad and Gold WATCHES.
Superb solid SILVER WARE.
Fine FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c.

Being part of the stock of
JOSEF RAFEL, Esq., of New-Orleans,
To be sold at auction,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
BY HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 466 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3d, at 1 o'clock,
Or immediately after the
GREAT SALE OF STATUARY.

The goods, which are all guaranteed of the very first quality, will be on exhibition, and catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIG

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the

NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through a the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds or

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission, in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st, New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Daisy, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 94, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ¾ of 1 per cent discount
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st, and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT and Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st, and at the tailoresses generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broke and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Howe's, for sale on easy terms; or part cash, balance in monthly installments. Call at No. 508 BROADWAY, cor. Spring-st., up stairs.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
For trembling and nervous hands, and invalids.
SOLD AT NO. 385 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUATON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 67, 67½, 69 to 81, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For] setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Fourteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz. Section 104 "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.

Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 16th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,

In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to

McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 140 Pearl-st

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade of an old and well established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms. If the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Eighth-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE A SPLENDID location for a good druggist. Address store, well stocked with a good and choice assortment of medicines, &c., &c., in a pleasant village, [illegible] from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MANTELS, VANITIES, &c., FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, at the MARBLE WORKS of ELABIUS Marble Yard No. 1 [illegible] near 3d-av., New-York. Vanities sent to every part of the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.

Director.....J. Gran.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

Notice.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—TWELFTH OPERA NIGHT. When will be presented Donsetti's Grand Opera of

LA FAVORITA.

SIGNORA GUERRABELLA.....as.....LEONORA
BRIGNOLI.....Fernando | AMODIO.....Alfonso
SUSINI.....Balthazzar | STOCKTON.....Iues
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.

In active rehearsal.....IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The next rôles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.

THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DEBUT OF MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER, when will be presented Meyerbeer's new and celebrated Opera of

DINORAH.
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AN ENLARGED CHORUS, and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Corentin | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

The performances will commence with the GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE, THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL, being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE,
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.

Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Corentin | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, 51.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 455 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

FORTY-FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
By express desire,
Lortzing's favorite Comic Opera of the
CZAR AND CARPENTER.

Supported by the entire strength of the company.

The unqualified success which the rendition of this Opera has achieved has elicited an

EXPRESS DEMAND FOR ITS REPETITION.

Doors open at 7; opera commences at 8.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
The new and successful Opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL,
BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway.

CARD.

TO CARL ANSCHUTZ:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

The undersigned, having watched with deep interest your efforts to diffuse a taste for classical music in New-York, would be greatly pleased to see a benefit arranged for you in order to be able to testify to your merits, and to have an opportunity of showing our appreciation of your efforts in the production of German opera on a scale of splendor and artistic costliness never before attempted in this City.

Yours, respectfully,

M. RADER, HERMAN MARCUSE,
H. THIERMANN, A. HEIDELBERGER,
D. A. GESCHEIDT, HERM. ROSE,
F. WERNER MEYER, and others.

REPLY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

GENTLEMAN: Your flattering note, in which you kindly desire to see a benefit arranged for me, is to hand, and I beg to say in reply to it that I gratefully accept your kind offer, and with permission to select Thursday evening, Dec. 11, and suggest Beethoven's master-work, FIDELIO, as a suitable opera for the occasion. Be assured, gentlemen, that the approval with which yourselves and the public have received my efforts will incite me to still greater exertions.

With great respect, I remain, gentlemen,

C. ANSCHUTZ.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST.
THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.

Of this truly wonderful artist, who has received the unanimous approbation of

THE PUBLIC,

THE PRESS, AND THE PROFESSION,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor, Pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA.
MR. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist,
And Mr. F. EBER, Flutist.

Tickets for Concert, reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis's No 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REEDS' OLD FOLKS, A Grand Patriotic Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862 for the benefit of the Ladies Rose Hill Soldiers Relief Association, to aid the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 26 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7:8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4 15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 27 and 6 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10 47 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalon; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis, 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily. 3 30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 7.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M., for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M., on Mondays 4.15 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 5 15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8: over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
First time this season, Congreve's favorite comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE,
With a very effective distribution:

Valentine, in love with Angelica.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Ben, Sir Sampson's youngest son.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Sampson Legend, father to Valentine and Ben.....Mr. John Gilbert
Scandal, his friend, a free speaker.....Mr. Norton
Tattle, a half-witted beau.....Mr. Reynolds
Foresight, an illiterate old fellow.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Jeremy, servant to Valentine.....Mr. Young
Buckram, a lawyer.....Mr. Faraloe
Steward.....Mr. Parkes
William.....Mr. Turner
Angelica, a niece to Foresight.....Mrs. Hoey
Miss Prue, daughter to Foresight by first wife.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Foresight, second wife to Foresight.....Mrs J. Sefton
Mrs. Frail, sister to Mrs. Foresight.....Miss Fanny Morant
Nurse to Miss Prue.....Miss Carman
Jeny.....MissGreen

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.

THURSDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE. Will be repeated—SPEED THE PLOUGH, WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th-st., New-York.

ORATION.

MR. MASON JONES
(of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.

Swift's Biographers and Critics—Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life of Larecor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa"—Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and Melancholy Death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Jones is what may be termed an unreportable speaker, so fluent in his delivery, so varied the subjects touched upon, and so voluminous his quotations, apt and inapt. To be appreciated as an eloquent additioo to the lectrra rostrum, Mr. Jones must be heard, for no mere report within practical limits for a newspaper could do him justico.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

His delivery is unlike those of our lecturers in general, because he is untrammeled with notes of any kind. He rushes into his subject like a steed going up to the chargo at the sound of the bugle. Sometimes he is vehement, thrilling with Celtic fire, then again he is soft, tender and pathetic.—*Scient fic American.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 13.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 13.*

ADMISSION, 25 cents.

Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., at Brentano's, No. 596 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift, and His Critics.*

Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE,

MUSICAL AND LITERARY, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in behalf of a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PRICE will assist. Tickets—50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Forey.

Rumor of the Proposed Occupation of Sonora by the French.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamer *Union*, we have late Havana papers which furnish us later intelligence from Mexico. The correspondent of the *Prensa* writes under date of Vera Cruz, Nov. 12

"French troops are continually landing, and the number now exceeds 36,000 outside the walls of this city. Since the beginning of this month, more than 8,000 have been encamped. Many of them, who have been attacked with intermittent fever, are leaving continually for the hospitals. The ravages caused by sickness may be understood from the following fact.

Gen. FOREY, when he left here for Orizaba, took with him 800 infantry and an escort of huzzara. He left a portion of them sick at Tejena and at Cordova, and at last arrived at Orizaba with only three hundred men. Conceive what it must be here, with so many thousand men, who expose themselves to the sun, are negligent about the water, and indulge in drinking."

On the 4th all the grog-shops were closed at nightfall, by advice of Señor CORTES, who had been memorialized by many Spaniards on the subject—the memorial being signed by evar eighty individuals:

Señor D. Balbino Cortes, Consul of Spain in Vera Cruz:

The undersigned have the honor to submit the following:

The disorders that occurred last night, and the night before, by the assembling of soldiers in this town, are public and notorious. The slightest pretext has been used for committing outrages, and in vain has respect for property, for persons and customs been proclaimed. There does not even remain the resource of defence against force. In so critical a state, we come to you, as the only and exclusive protector of our properties, and even of our lives. We ask your protection, and that you will see that the security of our property is attended to by the competent authority.

The Spanish Consul-General BAZAIN has undertaken to pay for all that has been taken from the stores, as well as for what has been destroyed. The closing of all the stores, which are generally Spanish, has been of immense benefit. The General also took active measures to detail a large number of patrols and gens d'armes, ordering the city gate of Merced to be closed at nightfall to prevent the soldiers who were encamped outside from entering.

On the 5th, there was a hurricane, with loss of many ships and some lives.

On the 6th, SENANO, the Mayor of the city, issued tha following proclamation

ART. 1. It is forbidden to buy of the soldiers of the French army provisions, military clothing, equipments or arms.

ART. 2. Those who buy said articles will be liable to the same punishment as that which the military laws impose on persons of the army who sell them.

Gen. FOREY in his passage through Cordova had MARQUEZ' soldiers formed in line, made them a long harangue, and offered not only to feed but to clothe them, for which purpose he said he brought with him 20,000 uniforms.

His entrance into Orizaba was imposing He was accompanied by the French Gens. LORENCEZ, DOUAI, and the Mexican Gens. ALMONTE, HARO, and many others, so-called, without armies, who are stopping there. The municipality invited him to a banquet, and in his toast he said that he did not come to Mexico to shed bluod, nor in quest of glory; that he had seen thirty-five years of service, and twenty-five campaigns, in which he had had more glory than he needed; that he only came to put down an unjust Government, which was not the real repreaentation of the national will, and that his mission was one of peace, &c.

Gen. LORENCEZ took leave of the troops two days before FOREY arrived, and in doing so discovered the ill-will which he beare to SALIGNY and ALMONTE. He is expected here to-morrow or the day after, as he returns to France.

The French column under Gen. BARTHIER entered Jalapa on the 7th, and found the place completely deserted. A proclamation of the General brought back many of the inhabitants to their homes. A part of the same column, with the contra-guerrilla FIGUERZO, put to flight the few armed followers whom QUESADA had before arriving at Puebla.

The expedition which was to have left Vera Cruz for Tampico had not been carried into effect, according to the latest news received from Havana, on account of the lowness of the water on the bar; but it had not been abandoned, and will ultimately be prosecuted by land and sea.

According to the *Diario de lo Marina*, operations will not be commenced before the beginning of next month, when they will be undertaken on a grand scale against Mexico and Puebla, the French troops advancing in two columns and by different roads. The want of means of transport, united to the bad state of the roads makes this delay inevitable.

The news of the occupation of Jalapa by Gen BERTHIER has been confirmed. The force that pretended to defend the National Bridge was driven from it in a few moments, and, as mentioned in a former account, their chief was taken prisoner and sent to Martinique.

It is reported, says the *Diario* that, the French Government has made arrangements to occupy the State of Sonora by a division of 8,000 men.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that the iron-coated frigate *Normandie*, with Admiral JENIEN DE LA GRAVIERE on board, would shortly visit Havana

Naval.

THE HERO OF THE MONITOR AFLOAT AGAIN

Commander WORDEN, whose services on the *Monitor* have been so highly appraciated by his country, will sail from this City next week, in command of a better ship than even the *Merrimac's* antagonist. His eyes are well enough for duty, and his spirits excellent. By the laws of rank alone he is a commander, no special promotion having been conferred on him. His new craft, the Ericsson Battery *Montauk*, now at the Delamater Iron Works, is nearly finished, and will be ready to fight in a few days. Her new gun and turret, after being in receiving the final touches, the officers appointed by the Navy Department have nearly all reported to Admiral PAULDING, and the guns are already on board. She is even more carefully completed than the Passaic. The *Weehawken*, too, is hurrying up at Jersey City, and will be finished soon after the departure of the *Montauk*.

NOT TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

The *Keokuk*, Mr. WHITNEY's ship, will not be launched to-day, as was expected. In a few days, however, she will be put afloat. There will be no time lost in finishing her.

A NEW MAN-OF-WAR BUILDING.

Messrs. SWASEY, of Green Point, are building for the Government a new side-wheel steam man-of-war. She is progressing rapidly. Her name is *Chenango*, and her dimensions are as follows: Length on load line, 248 feet; extreme breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; armament, 8 guns; Tonnage, 974 tons. She will be schooner-rigged. The stems will be of tough white oak. The frame will be also white oak, white chesnut and hackmatack. There are 7 kelsons. The upper deck beams are of white oak or yellow pine.

NAVY-YARD EXPRESS.

It may interest the public to know that there is now an exclusively Navy-yard Express established. There are offices in New-York and Brooklyn; in the former at No. 60 Dey-street, in the latter at No. 11 Hicks-street.

ROBBING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The vigilant Capt. WATSON again detected persons robbing the Navy Department of coffee on Saturday. Officer SMITH, of the Watch Police, also caught another thief at the same business. The coffee was taken from the culprits, both of whom work in the Navy-yard. Stealing was carried on extensively some time since, thousands of dollars' worth of Government property having been purloined. It is now of rare occurrence, however, owing to the strict watch kept on the gate by the marines and Capt. WATSON.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

LISTS OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The Charter Election passed off with but little excitement. There were no rows of consequence, but little blood spilled, and comparatively few arrests for illegal voting.

The machine did its work well.

Mr. BRENNAN is our Comptroller elect, the voters of the City having, by a majority of fourteen thousand, deemed it wise to elevate him to that honorable and responsible position. We trust he will not disappoint the public, and are sure he will remember his friends.

Joan E. DEVLIN, Esq., is the Corporation Counsel elect. He is, as we have repeatedly stated, a person eminently qualified for the place, and will, without doubt, discharge the arduous and delicate duties of his office with fidelity and ability.

The complexion of the City Councils will be decidedly Democratic. Many very excellent men are elected, and though we cannot hope too much, it is perhaps not impolitic to wish them much joy in their coming responsibilities.

Comptroller.

The vote for Comptroller, so far as ascertained, at the hour of going to press, is as follows:

Ward.	Haws.	Brennan.	Ward.	Haws.	Brennan.
1	328	1216	13	845	1497
2	182	201	14	410	1793
3	213	298	15	1544	889
4	387	1380	16	1999	1831
5	646	1297	17	2143	3027
6	111	3013	18	1869	2181
7	935	1830	19	782	1532
8	1210	1742	20	1898	3130
9	2188	1688	21	2030	1905
10	1065	1203	22	1537	2374
11	1294	2688			
12	1124	1889	Total	24,738	38,613

Corporation Counsel.

The vote for Corporation Counsel was as follows:

Ward.	Develin	Bradford.	Ward.	Develin.	Bradford
1	1247	293	12	2224	673
2	217	150	13	1605	681
3	340	185	14	1894	26'
4	1525	161	15	1068	1536
5	1156	488	16	3072	1696
6	2998	124	17	3459	1545
7	2037	689	18	2291	1536
8	1897	1103	19	2018	956
9	2040	1902	20	2482	901
10	1415	760	21	2137	1088
11	2972	910	22	2568	1293
Total				42,950	19,584

Aldermen.

The following Aldermen are undoubtedly elected

Dist.	Name	Dist.	Name
1.	John Fox.	11.	John Hardy
2.	John T. Henry.	13.	Peter Masterson.
3.	John T. McCool.	14.	Andre Froment.
7.	Charles J. Cripp	17.	Jacob M. Long
9.	Lewis H. Ryers.		

Councilmen.

The following Councilmen are undoubtedly chosen

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Healy.	P. H. Keenan.
Charles Reilly.	James Sandford.
Morgan Jones	James Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster.	Joseph McVaigh.
John McConnell	Simon Hazleton.
Thomas Brady.	Michael Grose.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John Haughtaling.	James Morray.
John G. Hayland	George McGrath.
John P. Gaw.	Richard O'Brien.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

David Fitzgerald	Patrick Russell.
John Bruce	Alex. Brandon.
Wm. Joice	Valentine Cook.

School Officers.

The following School Officers are elected

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

Ward.	Name	Ward.	Name
1	Wm. Gennett, D.	12	S. F. Ingraham, Jr., D.
2	John P. Higgins, D	13	Chas. G. Shaver, D.
3	John Patten, D.	14	John H. Collins, D.
4	Arthur O'Donnel, D.	15	E. C. Benedict, R.
5	Wm. H. Crane, D.	16	Orlando P. Smith, D.
6	Owen Kinney, D.	17	J. A. McLaughlin, D.
7	Edward L. Carey, D.	18	John N. Hayward, D.
8	S. J. Montgomery, D.	19	Wm. Hitchman, D.
9	James W. Farr, R.	20	Edmund Connelly, D.
10	Jer. Welch, D.	21	Francis Leiber, R.
11	John Watson, D.	22	James Marriner, R.

The other School Officers, the Inspectors and Trustees, are chosen mainly from the Democratic nominees. Their names are of no general interest and we shall not give them.

Tammany Hall.

The old Wigwam was ablaze last night, in honor of the great Democratic victory—the election of a Comptroller from the Sixth Ward. The council fires were lighted, the pipe of peace was smoked. The fire-water poured plentifully forth from the great spring, and jubilation predominated. Thos. WHEELAN, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Capt. RYNDERS, Crazy Count STUART, Capt. CALLAHAN, Mr. DAVIS, and others of less note, who fairly talked the room empty quite early in the evening. The harmonious Democracy, however, enjoyed itself out of doors, as well as in, and lashed to the utmost the capacities and hospitalities of the adjacent Pewter Mug. Some of the more boisterous even overflowed in the publication office of our peaceful neighbor of the *Tribune*, giving numerous cheers for candidates not supposed to be in much favor in that locality

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Charge of Improper Correspondence With the Enemy.

The Court met on Saturday morning at 11 A. M. No spectators were present. The record of Friday's proceedings was read by Col. PALOUSA, Recorder. Col. PALOUZA read a letter which had been sent from the Court to the Adjutant-General's Office, requesting official papers in regard to McDOWELL'S campaign.

D. Wallach of Washington, sworn—I KNOW ROBT. E. SCOTT for thirty or forty years before he was killed; he was universally regarded, not only as a gentleman of high personal character, but as the Union leader in Virginia; he was understood to have been perhaps the last man in the Virginia Convention which enacted the ordinance of secession resisting its adoption; declining, as I learn, to sign the ordinance when passed; after its adoption he returned to his home in Warrenton, I lost sight of him for the time, though it was well understood in the county that, while submitting to the yoke of secession in arms, he did not change his belief in the entire impropriety of the act; it is notorious in the county that from the time of his return from Richmond until his murder, he was constantly under surveillance of the authorities, according to report, a small party of deserters from Union forces then in Fauquier County were roaming—

Gen. MARTINDALE here objected to making the testimony too voluminous.

Gen. CADWALADER thought it was well to know the circumstances under which McDOWELL took such an interest in the case.

Gen. McDOWELL wanted to show his motive in taking the unusual steps he had taken.

The testimony was then allowed to go on, on condition that this was not made a precedent for the witnesses.

Wallach continued: That region with arms, entering houses, robbing and ravishing; two respectable females had been ravished but two miles from Mr. Scott's house; he hearing of it sent a message to the nearest Union command urging the arrest of these desperadoes, and at the same time started, accompanied by half-a-dozen others, after them, and was by them finally shot, his death done more to destroy the remaining Union feeling in that vicinity than any other event which had occurred up to that time—the marauders all having escaped arrest.

Some controversy was here had upon the letters to rebels not in arms, and it was finally concluded to use them as testimony. There are three of these letters—one in respect to a doctor in Fredericksburgh, allowing him to go through our lines to visit his patients outside, provided he did not give any information to the enemy; another was in reply to a man who wanted to travel through the lines, refusing permission another was a reply to Major SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh, who wanted Gen. PATRICK placed in command of the city, which was declined because he was needed elsewhere.

Col. Schirmer, recalled—Among the orders issued are the following while at Falmouth: One making it punishable with death for any attempt to commit a rape, and one making it death to interfere with the railroads or telegraph wires, and holding the nearest buildings responsible for any such offence; another censured some unknown parties for taking the tombstone of a woman from an adjoining grave, and placing it over a fellow comrade, he ordered it returned, and a cemetery laid out for the interment of our dead in future, and a head-board and suitable respect to be paid them. Another orders all contrabands coming into our lines to be registered and assigned to such duty in Quartermaster's Department as will relieve soldiers. Another directs that when stores are taken for the army, such as forage, &c., permission must be obtained from the commanding officer of the Division, and receipts must be given by Brigade or Division Quartermaster or Commissary. Another forbids any but the General-in-Chief to levy contributions upon the people, except upon the written order from the General-in-Chief. It denounces all as guilty of theft who act without authority. It also directs officers to protect growing crops and not allow them to be trodden down. The certificate given for forage, &c., taken, states that the articles will be paid for on the close of the war, if the holdar remain loyal from the date of the receipt.

The Court then adjourned over to Monday at 11 A. M.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Stanton.

The following paragraphs, introductory to the report of the Secretary of War, we find in the Philadelphia papers:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29, 1862.

SIR: That portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of military operations, is confined within ten military departments.

The armies operating in those departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six officers and privates, fully armed and equipped—since the date of the returns this number has been increased in over eight hundred thousand. When the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number.

The Middle Department, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware, and the Department of Virginia, have been the scene of important military operations, concerning which detailed reports have not yet been made by the commanding generals to this Department.

Your knowledge of the character and result of these operations dispenses with the necessity for any review until the final reports are made.

The preliminary reports of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN of the battles before Richmond, and of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the report of the General-in-Chief, are submitted.

The communications between this Department and the respective commanders were prepared under a resolution of the Senate at the last session, and will be transmitted to Congress whenever you shall be pleased to give you sanction.

The report of Gen. HALLECK, the General-in-Chief, exhibits the operation in these departments since the 22d of July, the date at which, under your order, he assumed the command of all the armies of the United States.

If the campaigns of the armies in these departments have not equaled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results. The valor of our troops has been displayed upon many occasions, and the skill and gallantry of their officers have been distinguished at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, and other places enumerated in the reports herewith submitted.

The invading army which recently threatened the Capital and the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania has been driven back beyond the Rappahannock; Norfolk, captured by Maj.-Gen. WOOL, is in our possession, Suffolk and Yorktown are held, a strong army corps, under its vigilant and efficient commander, Maj.-Gen. DIX, at Fortress Monroe, threatens and harrasses the enemy, and, what is especially gratifying, it has been proved that the loyalty of the State of Maryland cannot be shaken, even by the presence of a rebel army.

The official reports received at this Department show that the military operations in the West during the past year have been both active and successful.

The beginning of last Winter found the rebel armies of PRICE and MCCULLOCH in possession of all the north-western portion of Missouri, while many of the counties north of the Missouri River were in a state of insurrection. Our forces were concentrated at Rolla and Sedalia. As soon as the rebels could be driven from the northern counties, and our armies reorganized, active operations were commenced, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, and the bad condition of the roads. On the 18th of December, a considerable number of the enemy were cut off and captured at Milford, while on their way to join PRICE on the Osage River. The forces at Rolla, under Gen. CURTIS, moved toward Springfield, which compelled PRICE to fall back into Arkansas, where he was joined by VAN DORN. A severe battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 5th, 7th and 8th of March, between the combined armies of the enemy and Gen. CURTIS' force, in which the latter gained a complete and decisive victory.

The gunboats under Flag-Officer FOOTE, and the troops at Cairo, under Gen. GRANT, moved up the Tennessee River, for the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. While GRANT's troops were marching to surround the former place, it was attacked by the gunboats, and reduced on the 6th of February, after a short but severe engagement. Gen. GRANT then marched across the peninsula and attacked Fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting, that place also capitulated on the 16th, with its armament and garrison, except a small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night, and effected their escape. This victory caused the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, and soon after of Cumberland and the greater part of Middle Tennessee.

While GRANT and BUELL were concentrating their armies on the Tennessee River near the head of navigation and great lines of railroad communication, Gen. POPE moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New-Madrid, and, crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10 compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April. Gen. GRANT had crossed the Tennessee and taken position at Pittsburgh Landing, in anticipation of the arrival of BUELL.

The enemy advanced from Corinth, and attacked GRANT on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of BUELL's force arrived in the afternoon and during the night, and the battle was resumed at daylight on the morning of the 7th.

The enemy was driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fled from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands.

Finding that the armies of PRICE and VAN DORN had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, and all the available troops of the enemy at the Southwest concentrated at this place, orders were issued for Gen. POPE and a part of Gen. CURTIS' troops to reinforce our army on the Tennessee. The latter had long and difficult marches to make.

At this point the Associated Press Agent at Washington ceased transmitting the report.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Secretary of War details the military operations during the past year; points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion, an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States, in support of the Union. From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has been made since the commencement of the war. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, to crush the rebellion by a vigorous Winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and the West stand ready to vie with each other in dealing the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience of the ruin of inaction, and the hazard of delay a spirit of earnest activity *seems* to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our armies in general have displayed the courage and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Under the calls of July and August, there are already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, 332,000 of whom have volunteered for three years or the war. It will be remembered the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence.

The call for volunteers and a draft of the Militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts.

To that end, Provost-Marshals were appointed in some States, upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by our order.

By order of the War Department arrests were forbidden, unless authorized by the State Executive or Judge-Advocate.

Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments or for disloyal practices in the States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released.

Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior, and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with the public safety; but reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy—no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war—than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlisting for the armies upon whose strength the National existence depends.

The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in the loyal States that the call of Volunteers would not be answered and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Besides aiding the State authorities respecting the draft and enlistment another important duty is assigned to the Provost Marshals.

The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief, shows that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers are absent from their posts.

The pursuit of such persons, and their compulsory return to duty, is a necessary function of a Provost-Marshal, and such a number of them only as may be required for that purpose will in future be retained in the service.

The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits have offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster rolls, and false charees for subsistence.

Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties, some of whom have held responsible stations in society, before a proper civic or military tribunal as soon as the preliminary investigations by the Judge-Advocate can be completed,

The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts in the sum of $20,692,262 91.

The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war at every hazard to final success, proves the fidelity of the people to the Government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States.

The Secretary says that experience has shown that serious defects exist in the militia law, which should be promptly remedied. The laws relative to volunteers also need amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated in the appropriate committees of Congress. It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of the 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant rather than from too great a supply of such labor.

In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal, such persons have been extensively employed in the works of the Quartermaster's Department and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the Sea Islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, and in the landing and shipping of stores they have been of great service and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation. These movements have been on a scale of great magnitude.

The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transportation to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroad, river and sea.

It has not been found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country.

The various companies met in Convention in this city, united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by the Department with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness, which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

* * * * * * *

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defence of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this Bureau; those details are, for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate Committee. The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron clad vessels comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their accommodations into effect.

The Secretary calls special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for the storage and preservation of ordinary supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defences. A personal inspection of these important works has been made by Gen. TOTTEN, the distinguished Chief of Engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications amounted to five millions five hundred and thirty-five dollars for permanent works, and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all a decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries. Stone yards, &c., owing to the demands made upon the classes usually employed in this kind of works by the War Department. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials. Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition of defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

The Secretary says no aphorism is more universally received than that the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways, and he must therefore be attacked in most accessible quarters. The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations, to support armies who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in his opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the production power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebels will not aid in bolling perished positions, but their labors will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and bake which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transportation from the North. This cultivation would be of great advantage to us on the south-eastern coast than even that of the great staple of the sea islands. He say, in conclusion, the greater part of the whole country, which formerly produced the sea island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union—the laborers are there, the soil and climate, he needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staples, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches, and battles, and seizure, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which we have recovered, and must firmly hold, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance armies will be permanent to operate in and occupy the country, and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them; and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate. Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of the people of their laurels and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow-men, without the adventitious aim of money and property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself. Under no circumstance has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored people in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their ports on the Mississippi, and the sea coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population in exchange for the valuable products of their labor another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas, thousands in the Northern and Western States are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes on the best territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible no country was ever so vulnerable of the means at hand as are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation and a voluntary return to loyalty be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at the command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established for ever on this continent by the the union of the States.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Extracts from Gen. Halleck's Report to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the Army of the Potomac, "to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing," and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. POPE and Gen. MCCLELLAN, "who was of the opinion that it would require fifty thousand additional men to go on." HALLECK replied that there could not possibly be sent more than twenty thousand. MCCLELLAN asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go on with that number. On Gen. HALLECK's arrival home, he received a dispatch saying that at least thirty-five thousand would be required.

The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order for the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was issued AUG. 3, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers supplied: but that a protest was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN on the 5th, and that the order was not put in force for eleven days—on the 14th.

On the 1st, orders were given to Gen. BURNSIDE to embark at Newport's News for Aquia Creek, and he arrived there promptly on the night of the 3d.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. COX was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force. Of Gen POPE's order on the 27th to Gen. PORTER to be at Bristow Station the next morning he said, "For some unexplained reason PORTER did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th," in which Gen. POPE won considerable advantages, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsular army, it is said "some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable." The soldiers actually engaged in those battles "fought with great bravery," but many thousand straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as "prisoners of war." It is added: "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the Rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed; 8,666 wounded and 913 missing; a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburgh, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign was a matter of great disappointment and regret."

Gen. HALLECK states that he telegraphed MCCLELLAN, Oct. 6, to cross the river. Gen. MCCLELLAN disapproved the plan of crossing south of the Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry, and move on Winchester and not cross until Oct. 26, and then at Berlin. During a stage occupying till Nov 3. During this period Gen. MCCLELLAN stopped communicating with the Commander-in-Chief, addressing the President. On the 7th his removal was ordered.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Interesting Extracts From Southern Journals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 1.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York*, arrived from City Point this forenoon with 375 prisoners, all the rebels had at Richmond, and 40 political prisoners and 60 laborers captured on the Alexandria Railroad.

Major-Gen. DIX and Staff left this morning for Yorktown to inspect the troops there.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th says: "The Judges, as we learn from the Georgia papers, were unanimous in the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, that the conscript law is constitutional."

JAMES E. SEDDON has been appointed Secretary of War to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RANDOLPH.

A dispatch from Fort Fisher, says the schooner *Dashaway*, 11 days from Nassau, with 540 shocks salt, has arrived safely.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 29th, says the small-pox has made its appearance in the Danville hospitals. The President has appointed Cols. CORB. PULES, IVERSON and COLQUIT, of Georgia, as Brigadier-Generals.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the Abolitionists of Memphis and Helena have succeeded in getting a good deal of cotton. Wagon loads are daily going in, and boats go up the river heavily laden.

Gen. JOHNSON and Staff will leave Richmond to-day for the West.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 28.

A National gunboat was captured in New River, Onslow County, on the 20th, by NEWKIRK'S Cavalry. The crew escaped after setting the steamer on fire. She had been at Jacksonville, and broken open the Court-house and Post-office, carrying off all records and papers.

A railroad accident occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad on the 28th, killing two Misses NEWBOLD of Charleston, and wounding several.

The *Enquirer* says the next battle between LEE and BURNSIDE may be a very decisive one; that is, if with living victory on the part of LEE, and the defeat of Washington would be gone, and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of both soldiers, and the object of the [illegible] men the next battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end, or drag along in its horrible train of mere material victories.

The conduct of the Yankee Abolition army, under BURNSIDE has exceeded that of PEOPLE'S. The outrages in Fauquier require retaliation, prompt, swift and effective."

The Charleston *Mercury* of Nov. 25 has the following:

The Legislature met at Columbia on the 24th. The Governor's Message will be read to-morrow.

A large assortment of photographic materials, selected with great care in London, has just been received by the last steamer.

The Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment was reviewed on the Battery yesterday by Gen. HOWELL COBB. The General goes to Florida to assume command of a military district.

The message of Gov. PICKENS to the South Carolina Legislature was received on the 25th of November. He urges the support of the Confederate authorities in measures for the common defence. He forbears, in view of the crisis, to object to the Conscript law, though viewing all such acts as against the spirit of the Constitution. He alludes to LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and recommends the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 years of age, for police duty. He says that the State has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops, beside eight regiments for coast defence. He urges the prompt organization of negro laborers, so that the fortifications around Charleston harbor may be made permanent.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 26th, says one of a partisan corps in Tennessee was captured by the Yankees and hung. The Colonel of the regiment subsequently caught some Yankees, and hung five of them—then sent word to the Yankee General what he had done, and stated it was his system of warfare to

The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Another Surprise of a Party of Our Cavalry.

Several of Them Taken Prisoners.

An Order from Gen. Burnside Regarding the Surprise of the Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Commanding Officer Dismissed from the Service.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

WHY FREDERICKSBURG WAS NOT SHELLED

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. WILSON, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about 300 rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, at a point some distance this side of the Court House, thus getting between this command and the main body of the cavalry. Forty out of the sixty escaped, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Capt. WILSON is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The enemy left three dead. Citizens living in King George County, and who had applied to guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. BURNSIDE. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty, will thus be promptly dealt with, without reference to rank:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 2.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 190.—GEORGE JOHNSTON, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct.

The Commanding General hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. SYLVESTER CONWAY, of Fredericksburgh.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by Gen. LEE that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise to do duty barefoot.

WHY THE CITY WAS NOT SHELLED.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the concluding letters of the correspondence between Gen. SUMNER and the authorities of Fredericksburgh, which show why the threat to shell the city was not executed. The following is Gen. SUMNER'S reply to the Mayor's letter refusing to surrender the town:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Nov. 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

Your letter of this afternoon is at hand, and in consideration of your pledge that the acts complained of shall cease, and that your town shall not be occupied by any of the enemy's forces, and your assertion that a lack of transportation renders it impossible to move the women, children, sick, wounded and aged, I am authorized to say to you that our batteries will not open upon the town at the hour designated.

Gen. PATRICK will meet a committee of representatives from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-Gen. Com'g Division.

An interview having thus been invited at 9 A. M., Mayor Slaughter, Dr. J. G. Wallace, J. L. Marye, Jr., W. A. Little, and W. S. Scott, on the part of the citizens, and Gen. KENSHAW on behalf of the military, proceeded at the hour named, to the opposite shore, but were not received, as the following note will explain. It will also be seen that an apology was made for firing on the train which left, carrying out the departing citizens:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Mayor of Fredericksburgh, Va.:

The invitation given you in my letter of last night, was in these words:

"Gen. PATRICK will meet a Committee or representatives from your town to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House."

The invitation was intended only for the civil authorities of Fredericksburgh, but I have no objection to the Committee being accompanied by one or two military persons. If you wish to meet Gen. PATRICK he will be at the Lacey House at 2 o'clock to-day. The firing upon the train this morning was through mistake, and contrary to orders. I should much regret to learn that any departing families had been injured. Very respectfully, E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

At 2 o'clock, pursuant to invitation, the aforementioned Committee, accompanied by Gen. KENSHAW, proceeded across the river. After an interview of half an hour's length the Committee returned with word that a final answer might be expected from Gen. SUMNER during the evening. About 6 P. M. the following note was received from Gen. SUMNER, which, up to this writing, closes all conferences, and the town still stands.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Nov. 22.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

I am authorized to say that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town it will not be shelled. I have also to say that there will be no firing upon the cars before 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

It is proper to add that a unanimous vote of the Council sanctioned the reply made by the Mayor, and that a large and deeply interested attendance of spectators testified by their applause their full measure of responsibility for and indorsation of the course pursued by their legal representative.

As for the citizens, their determination is to let the old ship go down in the tempest, but surrender they never will. The women and children have all left. A great many males, however, still remain to watch their property.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Jackson and Stahel—The Modified Sentiment in Secessiondom—The People Sick of the War, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

The mystery about the movements of JACKSON is being cleared up, so far that it is positively known he has gone southward; but whether to Richmond, Culpepper, or after Gen. COX, in yet an open question, which only can be decided in the future. JACKSON, it appears, was at Newmarket on Thursday last, with both HILLS, so that there was some foundation for the information obtained by the scouts. The sudden dash Gen. STAHEL made into the enemy's lines has so far disconcerted them, that they, in turn, begin to talk of Gen. STAHEL as we talk of JACKSON and STUART. Where will he strike next? This doubt has undoubtedly caused a portion of the rebel forces to make a retrograde movement to protect their rear and flanks, while the main force moves southward, and from this fact springs the rumor of an attack being made at Centerville. No sooner had Gen. STAHEL fallen back from Snicker's Gap than the report came in of the approach of a superior force, to cut him off at Aldie. This necessitated a change of direction, and a visit to Leesburgh, an emergency which had been foreseen and provided for. Yesterday, again, came the report of the enemy in front, but, if they approach too near, they will run against something they little expect.

HOW THE REBS FEEL.

My recent visit within the rebel lines gave me a coveted opportunity again to talk with the rebels at their homes. I have frequently done this before in the northern half of Virginia during the last three months. What a change has come over the people during that brief space of time. Then every one you met—man woman and child—was an active Secessionist, boldly avowing and urging their right to adopt the treasonable course being pursued. To-day it is just as difficult to find an open Secessionist outside of the army as it was before to find a Union man. Even the women, who have, in fact, done more than all the laws under which the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is governed, to fill up and bolster up the demoralized army, are beginning to feel, as the good housewife does sometimes, that "their cake is all dough." Secession, unleavened by the influence of woman, is sapped of all vitality. The children, too, who two years ago were taught to prattle treason and put on the baleful insignia, are beginning to follow their natural inclinations, and now, in some instances, are found wearing the eagle upon their breasts, and denying, when asked, that they are Secessionists. The men everywhere are disgusted with the war, and well they may be. When FERNANDO WOOD spoke of a "settlement of this affair by peaceful measures," he knew what he was talking about; he was but acting as the mouthpiece of a majority of the people in this State—a majority who have been exceedingly anxious to know for a year past what this war is really about, and why Virginia is made the battle-ground. Were JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet out of the State to-day, I firmly believe that the people would ask to be restored to their former position in the Union. There is no longer to be heard the talk of the desperado among the people, old or young; but it is rather the language of culprits, dreading the punishment they fear may come upon them for their misdeeds. This change in feeling has been mainly brought about by the Emancipation Proclamation. That was the first intimation to the people of the South that the Government really was in earnest in its attempts to crush the rebellion. Since that day, every negro in this section of Virginia has been, to all intents and purposes, *free*. Farms are now cultivated, and other branches of industry go on as before, by the aid of colored hands, but their labor is paid for, and paid for well, too—for the average wages received by the ex-slaves is $12 per month. One man who did own one year ago 250 head of "niggers," now confesses that he likes the Emancipation Proclamation, because it makes the "niggers" work better. Those who have remained with him are paid liberally, and, as I have already stated, he is satisfied. That sufficiently accounts for the increased amount of work performed.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The Health of the Place Perfectly Restored—Necessity for More Prompt Postal Communication—Thirteen Prizes in the Harbor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

Our island is again in the enjoyment of complete healthfulness, the last vestige of yellow fever having passed away, and again our streets are busy and active with the presence of large numbers of naval officers and men, a concourse of whom are constantly coming and going, being occupied while here in the transfer and delivery of their prizes to the officers of the Prize Court, in procuring their necessary supplies and repairs, (for here are immense stores of coals, provisions, &c.,) and also *sometimes* in seeking some personal comforts, and relaxation from the tedium of the blockade service.

Why does our Post-office Department make any delay in contracting with the proprietors of the steamer *Bio Bio* for carrying the mails between here and New-York? Previous to the war, $50,000 per annum was paid for twelve years for this service from Charleston to Havana, and now the importance of the route to our Government and people is increased fourfold, whilst the mails are allowed to find their own opportunity for transportation sometimes coming via Havana, sometimes by New-Orleans or Pensacola, making long trips at uncertain intervals, frequently three weeks intervening between arrivals. Here is the headquarters of two of our Naval squadrons. Two important military posts and a largely extended coast, all dependent on this post-office, whilst the Government work in progress here and the commerce of the port all call loudly and strongly for a regular and reliable communication at stated periods. Why should this stimulant be withheld from a point of so much importance as Key West, where, in all future time our Monitors and cruisers will resort for their coals and repairs.

Prize vessels continue to accumulate during the absence of the Prize Court, and there are now thirteen of them in the harbor, several of them having been brought in since the date of my last letter, viz:

Schooner *Adventure*, on the 11th, in charge of Prize-Master F. S. LARCH, of the steamer *Kensington*, by whom she was captured near Sabine Bay, Texas. Cargo, salt and rope.

Schooner *Dart*, cargo salt and sundries, captured by steamer *Kensington* and brig *Rachel Seaman*, on the Gulf, arrived here on the 14th, in charge of Prize-Master SOMERS.

Schooner *Elias Reed*, cargo turpentine, resin, and eight bales cotton, from St. Mary's, Ga., was captured by steamer *Octorara*, Capt. COLLINS, near Abaco. Brought in on the 14th by Prize-Master J. HOWARD WILEY.

On the 16th the steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS, returned from a cruise of three days, having in tow a very fast little schooner, the *Ariel*, which she had captured about eighty miles from Tortugas, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, from Havana. This vessel has been chased several times, and has always managed to escape by her superior sailing. The *Huntsville* went to sea again the same day. F.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebels Abandon the Line of the Tallahatchie.

The Forts Occupied by Our Forces.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO OXFORD.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

A special dispatch from Holly Springs says that the rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst., and that Gen. MCARTHUR'S Division occupied the rebel forts there.

There was no fighting of consequence.

The rebels are believed to be in full retreat.

The telegraph line is working to Wyatt on the Tallahatchie River.

The dispatch says that the Federal cavalry, occupied Abbeville at 9 o'clock at night on the 1st instant, and that the rebels left the town before we entered.

They burned the dépôt building, which was filled with commissary stores and clothing. A considerable quantity of ammunition was also destroyed.

The rebels have gone to Oxford.

We will pursue them at midnight.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS, BATTLE-FIELD, Nov. 20

Major-General Curtis:

GENERAL: Learning that a rebel force under Gen. MARMADUKE, 8,000 strong, was at Cane Hill, 40 miles north of Van Buren, Ark., and that Gen. HINDMAN was to join him to-day or to-morrow with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike MARMADUKE and destroy him before reinforcements arrived.

Leaving my transportation in the rear, I made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five hundred men, and attacked him at about 10 o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until near sundown, when the enemy finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Cols. SHELBY and EMMETT MCDONALD with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with the flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieut.-Col. JEWELL and Lieut. JOHNSON, of the Kansas Sixth—both of them, I fear, mortally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston Mountains again this Winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little bags behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way North.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES C. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO YELVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1862.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Gen. HERRON telegraphs that the Yelville Expedition, of which I wrote you, has returned.

It was successful in destroying the saltpetre works and the arsenal and storehouses, with about five hundred shot-guns and rifles. Sixty prisoners were taken and over one hundred horses. The sick in hospital were paroled, and the troops returned last evening, after traveling two hundred and fifty miles in less than five days. The troops were First Ohio, Tenth Illinois and Second Wisconsin, commanded by Col. WICKERSHAM, of Tenth Illinois.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR SUFFOLK.

The Recapture of the Celebrated Pittsburgh Battery.

The Rebels Driven Across the Blackwater with Heavy Loss.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army, here:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

An expedition sent out from Suffolk, yesterday, by Maj.-Gen. PECK, captured, to-day, the celebrated Pittsburgh Battery, which was taken from our army, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners and are picking up more on the road. Many of the enemy are killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

A Plea for Gen. McNeil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been said lately about the shooting of ten rebels in Missouri by Gen. MCNEIL, it is proper that the facts should be stated in order that a correct judgment should be formed in the case.

The ten guerrillas shot were captured some time in the Summer, and were discharged on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States authorities until exchanged. They were afterward captured with arms in their hands fighting the Union troops, and for this violation of their parole deserved the punishment of death, according to the rules of War. Gen. MCNEIL, in trying to recover Mr. ALSMAN from the hands of the rebels, was, perhaps, more merciful than the strict rules of his duty allowed, but without effect.

Had more of our Generals punished the violation of parole with equal severity, the war would perhaps have been somewhat nearer its end.

The story that Gen. MCKINSTRY and others refused the usual courtesies to Gen. MCNEIL, when in St. Louis recently, is simply a falsehood. W. H. B.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CHINA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of Gen. McClellan's Removal in England.

The Event Connected with the Recent Elections.

Napoleon and his Mediation Scheme.

Hints at a French Alliance with the Rebel States.

Another Letter from Garibaldi in Favor of the North.

Probable Election of Prince Alfred, of England, to the Greek Throne.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Dec. 1, VIA SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. COOK, from Liverpool on the evening of Nov. 22, and Queenstown 23d, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. She has eighty-seven passengers for New-York, where she will be due Thursday night.

The *China's* news, which was two days later, was procured by the Associated Press' news yacht.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Lisbon on the 17th November.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th.

The steamship *Bavaria*, which was ashore off Altona Beach, got off on the 16th, and proceeded to Hamburg.

MCCLELLAN'S removal caused depression in American securities.

The London *Times* says it is the *first effect of the elections on Mr. Lincoln.* MCCLELLAN is sacrificed to political jealousies, the party in power, being known to be conservative and opposed to the violent acts of the Executive. The *Times* questions the success of the movement, as it makes MCCLELLAN a conservative martyr.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regards the removal as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and the humiliation of Mr. LINCOLN. No moment, it says, has been more favorable for bold Confederate movements. It questions BUANSIDA'S ability for the appointment.

The text of the Russian note refusing the French proposition for mediation, fully bears out the telegraphic summary.

There were vague rumors that France has sent another note to England in response to Earl RUSSELL'S reply.

The Liverpool *Post* explains that the "290" recently launched, is not for the Confederates, but for the China trade.

The sale of sundry fast coasting steamers for the purpose of running the blockade, is reported.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with 600 tons of arms, etc., for the Confederates.

The London *Times* and *Post* reply to Secretary SEWARD'S reflections on the case of the *Alabama*, and emphatically deny that there are grounds for the Federals to complain in a matter where they have reaped the greatest benefits.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to W. CORNELL JEWETT, pledges himself strongly in favor of the North, as an opponent of Slavery. He goes for the abolition of Slavery before any Constitutional questions.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The *Times* of Saturday, again expatiates on the probable effect of the Democratic success in the elections. It says no sudden change in the Federal policy can be anticipated, but it is enough at present to know that the worst of Mr. LINCOLN'S measures has been condemned, and will probably be abandoned. *The Conservative victory will prevent the great crime of stirring up the negro to insurrection*, and will insure personal liberty and free discussion at the North.

A deputation had had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of a route through British territory to the Pacific.

The *Morning Herald* regards MCCLELLAN'S removal as a terrible mistake of Mr. LINCOLN'S, both in a military and political point of view.

The *Star* thinks the cause of MCCLELLAN'S removal justifies the action of the President.

The *Saturday Review* thinks NAPOLEON has movements on foot, which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme; and says the express mention of the name of the Confederate States which they selected for themselves *virtually involves recognition*, and the proposal of an armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. *The article hints at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's designs in Mexico.*

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

ATHENS, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The elections commence on the 6th, and terminate on the 10th of December.

The great probability of the election of Prince ALFRED, of England, to the Greek Throne, causes excitement among the foreign Ministers.

The country is tranquil.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Prince of Montenegro has again protested against the action of "Black Donzen" along his frontier, but the Porte persists in its occupation.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Nov. 22.

The Cotton market has been firmer to-day, and all descriptions are a trifle higher. The sales foot up 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are unchanged and steady.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅝@93¾ for money. Erie Shares, 40¼@41¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44⅛@43⅛ discount.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 70f. 20c.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Cotton has declined considerably, but no quotations can be given. Sales of the week, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL BY THE HIBERNIAN

State of the British Manufacturing Districts—A General Amnesty in Austria—Further Discussion of Mediation—Guillaumes Ordered by President Lincoln—A Plot Against the Life of Napoleon III.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. WILLIAM GRANGE, from Liverpool on the 20th ult. Londonderry, on the 21st of November, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning.

The *Hibernian* touched at Cape Race on the evening of the 29th of November, from whence a portion of her news was transmitted over the wires.

Purser BROWN reports, that the steamer *Norwegian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 21st of November. He also reports: passed Nov. 27, lat. 49° 39', long. 43° 10', steamship *Nova Scotian* bound east. Passed Dec. 1, lat. 43° 10', long. 61° 50', steamship *Etna*, also bound east.

In the cotton manufacturing districts of England there was increasing distress, and this distress was claiming more and more the attention of the Government and the people. The contributions for the suffering working men were unprecedentedly large.

The Princess CLOTILDE is again reported *enciente*.

The Paris Bourse closed dull on the 20th of November at 70f. 30c.

Accounts from Pisa relative to GARIBALDI are cheering.

The Prince of Wales and the Prince of Russia had been received by the Pope of Rome in a private audience.

The Emperor of Austria has amnestied all political offenders condemned by recent Courts-Martial, as well as such refugees who have already returned to Hungary. He has also ordered a cessation of the judicial proceedings now pending for political offences.

The Government of Denmark had replied to Earl RUSSELL'S note, that the maintenance of a common Constitution in Schleswig is a vital question for Denmark, and that Denmark will, therefore, firmly adhere to the line of conduct prescribed by the Constitution. The reply continues: "The acceptance of Earl RUSSELL'S proposition would lead to the destruction of the Constitutional life of Denmark and imperil the existence of the Monarchy."

A disturbance had broken out at Patras, Greece.

The French project of mediation in American affairs continues to attract considerable attention, and is the theme of much comment.

The Paris journals, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, generally reproach the English Government for holding back from the offer of France and charges it with discreditable motives.

It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at the course of Russia, as the proposition for mediation was sent to St. Petersburgh before it was to London, and the assent of the Russian Government was relied upon, and was expected to weigh upon the decision of England.

The London *Times* and the London *Daily News* think that subsequent events, including the Democratic successes in the Northern States at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they have done.

The London *Morning Post* says that the question, in the view of all the three Great Powers, appears to be simply one of time.

The London *Herald* thinks that nothing could have been more graceful or more opportune than the proposal of the Emperor of France to England, and nothing more churlish or illogical than Earl RUSSELL'S reply to that proposal.

The *Herald* asserts that the relations of England and France have assumed an unsatisfactory character, but the London *Globe* ridicules this idea.

Cabinet councils were of frequent occurrence in London.

The result of the election in the State of New-York was the theme of very general comment, the prevailing impression being that the Democratic successes were a step toward peace, and that they would tend to keep the Federal Government within its constitutional limits.

The London *Times* thinks that the successes of the Democrats in the Northern States will bring the word "compromise" into very general use in America.

The London *Daily News* thinks that the Democratic successes signify a disposition to let the Republic "wallow again in the old mire of Slavery."

The London *Star* thinks that the effect of the Democratic successes may be to protract the war.

It is stated that the steamers *Saxonia* and *Hansa*, from Southampton, will take out large quantities of arms and ammunition for New-York.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* charges that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four French "guillotines," consigned to a confidential agent of President LINCOLN in the City of New-York.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have issued an address to call forth public sympathy in England with the Emancipation party in the Northern States of America.

Baron GROS is now the French Ambassador at the Court of London.

The Spanish papers hint at Mexico being destined for a French "Canada."

It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of the boulevard "Prince Eugene." Extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent the would-be assassins from carrying out their murderous purpose.

A dispatch announcing that an actual attempt had been made on the Emperor's life had made its way over Germany, which temporarily alarmed the various German Bourses.

The Italian Parliament had reassembled, but no speech from the throne was made.

The state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily was subject to certain conditions.

The movement in Greece in favor of placing Prince ALFRED, of England, upon the throne of that country, was gaining strength.

It is stated that forty-two Polish officers of the Russian army have been condemned to run the gauntlet. Even in the days of the Emperor NICHOLAS officers of the army were exempt from this dreadful punishment.

Letters from Warsaw describe the funeral of the lamented Countess SZAMOSKI, as having all the significance of a political demonstration. The Russian Police and the Cossacks rode among the crowd who attended the funeral, striking right and left with their sabres. Many arrests were made.

M. Drouyn De L'Huys and the Italian Government.

The text of the circular of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Italian Government, about which so much dispute has been raised, is at last made public. The first half consists merely of a recapitulation of the principal occurrences, diplomatic and otherwise, connected with the occupation of Rome during the last fourteen years. The concluding and more important portion is as follows:

"The Emperor has taken upon himself to explain in a letter, recently inserted in the *Moniteur*, the principles which guide his policy, and to demonstrate to-Italy as well as to the Holy See the aim to be attained and the means to attain it. From the moment that the Emperor thus indicated the difficulties of the task and the conditions of success his Government has not ceased to renew his attempts to reconcile men's minds, and to restore to troubled consciences and suffering interests peace and security. The results have not, unfortunately, up to the present time, responded to his wishes; but if we have to regret on one side the persistance with which the Court of Rome has refused to seek with us for bases on which to effect an acceptable transaction, important events, which I cannot pass over in silence, earth happened on the other side to confirm its resistance, and by authorizing its doubts, place the Government of the Emperor in new difficulties. Gen. GARIBALDI, substituting his individual initiative for the regular action of the public powers, organized an expedition continuously directed against us, and claiming, with arms in his hands, the possession of Rome, placed under the safeguard of our flag. The Government of the King, I hasten to acknowledge it, with a resolution and energy to which it is only just to do honor, and which demonstrated his loyalty, happily suppressed that attempt. Its conception alone, and the commencement of its execution, which followed, revealed, however, in Italy, a situation troubled by the fermentation of anarchical passions. At the same time, in a great neighboring country tumultuous manifestations were organized, of which the avowed object was to affect the resolutions of the Government of the Emperor. If it appears to me superfluous to recall the fact that the flag of France never retires before any menace, I believe I have no need either to claim for the policy of my country the most entire independence from all exterior pressure. Nevertheless, Sir, these facts, which I cannot pass over in absolute silence, would not have stopped the Government of the Emperor in its persevering efforts to arrive at the conciliation of the two great interests in Italy, which are the objects of his constant solicitude, if the official communication which was made to us in the circular of Gen. DURANDO, on the 10th of last month, and the publication which that document received, had not, for the moment, destroyed the hope that we wished to found on the disposition of the Italian Government to effect the transaction which we wish to bring to bear. In effect, after having referred to the suppression of the attempt of GARIBALDI, Gen. DURANDO appropriates it in his programme, and asserting the right of Italy over Rome, claims, in the name of his Government, the delivery of that capital and the dispossession of the Holy Father. In presence of this solemn assertion and this peremptory revindication, all discussion appears to me useless, and all attempts at an accommodation illusory. I state it with sincere regret, the Italian Government, by its abovementioned declarations which I have just recalled to mind, is placed on ground on which the permanent and traditional interests of France, not less than the actual exigencies of her policy, interdict us from following. I do justice to the friendly and moderate form of the communication which has been made to me in the last place by the Minister of Italy, but I in vain search therein for the elements of a negotiation to which we can lend ourselves. According to our view this negotiation can only have for object to conciliate two interests which recommend themselves to our solicitude by different titles, both equally respectable for us, and we should not know how to sacrifice the one to the other. The Italian Government knows, besides, that it will always find us disposed to examine with deference and sympathy all the combinations which it may suggest to us, and which would appear of a nature to accomplish the object which wisdom, we would hope, will at last aid us to attain."

The Rumored Plan to Assassinate Napoleon.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

All the Ministers left Paris on Saturday evening *en masse* for Compiegne. As they did so very unexpectedly, this circumstance had the effect of strengthening a current report that the Emperor was fired at the same evening by a soldier of his body guard. All Paris is this evening filled with stories of the conspiracy, to which I alluded in my last letter, as the cause of the inauguration of the Boulevard du Prince Eugene being put off. I did not like to give a circumstantial account of what I had there heard, passing from mouth to mouth, on the subject, feeling that it was too serious to treat as a mere *on dit*. But as there is now, for a wonder, some reason to think that there is a basis of truth for this report, I am not feel the same hesitation about going into some details when speaking of it. The story goes that fifteen men, armed with pistols, who are generally said to be Italians, were to have been posted along the Boulevard du Prince Eugene when the Emperor was to be passing. If one failed in carrying out his object, the second was to have made an attempt to accomplish it; and if the second failed, the third was to have taken his place, and so till one of the fifteen had succeeded. I have also heard, but I do not know whether it is the truth or not, that all the conspirators have escaped, and that the government are in a state of great alarm. As for the Parisians, they are, from the Arch of Triumph to the Barriere du Trone, and from Montmartre to the Barriére du Maine, calling to mind the *clairvoyante's* prediction that a terrible catastrophe is to occur about the end of the decade when commenced with the destruction of the Republic. I know several persons whom all this talk has so alarmed that they will not go to see the pageant which is to come off on the 7th of December, lest they should meet with a stray projectile. Several ladies, I am told, also refused to order court dresses till after the first week of December shall be tided over by the Government in safety, so as not to have their wardrobes filled with useless finery in case any public catastrophe should meanwhile take place. The feeling which prevails here can only be compared to the panic which some years ago took place in different parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of some sensation preachers having announced that according to their calculations of the prophecies the world would be destroyed on a certain day. The Emperor, it is believed by many of his subjects, is also influenced by the same fears as to what the end of the decade may have in store for him. The Emperor has also, by always professing to believe in fate or destiny, done much to originate the popular superstition of which I speak.

More Steamers for the Rebels.

Liverpool Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

A couple of new iron steamships leave the Mersey in the course of a week or two, "on Confederate account." Both vessels will be "regular clippers," either under steam or canvas. The fast paddle-steamer *Douglas*, belonging to the Isle of Man Steamship Company, has just been sold for the purpose of running the blockade, and will leave with a valuable cargo in a short time. Apropos of the running of the blockade, we may state that by the capture by the Federal cruisers of the steamers *Scotia* and *Anglia*, and the chase and loss of the *Minho*, several gentlemen in Liverpool and Manchester have been "let in" to an enormous extent—some people say as much as £250,000.

Naval.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

To-day the *Honton*, a naval transport, heavily laden with stores and provisions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will go to sea. The *Massachusetts*, transport, will be taken in hands for immediate repairs. The *Circassian* is to be finished as soon as possible as a supply ship. The *Vanderbilt* lies off the Battery. The *Connecticut* is now a full-rigged man-of-war, heavily armed, and will be reported ready for sea this week. The steam-gunboat *Wamsutta* is to be overhauled at once, and put in sea trim. A large fleet of vessels has been chartered for the Banks Expedition, but their movements are secret. The yacht *America* is about to be armed.

A HITCH.

The fine screw sloop-of-war *Ossipee*, which was launched at the Portsmouth Navy-yard about a year ago, still lies there, although it was reported that she was to go to sea before this time. It is understood that her engines are inefficient, and some opinions are given to the effect that the whole steam-works will prove to be a failure. They are of Connecticut manufacture. The *Housatonic*, which is of the same class and tonnage as the *Ossipee*, was launched at Charlestown, and has been several months at sea.

Mason Jones on Dean Swift.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. MASON JONES will deliver his famous oration on "Jonathan Swift, the worthy Dean of St. Patrick's." From the verdict of the European Press, we look for a lecture of great interest, and of unusual brilliancy.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—A very elegant sword, belt and other appropriate appendages, are soon to be presented by the patriotic citizens of the Fifth Ward, to Maj. MICHAEL W. BURNS, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, Excelsior Brigade, as an appropriate testimonial for gallantry in the field. Maj. BURNS was promoted from a Captaincy in the above-mentioned regiment, after the seven days' fight before Richmond, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels and subsequently exchanged. He was a member of Hose Carriage No. 21 at the time of joining the army, and his associates and friends of the Fifth Ward, of which he was a resident, have watched his military career thus far with pride and gratification.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the Report of Secretary Stanton.

A detailed synopsis of the report of Hon. E M STANTON, Secretary of War, was given in the TIMES of yesterday. From an official copy, which reached us subsequently, we derive the following extracts, which give the language of the Report in regard to all the leading topics discussed.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war. When it began the enemy were in possession of Norfolk, and every port of the Southern coast. They held the Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans. Now, the blockaded ports of Charleston and Mobile only remain to them on the seaboard; and New-Orleans and Memphis have been wrested from them. Their possession of Vicksburgh obstructs the Mississippi, but it is to them of no commercial use. Their strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers have been captured. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON, as Military Governor of Tennessee, holds Nashville. The enemy have been driven from Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of Arkansas, are fleeing before GRANT in Mississippi, and all their hopes of Maryland are cut off. In commercial, political and strategical points of view, more success has attended the Union cause than was ever witnessed upon so large a theatre, in the same brief period, against so formidable an enemy.

The Union forces are now in the field, under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous Winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and of the West stand ready to vie with each other in quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our armies in general displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Many gallant lives have been lost, and many brave and distinguished officers have fallen. For the dead deep sorrow is felt by the Government and people of the United States. A detailed report of those who have fallen in battle, or have distinguished themselves in the field, will be presented to you as soon as all the necessary official reports can be obtained. Some promotions in reward of gallant service have already been made from the ranks, and to high command; others have been delayed for want of the report of subordinate commanders, in order that promotion may be governed, not by partiality or prejudice, but upon due consideration of relative merit. By a resolution of Congress passed at the last session, the President was authorized to distribute two thousand medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of disloyal practices tending to discourage enlistments, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end, Provost-Marshals were appointed in some of the States upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the Department arrests were forbidden, unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge-Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from Departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior, and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel leaders, and their sympathizers in loyal States, that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes have been frustrated, and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting draft and enlistment, another important duty is assigned to the Provost-Marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief show that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers who are drawing pay and rations are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons, and their compulsory return to duty, is a necessary function of a Provost-Marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service. The pay and bounty required by act of Congress to recruits have offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster-rolls, and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal as soon as the necessary preliminary investigations by the Judge-Advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

In general terms it may be stated that the issues by the Ordinance Department include 1,926 field and siege, and 1,206 fortification cannon, 7,294 gun carriages, cassions, mortar beds, traveling forges and battery wagons, 1,276,386 small arms, 987,291 sets of equipments and accoutrements, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small arms, still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depots. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufacturers, fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the Department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand, suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant price. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau, in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted. The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this Department to obtain supplies of this description, independently of importations from abroad, and at fair and reasonable rates.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department, have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements. In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of shot batteries as had hitherto been built [illegible] effectually against the passage of [illegible] it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of armament was carefully revised and amended by a Board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

INSPECTION OF COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The attention of the department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defence. A personal inspection of these important works has been made by Gen. TOTTEN, the distinguished chief of engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at its last session amounted to $8,536,000 for permanent works, and $750,000 for temporary works. The chief of engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, stone-yards, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials.

Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

The Surgeon-General represents that during the past year there has been no epidemics in the army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but few victims of yellow fever.

This Bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which require careful consideration.

The operations of the Surgical Department have been aided by humane and benevolent associations. The horrors of battle have been assuaged by ministers of mercy, and it is worthy to be recorded of the medical profession that their services have been voluntarily and gratuitously offered on every occasion. Relief associations in every State have done much to comfort and assist the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and their vigilant superintendence has perhaps operated to check the negligence, abuse and fraud that too often prevail even in such institutions. Religious congregations and societies have also tendered to the Government their church buildings for hospitals, while their pastors have ministered to the patients. These matters are proper to be brought to your notice, because, while war stimulates every evil passion, the virtue developed in this great struggle to maintain our national existence should not pass unnoticed.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S BUREAU—EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of 17th July providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay, opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH—ITS PLACE IN THE WAR.

No aphorism is more universally received than that "the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways; he must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter." The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in my opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the productive power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebel States will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage, which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transport from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advantage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the Sea Islands.

Probably the people who remained on these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a horse weighs twenty-six pounds, that of a soldier three pounds.

An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers, so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising by this cheap labor the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern Department, thus for a greater portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies now at New-York to Hilton Head or New-Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of four millions true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the Border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and with greater or less rapidity it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the sea island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their result permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly [illegible] precisely those in which the greatest [illegible] of colored men are found. By their assistance, our armies will be able permanently [illegible] and occupy the country; and in labor, for the army, in raising its and their own subsistence can be given them, and will [illegible] This labor will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the south, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow men without the adventitious aid of money and of property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself.

Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea-coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands, in the Northern and Western States, are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the best territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union, as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible, no enemy was ever so vulnerable, if the means at hand are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation, and a voluntary return to loyalty, be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, 1862.

THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 22d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order, I assumed the command of the army as General-in-Chief. The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to favor some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. POPE on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of reinforcements that could be sent to the Army of the Potomac. On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, Gen. MCCLELLAN was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000, but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 45,000, a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of Gen. POPE, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers, I determined to attempt this project on the Rappahannock, by bringing MCCLELLAN's forces to Aquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Aquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume control of all the vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured. On the 5th I received a protest from Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2. On the 1st of August I ordered Gen. BURNSIDE to immediately embark his troops at Newport's News, transfer them to Aquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburgh. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Aquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. POPE, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and trustworthy that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the Capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon Gen. MCCLELLAN the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of Gen. POPE. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized Gen. POPE to order the main forces of Gen. COX in Western Virginia, with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him via Washington. To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. POPE pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpepper and threatened Gordonsville. JACKSON's and EWELL's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered BANK's Corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of Gens. MCDOWELL and SIGEL, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court-house, and captured important dispatches, showing that LEE was moving, by forced marches, the main body of the rebel army to attack POPE, before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed to Gen. POPE not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced the movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been reinforced by KING's Division and a part of BURNSIDE's corps, under Gen. RENO, from Fredericksburgh. I also directed Gen. BURNSIDE to occupy Richard's and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and Gen. POPE's main army.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Aquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of LEE, and eventually, with the combined armies, to drive him back upon Richmond. On the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock Railroad station. POPE directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from Gen. POPE, marked Exhibit No. 3, and dated the 26th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that time. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river and [illegible]

which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in POPE's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington.

Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to Gen. POPE on the 23d: "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending your supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed: "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position." From this time till the 30th I had no communication with Gen. POPE, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of JACKSON's corps under EWELL, which had marched around POPE's right and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold Rappahannock long enough to effect this junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I had heard that the enemy had turned Gen. POPE's right flank and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. BURNSIDE to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

THE BATTLES.

Gen. POPE's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of MCDOWELL and SIGEL, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under REYNOLDS, were pushed forward to Gainesville, RENO and KEARNY were directed upon Greenwich, while HOOKER's Division were sent against EWELL along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of LEE's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap. HOOKER encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove EWELL a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead, and many of their wounded, on the field. As MCDOWELL, SIGEL and REYNOLDS had reached their positions, there was now every prospect that JACKSON would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief.

On the evening of the 27th, Gen. POPE ordered Gen. PORTER to be at Bristow's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with MORELL'S, and also directed him to communicate to BANKS the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry, and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons PORTER did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

HEINTZELMAN's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced JACKSON to retreat across Bull Run by the Centreville turnpike. MCDOWELL had succeeded in checking LEE at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to Newmarket, and hastened to the relief of JACKSON, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of MCDOWELL's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near Warrenton turnpike, and a severe, but successful engagement ensued. JACKSON was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that LONGSTREET was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn POPE's right. HOOKER dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brig.-Gens. KEARNY and STEVENS, two of our very best officers, were killed. POPE's army had been reinforced by the corps of FRANKLIN and SUMNER, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not trustworthy accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to Gen. POPE's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from Gen. POPE, marked Exhibit No. 4, I have no means of ascertaining their exact. Gen. POPE was transferred to another Department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply the deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, &c., caused by recent losses, Gen. POPE requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Washington, which were then under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN. This movement was executed on the night of the 2d, without loss. Gen. POPE being second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another Department. Although this short and active campaign was from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the Capital. Troops could be collected for its defence, and the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Seeing that the attack upon Washington would now be futile, LEE pushed his main force across the Potomac, for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. MCCLELLAN was directed to pursue him with all troops which were not required for the defence of Washington. Several corps were immediately thrown out in observation at Darnestown and Leesboro', and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion entered Frederick on the 12th. As the campaign was to be carried on in the Department commanded by Major-Gen. WOOL, I directed Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to Departmental lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburgh had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to make every reasonable resistance in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position, with the great body of LEE's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until Gen. MCCLELLAN could relieve him, or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to Gen. MCCLELLAN and to Col. MILES.

THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

The left of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to the South Mountains, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. LEE's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defence. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 18th and 19th Gen. LEE withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac. Our loss in the several battles on South Mountains and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,000 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721. Gen. MCCLELLAN estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000; but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Heights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th, Col. MILES surrendered Harper's Ferry, with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army. As this whole [illegible] has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the [illegible] army under Col. MILES' command. Gen. MCCLELLAN's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DELAYS.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October, MCCLELLAN's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh and Harper's Ferry. The total inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th, and my reply on the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5. In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, Gen. MCCLELLAN disapproved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he would cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross till the 26th of October, and then at Berlin.

The passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what his plan of campaign was, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his reports directly to the President. On the 5th inst., he received the written order of the President relieving Gen. MCCLELLAN and placing Gen. BURNSIDE in command of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to Gen. MCCLELLAN at Rectortown on the 7th.

GEN. BUELL'S CAMPAIGN.

When I left the Department of the Mississippi in July last, the main body of the army under Maj.-Gen. BUELL was between Huntsville and Stevenson, moving toward Chattanooga, for which place they had left Corinth about the 10th of June. Maj.-Gen. CURTIS' forces were at Helena, Arkansas, and those under Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD in Southwestern Missouri. The central army, under Maj.-Gen. GRANT, occupying the line of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, extended from Memphis to Iuka, and protected the railroads from Columbus south, which were then our only channels of supply. These several armies spread along a line of some 600 miles from the western borders of Arkansas to Cumberland Gap, and occupying a strip of country more than 150 miles in width, from which the enemy's forces had recently been expelled, were rapidly decreasing in strength from the large numbers of soldiers sent home on account of real or pretended disability.

On the other hand, the enemy's armies were greatly increased by an arbitrary and rigidly enforced conscription. With their superiority in numbers and discipline, they boldly determined to reoccupy Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and, if possible, to invade the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while our attention was distracted by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and an extended Indian insurrection on the Western frontiers. This plan had very many chances of success; but the timely order of the President, of Aug. 4, calling for additional forces, and the patriotic response of the people of the Northwest, thwarted the enemy's well-formed calculations.

Gen. BRAGG suddenly transferred a large part of his army from Tupelo, Miss., through the States of Alabama and Georgia, reached Chattanooga in advance of Gen. BUELL, turned his left, and, rapidly crossing the State of Tennessee, entered Kentucky by Minnfordsville and Lebanon.

Gen. BUELL fell back upon Nashville, without giving the enemy battle—then followed, or rather moved parallel with BRAGG, who, after capturing our garrison at Munfordsville, turned off from the main road to Louisville, along which Gen. BUELL passed—the latter reaching Louisville without any engagement. Another column of the enemy had moved from East Tennessee, after blockading Cumberland Gap, upon Lexington, and threatened Cincinnati. A small force of our raw troops, which had been pushed forward to Richmond, Ky., under Maj.-Gen. NELSON, were met by the enemy and completely routed. In the meantime, every effort had been made to collect new troops at Cincinnati and Louisville, and to fortify these places against a *coup de main*.

To give confidence to the new levies, a portion of Gen. GRANT's army was withdrawn from Mississippi and sent to Kentucky and Cincinnati. No attack was attempted by the enemy.

Major-Gen. BUELL left Louisville on the 1st of October, with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of BRAGG. The latter engaged a part of Gen. BUELL's army at Perryville, about 10 o'clock on the 8th of October. A general battle ensued, and was continued till dark, it was mainly fought by Major-Gen. MCCOOK's corps, the enemy retreated during the night, the losses were heavy on both sides, but no official reports of the numbers engaged or the losses on either side have been received. After this battle, the main army of the rebels retreated to East Tennessee; Gen. BUELL pursued it as far as Mount Vernon, or London, then fell back to the line from Louisville to Nashville. Here Major-Gen. ROSECRANS superseded him in the command by the orders of the President. As the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to investigate the operations of Gen. BUELL in this campaign, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion, unless specially directed to do so.

The command of Brig.-Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, abandoned that post and retreated to the Ohio River. The alleged cause of this retreat was the want of supplies. The commanding officer, however, had assured me that he had several weeks' provisions, and under no circumstances would he surrender that important post. An investigation of this matter has been ordered.

The withdrawal of a considerable part of Gen. GRANT's army to reinforce Gen. BUELL, and to recover Zanesville and the country adjacent, the enemy's new operations in Mississippi after Western Tennessee

IN TENNESSEE

A force of some 7,000 or 8,000 men was sent to attack Iuka, and Jackson, Tenn., and to destroy the railroad to the south, between Memphis and Corinth. The latter, the enemy's column was met about forty miles south of Bolivar on the 2d of August, and a brisk skirmish ensued. On the 31st a portion of the enemy's force was engaged and repulsed near Meade's Station. On the 1st of September the fight was renewed at Britton's Lane, on the Denmark Road, and continued till night, when the enemy retreated south across the Hatchie, leaving 179 dead, and wounded on the field. Our loss was 7 killed, 78 wounded, and 42 prisoners and missing.

In the early part of October Gen. PRICE advanced with a large force and took possession of Iuka, a small town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 21 miles southeast of Corinth. The garrison fell back to attend resistance [illegible] Corinth. As the occupation of this place by the enemy cut off all communication between the forces of Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUELL the former determined to attack and drive him from that position. GRANT's forces moved in two columns, one on the north of the town under Maj.-Gen. ORD, and the other on the south, under Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS. The enemy, finding himself likely to be surrounded, left the town, and attacked the column of Gen. ROSECRANS about 4 P. M. on the 19th of October. The engagement lasted until dark, HAMILTON's Division sustaining the brunt of the battle. Our men fought with great bravery and completely repulsed the enemy, throwing them into confusion, leaving them dead and most of their wounded on the field. We buried 263 rebels, took 700 stand of small arms, and captured 36 prisoners, over 1,000 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of stores. Our loss was 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing. The combination was planned only a few hours.

On the 30th of October, Gen. GRANT ascertained that Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN were concentrating their forces at Ripley, with the probable intention of attacking Corinth. To prevent [illegible] the Hatchie River, and took possession of the railroad north of Corinth. Those [illegible] of our communication with JACKSON [illegible] the Tennessee River [illegible] Corinth, which [illegible] Gen. HAMILTON, Major-Gen. [illegible] The fight was [illegible] the rebels were [illegible] reserve in the town. The assault [illegible] renewed on the morning of the [illegible] o'clock the engagement became [illegible] and continued until dark. It was [illegible] renewed on the morning of the 4th, and fought with varied success till near noon, when the rebels were defeated and driven from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded. The enemy's forces were commanded by Gens. VAN DORN, PRICE, LOVELL, VILLEPIGUE and RUST, and their number estimated at about 38,000, or nearly double those of Gen. ROSECRANS. Their loss in killed was 1,423, which would give, by the usual proportion, 5,692 wounded. We took 2,266 prisoners, among whom were 127 officers. We also captured 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of arms, and ammunition, accoutrements, &c. Our loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing. This great disparity of numbers in killed and wounded resulted in part from the fact that a portion of our men fought behind tha intrenched batteries. Maj.-Gen. GRANT had ordered a brigade of four regiments, under Brig.-Gen. MCPHERSON, from Jackson to Corinth. Finding the railroad interrupted at Bethel, the latter turned to the left and reached Corinth on the 4th, by the Farmington road, thus marching nearly around the enemy, and forming a timely junction with Gen. ROSECRANS.

Other forces from Jackson and Bolivar, under Brig.-Gen. HURLBERT, were directed to march on Corinth by way of Middleton and Pocahontas, to cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction. They encountered the enemy on the Hatchie River, on the morning of the 5th, and as Brig.-Gen. HURLBERT was making disposition for an attack, Maj.-Gen. ORD arrived upon the field, and assumed command, but being wounded about 11 A. M., he again relinquished it to Gen. HURLBERT. The battle continued till about 3½ P. M., when the enemy retreated south, crossing the Hatchie at Corum's Mills, about six miles further up the river. Our loss was 50 killed, 493 wounded, and 17 missing. Gen. HURLBERT did not attempt any pursuit, and Gen. ROSECRANS did not leave Corinth till the morning of the 5th. The enemy therefore effected his escape, but was followed for a distance of about sixty miles without being overtaken.

Gen. GRANT afterward led his forces South as far as Holly Springs, and drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie. This operation was attended with several brisk skirmishes, in all of which our troops were victorious. These operations have restored peace in Western Tennessee. The official reports of the operations of Gen. GRANT's army are submitted herewith, marked exhibit No. 6.

IN MISSOURI.

The unfortunate withdrawal to Missouri, by Gen. CURTIS, of a large part of the army in Arkansas, prevented the execution of the military operations which had been ordered in the latter State. In Missouri the forces, under Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, not only broke up and destroyed numerous guarrilla bands, but defeated the rebel army in several engagements near the southwest corner of the State, and drove it across the Boston Mountains, in Arkansas. I cannot give the details of these engagements, as no official reports have been received.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian tribes in the Northwest, and more particularly in Minnesota, incited, it is said, by rebel emissaries, committed numerous murders and other outrages on the frontiers during the latter part of the Summer. These savages were vigorously attacked by a volunteer force under Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, and defeated in several well-fought battles on the upper waters of the

one of the most serious evils in all our armies. Hundreds of officers and thousands of men are almost continually away from their commands. Many of those are really stragglers and desertera. In regard to officers, the evil is being abated by summary dismissals, and if tha law could be stringently enforced against the men, it would soon put an and to desertions. But straggling on the march and in battle can be prevented only by severe and summary punishment inflicted on the spot. In this and many other important particulars our military laws require revision and amendment. They were mostly enacted for a small army, and for times of peace, and are unsuited to the government of the army we now have, and the war in which we are now engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE DOCUMENTS.

EXHIBIT NO. 1—A COPY IN CYPHER.

BERKELEY, Va., Aug. 4—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to withdraw this army to Aquia Creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress, I beg that careful consideration may be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition. We hold a debouche on both banks of the James River, so that we are free to act in any direction, and with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications secure.

We are twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eighteen miles, which brings us, practically with in ten miles of Richmond. Our largest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we can supply the army by water, during its advance, certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond. At Aquia Creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fortress Monroe is a march of about seventy miles, for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material, except by land. The result of tha movement would thus be to march one hundred and forty-five miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aids of the gunboats and water transportation. Add to this the certain demoralization of this army, which would ensue, tha terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign Powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge, in the strongest terms afforded by our language, that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive.

It may be said that there are no reinforcements available. I point to Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces, to that of Gen. POPE, not necessary to maintain a strict defence in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry; to those portions of the Army of the West not required for a strict defence there. Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of the rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collectad to strike the blow which will determine the fate of this nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defence of Washington. It is here on the bank of the Jamea River that the fate of the Union should be decided.

Clear in my conviction of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been and still am actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your order to the utmost of my power, devoting to the movament, one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be, and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings, I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

(Official Copy.)
Headquarters Army, Washington, Nov. 23, 1862.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1862.

Major-Gen. George B. McClellan. Commanding, &c., Berkely, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yeaterday waa received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail. You, General, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necesaity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview; and even after that interview I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a haaty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But after full and mature consideration of all the pros and cons, I waa reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no other alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the case. You and your officers, at our interview, estimated the enemy's forcea in and around Richmond at 200,000 men. Since then you and othera report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the South. Gen. POPE'S army, now covering Washington, is only 40,000. Your effective force is only about 90,000. You are thirty miles from Richmond, and Gen. POPE eighty or ninety. With the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect, neither can reinforce the other in case of auch an attack.

If Gen. POPE'S army be diminiahed to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your forces be reduced to strengthen POPE, you would be too weak to even hold the position you occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction, and yet they must be united. To send POPE'S forcea by water to the Peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternativa la to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburgh, where the two armies can be united. Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged.

You say that to withdraw from tha present position will cauae the certain demoralization of the army, which is now in excellent discipline and condition. I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant base, will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in the demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court-house to your present position, was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops. The change, with auch advantages, will, I think, if properly repreaented to your army, encourage rather than demoralize your troops. Moreovar, you, yourself, suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburgh is. Besides, the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first look unfavorable, but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its separate fragments. But you will reply, Why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position? To do this, you said at our interview that you required 50,000 additional troops. I told you that it was impoaible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have "some chance" of success with 20,000, but you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require 35,000, as the enemy was being largely reinforced.

If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops could be anlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keap your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced would almost destroy it in that climate. The months of August and Bsptamber are almost fatal to whites whn live on that part of James River; and even after you got the reinforcements asked for you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the meantime Gen. POPE'S forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy, without the slightest hope of assistance from you.

In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers—indeed, a majority of those whosa opinions have been reported to me—are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment. I have not inquired, and do not desire to know, by whose advice or for what reason the Army of the Potomac was separated into two parts, with the enemy before them. I must take things as I find them. I find our forces divided, and I wish to unite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you or any one else had presented a better one, I should have adopted it; but all your plans require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give. It is very easy tn ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable troops at your command. I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having carefully considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

(Official Copy.)
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(No. 56.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 25—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. Holleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The column of the enemy alluded to in my dispatch of 12.30 P. M. to-day, passed Gaines Cross-roads, and when last seen, near sunset, waa pasaing to the northeast, under the east base of Buck Mountain, in the direction of Salem and Rectortown. I am inclined to believa that this column is only covering the flank of the main body, which is moving toward Front Royal and Thornton's Gap, though of this I am not certain. I shall push a strong reconnoissance across the river at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs early in the morning, to ascertain whether the main body of the enemy has really left, and if so, to push forward in their rear. There is certainly no force opposite Rappahannock Station. McDOWELL'S is the only corps that it is at all reliable that I have.

SIGEL, you know, is perfectly unreliable, and I suggest that some officer of superior rank be sent to command his army corps. His conduct to-day has occasioned me great dissatisfaction. BANKS' corps is very weak, not amounting to more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized. KEARNY'S Division is the only ona that has yet reached me from Alexandria. I shall, at all events, push McDOWELL'S Corps and KEARNEY'S Division upon the enemy's rear. If I find my suspiciona confirmed in the morning, I ahall also put RENO across the river at Rappahannock Station, and direct him to move forward cautiously upon Culpepper. BANKS' Corps must be left aomewhere in the rear, to be set up again. SIGEL'S Corps, although composed of some of the best fighting material we have, will never do much aervice under that officer. I will communicate further with you in the morning.

JNO. POPE, Major-General.

Exhibit No. 5 covers Gen. HALLECK'S reply to the inquiries of Secretary STANTON, which we published at the time of Gen. McCLELLAN'S removal. The text of the following order has not before appeared:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN: I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your line of operation, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men If you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river. Also, to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads. I am directed to add that the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief fully concur with the President in the instructiona.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignatinn nf Alderman Dayton—The Board Decline to Receive it—Senator Cornell Nominated for Street Commissioner—The Nominatiou Confirmed—Robert L. Darragh Appointed Croton Commissinner—Portrait of Gen. McClellan.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair.

A communication from tha Mayor was announced immediately after the minutes were read. It was received and laid over, to take up one from Alderman DAYTON, which proved to be his resignation as the member from the Ninth District, and was dated Tuesday.

The Chair was about to put the question of acceptance, when Mr. BOOLE moved to lay the paper over for a short time. Carried.

The Mayor's communication was then read. It nominated State Senator and Ex-Alderman CHARLES G. CORNELL, Dem., for Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOOLE said he had associated with Mr. CORNELL for several years, and considered him a competent man for the office, but that now, as heretofore, he must insist upon having a conference between the Mayor and the Board on the aubject of the nomination, before he could vota to confirm it. He moved a recess pf fifteen minutes for such a conference. Carried.

Tha lobby was then cleared, and the clerks and reporters were also required to leave the Chamber. The Board then went into secret session, with Mr. BOOLE in the Chair. Precisely what was done and said during the next half hour it would be impossible to tell. It must be guessed at from what was seen outside, and as indicated by the subsequent action of the Board. In a few minutes Messrs. SMITH and FARLEY, as a Committee from the Board, waited upon the Mayor and had a ten minutes' interview. They then returned to the Aldermanic Chamber.

After the recess, on Mr. ALLEN'S motion, the Special Committee on the Mayor's nomination of ex-Alderman ROBERT L. DARRAGH, (Rep.,) for Croton Commissioner, were discharged from further consideration of it.

This nnminatinn and Mr. CORNELL'S were then confirmed in one and a unanimous vote.

Mr. DAYTON'S resignation was next taken up, when Mr. BOOLE offered a resolution declining to accept it, and directing it to be returned, with a copy nf the resolution, to Mr. DAYTON. Carried.

The Comptroller's weekly financial statement shnwed a balance of $3,421,156 73 in the City Treasury on last Saturday.

Mr. MITCHELL'S resolution to procure a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN, at an expense of $1,000, was taken up and passed.

The President announced that the Board would meet as City Canvassers, as required by law, at 12 o'clock to-day. As Aldermen, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Thanksgiving Donations to the Five Points Ladies' Mission.

The following donations in cash, with others not named, were received at the Five Points Ladies' Mission, No. 61 Park-street, as Thanksgiving favors:

Claflin, Mellen & Co., $10; Mrs. Hannah Adams, Paterson, N. J., $1; G. H. Snyder, 50c.; Martin & Lawson, $10; Rev. Mr. Meredith, by letter, $3; Mrs. Dawson, $2; Rev. W. Emerson, Glastenbury, Conn., $7; Rev. J. W. Beach, $3; Rev. J. P. Newman, $5; Rev. A. Cookman, $1, Rev. H. B. Kidgaway, $1, Rev. F. Sill, $1; Mr. Wright, $3; Mrs. P. Smith, S. S. of Washington-square M. E. Church, $6 30; Van Wyck's Hotel, $1; Per Francis S. Morgan, $10, "Jacob," for the most needy, $1; E. S. Gordon, $3; Halstead & Styles, $10. Mrs. Pullen, $2; Mrs. Reading, to purchase a dish, 25c.; Sanford, Trustow & Co., $20; National Hotel, $2; Cash, $1, Henry Baker, Esq., $5; Cash, $2, Cash, $1; Cash, $1 Cash, 50c., Cash, $1; C. Applegate $2; Cash, $1; Mr. Hemphill, $1; A lady, $4; Edward Gould, $25; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, from a friend, $5; A friend to the Mission, $20; Cash, $1; Cash, $20; R. V. Cadmus, $1; W. L. Marsh, 50c.; R. Brown, $1; J. Libsey, $1; A gentlaman, $1; A gentleman, 50c.; A gentleman, $1; A gentlaman, $1; An old lady, $1; The Foster Children, $1; Mrs. Barlow, $5; Lizzie Fisher, 50c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Libsey, $1; A Friend, $10; Charles Lawson, $1; Cash, 25c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Donat, $1; Mrs. Rev. J. M. Baach, $1; Mrs. Reading, $1; Mrs. Skidmore, $1; Miss Mills, $1; Mrs. Dr. Stavens, $1; Mr. Wright, $2; A friend, through Mrs. S. Draper, $15.

Thanks were given to Mr. O'Conner, Mr. Casey, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Jelliff, for the use of horses and wagons in bringing our donations, and to S. H. Cadoxs, Esq., for his mammoth loaf of bread.

Gen. Banks Served with a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Judge McCunn's Opinion of the General.

Gen. BANKS waa, yesterday morning, served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCUNN, directing him to produce the body of one of the soldiers of his Expedition, belonging to a New-York regiment, before tue Judge, at his office in Wall-street, at 2 P. M. At the hour appointed, ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared before the Judge and made return to the writ on behalf of Gen. BANAS, to the following effect: First, that the body of the aforesaid soldier was then on board the *Northern Light*, and on its way to the Narrows—the transport having sailed from her dock before the General was served with tha writ. Second, that tha General himself had set sail on the same errand with his soldiers, at 1 P. M. Notwithstanding these obstacles to a literal compliance with the writ, Gen. BANKS desired the Judge to understand that he entertained the greatest respect for the mandates of the Civil Courts, and would do all that lay in his power to obey the processes emanating therefrom; he would therefore direct that the soldier alluded to be put on shore from the *Northern Light*, before she left the Bay, and leave it to him to present himself in obedience to tha writ. Judge McCUNN expressed himself entirely satisfied with the above return to the writ, and gave utterance, in the most exalted terms, to his high esteem and admiration of Gen. BANKS as a lawyer, statesman, soldier, civilian and gentleman.

Gen. Banks and the Merchants of New-York—Meeting nf the Committee for Aid and Assistance.

The following named gentlemen, viz.: George Opdyke; Seth B. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt, Tillinghaat & Co., Nehemiah Knight, firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.; R. D. Lathrop, firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; Simeon B. Chittenden; W. E. Townsend, firm of Sackett, Belcher & Co.; and Wm. A. Hall, firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., having been selected as a Committee on behalf of the merchants of this City, for the purpose of completing the Third Regiment Merchants' Brigade, and known as the Blair Light Infantry, Col. ETHAN ALLEN commanding, with a view of tendering the same which raised to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, in fulfillment of the invitation extended to him a few days since, met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall.

The Committee was organized by the selection of GEORGE OPDYKE AS Chairman, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT as Treasurer, and W. E. TOWNSEND as Secretary. Col. ALLEN, being present, stated the wants and requirements of the regiment, in order to effect a speedy completion of the organization, and measures were taken to promptly effect this object. The regiment is already rapidly recruiting.

Presentation to Gen. Sickles.

The friends of Gen. SICKLES sometime since had prepared for him by TIFFANY & Co., a full aet of Brigadier-General's equipments, intending to have the presentation take place at a dinner expressly for the occasion, which the General, with his exceedingly good taste and judgment, declined as unsuitable to the distracted state of the country, preferring the plain simplicity of a letter, with the indorsement of his friends and fellow-citizens. This was done sometime since, but the arduous duties to which he has been subjected, from his new position as commander of a division, prevented him from answering as promptly as he otherwise would have done. The articles are of the most *recherche* description, consisting of presentation sword, belt, sash, epaulettes, pistols, gauntlets, spurs, saddle, saddle-cloth, (a most superb article,) &c., &c., &c. The presentation letter has been gotten up in a unique and tasty style, the letters splendidly engrossed, and, with the signatures of our most distinguished citizens, is encased in a very rich velvet binding of oriental style.

The following is a copy of the letter:

NEW-YORK, August, 1862.

GENERAL: The undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, take pleasure in presenting to you a full set of military equipments, as an evidence of their confidence in your bravery, their appreciation of your indomitable perseverance in raising the Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, for the suppression of treason, and your gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1; of Williamsburgh Road, June 25; of Savage Station, June 29; of White Oak Swamp, June 30; of Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, and of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

They take this opportunity of adding their admiration of your patriotic course, in the senate and the field, and your noble example of surrendering all party feeling for the welfare of the Union.

Accept, General, this offering, as a small token of the respect and admiration of

Your obedient servants, &c.,

George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York,	Elias J. Besch, Queens County Judge,
Horatio Seymour,	Daniel Devlin, Chamber'n.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port,
Edwin Croswell,	George Dennison, Naval Officer of Port,
John A. King,	Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, and others.
H. G. Stebbins,	
Hamilton Fish,	
Richard B. Connolly,	

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION, MANASSAS, Nov. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering letter and the munificent gift which it conveys to me. I thank you for this proof of your generous appreciation and confidence, and will do all I can to deserve your esteem. While the war is necessary for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government over the people and possessions of the Union, I will endeavor to do my duty as a soldier; when, without dishonor, peace becomes possible, I will welcome it as a citizen.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

To Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, and others.

Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

There is no denying the fact that the *esprit du corps* of certain regiments is worth more to the man who wishes to enlist than all the bounties that can be showered upon him', and yet the soldier is not entirely willing to forego whatever benefits may be deduced from the bounty system. The old Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has opened a station at No. 546 Pearl-street, under the charge of Capt. WM. FOWLER, a gallant officer, who was wounded at Manassas, who is anxious to take men with him to join this regiment. In addition to the chance of joining such a regiment, the Twelfth offers a bounty of $79. Those who are soldierly inclined will join this regiment if they know their own welfare. The record of the regiment will show that the promotions in this regiment have been from the ranks.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. In the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESIGNATION.

The following commnnication was read from Isaac Dayton, Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, resigning his position as Alderman, to date from December second.

I hereby resign as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of the City of New-York.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Dated 2d December, 1862.

John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen:

SIR: Above is my resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of this City.

NEW-YORK, 2d December, 1862.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be laid over.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Honorable Charles G. Cornell, for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor lay over, and that the Board take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board would take a recess of fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Allen moved that the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Robert L. Darragh, Esq., for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, be discharged from the further consideration of that paper.

Which was carried

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Hon. Charles G. Cornell for Street Commissioner of the City, be taken up and considered in the same connection.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley thereupon amended his former motion so that it should be, that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and of Honorable Charles G. Cornell, as Street Commissioner, and the motion to confirm both nominations.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Boole then moved to take up the communication from Isaac Dayton, tendering his resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.

Which was carried

Whereupon Alderman Boole offered, in connection therewith, the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this Board do not consent to receive the resignation of Isaac Dayton as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to return to Alderman Dayton his communication, together with a copy of this resolution.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrants to be drawn on the certificate of the Clera of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to W. H. Brady to occupy a space on the northeast corner of Washington Parade Ground as a newspaper and fruit stand.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Bill of Patrick Devlin for fitting up Fourteenth Election Polls in the Twentieth Ward, one hundred and forty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee with power.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury Balance November twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a cross walk be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to Greenwich avenue, be paved with cobble stone pavement, and that the work be d ne under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend William Clowry, pastor of Saint Gabriel's Church, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty three cents, to be applied in payment of taxes now due and owing on the property of the said church, in Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, as well as in refunding to the said church the amount paid for taxes on its said property since the same has been used exclusively for religious purposes, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorised and directed to procure a portrait of General George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3699, 3701, 3702, 3705, 3707, 3713, 3715, 3119, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3729, 3733, 3735, 3739, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753. *Part II.*—Nos. 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4142, 4146, 4150, 4154, 4156, 4166, 4168, 4170, 4174, 4176, 4180. *Part III.*—Nos. 1732, 3599, 1835, 1018, 2535, 1895, 2904, 2960, 3087, 3175, 3187, 6049, 6046, 6048.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrers, 43, 44, 46. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 217, 372, 201, 422, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 273, 274, 277, 279, 282, 283, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3131, 3115, 2949, 3143, 3145, 3069, 2737, 3011, 3139, 2157, 1081, 2681, 3075, 3101, 3133. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 3073, 2630, 636, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2844, 2848, 2850, 2854.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1406, 1686, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 2395, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733. *Part II.*—Nos. 1195, 365, 1332, 1569, 1586, 1574, 1575, 1267, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1741, 1746, 1747.

Liagar-"Bier" and the Statute—Under the Concert Saloon Act it is Still Decided Not to be "Bier."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

The People, Appellants, vs. John Hart, Respondent.—This case has been many times stated in this paper. The question to be decided is, whether "lager-bier" is "beer," within the meaning of the Concert Saloon law.

The respondent, Hart, who was proprietor of the Volks Garten, was arrested upon the charge of selling or permitting the sale of lager-bier in his theatre. The matter was subsequently taken before Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court on *habeas corpus*, when it was decided that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was discharged. The District Attorney obtained a writ of *certiorari* and brought the case up for a review of that judgment.

Upon the argument, which was at the November Term, the District Attorney contended that the word "beer" in the statute, embraced all classes of beer, whether spelled b-i-e-r or b-e-e-r. Opposing counsel insisted that the statute, being a penal one, should be *strictly construed*, and that the word "beer" was intended to mean strong beer, as contradistinguished from lager-bier or other kinds of bear which did not intoxicate.

The Court has now, per PECKHAM, J., affirmed the judgment of Justice Barnard. This has been made a test case, and as it fshall finally be determined, it is supposed the questions involved will rest.

A. Oakey Hall for the people; Henry L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht for respondent, Hart.

Liability of the Husband for the Wife's Purchases—Onus of Proof as to Necessity of Purchase.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mencrief, Robertson and Monell.

Augustus B. Thenott vs. Antonio Bagliola.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs as assignees of John and William Beck, to recover for goods sold and delivered to Mrs Bagliola, the wife of the defendant.

The defence was that the defendant had, prior to the sale of the goods to his wife, verbally notified the firm of John & William Beck, not to trust Mrs. Bagliola, his wife, on his account.

The plaintiffs denied that auch notice was servad upon their assignnrs, and on the cootrary averred that the firm had frequently sold goods to the lady in question, and that the defendant had always paid for such purchases.

The questinn in the case being left to the jury, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed. The case was stated in the TIMES of March 20 to 21st last.

Appeal was taken to this Court, the defendant contending that where a husband has given notice to a tradesman that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife, the onus of proving that goods afterward sold to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, is upon the tradesman.

The Court so held, and rendered judgment accordingly.

Judah and Dickerson, for plaintiff; Sickles and Cushing, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Livingston vs. Painter et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Lawrence vs. Gebhard.—Case settled; all the amendments allowed.

Smith vs. Smith et al.—Case settled.

Schauss vs. Stanton.—Referee's report confirmed, and exceptions overruled.

Ives et al. vs. Gerwand et al.—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Middlebrook vs. The Mechanics' Bank.—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Torbell vs. Wells et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Thompson vs. Schultz et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Neron vs. Reid, impleaded, &c.—Plaintiff's motion for a new trial, as against defendant Crow, denied, with $10 costs.

Neron vs. Reid & Crow, impleaded, &c.—Defendants' (Reid & Crow) motion for a new trial, as against them, is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event, upon the ground that the Judge erred in refusing to submit as a question of fact to the jury, (whether or not the horse and wagon seized were necessary to plaintiff's)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 3, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon	104⅛	650 Erie Railway	61⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Coupon	92⅞	500 do	61⅝
35,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coupon	92⅝	200 Erie Railway Pref	82⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	104⅛	100 do	92⅝
45,000 U. S. 1 yr. Certif.	97⅝	100 do	92⅝
20,000 U. S. Dem. N's	125⅜	100 do b10	92⅝
5,000 do	125⅜	100 do b30	92⅝
3,000 City 6s, '78	110	100 Hudson River R.	74⅜
6,000 Ill. W. I. lar. B.	103	100 do b10	74⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54⅜	120 do	75
5,000 do	54⅞	50 do b10	75
25,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	21⅜
10,000 do b30	52⅜	100 do s6	21⅜
5,000 La. State 6s	65	600 Harlem R. R. Pref	61⅜
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	100 do s30	51⅜
3,000 Erie 3d M. B. '63	107⅛	200 Reading Railroad	76⅛
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	50 Norwich & Wor. R.	72⅜
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	109⅜	50 do b30	73
1,000 C., M. & Q. ₩ c. B.	115	150 Mich. Cen. Railroad	90⅛
22,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	83⅜	200 do	90⅜
15,000 Mich. So. S. F.	103	100 do	90⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	107⅛	550 do	91
9,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds	81⅜	100 do b30	91⅛
2,000 do	61⅜	500 do	91⅜
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	34	400 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	39⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	400 do	39⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80	1600 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	92⅜	50 do	84⅜
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4m.	72	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	78⅜
55 Bank of Commerce	98⅛	500 do	79⅛
250 B'k of the S. of N. Y.	98⅝	500 do	79⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank	104⅝	200 do	79⅝
10 Nassau Bank	100	100 do s10	79⅝
40,000 American Gold	131⅜	400 do	80
5,000 do b30	131⅜	100 do b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of these editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for.....10 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$3 00
Two Copies, one year for.....5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PARTLY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE LOS QUEER'S VOW, Afternoon and Evening. DERNBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE CHILD PIANIST.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to last evening. No important movement has yet taken place. Another body of our cavalry, numbering about sixty, were surprised on Tuesday morning by a superior number of rebels, and some of them were taken prisoners. About forty of them were known to have escaped, and it was thought that more of them would come in. Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order dismissing from the service in disgrace Capt. GEORGE JOHNSTON, who had command of the picket of Pennsylvania cavalry surprised by the rebels on the 28th ult. Deserters from the rebel army continue to come over the river, and represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. LEE, it is said, has issued an order that such of his soldiers as are without shoes must make moccasins from raw hides, or do duty barefooted. The conclusion of the correspondence with the authorities of Fredericksburgh, showing why that city was not shelled, is given in the TIMES this morning, as found in the Richmond papers.

Another fight has taken place near Suffolk, Va., in which the rebels were worsted. An expedition started out on Sunday, and on Monday recaptured the celebrated Pittsburgh Battery, taken from our army at the battle of Shiloh. The enemy (their numbers are not stated in Gen. DIX's report to Gen. HALLECK) were driven across the Blackwater River, at Franklin, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was trifling.

Our dispatches from the Southwest indicate that the National army under Gen. GRANT is "marching on," while, at the same time, the rebel army recently confronting it is "marching off." The rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst., and Gen. MCARTHUR'S Division occupied the rebel forts there—no fighting of consequence having taken place. The enemy were believed to be in full retreat. It is doubtful whether they

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will make a stand this side of Jackson.

The Palmyra, Mo., *Courier*, which is published where Gen. MCNEIL executed ten guerrillas, denies that Mr. ALSMAN, whose restitution was demanded as the condition of the safety of these men, has turned up alive in Illinois, as has been stated. It says also that Gen. MCNEIL, then a Colonel, ordered the execution of sixteen rebels after the battle of Kirksville, for what offence is not stated, and that Gov. GAMBLE expressed his approbation of his conduct by promoting him. Since the execution of these ten rebels he has had his command extended so as to embrace the whole of the Eighth District, embracing twelve counties of Northeastern Missouri. A communication which we have received from a friend of Gen. MCNAIL, states that the ten men who were executed had all of them broken their paroles and were taken with arms in their hands.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the purchase of land in Portsmouth harbor. The Standing Committee of last session were continued, with a few changes. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the arrest of several citizens of Delawere. The Committee on Patents was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill indemnifying the people of Minnesota for the outrages of the Indians. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish information regarding the sale of freemen into Slavery by the rebels. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of organizing an ambulance corps in the army. Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill to repeal the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Patents for information regarding the expenditure of the Agricultural fund. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that volunteers who have been, or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disabilities, may receive such part of the bounty of one hundred dollars as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service. The House adjourned soon after 12 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE

The steamship *China* passed Cape Race on Monday afternoon, with two days later news from Europe, which was not telegraphed through until last evening. She left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and Queenstown on the 23d. The news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S removal had reached England, and had caused depression in American Securities. The London *Times* regards the removal as the first effect of the elections on Mr. LINCOLN, and thinks it makes MCCLELLAN a conservative martyr. The *Army and Navy Gazette* regards the removal as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and thinks the moment favorable for bold Confederate movements. The London *Star* appears to be the only English paper which justifies the President in his action. The text of the Russian note declining the proposal of mediation had been received, and fully bears out the telegraphic summery. The *Saturday Review* thinks NAPOLEON has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of the mediation schems, and hints at a probable alliance between France and the Southern States in connection with the designs on Mexico. The sale of a number of fast coasting steamers in England, for the purpose of running the blockade, is noted, and a steamer recently left the Mersey with arms, etc., for the rebels. GARIBALDI had written a letter pledging himself strongly in favor of the North. The probability of the elevation of Prince ALFRED, of England, to the Greek throne, caused some excitement among the diplomats. Cotton was firmer and a trifle higher. Breadstuffs were unchanged and Provisions flat. Consols closed on the 22d at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning, and some additional European news of interest is telegraphed. The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England was increasing. The contributions to relieve it were large. The French project of mediation continued to attract considerable attention, and was variously commented upon. The French Press is generally reproachful in its tone toward England, for refusing to second the Emperor in his desire to offer mediation. The result of the election in New-York was also the theme of much comment. President LINCOLN will be surprised to learn, as he will from a correspondent of the London *Herald*, that a recent steamer from Liverpool brought out twenty-four French "guillotines" for him, consigned to a confidential agent in this City. It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of a boulevard, and extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent it. The disturbances in Poland continue.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and had a very important session. Alderman DAYTON sent in his resignation, but the Board declined to receive it, and ordered it to be sent back to him. The Mayor sent in the name of Senator CHAS. G. CORNELL, Democrat, for Street Commissioner. A secret session of half an hour, and a brief conference with the Mayor on the subject, by Committee. In the meantime ensued; afterward, this nomination and that of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Republican, for Croton Commissioner, were confirmed in one and a unanimous vote. The resolution to have a portrait of Gen. MCCLELLAN, at a cost of $1,000, was taken up and passed, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. They meet by law one hour earlier as City Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three additional orders of the Supreme Court to release banks from taxation of United States Bonds were received and referred. No conclusion has yet been arrived at by the Committee on Annual Taxes, as to whether the decision under which these orders are granted shall be appealed to a higher Court. A Harlem Bridge bill, for iron and stationery, amounting to $4,578 25, was ordered to be paid. A number of unimportant papers were disposed of, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., next Tuesday.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Paul, Minn., was held a few evenings since to urge the President to execute the three hundred Indians who are condemned to death for their participation in the recent outrages. The memorial addressed to the President, which was adopted, says: "We ask that the same judgment should be passed and executed upon these deliberate murderers, these ravishers, these mutilators of their murdered victims, that would be passed upon white men guilty of the same offence. The blood of hundreds of our murdered fellow-citizens cries from the ground for vengeance. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord,' and the authorities of the United States are, we believe, the chosen instruments to execute that vengeance. Let them not neglect their plain duty. Nor do we ask alone for vengeance. We demand security for the future. There can be no safety for us or for our families, unless an example shall be made of those who have committed the horrible murders and barbarities we have recited. Let it be understood that these Indians can commit such crimes, and be pardoned upon surrendering themselves, and there is henceforth a torch for every white man's dwelling, a knife for every white man's heart upon our frontier."

The work done under the supervision of Col. GEO. H. CROSMAN, of the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia depot, gives some idea of the immense quantities of clothing required by our armies. On Dec. 1, there were on hand at the Schuylkill Arsenal ready for issue

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the following articles: Uniform coats, (engineer, ordnance, artillery and infantry,) 187,351; uniform jackets, (dragoon, cavalry and light artillery,) 86,428; trousers, mounted men, 51,860; trousers, foot, 480,188; drawers, pairs, 500,051; flannel shirts, 213,780; shelter tents, 12,728; great-coats, 61,806; booteds, pairs, 123,566; boots, pairs, 25,816; stockings, pairs, 48,426; leather stocks, 44,689; uniform hats, 48,794; forage caps, 170,416.

It is said that counterfeit fifty cent postage notes have been put in circulation. The front side is not a good imitation of the genuine, and on the reverse the figures "50" are upside down. The "50" in the corners of the front side have been stamped on separately, and the green ink used strikes through to the back, and shows on the white paper.

The Jackson *Mississippian* denies the report that Gen. EDWIN PRICE, son of "Old Pap" PRICE, had resigned his commission in the Confederate service, returned to Missouri, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It says he had no command in the army, was merely an officer in the Missouri State Guard, long since disbanded.

Gen. VAN DORN has been tried by Court-Martial for his conduct in the battle of Corinth, and acquitted. One charge against him was drunkenness.

One of the last acts of Gen. SHERMAN, upon leaving Memphis for the field, was to pass an order condemning the proposed issue of shinplaster currency by the city. He believed the act unconstitutional, and thought that postal currency would soon be circulating plentifully. If they must have circulating medium, he recommended that dollar packages of cotton now worth fifty cents a pound, be made up and used as such medium. He said: "If cotton be not a king, it has the genuine stamp and makes money—is money; therefore, use it instead of small bits of paper."

According to the Abbieville (Miss.) correspondent of the *Grenada Appeal*, the Confederate soldiers now pray mightily for a battle, and add a petition *that their foe may have plenty of blankets.*

A very important decision, touching the rights of citizens under the draft, has just been made at Harrisburgh, Pa. The case was one in which the Commissioner of Lancaster County had drafted an excess of men over the quota of his county. JOHN MARKLEY, one of this excess, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge, in a very elaborate opinion, decided that the draft over the quota was illegal and void, and that the prisoner must be discharged. He also decided that those who had consented to become substitutes for any of those drafted in excess of the quote could not be allowed to return from the service with which they had voluntarily entered.

There is much activity in real estate in the interior of New-York. Large sales are noted at Troy and Rochester.

There is trouble with the coal diggers in Western Virginia. They are on a strike, and consumers are driven to extremities to provide the necessary supplies.

CHARLES T. HADGES, a citizen of Spencer, Roane County, Western Virginia, and for some time past prominent as the leader of a guerrilla gang, met with a terrible fate a few days since. Some Union dragoons rode up to his house, called him out, and in the presence of his wife and one or two small children, (the only members of the family at home,) shot him dead. They then dismounted, and set fire to his clothes, actually burning his body to a crisp.

CHARLES WIMAR, an artist, well known in the West, died in St. Johns on Sunday last.

In an action brought against ANTONIO BAGLIOLA to recover for purchases made by Mrs. BAGLIOLA, the General Term of the Superior Court have held that where a husband notifies a tradesman that he will not be responsible for his wife's purchases, the onus of proving that the goods afterward sold to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, rests upon the tradesman. The General Term of the Supreme Court, per PECKHAM, J., have now affirmed the opinion of Justice BARNARD at Chambers, holding that, within the meaning of the concert-saloon act, lager-bier is not "beer."

There was great buoyancy in Stock speculations yesterday, and prices rose on the Railway Shares 1¼@2½ ₩ cent. Gold advanced to 132¼.

The trade in Breadstuffs was less extensive yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn advanced early in the day, but closed heavily. Cotton was in moderate demand at steady rates. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at uniform quotations. Fish, Fruit, Oils, Salt, and Tobacco, were less active. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Halleck's Report—Military Operations of Four Months.

We copy from the *Tribune* Gen. HALLECK'S report of the operations of the Union army since he became its Commanding General,—a period of but little over four months. It is a clear, unimpassioned statement of facts, with few comments, and these merely such as any intelligent reader would have made for himself. It has very great historical value, for it covers the most critical period of the war,—that which followed Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retreat from his position on the Chickahominy in front of Richmond, extending to the date of his removal from command. Every reader of this document will see at once that it involves and very seriously impugns the military reputation of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The first necessity, in Gen. HALLACK'S judgment, after the retreat of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the James River, was to unite his army with that of Gen. POPE—neither force being strong enough for either an advance upon Richmond or for its own defence against the rebel army which lay between them and could attack either at pleasure. Gen. HALLECK visited Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters for consultation, and being unable to send Gen. MCCLELLAN as many fresh troops as he deemed essential for an attack upon Richmond, he ordered him, on the 3d of August, to withdraw his entire army from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek, for the purpose of joining POPE at Fredericksburgh—giving him at the same time complete control of all the transports in the James River and Chesapeake Bay. On the 5th, he received from Gen. MCCLELLAN a *protest* against this order, in which he argued with great warmth against its wisdom. On the 6th, he replied to it. Both documents are appended to the Report, and it must be universally conceded that Gen. HALLECK'S reply, couched in calm and most respectful language, is a complete and overwhelming refutation of the arguments which Gen. MCCLELLAN had offered instead of obedience to the order of his superior. It was not until the 14th of August that Gen. MCCLELLAN obeyed the order issued eleven days before.

That interval of eleven days was devoted by the rebels to preparations for a movement intended to crush Gen. POPE before he could be reinforced by the Army of the Potomac. Gen. BURNSIDE, at Newport's News, being ordered on the 1st of August to transfer his troops to Aquia Creek, landed them there on the night of the 3d. The details of Gen. POPE'S manœuvres, first to detain the rebels in their advance until he could be joined by MCCLELLAN, and then to hold as much of the ground before Washington as he could, are deeply interesting, and bear testimony to the vigor and energy of Gen. POPE, and to the skill with which his movements,

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when harassed by the enemy on every side, were planned and executed. The delay of Gen. MCCLELLAN in arriving made it necessary to change his place of landing from Aquia Creek to Alexandria. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, "for some unexplained reason, *did not comply*" with an order of Gen. POPE directing him to be at Brisiow's Station on the 27th,—and his corps, therefore, did not participate in the battles of the 28th and 29th, which were the decisive engagements of this brief defensive campaign. Gen. POPE'S forces, however, succeeded in escaping the destruction intended for them, and fell within the defences of Washington. Upon this Gen. HALLECK makes the following comment:

"Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defence. *Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.*"

It is for Gen. MCCLELLAN to explain the reasons of his delay in obeying the order of the 3d of August. He knew its object:—he knew the peril in which POPE would be placed by a movement of the rebels in force against him:—and he must have known the absolute necessity of a vigorous and rapid transfer of his troops in order to give him the succor and support required. For *eleven* days he made no attempt to obey the command, and it was then ten more before he reached the point to which he had been ordered. In the absence of explanations it is not easy to reconcile this delay with his duty to his superior officer or with fidelity to the cause he professed to serve. Whatever may have been its motive, this delay saved the rebel army of JACKSON and LEE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was next ordered into Maryland to expel the army of Gen. LEE which had crossed the Potomac and effected a lodgment there. He moved on the 5th of September, fought the enemy on the 14th with success, driving him behind Antietam Creek, where he fought him again on the 16th and 17th—defeating and driving him completely back to the Potomac, and having hemmed him in within very narrow limits on that river, Gen. HALLECK remarks that "on the 18th *neither party renewed the attack*"—though he gives no explanation whatever of this neglect on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S part:—"and in the night of the 18th and 19th, Gen. LEE withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac"—without the slightest attempt at molestation from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S victorious army which lay within two miles of the river. Nor did Gen. MCCLELLAN move at all from that position, in spite of peremptory orders, until the 26th of October. The only remark of Gen. HALLECK upon this extraordinary conduct is, that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was *a matter of great disappointment and regret.*" On the 5th of November Gen. MCCLELLAN was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. BURNSIDE appointed in his place.

Gen. HALLECK, in the remainder of his report, gives an excellent synopsis of the military operations in the other Departments, which it is not necessary to repeat. He closes his report with some brief but important remarks upon the failure of our armies to reap the fruits of the victories they have achieved, and upon the causes of this fatal defect.

Marshal MARMONT, in his treatise on the principles of Military Science, says that "Generals who gain battles are less rare than those who know how to profit by victory. An ordinary General," he adds, "is only struck by the losses he has experienced, and hardly has a suspicion of those of the enemy; *hence arise fatal indecision and timidity, instead of confidence, which everything would authorize.*" This, we suspect, explains the failure of which Gen. HALLECK speaks, much more accurately than the reasons which he assigns. We lack Generals who "*know how* to profit by victory." "NAPOLEON," adds MARMONT, "was the first in an epoch who has drawn from victory all the consequences of which it is susceptible. *After gaining a battle he marched with rapidity in pursuit of the enemy*, in order to obtain easy successes, and to rob him of the little confidence which remained. With such a system a new battle was rarely necessary to attain an important end." It is very evident that our Commanding Generals have not hitherto been of this stamp,—though it is but fair to add that in this particular the rebels have been equally deficient with ourselves.

The Rebel War Policy for the Incoming Year.

The remarkable outburst of passion manifested in the rebel Congress when news was received of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, will not easily be forgotten. Resolution after resolution was introduced for the consideration of the body, each more violent than the one preceding it, but all breathing a desperate and volcanic excitement that threatened to alter the whole aspect of the war by making it one of indiscriminate, unsparing and implacable slaughter. The black flag was to be raised. No quarter was to be given. It was to be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," till the South was exterminated or the North driven back in defeat.

But the subsidence of all this passion was as sudden as its rise had been violent and demonstrative. The resolutions, after smouldering a few days in the hands of a Committee, were quietly extinguished, and the whole matter was referred to JEFFERSON DAVIS to take such action upon it, as in his judgment might seem best. There was more wisdom in this course than rebel politicians ordinarily exhibit. JEFFERSON DAVIS was left to treat President LINCOLN'S Proclamation in a purely military light, and to exercise his discretion as to the best mode of protection or retaliation.

Mr. Davis has since made no sign by which we can anticipate with certainty the course he has laid out for the Confederate Government. Perhaps he deems it more dignified, as the Proclamation is at most now merely a threat—a threat to punish rebellion if it be persisted in after the 1st of January next—not to reply by threatening back again, but to wait till the *dies iræ*, the day of wrath, arrives, and then meet the President of the United States in the spirit manifested by the rebel Congress, or in a worse one, if anything worse is possible outside of pandemonium. We say, this may be the course Mr. DAVIS' counsels are taking. We have seen it intimated that a number of prominent Confederates, of once high position before the whole country, have written an earnest protest to Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet against the policy of the Proclamation, and urged its withdrawal on grounds of highest humanity. But we doubt this altogether. All intelligent men of the South understand too well the temper of the Administration to suppose *their* overtures would produce effect, where the influence of the so-called "Conservatives" of the loyal States had failed. Besides, they would have anticipated the reply of the apt and ready President, that the interests of "humanity" they professed to have at heart would be effectually and instantly secured by the Southern States grounding the arms of rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS evidently keeps to himself the policy with which he means to meet the President's Emancipation measures on the 1st of January. In this he is wise; for he will not then be committed to a programme greater than he can perform. It would be awkward if he had threatened to exchange no more prisoners after the first of next year, but to hang all then in his possession and thereafter to be taken, if the first of the year found his own capital and a large part of his army in Union hands. But with all his caution, Jeff. DAVIS will have to declare some policy on this subject on the 1st of January. The unanimity of his Congress for extreme action, and the instant and unanimous adoption of measures by the Virginia Legislature favoring the execution under State laws of every man, soldier or citizen, captured in that State acting under the President's Proclamation, is evidence of a general and violent public sentiment that Mr. DAVIS cannot well disregard. This sentiment is extending, we see, into other States. Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has lately issued a proclamation on the subject, in which he urges the enrollment of all white males in the State between the ages of 16 and 65, "to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies (the United States) seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January next." And as to the mode of redress in case this Home Police secures any national captives, the Governor says: "All persons who may be taken in any attempt to produce disturbance among our slaves, or resistance to their masters, *whether under commission, or by orders from United States authority or not*, shall be, if arrested by any State troops, or State Police, *handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons.*"

If any United States soldiers are captured and hung by order of the Governor of South Carolina, retaliation must be made on any South Carolinians that may fall into the hands of the Union army. And for the lives of prisoners thus taken, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will have to demand reparation. In this way, whether willing or not, the rebel President will be compelled to indorse the brutal and sanguinary programme of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, or suffer a breach between the Confederate Government and those States, that will be fatal to all hopes of unity and independence. There can hardly be a doubt that the position of our armies will be such on the 1st of January next, that any attempt of the Confederate Government to inaugurate a bloody and revengeful code on the subject of military emancipation, will bring infinite disaster on the rebels. So that in either event, whether Mr. DAVIS yields to South Carolina and Virginia, and goes with them together to destruction, or refuses, and they all go by different roads to ruin,—the end will be the same. They will perish, and the black flag they themselves raised will fitly mark their resting-place.

The Missouri Execution Again.

We find the following paragraph in the Troy *Daily Times*, of Friday last:

"THE CASE OF GEN. MCNEIL.—We perceive that some of our metropolitan cotemporaries are squeamish about Gen. MCNAIL'S action in shooting ten men in Missouri, in retaliation for *the supposed murder of a Union guide.* They seem to regard it as of a piece with that sort of retaliation which JEFF. DAVIS proposes. This would, perhaps, be a fair criticism if the persons executed were regular soldiers of the Confederacy. Such was not the case. *They were guerrillas—land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort.* They were not fighting in regular modes of warfare, but in entire opposition to them—murdering helpless, unarmed men, ravishing woman, burning houses, and plundering everything upon which they could lay their hands. By common usage among nations, their lives were forfeited; Gen. MCNEIL would have been justified in having them shot, even had the outrage for which they suffered never been perpetrated. *Our cause is not likely to suffer from too much severity toward the enemy, but from the contrary weakness.*"

"Severity toward the enemy" is one thing,—and the lawless, unregulated killing of individuals of the enemy who fall into our hands, is quite another. We are in favor of "severity" toward the rebels,—and we agree with our Troy namesake in the opinion that our cause is likely to suffer, as it has already suffered, from the "contrary weakness." But military severity has its laws, and it is of the utmost importance to those who resort to it that these laws should be carefully observed. There are certain practices in warfare which the whole world is agreed in considering infamous. No matter what the character of the war may be, nor how righteous the cause, no belligerent can kill the wounded, slaughter enemies who have surrendered, or butcher prisoners, without calling down upon his head the lasting execrations of the civilized world.

It is quite possible that the men shot by

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Gen. MCNEIL were precisely what the Troy *Times* describes them—"guerrillas, land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort,"—and that as such they deserved death. But it is very certain that it was not for these crimes that they were shot. Neither their character nor their infamous deeds had anything to do with their execution. If ALLSMAN had been produced within the specified ten days, they would have lived—in spite of their crimes; and so far as appears, they would have died for his non-appearance, if their characters had been perfectly spotless.

Their execution, if it had any military character at all, was an act of professed retaliation, and as such we are bound to judge it. Nor should we permit our righteous animosity against the rebels to swerve us from a just and candid judgment. If it was not an act of retaliation, it was simply a killing, without trial, without even an accusation of crime, of ten unarmed prisoners. And as an act of retaliation we do not believe it can be justified by any recognized rules of war, or by any precedent which friends of the Union cause would not be ashamed to quote. There was no proof, in the first place, that ALLSMAN had been murdered—he had simply disappeared. No communication, moreover, was had with the rebel General who was responsible for his fate; no demand was made upon him for his return, nor is there the slightest evidence that he ever knew of the meneced retaliation. It is impossible to admit, for a moment, that retaliation of any sort can be practiced with such an utter absence of the forms and safeguards requisite to distinguish it from simple murder.

We beg the Troy *Times* and other friends of the Government, not to fall into the mistake of supposing that it needs such support as Gen. MCNEIL was giving it when he shot those men, or that it can afford to adopt the practice of the rebels as the law of its own action. It holds, as they do not, a place among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, and is thus amenable, both in peace and war, to the laws and usages which have their sanction. It is in no such peril as will warrant it in throwing aside all such restraints, or in disregarding, as of no moment, the just censure of the Christian world.

A VERACIOUS ITEM FROM ENGLAND AT LAST.—If it were not that perhaps one man in a hundred of the people of England may doubt the correctness of the London *Herald's* statement that a "recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four *French guillotines*, consigned to a confidential agent of President LINCOLN in New-York," we should not think it necessary to confirm its accuracy. But we have been assured by Mr. ARROWSMITH that it is literally true. He further states that the twenty guillotines mentioned are only the first installment of twenty thousand which Mr. LINCOLN has ordered; and moreover that all of these guillotines are of the kind which Mr. GEORGE SANDERS once desired to see in operation—"guillotines worked by steam!" Mr. ARROWSMITH further confidentially states that it is Mr. LINCOLN'S purpose to have all these instruments erected and in full blast by the first of next year; and that then he will spare neither man, woman nor child, white, black or speckled, until like the Hibernian Napoleon, "grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sits *alone*, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own individuality."

We do not suppose that the small proportion of the English population which may be sceptical concerning the London *Herald's* story, can remain any longer doubtful when they learn the above facts. But if any of the snobs and flunkies who take the London *Herald* still remain in doubt, we can only urge them to come over here and see for themselves—first, of course, for safety sake, furnishing themselves, if nature has not already furnished them, with wooden heads.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.—We do not need to direct public attention to the report of Secretary Stanton, nor to that of the subordinate Bureau of Ordnance. The opinions of Capt. DAHLGREN, however, as given in the latter, have a positive and scientific value, possessed by the matter of no other official report with which the public has been favored. He discusses ably, and in such a way as to command the attention of the world, the important question of iron plates and ordnance, and gives some new and very interesting facts bearing upon the ever-memorable contest of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. He discourses upon the respective merits of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance, and the proper mode of arming iron-clads. Concerning harbor defences, and particularly those of this port, he gives some valuable suggestions. He thinks "that a trustworthy and thorough defence can only be made by a harmonious and just combination of forts, iron-clads and rams, with such other minor auxiliaries as may be contributed to the general purpose; singly, neither would be effectual." And he indicates the defences that are necessary for the protection of the main passage to the City of New-York. Coming from the source they do, these suggestions certainly merit an equal attention from the Government to what they will receive from the citizens of the commercial metropolis of the country.

AID FOR STARVING LANCASHIRE.—We are very much pleased that the Chamber of Commerce has taken in hand the duty which we have repeatedly urged upon it, of practical action in the matter of sending relief to the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England. A special meeting to consider the subject was held on Monday last, and on that occasion a Committee of seventeen of our most eminent citizens were appointed to bring the thing into shape; and they have now called a meeting of "gentlemen interested in the subject," at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, "to take action in the matter." We trust the meeting will be a full one, and that all those who have expressed themselves anxious to contribute to this pecu-

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liar and international charity will be present to offer practical and feasible suggestions and donations.

Beside the meeting on Monday of the Chamber of Commerce, there was a meeting of British residents at the British Consulate on Friday last, for the same purpose, at which a Committee of about twenty-five well known and influential British residents was appointed to raise contributions for the relief of their distressed countrymen. We presume it will be considered wisest that each of these two bodies should act by itself in the premises.

We do not think it would be judicious for the Chamber of Commerce, at least in the first instance, to make an appeal for aid to the general public. It would be very easy to raise a first contribution from the mercantile and well-to-do classes alone, without calling for very small subscriptions. It would be injudicious, also, as we remarked once before, to think of sending *money* to Lancashire while Exchange rules at 145 per cent. It would be better to load a vessel with supplies, and give the suffering operatives relief in the shape of actual food. But we suppose these and cognate questions will be fully and intelligently discussed at the meeting this afternoon.

It is a remarkable and noteworthy fact, which we may here state, that before the subject of sending relief to Lancashire had been publicly broached in this country at all, there was a very general impression among the Lancashire sufferers themselves that they would soon obtain relief from America. This latter fact is brought out in a letter published recently in the Washington *Chronicle*, and dated London, Nov. 18. It has this paragraph:

"You may be surprised to find that among the half-starved, out-of-work cotton laborers of Lancashire, *there is a very strong impression that they will soon receive munificent relief from the United States. They expect this in the shape of grain*, and evidently remember the liberal and seasonable relief which America sent to Ireland in 1848. If the United States could be reached on foot, half a million men, women and children, from the cotton districts here, would have found their way, months ago, to the land of the free and the home of the brave. In their present feeble condition they would be of little use anywhere."

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. .

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, was boarded by the Press news yacht off Cape Race at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and late news, with commercial telegrams, through STOKES'S agency, put aboard.

The "Alabama" Spoken.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The British bark *Mary*, at Queenstown 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 30, lat. 41°, lon. 69° 30', the rebel steamer *Alabama*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No Change Contemplated in the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

NO WINTER QUARTERS

The Rebels Falling Back for the Defence of Richmond.

Arrangement of the Senate Standing Committees.

APPOINTMENTS SENT IN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

NO CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

In order that the over-credulous may not be deceived by the *canard* hatched in the opposition Press, alleging a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, it is proper to state that Gen. BURNSIDE never possessed the confidence of the Government more than at present; and that since his recent visit to Washington, this confidence has resulted in a very great increase in his powers, and in his liberation from many of the restraints under which he previously labored.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

All stories to the effect that the Army of the Potomac will go into Winter quarters are sheer fabrications, originating in ignorance of the spirit which animates the Government. There will be no cessation of effort till the rebellion is beyond the power of inflicting farther mischief. Whatever inconvenience the army may have suffered from scarcity of supplies, is now removed.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK ON RICHMOND.

Our advices from Falmouth and Fredericksburgh confirm the information lately received, that Gen. LEE is removing a large portion of his forces southward, and concentrating them in such a manner as to be able either to march to the relief of Richmond, in case of an attack in flank, or to act as a reserve in case of an assault on Fredericksburgh.

THE SOUTH SICK OF THE WAR.

Information reliably derived from rebel neighborhoods, leave no room for doubt that the rebel masses, including both citizens and soldiers, are at last thoroughly disgusted with the war, and anxious to be relieved at almost any price. The severe tension of the last two years is now beginning to react visibly; and it is impossible that the reflex of feeling and sentiment shall not soon sweep the leaders from the positions they have attained by a mixture of force and fraud.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the President designs sending to Congress a Supplementary Message, when it shall be ready to proceed to business, and that there are many reasons why such a communication can be made more satisfactorily at that period than at present.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations to-day sent to the Senate by the President, was that of Judge DAVIS for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. There were also a large number of reappointments submitted. The Senate went into Executive session, and after referring these nominations to appropriate Committees, adjourned. Among these appointments are Gen. FREDERICK STEELE for Major-General, and Col. HARDEE and Capt. DU BOIS for Brigadier-Generals—all of New-York.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt bill, which was postponed last session, comes up as the special order on Monday next, the 8th inst. Senator FOSTER, who reported the bill, and Senator HARRIS, who is also favorable to this important measure, will use their best efforts to bring it before the Senate, with the purpose of getting definite action. Unless the friends of this measure in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia move at once the bill must inevitably fail; and yet it only requires united and vigorous action on the part of its friends to secure its passage.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. HOOKER has solicited from Secretary STANTON a command in his Grand Division for Gen. STONE, of Ball Bluff notoriety. In reply the application was indorsed "not granted."

VENEZUELA.

The Secretary of State has disapproved the action of Mr. CULVER, our Minister to Venezuela, in recognizing the Revolutionary Government of Gen. PAEZ.

ABUSES OF THE WAR POWER.

Among the prisoners just released from the Old Capitol, under Gen. MARTINDALE'S recent order, is a young man named CLARK, a resident of New-York, who has been working in North Carolina, and who undertook to return to his home on foot. He was arrested on entering our lines, and kept several weeks in prison at Alexandria without an opportunity for examination; and then transferred to the Old Capitol, where he has remained for several more weeks without any chance of making his case known. By the kindness of one of the prison officials he was enabled to secure the attention of the Commissioners appointed by Gen. MARTINDALE to examine into the cases of those in confinement there; and as soon as an examination took place was discharged as unquestionably loyal.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSON.

Senator BROWNING is announced by many to be the destined successor of Secretary SMITH in the Department of the Interior, and it is said that the latter has expressed an opinion that he may be the successful candidate.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Commissioners recently appointed by the acting Governor of this District to examine the prisoners confined in the Old Capitol, and discharge those against whom are found insufficient charges, have no power to interfere with cases when the arrest has been made by order of the Secretary of War.

When the old cases are disposed of, it is intended that all prisoners arrested shall be at once examined, and none detained without clear cause for action.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. KING was present to-day as a member of the Porter Court-Martial, and the proceedings commenced by a decision that the Court should be open. The charges and specifications were read, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS GETTING SCARCE.

An evidence of the exhaustion which is now being severely felt in the South, is the increasing scarcity of the secesh newspapers. Of the more influential of them, but a few are now printed, and the people at large are rarely able to obtain them.

GEN. BLUNT'S SUCCESSES.

Kansas men are greatly gratified by the recent successes of Gen. BLUNT in the West; and point with pride to the exploits of a few thousand Kansas troops, under a resolute commander, who traverse the enemy's country at pleasure, always amongst enemies, yet often fighting and defeating greatly superior numbers and always scattering and demoralizing the enemy as they go.

The friends of Gen. BLUNT intend to hold Secretary STANTON to his noble pledge—that he always rewards gallantry and enccess in the field by promotion; and will ask for Gen. BLUNT the rank of Major-General, for the responsibilities of which he has proved himself so capable.

ESTIMATED PRICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The distribution among the members of both Houses on the first day of the session, by the Street Railroad Company of this city, of complimentary passes over their road, would seem to indicate that the Corporation in question does not consider itself as safe against amsndatory legislation as its fnglemen declare, and is indicative of the value which snch companies place upon the consciences of legislators. It may be that a five-cent ride will convert a member of Congress into a tool of a Corporation; but we estimate the virtue and the sense of our representatives at a higher rate.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the effect that LITTLE CROW, principal Chief of the Sioux Indians, has left Dacotah with twenty-five hundred warriors, for Devil's Lake, where it is said preparations are being made for a grand attack on the frontier settlements by the hostile Indians of the Northwest.

PAPER FROM INDIAN CORN HUSKS.

Commissioner NEWTON, of the Agricultural Department, received this morning from Dr. A. R. A. VON WALSSACH, Director of the Imperial Printing establishment in Vienna, a number of specimens of paper, manufactured from the husks of Indian corn. Also, specimens of yarn, linen cloth, &c., made out of the same material. Also specimens of maize flour, (the only nutritive substance of the corn-shucks) obtained from the *mass*.

The paper has the appearance (and apparently the durability) of parchment, and for printing purposes is excellent, as is shown by some of the samples which have been thus used—the impression of the type being a great deal clearer than on paper manufactured from cotton rags.

The most remarkable thing in regard to the process of its manufacture is simplicity. The humblest laborer can learn the process of manufacture after an hour's instruction, and is enabled to effect the production of any of the above-named articles in the cornfield itself, without the slightest expense.

In view of the high price of paper for printing purposes and the scarcity of material for its manufacture, the introduction of this article into the market would work a complete revolution in the production of the article.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The resolution of Senator MCDOUGAL, introduced yesterday, calling upon the Attorney-General for a return of the sums of money paid for the investigation of the land titles in California, and other legal services connected therewith, is a drive at the present Secretary of War, who, it is said, was employed and received in some of those cases upwards of $25,000.

It appears that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a very large number of Midshipmen to the Naval Military Academy without authority, and a resolution was yesterday offered in the House calling upon him for information. It is also stated that appointments have been made from localities where the parties did not reside. There is a good deal of feeling among the members in regard to the matter, and they are determined to probe it to the bottom.

A SICK SOLDIER DYING IN PRISON.

An invalid soldier was recently sent here without the proper pass, and was thrown into the guard-house, while suffering from an acute diarrhœa, and left in an unfurnished cell, without attention for several days, till he was finally found dead one morning on the floor. Such a case is a disgrace to the authorities, and should receive rigid investigation.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Several hundred convalescents were to be sent to-day to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac, from the hospitals here.

A number of sick will also be removed to Philadelphia and New-York to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. ELWOOD.

A good deal of excitement is caused by the suicide, last night, of Capt. J. E. ELWOOD, an inmate of the Carroll Prison, adjoining the Old Capitol. Capt. ELWOOD was an officer of the regular army, and was for some time Mustering and Disbursing Officer, but about a month preceding his arrest, was relieved and placed on duty in New-York. While there he was selected as Colonel of one of the New-York Regiments, but shortly afterwards was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and committed to this prison, in which he has been kept in close confinement for about three months. He was a native of Pennsylvania, known to a large circle of acquaintances, and very popular among his friends, and great complaint has been made in consequence of the rigor of his confinement upon unknown charges. This last feeling will be somewhat modified when it becomes known that his guilt, generously disbelieved by partial friends, was acknowledged during his confinement, in a written confession of frauds on the Government, which he afterwards endeavored to recall, but was unable to rescue from the inexorable grasp of the War Officer. The suicide was committed by severing the jugular vein with a pocket knife, and he was this morning found dead in his cell. A military inquest was held on the body.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Nine white and two colored men were captured lately at Kettle Bottom Shoals, on the Lower Potomac, while trying to cross the river into Virginia. A rebel mail was also captured. The parties were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CLOTHING DEALERS ARRESTED.

Col. BAKER to-day caused the following clothing dealers, of the "Jewish persuasion," to be arrested and confined in the Central Guard-house, for purchasing uniforms of deserters and supplying them with plain clothes instead, thereby facilitating their escape: Wm. Wolfshumer, Charles Hallen, Wasenshaing, B. Trothman, S. C. Merrill, D. Eichengreen, J. Eichengreen. Proof was procured by detectives dressing in uniform and engaging in the traffic followed by these persons.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

The small-pox is raging among the contrabands at Alexandria, Va., and a new hospital, designed especially for their accommodation, is being erected there. The deaths among the negroes from this disease, during the past week, averaged nine daily.

DISMISSALS AND PROMOTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 306.—*Extract.*—The following officers, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States:

Assistant-Surgeon DWIGHT REGOLES, Twelfth Virginia Volunteers; to date from Nov. 22, 1862.

The following promotion is published for the information of all concerned:

Dr. W. O. BALDWIN to be First Assistant-Surgeon of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, vice Assistant-Surgeon E. G. LANE, resigned; to date from Nov. 24, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 307.—*Extract.*—The following officers are dismissed the service of the United States:

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Sweetser, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for incompetency, to date Oct. 3, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. O'NEILL, Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 10, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Surgeon C. L. HEUSTIS, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Nov. 3, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. LOND, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for intemperance and neglect of duty, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon [illegible], One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 12, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-Martial trying FITZ-JOHN PORTER met again to-day, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig. Gen. ROSSEAU, Inspector-General of PORE'S army, and read. In connection with the violation of the ninth article of war, he is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior, in front of the enemy—failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank or rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centerville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August; this at or near Centreville Station, on the 29th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the fifty-second article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle; there and then shamefully disobeying and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, &c. To these charges Gen. PORTER pleaded "Not guilty."

RECENT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, of the particulars of his recent expedition into the waters of Matthew's County, Va., in connection with the land forces under Brig-Gen. NEGLEY.

On the night of the 22d ult., he received on board of his steamer, the *Makaska*, 300 infantry, under Maj. CUNNINGHAM, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and accompanied by the *Gen. Putnam* and a small brig, the *May Queen*, on which latter vessel he mounted a rifled howitzer, sailed for Mob Jack Bay. On arriving at East River, the land forces were disembarked at a fine wharf two miles from Matthews Court-house. To the land forces twenty seamen with a 12-pound Dahlgren were added, and this expedition scoured the surrounding country, destroying vessels, &c.

The *Putnam*, with a howitzer boat, and a detachment of seamen from the *Makaska*, continued on up the river on a similar expedition. Before returning, the two together destroyed twelve saltworks, and between three and four hundred bushels of salt, burned five schooners, two sloops, and a number of scows and boats, and captured a lighter, and twenty-four large canoes, some of them capable of carrying twenty-four men each. They also destroyed a staunch vessel on the stocks, said to have been designed for a privateer.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner *Annie Dees* by the United States gunboat *Seneca*, on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade of Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels of turpentine, and 68 barrels of resin. Among those on board of her were four persons, believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade there.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

The Commissioner also decides—The articles produced by job printers, lithographers and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty, as manufacturers. Job printers, engravers and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Representatives COVODE and GOOCH, members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, having heard unfavorable accounts respecting the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, visited it this afternoon for personal inspection. They found that a large number of soldiers there are totally incapacitated for active service, and should be promptly discharged; while they discovered abuses which they will make an early effort to have removed. They attach no blame whatever to Col. BELKNAP, the officer in charge, being satisfied that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. There are over 10,000 convalescent recruits, &c., at the camp, of whom 2,000 are from Pennsylvania.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if the provisions of the act passed last session, making appropriation for the purchase of land, &c., in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., have been executed; and if not, why not. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of R. I., (Rep.) the Standing Committees of the Senate was appointed the same as the last session.

Mr. SUMNER takes the place of Mr. SIMMONS on the Committee of Finance, and Mr. ARNOLD takes the place of Mr. THOMPSON on the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. SALISBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. JOHN LANE and Mr. MEREDITH, citizens of Delaware, had been arrested and imprisoned, what charges were made against them, and all the papers relating to their arrest, &c. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Depôt of Agriculture. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses from the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into Slavery of freemen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command them, who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers, of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, (Chairman,) Foster, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Davis and Wilson.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Fessenden, (Chairman,) Collamer, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Pearce and Morrill.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) King, Morrill, Wilson of Massachusetts, Ten Eyck, Arnold and Saulsbury.

Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, (Chairman,) King, Lane of Indiana, Rice, Howard, Latham and Nesmith.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale, (Chairman,) Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Field, Kennedy and McDougal.

Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, (Chairman,) Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Powell.

Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.—Messrs. Collamer, (Chairman,) Dixon, Trumbull, Rice, Latham, Henderson and Willey.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, (Chairman,) Clark, Pomeroy, Rice, Carlisle, Wright and Harding.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, (Chairman,) Sumner, Morrill, Howard and Bayard.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Davis, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Foster, (Chairman;) Lane, of Indiana, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, and Willey.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Nesmith.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Clarke, (Chairman,) Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Field, Arnold and Latham.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, (Chairman,) Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy and Henderson.

Committee on Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Cowan, (Chairman,) Sumner, Harris, Field and Saulsbury.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, (Chairman,) Anthony, Chandler, Kennedy and Henderson.

Committee on Territories.—Wade, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Hale, Browning, Lane of Kansas, Carlyle, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon, (Chairman,) Clark and Harding.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, (Chairman,) Latham, Arnold and Harding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Various Committees were called upon for reports but none were made.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Commissioner of Patents to inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the first of January last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts are unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due and for what; also, that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his directions, specifying the amounts, etc.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the fifth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect the public property," approved July 22, 1861, so as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of $100 provided for under said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution in its present form, when Mr. HOLMAN modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The British frigate *Cadmus* left here yesterday afternoon; also, the steamboat *New-York*. Annapolis, with all the prisoners brought from City Point.

CHARLES TUCKER, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and GEORGE GUILBERT, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, died at Chesapeake Hospital on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Daily Journal*, of Nov. 25, says:

"A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The *Powhatan* and *Uncle Ben* went to sea safely last night.

Gen. D. R. JONES is in Richmond sick. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea among the 'sagacious minds' of the South.

Hon. J. E. HATCH, Confederate Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has opened a collection office at Pouchataula, and is doing a regular business.

Steamer *Hello* was run into and sunk off the Bahamas recently. She was out on Scotland for running the blockade.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of Nov. 27, says, Major-Gen. G. W. SMITH is on Petersburgh, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 29, says, the next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The same paper says: "We learn that BARNEY SHAW, recently one of Gen. WINDER'S detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 25, says: "The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to stay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. MALLORY waiting for all of LINCOLN'S ironsides to be finished?"

Closing of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the State Canals on the 16th of December.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S Opera of "LA FAVORITE" was produced here last evening to a fashionable audience, attracted by the novelty of Mme. GUERRABELLA'S appearance in a fresh part. The rôle of the heroine is, we believe, entirely new to the lady, and has been studied in more than the usual haste. It follows that Mme. GUERRABELLA does not feel entirely at her ease, especially as the music is, at best, too low for her voice. Under these circumstances the performance is entitled to a large share of allowance, which we remember, too, that it was also good of its kind, and particularly touching as a dramatic picture. Mme. GUERRABELLA'S *forte* lies in a quieter style of music and acting than that involved in the character of *Leonora*, something with dash and spirit in it—as in the last act of "TROVATORE." Nevertheless it is the privilege of a good artist to make all parts acceptable, and this we may unhesitatingly say of Mme. GUERRABELLA. In the third act, the lady introduced a rondo written by BOSCHINI, with marked effect.

It rarely happens that Signor BRIGNOLI is heard to such advantage as in this opera. He was in singularly good voice last evening, and gave great breadth and effect to the music. In the last act his *Spirto gentil* was enthusiastically encored, and in the duet of any other kind of compliment. Signor SUSINI and Signor ANCIO sustained the rôles of *Baltazar* and *Alfonso*—the latter gentleman with his usual largeness of style and wealth of voice, and the latter carefully but rather tamely. The chorus did not display much strength or precision, the orchestra, under Mr. MEZIO, was good.

"LA TRAVIATA" will be repeated on Friday evening, and on Saturday "DINORAH" will be played at the Matinée.

MR. JONES' LECTURE.—Mr. T. MASON JONES will deliver his lecture on "SWIFT and his Critics," at the Academy of Music to-night.

"DINORAH" AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S new opera of "Dinorah" will be played here, to-night, for the first and only time during the season. The expense of transporting the scenery and the inconvenience and danger to which the goat is subjected in crossing the ferry, will make it impossible to repeat "Dinorah" in the City of Churches.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ, the indefatigable and admirable conductor of this establishment, will take his benefit here, to-night. BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" is selected for the occasion.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARREÑO, the child pianist, will give her fourth concert here, to-night, assisted by a fine array of talent.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, DEC. 4.—Nos. 55, 50, 51, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 22, 23, 24.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting in Relation to the Starvelings of Great Britain.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the Cotton Districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps, Charles H. Marshall, John C. Green, Jonathan Sturges, Charles H. Weed, Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas Tileston, John J. Phelps, Ezra Nye, A. A. Low, John Taylor Johnston, Frederick S. Winston, Richard Lathers, William E. Dodge, E. E. Morgan, S. B. Chittenden, James Low.

The Granaries of the West and the Starving Poor of Lancashire.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person, well acquainted with the people of Illinois, believes that they will furnish corn for almost any number of vessels, to supply the wants of the workingmen of England—if our merchants will pay the transportation and charter the ships.

Truly yours, A. R. W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL, printed in LARGE, CLEAR TYPE.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Second-Hand Fire-Proof Safes For Sale Cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

PEIRCE—MERRICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, W. F. PEIRCE, Jr., to MARIA R., daughter of F. W. MERRICK, Esq., all of this City.

MORGAN—NORTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel Buel, WALTER S. MORGAN and SARAH E., daughter of Reuben North, Esq., all of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MYERS—BRISBEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, Mr. ALFRED MYERS, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH BRISBEN, of Tolonic, Calhoun Co., Illinois.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, after a painful illness, ALFRED MORGAN, youngest son of John and Mary Allison.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 158 West 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

BURDETT.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 2, JACOB BURDETT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 15th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, ANN MARIA TYLER, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 Bridge-place.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE BARNEY, only son of Henry M. and Louisa Fish Crane, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at No. 280 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CROMWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARTHA W., wife of Edward Bronwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Bindall, aged 34 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLOG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, of the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. JOSEPH W. KELLOG, Jr., Mr. ISAAC KELLOG, late of New-York City.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Church, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

LELAND.—At Washington City, on Saturday, Nov. 29, of chronic diarrhœa, Capt. DEXTER C. LELAND, of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. Vols., formerly of Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. Guard, aged 25 years.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, SARAH, widow of George Lawrence in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 71 Morton-st.

SCOTTEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Robert Scotten, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 297 West 22d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

VAN COTT.—At Centreville, near Washington, D. C., LIEUTENANT R. VAN COTT, son of William H. Van Cott, of this City, Second Lieutenant Hadden Guard, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Thomas G. Van Cott, No. 257 East 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, HENDRICK WESTERVELT, in the 26th year of his age, First Lieutenant Company A, New-York Marine Artillery, son of Dr. John S. and Hannah F. Westervelt, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry landing at Tompkinsville on the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from the city.

WELDING.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 72 Ross-st., Brooklyn, PAMELA, wife of John T. Welding, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the No. 7 Church Meeting-st., near 5th, on Friday, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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SUP

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862—4 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 80 bbls. Ashes, 23,181 bbls. Flour, 289 bbls. and 355 bags Corn Meal, 115,766 bushels Wheat, 101,022 bushels Corn, 5,180 bushels Barley, 48,627 bushels Oats, 2,149 bushels Malt, 2,062 pkgs. Provisions, and 676 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 659 bbls., including 329 bbls. Pots and 126 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bales at 67¾c.@68c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., the market closing firmly.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at former quotations. Stock, 817 tons Lima Wood, and 8 tons Lapan Wood.

DRY GOODS—The week's business has been extremely limited in all descriptions of goods, yet privately well supported. The auction sales have been generally well supported. The auctions sales have been spiritless, and very few goods have realized satisfactory prices, as buyers were not disposed to purchase freely, so near the close of the season. The imports continue on the moderate scale indicated by the last Custom-House weekly statement of entries.

FISH—All kinds have been less sought after, and though prices have not varied materially, the tendency of the market has been in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., but has been less active, the market closing tamely. The reported sales since our last comprise 22,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 70@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 35, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$6 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 70 @$5 85
Extra State	5 95 @ 6 35
Superfine Western	5 70 @ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 45 @ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50 @10 00

Southern Flour is improving slowly; sales 1,800 bbls., at $6 60@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $6@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales, 700 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in good demand, at $3 25@$5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, but quoted a shade higher. Sales since our last, 184,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 32@$1 62; Amber Western at $1 43@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 42½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 25, Amber State at $1 43@$1 45½; Red State at $1 40@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales, since our last, 147,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@66c. for unsound; 76c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in lese request, at 82c. @ 85c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 64c.@ 65c.; Western at 65c.@66½c., and State at 66c.@68½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less active, at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 9,250 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 65c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at uniform prices, New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are salable and firm, as previously represented. Stock of all kinds, 111,500, against 207,400 same time last year.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, at former rates. Stock, 900 bales American and 40,781 bales foreign.

IRON—Has been less active, yet stiffly held.

LATHS—Eastern have advanced to $1 40@$1 45 ₱ thousand, with light recipts and a fair demand.

LIME—Common Rockland has been in good demand, at 85c. ₱ bbl. Stock limited.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive. Common and Strained Reain, $14@$14 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $2 60 ₱ gallon; City Pitch, $13@$13 50 ₱ bbl. Stock in yard in Brooklyn, 465 bbls. Crude Turpentine; 2,597 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 16,770 bbls Tar, and 6,472 bbls. Resin.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat stricter to-day at rather firmer prices. Sales 1,500 bbls at $13 12½@13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 7¾c.@7½c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good demand at 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb., sales 2,100 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 1,750 lbs. and bbls. at 9c.@9½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at former rates. Sales, since our last, 240 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues active and firm at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and heavy at 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—The principal business has been in Turk's Island, which has been plenty, and has declined to 31c.@32c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in demand at 15c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Total sales to-day 600 hhds. including New-Orleans at 9c.@10¾c., and Melado on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive at previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported, to-day, at about previous rates. For Liverpool, Flour, 2,200 bbls. at 2s., by an American, and 2s. 7½d. by a foreign vessel, ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 25,000 bush. at 6d., in ship's bags, by an American, and 9s. by a foreign vessel, ₱ bus.; Corn, 5,000 bush. on private terms; also, by foreign vessels, 5,000 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl., with 200 boxes Bacon and 200 bags Lard at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, by an American vessel, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; also, by foreign vessels, 125 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef at 7s. ₱ tce, and 50 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by a foreign vessel, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been "A British ship, 652 tons, to Liverpool, Provisions, 32s. 6d.; a Bremen ship, 916 tons, and a Bremen bark, 682 tons, each about 700 hhds. Tobacco, to Cadiz, on private terms; a Bremen bark to Gibraltar for orders, Tobacco, 40s., and it to another port 45s.; a schooner, 238 tons, two voyages to Central America and back, $1,000 ₱ month; a brig, 241 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1,950; a British brig, 1,400 hhds., to Martinique, $1 02½ ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 170 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back $1,650 spot; 159 tons, to Naguabo, P. R., and back, $1,400; a British brig and a British schooner to St. Thomas, 80c. ₱ foot; a British brig, 169 tons, to Laguavra, $2,500; a bark, 290 tons, to Matanzas, $2,100; one (new) to Havana, $3,000; a brig, 348 tons, same port, $2,300; a bark, 300 tons, to Sicily and back, one, 44y tons, to Cadiz; a brig, 174 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—P. O. Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 21 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school services, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S BEAUTIFUL FIVE-RUNNING STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility, confirmed by the first premium at the New-York State Fair, Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Sent, free of express charges, on receipt of $5. A beautiful holiday present. Every lady should have one.

RAGS! RAGS!!

100 bales of No. 1 Domestic White Rags,
100 bales of No. 2 Rags,
100 bales of Colored Rags,
20 tons of Country Mixed Rags.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers by O. KEENEN, at 112 and 114 Nortolk-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY LOT-owners, wishing to dispose of part of their lot, may address GOEBET, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden-lane,

Corner William-st.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY

OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

—Consisting in part of—

TOYS, GAMES, PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA, BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,

AT

HINRICHS',

Late

WERCKMEISTER'S,

No. 156 BROADWAY,

Up stairs. Corner of Liberty-st., is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,

NO. 29 JOHN-ST.

FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entrée Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG,

No. 29 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS. NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SEAMEN'S SUPPLIES

SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE

NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,

No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.,

KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Unbiassed for yourselves. Goods sent free to the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Hudson-st.

E. & A. MARTIN, GROCERS, WOULD inform their customers and the public that they have removed from the old stand in Catherine-st. to the store No. 27 Vesey-st., now under the name of MARTIN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Cedar-st., corner Pine-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 50, dated Dec., 1853. In the name of Robert Phillips. Any person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; per tooth, gold, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Coal, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West-sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the tanneries generally.

JESSUP, KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers: draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 315 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game, boned turkey, larding game; wages $10 to $12. City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 81 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family—chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Call at No. 248 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 148 Bleecker-place, a few doors from 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady requiring a first-class servant as cook and laundress, may be immediately supplied with one who is thoroughly competent, and will study to please—bearing excellent testimonials from former employers, by applying to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is fully competent in every respect; can command first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., over the bakery.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 409 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 81 Ninth-st., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 56 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference as to respectability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is not in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 84 Elizabeth-place, first floor, front room, 3 doors.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; good reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 66 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant English woman who is a first-rate cook in all its branches; can get up dinners at short notice in first-rate style, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking; pastries, creams, blanc mange and larding; is an excellent pastry cook. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 141 Hudson-st., 3 doors from Christopher-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is fully competent in every respect; can command first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., over the bakery.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals Indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mokinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,300 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
600 pairs 3 point gentinella blus Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1¾ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cinta.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
4,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
600 pounds linen thread, No. 48.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
20,000 yards bedticking.
5,000 yards balmonette.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
30,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,000 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 32.
800 pounds cotton mattrs.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (3 in a nest)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
720 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
100 dozen weeding hoes.
200 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
10 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4¼ to 5¾ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
2,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
300 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
282 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are for eastern fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th Instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose; and no bid may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected, in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the articles they propose to furnish; and that the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the bidder, (or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to him, or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than ten per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR,
} Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Old Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. F. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
HENRY A. SAYRE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 37th-st.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

TREMLETT & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Clevsland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 1, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 10, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office No. 46 Wall-st., receive at par and accrued interest, bonds of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 33, 32, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 8th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st November next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 Williams-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862

Otiawe3mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York, in various sums. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 472 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent, upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 60 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 4.
(Positively the last Opera Night this Season.)
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
who will be presented Meyerbeer's new and celebrated Opera of
DINORAH,
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AN ENLARGED CHORUS,
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....First Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Corentin | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performances will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAVORITA—GUERRASELLA.

Director.....J. Grau.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5—THIRTEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
Second and last time of Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.

SIGNORA GUERRABELLA.....as.....LEONORA
BRIGNOLI.....Fernando | AMODIO.....Alfonso
SUSINI.....Balthazar | STOCKTON.....Inez
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal.....IL BALLO IN MASCHERA

The next roles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

MLLE. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinee of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Corentin | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; 5th-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.
Admission, the usual theatre prices, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

On this occasion will be produced, Bellini's Tragic Opera,
NORMA.

Signora LORINI.....as.....NORMA
Mlle. MORENSI.....as.....ADELGISA

CASE.—The immense success which has attended the performance on last Thursday at the above-named theatre prices, has induced the manager to announce one more of these popular performances, which will take place on next TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 548 4th-st.
Open daily from 9 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 10 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An Experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
.....
Capt. ALLEN, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. —,
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80. Steerage found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued and bringing out passengers from all the principal parts of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

M. G. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. G. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Dec 6
KANGAROO, Steamer.....Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown. First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNY & SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLINE MARSH, 1,600 tons burden, will leave the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAITLAND, FORD & QUICKLEAT, No. 128 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, next.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; never before 11.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Eighth time of this very successful Comic Drama,
CENTRAL PARK.

Wyndham Otis.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr Myrtle.....Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford.....Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England.....Mr. Young
Bayley.....Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a Boatman.....Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William.....Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City Policeman.....Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park Policeman.....Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry.....Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan.....Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens.....Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE. Will be repeated—SPEED THE PLOUGH, WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST.
This romantic Indian tragedy
METAMORA,
for the third time.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1862,
METAMORA,
Or, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS,
EDWIN FORREST.....as.....Metamora
Lord Fitzgerald.....Mr. J. McCullough
Lerriagton.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Waller.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Nahmeokee.....Madame Ponisi
Oceana.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1862.
EDWIN FORREST
will appear in one of his
MOST POWERFUL AND POPULAR CHARECTERS,
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON.
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
FORTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT,
Third time of Lortzing's new and successful opera,
THE POACHERS'—(DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
The production of which was received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
And has elicited the unqualified encomiums of "The Press and Public."

In addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York,
A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY
Has been engaged for this opera.
SATURDAY EVENING—Forty-sixth Opera Night,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO.

THE CHILD PIANIST.
THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
Of this truly wonderful artist, who has received the unanimous approbation of
THE PUBLIC,
THE PRESS, AND THE PROFESSION,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor,
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist and Director
SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at Piano
And Mr. F. BEEN, Flutist.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis's No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6T

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Great Preparations Made for "Opening the River"—Incidents of a Journey from La Grange to Newbern, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, ARMY EAST ARKANSAS, NEAR HELENA, November, 1862.

My last letter to you was dated at Lagrange, in Tennessee, a point whose distance from this, measured along an air line, is not greater than a day's journey for a good horse, but which, measured along the only accessible route, is further really than from Boston to St. Louis. You take the cars at Lagrange in the morning, and that same day, if lucky, you can make Grand Junction, distant three miles. That same evening the traveler leavee Grand Junction, and proceeding up the Mississippi Central Railroad, will probably "make" Jackson the next morning. At 12 noon, he takes another train, and, if no delays occur, he gets to the Mississippi River, at Columbus, the same night. From that point to this, the rate of progress is variable and uncertain, depending altogether upon the number of times the boat runs aground and the length of time reqnired in each case to get afloat; the latter operation, by the way, I have observed, depends much upon the aptitude for bluster and profanity possessed by the mate. Our mate could curse everything blue in less than no time, and, in conseqnence, our landing upon sand-bars was generally short, exceeding in no case more than twenty honrs.

The plan when we struck was, that the pilots, engineers and Captain immediately went into the cabin to take a general drink, turning the bost over to the mate. The letter commenced his part of the necessary performance by picking up a handepike and knocking down all the deck hands within reach, damning the while the Captain, pilot, river, sandbars, his eyes, in fact, everything and everybody that happened to occur to him at the moment. Then the spars were launched, and after a good deal of hauling and pulling, yo-heave-ohing, accompanied with universal cursing all around, the knocking down or overboard of a few more deck hands by the mate, and a few side fights among the deck hands themselves, the boat would be sparred off and progress reaumed, and continued until interrupted by another sandbar or a wood landing.

On our boat the passengers amused themselves as best they conld. A half dozen tables were surrounded by gentlemen, who, with figured pieces of pasteboard, were settling the possessorship of small piles of circular red and white pieces of ivory, technically known as "chips." Of course the play was only to pass the time, with just stakes enough to add a slight zest to the amusement;—in short, it was merely a "little game of poker, to kill time." At one table, I noticed a sleepy-looking individual with a broken nose, another with long white fingers and e Chatham-street cast of countenance, playing with a beef contractor of no marked expression, but whose chief virtue consisted in a well-stuffed wallet. They were having a quiet little game of poker, just to kill time, when Chatham-street dealt the contractor four "tens." Contractor endeavored to look unconcerned, and "awelled" the "pile" a dollar. He with the broken nose "passed out," and then Chatham-street, after apparently being astonished at the boldness of the other, and studying intently his "hand," remarked that he beliceed Contractor was bluffing, and then "saw" his dollar and "went" him five "better." Contractor made that "raise" good, and took one card. Chatham-street took the same number, and Contractor had the "age," when the other bet a "chip." The first "saw" the "chip" and "raised" it ten dollars. Chatham-street responded and raised him twenty-five. Contractor began to look nervous, hnt thinking the other might be "bluffing," came out with his wallet, "saw" the twenty-five and "raised" fifty. The fifty came up, and after it a raise of fifty more. Contractor grew scared, hut, after considerable hesitation, "saw" the fifty and "called" his opponent. The latter displayed four queens the game ended by Contractor leaving the table in much tribulation and disgust. A few minutes later I walked out on the guards, where I saw the gentleman with the broken nose and him of the white fingers dividing a roll of bills—each stowed a fat roll in his right-hand vest pocket, and then, with an air of calm complacency, walked in the cabin and patronized the barkeeper to the extent of a pair of whisky-straights and another of cigars.

To cut the matter of the journey to this point short, I will only add that I left Lagrange sunday morning and reached this place the next Saturday night.

I came here, intending to accompany the Grant Expedition southwards, whose object is supposed to be the much talked of movement called "opening the Mississippi River." The Northwest, having fought tolerably well during the war, and being of some slight consequence in a physical point of view, the magnates of eastern and other railroads have, it seems, at length concluded to yield to its wishes, and allow the river to be opened. Accordingly, orders to that effect were issued some two months ago, and the plan of "opening the Mississippi" was immediately commenced. The commander of the expedition, with commendable activity, instantly started for the capital of a prominent Western State, where he commenced "opening the river," by engaging rooms at the best hotel in town, where he still remains—engaged in the same business—opening the river. Other necessary operations were not neglected to insure success in opening the river. Several of the gunboats came from Memphis, and below, up to Cairo, and received a new coat of paint—all the officers of the land forces who could, immediately obtained a twenty days' furlough, and left for home, while at the same time Gen. CURTIS, in order to expedite the opening of the river, ordered Gen. STEELE, at Helena, to report immediately with all his available forces at St. Louis, which at the time, was in great danger from a regiment of guerrillas under HINDMAN at Little Rock, Ark., and who, any moment, might cross the thousand miles or so that separated him from St. Louis, and capture that city without warning.

Nor was this all that was done to make sure the process of opening the river. Gen. STEELE and command upon arriving at St. Louis, were immediately sent back to Helena by Gen HALLECK; and at the same time an expedition went down the river to capture Arkansas Post, an important rebel position a short distance from the Mississippi, on the Arkansas river. In order that so important an operation might not fail, the following special order was issued

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS, HELENA, ARK. Nov. 15, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 1.—The following signals and rules will be observed:

I. 1 whistle, stop; 2 to go ahead; 3 to command seate; 1—2 distress; 1—3 attack; 1—1 danger.

II. Boats must keep as close together as practicable and obey signals.

III. Soldiers must be as little exposed as possible, and guards must be stationed on the hurricane deck.

IV. No firing allowed under any pretense, except by command of an officer at the enemy.

V. The boats will proceed in the following order in the Mississippi River: *Hiawatha, Gladiator, City Belle, Iatan, Meteor, Ohio Belle, Gunboat, Imperial, Tecumseh, Nebraska, Rocket, Key West, Evansville, Decatur, J. R. Williams.*

If we enter White River, the *Iatan* will go ahead.

By command of Brig.-Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.
JOHN E. PHILLIPS, A. A. General.
W. H. MORGAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All these boats, laden down with soldiers, batteries and munitions of war, set forth, reached White River, and found the water so low that none of the boats could pass; and in consequence they returned. One would think that the stage of water could have been learned by less than fifteen steemboats loaded with troops; but still as the operation of "opening the river" is one of great magnitude, it includes, necessarily, many intricate movements which an amateur in strategy, like myself, cannot understand—hence it is undoubtedly the case that the late movements of boats down the river and their return, had some important part in the programme of "opening the river."

At present, the preparations here for opening the river are extensive and well advanced—we only lack troops, gunboats, the presence of the commander, munition supplies, &c. As soon as these small deficiencies are supplied, we shall proceed to open the Mississippi River.

Helena is situated in Phillips County, one of the wealthiest cotton-growing counties in Arkansas. Its population was originally 60,000, of whom 10,000 were whites, the balance slaves, and of the latter there is scarcely a baker's dozen in the entire county. Since the arrival of our forces, the negroes either have all absconded or else their masters, reduced to destitution, have been unable to support them, and have sent them away. Notwithstanding all the cotton that has been shipped from here, there are still thousands of acres lying outside our lines that never have been touched.

Here two distinguished characters have flourished—just below the town DE SOTO built a fort, whose outlines are still visible; and just back of where we are in camp is the spot where MURRELL, the great land pirate, made his headquarters. Here, too, ends the range of hills thrown up by the great earthquake which commenced at New-Madrid, and for a distance of nearly 300 miles upheaved the low river banks into a series of picturesque bluffs that will do no discredit to the wildest scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

The command in the advance is the Second Brigade, under charge of Acting Brig.-Gen. VANDEVER, formerly member of Congress from Iowa, and who, from a successful politician, has become a popular and efficient officer. His command is made up mostly of veteran troops and includes the Ninth Iowa and HAYDEN'S Battery, both of which gained a national reputation at Sugar Creek and Pea Ridge. More anon.

GALWAY.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

How Thanksgiving Day was Observed—A Festival at Fort Pulaski—Music, Feasting, Games and Dancing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1862.

The steamer *Union*, Capt. WILSON, of New-York, from Havana, with a cargo of fruit, put into this port yesterday afternoon short of coal, and through the kindness of Admiral DUPONT, her necessities having been supplied, she will leave at 8 o'clock this morning. Opportunities of sending our mails having lately become infrequent, the Post-office Department avails itself of this chance conveyance, and hearing these facts an hour before the steamer's departure, I hasten to write the TIMES whatever of interest I know. In truth, there is not much to say, and of news, in the strict sense of the word, I have not a word. But we have celebrated a Thanksgiving since I last wrote, and a brief account of the manner in which the day was passed may interest our friends at home.

Thursday, the 27th, was designated by Brig-Gen. SAXTON, the Military Governor of the Department, as a day for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and his recommendation that business should be suspended was very generally observed, not alone by the soldiers, but also by the negroes on the plantations, who have special cause for gratitude in view of the general opening of the door of Freedom to them, and to their children.

The good ole Puritan holiday was kept in the camps much in the manner that it might be at home—divine service by the chaplains in the morning, and the rest of the day surrendered to jollity of every kind, so as to make it perfectly distinct in character from the monotous round. Of good things for the feasting I saw no lack, and in the evening a walk through one of the camps revealed boards groaning beneath a weight of beef, poultry, fresh vegetables and fruit puddings, as guttering from the fare which ordinarily falls to us, I did not think could have been set out in this Department. Most of the provisions came from the adjacent Islands, the product of negro industry, and I have no doubt that the enterprise of the blacks found ample reward.

The event of the day was a grand *fete* and festival at Fort Pulaski given by Col BARTON and the officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and Company G, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. GOULD, composing the garrison. Several of these officers have the happiness of living as comfortable amid "grim-visaged war" as though they were beneath their own vine and fig-tree," having their wives with them and nothing to be desired. These good ladies became for the occasion *maires familias* for the Department, inviting all officers and civilians who could well be spared from other posts to meet with them and keep the festal day, reviving memories of home by looking upon the fort as its representative where they were assured of and received a hearty welcome.

Without being an expert in estimating numbers, I should say that as many as one thousand people availed themselves of the invitation to visit the fort during the day. The steamers *Cosmopolitan, Boston, Metamo* and *Flora* each brought a happy party to the *fete*. The three Generals in the Department, with their respective Staffs, were among the guests—Gens. HAANNAN and TERRY spending the day, and Gen. SAXTON arriving in the evening, with a large number of pretty young women, who, for this occasion only, diverted their philanthrophy from the channel in which it ordinarily flows, of blessing to the negroes, toward the young officers in the hall-room who basked in the sunlight of their presence.

The spacious terreplein of the fort furnished an admirable place for the performance of the good old English games of climbing a greased pole, catching a greased pig, running a race blindfold, with wheelbarrows, and sundry others equally comical. The meal feat, however, for utter ludicrousness, carried the palm. Three negroes were competitors for a prize of a five-dollar gold-piece, hidden in a tub of meal. They were to seek it with their hands alone, ignoring the use of their hands, which were securely fastened behind them. Five minutes were given to each man, in which to hurrow in the meal, and as their wooly heads and faces emerged from the tub, whitened with flour, the owners almost stifled with their efforts to secure the prize, the singularity of their appearance ceused laughter unto tears. Perhaps the best of all the sports was a burlesque dress parade, where officers and men appeared in the most extravagant and grotesque costumes, giving peculiar exhibitions of their proficiency in the manual of arms, and in field movements. A later parade and drill—the usual evening turnout of the whole regiment, was so excellent that in my hearing Gen. BRANNAN pronounced them unsurpassable in precision and simultaneity of movement.

Having alluded to the ball which yielded a great deal of pleasure to the votaries of Terpsichore, I have only time to mention that an excellent supper was served up in a tent 140 feet in length, to which the sea and shore paid tribute of their wealth in fish and fowl, and the guests in grateful attention. This tent and the entire inner walls of the fort were tastefully decurnted with fluwers and evergreens, and an arrangement of the names of prominent individuals, now and heretofore connected with the Department, in panels between the windows, with evergreen borders, was a pleasing feature of the ornamentation.

The festivities were continued until dawn of yesterday, and a remembrance of the occasion will be fresh in the minds of most of the participants for years to come. The ladies of the fort especially, for their graceful hospitality, will not soon be forgotten.

H. J. W.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Matter of Supplies for the Army—Condition of the Troops.

NINTH DAY.

The Court resumed its sitting this morning, at 11 o'clock. The proceedings of Saturday's session were then read by Recorder PEIRCE, after which the Court proceeded with the transaction of the following business:

Gen. MCDOWELL requested Col. SHAIVER, Chief of Staff, to lay before the Court his letter to Gen. SHIELDS, respecting the procuring of supplies for his (SHIELDS') division. This letter is dated, Headquarters, Department of the Rappahannock, June 4, 1862, and authorizes Gen. SHIELDS to take such supplies as the troops needed, and to give proper receipts for the same to those of Union sentiments; and, further than this, to subsist his horses by grazing.

Gen. SHIELDS—It was stated, at this time was at Luray, up the valley.

Question by Court—Did you or not know that supplies for the army were frequently and largely ordered to be taken from inhabitants of the country in which we were operating?

Answer by Col. Shriver, Chief of McDowell's Staff—I do. I know that Gen. MCDOWELL gave such orders repeatedly, and I have given them myself.

Q.—Was there any account kept at your headquarters of supplies seized from the inhabitants of the country by Gen. MCDOWELL'S command? If you answer Yes, where is the account?

A.—I know that orders were given to the chiefs of the Supplying Department to keep such accounts, but I do not know that it was done regularly or that the account would show all the property that was seized. I know that there were some accounts kept, but I do not know that they were kept regularly for want of returns or certificates from those who made the seizure.

Q.—What attention, if any, was given by Gen. MCDOWELL to any member of his staff under him to ascertain what certificate had been given by Quartermasters and Commissaries in pursuance of general orders Nu. 5 or 18.

A.—I have repeatedly myself called the attention of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary to the importance of a compliance with the requirements of those orders and they have as frequently replied by stating the difficulties of getting returns of the articles seized, this was done by Gen. MCDOWELL'S directions.

Q.—Have these orders with respect to returns of property seized ever been complained of?

A.—Yes, Sir, by the Supplying Department.

Q.—Do you know whether Gen. MCDOWELL gave attention to the sanitary condition or the comfort of the troops under his command? If so, what has he done upon the subject of which you have knowledge?

A.—I know that Gen. MCDOWELL was solicitous upon that subject, and by orders and communications to the Commanders and the Staff, enjoined upon them attention to the subject, and by his own inspection, and through his staff-officers, to ascertain the condition of the command in that respect.

Q.—State what was the condition of the troops under Gen MCDOWELL'S command, while you were Chief of Staff.

A.—Sometimes their condition was perfectly satisfactory, in my opinion; at other times of the forced and rapid marches the men suffered, and of course were more or less sick.

Q.—When these circumstances of unusual sickness occurred, did Gen. MCDOWELL give any special attention to the subject. If so, what?

A.—Whenever it was necessary directions were given to the Medical Department as to the disposition to be made of the sick and to provide necessaries for their comfort.

Q.—Did Gen. MCDOWELL make the instruction and discipline of his troops the subject of his personal attention and if so, state in what manner by what means, and to what extent?

Gen. MCDOWELL here requested that the testimony before the Court might be confined to one subject—the second article of the charges upon which they had been examining him during the morning. The question most properly belonged to the fourth article, which had not yet been brought before the Court.

The Court was here cleared to consult upon the question, and upon reassembling it was announced by the Recorder, that in consequence of the embarrassments to which the Court had been subjected, by the absence of certain parties it had decided to take testimony upon such points as was called forth by the answers to others.

The next question was then answered as follows:

He did use the issuing of several well-known orders by the commanders under him, and by inspections with a view to the enforcement of these orders and instructions by the correction of abuses on the spot where they came to his knowledge and endeavoring in manner to effect his desire.

Q.—How did the troops under his command compare with the troops of the other corps in respect to their discipline and discipline?

A.—I had no opportunity to make comparisons, except when a division for instance, joined his corps from abroad and became part of his command; then I found inferior in every respect to his command, so far as I recollect.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that the treatment of his officers or men was the cause of any complaint against him by them or any of them?

A.—I cannot call to mind any occasion at present, of which I had personal knowledge, I recall.

Q.—Have you been present with him (Gen. McD.,) at any engagement with the enemy? If so, when and where?

A.—I have. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, I think. At the battles of the 29th and 30th—three days more or less, at Rappahannock Station, some time in August. I do not know what date.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any complaint made by his officers or men as to his conduct in battle, and without now stating what those complaints were, name the persons making them.

A.—Not of my knowledge.

Q.—Same question repeated as to his arrangement of troops in battle?

A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Have you seen anything in his conduct or arrangement of his troops showing indecision, indiscretion, or want of proper qualities for the command of a division, corps or department, if so, state fully and particularly what you have seen?

A.—I have not; I have not known of any occasion of an engagement with the enemy of the troops of any other Commander, or portion of his own command, when he could have cooperated with them or rendered them assistance, and failed to do so; I entered the Military Academy in 1829, and remained in the service until 1840, then I resigned. I was reappointed in the service in May, 1861, and have been in the army since that time; I am not able to call to mind any particular case in which any discrimination was made over the General between the property of loyal men and rebels. Gen. MCDOWELL'S aim was to protect Union men, and to take the property of rebels without paying for the same; guards were given when it was thought proper to Union men and rebels; I do not know any other matter in relation to the conduct of Gen. MCDOWELL showing any treachery, inefficiency, or incapability. To promote the efficiency and morality of the troops, Gen. MCDOWELL made timely calls upon commanders to ascertain the condition of supplies of all kinds in possession of their respective commands, with a view to the procurement of any deficiency in the same, and by ordering the chiefs of the supply departments to take immediate measures to supply what was needed. By causing commanders of divisions to divest themselves of every unnecessary article that would require more transportation than was deemed fit and proper, and by impressing upon them the importance of reducing the amount of these articles before going into the field or on marches. In respect to discipline, by the issuing of orders, and their enforcement in every possible respect. At Rectortown, finding a detachment of sick men left there, the General took special calls to have their wants supplied, and to rebuke the Surgeon in charge for neglecting the men. In the case of some sick men, ordered to Washington from Fredericksburg, he ordered the arrest and trial of the delinquent surgeon who had them in charge.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Report of Capt. Dahlgren.

The report from the Ordnance Department, by Capt. J. A. DAHLGREN, abounds in interesting and important matter. He first orges that suitable provision of ordnance material be made for the probable future necessities of the navy, and after suggesting various other steps which should at once be taken to increase the efficiency of his department, turns to the discussion of "Iron-clads and Ordnance." He sketches the progress made by our own, as well as by the French and English Governments in the construction and the improvement of ordnance, discusses the difficulties in constructing a ship impregnable to the heaviest shot, and in working a gun of the largest calibre. In the experiments which have been made in England, he acknowledges that the advantages remain with the guns, and there, he thinks, they will continue for the present. He adds:

It would be unwise, however, to rush to the conclusion that armor is needless because the most powerful ordnance should, under skillful guidance, be able to pierce it. For even against such cannon a ship may delay the conclusive difficulty long enough to make its own guns of avail, and, when opposed to any but these heaviest pieces, will still be in effect impregnable.

The case of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* affords an illustration. No one supposes that either of these vessels could have escaped serious injury if subjected to a course of target firing from the most recent and powerful descriptions of ordnance; yet they sustained for four hours the utmost effort of each other's batteries. The *Monitor* was hardly more than scarred by the fire of the very guns which, on the preceding day, had, in a fourth of the time, acted most destructively on the hulls and crews of two fine wooden frigates. A very high official authority (Duke of SOMERSET, First Lord of the Admiralty, House of Lords, April 3, 1862,) has, to be sure, imputed the default of injury to life or limb in this combat to a lack of powder in the artillery which the two vessels carried—which is no doubt true—but it is equally true that no guns of light weight and kind now used in the British navy would have effected as much under like circumstances. These cannon are not "idle against iron-plates," as may be shown by their operations upon samples of *Warrior* targets on which they have been tried here. Nor are they rifled shell ordnance. Nor is their initial velocity as low as 900 feet, as stated by the Duke.

The 11-inch guns of the *Monitor* were designed chiefly for shells, which were computed to leave with a velocity of at least 1,250 to 1,300 feet. In the action, shot were used with an initial velocity of 1,420 feet. But since that, the same class of gun has been ascertained to be capable of throwing round shot of 169 pounds, with a charge of 30 pounds, giving an initial velocity of 1,400 feet. The 9-inch guns of the *Merrimac* were intended palnclpally for a shell of 72 pounds and a charge of 10 pounds, and therefore giving an initial velocity of about 1,400 feet. But they can be safely used with a solid shot, and 13½ pounds of powder, which produces on trial velocity of 1,290 feet. One of these guns was fired 750 times with its shell, and then five hundred times with shot and the high charge, showing no symptom of giving way after such severe usage. The Duke of Somerset more nearly approached the present state of the question, when he doubtless the capacity of plates finally to resist the action of ordnance, but was in fault in overestimating the service to be expected of the Armstrong gun.

With regard to the results spoken of as obtained in England when assign a superiority to the solid plates, it may or may not be that Capt. ERICSSON selected, or was compelled to use one-inch plates in making up his total thickness—for at that time there was very little choice in the matter, but it is certain that the practice made here proves that several plates made into one are preferable on many acc unts to one solid plate, and would be so altogether if it were not for the increased number of bolts that become requisite, and are the weakness of all such plating. Indeed, even with this disadvantage, it remains to be seen whether, by any process, a very thick solid plate can be made equal in the texture to the thinner plates. For in every instance where I have seen a solid plate pierced by a shot, the imperfection at the welds has been made manifest by their separation, although externally none such could be perceived. In this connection it may also be observed, that for want of information it is not possible for us to form a trustworthy opinion, from the incidents of the combat, of the relative powers, offensive and defensive, of the two vessels. We know the armament of the *Monitor*, and also that she was not in any way crippled by the fire of the *Merrimac*; the most telling blow was on the pilot-house, but this did not affect the immediate efficiency of the vessel.

On the other hand, we do not know to what extent the *Merrimac* was injured by the fire of the *Monitor*, nor with any certainty what guns she carried. Among those reconnoited with the Norfolk Navy-yard was a 9-inch, which, by the mutilation of sight nieces, trunnions, &c., must have been one of those which our men attempted to destroy on evacuating the yard in April, 1861. Its muzzle being broken off, induces the belief that it was also one of the guns of the *Merrimac*, which, in the official report of the proceedings of the 8th of March, is stated to have had two guns shot off. The end of an elongated shell was also found in the plates of the *Monitor*, showing that such projectiles were fired by the *Merrimac*. These facts seem to confirm a current rumor that the vessel had broach guns on the sides, and rifled guns at each end—probably 32-pounders—as we find pieces of this description used very commonly by the Confederates, of one one of the Blakely pattern, a few of which are also known to have been furnished to them. If this be true, then the metal was entirely too light to affect the *Monitor*, and with armament in a measure, but the little damage she sustained.

As so much interest was at the time attracted to the material of the shot used by the *Monitor*, and it was asserted by high authority that if she had not been resisted with those of cast iron, but had been allowed to fire the wrought-iron shot put on board for the purpose, the *Merrimac* would have been sunk, I am inclined to say a few words in order to correct any erroneous impression that may still exist on the subject. The cast-iron shot fired by the *Monitor* averaged about 166 pounds, and, being used with 15 pounds of powder, had an initial velocity of about 1,420 feet. After the action I examined both the *Monitor's* wrought-iron shot to be weighed; they were found to be 163 to 167 pounds; therefore, (with a charge of 15 pounds,) their initial velocity would have been about 1,056 feet. So shot by using the wrought-iron steel the projectile actually would have been reduced, and though in a great degree, yet to that extent, whatever it was would have increased the very cause of inadequate power—if, as generally considered, the effect of shock be proportional to the VELOCITY. Secondly, if the criticism were intended rather for the inferior tenacity of the cast iron, which was therefore assumed to lessen the effect of the cast-iron shot when compared with those of wrought iron, then I may add that the theory is directly at variance with the facts as exhibited in the practice executed under my immediate direction, and witnessed by yourself and many others. The cast-iron shot does break, and the wrought-iron is only crushed; but while the latter lodges in the 4½-inch plate, the former (both being of 11 inches) passes completely through the plate, and nearly through the wooden backing of 20 inches, making a larger hole and badly cracking the plate.

The proper mode of increasing the power of the *Monitor's* guns was to have increased the charge, which the gun was capable of enduring safely, to the extent of 30 pounds; but this was not known at the time, and all will admit that the occasion was not one when any risk was to be incurred unnecessarily. The *Monitor* only fired 42 shot, and of these, many no doubt failed to strike, from the unavoidable difficulty of aiming with perfect precision.

Setting aside the disadvantage due to a first essay in a combat of this kind, the circumstances were entirely favorable to exhibiting the full powers of iron-clad ships like the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*—the distances being short and the object but little above or below the level. When much elevation is required, particularly on account of the height of the object, the fire of any ship of-war loses proportionally in effect, by reason of the difficulty in aiming, and the vessel is also more exposed to damage; in the close ports of an iron-clad the former must be seriously aggravated, of which we had an example in the attack upon the work on the James River, when the *Galena* and *Monitor* participated, and could never make their guns tell fully as they would have done had the batteries been lower.

The operations that have been conducted here, with reference to the power of different cannon and projectiles, as well as the resistance of iron plating, have been so far satisfactory that the results derived have been consistent. Still they are liable to such qualification as may be properly due to practice upon targets only, and to some sense later on the defence, because many sources of weakness which are unavoidable in the extensive structure of a ship are undisclosed in the strong, new and well kept targets, but will appear when vessels are subjected to fire, and to the wear and tear of time and service, especially at sea. So long as the ponderous armor is merely attached to the ship, and is not made to contribute to the strength of the fabric, but severely taxes that strength, so long will there be involved a serious element of deterioration which will after a while impair the general capacity for endurance, and in the end unfit the ship for battle. In this respect, as in many others, the turret-class are to be expected from much of the preceding remark and are proposals of greater and more certain endurance under severe fire than the ordinary plated vessel. So far, they are likely to find the most fitting sphere for their peculiar powers in the less troubled waters of harbors and rivers, though the ability that has devised them may also be able to give a wider scope to their usefulness."

Capt. DAHLGREN then discusses the proper mode of arming iron-clads, comparing the respective advantages of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance. He says:

"If, in battering an iron-clad, penetration only shall be the paramount consideration and other effects merely incidental, the rifle cannon must be selected. But if the concussion and shattering of the plate and its backing be preferred, with such penetration as might be consequent thereon, then the heavy, swift, round projectile will supply the blow best adapted to such work.

So long as the present mode of plating continues, there can be little doubt that it will be most effectively attacked by cracking and breaking the iron, starting the bolts, stripping off the armor, and breaking away large portions of the wooden structure within. And to this mode of action I feel more inclined, after witnessing its effects upon a number of targets plated with solid iron, or with thin plates bolted into one—the direction of the fire being perpendicular or oblique.

The iron-clad *Galena* suffered most in this way. The fire was so well directed (distance 600 yards) that most of the shot were clustered about the middle of the side exposed, as if the funnel had served for a mark. Several remained where they had lodged in the iron plating, which, by measurement, proved to be 64-pounders; others had only dinted the armor and fallen off, while a few had passed entirely through. Seen from the outside, the damage did not appear considerable, but within it was evidently irreparable, for the entire structure of the vessel was so shattered that there was little power of resistance left.

The number of guns being very much reduced, of necessity, in iron-clads, particularly in the turrets, which will only accommodate a pair of them, it would naturally be supposed that the weight of broadside would also be limited. But the very large calibres that are likely to be adopted will so far compensate for the loss in number that the diminution of power will not be important, and in some instances there will be a gain in weight of projectile. Thus, the *Merrimac* originally threw 1,424 pounds from the broadside, and the recent changes have increased this to 2,440 pounds; whereas the *Roanoke*, which belonged to that class, and is now converted into a turret ship, will throw 2,700 pounds at an object abeam, when fully armed, and 900 pounds ahead or astern.

There must be, however, a material reduction in the celerity of fire with guns and projectiles so large as the 11-inch, whatever may be the mechanical appliances which may be brought to assist. An 11-inch gun, with a well-disciplined crew, can be fired once a minute; but there must be much improvement in any mode now suggested, before a 15-inch gun can be fired once in thrice that time. As a certain capacity for repetition is essential to the general power of a battery, there is thus involved a disadvantage which can only be compensated to any extent by the great concentration of effect in the individual projectiles. For it may be conceived that the effects of shells of 330 pounds and shot of 450 pounds, will be damaging beyond any experience in former batteries.

What may be the power of such ordnance against iron-cased ships—comparative or absolute—remains to be ascertained. This, as well as the piece itself, is yet but an experiment."

Capt. DAHLGREN thinks it behooves us to look after our coast defences promptly. Regarding this port, he says:

"My own views are, that a trustworthy and thorough defence can only be made by a harmonious and just combination of forts, iron-clads and rams, with such other minor auxiliaries as may be contributed to the general purpose; singly, neither would be effectual.

1. The principal defences by land are to be at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and upon all the little islands near the City. Whatever may be selected as the material of the interior structure, the exterior must be of iron. Lines of earthworks will also be useful in assisting and completing the position of the main work. But by no means should bare masonry be exposed to the action of rifle cannon.

2. The sites of these works should be at a reasonable height above the water, because the fire of ships always loses much of its effect against elevated objects; and iron-clads have still greater difficulties to contend with from the very limited degree of elevation which their ports permit, and the obstacles that interpose in aiming deliberately. For these reasons the forts at the Narrows are ill calculated to hinder the passage of an iron-clad, or even to withstand its direct attack; less so, indeed, than the seemingly insignificant earthworks on the elevated plateau to the left.

3. A sufficient number of iron-clads should be ready to assist the forts, and to fill in the gaps left between them.

4. With these should act the most powerful rams that can be built. Their construction to be very powerful, their lines very fine, draft moderate, filled with steam power, and impervious to shot. This description of steamer ought never to act singly; for by a skillful and timely change in direction the vessel attacked might elude the blow and leave no good opportunity to renew it for some time; a second or a third ram, cooperating with the first, would make it impossible to avoid a direct blow from one of them. It is obvious, also, that rams would be of little force in chase, unless their speed were very much greater than that of the other vessel.

Obstructions of various kinds, may also be placed at different parts of the channel.

It will be seen that I now have in view only the main passage to the city—the Raritan Bay and the "Kills" being easily defensible.

The same remarks which apply to New-York are also applicable to many other seaports, such as Newport, Portland, &c. And on the Pacific side, most especially to San Francisco, which, though remote from the scene of the present struggle, is yet worth all attention and care in fortifying it against attack, for its superb harbor should not be exposed to the least inclemency.

The greatly-increased importance of Key West, and similar islands, demands improvements in their fortifications, with a sufficient number of iron-clads and rams."

In conclusion, the positive necessity of at once instituting a school for instruction in naval gunnery, is insisted upon.

(Advertisement.)

Housekeepers are earnestly requested to give PYLE'S O. K. Soap a trial. In addition to our knowledge of its superior washing qualities, we have the strongest approval of many competent judges; and still more practical indications, in a rapidly increasing demand. The Editors of this and other dailies and weeklies are using it in their families, and can testify. Sold by grocers generally.

(Advertisement.)

"LIFE EVERLASTING."—This is a flower greatly prized by the maidens of Switzerland, but which grows on such inaccessible heights that their lovers sometimes die in the effort to reach one. In an equal degree is a Knox hat prized by an American girl on the head of father, brother, husband or lover. But fortunately he need not die to get it. Only go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

TO MERCHANTS, CLERKS, AND BOOK-KEEPERS.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesman, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by MYERS, FOWLER & WELLS, will reveal the real state of things.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & CO'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLYNN'S Patent crystallized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 3—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—A. C. Graham, New-York; Mrs Geo. A. Henry, Maine; N. C. Graham, New-York; Mr. and Mrs E. Brown, Seguard and child, London; Walter Magee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Seymour, Kenway, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roberts, &c., New-York; Hon. John Young, Montreal; Wm. Sloane, New-York; Wm. Birbeck, Hamilton T. King, Illinois; Rev. Edward S. Brady, New-York; Mr. Stuart, Belgian Consul at Charleston; Thos. Maxwell, Liverpool; Geo. A. Townley, New-York; Mrs. Townley, New-York; J. Edwards, Boston J. Binel, London. C. W., Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy and two children, New-Orleans; N. B. Strange, New-York; R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; W. C. Hedley, Quebec; Mrs Kayser, Cincinnati; H. J. Wess, London; E. Provensteel, B. Hermans and son, New-York; Mrs. Nicholas and two children, Cincinnati; Jas. Leishman, Montreal; J. W. Elder, J. W. Cunningham, Liverpool; Miss Wheeler, New-York; Miss L. Dean, England; Mr. and Mrs Dr. Gleeson, Boston; Mrs. Miller and three children, Montreal; A. Mitchell, W. Paxton, Allan, W. Ross, T. S. Ingford, England; F. B. Fowler, Peekskill; B. W. Paynter, Pittsburgh; Jas. W. Dunham, Jos. Stott, Geo. Richmond, W. F. Merrill, F. Daysters, R. K. Davey, New-York; B. Barrgel Switzerland, George W. P. Woodruffe, England; J. A. de Larsalle, San Francisco, Alex. Stuart, Sydney, N. S. W.; J. W. Jones, Cincinnati; J. R. Denning, New-York; F. Tilley, New-York; N. P. Miller, New-York; D. Deane, Pittsburgh; R. H. Smith, do; Wm. Caldwell, New-York; Robert Muno, Montreal; Joel Johnson, England; A. M. Farley, Montreal; Charles Foyden, Nassau; E. Macnamara, England; Wm Dennison, New-York; Edward Sowalsky, Paris; John McCartney, Nassau; Wm. Case, Cuba; Jul Dupuy, San Domingo; H. Germino, Brooklyn; A. Sichel, California; I. Herschmann, New-York; Wm. Sanderson, New York; James Milburn, San Francisco; Henry Hart, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell and infant, Peoria, Ill.; Mr and Mrs. Cortes, New-York; J. Charlesworth, Toronto; C. Spring, Ohio; F. Ladrade, Ohio; Thomas Giplin, England; Jos. Vogwell, do.; R. Punch, do.; J. Amos, do.; C. Haws, do.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, from Beaufort and Port Royal—Capt. J. W. Chase, Capt. W. M. McArthur, Capt. G. Lawrence, E. H. Reynolds, C. Vandervilt, Jr., F. Buckley, Mr. Sigman, Jos Stewart, H. F. Parker, Wm H. Foster, Wm. Wright, G. Wade, E. H. Tyler, O. H. Tyler, Jos Landy, J. B. Sinclair, Mr. Douglass, G. W. King, A. Whitehead, 32 in second cabin.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun Rises ... 7 08 | Sun sets ... 4 53 | Moon sets 2 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 5 55 | Gov. Island 6 44 | Hell Gate 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK ...WEDNESDAY, Dec 3

Cleared.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Ship Dr. Barth, (Bamb...) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge.
Barks Advance, (Br.,) Cann, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken; Striden, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Mary, Gibbs, Elizabethport, Victor Emanuel, (Norw...) Kubble, Liverpool, Fouch, Meincke & Wendt; Zenas Coffin, Packard, Antwerp, Starbuck & Co.; Mary Ann Peters, Sanford, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Henry Booth, Drummond, Havana, ——, John Wesley, Potter, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Wm. Hall, Baker, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall, Cardenas; Ellen Maria, Hall,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3495. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

The Chamber of Commerce Helping the Movement.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

Over Twenty-six Thousand Dollars Subscribed on the Spot and a Ship Offered to Carry the Provisions Free of Charge.

An Unknown Gentleman Gives a Thousand Barrels of Flour and $7,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Chamber yesterday at 1 P. M., PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair; Mr. RICHARDS acting as Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. PERIT read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., stating that he had deemed it his duty to join the Expedition of Gen. BANKS, and that in case of his return he should be glad to serve the Board in carrying out the reforms which he had already inaugurated, to increase the efficiency of the Institution. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee, Mr. PERIT stating that it might or might not be deemed a resignation, and that the Board might grant Mr. STEVENS a leave of absence for a term of months.

The Board elected as members WM. BELL, ALBERT G. STEVENS and J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, from the Committee appointed on the subject of the depredations of the pirate *Alabama*, submitted as the only report the Committee had to make, the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ——, 1862.

SIR: I received your letter of the 14th inst., also your letter of yesterday referring to it, inquiring, as Chairman of a Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, what measures have been taken to capture the rebel pirate *Alabama*, and also whether the Government will grant commissions to private vessels, if fitted out under promise of reward by citizens for that purpose.

An earlier reply to the inquiry of the Committee has been unavoidably delayed. The Department has several vessels in search of the *Alabama*, in addition to the flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES, in the West Indies, and other ships-of-war on the European coast. Additional force will be dispatched in this service as early as practicable.

There is no authority for granting commissions to private vessels to search for the *Alabama* or other piratical vessels or privateers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

In answer to the Chair, Capt. MARSHALL said it was desirable that the letter should be published.

Mr. A. A. LOW, from the Committee on Harbor Defences, stated that the Committee were awaiting the action of the Common Council. It was understood that the armed steamers in the harbor were considered part of our harbor defences.

Mr. PERIT had heard that the Government had made some special preparations to repel any attack that might be made on our harbor defences.

Mr. LOW offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber recommend and request the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch one or more armed steamers to cruise about the Equator and on the coast of Brazil, for the protection of American commerce at the points where our ships bound and bound from India, China, South America and California are most exposed.

Mr. LOW said it was well known that there was a narrow belt near the equator, where many vessels passing in that direction were sure to cross, and where it was very calm. The *Alabama* had doubtless, ere this, left her station in the higher latitudes in order to avoid rough weather, and would be cruising in the vicinity of the spot named. The resolution was passed without objection.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES reported from the Committee appointed to consider the subject of increasing the defences of the lakes by enlarging the canals, or to admit of the passage of ships of war of light draft. The State Legislature, he said, had promptly placed the canals at the disposal of the Government, and had passed a resolution urging the necessity of the movement. The fruits of the memorial to the President were that the matter was referred to Congress, and after a severe struggle was lost by only two majority. The matter was, however, only postponed, and was set down for decision on the 15th of December, (the present month). Since that time, the necessity for the measure had been increased by the enormous increase of agricultural products. On the food of the country borne through its lakes, this nation must rely for its strength. It was therefore more intensely important than ever that the subject should now receive attention. The President had given the matter due prominence in his Message, and with great propriety coupled it with the question of the Pacific Railroad. The President had promised to bring forward the subject in a special Message. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the pressing necessity in present crisis of our public affairs of strengthening every bond of union between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the great food-producing States of the interior, and of the especial importance to the City and State of New-York of securing, without delay, adequate channels of trade, and the most efficient means of intercourse between the distant but vital portions of the Republic, the grateful acknowledgements of this Chamber of Commerce are justly due and are hereby respectfully tendered to the President of the United States, for the recommendation, in his recent annual Message, in which he invokes the favorable action of Congress in behalf of "the earliest completion" of the Pacific Railroad, and also is forward to the measures "now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation."

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President.

AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

Mr. DENNING DUER said he had observed with gratification the movement for aid to British operatives, and that a meeting was to be held in this chamber at 2 P. M., for the purpose of forwarding that object. He thought it desirable that this Chamber should be represented by a Committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed thirty members of the Chamber to act with the meeting, with power to add to their numbers. The following are the names:

A. A. Low, C. H. Marshall, Henry Chauncey, Wm. E. Dodge, James Gallatin, Sheppard Gandy, N. L. McCready, James D. P. Ogden, Aug. C. Richards, Henry A. Smythe, Benj. R. Northrop, Moses Taylor, E. E. Morgan, Wm. S. Griffiths, Royal Phelps, J. C. Green, Ezra Nye, J. J. Phelps, H. W. T. Mail, F. S. Winston, A. T. Stewart, R. L. Stuart, Jonathan Sturges, R. B. Minturn, Thos. Tileston, C. H. Lark, J. D. Jones, James Brown, John A. Stevens, George A. Coe, S. B. Chittenden, Denning Duer, W. H. Aspinwall, G. G. Howland, S. B. Ruggles.

Mr. ROGERS suggested that the Committee have power to extend aid to France and Belgium, as well as Great Britain.

After some discussion as to the propriety of selecting so wide a field, the proposition was negatived. The Chamber cordially approved of the sentiments of Mr. HERALINE and others who expressed the opinion that the charity should be bestowed without regard to its political effect, and solely with a view to aid the needy, and that the disposition of the money should be left with the meeting yet to be held.

The Meeting to Aid English Starving Operatives.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Chamber, the meeting called in accordance with the subjoined advertisement, was organized:

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the cotton districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Chas. H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	J. Taylor Johnston
Jonathan Sturges,	Fred. S. Winston,
Charles H. Trask,	Richard Ludlow,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Thomas Tileston,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,
	James Lowe.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS called the meeting to order, and nominated for chairman, Mr. A. A. LOW. The meeting elected Mr. Low by acclamation.

Mr. LOW, however, declined to serve, and said he thought it proper that Mr. PHELPS, who had been chosen to preside at a previous meeting, should also preside at this. He, therefore, moved that Mr. ROYAL PHELPS be called to the chair, which was likewise carried by acclamation, Mr. PHELPS saying "No, no, that's unparliamentary," and declining to act. Mr. A. A. Low was then renominated by another gentleman, and again unanimously elected.

Mr. LOW reluctantly took the chair, and said he was very much obliged to the meeting for the repeated honor of calling him to the chair on this occasion. He was wholly unprepared for such an event, and had supposed that Mr. PHELPS would occupy the chair, and be prepared to introduce the subject in a becoming manner. He apprehended that no words from him were needed at this time, to introduce to the notice of the members of the meeting the facts which had come to the knowledge of our community, that on the other side of the water, in Great Britain, multitudes of poor starving men need food. The appeal came to this community when our granaries were full to overflowing with all manner of stores; when, to be sure, we are tried by all the calamities of war; when great demands are made upon this community for the suffering sick and poor of our own land. We know, through the President of the Sanitary commission 130,000 or more sick and wounded soldiers lie in the hospitals of our country. We know too how much is doing for the relief of those sick and suffering men; how constantly we hear of this kind of appeal to the hearts of all our men and of all our women; how constantly all our people endeavor to contribute to their relief. And, while these efforts are universal all over the land, we have little reason to fear that any demands which are made upon this community will not be fully met. We believe that the contributions of this community will be equal to all the large demands which are made upon them in our land. When we have done all that is demanded here, we have enough and to spare for those who are starving upon the other side of the water. We know that it will be gratifying not only to the recipients of this bounty, but to all who have the means to contribute. He understood that this meeting was called to initiate measures for the relief of the many who are suffering from the causes named. With this brief introduction, the subject would be open for the consideration of those who were present.

On motion of Capt. MARSHALL, JOHN T. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE said he believed they were all animated by one feeling and one spirit. There seemed to have been throughout the country a simultaneous feeling that something must be done by the citizens of this country in behalf of the suffering sick and poor across the water. He believed they met here to-day for the purpose of giving direction to the outburst of feeling throughout the country; to give such direction as shall result in the accumulation of funds for this purpose, and do credit to the City of New-York and to the United States. It was a very remarkable fact, and one that they would all understand perfectly well, that in the midst of our internal difficulties, Providence has very kindly favored us for the last two years; that we have had superabundant crops; enough to feed our large army, millions to export, and enough left in our granaries to prevent those who have sympathized with us, who have worked up the products of our soil for years past—to prevent them from dying for the want of the food which we have in such surplus. The position of the country—of the North particularly—is far better than what we anticipated when the war commenced. Men looked forward to the dark clouds and anticipated far more difficulty, far more disaster. Many thought there would be very large loads upon the properly which we had even thought was ours. Things are different to-day from what we anticipated more than two years ago. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, with occasional exceptions, the great general interests are in a prosperous condition. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourish, and we know full well that we have occasion to feel grateful that a beneficent Providence has given us the means to bountifully supply the wants of those who, in consequence of our internal difficulties, and actually dying of starvation, while we were loaded with benefits. He hoped that such steps will be taken to-day as should result in raising a fund to send across the water and aid these people—a fund that would do honor to our entire country. He had no doubt that if they made a good beginning here, a sympathetic feeling would run through the country. It would be recollected that the residents of San Francisco, feeling that they had been relieved of the horrors of war, determined to do something to aid the suffering soldiers in our hospitals. They had started to raise a contribution of $100,000. But the spirit of San Francisco extended to all the interior of California, and to this date the Sanitary Commission had received no less than $540,000, and there was more coming yet. He trusted there would be an ample contribution from the abundance placed in our hands by God; that we should be ready and willing to supply these poor suffering people. These men, we know, sympathize with us in our great trouble, and have said that they would suffer, rather than have any intervention to prevent the success of the Union cause. [Applause.]

Mr. LOWE hoped that Mr. DODGE would come prepared with some resolutions to give the matter a practicable shape.

Mr. DODGE said he thought it would be better to refer the subject to a Committee to report.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN said that there had been no subject brought before the citizens of New-York more painful than this. To his mind it was perfectly clear that they had an opportunity to save a large number of persons from starvation. It could not be doubted for a moment that all we need is the disposition to act in this case, to exert an influence abroad and at home for the welfare of suffering humanity, and to honor ourselves as citizens of New-York as long as we live. For his part, he hoped that the influence started here to-day should roll on throughout the States until a fund should be accumulated vast enough to show the world how active we are, and how able to help we are when our hearts and judgments are moved. It was his conviction that it would be easier for us to do a great thing here than a small one. He said, the other day, in the presence of a dozen gentlemen, that he believed it would be easier to raise a $1,000,000 for this purpose, than it would be to raise a $100,000, and he was very glad to know that that estimate was not extravagant. Facts go to prove that men who have considered the length, breadth and bearing of this subject have made up their minds to take hold and work for the cause. They would find that the amount would not stop even at a million of dollars. One of our large shipowning firms had made a proposition which, if met liberally in the City, would produce more than a million of dollars. They would receive contributions not alone from the City, but from all over the country. A gentleman from Rhode Island had informed him that a movement had been contemplated in that State, but that its success depended upon the action taken at this meeting to-day. The Rhode Island meeting had in view the contribution of liberal and generous sums to this object. He had seen a newspaper statement that a Pennsylvania firm had subscribed one hundred dollars, and from what he knew of that firm, New-York was better able to give five millions than they were to give one hundred dollars. Let the meeting take a large view, and it would find a response here and elsewhere. He hoped a committee would be appointed to confer with the committee from the Chamber of Commerce, that the subject would be considered in all its bearings, and that such measures would be taken as would bring out the liberality of the community.

Hon. ROYAL PHELPS said he felt it his duty to express his sentiments on this subject. He would gladly retire without saying a word, if he could have satisfied himself in so doing. They had met here on Monday last to take into consideration this important matter, and adjourned, for the purpose of having their ideas matured, and for reflection and consultation. He had practiced both. He had consulted with many of his friends, and had come to the conclusion—though a painful one—to differ with them. He had come to the conclusion that any small sum he might have to give in charity, he would give to his suffering country. He felt as much sympathy as any for those suffering operatives. But they should be very careful not to lay themselves open to criticism. They knew they would be criticized. They knew what they had to expect from the British Press and the governing class of England, though he should look upon that with perfect indifference and total contempt. He was not sure that this movement originated in pure disinterested philanthropy and charity. He thought he could trace the motive to our national vanity; to the feelings of animosity which Great Britain has manifested toward us during the war. It was not his object to discuss this delicate subject. But these poor operatives were surrounded with plenty; they were, in fact, in a land of milk and honey; England was commercially prosperous in all branches of trade except those connected with cotton, and he believed the wealthy of that land would take care of their own poor. As a last resort, the poor operatives had the Government to appeal to. In conclusion, he repeated that what he had to give should be given to his suffering fellow-countrymen.

SMITH J. EASTMAN said it was the influence exercised by the poor people of England, by the laborers and manufacturers of Lancashire and other parts of England, that had had the greatest effect upon the Government in regard to intervention in our affairs. It was the sympathy of these poor people that had been our strongest aid in Great Britain. But for their influence and numbers he believed that at this day we should be cursed with intervention on the part of England and France and possibly Russia. He, therefore, deemed it our duty to aid them, to contribute to their needs from our overflowing granaries, and show that we appreciate our friends. He hoped that an appeal would be issued throughout the length and breadth of the land, resulting in a contribution that, as a million, we should be proud of. He cared not what the English Press or governing classes would say when they were acting in a benevolent cause. [Applause.] If they felt they were doing right, let them go along. They should disregard all other considerations and look only to the one object of aiding these poor people. They should do all in their power to sustain, clothe and feed them. Instead of a million, let millions be contributed for that purpose.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE said that he had conversed with many friends, merchants and others upon this subject, and in but one instance had found any objection made to the movement, and in that instance, he had reason to believe, the objections would be removed.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES entirely participated in the sentiments of Mr. DODGE, that these proceedings should be conducted not upon any principles of expediency, but that they should be based upon the exalted principle of Christian charity. [Applause.] They should know nothing less. They should remember that from those to whom much had been given, much should be required. How much had been given? We should feel grateful to the Almighty for his signal providence in our threatened adversity. In our trying moments, by what providential and sudden interposition had blessings been showered down upon this nation? We had such a supply of food as human history did not record. This great prosperity had been given us at a time when we most needed it. Was it not befitting this great cause of humanity by placing it upon any ground of expediency? We should know no nation, and no country, but mankind as a whole, and should deal out from our abundance to the afflicted. [Applause.] He had believed that in this spirit their charity should be extended to France and Belgium, but, perhaps, it was better to confine it to Great Britain, our brothers of the same blood and language. [Applause.] The whole line of country, from New-York to the great grain fields, was full of prosperity at this moment. Everything that touches that golden element, food, prospers; all seems, as from the touch of Midas, to be turned to gold. This bountiful supply of food effects our future, for we shall be probably, for all time to come, a producer for the world. England does not produce enough food for her own consumption. She is our great customer. This case is not one where we have a right to refuse; it is a plain case of palpable duty to God, for a brother nation is starving. He hoped the cause would be put entirely upon that ground.

Mr. LOW, (the Chairman,) here formally announced that the Chamber or Commerce had appointed a Committee to confer with this meeting.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the British Bible Society had contributed the sum of $10,000 to the fund of the American Bible Society, under the supposition that the receipts of the latter would fall off on account of the war. Although the sum had not been received, as it was appropriated under a misapprehension of the facts, he hoped the incident would be recollected as having a bearing upon the subject under consideration.

Capt. EZRA NYE called the attention of those present to the fact that the Corn Exchange had held a meeting on the same subject, and had appointed a Committee which would doubtless communicate with the Committee of this body. He quoted the language of Mr. CLAY, warning his countrymen of interfering in foreign affairs, and said that this charity would be a species of foreign intervention which even Mr. CLAY would approve. [Applause.]

Mr. LOW said: Charity begins at home, but I have never learned that it is to end there.

Mr. DODGE here submitted a series of resolutions which he had prepared, providing for a Committee to forward the objects of the meeting.

[These resolutions, as finally amended, will be found below.]

Mr. R. B. MINTURN suggested that the Committee should be empowered to send money, as well as food.

Mr. THOS. TILESTON said it would be highly improper to send money. He would ask in what manner this money could be sent, with exchange at 48 and 49? But let us send them the wherewithal to satisfy their wants. [Applause.] He did not care what unfavorable things were said, when they were actuated entirely by motives of charity. When he saw a man starving for bread, he would not ask from what country he came. Wherever he was, that man was a mortal like himself, and, if he had the power, he would relieve his wants. [Applause.] He suggested that the funds raised should be expended for flour and provisions of every kind. That was what would be received with a thousand times more grateful cordiality than were dollars and cents. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, after further amendments had been suggested, submitted the following letter, which had been intrusted to his care:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

Messrs. Royal Phelps, Charles H. Marshall and others, Committee of Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIRS: Having in view the lamentable condition of Lancashire, England, which is owing in no slight degree to the unfortunate struggle on this side of the water, we propose, through your highly respectable and influential Committee, that a National subscription be solicited for the purchase of a cargo of food to be sent to our suffering friends abroad. We say friends, because these people have shown a forbearance and a consideration for the North which some in higher positions have not evinced. This donation should be intended not only as a relief to her suffering subjects, but as a token of our respect for the Queen and of her friendship for the United States. We are of the belief that her regard for the opinions, and her firmness in adhering to the advice of her excellent husband, Prince ALBERT, alone prevented a rupture between Great Britain and this country.

As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now at Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight, the ship to be delivered to us at Liverpool.

With great respect, your obed't serv'ts,
N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

Mr. DODGE stated that the offer above was virtually a contribution of $20,000 to the fund.

On motion of Mr. EASTMAN, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Messrs. GRISWOLD for their munificent offer.

Mr. NYE informed the meeting that Messrs. P. F. BABCOCK & Co., of Liverpool, would gladly receive contributions, and distribute them without charge.

The Chair said the offer was inopportune, as the resolutions to be adopted would cover that question.

A desultory and uninteresting discussion here ensued, in which various gentlemen participated, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to how the Committee should be appointed.

The resolutions were finally adopted in the following shape:

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the Chair, to devise the most effectual mode of affording the relief required; that they proceed at once to collect subscriptions, both in money and food, from all parts of the country, and especially from the great food producing States, and for that purpose, to correspond with any Committees to be there appointed; that such subscriptions be invested in food as fast as received, and forwarded without delay to such agents in England as the Committee may select.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized, in their discretion, to unite with any other Committee in this City for the above object, and also to increase their own number.

The following Committee was then appointed:

John C. Green,	S. D. Babcock,	R. L. Kennedy,
John J. Aston, Jr.,	A. T. Stewart,	Wm. E. Dodge,
C. H. Marshall,	Geo. Griswold,	John Jay,
John J. Phelps,	E. E. Morgan,	Thos. Tileston,
Moses Taylor,	R. B. Minturn,	S. B. Chittenden,
S. B. Ruggles,	E. C. Nye,	A. A. Low,
	Jno. T. Johnston.	

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the meeting proceeded to make subscriptions.

THE UNKNOWN PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. LOW then read the following letter, which had been handed him:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

To the Chairman of the Committee for Rendering Aid to the Operatives of Lancashire:

DEAR SIR: I rejoice to see that our people are about to open the door of our bursting granaries to send relief to the starving operatives of Lancashire.

The poor fellows have acted nobly: fainting men surrounded by their wives and little ones, "faint and at the point to die," will not join the clamor of interested leaders.

The value of our unity as a nation is well understood by them, and they refuse to part with their birthright in this land of promise.

We offer them freely a welcome and a homestead, and now that the blow aimed at our existence has fallen upon them too, shall we who feed and heal those who aimed that blow, when war brings them into our power, refuse these poor innocent sufferers a helping hand in this winter of our calamity?

No; thank God, we have bread and to spare; and they will not say, "I was hungered and ye gave me no meat." Will you add to your list "one thousand barrels of flour" from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it UNION.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE said the Secretary might put down PHELPS, DODGE & Co. for five thousand dollars. [Applause.]

The Chair announced that the gentleman who wrote the "Union" letter had handed in the sum of *seven thousand dollars* in United States Treasury Notes. [Applause.]

Voices—Name, name.

Mr. GRAHAM—It is from a man who does not wish his name mentioned. He would not let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. [Applause.]

Some pleasantry ensued, arising from a query as to whether this remark was intended to prevent the observance of the excellent example of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co.

The contributions were continued until the following sums were subscribed:

"Union"	$7,000
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	5,000
James Mellen	1,000
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000
Smith J. Eastman	500
Capt. C. H. Marshall	2,000
E. E. Morgan	1,000
S. B. Chittenden	1,000
Jonathan Sturgis	1,000
Babcock Brothers & Co.	2,000
John Taylor Johnston, (Secretary)	2,500
Richard S. Ely	500
Henry Weston	100
John J. Hickman & Co.	100
Britian Brothers	250
John Jay	250
J. W. Pege & Co.	1,000
Total	$26,200

The meeting adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Burnside's Relations with the Government Fully Defined—He is to Conduct the Campaign in his Own Way—No Winter Quarters—Vigorous Movements at Hand.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE has returned from Washington, and grievously disappointed the mawworms here, who have been swearing that "*his* head would be off next." Not only is his head *not* off, nor yet borne, Anthropophagulan-like, "beneath his shoulder," but it seems to be much more than ever firmly planted in its proper place, while it has all the appearance of being relieved of a heavy fardel of care and doubt and distress.

What may have transpired in the private interview between the Commanding General and the authorities at Washington—what may have been demanded, and what promised on the one side and the other—is, of course, not a matter for present discussion. This much, however, I can freely say: The result of the interview seems to have been entirely satisfactory to Gen. BURNSIDE. *He will now be "let alone"—allowed to follow out his own plans, in his own time and way, free from Bureaucratic dictation at Washington, and confident that he will have from the Government all the assistance he asks for.*

I have long seen—in fact, ever since BURNSIDE assumed command—that it must either end thus, or end in disaster. I have been loath to write for some time, chiefly because I could honestly play only the ungrateful part of a prophet of evil. Every one, of the least insight, could see that the attempt of the Washington authorities to carry on the campaign must end in a miserable failure. Already the most important operations have been baulked by official blundering and stupidity. Take, for example, the affairs of the pontoons—instructive episode in the history of this eventful campaign. Gen. BURNSIDE had arranged that the pontoon-trains should leave Alexandria on the 11th of November, and be here simultaneously with our arrival here. (The Right Grand Division reached Falmouth on the 17th November.) We should thus have been able to cross the river immediately, and would have gained possession of Fredericksburgh without a struggle. (Its purchase may now cost us a fearful price.) They *were* to leave on the 11th. They did *not* leave till the 19th, and they did not *arrive* until the enemy had so flanked the opposite banks with batteries that the possibility of transit here at all becomes a matter of very serious doubt.

This was but the only deficit. Ammunition, too, was wanting—and, in fact, supplies and stores of every kind. No steps whatever had been taken to rebuild the wharves and store-houses at Aquia Creek, or put the railroad in running order. It became necessary, therefore, to haul everything over the wretched roads from Aquia Creek and Belle Plain. A single night's rain rendered the roads all but impracticable. You can imagine our plight. The men were on half rations, the horses for two days with a bite of fodder.

It was in this condition of things—without bridges to cross the stream, or food wherewith to supply the army for a day's march beyond it—that the Administration pledged itself (historical fact—not a joke) that in "*ten days the Army of the Potomac would be in Richmond.*" While such madness ruled the hour, one could see nothing but disaster in the foreground. BURNSIDE worked manfully at a hopeless task, endeavoring by his own exhaustless energy to remedy the failures of others. But the situation was radically vicious and untenable. It was doubtful, even, whether the Commander would long be able to sustain himself. To all who were in close relations with Gen. BURNSIDE, it became perfectly obvious that he must soon sink under a burden too heavy for him to bear—physically and mentally broken down. It is a matter of congratulation that, in this pass, there was wisdom enough in the Administration to see that the remedy lay in giving up a system which was fundamentally false.

I feel firmly persuaded that the Government and the country will presently feel the beneficial effects of the new policy, in a fresh spirit and vigor such as we have not had the like of infused into the conduct of the war. There is, in the whole round of military doctrine, no maxim more axiomatic than that if a General is fitted to be intrusted with the supreme command, he should be allowed unhammered freedom in the exercise of his intellectual and moral activity. "Every General," remarks NAPOLEON, "is culpable who undertakes the execution of a plan which he considers faulty. It is his duty to represent his reasons, to insist upon a change of plan—in short, *to give in his resignation*—rather than allow himself to be made the instrument of his country's ruin. The General ought to refuse obedience, *because a blind obedience is due only to a military command given by a superior present on the spot at the moment of action.*"

And touching the conduct of campaigns by Cabinet Councils, another great authority has these just observations. "My own opinion is that the functions of such a body in this connection should be limited to the adoption of a general plan of operations. By this I do not mean a plan which should trace out the campaign in detail, restricting the General, and compelling them to give battle without regard to circumstances, but a plan which should determine the object of the campaign, the nature of the operations, whether offensive or defensive, the ministerial means to be applied to these first enterprises, afterward for the reserves, and finally for the levies which may be necessary if the country be invaded. These points, it is true, should be discussed in a council of both Generals and Ministers, and to these points should the control of the council be limited; *for if it should not only order the General in command to march to Vienna or to Paris, but should also have the presumption to indicate the manner in which he should manœuvre to attain this object, the unfortunate General would certainly be beaten, and the whole responsibility of his reverses should fall upon the shoulders of those who, hundreds of miles distant, took upon themselves the duty of directing the army—a duty so difficult for any one, even upon the scene of operations.*"

The general military situation and prospective strategic and tactical manœuvres, remain much as stated in my last letter, barring that they are daily and hourly more and more developed and advanced. To all outward appearance the rebels still show the same fixed determination to dispute our possession of Fredericksburgh, they have hitherto manifested; and the inhabitants themselves, who at first had a wholesale fear of our batteries, appear now to be encouraged by the presence of the Confederate force and our own inactivity, and insist on its being held. I learn from Mrs. GILLESPIE, the wife of a physician in the United States service, who has, since our retreat, last Summer been living with her mother in Fredericksburgh, and who came over in a flag of truce boat a few days ago, that the ladies of Fredericksburgh have lately gone out in a body to Gen. LEE, and *on their knees begged him to hold the town at all hazards, to allow it to be shelled, and, in fact, to do anything rather than abandon it.* What effect this extra-military pressure will have on the rebel Generalissimo, I, of course, know not; but the instance is worth recording as an authentic illustration of the frenzied vapors that have risen into the heads of these deluded creatures.

It would, of course, be absurd to assume that the rebel leaders are in the dark as to what our intentions are. They know the end we wish to effect; they know the possible ways of effecting that end; they know the means we have to effect it. There is no method of forecasting the movements of an adversary so sure as that of forming hypotheses of probabilities. An army can operate only upon the centre or one extremity of its front of operations, and there are seldom more than three or four suppositions as to its movements that can possibly be made. It needs no prophet to tell Gen. LEE that Gen. BURNSIDE will probably not throw his troops over the river directly in the face of the batteries (masked and otherwise) placed to receive us. It needs no prophet to tell him that we shall feint here and here, and cross there or there. But will it be above Fredericksburgh or below, and at what point, whether above or below, will it be? Here come in the elements of uncertainty; and the Confederates are for this reason obliged to detach a considerable portion of their force as a corps of observation to guard a long line of river from surprise at any point and at every moment. They seem to be doing this effectually, for wherever our reconnoitering parties have gone for miles up or down the river, they find rebel pickets posted opposite.

It is a notable fact in military history, that though the crossing of a river in the face of an enemy is justly esteemed as one of the most difficult of tactical operations, there is no example on record of the passage of a river being successfully defended against a determined assailant. NAPOLEON crossed the Danube at Essling and at Wagram, in presence of an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men provided with four hundred pieces of cannon, and at a point where the bed of the stream is broadest. This may be owing to the fact that, on account of its very difficulty it is rarely attempted without good hope of success. The necessity of subdividing the force and disposing it over an extended line is of course an element of weakness for the defensive, while, if the line should not be thus guarded, the force would all the time be exposed to flank and rear assaults from the enemy.

Depend upon it, the rebel leaders are sensible of all the weakness, as well as of all the strength of their position at Fredericksburgh; *and you may at any time expect to learn that they have taken advantage of the opportunities before the operations of Gen. Burnside are fully developed, to retreat, ere retreat is rendered perilous or impossible.* They have already derived from their occupancy all the benefit it is capable to afford them; they have delayed the army here now nearly three weeks, which is triumph enough for Fredericksburgh. As soon as they find themselves seriously exposed to a flank movement which will bring us on their rear, they will hasten to evacuate. Indeed, we know that already their chief force is not at Fredericksburgh itself, but at Bowling Green, twenty miles south of that place—and which you will observe to be significantly placed with relation to the roads leading obliquely south from what you will perceive, from a topographical study of the map, to be the most available point of an assault from this place.

There is, therefore, good reason to hope that Fredericksburgh—indispensable to us as a depôt of supplies for hospital accommodations, &c.—will yet fall into our hands without any fatal encounter. If so—that is, if we do not meet and rout the enemy, which it will be his aim to prevent—we may rely upon being again met at one or more points between Fredericksburgh and Richmond. The next place selected by the rebels for a stand will probably be the North Anna River, thirty miles south of Fredericksburgh, and about a mile and a half north of SEXTON'S Junction. We shall have here a stream equally formidable with the Rappahannock to traverse, at the same time that the strength of the rebel position, the shortness of their lines of communication, and the length and exposed condition of ours, will work powerfully on the rebel side. Relying, probably, on that same "want of enterprise" on our part, on which LEE, to our shame, has lately said he has proceeded in many operations, they will expect to detain us at the North Anna for an interval equal to that which has kept us at Fredericksburgh. As the main object of their manœuvres is understood to be to delay us by secondrate operations and sieges, until all the good weather shall have been exhausted, and the labor of movement shall have been an hundred-fold increased, this will be in the direct line of their present desires.

But they will miscalculate, or I am greatly mistaken, if they rely upon any supposed want of enterprise in BURNSIDE. It does not enter into his calculations to delay one hour beyond the time imposed by material conditions, but to push on steadily, directly and unflinchingly toward Richmond. Dismiss with contempt all reports you hear of Winter quarters here. They are nonsense. *We are to have an active, vigorous Winter campaign against Richmond.* The army believe they are going there, and they have faith they can put it through. BURNSIDE thinks it just as well to employ the army in advancing southward—even if they should advance but at the rate of a mile a day, (even then they could get to front of Richmond in the course of a couple of months,) as to allow them to rot of inaction in camp. We have much to hope from the practical, pushing, tireless temperament of BURNSIDE, of which we have new illustrations every day. He goes everywhere, sees everything, with a bright, quiet, creative energy—"still achieving, still pursuing."

Let the great impatient, wearied, disgusted, despairing people of the loyal States, therefore, have faith yet awhile. *Cœ ira!* The work will go on! But remember it is a great and formidable work that lies before us. When after several encounters we do reach Richmond, it will be only to find a new Torres Vedras, and bristling circumvallation of works. Be prepared for a six months' siege against these. It may be that victory will be won in another way than the laborious process of the siege—that the rebel stronghold shall be stormed and taken to the glory and clamor of the assault. But be prepared if the slower process should, when we come nearer, prove necessary. Look at the problem in all its proportions and then give BURNSIDE all your confidence and support.

W. S.

The Reconnoissance Toward Grove Church—The Rebel Earthworks—A Change in the Position of Their Main Force, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

The infantry and cavalry which went on a reconnoissance toward Grove Church yesterday morning, returned to camp this afternoon. The force consisted of two regiments of cavalry from AVERILL'S Brigade, and Col. BARNES' Brigade of infantry, from GRIFFIN'S Division. The entire force was under the command of Gen. AVERILL. It left camp at 8 A. M., the cavalry taking a direct road to the Church, and the infantry a road winding round to the right and approaching the Church from a different direction. The plan of procedure was well arranged, and had there been anything like the force of rebels which was represented to be hovering in that vicinity by semi-responsible parties, the efforts of our men would have resulted in the capture of two or three hundred prisoners instead of a single one. The expedition was projected under the conviction that a large body of rebel cavalry was attempting to make a raid upon our right wing. It appears, however, that only a few of STUART'S scouts were discovered, one of whom was captured.

I regret that circumstances prevented our party, especially the mounted portion of it, from serving the rebels in a manner similar to that practiced by them upon a body of our cavalry a few nights since at Stafford Court-house. Upon the occasion referred to, it will be remembered that two companies of the National Cavalry were surprised and taken prisoners. As may be readily conceived, if the men had been more vigilant and less sleepy, the event would not have been likely to happen. We sometimes hear of a single picket having been discovered asleep on his post, but it is seldom we learn the same of a squad, much less of two companies. It is a pity that after such a brilliant career of dash and success, from the time that the army left Harper's Ferry, our cavalry should be the victim of so serious a mishap. It was lately remarked by a cavalry officer that the rebel cavalry had not been surprised once during all the campaign.

To return to the original subject. The reconnoissance resulted in the taking prisoner of one of STUART'S scouts. More of the enemy were seen, but they managed to escape. The prisoner was taken to Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters and a guard stationed over him. He is a tall, well-proportioned man, with a rough hard visage. He stated that he enlisted in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry at the commencement of the war, but had been for the past year serving as scout to Gen. STUART. According to his statement that General had at his disposal a body of men whose exclusive business was scouting. The prisoner congratulated himself upon having been taken by a whole brigade, as his reputation would suffer in STUART'S estimation if he had been surrounded by a less force. His horse, which is a fine-looking and valuable animal, was purchased by him not more than three days ago. In regard to the position and strength of the rebels at Fredericksburgh his information is contradictory and unreliable.

The rebels are constantly throwing up earthworks on the opposite side of the river. The positions selected are admirably suited for artillery work, and will doubtless prove formidable when we advance to attack them. But the rebels are not the only ones who construct earthworks and mount guns. We have men at work on our own side of the river, and the result of their labor thus far is a continuous chain of redoubts so arranged that it will be impossible for the enemy to bring to bear an enfilading fire.

The enemy has changed his position. His camps, which were visible a day or two ago, have now disappeared. We observe, however, that large volumes of smoke arise from different portions of the woods in the rear of the town. I infer from this fact that the main body of the rebel army is still near Fredericksburgh, and not on its way toward Richmond, as many are inclined to believe. A woman came over from Fredericksburgh last night with the intelligence that the enemy was quietly transporting southward two or three regiments at a time. She approached our lines under a flag of truce. Her statement cannot be depended upon.

The National Army is abundantly provided with clothing, provisions and campaign supplies, and nothing remains but for the marching order to be given. Whether that order will be issued to-morrow, next week, next month, or three months hence, is a matter of sheer speculation. When the army moves, the people will know it. How it moves and its place of destination are particulars which will also be made public in due process of time. WHIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM AQUIA CREEK

WASHIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Great Destitution at the South—Delay in the Repair of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Rebel Guerrillas at Columbia, Ky.—Filling up the Regiments, &c., &c.

SIX MILES EAST OF NASHVILLE, TENN., SUNDAY, Nov. 23, 1862.

Since I wrote you yesterday, I have had an interview with a gentleman who has recently, after much difficulty, made his way through the rebel lines, to this place. He is a resident of this State, and his statements may be relied on. He represents the rebels South, both citizens and soldiers, as being in a deplorable state of suffering and destitution. He thinks it next to impossible for the rebel army to be kept together during tha Winter, for want of food and clothing; the soldiers, he says, are so ragged that it would be a shock to decent sensibility to visit their camps, while the citizens are in many localities in a state of abject want. What supplies in the shape of clothing Bragg succeeded in taking out of Kentucky, affords scarcely any relief, so great are their needs for all articles of comfort and necessity. Many of the supplies, in fact, captured by the rebels during their raid into Kentucky, never reached the point of their destination, having been retaken at various points by our troops, or destroyed in consequence of their inability to take them further. He represents the condition of the country in the interior of the South as presenting one wide-spread scene of desolation and wretchedness, famine staring the people in the face, and crime of every description reveling uochecked throughout the land. Our friends held as prisoners at Tuscaloosa, he says, are most inhumanly treated, being denied the privileges of papers and medicines, and not even allowed to write letters to their friends, while they are often shot by the guards for venturing to the window for a look upon the outer world.

Confederate notes and shinplasters have become so common and abundant that they are becoming utterly worthless, even if the articles they need were plentiful. The impropriety of a further issuance of these notes, except for a basis to borrow upon, at whatever rates of interest may be demanded, he says is seriously admitted by Southern financiers. The rebels, according to our informant, are preparing to fall back toward the gulf as we approach, and to take with them everything in the shape of movable property that they can possibly convey, burning and destroying bridges and railroads as they retire. He states positively that the rebel army is evacuating Murfreesboro, and that all the negroes, horses and cattle, and all the provisions in that section are being rapidly hurried to the interior. He states that they still cling to the idea that they will be recognized by foreign Powers, and that they rely upon that as the source of their national existence.

If Gen. Rosecrans were now prepared to hurl tha power of his immense army against them while in their state of consternation, and before they could get to the interior, the war in the Southwest would be virtually closed in brief time. But at oresent he *cannot* move in force into the enemy's country. Railroad or river facilities are indispensable to such a step. Neither of these he has; both he will have very soon. The Louisville papers of the 21st stated that the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would be completed, and that the cars would run through from Louisville to Nashville on the 22d. The announcement was premature, though the work will be finished, and the cars running in a short time. A large number of new wagons and teams, rendered essential by the increase of the army, and the immense camp transportation indispensable in consequence, are on the way to the command, and will arrive in a few days.

From Nashville we have nothing of special interest this morning. One of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff arrived here yesterday evening from the city. He states that Parson Brownlow's speech, on the evening of the 21st, was a decided success, and that an immense crowd gathered to hear him. He says that the intrepid patriot is now sanguine that he will soon be enabled to accompany our army, as it carries relief to the oppressed people of East Tennessee, and again fulminate through the Knoxville *Whig* and on the streets of Knoxville his anathemas against treason and traitors. May the patriot not be disappointed.

News has just been received here of the capture and killing of some of our friends near Columbia, Ky., by the rebel guerrillas. According to the reports received, Young Bramlette, son of Col. Bramlette, of Columbia, started from that town with sixty-five Home Guards, for the purpose of capturing some rebel stock which was represented as being kept in the Cumberland Bottoms. The expedition had proceeded but ten or twelve miles east of Columbia, when it was surprised by the notorious Champ Ferguson, at the head of 600 rebel cavalry. The rebels suddenly attacked our friends, killing 16 of the party, among whom was Bramlette himself. The others escaped in the direction of Columbia.

The Kentucky Colonels held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of deliberating upon the most speedy and effective means of recruiting and filling up their regiments. Thirteen regiments were represented in the meeting. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to Gen. Rosecrans, requesting the privilege of being permitted to return to Kentucky for the purpose of filling up their regiments, it being agreed that such regiments as could not be filled were to be consolidated with other regiments. The committee presented the following as their report, it is to be immediately presented to Gen. Rosecrans

We, the undersigned officers, commanding Kentucky regiments of the United States Army, now in the field, having met for the purpose of consulting as to the present condition of the regiments under our command, and the best means of rendering them efficient for future service, after having given the subject the careful deliberation demanded by its importance, respectfully submit to the Commanding General the following facts and views, viz:

1. We find our regiments so depleted in numbers by sickness, death, desertion and discharges, and other causes, as to be almost inefficient for active service; few, if any, numbering over 400 men present, and from 150 to 250 fit for active service—some not reaching the first number. 2. Within the last three months recruiting officers have at various times been sent to Kentucky, but from various causes—local and external—have either failed entirely, or at best but partially succeeded in recruiting men—many of them having themselves been captured. 3. In our opinion the best, if not the only means, by which our regiments can again be filled is to send them back to Kentucky, each regiment within or to a point near to the district where it was originally recruited. From there send out recruiting officers. By doing this we would have a better opportunity of collecting our stragglers, and to obtain the aid of our friends at home in recruiting; and we think by this means we could, in a short time, raise our regiments to at least the minimum number. In conclusion, we most respectfully, but most earnestly, ask the attention of the Commanding General to the foregoing statements, believing, as we do, that some remedy for this existing evil is imperatively demanded. Both men and officers have become much disheartened. From their small number of men they are necessarily compelled to perform a much greater amount of camp duty than they would have to do were the regiments full; and the officers having such exceedingly small commands, find it impossible to preserve that interest in their duties which they feel they ought to possess. Anxious to do all in our power for the great cause in which we are engaged, and willing to abide by your judgment in the matter, we have, Sir, the honor to be your obedient servants."

The Committee which made this report consisted of Col. Gamra, Ninth Kentucky; Col. Gaissay, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Col. Barnes, Eighth Kentucky, and Col. Whittaker, of the Sixth Kentucky. The report was unanimously agreed to.

Col. W. C. Whittaker of the Sixth Kentucky, Col. E. H. Hobson, of the Thirteenth, and Col. Grigsby, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, were selected to convey the [illegible] proceedings of the meeting to Gen. Rosecrans. [illegible] went to Nashville this morning, and will [illegible] fore the Commanding General.

—Gen. Carr visited the [illegible] Louis on Nov. 22, accompanied by [illegible] commanding the post of St. Louis, and [illegible] of the United States Artillery. Maj. Vinton was one of the prisoners confined in the notorious lodging warehouse at Richmond. He states that, notwithstanding the present crowded state of the prisons in St. Louis, the prisoners are more comfortable than himself and his companions were in Richmond.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Charge of Favoring and Protecting Traitors.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

TENTH DAY.

Court met again this morning at 11 o'clock.

Col. R. D. Goodwin was called to the stand. This witness is the author of a letter published in the New-York *Sunday Mercury*, Sept. 28, 1862, in which he reflects upon the character of Gen. McDowell, accusing him of liberating traitors arrested by officers of his command, of giving protection to the cornfields of traitors when at Camp Ellsworth, July, 1861, while his men were sick from eating tainted meat, and finally, of having repeatedly seen him under the influence of liquor at Fairfax Court-House and at Col. Goodwin's, in this city.

This witness on being requested to give in his testimony as to his authorship of the letter, a copy of which was handed him, stated that having just arrived in the city, and being without sleep all night, he did not "feel very bright" in consequence of his want of rest; he felt "nervous," too, and did not think that he was able, under the present circumstances, to do that justice to all parties which he intended. Upon this ground the witness was excused until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Gen. McDowell then stated that he wished to bring before the Court the subject-matter of a speech made by a Senator from his own State, (Senator Wade, of Ohio,) which speech was published in the *Congressional Globe* of June 25. The speech had reference to the alleged *protection* which Gen. McDowell gave to the property and farm of a Mr. J. J. Hoffman, a noted Secessionist, residing near Belle Plains, Stafford County, Va., and referred to by Senator Wade as an instance of "how the accursed war was prosecuted."

Witnesses were then produced by Gen. McDowell to testify upon the point in question.

The first witness sworn was Major Davis Tillson, of the Maine Volunteer Artillery. He was Captain of artillery in May, 1862; the latter portion of that month he was stationed near Belle Plains; he recollected distinctly of a person by the name of Hoffman, residing in that vicinity, the owner of two buildings containing corn; he recollected that Mr. Hoffman asked him repeatedly how he was to obtain payment for the corn that was taken away from his buildings by the Quartermasters for the use of the army, and further recollected the removal of the corn from time to time, until all had been taken away from the buildings; about a quarter of a mile from his encampment there was a field of clover, well fenced in, and that after his arrival the field was used to graze our cattle, until all the clover was consumed; the field, he thinks, was afterward used for drilling purposes; he had a knowledge of Order No. 68, so far as it referred to the destruction of fences; he had a recollection of Mr. Hoffman telling him that his estate embraced some three or four thousand acres; Mr. Hoffman avowed himself to be a Union man; among the soldiers he had the reputation of being a rebel.

Gen. McDowell then, in order to show the Court the object he had in view by bringing forth this and other witnesses, made a statement in substance as follows: M. Hoffman was a person residing to the vicinity of Belle Plains, at which place he (McDowell) established a provisional depot for the supply of the troops he was then bringing over to Falmouth from Catlett's and other points; the landing at Belle Plains was on this man's farm; his corn had been taken from him, and he came to Gen. McDowell several times, asking him for compensation for what had been taken from him; He avowed he was a *neutral* man, but not sufficiently Union to give his support to the Government; said that he had not sold a grain of corn to the other army, nor would he. Gen. McDowell told him that he could not, under the circumstances, compensate him for his corn, but would give him a receipt for it, to be paid at the end of the war, provided that then he could prove, since the time of giving the receipt, he had not aided the rebel cause. Mr. H. then asked that the corn yet left might be secured for the subsistance of his family and servants, and also asked protection for a field of grain that was in seed; this was granted Mr. H.; the request was made of Gen. McDowell in the presence of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, and several other gentlemen, among whom he thought was Mr. Seward, and several of whom heard the application, as also his answer.

Major-Gen. Brown, of the District of Columbia Militia, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McDowell, and Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Samuel Breck were both examined at length, both of whom gave testimony in the case, substantiating the statement made by Gen. McDowell.

By a letter read in Court, written by orders of Gen. McDowell to Inspector-Gen. Van Rensellaer, it was shown that Gen. McDowell had taken the greatest care to have proper receipts for forage furnished only to those whose Union proclivities were proven beyond a doubt.

So far as protection to growing grain was concerned, the General had protected the fields of Union men and rebels alike, when the produce was not immediately wanted to supply the wants of the army.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Charges and Specifications.

The Fitz-John Porter Court-Martial met again on Wednesday, when the following charges and specifications were made public, the Court having decided that the trial should be an open one:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Exhibited against Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, by B. S. Roberts, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Inspector-General of Major-Gen. Pope's Army.

Charge 1.—Violation of the 9th Article of War.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, having received a lawful order on or about the 27th of August, 1862, while at or near Warrenton Junction, in Virginia, from Major-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—3 P. M.

Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, Warrenton Junction

General: The Major-General commanding directs that you start at four o'clock to-night, and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, and is retreating along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is.

If Morell has not joined you, send word to him to push forward immediately. Also, send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road to Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Baltimore. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

Geo. D. Ruggles, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction, leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as guard, till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the Junction, instruct Col. Cleary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Geo. D. Ruggles, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Did then and there disobey the said order, being at the time in the face of the enemy. This at or near Warrenton, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 28th of August, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, being in front of the enemy at Manassas, Va., on or about the morning of Aug. 29, 1862, did receive from Major-Gen. Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in the following letters and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CENTREVILLE, Aug. 29, 1862—

Gens. McDowell and Porter:

You will please move forward with your joint commands toward Gainesville. I sent Gen. Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno are moving on the Warrenton Turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between his force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run, at Centreville, to-night. I presume it will be so, on account of our supplies.

I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movement of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his Aide-de-Camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I do not even know Ricketts's position, as I have not been able to find out where McDowell was until a late hour this morning.

Gen. McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with Gen. Ricketts, and instruct him to join other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view, that is, the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction, at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's Corps or at this place.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

Which order the said Major-Gen. Porter did then and there disobey. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, having been in front of the enemy during the battle of Manassas on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, did on that day, receive from Maj.-Gen. [illegible], his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in the following letters and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Porter:

Your [illegible] march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

Which said order the said Major-Gen. Porter did then and there disobey, and did fail to push forward his forces into action, either on the enemy's flank or rear, and in all other respects did fail to obey said orders. This, at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 4.—In that the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Junction, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, did receive from Major-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in figures and words as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD, NEAR BULL RUN, Aug. 29, 1862—8:50 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter:

Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day, and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are to comply strictly with this order, and be present on the field within three hours after its receipt, or after daybreak to-morrow morning.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

And the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter did then and there disobey the said order, and did permit one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of Saturday, the 30th day of August. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th and 30th days of August, 1862.

Specification 5.—In this, that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Station in the State of Virginia, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, and having received from his superior and commanding officer, Maj.-Gen. John Pope, the lawful order set forth in the specification 4 to this charge, and then and there disobeyed the same, and did permit one other brigade attached to his command, being the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. S. Pratt, to march to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the arrival of the said Gen. Pratt's Brigade on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1862. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th day of August, 1862.

Charge 2.—Violation of the 57th Article of War.

Specification 1.—In this, said the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1862, and while within sight of this field, and in full hearing of its artillery, did receive from Maj.-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order to attack the enemy, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29—4½ P. M.

Major-Gen. Porter:

Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the roads in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep a heavy reserve, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to the right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

Which said order the said Maj.-Gen. Porter did then and there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said Gen. Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this that the said Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending between the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail on that day to bring it on to the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 3.—In that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps near the field of battle of Manassas, on the 29th of August, 1862, while a severe battle was being fought by the troops of Maj. Gen. Pope's command, and being in the belief that the troops of the said Gen. Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and did shamefully retreat away and fall back with his army to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed defeat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the Capital of the country. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 4.—In this that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th August, 1862, having received a lawful order from his superior officer and Commanding General, Maj.-Gen. John Pope, to engage the enemy's lines and to carry a position near their centre, and to take an annoying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unnecessary slowness, and, by delays, give the enemy opportunities to watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his attack, and finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to make little or no impression on the same, and did fall back and draw away his forces unnecessarily, and without making any of the great personal efforts to rally his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded by the importance of his position and the momentous consequence and disasters of a retreat at so critical a junction of the day.

B. S. ROBERTS, Brig.-Gen. Vols., and Ins.-Gen. of Pope's Army.

A TRUE COPY. J. HOLT, Adv.-Gen.

The "Bushwhackers" in Missouri.

HOW THEY TREAT THEIR CAPTIVES.

The following card appears in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 28, 1862.

Attention has been directed to the subject of shooting bushwhackers by some recent publications in the papers. The following extract, which is taken from a report sent to this office by Lieut.-Col. Thompson, of the Fifth Cavalry, M. S. M., under date Harrisonville, Nov. 25, 1862, may enable some doubting philanthropists to come to a decision on the subject.

BEN. LOAN, Brig.-Gen., M. S. M.

"Another of Col. Catherwood's men, wounded at the burning of the train, was brought up from near the Osage this evening. He was one of the prisoners who failed to make his escape. All three of them were taken out together to be shot.

The other two were killed dead, but this man was shot through the mouth and neck and both eyes shot out, the ball passing through one eye, through the bridge of the nose and into the other eye. He was left for dead and afterwards picked up by a farmer. He is a horrid spectacle to behold."

"Cow-Cotton."—A friend in Tennessee has sent us a specimen of "cow-cotton"—a novelty among manufactures, uniting in its fabric both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, being a mixture, half and half, of cotton and cow's hair. It makes a cheaper and stronger fabric than all cotton for common clothing. Its gray color, its coarse grain, its tough fibre, give it a little of the old-time homespun look, when men wore linsey-woolsey. The mode of manufacture is by hand-carding, as practiced by our mothers and grandmothers. If the pure Southern stuff that is fed to the Manchester mills should utterly fail, the English aristocracy may be glad to hear that their backs need not go bare, but can be clothed with cow-cotton.—*Independent.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INCOMING SKATING SEASON.

The Skating Ponds in New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1862-63.

Ere the lapse of many weeks, perhaps days, the skating season will be inaugurated. This time-honored and fascinating exercise was enjoyed last Winter to a greater extent than ever before; and to meet the exigencies of the occasion the preparations making for the incoming season are consequently very extensive. Knowing the great interest taken in skating matters, and things anent, we visited the various skating localities in this City, Brooklyn and Hoboken to ascertain the preparations going on at each, and the result of this visit we give below.

NEW-YORK.

The principal skating resort in this City, of course, is the Central Park Pond, which will continue to be managed in the same excellent manner that characterized the arrangements last season. The accomodations, although ample, and the facilities provided for skating very complete, were found to be insufficient last Winter, when the assemblages were numerous. The preparations are pretty much the same as last year, and soon—perhaps very soon—the red ball will again be at masthead, and gladden the thousands by the intelligence it conveys. The refreshment booths and tents will again line its margin, and curling matches and *fêtes* will again be held; but, as we have said, the arrangements are much the same as last season, we deem a description of them unnecessary.

The most noticeable feature in the skating arrangements in this City, is the new pond to be established on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. This pond, covering an area of about eleven acres, is enclosed by a high board fence, and will be for the use of the subscribers only. A commodious building, comprising saloons for the ladies and gentlemen, skate department, and cloak rooms, has been erected; and, in this respect, the arrangements are admirable, being the most attractive of the kind; accommodation is provided here for those who come as spectators only, and who, through fear and incapacity, cannot put on the skates. The skating surface presented here includes all inside of the inclosure not occupied by the buildings, and the skating field is, therefore, very ample. A fine band will be in attendance every skating afternoon, and enliven the scene by its stirring strains. The arrangements for lighting the pond have not as yet been completed; either calcium lights or gas will be employed. Besides the many other advantages this pond possesses over the public ponds, is its location, being accessible by three routes, namely: the Third, Fifth and Sixth-avenue stages. The establishment is under the control of Mr. Oscar F. Oatman, a gentleman experienced in such matters, and the locality will be known as the "Fifth-avenue Pond." An establishment of this kind (several of which are in Brooklyn) has long been needed in New-York, as the Central Park has been too crowded; so much so that skating upon it became unpleasant and dangerous, and to supply this demand the "Fifth-avenue Pond" has been established. In

BROOKLYN

the most extensive arrangements are on foot. The first on our list is the "Washington Pond," which is situated on Fifth-avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, accessible by the Greenwood and Coney Island Railroad routes. The pond is situated in a hollow, and the arena, in all about twelve acres, is enclosed by a board fence, which, this season, has been removed up on the embankments which surround the pond on every side. On the margin of this pond is situated tha old building known to history as the "9's," or the "Old Headquarters," from the fact that Washington had his headquarters there previous to the battle of Long Island. The building is used as a sitting-room, and affords ample accommodation for those who come to witness the sport only. Commodious sheds and platforms have been erected, and in this respect the arrangements are very complete. Music will be in attendance every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) and the pond will be brilliantly illuminated by gas. The Club is under the management of experienced hands, and during the Winter several carnivals will be held.

At Bedford the "Capitoline Association" have established a pond, on tha corner of Putnam, Nostrand and Marcy avenues, covering a superficies of ten acres, most of which will ba covered with ice. The name "Capitoline," as the historical reader will know, is borrowed from the Roman history, and relates not only to the Roman Capitol, but also to the "Capitoline Games," which were annually celebrated in that city, in commemoration of the preservation of Rome from the Gauls. They were established by Camillus, in respect to Jupiter Capitolinus, after whom they were named; also, having in view the two-fold object of perpetuating the games instituted by Dominitian. In Summer the amusements of the Association are base ball, quoits and cricket, which are enjoyed on a ground provided by the Club; those of the Winter are skating, social and literary reunions, thus combining the arts and sciences of the ancients, with the invigorating, but not so dangerous out-door sports of the moderns. The pond is an artificial one, and is supplied with water from the Ridgewood Reservior. Sheds and other modern improvements have been provided, and the whole is surrounded by a formidable board fence, on the inside of which is a graveled carriage-drive, of twelve feet in width. The pond is for the use of the members only, and their number is limited. The Fulton avenue cars run within a stone's throw of the pond, and a broad walk from this route to the grounds will be laid. The pond is also accessible by the Atlantic and De Kalb-avenue cars.

The "Union Pond" in Williamsburgh, on the corner of Rutledge-street and Lee-avenue, was next visited. This pond was established last season, and during the Summer the grounds were drained, enlarged, and converted into base-ball and cricket fields. The preparations here are nearly completed, and, being very extensive, we will give a detailed description. A lot of eight acres is inclosed in a hollow, on three sides, there being high embankments, from which a fine view of the pond, and those thereon, can be had. A shed, two hundred feet in length, has been erected on the northeastern side of the grounds, and divided into sitting-rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's saloons, skate department, business office and entrance, all of which are admirably arranged. In the centre a pagoda, ninety feet in height, is to be erected, and will far surpass the one now in Central Park. The edifice will consist of two apartments; one on the ground floor, to be occupied as a refreshment saloon, and the other above will contain the "Strephilation," which will discourse sweet music, as an accompaniment to the merry voices of the joyous throng. This is a decided novelty, and has created quite a sensation amongst our friends over the East River, all of whom are as yet ignorant as to what the "thing" really is. We will explain—it is an instrument on the same plan as a calliope, and is played in the same way, by steam. It has thirty-five keys, and is pronounced to be a very fine instrument. On this pond is used the Skating Machine, on which our venerable cotemporary of Wall-street saw fit to bestow editorial comment a few mornings since. By this machine, which is controlled by the laws of nature and practical common sense, the manager is enabled to have his ice always, in the most excellent condition. On the southeast corner a comfortable house for the skaters to warm and rest themselves, has been built. The people in the vicinage are informed of the condition of the ice by a balloon, which will be sent up on every skating day, and flags will be placed at the ferries for the convenience of those at a distance. The Division and Flushing-avenue and Greenpoint cars pass within a few blocks of the pond, and to facilitate travel, a line of stages have been established, and will convey passengers at a trifling expense from either of the above routes, and South Ferry, to the pond, as soon as the season commences. Admission can be obtained by annual ticket, or by paying a small entrance fee. Through the course of the Winter several carnivals and "Grand Illuminations" will be given. Messrs William H. Cammeyer and J. J. Johnson have control of the pond.

The "Nassau Club" will exist again this season, and their pond, situated at Flatbush, will be as great a favorite with the Brooklyn public as ever. This Club is the oldest in the city, and perhaps on the island, and has, we believe, its fourth year. The pond is a natural spring, covering an area of about six acres, all of which is generally in a good skating condition. A club-house, provided with saloons, is erected on its margin. This pond has been known since time immemorial, and ere the club sprang into existence, and christened it with their name, it was called the "Stone-Hocherow," (pronounced "Steam-Macaroy,") and has always been a popular skating resort. It is accessible by the Flatbush cars only.

"Chichester's Pond" is the name of an *old* new skating locality, more familiarly known as "Cooper's Pond," situated in Williamsburg, contiguous to the Grand-avenue cars. The sum of five cents is charged for admission.

The only public pond of any consequence in Brooklyn is the "Poplar Pond," known last season as the "People's Independent Pond," and as such was much frequented. It is located on Fifth-avenue, a little north of the "Washington Pond."

HOBOKEN

The arrangements for the skating season here are on a very extensive and costly plan. The beautiful sheet of water situated at the foot of South Seventh-street, rejoicing in the poetical name of "Sylvan Lake," will be used this winter as a skating pond. The lake covers a surface of twenty-six acres, probably all of which will be frozen. In the centre a handsome cottage is erected for the accommodation of the hand, which will play every afternoon on which there is skating. A refreshment saloon will also occupy a portion of the building. The cloak rooms, skate department and saloons will be comprised in a building erected at the entrance, and for non-subscribers fifteen cents will be charged for admission. The pond is inclosed, and all the conveniences and facilities for skating, as well as for the comfort of the visitors, has been provided, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The pond will be managed by Messrs. Thomas and Lanigan, who will have several *fêtes, bal masques* and carnivals during the Winter. The pond is conveniently located for New-Yorkers, being within three minutes of the Hoboken ferries.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Work in the Street Department—$50,000 for a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—Second Session of the Board—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of "Tom" Byrnes.

The Aldermen were in session and up to their eyes in business, for several hours yesterday. They first met at noon as City Canvassers. At 1 o'clock the figures were put aside and legislative business was taken up. President Henry in the Chair.

A communication was received from Mr. Cornell, the new Street Commissioner, asking tha Board to direct that the accumulated papers on which joint action had been taken, ordering work to be done, should be sent to him by the Clerk of the Common Council, who had kept them in his charge while the department was without a head. Though the Chair Mr. Valentine made known the fact that the documents had just been sent over to the Street Commissioner. The Board sanctioned his action, and ordered the communication to be placed on file.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of donating $50,000 to the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for the construction of a new building to be used as a like asylum, was taken up and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, to concur with the Comptroller in authorizing a further issue of $333,000 of Central Park stock, was taken up and recommitted.

The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, and forthwith resumed the work of canvassing. At 2 o'clock, however, they were required to convene again as Aldermen, in answer to a special call for such a meeting.

Mr. Henry resumed the chair, the call was read, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings having been dispensed with, Mr. Smith arose and presented a resolution in favor of paying the salary of the late Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Lands and Places, to his widow, for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Smith said: Mr. President the unfortunate occurrence of Mr. Byrnes' death happened in my district. I had known tha deceased for many years, and up to the time of his death our relations were most amicable. We never had an angry word pass between us, and no man regrets more than I the fact of his death. Especially do I regret it because it occurred while he was acting in opposition to me. All who know me well know that I deeply regret his untimely death, and feel his loss as keenly as do his dearest friends. I perhaps lament it quite as much as do the members of his family. They have lost an endeared companion, whose place in their affections cannot be filled by another. I desire to attest to his family and friends my sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and my respect for the memory of the man, and I trust, therefore, that the resolution will be adopted.

It was adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The New Heads of Departments.

The Heads of Departments whose appointment was made on Wednesday by the Mayor and Aldermen, took their respective official places at noon yesterday, and each was welcomed by the former incumbent, who, it appears, have in each case given up the idea of contesting their removal. Mr. Cornell, the new Street Commissioner, filed bonds for $20,000.

No bonds are required from Mr. Darragh, who was very handsomely received at the Croton Department by Mr. Tappen, who goes forth from it highly esteemed by the host of friends he made while in it. A man of more gentlemanly demeanor in office than Mr. Tappen has been to all persons, and under all circumstances, there could not be.

Mr. Cornell, accompanied by Mr. Knapp, the Ex-Street Commissioner, Supervisor Tweed and Alderman Farley, called on the Mayor, and had a brief interview at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterward Mr. Cornell and his friends went over and took possession of the Street Department. Mr. Knapp remained and introduced the several heads of Bureaus. There is a vast amount of work to be attended to in this Department, to say nothing of the trouble of giving hearings to claimants for office. How soon and to what extent, the ax of removal and substitute will be set agoing, is not known. Mr. Cornell will not resign as State Senator, but serve out his term this Winter at Albany, the Charter not forbidding the holding of two City offices, or a City and General Government office, at one time.

The Newspaper Advance—Movement of the Religious Weeklies.

We learn from the *Examiner* that meetings were held last week in this City by editors and publishers of the weekly religious Press, to see what could be done to meet the unexpected pressure arising from the great expansion in the prices of paper and other printing materials. The newspapers represented in these meetings were the *Observer*, the *Evangelist*, the *Examiner*, the *Chronicle*, the *Christian Intelligencer*, the *Advocate and Journal*, the *Methodist*, the *Independent* and the *Church Journal*, of this City, and the *Recorder*, the *Watchman and Reflector* and the *Congregationalist*, of Boston. The following resolutions were adopted:

The recent increase in the price of paper—from 50 to 100 per cent.—has made it an imperative necessity on the part of publishers of newspapers to suspend their issues, or to raise the terms of subscription, or to diminish the size of their sheets. The proprietors of religious newspapers in Boston and New-York, having met in Convention, and carefully considered the whole subject, have resolved:

1. That it is just and necessary that the price of their several journals should be raised on the opening of another year, or the size of the papers reduced, to cover the increased cost of production.

2. That whatever advertising rates are offered by the respective papers should be more rigidly adhered to, and that notices of marriages and deaths, obituaries, statements and appeals by all societies and institutions soliciting funds from the public, should be paid for as advertisements.

3. That the law of the last session of Congress, levying a heavy tax on the materials of our business, and on the advertisements, and finally on the income of the publisher, is peculiarly oppressive upon newspapers, the circulation of which ought to be stimulated, and not curtailed during the war.

4. That the religious Press, in the management of its business, enlarging its circulation, and increasing its advertising patronage, ought to be governed, not only by the laws of trade, but by the highest Christian and fraternal principles.

5. That we are impressed with a deep sense of the injustice, on the part of those benevolent institutions which furnish newspapers at less than cost, supplying the deficiency from the funds contributed by the Christian public for another and specific object, while the religious newspapers would cheerfully publish all the necessary intelligence contained in them, and leave all the funds now employed in these cheap papers to be applied to the great objects of Christian benevolence.

6. That the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention be a Committee to transmit the *third* resolution to the President of the United States, to each member of the Cabinet, and to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress.

Fair for Soldiers' Children

A fair for the benefit of the Institution for Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers, began at Cooper Institute on Monday. The Institution was started last May, and is in charge of the President, Rev. S. R. Davis, the lady President, Mrs. J. R. Davis, and a Board of more than thirty ladies, who give personal attention to the welfare of the children. It now supports thirty children, about half of whom find a home in the four-story building, No. 334 Sixth-avenue. This building is hired by the Society having charge of the Institution. The Society intends to try to erect a building in which, for a long time after the war is over, the children of soldiers shall be supported and educated. The Society's Board of Counsellors, including Rev. Drs. Tyng, D. Dunbar, S. I. Prime, and W. C. Noyes, Esq., recommend the Institution as worthy of cordial support. The Fair, in behalf of the Institution, is held every day this week, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Single tickets, 10 cents;

should be brought before him in the morning. DAWSON was, however, taken before Justice DONNE yesterday, and committed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Board, on Wednesday evening, after discussion, the proposed plans for amending the by-laws relative to the employment of special teachers, was referred to the Special Committee, to report at a future meeting. The Clerk reported that the sums thus far expended for the erection and support of the Free Academy amount to $680,081 36, of which $523,874 07 was for support. The Committee having under consideration the subject of military instruction in the schools, made an interesting report, which was laid on the table, ordered printed, and made a special order for the next meeting. After two or three moderate increases of salary, the Board adjourned.

AN HONEST THIEF.—This evident paradox will be appreciated, when it is stated that Mr. WM. H. PECK, a merchant of Washington Market, while gazing intently upon the *Tribune* bulletin on election night, had his pocket picked of its entire contents. Some $20 was taken out of the wallet, while several hundreds in notes, checks, etc., were left; and the next morning, before Mr. PECK arrived at his place of business, the *porte monnaie* was left by a boy in good condition, safe and sound, minus the available cash. Who can now say there is not "honor among thieves?"

HOMICIDE ON RIKER'S ISLAND.—About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Capt. DOSSE, of the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade, while acting in self-defence, shot a soldier of his command. The latter died soon afterwards, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day. It is reported that Capt. DOSSE acted strictly in self-defence, and that he did not fire the shot until after he had been seriously wounded by the deceased, who made the attack upon him.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—The iron battery *Catskill* will be launched from the yard of T. R. ROWLAND, Greenpoint, to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. The iron-clad steamer *Keokuk* will also be launched at the same time from the yard at the foot of Eleventh-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MOUNT PROSPECT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A Fair and Festival in aid of the Mount Prospect Industrial School was commenced at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening, and was continued yesterday. Some five years since, the benevolent ladies of the neighborhood of Grand and Atlantic avenues, where the institution is located, conceived a plan to improve the condition of the poor children of that vicinity by establishing a school, and as an inducement to attend, they provided them with one meal a day, and furnished each with decent clothing. The school was first opened in a stable, but it is now held in a fine building, erected at a cost of $5,800, and all paid for. The school has thus far been supported by the residents of the neighborhood, and this is the first time that an appeal is made in a public way. There is also connected with the institution a Bible-class for the parents of the children attending school, to which some 30 or 40 adults belong. The males have formed themselves into a band, now numbering 8 or 10 members, who have, during the past year, made commendable progress in the musical art. The band was present last evening, and played a number of fine airs. The number of children in the school is about 100, all well cared for, and with a good prospect that, under the influence of the ladies having them in charge, will become good members of society. A large number of useful and fancy articles were on exhibition at the Fair, and from appearances last evening, a considerable sum will be realized before the close this evening. The officers are: Mrs. S. B. Jenkins, First Directress; Mrs. H. P. Messenger, Second Directress; Mrs. J. W. Camp, Secretary; Mrs. A. Smithers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. A. Welch, Treasurer, and 30 managers.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.—Several regiments came down from East New-York yesterday and the day previous, and embarked on board the transports in waiting off the foot of Atlantic-street. The Forty-second Massachusetts was accommodated at the City Armory on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Regiment occupied the same place. The saloons of the latter had all been transferred to the steamer, and the men were therefore compelled to procure their meals at various eating-houses, which in several cases were furnished gratuitously. Three hundred men of one of the Massachusetts regiments were furnished with dinner, gratuitously, by Mr. WM. HITCHEON, at the Atheneum in Atlantic-street, and the Fifteenth New-Hampshire were accommodated at VARICK'S and at MORGAN'S saloons at the foot of Fulton-street, and HAWKHURST'S saloon, opposite the City Hall, by authority of Mayor KALBFLEISCH who assumes all the expense on the part of the city. Many of the regiments arriving from camp are unprovided for, and the citizens therefore feel under obligations to furnish them with something to eat. The CITY Armory has been opened for their accommodation during the night time, and everything possible will be done by the Mayor and Inspector FOLK to furnish them with victuals during their brief stay.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The Old Ladies' Home in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, was well attended yesterday, and a good many contributions were made by the visitors. There was also a numerous attendance at the Fair of the Mount Prospect Industrial School at the Academy of Music, in aid of the children provided for by that Institution. A fair for the benefit of the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, will be held at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th inst., from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A special election for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of JAMES LYNCH, elected Auditor, will take place on Friday next, the 5th inst. There are four candidates in the field for the position—Ex-Aldermen WILLIAM MARRIN and THOMAS ENNIS offer themselves for the support of the Democrats, and GARRET L. BRAISTED and WM. H. HALLOCK are the Republican candidates.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The annual donation party for the benefit of the Graham Old Ladies' Home, commenced Wednesday afternoon, and was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. The Home is situated on the corner of Washington and DeKalb avenues, and can be reached by the cars from any part of the city.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, DEC. 5.—Nos 19, 48, 50.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The books of Mr GEO. A. HALSEY, Assessor for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, show the total number of licenses for the City of Newark to be 2,360, total amount of assessments for licenses, carriages and plate, $38,535 45. Of the whole number of licenses, 631 are for retail liquor dealers. This, taking the population in 1861 (74,000) as a basis, would be one drinking-place for every 117.27 inhabitants. Of these drinking saloons, the greatest number (107) are in the Fourth Ward, and the smallest (31) in the Third Ward. Several manufacturers in Newark pay very large sums, monthly, to the Government, by way of tax on their products, in some cases the amount reaching $3,000, or $36,000 yearly. The Assessor has given public notice that manufacturers' returns for the month of November must be made on or before Dec. 10. The assessment books will be open for inspection from the 3d to the 10th of December. From the 20th to the 27th, the Assessor will hear appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation by the assistant assessors.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK—SUBSTITUTE FOR SMALL CHANGE.—The Hudson River Bank, located at Hoboken, has recently been reorganized under the general banking law of the State of New-Jersey, with a capital of $50,000, with power to increase it to $100,000. Mr. O. H. WHEELER, of Gov. OLDEN'S Staff, has been elected President, and Mr. J. D. BORGHART, favorably known and identified with the interests of New-Jersey, as Cashier. In consequence of the scarcity of small change the bank has issued certified checks about the size of the United States postal currency, in denominations of 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents, payable at the bank in sums of $1 and upward.

A TRAIN OF CARS REPORTED OVERBOARD.—It was rumored yesterday, at the Jersey City Depot, that three sleeping cars, attached to the owl train, due at Jersey City yesterday morning, while being removed from the boat at Camden, got overboard into the dock. No reliable information could be obtained in regard to the matter. Upon the arrival of the train at Jersey City the sleeping cars were not attached, as is usual, and the probability is that an accident of some kind occurred.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—Dr. Thursday morning last, a young man left his horse and buggy for a short time in a shed in the rear of the Nelson House, at Salem, N. J., and upon returning, found three apples on the seat of the vehicle. Upon tasting one of them, he noticed a peculiar taste, and upon examination, the apples were found to have been pierced, and arsenic or some other poison placed in the cavity. The young man was made conscious by not partaking of the fruit. The name of the parties, or the cause of the attempt, is not known.

SKATING PARKS.—The people of Newark, like the "rest of mankind," look forward to the skating season with longing anticipations. The Common Council, in deference to a generally expressed desire, have caused to be inclosed about sixty acres of land on the salt meadows south of the city for a skating pond, which is now completed and waiting for cold weather. The pond is flooded by means of a ditch communicating with Newark Bay. The residents of Orange are also about constructing a skating pond near the Orange Cemetery.

APPLICATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the applications to be made to the New-Jersey Legislature at its next session, are the following: To provide for the maintenance of the present railroad bridge over the Passaic River at Newark, when the New-Jersey Railroad Company complete their new bridge at the foot of Market-street. To charter the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Newark. To charter the Manufacturers' Bank at Newark, with a capital of $300,000, and to charter the City Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Newark.

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.—Col. TORBERT, who handled his brigade (the New-Jersey First, KEARNY'S old brigade) with distinguished gallantry and skill at the battle of Crampton's Pass, is said to be one of the new Brigadiers recently appointed by the President. Col. TORBERT is the idol of his men, who think he greatly resembles the heroic and lamented KEARNY.

SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.—A soldier named CHAS. LONZA, yesterday afternoon attempted to shoot a fellow soldier named PHILLIPS, in a Justice's office, at Newark, for the alleged seduction of his (Lonza's) daughter. A man standing by knocked up LONZA's arm, and probably saved PHILLIPS' life. The matter was subsequently arranged by the marriage of the parties.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held at Bridgeton, on Dec. 20, continuing for four days. It is expected to be a very interesting session.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

Alderman Boole moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, asking for the transmission of all resolutions passed by the Common Council relative to that Department.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from Daniel E. Delevan, City Inspector, appointing Henry Wohltman Assistant Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, in place of Jacob Bearman, removed.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment—12.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for remission of assessment.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith Alderman Allen offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Westervelt, D. D., Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-one cents, to be applied by the said Isaac Westervelt in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Forty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and for paving said street with trap-block pavement between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

REPORTS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to place a gas lamp on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty feet above East Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Charles B. Hart for permission to place a bay window upon the second story of the front of house number three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, with permission that permission is hereby granted to Charles B. Hart to place a bay window upon the second story of the front of his house number three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, in this City, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the "Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three be directed to include therein the above amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; in pursuance of chapter eighty-five of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was recommitted to the Committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President then announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, the fifth instant, at ten o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec 4, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq.

Dear Sir: You are directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their Chamber, at two o'clock, on Thursday, the fourth of December instant, to transact such business as may come before them.

TERENCE FARLEY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
WM. WALSH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
ALEX. FREAR,
JOHN H. BRADY,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOHN T. JENRY,
HENRY SMITH,
CHAS. S. HALL,
JAMES REED.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings were dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thomas Byrnes, the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Boole, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned, to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec 4, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of S. Landeutach & Son for compensation for injury to them.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following Message, returning unapproved the accompanying resolution, directing the stoppage of work on Fifty-seventh-street, under the contract with Mr. John S. Masterson, dated Feb. 28, 1861, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, disapproved, the accompanying resolution directing the stoppage of work on Fifty-seventh-street, under the contract with Mr. John S. Masterson, dated February twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

I approve the policy of suspending the further extension of the street filling westward, until after the erection of an exterior wall or bulkhead to protect the work of earth, which would otherwise wash into the Hudson River, and injure the harbor; and also until the proper grade line for that portion of the street shall be established, the present line being much too high, and consequently calling for a large amount of earth filling which would be worse than wasted, as it must afterward be removed at an additional expense.

But my objection to your resolution is that it provides for the stoppage of the work "at the point to which it is now completed." As you will perceive from the accompanying papers by City Surveyors James E. Serrel and John T. Dodge, the filling in of earth at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, to the point westward at which it is proposed to stop, does not extend across the street to its southerly side, being deficient for a space averaging about eleven feet in width by about two hundred feet in length.

Your resolution, unintentionally I think, relieves the contractor from his duty to fill up this space, of the existence of which you were probably uninformed; but justice to the owners of the property adjoining on the southerly side of the street, who are to be assessed for the cost, requires the completion of the contracted work up to the front line of their lots, without which the work already done will be of no practical use to them, and they will consequently be assessed for work from which they receive no corresponding benefit.

I would accordingly respectfully recommend the adoption by the Honorable the Common Council of a similar resolution to that now returned, after the contractor shall have completed the filling in of the street to the full width required by his contract.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to alter the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department, and subsequently Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be reconsidered, which was carried, and the paper was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Committee on Lamps and Gas report to the Board the practicability of adopting the Napoleon Gas Burner on the public lamps.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to procure a stand of colors for the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have sidewalk in front of numbers twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-five Cannon-street flagged and curbed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Mr. George Fraocis Train, to attend the continuation of his "Conversation with the People," on Friday, December five, at the Cooper Institute, at eight o'clock.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost more two hundred and fifty dollars; that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of Edward Simpson to have money paid in error refunded.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Toomey, Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers E. W. Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: also, in favor of H. N. Parker and T. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full payment for services rendered as messengers, &c., to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding after the words for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the words following, viz.

Also in favor of James M. Sweeney, John A. Soulé, Owen Cavanaugh, William H. Moloney, James A. Farley, John F. Cullihan, James Dunphy, George Letterman, Thomas J. Carleton and Henry Snyder, each for the sum of $250, for services rendered as clerks and messengers to the several committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1862.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution as amended be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now take a recess of five minutes.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board would take a recess of five minutes.

AFTER RECESS—PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to Hugh Monahan to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-seven Avenue A, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thomas Byrnes, the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the resolution granting a location to Hose Company number Five, be altered to read Engine Company number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Leot, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—6.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution thereto be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, August 10, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompaning ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars in favor of Messrs Robert Gamble, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damage sustained by said Mason for injuries done to his horse, by falling into a manhole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLOODSTEIN; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; or, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW, Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	22 50

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no telegrams from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning—a fact which possibly may indicate that some movement of importance is being made. Our special correspondence, given elsewhere, warrants the expectation of the speedy reception of stirring news.

The rebels, in anticipation of an advance on Richmond by way of Petersburgh, are said to be busily engaged in fortifying the latter place and the road between there and Richmond, by throwing up strong earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

The military expedition under the command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS took its departure from this port yesterday, and is now on its way to its destination. Before embarking, Gen. BANKS was treated to an excursion and dinner on board the steamer *Winans* by many of the prominent citizens of this City. Mayor OPDYKE presided at the table, and brief speeches were made by Gen. BANKS, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Gen. GRANT informs the War Department that the rebels deserted their fortifications at Abbeville on the 2d inst., destroying all the stores they could not carry away with them. Some of our cavalry swam the Tallahatchie and occupied the place the same night, and on the 3d pursued the retreating rebels as far as Oxford, twenty-nine miles below Holly Springs, when some skirmishing took place with their rear guard, resulting in the capture of sixty rebels. The pursuit was to be continued yesterday. Gen. SHERMAN is announced as crossing the Tallahatchie at Wyat, a few miles west of Abbeville.

A letter dated Nashville, Nov. 27, says: "Gen. ROSECRANS' army is working South gradually. The advance is some twenty miles below. The order for the whole advance is expected daily. Rain has fallen sufficiently to lay the dust, but not to affect the Cumberland. The Harpeth Shoals are higher and drier than known during many years past—there are but four inches in places, and the water is almost disinclined to run down hill.

Under date of Nashville, Nov. 24, Gen. ROSECRANS issued a special order which reads thus: "The Commanding General notices with much pleasure the successful expedition sent out by Col. WM. P. CARLIN, commanding Thirty-first Brigade. Two regiments, Thirty-eighth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. MCKEE, having marched one hundred miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses, 22 mules, and a number of wagons, taken from the guerrillas who infest the country. This handsome little success shows what good infantry can do under an enterprising leader, and reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 29th, gives the following details of the late skirmish near Lavergne, Tenn.: "Col. KIRK, of the Fortieth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade of Gen. SILL'S Division, made a reconnoissance on Thursday toward Lavergne with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry and that portion of his brigade not on picket duty. He came upon the rebel outposts of cavalry three-quarters of a mile beyond Scourgesville. The rebels fired a few rounds and fled until they fell in with their other outposts on the right and left of the road, when they made a stand at a church three-fourths of a mile beyond. Here they discharged several rounds at our advance, slightly wounding Lieut.-Col. HURD, of the Thirtieth Indiana, who was bravely leading his men. This regiment, under lead of Col. DODGE, quickly drove the guerrillas from their position, who retreated until they reached their artillery, which was planted on the hill. They fired a few rounds and continued retreating. Our troops chased them some two miles beyond Lavergne, when the rebels fled so fast that they soon became invisible. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, a number of them being seen to fall. They were carried off by their friends. We had ten privats wounded; none killed. A guerrilla, who was captured, stated that Gen. WHEELER, who was in command, was wounded. The rebels had a 12-pounder, a 6-pounder smooth bore, 6-pounder rifled and a Parrot gun. There is said to be a rebel brigade five miles beyond Lavergne."

The St. Louis *Democrat* insists that Gen. MCNEIL was right in the execution of those "ten Confederate citizens," as JEFF. DAVIS styles them. It says: "Whatever peace we have in North Missouri is due to JOHN MCNEIL and ODIN GUITAR, more than to any other two living men, and this because their policy toward the rebels has been one of inexorable justice. The rebel who has shown himself unfit to live, by violating the most solemn obligation man can take, has had very little to hope for from these men. Such men have perished, as they should have perished, promptly on falling into their hands. They are to-day the most popular military men in the State, because they have not hesitated to take the responsibility of enforcing the laws of war as the surest road to peace. The prayers of thousands of loyal men, once driven from their homes by relentless persecution on the part of the rebels, now restored, and enabled to till their farms in peace, will ever go with them."

The Chicago *Journal* has information that the army of Gen. GRANGER, which has been concentrating in Kentucky, has at last commenced the expected forward movement for the occupation of East Tennessee. There are many Illinois troops in this army.

Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. ROSECRANS, in conjunction, have adopted a new line of policy for the protection of the country occupied by the Federal troops. A bond and guarantee of protection has been adopted which every citizen, irrespective of his past political predilections, is required to enter into, and failing to do which he will be sent without the Federal lines, and not allowed to return. The condition of the bond is that the party giving it shall be loyal to the Government, that he shall neither afford aid nor comfort to the rebels, and that he will not go within the rebel lines without consent of our Government.

It is rumored in St. Louis that Gov. GAMBLE has obtained a promise from the President that Missouri shall not be included in the emancipation proclamation, measures to that end being left to the Legislature.

Col. STOKES' regiment of cavalry, the First Tennessee, now at Nashville, is constantly receiving large accessions of recruits from East Tennessee. Thirty men came in from Dekalb County on Friday last.

We learn from Newbern, N. C., that our forces have recently taken possession of the villages of Greenville, on the Tar River.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiry as to the expediency of submitting appointments in the volunteer naval service to the Senate for confirmation. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that soldiers shall be discharged within the limits of their own States. A joint resolution, referring so much of the President's Message as relates to emancipation, compensation and deportation to a Select Committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House, was laid over. A joint resolution, approving the President's policy in setting the slaves free in insurrectionary districts, was ordered to be printed. Mr. HALE introduced his bill relative to line officers of the navy, and it was referred. A resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, calling for all the information attainable relative to the movements of the Army of the Potomac and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, was then announced, and, after the customary proceedings in such cases, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. VAN WYCK gave notice of a bill to reduce the tax on hemlock tanned leather. A bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution making inquiries of the Judiciary Committee regarding the Military Governorship of the District of Columbia, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded. Mr. WICKLIFFE gave notice that he should offer the resolution every morning, if in order. It was, however, finally laid on the table, 85 to 46. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for an investigation in certain alleged land frauds, in which he was said, during the recent election canvass in Ohio, to have been concerned. The matter was not finally disposed of. The Military Committee was instructed to report as to the better care of sick and wounded soldiers. A resolution instructing the Military Committee to report on the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and endowing military schools in the several States instead, was negatived. A bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage was referred to the Military Committee. A proposition to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair their road was tabled. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, submitted resolutions, which were postponed until Tuesday of next week, declaring that the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever. The Senate resolutions announcing the death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, were received and acted upon, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

An influential meeting of the merchants of New-York was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for the purpose of securing material aid for the starving operatives of England. Mr. A. A. LOW presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. DODGE, S. B. RUGGLES, S. B. CHITTENDEN, the Chair, JONATHAN STURGIS, EZRA NYE, and others. The most praiseworthy spirit of Christian charity was evinced toward the suffering masses of England, and a determination evinced to raise a subscription which shall do honor to the City, State and county. Over twenty-six thousand dollars was raised on the spot, and a ship offered by Messrs. N. L. and GEO. GRISWOLD to carry the needed supplies to Liverpool.

The Board of Aldermen had a regular session at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, when they passed the resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new building. A small amount of routine business was transacted and an adjournment made, but an hour later they met again, and by special call, when Mr. SMITH offered a resolution to give the salary of the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, THOMAS BYRNES, to his widow, for the remainder of the year. Mr. SMITH made a few remarks, expressing his deep regret at the unfortunate death of Mr. BYRNES, with whom, he said, he had always held an amicable relationship. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, and organized as City Canvassers, with Mr. BOOLE as Chairman. They immediately took up the returns from Mr. CHIPP'S District, comprising portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, which happened to be the first lot of returns ready for comparison. This District was canvassed complete, without discovering any material errors by 1 o'clock, when a brief recess was taken for the regular session. Afterward the returns from Mr. WALSH'S District were taken up and partially canvassed, and at 3 o'clock an adjournment was made till 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. The only result so far made clear is that for Alderman in the Seventh District, Mr. CHIPP'S vote is 1,916 and Mr. GUINEY'S 1,341. During the session the lobby was only moderately filled, no result heretofore announced being considered doubtful.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members were in fine humor, notwithstanding the fact that most of them go out of office this year, and on the entrance of Col LONG, the feeling ran up to such a happy pitch that a recess of five minutes was taken to congratulate him on his election as Alderman of the Seventeenth District. The congratulations were hearty and unanimous, and the Colonel received them with becoming meekness. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with the Governor [illegible]

harbor defence. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The people of New Ulm, Minnesota, one of the towns sacked by the Indians, recently held a meeting to take action regarding the rumors that the President intended to pardon some of the savages who had been sentenced to death for participation in the outrages. Among the resolutions which they adopted was one to the following purport: "That if the policy of our Government should lead to the reestablishment of the Sioux Indians upon their old reservation in the State of Minnesota, it will become our sacred duty as it is our unshaken determination, to wage a war of extermination against them—those murderers of our fathers, mothers, wives and children—and not to spare either man, woman or child of that infernal tribe, until Minnesota is either cleared from every Indian, or reduced to an Indian Territory."

The gunboat *Eastport*, which was captured on the Tennessee River from the rebels, and refitted by the Government at great expense, has been pronounced unseaworthy by Rear-Admiral PORTER. Her keel is so weak that she cannot support the weight of metal which she has to carry.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday has these items: Gen. TOTTEN, U. S. A., arrived in this city Sunday night, from the Army of the Frontier. He is here as a witness in the McKinstry Court-Martial. Gen. DAVINSON, in command of the army in Southeast Missouri, is also in the city on official business, which may detain him a day or two. We are gratified to hear from that quarter, that his efforts and orders are proving highly beneficial in restoring quiet to the people of the whole District, and that an effectual stop has been put to excesses which created much bad feeling between the soldiers and the citizens. A new order of things will be established there. The capture of Capt. PHELAN, of the rebel force, is regarded as an important event, on account of the influence exercised by him over the rebels on the border. Gen. GORMAN arrived in this city on Saturday night, under orders from Washington City. We are sorry to hear that the health of Gov. PHELPS, who has been at the Planters' House for some time, is not improving, as was hoped. His disease is exceedingly obstinate, and his immediate friends manifest much solicitude as to the result.

Major-Gen. BUELL was serenaded in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening. He spoke as follows in acknowledging the honor: "I thank you cordially, fellow-citizens, for this serenade. It is gratifying to me, on this occasion, to meet the citizens of my native State, whose sons have so nobly and gallantly borne themselves in the defence of our country. It speaks of a determination to support and defend constitutional liberty; and assures me that in the hour of trial you will not be found wanting. I did not come out to make a speech, but simply to thank you for your kindness."

In reply to an inquiry forwarded to Washington by Capt. T. W. NEWMAN, Military Commander at Indianapolis, the following telegram was received:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1862.

Capt. Newman, Military Commander:

The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended as to soldiers in military custody for desertion.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate-General.

A portion of the cotton which was used on the fortifications at Nashville has been received in Louisville.

In the town of Teresa, Dodge County, Wis., the unmarried men who were not drafted, voluntarily offered to go without price as substitute for those drafted who have families.

On Tuesday evening Gen. CAMERON was honored with a banquet at Marietta, (Ohio,) by Col. JAMES DUFFY, a friend and admirer. In response to a sentiment offered appropriate to the occasion, Gen. CAMERON gave an interesting statement of the feeling in Europe in regard to our national troubles, as they were observed by himself.

The General Term of the Superior Court have held, in a case involving the question, that a contract to pay storage for goods in railroad cars on a public highway constitutes no lien for the charge upon such goods. Also, that it is doubtful whether, under their charter, railroad companies may undertake storage for hire.

The business in Stocks was very large through both sessions of the Board yesterday, and also at the outside room on William-street. There was considerable realizing on the advance in prices made yesterday, but no important decline at the final close of dealings in the afternoon. The attendance of outside speculators in the open room on William-street was unusually crowded. Gold further advanced in the forenoon to 133¼, then fell back to 132⅝, and finally closed at 133⅜ cent. Exchange unsettled; London 146@147⅜ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active, and were dearer, yesterday. A fair business was transacted in Provisions; Mess Pork and prime Lard were higher. Sugars were more freely dealt in, and were somewhat firmer. Cotton was steady, but not active. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British Ports. There were no remarkable alterations in other branches of trade.

GEN. GRANT'S MARCH THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. GRANT is marching on with steady step toward the heart of Mississippi. He has got some twenty miles below Holly Springs, over forty miles from the northern line of the State, and has crossed the Tallahatchie, where the enemy was said to be preparing to resist him; but the rebels thought better of their resolve and fled "further south." This flight is rather surprising to us, and we believe it is equally so to the Mississippians. We discover signs of haste on the part of the rebel army. They "destroyed supplies," of which we may be sure they had not too great abundance. And the people, the planters, who supposed themselves protected by the rebel army, when they saw it retiring put their own houses in order as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and rushed on ahead of the retreating troops, seeking some hiding-place that they might not be found by the terrible "Yankees." The Grenada *Appeal*, the valiant organ of treason that withdrew from Memphis in time to save its editor's neck, has executed another successful manœuvre and removed from Grenada to Jackson. This change of base is timely, for Grenada is undoubtedly the first town of especial note to be visited by Gen. GRANT. The *Appeal*, in its new home, cries out against the apathy of the people, in the centre of Mississippi, and tells them that unless they arise in mass to resist the invaders they will be irretrievably ruined.

All this is encouraging. It seems quite clear that the rebels did not anticipate so severe a measure as the invasion of Mississippi in great force. The planters who had grown a large cotton crop in security, are flying in every direction, leaving the work of picking and ginning in mid career. The finest cotton fields of the South are coming within our lines, and tens of thousands of bales should be saved. The demoralization of the rebels from this cause must be immense. Emancipate a rebel's slaves and he will still hope to succeed in the war and get them again. But touch his cotton—take his idolized fibre—and his heart is in despair—the last hope of liberty leaves the world!

The rebel Government is evidently troubled by the Western aspect of the war, and Gen. JO. JOHNSTON has been dispatched from Richmond to assume immediate command in Mississippi. Such men as PEMBERTON, VAN DORN and PRICE, are found unequal to the emergency, and the hero of the first Bull Run is called to the rescue. But a General is of little account, unless he has an army to work with, and we do not see whence rebel forces can be raised equal to the duty of meeting and resisting GRANT and SHERMAN. They are not in Mississippi. We do not believe they are in the South. But we shall soon know, for GRANT is going to probe Mississippi to the very core of her treason.

Military Accountability—The Pending Courts-Martial.

All the circumstances combined which encourage a belief in the greater efficiency of our future military operations, are of less account than the sign furnished by the multiplication of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry. That sign means *accountability*. It is the sure augury of duty better performed.

The great crying evil in the management of the war heretofore has been the failure to hold high officers to their just responsibility. Thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been sacrificed by blunders and defaults, but the officers guilty of them have held on their way, unpunished and unrebuked. Gen. STONE is about the only officer of any rank who has thus suffered; and not even in that case was the War Administration entitled to any credit, for, in the absence of a regular judicial investigation, it is still doubtful whether the actual guilt of Ball's Bluff attaches to Gen. STONE, or to officers in yet higher command. All the effect of that lesson was lost because of the uncertainty left in men's minds, whether or not its severity was deserved. The rebels who, unlike ourselves, have been in dead earnest from the outset, have always held their high officers to strict account. Wise, Crittenden, Floyd, Pillow, Branch, Lovell, Tatnall, Beauregard, Bragg, Van Dorn, and many others of less note, have all experienced severe penalties for neglects and mistakes; and there is no doubt that the constantly improving activity and efficiency of the rebel officers, generally, is due mainly to this rigid system of accountability. Amenableness belongs to every form of public duty, whether civil or military, and can never be loosed from it without public injury.

Three of our Major-Generals are now being tried, under the gravest charges—McDOWELL, PORTER and BUELL. The main allegation against the first is complicity with the enemy; against the second, willful violation of orders; against the third, general mismanagement, springing from a lack of energy and resolution. The public interest attaches chiefly to the last two cases, it being believed that Gen. McDOWELL will be able, without much difficulty, to substantiate his perfect loyalty and honesty of purpose, whatever may be thought of his capacity as a General.

Gen. PORTER'S case draws particular attention, because its investigation will go far to settle, one way or the other, the suspicions which have been widely entertained, that there has been a coterie of high officers, who have always aimed to play into each other's hands, much in the fashion of the *rings* in legislative bodies. It is known that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was greatly devoted to Gen. MCCLELLAN, which, in itself, of course, was all proper. Long standing personal friendship justified this: to say nothing of the high distinctions which had been conferred upon him, without any special achievements in the field, that the people have ever discovered. But the question is, whether Gen. PORTER, and others with him, have actually regarded the fortunes of Gen. MCCLELLAN more than the fortunes of the country? Did he contrive not to reinforce Gen. POPE seasonably, and thus involve him in defeat, because he was displeased that Gen. POPE had been given a command which he thought belonged to Gen. MCCLELLAN? If so—if it can indeed be proved that Gen. PORTER would bring dishonor to our flag and death to our soldiers for the mere gratification of his personal feelings—there is no abyss of infamy too deep for him. To Gen. PORTER it is due—to the army, to the Government and to the people it is infinitely more due—that this matter shall undergo the most searching scrutiny. If he is innocent, Heaven grant him a good deliverance!

Gen. BUELL'S case excites particular interest at the West, as Gen. PORTER'S does at the East. It will reveal the real nature of the incubus which has so strangely weighed upon the military operations in the West for the last eight months. It will show why East Tennessee has not been relieved—why our forces were withdrawn from North Alabama—why an abandonment of Nashville and Central Tennessee were recommended—why BRAGG was allowed to invade Kentucky with impunity, and why, more extraordinary yet, he was suffered to quit that State at all. It is boldly charged that all this is due to Maj.-Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL. The City Council of Nashville has even gone so far as to formally resolve "that the liberty which we now enjoy is chiefly attributable to the fact that Gov. JOHNSON, *in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the Commander of the Federal army*, refused to evacuate the City of Nashville or to surrender it to the rebels." Have we indeed been intrusting, for a whole year, the command of the most important department in the West—second, in fact, to none in the country but that of the Potomac—to an officer whose opinions respecting the tenability of an important position has been proved to be inferior to that of a mere civilian, who makes no pretence to military science? The rebels attacked Nashville after Gen. BUELL left it, and were repulsed—at a time, too, when it was not one-fourth part so well fortified as it now is. The management of this department has been extraordinary; and it is quite as extraordinary that it should not before have received an official investigation.

But we hail the tokens of a new line of action. A system of accountability is all the more welcome in coming when almost past hope. Let it henceforth be applied without fear or favor. We observe that Gen. HALLECK, in his report just submitted, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN, having received an *order* to withdraw his army from the Potomac, *protested*, and for eleven days failed to comply with it; and that, had it not been for this delay, "the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed." Gen. HALLECK also states that the same General, after the battle of Antietam, did not cross the Potomac for three weeks after he had received a positive order to that effect; and this delay he characterizes as "unfortunate," and "a matter of great disappointment and regret." So much for the failure to obey orders, implicitly and promptly. Henceforth, we trust, that no such conduct will be tolerated from any commander whatever for a day. What better right has a Major-General to enter a *protest* against the order of his superior, than has a Colonel, a Captain, or Lieutenant? nay, than has a private himself? Or what better right has he to take his own time in executing such orders? The President, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and, next to him, Gen. HALLECK in his capacity as General-in-Chief, have the supreme control of the military actions of every officer, high and low, and of every soldier in the National service. It is the duty of all alike to submit implicitly to that control; and no distinction should be made by the Government in requiring that submission. The entire army, from its foremost leader to the last teamster in the rear, should be pervaded through and through with the feeling of accountability to superiors. If there be those who, either in frowardness or indifference, set at naught that feeling, it should be forced upon them in a style to which they cannot be insensible. In every grade up to the President, Commander-in-Chief, this responsibility should thus be maintained as a living and fearful reality.

How to Raise Other Armies.

There is one subject of very great importance to the future military efficiency of the Government that we do not find alluded to, either in the report of the Secretary of War or of the General-in-Chief. That is, the modes by which future armies are to be raised for the public defence. Hitherto there has been little difficulty about the matter. The Regular Army was always kept easily up to the limit of law by recruits. And when this small body of soldiers proved inadequate to any work in hand, it was found easy enough to get any number of Volunteers to vindicate the Government. A law of draft existed, but it was never thought of as a means of raising armies.

But the rebellion has proved a far greater struggle than the country has ever before been involved in. The war has required armies of numbers that would have been deemed, a few years ago, absolutely incredible. And it has become at last a serious question How can the Government maintain a force in the field equal to the demands of the occasion? Volunteering has, up to the present time, supplied all the force used against the enemy. And the spectacle of more than a million citizens voluntarily quitting their regular business employments and the comforts of home, and entering upon the hard and destructive life and labor of soldiers in order to maintain their Government, is such as the earth never before exhibited: such as could only happen in a Republic beloved beyond parallel by the people.

But this resource for war is terminable. There is a limit to the power of any State, however populous and prosperous, to turn out soldiers prepared to take the field. And in the United States the limit has been reached. Northern society, after having spared a million men to camp, cannot at once replenish with new armies, without serious derangement of social life and domestic industrial pursuits. And if the demand of the Government rises above the necessities of individuals, and further levies are required at whatever cost, then it becomes a subject of profound interest to the community how the conscription is to be made.

We have had experience already that the machinery of drafting runs heavily, and if it can be made to work no better, it is obviously no safe reliance to the Government in case of sudden peril. A draft was ordered by the Secretary of War *four months ago*. It has not yet taken place in the State of New-York and other States we could name. It was attempted in one or two States, and immediately abandoned because of popular disfavor. In some districts of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the popular opposition being disregarded, the enforced conscription led to serious riots, and in the sequel it is found that a large majority of the conscripts desert and prove of no value to the Government. In Maryland, it is alleged, that of eight thousand men drafted, there are not 1,500 realized in the ranks.

It needs no argument to show the defect and danger of this loose system of proceeding. Suppose for one moment the army of Gen. BURNSIDE crippled, and Washington once more threatened by advancing rebel hosts.—have we a man in civil or military life wise and strong enough to organize an instant force out of the materials upon which the ordered draft is bearing? And if such a miracle could not be performed, how would the country escape the danger?

Two officials so thorough, calculating and practical, as Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK, must comprehend this difficulty fully, and see the narrow margin the present system affords them for a reserved military strength. No question demands more quickly the attention and legislation of Congress, and we presume it will be brought before them in some special report from the War office.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.—There is one part of Gen. HALLECK'S report, which makes us desirous of still further information. It is that part in which he speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair. He states first, that he "directed Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to departmental lines." We infer from this that Gen. MILES was subject to the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He then proceeds:

"The garrisons at Winchester and Martinsburgh had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer at that post had been advised by my Chief of Staff to mainly confine his defence, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers."

Now, it will be recollected, that in the report of the Military Commission on this affair, it was stated that Col. MILES "had orders" to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, and held, "that to leave Harper's Ferry, even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions." The questions arise what were those instructions, and who gave them. Did they come from Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. WOOL? They could not have come from Gen. HALLECK, for he only claims to have "advised." But whoever they came from, they must have been very positive and very clear, to enable MILES to think, for a moment, that he must obey them by remaining away from Maryland Heights in the face of Gen. HALLECK'S advice that he should confine his defence to that position. We are brought then to a choice between three unpleasant conclusions. Either Gen. HALLECK gave no such advice, or some one gave MILES very extraordinary orders, or MILES had not even the shadow of excuse which he set up for himself for his course. He could clear it up if he were alive. But he being dead, the only thing which can throw light on the point must be the production of the orders in question. They must be in existence somewhere. When they make their appearance, we shall be able to judge more accurately and fairly about that most disgraceful affair.

Munificent Response to the Appeal for English Operatives.

The merchants of this City, at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, gave a munificent response to the mute appeals of the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as to the appeals of a portion of the New-York Press in their behalf. The proceedings of the meeting, and particularly toward its close, were grand and thrilling. We cannot, perhaps, describe the thing better than by saying that it was characteristically *American*; or, closer still, that it was peculiarly New-York-like; and especially, after the style that characterizes all the action of the enterprising and wealthy mercantile classes of the commercial Metropolis of the country. After the speeches and resolutions, which were all both humane and business-like, a brief letter was read from the eminent shipping house of Messrs. N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD, which contained the following sublime sentence: "As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now in Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight." The meeting at once tendered thanks for the generous offer, and Mr. DODGE stated it was virtually a contribution of $20,000 to the fund. Another letter was read from a gentleman who did not wish his name mentioned, which closed no less eloquently than the first one: "Thank God!" said the writer, "we have bread and to spare, and they will not say, 'I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat.' Will you add to your list *one thousand barrels* of flour, from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it—UNION." After the reading of this letter, the same munificent anonymous donor who had sent it, handed in, as an additional contribution, *seven one-thousand dollar* United States Treasury Notes, but he still desired his name should not be mentioned. Mr. DODGE desired that the firm of which he is a member might be put down for five thousand dollars; Mr. JOHNSTON, the Secretary of the meeting, offered twenty-five hundred; Capt. MARSHALL, two thousand; BABCOCK BROTHERS, two thousand; six other individuals or firms gave a thousand dollars each; and several sums nearly as large were offered from other donors—the names of all of whom will be found in our report of the meeting. The amount collected in a few minutes—independent of the offer of the ship and the thousand barrels of flour—reached $26,200. After which good beginning, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

No one will think it necessary now that we should urge this matter any further than we have done on former occasions upon the liberality of the merchants of New-York. The right men have the thing in hand; the loftiest spirit animates and inspires them; certain it is that the movement will prove a success; and that half-a-million starving, shivering, wretched men, women and children in Lancashire will call down upon them the benedictions of Heaven.

We have not learnt the result of the meeting of British residents held at the British Consulate in this City, at the same hour yesterday at which the Chamber of Commerce meeting was held; but we understand some handsome subscriptions have been received to this fund also. We venture to predict, from present appearances, that the relief ship for England, bearing at its peak the Stars and Stripes, will leave this port not a day behind any vessel bent on the same errand sailing under the Cross of St. George.

WORKING NAVAL ORDNANCE.—Five years ago a sailing sloop-of-war would have been considered well armed with sixteen or twenty 32-pounders. About 100 men were needed to fire such a battery, both broadsides of which discharged between 550 and 650 pounds of iron, in sixteen or twenty separate quantities. "A broadside," from such a vessel, would consist of some 290 pounds of iron. One single shot from the *Passaic's* 15-inch gun weighs 450 pounds, or nearly twice as much as the twenty guns of an old *John Adams* or *Marion*. And four men fire the 450 pounds while 100 were required to discharge 290 pounds. Could any fact better illustrate the nature of the revolution going on in naval affairs than this? It was the fond hope of England that six of Capt. [illegible]

two Armstrong 100-pounders in each, could be placed on board an immense ship for coast defence. The project had to be abandoned, however, because the number of men required to work the guns would be too great, and for other reasons.

But, suppose it had succeeded, what then? Why the Coles "wonder" (as she was called in advance) would, with the aid of some 100 men, fire 12 guns throwing 1,200 pounds of iron against an enemy, while the *Catskill*, one of our small Ericsson batteries, could throw 900 pounds, with the aid of 8 men—all in *one* "tight little turret," only 21 feet in diameter. One turret, and 8 men, as good as six cupolas and 100 men! And it would be better, for two discharges would do more execution than twelve, by more than 300 pounds. The ten old line-of-battle ships, whose names still, with a few exceptions, figure on the Navy Register, carried 872 guns, and fully manned required 8,000 men, or 800 each. A broadside from any one of them—40 guns—would discharge 2,000 pounds of iron, or 7,000 pounds less than six modern 15-inch guns, which can be fired by 24 men. In other words, the *Roanoke*, which will soon be our harbor "guardo," will be a more effective vessel, even for attack, with her six 15-inch guns, than the *Ohio* or *North Carolina*, three deckers, in full fighting trim, with a battery of 80 guns, of the old pattern; while the difference between the defensive attributes of a mere wooden hull and towering masts, and iron sides 4½ inches thick, is apparent to the most unsophisticated.

Ericsson alone owns all the honor of this mighty change. He not only builds impregnable ships, but even in the minor details of their construction effects, in a quiet way, revolutions which surpass, in grandeur of conception, the efforts of all his predecessors. When men are scarce, and wages high, he has lessened naval expenses ten-fold. A fleet of fifty *Roanokes*, with his gun apparatus, would carry 300 guns, with which America might await complacently the advent of *Punch's* British fleet, sailing in the clouds.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Work Laid Out in Congress.

Correspondence Relating to the Army of the Potomac Called For.

Coming Action on the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Ready.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Senator SHERMAN introduced a resolution today, calling for all the correspondence, telegrams, and reports concerning the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing, and also all documents relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. When the resolution comes up, Senator HARRIS will offer to amend it by including all the correspondence from the time that army went to the Peninsula, believing it to be just that the entire correspondence should go to the country.

Some opposition having been developed to Senator SHERMAN'S resolution, it is now understood that the War Department has no objection to the publication of all the documents in regard to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and it is expected that the resolution will be passed without opposition.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Senator POMEROY to-day gave notice of a resolution referring to a special Committee of Three so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of emancipation and exportation of the negro slaves. From the importance of these anbjects, and the prominence given them by the President, it is expected that they will demand consideration of a grave character.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day, which, occurring only one day in advance of the regular meeting, is regarded as an event of unusual interest.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is in print, and will be sent to Congress to-morrow. An outline of the policy recommended is becoming very well understood already, and increases the confidence of the financial men here in the ability of the Government to meet the severe tax made on its energies by the war, without occasioning distress to the country.

THE TAX LAW.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet held a meeting, but will do so to-morrow, to consider the proposed amendments of the Tax law, believed to be necessary in order to its successful operation.

THE GRADES OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The Senate Naval Committee has before it the subject of repealing the law of last session, providing for the establishment and equalization of the grade of line officers in the navy. It is understood that Senator HALE intends to ventilate the proceedings under the law; and I know that it has not been properly executed.

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY

The resolution of Senator CLARK, approving the policy of the President favoring emancipation of the slaves in insurrectionary districts, has stirred up the bile of those who prize Slavery above the Union, and will give rise to an animated debate when it comes up for action.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. HOGSON, of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, and several other gentlemen from Western Virginia, have arrived here to urge upon the House of Representatives the importance and justice of passing the Senate [illegible] of last session, erecting that section of the Old [illegible] into a separate Commonwealth. The subject will come up in order on Tuesday, 9th inst.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

The statements in regard to Secretary Smith's successor are mostly baseless rumors, nothing positive being known, as contradictory assertions seem to prove. The friends of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX positively assert that he will not resign his position in the House to accept the position in question. The two most prominent candidates now urged seem to be Senator BROWNING and Judge HOLT.

THE RUMORS OF PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

A gentleman has lately been here who says that he was, not long ago, taken prisoner, with his own connivance, by the rebels, and taken to Richmond,—and that he was intrusted while there with the views of the leaders, and charged with communicating them to the leading *Democrats* of the North. They desire an amnesty, not an armistice, and are willing to come back into the Union without making any special terms, but relying on the prospective return of the Democrats to power, for reinstatement in their old position. The person in question says he has laid the whole matter before Mr. SEWARD, and that it will probably be made the basis of some action by the Democrats in Congress. The whole story is probably a rehash of the one circulated a few weeks ago, and is, in my judgment, utterly unworthy of credence.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

About the time of the arrest of Capt. ELLWOOD, whose suicide was noticed yesterday, many others, among them citizens of some prominence, were arrested upon charges up to the present time unknown, all of whom have been and still are in close confinement in the prison adjoining the Old Capitol. It is presumed the charges against all are of a very grave character, otherwise the rigor which precludes even their wives and families' seeing or communicating in any way with them would not be enforced. A son of Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, is confined, it is said, in the same prison on charges identical with those against Capt. ELWOOD.

THE SMUGGLING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of our gunboat flotilla on the Lower Potomac, the business of smuggling goods into Virginia flourishes more vigorously than ever. Union men residing in the counties bordering on the lower river, say that where one smuggler is detected and captured, nine succeed in eluding the vigilance and running the gauntlet of our gunboats. Immense quantities of goods are thus carried to the rebels, who pay for everything they get in gold. The profits of the business are also said to be enormous, which serves as a double incentive to engaging in the traffic. Our informant says that at least two-thirds of all the farmers in the lower counties are, directly or indirectly, thus employed, and their houses and barns storehouses for goods awaiting opportunities to be conveyed across the river into Virginia. The goods principally come overland in wagons from Baltimore, and are forwarded to their rebel consignees in the nighttime.

The only way to stop this illicit traffic, it is thought, will be to station an infantry and cavalry force on the Virginia shore, at certain points from below Aquia Creek to the mouth of the river. The gunboat blockade is laughed at by these rebel smugglers, who boast of their success in violating it.

RESTLESSNESS OF THE SLAVES IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Persons living in the lower counties of Maryland say that the slaves there are becoming very restive, in view of the near approach of the first of January, when they expect to become free, under the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The fact that such an edict has gone forth, one informant says, is known to every negro in Lower Maryland. Considerable trepidation exists among the whites, who fear that the negroes, when they learn that the Proclamation does not apply to their case, will break into open revolt, and, by force of arms, attempt the work of self-liberation. We learn that on the farm of a large slaveowner, living near Port Tobacco, a number of arms—some of them Government muskets—were recently found, which had been concealed by the negroes, showing a policy of preparation most significant at this time.

CHEATING AS A FINE ART.

As an evidence of the perfection to which the art of defrauding the Government has been carried in this city, on Wednesday last, a lot of wood, furnished to the Old Capitol Prison, was discovered to be about twenty per cent. short of the amount bought! This, too, for the use of the very prison now largely occupied by prisoners arrested for similar frauds! The great game has been to get contracts at low prices and cheat in the amounts delivered.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Messrs. COVODA & GOUCH, one part of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, visited the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, on Wednesday, and found about ten thousand inmates fit for service, and who, it is understood, will immediately be sent to their respective regiments. The remainder, some five or six thousand, are in a miserable condition—destitute of all the comforts which their condition requires. The camp is reported to be villainously managed, and will undoubtedly be broken up.

SICK FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A number of sick from different regiments in the Army of the Potomac arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, from Aquia Creek by boat, and were distributed among the different hospitals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED AND PAROLED PRISONERS.

Several hundred exchanged and paroled prisoners arrived here on Wednesday from Richmond, via Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, and are temporarily quartered at the Soldiers' Retreat, near the depot. Among them were a number of civilians.

There are twenty-nine persons confined in the military prison here, charged with perpetrating frauds on the Quartermaster's Department.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, true to the interests of his party, on Wednesday, asked leave to introduce a measure for the reduction of the tax on whisky. This tax is now twenty cents on a gallon instead of fifty, as originally intended, and was fixed with the understanding that it should be gradually raised. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S effort is in a direction the opposite from that expected to be taken at this session, and will probably result in the tax being increased instead of diminished.

RETURNED.

Commissioner BARRETT, of the Pensions, has returned from his visit to the East, and yesterday resumed the duties of his office.

DRAFTED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A great number of petitions from persons claiming to be British subjects, and who have been drafted into the service of the Government, are being received by the British Minister, Lord LYONS.

PRIZE MONEY.

A resolution has been offered looking to a repeal of that portion of the act of last session that divides the proceeds of vessels condemned as belonging to rebels amongst the Collectors, naval officers and Surveyors. It is alleged that these officers are making large sums by the operation, and that the law was slipped through without consideration on the part of either House.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent to Congress to-morrow noon. Every precaution has been taken to guard against the premature disclosure of its contents.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial in the case of FITZ-JOHN PORTER was in session again to-day, Major-Gen. JOHN POPE being the witness under examination. The substance of his testimony was that it was his firm conviction if Major-Gen. PORTER had obeyed his orders promptly, he could have eotirely defeated, if not captured, JACKSON'S army.

SURGEON-ARTIST.

The fact is elicited from the Surgeon-General's Bureau, that there is no such office as Surgeon-Artist, Surgeon to the army and navy.

PROTEST AGAINST MERCY TO THE INDIANS.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, to-day presented an earnest but respectful protest to the President, against the pardon or reprieve of the condemned Indians in that State. After reading the paper to the President, Messrs. WINSLOW and ALDRICH, being present, and heartily indorsing his protest, decided to join therein with Senator WILKINSON, thus making the unanimous action of the entire Republican delegation in Congress from that State.

THE COSTA RICAN CLAIMS.

The Chevalier Bertenetti, Umpire of the Joint Commission for the adjudication of the claims against Costa Rica, to-day notified the Secretary of the Commission as follows: "I will receive no observation, either verbal, printed or written, from either party interested after the 15th of the present month."

INDEMNITY FOR A COLLISION.

The President sent in a brief Message to the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the collision of the war steamer *San Jacinto* with the French brig *Jules et Marie*, off the coast of Cuba, in November last. He recommends an appropriation of $9,500 for reparation of damages to the latter, through neglect on the part of the officers of the *San Jacinto*, in accordance with the verdict of a Naval Commission, composed of officers of this country, France and Italy, and the United States Consul at Havana and the Consul of France.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that appointments in the volunteer naval service be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution that the military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill, requiring all soldiers hereafter discharged, to be discharged within the limits of their own States. Agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that so much of the President's Message as relates to compensation, emancipation and deportation be referred to a Select Committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House. Laid over.

Mr. CLARK offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that they cordially approve the policy of the President of the United States, in setting free slaves in the insurrectionary districts, as indicated in his proclamation dated Sept. 22, 1862, and recommend to him the employment of that and every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the Government of the United States over its entire territory and people.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill repealing the act to establish and equalize the grade of Line Officers of the Navy. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence, telegrams, letters and reports concerning the military operations of the Army of the Potomac, and all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry and the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee in relation to such surrender. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) then announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey.

Mr. TEN EYCK spoke briefly of the character and good qualities of the deceased Senator. Mr. THOMPSON was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1802, and was nearly 62 years old when he died. He was always a prominent man in the State of New-Jersey. He was a true patriot at heart, and a true lover of his country in its hour of trial, who ardently denounced the crime of secession, and the traitors who have endeavored to destroy the Union.

Mr. TEN EYCK then offered the customary resolutions of respect.

Messrs. Latham, Rice, Field and Anthony also delivered brief eulogies, when the resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Revenue law by reducing the tax on hemlock-tanned leather to four mills per pound.

The various committees were called on for reports, but none were made.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill to grant the proceeds of the sales of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report on the following subjects:

First—Under what law there has been appointed a Military Governor for the District of Columbia?

Second—What power does he possess or exercise, and under what law has he derived his power?

Third—What salary or compensation has been paid him, and under what appropriation?

Fourth—What is the entire annual expense of such Military Governor, including all the sums paid for guard-houses and prisons and for house rent; and also what servants, soldiers and assistants are under his control?

Fifth—Whether said office of Military Governor has interfered with or obstructed the administration of justice and law by the civil or judicial tribunals within the District of Columbia, and state the fact of such obstruction?

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved the previous question, which was not seconded by a vote of 32 against 62.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Have I a right to say anything?

The Speaker replied: If debate arises, the resolution goes over.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—When can I look for the resolution to come up?

The Speaker replied—The Chair answer.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I will offer it every morning, if in order.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed to debate the resolution.

The Speaker informed the gentleman (WASHBURNE) that he could not deprive the gentleman of Pennsylvania (BIDDLE) of the floor.

Mr. BIDDLE then proposed the following amendment, which Mr. WICKLIFFE accepted.

"That the Committee on the Judiciary also inquire under what authority the said Military Governor extended his power to the State of Pennsylvania or any other State."

Mr. BIDDLE moved the previous question.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by Yeas, 85; Nays, 46.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that during the late canvass in Ohio, a number of private and confidential letters written by him to the Surveyor-General of Colorado, touching the latter's application and appointment to office had been published in connection with newspaper comments, charging him with swindling and defrauding the Government. He sought an investigation into his conduct, conscious that he had discharged his duty with fidelity. As a Representative, it was due that this should be accorded. He therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the truth of the charges referred to, and inquire into the whole subject matter, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses, and employ a stenographer.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there were no specific charges in the resolution into which the committee could examine. If the committee were going to investigate, there should be something more than vague and floating rumors or statements.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked that the letters referred to be read, that the House might understand on what the charges are made.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) also thought that the charges should be set forth, and that the witnesses should be examined under oath.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was of opinion that the resolution should embody the letters.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that a copy of these letters had been sent to him as well as to other members. Many of the gentleman's (ASHLEY'S) constituents demand an investigation into the matter, with the view of asking his expulsion from the House if the charges should be found to be true. His colleague (ASHLEY) should demand an investigation. The letter he (Cox) presumed were genuine. If so, they carry with them the onus on the part of his colleague to explain them, in order that he (ASHLEY) may occupy an honorable seat in this House. His colleague had just been reelected to the House. His colleague's constituents and public justice and decency required that a full examination of the charges against him should take place. The House ought not to set a precedent in examining the subject, as proposed, unless they had something before them of more than common clamor.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) withdrew his resolution with a view of modifying it so as to meet the objections as to its phraseology.

A resolution was then adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report as to the better care of sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and instead thereof aiding in the endowment of Military Schools in the several States.

The resolution was negatived by a vote of 49 to 78.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in repairing the road and rebuilding the bridges recently destroyed by the Southern troops.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into and report on the condition of the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria, with a view to the correction of alleged abuses.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the members and delegates be allowed the same pay for newspapers and stationery as heretofore allowed for the short session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the Legislative or Executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never accept the mediation or permit the intervention of any foreign nation in this rebellion in our domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no two governments can ever be permitted to exist within the territory now belonging to the United States, and which acknowledged their jurisdiction at the time of the insurrection.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced a preamble relating to the charges against him, providing for a committee of investigation, etc., as above stated.

The Senate resolutions, announcing the death of Senator THOMPSON were received.

Messrs. NIXON, STARR, of New-Jersey, and PERRY severally delivered eulogies.

The usual resolutions of respect were offered and adopted.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent in.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. GUERRABELLA will repeat her performance of *Leonora*, in "La Favorita" to-night—the last time, we believe, that this fine work can be given. Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor AMODIO and Miss STOCKTON sustain the other parts.

MEYERBEER'S opera, "Dinorah," which has excited so much attention in the musical world, and is steadily gaining favor with the public, will be given to-morrow at a grand *matinée*. The cast is the same as at the earlier performances of the work, Mlle. CORBIER appearing for the fifth time as the heroine. The artists being easy in their *rôles*, it is only now that a good idea of MEYERBEER'S music can be obtained. If the weather is fine, there will, we trust, be a good and liberal attendance at the "Dinorah" *matinée*.

Mr. GRAU also announces that he will give an extra night on Tuesday next, when the opera of "Norma" will be played, at theatre prices.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S testimonial performance has been postponed until Thursday next, the 11th inst. To-night—the forty-fifth of the season—LORTZING'S amusing opera, "Der Wildschütz," will be repeated for the third time.

CONCERT.—Mr. S. B. MILLS will give a grand concert at the German Opera House on Tuesday next, Dec. 9, assisted by Mme. JOHANNSEN, Herr WEINLICH, the Arion Society, and the grand orchestra of the establishment. Mr. MILLS will play BEETHOVEN'S concerto in C major, and LISZT'S famous arrangement of MENDELSSOHN'S "Wedding March." The programme in other respects is varied and excellent.

DINORAH AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY—TROUBLE BETWEEN MR. GRAU AND THE DIFFEVOAS.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. GRAU'S troupe gave "Dinorah," with the same cast as at the New-York house. A much better audience was secured than at any other performance this season, and the night was an entire success.

This is the last opera night for Brooklyn under Mr. GRAU'S efficient management. He claims, and with apparent reason, that the non-paying public do not appreciate his efforts, and what is more, that the Directors of the Academy throw obstacles in his way, and rather hinder than assist him in his managerial career.

One fact is patent, that so long as the Directors work upon the plan of high rent or nothing, they will neither be the means of providing operatic entertainment for the people of Brooklyn, or dividends for their stockholders.

Mr. GRAU'S loss of $1,200 in four nights is not so much a matter of disappointment to him as was what he considers a breach of faith on the part of the Directors, they compelling him to pay $150 per night, instead of $100, as he understood the arrangement. At all events, Mr. GRAU declares that, under the existing state of affairs, he will give no more opera in Brooklyn. He finds no scenery, and no help of any kind, but plenty of opposition. He loses money, the artists dislike to go, and trouble alone results.

Possibly the Brooklyn Academy will profit by this very sensible determination of Mr. GRAU, but we fear it is by no means probable.

MANON JONES.—To-night Mr. JONES gives, at the Brooklyn Academy, his celebrated oration on Dean SWIFT and his critics.

Movements of the Governor Elect.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. SEYMOUR arrived in town to-day. He will remain until Saturday evening. He is not likely to visit New-York at present.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, with Gen. HALLECK'S Important Report touching the action of our Armies since he was placed at their head. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newssummary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious, and general—is alone worth, to the subscription price to the paper, as it presents, in a condensed and convenient shape, from all parts of the country, the matters of most interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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MARRIED.

BAKER—GAS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. W. Parmly, Mr. GEORGE W. BAKER, of Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., to Miss ELIZA GAS, of Jersey City, N. J.

☞ London, Eng., papers please copy.

BENNET—SPRAGUE.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. WILLIAM C. BENNET, of Bay Ridge, and Miss NETTIE SPRAGUE, of Bayville, L. I.

DAY—PEMROY.—In Coventry, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Mr. Jennings, assisted by Rev. Dr. Calhoun, THOMAS M. DAY, Editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and ELLEN CORNELIA POMROY, eldest daughter of Eleazer Pomroy, Esq., of North Coventry.

HAYES—FAIRBIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, D. D., HENRY HAVAS to FANNIE E., only daughter of Myron J. Frisbie, Esq., all of this City.

PAROT—BARLOW.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, ELLISTON L. PAROT to JULIA E., youngest daughter of John M. Barlow.

WAGON—NICOLL.—At Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., JOHN B. WAGON, formerly of Jersey City, to Miss JULIANA T. NICOLL.

DIED.

BAGLEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs EMMA J., wife of Robert A. Barry, M. D., of No. 641 45th-st., aged 28 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hovey,) corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. The remains will be taken, on the following morning, to Yonkers, for interment.

BURDETT.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 2, JACOB BURDETT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 15th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BAUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, ANN MARIA TITUS, wife of Jesse Braub.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 1st-place.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARTHA W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 34 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 108 East 17th-st.

GIDDINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec 4, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Silas M. Giddings, and daughter of Oliver Holden, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, late merchant of New-York City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

MEAD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, suddenly, LILLIE HINSDALE, only daughter of Melville E. and Lizzie B. Mead, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 173 4th-av.

MYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 4, JANE, widow of Garret Myer, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

POWIS.—At Hastings, Minn., on Thursday, Nov. 27, HENRY, eldest son of Henry Powis, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the 24th year of his age.

SOOTHAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Robert Souther, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 287 West 22d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THOMSEN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 27, of consumption, ELIZABETH JANE, wife of Joseph Thomsen, of New-York, and eldest daughter of William Wallace.

WALSH.—In North Argyle, on Sunday, Oct. 26, CASSIE MARY, daughter of John and Fannie A. Walsh, in the 12th year of her age.

WARDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at his residence, No. 76 Laight-st., after a severe illness, of disease of the heart, SOLOMON WARDELL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 217, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, MINTHORNE WESTERVELT, in the 25th year of his age, a First Lieutenant Company A, New-York Marine Artillery, son of Dr. John S. and Hannah E. Westervelt, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry landing at Tompkinsville on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from the city.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, Mrs. J. ELIZABETH WHITE, wife of Kenneth G. White, Esq., and daughter of Hon. Samuel Nelson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cooperstown for interment.

WITTEN.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, JOHN WITTEN, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 3d and North 4th sts., Williamsburgh.

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Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

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No 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 86 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFERS AT
RETAIL
his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES.
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux,
Prices
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
Pearl-street, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ladies'-st., and at 122 stationers generally. JESSE L. KAYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the South, several light draught steamers draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where they can be seen, &c.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 342 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 21st st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly. Reference given to her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 815 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game, boned turkey, larding game; wages $10 to $12. City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a most excellent servant, a Protestant, with the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 west 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family—chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce excellent City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Call at No. 228 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, a few doors from 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable and trustworthy girl, as thorough cook of all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is capable to fill the position in any family in New-York or Brooklyn. Refers to first-class families where she has lived. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of reference from last employer, desires a situation in city or country, the above capacity; is a thorough good waitress, knows how to keep the silver and glasses in the best order, would take a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 37 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL OF NEAT and industrious habits wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress or laundress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress. Call at No. 110 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, in a private family. 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by an experienced and highly respectable chambermaid and thorough waitress, who has lived in distinguished families; is accustomed to the care of Silver, &c., and will be found a most reasonable, competent and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and nurse or to do plain sewing, is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, can be seen for two days, and give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 17 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress the other as seamstress and to assist in washing; have lived in the last places for 5 years. Address for two days at No. 240 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d aves., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as first-class chamber and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 2d-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman of steady habits as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 55 5th-av., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her capacity thoroughly, has the best of City references from the very highest of families. Call at No. 60 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, steady in her habits, can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second floor, near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and to do the washing; is competent to take care of a baby, has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly. Good City reference from her last place. Address No. 438 8th-av. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand; can produce excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 Greenwich-av., corner of Christopher-st., 2d bell to the right.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A woman who has lived in that capacity for fifteen years, with some of the best families in the City, who will take pleasure in recommending her; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant, will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A STAID, RELIABLE colored woman desires a place in a good private family, either as laundress (in which she excels) or chambermaid, or both; has lived in one family 14 years. Can be seen in all of this week at the home of her present employer, No. 61 East 10th-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as laundress in a small private family; she would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing. She has excellent City references. Call at No. 211 Wooster-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL DESIRES a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, chambermaid, nurse or nursery governess; is competent to do either. She has lived in the best families, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 8 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; cuts, fits and finishes all styles of family sewing; flounces and trims in the best style; makes a lady's wardrobe complete; wages $8 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, altering and making over, ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in private families. Address No. 286 3d-av., near 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objections to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, highly respectable, and of religious principles, wishes a situation to do the general work of a small genteel family, or would do sewing and upstairs work; is a well informed and trustworthy person. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman, as general servant; is a good cook, and can bake well; is also a first-rate washer and ironer, has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as outdoor seat waitress and assist in light chamber work, or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid. Can give City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting; can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 1st-av. second floor.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 350 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st., first-class help of every calling: colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; the woman as experienced cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of reference from their last employer. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; or address W. P., same place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man, is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has lived with three of the first families in New-York for the last twenty years. Can give the best of reference. Address J. J., Longe a Hotel, No. 13 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is sober and honest, a good and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses. Has good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., No 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address H. B., box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and the management of all kinds of fruit trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City references as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address or call on P. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; understands the care of fast stock; is honest, obliging and careful over horses; has held some of the best places in this City; leaves his present employer on account of thriving his horses out; can give first-class references. Can be seen, until engaged, at Graham's saddlery-store, No. 66 University-place.

AS GROOM OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as groom or porter, by a young man of 18; is sober and honest; has good City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. S., 324 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is certified copies of Indictments, &c.; is active, willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 297 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 158 8th-av., Madison-square, at Mr. JACKSON'S, in the grocery store.

A YOUNG LAD, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, wishes a situation in any wholesale business, writes a good hand, and can do most anything required of a boy of that age. Address P. B. VERMILYA, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AS DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A SITUAtion as salesman wanted in a first-class dry goods jobbing house, by a young man of large experience with an extensive, prompt-paying, cash and short-time trade. Address C. H., Box No. 32, Post-office.

TO SUTLERS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, having had a year's experience, wishes a position. Address Testimonials, Address Box No. 1,689, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a young or middle-aged man as coachman and gardener; English preferred; must be perfectly capable to take care of horses, carriage and harness, and a good driver; also, to take care of and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, at No. 11 Wall-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, FROM 15 to 20 years of age, is wanted in a business house in this City. It will be necessary that he can speak and write French grammatically. One who resides with parents preferred. Address, with references, P. H. F., Office *Journal of Commerce*.

DIETOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—One who understands his business, and has first-class references. Apply to Mr. DEVINNE, at Clark's gallery, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS ACCUSTOMED TO CUT and fit and work on Wheeler's machine, can obtain a permanent home by applying, with references, at No. 261 Grand-st., near Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at No. 446 Broome-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers.
No 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Mme. DEMOREST'S efficient and beautiful $5 Running-Stitch Sewing-Machines. Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility were continued by the award of the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent, express charges paid when the $5 is sent with the order. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Also a Winter number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 112 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 24 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 76 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable for ornament to a gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vaumort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Rouner, Verheuelen, Krnseman, Keilhoff, Von Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Buchluyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Swyngaerde, Stroehel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland and of the English school a rare work, exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Shayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with other of the American school. They will be on view with catalogue on Monday and sold until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large stock of a wholesale jobber and dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, teas, &c., as follows: Brandies, gins, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, in original casks; Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, and Rhine Wines, in original packages; also, teas, olive oil, castile soap and manufactured tobacco, together with about 85,000 cigars of favorite brands; also, office furniture, clock, &c., &c., all of which will be in our store, and samples drawn from the packages, at the time of sale. The above will be sold, without reserve, by order of WILLIAM WALSH, Assignee.

D. D. CAMPKINS, Auctioneer.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder—all the elegant contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., embracing parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, including velvet and Aubusson carpets, superb carved rosewood piano-forte, elaborately carved suites in silk and satin, fine oil-paintings, chamber suites both in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, Ingrain carpets, with many other articles, particulars of which may be found in catalogues, which can be had early, morning of sale.
The above is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, hotelkeepers and the trade generally. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb City-made furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites; black-walnut and oak library, reception and dining-room suites; secretary and library book-cases, parlor secretaries, rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire à glace, oak and black-walnut sideboards, extension-tables, centre and fancy tables, rosewood, black-walnut and oak chamber suites, lounges, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, counterpanes, hall-stands, hall-racks, &c. The ladies are invited to examine this stock, as the sale is absolute. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, rosewood upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in fine order, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, &c., covered in hair-cloth; centre tables, easy chairs, covered in velvet, china and glassware, bedsteads, chamber furniture, ingrain, rush-seat chairs, mahogany do., mattresses and bedding, spring-bed, extension table of oak, kitchen ware and other furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a bay mare, long tail, between 6 and 7 years old, free and gentle and driver, sound and kind, about 15¾ hands high. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for her.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 24 Nassau-st. Household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany dressing bureaus, sideboard, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. Also, an invoice of Maltese goods, consisting of figures life size, pedestals, &c. Also, nine cases of French imported bellows roots, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large variety of superb bronzes, Paris clocks, elegant vases, Parian figures, music boxes, fancy goods, &c. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 68 WEST 10TH-ST., by EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.)
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and Cortlandt 5 P. M. Omnibuses and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 24 East 41st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 441 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, Female, Musical, Drawing, Military and Commercial Departments. Fifteenth year. Jan. 7 next. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils at No. 9 Montgomery. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,156 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE.
For all who require Teachers—information of and dates, for any department of instruction, given without charge.
For Parents who desire information of good schools,
For representing teachers who wish engagements:
For selling and renting school properties,
Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co. Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Plainfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & Co., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had several years experience in teaching, a re-engagement as teacher in, a private family, or as daily governess. She teaches the English branches, French and German, which she speaks fluently, music and drawing. Can give best of references. No objections to leave the City. Call or address Mrs. D., at Mr. Christern's, No. 764 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires employment as visiting governess in families having children; has received her education in the best New-York schools, and can satisfy as to character and capacity. Address P. M. A., Box 1,892, Lower Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE PETROLEUM OIL REFINERY, known as the "Stamford Chemical and Coal Oil Works." This refinery is situated in Stamford, Conn., near the steamboat landing. It is inclosed on 1½ acres of land, with two water fronts. The location of the factory offers peculiar advantages for the refining of petroleum for the New-York market. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE LADD, No. 215 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

This COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the MINT, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD. Which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest Interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the conjurnce and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We ask them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the hooks and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, DEC. 1, 1862.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors of the City Bank of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year
CHARLES SIMONSON, JARRELL C. BERGEN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, C. SPRAGUE,
HENRY BOERUM, SEYMOUR BURRELL,
SAMUEL OSBORNE, PETER DEBAUN,
ANTHONY P. OSTROM, ROBT. P. PERRIN,
HENRY D. YOUNG, SMITH FANCHER,
THOS. H. RODMAN, WM. M. THOMAS,
JOHN J. STUDWELL.

And Edwin K. Scranton, Charles Cundit and John Williams were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN J. STUDWELL was unanimously elected President, Charles Stanton declining a reelection

SAMUEL OSBORNE was also unanimously elected Vice-President. A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the Banker can Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos 16, 395, 579, 610, 662, 1,325, 1,485, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,364, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. J. GIBSON, Sec.

STATE OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.—PAST DUE COUPONS collected by our special agent now in New-Orleans.

CLAIMS against merchants to be forwarded by steamer of the 6th inst., will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. COWLES, WATSON & TOMASSENO,
No. 2 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. JEROMEWAY & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons payable Dec. 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 552 BROADWAY, New-York, propose to sell A TAX to all Non-Residents of Brooklyn, also inserting gold or partial sets of their Improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets in gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway. J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 3-4, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer 16 fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104, "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 124 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.
Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him. JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862. HENRY A SAYRE.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 37th-st. JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILERS from 75 to 150 horse-power. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 4,424 Post-office.

IRON CAULDRONS WANTED.—TWO ROUND cauldrons to hold ten barrels. Apply at No. 42 Cedar st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALLIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE.
For treat Printing and Ruled Bands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOWRY'S LIVERY STABLE—NO. 440 6TH-ave., between 29th and 30th sts., the most comfortable in the city, room for six or eight horses; saddle horses preferred.

THE PISTON PIPE, PATENTED JULY 22, 1862, substitutes a segar, while it economises like any pipe. It lights readily, burns freely, is easily kept clean, and fits your vest pocket. Retail price, 25 cents. Sample packages for the trade, paying $2, profit, sent every where on receipt of $1. Patentee's Depot, No. 151 Canal-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.
Director..... J. Grau.
The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita. Monday's Dinorah, and Tuesday's Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 5—13TH OPERA NIGHT.
Second and last time of Donzetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA.....as.....LEONORA
BRIGNOLI.....Fernando | AMODIO.....Alfonso
SUSINI.....Balthazzar | STOCKTON.....Inez
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal.....IL BALLO IN MASCHERA
The next roles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following artsaordinary cast:
CORDIER.....Dinorah | MORENZI.....1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI.....Corentin | STOCKTON.....2d Goatherd
AMODIO.....Hoel | SUSINI.....The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.
MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.
NOTICE.—The unqualified success of the new opera of DINORAH and Mlle. CORDIER, and the steadily increasing attendance, added to the universal desire for additional hearings, have induced the manager to announce several more nights of DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.
TUESDAY,
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.
The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the manager to give a second performance at the same price on
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.
LORINI.....Norma | MORENSI.....Adelgisa
Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,
AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs. All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Dentett.
Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Particulars in programmes.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 1u cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 10 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-1863.—Public Rehearsal No. 5 will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1862, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the usual places. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, 13th
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued to bring out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Dec 6
KANGAROO, Saturday.....Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....Dec. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....110 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Drafts from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 3 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse: in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$20 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. Fisk, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Second time here, the very elegant Comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
which was so highly successful on Monday last.
Harry Jasper (originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew.....Mr. George Holland
Adolphus.....
Frederick Adderly.....Mr. Reynolds
William.....Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton.....Miss Fanny Morant
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 6 to 4 o'clock.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE.
Will be repeated—WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS, MONEY and CENSRAL PARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
THIS EVENING,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear as
JACK CADE,
in Judge Conrad's powerful tragedy of the same name.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1862,
JACK CADE,
OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
Lord Clifford.....Mr. J. McCullogh
Friar Lacy.....Mr. L. R. Shawell
Wat Worthy.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianna.....Madame Ponisi
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.
MATILDA HERON
in the thrilling and passionate drama of
CAMILLE.
Positively its last night.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
FORTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
Third time of Lortzing's new and successful opera,
THE POACHERS'—DER WILDSCHUTZ,
The production of, which was received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
And has elicited the unqualified encomiums of "The Press and Public."
In addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York,
A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY
Has been engaged for this opera.
SATURDAY EVENING—Forty-sixth Opera Night.
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Yr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Will speak,
FOR THE LAST TIME
in New-York,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 5.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
To be obtained at Beer & Schirtoer's, No. 701 Broadway, Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 474 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Dec. 5.
Mrs. MASON JONES
Will deliver his
SECOND AND NEW ORATION,
SUBJECT
JONATHAN SWIFT,
THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.
Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. Reserved seats can be obtained at the Academy, and at Lent's music-store Fulton-st., where also a plan of the Academy can be seen.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
On TUESDAY next Mr. MASON JONES will deliver an oration at Newark.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
The second lecture of the present course will be given by J. W. GERARD, Esq., at Irving Hall, 15th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Venice.*

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, CORNER EIGHTH-av. and 53d-st. By special request, Rev. R. C. SKINNER will redeliver his interesting discourses (to commence, D. V., next

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Effect of Democratic Victories in America.

Interesting Discussion of the Question of Intervention.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, calling at Southampton on the 19th ult., reached this port yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The Glasgow *Journal* says:

"The fleet of first-class steamers that have been purchased in this country for the purpose of running the blockade are leaving gradually. The swift river-steamer *Ruby*, 120 inns, and the splendid Belfast mail-steamer *Giraffe*, 360 tons, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Greenock. They have both undergone a strengthening outfit for the passage. The *Ruby* is commanded by Capt. Gregory, has 22 men, and sails in fuel. The *Giraffe* is commanded by Capt. Duguin, has 50 men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and packages (containing Gregory's Pills,' it is said,) and over £13,000 worth of leather boots, £4,300 worth of medicines, and £600 worth of surgical instruments. The *Giraffe* also takes out 30 passengers, as they are styled; but these are said to be more useful than ornamental."

The London *Times* says:

"It is reported in Liverpool that the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's vessel, the *Douglas*, has been purchased on Confederate account, and that she will soon be dispatched on a mission to run the Federal blockade into one of the Southern ports. The *Douglas* is a paddle-steamer of great engine power, and, while plying between the Mersey and the Isle of Man with the mails, was distinguished for her speed and sea-going qualities. So many rumors to a similar effect are current that they must be received with great caution."

The Democratic Victories in America.

From the London Times.

There seems therefore to be no longer any contention as to the fact that the public mind in America has changed. It is asserted and admitted that if the elections of 1860 had to be fought over again, there would be chosen at this moment a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. But how far is this fact decisive in its bearing upon the struggle now going forward? The winning party still put forward among their watchwords the promise of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Even the newspapers that exult in the "tremendous revolution in public sentiment" are obliged to speak of the triumph of their party as synonymous with an increased vigor in military operations. The defeated party does not, however, thus delude itself. The Republican organs, to which we look with interest for information as to a point which they must have closely studied, are clearly of opinion that the success of the Democrats means a compromise with the South. If this be the consequence of that "revulsion of opinion" just initiated in the Northern States, we have every reason to suppose that this revolution will gather strength as it proceeds, and will be aided in its practical operations by other causes, which the Extermination and extreme Abolitionists will at present hardly admit to exist. The system of secret union encibs to resist at all hazards the workings of a conscription is in itself a very formidable antagonist to a war policy. Carried to an extent such as our correspondent describes, it might be sufficient to make even a zealous war Minister pause in some dismay, or so encourage a Minister who desires peace to venture upon some overture toward a compromise. If our correspondent should be justified in his conjectures, that the Army of the Potomac has fought its last battle for this year, and will speedily be sheltered in its Winter quarters, there will be an opportunity for this new feeling to spread and to develop itself. If the rank and file of the Exterminator party should melt away, it may well be that even the absolute authority of the President, when supported only by fanatical agitators and extravagant politicians, will be unable to stand against the general desire for peace. This, however, must depend rather upon the malleability of the President than upon the resources of the American Constitution. If Mr. Lincoln should be perverse and obstinate, there is no legal power in existence which can stay his outflowing of blood so long as the four years of the Lincoln Presidentship are unspent. Events, however, do very often come about by other ways than according to the strict rule and letter of law. *In the result of these elections, we think we see a hope that the word "compromise" will soon come into very general use on the other side of the Atlantic; and we do not see better pleased than at this moment with the policy that has kept all European nations so far aloof, and has left to the Americans, both of the North and South, the free and unsolicited exercise of their own discretion and indiscretion in this great matter.*

DIFFICULTIES OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

From the London Herald.

The Democrats are masters of the situation. Mr. Lincoln may continue to be in office, but we conceive that he has ceased to be in power. From this moment, the Governor-elect and the Democratic bankers and merchants of New-York are viceroys over him. They have, however, a difficult game to play. The people are not yet prepared to admit that their idolized Union is dead, and can never be revived. Like the disciples of Joanna Southcote, they linger round its bier, and impatiently await its resurrection. Their leaders probably know better, *but their first efforts must be directed to an attempt to reconstruct the shattered image, which attempt alone can satisfy their followers that the task is utterly hopeless. When all attempts at compromise and reconciliation have failed, one resource is yet left them.* They desire to preserve the Union chiefly for the sake of Southern trade; they may endeavor, in sacrificing the Union, to retain the monopoly of that trade which the Union gave them. They may try in negotiate a treaty of commerce which shall impose a reciprocally protective tariff upon the United and the Confederate States. If they do so, and if the South, anxious for peace, as she must be, sacrifices her pride and her interest, and consents to the bargain, we shall have to thank Lord Russell's pusillanimity for the loss of the most splendid opportunity ever offered to a commercial nation. We do not say that this will be the course of the Democratic Party. We shall venture on no predictions as to the future of anybody or anything American. We cannot pretend to foresee the result of the Democratic victory, but recognizing in it a triumph of the party of order, of law, of liberty, of Conservatism, and of peace, we built it an of excellent augury for America and for ourselves.

The British Anti-Slavery Society and the United States.

The following address of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has been published:

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having observed with the deepest sorrow the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country sentiments friendly to Slavery, feel it to be their duty to reiterate, and to commend to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen, the fundamental principle of the Anti-Slavery movement in England, that "slave-holding is a sin and a crime before God," and therefore that unconditional emancipation, wherever slavery is maintained, is alone consistent with the Divine law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity.

While the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public Press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the biassed addresses of many men of influence, all with the manifest tendency to bespeak favor for those who are contending for the extension and consolidation of Slavery, and to discourage all efforts directly to its extinction, impress the Committee with a painful conviction that in some quarters a demoralizing effect has been produced.

The Committee deplore, and regard with profound grief the fratricidal conflict between the two sections of the American Union, but, while anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government with the express sole object of founding a Confederacy to perpetuate Slavery. On the other hand, *the United States Government, embracing the political Anti-Slavery Party of the North—commonly called the Republican Party—has, in its acts and avowed intentions, from which entitle it to the sympathy of* [illegible] It has enforced the Slave [illegible] which former Administrations [illegible] allowed to become the [illegible] and protected slave traders to convict [illegible] vessels in the Island into a new Anti-Slavery [illegible] conceding right of search, which [illegible] ments, overruled by the Supreme [illegible] finally refused. To promote the speedy settlement of the territories by a non-slaveholding [illegible] has enacted a Homestead bill, giving [illegible] land to every immigrant, irrespective of his national origin; and, moreover, carrying into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Congress in 1787, has prohibited Slavery forever in those territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished Slavery from the District of Colombia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act by prohibiting the rendition of slaves escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with the negro Republics of Liberia and Hayti; by the Confiscation bill—considerately made non-retrospective—it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress with a view to its immediate practical application.

Lastly, the President has lately issued a proclamation declaring absolutely and forever free all the slaves in those States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of Slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the Committee deprecates a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of Slavery, they reiterate the opinion that the friends of the slave in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the emancipation party in the United States in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavors to obtain justice for the slave, the Committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favorable consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.

S. A. Chamerovsow, Secretary.

London, Nov. 17. No. 27 New Broad-street, E. C.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION

The Excursion and Farewell Dinner to the General.

Speeches by Gen. Banks, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and Others.

The military expedition which has been fitting out at this port for several weeks past, under the command of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, set sail yesterday, and is now fairly under way for its final destination. What that destination is has been a subject of much speculation on the part of the loyal public, and of anxiety on the part of the rebels, but thus far it has been a well-kept secret. Time will soon disclose the mystery, however, and loyal men, we are sure, can afford to wait; and, as for the rebels, they will have to wait, whether they can afford it or not. The probabilities are that the first announcement of its destination was correct, and that in due time the expedition will find its way to the shores of Texas. For the present, therefore, and, until further advised, it will be safe to label it with the old initials, "G. T. T." The magnitude of the expedition is also a subject about which it is not proper to go into details, for, though not so much a secret as its destination, it is a species of contraband news of which the rebels already get more than their share, and deserve no addition from loyal sources. Suffice it to say that it is the largest, best-equipped and most formidable expedition that has yet been sent out by the Government, and on whoever part of the Southern coast it may land, it is safe to predict that results will follow corresponding with its magnitude, and justifying the most sanguine expectations of the Government and people of the North.

The troops composing the expedition are from the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York, and as a whole they are unsurpassed by any troops that have been raised in those States since the commencement of the war. The greater portion of them have been encamped in the vicinity of New-York for some time past, and their splendid *physique*, rare intelligence and superior soldierly qualities, have been the admiration of our citizens. The forces of the expedition are to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, and several transports loaded with troops have sailed from here during the past week, and are now at that point. The remainder that were ready sailed yesterday, including the commander of the expedition; but other troops are to follow as soon as they are in readiness. Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews remains behind, at Gen. Banks' headquarters, and will superintend the forwarding of the remaining troops of the expedition. Gen. Banks and his Staff sailed in the transport *North Star*, which also took out the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment. The *North Star* left her dock at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, having on board the regiment above named and a portion of Gen. Banks' Staff, but the General himself did not embark until she had arrived on the Battery.

A large crowd of people collected at the wharf foot of Eleventh street to see the steamer off, and the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, mingled with the strains of music from the band on board, presented a very inspiring scene. As the steamer was backing out of the dock, one of her life-boats was crushed to atoms by coming in contact with one of the large posts at the end of the wharf. A good deal of disappointment was felt at the absence of Gen. Banks, it being understood that he would embark on board the steamer at this place. Such, indeed, was his intention in the morning, but it seems that many of our prominent citizens, desiring to have a social parting interview with the General, invited him to take a sail up the river, and join his vessel on her arrival in the bay. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, Gen. Banks, accompanied by Col. Clark, of his Staff, and a large party of friends, left the Astor House, and proceeded to the barge-office foot of Whitehall-street, where the Surveyor's yacht, the *Winans*, was in waiting for the excursion. Among the prominent persons who joined the party, were His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Collector Barney, Surveyor Andrews, J. J. Cisco, United States Treasurer, Gen. Van Vleet, Moses Taylor, Gen. Williams, Com. Vanderbilt, Col. Frank Howe, Maj. Brown, Capts. Downing and Carr, Nehemiah Knight, Maj. Lee, Postmaster Wakeman, Prosper M. Wetmore, Charles Gould, A. D. W. C. Graham, Capt. Burroughs, and others. The party having all embarked, the *Winans* turned her prow up the East River, and sailed the whole length of the City, past the *North Star*, and up as far as Hell Gate, when she wheeled about, and returning, passed round the Battery to Pier No. 2 North River, where the *North Star* had come to anchor. During the excursion the party partook of a sumptuous repast, at which Mayor Opdyke presided, and where there was a few and informal interchanges of sentiments, speeches, congratulations and general good feeling. Mayor Opdyke, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Maj.-Gen. Banks, the commander of the expedition, who was received with enthusiasm. Gen. Banks responded, saying that he had received numberless tokens of kindness from his friends in New-York, but this last one crowned them all, and he felt as if it were almost too much for him. He really could not express the gratitude he felt. The Government of the country had given him a great and important charge; they had intrusted an important expedition to his hands, and no effort would be wanting on his part to execute with fidelity the trust committed to him. The Government had promptly and liberally supplied him with every requisite, and he pledged himself to his friends present, to his fellow-citizens, and to the representatives of the brave and patriotic soldiers who had gone forth to fight their country's battles—hailing as they do from all the States—an almost certain success.

The General said that he had spent five busy weeks in New-York, and for three of these there had been either rain or snow, but he was now taking his departure under the brilliant rays of a glorious sun, which, he had no doubt, was a token of the bright success which would attend the expedition with which he went forth.

At the close of Gen. Banks' brief remarks, Gen. Fenton A. Wyckoff was called upon, and said that it was with the greatest pleasure he introduced to the company Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin, who was received with enthusiastic applause gave an eloquent, powerful and stirring war speech. He said one thing had surprised him in New-York. He had heard uttered, since he came to our City, expressions of disloyalty which, if uttered in Pennsylvania, would not be tolerated for a moment. He wanted to see all the military power of the Government put forth for the taking of Richmond. By wiping out that nest of vipers, he believed a deadly blow would be struck at the heart of the rebellion.

Charles Gould, in a few and appropriate remarks, introduced Commodore Van Brunt, of the *Minnesota*.

Commodore Van Brunt rose and said that he was an acting rather than a speaking man, and in a few remarks referred to the past, and to what might be the future exploits of our Navy.

Col. W. B. Barroudus, of the Ironsides Regiment, in a neat, elegant, and patriotic speech, introduced Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore Vanderbilt, who was received with cheers, gave a brief, but stirring war speech, and expressed his confidence in the perfect ability of the Government to crush and forever destroy this infamous rebellion.

Gen. Strong being called upon, spoke in high terms of the forces raised and sent forth by the New-England States to crush the rebellion.

After a most patriotic speech from Gen Van Vleet, Col. Frank E. Howe was called upon, and amidst great cheering rose, and stated that the company were deeply indebted to Rufus W. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, for the prompt and liberal manner with which, at a very short notice, he has provided a vessel, and the very liberal collation of which they had just partaken. When asked if he could provide them with a vessel in two hours, he said that in thirty minutes they could have six, all iron-clad, if they wanted them.

Mr. Andrews responded to the remarks of Col. Howe, in an eloquent and happy speech, which was received with much applause.

The steamer *Winans* now nearing the *North Star*, the speech-making was brought to a close, but not the pleasures of this fine aquatic excursion. The *Winans* ran alongside the *North Star*, and Gen. Banks, taking leave of his friends, stepped on board, and was greeted by his Staff and the officers and men on board with the wildest and most vociferous cheering—the fine band meantime enlivening the occasion with inspiring strains.

Thus Gen. Banks took leave of his friends, and the occasion was one of unbounded gratification alike to the General and to them. May we not hope that a yet grander and more extensive demonstration awaits him, when on his return, he comes to be welcomed with the honors with which conquerors are crowned.

The *North Star*, with the other transports, lay at anchor in the North River and in the Bay until late last evening, when a change of tide enabled them to set sail, and by the rising of the morning's sun, probably none of the large fleet will remain in sight.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Thanksgiving at Newbern—Desertions from the Maine Artillery—Congressmen—Assassination of a Surgeon.

Newbern, Friday, Nov. 28, *via* Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday was assigned as Thanksgiving by the troops and loyal citizens of the Department, by orders of Major-Gen. Foster, commanding. Places of business in Newbern were very generally closed and the day passed without disorder.

Twenty-one men of the Maine artillery deserted on the night of the 25th ult., in a sailboat, taking with them their muskets, cutlasses and pistols. The difficulty appears to have been about their pay.

On the 26th inst., about sixty citizens of Newbern left under flag of truce for the interior.

Petitions requesting Gov. Stanley to order an election for the remainder of the present term of the present Congress, are in general and active circulation in Eastern North Carolina.

Dr. Hunt, Assistant-Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot by guerrillas on the Jamestown road, near Washington, N. C., a few days since. His two companions barely escaped the same fate, one of them, however, being wounded. Dr. Hunt's home is in West Boylston, Mass., where he leaves a wife and child. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent North by the first steamer.

This wanton murder has produced intense excitement. Many arrests are being made by the National authorities.

Gen. Foster is determined to stop the smuggling operations, which has been carried on extensively by professed Unionists, and his energetic measures have already gone far to remedy the evil.

Rev. James Means, of Massachusetts, Chaplain to the United States Hospital here, has just been appointed to the responsible and laborious position of Superintendent of Contrabands—a post for which he is excellently fitted.

Lieut. B. B. Foster, a brother of Chas. Henry Foster, of North Carolina, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to Maj.-Gen. Pica, commanding United States forces at Suffolk with the rank of Major.

Late Raleigh papers received here indicate a strong feeling of disgust with this bloody war, and a growing and prevalent desire for honorable peace.

The village of Greenville, on the Tar River, has been taken possession of by our forces.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The steamboat *City of Hudson* took fire this morning, soon after her arrival from Norfolk, but it was extinguished with slight damage.

It is rumored that a reconnoitering force from Suffolk, in command of Col. Spears, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, had a skirmish at Blackwater yesterday, capturing a rebel battery and taking forty prisoners, without the loss of a man.

The steamboat *New-York*, with a flag of truce, left this afternoon for City Point with 160 rebel prisoners.

A storm commenced here this morning.

We learn from those who have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves, that Petersburgh and along the route between there and Richmond, is being fortified by digging rifle-pits and throwing up strong earthworks. Large forces are at work upon them day and night.

We also learn from a reliable source that the channel through the stone blockade at Charleston is temporarily obstructed by the use of railroad iron, so that the rebels can readily remove it for their own use.

A Letter from Gen. Pope.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1862.

General With your report, published this morning in the *Chronicle* newspaper, is a dispatch of mine, containing the following paragraph:

"Banks' corps is very weak, numbering not more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized."

This paragraph might seem to imply some reproach upon that gallant corps, but such would be very far from my intention, and very unjust. That corps, under its gallant leader, had fought the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, and had there rendered service which merits the gratitude of the country. But in that severe and hard-fought action, Gen. Banks himself was so badly injured as to be unfit for duty. Gens. Augur, Crast and Carroll had been badly wounded; nearly all the field and company officers, particularly of the Massachusetts regiments, had been killed or wounded, and the corps was nearly destitute of officers.

After such service as they had rendered, and the broken condition to which their gallant and heroic fighting had left them, they should for a time have been withdrawn from the presence of the enemy until they could be rested, and their officers replaced. I should have done so at once, but that it was impossible at that time to spare a man from the front.

In the hurry and brevity of a telegraphic dispatch, it was not possible to explain to you why this corps was really unfit for service.

God forbid that I should be supposed, even by misconception of my dispatch, to cast even the implication of reproach upon this gallant corps and its intrepid leader.

I trust you will make this letter public, in justice to Gen. Banks and his corps.

I am, General, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General.

Major-Gen. H. W Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 38¾; Morris Canal, 51, Long Island Railroad, 22; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Flight of the Rebels from Abbeville, Miss.

They Desert their Fortifications and Destroy their Stores.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Headquarters, In the Field near Abbeville, Miss. Dec. 3, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, Washington:

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all their stores they could not carry away with them.

The weather is hard and the streams somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross.

Some of our cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied the place last night.

To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, and coming on the rear guard of the enemy, skirmishing took place, lasting about two hours and resulting in the capture of sixty rebels.

The pursuit will be continued to-morrow, but the roads are too impassable to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it.

Gen. Sherman is crossing at Wyatt.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Cairo, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Memphis papers say that Gen. Holmes crossed from Arkansas to Mississippi at Vicksburgh last week, with a force estimated at 40,000.

Guerrillas are still very troublesome in the vicinity of Memphis, who continue to burn cotton and press men into the rebel service. They have also picked up a number of stragglers from our army.

Expeditions which left Helena last week, said to have numbered 20,000 men, landed 12 miles below, to move overland toward Grenada.

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1862.

I am glad to be able to give you the best accounts of the success which attends the efforts of our citizens to procure a supply of shoes for our barefooted army. Only four days have elapsed since the notice was given out for a meeting, and already six thousand pairs of shoes have been purchased by the committee, and the hope is confidently entertained that 10,000 pairs may be obtained, as the offering of the City of Richmond to her brave defenders. The success of the united effort to obtain shoes in Richmond shows how much can be done where the people take these things into their own hands with a resolute purpose. If the movement should be taken up energetically everywhere throughout the South at the same time, and pushed as it ought to be, the whole army might be shod before Christmas, and no thanks to the War Department at all.

We have positive intelligence of the ascent of James River, as high as Harrison's Bar, by a large fleet of Yankee iron-clad gunboats, a much more formidable naval force than has ever before threatened us. We have no information, as yet, of their having landed troops, and, indeed, the whole story of the fleet is discredited by gentlemen in the Navy Department. My informant saw and conversed with the courier that brought the tidings to the city.

By telegraph we are told that considerable force under Gen. Foster threatens Weldon. The two pieces of news fit well together as warranting the belief that a combined attack is about to be made upon Richmond from the South side, while McClellan or his successor (whoever that may be) entertain Gen. Lee upon the line of the Rapidan. So confident am I that a demonstration is intended at Weldon, preparatory to the grand movement upon Richmond, that I count upon hearing of a battle in that direction before the week is out. If it be true that Burnside has taken McClellan's place in command of the Yankee army north of us, as is stated out of doors to-day, then we may be quite sure that the operations in Culpepper mean nothing more than a feint to divert attention from the serious advance upon the Capital from the contrary quarter. Perfect composure is maintained here while all these things are going on. Whatever lack of energy there may be upon the part of the Government will be more than compensated by the spirit of the people, the vigilance of our Generals and the bravery of our troops.

The name of John M. Botts has turned up again in the public prints. Since his discharge from Castle Godwin some months ago, he has remained upon his farm near the city, acquiescent in the existing state of affairs, waiting as many supposed, for the overthrow of the "rebellion" and the restoration of the United States Government. The occasion of the recent mention of his name is the fact that he has been presented with a magnificent estate in the county of Culpepper, recently purchased from Hon. Jeremiah Morton by Franklin Stearns, Esq., who was in former days no ardent political supporter of Botts, and shared his imprisonment in Gen. Winder's jail.

Some excitement was created in Petersburgh yesterday by the impressment of a large quantity of leather, the property of Lemuel Peebles, Esq., a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. Peebles was notified by the Provost-Marshal that the leather must be given up to be paid for at one dollar a pound, whereupon he refused to deliver it and locked up his warehouse, declaring that they should take it by force. There the matter rested at the latest accounts.

Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 15.

I mentioned some weeks since that the Confederate and State Governments were about to agree upon a case for trial before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, by which the constitutionality of the conscript act should be tested. A proposal was made beyond a doubt to this effect by the Confederate authorities, but the matter remains in *statu quo*, and there will probably be no occasion now to test the question further, since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia sustaining the conscription. This decision was unanimous, and the opinion of the Court was given by Hon. Judge Jenkins, who is not only one of the ablest lawyers, but one of the purest men in the Southern Confederacy. It was in Georgia that the first and most obstinate cavil was raised against the constitutionality of the measure, and the recent special message of Gov. Brown to the Georgia Legislature on the subject, attests the pertinacity with which he is disposed to resist it. The adverse dictum of the highest legal tribunal in the State ought to set at rest his complaints.

There was a very large auction sale yesterday of shoes and articles of clothing, all of which brought enormous prices. The shoes were purchased in bulk by the Committee of the citizens of Richmond for the Confederate army, at prices ranging from $9 to $10 the pair. They will bring the aggregate of shoes procured by them within a single week to nearly eight thousand pairs. The army must and shall be shod.

The business of counterfeiting Treasury money has been taken up by the negroes. "Massa Jeff Davis' nigger" was caught, night before last, in the act of stealing blank sheets of notes from the building of the Treasury Department, to which he had access to clean up and set to order the President's office. It turned out, upon investigating the matter, that he was acting in concert with other darkies, one of whom, an expert, signed the names of the clerks to the stolen blanks. The expert will probably swing for his dexterity.

Folly and extravagance have not ceased with the war. I heard of a young Richmond belle, yesterday, just about to be married, who paid $85 for one bonnet, $50 for a second, and $45 for a third, for her trousseau. This is one of Dixie's business, but the young bride had far better have given two-thirds of the money to cover the feet of the soldiers than her own pretty head.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

There is to be a change in the whole aspect of the war. Adjt.-Gen. Cooper publishes in the *Enquirer* another order against the Yankee ruffians, Lowe and Harding, who, in the language of the order, "have been engaged in a series of wanton cruelties and depredations in Clarksville, Tenn.," in return for which they are threatened with the penalty of not being exchanged if captured. Other "unknown United States officers" are also threatened with the same calamity. This is the retaliation which the *Enquirer* promised for the late Missourians who were lung not long ago.

The return of Mr. Moore, the British Consul, after an absence of eighteen months, excites some comment. He carried with him when he departed, the interest on the Virginia debt, and returns without any one deems it yet made known to the public. Mr. Paul, the French Consul, has also returned without any cat to let out of the bag, so far as outsiders know.

The *Enquirer*, commenting on the Northern elections, speaks boldly and sensibly. It says:

"Let us, then, prepare, just as if Lincoln had triumphed. Perhaps she should prepare still more energetically. The result of the elections may take the pressure from the Cabinet, and leave him to his exclusive policy. In order to end the war, we shall have to seek and make all the fights. We must be strong enough, not simply to repulse, but to attack."

If Lee's strength be what I hear it is, we can attack now, and will, if the enemy give us the chance we are waiting for.

Nov. 12.

A gentleman "just from the front," as the Yankees say, reports the army in apple-pie order, in high spirits, and full of fight. Old Stonewall has again gone into his hole in the ground, and will remain there until he drops down from the skies upon the Yankees, who fancy they have got possession of all the gaps, and are going to give us the devil.

Fifteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the citizens and others for the army. All the prominent people paid readily and liberally, except Mr. Mominger, who, according to the *Examiner*, "denounced the movement as a reflection on the Government." The President, while handing in $50, remarked facetiously that he had two pair of boots, one of which he would give, if necessary, and the other pair also, but for the fact that he had become so unaccustomed to go barefooted that he was afraid to attempt it in cold weather. Mr. Benjamin had been informed that 11,000 pairs of shoes had gone up to Gen. Lee's army, and that the barefoot soldiers consisted only of those who sold their shoes for whisky, or threw them away in order to be sent to the rear. Yet it has been only a fortnight since Gen. Randolph telegraphed the fact that the Government needed all the assistance it could get, or something tantamount to that.

Gen. Polk acquiesces in the President's decision to sustain Bragg. Perhaps the President threw new light on the Kentucky campaign, or it may be that he explained the movements made by Bragg, as controlled by the general plans at headquarters. It is pretty certain that Bragg received a letter or dispatch ordering him to save his army at all hazards.

Here are two anecdotes about Jackson. A Yankee Captain, captured in the battles beyond Richmond, was brought to some Brigadier's headquarters. Being fatigued, he laid down under a tree to rest. Pretty soon Gen. Lee and Staff rode up. The Yankee asked who he was, and when told, praised his soldierly appearance in extravagant terms. Not long after, Jackson and his Staff rode up. When told that that was Jackson, the Yankee bounced to his feet in great excitement, showing that he was much more anxious to see Old Stonewall than Lee. He gazed at him a long time. "And that's Stonewall Jackson?" "Yes." "Well, I swan, he ain't much for looks," and with that he laid down and went to sleep.

During the same battles a straggler, who had built a nice fire in the old field, and was enjoying it all to himself, observed what he took to be a squad of cavalry. The man in front seemed to be reeling in his saddle. The straggler ran out to him and said: "Look here, old fellow, you are mighty sappy; where the h—l do you get your liquor from? Give me some; I'm as dry as a powder-horn." Imagine his feelings when he found it was Jackson—the most ungraceful rider in the army, and who naturally sways from side to side, as if he were "three sheets in the wind."

The Alleged Speculations on the Trent Affair.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It has been sometimes intimated that advanced information of the ultimate settlement of the *Trent* affair was given to persons who improved it by speculating in stocks, in our own and in the London money market. The time has come when the history of that settlement can be given without prejudice to the public interests. It will show that the suspicion referred to is entirely unfounded.

When the *Trent* affair became known in Washington, Lord Lyons was without any instructions upon the subject, considerations of prudence, he discontinued all personal intercourse with the State Department. The press and many jurists took up the subject, and discussed it with great ability, presenting, as it seemed, every possible aspect of the case. The President and the Secretary of State, however, determined to leave the matter at rest until the views of the British Government should be precisely and formally communicated. In the meantime, however, the Secretary of State, with the authority of the President, on the 30th day of November, 1861, wrote to Mr. Adams the dispatch which authorized him to state to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston that Commander Wilkes "had acted without special instructions, that it was hoped that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper, and that it might expect the best disposition on the part of the United States." Only the President and Secretary of State, on this side of the Atlantic, were cognizant of that dispatch, and it was promptly communicated by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell on the other.

Here the matter rested, without any further proceedings, or any communication with any persons, at home or abroad, concerning it, until the 26th day of December, 1861, when Lord Lyons called at the State Department, and after a friendly conversation with the Secretary, put into his hands, informally, the complaint of the British Government. The paper was immediately submitted to the President, and a further informal interview was had between the Secretary and Lord Lyons on the same day. The Secretary of State took up the examination of the subject on the 21st of December, and on the 24th submitted to the President alone the draft of his proposed reply to the British claim. A Cabinet Council was held on the next day, Christmas. The subject was debated, and left undecided until the next day. The reply was approved on the morning of the next day, Thursday, the 26th. Each member of the council maintained entire silence upon the subject so far as the public were concerned. The reply was communicated to Lord Lyons, and was put into type and given confidentially to the Associated Press, on the same day, in time for Northern mails, and with a view to its being made known simultaneously in all the Northern cities, and being conveyed to Europe by the steamer on Saturday, the 28th of December. Lord Lyons, although under no obligations to do so, complied with the request of the Secretary of State, by remaining silent upon the subject until the Secretary's reply was published in the American papers.

It is thus seen that not only was no advanced information sent, but none could be sent, to Europe, for not even the President nor the Secretary of State knew what the answer of the Government would be in time for communication by any steamer which departed before the one which received the official paper. None was sent out of the city with the knowledge of the Government. It has indeed appeared that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, telegraphed to a friend in New-York to go into Wall-street and act as if he had received good news, but he must have proceeded in doing so upon surmises based on the fact that interviews were held between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State, and possibly on observing the deportment and manners of some of the parties concerned. It may be added, that the communication of the French Government relating to the same subject was received and read in the Cabinet, but not until the reply of the Secretary of State had been approved.

Mr. Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

To an audience that crowded the Academy, Mr. Mason Jones last evening delivered the fifth of his orations. In many respects, this one—the subject whereof is "Dean Swift and his Critics"—is the most interesting of the whole series. It is interesting from the nature of the subject itself, from the comparatively novel view taken of it by the orator, and, specially, from the evident earnestness and sincerity with which that view is presented and advocated.

Mr. Mason Jones looks upon Jonathan Swift as a man much maligned of history, biography and criticism. He believes the reverend Dean to have been a good as well as a great man, and he is very severe upon all who may presume to differ from him in opinion. Particularly severe is Mr. Mason Jones with Mr. Thackeray, whom he regards as "a shallow philosopher." He handles the author of *Philip* without gloves, and rather seems to like that that popular novelist possesses some of the very characteristics which he (the popular novelist) satirizes so mercilessly in Swift. Mr. Jones grows his case with considerable warmth of partisanship, and those who hear about Swift for the first time from his lips will be apt to imbibe the impression that the Dean was much more sinned against—by contemporaries and posterity—than sinning. Those whose line of information might lead them to differ from Mr. Jones, will, nevertheless, be charmed by the fervor of his eloquence, the grace of his delivery, and the perfect freshness of his style of lecturing. He speaks without notes and with seemingly extemporaneous unpremeditation, yet his words are always skillfully chosen, and he hesitates for neither language nor ideas.

[Advertisement.]

Knox, the hatter, in these "piping" times, "never shadows" all opposition in his department, and has established a detective system far more efficacious than any exercised by the most astute Provost-Marshal of the present day. It consists simply of a hat of his own tasty make, being the universal indicator of gentility; not that we mean to say there are not gentlemen wearing other hats, but we do say that Knox's elegant hats are always worn by gentlemen, as any one may see by visiting the Hat Warerooms, at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

To Merchants, Clerks, and Book-keepers.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesman, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, will reveal the real state of things.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flower Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 4—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*, & — Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schroeder, Albert Hung, Lady Francis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sondheim and Mrs. Simon Schloss, Aaron Stephens, Mr. Rosenberg, Enrique Burdenove, V. Brician, Hugo Wolf, A. Krupp, Carl Beyer and son, C. L. Vreil, C. F. Hubbell, Arnold Krantzner and infant, A. Lorentzen, Mr. and Mrs. David Ballard, Pauline Saenger, Rosalie Lowenstein, Dubecq, Catharine Thomas, Antonio Arcentales, Mr. Petterson, W. Schroder, L. Greenbaum, Mr. Frederick and son, Hero, Cesar, L. Schuckardt, Mr. Rosenberg, Henry Koehn, Adolphe Klebs, Amelie Schroeder, Mr. Rosenberg, Victorio Kars, John Martin and son, M. Bernard, Mr. Geo. Feeck and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, A. Passinger, F. A. Lewin, G. Raffo, Mr. [illegible] and family, H. Nelson, Louise Dudenhofer, Henry Vetsch, Wm. Stolin, Chas Beatre, Catharine Kohn—total 65, and 167 in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises..... —

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 6 30 | Gov. Island. 7 28 | Hell Gate. 9 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New-York....Thursday, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamers Highland Light, Martin, Washington; Three Brothers, Smallman, Washington; Arthur Leary; Artisan, McKeag, Baltimore; Wm. Daizell; City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington; Van Brunt & Slaght.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre; Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Brothers, Manner, Cienfuegos; Geo. S. Steph

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3496. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the China and the City of Manchester.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Secret of the French Note to England and Russia.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON III.

Text of the Russian Note on Mediation.

Depredations of British upon American Shipping.

The London Press on Mr. Seward's Protests.

Garibaldi for Unconditional Emancipation.

General Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th November, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The news by both arrivals has been anticipated.

The *Norwegian* arrived at Londonderry on the forenoon of the 21st, and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 22d ult.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes on the evening of the 21st November: "The only foreign political news of the slightest interest, to-day, is a report, very generally credited, that France has determined to proffer her mediation to the American belligarents alone, as England and Russia hold aloof, having reason to suppose that it will be favorably received both at New-York and Washington. The report is vouched for by the *Esprit Public*, a weekly paper, which occasionally picks up authentic information in the antechambers of the various Government offices."

In connection with the British bark *Blanche*, the Madrid Government has demanded that the extent of six miles from the coast of Cuba shall henceforth be considered to constitute Spanish water.

The oil refinery of Messrs. PRICE & Co., of Blackfriars, London, had been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £50,000.

The London *Times* accepts the appointment of Baron GROS as Ambassador to London as a compliment to the Court and people of England, and as a pledge of the Emperor's desire to remain in amity and alliance with England.

According to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, several agents who have proceeded lately to the Southern States report in their advices, received at Liverpool, that they cannot now purchase cotton direct from the Confederate Government. It appears that the Southern Confederacy are making large purchases of cotton, which they intend to hold for some time. The dispatch distinctly states that "the Confederate Government are not sellers of cotton; they are buyers." We believe we are correct in stating that the agents of several British merchants at Charleston have been also refused cotton, although tempting offers were made. The only way now to purchase cotton in the South is direct from the planters, and that in a short time will not be obtainable if the Confederacy carry out their present scheme.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

An Insight into the Motive for the French Mediation Proposition—The Measure one for Internal Effect—Bearing of the Recent Democratic Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

We begin to see more clearly into the motive of the French proposition for an armistice. The evidence is overwhelming in favor of the supposition that it is a measure of internal policy, conceived and elaborated with the view of conciliating the suffering classes of France. When the poor of France suffer they have been taught to look to the Government for relief, and in the present case the Government has put itself into a position which enables it to say: "You see that I have done all I could; your surplus of suffering arises from the arrest of the trade with America and the blockade of the cotton ports, I have asked for the cessation of hostilities and the opening of the blockaded ports, but I have not succeeded; the perfidious English, while appearing to desire this measure, have in fact refused to aid me."

In my last letter I took it for granted that during the proposed six months' armistice the contending parties in America were to be consulted as to whether the blockaded ports were to be opened to trade or not. I now learn that the French Government intended, on the contrary, that the opening of the ports and the resumption of trade should be one of the fixed conditions of the armistice. This of itself proves that the document was written for home consumption, for we will not do M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS the injustice to suppose that he thought the Government and people of the United States—not even the Democratic party, upon whom our foreign enemies now so confidently count—would accept so gross an absurdity as that. But a demand for the opening of the ports catches the eye of the French people, and that is the principal thing.

Nevertheless, the French Government was anxious that its proposition should be accepted, and there is reason to believe is irritated at its rejection by England. The French Government, if I am correctly informed, cares little how the war terminates in America; it will admit a reconstruction of the Union or its disintegration with about equal indifference, and if, under the proposed armistice, a reconstruction would have re-established trade the soonest, it would have thrown all its weight in favor of reconstruction.

It was a knowledge of this fact which induced England to refuse to enter the alliance on an armistice, for it is a settled policy of England to allow us to go to pieces, and that country will not engage itself in any alliance which may force it to become a party to a reconstruction of the Union. Moreover, the English Cabinet have no confidence in NAPOLEON, and hesitate a long while before signing any paper on which his name appears as a joint operator in the negotiation. Thus on the surface the English are playing the *beau rôle* in the affair, while in reality their designs toward the United States are not so friendly as those of France, and it is quite probable that if France had proposed some measure less innocent than an armistice, England would have given it more serious consideration.

The French and English papers are giving the public the impression that France will not stop where she is in her efforts toward a pacification of the belligerents in the United States. I learn, on the contrary, that there is no thought for the present of pushing matters further, and that the Government will wait to see what turn affairs may take in the United States this Winter. One of the friendly papers, however, is much alarmed at the attitude of the French Government, and seems to think that the only salvation of the United States lies in the continued neutrality of England. And in this connection it exclaims: "Is it not strange that the sons of Lord NORTH and of CORNWALLIS should now be forced to stand between the American Republic and the nation which gave birth to LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU?"

I have every reason to believe, however, that such explanations have been sent by the French Government to Washington as will relieve our Government of any uneasiness as to the motives of the French Government in proposing an armistice, or as to their general sentiment toward the United States.

The papers in the interest of the French Government, and even the *Moniteur*, appear to deem it necessary to defend the Government from the affront it has received in the rejection of its propositions by England and Russia. Their principal argument is based upon the success of the Democrats in New-York, (news of which arrived two days ago,) for this party, according to these journals, will be willing to accept the armistice offered by France. The difficulty as to the question of opportunity raised by England and Russia is therefore done away with, and they see no reason why those two countries should not now come into the arrangement, and propose the armistice to the Americans.

It is of the first importance that the Democratic Party should know the odious *rôle* they are being made to play, and the absolute treason to which they are lending themselves—it is to be hoped inadvertently. The *Patrie*, the paper which has thus far shown itself the best informed on the movements of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which is probably his organ, says that "the party which has just succeeded in New-York (the Democrats) is the party to which the Emperor's armistice circular was addressed."

Thus, although the armistice circular was mostly or even wholly provoked by domestic exigencies, it would have been without a semblance of excuse, even to Frenchmen, if the conduct of the Democratic party in America had not been such as to invite this attempt at intervention. The Democratic party is therefore in part responsible for this attitude of the foreign Powers, and it owes it to itself and the country to call a public meeting to solemnly deny, in the face of Europe, the treason of which foreign nations suppose it to be guilty. Anything less than this will leave that party in a most disgraceful position on the page of history.

At home, where you understand the *roueries* of political life, and the secret motives of action of political parties, these changes produce but little effect on the public mind. But they are not so understood abroad, and at a time like the present, when all Europe is interested in American affairs, and watching the progress of events with breathless interest, you cannot say that you are independent of foreign opinion or sentiment in regard to you, nor can you afford to have foreign nations so thoroughly deceived as to the real state of parties and opinions. The foreign journals are filled with these false appreciations of American politics, and there seems to be no antidote to correct them.

The execution of ten prisoners in Missouri by a National officer has furnished another pretext to the secession journals on which to urge the armistice. The affair is painted in all colors, and is added to the category of BUTLER'S crimes as a sort of postscript to the death-knell of American civilization.

I ought to say in conclusion on the subject of the armistice proposition, that it is not popular with the intelligent part of the French people, and that they admit it to be Government manœuvre for interior purposes.

The English Cabinet, I am informed, are furious at the publication of the documents by the French Government, and pronounce it a shabby diplomatic trick. It is probable the two Governments will not again seek to come to an understanding on the American question.

Mr. SLIDELL has had but one interview with the Emperor, and that was on the 30th ultimo, the day on which the armistice proposition was dated.

Mlle. PATTI, of New-York, made her *début* before a French audience at the Italian Opera two evenings ago in the Somnambula, and had a reception which consecrated her as an artist of the first rank. MALAKOFF.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE BOULEVARD PRINCE EUGENE—ITS POSTPONEMENT AND THE REASON—A PLOT REVEALED—ARRESTS—AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN SAVES THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov 18, 1862.

At one extremity of the Faubourg St. Antoine is the Place du Trône, a large circular square, so called from the fact that in 1660 the citizens of Paris erected here a throne upon which LOUIS XIV. and MARIE THERESE, of Austria, were seated, the 26th day of August, to receive the oath of fealty of the people. This square also figured conspicuously in the bloody scenes of the First Revolution. Its name was changed to the "Place du Trône Renversé," and as an appropriate inauguration, the *canaille* erected here a guillotine, upon which 1,927 persons expatiated the atrocious crime of denouncing ROBESPIERRE as a tyrant.

In 1670, by order of LOUIS XIV., the foundations of an "Arc de Triomph" were laid in this square, the plans were furnished by the celebrated PERRAULT, the author of the colonnade of the Louvre, and it was intended to surpass in point of magnificence all cotemporary works. The project, however, was shortly afterward abandoned, and with the exception of two columns—the *parillons* of the ancient *barriere*—the square, until recently, has remained devoid of ornament. However, the present Emperor has for some time contemplated the erection here of a triumphal arch, commemorative of the exploits of the army in Italy, the Crimea, Algeria and China, and intended to be as well an enduring chronicle of his own glory. And as it seems to be a part of his ambition to eclipse all his predecessors in the construction of splendid public works, it was decided that white marble, which is as much a curiosity in Paris as gold in the "Southern Confederacy," should be employed in its construction. Obviously, a work involving such a vast expenditure of time, labor, money and brains, as well as the reputation of certain ambitious architects, should be attended with considerable circumspection both in its design and execution. Accordingly, it was pronounced essential to entire success, that a model should be executed in plaster and stone, as a prelude to the same, and which in conjunction with a splendid fountain, was intended also to subserve the end of lending greater *eclat* to the inauguration of a boulevard recently opened, and which connects with the Place du Trône. This street, although inferior in extent and beauty to any one of our New-York avenues, has, very unfortunately for the public purse, been named after the Prince EUGENE. For this reason it became in the royal estimation a sheer matter of necessity to signalize the event of its inauguration by a *fête*, the magnificence and cost of which should bewilder and stupify Paris itself. In the furtherance of this project, nearly a thousand masons, carpenters, sculptors, laborers, &c., commenced three months since the work of preparation. In their hands the Place du Trône underwent a wonderful transformation; all the old landmarks soon disappeared, and the square became by turns a quagmire, a sand-bank and a lumber yard. New streets were opened upon either side, a splendid colonnade soon swept in a circle about the place, a noble fountain sprung up as by magic in the centre, and a hundred busy hands were soon engaged upon the work of completing the "Arc de Triomph," which occupied the centre of the colonnade. A few days before the 15th, (the day designated for the inauguration,) all had been completed, the last statue had been adjusted in its proper niche, every vestige of scaffolding had disappeared; the fountain had been pronounced satisfactory, and in a condition to contribute largely to the interest of the occasion; all the arrangements for illuminations had been completed; eagles in all the glory of Dutch metal, and perched upon the omnipotent "N," greeted the eye in every direction. In short, every thing was in readiness for the reception of His Majesty. Bot *tout a coup*, and upon the very eve of its accomplishment, the programme was changed. The *Moniteur* announced that the Emperor had never contemplated inaugurating the boulevard upon the 15th, while simultaneously the fountain was condemned and ordered to be rebuilt, thus ruthlessly sacrificing six young ladies in low-necked dresses, all in plaster, as well as eight most dignified lions, who were intrusted with the responsibility of propping up a perfect cyclops of a plaster image facetiously termed "Glory." There was something very suspicious as well as mysterious in this sudden postponement of the *fête*. Nobody believed while they asserted that the remodeling of the fountain was even remotely connected with the adjournment. Conjecture was baffled for a moment, while timid people in the vicinity were seized with a vague fear that it portended evil. Very naturally I shared in the general curiosity and after considerable investigation I learned the following facts. A few days before the 15th an individual presented himself to the Prefecture of Police, and made revelations which resulted in the postponement of the *fête* and the immediate arrest of one hundred and twenty persons charged with being connected in a conspiracy against the Government. The Place du Trône had been chosen as the field of operations, numerous *bombs* were to be brought into requisition as the means of making quick work with the Emperor, and a grand demonstration was to follow this event for the purpose of precipitating the city into a revolution. Beyond these meagre details all is shrouded in mystery, the names of the conspirators and the source of the complot being equally unknown.

Whether the scheme originated with the avowedly hostile Democratic party of France or whether it be simply an attempt at revolution made by some discontented laborers, is equally a matter of speculation. It may be that the *ouvriers* are not the culpable parties, but that, encouraged by their murmurs of dissatisfaction at the enormous expense attendant upon an unimportant *fête*, and which they assert might better be employed in constructing houses for them, a *political clique*, possibly the authors of the opera-house episode in 1857, have again essayed to subvert the Government, with the cooperation of the *ouvriers* the assistance of whom would be indispensable to the consummation of their plans. This theory would partially accord with the assertions of those who believe in the unqualified loyalty of the French people. Whether it be correct or not, time must demonstrate. G. W. A.

P. S.—As I was about to mail this letter I learned the following additional intelligence: The individual to whom the Government is indebted for detecting and revealing the conspiratora is an American captain. A vessel had been freighted at Plymouth with bombs encased in zinc, which was destined for Calais, and eventually the Place du Trône. It would seem that the affair thus was wholly political.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF BRITISH UPON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Liverpool *Post* has the following:

"In reference to the steamer No. "292," said to have been built as a cruiser for the Confederates, she has been built by Messrs. LAIRD for JAMES BAILEY, Esq., for river purposes in China, and is registered in his name. Messrs. LAIRD'S vessels are numbered as their keels are laid and entered in their books during construction under the said number, whence this is 292. She is called the *Defiance*, and is a paddle steamer of 140 tons. She will leave the Mersey in a day or two for China."

The London *Times* replies to the complaints of Mr. SEWARD in regard to the *Alabama*, and contends that he has no ground of complaint against England, and that Capt. SEMMES is no more a pirate than Gen. JACKSON is a brigand, and that the *Alabama* is doing no more than what the Northerners are doing every day themselves. The article concludes as follows:

"As to our own part in this affair, that can be very briefly dispatched. Strictly speaking, we should not, as neutrals, knowingly supply either belligerent with munitions of war; but in such cases private neutral merchants usually shut their eyes to the destination of cargoes, and ask no questions of customers who come with money in their hands. If the aid of the Government were invoked, it would, we have no doubt, be given to prevent such equipments as that of the *Alabama*, but how could Mr. ADAMS interfere to prevent consignments which his employers were making every day?

The Americans, always sticklers for neutral privileges, did exactly as we have done during the Crimean war, and President PIERCE was at the pains of asserting their full right to do so, in one of his Messages to Congress. He plainly said that the Americans sold munitions of war to all buyers, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be consigned, or the purposes to which they would be put. This, and no more, is what we have done ourselves. We have served the Federals and we have served the Confederates, each customer according to his wants. The Federals wanted weapons to equip an army. The Confederates wanted a ship to begin a navy. We sold the steamer as we sold the rifles, and precisely as the Americans sold ships to the Russians in the war of 1856. For that matter, indeed, there was much less mystery made about the *Grand Admiral* than there was about the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* was sent from a "friendly shore," no doubt, but from the same "friendly shores" were sent those countless cargoes of cannon, caissons, rifles, and gunpowder, which enabled the Federal army to keep the field. If we violated "international law" in one case, we violated it in the other; but the Washington Government will find it hard to impeach as a crime what is simply a repetition of its own deliberate proceedings, or to indict as indicating an unfriendly policy, a system from which they themselves have taken notoriously the greatest advantage."

The *Morning Post* replies to the complaints in a precisely similar strain, and affirms that nothing has been done in England for either party but what Englishmen as neutrals had a full right to do. The article winds up as follows:

"The absurdity of the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the intemperate tone of Mr. SEWARD'S observations thereon, are, however, redeemed by the kindheartedness of some suggestions thrown out in New-York that contributions in cargoes of grain should be made for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. Those suggestions may not be carried into effect, but England will not forget that amongst the population of the Northern States were found those, (and we believe they are many,) who, though themselves weighed down with no mean burdens, could still extend a helping hand to their distressed kindred on this side of the Atlantic."

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., ON INTERVENTION.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 22

Last evening Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in St. George's Hall, Bradford. Mr. Alderman BROWN occupied the Chair, and introduced the honorable gentleman. Mr. FORSTER, who was received with hearty cheers, said he would not give the history of the past session, but take counsel with his constituents on the present state of home and foreign politics. With regard to himself, he had judged each question upon its own merits, independently of its effect upon parties, and he hoped that his constituents would not take offence at his having voted sometimes contrary to their opinions. But politics were not in a healthy state when a man who wished to do what was right could take an independent course. He did not approve of the ministerial policy in foreign affairs, about which the country just now heard a great deal more than it did about reform. In this respect he had more confidence in RUSSELL and PALMERSTON than in DISRAELI and DERBY. [Hear, hear.] The Ministry had consistently carried out the principle of non-intervention, while Mr. DISRAELI had found excuses for the French occupation of Rome, and leading members of his party and the Tory Press had urged intervention in American affairs.

His duty, as a member of the House of Commons was, he considered, to support Lord RUSSELL when he upheld the principle of non-intervention, and protested in the councils of Europe—which was every day becoming more and more a vast commonwealth—against the Emperor of the French, by his soldiers, compelling the Romans to submit to a Government of which they did not approve. [Applause.] The contrast between Italy and America was sad—in the former liberty was impelling to union, in the latter country Slavery had driven the people to disunion. He thanked the Government for keeping us clear of the American imbroglio, and would support them in their continuance of the same policy. [Applause.] The abstinence of the Government from interference had not been an easy matter, against the ingenious efforts of a party in the House of Commons to involve us to that war. There had been attempts to force us to a premature recognition of the Confederate States, which would have been a breach of international law, and therefore he opposed them. The next attempt was to induce us to break the blockade, on the contradictory grounds that it was inefficient, and that it was so efficient as to be causing great distress. He had not studied the question of blockades sufficiently to commit himself, yet it appeared to him that there was much truth in what Mr. COBDEN had said on the subject. [Applause.] It would have been a great breach of international law for England to have broken the blockade. The next attempt was Mr. LINDSAY'S motion to offer mediation, which sounded very plausible, but concealed a threat which America would certainly have resented. The next was the French overture of joint mediation. But we had no reason to suppose that exhortation and entreaty would be of any avail. If they were of any avail, the public opinion of Europe would have stopped the war long since. But the French offer was intended to go further, and to insist on the cessation of hostilities. The argument was, that we must forget abstract principles in the practical good that would be achieved for the Americans and ourselves. Such an argument was fallacious, because it was by no means certain that such an interference would not involve us in war with the United States, (which would be the most costly and extravagant mode of relieving our present distress,) because it would raise the warlike zeal of the Northerners until it equaled that of the Southerners, which it did not at present, and because he thought it was undesirable that our foreign policy should be inextricably involved in the wishes and plans of Louis NAPOLEON. Before considering whether they would like the responsibility of forcing an end to the war, they must ask why the men of Lancashire were suffering. It was because certain men in the United States had rebelled rather than relinquish their determination to spread Slavery over the vast territories of the United States. Whatever might have been his hearers' opinion as to whether the Northern States should have let the rebels or seceders go, there could be no doubt that every Government would, from a mere feeling of preservation, have done as did the United States, and would have attempted to put down such a rebellion—[hear hear.] In saying this he did not deny the courage and endurance of the Southerners in their bad cause, nor would he conceal his abhorrence of Gen. BUTLER'S tyranny. But it was curious that, considering the feeling which existed in England against Slavery, every idea of interventioo had been to favor of the slaveholder. *His sympathy for his suffering fellow countrymen in Lancashire would never lead him to consent to an intervention which would result in the perpetuation of Slavery.* [Applause.] There were three ways by which peace might be restored. The North and South might remain separate, with liberty to act as they deemed expedient; they might have separation or reunion, with Slavery predominant. But none of these courses would bring permanent peace to that vast country or progress to her industry, nor could he assent to the doctrines expressed by Mr. GLADSTONE when he said that to recognize the South as a distinct people would insure the abolition of Slavery. In conclusion, he referred to the distress in Lancashire. If it should be found necessary he would gladly vote a portion of the public money for the support of the unemployed operatives, but he would much prefer that the distress should be relieved by private means, which could be done if everyone would do all in his power. (Hear, hear.) The question of the best means of meeting the distress must be the first consideration of Parliament. The result of the crisis might be to make them poorer in material wealth; but, if the principles hitherto acted upon were maintained, they would come out of the difficulty richer in everything that could elevate them as a people. (Applause.) A vote of thanks to Mr. FORSTER, for his conduct in Parliament, and for his speech, was passed with acclamation, and the meeting separated.

ENLISTMENTS FOR AMERICA IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Nation.

Lecturers and others are going about the country, and one of the inducements they employ to ensnare the peasantry is to affirm that the moment they have settled with the Southern rebels, the American Government will turn upon England for her perfidies, and free Ireland. We know the bait that is being held before the eyes of our countrymen. It is that of a possible war between the Northern States and England. Well, let such a war come, and then the Irish people will know what to say to it. When the *Trent* difficulty seemed likely to lead to a rupture, their sentiments were very plainly expressed. Let us wait and see what quarrel may arise out of those ticklish naval questions that will be coming up from day to day while the contest between North and South continues. When we see one plank of an American ship destroyed by guns that speak from under the shadow of the Union Jack, then a duty will be placed upon the people of Ireland which we trust they will be able to discharge. But the chance of such an event will not be improved by an emigration of Irishmen to slay the people of the Southern Confederacy. The dust of gallant Irish hearts will be making the grass grow in Virginia, while Ireland's opportunity may come from another quarter, and find Ireland too weak to avail of it. *We protest against any enlistment in this country for either of the American parties so long as America is not at war with some foreign Power that is also a foe to Ireland*; and we warn our countrymen, by their love of Ireland and their love of honor, against giving any countenance or support to the recruiting agents who are now going about this country.

The Russian Note on Mediation.

The following is the full text of the Russian reply to the French proposal of mediation in America.

DISPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO M. D'OUBRIL, CHARGE D'AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 8, 1862.

SIR: I transmit to you herewith a copy of a dispatch of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, which the Duke of MONTEBELLO was desired to communicate to us. It relates to the affairs of North America, and has for its end to invite us to an understanding with France and England, in order to profit by the present weariness of parties by proposing in common a suspension of hostilities. In reply to this overture, I have reminded the Ambassador of France of the solicitude which our august master has not ceased to devote to the American conflict since the moment when it broke out—a solicitude caused by the amicable relations existing between the two countries, and of which the Imperial Cabinet has given public proof. I have assured him that nothing would be more agreeable to our wishes than to be able to accelerate the termination of a strife which we deplore, and that for that purpose our Ministers at Washington has orders to seize all favorable occasions for recommending moderation and conciliation, in order to appease conflicting passions, and bring the interests at stake to a wise settlement. I have acknowledged that these counsels would be of so much the greater value if they were given simultaneously in the same amicable form by the great Powers which are interested in the issue of this struggle. But I have added that, in our judgment, it was necessary, above all, to avoid the appearance of any pressure of a nature to wound public sentiment in the United States, and to excite sensibilities very ready to be aroused at the bare idea of foreign intervention. Now, according to the information we possess up to this time, we are led to believe that a combined movement on the part of France, England and Russia, however conciliatory it might be, and with whatever precaution it might be surrounded, it it presented itself under an official and collective character, would be liable to issue in a result opposed to that pacification which is the object of the three Courts. We have concluded that if the French Government persist in thinking a formal and collective step opportune, and if the Cabinet of London shares this opinion, it would be impossible for us, at the distance at which we are placed, to anticipate the reception which such a proceeding would naturally meet with. But if in this case our Minister does not participate officially, its moral support is not the less assured beforehand to every attempt at conciliation. In sending this to his colleagues of France and England, under the official form which he will believe is the fittest to avert the appearance of a pressure, M. DE STOECKL will but continue the attitude and language which, by the orders of our august master, he has not ceased to maintain since the commencement of the American difference. It is in this sense that I request you to explain yourself to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the communication which he has sent us. Receive, &c., &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Another Letter from Garibaldi.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, of Colorado Territory, having written to GARIBALDI, urging the expediency of international arbitration in America, had received the following reply:

PISA, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862

SIR: I am desired by Gen. GARIBALDI to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which he would have answered himself but for the state of his health.

Gen. GARIBALDI always takes the deepest interest in the American question. Nothing could please him more than the abolition of Slavery. He considers it as being at once a curse and a disgrace to a free people. Abolition, according to him, ought to be full, unconditional. For him, and those who march under his flag, human rights are before constitutional rights. Humanity must come first; commercial interests, individual prosperity, afterwards.

As to the Roman question, GARIBALDI'S opinion is, that Rome is ours, and that it must be given to us, let the French Emperor like it or not.

With Gen. GARIBALDI'S kind compliments, believe me, yours, very obedient, CLEMENTE CORTI.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Esq.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Recent Expedition to Greenbrier County

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CAMP SOMERVILLE, Va., Nov. 12, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Crook, Commanding Kanawha Division:

SIR: I herewith submit a report of my expedition into Greenbrier County.

On the 9th inst., proceeding agreeable to order, I bivouacked three miles beyond Gauley River; on the morning I marched all day without interruption, but learned that Gen. JENKINS, with 2,500 men, in addition to Col. DUNN'S force, occupied the country before me, stationed as follows: Col. DUNN'S command between Lewisburgh and Frankfort; the Fourteenth Regular Virginia Cavalry at Williamsburgh; one regiment of cavalry at Meadow Bluffs, pasturing horses, with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the Wilderness Road as a guard; a small force at White Sulphur; and Gen. JENKINS with the remainder of his command on Muddy Creek, eight miles from Lewisburgh.

I, however, pushed forward until within three miles of Williamsburgh, where I came upon a wagon-train belonging to Gen. JENKINS' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property, as follows: Nine prisoners, named J. L. Evans, Captain and Acting-Assistant Commissary; William L. Evans, Wagon-Master; two wagoners, (enlisted men;) three wagooers, (citizens;) two negro wagoners, and two citizens, who were present, and interested in the grain.

The property taken is as follows: 23 horses, 4 mules, and 24 sets of harness. After setting fire to and destroying the wagons, and the grain with the building it was stored in, I set out on my return, meeting Capt. SMITH with his command on Cherry River, ten miles from Gauley River Ford.

I arrived in this camp with the above prisoners, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 11th inst. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons. Grain was very scarce. I could procure but two feeds for my horse while gone.

The grain destroyed was about 250 bushels of wheat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. GILMORE,

Capt. Commanding Kanawha Division.

P.S.—One of the citizens taken, THOMAS C. MCCLINTOCK, has heretofore taken the oath, and is the man who bought the wheat. G. W. G.

THE BATTLE OF KANE HILL, ARK.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM GEN. BLUNT.

Two Pieces of Artillery Captured—Quantril's Band in the Fight.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, CANE HILL, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

Gen. MARMADUKE continued his flight all night after the battle of the 28th inst., and is now in Van Buren, Arkansas. Gen. HINDMAN was expected to reinforce him at this place on the evening of that day. Prisoners, of whom I captured twenty-five, state that MARMADUKE'S force was 11,000. They were compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery disabled by my batteries. A number of their officers are killed, among them a Lieut.-Col. MONROE, of a Texas regiment, and a Capt. MARVIN, of an Arkansas regiment.

The notorious QUANTRIL and his band were engaged in the fight, with Col. SHELBY and EMMETT MCDONALD commanding the rear guard in the retreat across the Boston Mountains. They fought desperately. Some of QUANTRIL'S men were killed and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five, and four more were mortally wounded—one of whom, Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, Sixth Kansas, has since died. Lieut. CAMPBELL, Kansas Sixth, was taken prisoner.

The loss of the enemy in killed was about seventy-five. They carried most of their wounded off the field, and sent them to houses on the right and left of the road and battle-ground.

All regret the death of Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, as he was a brave and gallant officer.

Two contrabands arrived to-day from Van Buren, who state that HINDMAN, with 12,000 infantry, crossed the Arkansas River from the South on Tuesday last, for the purpose of moving up to reinforce MARMADUKE, but that they have now all returned to their hole.

My transportation has just come up. I occupy the same position occupied by MARMADUKE when I attacked him, and intend holding it.

Respectfully,

JAMES G. BLUNT, Brig.-General.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Another Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

An official report of mine, made to President LINCOLN, March 30, 1861, on our Souther forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this Ex-President BUCHANAN replied at great length in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. BUCHANAN, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy.

Mr. BUCHANAN has intimated that I have been actuated by a feeling of personal ill-will toward him. This is unjust. I had no private resentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official courtesies received from him as well as from Mr. FLOYD, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation.

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary FLOYD had ordered 115,000 extra stands of muskets and rifles from Northern depositaries to Southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance—1. That the transfers were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. LINCOLN'S election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of *any* Northern man,) it is not likely that he will ever make a second convert to that opinion. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that purchasers could not be found for many of them at $2 50 each. Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteen months ago, (just received from my papers at Washington, showing that 65,000 of those arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 others, termed "muskets altered to percussion," with 10,000 "percussion rifles"—not one of the 115,000 was ever "condemned," but all precisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. BUCHANAN further intimates that those arms were transferred to equalize, in some degree, the deposits among the different States, as if these had any State pride in allowing *storage* to the property of the United States within their particular limits. If so, why not establish storage places in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, within which the United States has had no deposit of arms and no arsenal? 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder to him, I nowhere use that term, because I knew the transaction, though very quietly conducted, was officially recorded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories.

Mr. BUCHANAN mixes up—perhaps I ought rather to say *seems to confound*—quite a different class of arms with the foregoing, viz.: the quotas of arms distributed among the several States under the annual appropriations toward arming the whole body of the militia of the Union. Thus he says: "The Southern States received in 1860 less than and of more than the quotas of arms to which they were entitled by law." This is most strange, contrasted with information given to me last year, and with a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer—not of the Ordnance Bureau—in these words and figures:

"Rhode Island, Delaware, and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) their annual quotas of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kansas were, by order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part."

This advance of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115,000 muskets and rifles.

In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. BUCHANAN has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declarations that I gave information to Mr. Secretary HOLT that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the guns be relanded, and stopped the robbery.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

* Over and above the previous and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals.

☞ Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON will give his views of the state of the country, and what the people ought to do about the war, at the Church of the Puritans to-morrow evening. He is Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., and speaks as representing the Puritans of his own State. Go to hear him.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Monday, Dec. 8—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to the act which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, embracing estimates of receipts and disbursements and plans of revenue, he submits, respectfully, the following views and statements:

The breaking out of the existing rebellion, soon after the incoming of the present Administration, demanded the employment of all necessary means for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Republic, and for the maintenance of the constitutional supremacy of the whole people, through their National Government, over every State and every citizen.

To authorize and prescribe the employment of these means was the peculiar province of Congress; to call forth and direct the armed force, which might be authorized, belonged to the President, and, under him, to the Departments of War and of the Navy; while to provide the means to meet authorized expenditures in its employment devolved, under the legislation of Congress and the direction of the President, on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Varying exigencies have required adopted measures and necessitated unanticipated expenditures. Estimates, correct when made, have been rendered inaccurate by changed circumstances. Such conditions always attend war, whether external or civil, and we could not hope to escape them.

It is not, therefore, matter of surprise that the estimates submitted in July, 1861, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were exceeded by the actual expenditures, or that those submitted in December, for the year which will end on the 30th of June, 1863, will probably be, in like manner, exceeded.

The estimates of the Secretary must, necessarily, be derived chiefly from information furnished by other heads of departments; and this information, adjusted to existing and probable circumstances, cannot possibly anticipate all the vicissitudes of war or of legislation. Thus, the estimates for the last fiscal year, submitted at the July session of 1861, were based on estimates of the war Department for an army, including regulars and volunteers, of three hundred thousand men; and from the Navy Department, for a naval force quite inconsiderable in comparison with that afterwards found to be indispensable. Congress, thinking the proposed military force inadequate, provided for a volunteer army of five hundred thousand men, besides regular troops and special corps, numbering, together, over fifty thousand, and also for considerable additions to various corps, and a large increase of pay and rations. The estimates of July required, of course, correction in December.

So, also, the estimates for the current fiscal year, submitted at the last session, were framed in substantial accordance with information furnished by the several departments. The necessities of the war, however, rendered it expedient in the judgment of the Executive and of Congress, to call for three hundred thousand men in addition to these. The estimates, of course, must again prove inadequate.

The increase of the army, however, did not greatly affect disbursements between the date of the December report and the close of the then current fiscal year. The increase of debt, therefore, did not exceed the December estimate. On the contrary, while the estimate anticipated a public debt on the 30th of June, 1862, of $517,372,802 93, its actual amount on that day was $514,211,371 92. This amount, of course, does not include unascertained claims, but only that debt, the evidences of which exist in the treasury, upon its books, or in the form of requisitions in favor of creditors, or of disbursing officers. It is not probable, however, that at the date named, these claims much, if all, exceeded the balance in the treasury namely, $13,043,546 81.

But while the public debt on the 1st of July, 1862, did not reach the amount anticipated by the estimates, there is no room for the pleasing hope that the results of the current fiscal year or the next will exhibit a similar proportion. On the contrary, the estimate of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, heretofore submitted, must now be advanced, in view of the unexpected increase of expenditures, authorized and incurred or likely to be incurred, to $1,122,297,403 24; and on the supposition that the war may be continued with undiminished disbursements until the 1st of July, 1864, the debt likely to have been then incurred must be estimated at $1,744,685,586 80.

It has been the care of the Secretary to reduce the cost of the debt, in the form of interest, to the lowest possible amount, and it is a source of real satisfaction to him that he has been able, thus far, to confine it within very moderate limits. The first loans, being of a magnitude hitherto undreamed of in our market, were necessarily made at an interest which he regarded as high, though lenders strenuously insisted on higher; but large amounts are now obtained at five and four per cent., while the circulation of United States notes constitutes practically a loan from the people to their Government without interest. The average rate on the whole loan is thus reduced to 4 3-5 per cent. Whether a similar result may attend future loans must be determined partly by the legislation of Congress, partly by the conduct of the war, and partly by the condition of the markets for money.

The statements of the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures for the last and the current fiscal year, in comparison with those of the December report, must undergo modifications similar to those of the public debt. Both receipts and expenditures for the current and the following year will be increased; the former by the operations of the augmented tariff and of the internal revenue, and the latter by the exigencies of the war.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year 1862, from all sources, including the balance of $2,257,065 80 in the Treasury from the preceding year, were $583,885,247 06; and the aggregate expenditures $570,841,700 25, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. From the receipts and from the expenditures should be deducted the amounts both received and disbursed within the year on account of permanent and temporary debt, amounting to $96,096,922 09: leaving the total of receipts not applied in payment of debt, $487,788,324 97, and the total of current disbursements, 474,744,778 16. As the amount of debt, so also the amount of the expenditures for the last year falls short of the estimates.

The actual receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1863, commencing July 1, 1862, appear from the books of the Treasury; the receipts for the three remaining quarters can only be estimated on the basis of appropriations made and asked for by the several Departments. They have been and are estimated as follows:

For the first quarter the actual receipts from customs, internal duties, direct tax, lands, and all other sources, excluding loans, and including the balance, from last year, of $13,043,546 81, were	$37,208,529 02
For the second, third and fourth quarters the estimated receipts from all sources are	143,256,816 58
Making the total of actual and estimated receipts, from ordinary sources and from the direct tax, during the year 1863	180,495,345 60
To this sum must be added sums already realized from loans in all forms, which amounted, during the first quarter, to	$114,458,821 01
And during the months of October and November, estimating for some of the last days of November, to	85,670,895 99
Making an amount already obtained from loans to the 1st of December, and applied in payment of current expenditure and principal and interest of public debt, of	200,129,717 01
And there must be added, also, the amount which will probably be hereafter realized from loans in all forms, under existing laws, namely	131,021,197 35
Making the total of receipts, actual and anticipated, under existing laws	$511,646,259 96

On the other hand:

For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1863 the actual expenditures were	$111,084,447 40
For the second, third and fourth quarters the actual and estimated expenditures, under existing appropriations, including interest on public debt, are	672,843,841 78
And additional appropriations are asked for by the several Departments, to meet estimated deficiencies, to the amount of	109,418,032 30
Making the whole amount actually expended or estimated	$893,346,321 48
To which must be added the estimate for payment of principal of public debt during the year, ot	95,212,456 14
Making an aggregate, for all purposes, of	$988,558,777 62

It is necessary to observe, however, that in the present state of the law the estimates of the Departments always largely exceed expenditures. The law forbids the transfer of any part of an appropriation for one object or class of objects to another. Consequently, when any appropriation happens to be exhausted, expenditures for the objects of it, however important, must be arrested until a further appropriation can be had. Such an occurrence during the recess of Congress, might occasion great public inconvenience and injury. Hence it has become usual to make every estimate large enough to cover all possible requirements until it till a session of Congress shall afford an opportunity of providing for any deficiencies which may thereafter occur. Hence, there is always a large balance of unexpended appropriations at the end of every fiscal year, which, after two years from the making of them, are carried to the credit of what is called the surplus fund.

It may be safely estimated, therefore, that, of the appropriations made and asked for, there will remain unexpended on the 30th June, 1863, and should, of course, be deducted from the apparent aggregate of expenditures, not less than	$200,800,000 00
The deduction of this sum will leave as the true aggregate of expenditures for the year	788,558,777 62
But of this sum, as already stated, there has been received and may be expected from customs, internal duties, and other ordinary sources	$180,495,345 60
And from loans in all forms	331,150,914 36
Making an aggregate of realized and anticipated resources, to be deducted from the sum of actual and anticipated expenditures for all purposes, ot	511,646,259 96
And leaving yet to be provided for the current year by the action of Congress	276,912,517 66

The estimates for the fiscal year 1864, commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, must, in the present circumstances of the country, be, in great part, conjectural. The estimates of expenditures have been framed by the several departments on the supposition of the continuance of the war—a supposition which, though very properly assumed as the basis of estimates intended to cover all contingencies, is not, it may be confidently hoped, destined to be realized. The estimates of receipts are based upon the operations of recently enacted laws, the working of which cannot be accurately foreseen.

The estimates of expenditures are as follows:

For the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, other than on account of the public debt	$25,081,510 08
For the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions	10,346,677 01
For the War Department	738,829,146 80
For the Navy Department	66,257,255 01
For interest on public debt	33,513,890 50
For principal of public debt	19,384,804 16
Total	$895,413,183 56
To which sum should be added the expenditures for which appropriations made are estimated as remaining undrawn on the 1st July, 1863	200,000,000 00
Making the aggregate of expenditures in the 1st July, 1864, for which appropriations are made or asked	$1,095,413,183 56
From which should be deducted the probable amount of appropriations which will remain undrawn on the 1st of July, 1864	$250,000,000 00
Making the true amount of probable expenditures during the fiscal year 1864	845,413,183 56

The estimates of receipts are as follows:

From customs	$70,000,000
From internal duties	150,000,000
From lands	25,000
From miscellaneous sources	3,000,000
Making the aggregate of receipts for the fiscal year 1864 to be deducted from the aggregate of expenditures	223,025,000 00
And leaving the amount of expenditures of the fiscal year 1864 to be provided for	622,388,183 56

The whole amount to be provided by Congress, beyond resources available under existing laws, may, therefore, upon the supposition of the continuance of the war, be stated as follows	
For the fiscal year 1863	276,912,517 66
For the fiscal year 1864	622,388,183 56
Making an aggregate of	899,300,701 22

A tabular statement is submitted with this report, and as part of it, exhibiting clearly the details of the receipts and expenditures of the financial years 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Another table is also submitted, in which may be seen of what particulars the existing debt consists, in what years it was contracted, and when and in what amounts it will become due.

The other tables required by law also accompany this report.

In order to the formation of sound opinions as to the measures required for meeting the demands disclosed by the estimates, and yet unprovided for, it may be useful to review, briefly, in connection with their actual and probable results, the measures already recommended and adopted, or yet under legislative consideration.

With a view to the necessary provision for the expenditures then anticipated, the Secretary proposed to Congress, at its last session, such measures as seemed to him best adapted to the attainment of that object. These were (1st) an increase of duties on various imports, (2d) an increase of the direct tax, (3d) the levying of internal duties; (4th) a limited emission of United States notes, convertible into coin, (5th) the negotiation of loans, facilitated by the organization of banking associations, whose circulation should consist only of notes uniform in character, furnished by the Government, and secured, as to convertibility into coin, by United States bonds deposited in the Treasury.

At the time these recommendations were submitted, the banks had not suspended specie payments, and there was reason to believe that economized expenditure and decisive military action would secure the means required for the suppression of the rebellion without serious sacrifices on the part of the Government, and without resort to any other currency than that of coin and equivalent notes.

Unexpected military delays, however, increased expenditures, diminished confidence in public securities, and made it impossible for the banks and capitalists, who had taken the previous loans, to dispose of the bonds held by them except at ruinous loss, and impossible for the Government to negotiate new loans of coin, except at like or greater loss.

These conditions made a suspension of specie payments inevitable. The banks of New-York suspended on the 30th of December, 1861. Their example was followed by most of the banks throughout the country, and the Government yielded to the same necessity in respect to the United States notes then in circulation.

These changed circumstances required a change of measures. The expenditures had already reached an average of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars each secular day, while the revenue from all sources hardly exceeded one-tenth of that sum. It was necessary, therefore, to raise by loans in some form about thirty millions a month, or sixty millions every sixty days.

Careful inquiries satisfied the Secretary that the first $60,000,000 could not be had, in coin, at better rates than a dollar in bonds for eighty cents in money; and that each succeeding loan would involve submission to increasingly disadvantageous terms. To obtain the first $60,000,000 would require, therefore, an issue of bonds to the amount of $75,000,000, and, of course, an increase of the public debt by the same sum; the next $60,000,000 would require, perhaps, $90,000,000 in bonds and debt; and the next $60,000,000, if obtainable at all, would require, perhaps, $120,000,000. It was easy to see that on this road utter discredit and paralysis would soon be reached. The adoption of a plan of finance involving such consequences was not compatible with the Secretary's ideas of public duty.

There remained but one other possible way of raising money by the negotiation of bonds in the usual mode. That way was, to receive in payment of loans the notes or credits of the banks in suspension.

To ascertain what would have been the consequences of a resort to this expedient, it is necessary to remember that the Bank circulation of the loyal States amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1861, to $150,000,000; that it had been reduced to $130,000,000 on the 1st day of January, 1862; and that this circulation was diffused throughout the country in all the channels of business. In these circumstances the collection by loans of sufficient amounts to meet the demands upon the Treasury in season for prompt payments would be extremely difficult. The negotiation of such loans to the extent required by the public exigencies, would create a demand for the notes which would involve the necessity, at first, of sacrifices not greatly inferior to those attendant on coin loans. If subsequent negotiations should become practicable at seemingly better rates, it would be because the Government demand had stimulated the making and issuing of bank notes to an extent far beyond the ordinary needs of business. The increase of circulation thus stimulated would be unlimited, except by the possibility of obtaining interest on loans of it; or, in other words, by the possibility of obtaining credit for it with the community and the Government. This limit, certain to be finally reached by all banks improvidently managed, would not, however, be reached immediately, or at the same time by all institutions, or by the same rate of progress in all parts of the country. But an excessive circulation would surely be thrust upon the community, forming a currency, everywhere, but irregularly depreciated, destined in part to become worthless, and certain to tax and derange, beyond measure, the business of the people, and to embarrass, if not arrest, the operations of the Government. Loans negotiated in this circulation would be simply exchanges of the debts of the nation, bearing interest and certain to be paid, for the debts of a multitude of corporations, bearing no interest, and certain, in part, never to be paid.

This is but a partial representation of the consequences apprehended from the receipt of bank notes for loans to the Government. Their character made it impossible for the Secretary to recommend such negotiations, and wholly improbable that Congress would authorize them, if recommended.

No other mode of providing, with any tolerable degree of promptitude, for the wants of the army and navy, and the necessities of other branches of the public service, seemed likely to effect the object with so little public inconvenience and so considerable public advantage as the issue of United States notes adapted to circulation as money, and available, therefore, immediately in Government payments.

It was not necessary that the Secretary should recommend this plan to Congress. In his report at the commencement of the session he had pointed out the inconveniences and dangers of a circulation of Government notes, even though convertible into specie, and had dwelt especially on the probability that such a circulation would ultimately sink into an irredeemable paper currency. At that time he expected a continuance of specie payments, and hoped that a banking system would be authorized which would at once furnish a sound circulating medium and afford a firm support to the public credit. Neither the expectation nor the hope, however, had been realized; and a choice was now to be made between a currency furnished by numerous and unconnected banks in various States and a currency furnished by the Government which the Government could and would, except in a very improbable, not to say impossible, contingency, amply provide for and protect. With these alternatives before him, the Secretary had already declared his unhesitating preference for a circulation authorized and issued by national authority. But the enlightened Senators and Representatives who composed the financial committees of the respective Houses required no new statement of his views on this subject. They saw clearly the necessities created by the suspension, and at once adopted the measure demanded by them. The Secretary, concurring entirely in their judgment, had no duty to perform, except that of giving such information and such aid as they called for and he could supply.

An emission of $50,000,000 had been authorized by Congress at the July session, 1861, not with the design of furnishing a general currency, but for the purpose of making good any differences between the amounts obtained by loans and the sums required by the public service. Of these notes $33,460,000 were in circulation at the time of the suspension. Up to that date every note presented for payment had been promptly redeemed in coin. After the suspension an additional emission of $10,000,000 was authorized on the 12th of last February. Both these issues, amounting together to $60,000,000, were made receivable for all public dues, including customs.

It now became the duty of Congress, not merely to provide the means of meeting the vast demands on the Treasury, but to create a currency with which—until the close of the war at least—loans and taxes might be paid to the Government, debts to individuals discharged, and the business of the country transacted. Nothing less would satisfy the need of the time.

This duty Congress partially performed by authorizing an emission of $90,000,000 in United States notes, in addition to the $60,000,000 previously authorized, making $150,000,000 in all. The $90,000,000 last issued were made receivable for all national loans and dues, except customs, payment of which was required in specie or notes of the two first issues.

At a later period of the session, in view of the withdrawal of the sixty millions receivable for duties from circulation, and of the expediency of providing a permanent resource for meeting all demands upon temporary deposits in the Treasury, Congress authorized a further issue of $150,000,000, of which, however, $50,000,000 were to be reserved from issue until actually required for payment of deposits.

At a still later date Congress, upon the recommendation of the Secretary, authorized the use of postage and revenue stamps as a fractional currency, preferring this expedient to metallic tokens or coins reduced in value below existing standards.

These various acts, taken together, authorized the emission of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in United States notes, and a further emission of fifty millions, if needful, for the payment of deposits. Of these emissions, the sixty millions receivable for customs were not available as circulation, but might be replaced, as paid in, by notes of the new issues which were thus available, so that, in the end, a total circulation of two hundred and fifty millions might be reached, and, in an improbable contingency, increased by fifty millions more. An emission of fractional currency, as just stated, was also authorized.

In aid of these provisions for public payments, the Secretary recommended, and Congress, by different enactments, authorized, the receipt on temporary deposit, at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. of sums as might be offered, not exceeding in the whole $100,000,000, and the payment to such creditors as might choose to receive them of certificates of indebtedness, payable in one year, and bearing six per cent. interest. Congress also authorized the issue of national bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, into which the United States notes issued might be converted at the will of the holder. It was provided that these bonds should carry an interest of six per cent. in specie, and be redeemable after five, and payable in twenty years. They have received the name of five-twenties or five-twenty-sixes.

These measures have worked well. Their results have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the Secretary. Had other urgent demands on the attention of Congress permitted the consideration and adoption of the suggestions which the Secretary ventured to submit in favor of authorizing the formation, under a proper general law, of banking associations, issuing only uniform notes prepared and furnished by the national Government, and of imposing a reasonable tax on the circulation of other institutions, no financial necessity would, perhaps, now demand additional legislation for the current year, except such as experience might suggest for the perfection of measures already sanctioned.

A short statement will exhibit the practical workings of the laws actually enacted.

To the 1st day of July, 1862, $57,926,116 57 had been received and were remaining on deposit. United States notes to the amount of $158,521,230 had been issued and were in circulation; $49,881,979 73 had been paid in certificates of indebtedness; and $208,345,201 86 had been paid in cash. Not a single requisition from any department upon the Treasury remained unanswered. Every audited and settled claim on the Government, and every quartermaster's check for supplies turned in, which had reached the Treasury, had been met. And there remained in the Treasury a balance of $13,043,546 81.

The reverses of June, July and August, affected, of course, injuriously this financial condition. The vast expenditures required by the large increase of the army, authorized by Congress and directed by the President, made exhausting demands on all available resources. The measures of Congress, however, enabled the Secretary to provide, if not fully yet almost fully, for the constantly increasing disbursements. The actual payments, other than for principal of public debt, during the quarter ending on the 30th of September, were 111,084,446 75; during the month of October they were $49,243,846 04; and during the month of November, $59,847,077 34; while the accumulation of requisitions beyond resources amounted to less than the fourth of the aggregate of these sums, namely, to $48,354,701 22.

It remains to consider what further resources for satisfying the debt now existing in the form of requisitions, and meeting other present and prospective demands upon the Treasury, may be provided under existing legislation; and what additional measures may be beneficially adopted for the improvement of the revenue and for the sure establishment of the public credit, by the discharge, with the greatest possible promptitude and punctuality, of all public obligations.

The whole power to borrow money under the act of July, 1861, to authorize a national loan is now exhausted. The only important laws under which means for meeting demands on the Treasury can be had are those enacted or modified by Congress at its last session.

These are of two general classes, namely, those which provide revenue from duties and taxes, and those which authorize the obtaining of money by loans in various forms.

The laws of the first class are, (1st,) the several acts imposing duties on imports, and (2d,) the act to provide internal revenue.

The laws of the second class are, (1st.) the act authorizing the issue of United States notes, and of 6 per cent. bonds of the United States, redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, to the amount of five hundred million of dollars; (2d,) the two acts authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness and the purchase of coin; (3d,) the act authorizing an additional issue of United States notes; and (4th,) the act authorizing payments in stamps.

The laws of the first class have been too recently enacted, and their practical operation and results are affected by too large a variety of circumstances, to warrant any very confident opinions either as to the particulars in which amendments may be required or the amount of revenue which may be expected from them. The year which will elapse before the next regular session of Congress will allow sufficient time for practical tests, and will doubtless suggest beneficial modifications. It seems already probable that some taxes imposed may be either repealed or reduced in rate at that session, without injury to the public service or the public credit. Possibly, also, some comparatively unimportant changes may be indicated as useful before the close of the present session.

The actual and estimated receipts under these laws for the current fiscal year, as already stated, will amount under the Tariff act to $68,041,736 59, and under the Internal Revenue law to $85,456,303 73. The receipts for all other sources, exclusive of loans, as estimated, will reach $13,953,758 47, making a general aggregate, including $13,043,546 81, balance from last year, of $180,495,345 60, and leaving to be provided from loans, in some form, $608,063,432 02.

The laws of the second class limit the issue of United States notes, exclusive of the contingent reserve for deposits, to $250,000,000, limit the amount receivable on temporary deposit to $100,000,000, and limit the issue of five-twenty sixes to $500,000,000. The issue of certificates of indebtedness and of fractional currency is unlimited by legislation.

The amount of United States notes, including notes receivable for customs, already issued and in circulation, or in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers or of the Treasurer, was on the 1st instant $222,932,111. There yet remains, therefore, under the law an authority to issue the further sum of $27,067,889. The amount received on deposit, including coin and estimating for the last day of November, is $79,798,650. The further sum of $20,201,350 may therefore yet be received. The issue of fractional currency has reached the sum of $3,884,800. The best lights lead to the estimate that before specie payments can be resumed not less than $40,000,000 will be required for the wants of the community. The sum of $36,115,200, not yet issued, may therefore be counted on as an additional resource. It is not easy to determine what further payments can be made in certificates of indebtedness, but it seems probable that payments in that form may be safely carried to the amount of $100,000,000. These payments have already reached $87,563,241 65, and the additional sum of $12,636,758 35 may therefore be paid in that way. What can be justly expected from conversions under the act authorizing the issue of five-twenty sixes, that is to say, from exchanges by holders of United States notes for these bonds, at par, cannot be stated with much certainty. The amount received from this source from the date of the act to the 1st instant, estimating for part of the last week in November, is $23,750,000. It may reasonably be expected that thirty-five millions will be received, if the act remains unmodified, during the remainder of the fiscal year. The aggregate of all these sums, namely, $131,021,197 35, constitutes the total of resources available for the current year under existing laws, except through sales, regarded as impracticable under the act authorizing their issue, of the five-twenties at their market value.

These credit resources, with the actual receipts from like sources, added to revenue in all forms may supply the Treasury with $511,646,259 96. There remains a balance of disbursements of $276,912,517 66 to be provided for.

How?

The easiest mode doubtless would be an issue of the required amount in United States notes, but such an issue, especially in the absence of proper restrictions on corporate circulation, would, in the judgment of the Secretary, be as injurious as it would be easy. The addition of so vast a volume to the existing circulation would convert a currency, of which the benefits have thus far greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a positive calamity. Its consequences would be vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it.

To a certain extent, however, and under certain circumstances, a limited additional issue of United States notes may perhaps be safely and advantageously made.

The Secretary does not concur in the opinion entertained by some, whose ability and experience command deserved respect, that the aggregate currency of the country, composed of United States notes and notes of corporations, is at this moment greatly in excess of legitimate demands for its employment. Much less does he concur in another opinion, not unfrequently expressed, but expressed in his judgment without due consideration, that any actual excess is due to the issues of United States notes already in circulation.

It is true that gold commands a premium in notes, in other words, that to purchase a given amount of gold a greater amount in notes is required. But it is also true that, on the suspension of specie payments and the substitution for coin of United States notes, convertible into six per cent specie bonds as the legal standard of value, gold became an article of merchandise, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of supply and demand, and to the extraordinary fluctuations of mere speculation. The ignorant fears of foreign investors in National and State bonds, and other American securities, and the timid alarms of numerous nervous individuals in our own country, prompted large sacrifices upon evidences of public and corporate indebtedness in our markets, and large purchases of coin for remittance abroad or hoarding at home. Taking advantage of these and other circumstances tending to an advance of gold, speculators employed all the arts of the market to stimulate that tendency and carry it to the highest point. This point was reached on the 15th day of October. Gold sold in the market at a premium of 37¾ per cent.

That this remarkable rise is not due wholly or even in greatest part, to the increase of the currency, is established beyond reasonable question by considerations now to be stated.

First—The whole quantity of currency which, at the time, provided all the legitimate demands of payments on the 1st day of November, 1861, the circulation of United States Notes, including credits for deposits, was issued to the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1862, was $140,000. On the 1st day of October last, it was, with the most liberal estimate, $200,000,000. Of the paper notes, on the 1st of November, 1861, a part only was specie payable, and the remainder, on the 1st of November, 1862, was specie payable. The actual circulation, including the credits for deposits, was only not less, on the 1st of November last, than $240,000,000. On the 1st of November, 1862, the coin had been practically withdrawn and withdrawn from use as currency or as a basis for currency, and is therefore not estimated. The aggregate circulation of the loyal States, therefore, was, at the first date, $355,140,000; and at the second, only $377,104,000.

Secondly—The whole, or nearly the whole, increase in the volume of the currency which has taken place was, it is believed, legitimately demanded by the changed condition of the country in the year between the two dates. The activity in business which, at the close of that year, had taken the place of the general stagnation which marked its beginning, and the military and naval preparations and movements which had vastly augmented the number and amounts of payments to be made in money, have, it is believed, legitimately demanded nearly or quite the whole of it.

That such is the case, may be reasonably inferred from the fact that the prices of many of the most important articles of consumption have declined or not materially advanced during the year. Wheat, quoted at $1 38 to $1 45 per bushel on the 1st of November, 1861, was quoted at $1 45 to $1 50 on the 1st of November, 1862. Prime Mess Pork, on the 1st of November, 1861, was quoted at $15 to $15 50 per barrel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at $12 to $13. Corn sold on the 1st of November, 1861, at 62 to 63 cents per bushel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at 71 to 73 cents. A comparison between the prices of hay, beef, and some other staples of domestic produce at the two dates, exhibits similar conditions of actual depression in price or moderate rise.

Thirdly—It is, perhaps, still more conclusive against the theory of great redundancy that, on the 15th day of October, when the aggregate actual circulation, National and corporate, was about $360,000,000, the premium on gold was 37¾; whereas, on the 29th day of November, when the circulation had increased by more than millions, the premium on gold was 29 to 30 per cent.

But if the fact of considerable redundancy in circulation be conceded, it by no means follows that it is the circulation of United States notes which is redundant.

It must be remembered that the law confines National payments and receipts to coin and notes of the United States. Officers of the Treasury, officers of the army and navy, all officers of all departments, must observe and enforce this law. For all payments to be made in behalf of the United States, in case of inability to obtain coin, United States notes *must* be issued. It is, indeed, the duty of the legislature to see that the purchasing power of these notes is kept as nearly as possible equal to the purchasing power which gold would have had if specie payments had been maintained; but the issue and use of the notes is unavoidable, and the Government can resort to borrowing only when the issue has become sufficiently large to warrant a just expectation that loans of the notes can be had from those who hold or can obtain them at rates not less advantageous than those of coin loans before suspension. The difficulty which the takers of the recent loan of $13,613,450 found in obtaining United States Notes with which to meet their engagements to the Treasury, is very instructive on this head. It points, indeed, directly to the conclusion that loans of United States notes, in sufficient amounts to meet the disbursements of the Government, could not now be obtained at rates which a due regard to the interests of the tax-payers would permit the Secretary to accept. Whatever may be said of the aggregate circulation, it cannot, then, be successfully maintained that the circulation of United States notes is excessive. When extended to the limits authorized by existing laws, it will be no larger than the wants of the people and the Government imperatively demand.

If there be a considerable redundancy then; if there be a considerable real depreciation of the circulation—which is by no means admitted—what has caused the redundancy and the depreciation?

The cause of all that exists is easily found in the statements of the banking corporations. The circulation of corporate notes increased during the year ending on the 1st of November, 1862, from $130,000,000 to $167,000,000. During the same time the volume of deposits, which answer very many of the purposes of circulation, had swelled from $264,000,000 to $344,000,000. The greater portion of this increase took place within the last seven months.

The augmentation of deposits always accompanies increase of circulation. Together they stimulate loans, and are, in turn, stimulated by the desire of the interest derived from loans. As might have been anticipated, loans increased, though not equally, with the circulation and deposits. From $607,000,000 on the 1st day of November, 1861, they had grown to $677,000,000 on the 1st day of November, 1862.

Here is an obvious and sufficient explanation of whatever undue expansion may have taken place. The Secretary has already expressed the opinion that the circulation is not greatly redundant, and that no considerable depreciation of currency has actually occurred. He thinks it sufficiently proved, however, that whatever there may of either is fairly attributable not to the increase of United States notes, but to the increase of bank circulation and deposits.

It is to be observed that no law compelled and no public necessity required any enlargement of the volume of currency by the banks. On the contrary, there are, in some of the States, positive enactments by which the increase of circulation during suspension is prohibited; and the principle embodied in them is so obviously just that well-managed institutions, when obliged to suspend, almost invariably, without the constraint of any law, reduce their circulation instead of augmenting it. In obedience to this principle a reduction of bank circulation actually took place after the suspension in December. It was only when United States notes, having been made a legal tender, were diverted from their legitimate use as currency and made the basis of bank circulation, that the great increase of the latter began. It was partly voluntary, prompted, doubtless, by the desire of extending accommodations to business as well as by the expectation of profit. No practical limit upon this increase has as yet been proposed by the parties interested in it.

The Secretary has already shown that the case was far otherwise with the circulation of United States notes. A redundancy has been created by the suspension which made loans of coin impossible. Loans of corporate notes, objectionable in themselves, were positively prohibited by a law not likely to be repealed. The extension of the United States note circulation, until sufficient in amount to enable the Secretary to obtain it from holders by way of loans, was equally inevitable. A practical limit on its increase is imposed by the judicious legislation of Congress, which makes the notes receivable for loans, and requires that the interest on bonds or loans shall be paid in coin.

Under these circumstances, the path of wisdom and duty seems very clear. It leads to the support of a United States note circulation, and to the reduction of the bank note circulation. A comparatively small reduction of the latter will allow ample room for the whole increase of the former authorized by existing laws, and as the reduction proceeds the increase may be extended, never, however, passing the point which admits the negotiation of loans at reasonable rates. The Secretary has heretofore advised the imposing of a moderate tax on corporate circulation, and now renews the recommendation as the best means of reduction and gradual substitution. Such a tax involves no hardship. Notes circulating as money cost nothing beyond the expense of production and supervision, are yet lent at highly remunerative species of property. The necessities of the war have caused the taxation of almost all forms of value. Can there be a sound reason for exempting that which costs the proprietor least and brings him most?

It may be properly added that this desirable substitution of a circulation, uniform in description and value, for a circulation varying widely in both, may, perhaps, be more easily and beneficially effected now than at any other time. The circulation of United States notes may greatly facilitate the payments to the banks through which their own notes must be withdrawn; and thus, not only protect the community from the inconveniences, but the banks from the losses which might otherwise attend reduction.

It may also be added that when the substitution shall have been consummated, and, perhaps, at certain future dates, at earlier periods, certificates in sheets of United States notes may be issued, with less cost and more ease to the purchaser, than bonds. With corresponding reserves, the Government can, on very short notice, convert these certificates into coin, and become a source of specie supply in the event of any future necessity for it.

What the exact limit to the issue of United States notes may be, cannot be precisely stated. It is sufficient to say that it is not fixed by the Constitution, and is not fixed by the Government, except by the action of the Government for regulation and control, and for redemption, over the note circulation of those numerous and various well organized and cautiously responsible banks now existing in the country, and which he now sets forth, more fully than heretofore, the grounds of that preference, he still adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that a circulation furnished by the Government, but issued by banking associations, organized under a general act of Congress, is to be preferred to either. Such a circulation, uniform in general characteristics, and amply secured as to prompt convertibility by National bonds deposited in the Treasury, by the associations receiving it, would unite, in his judgment, more elements of soundness and utility than can be combined in any other.

A circulation composed exclusively of notes issued directly by the Government, or of such notes and coin, is recommended mainly by two considerations; the first, derived from the facility with which it may be provided in emergencies, and the second, from its cheapness.

The principal objections to such a circulation as a permanent system are: 1st, the facility of excessive expansion when expenditures exceed revenue; 2d, the danger of lavish and corrupt expenditure, stimulated by facility of expansion; 3d the danger of fraud in management and supervision; 4th, the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people whenever expenditures are reduced to equality with revenue or below it.

These objections are all serious. The last requires some elucidation. It will be easily understood, however, if it be considered that a Government issuing a credit circulation cannot supply, in any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its receipts. To that amount it may create a debt in small notes, and these notes may be used as currency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of United States notes is supplied. That portion of the expenditure not met by revenue or loans has been met by the issue of these notes. Debt in this form has been substituted for various debts in other forms. Whenever, therefore, the country shall be restored to a healthy normal condition, and receipts exceed expenditures, the supply of United States notes will be arrested, and must progressively diminish. Whatever demand may be made for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution; and there can be no reissue; for reissue, under the conditions, necessarily implies disbursement, and the revenue, upon the supposition, supplies more than is needed for that purpose. There is, then, no mode in which a currency in United States notes can be permanently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a Government bank, with all its hazards and mischiefs.

If these reasonings be sound, little room can remain for doubt that the evils certain to arise from such a scheme of currency, if adopted as a permanent system, greatly overbalance the temporary though not inconsiderable advantages offered by it.

It remains to be considered what results may be reasonably expected from an act authorizing the organization of banking associations such as the Secretary proposed in his last report.

The central idea of the proposed measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit combined with private capital.

Such a currency, it is believed, can be secured through banking associations organized under national legislation.

It is proposed that these associations be entirely voluntary. Any persons desirous of employing real capital in sufficient amounts, can, if the plan be adopted, unite together under proper articles, and having contributed the requisite capital, can invest such part of it, not less than a fixed minimum, in United States bonds, and, having deposited these bonds with the proper officer of the United States, can receive United States notes in such denominations as may be desired, and employ them as money in discounts and exchanges. The stockholders of any existing banks can, in like manner, organize under the act, and transfer, by such degrees as may be found convenient, the capital of the old to the use of the new associations. The notes thus put into circulation will be payable until resumption, in United States notes, and, after resumption, in specie, by the association which issues them on demand; and if not so paid will be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security. In the practical working of the plan, if sanctioned by Congress, redemption at one or more of the great commercial centres, will probably be provided for by all the associations which circulate the notes, and, in case any association shall fail in such redemption, the Treasurer of the United States will probably, under discretionary authority, pay the notes, and cancel the public debt held as security.

It seems difficult to conceive of a note circulation which will combine higher local and general credit than this. After a few years no other circulation would be used, nor could the issues of the national circulation be easily increased beyond the legitimate demands of business. Every dollar of circulation would represent real capital, actually invested in national stocks, and the total amount issued could always be easily and quickly ascertained from the books of the Treasury. These circumstances, if they might not wholly remove the temptation to excessive issues, would certainly reduce it to the lowest point, while the form of the notes, the uniformity of devices, the signatures of national officers, and the imprint of the national seal authenticating the declaration borne on each that it is secured by bonds which represent the faith and capital of the whole country, could not fail to make every note as good in any part of the world as the best known and best esteemed national securities.

The Secretary has already mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from the proposed associations. The importance of this point may excuse some additional observations.

The organization proposed, if sanctioned by Congress, would require within a very few years, for deposit as security for circulation bonds of the United States to an amount not less than $250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, since the circulation, by uniformity in credit and value, and capacity of cheap and quick transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any hitherto issued, that the demand for bonds will largely overpass this limit. Should Congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as five-twenties, authorized by the act of last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that description already issued, and make large room for more. A steady market for the bonds would thus be established, and the negotiation of them greatly facilitated.

But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buyers are few or uncertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand, equaling and often exceeding the supply. Thus a steady uniformity in price would be maintained, and generally at a rate som

of existing institutions with those of the whole people.

All changes, however important, should be introduced with caution, and proceeded in with careful regard to every effected interest. Rash innovation is not less dangerous than stupefied inaction. The time has come when a circulation of United States notes, in some form, must be employed. The people demand uniformity in currency, and claim, at least, part of the benefit of debt without interest, made into money, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by the banks. These demands are just and must be respected. But there need be no sudden change; there need be no hurtful interference with existing interests. As yet, the United States note circulation hardly fills the vacuum caused by the temporary withdrawal of coin, it does not, perhaps, fully meet the demand for increased circulation created by the increased number, variety and activity of payments in money. There is opportunity, therefore, for the wise and beneficial regulation of its substitution for other circulation. The mode of substitution, also, may be judiciously adapted to actual circumstances. The plan suggested consults both purposes. It contemplates gradual withdrawal of Bank note circulation, and proposes a United States note circulation, furnished to banking associations, in the advantages of which they may participate in full proportion to the care and responsibility assumed and the services performed by them. The promptitude and zeal with which many of the existing institutions came to the financial support of the Government in the dark days which followed the outbreak of the rebellion is not forgotten. They ventured largely, and boldly, and patriotically on the side of the Union and the Constitutional supremacy of the nation over States and citizens. It does not at all detract from the merit of the act that the losses, which they feared but unhesitatingly risked, were transmuted into unexpected gains. It is a solid recommendation of the suggested plan that it offers the opportunity to these and kindred institutions to reorganize, continue their business under the proposed act, and with little loss and much advantage, participate in maintaining the new and uniform National currency.

The proposed plan is recommended, finally, by the firm anchorage it will supply to the union of the States. Every banking association whose bonds are deposited in the Treasury of the Union; every individual who holds a dollar of the circulation secured by such deposit; every merchant, every manufacturer, every farmer, every mechanic, interested in transactions dependent for success on the credit of that circulation, will feel as an injury every attempt to rend the National unity, with the permanence and stability of which all their interests are so closely and vitally connected. Had the system been possible, and had it actually existed two years ago can it be doubted that the National interests and sentiments enlisted by it for the Union would have so strengthened the motives for adhesion derived from other sources that the wild treason of secession would have been impossible?

The Secretary does not yield to the phantasy that taxation is a blessing and debt a benefit; but it is the duty of public men to extract good from evil whenever it is possible. The burdens of taxation may be lightened and even made productive of incidental benefits by wise, and aggravated and made intolerable by unwise, legislation. In like manner debt, by no means desirable in itself, may, when circumstances compel nations to incur its obligations, be made by discreet use less burdensome, and even instrumental in the promotion of public and private enrity and welfare.

The rebellion has brought a great debt upon us. It is proposed to use a part of it in such a way that the sense of its burden may be lost in the experience of incidental advantages. The issue of United States notes is such a use; but if exclusive, is hazardous and temporary. The security by national bonds of similar notes furnished to banking associations is such a use, and is comparatively safe and permanent; and with this use may be connected, for the present, and occasionally, as circumstances may require, hereafter, the use of the ordinary United States notes in limited amounts.

No very early day will probably witness the reduction of the public debt to the amount required as a basis for secured circulation. Should no future wars arrest reduction and again demand expenditures beyond revenue, that day will, how ever, at length come. When it shall arrive, the debt may be retained on low interest at that amount, or some other security for circulation may be devised, or, possibly, the vast supplies of our rich mines may render all circulation unadvisable except gold, and the absolute representatives and equivalents, dollar for dollar, of gold in the treasury, or on safe deposit elsewhere. But these considerations may be for another generation.

The Secretary forbears extended argument on the constitutionality of the suggested system. It is proposed as an auxiliary to the power to borrow money; as an agency of the power to collect and disburse taxes; and as an exercise of the power to regulate commerce, and of the power to regulate the value of coin. Of the two first sources of power nothing need be said. The argument relating to them was long since exhausted, and is well known. Of the other two there is not room, nor does it seem needful to say much. If Congress can prescribe the structure, equipment, and management of vessels to navigate rivers flowing between or through different States, as a regulation of commerce, Congress may assuredly determine what currency shall be employed in the interchange of their commodities, which is the very essence of commerce. Statesmen who have agreed in little else, have concurred in the opinion that the power to regulate coin is, in substance and effect, a power to regulate currency, and that the framers of the Constitution so intended. It may well enough be admitted that while Congress confines its regulation to weight, fineness, shape, and device, banks and individuals may issue notes for currency in competition with coin. But it is difficult to conceive by what process of logic the unquestioned power to regulate coin can be separated from the power to maintain or restore its circulation, by excluding from currency all private or corporate substitutes which affect its value, whenever Congress shall see fit to exercise that power for that purpose.

The recommendations, now submitted, of the limited issue of United States notes, as a wise expedient for the present time, and as an occasional expedient in future times, and of the organization of banking associations to supply circulation, secured by national bonds, and convertible always into United States notes, and after resumption of specie payments, into coin, are prompted by no favor to excessive issues of any description of credit money.

On the contrary, it is the Secretary's firm belief that by no other path can the resumption of specie payments be so surely reached and so certainly maintained. United States notes receivable for bonds bearing a secure specie interest are next best to notes convertible into coin. The circulation of banking associations organized under a general act of Congress, secured by such bonds, can be most surely and safely maintained at the point of certain convertibility into coin. If temporarily, these associations redeem their issues with United States notes, resumption of specie payments will not thereby be delayed or endangered, but hastened and secured; for, just as soon as victory shall restore peace, the ample revenue, already secured by wise legislation, will enable the Government, through advantageous purchases of specie, to replace at once large amounts, and, at no distant day, the whole, of this circulation by coin, without detriment to any interest, but, on the contrary, with great and manifest benefit to all interests.

The Secretary recommends, therefore, no mere paper money scheme, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution—between which and an irredeemable paper currency, as he believes, the choice is now to be made.

No country possesses the true elements of a higher credit—no country, in ordinary times, can maintain a higher standard of currency and payment than the United States.

The Government is less costly than that of most other great powers. The expenditures of the current fiscal year, excluding those of the War and Navy Departments, can hardly equal those of last year, which amounted to $24,511,476 66. Estimating those of these Departments at double the expenditures of the last year before the rebellion, they would for the current year, had the war ended before last Midsummer, as was anticipated at the date of the last report, amounted to the sum of $55,844,953 48. The interest on the public debt is for the current year estimated at $25,041,532 67, and will not probably go over that sum. The whole expenditures of the Government for the current year, on the supposition of peace would, therefore, not exceed $105 371 843 21. This aggregate must be increased hereafter by the addition of interest on the loans of the current and future years, and by pensions, the precise amount of which cannot be foreseen. Estimate the former at fifty, and the latter at ten millions a year, and the total annual expenditures in peace, will reach, omitting fractions, to $165,000,000. The expenditures of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1862, were $364,436,682; those of France for 1862, according to French official estimates, will reach $421,823,900, and the annual expenses of Russia, according to the best accessible information, do not fall short of $230,000,000.

To meet our annual expenditures, and to assure beyond contingency the punctual discharge of the interest of the public debt, and the creation of a sinking fund for its reduction, Congress has provided a revenue from customs even now reaching nearly seventy millions a year, and a revenue from internal duties, which will not probably fall short of one hundred and fifty millions a year.

Without reckoning any other resources than those already provided, the revenue, therefore, will annually exceed the expenditures by $55,000,000, which sum may be used for the reduction of the public debt. If, then, the war shall be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer of 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce that debt, during the first year of peace, more than three per cent.

But the American Republic possesses immense resources which have not yet been called into contribution. The gold-bearing region of the United States stretches through near eighteen degrees of latitude, from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and through more than twenty degrees of longitude, from the eastern declivities of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It includes two States, California and Oregon; four entire Territories, Utah, Nevada, New-Mexico and Washington and parts of three other Territories, Colorado, Nebraska and Dakota. It forms an area of more than a million of square miles, the whole of which, with comparatively insignificant exceptions, is the property of the nation. It is rich not only in gold, but in silver, copper, iron, lead and many other valuable minerals. Its product of gold and silver during the current year will not much, if at all, probably fall very short of $100,000,000; and it must long continue gradually, yet rapidly, to increase. If this product be subjected to a reasonable seignorage, as suggested by some, or if, as suggested by others, the mineral lands be subdivided and sold in convenient parcels, with proper reservations in favor of the miners now in occupation of particular localities, a very considerable revenue may doubtless be obtained from this region, without hardship to the actual settlers and occupiers.

And there are other mines than those of gold or silver, or copper or iron, in the wide territory which includes the public lands of the United States. Every acre of the fertile soil is a mine which only waits the contact of labor to yield its treasures, and every acre is opened to that fruitful contact by the Homestead act. When the opportunities thus offered to industry shall be understood by the working millions of Europe, it cannot be doubted that great numbers will seek American homes, in order to avail themselves of the great advantages tendered to their acceptance by American law. Every working man who comes betters the condition of the nation as well as his own. He adds in many ways, seen and unseen, to its wealth, its intelligence and its power. It is difficult to estimate the contribution which immigration, properly encouraged by legislation and administration, will make to revenue; but, directly and indirectly, it cannot be reckoned as less than that which may be expected from the metallic products of the gold-bearing region.

With such resources at the disposal of the Republic, no one need be alarmed lest the United States may become unable to pay the interest on its debt, or to reduce the principal to whatever point the public interest may indicate. The Republic is passing through the pangs of a new birth to a nobler and higher life. Twice already she has paid off a National Debt contracted for the defence of her rights; the obligations of that which she now incurs for the preservation of her existence will be not less sacredly fulfilled.

But while resources are thus ample, it is not the less the dictate of prudence and of good faith to a generous people that the greatest pains should be taken to reduce the public burdens to the lowest point comparible with justice to honest public creditors. Prodigality may exhaust the amplest resources and impair the firmest credit. To retrench superfluity; to economise expenditures, to adjust accurately measures to objects; to infuse resolute vigor and a just sense of responsibility into every department of public activity, are not less important to credit and revenue, than to general success in administration.

It has been already stated that the amount to be provided, beyond resources available under existing laws, is, for the current year, $276,912,917 66, and for the ensuing year, $627,388,183 56.

To provide these amounts, loans in some form must be negotiated.

The Secretary has already expressed the opinion, with great deference to the superior wisdom of Congress, that it will be unwise, unless conditions greatly change, to authorize the increase of United States notes beyond the limit now fixed by law. Should any vacuum be created by the withdrawal of bank note circulation, that vacuum should double-less be filled by United States notes. Should Congress adopt the measures proposed by the Secretary, it is not improbable that an additional issue of fifty millions may be required for that purpose within the year, and an equal additional issue during the following year. And it may well be hoped that military successes, re-establishing the authority of the United States in large districts of the insurgent region, will call for further issues to supply the place of the worthless currency which the rebellion has forced upon the people. Should it be deemed expedient to invest the Secretary with any discretionary power, in view of these contingencies, it should be so limited as to allow no increase of aggregate circulation beyond the clear demands of real business.

A considerable additional sum may probably be obtained by removing the limit on temporary deposits. The amount of these deposits has steadily increased, notwithstanding large repayments to depositors. The Treasury of the Government has been made the savings bank of the people. Should the restriction be removed, there is reason to believe that twenty-five millions may be received beyond the maximum now fixed, during the year.

But the chief reliance, and the safest, must be upon loans. Without any issues of United States notes beyond the amount now authorized, it seems certain that loans for the whole amount required for the current year can be readily obtained at fair rates; and it may be confidently hoped that before its close the resources of the country will be so well understood, and the restoration of its territorial integrity so well assured, that capitalists will not hesitate to supply whatever may be needed for the subsequent year.

But in order to the advantageous negotiation of loans the action of Congress is necessary.

As an important element of facility in negotiation, the plan for banking associations has been already considered. Little direct aid is, however, to be expected from this plan during the present, nor very much, perhaps, during the next year. The operation of associations organized under it must, at first be restricted mainly to investing United States notes in bonds; issuing a circulation based on these bonds; and transacting ordinary business. As the notes received for the bonds cannot be reissued without injurious inflation of the circulation, they must necessarily be withdrawn and canceled. The aggregate circulation of Government United States notes withdrawn, will be replaced by the amount of National circulation furnished to the associations. The immediate advantage to the Government will be found in the market created for bonds, and the support thereby given to the National credit. The more general advantages which have been described must attend the gradual organization of banking associations, and will only be fully apparent when the National circulation furnished to them shall become the established and sole note circulation of the country.

Other legislation is therefore needed.

The act of last session authorized the Secretary to issue bonds of the United States, already often mentioned as five-twenties, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, and to dispose of them for coin or United States notes at the interest value thereof. In the same act authority was given to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes, which authority was afterwards enlarged to $250,000,000; and it was provided that any holder of such notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty, might exchange them for five-twenty bonds, at par.

The effect of these provisions was to make negotiations of considerable amounts impossible for considerable amounts are seldom taken, except with a view to resales at a profit and resales at any profit are impossible under the law. Negotiations below market value are not allowed, and if not allowed, the taker of the bonds can expect no advance, unless a market value considerably below par shall become established. The act makes advance above par impossible, by authorizing conversion of United States notes into bonds at that rate.

The Secretary respectfully recommends the repeal of both these provisions. The first imposes, it is believed, a restriction which Congress did not intend; and the second has been followed by the inconvaniences which were feared, rather than by the benefits which were expected. Convertibility by exchange at will is of little or no advantage to the holder of the notes; for the clauses which secure their receivability for all loans make them practically convertible. Wherever the volume of notes reaches a point at which loans can be effected at rates fair to the country and desirable to takers, loans will, of course, be made, and ample opportunities for conversion offered.

Should Congress, however, be of opinion that these clauses should be retained, it will be necessary to provide for other loans, at rates more favorable to the holders than convertibility into five-twenties. This can be done either by authorizing bonds at longer time, or by increasing the rates of interest offered.

The Secretary cannot recommend either course except as an alternative to no provision at all.

As such an alternative he would prefer the issue of 7.30 three years bonds, convertible into five-twenty sixes at or before maturity, and of smaller notes bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., as proposed in his first report.

A discretionary power may, perhaps, be advantageously conferred on the Secretary, to be exercised as exigencies may require or allow. He does not covet the responsibilities belonging to such a power, but would not shrink from such exercise of it as, in his best judgment, the public good would require. He believes it, however, to be unnecessary. He believes that the time and rate of the five-twenty loan authorized were judiciously determined, and he believes that if the suggested changes are made in the law, the needed supplies can be obtained through these loans. No prudent legislator, at a time when the gold in the world is increasing by a hundred millions a year, and interest must necessarily and soon decline, will consent to impose on the labor and business of the people a fixed interest of six per cent. on a great debt, for twenty years, unless the necessity is far more urgent than is now believed to exist. The country has already witnessed the results of such measures in the payment, in 1856, of more than four and a half millions of dollars for the privilege of paying a debt of less than forty-one millions some twelve years averaged time before it became due.

The general views of the Secretary may therefore be thus briefly summed:

He recommends that whatever amount may be needed beyond the sums supplied by revenue and through other indicated modes be obtained by loans, without increasing the issues of United States notes beyond the amount fixed by law, unless a clear public exigency shall demand it. He recommends, also, the organization of banking associations for the improvement of the public credit and for the supply to the people of a safe and uniform currency. And he recommends no change in the law providing for the negotiation of bonds except the necessary increase of amount, and the repeal of the absolute restriction to market value and of the clauses authorizing convertibility at will.

If Congress shall concur in these views, the Secretary, though conscious of the great difficulties which vast, sudden and protracted expenditures impose on him, ventures to hope that he may still be able to maintain the public credit and provide for the public wants.

The report of the director of the mint contains the usual information relative to the coinage for the past year, and makes several suggestions, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

The net amount of bullion received was $45,423,231 01. The amount coined was of gold coins, $45,532,386 50, of silver coins, $2,812,401 50; of cent coins, $116,000; of gold bars, $6,144,190 05, and of silver bars, $418,680 01, making a total coinage of $55,023,658 06.

Of the bullion deposited, $26,188,862 87 was received at the assay office in New York. Of the gold bars, $16,094,758 44, and of silver bars, $115,633 57, in value, were stamped at the same office.

At the branch mint in San Francisco the gold deposits were $16,136,622 96, and the silver deposits and purchases, $749,114 14 in value. The value of the gold coined was $15,545,000, of silver coined, $611,500 and of silver bars $41,278 65.

Soon after the authority of the Union was re-established at New-Orleans a special agent was appointed to examine the condition of the branch mint in that city, and its machinery. The machinery proved to have been greatly injured, and portions of it were found distributed and secreted in various parts of the city. The portions were collected and replaced in the mint, and the necessary repairs are in progress. The operations of the branch mint, however, have not been and for the present, at least, will not be, resumed.

By the Act of April 21 last, a branch mint was directed to be established at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, and an appropriation of $75,000 was made to carry the act into effect. A mint had already been established there by individuals engaged in assaying and stamping. On private account, the bullion produced in that region. A commission was appointed to ascertain and report as to the value of this establishment and the comparative expediency of purchasing it or erecting a new one; and, upon their recommendation, the existing mint, with all its apparatus was purchased for $25,000.

The Secretary respectfully commends to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing an assay office, or branch mint, at some convenient point in Nevada Territory.

In his last report the Secretary took occasion to invite the attention of Congress to the importance of uniform weights, measures and coins, and to the worth of the decimal system in the commerce of the world. He now ventures to suggest that the present demonetization of gold may well be availed of for the purpose of taking one considerable step toward these great ends. If the half eagle of the Union be made of equal weight and fineness with the gold sovereign of Great Britain, no sensible injury could possibly arise from the change, while, on the resumption of specie payments, its great advantages would be felt in the equalization exchanges and the convenience of commerce. This act of the United States, moreover, might be followed by the adoption by Great Britain of the Federal decimal divisions of the coin, and thus a most important advance might be secured toward an international coinage, with values decimally expressed.

Under the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to trade and commerce between the loyal States and those States and parts of States declared to be in insurrection, general regulations have been issued prescribing the condition under which that trade and commerce, to a limited extent, may be conducted. This trade has been authorized only with sections of the country in which, since the Proclamation of the President, the authority of the Government has been re-established by military occupancy. No licenses or permits have been granted for commerce with inhabitants of insurrectionary districts beyond the limits of such occupancy. Under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, special agents have been appointed whose duty has been to carry out the authorized instructions of the Department, and it is anticipated that the expenses of their agency will be defrayed from moderate charges for permits granted under their supervision.

The collection of cotton, rice and other abandoned property, and the superintendence of laborers and plantations which, at the date of my last report, was committed to agents of this Department, has since been transferred, as more properly belonging to his Department, to the control of the Secretary of War.

During the last session the Secretary had the honor to transmit the draft of a bill intended by its provisions to detect and prevent fraudulent entries at the Custom-houses, and he adheres to the opinion that the provisions therein embodied are necessary for the protection of the revenue. That invoices, representing fraudulent valuations of merchandise are daily presented to the custom-houses is well known, and for the past year the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of New-York have entertained suspicions that fraudulent collusions with officers employed in the Custom-house existed. Measures were taken by them to ascertain whether their suspicions were well founded. By persistent vigilance facts were developed which have led to the arrest of several parties and the ascertainment that a system of fraud had been successfully carried on for a series of years. Those investigations are now being prosecuted under the immediate direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of those frauds and bringing the guilty parties to punishment. It is believed that the enactment at the last session of the bill referred to would have arrested, and that its enactment now will prevent hereafter the frauds hitherto successfully practiced.

The increased and increasing labors and responsibilities devolved upon the Collector at New-York suggest the expedience of appointing an additional officer at that port, to be denominated the Assistant Collector, and authorized to act for the Collector during his necessary absence, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Provision should be made that his authentication of any lawful document shall entitle it to the same effect in the courts or otherwise as the signature of the Collector, and that his acts shall not impair the responsibility of the Collector, or of his sureties, to the Government.

The Exchange building in the City of New-York, leased for three years for use as a Custom-house, has been altered, and for some time partially occupied, The complete removal to it of the Custom officers will soon be accomplished. The whole of the old Custom-house building will be required by the Assistant Treasurer; and it will be necessary, therefore, either to purchase the rented building or to erect another for Custom-house purposes. It is believed that it would be impossible to purchase an equally eligible site and erect an equally suitable edifice for the price fixed in the lease of the Exchange; and it is therefore recommended that the option to purchase at that price be availed of.

The administration of the hospital fund has been looked to with great care, and the expense of its distribution, it is believed, reduced to the most economical point. As has been before reported, the number of hospitals is in excess of the legitimate requirements of the season, and the Secretary repeats his recommendation of December last, that those least advantageously situated be disposed of on the most favorable terms. During the past year, all the hospitals under the control of this Department have, in whole or in part, been placed at the disposal of the War Department for the use of sick and disabled soldiers. This use, not originally contemplated, has been most opportune and beneficial.

Under the act authorizing payments in stamps, an arrangement was made with the Postmaster-General for a supply of postage-stamps to be distributed for use in such payments. It was soon discovered, however, that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency. Small notes of equal amounts were therefore substituted, and the Secretary assumed the charge of preparation and distribution. With utmost efforts it was found impossible to keep pace with the public demand for this currency; and, although the daily issue has been rapidly increased to $100,000, and is being extended as fast as practicable to twice that amount, the supply is yet largely deficient. The whole demand, however, will be fully met as soon as possible.

With a view to test the practicability and economy of engraving and printing United States notes at the Department, under the act of July 11, 1861, the Secretary has contracted for paper, and has authorized the preparation of small notes as substitutes for revenue stamps, substantially like the small notes now substituted for postage stamps, and indulges the hope that results will commend his action to the approval of Congress, and that the necessary modification of the provisions relating to stamps and engraving will receive its sanction.

Some difficulties have been encountered in the practical execution of the act of last session, directing the monthly instead of quarterly rendition of disbursing officers' accounts, and then direct transmission to the accounting officers of the Treasury, without preliminary examination by the chiefs of the administrative bureaus, and these difficulties, though not insuperable, may require some further legislation for their removal. But the reform sought by the act is important, and the purpose of accomplishing it should not be relinquished.

Statements in detail of the operations of the Department will be found in the reports of the heads of the several bureaus, and to whom the Secretary gladly acknowledges his obligations for most faithful and assiduous labors, by which the multifarious business under his general charge, increased tenfold in consequence of the insurrection, has been carried on with a degree of success hardly believed to be attainable. The unprecedented increase in the volume and variety of accounts must necessarily require more clerical force and more room in order to the prompt settlement indispensably necessary to the protection of honest creditors, and to the security of the Government from fraud. These great objects, it is believed, may also be promoted by a modification of the existing arrangement of the bureaus, so as to bring all the accounts of each Department into one bureau, instead of dividing them between several, as is now directed.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been organized under the act of last session, and is now actually engaged in the labors assigned to it. Collectors and assessors have been appointed in all the districts of the loyal States, and the revenue from the duties imposed by the law is steadily and rapidly increasing. In the absence of any statutory directions, he has assigned the settlement of the accounts of the Bureau to the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller.

The Secretary invites particular attention to the remarks of the Third Auditor relative to payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service. He also respectfully suggests that authority be given to the Secretary to appoint Commissioners to examine and audit the claims of the several States now referred to that office for settlement.

The favorable consideration of Congress is respectfully invited to the requests of the Treasurer and of the Register for the appointment of a deputy in each of their bureaus. On the necessity for such appointments no doubt is entertained.

The action of the supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, collectively as a Board, and individually in their respective districts, merits the approval of Congress. Their report, to which the Secretary invites attention, gives evidence of the value of their labors, while the comparative immunity from accidents secured by their vigilance attests the wisdom of the act under which their work is prosecuted.

The regulations directing the examination of applicants for appointment in the revenue cutter service, and making certificates of competency from the Board of Examiners prerequisites to commissions, tend manifestly to the improvement of the service, and will be adhered to. This service has become an essential arm of the Department in the execution of the laws. Its highest vigor and activity will especially be required so long as the present high rates of duty shall be required by the exigencies of the country. The Secretary hopes to be able to place it on a footing of the utmost efficiency, without permitting its costs to exceed appropriations already made. The great demand by other Departments for shipwrights and machinery has not, as yet, permitted advantageous contracts for the additional revenue steamers authorized by Congress. Careful specifications, however, have been prepared, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

Full details of the operations of the Coast Survey will appear in the report of the Superintendent.

The services by which its great value was strikingly illustrated during the earlier months of the rebellion have been continued with undiminished zeal and fidelity to the present time, and its general work has been promoted with as much activity and success as the peculiar demands made upon it by the circumstances of the country would allow.

Within the year, 43,000 copies of maps and charts have been furnished for naval vessels, and 2,000 to captains and pilots of Government transports on their personal application.

Its accustomed vigilent superintendence has been exercised by the Light-house Board over the light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys, on the Northern and Pacific coasts, and especial attention has been directed to the restoration of those destroyed by the rebel enemies of the country. Numerous lights and beacons have been re-established on the coast of the insurgent region, and the reestablishment of others will keep pace with the progress of the fleets and armies of the Republic. A confident expectation is indulged that along the whole coast will soon shine the old unbroken chain of lights, for the guidance of the mariner and the security of commerce.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1862

RECEIPTS

The total receipts including the balance on hand July 1, 1861, of $2,257,065 80, were $583,885,247 06, as follows:

From customs	$49,056,397 62	
From lands	152,203 77	
From miscellaneous sources	931,767 64	
From direct tax	1,795,331 73	—$51,935,720 70
From loans—		
For 3 years 7.30 bonds	122,037,585 34	
For 5.20 years 6 per cent. bonds	13,900,600 00	
For Oregon War bonds	1,000,700 00	
For 20 years' bonds, 6 per cent., at par, for $50,000,000 7.30 cents.	46,303,127 17	
For 2 years' Treasury notes, under act of June 22, 1860, and March 2, 1861	14,019,034 66	
For 60-day Treasury notes, under act of March 2, 1861	12,896,350 00	
For Treasury notes under acts Feb. 8 and March 2, 1861	3,500 00	
Under Loan act, Feb 8, 1861	88,257 50	
For United States notes, acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	60,030,000 00	
For United States notes, act Feb. 25, 1862	98,620,000 00	
From temporary loan, act Feb. 25, 1862	66,479,324 10	
From certificates of indebtedness, acts March 1 and 17, 1862	49,881,979 73	
From temporary loan, in anticipation of popular subscription	44,375,000 00	—529,692,460 50
Aggregate receipts		581,628,181 26
Balance in treasury		2,257,065 80
Total resources		583,885,247 06

EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate expenditures were		$570,841,700 25
From which, to show the actual current expenditures of the Government, should be deducted the payments of *principal* of the public debt, the repayment of temporary loans, and substitution of United States notes, under acts Feb. 25, 1862; for United States notes, under acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, retired from circulation, amounting, altogether, to		$96,096,922 09
Which leaves, as current expenditures for the support of the Government and of the war, *including* the interest on the public debt, all forms, the aggregate sum of		474,744,778 16
More fully stated, as follows.		
For the civil list	$21,408,491 16	
For Pensions and Indians	3,102,985 50	
For interest	13,190,324 45	—$37,701,801 11
For the War Department	394,368,407 36	
For the Navy Department	42,674,569 69	
Aggregate current expenditures		$474,744,778 16
And on account of *public debt and loans*, deducted as above:		
Old funded debt	5 00	
Redemption of purloined Treasury notes, act April 10, 1846	181 —	
Redemption Treasury notes, under acts prior to July 2, 1846	50 00	
Redemption Treasury notes, under acts December, 1857, December, 1860, and March 2, 1861	43,110,000 00	
Repayment of temporary loan from banks, made in anticipation of popular subscription	44,375,000 00	
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	8,553,207 53	
United States notes, act July 17, 1861, retired by substitution	58,610 00—	96,096,922 09
Total		570,841,700 25
Leaving balance in Treasury July 1, 1862, of		13,043,546 06
Total		583,885,247 06

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the year ending June 30, 1863.

The receipts and expenditures, as submitted for the current year, shows the actual transactions for the quarter ending 30th September last, and are estimated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the appropriations already made and those asked for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the 1st July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is more accurately shown than it would otherwise be

RECEIPTS

Actual, first quarter, and estimated for three-quarters of the year ending June 30, 1863

From customs		
First quarter, (actual)	$23,041,736 59	
Second, third and fourth quarters (estimated	45,000,000 00	—$68,041,736 59
From lands		
Estimated, three-quarters	66,543 12	
Actual, one-quarter	22,181 04	88,724 16
From miscellaneous sources		
Actual, one-quarter	561,079 08	
Estimated, three-quarters	1,683,237 24	2,244,316 32
From the direct tax		
Actual, one-quarter	83,681 77	
Estimated, three-quarters	11,537,036 22	11,620,717 99
From internal duties		
Actual, one quarter	456,303 73	
Estimated, three-quarters	85,000,000 00	85,456,303 73
Aggregate receipts, actual and estimated from all sources other than from loans for the year		167,451,798 79
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total		$180,495,345 60

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates being based upon appropriations made and asked for the current year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st July last

For the civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous

First quarter, (actual)	$4,436,907 32	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	27,097,497 94	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency)	677,137 97—	$32,611,543 23
For Interior Department, Pensions and Indians:		
First quarter, (actual)	$1,040,906 42	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	4,925,350 88	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency)	10,649 12—	$5,962,906 43
For the War Department		
First quarter, (actual)	$90,869,850 88	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	547,759,732 90	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency)	108,730,243 20	
		$747,359,826 98
For the Navy Department:		
First quarter, (actual)	10,076,353 91	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	72,101,156 86	82,177,510 77
For interest on public debt		
First quarter, (actual)	4,654,428 87	
Second, third and fourth quarters, required	20,360,103 20	25,014,532 07
Aggregate from all sources other than for principal of public debt		893,346,321 48
Of this amount of $893,346,321 48 it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June next, the sum of		200,000,000 00
Making the estimated aggregate amount required during the year ending June 30, 1863, for the support of the Government and of the war, the sum of		693,346,321 48
Add for public debt due and becoming due during the year, as follows:		
Treasury notes, under various acts	$2,849,111 64	
Loan of 1842	2,883,364 11	
Certificates of indebtedness	49,881,979 73	
Temporary loan	9,513,510 66	
United States notes, act Feb. 25, (retired)	2,000,000 00	
Three years' bonds	2,000 00	
United States notes, act 17th July, (retired)	27,082,490 00—	$95,212,450 14
Aggregate for the year		$788,558,777 62
Deduct actual and estimated receipts from all sources other than loans for the year		180,495,345 60
And there remains to be provided		$608,063,432 02

In addition to the sum of $180,495,345 60, the actual and estimated receipts for the year from sources other than loans, there has been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and payment of public debt during the quarter ending September 30, 1862:

For two year 6 per cent. Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	$1,500 00	
For three-year 7.30 bonds	3,550,000 00	
For 5.20 year 6 per cent. bonds	2,539,803 45	
For Oregon war bonds	$145,050 00	
For United States Treasury notes, act Feb. 25, 1862	72,436,000 00	
For temporary loan, act Feb. 25	22,613,643 14	
For certificate Indebtedness	12,184,824 43	
For fractional currency	75,800 00	
	$114,455,621 02	
And during October and November:		
For 3-year 7.30 bonds	$13,613,450 00	
For 5.20 year 6 per cent. bonds	7,210,596 55	
For United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	21,587,211 00	
For fractional currency	3,097,000 00	
For certificates indebtedness	31,161,437 39	
For temporary loan	8,972,200 95	
	$85,670,895 99—	$200,129,717 01
Leaves still to be provided		$407,933,715 01
The estimated additional receipts from sources under existing laws are		131,021,197 32
Showing a deficiency of		$276,912,917 69
With the interest accruing on that sum.		

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

As estimated for the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$70,000,000 00
From Lands	25,000 00
From Miscellaneous sources	3,000,000 00
From Internal Duties	150,000,000 00
Aggregate	$223,025,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended July 1, 1863	$200,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	25,061,510 00
For Interior Department, Indians and pensions	10,346,577 01
For the War Department	738,829,146 86
For the Navy Department	68,257,255 01
For Interest on public debt	33,513,890 58
Principal of public debt	19,384,864 16
Total	$1,095,413,183 56
Of this amount of $11,095,413,183 56, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1863, the sum of	250,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year	$845,413,183 56
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year, are placed at	223,025,000 00
Leaving to be provided for by loans the sum of	$622,388,183 56

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

Over Sixty Thousand Dollars Subscribed—A. T. Stewart Gives Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce meeting, to collect subscriptions for the suffering British operatives, met yesterday afternoon to complete their arrangements. The following letter was received from Mr. A. T. STEWART:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. DODGE: It affords me great pleasure in reply to your note of yesterday, to inclose a check for ten thousand dollars, to be applied by the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, to the purchase of food for the suffering operatives of Lancashire, whose return to their usual avocations can be secured by no other means than the complete ascendancy of the Union over the rebellious States, an object which the people of the United States will be certain to accomplish.

Yours very truly, ALEX. T. STEWART.

To WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

The following additional subscriptions were made:

Grinnell, Minturn & Co	$2,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co	2,000
Thurlow Weed	1,000
E. H. Field	200
Caldwell & Morris	250
Maury Bros	200
A. T. Stewart	10,000
Total	$15,650
Cash previously reported	26,200
Use of ship from Messrs. Griswold	20,000
Total	$61,850

The Committee have not yet begun to solicit subscriptions.

Movement among the British Residents—A Few Gentlemen Head the Subscription with $3,000.

Several of the leading British merchants are now making vigorous efforts to raise a large sum for the relief of the destitute operatives of England. A few days since an informal meeting was held at the British Consulate, and subsequently a Committee was formed for this charitable purpose. On Thursday another meeting was held, but the movement not being sufficiently known, there were only a few gentlemen present, who immediately subscribed $3,000 toward the object. A very large sum, however, will no doubt be subscribed, and it is intended to extend the call for aid to the British residents in every

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—Dinorah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Love for Love.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Le Deux du Nord.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 635 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the New-York Times (Daily) will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

To Clubs of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent for one year. To Clubs of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no intelligence whatever from the headqusrtera of the Army of the Potomac this morning.

Gen. Scott, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, briefly and finally replies to Ex-President Buchanan, denying that he (Scott) has any private resentments to gratify, and stating that he has received many official courtesies from the late President of the United States, but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation. Gen. Scott then insists and shows that certain Southern States received an undue proportion of arms.

It is said that, among important papers recently secured by the Government, are notes of letters which passed between Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, and Jeff. Davis, about the second week of November. The Governor urged that the people of Louisiana should be allowed to trade with New-Orleans, exchanging cotton, sugar, &c., for some of the necessaries of life, for want of which there was the greatest suffering. Jeff. Davis refused, alleging that at present this was impossible, and that no such proposition could be entertained until after the 1st of January, when Mr. Lincoln's policy with regard to the emancipation policy might be more clearly developed. Gov. Moore replied that the people would not stand it until then; that the people were dying for want of these articles, and that they must have them at once. This letter closed with a defiance of Jeff. Davis' authority if it was not granted, and there the corrsspondence ended.

A letter dated Nashville, November 28, says: "Within the past two days, several of the brigades of this (the first) division, have been moved forward, and some are still moving in the direction of Lebanon, in this State. A few days ago the Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars and Thirty-fifth Ohio, were advanced some twenty miles, for the purpose of holding one or two important points upon the Cumberland river. Although they frequently saw the enemy's cavalry, they remained unmolested. Since reaching their posts, they have been freqnently threatened with an attack, but as yet I have not learned of any having been made upon them. Morgan's and Scott's Cavalry, however, are known to be in this section of the country, and you need not be surprised to hear of a sharp fight at any time. Gen. Rosecrans is constantly moving around among the troops, by all of whom his appearance is hailed with acclamations of joy. At present he is in the vicinity of Nashville, and from accounts which reach here, I should judge he is making things move."

Gen. Bragg is scouring the country around Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, Tenn., with forsging parties, who are ordered to leave but 120 pounds of meat in each family, taking all surplus meat for the rebel army.

A gentleman from Bedford County, Tennessee, says that in that county and in Lincoln, the conscripts are forming in companies, to take the woods and "bushwhack" the conscripting parties. A troop of cavalry made an expedition into Lincoln County, to force the conscripts into the Confederate ranks, and were fired upon and driven back by the outraged and oppressed people whom they were endeavoring to drive into the rebel army. A regiment is organizing there for home protection against Gen. Bragg's emissaries.

Additional dispatches, received from Gen. Blunt et hesdquarters in St. Louis, state that the victory he won over the rebels at Cane Hill was even more overwhelming than at first reported. The rout was complete, and the loss heavy, on the rebel side—five to one of the Nationals. Quantrell and his band were in the fight.

Parson Brownlow suggests, by way of an offset to the demand for the surrender of Gen. McNeil, that President Lincoln instructs Gen. Rosecrans, at once, to demand a surrender of Bragg, whose army, on its late retreat from Kentucky, executed seventeen loyal men, among whom were Capt. King and his two sons.

It is currently reported among the Secessionists in St. Louis that Sterling Price has resigned from the Confederate service.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information regarding the late Indian massacres in Minnesota. The bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States, having been passed by the House, was referred to the Finance Committee. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was handed in. The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, on Thursday, calling for the correspondence, &c., relating to the Army of the Potomac, was passed. A bill repealing the law limiting the number of Major-Generals was referred. A resolution was adopted making inquiries as to the expediency of providing for a railroad from Washington to New-York, to carry the mails with certainty and dispatch. A resolution was adopted making inquiries as to the expediency of repealing that part of the Revenue law which imposes a tax upon powers of attorney for the collection of pensions, back pay and bounty for soldiers. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution relating to arbitrary arrests in Kentucky, and it was adopted, after the insertion of the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests." A resolution was adopted directing inquiry into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Southern Oregon and Northern California. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, desired to introduce a bill, of which he gave notice at the last session, confirming the acts of President Lincoln and other persons in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. After some debate the bill was temporarily withdrawn. A resolution regarding the number of sick and wounded soldiers, and directing an inquiry as to the system of furloughs and discharges, was passed. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire as to the feasibility of modifying the Tax law so that materials used in manufactures shall not be taxed twice. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that at no time has the Government been more able to put down the rebellion; and that it is the duty of all, officers, soldiers and legislators, "cordially to strike the assassins at once who have conspired to destroy our existence." The vote on its passage was 145 to 1. The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the causes generally of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. The correspondence showing the present condition of Mexican affairs was called for. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution was adopted, calling for information concerning the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution, declaring that the word "Assassin," in Mr. Morrill's resolution, should apply to all who have been instrumental in bringing on the war, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. It was tabled, 85 to 31. Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to offer a series of resolutions in the same vein, amendatory of those offered by Mr. Stevens on Thursday, but they were tabled. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution regarding the importation of contrabands into that State. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamships *China* and *City of Manchester* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing details of news of which we have had already a telegraphic summary. Our letters from Paris will command attention.

The Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the starving British operatives, have already been promised over $60,000, and no contributions have been solicited yet. The Committee organized yesterday, and will doubtless obtain a much larger sum.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor transmitted, with his recommendation, an application from Maj. Gibson, for an appropriation to procure a large gun for artillery practice, the application being made in behalf of an organization which he commands, and whose object is harbor defence. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The report of the Financial Committee, in favor of donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, was taken up and adopted. An invitation to witness the launch of an iron-clad vessel from the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, at 9½ A. M., today, was accepted. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The grant of land in Calvary Cemetery, by the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the burial of Roman Catholic soldiers from this City who fall in the war, was accepted. The report in favor of donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, was received from the Aldermen, and laid over under the rule. The resolution to give Gen. Sigel a sword, at a cost of $800, came up and elicited various remarks. It was brought to vote by the previous question. Mr. Jones voted no, because the General had sent a letter here in favor of Wadsworth for Governor. Mr. Gross said the General regretted his course in that matter, and therefore he (Mr. G.) voted Aye. Mr. Pinckney voted No, because it appeared that politics and not patriotism was the object of reward. The resolution was lost for want of a two-third vote, was afterward reconsidered, and then was laid over. The Committee on Markets reported in favor of purchasing the famous Fort Gansevoort property of James E. Taylor, for a market site, for $100,000, the City to assume the payment of the interest and principal of the mortgage upon it, and also to pay for filling up a part of the area of the land, which increases the cost to $533,439 50. The report was laid over under the rule. Adjourned to Monday at 4 P. M.

The Post-office Department has an eye upon the parties who are so industriously engaged in the collection of defaced postage stamps, as they allege for the manufacture of *paper maché*. A special agent recently found in a village in the western part of this State, an accumulation of between fifty and sixty thousand stamps, which had been removed from letters to be sent to parties in this City who had contracted for them. Those who gathered them were in good faith, but it is not so clear that this was the case with those to whom they were to be sent.

The severe cold of Tuesday night last froze over the Morris Canal from Hacketstown to Stanhope, retarding the passage of canal boats (of which there were nearly one hundred loaded with coal) on their way to Jersey City. The ice was nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness.

In noticing the arrival of the last of the fishing fleet from the bay of St. Lawrence at that place, the Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph* says the vessels this season have done well in point of quantity, all of them returning with full fares. The fish, however, have not been as good as usual. Notwithstanding this they have brought good prices. The shore mackerel have been unusually fine, and have commanded higher rates than those brought from the bay.

At the late State election in Arkansas 26,266 votes were cast, of which Flanigan received 18,139, Rector, 7,419, and Rainey, 708. Robert W. Johnson has been elected to the Confederate Senate, over A. H. Garland. He is at present a member of the other House. A law will be passed forbidding the planting of cotton and the distillation of grain.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge is named as a probable successor to the Military Governorship of Washington. Gen. Martindale now occupies the post temporarily.

Some complicated machinery for minting purposes has been constructed in Philadelphia, for a Mexican company, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association held a meeting in Trenton on Thursday, and after debate resolved to increase advertising rates in their respective journals, to exact payment for matter, not news, which had before been inserted gratuitously, and to recommend the adoption of advance payments for newspaper subscriptions.

Under the stress of the times the Paterson *Register* has been obliged to submit to the use of brown paper for the regular daily issue.

In the case of the People *vs.* Mauch, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, the General Term of the Supreme Court have ordered a new trial, holding that representation, rumor, hearsay, &c., is not competent evidence upon which to convict of criminal offences—that *particular acts* should be proven to show the character of a house charged with being disorderly.

There was a sudden and considerable decline in Stocks and Gold yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, at first attributed to peace rumors from Richmond, but subsequently traced to the disappointment growing out of the financial recommendations of Mr. Secretary Chase. Gold left off 131½; Erie shares, 61½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet and depressed, yesterday, the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange having affected the market unfavorably. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hides, Spices, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Whisky and Foreign Liquors. Sugars, Hops, Tobacco, Fish, Fruit, Leather, Molasses, Seeds, Salt, Saltpetre and Wool were in moderate request. Rio Coffee was more active, at uniform rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The New Movement Upon Richmond.

It would, perhaps, be unwise for us to speculate on the details of the plan by which the General-in-Chief expects to capture Richmond. But we see nothing to forbid our noticing the speculations of the rebel press on the same subject. We copied yesterday morning a letter from Richmond to the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, dated November 13th, in which the writer gave it as his opinion that the new attack upon Richmond was to be made *from the south side*,—up the James River and from Weldon; and that the mission of the Army of the Potomac whether under McClellan or Burnside, was to amuse and detain the main body of the Rebel Army on the Rappahannock or Rapidan. He mentioned several incidents which led him to the opinion, that the Federal movements in the neighborhood of Culpepper were merely a feint—intended to direct attention from the serious attempt upon the rebel Capital from another quarter.

It is no part of our purpose to confirm or deny the correctness of this opinion. But in our judgment *the rebels are acting upon it*. We do not believe that the rebels under Gen. Lee intend in force to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock. On the contrary, we think they have already fallen back toward Richmond, and put themselves in position to march rapidly to the defence of that capital, if it should be attacked from the south, or to withstand the army of Burnside, if he should advance upon it from the north. In other words, the rebels intend to keep the main body of their army between the two divisions of ours, and equidistant from both—so as to move against either as circumstances may require. This is substantially what they did during McClellan's campaign. They did it successfully then, partly in consequence of the sluggishness of our movements, and partly because our Government fell an easy victim to the tricks by which they sought to deceive and mislead it. They will be equally successful now unless our Government has learned something by experience, and unless Burnside is more sagacious in his judgment, and more rapid in his movements, than McClellan was on the Chickahominy.

Burnside on the Rappahannock is in great danger of being fooled by the strategy of the rebels, just as McClellan was in front of Manassas, in front of Yorktown, and on the banks of the Potomac after the battle of Antietam. In each of those three cases the rebels retreated in the face of his large and powerful army—leaving just force enough behind them to delude him into inactivity. They may be, and in our opinion are, playing precisely the same game with Burnside on the Rappahannock. If their whole army should await his attack there, they would either be defeated or demoralized, and for the time disabled by a great battle. In either case Richmond would be defenceless; and an army advancing against it from the south would meet with certain success. They will, therefore, do no such thing. *They will retreat and avoid a battle.* If Burnside were to cross to-day, in our opinion, he would encounter nothing but the rear guard of the rebel army. If he delays, Lee's whole force will escape him, and rush within defending distance of the rebel capital.

In our opinion, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that Burnside should push immediately forward and attack the enemy. If he defeats them, the fate of Richmond and the rebellion is sealed. If he is defeated, he can at least inflict such losses upon the rebels as will most seriously impede their march to the defence of Richmond, and leave it open to the powerful attack which, in the opinion of the rebel writer we have quoted, is directed against it from Weldon and Suffolk. If he is right in his conjecture, and a combined attack of this sort is really designed by the Government, it is pretty clear that Gen. Banks, who left this port day before yesterday, is to join the forces already assembled for the Southern movement.

We presume we shall hear something more of this matter within the next three days.

Our Relations with France.—We scarcely need direct attention to the letters of our intelligent and well-informed Paris correspondent. He gives what we have good reason for regarding as a just and accurate explanation of the motives of the French Emperor in offering to join England and Russia in soliciting an armistice between the Government of the United States and the rebels who are seeking its overthrow. That explanation confirms the opinion we have already expressed, that this offer ought not to be considered *hostile* to the North.

We repeat what we have already said, that, in our judgment, France has no sympathy whatever with the attempt of the South to break up the Union. All her interests are involved in the maintenance of the United States as a first-class naval Power. We have never been hostile to her; our interests do not bring us into commercial rivalry:—we have no such relations as to render it probable that we should ever come in conflict with her. Besides, such a conflict would be dangerous to the internal peace of France and the stability of the Imperial throne, because it would be a war on her part against a Democratic Republic,—and such a war can never be made popular in France. Whatever may be their diplomatic relations, France and England are rival nations, and Napoleon will never disable the only Power on which he could ever count for aid in a conflict with Great Britain.

Our correspondent has therefore, in our opinion, given the real explanation of the recent offer of France. *It was a measure of internal politics.* It looked to the necessities and impatience of the French people, and not at all to the merits or incidents of the American war. France cares not one straw about our war except from its bearing on her own interests. She seeks to make peace with her own people, to get through the coming Winter, which must be one of suffering to her manufacturing population, without domestic commotion, and without a renewal of the attempts upon the life of the Emperor.

We regard this offer of Napoleon, and its rejection by England and Russia, as likely to put an end to all projects of intervention for some time to come. It has answered his purpose, by displaying to his own people his anxiety to restore their prosperity by restoring their cotton. There will be no excuse for renewing it until the close of the new campaign against the rebel States. And when that comes we trust the condition of the country will be such as to render all thought of intervention utterly out of the question.

The National Finances.

The Report of Mr. Secretary Chase is able in argument and comprehensive in its review of the great resources of the country for the support of the Public Debt, if not in all its recommendations sufficiently clear and practical. Some of these, in respect to the best means of raising Money for the prosecution of the War, and looking to the establishment of a system of voluntary banking under Federal authority, are mere repetitions of his previous Annual Report. He adds, to be sure, to his banking scheme the suggestion of making all local or State Banks which consent to a registered circulation on the pledge of United States stocks at the Department in Washington, Banks of deposit for the Treasury. In doing this he would not repeal the Sub-Treasury system, but simply hold out an inducement for banking under National authority, by the employment of the National stocks as the basis of security. A privilege to this tenor was voted by the present Congress as early as the 5th of August, 1861, before the suspension of specie payments; but, after due consideration, Mr. Chase declined to avail himself of this clause in the supplemental Loan act of that date, beyond leaving with the Banks the avails of his loans made, in gross, for a short time, and then transferring them in specie to the Sub-Treasury. He never checked to the public creditors or the disbursing officers of the Government directly upon the Banks, and as the provision on the subject was left to his choice or discretion, it was never made part of the machinery of the Treasury. The provision now stands virtually repealed by the suspension of payments in specie.

In his Report of December last, the Secretary expressed his reluctance to employing United States Notes as a circulation for the relief or support of the Treasury. The alternatives named were similar to those now presented. He is therefore entirely consistent with himself, so far as his mere recommendations go, in repeating his Bank plan, with the amendment adverted to, and in suggesting the direct sale of the Public Stocks or the further employment of 7.30 or 3.65 per cent. Treasury Bonds.

After the suspension of specie payments last Winter, the Secretary yielded his graceful assent to the plan of the Committee of Ways and Means for substituting a National circulation of United States Notes for employment by the Treasury and the convenience of the people. It was passed accordingly, and worked so admirably well, that early in July, on his own recommendation, the authority to issue such Notes was doubled by Congress. In his present Report he ably vindicates this policy against the charge that it has unduly appreciated the price of Gold, and asserts a degree of success in its practical operation, which its warmest original advocates should be proud of. He would continue this National circulation even to the extent of compelling its substitution for the present Bank circulation, (by imposing a stamp tax on the latter,) but he would have it take a different form. He would have the Banks already incorporated and new ones to be organized under Federal authority, purchase the Stocks of the United States and pledge them at the Department for a uniform registered circulation, bearing the same stamp of nationality as the United States Notes of lawful tender, and alike receivable for all public dues except payments into the Custom-House for Imposts and payments out of the Treasury for Interests. We have heretofore questioned the practicability of the Banking scheme, as thus presented. We do so, perhaps, more from a New-York standpoint, where the State has already provided a different system with which the whole business of the community is interwoven and with which our people are abundantly satisfied, than from any objection which would apply immediately to the loyal States. But we apprehend that questions of the same delicate nature which have already been raised by the New-York State Superintendent of Banking, would grow out of the experiment in other States, though on this point the Representatives of the people from these States, in Congress, are probably the best judges.

The Secretary is candid enough to say that little direct aid to the Treasury is to be expected from the Banking scheme, even if adopted, during the present fiscal year, "nor very much, perhaps, during the next year." The question of raising money is therefore resolved into a further issue of United States Notes, to which he plainly expresses his opposition, unless great public emergencies should demand it, or to the sale of 6-20 year six per cents in the open market, or to a longer six per cent. Stock, to which he is decidedly opposed, in view of the future cheapness of capital and high price of Government credit, when a lower rate could be made, or, as an alternative which he could prefer, over long date 6 per cents, or an increased issue of United States Notes, the issue of 7.30 per cents, three years to run, and 3.65 per cents of small denomination, convertible into 5-20 year stock. This conclusion will doubtless create much disappointment, perhaps no little surprise, but the honesty and conservatism of the Secretary will scarcely be questioned, or his solicitude to limit within all proper bounds the too free use of Treasury paper for circulation seriously doubted. If the effect upon the Money Market or upon speculation in Stock values and Gold Coin should be depressing, the chance is that the same cause will react upon other values which enter more nearly and generally into the business of the country and the cost of living, and so long as the conduct of the War be not embarrassed for the want of means, or the Public Credit too greatly sacrificed to raise such means, these other consequences may not only be borne with patience, but in some sense, welcomed for their restraining influence.

The Expedition of Gen. Banks.

It has already been announced in all the newspapers, that Gen. Banks set sail on Thursday, on his long talked of Southern expedition. He takes with him, so it is said, some 20,000 soldiers, more or less, with subsistence stores and war munitions of the lighter kind; but no horses or heavy artillery. Gen. Banks was about five weeks in New-York, fitting out his expedition. He met with innumerable and unexpected delays; and the interest in his movement, which was very lively when he reached here, almost died out before he got away. The General worked with patient and indefatigable zeal in his enterprise, carefully avoiding all public displays, and keeping the secret of his destination with modest and masterly silence. He has been rewarded with final success in his tedious preparations, and is now, with his prow turned Southward, buffeting the waves of an inhospitable coast, to meet at length, perhaps, when his haven is reached, a more inhospitable reception.

We should not announce, if we knew, the proposed theatre of Gen. Banks' operations. It was early published, in a quarter aspiring to official recognition, that the expedition was destined for Texas. And there were indications about that time, such as the fresh interest inspired in Texas by the escape thence of Col. Hamilton, and his subsequent appointment as Military Governor of that State, that the Government designed to "occupy and possess" a country which seemed to offer rare opportunities of working out one of the most difficult problems of the rebellion. But if the revelation were true, it was most unfortunate. Why advise the enemy of our plans at the very moment of their inception?

Latterly, there have been frequent intimations from Washington that Texas is *not* the destination of the Banks Expedition. It has been broadly hinted, in several instances, that his fleet would soon be seen in the well-known waters of the James and York Rivers, and that there the force would be debarked, and cooperate in the second siege of Richmond. In addition to this recast of his movement, it has also been suggested that not Virginia nor Texas, but South Carolina is the real object of his invasion, and that Charleston is at last to be brought to judgment for hatching the adder's egg of treason.

Being left to our own conjectures on this subject, we confess it is difficult to find a reasonable solution of the doubts presented. It is not likely that so large a mass of green troops as Gen. Banks has—not one company of them having ever been under fire—will be taken into the heart of Virginia to assail the drilled troops of the rebel army, fighting behind the formidable defences of Fort Darling and the forts surrounding Richmond. If the design had been to cooperate with Burnside, and the latter were threateningly near Richmond on the north, the plan would be a strong one.

Equally unsound is the theory that Gen. Banks is about to operate against Charleston. The force at Beaufort would have to cooperate in that case; but Gen. Hunter, the Chief of that Department, is quietly resting at Washington, holding court-martials on delinquent brother officers.

If Texas be the object of Gen. Banks' expedition, we cannot but consider its fitting-out here one of the largest blunders of the war. The trip on transports at this season would be rough, dangerous and cruel to the volunteers who are all landsmen. And the cost would be four-fold what it ought to be to send an army to Texas. The true road to Texas is overland from Missouri. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas should furnish the volteers for the work. Texas, itself, would furnish the needed subsistence.

It appears to our view of the case that if the expedition be really going to the far South, it would be a happy surprise if all conjectures hitherto offered proved wrong, and that *Florida* is the place which Gen. Banks is to occupy and hold. The same political and social results may be fairly obtained there that Texas was regarded favorable to the development of. Immediate bold and practical results could be got more cheaply there than in Texas.

But there are other points not so far away as either Charleston, Florida or Texas, and where the rebels are not so well prepared as they are on the James River, to which the expedition may be bound, and where operations would have a very important bearing upon the manœuvres and fate of the main rebel army. We should not be surprised if Gen. Banks turned up in a quarter which few have yet conjectured. But we will not have a very long time to wait now for information. Our first knowledge of the whereabouts and aims of the expedition will probably in this, as in former instances, come to us from the rebels.

Public Debt—Present and Prospective.

The estimate of the Public Debt, in the last Annual Report of the Secretary, was to the purport that the total at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1862,

Would be about	$517,373,602
The actual result was	514,211,371

With a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of $13,043,546, which, the report stated, would about cover the outstanding claims against the Treasury not then paid. The estimate, therefore, was exceedingly accurate, reflecting credit upon the candor and foresight of the head of the Department. The Secretary, however, does not hope for so successful an estimate of the Public Debt at the close of the current fiscal year, ending 30th of June, 1863. In his last Annual Report

He placed the figures at	$897,372,802
He now apprehends it will be	1,122,297,403
The difference of	$234,924,601

Is to be ascribed to the very considerable enlargement of both the Army and Navy establishments, compared with the basis upon which the estimates of last Winter were sent to Congress.

The estimates for the succeeding fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, are made upon the conjectural basis that the War is to continue nineteen months from the present time, and of course they assume the widest contingent range demanded by the enlarged Military and Naval establishments. The gross figures result in running up the Public Debt to the sum of $1,744,685,586, after absorbing the probable revenues of the year from Customs, the Internal Tax and Miscellaneous, estimated together at $223,025,000.

These demands and estimates must be provided for by the present Congress, whose last session will terminate on the 4th of March, assuming that the Administration desire to avoid an early call of the new Congress. This they will scarcely do with a working majority now in both Houses, and the prospect of an Opposition majority in the next House of Representatives. The loans wanted, therefore, in some shape for the service of the next eighteen or nineteen months, provided the war is to continue, are:

For remainder of current fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	$276,912,517
For the next fiscal year	622,388,183
Together	$899,300,701

Or, in round numbers, *nine hundred millions*, of which nearly *three hundred millions* are indispensable before the 30th June next, over and above the accruing revenues, Impost and Excise, and the unexhausted authority to issue United States Notes and Postal currency. To the various alternatives for raising these Loans, and the preferences on the subject of the Secretary himself, we have adverted in another place. That the present Congress will see to it that they are speedily and successfully raised, we entertain very little doubt.

Differences of views, if such exists between the Finance Committees of the two Houses and the head of the Treasury, will be harmonized as they were last Winter; and while this conclusion may, we think, be safely relied upon, all praise is due to the Secretary for the convincing proofs presented in the following extract from his report of the comparative ability, as contrasted with the peace establishments of other great Powers, of the United States to support a war debt during the war, and to pay it afterward:

"No country, (argues Mr. Chase,) possesses the true elements of a higher credit—no country, in ordinary times, can maintain a higher standard of currency and payment than the United States.

The Government is less costly than that of most other great Powers. The expenditures of the current fiscal year, excluding those of the War and Navy Departments, can hardly equal those of the last year, which amounted to $24,511,476 66. Estimating those of these departments at double the expenditures of the last year before the rebellion, they would for the current year, had the war ended before last Midsummer, as was anticipated at the date of the last report, amount to the sum of $55,845,834 48. The interest on the public debt is for the current year estimated at $25,041,532 07, and will not probably go over that sum. The whole expenditures of the Government for the current year, on the supposition of peace, would, therefore, not exceed $105,371,843 21. This aggregate must be increased hereafter by the addition of interest on the loans of the current and future years, and by pensions, the precise amount of which cannot be foreseen. Estimate the former at fifty and the latter at ten millions a year, and the total annual expenditures in peace will reach, omitting fractions, to $165,000,000. The expenditures of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1862, were $364,436,682; those of France for 1862, according to French official estimates, will reach $421,823,900, and the annual expenses of Russia, according to the best accessible information, do not fall far short of $230,000,000.

To meet our annual expenditures, and to assure beyond contingency the ouncinal disebarge of the interest of the public debt, and the creation of a sinking fund for its reduction, Congress has provided a revenue from customs even now reaching nearly seventy millions a year, and a revenue from internal duties which will not probably fall short of one hundred and fifty millions a year.

Without reckoning any other resources than those already provided, the revenue, therefore, will annually exceed the expenditures by fifty-five millions, which sum may be used for the reduction of the public debt. If, then, the war shall be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer of 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce that debt, during the first year of peace, more than three per cent."

Hon. Reverdy Johnson as United States Commissioner in New-Orleans.—We copy in another column from the *National Intelligencer* a card from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in reply to statements made by our New-Orleans correspondent concerning his action as United States Commissioner in New-Orleans. It was stated in our correspondent's letter that a sum of $405,000, which had been seized by Gen. Butler while in the hands of the French Consul, and which, on Mr. Johnson's recommendation, was repaid to the Bank of New-Orleans for the French citizens by whom it was claimed, had actually been handed over to agents of the Confederate Government, and disbursed in its service. The implication of the letter was that Mr. Johnson had been completely deceived in the matter, and had been made the instrument of replacing this amount of money in the service of the rebellion, from which Gen. Butler had rescued it.

Mr. Johnson meets this statement conclusively by saying that the claim of French citizens to the money in question was never before him, and that, of course, he had nothing to do

with its return. He gives a clear and explicit history of the two cases which were submitted to him, and of the grounds upon which his decision in each was based.

That Mr. JOHNSON was fairly amenable to the imputations contained in the letter of our correspondent, we cannot, after his statement on the subject, for a moment believe. That those imputations had their origin in the motives which he alleges—namely, a desire to cover up corrupt transactions of officials in Gen. BUTLER'S Department—may be true; though his attacks on the personal character of our correspondent are utterly uncalled for, and the more wanton, as he professes to have nothing beyond rumor for a knowledge of his identity. It is quite possible that our correspondent may have been misled by false information into doing Mr. JOHNSON very gross injustice; but if so, we have no hesitation in saying that he will be prompt in seeking and applying a remedy. For our own part, we have only to say that Mr. JOHNSON'S character and antecedents render it absurd to suppose for a moment that he can have been intentionally a party to any betrayal of the interests or rights of the Government which he served.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee of Ways and Means Amending the Tax Bill.

SEVENTY-FIVE MORE GENERALS WANTED

Important Work Progressing in Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means had an extended session, to-day, on the Tax bill, and agreed to a number of important amendments. Another meeting will be held on Monday, to consider Mr. CHASE'S report and enter upon the discussion of an adequate scheme of finance.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The statistics of the Treasury Department show the increase in the exports from the loyal States for the current year to be sixty-five millions over those of 1861. The tables designed to accompany the Secretary's report will not be ready for publication under about two weeks.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large list of names for promotion in the Naval service, and also the names of BENJAMIN S. ISHERWOOD, as Chief of Bureau of Engineering, and LENTHAL, as Chief of Bureau of Construction. Both of these nominations were rejected last session, and proobly neither will now be ratified.

MORE GENERALS NECESSARY.

Senator WILSON'S bill, introduced to-day, from the Senate Military Committee, to repeal the law of last session, limiting the number of General officers in the volunteer service, is made necessary by the increase of the army calling for additional appointments of brigade and division commanders. To the list now authorized by law, the President desires to add about seventy-five more, most of whom are already selected.

THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The vacancy in the Chairmanship of the House Military Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. BLAIR, was filled to-day by the election of Hon. ASBAH OLIN. The efficiency of Mr. OLIN renders this choice no less an advantage to the country than a compliment well deserved by himself.

WHITE-HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The announcement recently made, that no receptions will be held during the Winter at the White House, is an error, and arose from a statement that no receptions will be held by Mrs. LINCOLN. The President's receptions will commence as usual after the holidays.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Senator SUMNER, to-day, introduced the following important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be directed to consider the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, which shall carry the mails of the United States with certainty and dispatch, and shall be free from all local impediments.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

A dispatch received this evening from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, at Fairfax, locates a considerable rebel force at Bristow Station. Rebel cavalry to-day came as far as Manassas Junction. These bands are probably reconnoitering parties, seeking information in regard to Gen. SIGEL'S movements, and perhaps intended to keep up the belief of a rebel force threatening his lines.

GEN. POPE'S EVIDENCE.

The salient point in the evidence of Gen. POPE to-day in the Porter Court-martial, was his sistement that his distrust of Gen. PORTER was first excited by President LINCOLN'S assurance, after the battle of Bull Run, that he had seen letters written from that officer to General BURNSIDE, in which language was used that seemed incompatible with the feeling necessary to secure cordial support of a commander by his subordinates. The President at that time cautioned Gen. POPE to "keep an eye on PORTER." Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter to Gen. PORTER, put in evidence yesterday, in which he begs the latter to give to Gen. POPE all possible support, was written, as the date shows, several days after the battle in which Gen. PORTER is charged with failing to yield that support, and is open to the suspicion of having been prepared for the purpose of counteracting the impression then growing, that Gen. POPE had been sacrificed by a conspiracy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S arrival to testify in the McDowell case is again announced for to-morrow. While here he is expected to be the guest of Col. SAWLETTE, though offered the hospitalities of Willard's Hotel.

THE ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution stirring up the Administration on the subject of the military prisoners confined in Kentucky passed the Senate to-day, after Mr. CLARK had very neatly extracted its sting by an amendment. The inquiries of the South-side Border State operators in Congress are truly a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

A SOLDIER EXECUTED.

JOHN CONRAD KESSLER, a private in Company K, One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, was executed to-day, pursuant to sentence of Court-martial, in the old Capitol Prison-yard, for the murder of Lieut. LINSEY, of the same company. He met his fate with firmness, justifying his deed as an act of self-defence, and declaring that he died happy.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of inquiry to-day, the defence offered the testimony of Col. RNGGLES to prove that the witness examined yesterday was a man wholly without good reputation, having been engaged in attempting frauds against the Government, and the testimony was ruled out by the Court, when Gen. MCDOWELL enterad a protest against the proceeding. Gen. HEINTZELMAN now testified to the entire intal ebstinence of Gen. MCDOWELL from the use of wines and liquors, and directly contrary to the evidence of the preceding witness.

THE ABUSES AT CAMP CONVALESCENT.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at its meeting to-day, appointed Representatives COVODE, GOOCH and ONELL a Sub-Committee to investigate the alleged abuses at Camp Convalescent; also, the condition of the wounded and sick soldiers, with a view to the immediate discharge of those who may be found to be permanently disabled or unfit for duty. The Committee will also investigate the subject of absenteeism of officers and men from the army, without proper authority; and the conduct of army surgeons, and their treatment of men committed to their care. They will also recommend the adoption of stringest measures to promote the efficiency of the army.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-martial case, Gen. POPE was cross-examined for a long time by the counsel for the Defendant. Tuesday, the question asked Gen. POPE was, why he had expressed to Gen. PORTER two days after his alleged disobedience of orders, his determination not to report him for delay, or to take any action looking to his impeachment. To this question Gen. POPE answered, he did not think Gen. PORTER deliberately withheld his troops from him, but that this idea probably originated in a mistake or blunder.

See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.

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AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 165 5th-av.,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
The world's great remedy for
COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION,
And all affections of the
LUNGS AND THROAT.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

From a Lady.—West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 6, 1861.—DR. HOSTETTER—SIR: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS, have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, beside having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your BITTERS was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your BITTERS. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that victual's occasioned, and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.
Yours, with respect, Mrs. AMANDA MCPHERSON.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH Pittsburgh, Penn.
Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG. Office No. 816 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—BUTLER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Mr. Calkins, SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, of this City, and ANNIE W., daughter of Dr. John S. Butler, of the former City.

MURDOCK—PATTEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, FRANCIS ATTSON MURDOCK to ISABELLA INGERSOLL, daughter of James Pattee, Esq.

MEADER—BIRDSALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, A. O. MEADER, of this City, to Miss SARAH BIRDSALL, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAGAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. EMMA J., wife of Robert A. Barry, M. D., of No. 641 4th-st., aged 38 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hovey,) corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. The remains will be taken, on the following morning, to Yonkers, for interment.

BAUSS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, ANN MARIA TIES, wife of Jesse Brush

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 1st-place.

CONKLIN.—In the Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., JAMES L. CONKLIN, Company F, Seventy-second Regiment New-York Vols., the only son of Peleg C. Conklin, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, corner of Cook and Bushwick-av., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARTHA W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 34 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 116 East 17th-st.

DICKINSON.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, after a painful illness, Capt. JEREMIAH J. DICKINSON, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society and Alpha Chapter O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FRANCIS.—On Friday evening, Dec. 5, of membranous croup, JENNIE BREWER, daughter of MARY FRANCIS and the late H. S. FRANCIS, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Brower, No. 201 West 14th-st.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

GIDDINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Silas M. Giddings, and daughter of Oliver Holden, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRANDIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, PHILIP GRANDIN, aged 70 years and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in future papers.

ISAACKS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, CUBLIA C. ISAACKS, daughter of the late Samson M. Isaacks, of New-York.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at her residence, No. 70 Pineapple-st., CATHARINE, wife of David Kelly, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st.

MEAD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, suddenly, LILLIE HINSDALE, only daughter of Melville E. and Lizzie B. Mead, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 173 7th-av.

MYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 4, JANE, widow of Garret Myer, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

UHLHOLM.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 5, C. F. UHLHOM, aged 52 years.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 225 West 23d-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to New-Haven on Monday morning for interment.

VALENTINE.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Morrison, No. 320 West 35th-st., on Friday, Dec. 5, Dr. JAMES W. VALENTINE, of Valentina, N. Y., in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VROOM—NICOLL.—At Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., JOHN B. VROOM, formerly of Jersey City, to Miss JULIANA T. NICOLL.

WARDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at his residence, No. 78 Laight-st., after a severe illness, of disease of the heart, SOLOMON WARDELL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 217, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

WATSON.—Killed, instantly, at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Sergeant JAMES HOLMES WATSON, Company A, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) aged 23 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 58 Spring-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., also those of his regiment now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 577.—Dec. 5, 1862.
9, 43, 44, 70, 67, 6, 63, 41, 66, 46, 23, 11, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 578—Dec. 5, 1862.
68, 12, 57, 18, 44, 20, 32, 54, 29, 58, 7, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $90 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
ALSO,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
"SPECIAL NOTICE."
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES.
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
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DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

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UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
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DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, LIVER DISEASE, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, VENAL IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.
This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious forms of delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
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SOME AS LOW AS
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SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
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$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
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COST.
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Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 30 years.
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SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIRYEE'S ZOUAVES—CAMP WASHINGTON, S. I., Dec. 3, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER.—This regiment has been mustered into the United States service, and will leave for the seat of war in a few days, under the command of Maj. Gen. Banks. All enlisted men who belong to the regiment, and are absent without leave, are ordered to report immediately, and if they do so promptly, they will not be punished: if, however, they remain absent after having seen this order, and after the regiment has left New-York, their names will be handed to the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General, and they will then be arrested as deserters from the United States service, and punished accordingly. The regiment will parade in a few days to receive its colors.
ABEL SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, THE NEW-YORK ERA, for Dec. 6 contains an original poem by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, with a ringing letter; an original poem by Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT; sketch of Hon. Gilbert Dean; quaint poem by Elise Grey; new story by Harry Halcyon; humorous articles by Josh Billings; reading for the military and firemen; the episodic and sensational features of the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen; musical matters and dramatic doings, etc. Inquire at the News Depots.
Published at No. 202 Fulton-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Station Stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 30 A. M.; Station E, 9 o'c A. M.; Stations F and G, at 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

EYE.—DR. M. MARGUELES, PHYSICIAN TO HIS Highness the Prince Alexander of Hessen Darmstadt, having had 22 years' experience in medical practice in London and St. Petersburgh, may be consulted for ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, from 10 to 12 daily, at No. 20 East 14th-st., Union-square, New-York.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD,
Successors to
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
Will publish on SATURDAY, Dec. 6,
DIARY,
FROM
MARCH 4, 1861,
TO
NOVEMBER 12, 1862,
AT
ADAM GUROWSKI.
"Dedicated to the Widowed Wives, the Bereaved Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts and Orphans In the Loyal States."

The author says in his preface:
"*On doit à son pays sa fortune, sa vie, mais avant tout la vérité.*"
In this Diary I recorded what I heard and saw myself, and what I heard from others on whose veracity I can implicitly rely.
I recorded impressions as immediately as I felt them. A life almost wholly spent in the tempests and among the breakers of our times has taught me that the first impressions are the purest and the best.
If they ever peruse these pages, my friends and acquaintances will find therein what, during these horrible national trials, was a subject of our confidential conversations and discussions, what in letters and by mouth was a subject of repeated forebodings and warnings. Perhaps these pages may in some way explain a phenomenon almost unexampled in history—that twenty millions of people, brave, highly intelligent, and mastering all the wealth of modern civilization, were, if not virtually overpowered, at least so long kept at bay by about five million of rebels. GUROWSKI.
WASHINGTON, November, 1862.

The work will be published in one volume, 12mo., price $1 25, on Saturday, Dec. 6.
BY LEE & SHEPARD,
Successors to Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.
Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

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D. APPLETON & CO.,
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
In
FINE BINDINGS.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES,
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GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at 50. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.
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THE PATENT ANKLET—FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN—To be worn around the ankle, over the top of the boot, serving as a support, and protecting from the cold and wet, keeping the ankles dry and the stockings clean. For neatness, health, comfort and economy, every lady should have a pair.
For sale at MILLER'S,
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AT RETAIL.
CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT **$8 00**
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.
ALSO,
BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL
AT **$12 00**
PER CHALDRON,
AND HALLIBURTON'S HOUSE ORREL
AT **$11 00**
PER CHALDRON.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 46 South-st., and at yard foot of 18th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life of Mrs. L. A. Eton.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and ease, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *No only article has yet been offered that will cure the Dandruff, Scurf, and cause the Hair to Grow.*
In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found full equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that about one month ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the AMBROSIA my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when it grows, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as soon as I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn before me this 9th day of April, 1862.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. D. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 499 Broadway, New-York.

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WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes
See the match-less variety of Note Paper
See the new pattern of Note Paper
See the Auto-Photograph Album,
See the $4 Album reduced to $3
See the fresh stock of Hippomanes, Opera Glasses, Gold Albums, Wood covers, &c.
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WEDDING CARDS.
The Newest, Richest, Latest and Most Elegant style at J. EVERDELL'S Card Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
Steel Plate Printing, Embossing, Illuminating, Monogram Making, Die Sinking, Steel Stamps, Coat of Arms, Crests, Initial Note Paper, Envelopes, Wafers, Seals, Presses, Inks, Bronzes, Fine Cards, Tablets, Ivory Cards, Gold Edge Cards, Bristol Boards, Bordered Cards

The Troubles in New-Orleans.

A CARD FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following card is published in the Washington *Intelligencer*:

"An editorial in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 15th of November, and a letter from a correspondent in that city of the NEW-YORK TIMES of or about the same date, contains a recent alleged discovery of a fraudulent or unreasonable appropriation of a sum of $405,000, on the 14th of April last, by the Bank of New-Orleans, through its President, Mr. DAVIS, its Cashier, a Mr. BELAY, and a Director named HOWELL. This sum is said to have been on that day borrowed from the Bank by J. D. B. DeBow, as Agent of the Confederate Government, to pay the house of E. GAUTHREAU & Co. for army supplies furnished that Government, and to have been, within forty days preceding the discovery, sent to Havana in the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Guray*, and, in the meantime, to have been secretly deposited with the French Consul, Count MEJAN. It is also said that this amount was seized in the hands of that Consul by Major-Gen. BUTLER, and was one of the sums which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, as Commissioner of the United States, appointed by the President, investigated during the past Summer, and 'advised the Government to pay back,' and it is insinuated that this advice was given either from ignorance or a worse cause.

The respectability of the TIMES, and of many of the papers into which these publications have been copied, makes it proper, in the judgment of the Commissioner, that they be briefly noticed in advance of his report, which he supposes will be ere long transmitted by the President to Congress.

The charges, as far as they involve the Commissioner, are false in every particular. The only sums of money seized by Gen. BUTLER in the hands of foreign Consuls which were before Mr. JOHNSON, and reported upon by him, were two:

First—One of $600,000 in charge of AM. COUTZAIS, the Consul of the Netherlands. This amount, under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, (not the Bank of New-Orleans,) of the 24th of February, 1862, was paid to Mr. EDWARD J. FORSTALL, of that city, a gentleman of the highest character, and for years the agent of Messrs. HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, to be transmitted at the first opportunity to that house, in enable it to protect the credit of the Citizens' Bank, and of the State of Louisiana, by paying as it accrued the interest on certain bonds of the State, long before loaned to the Bank, under an agreement that before disposing of them they should indorse them, and stipulate to meet punctually the interest and principal. The bonds were negotiated in Europe many years since by the Bank, through the agency of the Amsterdam house, and the interest that has fallen due from time to time, up to the period of the advance to Mr. FORSTALL, had been regularly paid through the same agency.

Mr. FORSTALL, having no safe place of his own for so large an amount of coin, deposited it for security with the Consul of the Netherlands, taking his receipt for it at the time of the deposit. The transaction on the part of the Bank was in no respect a secret one. The resolution which determined upon it was unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Board of Directors, and inserted in their journal of proceedings, and all the corresponding necessary entries were made in their appropriate places in the books of the Bank. With the transaction the Bank of New-Orleans had no connection or interest whatever, nor had the French Consul, nor either of the persons named in the publications referred to. Nor has the money, in whole or in part, been sent to Havana in a Spanish war steamer, or in any other way. Under the order of the President confirming Mr. JOHNSON's report, it was long since received by Mr. FORSTALL, and is no doubt now in the hands of Messrs. HOPE & Co., and held for the purpose for which it was designed.

Second—The same bank, the Citizens' Bank, (not the Bank of New-Orleans,) having occasion for a further credit in Europe on which to draw exchange, (their principal business,) purchased of Messrs. DUFRASSOU & Co., a French house of established credit and integrity in the city, bills on Paris for about $750,000, paying for them as agreed, in coin. The amount was delivered to the house by the Bank and deposited by them, they being French subjects, with the French Consul, until it could be shipped to Paris to cover the bills. At the same time the bills were handed to the Bank, who transmitted them as soon as they could to their correspondent in Europe, to be at the proper period presented for acceptance and payment. It was a part of the understanding that the Paris bankers were not to accept unless they were advised of the shipment of the coin. Before that could be effected Major-Gen. BUTLER, hearing that the coin was in possession of the Consul, and considering that the transaction was illegal, requested him to retain it, which he promptly and willingly agreed to do. It was not seized by the General, or taken out of the custody of the Consul—the General being satisfied with the promise of the Consul not to part with it till the matter was investigated. In the case of this sum, as also of the $800,000, neither the Bank of New-Orleans nor any of its officers, nor of the other persons named in the publications in question, had anything to do. This transaction too, as in the former case, appeared in all its details in the books of the Citizens' Bank, and was known to all their officers and directors, and also appropriately appeared in the books of Messrs. DUFRASSOU & Co., all of which were before the Commissioner. The negotiation was a purely legitimate business affair, in no way benefitting or designed to benefit the Confederate Government, or any of its agents, or having any political purpose whatever. Nor was it asserted before the Commissioner by Major-Gen. BUTLER who was advised of the investigation before it was made, in any statement of his own or another person, that the Confederate Government or its agents had any interest in it, direct or indirect, nor did he or any one for him, call in question the perfect propriety of the conduct of Count MEJAN. The French Consul, in regard to it, and the amount has no doubt long since been delivered to Messrs. DUFRASSOU & Co., and shipped to Paris, to cover the bills drawn upon it.

The Commissioner had before him all the evidence that was offered, or that he could procure by the most diligent inquiry, in relation to both the items, and his report, advising the return of the first to Mr. FORSTALL, and the release of the second from the effect of Gen. BUTLER's request of the French Consul, is accompanied by such evidence, and was before the President and Secretary of State when his report was, in its entirety, confirmed. The imputations upon the Commissioner in these publications, and in several other ones from the same source, would seem to have a common origin. What the motive inducing them is will perhaps be seen when his report, and the actual state of things in New-Orleans in particular, is considered by the report, because not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, shall become known. Unless the almost universal belief of gentlemen of intelligence and integrity in the city, having every means of knowledge, be wholly unfounded, and the reports of officers of the highest character in the service of the Government, who have officially visited the city since it has been in the possession of the military, be also wholly unfounded, a state of mind and corruption exist there that is without a parallel in the history of the country.

That Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is cognizant of it, or would approve of it if he was, is not for a moment to be believed. But if he will exert the acuteness and energy which have heretofore had a different direction into the investigation of the conduct of some of those around him, he will soon discover that the people of New-Orleans, since they have been under his sway, have been perhaps as much sinned against as sinning, and he will also discover why it is that an office who acted under the immediate commission of the President, and whose whole course, after full examination has received his decided approval, and who, not to disparage the Major-General, and without subjecting himself even to a suspicion of self adulation, may claim to be his equal in intelligence, political integrity and personal honor, is assailed by some of the persons connected with or under his command.

They cannot but know that their aspersions are utterly false. Growing rich themselves on the necessaries of the helpless people around them, by extortions offensive even to decency, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the Commissioner's report, or the knowledge which they fear he may possess of their conduct, may not only be used to put an end to their career of plunder, but to subject them to the punishment due to their misdeeds. This notice of their assaults is not taken from any apprehension that his character can suffer with those who know him. The correspondent and the editor, (who are both, it is said, officers in Gen. BUTLER's Department,) by their exhibition of themselves, are individually unworthy of regard. Their statements cannot obtain credit with gentlemen who ever see in vulgar scurrility a want of moral and proper sense to falsehood. But the Commissioner deems it due to the cause of truth, to the confidence reposed in him by the President, and to the information of the public who have an interest in the subject, that their falsehoods should be, at the earliest moment, exposed and refuted. REVERDY JOHNSON

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 182 bbls. Ashes, 23,151 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,132 bags Corn Meal, 80,115 bushels Wheat, 76,058 bushels Corn, 55 bushels Rye, 1,663 bushels Barley, 59,652 bushels Oats, 5,408 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,372 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $5 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bags, part at 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand at 31½c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady at 67½c.@68c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been good, especially for Brandies at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy to-day, and prices are quoted down 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with a very limited demand, especially from export buyers, in view of the Advices by Cunard and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales of our last summing up 13,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $6 00@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 05; Superfine Western, interm to choice, at $5 75@$5 85, extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 00@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $6 10@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75 @ $5 85
Extra State	5 95 @ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75 @ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40 @ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50 @10 00
Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 65@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior, family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, at drooping prices; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 12½@$3 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, 100 bales, at 21½c.@22c. each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, and prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower. Sales since our last, 131,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 58; White Western, at $1 56@$1 59; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 47. Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 27; White State, at $1 49@$1 55; Amber State at $1 46; Red State, at $1 35@$1 44 ₱ bushel. Corn opened firmly, but closed heavily. Sales, since our last, 120,000 bush., 74c.@75c. for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 61c.@68c. for unsound; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow Western, and 82c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 6,000 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 64c.@67½c., and State at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Sales 1,000 bushels Malt, at $1 66 ₱ bushel.

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jon. 1 to Dec. 1.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	1,668,315	1,446,137	600,410
Wheat, bushels	12,722,423	17,339,909	13,675,054
Corn, bush	30,744,935	26,143,233	15,486,616
Oats, bush	3,434,771	1,383,258	1,539,076
Rye, bush	936,282	479,005	305,357
Barley, bush	733,300	417,129	537,791

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 65c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at uniform prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—A lot of 100 bales Tampico changed hands on terms not disclosed.

IRON—Has been quiet, but very firmly held.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

LUMBER—The scarcity of Eastern Spruce and Pine continues, while the demand is active at very full rates, for lots both here and to arrive soon. The Albany *Journal* says: "The Lumber is well in for the season, though some boats are behind their time, owing to detentions from crowds on the Canals. The shipments have been large. The demand for vessels and barges is still active, and there is a considerable quantity of Lumber sold and not yet shipped. The sales have been small, as most buyers have laid in their supply for the season." The Chicago *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "Lake navigation is closing up for the season, and the receipts for the remainder of the year must necessarily be tight. The demand for cargoes is active, and the market at 50c.@75c. higher. Common to good qualities afloat have been sold at $10 50@$11, and good to choice Boards and Strips at $12@$12 50. At the yards dealers are very firm, and some of them are holding at $14 for common Boards and Fencing. A majority of them, however, are selling at $13@$13 50. Shingles are firm, but without decided change. Lath is in good demand, and 25c. higher. Sales afloat have been made at $2@$2 25."

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 34c., and 150 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 32c., cash.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, prices of petroleum are lower, and quite irregular, other descriptions are unaltered.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 100 tons Western thin oblong, at $43 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is steady. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams and 37c.@41½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., sales 850 boxes. Lard continues in fair request, but at less buoyant rates; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active at former rates. Sales, since our last, 540 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c@12½c. ₱ lb.

Hog Trade of Chicago, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

	Received.	Shipped.
1862	360,012	150,532
1861	155,111	67,710
1860	95,613	43,589

—Deducting the amount of Hogs shipped from those received this season, there are left for the packers and butchers 209,479 Hogs, against 87,401 in 1861, and 52 000 in 1860.

SEEDS—Sales 500 bags Clover at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales 55 cases Mace at 62½c., 5,000 mats Cassia on private terms; 50 bags Cloves at 22½c., 150 bags Pepper at 23½c., and 100 bags Pimento at 18½c. ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in demand at 15c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amount to 750 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@10c., and Cuba at 8½c. @9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, including Bunch at 24½c.@25c., and Straits at 40c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, sales since our last having been confined to 110 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@21c.; 45 cases Seed Leaf at 17c. and 54 bales Havana on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 28¾c.@30c., chiefly at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were light. For Liverpool—American vessels took 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d.@8d.; 45,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel, and 200 pkgs. Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton, and foreign vessels, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., 100 lbs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 100 bbls. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bremen—Rye, 5,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held THIS Saturday EVENING, at No. 102 Bowery, when the annual election of officers will take place. A full attendance is requested.

M. H. McNAMARA, President.

H. W. KINSALL, Recording Secretary.

O. U. A.—THE CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The members of Alpha Chapter, and of the Order generally, are invited to meet at No. 116 Sullivan-st. on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late associate and brother, Jeremiah J. Dickinson. Members will wear the usual Badge on the left arm. By order

P. D. S. BANGHART, C. C. of the C.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services, on opening the new Lecture Room of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will take place on SABBATH, Dec. 7, 1862. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will preach at half-past 10 A. M., Rev. H. J. FOX at 3 P. M., and Rev. FRANK DE HASS, at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M. with interesting exercises. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The second of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-avenue and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Communion in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Monthly Concert in the EVENING, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by Shipmasters and others. All seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Sommit sts., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The subject for the morning will be on *The Education of Children*. The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

BEDFORD-AVENUE, NEAR MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church. Up on meeting in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers Prof. RAYMOND, Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, Pastor of the church. A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Subject *The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject, *Songs of the Redeemed in Heaven*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. CHARLESON, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., will preach in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. His subject in the evening will be—*Cooperation with God a Necessity for the Salvation of our Country*. The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX. Love feast at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M. to conclude with an old-fashion Methodist prayer meeting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached before this Association on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. ABEL B. SMITH, II. Young men are specially invited to attend.

ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, (late Church of the Intercessor,) 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

"THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW reserved against the day of battle and war." Job xxxviii. chap. 22 v. Rev. T. DEWITT will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 108 East Broadway, on the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY! at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, especially life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—THE MESSENger sent of God to restore all things which He has spoken by the prophets, (see Matt. xvii 11,) will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*Good is Love*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Music by Father RICE's Old Folks. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. CORNELL will preach in the afternoon, at 3½. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. A. M. JUTE will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. JAMES BOARD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on transverse-st. between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. MERWIN in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. Thomas Hubbard, Late Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

AT PROF. MATTESON'S CHURCH—Forty-first-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. WM. GOULD, of Syracuse, N. Y., at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M., on *The Fellowship of the Sufferings of Christ, through Faith in Christ*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverly-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Rev. J. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, "Young people on a life of pleasure." Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, D. D. Sunday School at 2½ P. M., and at 2½ P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 45th-st. and 4th-av., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ADAM SEARS will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Law of Self-Interest Give Place to Neighbor*. The public are invited. Seats free.

ATTENTION.—A PRAYING BAND UPON New-York and Brooklyn will conduct the services at the Grandsts. M. E. Church, between 9th and 10th sts., Williamsburgh, at the usual hour on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. All are invited to attend. F. WEAVER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Monthly Concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICES IN WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES BOARD will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider *Paul's Views Concerning a Future Life*.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. A. W. LINSRAY will preach in the chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach at Dodworth's Building, 806 av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 M., in the Presbyterian Rooms, House of the American Tract Society. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Moderator.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—MADIson av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. BOARDMAN, ASSISTING AT Pepper St. George's Mission Chapel, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

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J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No. 208 Pearl st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

THE PISTON PIPE, PATENTED JULY 22, 1862, substitutes a regular, while it economizes the gas pipe. It lights readily, burns freely, is easily kept clean, and fits your vest pocket. Retail price, 25 cents. Sample packages for the trade, paying $2 profit, sent everywhere on receipt of $1. Patentee's Depot No. 161 Canal-st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, if required. Call for three days, at No. 120 1st-av., in the book-store, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook. will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 26th st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly. Reference given to her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 132 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first rate cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts. would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family, for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL OF NEAT and industrious habits wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine ironing, or waitress or laundress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress. In a private family of years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and nurse or to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second floor, near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth. is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; cuts, fits and finishes all styles of family sewing, flounces and trims in the best style, makes a lady's wardrobe complete; wages $8 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a respectable young woman, who has lived with her for some months, either as seamstress, waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 61 University-place, at 12 o'clock for several days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, altering, making over, ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in private families. Address No. 287 3d-av., near 22d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman, as general servant; is a good cook, and can bake well; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 278 8th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED. A lady of the highest respectability, of pleasing address and appearance, well acquainted with all household duties, wishes the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. No objections to children. Address A. B. L., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing. does flulling can be highly recommended. particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 1st-av. second door.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or in travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 50 subscribers, paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a graduate of an academy, a situation as assistant book-keeper in a jobbing or commission house, shipping, banking or manufacturing office; writes a rapid hand, possesses a practical knowledge of book-keeping, is a good accountant. Address W. A., No. 30 Greene-av.

AS DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A SITUATION as salesman wanted in a first-class dry goods jobbing house, by a young man of large experience with an extensive, prompt-paying, cash and short-time trade. Address T. G. B., Box No. 320 Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a person who is classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, is a practical florist and fruit grower and first-rate vegetable grower, and has the best of references. Address H. H., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 26th st. and Broadway, for three days.

A SCOACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give the best reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures. the advertiser is willing and able to work, good recommendation one for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A YOUNG LAD, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, wishes a situation in any wholesale business; writes a good hand, and can do most anything required of a boy at

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November. In Gold, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4, 1862.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN BY MESSRS. J. W. WINN & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., on this Bank for 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and accepted by the President or Vice-President, will be paid by presenting the same at the counter. If in sums of ($5) five dollars and upward, one per cent. premium on a dollar will be paid.

W. E. ARNOLD, Cashier.

C. GADSDEN WEAVER, President.
THEODORE EVANS, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 26, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

STATE OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.—PAST DUE COUPONS collected by our special agent now in New-Orleans.

CLAIMS against merchants to be forwarded by steamer of the 6th inst., will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, No. 240 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. BEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 120 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BLAKE, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harmony Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN B. HOYT & CO.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue; on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved land, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY. } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting," Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 25, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN. } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR, } Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 15th day of December, 1862 for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN, WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PUSH, MANufacturers, 152 Chatham-st. All sizes of show cases on hand or made to order. Wood shop—Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. GRAINGER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given to the legal heirs and next of kin of Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAINGER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate, that the undersigned, the executor of the said deceased, will attend to the settlement of the accounts of his testatrix, at the office of the Surrogate, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1862.

SARAH GRAINGER, Executrix.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MEDICAL healing power of electricity is now brought to the knowledge of medical men and invalids by the new practice of medical electricity as introduced by DR. CHARLES F. CHURCHILL, who has prepared and arranged the Electric Batteries, Plates, and other apparatus for the use of medical men and invalids, at Room No. 10 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.

THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE,
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER,	Dinorah	MOIENZI	1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Doors open at 12; to commence at 1.

Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

On MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.

MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.

NOTICE.—The unqualified success of the new opera of DINORAH and Mlle. Cordier, and the steadily increasing attendance, added to the universal desire for additional hearings, have induced the manager to announce several more nights of DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY.
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.

The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the manager to give a second performance at the same price on

TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 9,

When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of NORMA.

LORINI	Norma	MORENSI	Adelgisa

Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the entire night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,

The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,

Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.

Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

ANGLO-SAXON,

Capt. ANTON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 6,

Rates of passage from N.-Y.—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit route being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.

Passage to New-Orleans, $75.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Dec. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... Dec. 13
KANGAROO, Saturday ..... Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first class Shipbuilt ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,500 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of the popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER FORD & CO., PIER 8, No. 108 West-st. LORD & Co., consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE Cunard and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. L. Messink, will sail on the 8th inst., from the Company's Wharf, foot of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and PIER SAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $40 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE ACCESSORIAL TRANSIT COMPANY will despatch a fine of freight vessels for said district of Nicaragua. The schooner GEORGE ADAMS, Capt. Hallett, will leave on or about the 12th of December inst. For freight, apply to JOHN H. BOGERT, No. 24 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN.—The new and elegant steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., Brooklyn, at 5 P. M. (Tuesdays excepted), for New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, connecting with the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD TRAINS for New Haven. Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
Congreve's highly successful standard comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.

Valentine in love with Angelica	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Sir Sampson Legend, father of Valentine and Ben	Mr. John Gilbert.
Ben, Sir Sampson's youngest son	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Scandal, his friend, a free speaker	Mr. Norton.
Tattle, a half-witted beau	Mr. Reynolds.
Foresight, an illiterate old fellow	Mr. Geo. Holland
Jeremy, servant to Valentine	Mr. Young
Buckram, a lawyer	Mr. Parsloe
Steward	Mr. Parkes
William	Mr. Turner
Angelica, niece to Foresight	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Prue, daughter to Foresight by first wife	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Frail, sister to Mrs. Foresight	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Foresight, second wife to Foresight	Mrs. John Sefton
Nurse to Miss Prue	Miss Parman
Jenny	Miss Green

MONDAY, Dec. 8—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 9—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10—JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The audiences continuing to increase at each representation of the

CENTRAL PARK
AND
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,

these plays will be repeated.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12—CENTRAL PARK
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Box-Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In Preparation—
THE WAY TO GET MARRIED,
PAULINE AND HENRIETTE.
Will be repeated—
WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

Positively the last occasion upon which
MATILDA HERON
can during the present season appear in her
Powerful and thrilling character of
"CAMILLE,"
in the drama of the same name.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

MATILDA HERON	CAMILLE
Armand Duval	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Moesieur Duval	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Madame Prudence	Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862.
His last appearance this season in his grand character of the
"CARDINAL DUKE,"
in Bulwer's powerful drama of RICHELIEU.
MATILDA HERON
as
Ou TUESDAY NEXT,
in the new drama of
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Due notice will be given of
THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF
METAMORA.

The performances will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.
FORTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.

Will be presented with new scenery, dresses, decorations and appointments, Mozart's great work,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Supported by the full strength of the company
this SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
Twelfth Grand Sacred Concert.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ.

When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

THEATRE FRANÇAISE.
Aujourd'hui, SAMEDI, le 6 Decembre.
PROLOGUE—LE DEUX HOMMES DU NORD.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 474 BROADWAY.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—A FAIR will be held at No. 758 Broadway, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December, to aid to the fund obtained for establishing a Hospital for Children.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A pleasant location convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries, a room and bedroom on second floor for a gentleman, wife and child, and a room for a single gentleman. Address, stating location and price, GEO. T. MONTAGUE, Box No. 1,780 New-York Post office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, with new other boarders, for a gentleman, lady, and two children. Sitting-room and two bedrooms required, which they prefer to furnish. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address H. A. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER—WANTED, BY a small family, in a private house, where no other boarders will be taken. Unobtained references will be given and required. Address Box No. 4,932 Lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a central part of the City, above 23d-st. Home comforts required on moderate terms. Address G. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10, dinner at 1. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with breakfast; a suite of rooms on second floor, consisting of front parlor, back room, and hall bedroom; or will let separately; gas and bath. Apply at No. 58 Lexington-av.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR A small private family, in some house between 3d and 4th avs. and 8th and 50th sts. Apply to C. Box No. 2,926, New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7:5, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. HOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Speech from Vice-President Stephens.

HIS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

Vice-President STEPHENS made a speech at Crawfordville, Ga., some weeks since, which we find reported in the Augusta *Chronicle*. The present war, he said, is emphatically "the people's war." It is the effort of one people to blot another from existence, and it becomes every man in the South to exercise every capacity in aiding the army which is preventing his becoming worse than a serf. He said, frankly, that the Government, while doing all it can, cannot compass as thorough relief for the army as the efforts of communities and individuals.

In his appeal for contributions he alluded to those whose pursuits, positions or opportunities had enabled them to make money in these times. Opportunities to realize unusual profits upon labor or capital, in particular pursuits or trades, were incidents of all wars, and this one was no exception. These were evils of war. They offered great temptations to frail human nature. These temptations by every one should be resisted as the approaches of the foul fiend.

DICKENS had said the fumes of gold were more deadly to the moral sensibilities than the fumes of charcoal to the physical. It was true, none would think of making money or growing rich out of our common necessities, but every one should feel and realize the fact that our common hope is embarked in the common cause; that everything is at stake, and every one should do his duty, and his whole duty, whether at home or in the field. Those at home, in whatever position, have as important and essential—though not so hard and dangerous—duties to perform as those in the field. All should cooperate harmoniously and patriotically to the great end; and, while they (the people of that community) had none among them known as speculators or extortioners, yet there were some whose pursuits enabled them, or afforded them opportunities to realize larger profits on their capital and labor than in times of peace. To such he made a special appeal to contribute liberally and generously, as he believed they would. Let no one, whether body corporate or not, think of making profits out of articles needed by the men in the field. The idea was abhorrent.

On the general subject of our present conflict, involving, as it does, our individual as well as national existence, he said all wars were calamities—the greatest that can befall a people, except, perhaps, direct visitations from Providence, such as famine, plagues and pestilence. The greater the war, the greater the calamity. This war is a great calamity to us. We all feel it. It is the greatest war, and waged on the greatest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.

The responsibility and guilt of it must be fearful somewhere. As great calamities as wars are, they are, however, sometimes necessary. Often forced by the highest dictates of patriotism—like "offences" we are told of—they sometimes needs come. They are, however, never right or justifiable on both sides. They may be wrong on both sides, but can never be right on both. Unjust wars, by the unanimous consent of civilized men, are held, as they should be, in condemnation and reprobation. People, therefore, as well as their rulers to whom such high trusts are confided, should look well to it and see that they are right before appealing to this last and most terrific arbitrament of arms.

Some thoughts on this subject, Mr. STEPHENS said, might not be out of place, even there. These he dwelt upon at some length, showing the justice of our cause and the wanton aggression of the enemy. He traced the history of the controversy between the Southern and Northern States, the principles and nature of our Government, the independence and sovereignty of the States, and the right of each to control its own destinies and act for itself in the last resort, as each State might think best for itself. It was wholly immaterial, he said, in considering the question of right and justice, how to look any further than the solemn act of the States of the South, after mature deliberation, each acting for itself in its sovereign capacity. Each State had the right tous to act, and when each for itself had thus acted, no power on earth had the right justly to gainsay it.

The old Union was formed by the States, each acting for itself in its sovereign character and capacity, with the object and purpose of advancing their interests respectively thereby. Each State was the sole judge, in the last resort, where the future interests, safety, and well-being of her people required her to resume these sovereign powers, the exercise of which had been delegated to other hands under the old compact of Union. These principles have ever been held not only true, but sacred, with the friends of constitutional liberty in all the States since the old Union was formed. They rest upon that fundamental principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that all Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The States South, therefore, had nothing but what was their right, their inalienable right to do, the same as their ancestors did in common with the North, when they severed their connection with the British Government.

This war was waged by the North in denial of this right and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was, therefore, aggressive, wanton and unjust. Such must be the judgment of mankind, let its results be what they may. The responsibility, therefore, for all its sacrifices of treasure and blood heretofore, or hereafter to be made in its prosecution, rests not upon us.

Mr. STEVENS said that soon after the first battle of Manassas duty called him to our camps near that point. He went over the ground on which that conflict had taken place. The evidences of the late terrible strife were still fresh and visible all around. The wide-spread desolation, the new-made graves and the putrid animal remains, not yet removed by the vultures, fully attested what a scene of blood it had been. While surveying the hills and defiles over which the various columns of men and the enemy passed, and were engaged on that memorable day, among many other things that crowded themselves upon his mind were two dying expressions reported to have been uttered in the midst of the battle. One was by a soldier on the side of the enemy, who, fallen and weltering in his blood, exclaimed, "My God! what is all this for?" The other was by the lamented BARTOW, who said, "Boys, they have killed me, but never give it up." These two exclamations were made at no great distance apart, and perhaps near the same time.

"What is all this for?" Mr. STEPHENS said he could but think the question was pertinent to both sides, and most pertinent from him who uttered it, addressed to all his invading comrades and those who sent them. Well might he there, in the agonies of death, in the din and dust of strife, in the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery, ask, "What is all this for?" Why this array of armies? Why this fierce meeting in mortal combat? What is all this carnage and slaughter for? The same question is still as pertinent to those who are waging this war against us as it was then. Why the prolongation of this conflict? Why this immense sacrifice of life in camp and the numerous battles that have been fought since? Why this lamentation and mourning going up from almost every house and family from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic and Gulf to the Lakes, for friends and dear ones who have fallen by disease and violence in this unparalleled struggle? The question, if replied to by the North, can have but one true answer. What is all this for but to overturn the principle upon which their own Government as well as ours is based—to reverse the doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" What is it for but to overturn the principles and practice of their own Government from the beginning? That Government was founded and based upon the political axiom that all States and people have the inalienable right to change their form and Government at will.

This principle was acted on in the recognition by the United States of the South American Republics. It was the principle acted on in the recognition of Mexico. It was acted on in the struggle of Greece to overthrow the Ottoman rule. On that question the greatest constitutional expounder of the North, Mr. WEBSTER, gained his first laurels as an American statesman. The principle was acted on in the recognition of the Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, on the overthrow of CHARLES X., of France, and again in the recognition of the Lamartine Government, on the overthrow of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, in 1848. At that time every man at the North in Congress, save one, Mr. STEPHENS believed, voted for the principle. The same principle was again acted upon, without dissent, in 1852, in the recognition of the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The same principle was acted upon in the recognition of Texas, when she seceded or withdrew from the Government of Mexico.

Many at the North opposed the admission of Texas as a State in our Union then. But there was little, if any, opposition to her recognition as an independent outside Republic. Strange to say, many of those who were then fiercest in their opposition to Texas coming into the Union are now the fiercest in their denial of the unquestioned right acknowledged to her before. Well may any and every one, North or South, exclaim, what is all this for? What have we done to the North? When have we ever wronged them? We quit them, it is true, as our ancestors and their ancestors quit the British Government. We quit as they quit, upon a question of constitutional right. That question they determined for themselves, and we have but done the same. What, therefore, is all this for? Why this war on their part against the uniform principles and practices of their own Government? There is but one plausible pretext for it; that is to exterminate our Southern institutions. It is to put the African on an equality with the white man. It is to conquer and subjugate independent and sovereign States, who deny their authority rightfully to rule over them. It is a war, in short, on their part, against right, against reason, against justice, against nature, and for nothing but power, conquest and robbery.

It is asked on our side, what is all this for? The reply from every breast is, that it is for home, for firesides, for our altars, for our birthrights, for property, for honor, for life—in a word, for everything for which freemen should live, and for which all deserving to be freemen should be willing, if need be, to die. Such, doubtless, were the feelings which prompted the other exclamation on that bloody field to which reference has been made, "Boys," said the dying BARTOW, "*they have killed me*, BUT NEVER GIVE IT UP." The same sentiments animated the breast of every gallant son of the South who poured forth his life-blood in achieving that first signal and glorious victory to our arms. Those who survived them did not give it up, until they succeeded in driving back the invader, the aggressor, the despoiler and robber. Both exclamations may well be treasured as mementoes. In whatever trials and sacrifices this war may bring upon us, when the thought of "What is all this for?" comes to the mind, recollect that it is, on our part, for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever reverses may await us in a struggle for such objects, let the watchward of the last survivors be, "NEVER GIVE IT UP!" Let the world know, and history record the fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that, though our country may be invaded, our land laid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South could die in defence of their rights, but they could never be conquered.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, also, the evidence upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death.

Mr. WILKINSON said there seemed to be a deal of sympathy in the East for these Indians, and he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people, so they could understand the matter fully. He related several instances of barbarity practised by these Indians by concerted plans, killing the men at work in the fields, and then murdering the children and carrying the women and maidens into captivity worse than death. He referred to an instance where a young girl of thirteen years of age was outraged till she died in the presence of her sick mother. He said the people of Minnesota had always been a law-abiding people, and he wanted them to continue so—but if these Indian wretches are not hung according to law, they will be killed by the citizens without law. If the Government will not protect the people of Minnesota, they must protect themselves.

The resolution was agreed to.

A message was received from the House stating that the House had passed the bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the Message from the President, published yesterday, and also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling for the reports, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the Army of the Potomac and the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal the provision of the 1st section of the Act passed July, 1862.

It repeals the provision limiting the number of Major-Generals.

The bill was referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Post-offices and Railroads to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad from Washington to New-York to carry the mails of the United States with security and dispatch, free from all local impediments.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to appointments in the navy to-day.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act providing for internal revenue as imposes a tax upon powers of attorney for the collections of pensions, back pay and bounty for soldiers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) called up the resolution offered by him, relative to the arbitrary arrests of citizens of Kentucky.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by inserting the following words: "If not incompatible with the public interests."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then adopted.

Mr. HARDIN, of Oregon, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Southern Oregon and Northern California.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive Session, and, upon the opening of the doors again, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to introduce a bill, of which he had given notice at the last session, to indemnify President LINCOLN and other persons for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the second reading of the bill.

The Speaker said the question was now "whether the bill shall be received?"

The bill was then read throughout for information.

The bill is in substance as follows:

Whereas, On the 4th of March, 1861, some of the United States were in an insurrectionary and rebellious condition, and the public safety required the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended, and some arrests and imprisonments were made in consequence thereof; and,

Whereas, There is not entire unanimity in the knowledge of this Government as to the declaring of such a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; therefore,

Be it enacted, That all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries and heads of Departments and all concerned or advising such acts are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto, and all indictments, information, suits, prosecutions and proceedings whatever commenced or to be commenced against the President or any other person, are hereby discharged and made void.

The second section provides that during the existence of the rebellion, the President shall be and is invested with power to declare the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at such times and places, in regard to such persons, as in his judgment the public safety may require.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) raised the question as to whether one day's notice of his intention to introduce the bill should not have been given.

The rule was then read showing that this course was necessary.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from Kentucky had already given the required notice.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called for the reading of the notice, but as the journal was not in the House,

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the bill for the present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that he should be glad to have a full House, at all events, when the bill was brought up again.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The number of sick and wounded soldiers have increased to an alarming extent, sixty thousand of whom are unfit for active service, and many more would much sooner recover their health at home; therefore considering the slow method of furloughs and discharges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire whether some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and Surgeon-General, by which furloughs and discharges can be more speedily effected.

On motion of Mr. SNAFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire as to the reduction of the tax entering into manufactures, apart from that on manufactured articles, so that the material shall not be twice taxed, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That at no time since the existence of the rebellion have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government been so ample to and abundant for the speedy termination of the war than at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion, and especially is it the duty of every officer and soldier, and of those in every branch of the Government, including the legislative, specially to strike at the secessionists who have conspired to destroy our existence, prosperity and freedom, of which we are justly proud at home and abroad, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

The resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 145.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, of Ohio. (Dem.,) alone voted in the negative.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the causes, generally, of the Indian outrages in the Northwest, &c.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence on the present condition of Mexican affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finances. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the House how many clerks had been appointed since he entered upon his duties, their salaries, &c.; also, in what manner the $60,000 appropriated for seeds and cuttings had been expended.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE of Ohio, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure the pay of soldiers in the convalescent camps.

Mr. COX of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following

Resolved, That the word "assassins," used in the resolution passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 85 against 31.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a series of resolutions as amendatory to those offered by Mr. STEVENS yesterday, and to postpone their consideration to Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Union as it was must be restored and maintained one and indivisible forever, under the Constitution as it is, and the fifth article providing for amendments included.

Also, resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shall propose terms of peace, or accept or advise the acceptance of any such terms or any other basis than the integrity of the Federal Union, and of the several States composing the same, and the territories of the Union, as at the beginning of the present civil war, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to this present civil war.

Resolved, That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged, was wage l in the beginning professedly only in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and was so understood and accepted by the people, and especially by the army and navy of the United States, and that, therefore, whenever, should it ever occur, attempt to pervert the same to a war of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrow or interference with the rights or established institutions of any of the States by which Slavery therein, or for the purpose of creating or impairing the dignity, equality, or rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith, and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to confer any of them into vassalage, and to subject the people of any of them to servitude, will be guilty of a high crime against the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is competent for this or any other authority to establish a protectorate in the United States, thereby suspending or superseding the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictatorship, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public liberty.

Mr. MORRILL objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in those of STEVENS. On motion Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S resolutions were tabled by a vote of 75 against 50.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Ambler, Buffington, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, William Kelley, Kellogg, Thomas Lawrence, Low, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Moorhead, Nixon, Odell, Pomeroy, Potter, Potter, Rice, Riddle, Robbins, (N. H.,) Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.,) Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wilson, Worcester—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Brown of Virginia, Clements, Cobb, Conway, Corning, Cox of Ohio, Crittenden, Cravens, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Richardson, Robinson, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, White of Ohio, Wycklife, Woodruff, Wright, Yeatman—50.

Mr. ALLEN asked but failed to obtain leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal Government to set at defiance the Constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of said negroes.

Adjourned until Monday.

Secretary Seward Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following letter from Secretary SEWARD, in reply to one from Hon. THOMAS T. DAVIS, inquiring whether he would permit his name to be presented to the Legislature for United States Senator, is equally a reply to the journals that have frequently connected his name with that question

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind note. I could not well assume that the Legislature of New York would entertain any pretensions on my part to a seat in the Senate of the United States. It would, nevertheless, be very unpleasant for me to leave any doubt about my own determination in regard to public life. It is my fixed purpose, when relieved from my present post, to be, and remain, so long as I shall live, a private, but at the same time a loyal citizen. So settled is this purpose, that I should not relinquish it, even though places were opened to me, not grudgingly or upon compromise, but voluntarily and by acclamation. Faithfully your friend,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. THOMAS T. DAVIS.

Naval.

TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY

The *Keokuk* will be launched this morning at 9½ o'clock, at the yard foot of Eleventh-street.

The *Catskill*, it is rumored, will also be launched to-day. She is one of the nine "Monitors," and is building at Greenpoint.

OFF AT LAST

The *Juniata*, to which Mr. LINCOLN appointed Capt. Boggs, after the loss of the *Varuna*, sailed, to join the blockade, from Philadelphia, yesterday. She was to be ready last February. The *Juniata* is a regular navy-built vessel, 1,240 tons burden, and carries 9 guns and 140 men. She is a pretty ship.

THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—This gallant regiment, which has been in North Carolina ever since the landing of Gen. BURNSIDE, it is now expected will winter at Newbern.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTESS MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 5.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, of yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet of seven transports and two iron-clads, with sealed orders. Destination unknown.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Store-Ship Courier—The Crew of the Prize Schooner Annie Dees, and a Charleston Pilot Passengers.

The United States ship *Courier*, three guns, W. H. CRESSY, Acting Master Commanding, arrived yesterday from Port Royal, after a passage of six days, and was towed to the Navy-yard.

She has on board the crew and cargo of the prize schooner *Annie Dees*, captured on the night of Nov. 20, while attempting to run the blockade out from Charleston. The cargo consists of turpentine and resin.

She also brings North several invalided and discharged officers and men from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; also, SAMUEL BURROUGHS, a Charleston pilot, captured on the steamer *Scotia*.

The following men-of-war were at Port Royal when the *Courier* sailed, viz.: *Wabash*, *Housatonic*, *Vermont*, *Water Witch*, *E. B. Hale*, *Ottawa*, storeship *Valparaiso*, and steamtugs *O. M. Pettit* and *Rescue*.

The United States Coast Surveying steamer *Bibb*, arrived Nov. 27, from New-York.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COURIER.—W. R. CRESSY, Acting-Master Commanding; Wm. B. Stoddart, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Marshall W. Blake, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Wm. R. Bonsall, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Wm. P. O'Brien, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; Wm. G. McNaier, Charles J. Hill, A. B. Axtell, Acting Master's Mates.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU, who is the most unfortunate of managers, as far as weather is concerned, will give his grand "Dinorah" matinee to-day, when the whole of MEYERBEER'S delightful work will be repeated. If the day is fine there will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season. Let us hope that it may be so.

GERMAN OPERA.—A spirited performance of "Der Wildschutz," last evening, attracted a very good audience notwithstanding the unpleasant condition of the streets. This charming little work improves so rapidly on acquaintance that it has already become one of the strongest attractions of the season. It is filled with delightful melodies and concerted pieces, that have motion in them. The performance last evening was unusually spirited, being as remarkable for the graceful acting of Mme. JOHANNSEN, and broad humor of Herr GRAFF, as for the musical care and excellence of all the artists.

To-night MOZART'S opera of "Der Zauberflote" will be given for the last time.

IRVING HALL.—The Military Band of the Twenty-second Regiment, under Mr. HELMSMULLER, will give a grand performance here this evening. Several distinguished vocal artists will also assist, viz. Mr. WM. CASTLE and Miss JENNY KEMPTON.

LAST NIGHT OF CAMILLE.—The few that have not seen Miss HEATON in her celebrated impersonation of *Camille*, will have their last opportunity to do so at Niblo's Garden this evening. Throughout her engagement Miss HEATON has achieved an enviable success, playing to houses that inspired the artists as well as filled the managerial pocket. Whatever may be thought of the moral of the play—and to our thinking it has no moral at all, if we except the very important lesson it inculcates upon young ladies, to give up their lovers under no circumstances and on no pretence whatever—it is one that thousands flock to see, and that Miss HEATON'S rendition of the principal character is well worth seeing, very few will deny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Dec. 5, 1862.

$500 Treas 7.3 10 Dec. 100
Notes. 104 ⅜
3,000 do. 101
25,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr Certf. 97⅝
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '75 119
2,000 III. War Loan 103
10,000 Cent. N. 6s. '90 85
5,000 Mo. St. 6s. 830 52⅜
5,000 do. 830 52⅝
5,000 N. Y. St 6s '74 119
1,000 Erie 2d M. 103
5,000 do. 103⅝
3,000 III. C. R. 1st M. 95
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 93⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. B 107⅜
1,000 Mich. So. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs 114⅞
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf. 79½
2,000 do. 79⅝
15,000 A. & T. H. Inc. B. 60
4,000 Mich. Cen. gold 112⅜
1,000 D. & A. W. 1st Inc. 112
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m. 97⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mge. 81
500 do. 81⅜
4,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st m. 103⅜
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. 109
2,000 I. & R. I. 5 110
4,500 C. & W. & T. H. 1st m. 70⅝
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d m. 70⅝
70,00 Dunnibal & St. J. 6s 74
100 Phœnix Bank 105
14 Bank of Commerce. 90
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m. 93
5,000 do. 93⅛
10 Shoe & L. Bank 101
50 Commonwealth B'k 88⅜
4,000 Amer'n Gold 132⅜
14,000 do 132⅝
110,000 do 132⅝
10,000 do 810 132
4,000 do 132
158 Penn. Coal Co 115
100 Cum. Coal pf. 14
50 Pac. Mail S. Co 122⅜
100 do. 122⅜
50 do. 121⅝
100 do. 830 121
100 do. 121⅛
100 do. 815 121⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 102⅛
100 do. 102⅜
100 do. 830 102⅝
100 do. 102⅞
100 do. 810 102⅞
100 do. 830 102⅜
25 do. 103
109 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 33⅜
14 do. 33

SECOND BOARD.

$6,100 U. S. Dem. N's 127
70,00 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b60 55⅜
10,000 do. 84⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s. 82⅜
5,000 do. 82⅝
23,000 do. 82⅜
2,000,000 Amer. Gold 131⅜
15,000 do. 130.131⅜
25,000 do. 130.131⅜
20 Ocean Bank 85
10 Pac. M. S. Co. 121⅝
300 do. 122
100 do. 860.121
350 N. Y. Cen. R opg. 103
100 do. 810 102⅞
100 do. 102⅜
100 do. 102⅝
250 do. 102⅛
500 Chi. & R. I. R. 80
100 Erie Railway 61⅜
200 do. 810 61⅛
100 do. 61⅜
100 do. b10 61⅝
850 Erie Railway Pref. 92⅝
650 do. 92⅜
500 Hudson River R. 74⅜
50 do. b30 74⅜
100 do. 74⅝
100 Harlem R. P. b30 81⅜
200 do. 80⅝
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 39⅜
200 Erie Railway 81⅜
850 do. 81⅜
100 Hudson River R. 74⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R. 78⅜
100 do. 79

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 American Gold. 131⅜
200 Erie Railway 81⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref 80
20,000 do. 131⅜
10,000 U. S. Dem. N's. 126⅜
150 Pac. Mail S. Co. 121⅜
400 Erie Railway. 81⅜
100 do. 61⅜
200 do. 61⅜
50 Erie R. Pref 91⅞
200 do. 91⅜
50 do. 91⅞
100 do. 91⅞
200 Clev. & Tol. R. 42⅜
100 M. So. & N. I. R. 39⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts R. 42⅞
550 Galena & C. R. 81⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. 42⅝
750 Rock Island R. 80⅜
200 do. 80⅜

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000 Amer'n Gold. 131⅜
20,000 do. 131⅜
10,000 U. S. Dem. N's. 126⅜
150 Pac. Mail S. Co. 121⅜
400 Erie Railway. 81⅜
100 do. 61⅜
200 do. 61⅜
50 Erie R. Pref 91⅞
200 do. 91⅜
50 do. 91⅞
100 do. 91⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts R. 42⅜
600 Harlem R. Pref 80
100 do. 49⅜
1200 M. S. & N. I. R. 39
100 do. 39⅜
200 do. 39⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅜
100 do. 82⅜
100 do. 82⅜

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3496. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $735,665 in Treasure.

A Severe Gale and Heavy Sea at Aspinwall.

Loss of the British Steamship Avon.

The United States Brig Bainbridge a Wreck.

OTHER SHIPPING SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Delay of Passengers on the Panama Railroad.

News from Central and South America.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult. She brings $735,665, consigned as follows:

Panama R. R. Co.	$16,645	Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000
Adam Shearer	47,000	D. Hannougrtier	10,000
R. ... Gloucester & Co	5,000	Richard Patrick	20,000
Wm. Mayer & Co.	10,000	Schulle Bros.	30,000
C. H. Cosbiel	4,000	De Witt Kittle & Co.	20,000
Neustadter Bro.	17,500	M. Isetierer	5,114
J. Hillier & Bros.	12,500	J. G. Parker & Son	20,500
Curtis & Peabody	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	15,000
E. Unger & Co.	5,000	O. B. Newton & Co.	41,254
A. S. Barlow & Co.	2,150	Janson, Bond & Co.	2,500
Seth Adams	5,000	Baker & Morrell	10,000
James Patrick & Co.	20,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	62,503
M. C. Hawley	5,000	Jas T. Haywood	25,000
Frese, Norwood	7,000	Harmony & Lopez	7,004
Jesse Ince & Brewster	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,9,500
Frank Rickett	20,000	Order	31,725
Wm. Hillier & Co.	17,000		
	Total		$735,665

A severe gale had occurred at Aspinwall, which had done a great deal of damage to the shipping in the harbor, as well as to property on shore. An extended account will be found in the letter by our special correspondent, and a brief account in the following hurried note from Capt. H. S. Tetuill, Harbor Master at Aspinwall:

"The night of Nov. 22, we were visited by a fearful gale, in which the mail steamer *Avon* was lost; also, brig *Bainbridge*. The bark *Golden Rule*, of the Panama Railroad Company, was ashore three hours, and was only got off by the greatest exertions.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* threw guns, sails, spars, stores, and ammunition, overboard, which saved her from striking the bottom. The officers and crew were taken off on the 24th, and subsequently returned to her.

"All the shipping in the harbor is more or less damaged.

"The *Ocean Queen* escaped by a miracle.

"The railroad has been navigated by canoes, being covered in places with from three to fifteen feet of water."

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

A Terrible Storm at Aspinwall—Loss of the British Steamship Avon—Disaster to the U. S. Brig Bainbridge—Damage to the Panama Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

On the morning of the 22d, at 2 o'clock, a gale from N. N. W. commenced to blow into the port of Aspinwall, and continued till the night of the 25th, causing very great damage to ships, wharves, &c. The British steamer *Avon*, lying at the wharf, with one hundred tons in specie on board and a considerable ... for St. Thomas and Southampton, endeavored to put to sea when the wind arose, but in heaving away from the wharf a hauser parted, when she struck the British brig *Bolivar*, carrying away the bowsprit, foremast and part of the deck and maintopmast of the latter, causing her deck on to the reef just in front of the United States Consulate, where she now lies a total wreck. The *Avon* struck on the reef at high water, when the waves and winds forcing her down on to the reef, forced her off and fast settled, when she was beached to make water and ... the waves making occasionally a clean sweep of her decks. She also is a total wreck.

During Saturday, the United States brig *Bainbridge*, ... Commander Lynch, commenced to drag her anchors, and continued to do so until Sunday noon, the 23d, when she had drifted to within twenty yards of the reef, her stern being in only three fathoms of water. Previously to this, the battery of the ship, her shot, shell, powder, provisions and almost everything moveable, as well as spars, rigging, &c., were thrown over to lighten her. At 1 P. M. the *Bainbridge* hoisted her flag Union down, and made signals for boats from shore. At this time one of the boats from the vessel was seen hanging over her side, waiting for an opportunity to be launched. There was only one boat in the port—the life-boat of the *Ocean Queen*—which could, in the opinion of those on shore, go alongside the ship in safety; but there were no persons found at the instant willing to man her. Mr. Rice, United States Consul, however, by giving his personal security, engaged two large ballast boats, and called for volunteers to man them, and in about half an hour they were making toward the ship. In the meantime, Mr. Dix, First officer of the wrecked *Avon*, with several British sailors, had manned the life-boat of the *Queen*, and gone to the brig. Lieut. Lynch had also succeeded in launching a single boat, which came to shore under command of Master's Mate Hopkins, bringing several of the crew. At 3 o'clock all the crew and officers were safely landed, and took up the quarters provided for them by Mr. Powell, their Paymaster. On Monday, nothing further was done by the officers and crew, the vessel remaining in the same position she did on Sunday. On Tuesday, Lieut. Lynch ordered the vessel to be cut off to ... about ammunition, sailors' ... which ... everything left on board, ... officers boats parties by ... and partly by ... from shore—also the ... ammunition ... landed with the United States Consul.

On Wednesday morning at ... was given to Mr. Merritt, Executive ... officer, to have the men on board the brig, which was still lying only at her anchors, having also a cable running from the United States storeship *Falmouth*, and which was run out from the latter vessel to her on Sunday. In the course of the day about half of the men were collected and got on board, and the next day (Thursday) the rest, with the exception of ten or twelve, who had strayed away and could not be found. In the course of Thursday, the sea then having been a couple of days perfectly calm, the *Bainbridge* was moved from her dangerous position, and now lies anchored in deep water. I believe she lost two anchors in moving. Mr. Smith, Master's Mate, will go to New-York to-day, in the *Ocean Queen*, to carry dispatches to the Navy Department, in relation to the mishaps of the brig. It is probable her officers and crew will be ordered home, and the vessel sold here, as it would cost a good deal more than she is worth to send out rigging, sails, spars, anchors, &c., to repair her; and when repaired she would have no battery or war material, unless also sent out.

Some of the men are badly bruised and hacked up by fights between themselves on shore—and the Prefect of Police has made a requisition, as I hear, on the United States Consul, for three or four of them, who attacked and beat the city officials while in the discharge of their duty.

On the first morning of the gale, the Panama Railroad Company's fine bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. Whitehead, struck on the reef, and thumped lightly on it for two or three hours, but was finally hauled off and safely secured by anchors and cables from the wharf and buoys. She had just arrived from New-York, and had a valuable cargo on board. A survey has been called on her, but her damages are slight, and will not hinder her from leaving for New-York on her regular day.

The American steamer *Ocean Queen*, which could not get away from her wharf on the first day of the gale, was but little injured, and on the second day steam was gotten up and the vessel steamed out to sea, with a portion of her California cargo in. On Wednesday morning she returned to her wharf and discharged her cargo.

During the gale, in the night, some sailors, supposed to be from the *Bainbridge*, took from her fastenings to the shore the fine life-boat of the *Ocean Queen*, and, after using it to board the *Bainbridge*, left her on the rocks, where she stove.

On Tuesday the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Arabella* came in and anchored near her wharf, but afterward pulled off to a place of greater safety. She was not injured.

The *Avon*, Capt. Reeks, belonged to the Royal Mail Company. She was a vessel of 1,800 tons, twenty years old, but had been rebuilt and lengthened 50 feet. I am told she is rated in the Company's schedule at $30,000, and is not insured. Her valuable cargo is a good deal damaged. The specie will be reshipped on the steamer of the 7th December, for Southampton. The vessel will have to be broken up.

The brig *Bolivar* is three years and a half old, and cost £4,500—partly insured. She will also have to be broken up.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Tamar*, from Southampton and St. Thomas, looked into the port on Sunday morning, but went to sea again. On Monday she came in and anchored near the shore opposite the town. Tuesday, 25th, put her passengers and mails for the Pacific on shore, and went to sea again on the same evening for St. Thomas and Southampton, in place of the *Avon*, but without her passengers, specie and mails from the South Pacific. She should have gone to Carthagena, but it was more important she should go to St. Thomas.

The British steam corvette *Jason* went to sea and returned on the 26th.

The tremendous rains in the mountains commenced to overflow the Chagres River on Sunday, and on Monday the Panama Railroad track was covered with water in many places. In one place twelve feet of water stood on the track. A portion of the road, ... miles from Aspinwall, was carried away, leaving a chasm ten feet deep and sixty feet wide, through which the water rushed in great fury toward the river. Consequently, we had no communication from Panama by rail from Saturday, the 22d, up to the night of the 27th, when, at 7 in the evening, Europeans, passengers for Lima and Valparaiso were started in a train to the chasm. Passengers, baggage and mails were passed over on a temporary bridge, when they were placed on another train, and reached Panama at 1-20 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The Lima steamer was in waiting for them. To add to our difficulties, some of the telegraph posts fell on Sunday, where the waters had risen, and we had no telegraphic communication till Tuesday. The wires were replaced by Mr. Thompson, conductor on the road, from canoes, the water being so high that the tops of the posts could easily be reached from the bungoes.

The Railroad Company's wharves were considerably injured, but the new stone work, sunk by Col. Totten at the central wharf, stands firm. The whole loss of the Railroad Company, from damages to wharf and road, will not perhaps exceed $20,000. Commodore Vanderbilt's wharf was injured to the amount of three or four thousand dollars, and seventy-five tons of coals were carried away.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco, with 127 passengers, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 26th, and reached here at 1 P. M. to-day.

Mr. Patterson, Purser of the steamer *America*, of the Nicaragua route, goes to New-York on the *Ocean Queen*, with seventy or eighty trunks belonging to California passengers for New-York, and which could not be gotten over that route in time for the *America*. He brought them to the port on the British steamer *Avon*.

The French fleet, consisting of the *Poltva*, flagship, *Gabriere*, *Drumont* and *Corvelle*, steamers, are in port at Panama, awaiting orders by the next European mail, before going to Acapulco. The United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, and the United States sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, are also in that port. The British steam-frigate *Tartar* is also in the Bay.

The Valparaiso and Lima mails for Europe go to New-York to-day on the *Ocean Queen*.

The State Convention to frame a Constitution and perhaps to elect a Governor, met to-day in Panama.

The passengers and freight for the *Ocean Queen* arrived at Aspinwall at 3 P. M. to-day, the specie and mails having been passed over the Minilee chasm on planks.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Confederation, &c.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The regular British mail steamer from Southern ports arrived at Panama on the evening of the 21st. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Nov. 2, from La Paz, Bolivia, to same date, and from Lima and Callao to Nov. 11. The Panama Railroad Company's chartered steamship *California* arrived at Panama on the 21st, from Central American ports. Her dates from Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua are to the middle of the month, and from Costa Rica to the 15th. There is no news of very great importance from either section.

PERU.

An immense ... Lima, on the 5th inst., and the ruins were still burning three days after the *Bogota* left.

As far as could be ... the fact was, that early on the morning of Sunday, 5th inst., the fire commenced in a café, in a large range of houses fronting the river side, and continued without any intermission in its fury until the café and other buildings were destroyed. Several millions pounds of cocoa have been lost. The estimated loss caused by this fire is said to be about one million of dollars, (probably exaggerated,) and part of the cocoa would have been shipped for Panama by the *Bogota* had the fire not burned it. Twenty houses are said to have been destroyed.

The following are the names of the principal sufferers:

Rodriguez Cuello	4,000 quintals.
J. M. Vivero	3,000 quintals.
M. J. Seminario	1,800 quintals.
Ignelonso Coronel	1,200 quintals.
S. Gutierrez & Co.	1,000 quintals.
Juan Icaza	1,200 quintals.
Millan, Bailon & Co.	600 quintals.
Divers persons	200 quintals.
Total	13,000 quintals.
Valued at	$140,000

It is calculated that $400,000 has been lost in houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

The new Administration of President San Roman is actively reorganizing the internal and financial affairs of the country, which were left in some disorder by the outgoing Government of President Castilla. Among the reforms instituted is the decrease of 10,000 men in the army, an economical measure that will be felt in a great decrease of its budget for the coming year. The naval force is also to be reduced.

The Government has withdrawn the money subsidies to certain journals, which has resulted in their discontinuance. Even the *Medical Gazette* was not made an exception.

Ex-President Echenique, who has been seven years in exile, from the time he was overthrown by Gen. Castilla, returned to Lima on the 12th, and was received with great enthusiasm by all classes of people.

Mr. Robinson, United States Minister Plenipotentiary, writes a letter, congratulating Gen. San Roman on his accession to the Presidency of Peru.

In the month of October, 40 vessels took 38,065 tons guano from the Chincha Islands to Europe. There are now 92 vessels of 87,988 tons register at the Chinchas, loading or waiting to load.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 41 pence. On the United States, nominal at 10 per cent. discount, payable in United States in gold, or 14 per cent. premium, payable in green backs.

BOLIVIA.

The attempt of Gen. Gregorio Perez to overthrow the Government of Gen. Acha having been frustrated by the final defeat of the former at La Paz, the country for the moment is quiet.

CHILI.

The enhanced duties on cotton goods in Chili is an unpopular measure, and a reduction, it is thought, will soon be proposed and carried.

A difference between Bolivia and Chili in respect to boundaries, it is apprehended, will lead to trouble. Some Chilian guano-workers had been driven off from territory claimed to be Chilian, and their property seized.

The late Peruvian scheme, said to have been encouraged by President Castilla, of Peru, for the invasion of Ecuador, and for the restoration of the Government of Urbina, caused a good deal of excitement in Chili, and is generally reprobated there. It will be recollected that this expedition failed by the breaking down of the British steamship *New-Granada*, which had been purchased and loaded with men for the expedition.

The accounts from Coolapo represent silver mining to be very prosperous. A lump of silver ore weighing 381 pounds was taken out from one of the mines, and yielded 33 per cent. pure silver. The advance in the price of copper in Europe had caused much encouragement to copper-workers in Chili, and it is thought this industry will soon be as prosperous as heretofore.

By a new Post-office regulation, the delivering directly to Consuls and Commanders of war vessels special bags, has been forbidden. All must go through the Post-office.

Senor Ricardes claims to have discovered a new propelling process, to take the place of steam, sparing explosions and other risks to life and property. The elements of propulsion are said to be compressed air combined with hydraulic power, on a system similar to the hydraulic press.

The French flag-ship *Duquay-Trouin* left Valparaiso for France on the 28th of October, taking on board the French maoine who claimed to be King of Araucu Indians, under the title of King Ozeble I.

Business in Valparaiso had not been so good as it was the previous fortnight. A general improvement in the price of American cotton goods is anticipated. The new crop of cereals seems to be very good, with the exception of barley. The rates of interest are lower. Good paper discounts at 6% to 7 per cent., and loans on call at 5 per cent. Southern flour brought $4 50, six months, and Santiago $4 87½. The new crop will not be in till the middle of February, and there is scarcely enough on hand of old crop for domestic use. Sales of Rocky have been effected at $2 50 per fanega, cash. No Carolina Rice in market. Pernes quoted at 20 cents, and Iquia at 5¼ to 6 cents. Sugars at brisk. American lots of 200 barrels each were sold at 18 to $3 25 per arroba of 25 lbs. Copper in bars is nominally quoted at 17 cents. Silver bars 10 27 cash à mois de Nouvres. Costa Rica Coffee scarce and firm. Nitrate of Soda, at 2,500 tons, were sold to Europe for all loading at $1 85. Freights to England and Hamburg 2 15s. 6d. To the United States $13. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼ pence per dollar. On United States 3 per cent. premium, nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The question as to the location of the capital is still violently discussed, and bids fair to cause new troubles. Dr. Eduardo Costa, Secretary of the Interior, and Senor Rikets, Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, and their resignations been accepted, although their places had not yet been filled.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

All the States are quiet. The excitement about the negro colonization scheme had partially died out since Mr. Seward's letters on the subject.

In Salvador, the Government had agreed to aid Senor Crisanto Medina, by a subsidy for five years to establish an Italian opera company. This is better than spending the money in wars and revolutions.

In Nicaragua, the election excitement had quieted down. Senor Jerez had left Leon, it is said, because he feared he would be arrested for plotting against Martinez, the present President and President elect.

A law has been promulgated in Nicaragua against the colonization of the country by negro or Chinese races, except under the direct authority of the President and Congress.

In Costa Rica the rainy season was drawing to a close. The new coffee which would be ready for export in February and March, is selling for advances in the interior at $10 75 to $11. American gold, 10 to 12 per cent. premium over Costa Rica gold.

More Troops for Gen. Banks.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The Fourth and Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiments expect to leave Camp next week to join the Banks Expedition.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 6.

There is a good deal of ice in the Welland Canal—probably sufficient to close navigation by to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Retreat of the Rebels Cut Off.

Occupation of Grenada, Miss., by Gen. Hovey's Expedition.

Flight of the Inhabitants and Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 6.

From the Memphis papers we learn that Gen. Hovey's Expedition, twenty thousand strong, which left Helena, Ark., some days ago, landed at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, marched to Grenada, Miss., and took possession of that place last Monday.

A large number of the citizens of Grenada fled on the approach of our troops.

The proprietor of the *Appeal* removed his newspaper establishment to Marietta, Ga.

Before the National occupation of Grenada the rebels burned some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hundred cars.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Warlike Movements—A New Form of Oath—The Secesh Women—Parson Brownlow—Skirmishing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

This city and its environs is now an illustration of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." On all sides you hear the rattle of drums, the blasts of the bugle, and the stillness of night is broken by the never-ending rumble of army wagons; everybody one meets is an officer or soldier, and over our heads hangs a thick smoke caused by a thousand camp fires, whose lights twinkle and blaze among the leafless forests for miles in every direction. The grand Army of the Cumberland has at length advanced "thus far without impediment"—their lines extending some twenty miles from the city south and west. It will be impossible for so large an army to advance far into the interior until a rise in the river occurs, as it is next to impossible to wagon supplies from Mitchelsville to Nashville and beyond the camps; and the railroad, though in operation since the 26th, is not yet in what may be called good running order. Since Gen. Rosecrans arrived, the pass system has been thoroughly overhauled, and all parties desiring to go beyond the lickets are required to subscribe to an oath, and to have the pass approved and countersigned by Gen. Rosecrans, and Provost-Marshal-General Capt. W. M. Miles. I append the form of an oath, which is somewhat different from the oath of allegiance heretofore in use.] "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that during the war with the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, that I will truly and strictly behave myself as a peaceable citizen; that I will neither do myself, nor incite others to do by word, writing or act, anything prejudicial to the military forces of the United States, nor give information about them which will enable others to do them harm, or interfere with their operations; nor will I pass within or without the National lines, except by permission of the military commanders. I freely and voluntarily take this solemn oath to avail myself of the privileges, which, by the laws of war, are accorded to harmless inhabitants, with the understanding that the penalty for the violation of this oath is death."

It would seem that no objection could be made to the above, which is merely a promise to do no harm. Yet, many are daily refused passes—particularly women—who refuse to subscribe to it. The fair sex have much to answer for as aiders and abettors of the rebellion. Even now, when the men who last year were open-mouthed traitors are now *quasi* supporters of the National Government—the females are as defiant as ever. One of their favorite modes of encouraging the rebels is to obtain or some means passes to visit the prisoners of war in the penitentiary, and there they hold a sort of levee, and hear all the news from the South, and sup by the ragged adherents of the C. S. A. with all the luxuries at their command. They not only do this, but are very insulting in their language and demeanor toward the guards at that institution. In my opinion, the sooner Gen. Rosecrans compels rebel ladies from visiting the rebel prisoners, the better for the cause.

To-day two of the Liberal companies of the Army of the Cumberland are said to be to leave the lines in the rear, and the first step toward this end was the publication of the following order, which appeared in the papers of the 5th:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Nov. 25, 1862. }

All officers and soldiers belonging to the Cumberland army, who are now in this city on parole or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report at this office before 12 o'clock M. on the 27th inst., or be considered as spies, and punished accordingly.

ALVIN C. GILLEM,
Col. 1st Tenn. Inf'y, Provost-Marshal.

Some three hundred responded to this order. Many of these had been in the rebel army, but were discharged; a few were on parole, and quite a number had already subscribed to the oath of allegiance. Only *seventeen* decided to be exchanged, and of this number many are already repenting of their decision. Of all the only joyous individual who appeared before Col. Gillem was one Capt. Ford, who commanded a company in Col. Heiman's Tenth Rebel Tennessee Regiment. This Captain got himself up especially for the occasion in a Confederate (gray) overcoat and gold-laced cap, &c. When interrogated by the Colonel as to whether he wished to take the oath, he replied that "he hoped Col. Gillem didn't want to insult him." The Colonel assured him that such was not his intention, and sent him, with sixteen others, to the military prison to await an exchange. This follows as of the class of officers who prefer talking to fighting. He has been lying around the city some four months, and during all that time has had no earthly opportunities to join the rebel army, but now, it appears, improved one of them.

All the Confederate prisoners, numbering over two hundred, are to leave for Louisville to-morrow, or to-morrow, on their way to Vicksburgh. A number of paroled rebel prisoners ... from ... a division of them ... the new regulations and ... their ... Many ... trooped ... their ... army for ... Gen. ... Cooke ... the ... of ... and ... Gen. ... Cooke ... the ... of ... and ... Gen. ... Cooke ... the ... of ... and

FROM THE REBEL STATES

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

A Financial Operation by Jeff. Davis' Negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.

What the *Herald* calls "the situation," is not very clear. A force of 110,000 Abolitionists is concentrated near Fredericksburgh. Northern papers tell us that BURNSIDE is waiting only for supplies, and our own papers assure us there is every indication of a great Battle, which may come off any day. Fredericksburgh, already commanded by the enemy's batteries, will doubtless be shelled, if any resistance to its occupation is made. There will be no resistance, but, so long as the river is between the two armies, a general engagement is improbable. However, the occupation of Fredericksburgh is merely a preliminary step to the contemplated grand attack upon Richmond, which will be made in overwhelming force by land and water—by a column from Fredericksburgh, another from Suffolk, and a fleet in the James.

On the other hand, JACKSON has not left the Valley, as is generally supposed, and there are movements, accomplished and contemplated, in the direction of Petersburgh, which seem to indicate that our Generals do not expect an immediate general assault. In North Carolina the Yankees have gone back to Newbern, it is supposed, for the purpose of concentrating in this vicinity at the proper time. All signs go to show that JOHN VAN BUREN'S scheme of carrying Richmond will be attempted on a scale greater than ever before. We are not unprepared for this attempt, and await the issue with tranquility, the people appearing to feel more concerned about provisions, when the armies reach this vicinity than anything else.

Gen. RANDOLPH'S friends have given their version of the cause which induced his resignation, and now the President's friends follow in their turn. They say that in the beginning Gen. RANDOLPH was singularly scrupulous, and rather annoyed the President by requiring of him a written opinion on every little question that came before him, but that, latterly, he has transcended his powers by ordering important movements without consulting the President. The immediate occasion of trouble was an order from RANDOLPH to HOLMES, directing him to cross the Mississippi and report to Gen. BRAGG, I believe, but at all events to cross the Mississippi. Hearing of this, the President addressed a note to Gen. RANDOLPH, requesting him hereafter, at least to inform him (the President) of movements so important. Whereupon RANDOLPH resigned. Your readers must determine for themselves the relative value of the two statements.

The *Examiner* has a long editorial on the subject of retaliation, in which the Northern account of the murder of ten Missourians at Palmyra is quoted in full. To the horrible crime at Palmyra might be added the burning of the town of Haymarket by SIGEL'S troops, of which a heart-rending description, taken from Northern sources, is published in the morning papers.

Anticipating a speedy attack on Drawry's Bluff, the Secretary of the Navy issued peremptory orders for the mounting of a formidable piece of ordnance, the novel construction of which has excited the attention of military men for some time past. An iron target was in preparation to test the powers of this piece, but the Secretary's order allowed the inventor only time enough to try it on a hastily built wooden target. The experiment was eminently satisfactory—the range, accuracy and strength of the gun fulfilling the inventor's most sanguine anticipations. Yankee Doodle will get a taste of this monster before he is prepared to let us alone.

JEFF DAVIS' NEGROES MANUFACTURING TREASURY NOTES.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Republican, Nov. 19.

A most remarkable instance of forgery has just been developed in Richmond, in the arrest of certain slaves, the servants of some of the high officials in the Government, who have been detected in forging Treasury Notes, and even entering the Treasury office and obtaining sheets of the unsigned notes, for the operations of the enlored experts. That thera has been "a nigger in the wood-pile," and that he has succeeded in getting his fingers "full of de notes," is a melancholy certainty. The *Examiner*, of the 18th, gives the following account of the affair:

Facts, known to the detective agents for some days past, developed themselves yesterday in the arrest of certain negroes, one or more of them having the *entree* of the Treasury Department in the capacity of menials, which substantiates in a most positive manner previous assertions as to the loose and careless manner with which the great interests of the Confederacy are conducted in that Department.

Yesterday Special Government Detective WASHINGTON GOOBRICH, assisted by Mr. CRAWFORD, detective of Capt. MACRERIS, attached to Provost-Marshal GILSWOLD'S office, and messenger to the President, arrested the following negroes, on the charge of entering a room of the Treasury Department, abstracting the notes, forging the signatures thereto, and circulating them. The charges are distributed among them, but these are the *bon ton* names, servants as they are to some of our first officials and citizens: Dick, (or Richard,) slave of David Clark and servant to President Davis; Oliver, slave of Dr. Spurgeon Walke, Manchester; Emanuel, slave of William W. Crump; James Stewart, slave of Henry Cornell, proprietor of the Richmond House; Henry, slave of J. E. Caskie.

It seems, from the development of facts, which are confused, as yet, that DICK, the President's servant, was the counterfeiter and forger, and OLIVER the party who fitted a key to the Treasury office and obtained the sheets of the unsigned notes for the black "expert" to work upon. A batch of twenty dollar Confederate notes, with the forged names attached, done in the chirography of the negro DICK, were found, a number of them having been presented to the Cashier of the Exchange Bank by the negro STEWART, and refused on account of the bungling manner in which the signatures were executed, though the plates had every appearance of being genuine, which is the fact. The extent of this Ethiopian depredation upon the Treasury is unknown at present; but it is known that bills unsigned, representing three thousand dollars, were abstracted on last Friday night week. Neither is it known yet how far the ramifications of this black society of forgers and counterfeiters extend, but it is surmised that those arrested comprise the leading spirits. DICK, as the servant of the President, had access to the department at all hours; also OLIVER, who was a servant to an officer whose office was in the building, and between them it is supposed they hatched the plot, which so far has shown an abstraction of at least $5,000 from the Treasury. It is not yet known at what date the abstraction of the unsigned notes commenced.

The *denouement*, humiliating as it is to the Confederacy, must be double so to the Secretary of the Treasury and his officials. When even our slaves find ready access to the embryo currency of the country, and by the scratch of a novice pen, divert their issue to their own emolument, it is a moment inclined to tremble for the cause.

The whole matter, we learn, will be sifted to-day before Commissioner WATSON, Commissioner of the Confederate States.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 29, has this paragraph about the case:

"The hearing of DICK, slave of President DAVIS, and OLIVER, slave of Dr. WALKE, charged with entering a room in the Custom-house and stealing several thousand dollars worth of blank Confederate twenty dollar Treasury notes, will take place before Commissioner WATSON to-day, at 12 o'clock. Detective WASHINGTON GOOBRICH has been for some time engaged in hunting up the accomplices of the accused, who, from their familiarity with the Custom-house, were enabled to perpetrate their thefts without suspicion for a long time.

A CUNNING DEVICE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

Expectations which are exerted only to be disappointed are better calculated to dispirit the strongest minds than the sternest realities unrelieved by a ray of hope. The Yankee politicians have contrived from the beginning alternately to elevate and depress the Southern mind, by affecting to dread foreign intervention for the South, an idea which has been dispelled by every wind from the East almost as soon as it was raised. We have steadily endeavored to put the community on their guard against this delusion. In the beginning, it was reasonable to suppose that Europe, and especially England, having such manifest and powerful interests in the division of the old Union, would interpose in our behalf. But from the moment that the Queen and Parliament distinctly announced their position of neutrality, we have felt satisfied that the South had nothing to hope from that quarter, and every official development since has been such as to strengthen that conviction.

That the sympathies of the British people are with us is not more evident than that the policy of their Government is neither to favor the North nor the South. Since the declaration of the British Secretary of War, that England will not recognize us till we are recognized by the United States, or till the United States are too much exhausted to carry on the war, a declaration which the London *Times* says expresses the conclusions of the British Cabinet, we are not likely to hear much of intervention, even from those who have been harping upon it till the very word has become disgusting. We trust that henceforth every Southern patriot will steel his soul against an absurd, unmanly, and suicidal delusion of looking for help to any earthly power save our own resolute hearts and strong arms.

We would have the very word intervention expunged from the Southern dictionary, and the base thought dismissed from the mind as a gotthy and shameful thing. We are able to establish our own independence, and no independence, obtained in any other way would be worth having. As for those Governments which stand aloof from us in our hour of trial after having by their intrigues brought about the present state of things, we leave them to reap the fruits hereafter of their sinister and inhuman counsels. If we succeed, they can expect no special favors at our hands; if we fail, we shall fall with honor, but our fall will sound the death-knell of their own power upon this continent, and, perhaps, their stability at home.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

Great as is the public anxiety to learn something with reference to the probabilities of a collision between our own and the enemy's forces, it seems almost impossible to gather a single item of interest from the present seat of war. We are told, in answer to inquiries from parties coming from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, that all is quiet, and that, notwithstanding the boasts of Northern papers that BURNSIDE would lead the Yankee hosts to Richmond in less than ten days, his columns are still quartered on the Northern bank of the Rappahannock, without an apparent effort to force its passage. Unless the pressure of the radicals should urge him to advance, it is likely that his "on to Richmond" march will not be resumed until the enemy's force on the south side of James River are ready to move upon Petersburgh or Weldon. His theory no doubt is that a simultaneous attack from both points would render the capture of the city a feat easy of accomplishment.

Meanwhile, the public confidence in the ability of our army to resist the invading columns remains unshaken. The people have faith in Gen. LEE and the tried veterans under his command.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received information from Gordonsville which indicates that BURNSIDE is moving up the Rappahannock again, some of his forces having gone up as far as eighteen miles in the direction of Warrenton Junction.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 29.

We have the same report to make this morning of the position of affairs at Fredericksburgh that has been duly given to our readers for the past week. Everything is represented as in a state of inaction, the enemy desisting from any formidable demonstration, and our own troops quietly and patiently awaiting the movements of their opponents. How long this state of things will continue it is impossible to say, but most probably until BURNSIDE is urged forward by the irresistible pressure of Northern fanaticism. The report that a portion of the enemy's forces had moved up the Rappahannock some eighteen miles, in the direction of Warrenton Junction, is not confirmed by any information received yesterday.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 29.

Two hundred and forty-five Abolition prisoners of war, ninety-eight citizen prisoners of the North, will be sent to City Point this morning, at 7 o'clock, under flag of truce, in the charge of Lieut. James T. Vaughan, of the City Battalion. Included in this number of prisoners of war are eleven Abolition officers, viz.: J. Hite, Captain Co. B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania; E. R. Newhard, Captain Co. K, same regiment; John Cole, First Lieutenant in same company; H. G. Wagner, First Lieutenant, and H. C. Bear, Second Lieutenant Co. B, same regiment; A. H. Bratton, Captain of Kentucky Home Guard; F. M. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Maine; E. P. Hudson, First Lieutenant Co. B, Sixth Connecticut; B. F. Pronty, Captain Co. E, Sixth Connecticut; W. H. Maisch, Acting Master gun-boat *Cambridge*; H. W. Wells, Master's Mate, same boat.

The one-hundred-and-sixty-odd men, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, captured by Col. JACKSON on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some time ago, and who have since been held as hostages for our partizan rangers in the hands of the enemy, have been released, and are included in the lot to be sent off, our men having been returned for exchange. Included, also, in the number who go to-day, is Col. THOS. J. JORDAN, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, for some time past confined in Castle Thunder on charges seriously affecting him, both as an officer and gentleman. He was captured by Col. FORREST, in Tennessee. Citizens of that State, hearing of it, represented that while in command of a Federal regiment in their State, he had authorized his men to rob, murder and steal, and commit other species of diabolism not necessary to mention. He was examined yesterday by the Secretary of War and paroled, and returns home to-day.

DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal*, of Nov. 28, has the following relative to the preparations of North Carolina for defending her coast:

"We learn the Committee on National Affairs have prepared their report relative to raising troops for State defence. From what we hear, the measure will be an effective one. It calls out all magistrates under fifty, all militia officers, and all those citizens who, having procured substitutes under the conscription, will have to 'face the music' under the militia law. It is also said that citizens liable to conscription, from forty to forty-five, will be called out until their services are demanded by the Confederate authorities.

It is supposed this levy will bring several thousand effective men into the field. We hope the Legislature will act promptly in the matter, and that no needless waste of time shall take place before the Governor will be empowered to make the preliminary arrangements for their equipment, &c.

A deputation of four members from the Legislature left on yesterday for Richmond. While we have no doubt that all the aid that can be spared from more exposed points will be cheerfully given, still it must be remembered that 'the Gods help those who help themselves.' Therefore, let us lose no time, or spare no exertion until we make one united and gallant effort to crush the vipers that infest our State.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina having passed resolutions empowering the Governor to adopt means to stop, as far as possible, the system of speculation which is ruining the country, Gov. VANCE has issued a proclamation forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, yarn and woolen cloths. Any of the above articles stopped *in transitu* from the borders of the State are to be confiscated to the use of the State, and the Colonels of militia in the different counties are empowered to see that the proclamation is enforced."

TROUBLE IN GEORGIA ABOUT THE NEGROES.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the General Assembly:

I communicate herewith a copy of a letter received on yesterday from Col. HENRY H. FLOYD, commanding the militia of Camden County, informing me that on the 4th day of this month three companies of negroes were landed in St. Mary's, who, after insulting the few ladies remaining there, and taking everything they could lay their hands upon, retired to their gunboats without the slightest molestation. On the same day all the salt-works in the county were destroyed except two, which by this time have capacity to turn out twenty-five or thirty bushels per day. Unless protection is afforded these must soon share the same fate. The people on the coast possess large numbers of cattle, hogs and other stock. The enemy leave their gunboats, kill and carry off stock without opposition. The Colonel asks for an order to call out the militia for three or six months, and says he can muster about thirty to forty. Adjoining counties upon the coast could add to the number enough to make a considerable force, who are well acquainted with all the localities, and would on that account act more effectively against the enemy than the like number of men taken from any other part of the State. It cannot be denied that the State owes it to her citizens, so long as she claims their allegiance, to afford them all the protection in her power.

The Constitution of this State having invested me for the time with the chief command of her militia, I should, under ordinary circumstances, have had no hesitation in issuing an order calling out the whole militia of the county, and of the adjoining counties, if necessary, to protect our citizens, and especially the women, against the outrages of invasion, robbery and insult by negroes.

Under the acts of the Confederate Congress and the late decision of our Supreme Court, the authority to command the militia of the State, even for the protection of our mothers and wives, our sisters and daughters, against the brutality of our own slaves in a state of insurrection, seems to be denied to the Governor; as each man composing the militia of the State, except the officers, is declared to be subject to the command of the President without the consent of the Executive of the State. It follows, therefore, that if the Governor should order out the militia in this pressing emergency, which admits of no delay, to protect those citizens of Georgia to whom no protection is afforded by the Confederacy, the President may countermand the order, and compel each person so called out to leave the State and go to the utmost part of the Confederacy, to protect those who are not citizens of this State. The State has reserved to herself the right, under the Constitution, to "engage in war" when "actually invaded," and to "keep troops" while she is invaded. That authority which has the right to take from her this power, without which no State can exist, has the power to destroy her.

I believe it is admitted, however, by high authority in this State, that the creature has no power to destroy the creator, the child no power to destroy the parent, and the parent no right to commit suicide. If this be true, the Confederate Government, which is admitted to be the creature of the States, can certainly have no power to deny to the States, which are the creators, the use of their own militia to protect their own inhabitants against the invasions of the enemy, and the unbridled savage cruelty of their slaves in actual insurrection; nor can that Government, as the child, destroy the parent by paralyzing her right arm when raised to ward off a blow struck at her very vitals; nor, indeed, can the parent, which is the State, commit suicide by surrendering the command of her entire militia when she is invaded, and her people are left without other sufficient protection, not by removing her obligation to protect her citizens and thereby forfeiting their allegiance.

Placed as I am in this embarrassing condition, when helpless innocence calls upon the State for protection, and when the Constitution of this State and the Confederate States seems to point clearly to the path of duty upon the one hand, but when the acts of Congress and the decision of our own Supreme Court, rendered under heavy outside pressure, also, if not *ex parte*, in the most peculiar circumstances; when the counsel to which I was bound to look had brought the case before their tribunal, and had their individual opinions the decision should have been as it was made, I deem it my duty to submit the question to the General Assembly, who, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, represent the sovereignty of the people of this State, and to ask your advice and direction in the premises.

If you should hold that the Governor no longer has the right to command the militia of the State for the protection of her people, it only remains for me to inform the people of Camden and the ladies of St. Mary's that, while the State collects taxes and requires them to bear other public burdens, she withdraws her protection from them, and leaves them to the mercy of negro invaders, who may insult and plunder them at pleasure. Should you hold, on the contrary, that the Governor still has the command of the militia of the State, and that she has the right to use her own militia for the protection of our homes, I shall not hesitate to call them forth, and so hold them in service as long as the coast is invaded and our people are subject to the insult, robbery and merciless cruelty of the enemy. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Mr. KING offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to call out such parts of the militia as he may think necessary to protect the citizens of Camden County and other counties on the coast similarly exposed against the invasion being made by companies of negroes, sent by the Abolitionists to make raids upon our citizens, and to continue them in service as long as the emergency may require.

NEGROES WANTED ON THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

Gen. MERCER, who is in charge of the defences of Savannah, is troubled in soul by the lack of negroes to do the heavy work, as is shown by the following proclamation

TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 3, 1862.

I have received from several counties of the State of Georgia, and from individual slaveholders, requests and demands that I should return their negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. It is my sincere and earnest desire to do so. I think it an injustice to those who have sent their negroes at my call, that they should be compelled to bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others, who are among the wealthiest of the land, look calmly on the danger of the city and the State without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or their thousands to their defence.

Fellow-citizens, with whom ought the blame to rest? Not with those who have contributed their labor, for they have nobly done their duty. Not with me, for I am simply doing that which is absolutely necessary to the protection of the State from invasion, and from the designs of the Abolitionists.

Let the blame fall where it is justly due—on those who have refused to send labor to the defences of Savannah, and who still refuse to take their turn in the work; who, after enjoying immunity for so long a time, still refuse to relieve those who have been laboring for them. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at stake, and have done their share toward the common weal, rise up and compel these backsliders, and especially the rich among them, to do their part.

From the thousands of slaves who have thus been withheld from the defence of the country, enough and more than enough might easily be contributed to enable me to send back to their masters all those who have already worked here for three months, and at the same time would give me a sufficient force to complete the defence of our chief city and coast.

Patriots! will you allow the selfish and the unpatriotic to reap all the benefits of our war of independence, without sharing with you its burdens, its sacrifices and privations?

As soon as those who have not hitherto contributed send me a sufficient number to fill their places, I pledge myself to send back to their masters the negroes who are now at work. Until this is done necessity compels me to retain them.

H. W. MERCER, Brigadier-General Comm'ding.

TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
SAVANNAH, Aug. 30, 1862.

You who have sent slaves to work on the defences around Savannah are requested to hold county meetings and appoint an agent, and furnish him with a power of attorneys to collect the amounts due them. The money will be paid on the first of each month.

T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

Subsequently he addressed the following letter to Gov. BROWN:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 7, 1862.

To His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of the State of Georgia.

I have to inform your Excellency that this morning a letter from the Secretary of War has been served upon me, which *withdraws from me all power to retain the negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. Every negro, to the number of 1,000, will probably leave me in a few days*, and a portion are discharged to-day.

From this time forward I will make no further efforts to secure laborers myself. It the people and Government of the State of Georgia (near Savannah to be defended, they must themselves furnish the necessary labor.

The agency for the collection of labor hitherto existing by my creation will continue only long enough to wind up its present business.

I have the honor to make requisition on the State of Georgia for 1,500 able-bodied negroes to work on the defences of Savannah. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. M. MERCER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Gov. BROWN transmitted the document to the Legislature, accompanying it with a letter, in which he says:

"While the right is denied to the State by the Conscription act to call into the field and retain in her service any portion of her organized militia, or any part of the material of which it is composed to defend herself against the invader at a time when the Confederate force within the State is inadequate to the task; the War Department has withdrawn from the General in command the powers to retain the labor necessary to complete the fortification which are indispensable to a successful defence. I submit the question to the action of the General Assembly, and recommend that prompt provision be made to the extent of the ability of the State for carrying out your resolution for the defence of the city to the last extremity."

In view of the fact that Georgia has furnished about seventy-five thousand troops to the Confederacy, who have rendered the most distinguished services on almost every battle-field of the war, I cannot forbear the expression of *my deep regret that so few of them should be permitted to return to her bosom to strike for their homes at a time of so much peril*, when the right even to supply their place in the field, upon her soil, with others now at home, is denied to the State.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to impress the requisite number of negroes to complete the defences of Savannah, if he could not get the work done by contract.

THE NEGROES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A "returned prisoner" is contributing sketches to the *Mississippian* of life in New-Orleans under "BUTLER'S rule." In his last he writes:

The conduct of the negroes to New-Orleans is intolerable to their owners, who can exercise little or no control over them; the Abolitionists have utterly demoralized them, they are fed, clothed and quartered by the Yankees, who fraternize with them generally in a shameful manner, while they ape and talk and walk together upon the streets in the most disgusting style, showing very little inclination to make way on the *banquette* for better gentlemen.

A gentleman informs me of the city railroad cars with his sister recently, the latter was rudely pushed by a negro who just entered. The brother knocked him down immediately, the negro drew and threw a revolver on the gentleman, who beat him soundly. The gentleman was, of course, arrested on complaint of the negro. When the case came on, in a day or two, Provost-Marshal KILBURN said he was no acquainted with either of the *gentlemen*, and unhesitatingly stated, that, as he could not tell the white man from the negro, he would thank the white man to stand up and answer the charge. The gentleman was sent to jail for one week for striking his—or rather the negro was fined $5 for drawing a weapon. The Abolitionists boast that they have 20,000 negroes in and around New-Orleans. They number here very large, and a more lazy, worthless, degraded looking set of wretches never were seen. They can hardly be made to cook and wash for the soldiers, and the Abolitionists are greatly perplexed in trying to manage them.

All the world knows old Dr. WARREN STONE. He is celebrated for his great sexual sin, as well as for his greatness of heart, independence of character and devotion to the South. This truly great man was selected by BENJ. BUTLER as a "shining mark" on which to cast his venom. He was accordingly arrested, and brought into the presence of the tyrant. The Doctor walked up to BUTLER without waiting to be asked, nod said in no abrupt, curt manner, "Here I am General, and I want to know what I was arrested for." BUTLER looked at the Doctor from head to foot, and said, contemptuously, "I had you arrested because you are a great rebel, and the influence of such a man as you are is dangerous to the community. I shall send you to Fort Jackson to get you out of my way." The old Doctor looked steadily into the repulsive, crooked eyes of his wicked enemy, as he indignantly replied: "Great rebel hey? You'll send me to Fort Jackson, hey? I glory in being a rebel; you can send me to Fort Jackson, and be damned."

CLOTHING THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

THE PLAN OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, in a recent speech, suggested the following plan for the clothing of the soldiers, which is an admirable one, and which we hope may be adopted generally:

The plan which he suggested was, for the people of each county to provide first for their own soldiers, and in doing so, for each contributor to select particular soldiers for whom he should undertake to provide, until every soldier from the county should have somebody at home to whom he could look with confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

In purchasing cloth and other materials, the people might act through some common agent, but each contributor should personally see to it that provision was made for the particular soldier of his care; and then the articles should be sent to the army and delivered into the very hands for whom they are intended, by some agent of the people's own selection for that particular purpose. This plan is now operating in his own county, and every soldier from that county now has somebody at home who stands sponsor for the supply of his wants. The result had been that the soldiers from that county have had all their necessaries provided, and the same result would follow everywhere throughout the Confederacy, if the same plan should be adopted, and zealously and faithfully carried out.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, dated "Headquarters Cavalry Division, ten miles south of Holly Springs, Nov. 23, says:

"No doubt the enemy intend advancing in this direction. Some 50,000 to 60,000 Abolitionists are in front, at Grand Junction, Davis' Mills and Lagrange, and reinforcements are joining them daily from Memphis.

The enemy are rapidly repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction; also, the Mississippi Central Railroad towards Holly Springs. All the stations and bridges are heavily guarded. Their armed foraging parties, composed of the vilest robbers and murderers on the face of the earth, range the country round for miles on every side, from Davis' Mills to Moscow, which seems to be their base.

Capt. MITCHELL'S cavalry company attacked a Yankee forage train, comprising forty wagons, guarded by eighty cavalry and two companies of infantry, killing and wounding twenty-nine Federals, capturing eleven prisoners and forty-eight mules, without loss on our side. The prisoners and captured property were brought in last night."

The Grenada *Argus* publishes the following official finding of the Court-martial in the case of Gen. VAN DORN:

After a careful investigation of the matters contained in the charges and specifications alleged against Major Gen. EARL VAN DORN, by Brig.-Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, the Court are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence before it fully disproves every allegation contained in said charges and specifications. At the request of Gen. VAN DORN, submitted by the order of Gen. PEMBERTON, herewith forwarded, the Court investigated the imputations of drunkenness which have been made against Gen. VAN DORN, and report that the testimony before them does, in their opinion, disprove said imputations.

The Court recommend that no further proceedings be had in the case.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S.
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General C. S. A.
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General and President of Court.

FROM TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Nov. 28.

The *Register* says that HOWARD'S Alabama Cavalry has returned to East Tennessee from Kentucky with 5,000 hogs. BRAGG has 5,000 cattle and 100,000 hogs.

Judge HUMPHREYS opens the Confederate Court to-day, for the trial of many treason and sequestration cases.

Col. DUKE, of MORGAN'S command, says a general engagement near Nashville is imminent.

The Provost-Marshal of the place has made a descent upon the faro banks. The dealers were sent, under guard, beyond our lines.

FROM SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

The latest reliable intelligence we have from Suffolk renders it almost certain that the enemy has recently been heavily reinforced at that point. Parties from there state that the Federal officers do not affect to conceal their purposes, which they declare to be a demonstration from Suffolk, with a view of seizing the railroad, thus cutting the main line between the South and the Confederate capital. We have every assurance, however, that our Government is amply prepared for any contingency in that quarter, and whatever may be the designs of the enemy, they are likely to be thwarted.

SKIRMISH AT MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

Passengers who came down by the Central train last evening report that a sharp skirmish occurred in the vicinity of Manassas on Monday last, between our own and a body of Yankee cavalry, in which the enemy lost six killed and fourteen prisoners. Our loss in the affair was one killed, five wounded and two missing. It seems that the Yankees, on a reconnoitering expedition, had advanced from Centreville, and were met near Bull Run, when a fight, lasting some twenty minutes, immediately ensued. Our cavalry then charged, when the enemy fled, closely pursued until within sight of Centreville.

CHARLESTON

Will never be surrendered while the Carolipas survive to defend their metropolis, but with the destruction of that ancient city. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"We approve very much of the course which has been taken by the Commission for the City of Charleston, with the concurrence of Gen. BEAUREGARD. They have advised all the non-combatants who are able to do so to leave the city, with their servants and moveable property, as soon as convenient. This recommendation is made in view of the expected attack upon that city by the enemy. Some will interpret it, as they did similar removals here last Summer, as evidence of timidity, but in truth it is that 'clearing the deck for action' which presages a gallant and determined fight."

ABOLITION PRISONERS.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 8.

Capt. FITZHUGH arrived at the Libby Prison, from Matthews County, yesterday, in charge of five Abolition prisoners, including Second Lieut. F. M. JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Maine Regiment, who was captured while on a piratical incursion in Mathews County, for the purpose of destroying the salt works in that county. It is said that sometimes as many as five hundred Yankees start on these predatory excursions, destroying not only salt works but everything that comes in their way. The five Abolitionists that arrived yesterday were captured by a *ruse de guerre*. Capt. FITZHUGH saw a company of Yankees approaching, and having only eleven men, contrived so to dispose of them in a skirt of woods that the foe was deceived, and on seeing them immediately turned and fled. A charge was made, and five of the fugacious Lincolnites were bagged.

FROM SOUTHERN LOUISIANA.

We find the following information in the Louisiana *Democrat*, of the 12th inst.: "A telegraphic dispatch dated the 5th, from Gen. MOUTON, commanding our forces at Berwick's Bay, states that the enemy's gunboats, four in number, had returned to the Bay, and that all was quiet. One of the gunboats was considerably injured by the *Cotton*. Gen. TAYLOR, telegraphing from PALFREY'S plantation, Nov. 27, says that all is quiet there, and that all apprehensions of danger from an attack or invasion of the enemy above that point are groundless."

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

The following order, issued by Gen. BATES, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
ARMY OF KENTUCKY, NICHOLASVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—To-morrow being Court day, no cows from which persons are milked for the purposes of trade and business but exactly of a local nature—as cows on which may be made their daily rides and other business to and from families—will be allowed to pass the lines of the camp—it is order.

1. That during the session of the Court all stores of both varieties of traffic will be opened, except to retail liquor to town, and that no auction or other species of trading will be permitted within the line of picket.

2. That discreet officers will be stationed at the picket posts who will question all persons with regard to the business upon which they come to town, and if by our stores and recently connected with supplies to the Court, they will be excluded. Those indicated will be sent immediately to the Provost-Marshal for trial before the Court and prosecuted as the law directs.

Persons will have to return to their homes before the Court opens, and will not be permitted to remain because of any order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BATES.

(Signed) LIEUT. FOLK, A. A. A. Gen.

REBEL GUERRILLAS IN ARKANSAS

ORDER OF GEN. HINDMAN

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS. DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, Nov. 12, 1862.

I. For the time that the rebel occupancy of the country up and down rivers and on or near to outlands and woods, affords us no protection, *we are advised that it is necessary to employ* against guerrilla bands the same means that we employ against the organized companies of the rebel army, viz: Infantry, cavalry, artillery and partizan companies, and pursue in that part of the district to which they belong.

2. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose they will organize by electing a captain, one sergeant and a corporal, *and will at once commence operations against the enemy*, without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains; and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the allowances of their captains.

3. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HINDMAN.

R. C. NEWTON, A. A. Gen.

THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

From the Worcester Union, Dec. 1.

A private letter from an American residing in London, who is in a position to be advised, to his friends in this city, contains the following: He says, after referring to the fact that the Federal Government has not regarded the rebellion as a serious matter, "Why, even now it would be difficult for me to inform a dozen of our so-called great men to believe that the rebels abroad are making greater efforts than ever before. I know beyond peradventure that no less than eighteen iron clad steamers of various kinds and dimensions are being built in England and France for the Jeff. Davis Government. Some of these vessels are nearly finished and will be launched and abroad doing their work of devastation before the new year.

I have written Mr. SEWARD concerning this business, and yet I am doubtful (such is the apparent indolence, or perhaps I should say indifference, which possesses the Cabinet at Washington) whether any decided steps will be taken to meet these formidable monsters of the deep.

You have heard of the operations of the *Alabama*—'290.' If one vessel can produce such havoc, what would be the destruction effected by eighteen more of the same class?

The sympathies of the influential and monetary classes of this country and of constitutional nations are with the South, and nothing will be spared to make the rebel organization a Government *de facto*. Our people have not only the rebels to fight, but they have the moral weight of Europe against them."

THE REMOVAL OF NON-COMBATANTS FROM SAVANNAH.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH AND TO AID IN THE DEFENCE OF SAID CITY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the State, for the purpose of removing from the City of Savannah, and providing for the maintenance and support of all indigent white non-combatants for as long a time as may be necessary, at any time when it may be thought prudent by the military authorities of the Confederate States in command at Savannah, to remove said non-combatants in order to the better defence of said city. And the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the arrangements for such removal, and the disbursement of said sum, shall be made by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, who shall make a full and complete statement of the said disbursements to the Governor, whenever this Excellency shall require them so to do.

IRON-CLADS IN THE GULF

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 15.

There are three iron-clad Yankee steamers in the harbor of Pensacola. This, it is supposed, is the first instalment of vessels of that class, but whether for operations on Mobile or for the important work of "opening the Mississippi River," or for some other purpose, is not known.

THE MARKETS.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 28.

Notwithstanding the high price which every article of produce commands, the markets and produce stores indicate anything else than a scarcity. There is apparently an abundance of the necessaries of life, and the most reasonable cause we have heard assigned for the exorbitant prices asked and obtained is the superabundance of money. We yesterday took the pains to ascertain the ruling rates, and present the following quotations: Flour—Superfine, $20@$21; extra, $21@$22; family, $23@$25, according to the reputation of the brand. The lower grades of Flour may be quoted at an average of about $18; the market rather dull, with manifest tendency to depreciation. Stock heavy and increasing.

WHEAT—White, from good to choice, $4@$5 15; Red, of same grades, $3 85@$4. Corn is quoted at $1 90@$2, and Corn Meal from $2 25@$2 50. In Country Produce the transactions are not very heavy. Good Bacon may be set down at 75c. for fine Hams, and from 62c.@65c. for Shoulders and Sides. Butter, $1 25@$1 60, according to quality. Irish Potatoes range from $2 ₱ bushel for inferior to $4 30 for very good; Sweet Potatoes about the same rates, but not so ready sale.

In Monetary matters not much is doing, except the transactions at the Treasury Department in the exchange of Treasury Notes for Eight ₱ cent. Bonds. We quote Gold at $2 15@$2 20; Silver, $2@$2 10; Virginia Bank notes 25 ₱ cent.; other Southern funds, 20 ₱ cent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Vicksburgh Whig, Nov. 14.

We were shown, on yesterday, a Yankee Minié ball picked up on the battle-field of Sharpsburgh, which is divided in three parts. The point and largest piece has a hollow in which fits a pin or plug with a steel-piece or butt the same size as the ball. On the point and next to the main part of the ball, is a thin ring of zinc which fits the hollow of the ball. The intention is that when the ball enters a man's body the two pieces leave the main ball and remain in the wound, the zinc causing inflammation. This is said to be the reason so many of our wounded have got the erysipelas.

Mr. WM. S. JONES, for many years proprietor of the Augusta, (Ga.,) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, has disposed of his interest to Mr. N. S. METCALF, formerly of the Bridgeport, (Conn.) *Farmer*. At the commencement of the war, Mr. JONES incurred the hostility of the Yankee Government by his fearless advocacy of the rights of the South. His office was destroyed by a mob of New-England fanatics, and he himself was compelled to fly for his life.

The Knoxville *Register* learns that three Southerners are known to have been murdered by the Abolitionists since our army passed through that place. Fifteen other Southerners have mysteriously disappeared. All people who have manifested any predilection for the Confederacy are greatly alarmed. The reign of terror must now be inaugurated throughout Kentucky.

The Mobile *Evening News*, of Nov. 12, is filled with announc

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Exploits of a Party of Gen. Mitchel's Scouts.

The Key West *New Era* of Nov. 15, publishes a remarkable narrative furnished it by MARK WOOD and ALFRED WILSON, of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, who recently arrived at that place in the gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, having effected their escape from the rebel States, where they were confined as prisoners, and under sentence of death. They were two of a party of twenty, whom Gen. MITCHEL sent from Huntsville on April 7, on special service. They were disguised in citizens' clothes, and succeeded in making their way to Chattanooga. There they took the cars for Marietta, Georgia, one ANDREWS, a Kentuckian, and an exceedingly daring fellow, acting as guide and leader. After speaking of their arrival at Marietta, the narrative proceeds:

The next morning before daylight we again took the cars and went back the same road to a place called Big Shanty, a refreshment saloon on the line of the Georgia and Atlanta State Road, where were encamped about 10,000 Confederate troops. It was the general rendezvous for recruits and the organization of regiments. The train contained a number of soldiers as well as citizens, together with a quantity of provisions, and an iron safe containing a large amount of Confederate scrip to pay the troops at Corinth, Miss., and here it was that we knew the duty we were expected to do, viz.: destroy the track and bridges on the line of the road, and thus prevent reinforcements and commissary stores from reaching Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Gen. MITCHEL had already cut off communication from Corinth by holding Huntsville, Ala., and our duty was to destroy the track and bridges from Big Shanty to and beyond Chattanooga, or as far as Bridgeport, Tenn. It must be recollected that this portion of the road is built over innumerable creeks and rivers, and crosses the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, where a fine bridge is erected.

As before stated, our whole party, consisting of twenty, left the cars, and divided into squads of three and four, taking stations on each side of the train—ANDREWS stationing himself at the coupling-pin of the third car. [It must here be stated that e nnmber of our party were engineers, and thoroughly understood the business we had on hand.] One of our engineers was at his post, and found everything all right. All hands now mounted the cars, although the guard was within three feet of them, the word was given, ANDREWS drew the coupling-pin, and orel cried all right. The train, now consisting of three cars and the engine, was started off with as little noise as possible. We soon lost sight of the lights at Big Shanty, and at the first corve the train was stopped, and one nf the party (JOHN SCOTT) climbed the telegraph pole and cut the wires, we then started, and the next point, at a town, name unknown, we lore up the track, and took a rail with us on the car, and thus we continued tearing up the track and cutting the wires, on the other side, after passing a town. Unfortunately, however, for us, the train was running in a very slow schedule, and we were compelled to switch off and let the down train pass us. At the first station this occurred, the engineer of the road made his appearance, and was about to step on the engine, when ANDREWS told him he could not come on board, as this was an extra train to run through to Corinth, and the present party were engaged to carry it there, and in support of the assertion the iron safe was shown. This apparently satisfied the engineer, and we took in wood and water, and again started. A second time we were compelled to switch off, and in order to get the switch keys, ANDREWS, who knew the road well, went into the station, and took them from the office. This caused considerable excitement, but we quieted it in a measure by stating that our train contained gunpowder for BEAUREGARD at Corinth, and soon after we again started. About twenty miles south of Dalton, Ga., we came to a bridge, and here we set fire to one of our cars, piled on wood, and left it on the bridge, designing to set it on fire also. At this time, the engineer at the Rome Branch, suspecting that all was not right, started up the track, and, we suppose, found the rails torn up, and immediately returned to the junction, and took on board a quantity of loose rails, and followed after us. Where we had torn up the rails he immediately laid one, and without stopping to fasten it, started over slowly and gave chase. Soon he came to the bridge with the burning car, which had not yet caught the bridge. In the meantime we had switched off to let an express pass, which train was duly informed of our character by discovering the track torn up, and stopped, but was soon joined by the Rome engineer who had succeeded in turning the burning car off the bridge; they then started for us, having the track as they went along, which they could do in a much shorter time than we could tear it up. Thus it was they overtook us at work, and as soon as we found ourselves discovered, speed was our hope and at it we went, but unfortunately for us, our fuel was nearly out, and it was then determined to leave the engine, and take to the woods. Accordingly, we stopped and reversed her, intending she should run back upon our pursuers; but in this we failed, as she had not sufficient steam to turn her over, and our object had failed from a combination of unfortunate circumstances. Ten minutes more would have set the bridge on fire, and the Rome engineer, with the rails, could not have followed us, and the down express was entirely useless. It was our intention to have destroyed all the bridges, run into Chattanooga, wait until the evening train passed, and then gone on to Bridgeport, destroyed the bridge over the Tennessee River, and then away for Huntsville and join Gen. MITCHEL.

Our troubles now commenced, and the greatest of all our disasters was the division of our party; 'twas now every man for himself. We started for the Tennessee River, but, being entirely unacquainted with the country, mistook our way, and after being hunted through the woods and twice fired at, made our escape. Our travels from this time was a succession of hardships and difficulties. We crossed the mountains, made the Tennessee River, where we found a small boat with which we made our way down the river to Stephenson, Ala.; here we found the entire rebel force in a complete state of confusion, occasioned, as we learned, by a visit from our cavalry which had made a dash into the town, captured a few prisoners, and left that morning. We had succeeded in passing through the town safely, when we suddenly came upon a force of rebel cavalry, commanded by Col. STEPHENSON, who took us prisoners just fourteen days after leaving the balance of our party. We were immediately recognized as belonging to ANDREWS' party, and after being confined one night in Stephenson, we were taken on the cars to Chattanooga, and confined in jail, where we found the whole party. It was endeavored to make us give the name of the engineer, as they had a terrible fate in wait for him, but not one of the party would divulge his name. A Court-martial was ordered for the trial of ANDREWS, and PITTENGER, of the Second Ohio, was taken out as a witness, and by alternate offers of pardon and persecution they endeavored to make him testify against ANDREWS, but he was true to his word and companions, and the Court could get nothing from him. ANDREWS and PITTENGER were then sent back to us in jail, and were expecting nothing less than the whole party would be hung. At this time, about May 10, Chattanooga was threatened by our forces, and, for safe keeping, we were run off to Madison Ga. At Marietta, the cars were stopped by a man who marched to drag us from the cars, and hung us to a tree, but the officer in charge of the train prevented them from carrying it into execution by placing a strong guard around the car, and the mob, after a great effort, was dispersed. We arrived in safety at Madison, where, after being kept in confinement three days, we were informed we were to be again taken to Chattanooga, as the Yankees did not intend to fly the take that place. Accordingly we were again taken back to that place, where the whole party—twenty-two in number—were chained with heavy irons, and confined in a dark dungeon, thirteen feet square, and for six weeks were fed on half bare. of the most miserable quality. We were stripped of all money and pockets, and left without a cent. Again the Court-Martial was ordered, but this time at Knoxville, and twelve of our party were taken there, and confined in large *iron cages*. The Court found seven of them guilty of being spies and lurkers around the camps. Our forces at this time advanced upon Cumberland Gap, and Knoxville was threatened, and in order that we might be safely kept, the whole party, including the ten at Chattanooga, were sent to Atlanta, Ga. Previous to leaving Chattanooga, ANDREWS' sentence was read to him, which was that he was to be hung in six days. It was then determined to attempt an escape by cutting through the jail, which was accomplished in one night, and just at daybreak ANDREWS twisted his blanket into the form of a rope, and succeeded in scaling the fence. JOHN WHITELAM next followed, but was discovered. ANDREWS in attempting to climb the jail-yard fence was also seen and fired upon by the guard, but succeeded in getting over. WHITLAM also made a dash, and cleared the fence; both then took to the river, and for the three escaped. Three days afterward ANDREWS was captured and brought back, and seven days elapsed before poor WHITLAM was found. He had traveled eighty miles down the river, and was twice within hail of the Union gunboats, but was afraid to make himself known. As soon as those two had been brought back, ANDREWS was chained, hands and feet, and the irons rivited on, the shackles being of immense weight and sumcient to have held an ox. The whole party were then run off to Atlanta, Ga. On the 7th of June, ANDREWS was taken from the jail and hung, or rather, strangled to death, for the tree on which they hung him was so low that when his legs dropped the limb his toes touched the ground, and it was necessary to dig the sand away in order that he could be choked. His irons and shackles were still on him.

After this we were in jail about seven days, the Provost-Marshal came down well and took out the seven that were to be hung, viz.: WILSON, ROSS and P. G. SHADRACH, of Second Ohio; SLAVEN and ROBINSON, Twenty-first Ohio; JOHN SCOTT, Twenty-first Ohio; MARION A. WILLIAMS, citizen, Louisville, Ky. These were locked up in the cell into an adjoining room, and their entire clothing was read to them, and permission given to write a few lines to their friends before execution, which took place in half an hour after. They were hung with rotten ropes, and two of the party broke with the rope, and were allowed to live about an hour, and were then put in coffins, after which they were again hung up, and their lifeless bodies passed through a window about half an hour. The balance of the party, expecting from day to day to be taken out and hung, still lingered on a most miserable existence, for the space of four months. In October last, we were told that a Court-Martial was about to be convened to try us, and expecting neither justice or mercy at their hands, it was resolved to attempt an escape. Accordingly, on the evening of the 15th of October, just as our jailor brought up our supper, we (together with a Capt. FRY, who was confined with us, known as the notorious Capt. FRY, spy and bridge-burner) we rushed from our cell, took the keys and released four other prisoners, and in a body fell upon the guard and disarmed them. We then succeeded in scaling the fence, and took the shortest cut for the woods, distant about a mile.

By this time the guard and sentinels were after us, and as they began to fire upon us, our party scattered and ran, every man for himself. We two, however, kept together, and made good our escape. How many of the party were retaken or shot, it is impossible to say. Capt. FRY, after being repeatedly shot at, staggered and fell; it is therefore pretty certain that he was killed. We kept on, and after wandering in the woods for twenty-two days, occasionally coming within hearing of cavalry, and several times being near capture, subsisting upon corn and such things as we could forage, we reached the borders of the Chattahoochee River, and there found a boat with which we came down the stream, and after alternate rowing and drifting, subsisting on raw catfish and berries, we reached Columbus, Ga., but did not venture in the city, as we discovered a great many soldiers there. Again we started off, determined to reach the Gulf coast, being told by negroes that our blockading fleet were stationed there. After a journey of eleven days, during which we suffered from hunger and thirst, with scarce sufficient rags left of our clothes to cover our bodies, our feet broised and lacerated, we succeeded in reaching Apalachicola Bay, on the coast of Florida, and there, for the first time in eight months, beheld the Flag of the Free, floating proudly from the peak of the United States steamer *Somerset*. We were taken on board, and treated with the utmost kindness. Our rags were exchanged for complete outfits of sailor clothes; our wounds were dressed, and every attention paid us that could be desired. We then realised that we were once more among Union men. From the *Somerset* we were transferred to the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, in which vessel we arrived at Key West, Florida, on Monday, Nov. 10, and reported to Col. MORGAN, of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, nearly eight months from the time we left our regiment. In this statement we have omitted many interesting details, which would fill a newspaper entire. It is our intention to proceed to Washington, and from thence join our regiment. We desire to express, publicly, our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends we have met since coming within the jurisdiction of the American Flag, for the liberal and humane manner, in which they have treated us. May that God who has thus far spared our lives, protect and watch over them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STARVING OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RELIEF MEETING

Liberal Contributions of Money and Food.

Addresses of Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Professor Raymond.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the Produce Exchange meeting in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, was called to order by Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, President of the Commercial Association. Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES acted as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, the origin of the relief movement on the part of the Commercial Association, and the necessity for immediate action. Resolutions had been prepared, which Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK was called upon to read. The resolutions were as follows.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We deeply sympathise with the unemployed and suffering operatives and their families in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to contribute to their relief; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to solicit contributions for this purpose, and forward the same to England in *food*, to be distributed under such supervision as the Committee shall direct, to the most needy and deserving of this class.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to its number, and to cooperate with other Committees appointed for a similar purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to correspond with the Boards of Trade, and kindred institutions, in other cities, to invite them to unite in this benevolent undertaking.

The Chairman next introduced to the assemblage Rev. TUNDORE L. CUYLER, who briefly addressed the meeting. The reverend gentleman remarked:

"It has been proposed to divide the big loaf which our Heavenly Fathe has this year given us with our starving brethren across the water. And first, let us do this as an act of *justice* to our suffering friends. Whatever may be the opinions of kings or of emperors, of statesmen or the aristocracy, it is certain that the sympathies of the laboring classes of Europe are with us in our struggle for popular liberty. Last Summer a meeting of the suffering operatives was held in one of the towns of Lancashire. At that meeting it was proposed to petition the British Government to intervene in our conflict and put an end to the war. But those noble sons of toil said "No! America's battle is our battle. We will suffer starvation before we will put a straw in the way of a nation that is fighting for the rights of labor, and for the principles of freedom." Shall we let such men suffer? Just as soon let our patriot wounded perish for lack of care in the hospitals, as leave our foreign allies to perish for lack of the bread that fills our storehouses to bursting. Secondly, I advocate this plan as a *war measure*. Yesterday a vast expedition left our harbor under the command of that little man of iron, Gen. BANKS. Whither it has gone, we shall only know when we hear the echo of his guns; but I pray God that he may not come back until a Massachusetts arm has replaced the dear old flag on the ramparts of Fort Sumter. [Applause.] Now let us fit out another expedition for peaceful conquest. Let us accept that new ship offered by the splendid liberality of the Griswolds—that vessel which will yet float in history alongside of that one which HENRY GRINNELL sent to the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. We will load her at our wharves with the gold en produce of our prairies, and with the best breads from the vallies of the Ohio and the Genesee. When she is so full that she will not hold another loaf, or even a red herring, then run up the Stars and Stripes, and send her straight across in the track of that accursed pirate-ship *Alabama*. Let her go into the harbor of Liverpool—not in hostility to secession—where, last summer, 2,000 women subscribed in one week to aid JEFF. DAVIS' atrocious conspiracy. Lay her alongside of those magnificent docks, and there let her open—not her lattices, but her *butterys*—discharging one hundred bags of bacon every hour. Then let her bombard the city with a broadside of flour barrels—sending each barrel as straight to hungry mouths as Admiral FOOTE sent his deadly shells into Fort Donelson! And when Liverpool has been thoroughly *sacked* with sacks of grain, and bombarded with flour casks—when the starving poor have heard the proclamation, "come and buy bread without money and without price," then if John Bull is not conquered, there is no merit in gospel-gunnery." Mr. CUYLER closed with advocating the movement as a Christian act of benevolence, and ended with the motto, "*God Speed the Ship*"

These remarks were frequently and cordially applauded.

The Chairman announced that the resolutions were before the meeting for discussion.

Prof. JOHN H. RAYMOND, principal of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, desired to say a few words, and only a few. Long speeches were out of order, and he hoped unnecessary. They had been called to relieve the workmen of England in their destitution. They should respond nobly to the call. Their brethren in England were suffering. Men of a common lineage and a common principle were in dire distress. What was required was food, and that should be forthcoming. It had been suggested by his reverend brother who preceded him, that they should collect subscriptions, and send their donations to the organizations which had been formed at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to be forwarded by the ship, which the Messrs. GRISWOLD had so nobly placed at the disposal of that body. The Professor respectfully differed, as he thought the members of the Chamber of Commerce would find that ship, large as it was, quite small enough for their own contributions, and that the members of the Produce Exchange would, therefore, have to provide shipping accommodations for the generous fruits of their own active benevolence. They should have another ship, and he was delighted to have this opportunity to read them a note, containing a most opportune proposition. The note (the *Hope*, what its name was) was addressed to Mr. CUYLER, and offered a ship to take 1,000 barrels of flour to Liverpool, free of charge. The offer was made in the following terms:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

J. P. WALLACE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: There is a ship *Hope*, nearly full, which has been loading, four to five months, to sail alongside of us before Wednesday by the 10th inst., for the suffering English operatives.

Yours truly, R. P. BUCK & CO.

That was a noble offer, observed the Professor, and he felt sure it would be responded to immediately. What they would do would be an incentive to stimulate others to subscribe. They should not heed the comments or sarcasm of their foes. They should not care how their motives might be impugned by hostile newspapers. Personal feelings should be cast to the winds. Wherever there were starving men, it was a noble work to relieve them. The speaker announced that Messrs. WALSH, CARVER & CHASE had proposed to provide 100 barrels of flour for the object. He desired to have the requisite 900 barrels immediately forthcoming.

Several subscriptions of money and food were announced by the Professor. The amounts subscribed in money were as follows:

Thomas Dunham	$1,000
Williams & Guion	1,000
David Dows & Co.	1,000
Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.	1,000
Geo. B. Powell & Co.	500
Cragin & Co.	500
Herman Stutzer & Co.	500
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	500
Robert Thallon	500
Stephen W. Carey	500
Snow & Burgess	500
Wm. A. Brown & Co.	300
John Tweddle & Co.	300
A. E. Masters	100
C. H. Meuay	100
Wallace & Wicks	100
Fritz Brose	50
Total cash subscriptions	$8,450

The donations of flour were as follows:

Walsh, Carver & Chase, bbls.	100
Hecker & Bro., bbls	100
L. Roberts & Co., bbls	100
Total contributions of flour, bbls	300

Mr. R. P. BUCK said, as it was Winter, it would be most important that the operatives who required aid should have food sent them as speedily as practicable. His ship, the *Hope*, only required 1,000 barrels of flour to fill her, and he trusted that this amount would be delivered by Monday next.

Mr. WM. B. BARBER said he would be one of ten to furnish each 1,000 bushels of prime shipping corn.

Prof. RAYMOND, who steadily maintained his position in the forum, would ask, in the language of Scripture, "Where are the ten?"

Mr. BARBER said he suspected the question rather was, "Where are the nine?" [Laughter.]

The Professor accepted the correction.

BENJAMIN JONES subscribed 500 bushels of corn.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, caulker, offered to seal a ship, free of charge, to carry the grain, if it should be subscribed.

The Chairman said he was informed that this desirable offer was equivalent to a donation of $500, and hoped the grain would be speedily contributed.

Mr. VANDERBILT, Jaoitor of the Produce Exchange, and a lighterman by trade, offered to lighter 500 bbls. of flour, free of charge. Which offer was most cordially received.

Capt. NYE stated that he was authorised, on behalf of the Chamber of Coiumerce, to say, that they would be happy to cooperate with the Committee from the Produce Exchange in forwarding all supplies.

The Chairman said he was grateful to Capt. NYE and his associates for the kind offer, and felt authorized to say that the cooperation would be most agreeable to the members of the Produce Exchange.

The permanent Committee was next announced as follows:

David Dows,	George D. Cragin,
Richard P. Buck,	Wm. D. Mangum,
John S. Williams,	E. K. Alburtis,
Lewis Roberts,	J. Hobart Herrick,
Stephen W. Carey,	Samuel A. Sawyer,
T. E. F. Randolf,	George Hecker,
John M. Furman,	Robert Thallon,
Capt. Wm. Howland,	Wm. B. Barber,
	Geo. B. Powell.

A motion to adjourn was next put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

LAUNCH OF TWO IRON CLADS.

Description of the Vessels.

Agreeably to nonouncement, the Whitney Battery *Keokuk*, and the Ericsson Battery *Catskill*, were launched yesterday, the former at New-York, the latter at Greenpoint.

A few days since we described the *Keokuk* at length in these columns. The following particulars will bear repetition:

The *Keokuk* is an iron vessel. There are, as already stated, 5½ inches of wood on her decks, but the beams and other portions of the craft are metal. She is of the following dimensions:

	Ft.	In.
Length over all, including ram	159	6
Breadth of beam	30	11
Depth of ships' hold	13	6
Probable draft of water	8 or 9	ft.
Armament in two turrets	2 11-inch guns.	

It is not so much in her dimensions as in her shape, that new peculiarities are perceptible. She has been compared to several familiar things—to an egg, and to half an orange. The theory on which she is built is that a comparatively light armor is as effective, when put on in a certain way, as a much heavier one, on the general plan.

Instead of presenting an almost even side to a shot, the *Keokuk's* armor slants all round, so that projectiles can hardly strike her "squarely" in any place. It is believed that they will glance and fly off.

There are two turrets on the vessel, which also present a sloping surface, being wider at the bottom than at the top. Large openings can be conveniently and expeditiously made at the lower part of these turrets through which pure air can be admitted, and foul air expelled when desirable.

A ram five feet long, and very strongly built, protrudes from her bow, and would make short work of an antagonist, if it could fairly strike him. The vessel is moved by two engines of five hundred horse power, and two propellers, which enable her to move backward and forward, ot tha option of the "skipper." There are two bulkheads—one forward and one aft, which can be filled with water in fifteen minutes, to settle the hull in the water, while fighting. These bulkheads can be emptied in forty minutes.

These are the chief peculiarities of the *Keokuk*. Her armor is comparatively thin, and her turrets have each only one gun.

The vessel could not be moved off the stocks without the aid of a steamboat.

A *recherché déjeuner* was in waiting in Tenth-street, for the invited guests, who were numerous.

LAUNCH OF THE CATSKILL.

The *Catskill*, an Ericsson battery like the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, was also launched (at Greenpoint) successfully. The *Passaic* and *Montauk* have been so minutely described, that a brief sketch of this one will suffice.

The vessel proper is built of the best seasoned oak beams, 12x12 inches amidships, and 10x12 inches on either side, placed 2 feet apart. The deck, which is flush, is planked with heavy oak planks. The hatches are heavy iron frames, sunk flush into the deck, which, like the dead-lights, are covered, when in action, by wrought-iron covers. The anchor hangs in a well five feet in diameter, so as to afford no target to the enemy.

The armor of the vessel consists of five one-inch plates, securely bolted and rivited, so as to overlap each other. The armor in the fore part of the vessel is nine inches thick, obtained by iron stringers, four inches wide being inserted under the plating for a distance of some fifty feet.

The plating on deck, consisting of two one-inch plates, renders it bomb-proof.

The turret is twenty-one feet in diameter, and nine feet high. It is constructed of eleven one-inch plates. The two port-holes are seventeen inches wide by twenty-four deep, and sufficiently apart to allow the two guns to be placed parallel with each other. These portholes are closed immediately after the piece is fired, by heavy shutters.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Election of Officers—Interesting Discussion on Ventilation.

A stated session of the New York Sanitary Association was held on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute, when the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character. In addition to the annual election of officers, an able lecture was delivered by Mr. HYSLOP upon a subject of the utmost importance to the whole human race—a subject affecting the very vital principles of health—fresh air—in other words, ventilation. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Esq., in the Chair.

THE ELECTION.

The balloting for the election of President, Vice-President, officers and council was the first proceeding in order. The following was the result:

President—ROBERT H. MCCURDY.
First Vice-President—Dr. Alfred C. Post.
Second Vice-President—C. C. Wimpie.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Elisha Harris.
Recording Secretary—Dr. W. H. Bibbins.
Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden.

The following gentlemen were appointed for

COUNCIL.

Peter Cooper, Prosper M. Wetmore, Peter McMartin, Richard A. McCurdy, Isaac Wood, M. D., John H. Griscom, M. D., Stephen Smith, M. D., John P. Batchelder, M. D.

The President, on returning thanks for his election, said that the subject of health was of the greatest consequence to New-York, and if the circumstances of any were calculated to promote health, it was those of the City of New-York. If the Sanitary Association had not hitherto done as much as might have been done, it was owing to many causes which they could not control, but especially owing to the war. But the workings of the Society had not been without the most beneficent effects in promoting in several ways the health of the City. And they had before them a future, in which he hoped their efforts would be still more successful than hitherto, especially on the laws which they hoped to get from the State, bearing upon the health of the City.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE proposed a resolution to the effect that the Council be instructed to take such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain the necessary legislation for the promotion of the public health of the City of New-York. Carried.

VENTILATION.

Mr. HYSLOP, in commencing his lecture, said that if there was any subject which lacked attention it was that of ventilation, and that it concerned men, women and children to a degree which few had any idea of—indeed, few were impressed with the idea of the importance of pure air. Many think pure air is necessary, but, after all, the number is very small. The murder of a single individual would arrest the attention of the entire community, but thousands might be slaughtered for want of ventilation without attracting the least attention. The Legislature insists upon certain conditions in buildings before they are deemed safe from falling, but none as to the prevention of death from want of ventilation. Deaths from foul air cannot be called accidents—they are murders, only lacking the malicious motive. Men, women, and children should live the full period of years intended for them, but tens of thousands are swept away long before nature intended. The Legislature was therefore as much bound to insist upon conditions of ventilation as of conditions of safety from falling in all buildings for rich or poor. No house, no workshop, no office should be used without due regard to its conditions of ventilation. Mr. HYSLOP gave a serious instance illustrative of the necessity of fresh air for instance. Some statistics had recently been collected in Lancashire, Manchester, Bolton, Preston and other cotton districts, by which it appeared that among those in the districts which had suffered most from the cotton famine there were fewer deaths than among those who had been in constant employment. He next referred to the trades which suffer most from confined unventilated rooms—namely, tailors, shoemakers, clerks—the clerks being the last lives which an insurance company will take. Yet the printers' life is shorter in the average than any of the above trades, which ought not to be the case, as he can use his legs, stand up and move about, but he works amid so much gas, his office is often so confined and unventilated, that he is the greatest victim to foul air. The result is, his system is lowered, and this gives him a craving for stimulants—intoxicating drinks. Mr. HYSLOP showed that the worst air is always on the lower floor—lower in the body of the church, for instance, than in the galleries.

The lecturer then made an interesting series of experiments, illustrating the principle of ventilation. He first lit three bits of candle, covered them over with a glass shade, open at the top, but the lights soon became extinguished, for, while the foul air had a means of escape, there was no inlet for fresh air, in which alone light or life could continue. He next lit the candles once more, and slightly raised the shade, thereby admitting some fresh air, when the candle opposite the aperture continued to burn, while the two others in its immediate vicinity became soon extinguished. This showed most simply, but effectually, the necessity of an inlet for the supply of fresh air, as well as an outlet for the foul air. The lecturer then applied "McKENNELL'S dunible current ventilator," which he inserted in the opening of the shade. The apparatus consists of a tube within a tube—the outer one admitting the fresh air, the inner carrying off the foul air. The candles now continued to burn, and the experiment was perfectly successful.

Dr. GRISCOM, Dr. ORDRONAUX, and other gentlemen present, seemed perfectly satisfied with the operation of the apparatus, and expressed themselves warmly in its favor.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3½ P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by Benj. L. SWAN, Wm. B. CROSBY and JAMES LENOX, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. KREBS read the Ninety-seventh Psalm, and offered prayer.

One new auxiliary was recognized—in Nevada Territory.

Communications were received from agents and friends of the Society, showing the state of the work in different parts of the country, especially in California, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas, and in regard to the resumption of operations in the Border States; from Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Baresly, (India,) returning thanks for funds received for Bible work in his mission, making an exhibit of his account, and asking aid for colportage; from Rev. E. WILLERUP, Copenhagen, returning thanks for funds granted by this Board, with statements as to the distribution of the books purchased therewith; from Rev. WILLIAM TRACY, Madura, (India,) asking in behalf of the mission there, that an agent or agents of this Society be appointed for India; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, giving an interesting account of the Bible work on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and the good effect of Bible distribution.

Grants were made of books for distribution at Cape Palmas, Africa; two volumes in raised letters for the blind, and upwards of 7,000 volumes to auxiliary societies and chaplains in the army, or at the hospitals in various places in Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Fort Pulaski, and elsewhere. In addition to the books, $200 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Bible distribution in India.

It was resolved by the Board to print the Gospel by Luke in the Benga language, the Gospel by Mark in that tongue being already printed.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, having been elected at the former meeting of the Board, President of this Society, signified his acceptance with some very appropriate remarks.

Books for the Paroled Prisoners.

On the 20th of July last the camp for paroled prisoners of war was established at Annapolis, Md. Up to the present time thirty thousand of our soldiers, direct from the military prisons of the South, have arrived in this camp—many of them in a pitable condition—having scant clothing, shattered constitutions, debilitated by fatigue, wounded, and suffering from diseases incidental to the parts they have come from, and reeking with the filth of Southern dungeons. The Government has supplied them with clothing and comfortable quarters, yet disease has carried a large mortality amongst them, and an unusual proportion are inmates of the hospital and confined to quarters.

Dr. JAMES NORVAL, Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) N. Y. S. M., who has charge of the hospital department, applies himself day and night, with his staff of assistants, to the care of these men, has abundant medical supplies, but feels greatly the want of entertaining and instructive books for the use of the convalescent. The inanity of mind attendant upon this condition cannot be more readily relieved than by reading works of a narrative, humorous or historical nature. He therefore appeals to the citizens of New-York and its publishers for assistance in his efforts to establish a hospital library. There are over two thousand New-Yorkers in Camp Parole, and we feel assured that no New-Yorker will fail in appreciating and assisting Dr. NORVAL in his laudable endeavors.

Packages addressed to JAMES QUIG, Esq., No. 624 Hudson-street, will be duly forwarded to the Libraian, Lieut. HARRIS, author of *Prison Life in Richmond*.

Mount Prospect Industrial School—Success of the Fair.

The Fair and Festival, held at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the Mount Prospect Industrial School, has been a complete success. About eight churches joined in contributing articles for the tables, besides what was furnished through many private friends. Through the efficient management of the Committee, of which Mr. S. L. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-street, is Chairman, the proceeds of the Fair result in a benefit of about $11,000, which will prove a seasonable gift to the funds of this excellent Institution.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.—Yesterday morning, Mr. OSGOOD W. GOULD, aged 33 years, committed suicide. The deceased was a messenger, employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and on Friday last he was arrested upon the charge of embezzling letters, which he had been sent to deposit in the Post-office. Mr. GOULD was a man of considerable ability. In the Mexican War he lost an arm, and subsequently became considerably reduced in circumstances. Soon after coming to this City he applied to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for aid, whereupon he was admitted to the Almshouse. Here, by his diligence and honesty, he soon gained the confidence of the officials, and they appointed him a messenger, which position he held for a number of years. Among his other duties, was that of taking letters to and from the Post-office. On Thursday last he was suspected of having retained letters committed to his care, and Officer GILSHORE took him into custody. On Friday he had an examination, and was on the same day sent to the Tombs by the United States authorities. While on his way thither, in charge of a Deputy Marshal, he was unprudently allowed to enter a car alone. Upon his arrival at the Tombs, Mr. SCANLON, the Warden of the prison, at the request of the prisoner, put him into a cell alone, not suspecting that he would attempt to make any attempt to take his own life. Yesterday morning, however, when about to open the cell, he was found in a state of stupor. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but it was found impossible to restore him to consciousness. Upon his person were found a number of letters, and about half an ounce of laudanum. The coroner was immediately notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

ARREST OF A REPUTED HOTEL THIEF.—HENRY C. SMITH, *alias* Williams, *alias* Johnson, a man of good address and claiming to be a teacher, was arrested by Officer CLARKE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with being a hotel thief. It is alleged that he formerly boarded at the Prescott House, but being suspected and watched too closely, SMITH decamped, leaving behind him a large unpaid board-bill. Succeeding so admirably in boarding free of expense, SMITH next patronized the St. Nicholas Hotel, but soon left, and so did the bedding of the room he occupied. The Fifth-avenue and French's Hotel were in turn visited by SMITH, and after leaving them, bedding, overcoats, &c., were among the missing. This depredator was at last caught by Officer CLARKE, in the act of taking an overcoat from the Fifth-avenue Hotel. In one of the prisoner's boots were found twelve pawn-tickets for coats and bedclothes. SMITH was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following resignations were presented during the past week, to the Board of Police Commissioners: Isaac G. Iselton, of the Forty-first Precinct; Charles W. Carson, Eleventh; George W. Rogers, Mauioe Conway, Forty-fourth; Chas. P. Gilbert, Fifteenth; Patrick Doherty, Forty-first; Wm. H. Folk, Forty-fifth; Capt. Mellen T. Holbrook, Forty-third; Matthias J. Fetty, Forty-sixth; Wm. Covert, Wm. Barwick, Edward Johnson, Forty ninth, Sergeant Chas. P. Morton, Forty-sixth, Wm. Gray, Twenty-eighth, and James C. Harvey, of the Broadway squad.

THEFT OF A ONE HUNDRED-DOLLAR TREASURY NOTE.—JOHN BISNEY was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a $100 treasury note from OWEN MULLEN, of No. 56t Grand-street, under the following circumstances. MULLEN bought of BISNEY a quantity of old junk, for the sum of $10, and gave the latter, as he supposed at the time, a $10 note; soon after he discovered that it was a $100 note, and when BISNEY was applied to, he refused to rectify the mistake. Justice KELLY committed the accused to prison, in default of $500 bail.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Independent Methodist Conference closed its session at noon on Friday. There had been an increase in the membership of every church in the Conference. Most of the session was occupied in discussing and adopting a "Discipline" or plan of church government for general use in the churches. Arrangements were made for the publication of the Discipline, and of tracts setting forth the peculiarities of the denomination; and the Conference adjourned to meet in Boston on the first Wednesday in October, 1863.

A FEROCIOUS DESERTER FROM THE BRITISH NAVY.—On Thursday evening Officer NESBIT, of the Harbor Police, arrested JOHN KELLY, who was charged with being a deserter from the British navy. KELLY was kept in the Station-house over night, and yesterday morning while being taken aboard the ship from which he had deserted, he drew a weapon, and, striking the officer on the head, knocked him down. KELLY then ran off and escaped. He is still at large, but the Police are in search of him.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 5, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 28	169	227	396
Admitted to Dec. 5	46	43	89
Discharged, cured or relieved	68	36	104
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	143	230	373

Males, 349; females, 24.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, on Monday evening, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially the ladies in the vicinity, are invited to be present, and adopt such measures as will best accomplish the object. Some of the soldiers will be present. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—THOMAS LODER and THOMAS WITCHECOMBER got into a fight at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, during which LODER struck his antagonist on the head with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. LODER was arrested by Officer BEARD, of the Fourth Ward, and Justice DODGE committed him for trial.

DEPARTURE OF TEACHERS.—The steamer *Star of the South* sailed yesterday, carrying the following persons, who went out as teachers and superintendents, under the auspices of the National Freedman's Relief Association: A. D. Milne, D. K. Elmendorf, A. C. Sherman, Miss Ware, Rosa Terrel, Mira M. Fowler, Mary A. Kennedy, Sarah A. Parker.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services in the opening of the new Lecture Room of this Church will take place to-day. Rev. Messrs. NEWMAN, FOX and Dr. HAAS will preach respectively at 10 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE RIDGEWOOD W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) will be THREE Cants, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Snbecribers, from the 15th of December, the prlce will be $8 per annum:—Inclnding the Sundsy mnrning edltion, lt will ba $10.

The prlce of tha SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will bs:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies ooe year	5 00
Fivs copies one year	12 00

The prica of tha WEEKLY TIMES will be:

Ons copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

To Clubs of Twenty, tbe SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will ba sent for one ycsr. To Clubs of Fifty, ths DAILY TIMES will be sent gralis for ons yaar.

Payments invarisbly in advance.

Addressa H. J. RAYMONN & Co.,
Publlshers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS snd nntes nf various dsnominations. For sala at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning, which atates that the rebels have not changed their position. On Thursday they brought some fisld-pieces tn bear on our gunbosts lying in tbe Rappahannock, near Port Boyal, but a few shots soon compelled thsm to withdraw out of range. Tha weather is reported to be cold and unpleasant.

Tha news from the Southwest is becoming interesting, as the plans of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN become more fully developed. The advance of the two columns of Nstional troops under the immediate commsnd of these two Generals is not tha only movement against the enemy in Missis sippi. The expedition under Gen. HOVEY, which recently left Helena, we now learn made a landing at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, and marching inland, occupied Grenada on Monday last. A large number of the citizens fled on the approach of our forces, and some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hnndred cars wers burnad. We learn from the St. Louis *Republican* that a large proportion of Gen. HOVEY'S Expedition consists of cavalry, which indicates that tbe work assigned to it is to be done rapidly. This work, undoubtedly, is to obstruct the retreat of the rebel army down the Mississlppi Central Railroad, and to compel a battle with the combined National forces marching southward.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 3, has these items: "Gen. ROSECRANS has made a forward movement toward Murfreesboro, and as tha enemy have msde a stsnd there, and determined to give bsttle, sn engagement during the present week is expected. The National army has advanced with limited transportation, and ten days' rations. Tbe enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Dechard, in a naturally strong position. McCLERNAND'S expedition will not fairly get off before Christmas. The gunboat *Indianola*, built on the *Monitor* atyle, hesvily encssed in iron, and of powerful build, is at tbe wharf, but will not get away for a week to come. Gen. GRANGER'S army is actively on the move, and important results from his linc of march are anticipated. Gen. WRIGHT is in Louiaville on an important mission."

Gen. ROSECRANS is orgsnizing a train of 5,000 pack mules, to give his army afficient and sufficient means of transportation when it moves.

Gen. COX informa tbe War department of a brilliant snd successful affair in Greenbriar County, Western Virginia. Col. PAXTON, of the Second Vurginia Cavalry, supported by the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, msda an attack on a post of the enemy, near Cold Knob, surprising the rebels, capturing two commiastoned officers, one hundred non—commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stand of arms, four wagons, and the camp equipage of a regiment—all without the loss of a man.

On Dec. 3 dispatches were received at headquarters in St. Louis from Gen. BLUNT, stating that Gens. HINDMAN and MAAMADUKE were concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Gen. BLUNT will not retreat, and as reinforcements under Gen. HERRON are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the sc ne of the last at Cane Hill.

Ex-Col. FORD, in a card which appears in the Columbus (O.) *Fact*, denounces in strong terms tbe Harper's Ferry Commission. He ssys "its report is falsc and unlair in its statements, and the facts have been suppressed for fear that certain prospective promotions might not take place." His application to Judge HOLT for the privilege of publishing that part of the testimony relative to him was denied. He intimates that facts will soonor or later appear that will show who should be held responsible for the sorrender of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, we have advices from the Isthmus of Panama to the 28th ult., and later news from Central and South America. The *Ocean Queen* brought upwards of $700,000 in treasure. A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, commenced at Aspinwall at 2 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 22d, doing great damage to the shipping, wharves, &c. About daylight the Royal Mail Steamship Company's Steamship *Avon*, lying at the Middle Wharf, tore down part of the wharf, dragged her anchors, parted her hawsers, and went on shore. About tbe same time, the British brig *Bolivar*, lying at the same wharf, parted her moorings and struck tbe beach. Neither of them could be got off. The *Avon* took in a million of dollars in specis the evening previous, but it had all been recovered after the gals abated. The United States brig *Bainbridge* dragged her anchors to within a few fatboms of the reef. Her guns, spara. stores, &c., wers all thrown overboard, and on Sunday her officers and crew abandoned her; but as sha still held on, they took posseasion of her again on Tuesday. Other vessels wera also seriously dsmaged. Tba gale was accompanied by very heavy rain, whicb caused the waters in the interior to rise so as to overflow tha railroad track at differsnt places for miles; at some points it waa ten feet above the track. There was no communication with Panama by train from Saturday evening until Tbursday evsning, when the passengers from England for Sonth America crossed. The paasengers from San Francisco for New-York arrived at Panama Tuesday morning, but could not cross until Friday morning. Tha passengers and mails from South America for England were left behind at Panama, as they were nnt able to cross in tima for the steamer from Aspinwall. Thirty-four inches of water had fallen at Aspinwall from the 1st to the 28th of Nnvsmbsr. Our correspondsnce contains detalls of news from Central and South America, but it presents no features of special importance.

At the Produce Exchange mestlng, on Saturday, in sid of the starving operatives nf Lancashire, England, sddrasses were made by the Presaident of the Commercial Associstion, Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER nnd Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn; and contributions were received to the amonnt of $8,450 in cash, 300 barrals flour and 1,500 bushels corn. A permanent Relief Committee was sppointed, to solicit and take charga of contributions, and see that thsy were promptly forwarded to the proper deatination.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yestarday afternoon, and transacted considerabla business of a rontine character, and very little of general interest. A supplsmentary bill of Fourth of July expenses, (chiefly for advartising,) amounting to $297, was ordered to be paid, as was also a bill, amonnting tn $1,545, incurred on the reception of the Twelfth Regiment from the seat of war the last time, and a dinner given afterward to the officers of the corps at the St. Nicholas. A bill of workmen engsged in exhuming remains from the old Potter's Field, in 1860, smounting to $533 50, was diacussed, and finally laid over. The work was ordered by Mayor WOOD, but was stopped by Comptroller HAWS, after saveral hundred dollars had been psid on it, becaisa he was satisfied that it was a swindle. Lsst year the bill was ordered by the Common Council to be paid out of Mayor Woon's contingsnt fund, but he vetoed this plan of payment. It is now proposed to pay it out of the donstion fnnd, which Mr. BOOLE ssys will not bear it. He proposes to put it in the tax levy next yesr, believing that the workmen deserve their wsgas. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Aldermen, as City Canvsssers, have mada rapid progress in canvassing the returns of the recent Charter election. The returns so far examined havs proved unusually free from errors. The attendsnca st the sessions of the Bosrd hss been very light, no result heretofore published being considered doubtful. On Friday the Board consumed six houra in canvsssing. Ycsterday they were in session only an hour, snd sdjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Districts canvassed, so far, are those of Messrs. Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Froment and Farley. Eight Districts remain to be canvassed.

The Annual Fair and Festival for the benefit of "Tha Industrisl School Association and Home for Destitute Children," of Brooklyn, has been held for the past two daya in tha Academy of Music in that city. Last evening a mesting was held in the auditorium of the Acsdemy and was addressed by Rev. Mr. WILLETS, Mr. JESSE C. SMITH, and Rev. Mr. DE HASS. It is supposed that the Fair and tha maeting will realize over thrsa thousand dollars.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL hss written a letter to Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, cootradicting the story that tha Twenty-sixth Regiment of that Stata disgraced themselves at tbs evacnation of Thoroughfare Gap. He says: "Although I am sure that you have more confidence in the valor snd discipline of the noble Twenty-sixth (the only rsgiment of Wisconsin soldiers attached to this corps) than to believe such a scandalous report, I think it nevertheless my duty to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was *not* at Thoroughfare Gap when we marched from there to Centreville, and that the whole story about throwing away srms and burning tents is a most malicious and infamous misrepresentation and lie, brought up by some treacherous scoundrel, who should be regarded and held up before the public as an official rebel agent and sensationist. It affords me pleasure to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin is in the best spirits, and, by constant exercisc and drill, in excellent health."

The oil from the wells in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, is floated down to the Allegany River by means of artificial freshets, the wster being collected for this purpose in ponds, from which it is allowed to escape at stated periods by opening sluices. In nearly avery freshet large quantities of oil are lost, unavoidably, or through the carelessness of boatmen. The freshets on Tuesday and Friday of last week were among the most disastrous that have yet occurred, the oil lost being worth, at the lowest calculation, $100,000. Of Friday's freshet the Oil City *Register* says: "When the first rush of water came, some twenty of these broke loose. The boats along the creek were all loaded and awaiting the freshets. These twenty boats swept the others loose from their moorings, and crushed everything in their way, leaving a track of desolation behind others. Boats as they grounded were sunk or run over. Our informant, who came down the creek from the Tarr Farm, counted the wrecks of fifty-six boats from that point to the Oil Creek bridge. Such a disastrous scene was never before beheld upon the creek. Upon the pier of the McClintock bridge the boats were forced up nearly their full length by the forca of the crush of boats behind them. Upon the pier of the bridge here four boats were sunk, among them one belonging to BENTON BAOS., of tha Bennahoof Farm, containing 800 barrels of refined oil, valued at $9,000. A great portion of the oil in barrels will be saved. That in bulk will, of courae, prove a total loss. From 8,000 to 10,000 barrels were lost in both freshets, worth, at the very least estimate, $100,000.

The opinion of Justice PECKHAM, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Concert Saloon case, will be found in the law column. The Court say that it will not take judicial notice of the fact that the sale of lager bier is prohibited in the lobbies of theatres and other licensed places of public amusement.

Braadstuffs were in limited demand on Saturday, and the principal kinds were a trifle cheaper. Provisiona were moderately active at easentially unaltered rates. Groceries, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Candles, Coal and Naval Storea were sparingly purchased. Cotton was very quiet and nominally a shade lower. Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Fish and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. The freight market waa more active, with 559 vessels of all classes in port.

A FRENCH BIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.—The *Courrier du Dimanche* (a French journal) has a very able, lively and astoundingly accurate biography of the "Butcher BUTLER," which we would be supremely happy to copy entire into our columns, were they not lumbered up with news from the army and the reports of Departments. The *Courrier* justly says that "BUTLER is the son of an Alsatian emigrant, by trade a butcher." "He did not," says the *Courrier* truly, "follow the law on the same principle that MCCLELLAN became a railway director—that is to say, from a dislike to the military profession during a time of peace." "In his profession he acquired not the slightest distinction, hut was known by the soubriquet of Picayune BUTLER"—a nicknaine which, the *Courrier* neatly translates by the phrase "that worth-a-sous BUTLER." The epithet, says M. XAVIER EYMA, the accomplished writer of the biography in the *Courrier*, originated in this way: "Mr. BUTLER had made himself the redresser of grievances of workmen against their masters, suggesting grievances where none existed. For this 'assistance' the working men clubbed together, and paid him a certain weekly sum, a picayune salary—a revenue of centimes as we would say on this (French) side of the Atlantic." Than which statement of our able and astute Gallic cotemporary, it would be impossible to find anything more rigidly exact and truthful. "During the last Presidential election," says the *Courrier*, with an astonishing knowledge of our political lingo and history:

"BUTLER formed part of the Convention charged with what may be termed the sifting of the candidates. For a long time he voted against Mr. LINCOLN with the Democrats, but on the 19th or 20th ballot Mr. BUTLER turned his coat, and went over to the Republicans. Thus he was one of those who decided the election. Mr. LINCOLN has shown that he could be grateful. If peace had been maintained between the North and the South, what would have been the fate of Mr. BUTLER? What functions, what honors were in store for him? What part would he have played? Mr. LINCOLN and himself only knew; but war having broken out Mr. BUTLER found himself in an awkward predicament. His career as an attorney was seriously compromised; his usual clients were dispersed. As a shrewd man, Mr. BUTLER raised a militia regiment, which elected him its Colonel."

The *Courrier* then gives a touching account of Gen. BUTLER'S personal appearance and his rule in New-Orleans; but the heretofore unknown cause which impels him to deeds of tyranny is sn knowingly and correctly told, that we promise to publish it to the world at the close nf the war. We are glad to see that the French Press is becoming sn well informed concerning the American struggle and those who are the prominent actors in it. We trust the *Courrier* will not fail to give insertion to the correct item of its London cotemporary in regard to President LINCOLN'S recent importation to New-York of a large stock of French guillotines.

Pacification Plots and Rumors.

The stories that the rebel leaders have commenced indirect negotiations for an amnesty are unworthy of the slightest credence.

Undoubtedly, rebel hopes are at a lower ebb now than at any time since the war began. The dead failure of the great schemes to conquer a peace by the simnltaneous invasion of the Free States, East and West, and by kindling an Indian war—the fact that the National armies are far larger and more energetically led than ever before—the increasing straits to which their own armies are reduced, for the want of the necessaries of life—the blasted expectations of European intervention—the uncertainty as to the practical effect of the President's Proclamation;—all, doubtless, combine to give peculiar gloom to the present Winter prospect of the rebels. The depraved tone of the rebel journals, in such contrast with their old cock-a-hoop vein, would be sufficient evidence of that, even were it not so plain that in the nature of things it must be so.

Still we have no idea that the rebel leaders are yet sufficiently humbled to lower their "Stars and Bars," and to sue for a return to "the old concern" they so contemptuously turned against and defied. They have not yet experienced that last direful extremity, short of which pride like theirs never yields. In fact, so far as these leaders are concerned, it is doubtful whether they will be any nearer yielding when they do experience it—whether they will not, like their archetype of old, court any fate sooner than give up

"—— the uncooquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield."

The ease of these rebel chiefs is a desperate one; and in our opinion, there will be no rest until they are dismissed from the continent, or better yet, from the planet itself.

But, incredulous as we are that these arch traitors are now seeking pardon and reconciliation, we do not doubt that they have sympathizers in the North who are trying to *open the way* for such a consummation. Not only the express avowals of JOHN VAN BUREN and FERNANDO WOOD, and other semi-seceah Democrats establish this, but it is corroborated by the proposition made to the Senate by Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, for a Convention at Louisville to settle upon "the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union." This, of course, implies that the war in which we are engaged is *not* "the proper means," and that the rebels may hope for some other alternative than unconditional submission to the Constitution, which they have been battling. It involves the feeling of dissatisfaction with the war, and the idea of buying a peace by ample concession. It is known, too, that there are other projects afoot shaped in a similar policy. Though probably not concocted with the concurrence, or even the privity, of JEFF. DAVIS, or of the *camarilla* at his elbow, yet they are designed *in his interest*. Their purpose is to treat, and make terms, with traitors.

Well, let the thing proceed. We ask nothing better than that these Democratic—or, if they like the name better, these *conservative*—leaders should commit themselves to some definite scheme of pacification. People have been humbugged quite enough by their cry for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war." It is high time that everybody understood what that sort of talk really meant—high time that the intrigues, and machinations and plots which have been so long going on behind the scenes, should take some decided palpable shape, that cannot be mistaken. It has got to come to this, sooner or later. Conspiracy may do very well up to a certain limit; but to *conspire* the loyal North into any submission, either entire or partially, to the rebels, without their knowing it, is quite out of the question. Private arrangements answer well enough so long as the matter in hand is confined to paper. Bot it will take more Machiavellan ingenuity than is possessed by FERNANDO WOOD or any of his fellow-plotters to prevent the people from being a party to the business, when the day for action comes. How the people will deal with it, when it is thus presented, need excite no concern. The late Democratic victories were not gained on any such issues as these men now claim, and sanction no such ends as they are now pursuing. We warned the people of this dissimulation, hut in vain. It is now fast coming to light. There is no danger, that when once understood, it will be sustained and made successful. The heart of the great body of the people is still as true as ever. Never did it feel less sympathy for rebellion, and never was it more determined to secure absolute submission. Its sole eagerness is that BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS shall push on their resistless columns. The rebels may fight, and their sympathisers may plot; but there is no more chance for the one than the other.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND PUBLIC CURRENCY.—We are glad to learn that the redemption of postage stamps will commence at the City Post-office within a few days. A series of rules, in the main just, have been adopted to this end, which we give this morning. We trust that not a day will be lost in carrying nut the arrangement, as there are many thousands of postage stamps in private hands in this City, which are at present almost useless. This is just so much withdrawn from the currency of the City. In many instances, too, aums in stamps, varying from one dollar to twenty, are held hy poor persons and small traders, who cannot afford to retain them, and yet find difficulty in passing them, as many of them are grievously defaced.

The use of postage stamps as currency has gone out very rapidly within the past fortnight. They are now almost entirely superseded by the new Government currency and the shinplasters of towns, villages and corporations. Wn are glad that there is such a general aversion on the part of the public to private issues of shinplasters. There is no necessity for them whatever; they can never be made generally current, and a large proportion nf them are so gotten up as to amount to a virtual swindle upon the public. One we saw the other day had the name of a prominent bank on its front, but underneath this was printed in small and almost illegible characters, the fact or legend that the bill would be redeemed by a certain two-penny grocer in Albany, *when five dollars worth* of the checks were presented at the bank, whose name, probably without authority, was printed thereupon. Such issues are fraudulent, and are designed with that end. The Government currency alone is now nearly equal to public necessities, and by the end of the year will probably he quite up to the demand. This is the best and most universal currency we are likely to have for a long time, and all other issues should he discouraged.

Silver has gone completely out of use, and the sight of a ten cent or five cent coin is now as rare in New-York as in Richmond. The rebel newspapers, some time ago, told of a public exhibition of a quarter of a dollar at the rebel Capital, and probably BARNUM has by this time added one to his large and startling stock of ancient curiosities. It is said that a woman in this City recently got a silver quarter in change in a grocery, and she kissed it and shed tears. She will probably shed more tears when she has to part with it.

The Redemption of New-Orleans.

The Military Governor of the State of Louisiana appointed an election on Wednesday last for two members of Congress for New-Orleans. As the greater part of the inhabitants of the city have already taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, we have no doubt that the election was participated in by a majority of the voters, and that two earnest, unconditional Union men will soon take their seats in Congress as representatives of the first commercial city of the South. This election, coupled with the appointment of a Federal Judge and Marshal for the District, which, it is understood, will speedily be made, will practically complete the restoration of New-Orleans.

It has taken just seven months to accomplish this. It was on the first day of last May that Gen. BUTLER—"Picayune BUTLER," as they then styled him in their contempt—marched up with three regiments from the levee, to the music of a single fife and drum, amid crowds surging with stifled rage, to the vacant St. Charles Hotel, there to fix his headquarters as military commandant. There was not in all the rebel Confederacy so tough a spot to deal with. Its population was four times larger than that of any other Confederate city, and contained an even greater proportion of the desperate elements of Southern society. All of the better classes had been thoroughly infatuated with the idea that New-Orleans, as the great commercial emporium of a Confederacy resting on cotton and free trade, had a matchless destiny before it. Thus, interest and malignity peculiarly combined to make the treason of New-Orleans, to all appearance, implacable and incorrigible. Gen. BUTLER, undismayed by the solid front of deadliest hate before him, promptly set about his work of reconciliation. His manner of working was remarkable, and quickly attracted the attention of Europe as well as of our own country. It was such a mingling of severity with lenity, of sternness with good nature, of peremptoriness with patience, of method and consistency with a thorough adaptation to circumstances, that the world looked on with amazement, hardly knowing what to make of it.

"Put the worm on the hook tenderly as though you loved it," is the direction of that consummate old angler, ISAAC WALTON. BEN. BUTLER has impaled the seceah "varmint" of New-Orleans precisely so. On every occasion he has made it bend to the precise necessity in hand, and yet aside from that, he has always given it full play. His worst enemy could not justly charge him with any wanton persecution. His famous proclamation against the women who insulted and abused his soldiers, cured the evil on the instant, without a particle of real injury, though tbe outcry was frightful. His hanging of MUMFORD, for hauling down the flag, effectually made the flag feared and respected from that time on; and yet no man could call it oppression, in the face of the similar execution of the twn National soldiers for plundering the enemies of that same flag. His requirement upon all adults, of both sexes, to register their loyalty or disloyalty, and either to take the oath of allegiance or present an inventory of their property, had the effect of compelling no leas than seventy thousand to swear new fidelity to the Constitution, and the "registered enemies" of the Government have been put under proper surveillance. The policy, throughout, has been the most unflinching directness and thoroughness in doing everything needful, and a careful and complaisant avoidance of all things needless. The result has been that the great body of the New-Orleans Secessionists have quietly confirmed to the necessities of the situation, as from day to day developed and imposed hy Gen. BUTLER, until now they find themselves square up in line with Baltimore and St. Louis and New-York, and every other loyal city in the Union. The secession minority who still hold out are nerveless, powerless, hopeless.

The success of Gen. BUTLER in restoring New-Orleans to its old positlon in the Uninn, is proof positive of the groundlessness of the idea that the South, even though subdued, will never again coöperate with the North in the performance of its constitutional duties. It is impossible to conceive a reason why the result that has been so soon wrought out in New-Orleans should not also be reached in any other locality once brought into our military possession. No other place, in fact, can be named where the difficulties that would have to he overcome, are so manifold and grave. New-Orleans was the real *pièce de resistance*, the veritable crucial test, which has settled the matter beyond all rational doubt. The only concern hereafter need be, that the Government should, in every case, take care that the recovered cities and States are put under men of the right stamp, while the military rule continues. Gen. BUTLER has given a practical illustration of the way to do it; and it will henceforth devolve upon Government aimply to select the men who have the discernment and the nerve to practice upon his model. Insure us men of the proper mold for all similar positions henceforth, and we may safely reckon that the complete rehabilitation of every part of rebeldom will follow closely upon the heels of our triumphant soldiers.

Louis Napoleon's Designs and Dangers.

According to the late news from Paris, a serious plot against the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON has been discovered. No less than one hundred and twenty persons, it is alleged, mostly Italians, had banded themselves together to take their stations along a new Boulevard about to be opened hy the Emperor, and assail him with hombs, one after the other, as he passed, until he should certainly be slain. The story was narrated by our Paris correspondent yesterday, and is also given with entire positiveness in the Paris correspondence of the London *Star*, while a similar report in certain German States has created no little uneasiness among the bankers and stock operators. The plot, according to our Paris correspondent, was frustrated by its being revealed to the French Government by an American Captain. The opening of the Boulevard, for which the Emperor had made the grandest preparations, was postponed; the conspirators were placed nnder arrest, and the life of the Third NAPOLEON is once more, at least temporarily, safe. It is a matter of prime necessity with despots to keep from the people all knowledge of such affairs. Especially would this necessity be felt in France, where revolutions and conspiracies are consecrated, and the spirit of assassination exists as an inherited humor in the blood.

The truth of the story seems to be undisputed, and the circumstantiality of the details, and the respectable sources from which our information comes, renders it very probable. The like has happened in Paris before. The world has not forgotten ORSINI, who attempted the Emperor's life some years back, and strewed the street with dead around tbe imperial carriage, which was itself shattered by the terrible torpedo. ORSINI gave political reasons for his conduct, declaring that LOUIS NAPOLEON had proved false to Italy and to liberty, and deserved no longer to live. It was alleged that ORSINI before his execution made a communication to the Emperor, warning him of continued danger, and assuring him that a league had been formed by Italians to take his life, though all of them should perish before the deed was consummated. The present attempt, our correspondent asserts, was also wholly of a political character, though he does not state specifically that it had relation to the Italian question.

Whether or not there was truth in the revelation of ORSINI is not known. Bnt it has always been believed that ORSINI'S attempt on the Emperor's life, and the dread of Italian vengeance, profoundly affected his policy, and drove him to the war upon Austria, in behalf of Italy. It is certain that his action in this direction greatly modified the Italian view of his character; and for some years, if not positively popular, he was at least held in respect by Italians.

Latterly, the sympathy between the parties has utterly died out. The Emperor still stands over Italy, but, it is felt, not as a friend, but as a jailor. He denies to Italy her national Capital. He abhors and persecutes GARIBALDI as an enemy to the public peace. He keeps Italy sundered, irritated and uneasy, and ventures to say that he is following therein the "permanent and traditional interests of France." A more significant and alarming declaration could not have been made. All Italians will understand what this means—that Italy must serve the ambition of the BONAPARTE. It is therefore easy to credit the present story, when we take the history of the Emperor and his recent action into account.

There are those who believe that it is not Italy alone that LOUIS NAPOLEON is playing false toward, but that the United States are doomed to experience his hostility, if his life be not prematurely terminated. It is believed by such that the Emperor has resolved to recognize the independence of the rebel States, on his own account, without regard to the refusal of England and Russia to coöperate with him; and that an alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be made with the Confederates, in view of the Emperor's designs in Mexico. It is held that the Emperor owes the Union a grudge for having received the Orleans Princes into its army, and that by helping the South to its independence he can get for France a monopoly of cotton, and thus bankrupt England, and destroy her power.

If so great a scheme as this latter is seriously entertained by LOUIS NAPOLEON, it does credit to the magnificence of his ideas, but will destroy, in a very short time, his reputation for sagacity. The man who should plant his heel on one nation (Italy) [illegible] to overthrow the [illegible] Monarchy to destroy the commercial supremacy of a third (England,) and aim a blow at the life of a fourth (the United States,) all at the same time, and when his own power is a usurpation, which plants daggers in the dark about his path, would be a madman, whom the gods must soon destroy.

BARBARISM—NORTH AND SOUTH.—Our readers know well that we have never justified the act of Gen. MCNEIL in Missouri, in shooting the ten guerrillas; and we are not at all surprised that that act should have excited a good deal of indignant comment on the other side of the water. But, when it comes to speaking of the South as "a brave and orderly people," and of our armies as "the hordes of a barbarous invader," we must insist that the experiment upon public credulity is somewhat extreme. We certainly do not concede that the South is any *less* barbarous than ourselves; and if this one act on the part of supporters of our cause proves that we are barbarians, a statement of the Richmond *Whig* as to the hanging of five prisoners taken by them, in retaliation for the death of one of their men in Kentucky, proves that they are equally so; that is, if the same rule is to be applied to both cases.

But we think one such act on either side is hardly sufficient proof to show that the whole people are *barbarians* either North or South. It would not be fair to judge a whole people from a single act of an irregular partizan leader, done under provocation and in hot blood, perhaps. If either party are to be stigmatized as barbarians, it should be either from a general survey of their whole course of action, or from individual acts done by distinguished leaders, or with full deliberation, by legislative bodies. And we point in this connection, to another letter in the Richmond *Whig*, from Columbia, S. C., which states that "Georgia has enacted by her Legislature that *every Yankee found within her borders after the 1st of January, shall, if caught, be hung*," and that Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has recommended similar action, which would be adopted by the Legislature of that State now in session. And on this the editor of the *Whig* calls upon the people of Virginia "to organize for the same purpose," saying, "We should be prepared to meet the enemy everywhere, and to treat them, as Gov. PICKENS recommends, as felons."

Here, then, we have this same course of action, which the secession Press everywhere has foamed about so in the case of Gen. MCNEIL, adopted by the Legislature of one of the Southern States and made a part of the law of the land; recommended by the Governor of another State for adoption by its Legislature, and urged upon the people of a third by a leading journal in her chief city—the rebel Capital. From such facts as these, the logical steps to the conclusion that the whole Southern people is barbarized, would seem to be few and direct.

But why should we go through the argument? We have known the terrible facts long ago. The universal testimony of refugees who have made their escape from the midst of the horrors with which the rebellion has filled that land as full as was DANTE'S "Inferno," and of those of our prisoners whom the dread fortune of war has plunged deep within its gloomy shades, have shown us, and all whose minds were not so filled with prejudice that no evidence would convince them, not even though one rose from the dead, that long indulgence in Slavery had planted seeds of barbarism which the fierce heats of rebellion and civil war had forced into rank and terrible growth. That the same effects should have been produced in some degree on both sides is not incredible. That in a rough border community where the poison of Slavery had also prevailed, there should have been one such instance as that of Gen. MCNEIL'S on the the National side, we regret, but cannot be much surprised at. It will be a long time, however, before such things will be countenanced by us, much less adopted as a general course of action by the Government of any State.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Arrangements for the Redemption of Postage Stamps.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

Under the direction of the Postmaster-General, the redemption of postage stamps will commence at the New-York Post-office within a few days, as soon as Postmaster WARDWELL has perfected the necessary arrangements. The following rules, substantially, will be adopted and adhered to in carrying out the instructions of the Department:

1. Parties presenting postage-stamps for redemption must do so in such quantities as will be satisfactorily appear to have been used for the purpose intended to be rendered available.

2. The stamps are to be separated by the owner, according to their [illegible] upon the several parcels—and the amount of each parcel—and must not be placed in the same roll or wrapper as the stamps to be redeemed, indorsed thereon [illegible] with the name and residence, or place of business of the said owner or owners. But one parcel will be allowed by or from the same party, firm, or association. The parcels, as received, will be numbered regularly, and a check or receipt, with the corresponding number and name, will be given to the applicant.

3. Packages will be registered in the order of reception. The stamps inclosed will be carefully examined, and the value of the good ones noted upon the envelopes.

4. The progress of the work will be advertised by posting at the post-office, daily, the numbers ready for redemption.

5. Owners will then make application, and will receive their respective payments (on surrendering the receipts) in Government notes or postage currency.

6. Lots of stamps amounting to sums under five dollars, will be counted and redeemed on presentation, but they can be left on deposit if preferred.

7. Fresh stamps will not be redeemed, the redemption being confined exclusively to those which have been used and circulated as currency.

8. The redemption of postage stamps will take place only at certain Post-offices designated therefor by the Postmaster-General, nor will they be redeemed, in any case whatever unless they shall have been presented at such Post-office within thirty days after the Postmaster thereof has given public notice of his readiness to redeem them.

The 6th rule above, particularly refers to the New-York Post-office, the arrangement at other offices, being left optional with the several Postmasters.

Some time will necessarily be required to examine with proper care the stamps presented for redemption, and it may also happen that further delay will occur at some post-offices from the necessity for awaiting the accumulation of funds. For such reasons the actual redemption cannot in all cases take place within the period of thirty days fixed for receiving applications, but Post-masters will redeem at the earliest day practicable.

The Steamers Misaissippi and Merrimac.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The steamers *Mississippi* and *Merrimac*, from Newbern for Boston, anchored off Wood's Hole this afternoon, and were ordered to New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

THEFT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the Treasury Department by the theft of certificates, of $5,000 each, from Gen. SPINNER's desk, of the amount of two and a half millions of dollars. Fortunately, the certificates were unsigned, and measures have been taken to prevent the engraving of any more of the same kind.

GEN. HOVEY'S EXPEDITION.

Up to a late hour to-night, the Government had received no official information in regard to the alleged dash of our forces onder Gens. HOVEY and WASHBURNE, upon Grenada, Miss., and the capture of the town, bnt tha statement is credited, and regarded as a brilliant exploit, and one of decided importance.

THE WEATHER.

The storm bas ceased, and the weather Is quite cold.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Several ladies from Fredericksburgh, who got away under flag of truce, arrived here yesterday, and report a pitiable condition of affairs in that city. Most of the families had left the place; some gone to Richmond, and others encamped five or six miles out of town, in the woods. The Union families thus situated were in a miserable state, without food, which their secession neighbors (who bad plenty) refused to sell to them at any price, Aboul n week since a notorious rebel, named Deacon ROY JONES, called upon Gen. LEE and proposed to bim lo have all Union women arrested and placed in confinement. Union women are also Insulted by the rebel citizens, hul treated courteously by the rebel soldiers. The name of the scoundral who shot the Union soldier, at the time of the dash upon the town by Gen. SIGEL's bodyguard, is JAMES H. BRADLEY, a former inmate of the Old Capitol Prison here, released about the same time with the rebel, Mayor SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh. The soldier was killed by a shol fired from a window. CHAS. W. GORE and JOHN MYERS (a German baker) also fired upon our troops.

Some of the Unionn families refuse to leave the place, and are living in the cellars of their houses.

GUARDING THE POTOMAC BRIDGES.

Since the assumption of command here by Gen. MARTINDALE, an additional guard has been placed at Chain Bridge, none having before been stationed on this side the river. A few days since, a wagon which had just crossed, was seized on the Virginia side, and found to conlain contraband goods, including several pairs of cavalry boots for the rebel troopers. Such incidents show the wisdom of Gen. MARTINDALE'S precaullons, as well as the audacity with which our "Southern Brethren" impose upon our fraternal simplicity within sight of the Capitol.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has his headquarters still at Harrisburgh, where he is superintending the organization of the drafted rnilitia of Pennsylvania, the War Department having, directly upon the draft being made, assumed the responsibility of gathering the men together and organizing them for the field. Three regiments have arrived here, and others are ready to follow. It is believed, however, that of the thirty-five thousand drafted by Gov. CURTIN, not more than twenty thousand are now organized or in camps of rendezvous. In Luzerne County, for example, of sixteen hundred drafted only five hundred have reported. It is presumed that some arrangements will be made to secure the deserters, or at least as many of them as are still in the State: though as yet the Government has neglected to approve the nominations for Provost-Marshal made by the Governor. The importance of doing this must be perceived, as in some cases nearly fifty per cent. of the numbers drafted have already deserted.

THE FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.

Allusions having been made in the columns of certain newspapers, to an investigation going on into the transactions of various Government contractors and officers in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and many subordinates of these officials having from time to time mysteriously disappeared from the public view, and suffered a contraction of their own range of vision by the interposition of prison walls, it may not be amiss to say that the exminations in question are being pushed with great vigor, and that frauds of the most astounding character have been and are daily being discovered, both on the part of contractors and officers.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.

Action is still delayed by the Government on the question of emigration to Florida. Hon. ELI THAYER, long known to have been selected as Military Governor of that State, is still here, awaiting the consummation of the plans long since understood to be substantially determined. It is believed that the colonization of Florida by a white population from the North, prepared for self-defence against the enemies of the Government, will be a material aid to the military operations soon to be recommenced in the Department of the South.

LOYAL INDIAN BRIGADE.

Commissioner DOLE, it is said, has written to the Secretary of War, requesting permission to have organized a brigade of loyal Indians, for service in the Indian Territory; the brigade to consist of two infantry and one cavalry regiment, and a battery of artillery. With this additional force, (there being already in the field three loyal Indian regiments,) the Commissioner thinks the Indian Territory can be cleared of rebels and restored to its former powerful condition. His request will probably be granted.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1862.

Extract.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 500, etc. The following officers are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability

Surgeon J. B. GOULEY, First Rhode Island Cavalry, to date from Aug. 31, 1862.

Surgeon ALBERT A. KNOWLTON, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, to date from Nov. 15, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Colonel RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster, has awarded contracts for corn and oats to the following bidders

GROVER & BAKER, of Baltimore, for 100,000 bushels of corn, at 95 cents per bushel, and the same number of bushels of oats at 54 cents per bushel.

To JOHN H. OSBORNE, of this city, for 50,000 bushels of corn, at 95½ cents per bushel, and the same number of bushels of oats at 54 cents per bushel.

To M. THOMAS, of Baltimore, for 50,000 bushels of corn at 98 cents per bushel.

ALMOST AN EMEUTE.

Some excitement was created at Sixth-street wharf on Friday morning, by symptoms of a disturbance between two of the Pennsylvania drafted regiments —One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth—and a squad of cavalry, under command of Capt. CUTLER, of Gen. CASEY's Staff, who had been ordered to embark the regiments on transports. The regimental officers having left their commanda, the men were under no restraint, without provisions, and swarming about the neighborhood in search of something to eat. Capt. CUTLER stationed his cavalry on the wharf, and drove officers and men aboard. The Colonel of one of the regiments evinced some disposition to resist this summary proceeding, but was soon quieted by Capt. CUTLER, who threatened him with arrest if he did not restore order in his command.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

According to the last report to the Surgeon-General from the Medical Director, there are 12,414 sick and wounded soldiers in the different military hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Within the last month, upward of two thousand men have been returned to their regiments from these hospitals.

HOSPITALS AT FALMOUTH.

Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has determined not to establish hospitals at Falmouth for the present. This does not look as if the army intends to go into Winter quarters in that neighborhood.

COMMISSIONER DOLE IN BEHALF OF THE INDIAN CONVICTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: My attention has been called to a statement in the newspapers, to the effect that some three hundred Sioux Indians have been tried by Court-martial and condemned to be hanged for murders committed during the late outbreak in Minnesota, and that the execution of the sentence only awaits the approval of the President.

I should have addressed you upon this subject sooner, but for the fact that the Assistant Secretary is now in that country upon business understood, among other things, to embrace the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of this outbreak.

I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to remain silent while measures of the character indicated in the statement above mentioned are being executed. I am fully aware that in the prosecution of their hostilities these Indians perpetrated most horrible and atrocious crimes, and were guilty of barbarities which shock every feeling of humanity, and are only known in Indian warfare. The whole country is justly incensed and exasperated by their conduct; but, notwithstanding this, it seems to me that an indiscriminate punishment of men who have laid down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners, partakes more of the character of revenge than the infliction of deserved punishment; that it is contrary to the spirit of the age and our character, as a great, magnanimous and Christian people. Nor would it, in my opinion, be attended with beneficial results. These people are a wild, barbarous and benighted race, and are, perhaps, more than any other people, under the influence of their chiefs, head men and prophets. A clow, then, which falls upon and punishes their leaders, by whom they have been instigated, and whose commands they almost superstitiously obey, will be recognized by them as falling upon the true authors of their crimes, as a just vindication of the majesty of our laws, and an exhibition of the magnanimity of our people. On the other hand, a punishment which falls alike upon those who instigated and led them on, and those who followed, through a blind and superstitious instinct of obedience, will beget a bitter feeling of revenge which, though it may be smothered, will never be extinguished.

No people were ever more justly exasperated than are those of Minnesota; nor did circumstances ever more nearly justify retaliation and vindictive measures. I am not surprised at the finding of the Court, and do not desire to be understood as contemning the course of the officers engaged in the Court-martial. I believe that under their oaths and the instructions of the Articles of War, they could not do otherwise; but their sentence may be modified by the President, and for the reasons above imperfectly and hastily set forth. I trust you will lay the subject before him, together with this letter, or a copy thereof, and, if possible, prevent the consummation of an act which I cannot believe would be otherwise than a stain upon our National character, and a source of future regret.

Very respectfully, your o'bt servant,
WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary Interior.

NOT PROMOTED.

The President refuses to send in again to the Senate the name of Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, of First Pennsylvania Reserves, for Brigadier-General, which was passed over by them without confirmation at the last session.

CHURCHES RESTORED.

Grace Church and Byland Chapel hospitals have been cleared of patients, and the churches restored to their congregations. It is thought that all the church edifices used for hospital purposes will be given up by the end of the ensuing week.

SICK SENT OFF.

Six hundred sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at Alexandria and Fairfax Seminary were sent to New-York on Thursday by transports.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

A SLIGHT SURPRISE.

On Wednesday morning last, as the *Dragon*, under command of Capt. WRIGHT, was on her way to Port Royal, her engine broke down and she was forced to remain some hours near Bowlus Rocks, about twenty-five miles up the river. A party of rebels, probably thinking that she was not armed, put off from the south side of the river in five or six boats, in which were about fifty persons observed, and made toward the *Dragon*, but before they had approached too near, Capt. WRIGHT let fly a shell, which exploded in one of the boats, and they hastily turned and pushed for the shore. With a glass, the officer saw the men were dressed in various uniforms, and probably a guerrilla band. The *Dragon* was towed down by the *Satellite*, and this morning was brought to the Washington Navy-yard by the *Resolute*.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

When persons are employed by tobacconists or dealers in cigars, whether in some town or at a distance therefrom, to manufacture cigars, and for this purpose to receive tobacco from their employers to be made into cigars, which when finished, are returned to the employers, such persons may not be required to pay the value thereof, provided at the request of the assessor, they make out a list subscribed and sworn to, which list shall state the number of cigars so made during the month, and as near as may be, the value thereof, with the name and residence of the person to whom the cigars have been returned.

If the same employer to whom the cigars are returned resides or has his usual place of business in a district in which the list is made out, then the Assessor shall transmit it to the Assessor of the district where such employer resides, or has his usual place of business, to the end that the duties due thereon under the Excise law may be paid by the employer; but if the parties live in the same district the Assessor will assess the amount due on such lists to the employer.

The Commissioner has also decided that licensed bankers, as well as incorporated Banks, may draw and sell their own drafts on their surplus funds accumulated in the ordinary course of business in other places, without a broker's license, as their selling of such drafts is not dealing in exchanges relating to money within the meaning of law subject to the notification of the incorporated Banks, and licensed bankers must have the licenses of brokers if they do the business of a broker, as described in the law.

JAMES L. M'CULLOCH, of Elkton, Ind., has been appointed Collector in the First District of that State under the Excise law, also A. L. GREEN, of Covington, Ky., Assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also decided that no provision of Section 77 of the Excise Law, providing for the taxation of yachts, is construed to apply only to vessels so known technically in the maritime language of this country, and to such of that class as are used for racing or purposes of pleasure.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN WARNER, and Lieut. N. W. THOMAS, have been ordered to the steam sloop, *Monongahela*; Lieut.-Commander E. K. OWEN, has been detached from the *James Adger* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron. Lieut.-Commander THOMAS PATTERSON, and Lieut. SETH L. WOODWORTH have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

THE TAX LAW.

The Committee of Ways and Means has prepared a bill authorizing all officers under the direct tax and Excise law to administer oaths.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Pope

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

The testimony in the case of Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER was commenced this morning at the Court-room, in Fourteenth-street, below Pennsylvania-avenue. The first witness admitted was Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, who testified as follows

Question—Will you state to the Court the position you occupy in the military service of the United States?

Answer.—I hold a commission of Brigadier-General in the Regular army and Major-General of Volunteers. On the 27th of August last I commanded the Army of Virginia, which, as originally constituted, consisted of the army corps of McDowell, Banks and Fremont. On the 27th of August it was reinforced by a portion of Gen. Burnside's command, of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, and of a part, on the morning of the 27th, of Gen. Porter's command. A portion of my command also consisted of the troops under Gen. Sturges, who had commenced to come to Warrenton Junction. I was myself, on the morning of the 27th, at Warrenton Junction. The field of the operations of the army at that time comprised the country between the Warrenton Turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the 27th I left Warrenton Junction, I think before midday, the precise hour I am not able to recollect, and moved east along the railroad, following the movement of Hooker's Division toward Manassas Junction. I think Porter's corps arrived between the hours of seven and ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th: he reported to me that he brought up Sykes' Division of regulars, numbering 4,500 men, as to their condition, I only saw them as I passed along, not sufficiently near to judge of their condition.

Question.—Did you or not, General, after you left Warrenton Junction, proceeding east along the road, issue an order to Maj.-Gen. Porter, and if so, what was its character in reference to the movement of his troops?

Answer—I issued an ordar to Gen. Porter, late in the afternoon of the 27th, directing him to move forward with his command, at 1 o'clock that night, to the position I then occupied at Kettle Run; that if Gen. Morrell, with his division, was not up to Warrenton Junction, when he received that order, to send back and hurry him up, but to come forward himself with the troops he had. I gave him some other directions concerning Gen. Banks' movements, the substance of which I remember very well.

The witness was here requested to examine the order in which he (Gen. Pope) requested Gen. Porter to hurry forward in all possible speed, and the following question was then propounded:

Will you state to the Court the reasons for the urgency of this order, "that it was necessary for him to ue here by daylight?" &c.

Answer—Gen. Hooker's Division had had a severe fight along the railroad, commencing some four miles west of Bristow Station; he had succeeded in driving the division of Gen. Ewell back along the road, so that at dark Ewell's Division still confronted Hooker's Division along the banks of a small stream at Bristow Station; just at dark Gen. Hooker sent me word, as also did Gen. Heintzelman, that he (Gen. Hooker) was almost entirely out of ammunition, having but five rounds to a man left, and that if an action took place in the morning, he would be, in consequence, almost powerless to make any considerable defence.

As it was known that Jackson, with his own and the division of Hill, was at or near the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and near enough to advance to the support of Ewell, it was, of course, probable for him to ascertain the weakness of our forces, and to make an attack in the morning. It was for that purpose I was so anxious that Gen. Porter's corps should be pressed at day light, at the earliest moment that the attack would be made.

Question—What distance would Gen. Porter have had to march to obey your order?

Answer—About nine miles; I directed him to move at 1 o'clock, in order to give his command as much time to remain in their beds as possible, I was satisfied that he would occupy three hours to bring his forces upon the ground; had expected him certainly by 4 o'clock; the road was in good condition everywhere: it was a good road on either side of the track, part of the way it was ope.; I am not sure it was so all the way.

Question—Did Gen. Porter obey this order?

Answer—He did not, Sir.

Question—What time on the 28th did he arrive at Bristow Station?

Answer—As the head of his column came to Bristow Station I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning.

Question—Did he at that time, or any other time before his arrival, explain to you the cause why he did not obey the order?

Answer—He wrote me a note, which I received, I think, on the morning of the 28th; perhaps before daylight. I am not quite sure of the time; the note I have mislaid; the substance of it I remember, which I will state, if the Court desires me to do so.

Question—What was the character of the night?

Answer—The night was starlight, clear; I have many times made marches with a larger force than Gen. Porter had, during the night; there were some obstacles in the road, in the wagon trains, which were stretched along the roads, marching toward Manassas Junction, in the rear of Hooker's Division; in my judgment, not sufficient to have delayed to any considerable length of time the passage of infantry; but even had the roads been entirely blocked up, the railroad was clear, and along the track had passed the larger portion of Hooker's Infantry; there was no obstruction to the advance of infantry.

It was the duty of Gen. Porter to have made an earnest effort to obey my order, as his superior officer.

Question—What order, if any, did you give to Gen. Porter on the 29th of August?

Answer—In answering that question it will perhaps be necessary for me to state, at least, partially, the condition of things on the afternoon of the 28th and during the night of the 29th of August; for the reason that the information from the front, upon which the dispositions of the army were made, varied at different periods of the day and night, and it was not until toward daylight in the morning that I became thoroughly satisfied of the position of the enemy and of the necessary movement of troops to be made in consequence.

The orders I gave to Gen. Porter on the 29th inst., as I remember them, were four; one of them dated in the night, I think that order required him, in consequence of the information we had received of the concentration of the enemy's forces beyond Centreville, to move upon Centreville; but about daylight in the morning I sent Gen. Porter an order to take his own army corps, which was then at Manassas Junction, and which, by my order, had been reinforced by the Brigade of Gen. Piatt, which had come up, under the command of Gen. Sturges, and King's Division of McDowell's corps, which had withdrawn to Manassas Junction or that vicinity during the night of the 28th, and to move forward in the direction of Gainesville.

An hour and a half later I received a note from Gen. McDowell requesting that King's division of his corps be not turned over to Gen. Porter, and that he be allowed to conduct it himself. The troops of Jackson had been withdrawn. I learned, towards Manassas Junction. I didn't desire to pursue Jackson beyond Gainesville on account of the shortness of the supply of rations for men and forage for horses. My order, therefore, to Gens. Porter and McDowell was, that they should pursue the route to Gainesville until they effected a junction with forces marching from Gainesville upon Centreville—forces under Heintzleman and Sigel; that when that junction was formed, as I expected it would have been, that the cnmbined forces should hold it.

During the whole morning the forces under Sigel and Heintzelman had kept up skirmishing with the rear of Jackson's forces, they having finally retired in the direction of Gainesville. They were brought to a stand at a little town called Grovetown, I think, about eight from Centreville, perhaps five or six miles from Gainesville. When I rode on to the battle-field it was about noon, having been delayed at Centreville. I found that the troops had been sharply engaged. Gen. Sigel reported to me that he needed reinforcements in front, that his lines were weakened and that his troops required to be drawn from the action.

I told him, as I did Gen. Heintzelman, who was present on the ground, that I only wished him to maintain their position, as the corps of Gens. Porter and McDowell were then on the march from Manassas Junction toward the enemy's right flank; I desired them to maintain the positions then occupied, and to wait the arrivals mentioned.

At four o'clock, or some little after that time, perhaps half-past four, finding that neither McDowell nor Porter had made their appearance on the field, I sent an order to Gen. Porter, informing him of the condition of things generally upon the field, and stated that I desired him to push forward to attack the enemy in flank, and possibly in rear, without any delay. This order was sent to Porter at half-past four in the afternoon.

Finding that he did not comply with the order, and receiving a dispatch which he sent to Gens. McDowell and King, stating to them that he was about to fall, or he was falling, back to Manassas Junction, and that he did so because he saw clouds of dust, showing, in his judgment, the enemy was advancing upon the road he occupied, and stating that it appeared to him, from the hring, that our forces were retreating and the enemy advancing, he had determined to fall back to Manassas Junction, and recommended Gens. McDowell and King to send back their trains also.

I immediately sent a note to Gen. Porter, directing him upon the receipt of the order to march his whole command to the field of battle, and to report to me in person for orders. The march of Gen. Porter's command immediately toward the flank of the enemy, as could be seen from Centreville in the morning, he should have had at Manassas Junction the whole of his own corps, which is considered, as reported to me at Warrenton Junction, between 8,500 and 9,000 men; beside these there were some 3,500 other men. I understood also to have about 12,500 men at Manassas Junction.

The distance between Manassas Junction and the scene of the engagement was between five and six miles; I do not know whether Gen. Porter received my order fully, now far he obeyed it. I do not know, if he had obeyed it, it would have brought him up to the army before quarter past four o'clock, I arrived about noon on the battle-field; at half-past four o'clock nobody knew where Gen. Porter was. In regard to the second order, issued at half-past four P. M. on the 29th of August, directing Porter to engage the enemy, he did not obey, as my knowledge of the fact goes, I should have known it if he had attacked.

Finding, in the afternoon of the 29th, perhaps towards half-past five or six o'clock, about the time I hoped Gen. Porter would be in his position to assault the enemy on the flank, and when McDowell had arrived himself on the field of battle, I directed an attack to be made on the left of the enemy's lines, which was handsomely done by Heintzelman's and Reno's corps. The enemy was driven back in all directions, leaving a large part of the ground, with dead and wounded upon it, in our possession.

Had Gen. Porter fallen on the flank of the enemy, as it was hoped, any time before 5 o'clock that night, it was our firm conviction that we should have destroyed the army of Jackson. Gen. McDowell arrived on the battle-field, I think, about 5 o'clock, and immediately pushed forward his corps to the front. Gen. McDowell had fully as great a distance to march to reach the battle-field as Gen. Porter. Porter would have had to march less than five or six miles to obey my order.

He was there when the order was issued, at half-past four o'clock, two miles from Manassas Junction, toward the battle-field; Gen. Porter met me the next morning on the battle-field with a portion of his command, two brigades, however, were not present with him; they (Griffin's and Piatt's Brigades) were reported at Centreville, the latter brigade, when reaching Centreville, hearing a fight was going on in front, marched to the front during the afternoon and took part in the action.

The witness was here asked at what time after the order of the 27th he saw the accused?

Answer—I saw him about eight o'clock the next morning at Bristow Station, where I had passed the night. I do not think I had any conversation with him in reference to the obedience or disobedience of orders; I recollect he spoke to me of his march and the difficulty he had in getting the wagons out of the road. I had a conversation with Gen. Porter at Fairfax Court-House, in which I told him, as distinctly as I could tell him, that I was not satisfied with him.

I did so in consequence of a note sent Gen. Porter put to me, which he seemed to [illegible] of, he asked me whether I had any [illegible] expressed with the manner in which I [illegible] I replied I *had* cause to be dissatisfied, and mentioned several particulars.

Question—Do you recollect having a conversation with Col. TRUGGLES, after your official report of the battles, in relation to charges or implications against the accused, that you had no fault to find with him?

Answer—I do not; I think it was on Tuesday morning, the 2d of September, that I had a conversation with the accused at Fairfax Court-house; I think what led to the conversation was Gen. Porter's coming into the room, and bringing with him a telegraphic dispatch, or dispatch of some kind, from Gen. McClellan, in which Gen. McClellan urged Gen. Porter to support me in the operations of the army.

The exact character of that dispatch I do not know. (The dispatch was here shown to the witness.) I think that is the dispatch; the dispatch in substance is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1861—5:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter:

I ask of you for my sake, and that of the country, of the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial cooperation to Gen. POPE in all the operations now going on.

The honor of our army now depends upon the cheerful cooperation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. It is the last request I have to make for our country's sake. You will give to Gen. POPE the same support you gave me. I am in the defences at Washington to render all assistance—to protect your retreat, should such be necessary.

(Signed.) GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

The accused, I think, asked me why I supposed such a dispatch had been sent to him then. He seemed to apprehend or suspect that I had reported his conduct at Washington, making it necessary for such a dispatch to be sent. I told Gen. Porter that I had not reported him at the Department at Washington, and that as matters stood, I thought I should not take action in his case, although I felt bound to do so in the case of Gen. GRIFFIN.

Question—It has been stated, you were of the opinion that the Army of the Potomac had been defeated and in danger of still greater defeat, and the Capital of the country in danger of capture by the enemy, and you thought that these calamities might have been obviated if Gen. Porter had obeyed your order, why was it that you doubted, on the 2d of September, whether you would or would not take any action in his case?

The objections plead by the accused are as follows:

The witness, having, in his examination in chief, attributed the disasters of the army under his command in Virginia, in August last, to the failure of the accused to obey all or some of his orders; and having stated that he was of the opinion that such orders might have been obeyed; and if being, so far as the prosecution has gone, upon his evidence that such disobedience occurred that the prosecution has endeavored to be maintained, the accused is advised by his counsel that the question just ruled out by the Court, is not only relevant and legal, but most material. In order to show that the recollection of the witness in such examination in chief is not to be relied upon, and that he for the first time afterwards charged the alleged disobedience upon the accused, because it was the duty of the witness not only not to doubt whether he would take any action in relation to the matter, but to report the same as a grave offence on the part of the accused; and his determination or doubt, whether he would take such action, or make such report, are facts not only admissible, but material evidence that at the time to which the question relates he did not believe there had been any such disobedience on the part of the accused, and therefore respectfully request to have this protest entered upon the proceedings of the Court against the exclusion of the question referred to.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Gen. Pope then made the following statement: I will say to the Court that, in consideration of the character of this protest which has been presented to the Court, and which seems to seek to place me in a false position, I will withdraw my objections to answering the question propounded by the accused, and will answer it fully. In answering it, however, the names of other parties in such position will be unnecessarily brought before the Court. I still say to the Court, however, that I am not before it *on trial*. Any question seeking to place me in a false position I must respectfully decline to answer, unless the Court insists upon it.

Reverdy Johnson, on the part of the accused, then stated that it was not the design of the accused to place the witness on trial, and that the questions propounded by him would only be upon such testimony given by the accused as was calculated to affect the character of the accused.

The Court was then cleared and, on reassembling, announced that it would permit the witness to answer the question of the accused.

Gen. Pope then testified as follows: I would state, then, that on the night of the 29th of August, when I found that Gen. Porter did not make his appearance upon the field, and when I had received the dispatch which he wrote to Gens. McDowell and King, stating that he was about to fall back to Manassas Junction, I determined to arrest him, and had commenced, I think, to dictate the order for that purpose.

I was advised, however, not to do so by several officers who were about me at that time, and changed the order into the one that appears in one of the specifications of these charges. I have endeavored, at the suggestion of the counsel of the accused, to remember, as far as possible, the conversation which took place between myself and Gen. Porter, in regard to the conversation at Fairfax Court-house.

I remember a portion of that conversation, which I did not recollect yesterday; I stated to Gen. Porter that I had received information from friends of mine in Washington that he (Gen. Porter) had written letters or sent dispatches to Gen. Burnside, dated before he had joined him, which criticised my conduct and my military capacity, and the campaign I was conducting, very severely, and exhibiting an exceedingly unkind spirit.

I asked Gen. Porter whether he did not consider it unfair to me, and unjust to have written such a letter before he had seen me, before he knew the orders upon which I was acting, before he knew the condition of the army, the dispositions of it, and of the army of the enemy—before, in fact, he knew anything about the plan of the campaign, so far as he was concerned? Whether he did not consider it unfair in him to have written such a letter, as he (Porter) was on the point of joining him.

He seemed surprised that he [illegible] known, and stated to me it was a private letter to Gen. Burnside, which he had never seen, or [illegible] by him; that Lt.-Gen. Scott expressed opinions opposite to the statements, and that, therefore, both sides of the question were known. At this remark, I said to him that the failure to communicate the fact I considered the same as an intention on his part to hold back all he could.

I said to Gen. Porter that I did not propose to take any other action in the matter than to communicate my instructions to the commander of the forces, as I did not believe that Gen. Porter had deliberately held back his army corps from the battle. I am a blunt and plain man. I gave various orders to several officers several days previous to the battle that Gen. Porter would fall me.

I am certain that Gen. Porter could not have believed that, when I said I would not take any action in his case, I did not intend to set forth the facts of their case in my official report, of the charges against him, as well as the action of every other officer under me. It was not until I came to Washington, in the 4th and 5th day of September, after the campaign, that I was informed by the President of the United States that he had seen several dispatches or letters from Gen. Porter to Gen. Burnside, dated a day or two previous to those dates, which caused him grave apprehension that Gen. Porter would fail to do his duty.

This opened my eyes to many matters which I failed to see before, and which I cannot yet believe.

Why I did not put these charges against Gen. Porter was because I did not believe his conduct was deliberate and on purpose. I thought his action the result of mistake or bungle.

I never intended to withhold from the knowledge of the Government the full facts in the case of every officer. I would again say to the Court I have answered this question in consequence of the manner in which the question of the accused was presented to the Court, have answered it with reluctance, and would, at the same time, say that this sort of questions are not relevant to the case, and must respectfully decline to answer them in the future, unless the Court insists upon it.

I was told that the accused would fall me. I think on the night of the 27th of August, by Lieut.-Col. Roberts, on the night of the 28th of August, by Lieut.-Col. Smith; these are the only two officers I remember distinctly. I heard much upon the subject from many others.

I do not think that I informed the accused at Fairfax Court-house, before that latter, that it had been my purpose to put him under arrest. I was advised not to put him under arrest by Gen. McDowell, for one, by Gen. Roberts, I think, for another, by Gen. Hooker for a third, and I think by Gen. Heintzelman.

Question.—Did you at any time, and when, receive from the accused that paper? The paper handed to the witness was a copy of a dispatch sent by Gen. Porter to Gen. McClellan, in answer to the one sent the former, Sept. 2. It reads as follows:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.—Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan: You may rest assured that all your friends as well as every lover of his country will give to Gen. Pope their cordial cooperation and constant support in the execution of all orders. Our killed, wounded and enfeebled troops attest their devoted duty. (Signed,)

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Gen. Pope I am not sure that I received this dispatch I think I did not; I think Gen. Porter said something to me about it asking permission of me to send a telegraphic dispatch; I think in reply to the dispatch of Gen. McClellan's; I said to him that I had, many days previously, received positive orders from Gen. Halleck to allow no dispatches of any description to pass over the telegraph line, except official dispatches signed by himself.

I do not think I stated to him that I was fearful that he would not cooperate with me, but I gave him a letter which had been intercepted at the War Office, in which he said that he did not or would not cooperate with me.

At Centreville, on the 31st of August (it may perhaps have been on the 1st of September, I am inclined to think it was on the 31st of August) I sent for the commanders of Army Corps, and desired them not to gather, but as they came in to inform me of the condition of their commands, and to give me their opinions as to the best course to be pursued, that is all the conversation I had with them that I know of Gen. Porter was one of the officers of the Board.

I do not now remember who they were. Gen. Porter gave his opinion or no. During the course of these proceedings I received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief in Washington, which gave me such directions as rendered any further expression of opinion unnecessary. I received this dispatch, I think about midday. I passed over the road on the 27th ult.—the road which Gen. Porter afterwards came—between twelve o'clock at noon and six in the afternoon; it was then in good order.

All the stragglers and a considerable portion of the command of Hooker's Corps were marching along the railway track, and on both sides of the road, which was on either side of the railroad track; I got to Bristow Station about five o'clock, but I did not ride directly to the field; I had a large cavalry escort and twelve or fifteen wagons; these latter arrived at the station a little after dark.

I only know from the report of my Aid-de-Camp, that he delivered the order of the 27th inst., at fifteen minutes after nine o'clock; the moon was not shining, I am quite sure; I do not know that it was shining between 11 and 12 o'clock that night; I had on the open field with an overcoat only.

Banks was not at Warrenton Junction when I left, I had no report that he had arrived.

Question—In your postscript to the order of the 27th you say, "If Banks is not at the Junction, give instructions that the trains be run back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment with a section of artillery with them;" are you to be understood as saying that it was not your purpose to have that part of the order carried out until the accused marched with his force?

Answer—Yes, Sir; as I have previously stated, I had no doubt his infantry could have moved so as to be present by daylight in the morning; it might be possible that his artillery might have been delayed longer; I considered it his duty, at all events, to make the effort.

Question—Did you authorize Gen. Porter in that order, or at any other time, to make the march included in the order with his infantry, leaving his artillery behind?

Answer—I am not aware that the order was altered or countermanded in any manner whatever; I received at least one message, probably more—I am inclined to think two—from Gen. Porter, requesting me to have my end of the road cleared, so that he could move as fast as possible, and I sent officers back for this purpose; I did not then know the accused was on his march in obedience to the orders on the 27th; from a note that I received from him, I understood that he would not march until daylight in the morning.

That note, I received, I think, toward morning. As I said before, I sent back several officers to clear the road to expedite Porter's march. They returned and reported that Gen. Porter was coming along very slowly; that he was pushing wagons out of the road. I do not know at what time the accused received the order of the 29th at Centreville; I sent it, I think, between eight and nine o'clock.

Question—Did you know when you issued the order of the 29th of August, that the accused was then examining the one which that order states had been given him an hour and a half before that order of the 27th?

Answer—I did not know it, as Dr. Abbott had come from Gen. Porter, as I understood, to know if I had any order for him.

I related to the doctor that I had sent Gen. Porter orders an hour and a half ago, and repeated that statement in the joint order when I sent back to Gens. Porter and McDowell, by, I think, the doctor himself; I have an indistinct remembrance of receiving a note from Gen. Porter, by the hands of Dr. Abbott; that note I will find, if I can.

Question—Try to recollect that note gave you information of the position of Ricketts' and King's command, and that Sigel and Reynolds were returning, and that the accused had that information from McDowell, and as he had received nothing but a verbal order to move on Gainesville, requested that you would send him a written order?

Answer—I now recollect that he did request me to send him a written order, which I did by Dr. Abbott, having an hour and a half previously, however, sent him a written order to the same effect. The order of the 29th of August was sent to Gen. Porter in consequence of this request; also because I had received a note about the same time from Gen. McDowell. I think the note I received from the latter is what occasioned me to write this order to Gen. Porter.

This order was written after I had seen Dr. Abbott. It was not the purpose of the joint order of the 29th of August to place the entire command under Gen. McDowell, Gen. McDowell was the superior officer. If, when his own brigade and that of Porter were joined, Gen. McDowell chose to assume command, then he had the right to do so.

I intended Gen. Porter to march upon the track road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. It would not have brought him to Grovetown. The object of the movement of our troops was to bring them in such position that they could always assail the enemy at any point between where he was then on the Warrenton Turnpike and Gainesville.

The Warrenton Turnpike, upon which the enemy was retreating, and the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, came together at Gainesville. In marching from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, you are all the time approaching the Warrenton Turnpike.

The Court was here adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. As the Court sits with open doors, quite a concourse of spectators is present at the Court-martial daily. Great interest is exhibited here in the trial.

THE OPERA.

Mr. Ullman's Engagements of Ristori and Titiens—Why They Don't Come.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So many different reasons have been assigned for the non-arrival, this season, of Mme. RISTORI and Mlle. TITIENS, that I appeal to your kindness for space to define my position with regard to these celebrities.

Certain artists occupy a rank in the art-world so exceptionally high, and their professional income in Europe is so large, that no American manager can possibly engage them at a fixed salary, as he might artists of ordinary talent. The only way I could see to secure to myself the services of the probable attractions of the season, was to allow them a large proportion of the profits, and to assure them a minimum of prices. In this way I succeeded in engaging Mme. SONTAG, Mme. PARODI and Mr. THALBERG. A similar arrangement was made, last June, between Mr. ROBERTS and JENNY LIND.

Contracts on this basis were signed by me with Mme. RISTORI in June, 1861, and with Mlle. TITIENS last May. The stipulated cash advances and securities for the fulfillment of my part of these agreements are now in the hands of the Messrs. ALSOP, in the Bank of the Republic, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. Besides, all these negotiations were completed with Mr. H. C. JARVIS for their passages to and from Europe. So far as I (Mr. ULLMAN) am concerned, I have fulfilled my contracts with them until a more propitious state of things in this country. The annexed documents are complete evidence of this fact.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT BETWEEN MADAME RISTORI AND MR. ULLMAN.

L'état de la guerre dans les Etats Unis rendant très perilleuse l'execution du present [illegible] a été convenu de commun accord ce qui suit

1. Le dit contrat est transporté avec toutes ses clauses et conditions y compris les changements qui y ont été apportés a Bruxelles le 30 Mars, 1862, a l'année prochaine, 1863.

2. Les deux parties declarent de nouveau le confirmer et respecter le dit contrat dans tous les autres articles et dans toute sa force et valeur.

CESENA 30 Aout, 1862.

Approuvée l'ecriture,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6, 1862.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg'n	99¼	200 Reading R.	43¾
55,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	104	300 do	74⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	92⅜	200 Hud. River R.	73¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. Notes	103⅜	200 do	74
13,500 do	103⅜	50 do	73⅞
2,000 U. S. 1 yr. Certf.	97⅜	50 do	73⅝
5,000 U. S. 1 yr. Notes	97	250 Harlem Railroad	21
2,000 do	97	50 do	21
1,000 do	97	600 do	21¾
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg'ls	100	300 do	21⅞
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '77	105	400 do	21⅜
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W.L.	97	230 Harlem R. Pref	50⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	10 do	50
5,000 do	54⅜	200 do	50⅜
5,000 do	53½	240 do	50⅝
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	60⅜	10 Mich. Cen. Railroad	90
2,000 do	61	200 do	89⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s	69	400 do	89⅜
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	81¾	200 do	89⅜
5,000 do	81⅜	200 do	89¾
1,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 do	89¾
4,000 Erie 4th M. B.	101	50 do	89¾
6,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	101⅜	150 do	89¾
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st m.	94⅜	100 do	89⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. B	100	50 do	89⅜
500 A. & T. H. Inc. Bs.	58	50 do	89⅜
500 Chic. & N. W. Asst Bonds	61	50 do	89⅜
5,000 Hannibal & St. J.	55	10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	51
31,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80	50 do	83⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. Inst. ex.	110	250 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	91⅜	400 do	82⅜
4,000 do	91	100 do	82⅜
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	500 Ill. Central R. S.	77⅜
85,000 American Gold	130⅜	300 do	77¾
10,000 do	130⅜	350 do	78
15,000 do	130⅜	100 do	78
10,000 do	130⅜	100 do	78
30,000 do	130⅜	400 do	77⅞
6,000 do	130⅜	100 do	77⅞
30 Manhattan Bank	39	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	42⅜
9 Am. Ex. Bank	97	200 do	42¾
11 Market Bank	100	100 do	42⅝
15 Commonwealth Bk.	88	500 do	42⅝
12 Penn. Coal Co.	113	200 do	42⅝
364 do	116	200 do	42⅝
50 Pac Mail S.Co	121	400 do	42
50 do	120⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	80⅜
50 do	120⅜	400 do	80⅜
150 do	120⅜	100 do	80⅜
100 do	115	800 do	80⅜
235 do	120	200 do	c 80⅜
50 do	120⅜	100 do	80⅜
50 do	120⅜	100 do	67⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜	100 do	82⅜
100 do	102⅜	100 do	82⅜
200 do	102⅜	200 do	83
50 do	102⅜	200 do	78
600 Erie Railway	61⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	67⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	89⅜	100 do	68
50 do	89⅜	650 Chi. & R. I. R.	79⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	101	400 Erie Railway	61¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	92	100 Mich. Cen. R.	
1,000 do	92⅛	100 do	89
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97⅜	50 do	89⅜
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. Notes		100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	82¾
	103⅜	100 do	82⅜
4,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	38¾
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s	108	100 do	38⅞
2,000 Galt. & T. H. 1st m.	97	200 do	38⅝
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m	92¾	100 do	39
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. fd	103⅜	400 Ill. Cent. R. S.	78¾
3,000 Amer. Gold	131⅜	50 do	78⅝
20,000 do	131⅜	200 do	78
5,000 do	130⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	42
6,000 Pac. M. S. Co.	120⅜	200 do	42
200 do	121	300 do	41¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	116	300 do	41⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	80⅜
100 do	102⅜	100 do	80⅜
50 do	102⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	67⅜
150 Erie Railway Pref.	82⅜	500 do	67⅜
61 do	82⅜	100 do	67⅜
400 do	82⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	79⅜
200 do	82⅜	161 do	79⅜
15 Hudson River R.	74	200 do	79⅜
100 do	73⅞	200 do	79⅜

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$95,000 American Gold	130⅜	50 Mich. Central R.	89⅜
30,000 do	130⅜	100 do	89⅜
20,000 do	130⅜	100 do	89⅜
50 P. M. S. Co.	120⅜	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜	50 do	82⅜
50 do	102⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	41⅞
950 Erie Railway	61⅜	700 do	41⅜
100 do	83	400 Galena & C. R.	80⅜
200 Harlem Railroad	21	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	67⅜
300 Mich. So.	89⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	79⅜

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$20,000 American Gold	131⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	39
15,000 do	131⅜	300 do	39⅜
67,000 U. S. Dem. N's	129⅜	150 do	39⅜
35,000 do	129	200 do	39¾
117 Pac. Mail S. Co.	121	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅝	100 do	82⅜
100 do	83	100 do	82⅜
200 do	102⅜	200 do	83
50 do	102⅜	200 do	78
600 Erie Railway	61⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	67⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	89⅜	1000 do	68
50 do	89⅜	650 Chi. & R. I. R.	83 79⅞

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which was depressed yesterday afternoon by the construction placed upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, was disposed to still lower figures for Gold and some of the speculative Railways early in the morning. Heavy sales of Gold Coin were made before the First Board at 130½ ₱ cent., and followed up at the Board, and sales of Erie were pressed as low as 60⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds were temporarily forced on sale as low as 103⅜ ₱ cent. But a little later in the day the temper of the general market changed and the recovery continued at and after the Second Board, prices finally closing about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid	Sat
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	Missouris	52⅜	52½
Treas. 7 3-10 c.	103⅜	103⅜	Tennessees	54	54
U. S. 1 yr. Certs.	97⅜	97⅜	Harlem	21⅛	21⅜
American Gold	130½	130⅜	Illinois Central	77¾	78⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅜	Toledo	67⅜	67⅜
Erie Common	61⅜	61⅜	Pittsburgh	42⅜	43
Erie Preferred	82⅜	82⅜	Rock Island	79⅜	79⅜
Hudson River	74	74	Galena	81	81
N. Y. Central scrip	85⅜	85⅜	Pacific	120½	121
Mich. Southern	89⅜	89⅜	Panama	160	160
Mich. Guaranteed	82	83	Harlem Pref	50	50¼

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Par of Stock	100	Seventh Ward	132
City	129	Manufacturers	101
Mechanics	115	People	100
Union	100	State of New-York	111
America	110	Commonwealth	98
Phœnix	100	Park	107
Fulton	100		

The rate to-day for the Railway Mortgages was the lowest quoted on Friday:

N. Y. Cent. 6s	105	Ill. Cen. 7 3-10 c.	104
N. Y. Cent. 6s	104	Sta. L. A. & T. H. 1st	97
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	85	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Inc.	58
N. Y. Cent. Scrip, Sec.	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	61
Hudson Canal Bds	110	Chi. & N. W. Inc. Asst	60
Erie 1st Mtg.	100	Chi. & N. W. Secondds	51
Erie Fourths, '80	100⅞	Chic. & St. Jo. 1st s.	84
Erie 2d Mtg.	83	Chi. Inc. & W. 1st s.	110
Illinois 8 per cents	110	Del. L. & W. to Scran.	107
Illinois Sevenths	110	Del. & Wa.	91
Illinois Fives	94	Mich. & Pac. Dividends	101
Harlem Second	100	Gal. & Chic. 1st s.	100
Harlem Third	100	Gal. & Chic. Scrip	100
Hudson 1st	110	Clev. & Chic. 1st	100
Hudson 2d	107	Clev. & Chic. Seconds	101
Hudson 3d	100	Mich. Cen. 1st s.	105
Central & Hud. 1st	110	Mich. So. 1st s.	105
Central & Hud. Sixths	100	Mich. So. Guaranteed	105
Mich. So. 1st Bonds	105	N. Indiana, Goshen Line	90
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	102⅜	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2ds	90¾

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,649,620 54, including for Customs, $142,000; payments, $2,223,643 98; balance, $9,709,025 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 17,827 bbls. Flour, 1,004 bbls. and 418 bags Corn Meal, 217,084 bushels Wheat, 97,400 bushels Corn, 7,795 bushels Barley, 6,350 bushels Oats, 2,509 pkgs. Provisions, and 843 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 525 bbls., including 340 bbls. Pots and 185 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston, says: "There is yet no abatement in the demand for all seasonable descriptions of boots and shoes, and orders are still ahead of the supply. Staple goods are especially firm, with a scarcity corresponding to the short supply of mechanical labor. In some of the more desirable grades there has, during the last two months been an advance of some 30 ₱ cent. The tax on material and manufacture is justly complained of as being exceedingly burdensome, and we are glad to perceive that a movement has been made in Congress to remove the impost on hemlock leather. Western dealers are keen in the market for the last three weeks, taking all they could get of goods adapted to their trade, and have left a large amount of orders besides, which for the present are over. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the call for army work, and the heavier kinds of ... men's and boys' boots, will shortly be ... that prices for these have reached the top notch, and that when the orders now on hand are filled, there will be no need of a further supply. Hence manufacturers are operating cautiously, and some are already turning their attention to the production of goods for the Spring trade."

COTTON—Is less active to-day, at 67c.@67¾c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 30, chiefly at $5 @$6 05; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $5 70@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 85
Extra State	5 95	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 800 bbls., at $6 65@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 12½ @$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 84,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 56; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 26; Amber State at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn favors buyers. Sales, since our last, 102,000 bush., 74c.@75c., closing 74c., for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed on.; 61c.@68c. for unsound; 77c. for Yellow Western, and 85c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,500 bushels. Oats continue in good demand, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 66c.@ 67½c., and State at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is rather heavy, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Sales 1,200 bushels Malt, at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain, by Lake, at Oswego, for the month of November, in the years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	15,444	9,208	13,235	37,417
Wheat, bush	1,529,183	2,067,867	2,406,756	1,975,361
Corn, bush	126,869	460,216	605,791	823,815
Oats, bush	94,549	58,199	6,218	16,783
Barley, bush	261,660	262,941	258,345	165,486
Rye, bush	38,925	63,459	108,043	13,545
Peas, bush	60,727	58,969	72,448	111,731
Totals, Grain	2,111,822	2,971,351	3,431,601	3,106,721
And, from opening of navigation to Nov. 30:				
Flour, bbls	61,273	121,185	117,687	229,240
Wheat, bush	4,704,161	9,449,461	9,509,495	10,436,600
Corn, bush	785,846	4,966,952	5,568,799	4,110,651
Oats, bush	250,461	384,416	115,256	148,434
Barley, bush	775,307	1,319,707	1,164,351	940,653
Rye, bush	118,384	242,340	367,301	127,775
Peas, bush	123,753	97,072	149,303	200,170
Totals, Grain	6,758,515	16,459,948	17,114,507	16,254,283

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 65c. @85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, at previous prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales fair, during the past week. The principal movements, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "DRY HIDES.—In the market for this description there has been but little alteral on, there continuing a fair active demand, principally from the trade and out-of-town buyers. The most important transactions have been in California, of which about 20,000 were taken by the trade, part at 28c. cash, a comparatively high figure. In prices generally we have no change to report, importers remaining firm in their views, while buyers continue to pay present rates with reluctance. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market for Domestic Slaughters is active and firm under an animated demand for consumption. Prices are unchanged, though holders generally are unwilling sellers at current rates. The stock of Foreign is about exhausted, while of other descriptions the supply is very limited. *Upper Leather Stock* continues in active request, while operations are greatly restricted by the meagre supply. *Calcutta Hides*—The market for both Cow and Buffalo remain inactive, owing to the entire absence of stock in first hands. The stock in Boston is only moderate, and is firmly held above the views of buyers. Week's receipts have been 21,472 hides. Sales have been 44,000 hides, including 3,500 dry Rheims Ayres, 21 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 18,500 dry California, 22@23 lbs., part 28c., cash, usual selection, 1,100 dry salted California, 30 lbs., 20½c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 dry Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., 23c.@24c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 22 lbs., on private terms; 250 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., on private terms; 325 dry African, 10 lbs., on private terms; 900 dry salted California, 55 lbs., 13¾c., cash; 870 dry salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 13¼c., cash; 4,100 City Slaughters, 70@75 lbs., 10c.@10½c., cash; 7,000 Country and Western Slaughters, 50@60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash; 2,100 Washington Slaughters, 75 lbs., 10½c., cash. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 171,200 (same time last year 267,300—year before, 157,520.)

IRON—The movements in Philadelphia, during the week, the *North American* sums up thus: "There is not much doing in Pig Metal, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and there is very little offering for future delivery, 6,000@7,000 tons Anthracite, on the spot, and for Spring delivery, have been disposed of, mostly within the range of $30@$32, cash and 4 months, for Nos. 1 and 2, including 700 tons hard No. 2 at $29@$30, and 500 tons No. 3 at $28, the latter cash. Manufactured Iron continues active and firm, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders."

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—As most of the larger Eastern manufacturers and dealers are now well supplied, the demand has fallen off considerably. Prices, however, are well maintained, and the stock of desirable Leather in our warehouses continues much reduced. An auction sale of 20,000 sides is announced for Thursday next. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry continues active for all descriptions, at very firm figures. The receipts were fair, and the stock on hand is only nominal. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 40,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bbls., at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, here, $15 for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, next June and July, and $11 50@$11 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in limited demand at 7½c. @8c. ₱ lb.; sales 200 boxes. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. and tbds. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 260 bbls., at $13 50 @$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 16c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese inquired for, at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Dec. 3, says: "The weather has been cool, with light frosts, and some rain, and on the whole quite favorable for pork packing. Hogs have arrived freely, and the packing has been actively carried on. The houses in the city are now all in full operation, and with little or no interruption, as the contracts for the English trade are both large and liberal. The aggregate shipments are larger by about one-third than at this time last year, and the hogs which have been brought in the past week are better than has been generally the case for a full month, though not as great as it was last year, but it must be remembered that hogs last year were unusually large and fat, and the weight far above the usual average. There are continued complaints regarding the yield of lard, and in many cases it is stated that it will fall off one-third, as compared with last year, but the hogs now arriving are yielding more lard than those which were first brought in. The course of the market during the week was as follows: Wednesday the demand continued good and the weather favorable, and prices were unchanged, the range being $4 25 to $4 60. Thursday, being Thanksgiving day, business was partially suspended and the Exchange and Bankers' offices closed, but the pork packers operated, and there was a good demand at very full prices, $4 25@$4 70 being the range. Friday, the market opened brisk, and prices were a shade in favor of sellers. Saturday, the market opened buoyant, drovers asking an advance of 10c. for heavy hogs, which checked business somewhat, and there was not so much done. No advance was established, however, and the market closed rather heavy. Monday, the market opened heavy, and most of the leading packers withdrew, being supplied for one or two days. This made drovers more anxious to sell, and a partial decline was established, of 10c.@15c. ₱ cental; good averages selling at $4 30@ $4 50. Yesterday the market opened heavy again, and prices further declined 10c., and a dull and heavy feeling. It was known that prices have declined in New-York, and this, with the large receipts, depressed the market, and it closed flat, at $4@$4 40. The receipts of hogs by the different channels during the week and the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week	74,462
Previously reported	156,105
Total this season	230,567
Same time last season	149,010
Same time in 1860	183,388
Same time in 1859	143,406
Same time in 1858	254,142
Same time in 1857	137,810
Same time in 1856	188,373
Same time in 1855	202,582
Same time in 1851	134,738

The total receipts from Kentucky up to this date are within 5,000 head of the whole number received from that State last season, which was due to the usual average receipts from that State. The market for the hog product has not changed much. Old mess pork has been in fair speculative demand at $10 75 for first-class City brands. Country brands sold at $10 to $10 50, according to quality, but at the rate for City, the demand exceeded the offering. No new mess offering, nor do we know of any demand for it. Probably not over 1,000 bbls. have been packed in this city so far, see present season. Lard has fluctuated slightly, but the demand has been good, and in part speculative, owing to the falling off in the yield, and the market closed firm at 8¾c., at which rate 1,200 tierces sold yesterday. There were sales of kegs at 9c. Green meats sold in a fair extent at 3¾c.@3½c. for Shoulders, 5c.@5¾c., for Rib and Clear Sides, and 5¾c.@6c., for heavy and light Hams. The demand for lard has been active, but for Shoulders but moderate. Nothing doing in old Bulk Meats, though there is a large stock still on hand, chiefly Sides. Heavy sales of Bacon were made to the Government. Head and gut Lard may be quoted at 8c., but the demand is not active. Grease ranges from 6¾c.@7¼c., for brown and white."

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 6,000 bushels Clover, at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, 60 hales California Moose and Deer, a small lot of Mexican do., 72 bales West India Goat, 40 bales Payta do., and 13 bales Matamuras do., on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, 360 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10c.@11c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were heavier, to-day, including for Liverpool, by an American vessel, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; and by foreign vessels, 130 bbls. Pork, at 5s. ₱ bbl., 750 boxes Bacon, at 30s.@35s.; and 3,000 gallons Oil, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by foreign vessels, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Oil at 37s. 6d., and 40 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ tnn. For London, by foreign vessels, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel, and 100 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Belfast, a Br. bark, with Grain, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Br. bark, with Grain, at 10¾d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, by a foreign vessel, 5,000 bushels Rye, in ship's bags, at 12d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig, 180 tons, to Cork and a market, Wheat at 12d.; a Mecklenburg bark to Galway, Wheat, 11½.; a Prussian ship, 504 tons, to a direct port in Ireland, 28,000 Grain, 11d. ₱ 60 lbs.; a bark, 359 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $45, and heavy do., $51; a brig, 151 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a British brig, 150 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $2,100; one, 170 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $2,200; one, 185 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $2,000; one, 124 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700; a schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; a brig, 190 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3; a bark, 395 tons, to Havana, $3,500; a schooner, 181 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,610; one, 2,500 bbls., to Bermuda, 50c.; two Prussian barks to Lisbon, Grain, in shipper's bags; a bark, 595 tons, to Marseilles; a ship, 750 tons, to Cette, Staves; a Russian brig, 320 tons, to Malaga, Staves; a ship, 1,099 tons, hence from Boston to Hong Kong, Ice; 1,001 tons, hence to Shanghai; a brig, 269 tons, from Sicily to New-York; one, 230 tons, to Porto Rico and back; a brig, 362 tons, to Matanzas and back, on private terms.

Bleeding the Insurance Companies

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the September number of the *National Quarterly Review*, may be found a most malicious and injurious article of some length, purporting to be a review of some recent publications, and entitled "Quackery of Insurance Companies." The writer endeavors to conceal the evident malice with which his article overflows, by uttering some truisms, which he would gladly avoid acknowledging were they not among the recognized truths of the world, so much do they militate against all that he says afterward, but which he would not dare to contradict. He acknowledges that "none capable of reasoning can deny that insurance companies have done much good; but have they not," he goes on to say, "done as much or *more* harm?" He says, too, "the principle of insurance is fair and just, and in practice it has saved thousands from ruin and misery. It is only the abuse of it that does mischief, and this is all that we desire to speak against. In short, we have no much faith in legitimate insurance, in its effect on trade and commerce, as we have in medical skill in its effect on human health and longevity; but we hold that quackery is as bad in one case as in the other. We believe that no city in the world, of equal population, can muster so large a number of ordinary quacks as New-York, but they are far outnumbered by the insurance quacks."

The writer goes on to attack the system of insurance by "writing smart" against the officers of these various institutions, of whom he says "at least half the functionaries have graduated in various other kinds of business, for which it seems their talents are not suitable," charging them, with one single specified exception, as business quacks and impostors; making a labored pun elaborated and enforced by frequent repetitions upon the equivalent phrase of *assu ance*; and uniting the separate and dissimilar title and property insurance business into a jumbled argument, where some talent feeling of the writer seems to usurp the place of reason or fact.

The only show of reason in the article is to be found in that portion referring to "the companies recently formed for the purpose of securing exemption from drafting for the timid who are willing to pay," which is a false statement of the case, and is indicative of the general tenor of the article—as these companies were intended not to secure exemptions, but to provide substitutes for the feeble and those whose family claims did not authorize their risking their lives, when equally good physical material could be bought. These companies may be subject to the charge of being engaged in an unpatriotic business, and this admits of an argument into which we will not now enter; but their sin is simply a pecuniary one. The writer has seized upon these new companies because they are temporarily under a stigma, and cites them merely for buncombe.

We took in vain for a show of argument throughout this article for any statement of "damaging facts" in any way injuriously affecting the beneficent offices of insurance. It is well recognized that the equalization of the misfortunes to which all are incident, to prevent their crushing the individual by the weight being divided among many, is one of the great benefits which the civilized efforts of Christianity has effected, notwithstanding the parade of learning which our astute writer has adduced—more for the purpose of a covert attack on APPLETON'S *New American Encyclopedia*, than for any other purpose—to prove the prevalence of insurance among the ancients. Remains A. D. L.

What, then, is the object of the article? We cannot say. Is it spite against an individual? The writer devotes a long paragraph to a personal attack against an Insurance President of a Broadway company, which is libelous. Is it for revenge or to threaten? The concluding paragraph reads thus: "There is not a remark we have made in the above sketch, but we could illustrate by facts which could not be denied, but we forbear to do so at the present, not willing to be, even unwillingly, the instruments to bring any one to the gallows." We prefer to suppose that the article is a well-written, humorous, though somewhat ambiguous satire, and that the writer will not be offended should this fail, we shall not consider as the proper time to "speak out."

Almost the last sentence says: "*It remains to extend the examination to companies.*" The writer says: "We have now before us a list of one hundred and eighty insurance companies, all in New-York. We think it is within the truth to say that of the companies represented by these, not more than twenty are doing a *legitimate and honest business.*" Even Barnum does not advertise so extensively as the companies allude to, nor do his advertisements cost him half so much as opposition. These two quotations were some way apart in the article, but we write them and append a fact. This imaginative *National Quarterly Review*, edited by Edward J. Sears, A. M., is supported by forty pages of advertisements, and yet, although "insurance companies advertise so extensively," it exists not a line of advertisement to be seen of any form of insurance company! *Time tells Tales too.* All the assistance of the reviewer we beg pardon, is to be found in the "check" which is seen in this article.

Send a cop, then, to this Cerberus, who will bleed you with such a dull lancet, hang you up, and quarter you in his Quarterly, ye high functionaries of one hundred and eighty insurance companies! He is now "trying *the gentle salve*." Will it draw?

A Curious Prize Case.

IS PERSONAL PROPERTY CAPTURED ON LAND BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES CONFISCABLE?

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec 3.

United States vs. Colton, Resin, &c.—A most interesting and novel prize question was presented in this case—one that has never before been raised in any Admiralty Court of the United States sitting as a Prize Court. The property libeled was captured on the sounds on the North Carolina coast, and on land at the capture of Newbern, by the naval forces of the United States, under command of Commodore ROWAN. The cotton had been used in the construction of the rebel fortifications at that place, and in defence of the town. The resin, tar, turpentine, &c., were found collected in Newbern after the place had been occupied by the military and naval forces. It was claimed by the Government as rightful prize of war. A portion of the naval stores, resin, &c., was claimed by a person possessing loyalty to the United States. No claim was made to the rest of the property. Application was made in the United States District-Attorney for its condemnation as lawful prize, and Messrs. HENRY and MARSHALL were assigned by the Court to represent the interest of absent parties who might be owners.

J. HENRY ASHTON, Esq., Assistant United States District-Attorney, opened the argument for the United States. The cotton had been in the enemy's service. Whether the Prize Court had jurisdiction to entertain a libel against property actually captured on land by the naval forces of the United States after the capture of the town by the first occupation of the enemy? 2d. Whether, if the Court has jurisdiction, such property is confiscable?

On these points the decisions of the English Courts on the jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral were cited, showing that that Court may condemn private property of an enemy taken on land after the reduction or capitulation of the place, where the property is found in hostile occupation. On the question of use in the service, the point presented was whether, after the capture of a place in one of the seceded States, the forces of the United States have the right to take the property of one of the citizens of the place found on the land. It was shown that no case had occurred in foreign wars where personal property taken *flagrante bello* by the enemy had been restored, and it was contended that the same rule of confiscation applied to captures in a civil as in a foreign war.

Mr. MARSHALL argued that the inquiry of the Court should be directed to the question of whether the claimant here was a loyal citizen of North Carolina at the time of the capture, and if it was demonstrated that the capture of a loyal citizen, though captured in a hostile place, could not be condemned, then it was the duty of the Court to refrain from condemnation until the loyalty of the absent parties could be ascertained.

Messrs. SAMUEL DICKSON and JOHN C. BULLITT, who appeared for the claimant, took ground against the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of capture of personal property on land, and denied the right of condemnation, citing the modern usuages and laws of nations as adopted by civilized nations.

United States District-Attorney GEORGE A. COFFEY contended that the Court could not enter into the inquiry of whether the naval forces were right in making the seizure, that they were the judges of the necessity of the capture, and the question was whether property thus taken could be confiscated.

The Court condemned the cotton, but reserved its decision as to the rest of the property libeled.

Gen. Silas Casey.

From the National Republican.

The eminent success with which this distinguished officer has managed the military affairs intrusted to his care ought not to be lost sight of by the Administration or the people. Under his superintendence, and by his skillful management, the hundreds of thousands of troops that have been forwarded to the Capital have been organized, equipped, disciplined and drilled; the raw regiments, fresh from the workshop and the farm, have been marshaled into veteran battalions, many of whose deeds on the field now form a part of the nation's history. The thorough knowledge of the wants of the troops, acquired by a long military experience, the speedy adaptation of methodical arrangement, and its energetic execution, displaying a administrative talent of the highest order, have exhibited to the country the formation in a few short months of a well-appointed, drilled and disciplined army, able to contest the palm with the splendid armies that the labor of years has produced in Continental Europe.

It is worthy of remark, too, that in accomplishing all this, on the part of Gen. CASEY, no mistake has occurred, no blunder been committed, no complaint from any quarter has been heard; no mutiny or disaffection among the troops, or disapprobation on the part of the Government. Of a verity can it be said of Gen. CASEY, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

As a tactician, his superiority is everywhere acknowledged. His published treatise on Infantry tactics has, ever since its publication, been a text book for the army, and was, on the 11th day of August last

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	27
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	14

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan.	7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS
FROM AUCTION,
Will be offered this week at prices much below the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, 25 per cent. under market prices.

PLAID ALL WOOL AND SILK FACE OTTOMANS,
One yard wide,
At 75 cents, $1, and $1 25.
Worth $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.

EXTRAORDINARY.
48 CTS. PER YARD.
FIGURED OTTOMANS, ONE YARD WIDE,
Really worth $1.

AMAZONE CLOTH—a new article for Mourning Dresses.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, from $2 75, four yards wide.

LACES, 75,000 DOLLARS.
REAL CHANTILLY, BLACK GUIPURE, Application de Bruxelles, Flowering, Edging and Insertion.
The Stock of an Importer and our own Lace Stock to be sold before the end of this season.
NEW REDUCTION, previous to the Holidays.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

AT KINZEEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Needle Work Collars, &c., 12c.
Needle Work Collars, 18c., 25c.
Needle Work Collars, 31c., 37c.
Needle Work Collars, 50c., 63c.
Needle Work Collars, 75c., 88c.
Needle Work Sets, $1 and $1 25.
Needle Work Sets, $1 50 to $2.
A Fine Assortment of REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25c. to $3.
Small yards Needle Work, 3c. to 10c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
LADIES' FINE GRASS LINEN, 18c.
5,000 RICH LACE, 25c. to $1.
NEEDLE WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. up to $2 50.
Flowers for Decorations. Cheap FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c. &c.
RIBBONS.
CLOSING OUT, 12c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 63c.
RIBBONS, VELVET EDGES, 25c.
TRIMMING VELVETS, 3c., 5c., 9c., 12c.
BONNET VELVETS, 31c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 87c., $1.
LOT OF SILK TISSUES FOR EVENING DRESSES, 12c.
FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LADIES' FINE DRAB BONNETS, 75c.
LADIES' FINE BLACK BONNETS, 75c.
5,000 BONNETS and BLOOMERS, opening from the MANUFACTURERS, CLOSING OUT, 12c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 63c.
GENTS' KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, best quality, 88c.
LADIES' BEST KIDS, Plain and Stitched Backs, 75c.
Lot of Spotted KIDS, 25c.
BUCK, CLOTH, MERINO, SILK, BERLIN AND WOOL GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY.
OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Over 1500 lots of goods of every style.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
PARIAN MARBLE, BISQUET, ONYX and ALABASTER IN GREAT VARIETY.
GERMAN AND FANCY GOODS.
China Tea Sets, Dressing Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.
2,500 varieties of GOODS AT WHOLESALE AT CHEAP.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES,
ALL NEW STYLES,
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL,
WITH
BROCATEL, PLUSH, LACE AND HAIR-CLOTH,
An Extensive Variety
of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Work-tables, Marble Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. HALL & SONS, No. 148 Bleecker-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

INDIA-RUBBER OVERSHOES CRISP CHAPPED hands, sore lips, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. They are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway, Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 75 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, hdkfs, scontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents, zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1, new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services, on opening the new Lecture Room of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will take place on SABBATH, Dec. 7, 1862. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will preach at half-past 10 A. M., Rev. H. J. Fox at 3 P. M., and Rev. FRANK DE HASS, at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M, with interesting exercises. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The second of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-avenue and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Communion in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Monthly Concert in the EVENING, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by Shipmasters and others. All seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The subject for the morning will be on *The Education of Children*. The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

BEDFORD-AVENUE, NEAR MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Union meeting in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers: Prof. RAYMOND, Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Rev. HIRAM HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the church. A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject: *Scenes of the Redeemed in Heaven*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. RICHARDSON, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., will preach in Dr. COX'S CHURCH on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. His subject in the evening will be—*Co-operation with God a Necessity for the Salvation of our Country*. The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX. Love feast at 9 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M., to conclude with an old-fashion Methodist prayer meeting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached before this Association on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the 11th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. ABM. D. SMITH, D. D. Young men are specially invited to attend.

ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, (late Church of the Intercessor,) 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

"THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW reserved against the day of battle and war." Job xxxviii, chap., 22, 23. Rev. WM. A. BARTLEY will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, especially life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—THE MESSENger sent of God to restore all things which He has spoken by the prophets, (see Matt. xvii. 11,) will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., by Rev. B. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*God is Love*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector, On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. CROSWELL will preach in the afternoon, at 3½. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 4th and 5th avs.—Rev. A. M. JEBAY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. MERWIN in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, late Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

AT PROF. MATTESON'S CHURCH—Forty-first-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. WM. GOOLD, of Syracuse, N. Y., at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M., on *The First and the Justice of Salvation through Faith in Christ*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening to young people on a life of pleasure. Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. C. VAN NOSMAN, D. D. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ARIEL STARR will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Law of Life between God, Man and Nature*. The public are invited. Seats free.

ATTENTION.—A PRAYING BAND, FROM New-York and Brooklyn, will conduct the services at the Grand-st. M. P. Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, at the usual hour on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. All are invited to attend. P. WEAVER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist church, 43d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Monthly Concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICES IN WESTMINSTER Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

PLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Society.—Rev. MOSES ULLMAN preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. he will consider *Facts and Conclusions of a Future Life*.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. W. LINDSLEY will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. SIMEON'S Church, will preach at Bedworth's Building, 8th-av., 42d-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. Services at 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF 10TH-st. and Mott sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. BOARDMAN, ASSISTING AT Trinity Church, will preach at the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Procession of the Holy Spirit*.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man of 19, who lives with his parents, as clerk in any respectable business, broker or banker preferred, will devote his time to the interests of his employer. A very moderate salary expected. Address H. B., Box No 112 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWER ON JOB work; also, a good boy to feed a printing press. WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

MILLINERY.

AT TILMAN'S, No. 712 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESSES.
For fifteen days, to commence the 8th of December, Mr. Tilman will sell a splendid stock of rich bonnets and head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.
Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.
Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1863, being the 14th dividend on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Journey-cake.
Dated Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 422 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue, on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement (new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 16th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 2nd day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who nightly gather around them
The MOST CROWDED and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Assembled for years in a theatre of New-York.
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS
Appearing in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performances will commence with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PADDY O'RAFFERTY,
With a variety of songs.
To be followed by the celebrated drama of impersonation, written expressly for Mrs. Williams by Charles Selby, entitled
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
As performed by her upward of fifty nights in London, and over forty in Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.
Miss Constantia Flitterly (a romantic young lady) ..... Mrs. B. Williams
Sir Wiffleton Wiffles (a West End man) ..... Mrs. B. Williams
Susan Hoggins, (a lady's maid) ..... Mrs. B. Williams
Signorita La Sca (an Italian prima donna)
Mrs. B. Williams
Maroletta (a Spanish Balarina) ..... Mrs B. Williams
Gil Perez Douaquer, (an Andalusian Matador)
Mrs. B. Williams
Jemima Slick (a Yankee Gal) ..... Mrs. B. Williams
During the drama Mrs. B. Williams will dance a "Fleren Bolero." "El Alsanico," "La Mentito," "La Gesta Clevolina."
Mr. Barney Williams (for the first time) as Larry Tops
To conclude with the roaring farce of
PRECIOUS BETSY.
Presenting an entertainment of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF
NEW AND OLD PLAYS.
Monday, Dec. 8—The Chimney Sweep and the Marriage.
Tuesday—Love's Sacrifice and Perfect Trust.
Wednesday—The Heathen Wife.
Thursday—Speed the Plow.
The old prices continuing to increase at each representation of
CENTRAL PARK
AND
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
these plays will be repeated.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
In preparation—The Way to Get Married, Pauline and Hortense.
Will be repeated—Wild Oats, Bosom Friends and Money.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED Group of Statuary, life-size, by ROBERT THOMPSON, Sculptor, will be on exhibition for a few days only, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEEGEN,
JOHN LEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 15th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. C. ADAMS, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY. No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Piano, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Memorial Against the Reprieve of any of the Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

To the President of the United States:

We have learned, incidentally, that you inteod to pardon or reprieve a large majority of the Indians who have been formally condemned for their participation in the brutal massacre of our people in the months of August and September last. If this be your purpose, as representatives of that State we beg leave most respectfully to protest against it; and we do so for the following reasoos

These Indians are condemned, most of them upon the testimony of women, whom they had carried into captivity, after having murdered their fathers, husbands aod brothers, and who were treated by these Indians with a brutality never koown before in this country, nor equaled in the practices of the most barbarous nations. There were nearly ninety female captives; they were the wives and daughters of our neighbors and friends. They were intelligent and virtuous women, some of them were wives aod mothers; others were young and interesting girls.

These savages to whom you purpose to extend your Executive clemeney, when the whole country was quiet, and the farmers were busily engaged in gathering their crops, arose with fearful violence, and traveling from one farm-house to another, indiscriminately murdered all the men, boys and little children they came to, and although they sometimes spared the mothers and daughters, they did so only to take them into a captivity, which was infioitely worse than death.

Mr. President: Let us relate to you some facts with which we fear you have not heretofore been made acquainted. These Indians, whom (as we understand,) you propose to pardon and set free, have murdered in cold blood nearly or quite one thousand of our people, ravaged our frontiers for a distance of more than 150 miles, north and south, burned the homes of more than ten thousand of our people. They seized and carried into captivity nearly one hundred women and young girls, and in nearly every instance treated them with the most heodish brutality. To show you, sir, the enormity of their outrages, we beg leave to state a few facts which are well known to our people, but delicacy forbids that we should mention the names of the partiesto whom we refer. In one instance some ten or twelve of these Indians visited the house of a worthy farmer, who, at the time, was engaged with his sons in stacking wheat. They stealthily approached the place where this honest farmer was at work, and, seizing their opportunity, shot the father and his two sons at the stacks. They then went to the house, killed two little children in the presence of their mother, who was quite ill of consumption, and theo took the sick mother and a beautiful daughter 13 years of age, into captivity. But this is not all, nor is it the most appalling portion of the awful tragedy. Its horror is yet to be revealed. After removing these unhaooy persons to a lodge which was some miles away, these fiends incarnate, placing a guard over the body of the weary and exhausted mother, took her little girl outside of the lodge, removed all her clothes, and fastened her upon her back upon the ground. Then they commenced the work of brutality upon the body of this young girl. One by one they violated her person, unmoved by her cries, and unshaken by the evident signs of her dissolution. This work was continued until her Heavenly Father relieved her from her suffering. They left her dead upon the ground. This outrage was committed within a few feet of a sick and dying mother.

There is another instance of a girl 18 years of nge. We knew her well before and at the time of her captivity. She was as refined and beautiful a girl as we have in the State. None had more or better friends; no one was more worthy of them than she. She was taken captive by the Indians. She was taken, her friends left behind her; she was made fast to the ground, and ravished by some eight or ten of these cowards before the cords were unloosed from her hands. This girl fortunately lives to testify against the wretches who had thus violated her.

Without being more specific, we will state that all, or nearly all, the women who were captured were treated in this way.

Again, there was a little boy brought to St. Paul, whose father and mother had been murdered, whose life was spared as a witness of the horrid nature of the massacre. His right eye was cut completely out; it had fallen from its socket, and had perished on his cheek. His two little sisters, aged respectively 6 and 8 years, were also saved, but in an awfully mutilated condition. Their tender arms had been hacked with the savages' knives, and otherwise fiendishly wounded and left on the ground for dead. Mr. President, there was no justification or pretext even for these brutalities. We state what we know when we say that the Sioux Agent, Mr. GALBRAITH, has behaved faithfully and efficiently for the welfare of these Indians. The Government, as you know, has built a house and opened a farm for every one of these Indians who would reside upon and cultivate it. Missionaries, as our worthy Bishop can testify, have labored zealously among them for their spiritual welfare. There has been paid to them yearly the interest upon $2,000,000. Farming implements have been purchased, and farmers have been employed by the Government to improve and cultivate the land. These Indians are called by some, prisoners-of-war. There was no war about it. It was wholesale robbery, rape, murder. These Indians were not at war with them murdered victims. The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, have stood firm by you and your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support. They have not violated the law. They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extremities. These Indians are now at their mercy, but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believe that the President would deal with them justly. We are told, Mr. President, that a Committee from Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily on their pleasant homes in that State, have called upon you and petitioned you to pardon these Indians. We have a high respect for the religious sentiment of your petitioners, but we submit that it is bad taste, indeed—that it is entirely unbecoming them to interfere in matters with which they are so little acquainted, and which in reference to the security of our own people.

We protest against the pardon of these Indians, for we feel it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and clamorous than they ever were before, because, as they certainly will believe, that the Great Father at Washington either justifies the act or is afraid to punish them for their crimes. We protest against it, because if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the outraged people of Minnesota will execute these wretches without law. These two peoples cannot live together. We do not wish to see the scenes of Minnesota, as it certainly will be made to do. The trouble at [illegible] in our State, [illegible] in view of all we have said [illegible] we still await us, *let the responsibility rest where it belongs—to the save our people.*

With high respect, &c.,

M. S. WILKINSON,
CYRUS AILDRICH,
WM. WINDOM.

The Troubles not Ended—The Savages Preparing for a Renewal of Operations in the Spring—A League Against the Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

I noticed in your issue of the 5th, an article drawing attention to the Indian troubles in this State, from which I am led to believe that you are laboring under a serious misapprehension in respect to the true state of feeling of the inhabitants of this State. The TIMES is extensively read here, and I have often heard regret expressed that you should have fallen into the error, so common to Eastern journals, of imagining the Indian war to be over. It is true that active operations on the part of the Sioux have for the present been suspended, but it is only with a view to gather up their scattered resources, and make a more vigorous campaign in the Spring. I am to-day informed privately, and through a source the veracity of which is unquestioned, that Little Crow, the leader and principal Chief of the Dacotahs, is at Devil Lake, which is, as near as I can ascertain, is between the forty-sixth and forty-eighth parallels, and about one hundred miles west of the Red River of the North. Here this redoubtable chief has collected about one thousand warriors, and having burned the prairie grass on both sides of forty, they have left a tract of about fifteen miles square, which is literally covered with buffalo. These are intended to subsist them during the Winter, and in the Spring, in connection with a band on the Upper Missouri, with whom he is in communication, Little Crow intends to retrace his steps and once more attempt the work of blood. The information here given has been forwarded to Washington, and if a sufficient force can be immediately sent to dislodge and destroy the murderers of the invaders, a great and permanent boon will be conferred upon the Northwest. Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK formerly at this point, has been ordered by Gen. POPE to take up headquarters at Sioux City, and has left here for that point. He will remain there or at Yankton for the Winter, and in the Spring it is proposed to move with a large force up through Dacotah to the north and west, driving the infernal red-skins from its boundaries. All the people of the Northwest are disgusted with the Indians, and there is an evident and determined spirit evinced here to rid Minnesota [illegible] and forever of the "Aborigines."

The most intense excitement prevails in St. Paul, as well as all throogh the fertile valley of the Minnesota River, in regard to the refusal of the Government at Washington to sanction the sentence of death imposed upon 320 conviated Sioux. I am not a resident of this State, merely staying here for the Winter to recruit my health; but I am daily brought in contact with men and women, whose families or friends have been foully butchered by these condemned wretches, and I can say for a certainty, that if from motives of humanity, or any other reason, the Federal Government refuses to sanction the execution of these murderers, they will most assuredly die by the hands of the people of this State. The blood of hundreds brutally murdered calls for summary vengeance on these "locaroate devils." An organization is nearly completed, which has branches in every town of any note in the State, the only object of which is to administer, not vengeance but justice to these men, whose hands have been reddened by the blood of the "pale face." Hundreds of citizens have been enrolled in this organization, each signing his name to a pledge, to spare not and show no mercy to those in whose hearts there was no mercy, not even for women and children. The man is selected to lead this band in case the Government declines administering the death penalty. The name of this gentleman is in my possession, but I withhold it for the present from prudential motives. I am no friend of "mob law," but I do sincerely sympathize with this heroic band in their purpose, and trust if the occasion for action comes they may not be thwarted in their designs. They will not be hindered by any one in this State. Even the volunteers would refuse to protect the Indians if they thought they would escape punishment by means of such protection. Would such outrages go unwhipped of justice if committed by a band of whites in any State in the Union? I think not. The moral effect of this fearful retribution will exhibit itself with telling effect upon the remaining savages. They, (the Indians,) from our long forbearance, have learned to believe we are incompetent to punish them. In 1856, the Spirit Lake massacres occurred, and nearly fifty whites were murdered; but it was *overlooked!* and the Chief in the transaction, INC-PA-DU-TAH, was allowed to escape, leaving the impression on the savage mind that we were unable to capture and poolsh him. One of these wretches, engaged in the recent work of blood, said to Mr. SPENCER, the only white male prisoner who escaped with his life: "The Americans can't take LITTLE CROW; why they no take INC-PA-DU-TAH, referring to the tragedy of '56. Thus, it will be seen that the red-skins stand in need of a salutory lesson, and they are about to receive it, either with or without the consent of "the powers that be" at Washington. All humane action will be lost upon them. They are incapable of appreciating it. As an example of this: one of the savages who attempted the life of Mr. SPENCER at the Lower Agency was kept here, and fed and clothed, both him and his family, all last Winter, at Mr. SPENCER'S expense; and he, in return, attempts to take his life, and only fails because "both caps failed to explode." And this is one of the creatures whom Government refuses to hang from *promptings of humanity.* Hon. Judge USHER is still in this State, being engaged now in making a payment to some of the Chippewas. There are 1,800 Sioux, women and children chiefly, up at Fort Snelling. On their way down they were attacked by the women of New-Ulm, and several injured, but "only one killed. F. S. T.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Elections—Military—A Melancholy Sight—Gen. McClellan—The Three Wheat Ports—A Decision, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

We have at length the aggregate vote of the State at the recent election. The figures stand as follows

Democratic vote	137,109
Republican vote	120,076
Democratic majority	17,123

The vote for President in 1860 stood as follows:

Lincoln	172,162
Douglas, &c	162,619
Republican majority	9,543

It will be seen from the above that there has been a falling off in the vote of the State since 1860, of 77,506. The Republicans lose 52,086, and the Democrats 25,420. The natural increase should, at least, have been 10,000. These figures represent the number of voters who are in the army; but if we allow only two to one in favor of the Republicans, it is not the proportion which the real facts would warrant. Even on this basis, it will be seen that the sole cause of the adverse result in Illinois, as well as in the other States, is not a revulsion—a reaction, but the absence of voters—a greater display of patriotism on the part of the losing party than of their adversaries. This is clearly shown by the vote of the soldiers of Iowa and Wisconsin. Had the Legislatures of the other States made provision for allowing the soldiers to vote, not a State would have gone adverse to the Administration—if, perhaps, we except New-Jersey. As it is, a minority of the people bear rule. The opposition have achieved victories through a lack of patriotism on the part of their partisans.

Two regiments of the paroled men, the One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, have left for Washington, and the rest are to follow this week. The Government will have a good round bill to pay for transporting these men to Chicago and back, some twenty-four hundred miles. As a financial operation, it is not to be commended. As a military measure, it has been extremely unfortunate in every respect. The men, however, hail the order to return to the field with delight.

Since the organization of Camp Douglas, a little over a year ago, it has been occupied by 42,754 soldiers, viz. 1,174 artillery, 2,421 cavalry, 23,425 infantry, 7,972 paroled men, and 5,645 rebel prisoners. The total number of deaths has been 1,238, viz., among Illinois troops, 205; paroled men, 57; rebel prisoners, 976. The camp was organized in August, 1861. The great mortality among the rebel prisoners was caused by the condition in which they were in when they arrived, large numbers of them being convalescents from hospitals further south, a relapse being brought on by the removal.

Recruiting is still going on to a limited extent in this section, but fails to fill up the requirements in the field. We are also furnishing quite a number of substitutes for the drafted men of Wisconsin. A company of sharpshooters is being raised for Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division—to be mustered in to a regiment if practicable.

Being in the old City cemetery a few days since, curiosity prompted a visit to "Potter's field," in which the dead of the rebel prisoners were interred. In the space devoted to this purpose, I counted over *one thousand graves.* The report from Camp Douglas states the number of deaths that occurred among the prisoners confined there at nine hundred and seventy-four. It was melancholy to reflect upon this single aspect of the rebellion. Here are buried those who died far away from home and friends among strangers, and in a military point of view, among enemies. How many homes are thus made desolate! How many hearts that will never again be gladdened by the presence of those whom they loved! What suspense—what longings—what hopings and fearings, on the part of those who are ignorant of the fate of friends who lie buried on the shores of Lake Michigan—every appearance of their last resting place being fast obliterated by the drifting sands!

Again, how many there are, who have gone out from among us, to return never more! How many who were the sight of happy homes all over the land, now rest beneath Southern soil—fallen on the field of battle, or died through suffering and want, and cruelty in Southern prisons. Around how many hearthstones is there sorrow and mourning to-night—all growing out of this accursed rebellion! When shall we see the last of it? How many more victims will there have to be offered up?

I saw a paper yesterday which is in circulation here, tendering a public reception to Gen. McCLELLAN, coupled with an invitation to visit Chicago at his earliest convenience. He has many personal friends here, for before he had greatness thrust upon him he was genial and hearty in his associations. But the matter of the public reception is in the hands of the politicians, who hope to make capital out of the General. If he has any regard for his future, he had better keep out of the clutches of such men as now propose themselves as the keepers of his fame. The excitement attendant upon his removal has entirely subsided, and we are all looking with intense anxiety to the movements of his successor.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of a soldier confined at Camp Douglas on a charge of desertion was argued before the Circuit Court last week, and a decision given thereon by Judge MANIERRE. The case involved the question of the Constitutional right of the President to proclaim martial law and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus.* Judge M., in his decision, said that whenever martial law is declared to exist, the district subject to it becomes exclusively subject, for the time being, to the jurisdiction of the United States. So far as concerns the execution of civil process, martial law, where thus proclaimed, is Constitutional law; that is, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, and is to be respected as such, and as such is to be respected and enforced by all Courts, functionaries and citizens. And, as the salvation of the State may at times absolutely depend upon the stringent enforcement and exercise of the powers vested in the President, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit with cheerfulness and patience until the time shall arrive for this exceptional state of things to give place to the reign of civil law.

It will be seen by the above that the Judge fully sustains the President in his exercise of the "War Powers" conferred on him by the Constitution.

It having been discovered that the sending soldiers to the penitentiary for military offences is illegal, those sent by the Court-martial from Camp Douglas—some ten in number—have been released, and have joined their regiments. They were mostly from New-York.

THE THREE WHEAT PORTS.

The three great wheat ports of the West are Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo. The receipts of flour and wheat at these, since the 1st of January, have been as follows:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.
Floor, bbls	1,591,967	397,125	1,271,667
Wheat, bush	12,316,367	11,991,190	8,006,310

By reducing the flour to wheat we have the following result:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.
Wheat, bush	20,275,902	13,976,815	14,364,711

making a grand aggregate at the three ports of 48,617,428 bushels. The receipts will reach 50,000,000 bushels before navigation closes.

Colcago receives 30,286,418 bushels corn, Milwaukee but 194,326 bushels, and Toledo 3,354,810 bushels. The aggregate of grain receipts, flour included, at the three ports, for 1862, will be 100,000,000 bushels.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Pacific Railroad in Favor—Brigham Young Opening Books for Subscriptions—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Success to the Pacific Railroad, or it rather should be called the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, for it certainly will be of those two oceans the connection most useful and vital to the Union. All right-minded men here desire the speedy consummation of so magnificent and beneficent an enterprise. With its accomplishment the isolation of this Territory will be destroyed. Utah, for commercial purposes, will then be practically in the centre of the nation, where she can share equally in the benefits arising from the traffic of the two slopes. The chief men of Mormondom appear to be warmly in favor of the undertaking. It is well known that BRIGHAM did a good thing in helping the telegraph through. If the aspect of the stars continue favorable, he will doubtless do as much in behalf of the railroad. And then, as there is now a talk of a territorial telegraph intersecting the main line, there will be all sorts of conjectures and speculations as to a territorial railroad; and indeed there may one day be a cross railroad uniting the gold fields of Salmon River with those of the Colorado.

These reflections are induced by the announcement that BRIGHAM YOUNG yesterday opened books for subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He hopes "that all who feel able to take shares in the stock of a Company engaging in so great and useful an undertaking, and one so highly beneficial to our isolated Territory, will promptly avail themselves of the opportunity for so doing."

How this invitation will be responded to time must prove. Cash is a great institution here, ever and anon, for making bargains and little fortunes. And those who get much of it appear to know how to keep it to their own fingers. Occasionally it readily fetches from ten to thirty per cent. per annum interest. Even BRIGHAM, powerful as is his influence, frequently complains that many of his followers are apt to be too close with the Lord in money matters, and to withhold from him his full due of cash "tithing." If such is the case, how secular enterprises will fare as to the one thing needful is rather problematical. And the great railroad may not secure in Utah so large a proportion of the hard cash, or even of the "legal tender," as otherwise might have been expected.

But if labor, and the ordinary products of labor, or even the available resources of the Territory, be receivable as stock in the concern, then there will be many persons pledge their names for shares, and the figures may reach a respectable altitude. Be this as it may, it is probable that the shares subscribed for in Utah will make little difference in the sum total. But when the labor begins to be demanded, doubtless the brawny arms of many of her denizens will be held up ready for action.

A few nights ago some low-bred fellows threw a live cat through the glass of the window into Gov. HARDING'S sitting-room. His Excellency and his son were promptly but ineffectually in chase of the offenders. Who they were has not yet been discovered. They were probably some unearth "boys," younger or older, who adopt that contemptible mode of presenting their compliments to the Chief Magistrate of the Territory.

On Tuesday night Mr. J. V. Long delivered a lecture in the Seventies' Hall, on the history of the "Successors of St. Peter." Some of the Popes were handled with true Protestant severity. When criticizing, the advice, "Lay on, Macduff," is entirely needless with Mr. LONG. His gift is to "annihilate" his hapless victim.

I mentioned last week the circulation of a "mercantile currency" of one dollar notes for convenience in the way of change, as everybody holds the gold and silver to be more solid money than the paper, and will not part with the metal in changing the paper. As this new currency is chiefly a Gentile concern, the Deseret *News* is somewhat suspicious of it, thinks it a kind of money of which a man may get too heavily burdened, and hopes "nobody will be so foolish as to receive it for anything of value."

Our fine and very arid Fall still continues, and seems likely to hold on till Christmas. Sometimes we have a frosty night, and sometimes we have not. In sheltered situations, peach and vine leaves are still green—a most uncommon thing at this season.

WOODMANSEE & BROTHER returned with their train, a few days ago, from the Salmon River mines, and are reported to have made a splendid "spec" with the goods and provisions they took out. Those gold fields are becoming a favorite market for moderate ventures from this city. Cache Valley is the nearest available point to freight breadstuffs from for the Northern Ophir. And breadstuffs in Cache beat the supplies of Joseph in Egypt, comparatively speaking.

Of the contracts for supplying the California Volunteers, the following is current. Mr. JAMES WALKER has the hay, at $24 per ton, and the potatoes at $1 per bushel. Mr. HOLLEY the grain, at 90 cents per bushel; JOHN COOK the beef, at 7½ cents per pound. But the grain contract only is well under way, there being a hitch in two in the others.

A correspondent at the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives an amusing account of preparations for the muster of the volunteers on entering Salt Lake Valley, and City, in anticipation of a rumored opposition to the advance of the troops. However the Mormons may dislike the presence of troops of any description, it is not evidently to their obstructing their march in this instance. No reflection of the doctrine of Secession Floyd, ALEXANDER and JOHNSTON.

Schooners Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The schooners *J. K. Baker* and *S. B. Hooper*, from New York for Boston, are ashore on Teddy Rocks' Hill. Both vessels will probably be a total loss. The crew of the latter are supposed to be lost.

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Two Schooners Destroyed by the Steamer Monticello.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO, OFF LITTLE RUN, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

Early this morning we stood along the coast to ascertain if possible how the rebels were progressing in the way of trade. When near the division line of North and South Carolina we discovered under the fog a saucy looking little sail, some six miles ahead of us, running along the coast. We put on more steam, set fore and topsail and stood for her. At 7½ o'clock we commenced firing on her with our forward guns, being some two or three miles off, and continued firing as we came up with her. She proved to be the schooner *Ariel*, of Halifax, loaded with salt, flour, medicines, fruit, &c. As soon as she saw us gaining on her she turned and made for the breakers, into which she succeeded in getting, when she lowered sail, all hands deserting her and making for the bench, dragging their boat to the bank after them. Most of the fugitives were loaded with baskets, bundles, and with every thing that they could carry away. Just then a wagon and mules came out of the woods and commenced loading up what had been brought on shore. Capt. BARNE, sighting one of the forward guns, burst a shell among them, scattering them in all directions. It was comical to see how they skedaddled. The mules and wagons started at a rapid pace down the coast, while the rebels started up with the mule driver, who had tumbled from his wagon as though the shell was in it, climbed the high bank, and jumping over a fence made good time inland. We sent in the first cutter in charge of the Acting-Master's-Mate HUSTACE, the second cutter in charge of Ensign STARINS (both armed,) with orders to try and get the schooner off. Before our boats had made half the distance we discovered another sail about six miles further down the coast, making for the breakers. We sent in the third cutter, in charge of Acting-Master WINCHESTER, to assist in getting off the schooner already aground, and stood down the coast for the other sail, which had succeeded in getting into the breakers and quite high up on the beach. There was quite a number of men about her with wagons and horses, getting out her cargo. We sent a few shells among them when they suddenly adjourned, the horses and wagons going down the coast at a full gallop. Most of the men hid themselves, as they supposed in the edge of the bushes, where we could see them with our glasses, watching us and apparently waiting for some thing to turn up. They did not have to wait long before something did turn up in the shape of a full-grown shell, bursting in their midst, completely covering them with sand and smoke, if not killing or wounding some of them. They all ran as if a shell was after each individual one of them. The coast being clear we sent in the gig in charge of Acting-Master's-Mate TROWBRIDGE, and ran a line to the beached vessel. We made a line fast to the schooner and commenced to get under way to tow her off. Meanwhile the second and third cutters came down from the *Ariel*, leaving the first cutter lying off with a hawser and hedge anchor attached, so that, when the tide rose, she would not drift further on the beach, but would be ready for us to take in tow on our return. Soon after the first cutter came down to us, and reported that as soon as the other boats had got out of sight, a large number of armed rebels came down on the beach and fired upon her. They returned the fire, driving their assailants back into the bushes, when a larger number returned. The cutter, having used up its ammunition, withdrew. After working our engine for an hour and a half and getting the schooner fore and aft, she came off with a bound, but did not float long. Rocking to and fro a few times she sunk, and we dragged her out into deep water. At noon the gig returned and reported the schooner to be the *Anna Maria*, of Nassau, N. P., loaded with salt, brooms, fruit, &c. We then put another way and stood for the *Ariel*. No sooner had we left than the beach was covered with people, picking up what had been washed to shore as we passed up. We saw some contrabands coming out of the bushes to the beach with bundles on their backs, and beckoning for us to stop. They followed us along the beach as though they thought we could run in through the breakers and take them on board. We found the *Ariel* in possession of the rebels, and as soon as we were near enough we sent some shell among them, causing another hasty skedaddling. We sent to the first cutter in charge of Acting Master HUSTACE, who found the hawser that had been attached to the hedge cut, and the port side of the schooner scuttled and partly filled with water. We set her on fire, and sent a contraband through the surf with an axe to destroy some boxes and barrels of goods on the beach. He did his work thoroughly, then swam to the boats, bringing his axe with him. The cutter having returned, and as it was squally and rainy, we stood out from land, leaving the blockade runners of South Carolina minus two good schooners with their cargues, and themselves not a little surprised. PIP.

Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial Schools.

MEETING LAST EVENING.

The annual Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, commenced in the Lecture Room of the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon, and was numerously attended. The schools of the Association are located in Nelson and Concord-streets, and the "Home" for the accommodation of infants is situated in Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue. Some sixty children are now taken care of at the Home, and about 150 are regular attendants of the day schools. Two hundred and four children were present at the Fair—all uniformly and neatly dressed, and seated upon a raised platform at the end of the room. They sang a number of songs and recited several pieces during the evening, and altogether demonted themselves in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon their teachers and the managers by whose supervision the schools are so well conducted. The Institution is in charge of a Board of Managers, consisting of fifty ladies, from thirty-four churches of the city, representing all Protestant denominations. Its plan of benevolent effort is, therefore, entirely local or sectarian. The managers are aided by an Advisory Committee, composed of well known and influential citizens. The officers are: Mrs. Fisher Howe, First Directress; Mrs. Jesse C. Smith, Second Directress; Mrs. Horatio W. Shipman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ellen Thurston, Treasurer.

Yesterday evening a meeting of this admirable Institution was held in the auditorium of the Academy, Ex-Mayor LAMBERT in the chair. On the stage the children were arranged on a raised platform, looking the picture of health and chubbiness. On the rising of the curtain a girl dressed as the Goddess of Liberty supporting the Stars and Stripes, was discovered sitting in the centre of the stage. Around her were a number of children who sang "United Let us Be" most admirably. The following resolutions were offered and adopted

Resolved, That the success that has attended the efforts of this Association to establish, in this period of great mortality, an asylum for the destitute children of our City, in the completion of its spacious and model home, constitutes this as an occasion for hearty gratulation to its projectors and friends, securing to our City another completeness and abiding monument of the public spirit and benevolent influence which characterizes our citizens.

Resolved, That in the decease of our respected fellow-citizen and associate in this work, WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq., we have lost the counsel and labors of one of its earliest and most efficient friends and patrons.

Resolved, That we learn with lively satisfaction that this Association is a sharer in the munificent benefactions to the public charities of our City, from Mr. CARY'S estate, by means of which his name is to have a living memorial in the annals of the Society. The sum of five thousand dollars having been donated and placed in the treasury to be permanently invested for its benefit by his honored widow, Mrs. MARY CARY, and other heirs of his personal estate, through the hands of Isaac H. Cary, Esq.

Resolved, That the benign influence which continues to crown the untiring labors of the Ladies having this important department of charitable effort under their care, affords new and persuasive motives for their continued efforts to rescue the children of destitution and neglect from the perils to which they are subjected, while an early, tasty and increasing numbers demanding succor, commend the Association to the continued sympathy and liberal patronage of the benevolent.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. WILKES, Mr. JESSE C. SMITH and Rev. Mr. DEHASS, all of whom were very brief in their remarks, so as to allow the children to leave for their "Home" at as early an hour as possible. During the evening, the children recited in singing some very pretty simple little songs, in a manner that showed their hearts were in what they were doing. At the conclusion, Miss MARIA MARTIN, a pupil of one of the Industrial Schools, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the whole of the children joining in the chorus. All the interesting goods on their table and many articles of value, it is said at auction, to-day. It is supposed that the total receipts will amount to over four thousand dollars. Any person wishing to assist in this really excellent institution, can do so by sending donations to either of the officers. Donations of dry goods may be left at No. 51 Fulton-street, New-York.

Launch of the Gunboat Maid.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The steam gunboat *Maid* was successfully launched to-day. She is built on the plan of the ERICSSON *Monitor*, with one turret, and is 190 feet long and 28 wide. Her hull is divided into six water-tight bulkheads.

PERSONAL.

—The ladies of Dayton, Ohio—let us hope for the sake of their reputation, a very few of them—have presented Vallandigham with a cane. In acknowledging the gift he said:

"If I have exhibited any part of the high qualities of courage, fortitude, and immovable devotion to the good and the right, which, on behalf of these ladies you have so kindly attributed to me, it is to one of their own sex, more than to any other human agency, that I am indebted for them—my mother. In childhood, in boyhood and in youth, in the midst of many trials, from her teachings and by her example, I learned those lessons and formed the character and habits—if it be so—which fitted me with courage and endurance and unfaltering faith, to struggle with the terrible times in the midst of which we live."

—Secretary Chase was invited to be present at the Thanksgiving celebration of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, and in reply sent the following note, inclosing a donation of $25:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish I *could* visit the sick in the camp of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers to-morrow. I could not better appropriate a part of Thanksgiving-Day; but the near approach of the meeting of Congress ties me to my work so that I cannot possibly get away, even for a few hours. But my heart's sympathies are with our brave men, and I beg leave to incluse my mite toward paying for their Thanksgiving Dinner.

Yours, most truly, S. P. CHASE.

G. P. WILLIAMSON, Pres't Ohio Relief Association.

—The following brief epistle is among the documents which have been elicited during the progress of the MCKINSTRY Court Martial in St. Louis:

MAJ. MCKINSTRY—*Dear Major:* If you buy more horses I wish you to give JIM NEILL a fair chance. He is a personal friend of mine, and a sound Union man. By employing NEILL, you will confer a great favor. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,

Col. First Regt. M. V.

—Gen. Rosecrans indulges occasionally in a witticism. The Nashville *Dispatch* says that a lady recently called upon him for the purpose of procuring a pass, which was declined very politely. Tears came to the lady's eyes as she remarked that her uncle was very ill, and might not recover. "Very sorry, indeed, Madam," replied the General. "My uncle has been indisposed for some time. As soon as Uncle Sam recovers a little you shall have a pass to go where you please."

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas arrived in Chicago on Nov. 24, from Washington, in company with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodell. The party proceeded to Springfield, where Mrs. Douglas proposes to sojourn for some time, when she will return to Chicago on her way to Washington.

—Western Bascombe, traveling agent for the Home Insurance Company of this City, was garnitted in Chicago on Nov. 25. The rascals got the pocket-book containing his accounts, but missed that in which he had his money. He received some scratches in the tussle, but was not seriously injured.

—Gen. Rousseau is soon to be presented with a sword by his friends in Louisville. Upon the blade are the words "Shiloh" and "Chaplin Hills," and the following inscription: "Presented to Maj.-Gen. Rosseau by some of the loyal citizens of Louisville." This is a compliment most worthily bestowed.

—Dr. Allen, one of the political prisoners until recently confined in Camp Chase, returned to his home in New-Lisbon, Ohio, on Nov. 27. He made a speech bitterly sensitive of those who had been instrumental in his arrest.

—The venerable Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, has taken a private residence in Washington, for the season. Mrs. Cabell, his step-daughter, a lady of fine accomplishments, will sojourn with him.

—Among the effects of a professional beggar-woman, who was arrested in Baltimore on suspicion of being an impostor, were found $600 in coin, besides other valuables.

—Two members of Gen. Pope's Staff, Capts. N. Pope and J. S. Jacobs, have arrived at Madison, Wis., where the General is expected to make his headquarters this Winter.

—Hon. John F. Potter is urged as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Wisconsin.

—Gen. J. J. Reynolds has left Indianapolis for Lexington, Ky., where he is ordered to report.

The Arrests of Messrs. Kugler and Wright.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY THEREON—SEVERAL BILLS OF INDICTMENT FOUND—ARREST OF THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The arrests of Messrs. KUGLER and WRIGHT, of Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, made some time ago, on the charge of "interfering with enlistments," has been the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury of Hunterdon County, which body has just adjourned.

Several bills of indictment were presented against the parties concerned in the arrests, and among the number is one against ABRAHAM R. HARRIS, of this city, Deputy United States Marshal.

Marshal HARRIS was arrested and taken to Flemington this morning.

It is said that the authority for the arrest of Messrs. KUGLER and WRIGHT, came from the United States District Attorney of this State, Mr. KRASBET.

Large Fire at Lockhaven, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The whole business portion of Lockhaven is reported to be on fire this morning.

Our Fire Department has gone thither on a special train.

The telegraph operator at Lockhaven reported his office on fire before removing his instruments. We have heard nothing since.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—When the track of the railroad between Brunswick and Bath was being graded, in crossing a hollow near the poplocks portion of the latter city, the "bump" suddenly took on a sinking symptom, and down went the twenty feet fill of gravel, clay, and broken stone, out of sight, and it was a long, *long* time before dirt trains could fill the capacious stomach that seemed ready to receive all the solid material that could be turned in on it. The difficulty was at length overcome, but all along the line of the sinkage the earth was thrown up, broken into yawning chasms, and the surface was thus elevated above its old watery level. Since that time this ground, thus slightly elevated, has been cultivated, and has yielded enormously of whatever the owner seemed disposed to plant upon it. Some three months ago, by some means unknown to us, the underlying peat took fire, and for weeks, as we had occasion to pass it, we noticed the smoke arising from the smouldering combustion beneath the surface. Rains fell, but the fire burned, and the smoke continued to arise. Monday we had occasion to pass the spot, and though nearly a week's rain had been drenching the ground, and though the surface was whitened with snow, and though pools of water were standing upon the surface in the immediate neighborhood, still the everlasting subterranean fire was still burning, and the smoke arising through the snow. The fact and the attending circumstances are certainly singular.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."
The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOOTE'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. A. H. Jordan and infant, D. P. Hepburn and wife, Mrs. D. B. Foster and 2 children, B. F. Barton, Capt. J. S. S. Chadwick, U. S. A., Lieut J. W. White, U. S. A., Geo. Hoyt, Hon. Malcome Cameron, James Southworth and wife, Rufus Parker, wife and 2 children, D. Small, D. Macnair, Mrs. Rosa Martell, L. McClure, John T. Doyle, H. Tooker, E. McAuterson, J. Patterson, Lieut. Fitzhugh, U. S. A., W. B. Smith, P. S. N., Mrs. Hebard, G. Paton, Rodn y Smith, E. Rogers, S. A. Arch, A. Candras, M. Agnelle r, H. Schmidt, Wm. Hill, D. J. H. Bedell.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 6—*In Steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall*—Mrs. S. A. Bradshaw, Gen. Galway, Mr. Gunnell, Mrs. Meehan, Hon. Stewart Newell, Lieut. Sandford, Lieut. Fitzsimmons, Rev. L. W. Woodhull, Capt. Hamilton, Purser Sewell, of the British Army, Augustus, C. D. Hoard and wife, E. F. Hayward, E. Curtis, Jr., D. Davidson, Hon. M. Solomon, Alex. Dallas, Hon. Thomas Ide, Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Pellegrian, Wm. Pinson, A. Mrs. Hoard and child, Mrs. Hoard and 2 children, Mrs. White, Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Reuter, P. Mackay, Mrs. Mackay and 2 children, and 18 in the steerage.

In Steamship City of Washington, for New-York—Wm. Whitehead, Jr., J. D. Jamison, Hon. [illegible] and servant, Mrs. Morse and servant, [illegible] A. Campbell, A. M. Gardner, [illegible] Smith, E. Wilbur, Smith, John H. [illegible] Mr. Benson, E. G. Haynes, Mrs. [illegible] E. G. Hegeman, A. J. Cantrell,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3497. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Forward Movement Not Yet Commenced.

Arrival of Jackson to Reinforce Lee.

The Rebel Lines Extended Several Miles Down the Rappahannock.

THE WEATHER INTENSELY COLD.

Hard Roads for the Movement of Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec 7, 1862.

There has been no field movements to-day.

Officers, well informed, state that JACKSON has arrived near Fredericksburgh and joined his forces with those already there. They also report that the enemy have extended their lines several miles further down the Rappahannock.

Last night was intensely cold, and some of the soldiers suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed in Potomac and Aquia Creeks from one and a half to two inches thick. To-day the sun came out fair and cheering, but the air continued piercing cold. The roads are hard, and very rough.

The report that Maj. SPALDING, of the Engineer Brigade, is under arrest for unnecessary delay in the transportation of pontoon trains from Washington, is unfounded. That officer has been commended by his superiors for overcoming weighty obstacles in executing his orders.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The report of Secretary CHASE is receiving commendation from unexpected quarters, and is universally conceded to display an uncommon aptness in dealing with the difficult problems of finance which now perplex the country. Strong opposition to some of his recommendations is being developed on the part of the friends of the banks, who seem to regard them as adverse to the interests of those institutions, but the general expression of opinion indicates that his policy will be sustained by Congress. Little confidence can be placed in statements regarding the opinions of individual members of the Committee of Ways and Means, as these opinions are not expressed with a view to publication, and are liable to modification. The Committee has as yet given the report no consideration, and of course can have reached no conclusion in regard to its recommendations.

GENERALS.

It is expected that Congress will immediately pass the bill, introduced by the Senate Military Committee on Friday, repealing the law of last session which limits the number of general officers in the volunteer service, and the President is only awaiting this action to send in a list of Major-Generals already prepared. As these names are understood to have mostly been selected by Gen. HALLECK from the lists of the regular army, they will be closely scrutinized in the Senate, and many of the nominations probably rejected.

THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES.

The United States Treasurer is preparing an official description of the unsigned certificates of indebtedness, to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars, which were stolen from his desk some days since, and this description will be published as a warning to the public against any attempt at their use.

THE MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

THOMAS H. CLAY, recently appointed Minister to Nicaragua, is here to receive his instructions, which are nearly ready, and he will probably leave to-morrow for New York to take the steamer of Wednesday for his destination.

RELEASED.

Messrs. CONSTANT & TRACY, brokers of New-York, who were some time ago incarcerated in the old Capitol Prison for purchasing fraudulent certificates of Government indebtedness, were to-day released from confinement.

PRINTING THE GOVERNMENT NOTES.

A resolution will be introduced to-morrow in the House, instructing the Committee on Public expenditure to investigate the contract for printing the Treasury notes and postal currency, and the probable economy of having the work done in the Treasury Building—it being alleged that at least sixty per cent. can be saved by the change.

AXES FOR THE ARMY.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY arrived here last night, for the purpose, among other things, of endeavoring to procure a supply of axes for the army, the soldiers being greatly in want of fuel, and no axes on hand for use.

ON THE SLATE.

Col. CERCO, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is said by his friends to be on the slate for nomination as a Brigadier-General.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President HAMLIN is expected to return here this week.

SICK SOLDIERS.

A number of sick soldiers arrived to-day from the Army of the Potomac, and were distributed amongst the various hospitals here.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has telegraphed that he will arrive in the first train to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following regulation has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the agents of manufactures. The word "agent," as used in the seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sections of the Excise act, is construed to mean either a person who is the exclusive agent of a manufacturer or any person or firm selling goods on commission designated by a manufacturer as his agent for the sale of his manufactures. In all cases the manufacturer will be required to make known to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district, the name and place of business of the agent so designated.

MR. STEVENS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Representative STEVENS, denouncing as guilty of a high crime any person in the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government who shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and the Territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, the consideration of which has been postponed till Tuesday week, will probably be fully discussed, as several members are already preparing to speak upon the subject. This resolution is not supposed to be aimed at the Administration, as its position is known to be that no peace is admissible at the cost of a single acre of the Union.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, proposing a Convention of the States, and which is pending from the last session, will soon come up for consideration in the House.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW has been ordered to the command of the screw-sloop *Kearsage*, *vice* Capt. PICKERING, detached and ordered home.

Lieut.-Commander THORNTON has been ordered to the *Kearsage*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander THOMAS O. HARRIS, ordered home.

Lieut. JOHN C. WEIDMAN has been ordered to the *Tuscarora*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander M. PATTERSON JONES, ordered home.

The above will take passage out on the *Vanderbilt*.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Victory of Gen. Blunt—Cears for the First Division—Materiel—Of Military Movements—Corps d'Afrique—Fight in the Indian Country—Troops from Colorado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

Before this reaches you the telegraph will have conveyed intelligence of the complete defeat and rout of the rebel forces under Gen. MARMADUKE in Western Arkansas, by our Kansas Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT. The fight occurred on the 28th, at or near Cane Hill, a few miles north of Fayetteville, and about thirty south of Bentonville. Gen. BLUNT, with about 7,000 men, attacked the Confederates, 10,000 strong; fought, routed and whipped them for ten miles, and was only prevented continuing the pursuit by the night. The victory of the Kansas Division of the army of the frontier is complete and overwhelming. It will be remembered that owing to some cause, the reason for which unmilitary readers fail to perceive, the Second and Third Divisions of the Army of the Frontier, under Gens. SCHOFIELD, TOTTEN and BROWN, have returned to Springfield, Mo., and gone into Winter quarters. The First Division, however, pushed southward. Its thoroughly in earnest, indomitable and daring chief, Gen. BLUNT, has set his mind upon restoring to the Union the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas, and if not peremptorily ordered back, he will do it and more. Since this army took the field, the Kansas Division has fought and won three battles, besides an uncounted number of skirmishes. Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, and now Cane Hill, are the victorious words which the banners of the Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana troops in its ranks will proudly bear.

Our last accounts from Gen. BLUNT (those previous to the announcement of this victory) had filled every one with anxiety for the result of the contest then evidently pending. It was known that the entire force of the First Division would not number, all told, more than about 8,500, though these were all effective and well armed. The enemy were reported to be from 15,000 to 25,000, under Gens. HOTTER, MCBRIDE and MARMADUKE. It was believed that they were concentrating for an attack on Gen. BLUNT. The latter was 150 miles from Fort Scott, whence his supplies are forwarded. All of the Western Missouri guerrillas have concentrated between that post and the rear of his lines, and are constantly increasing the trains and interrupting communication. Coupled with these facts was the knowledge that Gen. BLUNT had sent an expedition into the Cherokee Nation under Col. PHILLIPS, and that a large portion of the Wisconsin Third Cavalry were returning to Fort Scott, to do garrison duty at that post, and that a battalion, the Second Ohio Cavalry, were also on their march to St. Louis, for the purpose of reporting to Colonels, now present to a number of the regiments. All these facts [illegible] Gen. BLUNT. The greatest confidence was felt in the ability of the gallant chief, though not a man possessed of a military education, is yet gifted with great natural ability as a soldier, brave even to rashness, with unswerving fidelity to ideas and purposes, large perceptives, quick sagacity, prompt to decide, and with a *physique* which knows no fatigue, and can bear any privation or exposure. These qualities, as exhibited in Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, have shown him to be "the right man in the right place." He is ably supported. Gen. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, is a German soldier of no mean reputation; Acting Brig.-Gen. CHORN, of the Kansas Second, has won a proud reputation as a dashing, brilliant soldier, from Wilson's Creek to Cane Hill. Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Third Indiana Regiment, is among the ablest, most sagacious public men of our State. Then the troops are the veterans of many a bloodily contested field.

Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, reported as mortally wounded, is a Kentuckian by birth, and one of the most efficient officers in the district. He was an estimable citizen, as well as a worthy soldier, and will be regretted by all who knew him. Lieut. JOHNSON, of the same regiment, mortally wounded, is a son of Col. FIELDING JOHNSON, agent for the Delaware Indians, who latterly, under authority of Gen. LANE, raised the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

The general military news in this district is not of great interest. A battalion of the heroes of New Mexico, the First Colorado, under Major WYNKOOP, is now on its way to Fort Scott, from the Rocky Mountains. The Third Colorado Regiment, raised by WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr., under authority from Gen. LANE, has already commenced its march to Fort Leavenworth. These troops will well replace the Second Ohio and Third Wisconsin Cavalry, withdrawn from BLUNT's Division, and be very acceptable, as the First, especially, is largely composed of Kansas men, and has been tested by the most daring episode of the war for the Union—the Texas raid into New-Mexico. The Twelfth Kansas is still doing duty on the border. The First Kansas Regiment, Corps d' Afrique, is now at Camp John A. Andrew, engaged in preparing its pay and muster rolls, for the purpose of receiving its modicum of "green-backs," and being duly mustered into the United States service, as per orders of Gen. CURTIS. It will immediately march south, to Gen. BLUNT, having already received orders to that effect. The experiment has been a hard-fought one, and its officers consider it well known. I shall be with the regiment in its movements, and will report progress.

Col. H. B. BRANCH, of St. Joseph, Mo., Indian Superintendent for the Western tribes, has lately been paying the Kansas Indian tribes. He has disbursed $80,000 to the Sacs and Foxes, Shawnees, Pottawottamies, and Kaws. I believe this is the first time that Indian payments have been made directly by the Superintendent. It is usually the custom to send the money to the various Agents, but the Minnesota troubles and the well-grounded complaints of the Indians against a majority of their Agents, of complicity with the traders to swindle, which attempts have already caused such dire results, induced President LINCOLN to order that the present payments should be made by the Superintendents in person. R. J. H.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

COMPLETION OF ALL THE NINE MONITORS.

Launch of the Keokuk, Catskill and Nantucket on Saturday—Trial of the Weehawken's Speed—The Lehigh Reported Ready.

Saturday last will prove an eventful day in the history of our iron-clad navy. The Whitney battery, *Keokuk*, and the Ericsson batteries *Catskill* and *Nantucket* (not Maul as reported) were launched—the first two here and the latter at Boston, the *Lehigh* was reported "ready for launching preparations," and the speed of the *Weehawken*, another Ericsson battery, was tried in Jersey City, her engines and machinery having been previously reported in working order.

THE KEOKUK—HER PECULIARITIES PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

This vessel was towed off the stocks, but when set in motion launched well, and was exceedingly buoyant. Admiral GREGORY, Captain ROGERS, of the *Galena*, Captain RYAN, of the *Keokuk*, D. DUDLEY FIELD, EDW. MANN, ALBERT SWANN, Mr. HALL and others were present. The dimensions and a detailed account of the work performed on the *Keokuk* have been printed, but they convey no idea to the general reader of her peculiarities. They are:

First—The armor of the hull and its arrangements.

Second—The mode of making her turret.

Third—The speed of the ship.

1. The bulwark, or outside armor with which the construction of Monitors has made Americans familiar, consists of iron plates laid over one another. Thus, when we say a battery has four and a half inches of iron armor on her sides, we mean that 4-inch plates and half-inch plates are laid over each other and fastened. Mr. WHITNEY has adopted a new and novel plan, which is interesting and apparently good. Over a ground-work of half-inch rolled plates there are bars of iron four inches thick, alternately with strips of yellow pine, of about equal thickness, over all these, then, there are two or three 2-inch plates of iron; so that, in reality, the exclusively iron mail on the outside, is not quite two inches thick, while the whole armor, the iron edge, wooden lining and plates together, make over six. Many think this as good as six inches of plate iron.

2. The turret is somewhat similarly made. The small batteries already in service, except the *Galena*, have in their turrets, eleven 1-inch iron plates, all laid over each other, and constitutes an exclusively iron wall eleven inches in thickness. The *Keokuk's* turrets have the 4-inch iron bars, inside or outside the iron plates, and although "the turret has 11½ inches of iron," as stated in our first account of the vessel, only two inches or less of it is laid on in plates, the rest being edge-turned bars, which, as in the hull, frequently alternate with strips of pine, so that the exclusively iron armor of the turret is only two inches. While the mass taken together is deemed by many as strong as if all the plates were laid over each other.

The *Keokuk* was to be a "pitch knot vessel" when she was originally declared, but aside from having more put on her than was intended, it is conceded that she will be a knot the ugly, or only make nine. The first rides, to a fair attribute of a man is strength, the second speed. Hence the most important—the most marked peculiarity of this singular ship has been overlooked by all who have written about her. She will be fast, and that strength is apparent to all who look at her. A steam ram must be able to run the vessel she wishes to destroy, and to shiver her with as little velocity as possible. It is to make the *Keokuk* [illegible] of that fact Mr. WHITNEY has [illegible] ships as [illegible] Were it possible to offer [illegible] she would [illegible] the better [illegible] much to be the perfect [illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

view, the President has issued a Proclamation, in which he gives notice that Slavery will be no longer recognized in any State which shall be found in armed rebellion on the first of January next. While good and wise men of all nations will confess that this is just and proper as a military proceeding for the relief of the country from a desolating and exhausting civil war, they will, at the same time, acknowledge the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a transaction of such great solemnity and importance.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SLAVERY.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

[Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

SIR: It is represented to us that equally in Great Britain and France the cause of the Union is prejudiced by the assumption that the Government which maintains it is favorable or at least not unfavorable to the perpetuation of Slavery. This incident is one of the most curious and instructive ones which has occurred in the course of this controversy.

The Administration was elected and came into its trust upon the ground of its declared opposition to the extension of Slavery. The party of Slavery, for this reason, arrayed itself against, not only the Administration, but the Union itself, and inaugurated a civil war for the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of an exclusive Slaveholding Confederacy.

Without surrendering the political principle, we meet them in the battle-field and in defence of the Union. The contest for life absorbs all the interest that had existed, growing out of the previous conflict of ideas. But what must be the effect? If the Confederacy prevails, Slavery will have a constitutional, legitimate and acknowledged state, devoted to itself as the paramount object of the national existence. *If the Union prevails, the Government will be administered by a majority hostile to the fortification and perpetuation of Slavery.* Slavery in the slaveholding States will there be left in the care of the people of those States, just as it was left at the organization of the Government in all of the States, except Massachusetts. It might admit of doubt whether it would not have been able to recover its former strength had the slaveholding States acquiesced in the election, and avoided civil war. But what ground is there to fear such a renewal of strength after having been defeated in arms against the Union?

What is the operation of the war? We have entered Virginia, and already five thousand slaves, emancipated simply by the appearance of our forces, are upon the hands of the Federal Government there. We have landed on the coast of South Carolina, and already nine thousand similarly emancipated slaves hang upon our camps.

Although the war has not been waged against Slavery, yet *the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade.* To proclaim the crusade is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of the friends of the Union who are not opposed to Slavery, but who prefer Union without Slavery to disunion with Slavery.

Does France or does Great Britain want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in San Domingo? Are these Powers sure that the country or the world is ripe for such a revolution, so that it must certainly be successful? What, if inaugurating such a revolution, Slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should prove the victor?

Who says this Administration is false to human freedom? Does it not acknowledge the citizenship as well as the manhood of men without respect to color?

Has it not made effective arrangements with Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa? Has it not brought into life the Federal laws against the African Slave-trade, and is it not executing their severest penalties? Besides, is it not an object worthy of practical men to confine Slavery within existing bounds, instead of suffering it to spread over the whole unoccupied portion of this vast Continent?

Is it not favoring emancipation in the Federal District, to be accomplished at the Government cost, and without individual injustice or oppression?

Does it not receive all who come into the Federal camps to offer their services to the Union, and hold and protect them against disloyal claimants? Does it not favor the recognition of Hayti and Liberia?

The rate that Mr. CAMERON was required to give up his place because of his decided opposition to Slavery is without foundation; that distinguished gentlemen resigned his place only because he could be useful in a diplomatic situation, while the gentleman appointed his successor, it was expected, would be more efficient in administration. His successor has no more sympathy with Slavery than Mr. CAMERON.

These facts and thoughts are communicated to you confidentially, for such use in detail as may be practicable, but not to be formally presented in the usual way to the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

As you are well aware, it has never been expected by the President that the insurgents should protract this war until it should exhaust not only themselves but the loyal States, and bring foreign armies or navies into the conflict, and still be allowed to retain in bondage, with the consent of this Government, the slaves who constitute the laboring and producing means of the insurrectionary States. At the same time, the emancipation of the slaves could be effected only by Executive authority, and on the ground of military necessity. As a preliminary to the exercise of that great power, the President must have not only the exigency, but the general consent of the loyal people of the Union in the Border Slave States where the war was raging, as well as in the Free States which have escaped the scourge, which could only be obtained through a clear conviction on their part that the military exigency had actually occurred. It is thus seen that what has been discussed so earnestly at home and abroad as a question of morals or of humanity has all the while been practically only a military question, depending on time and circumstances. The ordar for emancipation, to take effect on the 1st of January, in the States then still remaining in rebellion against the Union, was issued upon due deliberation and conscientious consideration of the actual condition of the war, and the state of opinion in the whole country.

No one who knows how Slavery was engrafted upon the nation when it was springing up into existence; how it has grown and gained strength as the nation itself has advanced in wealth and power; how fearful the people have hitherto been of any change which might disturb the parasite, will contend that the order comes too late. It is hoped and believed that, after the painful experience we have had of the danger to which the Federal connection with Slavery is exposing the Republic, there will be few indeed who will insist that the decree which brings the connection to an end either could or ought to have been further deferred.

The interests of humanity have now become identified with the cause of our country, and this has resulted, not from any infraction of constitutional restraints by the Government, but from persistent unconstitutional and factious proceedings of the insurgents, who have opposed themselves to both.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c., &c.

A COMPARISON OF RESOURCES—HOW THE RESULT INVOLVES THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction, under any circumstances, must continually grow less; but that of the disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African Slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as it might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their unreasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government; and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of four and a half million, and a negro population of three and a half million, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race. It is notorious, we could not conceal the fact if we would, that the dispute between them arose out of the questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race in such a place, and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at the stage already. Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it and to offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the Government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domicils at home or abroad. Not less than a hundred such escape every day, and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a freemen, but an absentee. If the insurgents should resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from Slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable, as a resource of the insurgents, for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The tainted foreign importations, as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples, stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States, resulting from extended manufacture and prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law. But it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. *What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid?* I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all antriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant, namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad, as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seed of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provisions and forage, to enable them to continue the war? The effect will be further developed as time goes on in opening a way for that servile war which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them, only as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully understood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

EFFECT OF INTERVENTION ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

It is easy to see how a European statesman, surrounded by the political influences of the governing classes, and listening naturally and loyally to the complaints of masses of men thrown out, or apprehensive of being thrown out, of their needful and customary employment, and at the same time looking no further than this, can suppose that such an appeal as is thus proposed may be made harmlessly, if not with some good effect. But the same statesman would probably take a very different view of the subject if he should extend his survey and take cognizance of the fact that the people of the United States have a sensibility on the subject of their sovereignty and national honor that no domestic disputes nor any foreign dangers have ever impaired; that they already feel that the foreign States concerned have acted injuriously toward them in a crisis when they expected respect and toleration, if not generous sympathy. Under these circumstances, the limits where the magnanimity of the United States in listening to the interested counsels of Europe must end are easily discerned. I do not indicate those limits. It is enough for me to say that this people have already risen above the level of the motives which would prompt the supposed appeal in Europe, and to which this appeal must be addressed here. They are conscious that they are contending not about stocks or tariffs, or treasure or profits, or gains or losses, or prestige or power, but for sovereignty, for self government, for freedom and for humanity. If there be one American citizen, not already committed and sworn to the betrayal of his country, who would listen favorably to any foreign persuasion on these great questions, I have yet to see him and learn his name. If European States want to shorten this war, as we know they ought and must, their course is clear and easy. Let them respect the authority and the national rights of the American people. The correspondence which has just taken place between the President of the United States and the representatives of the so-called Border States is herewith transmitted. It will show you that the revolution is already successfully arrested by the separation of those States from the company of the so-called Confederate States. *It needs only any real or seeming danger of foreign intervention in the conflict to revive and renew devotion to the Union, even with the sacrifice of Slavery, throughout the whole United States.* Europe will not intervene or appeal to us except for cotton. Cotton, perhaps, could be furnished in answer to such an appeal only by saving the existence of Slavery here to produce it. Intervention will end the exportation of cotton by extinguishing the Slavery which produces it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFTER THE RICHMOND BATTLES—THE SITUATION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

SIR: If the surmises and apprehensions which prevail here are at all indicative of occurrences in Europe, then political society there is agitated and occupied by suggestions, schemes, and plans of intervention in our affairs. Passing by chronic affections of the public minds in Europe, I apprehend that it is now excited by some recent transactions. Congress has just now augmented our tariff of imports on foreign merchandise. Since nearly all the positions at which we aimed have been attained and occupied, there is more decided resistance made by the insurgents upon the low which it remains for us to carry.

Our assault upon Richmond is for the moment suspended. No great and striking movements or achievements are occurring, and the Government is rather preparing its energies for renewed operations than continuing to surprise the world with new and brilliant victories. The tone of the insurgents has been suddenly emboldened, while recent expressions of grief and sorrow, which naturally and justly follow battles attended by great losses of cherished lives, for the moment have seemed to indicate that the friends of the Union are less resolute and hopeful than heretofore. Cotton, the great want of Europe, has not flowed out of the ports which we have opened as freely as was unreasonably expected by the manufacturers of that continent, and their disappointment seems ripening into despondency.

It is not upon isolated events, much less upon transitory popular impulses, that Governments are expected to build their policies in regard to foreign countries.

What I think is important, not less for foreign nations than for ourselves, is always to hold our civil war under contemplation, not merely as broken streams of unequal widths and intermitting currents, but as one continuous river, and so not to forget its source, its direction, and not only its immediate and local, but also its ultimate and universal effects.

It is only the reflecting observer who habitually considers the course of events occurring in any one country as being determined, or, at least, materially influenced, by natural causes lying wholly or in part outside of that country, and which create a force commonly recognized under various names as the opinion of mankind, or the spirit, or the genius of the age, or of the times. Even such observers, while directing the opinion of mankind toward the abolition of slavery in the countries which tolerated it, have habitually forgotten that foreign interests and agencies have cooperated with domestic ones in the planting, hedging, cherishing, and preserving of Slavery, and equally so in aiding or hindering and retarding its removal. It is not unnatural, therefore, that those who, anywhere, have discussed the subject of Slavery with a view to its removal have forgotten that a policy directed to that end must for a time materially affect private and public interests, reaching far beyond the direct action of the policy itself. There are two African slaveholding nations on the American continent—Brazil and the United States. The world has agreed that the practice of Slavery by these two nations is, on their part, an error, perhaps I may say a crime, and has for more than half a century demanded its speedy and complete discontinuance. This ingathering of mankind was inspired by convictions of natural justice and sentiments of universal humanity, and the United States and Brazil, in different degrees, according to natural circumstances and national sympathies, have responded. The empire of Brazil has manifested the African slave trade, and Slavery is declining there from that cause. The United States prohibited the African slave trade, but, owing to peculiar circumstances, Slavery recovered from the blow, and alarmingly increased. The United States have, therefore, interdicted Slavery in the new and unorganized portions of the republic, with the expectation that under that interdiction Slavery would slowly, perhaps imperceptibly, but certainly, decline.

No sooner did these measures take effect than Brazil and the United States began to experience inconveniences resulting from them. This was expected; for it is a political truism that every political reform, in proportion to its magnitude and its ultimate benefits, is immediately followed by social inconveniences, losses, and sufferings. If it were otherwise, public virtue, or virtue in the conduct of nations, would be relieved of trials such as individual virtue never escapes. It is understood that in Brazil whole provinces in which the coffee tree is relatively unproductive are being depopulated by the removal of slaves to others more favorable to its culture, the price of labor increases, and the relative profits derived from it abate.

In the United States the slaveholders resist the reform, and wage civil war to overthrow the government. Brazil and the United States have not claimed from other nations any indemnity for, or even any sympathy in, these sacrifices. They would have exhibited a want not merely of magnanimity, but of common sense, if they had done so. But both of these countries have a right to expect that other nations will bear with equal magnanimity their own lesser shares of the inconveniences resulting from the measures which were adopted, in part at their own instance, and in the name of common justice and humanity. I think that this expectation has not been disappointed in the case of Brazil. I do not hear that any nation or people propose to disturb or destroy, or aid in disturbing or destroying, that empire because its free labor has become relatively more scarce, and, therefore, more costly. All nations take cheerfully the coffee that Brazil can send them, and look elsewhere for the supplies of the deficiency.

But in this country the slaveholding insurgents not only resolve to continue the war to uphold them in overthrowing the Government, and to guaranty boundless additions to African Slavery on this continent, but they employ the cotton already produced, and prevent the production of more; and, strange to say, these measures find sympathy and encouragement in certain parts of Europe. We entertain the question whether foreign States will intervene to extend the reborn Slavery so suddenly engendered, at the cost of the national existence of the slaveholders is thus seen to be not merely treason against this country, but a war against human nature itself, and the European nations not only claim to be neutral, but they are represented as hesitating whether, under the pressure of a want of cotton, they shall not become allies in that war.

What are the reasons urged upon those Governments by short-sighted politicians for such a proceeding? They are various, but none of them will bear examination. First it was said that civil war among us endangers the commerce of foreign nations, and that they have a right to practice neutrality. So, indeed, they have, if their commerce is endangered, and if pronounced neutrality will save their commerce. But no slaveholding cruiser from this country ever attacked, or even menaced, the commerce of Europe before the attitude of neutrality was adopted. Then it was said that the United States resorted to a blockade, but the blockade is an application of force allowed by the laws of nations to all belligerents. Then the blockade was represented as being imperfect; but if it had been so, it was therefore the less injurious. Then it was too rigorous, and prevented the export of cotton and the import of fabrics. Is not this the lawful object of a blockade? Then it was alleged that the closing of the cotton ports by the blockade was continued too long. We opened them to trade, and invited it; the insurgents refuse to let cotton be sent forward to market. We apply all our means and energies, confessedly greater than any nation ever before applied, to suppress insurrection and restore the freedom of our inland and foreign commerce, and we gain victory after victory, yet this does not satisfy our enemies abroad. Defeats in their eyes prove our national incapacity. Victories won in conformity with the most humane practices of war are attended with such destruction of life as to shock and confound their sensibilities. Complaints against an increase of duties on foreign merchandise, and against the rigor of our taxation, come upon us in the very same breath with representations that our engagements will never be fulfilled, and our bonds not yet matured are advised to be forced back upon our newly filled money market for sale. The same voices which are proclaiming to the world that the preservation of the Union is a task too expensive for the Government denounce the revenue measures adopted to secure the accomplishment of that task as hostile to foreign nations. At first the government was considered as unfaithful to humanity in not proclaiming emancipation, and when it appeared that slavery, by being thus forced into the contest, must suffer, and perhaps perish in the conflict, then the war had become an intolerable propagandism of emancipation by the sword.

I do not require you to complain, as these facts, perhaps, might warrant me in doing, that there seems a predisposition in western Europe, if not in favor of the slaveholders and their cause, at least against the Union and the cause of humanity that is now for weal or woe identified with its preservation.

I have brought this identification of the cause of humanity with that of our country thus prominently into view for the purpose of showing that the motives and the objects of those who oppose or seek to embarrass the latter, either at home or abroad, may be well understood and fairly weighed, and the moral as well as the material resources of the country may not be undervalued.

Having done this, it remains for me only to say further, that the purpose of the American Government and people to maintain and preserve the Union and their Constitution remains unchanged; that the war in which they have been engaged, though it has been opposed by serious obstructions and influences abroad which we had not foreseen, has been crowned with successes which are satisfactory to our calmer reason and judgment, that temporary disappointment of our expectations, with our grief over losses of valuable lives, unavoidable among a humane, affectionate, Christian people, has already culminated, and it is now declining; that our armies remaining in the field, with their appointments, exceed by far all the forces which the insurgents have now, with any augmentation they can make; that, in addition to the present forces, the orders are issued, the machinery is in motion, for the immediate addition of three hundred thousand men, all of whom will come into camps with an alacrity equal to that which has heretofore been exhibited by the people; that inactivity is already giving place to new and effective exertions which will be sufficient for the termination of the war; that below these new ranks of volunteers there still remains a mass yet sedentary, and which is daily increased by immigration, which is equal to all that has been called forth, which will be prepared as a reserve, and, if necessary, will be brought up to decide the contest. Neither the Government nor the country has experienced exhaustion, or even financial pressure, but in the midst of wars and campaigns the fiscal condition of both is satisfactory, and superior to that of any other Government and people. We are a nation not chiefly of cotton-growers, but of farmers, manufacturers, and miners. We will induce or oblige our slaveholding citizens to supply Europe with cotton if we can. So far as we fail we fill up the deficiency promptly by sending bread and gold. We invite foreign products such as we need at prices which we can afford to pay, and we invite a premature return of all our bonds and stocks, and will promptly pay and redeem in gold, which, which cotton may be bought wherever freemen can, with gold, be induced to raise it. Let the world judge whether more can be required of us. If we are not met by serious obstacles raised by foreign powers we shall speedily open all the channels of commerce, and free trade from military embarrassments, and cotton, so much desired by all nations, will flow forth as freely as heretofore. We have ascertained that there are three and a half millions of bales yet remaining in the region where it was produced, though large quantities of it are yet unginned and otherwise unprepared for the market. We have instructed the military authorities to favor, so far as they can consistently with the public safety, its preparation for and passage to the markets, where it is so much wanted; and now, how historic the obstacles which have recently arisen in the reestablishment of the Federal authority in the region against which the despair of public enemies, in whose hands the suppression of the cotton trade by fire and force is a lever with which they expect to raise up allies throughout Europe, that trade has already begun to revive, and we are assured by our civil and military agents that it may be expected to increase fast enough to relieve the pained anxieties expressed to us by friendly nations. The President has given respectful consideration to the desire informally expressed to me by the Governments of Great Britain and France for some further relaxations of the blockade in favor of that trade. They are not rejected, but are yet held under consideration, with a view to ascertain more satisfactorily whether they are really necessary, and whether they can be adopted without such serious detriment to our military operations as would render them injurious rather than beneficial to the interests of all concerned. An answer will be seasonably given, which will leave foreign Powers in no uncertainty about our course. Such are the expectations of this Government. They involve a continued reliance upon the practice of justice and respect of our sovereignty by foreign powers. It is not necessary for me to say that if this reliance fails, this civil war will, without our fault, become a war of continents—a war of the world; and whatever else may revive, the cotton trade built upon slave labor in this country will be irredeemably wrecked in the abrupt cessation of human bondage within the territories of the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MEDIATION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of July 31, No. [illegible] has been received.

I remark, with reference to the reports circulated by American travelers in London, that the Emperor of the French proposes to recognize the insurgents without waiting for any recommendations, that there is nothing to confirm these reports, and no communication official or unofficial, which has been received from Paris. We have reason to expect that there will be no such recognition, and that the policy of the Government of the Emperor, as we understand it, is entirely friendly to the United States. Such, at least, is the impression which Mr. THOUVENEL intended to make upon me in a recent conversation, and which I have no reason to doubt. Mr. MERCIER, the minister of the Emperor to the United States, has been received by the President, preliminary to his own reception as the diplomatic agent of this country at the Court of the Tuileries. Should the majority of British monarchists resist the temptation to keep peace with us if France should go to war alone? Could France propose to go to war with us without Great Britain as an ally? Is France more ready for hazards of war than Great Britain?

While we are in all these considerations ready, as far as possible, for whatever emergency may happen in our foreign relations, and while we sensibly feel that the present apparent condition of suspended activity in our military operations tends to encourage hostile machinations abroad, we nevertheless rely with much confidence on other circumstances for a continuance of peace and forbearance.

First—All the world knows that we shall not entertain any foreign mediation in our domestic affairs; this decision was made known at an early period, and if we have not repeated it with emphasis, it has been because such repetitions would seem disrespectful to foreign Powers, and would be inconsistent with the proper dignity of this Government.

Secondly—We are supplying Europe with grain and gold, and even cotton, to the best of our ability, and no one can safely predict that equal supplies could be obtained here or elsewhere, if the maritime Powers should wage or provoke a war with this Government.

Thirdly—Our preparations for continuing the war are vigorous and successful. On the 15th of this month we shall have enlisted and coming into the field three hundred thousand new volunteers for the war, and within forty days thereafter this force will be followed by three hundred thousand militia, who will be organized as volunteers, and will be not less effective.

The construction of iron-clad ships is going on, on a scale and with a vigor that promises as complete a naval defence as any other nation possesses.

* * * * * * *

When I have told you of our large preparations, I have told you all that is important to be known, except that Gen. HALLECK evinces great skill, activity and grasp, in reorganizing our forces for renewing military operations. Richmond is at this moment the centre of our anxieties. Our plans for operations against it are not so settled and decisive as to allow me to communicate them, for the reason that they may be modified by discoveries of the plans of the insurgents. Gen. POPE had on Saturday, the 9th, a successful engagement with a portion of the insurgent army. There is every reason to expect important military occurrences, and, perhaps, a development of the plan for a new campaign before the departure of the next steamer.

All that can be said now is, that the populer spirit is sound, and we expect that the tone of public confidence will be highly improved as the new levies, now moving from their homes, reach and join and reinforce the apparently sedentary forces in their camps.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AN INTERVIEW OF EARL RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 24, 1862.

SIR: Following up the plan suggested in my dispatch No. 213, I asked an interview with Lord RUSSELL. He gave it to me yesterday. The Cabinet meeting appointed for that time had been postponed until to-day, which will yet be in season for the departure of Lord LYONS, who goes in the *Scotia* to-morrow. My surmises as to the connection between the two events proved correct.

I opened the conversation with a reference to the topic which had occupied us at our last meeting, the remonstrance of Lord PALMERSTON against a sentiment supposed to have been attributed to him by me on the strength of a statement made by the commander of the *Quaker City*. Since that time, I said that I had had communication with the Government at home, and had received a dispatch on the subject which seemed to me finally to dispose of it. I then read the essential parts of it, and expressed the hope that his lordship would communicate the information to Lord PALMERSTON. His lordship said that he would do so, and that this would dispense with the necessity of saying anything about it through Lord LYONS.

I then turned in a half serious way to the departure of Lord LYONS, and expressed a hope that he was about to go with a prospect of remaining for some length of time. For myself, I was obliged to confess that I had lately been called somewhat suddenly to the consideration of the condition of my traveling equipage, in certain possible contingencies, which at one moment seemed to approach more nearly than I liked. If I had trusted to the impressions generally prevailing here, directly after the delivery of a certain speech, my conclusions as to my departure would have been absolute. But I preferred to wait until later developments, like those which had since taken place, should give a more definite idea of the extent of the authority to which it was entitled. The speech of Sir GEORGE LEWIS had done much to set the balance once more even.

His Lordship took my allusion at once, though not without a slight indication of embarrassment. He said that Mr. GLADSTONE had evidently been much misunderstood. I must have seen in the newspapers the letters which contained his later explanations. That he had certain opinions in regard to the nature of the struggle in America, as on all public questions, just as other Englishmen had, was natural enough. And it was the fashion here to put public men to express such as they held in their public addresses. Of course it was not for him to disavow anything on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE, but he had no idea that in saying what he had, there was a serious intention to justify any of the inferences that had been drawn from it, of a disposition in the Government now to adopt a new policy.

I replied that I did not expect a disavowal nor even did I seek to impute to Mr. GLADSTONE an intention of the kind referred to. At the same time, I could not suffer to express my great regret at the occurrence, on account of the ill effects it was likely to have upon the relations of the two countries. On the one side, it would be regarded in several ways, in America, and construed as an official expression of the policy of the Government; and on this view it was scarcely necessary for me to say how much it would tend to increase the irritation already very great there. On the other, it was having a powerful effect in concentrating the popular inclination in this kingdom which was away, be every day more and more unfavorable to us. I regretted to be obliged to confess that from the day of my arrival, I had observed a regular and steady decline of good will toward the United States. Lord LYONS had been to see me in the morning. Whilst we had united in deploring the respective tendencies on the two sides, we had also joined in expressing our intention to continue our utmost efforts to counteract them. But for my part I was much less sanguine of success when I perceived the influences brought to bear upon opinion here by leading men.

Lord RUSSELL admitted that opinions were much divided and that there had been an unfavorable change to me going on. But he still thought that in most popular meetings the greater number would sympathize with the United States.

To which I replied that, admitting it might be so now, this slight preponderance would soon disappear under the effect of two or three more speeches like that of Mr. GLADSTONE. Whilst I was willing to acquit him of any deliberate intention to bring on the worst effects, I could not conceal from myself the fact that he was doing it quite as certainly as if he had one.

His lordship intimated as guardedly as possible, that Lord PALMERSTON and other members of the Government regretted the speech, and Mr. GLADSTONE himself was not disinclined to correct, so far as he could, the misinterpretation which had been made of it. It was still their intention to adhere to the rule of perfect neutrality in the struggle, and to let it come to its natural end without the smallest interference, direct or otherwise. But he could not say what circumstances might be given from month to month in the future. I observed that the policy he mentioned was satisfactory to us, and asked if I was to understand him as saying that no change of it was in view. To which he gave his assent.

I remarked that this answer left me nothing to trouble him with, and then took my leave.

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amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from the further consideration of resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; also in Bank-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; and also in Bethune-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

REPORTS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged 6 spaces four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Commissioners on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk in front of house and lot on the north side of East Forty-first-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet east from Second-avenue, graded and flagged, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth street, from Second to the Third avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the flagging laid and repaired immediately where necessary, in Eighty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the petitioners, who are engaged in exhuming the remains of deceased persons interred in the old Potter's Field, to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number Nine hundred and twelve to number one hundred and twenty-two, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in and drained, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced and filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties into the slip south of and adjacent to Pier number Twenty-seven, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet be discontinued.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, from a point seventy feet east of the Fifth-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley—11.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Joseph T Webster be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of J. & W. Palmer, amounting to forty dollars, for fitting up polls Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of Tenth Ward, December election, and Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of James Hughius, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up polls of Sixth District, Seventh Ward, December election

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of Robert Walker, amounting to fifty dollars, for fitting up polls of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, Seventh Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that the regular rule of business be suspended for the purpose of [illegible]

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, has, by his devotion to the Union, his courage and bravery in the field, and his endurance of privations in Southern prisons, won the esteem and respect of his countrymen, and that the City from which he received his command should present him a testimonial in appreciation of his services, with resolution that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Committee be directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Beekman and Fulton-streets and Broadway and William-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid to one-hundred-and-sixteenth-street, between avenue A, First, Second and Third-avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant to favor of John Doran, leader of the Cecilian Brass Band, in the sum of twenty-four dollars, such being the amount of balance due for music furnished upon the occasion of the celebration of the fourth of July; also in favor of F. Tirrop, in the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered in ringing the bells of St. Michael's Church, on the same occasion.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the pavement immediately in front of Pier Number One, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighteen cents, for the purpose of canceling assessment against John Harding, for regulating Second avenue, from Twenty-eight to Fifty-third streets, in accordance with resolutions passed by the Common Council January fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so as to fully carry out the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments

Resolution, That the crosswalk at the intersection of Second-avenue and Twenty-sixth street be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks in front of number eleven West Twenty-fifth-street be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots in East Eighteenth-avenue East, and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets be immediately filled in with wood and other [illegible] earth, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Preamble reciting that it becomes the Common Council of the City of New-York to make every effort to avoid the necessity of a draft in this City; that neighboring cities have secured their quotas by offers of liberal bounties, while this City is behind, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to forthwith report upon the expediency of increasing the amount of bounties offered by this City to two hundred dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that permission be granted to Rhody S. Bassett, to erect a watering trough in front of her premises, number eighty Henry-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a lamp be placed on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty-five feet above East Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to procure a temporary location for the use of Hose Company Number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to advertise for proposals to lay a crosswalk on the west side of Centre-street, from Reade to Duane streets; also across gore of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks in front of number thirty-nine and forty-one Chambers-street be reflagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in Manhattan-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk on the northerly side of Franklin-street from West Broadway to Varick-street and on the easterly side of Varick-street in front of numbers two, four, six and eight properly flagged, when necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Twelfth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the vacant lots on the southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue, fenced immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth-street, heretofore secured by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the flooring of that part of pier number one, East River, belonging to the City, be placed in good order at once, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks of number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the vacant lots number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Chief Engineer be directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the engine of Steam Engine Company number Forty-seven, the cost, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues; and also in Fifty-fifth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue, on both sides of the Hudson River Railroad track, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Three, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Grand, Canal, Elm and Mulberry streets.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, relative to sick and wounded soldiers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Ulrica, the principal directress in charge of the Hospital of Mount St. Vincent, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have gas lamps set in Fifty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store, as above, provided the same does not extend beyond the stoop line.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-Six and Engine Company number Thirty-three.

The Board of Councilmen November ten, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-six, and Engine Company number Thirty-three."

Which was laid over.)

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Senior, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars to pay expense incurred in the funeral of the late Brigadier-General Williams.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-east corner of Stanton and Forsyth-streets under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Sexton, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in full, for putting up election polls in the Fourth Ward for the December election, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and damage consequent thereon.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with the resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company Number Thirty-one, for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department

Petition of William Coulter, to be refunded seventy dollars for extra Inspector's fees on the building of Thirty-three Engine-house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days extra inspection on his contract for repairs and alterations to house of Number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots in the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6, 1862.

$6,000	U.S.6s,'81,Reg.ex-in	99¾	200	Reading R	74¾
55,000	U.S.6s, '81, Coup	104	300	do	74⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	92½	200	Hud. River R.	73¼
10,000	Treas 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	103⅜	200	do	74
13,500	do	103½	50	do	73¾
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Certf.	97⅜	250	Harlem Railroad	21
9,000	U. S. D. Notes	127	50	do	21⅜
2,500	do	126⅜	600	do	21⅜
6,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs	100	300	do	21⅝
1,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '77	105	400	do	21⅜
2,000	Ind St. 6s, W.L.	97	200	Harlem R. Pref.	60⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	64	10	do	60
5,000	do	b60	54⅜	200	do	60⅜
5,000	do	53⅜	200	do	60⅜
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	48½	10	M.ch. Cen. Railroad	90
2,000	do	61	200	do	b30	89⅜
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	69	400	do	89⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	51¾	200	do	89⅜
9,000	do	51⅝	200	do	s10	89⅜
1,000	Ill War Loan	103	100	do	s60	89⅜
4,000	Erie 4th M. B	101	800	M. So. & N.Ind. R.	38⅜
5,000	Ind. R. 2d M	101½	150	do	38⅝
1,000	C. N. W. & E 1st m.	94½	100	do	s10	38⅝
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	109	50	do	s60	38⅜
500	A. & T. H. Inc Bs.	58	50	do	b10	38⅜
500	Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds.	61	50	do	s10	38⅜
5,000	Hannibal & St. J. b	55	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	61
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80	50	do	s30	60
4,000	Erie 4th M. B	101	250	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	82½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91½	400	do	s10	82½
4,000	do	91	100	do	s10	82½
7,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	800	Ill. Central R. Sc.	77½
85,000	American Gold	130½	300	do	77¾
17,000	do	s10	130⅝	350	do	b30	78
15,000	do	130⅝	100	do	b20	78
10,000	do	130¾	150	do	b10	78
10,000	do	s10	130¾	400	do	77⅝
6,000	do	b30	130⅝	500	do	s30	77¾
30	Manhattan Bank	130	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	s30	42⅝
9	Am. Ex. Bank	97	200	do	42¾
11	Market Bank	100	100	do	b60	42⅝
15	Commonwealth Bk.	88	50	do	42⅝
12	Penn. Coal Co	113	250	do	b30	42⅝
154	do	115	200	do	42¾
50	Pac. Mail S.Co	121	400	do	s30	42
50	do	s30	120⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30	80⅝
50	do	120⅜	400	do	s10	80⅝
100	do	120⅜	100	do	b60	80⅝
100	do	s15	120	800	do	80⅝
215	do	120	100	do	c	80⅜
50	do	s10	120¼	100	do	s30	80⅜
50	do	s10	120⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	67¼
690	N. Y. Cen. R.	101⅜	200	do	b10	67⅜
100	do	s10	101⅜	600	do	67⅜
100	do	102	250	do	67⅜
800	Erie R. Pref.	92	500	do	67
200	do	92¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	80
450	do	b30	92	100	do	79⅝
250	Erie Railway	60¾	50	do	79¼
300	do	61	100	do	b30	79¼
200	do	s30	81	150	do	s10	79
400	do	61¾	300	do	79
850	do	61¾	50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	b60	87
50	do	b30	61¾	50	do	86¾
850	do	b30	61¾	100	Tol., Wab. & West. Pref	76
300	do	61¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Con.	104	400	Erie Railway	61¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	92	100	Mich. Cen. R.	90
13,000	do	92¾	100	do	s10	89¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97¼	50	do	89¾
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103⅝	600	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	82⅜
4,000	Ill. War Loan	103	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	38⅜
4,000	N. Y. Central 6s	108	100	do	38⅜
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	97	100	do	s10	38⅜
20,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	92¾	100	do	39
15,000	Chic. & Rock. I. 1st. f. bd	103¾	400	Ill. Cent. R. S.	78⅜
32,500	Amer. Gold	131¾	50	do	78⅜
20,000	do	131¾	200	do	s10	78⅜
5,000	do	s30	131⅜	250	Clev. & Pitts. R	42
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	120½	200	do	s30	42
200	do	121	300	do	s30	41¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	111	300	do	s30	42
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30	80¾
100	do	102⅞	100	do	s30	80⅝
50	do	102¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
150	Erie Railway Pref.	92¾	500	do	67⅝
50	do	s30	92¾	100	do	s10	67¾
400	do	92⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R	s30	79⅜
200	do	b60	93¾	100	do	b10	79⅜
150	Hudson River R.	74	200	do	79⅜
100	do	s30	73¾	200	do	79⅜

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$95,000	American Gold	130⅜	50	Mich. Central R.	s3	89⅜
100,000	do	130¾	100	do	b3	89⅜
20,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	127⅜	100	do	s3	89⅜
50	Pac. Mail St. Co	120⅝	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S	82⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	102⅛	50	do	s3	82⅜
50	do	102	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	41⅞
950	Erie Railway	61¼	700	do	41⅜
100	do	s3	61¾	400	Galena & C. R	80½
200	Harlem Railroad	21¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	67¾
300	Mich. So.	38½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30	79

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000	Amer'n Gold	131¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30	39
153,000	do	131⅞	300	do	39⅛
67,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	127⅜	150	do	39⅜
35,000	do	128	200	do	39⅛
117	Pac. Mail S. Co	121	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S	82⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R	102⅛	100	do	82⅞
100	do	s3	102¼	100	do	83
50	do	102¾	200	do	79
500	Erie Railway	61⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	89¼	1000	do	68
50	do	s10	89¾	650	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3	79⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 8—A. M.

The financial event of the past week was the completion and publication of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This important document was variously construed in Wall-street, though the prevailing impression on Saturday, after its appearance at length in the morning papers, was one of disappointment, not so much as to its general ability, as to a portion of its recommendations regarding National interference with the State Banking Systems, and the best means for replenishing the Treasury for the great exigencies of the War. The extent, present and prospective, of the Public Debt of the United States, created no surprise so far as the estimates or the Secretary are based upon the contingency that the War may continue through the remaining seven months of the current and the whole of the next fiscal year. The surprise, if any, relates to the correctness of his previous estimate of December last, of what the Debt would amount to at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1862, and the comparatively moderate total, to which, with the entire Circulation of United States, added, the public indebtedness now reaches.

The following table of the Public Debt of the United States is compiled from the Special Report from the Treasury Department made to Congress on 29th May last, with the additions since made as derived from the Annual Report of the Secretary, just published:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—DEC 1, 1862.

	Rate.	Amount.
Loan of 1842	6 ₱ cent	$2,887,364
Loan of 1847	6 ₱ cent	9,415,250
Loan of 1858	6 ₱ rent	8,966,342
Loan of 1861, Feb.	6 ₱ cent	18,415,000
Loan of 1861, July	6 ₱ cent	50,000,000
Loan of 1850	5 ₱ cent	3,461,000
Loan of 1858	5 ₱ cent	20,000,000
Loan of 1860	5 ₱ cent	7,022,000
Total Funded to Feb. 25, 1862		$120,165,956
Loan of 1862, Feb 6	₱ cent	23,750,000
Loan of '62, Oreg'n	6 ₱ cent	878,650
Total Funded to date		$144,751,606
Treas. Bonds, 1861, 7.30	₱ cent	150,000,000
Treas. Certis., 1862	6 ₱ cent	87,363,000
Treas. Depos., 1862	4 & 5 ₱ cent	79,798,000
Old T. Notes	6 ₱ cent	3,382,162
Total interest bearing		$465,277,768
United States Notes of Circulation		222,932,111*
Total Debt		$688,209,879

* The United States notes of circulation include the balances on hand in the Treasury at New-York, and at other points not disbursed at the close of November 1; as so embraces about $14,000,000 United States Notes of the issue of July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, which are receivable for customs.

Another point for remark in this document is found in the stress laid by the Secretary upon the necessity of legislating anew upon the terms of negotiating the Public Loans. The circumstance that he seems to have overlooked or failed to appreciate, his present powers upon the subject very naturally excites comment, in connection with his apparent unwillingness, while vindicating the success and usefulness of the National Currency of United States Notes, and referring to the recent evidences of the scarcity of these Notes at the Money centres of the country, where all his Loans must be negotiated, to recommend directly its increase. In the Loan Act of Feb. 25, 1862 establishing the first $150,000,000 of United States issues of lawful tender, and authorizing a Loan of $500,000,000 in 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, of 20 years' date, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, the following plenary power is given by Congress to the Secretary. The language of this provision could scarcely have been made more emphatic:

"*And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such Bonds at any time* AT THE MARKET VALUE THEREOF, *for the Coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress,* OR FOR UNITED STATES NOTES *that may be issued under the provisions of this act.*"

Again: In the subsequent act of July 11, 1862, adding $150,000,000 to the United States Notes of lawful tender, the power referred to is made applicable to this second issue, and its exercise placed entirely in his discretion, as follows:

"*And the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for such Notes, on such terms as* HE SHALL THINK *most beneficial to the public interests, any bonds of the United States bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest, and redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, which have been or may be lawfully issued under the provisions of any existing act; may reissue the Notes so received in exchange; may receive and cancel any Notes heretofore lawfully issued under any act of Congress, and on them thereof issue an equal amount of Notes such as are authorized by this act.*"

The extent of the last clause in this provision will be better understood by reference to a previous provision in the act of July 11, which makes the United States notes of lawful tender under this act, simply receivable for all loans to the Government, but *not* convertible at the will of the holder, at par, as stamped on the first issue under the act of Feb. 25. The Secretary is thus clothed with the power of creating the entire $300,000,000 of United States Notes, of *uniform tenor*, by canceling the first issue of notes which bear upon their back the compulsory obligation to convert, *at par*, at the pleasure of the holder, into the 5.20 year 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Government—even though they should be selling at a premium in the market—and to substitute an equal amount of the notes of July 11, receivable in payment of loans at whatever rate he may sell them in the market; at or below par before the resumption of Specie Payments, but subsequently receivable in such payments at whatever premium the Bonds may bear in the market, the provision of the act of July 11 being express, "*that any notes issued under this act may be paid in Coin, instead of being received in exchange*," as above.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand the emphasis which the Secretary *now* places upon the necessity for further legislation by Congress, in the following passage from his Report, except upon the inference that he desires to transfer to that body *the whole responsibility* of selling, and if need be, sacrificing the Public Stocks, in the open market, for whatever they will bring, by a mandatory act on the subject. Such an act the Administration majority in the present Congress may not be willing to pass, and the Opposition minority will certainly not help do it, except by way of embarrassing the public credit in the further prosecution of the War. It is barely possible that Mr. CHASE may not have studied thoroughly his present discretionary, not to say wholly plenary authority on the subject. But at the same time, it is *not* improbable that, knowing the disposition of the Republican members of the Committees of Ways and Means in the House, and of Finance in the Senate, and the preference of some of the most influential of their number for a further issue of at least $200,000,000 in United States Notes for circulation, to supply to its full capacity, a national currency, which, by indirection, his own Report admits to be inadequate to the object of conversion at par, he is willing to have the new legislation of Congress first take this course:

Other legislation is therefore needed. The act of last session authorized the Secretary to issue bonds of the United States, already often mentioned as five-twenties, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, and to dispose of them for coin or United States notes at the market value thereof. In the same act authority was given to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes, which authority was afterward enlarged to $250,000,000; and it was provided that any holder of such notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty, might exchange them for five-twenty bonds at par. The effect of these provisions was to make negotiations of considerable amounts impossible, for considerable amounts are seldom taken, except with a view to resales at a profit, and resales at any profit are impossible under the law. Negotiations below market value are not allowed, and if not allowed, the taker of the bonds can expect no advance, unless a market value considerably below par shall become established. The act makes advance above par impossible, by authorizing conversion of United States Notes into bonds at that rate. The Secretary respectfully recommends the repeal of both these provisions. The first imposes, it is believed, a restriction which Congress did not intend, and the second has been followed by the inconveniences which were feared, rather than by the benefits which were expected. Convertibility by exchange at will is of little or no advantage to the holders of the notes, for the clauses which secure their receivability for all loans made them practically convertible. Whenever the volume of notes reaches a point at which loans can be effected at rates fair to the country and desirable to takers, loans will, of course, be made, and ample opportunities for conversion offered. Should Congress, however, be of opinion that these clauses should be retained, it will be necessary to provide for other loans, at rates more favorable to the holders than convertibility into five-twenties. This can be done either by authorizing bonds at longer time, or by increasing the rate of interest offered. The Secretary cannot recommend either course except as an alternative to no provision at all. As such an alternative he would prefer the issue of 7.30 three years' bonds, convertible into five-twenty sixes at or before maturity, and of smaller notes, bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., as proposed in his first report.

The last alternative was declined last Winter, and it is, perhaps, due to the circumstances under which the popular Loan in 7.30 ₱ cents was subscribed by the great body of the patriotic people, and to the recent favorable terms for the Government made by the bidders for what was represented to be the last of this description of paper which the Government would have to offer, that so high a rate as 7.30 ₱ cent. should not be hastily or unnecessarily paid on a three-year Loan. As the present issue, however, is convertible into a long 6 ₱ cent Stock absolute, and the Secretary suggests an alteration in any subsequent issue to a 5.20 year Stock, we do not desire to be understood as intimating a breach of public faith; especially as the Secretary leaves no doubt of his repugnance to any further issue of long-date 6 ₱ cent. Stock. Our belief is that the Committee of Ways and Means will mature,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dinorah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—Born to Good Luck.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, The Ice Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poacher, (Der Wildschutz.)

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—The Hutchinson Family.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the New-York Times (Daily) will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

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New-York, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac has made no advance yet, though a movement will probably not be much longer delayed. In anticipation of it, the rebels, it is understood, have extended their lines several miles further down the Rappahannock, supposing, no doubt, that Gen. Burnside, when he does cross the river, will prefer to do so under cover of the gunboats. It is believed, in well-informed quarters, that Jackson has arrived near Fredericksburgh, and has joined his forces to those already there. Saturday night was intensely cold, and some of our troops felt the want of blankets. Ice was found in Potomac and Aquia Creeks, and the roads in the vicinity were frozen hard.

The news from the Southwest is becoming interesting, as the plans of Gens. Grant and Sherman become more fully developed. The advance of the two columns of National troops under the immediate command of these two Generals is not the only movement against the enemy in Mississippi. The expedition under Gen. Hovey, which recently left Helena, we now learn made a landing at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, and marching inland, occupied Grenada on Monday last. A large number of the citizens fled on the approach of our forces, and some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hundred cars were burned. We learn from the St. Louis *Republican* that a large proportion of Gen. Hovey's Expedition consists of cavalry, which indicates that the work assigned to it is to be done rapidly. This work, undoubtedly, is to obstruct the retreat of the rebel army down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and to compel a battle with the combined National forces marching southward.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 3, has these items: "Gen. Rosecrans has made a forward movement toward Murfreesboro, and as the enemy have made a stand there, and determined to give battle, an engagement during the present week is expected. The National army has advanced with limited transportation, and ten days' rations. The enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Dechard, in a naturally strong position. McClernand's expedition will not fairly get off before Christmas. The gunboat *Indianola*, built on the *Monitor* style, heavily encased in iron, and of powerful build, is at the wharf, but will not get away for a week to come. Gen. Granger's army is actively on the move, and important results from his line of march are anticipated. Gen. Wright is in Louisville on an important mission."

Gen. Rosecrans is organizing a train of 5,000 pack mules, to give his army efficient and sufficient means of transportation when it moves.

Gen. Cox informs the War department of a brilliant and successful affair in Greenbriar County, Western Virginia. Col. Paxton, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, made an attack on a post of the enemy, near Cold Knob, surprising the rebels, capturing two commissioned officers, one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stand of arms, four wagons, and the camp equipage of a regiment—all without the loss of a man.

On Dec. 3 dispatches were received at headquarters in St. Louis from Gen. Blunt, stating that Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke were concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Gen. Blunt will not retreat, and as reinforcements under Gen. Herron are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the scene of the last at Cane Hill.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., Dec. 3, that Major Kelly, commanding forces at Greenfield, sent out an expedition in the direction of Oceola, which resulted in the killing of J. P. McAbee, a rebel Lieutenant and eleven privates, capturing ten prisoners, ninety-six horses, with equipments and the entire camp equipage of Capt. Johnson's band on Horse Creek. The camp was surprised—our men marching sixty-three miles in thirty hours.

Gen. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, on Saturday issued a proclamation and a writ of election for a Member of Congress for the Norfolk District, of Virginia, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Isle of Wight, with the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is expected that a large vote will be polled, as the inhabitants are anxious to save themselves from the effects of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Ex-Col. Ford, in a card which appears in the Columbus (O.) *Fact*, denounces in strong terms the Harper's Ferry Commission. He says "its report is false and unfair in its statements, and the facts have been suppressed for fear that certain prospective promotions might not take place." His application to Judge Holt for the privilege of publishing that part of the testimony relative to him was denied. He intimates that facts will sooner or later appear that will show who should be held responsible for the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, we have advices from the Isthmus of Panama to the 28th ult., and later news from Central and South America. The *Ocean Queen* brought upwards of $700,000 in treasure. A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, commenced at Aspinwall at 2 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 22d, doing great damage to the shipping, wharves, &c. About daylight the Royal Mail Steamship Company's Steamship *Avon*, lying at the Middle Wharf, tore down part of the wharf, dragged her anchors, parted her hawsers, and went on shore. About the same time, the British brig *Bolivar*, lying at the same wharf, parted her moorings and struck the beach. Neither of them could be got off. The *Avon* took in a million of dollars in specie the evening previous, but it had all been recovered after the gale abated. The United States brig *Bainbridge* dragged her anchors to within a few fathoms of the reef. Her guns, spars, stores, &c., were all thrown overboard, and on Sunday her officers and crew abandoned her; but as she still held on, they took possession of her again on Tuesday. Other vessels were also seriously damaged. The gale was accompanied by very heavy rain, which caused the waters in the interior to rise so as to overflow the railroad track at different places for miles; at some points it was ten feet above the track. There was no communication with Panama by train from Saturday evening until Thursday evening, when the passengers from England for South America crossed. The passengers from San Francisco for New-York arrived at Panama Tuesday morning, but could not cross until Friday morning. The passengers and mails from South America for England were left behind at Panama, as they were not able to cross in time for the steamer from Aspinwall. Thirty-four inches of water had fallen at Aspinwall from the 1st to the 28th of November. The *Ocean Queen* brought news from Central and South America, but it presents no features of special importance.

At the Produce Exchange meeting, on Saturday, in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, addresses were made by the President of the Commercial Association, Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Prof. J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn; and contributions were received to the amount of $8,450 in cash, 300 barrels flour and 1,500 bushels corn. A permanent Relief Committee was appointed, to solicit and take charge of contributions, and see that they were promptly forwarded to the proper destination.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and transacted considerable business of a routine character, and very little of general interest. A supplementary bill of Fourth of July expenses, (chiefly for advertising,) amounting to $297, was ordered to be paid, as was also a bill, amounting to $1,545, incurred on the reception of the Twelfth Regiment from the seat of war the last time, and a dinner given afterward to the officers of the corps at the St. Nicholas. A bill of workmen engaged in exhuming remains from the old Potter's Field, in 1860, amounting to $533 50, was discussed, and finally laid over. The work was ordered by Mayor Wood, but was stopped by Comptroller Haws, after several hundred dollars had been paid on it, because he was satisfied that it was a swindle. Last year the bill was ordered by the Common Council to be paid out of Mayor Wood's contingent fund, but he vetoed this plan of payment. It is now proposed to pay it out of the donation fund, which Mr. Boole says will not bear it. He proposes to put it in the tax levy next year, believing that the workmen deserve their wages. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, have made rapid progress in canvassing the returns of the recent Charter election. The returns so far examined have proved unusually free from errors. The attendance at the sessions of the Board has been very light, no result heretofore published being considered doubtful. On Friday the Board consumed six hours in canvassing. On Saturday they were in session only an hour, and adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Districts canvassed, so far, are those of Messrs. Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Froment and Farley. Eight Districts remain to be canvassed.

The Annual Fair and Festival for the benefit of "The Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," of Brooklyn, has been held for the past two days in the Academy of Music in that city. Saturday evening a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Academy and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Willets, Mr. Jesse C. Smith, and Rev. Mr. De Hass. It is supposed that the Fair and the meeting will realize over three thousand dollars.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel has written a letter to Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, contradicting the story that the Twenty-sixth Regiment of that State disgraced themselves at the evacuation of Thoroughfare Gap. He says: "Although I am sure that you have more confidence in the valor and discipline of the noble Twenty-sixth (the only regiment of Wisconsin soldiers attached to this corps) than to believe such a scandalous report, I think it nevertheless my duty to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was *not* at Thoroughfare Gap when we marched from there to Centreville, and that the whole story about throwing away arms and burning tents is a most malicious and infamous misrepresentation and lie, brought up by some treacherous scoundrel, who should be regarded and held up before the public as an official rebel agent and sensationist. It affords me pleasure to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin is in the best spirits, and, by constant exercise and drill, in excellent health."

The oil from the wells in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, is floated down to the Allegany River by means of artificial freshets, the water being collected for this purpose in ponds, from which it is allowed to escape at stated periods by opening sluices. In nearly every freshet large quantities of oil are lost, unavoidably, or through the carelessness of boatmen. The freshets on Tuesday and Friday of last week were among the most disastrous that have yet occurred, the oil lost being worth, at the lowest calculation, $100,000.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday was lower early in the forenoon, both for Railway Shares, Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents, and Gold Coin, but recovered ⅛@1 ℔ cent. before the close of the day. Gold, 131¾; Exchange on London, 146 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand on Saturday, and the principal kinds were a trifle cheaper. Provisions were moderately active at essentially unaltered rates. Groceries, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Candles, Coal and Naval Stores were sparingly purchased. Cotton was very quiet and nominally a shade lower. Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Fish and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. The freight market was more active, with 559 vessels of all classes in port.

Cheap Patriotism.—Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, who graduated at Fort Lafayette, after a few easy lessons in treason, has lately been delivering lectures in Europe on the intolerable despotism of the American Government. The Governor's animosity to the United States has lately taken a new turn, and vents itself now in hypothetical threats against the South and the State of his nativity, if they should prove less inveterate in treason than himself. He has changed the place of his sojourn abroad to Paris, from which city he fulminates as follows: that "if, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever *returns* (!) to the Union, he will abjure her, as he will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her independence."

Gov. Morehead's chief wealth consists of a large cotton plantation "well stocked with likely negroes," in the neighborhood of Lake Providence, Mississippi. Seeing that if the South fails in its rebellion, the Governor's entire worldly wealth will be confiscated and lost to him forever, and that he himself, in that event, could only return to Kentucky, or to any part of the South, as an admitted rebel, exposed to the penal laws against such, his indignant virtue in "abjuring" his native land in that contingency would not reach a very high pitch of moral sublimity. His personal safety would be jumping directly in the line of his patriotism.

The Confederates will find a new impulse to their determined resistance in the known views of this self-banished rebel. In his safe Parisian retreat he cheers them on to the deadly work before them. If they fail, they are assured of his eternal displeasure, if they succeed, *they save him and his niggers.*

The Speech of Vice-President Stephens.

Monsieur Tonson has come again. Alexander Stephens, as our readers saw on Saturday, has turned up with another speech—this time at the lively hamlet of Crawfordville, Ga. We can hardly recognize him. He looks the very Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Assuredly some great grief has overtaken him. Some twenty months ago Alexander was radiant with hope. "If we are true to ourselves, our destiny and our high mission," he exclaimed in his memorable speech of adhesion to the Montgomery Constitution, "Slavery must become the controlling power of the continent." He predicted that "the Border States will be compelled to join their fortunes to this principle," and pronounced it probable that "all the great States of the Southwest shall gravitate this way." His speech, some four months afterwards, when on his mission from the Confederate Congress for war-funds, though more subdued in some respects, yet abounded with confidence. He declared that "cotton is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny under Providence," and vouched that "one thing is certain—in some way or other the blockade will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe." A change has come over the spirit of Aleck's dream. In the present effusion there is not a promise, nor a prediction, nor a hopeful word. From one end to the other, it is but one strain of lamentation, deprecation, and desperation.

The speech was opened by an appeal *ad misericordiam*, to the contractors and jobbers, "not to make profits out of articles needed by men in the field." It was terrible to do so. This was the most calamitous war ever known since the Christian Era. "We all feel it." Contractors and jobbers should have some mercy. Mr. Stephens realizes that "the responsibility and guilt of the war must be fearful somewhere;" but anxiously deprecates the putting of this responsibility and guilt upon himself or his associates. He pleads that it all comes from the wicked obstinacy of the North in refusing to abide by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." With characteristic rebel willfulness the rebel Vice-President mutilates and perverts the doctrine of the Declaration. What he quoted was only part of the sentence. The very next clause qualifies it so as absolutely to make the passage dead against him—its language being, "Whenever any form of government becomes *destructive of these ends* [*i. e.*, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,] it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it." The very crime of the Confederacy is that they have undertaken to destroy a Government which was not destructive of these ends; in other words, that they rebelled without necessity. The whole body of the Declaration is taken up with a recital of the "long train of abuses and usurpations" which could gain no redress, and which left no recourse but revolutionary resistance. In the judgment of our fathers, it was not enough that they desired a new Government; they had to show that the old Government was an insufferable engine of oppression. The Declaration upholds revolution only *as an extreme resort.* Its whole tenor is a recognition that nothing short of virtual necessity can justify resistance to established authority. The right of revolution is like the right of taking life. There is such a right, but only in an extreme case. Self-preservation alone confers it. For Alexander H. Stephens and his fellow-criminals to plead the example of our fathers as a justification of *their* acts, is as brazen as it would be for a wanton murderer to plead the example of a man who had used the knife to save his life. The murderer might as decently appeal to the code on justifiable homicide, as these rebels to the Declaration on justifiable revolution. All this deprecation of the stern verdict of history is futile. The "fearful responsibility and guilt" of this war will rest forever against those who, for no good cause, raised their parricidal arms against the constituted authorities of the land.

The Vice President holds out no hope; and yet he invokes his hearers "never to give it up." "Let the world know," he says, "and let history record this fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that, though our country may be invaded, our land laid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South would die in defence of their rights, but they could never be conquered." This is the language of desperation. We have no doubt that it is the real feeling of the rebel leaders. They know that a restored Union, even if it spared their lives, would seal their political fate forever. They staked their all on the cast, and there is no room for hope if it goes against them. But their present followers will not put themselves in such desperate straits. No people, in the mass, have ever yet died for any cause, and the examples of New-Orleans and Norfolk, Newbern and Nashville and Memphis, show very conclusively that the Southern people will be no exception. The leaders may rush on to destruction as recklessly as they please, and may implore the masses ever so piteously to follow suit, but there is a limit beyond which the people at large cannot be made to go, and that limit is a long way short of "the last ditch." Though there were an Aleck Stephens at every crossroad in the Confederacy, they could not persuade the people to such extravagance of folly as he has urged them on to. The rebel masses will be conquered into submission to the Constitution; and will live, if for nothing else, at least to teach their children to curse the day on which they ever gave themselves up to the revolutionary rule of Davis and Stephens.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

We publish this morning a selection from the mass of diplomatic correspondence sent in to Congress by the Secretary of State. So rapid is the progress of events in this war, that incidents a year old lose much of their interest, and very many of the questions discussed in Mr. Seward's letters have already passed beyond the domain of public curiosity. Many of them, however, throw considerable light on the motives of various movements of our Government, and supply an interpretation of its action which the public will be glad to receive. This feature of the correspondence applies especially to what has been done, and left undone, on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Seward has at no time concealed or overlooked the fact that the rebellion, if protracted for any considerable time, must inevitably involve the destruction of Slavery, and thus lead to a complete reconstruction of Southern industry and a corresponding revolution in the whole system of Commerce between the United States and foreign nations. But he has always hoped and believed that, in the absence of foreign intervention, the rebellion might be quelled without the necessity of resorting to a measure so extreme; while at the same time he has pointed out, especially in his letter to Mr. Adams of February 17, of the present year, the fallacy of the opinion, which secession agents have carefully propagated in Europe, that the United States were engaged in an attempt to strengthen Slavery. When, however, the progress of the war rendered it necessary to issue the Proclamation of Emancipation, Mr. Seward vindicates it against anticipated objections abroad, and urges that, while its results will be beneficial to the cause of humanity, it is to be regarded purely as a military act.

Mr. Seward discusses, also, at length, in the letters which we copy, the subject of the blockade, the project of intervention, and the other topics to which the events and speculations of the year have given rise. His correspondence is marked by the same general characteristics as that of the preceding year. He is always sanguine, allowing no disasters or disappointments to check for a moment his cheerful courage, and insisting in almost every letter that the rebellion is just at its last gasp. While we cannot too much admire the mental and moral elasticity which such a temper indicates, and although Mr. Seward's prophecies ought, upon every principle of justice and of right, to have come true, events have proved too stubborn for them, and they still remain to be fulfilled. We trust that the next six months may put a different face upon his predictions and upon the general aspect of public affairs.

The correspondence thus far published relates entirely to our relations with England. We shall have occasion to refer to the remaining portion hereafter.

The Hanging of 300 Indians.

We published, yesterday morning, a letter addressed to President Lincoln by the Members of Congress from Minnesota, concerning the fate of 300 Indians who have been convicted of participation in the horrible massacres of the past summer in that State. These 300 Indians have been sentenced to be hung: and the Members of Congress from that State, having heard that the President intended to pardon them, have addressed him this letter. They relate incidents of the massacre calculated to impress the President, as they must impress the world, with a sense of the unredeemed brutality and ferocity which marked the acts of these Indians, and which form part of their character. Nothing can be more conclusive upon this point than the facts they narrate. That every one of these monsters deserve death,—that justice will be deprived of part of its due, so far as the action of human tribunals is concerned, if they are not hung, no one can for a moment question. And still more evident is it that every relative, friend and neighbor of those who fell victims to the ferocity of these bestial miscreants will feel personally outraged if a single one of them should escape the gallows.

We must, however, submit to Senator Wilkinson and his associates, that the President of the United States has a larger duty to perform than that which grows out of the feelings of individuals, or of a local community, however large that community, and however just those feelings may be. The simultaneous execution of 300 persons, no matter what may have been their crimes, is an awful event—one which is without example, so far as we are aware, in the history of any Christian nation, unless France during the Reign of Terror is entitled to that appellation; and one which cannot fail to effect largely and seriously the character of the nation in the eyes of the world and on the pages of permanent history. Its effect, moreover, on the tribes of Indians hovering on our Western Border is, to say the least, a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and on which those who have had the largest official and other opportunities of forming a judgment, have not come to the same conclusion as that expressed by the members of Congress from Minnesota in their memorial. The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Dole, for example, does not hesitate to say that their indiscriminate execution, drawing no distinction between the leaders who instigated the massacre and those who blindly followed their commands, would beget in their savage breasts a "feeling of revenge which might be smothered, but would never be extinguished."

However this may be, it is the duty of the President to take all these aspects of the case into his most attentive and serious consideration:—and his action, if it be such as the nation has a right to expect at his hands, must depend upon these large and comprehensive views. Without attempting at present to express any opinion as to what that action should be, we must protest most urgently against the motives by which the Minnesota members of Congress have attempted to control it. They are these:

"The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, *have stood firm by you and your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support.* They have not violated the law. They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extremities. These Indians are now at their mercy, but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believe that the President would deal with them justly.

We protest against the pardon of these Indians, because if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and criminal than they ever were before, believing, as they certainly will believe, that the Great Father at Washington either justifies the act or is afraid to punish them for their crimes. We protest against it because *if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the enraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law.* These two peoples cannot live together. We do not wish to see mob-law inaugurated in Minnesota, as it certainly will be if you force the people to it. We tremble at the approach of such a condition of things in our State. You can give us peace or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, Sir, in view of all we have suffered, and of the dangers which still await us, *let the law be executed, let justice be done our people.*

With high respect, Sir,

M. S. WILKINSON,
CYRUS ADLDRICH,
WM. WINDOM."

The appeal to political sympathy—the claim based on party support—with which this protest opens, strikes us as so utterly in violation of every sentiment of propriety, that we dismiss it without further remark. The effect upon the Indian tribes of any interference upon the President's part with the rigorous execution of the law is a just and fair consideration to be urged; though as we have already shown, it is by no means so clear and free from doubt as this memorial would have us believe. But the threat that "if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the form of law, the *enraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law*," is one which in justice alike to themselves and their constituents, these gentlemen should never have permitted themselves to urge. The fact may be as stated. We can understand perfectly and can make all due allowance for the feeling that would prompt the mob-massacre of these wretches in the case supposed. But it is not creditable to their own sense of social character, for members of Congress to put forward such a purpose as a menace to the President, intended to overawe and control his action upon one of the most solemn and awful questions ever brought to his official cognizance. Their duty and his, so far as that point is concerned, is perfectly clear. It is to take all needful precautions against an event so perilous to the character and fortunes of the State and the nation, against which they have now been fully forewarned.

We have not the slightest fear that the President will underrate the importance of inflicting upon these inhuman savages precisely that punishment which will, on a large view of the case, best subserve the ends of justice, promote the safety and welfare of the Western people, and consult the honor and permanent credit of the country. Whether this will exact or permit the execution of every one of these 300 convicts, or whether it will dictate the hanging of part of them, and the infliction of some equally efficacious, but less shocking penalty upon the rest, is a question we are disposed to leave wholly to his own careful and conscientious judgment. We only protest against an attempt to influence that judgment by such motives and menaces as those addressed to him by the members of Congress from Minnesota.

Grenada Captured—Its Importance.—The days of the rebellion in Mississippi seem to be numbered. A few days ago Gens. Grant and Sherman were pressing down rapidly upon the rebel front, supposed to rest on the Tallahatchie River, some twenty miles south of Holly Springs. Without waiting for an attack, the enemy hastily abandoned his position and retreated, burning large quantities of stores. This retreat was surprising and sadly discomfiting to the rebel population in the rear of the rebel position. It caused plantations to be deserted on the instant; immense crops of cotton were left ungathered in the fields; and the people, white and black, commenced a tumultuous stampede southward.

We had occasion at the time to speak of this unaccountable flight of the rebel army. But we now have, no doubt, the explanation. Some short time since, Gen. Hovey left Helena, Ark., with twenty thousand men, on transports, whom he landed at Friar's Point, twelve miles below, on the Mississippi side. With these men, it was supposed, he meant to make an overland march of about seventy miles, to Grenada—a very important railroad point, the occupation of which would cut off the rebel army on the Tallahatchie from all communication with Jackson or Vicksburgh. This would be fatal to the rebel force in Northern Mississippi. It would be crushed between the overwhelming Union forces north and south of it, or compelled to a speedy and disorganizing retreat eastward toward the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which would leave Jackson and Vicksburgh to the mercy of the Union army. And this would insure the immediate opening of the Mississippi River and the expulsion of the rebel armies almost entirely from the State.

After the landing of Gen. Hovey's expedition at Friar's Point, we had for some time no note of him. But it is now likely the rebel army on the Tallahatchie had, and that their precipitate retreat was caused by the information by telegraph from Grenada, that the latter place was threatened by Gen. Hovey's march inland. They may have hoped to fall back, by railroad, to Grenada, in time to save the place. But in this, if it was their calculation, they have been disappointed. It is announced in the Memphis papers that Gen. Hovey has reached and occupied Grenada almost without opposition. This, if true, is one of the most important achievements in the Southwest. It puts the entire railroad system of Mississippi in possession of our troops, renders the immediate reduction of Vicksburgh absolutely certain, and so deranges the internal communications of the rebel armies in Mississippi as to almost insure their destruction.

Manœuvering War Vessels—The Keokuk.—An incident at the launch of the "Whitney Battery, *Keokuk*, on Saturday, was a timely commentary on the new principle of war-ship construction embodied in that vessel—two independent screw-propellers for rapid turning. As the iron-clad was disposed to be leisurely in taking to cold water, the *Stillman Witt*, steamtug, having one screw, was signaled to send her a hawser and try coercion. Now, if the *Keokuk* should ever be called upon for similar service, she would reverse one of her screws, drive the other ahead, turn on her heel and back up, about as fast as we write the process. But the *Stillman Witt* with one screw, could turn round only on a long radius by a succession of cruises forward and back, which she made, and in about a quarter of an hour got her stern where her head was, made fast her hawser and pulled out the *Keokuk*.

What is a mere convenience in the commercial marine is beginning to be deemed a necessity in the navy. In attack and retreat, in keeping the strong side of battery or protection next the enemy and vulnerable or wounded parts away from him, in striking a direct blow as a ram, in wriggling out of the jaws of the foe when surrounded, and out of or into narrow channels when fighting in shoal water, and in all conceivable manœuvering, the power of rapid turning without making headway, is obviously in the same range of importance as high speed and invulnerable armor.

This power is one of the leading features of the Stevens battery. It was designed and put in operation by the father of the present Mr. Stevens, in 1804; and his two-screw vessels—perhaps the *first* craft that could really be called a steamboat—is now in tolerable preservation at Hoboken. Only one other American iron-clad has two screws, the *Onondaga*, building at the Morgan Iron-works. Meanwhile the English are appreciating the advantages of the system. The Admiralty are experimenting with reference to the application of auxiliary turning power to the *Warrior* and her consorts. Capt. Symonds, of London, has designed a two-screw war vessel, and the experts are beginning to urge it there, in a form which means that it will be adopted, while we are hesitating, especially since the trial of a commercial vessel similarly constructed—the *Flora*, (about the size of the *Keokuk*,) which turned a complete circle on her centre in three and a half minutes.

Two screws have other advantages. For instance, in light-draught vessels there is not depth enough for *one* screw of sufficient diameter to give the required speed. Two screws may double the power without increasing the draft.

We expect to hear that the *Keokuk* has fought better, held out longer, and damaged the enemy more than any vessel of similar capacity in other respects, but without this important feature of "striking an attitude" at short notice.

International Relief.—Under this well-chosen designation, the Committee of New-York citizens, seeking to enlist the coöperation of the whole country in the National effort so auspiciously commenced for relieving, at least in part, the sufferings of the English operatives, have made the stirring appeal to the American people which we publish this morning. It speaks for itself—bearing broadly on its face the expanded Christian charity, the duty alike of individuals and communities, of men and nations. It simply and clearly states our national duty as the necessary result of the abundance of food wherewith Heaven has blessed us, and due on every principle of gratitude to our Maker, in generous measure, to the famishing. With a discreet magnanimity, alike wise and generous, the address wholly forbears to degrade its humane labor by any consideration of political expediency, or the slightest allusion to any action, either in the past or future, taken or expected to be taken either by the British Government or the British people.

Under Niagara—Church's New Picture of the Falls.—Our finest landscape painter has nationalized his name by his close and devoted study of our finest waterfall. His grand general view of the great cataract has already identified his fame with the beauty and splendor which his daring pencil was the first successfully to reproduce, making Niagara come to thousands who might never have been able to go to Niagara; and the art-lovers of New-York have now the opportunity of enjoying another aspect of the great water, seized by the same firm hand, and fixed forever in all its combined terror and loveliness upon the obedient canvas.

At the rooms of Mr. Goupil, in Broadway, a numerous and appreciative company assembled Saturday, to witness the first exhibition in this country of a picture which Mr. Church has baptized by the expressive name of "Under Niagara." Painted in May last, this picture was sent at once to England, to be chromo-lithographed, and having been purchased in the interval by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of this City, it has just returned to its fortunate owner, who most considerately consents to its public exhibition before adding it to the treasures of his private collection.

"Under Niagara" describes itself in its name. The spectator comes up to the picture with a sense of down-rushing force and volume that fairly take one's breath. Sketched from the deck of the little *Maid of the Mist*, Mr. Church's new painting was finished in a single day of fervid and impetuous toil, and while it bears no marks of haste in the composition or in the handling, it lives, and glows and moves, with the vivacious reality of the impression which must have held the artist's brain to his work without pause till the task was done. High up, giddily high, to the left, the white foaming waters lift themselves to the tremendous plunge and form a surging crest of yeasty columns, leap down with an impulse so absolute

and full of force that one listens involuntarily for the thunder of the crash into their abyss.

From the river below the shattered masses riss again in a clond of purpla spray which rolls in fold upon fold of shimmering vapor, aloog the lower base of the picture, benda in exquisitely truthful undulations to the finely suggested curve of the cataract, and risiog ever higher as it recedas, floats away finally, far to the right, in a deliciously treated smoke of curling mist through which and beyond which—far beyond—the clear, emarald green of the remoter fall gleams luminous and enchantiog upon the eye.

This is the whole picture. The rush of watars—the drapery of mist—the sense of height and distanca—and above, in a contrast all the more exquisite that it is iaft first to hint and then reveal itself—the calm, athereal blue of the skias.

These are all the alements of the painting—they are all the elements, also, of the scene—and the painting, as all, we think, who saw it Saturday felt, *is* the scene. It is Niagara in motion. Niagara felt and heard as well as seen, and it will take its place at once in the permanent compsny of landscapes really great, as the reflection of a grand affect in nature from the mirror of a seeing eye and nnderstanding heart. Its technical merits are of a very high order, and in the treatment, both of the river-water and of vapor, Mr. CHURCH showa a positiva advanca upon the already remarkable excallence in these particulars of his previous and more extended view of the great catarract.

CAMPAIGN OF THE MISSISSIPPI--THE SITUATION

Consequences of the Battle of Corinth—The Three Armies of the West—Their Lines of Movement—Coming Events—The Right Plans Adopted.

THE BEECHES, Nov., 1862.

Cheer up, again, I say. The change in our Commanders has worked as great a change in our prospects as have this glorious sun and clear heaven upon the face of nature, bnt lately clad in the dark clouds of November. Let others feel as they may, I was glad when the President *relieved* McCLELLAN and BUELL. I hopa it was a relief to them, for it certainly was to the country. But let the past bury its dead. Incompetent Generals will hasten to oblivion with the alacrity of a lead ball in water.

Let us raturn to the present. You have published ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Corinth; the only good report we have had during the war. We can now see clearly what the rebels were the first to tell ns, that the battle of Corinth was one of the most important in the war, and one of the bloodiest. The rebels considered it the greatest misfortnna they met with, axcept the fall of New-Orleans, and they were nearly right. If they had snccaeded we shonld have lost West Tennessee, in all probabillty; while, by their defeat, we shall recovar what remains untaken of the Misalasippi Valley. Let us look at the situation and the prospect. The grand army of the West now forms *thres* armies, each largar than any handled by the great FREDERICK. Thase armies move on different lines, but in such a way that they will all most effectually coöperate with each other. The army of the Missiasippi is organizing, and nearly ready, at Colnmbus, Ky., under Gen. MCCLERNAND. The army of West Tennessee is now in North Missiasippi—is steadily marching forward under GRANT. The army of Middle Tennessee is steadily advancing under ROSECRANS, who, at Corinth, commanded a corps of GRANT'S army. These Generals are all fighting Generals, and each of them has the excellent qualification of being heartily feared and detested by the rebels. VAN DORN and BRAGG'S armies would as soon fight the dragon as GRANT or ROSECRANS. In reply to strictures upon his military akill, (which is certainly open to criticism,) GRANT is reported to say: "I have never failed, and that is all I or the country care about. How or hy what means is of minor importance." That is true. The conntry wants the armies to advance and the rebels crushed. When that is done, there will be littla inqniry about how.

The army of MCCLERNAND, it is well known, will advance on tha axial lina of the Misaisappi, with a view to clear that great river of all rebels, and lay its great slave plantations under the guns of our gunboats, when Slavery will be *between the upper and the nether millstone.* By the way, this is the great dread, the awful sickness, which is now lying on the hearts of Southern rebels, Northern aympathizers and European aristocracies. They have tried to make out no harm will be done hy the Proclamation! Let Mr. LINCOLN stand firm, and the army do its duty, and the hour of doom to Slavery is come. Let it come! Slavery and the rebellion will be crushed beyond the power of human redemption. And where are the mourners among all the good, the humane, the Christian friends of human welfare? And yet I feel aad, that grim-visaged war, with its bloody rites, must do what every principle of wisdom, every conaideration of human happiness, urged the nation to do long ago, by gradual and gentle means. The troops of my native State are now camping amidst the augar plantations of Louisiana, and, wherever they go, the negroea immeately seize their freedom, and defy their masters. *See the beginning of that breaking up of Southern society*, which is not conquest, but far worse. The change will be aa great aa that which broke up the Roman Empire. But, let us return.

The army of GRANT, yon know, is steadily making its way into the heart of Mississippi. It will repair the railroads, aecure the bridges, and probably be soon at a point in Misaissippi where it can coöperate with MCCLERNAND, if that be necessary, or turn toward ROSECRANS, if that is neccsary. I do not believe the army of VAN DORN will fight short of Jackson or Meridian, but, if it does, I do not believe in its power of succeasful resistance. If the rebel army there be heaten or driven off, you see, by consulting the map, what immense consequences will follow. All of Mississippi and Louisiana, and a large part of Alabama, including Mobile and Vicksburgh, will be in our possession, irredeemably. Suppose nothing more was done, what remains of the Southern Confederacy? Texas and Arkansas are cut off and made powerlesa; Tennessee, Misaisippi and Louisiana are conquered; and the Confederacy is reduced to only six Eastern Statea. Tbis assumes, of course, GRANT'S success. The conaequences are so tremendous that the rebels will make two or three desperate stands in the end—one in the interior of the State, and the others at Vicksburgh and Mobile.

In the meanwhile the third army of ROSECRANS will advance to a very different but equally important work. You will see, on the map, a triangle, at the angles of which lie Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton. I have already referred to this as the key of the rebel country, lying in and on the flanks of the Cumberland Mountains. Once takon we shall command East Tennessee, Southwest Virginis, (including the only important salt works the rebels have,) and Northern Georgia. The grand army of the East will then have nothing left but Virginia and the Carolinas. Surely it can manage them. Thus you see the lines of movement are now where one of two results must happen, and that in a short time. Either the Union armies must be thoroughly defeated and thrown back, or the Southern Confederacy will be as completely conqnered as Poland.

I see the correspondant of the London *Times*, like a great many stupid people in this country, says the South will ba *exterminated* before they can be conqnered! Thia is great nonsense. They have manifeated not the laast dispoaition to be exterminated. Why, we hold two-thirds of Tennessea and half Louisiana, including New-Orleans and Memphis; do the people there show any wish to be *exterminated?* When WEITZEL, (a Cincinnati Lieutenant,) visited Mrs. BRAXTON BRAGG, and the sugar-planters of the Lafourche, d'd they jump into the next lagoon and call upon the Naiads to waep for them? No such thing. Thay very politely asked for our soldiers to *protect* them from that corner-atona of republican institutions—their negro slaves! I giva the South credit for any reasonable degree of hate toward the Yankees, and any measure of courage and determination; but it is sheer nonsense to talk of any people waiting to be exterminated. What do you suppose the rebel cotton planters around Lagrange, Grand Junction and Holly Springs, are doing? Why, they have got every cart and every mule hard at work, carting cotton to the nearest railroad station to sell to the Yankees. Let nobody trouble themaelves about the last ditch or the final extermination. We have a great work to do, and the South a great suffering to undergo; but it will not include extermination. We must *destroy their military organization*, and take all their forts; and when that is done, it will last forever. What can a people do without arms and armies? You cannot show me a people anywhera on earth who made succesaful resistance under such circumstancea.

The South haa a great suffering to undergo, and it is nat merely that of conquest. There might be a military conquest, and little suffering to a people; but it is the *breaking up of their social system.* There is but one way to avoid this—the unconditional submission of the rebels to the laws and Constitution. Can you or any one see any other result? You may talk of peace-offerings as much aa you pleaae, but the South will accept of no terms of peace till that very conquest comes of which I have spoken—and then all terms are imposable.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Armistice Proposition—Course of the Parisian Press—Interpretations of the Recent Elections—Motives of the French Government—The French in Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1862.

Whatever developments have taken place since my last in regard to the armistice proposition go to confirm the two principal points I have already made, to wit: that the measure was intended to produce an imprassion in France, and that the excuse for it was the attitude of the Democratic Party in the United Statea.

The official and semi-official papers naturally feel themsalvea bound to defend tha French propoaition, in order to render ita fall as easy aa possible. Tha *Moniteur* attacks the Engliah Ministry and declares that in the refusal to accept the French proposition that Cabinet falsifies the aentiment of the Britlsh people. The official paper and ita satellites also awing in the air, in order to dazzle and deceive the French people, the words "humanity and civilization" aa applied to their peace effort in America, and they are trying to impress upon their readers the idea that an analogy exiata between the position in the United States and that in Mexico. Mr. LINCOLN is another JUAREZ, Mr. SEYMOUR and the WOODS are the Almontea and the Mirandas, and France is the arbiter and civilizer. The Democratic Party, which is represented daily by tha French Press as desiring the ceasation of the war, is held up as inviting European intervention, and as being ready, like ALMONTE & Co., to enter into a treaty with the foreigner in order to ovarthrow the despot and demagogue at Washington. You are extremely fortunate in the intereat of your temper in not being obliged to read the expositions of American affaira which appear in the foreign Presa. But a miatake haa been made by the Government at Washington in giving too little importance to the influence of the Press. No efforts have been made by the Government, not one cent has been apent to counteract the constant misrepresentation of the secession Press, until the object sought for—the preparation of the public mind for Government action has been arrived at, and it would not be surprising if the French people ahould be finally driven into the belief that they have as much of a misaion to fulfill in the United States aa in Mexico. The French people are thoroughly friendly to the people of the United States; but the secession Press tells them daily that the country is now divided in two, and that their forefathers aided as much one half as the other; that the Southern half besides is more like France than the other, contains more Frenchmen, and—they are not ashamed to print—is more important, commercially, than the other. The latter statement is corroborated in aome sort hy the circumstance that many workmen are suffering for the want of cotton, while the silk trade with the North is nearly as activa as it ever was, and they do nut go beyond this superficial argument. There is no telling, therefore, to whet extent the public mind of France may be led astray; by akillful manipulation they may be prepared for any action the Government may see fit to follow out, when that action concerns questions aa far removed as are those of America.

To such false interpretations—at leest it is to be hoped they are false—does the conduct of the Democratic Party in New-York give rise, thai a leading French paper saya: "The Secesaionists here (at Paris) are in the joy of a great triumph. The election in New-York of the Democrat, SEYMOUR, has enchanted them. They say that his first act will be to declare that the Central Government has no longer the confidence of the citizens of New-York, and that he will publish a declaration in which he will announce his separation from the policy of Mr. LINCOLN. He will authorize a refusal to pay the taxes, and will order the return of the New-York tronps from the army." It seems to be high time that the patriotic citizens in the Democratic Party should take some steps to set public opinion right as to their real sentiments—in other words, to "define their position."

Notwithstanding the editors of the Liberal Press understand very well the motives of the French Government in proposing an armistice, they leave these motives in the dark in order the better to attack the document. After quoting that part of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply to the French circular, in which he says that, according to his information from the United States, such an offer from foreign Powers would do more harm than good, *La Presse*, in the following lines, pushes irony to its extreme limit: "A fact which will be remarked in the note of M. GORTSCHAKOFF," says the *Presse*, "is tha extent to which the information he receivea from America differs from that received by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. The Russian and English Ministers have drawn from the reports of their diplomatic agents in America a conviction exactly the opposite of that of tha French Minister. Both those Ministers declare that a project of conciliation would not only not hava any chance of being accepted, but would aven turn against the object proposed. The very marked difference which thus exists between the diplomatic information received by France and that received hy Ruasia and England renders intelligible the following phrase, found in the reply of Lord RUSSELL, and of which we did not at first seize the meaning: 'The Governmant of Her Majesty will communicate to that of France all tha information they may be able to receive from Washington or from Richmond on this important subject.'"

I am told this morning that another dispatch has been sent by the French Government to that of England on the aubject of a friendly armistice, and that this dispatch is based upon the success of the Seymour Party in New-York. The srgument, if I am rightly informed, is this: That the inevitable negro insnrrection of the 1st of January, which would not only inaugurate a terrible epoch of barbarism, but wonld also destroy the cotton culture, ougbt to be averted, if possible, and that the success of the Democratic Party is an evidence that there is a powerful party in the North willing to coöperate with France and England in the good work. The argument is thought to be sufficient to induce England to return upon her decision.

The *Constitutionnel*, which has been promising for some days an important article in axplanation of the armistice dispatch of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, publiahes this article this morning over tha signature of "Ona of Yonr Readers,"—a signature which is believed to cover the name of the Private Secretary of the Minister. This document is mild and almost apologetic in tone, and it would be difficult to draw from it any semblance of hostility toward the United States; it explains in what consista the "ponderation of forcea" betwecn the two contending parties, and decides that tha poaition of the National forces at this moment is worse than it waa a year ago. At New-Orlesns the National forces have only conquered the streets and houses; the whole population mock at and scorn the army of occupation. The article terminatea with tha expression that *under the armistice France would have lent her aid to a restoration of the Union*, but that if it had been found impossible to prevent a separation she wnuld have endeavored to diminish the evils that would have attended tbe separation.

The *Siècle* says that to it the most striking thing in this attempted American negotiation is the joy of England and Ruasia in being able to isolate France in America at a moment when with her 40,000 men in Mexico and her coquetting with her neighbor of Mexico, the Southern Confederacy, she appears to be trying to set herself up as the arbiter of Amarican affairs.

In his dispatch to the Italian Government, in reply to the dispatch of Gen. DURANDO, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS saya that it is not in accordance with the general policy of the French Government to exercise any presanre upon foreign Governments. The aame principle, it is to be hoped, is to be applied in America as well as in Europe.

In regard to Mexico, more troops, it is aaid, are about to be sent out. In the fixing of the budget for the coming years, an allowance haa been made for the payment of 80,000 men to carry out the projects, whatever they may be, of the Government in Mexico. But little short of 50,000 of thase men have been sent out, but whether the rest will be needed or not future developments will show. The consummation of man will, as every one knows, be large, and the Franch Governniant believes in large raserves. Strange reports are in circulation in regard to this large force, and very many people are of opinion that the Government really designs lending its ald to the Southern Confederacy.

The adjudication of the contract for rails for the railway from Vera Cruz to Cordova has been given to the English house of BLOUNT & Co., of the Rue de la Paix, Paris. The rails will be of Engliah fabrication, and are to be delivered at Vera Cruz for 215 francs the ton. The number of tons required is 6,100, at a total cost of 1,300,000 francs.

Various reports have been in circulation for the past fortnight, in regard to a complot said to have been discovered in connection with the inauguration hy the Emperor of the new Boulevard du Prince Eugene. There is reason to believe there was nothing worae threatened on that occasion than a political demonatration.

MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU'S luck aa regards the weather was so unexceptionally good on Saturday, that some part of the previous losses of the waak was retrieved hy tha hrilliant gathering that attended the "Dinorah" *matinée* on that day. It must be admitted that the elements and Brooklyn have done their worst to discomfort our alwaya cautious and nsually fortunata *impresario*. All the fine nights were showered upon the City of Churches, where people talk about opera but care little for it, and all the stormy ones were reserved for New-York, where people *do* gratify their curiosity in this and other respects. Let us hope that Mr. GRAU will find the skies more propitious on this the last week of his present season. As for Brooklyn, he can obtain his revenge there on the most economical and reasonabla of plans—by staying away. The four nights last given in that cheerful Mausoleum of Art, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, involved a loss of twelve hnndred dollars—the Directors contributing to this result by taxing Mr. GRAU an extra fifty dollars per night, because he happened to give opera with heavy expenses, instead of drama, like Miss HEAON, with a small outlay. By not bothering himself with the tedious twaddlers who manage tha concern, Mr. GRAU can thus sava twelve hundred dollars on any four nights of any month of tha present year. And he is likely to be governed by this judicious view of the matter; for, unmoved by the indifference of the public, he rememoers with bitterness the extortion of the hucksteriog Directors, and swears horribly and in several languages that he will never more set foot in Brooklyn until they have restored to him the two hundred dollars of which he considers himself wrongfully deprived. This settles the matter; for no one supposes for a moment that the Directors will behave liberally in the premises.

At the New-York Academy of Music, MEYERBEER'S opera of "Dinorah" will be played to-night for the last time. The work has met with its usual success in this City, as in other capitals of the Old World. It was received with enthusiasm by one set of critics—with contempt hy another. In the meantime the public has slowly warmed up to its beauties, and the "houses," in consequence, continue good. We shall be disappointed if "Dinorah" does not become one of the most popular operas in the Italian *repertoire*. Its withdrawal is rendered necessary by the arrangements of the week, which are as follows: to-night, "Dinorah;" on Wednesday, "Il Ballo in Maschera;" on Friday, "I Puritani;" on Saturday, a grand Matinée. In addition to this, there will be a popular night, at theatre prices, on Tuesday, when "Norma," with LORINI and MORANSI, will be performed. The season ends on Monday, next week, with MOZART'S "Don Giovanoi," after which the compsoy will repair to Philadelphia, and return to New-York on the 5th of Januarv.

At tha German Opera the most interesting event of the week will be tha benafit to Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ on Thursday next. The opera salacted for the occasion is BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio"—a work which is grand enough for the most ravenous of classical appetites. In addition to this thera will be a presentation of a *bâton* to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, and we are sure a hearty amount of applause. About the success of the evening there is no doubt. Peopla not only buy tickets but persist in sanding checks to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, so that there is a strong probability of his becoming a millionare bafora the end of the week. Let us hopa that he will be spered this ignominious feta. To-night the "Poachers" will ba performed for the fifth time. The announcements elsewhera are as follows: At Laura Keene's the brilliantly successful spectacle of "Blondette;" at Wallack's the "Clandestine Marriage," at the Winter Garden "Born to Good Luck," "An Hour in Seville" and "My Precious Betsy;" at Niblo's Garden, Mr. FORREST as *Richelieu*; at Barnum's Museum, BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn," and at Campbell's Minstrels, Fourteenth-street, a new programme of negro minstrelsy.

M. PAUL JUIGNET'S company of French comedians gava their usual performanca at Niblo's pretty saloon on Saturday avening. The pieces selected for the occasion were "Le Feu au Couvent" and "Deux Hommes du Nord," both of which were excellently actad. In the first, Mons. ERNEST GRAVISS made his *début*, and achieved a success which, if it is justified by subsequent performances, cannot fail to place him at tha head nt light comedy actors in the City. Mlle. ANNA HAMBUAO, as *Adrienne*, also made a most favorabla impression. We are sorry that we cannot say a word or two in praise of tha stage management. On Saturday it was slow and tiresome to the last degree.

The HUTCHINSON family will give thair first concert of the season in the Brooklyn Atheneum this evaning.

If Fortune can be said to smile upon a man whan she drives him from pillar to post, and threatens, through a perfect *embarras de richesses*, to leave him houseless and homeles, the goddess may be said to be positively grinning on Mr. na CÓRDOVA. Dodworth's Hall, having proved too small to admit to seats, or even standing room, the numerous admirers of this popular humorist, he resorted to Niblo's Saloon, believing that this spacious hall would accommodate all his friends, and leave some little space to spare. Even the capacity of Niblo's, however, proved too limited for the practical manifestation of all tha partiality which the public have in store for the gentleman whom they design to honor. Chairs were placed throughout the aisles, and even in the orchestra, on Tuesday evening last, and yet crowds of persons were obliged to go home, without having been able to obtain standing room within earshot of the lecturer. Mr. na CORDOVA will give tha last lecture of the course on Thursday evening, 11th inst., tha subject being "Old and New New-York."

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS announce that their aighth season of six *soirées* of chamber music to be given at DONWORTA'S Room on Tuesday evenings, at intervals of two and three weeks, will commence on the 23d instant. The artists are, as herctofore, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, (piano-forte,) Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,) Mr. J. MOSENTHAL, (second violin,) Mr. G. MATSKA, (viola,) and Mr. F. BRAGNLA, (violoncello.) The programme for the entire series is as follows:

I. SOIREE.
1. Quintet, Piano and Stringed Instruments, (E flat minor, Opus 87,).. Hummel.
2. Quartet, (F major, Opus 18, No. 1,).. Baethoven.
3. Fantasie-Stücke, Pianu, Opus 12, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.....Schumann.
4. Quintet, Stringed Instruments, (G minor,).....Mozart.

II. SOIREE.
1. Trio, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,).....Beethoven.
2. Trio, (D minor, Opus 63,).....Schumann.
3. Quartet, (D minor, Posthumous,)....Schubert.

III. SOIREE.
1. Quartet, (C major, No. 2,).....Cherubini.
2. Trio, (D major, Opus 70,).....Beethoven.
3. Quartet, (A major, Opus 41, No. 3,)..Schumann.

IV. SOIREE.
1. Quartet, (F major, No. 5,).....Mozart.
2. Trio, (B flat major, Opus 99,).....Schubert.
3. Quartet, (C major, Opus 59, No. 9,)..Beethoven.

V. SOIREE.
1. Quartet, (E flat major, No. 4).....Mozart.
2. Sonata, Piano and Violin, (E major, No. 3,).....Bach.
3. Polonaises, Piano, (A major, C minor, Opus 40,).....Chopin.
4. Octet, (E flat major, Opus 20,).....Mendelssohn.

VI. SOIREE.
1. Quartet, (C major, Opus 33, No. 3,)..Haydo.
2. Sonata, Piano and Violin, (B flat major, No. 4,) .....Mozart.
3. Concerto, Two Pianos, (C major,)..Bach.
4. Quartet, (C sharp minor, No. 14,)....Beethoven.

Mr. S. B. MILLS' grand vocal and instrumental concert takes place to-morrow eveoing at the German Opera House, No. 485 Broadway. Mr. MILLS will he assisted by Madame JOHANSSEN, Herr WEINLICH, the Orion Society and the full orchestra of the Garman Opera.

Miss TERESA CARRENO will give her fifth and last concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, assisted by several well-known artists.

The excellent Band of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the direction of Mr. HELMSMULLER, gave a fine concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday eveoing. The cold weather interfered very materially with the attendance, but not with the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough to be present. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. WM. CASTLE were the vocalists.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue their career of pleasant Celtic excitement at this establishment, gathering around themselves nightly crowds of delighted Hibernians. Their present engagement, notwithstanding the inclement weather that has attended it, shows no diminution in the popularity of these mirth-provoking artists. The house has been unusually well attended, and this circumstance, apart from any consideration of the performance, makes it pleasant and cheering to drop in at the theatre, and gaze upon so many faces that are beaming with attention and enjoyment. To criticise the character of the entertainment were a folly. It is a thing of jollity that knocks the critic off his tripod, and rolls him on the ground with aching sides. It has this special object and accomplishes it. The projectiles used are called by courtesy plays, and as a rule are well put upon the stage, and quickly acted, but it is not easy to speak of them as we would of other plays, and this circumstance is the cause of their being, in a measure, overlooked. We owe it to ourselves, therefore, to acknowledge their hearty spirit; the more so, as it has become a sort of fashion to speak slightingly of Mr. WILLIAMS' delineations of Irish character, and to regard them generally as caricaturcs. It seems to be forgotten that Mr. WILLIAMS has gone through the ordeal of criticism by the very people he represents—perhaps as keen dramatic judges as any audience in the world. In the capital of Ireland, and through all the leading cities, he was recognized as the best living delineator of Irish peasant life. For ourselves, we are content to greet a school of performance which has imported, and continues to impart, so much pleasure to a large class of the community, and there is but little danger, we think, of its passing from the stage. It certainly never exhibited more vitality than at the present moment.

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At the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now in Store a great variety of materials suitable for presents.
SILKS IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, AND PLAIN COLORS
Reps—Ottomans, Merinos, Delaines.
PLAIDS, IN WOOL AND COTTON AND WOOL, POPLINS, PLAIN AND PLAID.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
No. 423 Broad way, and No. 305 Canal-st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MUSLIN WORKS AND LACES.
KID GLOVES—WINTER GLOVES.
HOSIERY, &c., AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tufted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GODDARD'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Depot for all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 2 CLASPS, SILK colors, plain black.
Also, a large assortment of
very, undergarments,
drawers, all sizes.
cents, zephyr worsted,
yarns, all colors.
ELGER'S, Nos.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV. will offer on MONDAY, a
goods purchased at the large auction
ottoman, Velour and Empress Cloths,
Silks, French Merinoes, Shawls, etc., all at
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER
a large and well assorted stock in French and
ence-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best
ties, also, Misses Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris
Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 850 and 852
ways, between

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, &c. Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Received per steamer *Persia*,
Will be open on
MONDAY, Dec. 8.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Their entire stock of
FRENCH CASHMERE
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
At decided bargains.
ALSO,
SCOTCH WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $5 and upward.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their large and fashionable stock of
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SEAL-SKIN REDUCED to $5.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
No. 381 Broadway.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
We will offer on
MONDAY, DEC. 8.
Plaid Valencias, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c. and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 20c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS, ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION,
OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILK BONNET VELVETS, comprising every new and desirable shade.
Also, 60 pieces of ALL SILK BLACK VELVETS, 25 per cent. below last year's prices.
FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE AGAIN
Crowded with every description of
BEAVER AND FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
BOTH DRAB AND BLACK,
RUNNING FROM 10 CENTS TO $2 50 EACH.
FULL LINE OF SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
ALSO:
BARGAINS IN SONTAGS AND WOOLLEN HOODS,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
THIS WEEK.
NOTICE.—We sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than City Jobbers sell Whole Pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting of
Black Thread Lace Vails, from $2 25 to $40.
Black Pusher Lace Vails, from $1 and upward.
Black Guipure Thread and French Laces, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Real Point Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.
ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES.
Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at
REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TUYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers.
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No 691 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 29 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO.
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 29 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] and at the stationers generally.
[illegible] KEYS,

DENTISTRY

MRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots, on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $15; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated October 4, 1862.
60-lm*eod JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two highly respectable English servants, lately arrived from the Old Country, desire situations in City or country; would prefer the country; no objection to separate, one as first-rate cook, baker and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or any other domestic duty required; has three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style; will go for moderate wages, and has the very best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; is a valuable servant, and in neatness, efficiency and willingness of disposition cannot fail to please; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate size family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an American woman, one who understands English and American cooking; can give the best of City references for capability and character. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a highly respectable girl, who can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a competent, tidy woman with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress, does up linens in style; makes excellent pastry, soups and game; or regular laundress, wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, for a most respectable American woman, as a first-class cook, either in a large private family or a first-class boarding house; or can take a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will be found to be a very superior person and servant; has the most respectable reference as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, games and desserts; the best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the candy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman who understands her business perfectly, in all of the above capacities, and has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a very genteel and highly recommended girl as thorough up-stairs servant, is an excellent waitress, and of the most obliging disposition; a trusty and valuable servant; refers to the last family she lived with. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family, for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do blue washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can give the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 20th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman with the highest recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid. Would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A LADIES' MAID—NURSE.—WANTED two women, one as ladies' maid and seamstress, the other as nurse; both must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, would do a little chamber-work or assist with children; would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a respectable young woman, who has lived with her for some months, either as seamstress, waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 61 University-place, at 12 o'clock for several days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years, has long and satisfactory reference, lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply at No. 264 West 35th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent at taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would do chamberwork and plain cooking; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 240 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family, through the country; or would undertake the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Middle-aged American Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent recommendations, no objections to the country. Apply at the servants' institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, healthy woman who has lost her own child, as wet nurse; milk five weeks old; good reference. Can be seen at No. 121 East 20th-st., first door, front room, near 3d-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, used to nursing children, wishes a situation as nurse. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young English girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A lady of the highest respectability, of pleasing address and appearance, well acquainted with all household duties, wishes the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. No objections to children. Address A. B. F., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses, furnished with first-class servants, cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c. Tidy girls for housework; also, men servants, coachmen, waiters, porters, &c. Wanted, immediately, a number of first-class servants.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 400 FOURTH-AV., formerly of Grand-st., are waiting situations for several really desirable servants, as laundresses, waitresses and chambermaids, all with the best of testimonials from their last employers.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS for man and wife, of no family, the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands his business in all its various branches of green-house, hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework, both can come well recommended. Address P. O. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER—A GARDENER WANTS A situation. Will take charge of a gentleman's place and farm. Understands the management of glass. Good references given. Address C M., Box No. 199 *Times* office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom, has had many years' experience in the above capacity, and understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country, and has the best of reference from his last employer. A letter for SHAW, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a competent single man as above; understands the care of horses, good driver and groom; willing to make himself generally useful, with good references, willing to go to the City or country. Call at No 199 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man of 19, who lives with his parents, as clerk in any respectable business, broker or banker preferred; will devote his time to the interests of his employer. A very moderate salary expected. Address H. H., Box No 112 *Times* office

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation as book-keeper or assistant in a wholesale boot and shoe or grocery house; good City reference; salary moderate. Address W. E. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who understands taking care of horses, can milk cows, and make himself generally useful; has good country reference. Can be seen for two days. Address No. 23 5th-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address W. B., Box No. 278 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's understands fine washing and fluting; has best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked with for the last 8 years. Call, or send to No. 126 21st-st., near 3d-av., in the feed-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN AN INLAND wholesale dry goods commission house, doing a large business. Any young man well recommended, well acquainted with dry goods, with good salesmanship endowments, stating real name, where now or last employed, and where an interview may be had at any particular hour on Tuesday or Wednesday, 9th or 10th inst. will address for two days, P. Q. R., box No. 144 *Times* office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a young or middle-aged man as coachman and gardener, English preferred; must be perfectly capable to take care of horses, carriages and harness; also a good driver, and to take care of and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, No. 11 Wall-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, ONE who has good City references, and understands her business thoroughly. If a Protestant, can apply at No. 48 West 25th-st., this (Monday) morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and assistant nurse. None need apply but those having best of City refereece. Apply, between 5 and 6 P. M. to-day, Dec. 8, at No 27 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 35 Wall-st. to No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.
They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates, to the procuring of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and in the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at residence of owners.
Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore, which pledge, together with their long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.
Their place of business will be at No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY B. HEETS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SPECIAL AND PERMPTORY SALE OF
AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD, SILVER and DIAMOND JEWELRY, Rich 18 carat Imported JEWELRY, Sterling SILVER WARE, &c., &c.,
Being the entire balance of stock of Josef Rafel, Esq., of New-Orleans,
VALUED AT OVER $60,000,
To be sold at public auction, positively without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock,
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
At their Salesrooms,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.
The stock comprises a part fine English and Swiss Watches in gold and silver cases, both new and second hand; also a large stock of superior solid Silver Ware, fine English Guns, Pistols, Fancy Goods, rich Gold and Diamond Jewelry, &c., &c., and will be arranged in lots to suit the trade.
Descriptive Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ship
MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
At 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8th, 9th and 10th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one six-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames, also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, } Administrators.
CAROLINE SCHENCK, }

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a solid rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel, do do, in crimson and gold; do do, in crimson; do do, in green and black; black walnut and mahogany suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire à glace, centre tables, canterburies, work tables, buffets, extension tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, superb rosewood chamber suites, black-walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, hall stands, hall racks, &c., making a complete stock of first-class work; to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.
J. DONOHUE, Assignee.
N. B.—At 12 o'clock, a superior upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PICTURES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., Executor's sale of valuable Pictures, by order of the "Orphans Court" of Baltimore, Geo. M. Gill, Executor of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., deceased, removed to this City for convenience of sale—the entire private gallery of costly pictures, belonging to the above—among them are originals by Turner, Constable, George Moriand, Newall, Washington Allston, Bird, of London, Bright, Walter Williams, Boddington, Jan Steen, J. W. Yarnold, Verveck, of Brussels, J. B. Greuse, T. Gainsborough, W. Collins, London, Staufield, J. M. W. Turner, A. Vickery, Cooper, Achenbach, Foster, Hubert, and others. They are now on exhibition as above. None other than this collection admitted into the sale.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, comprising rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, extension tables, book-cases, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HOFMAN, Auctioneer,
TUESDAY, DEC 19, AT 11 A. M., AT No. 116 West 4th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, mahogany and painted chamber do., walnut extension table, mahogany buffet, lounge, hat stand, oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, meat safe, refrigerator, crockery glass ware and kitchen furniture, with the gas fixtures

BY E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 17 Murray-st., a collection of fine oil paintings from the best native and foreign artists. Sale positive.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 201 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire stock of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, will be positively sold without reservation or postponement.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.
Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.
3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
800 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the

NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after fifty years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.

ALSO,

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,

Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, redeem at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st. Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Ex change-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANK OF AMERICA—JERSEY CITY—The bills of the above bank are bought by Geo. D. Arthur & Co., No. 34 Wall-st., Wm. B. Mott, No. 3 Wall-st., and others, at one-fourth per cent. discount.

WM. E. ARNOLD, Cashier

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 Exchange-place

FINANCIAL.—NOTES OF THE COMMERCIAL Bank, Troy, N. Y., wanted at one per cent, to amount of RICH'D PATRICK, No. 1 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-estab. shed lumber yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of proprietary drugs and patent medicines, doing a first rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 991 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A small factory, manufacturing an article in demand, for sale, half cost of the whole. Apply at No. 6 South-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT

KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,

For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.

SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend.

By order of the Board,

N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 452 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. LAX, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.

Jos. P. Cooper, Sec'y CHAS. D BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 150 av., corner 18th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chambar and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Batavia street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue, on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A, and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No 5, City Hall.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. PARNEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September last.

CHAS. KELLY, Receiver

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned have received, per late arrivals,

FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSES OF MONOD & GUIRAUD, OF BORDEAUX,

THEIR

ENTIRE

Importation of Wines and Brandies, comprising their full assortment of

CLARETS, SAUTERNES, BURGUNDIES, &c.,

Including their large Stock of Wines and Brandies of the Vintage of 1834.

JAMES MACKIN,
Importer,
No. 8 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The largest assortment in the city of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; also, in walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANufacturers, 142 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE OPERA.

Seats may be secured for TO-NIGHT'S DINORAH, TO-MORROW'S (Tuesday) EXTRA NIGHT, (NORMA,) and WEDNESDAY'S IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that notwithstanding the very great success of the season, it is utterly impossible to extend it beyond the present week, as the company will have to leave for Philadelphia to open the Academy there next week—the only one which can be placed at the disposal of the manager.

Mr. Grau will endeavor to make arrangements for a second season to commence in January.

TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Dec 8—18TH OPERA NIGHT. Sixth night of Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL).

With new scenery, by H. Calyo, new and characteristic costumes, a grand orchestra of fifty, and an enlarged chorus.

MLLE. CORDIER .... as .... DINORAH

MORENSI, STOCTON, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, SUSINI,

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig MUZIO

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9—Popular opera night

NORMA.

Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 10,

IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, with an immense cast.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY.

THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.

The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the Manager to give a second performance at the same price

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) Dec 9.

When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of

NORMA.

LORINI ..... Norma MORENSI ..... Adelgisa

Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

GERMAN OPERA.

No. 685 Broadway, corner of Broome-st

DIRECTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862

FORTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.

By special, and unanimous desire, Lortzing's new and eminently successful opera of

THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)

Will be repeated for this fourth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics have nightly elicited

THE OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,

AND ENORMOUS MERRIMENT

Of crowded audiences.

The matchless Orchestra and chorus, and

THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY.

Combined with all the leading Artists of the establishment, rendering the Musical ensemble

PERFECT AND COMPLETE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,

THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ,

When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented.

Box Book now open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

OF

BROOKLYN.

SIXTH SEASON—1862-1863.

SECOND CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

Mme. Elena D'Angri ..... Contralto

Miss Teresa Carreno ..... Pianist

Mrs. A. F. Toulmin ..... Harpist

and the

TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

UNDER THE DIRECTION

OF

MR. HEINRICH GILHAER.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES:

Symphony No. 1, in C major ..... Beethoven

Overture and and Choral Music to

"Struensee" ..... Meyerbeer

Overture to "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn

Sixth Rehearsal—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,

UNDER NIAGARA,

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Coog, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CANADA,

Capt. Aird, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of

M. O. ROBERTS,

No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 13
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 20
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 Steerage to Hamburg 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each vessel.

Freight or passage apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterst., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNY & BRO., and in London to EDYE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris, to JULES DECOSTER, No. 15 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, and in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

For

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates

For the first cabin, $135; Second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to

DELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE, FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first class three-deck ship KANGAROO, A. GAYNES, Commander, will have the usual regular despatch of this popular line for Melbourne this day. This unrivalled ship is the largest and finest ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAITLAND, PHELPS & GUERNEAU, No. 55 Wall-st. LORD & Co., consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LEMOS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at foot of City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, next.

Passage money to Nassau $40 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will despatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GLADDEN S. ADAMS, Capt. U. R. Fish, will leave on or about the 15th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN D. BODY, No. 5 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going North, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

EDWIN FORREST

will, for

THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,

appear in his

GRAND AND POWERFUL IMPERSONATION OF THE CARDINAL DUKE,

In Bolwer's great play of

RICHELIEU.

MR. WHEATLEY ..... as ..... ADRIEN DE MAUPRAT

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862,

RICHELIEU.

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... RICHELIEU

Adrien de Mauprat ..... Mr. W. Wheatley

Barradas ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell

Julie ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1862.

MATILDA HERON

WILL MAKE HER FIRST APPEARANCE

in the new play of

EIGHTH, OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862,

EDWIN FORREST,

WILL APPEAR FOR THE LAST TIME,

in the great Indian Tragedy of

METAMORA.

Due notice will be given of

THE LAST REPRESENTATION OF SPARTACUS.

The performances will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 685 BROADWAY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

OF

Mr. S. B. MILLS,

who will be assistad by the following artists:

MADAME JOHANNSEN,

HERR WEINLICH,

THE ARION SOCIETY,

AND THE

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE GERMAN OPERA.

Conductor ..... Carl Aschutz

Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock: Concert to commence at 8.

THEATER FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

MARDI, LE 9 DE'CEMBER, 1862.

Premier audition de Mademoiselle MARGUERITE DE BOTHELIER.

LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.

Comedie en un acte, par Mme. Emile de Girardin, representés a Paris au Theater Francais.

CROQUE POULE.

Comedie Vaudeville, par M. Rosier, representée au Theatre de Vaudeville.

Bureau pour la souscription et la location, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,

Will give her

FIFTH AND LAST GRAND CONCERT

Of the series on

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

Assisted by the following artists

Mrs JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto

Mr WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.

Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist.

Signor ARELLA, and others.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, for sale at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenburg & Luis', No. 763 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,

AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,

Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs. All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Deonett.

Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Particulars in programmes.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,

METROPOLITAN,

ST. NICHOLAS,

ASTOR HOUSE,

and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 474 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No 211 Washington-st., and No 440 West-st

SUTLERS

SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY

OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE

NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,

No 175 WASHINGTON-ST.

KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing, at 7:30, 10, 1, 3:30, 5:30.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Easton Corner Depôt.

Freight received at James' slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, N

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RELIEF MEETING

Liberal Contributions in Money and Food—Addresses of Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Prof. Raymond.

At n quarter past 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the Produce Exchange meeting in aid nf the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, was called to order by Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, President of the Commercial Association. Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES acted as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, the origin of the relief movement on the part of the Commercial Association, and the necessity for immediate action. Resolutions had been prepared, which Mr. J. HOBART HARRICK was called upon to read. The resolutions were as follows.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We deeply sympatnise with the unemployed and suffering operatives ano their families in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to contribute to their relief; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to solicit contributions for this purpose, and forward the same to England in *food*, to be distributed under such supervision as the Committee shall direct, to the most needy and deserving of this class.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to its number, and to cooperate with other Committees appointed for a similar purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to correspoad with the Boards of Trade, and kindred institutions, in other cities, to invite them to unite in this benevolent undertaking.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, after which the Chairman announced that the resolutions were before the meeting for discussion.

Professor JOHN H. RAYMOND was then introdnced, and said that he differed with the suggestion made by the reverend gentleman who had preceded him, that they should send their contributions to the organization formed by the Chamber of Commerce, to be forwarded by the ship which Messrs. GRISWOLD had so nobly placed at the disposal of that body; ha thought that that ship, large as she is, would be quite small enough for their own contributions. Tha Professor then read the following note:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

J. P. WALLACE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The new ship *Hope*, nearly full, will take 1,000 bbls. flonr to Liverpool free, if sent alongside on or before Wednesday, the 10th inst., for tha suffering English ooeratives.

Yours truly, R. P. BUCK & CO.

That was a noble offer, observed the Professor, and he felt that it would be responded to immediately. The speaker announced that Messrs. WALSH, CARVER & CASS had proposed to provide 100 harreis of flour for the object. He desired to have the requisite 900 barreis immediately forthcoming.

Several subsbriptions of money and food were announced by the Professor. The amounts subscribed in money were as follows:

Thomas Dunham	$1,000
Williams & Gulon	1,000
David Dows & Co	1,000
Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J	1,000
Geo. B. Powell & Co	500
Cragin & Co	500
Herman Stutzer & Co	500
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	500
Rooert Thallon	500
Stephen W. Carey	500
Snow & Burgess	500
Wm. A. Brown & Co	300
John Tweddle & Co	300
A. E. Masters	100
C. H. Meday	100
Wallace & Wicks	100
Fritz Brosé	50
Total cash subscriptions	$8,450

The donations of flour were as follows:

Walsh, Carver & Chase, bbls	100
Hecker & Bro., bbls	100
L. Roberts & Co., bbls	100
Total contributions of flour, bbls	300

Mr. R. P. BUCK said, as it was Winter, it would be most important that the operatives who required aid should have food sent them as speedily as practicable. His ship, the *Hope*, only required 1,000 barrels of flour to fill her, and he trusted that this amount would be delivered by Monday next.

Mr. WM. B. BARBER said he would be one of ten to furnish each 1,000 bushels of prime shioping corn.

BENJAMIN JONES suoscribed 500 bushels oi corn.

JOAN MCGOLDRICK, caulker, offered to seal a ship, free of charge, to carry the grain, if it should be subscribed.

The Chairman said he was informed that this desirable offer was equivatent to a donation of $500, and hoped the grain would be speedily contributed.

Mr. VANDERBILT, Janitor of the Produce Exchange, and a lighterman by trade, offered to lighter 500 bbls. of flour, free of charge. Which offer was most cordially received.

Capt. NYE stated that he was authorised, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to say, that they would be haopy to cooperate with the Committee from the Prodnce Exchange in forwarding all supplies.

The Chairman said he was grateful to Capt. NYE and his associates for the kind offer, and felt authorized to say that the cooperation would be most agreeable to the members of the Produce Exchange.

The permanent Committee was next announced as follows:

David Dows,	George D. Cragin,
Richard P. Buck,	Wm. D. Mangum,
John S. Williams,	E. K. Alburtis,
Lewis Roberts,	J. Hobart Herrick,
Stephen W. Carey.	Samuel A. Sawyer,
T. E. F. Randolf,	George Hecker,
John M. Furman,	Robert Thallon,
Capt. Wm. Howland,	Wm. B. Barber,
Geo. B. Powell.	

A motion to adjourn was next put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

To the American People.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled without fault of their own to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and Constitutional freedom; unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home: but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, ano reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to actively in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint committees to collect and remit moneys and food to committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the railroad companies, and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportion for all donations of food—and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality, in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burthen has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distributinu.

Communications on the business of the Committea may be addressed to JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman; JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary of the International Relief Fund, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York. Remittances and consignments may be made to A. A. Low, Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, No. 31 Burling-slip, New-York, or to any member of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

John C. Green,	James Low,
George Opdyke,	S. B. Chittenden,
Charles H. Marshall,	R. B. Mintura,
Wm. F. Dodge,	A. T. Stewart,
John Jay,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	John Taylor Johnston,
R. L. Kennedy,	S. B. Ruggles,
Thomas Tileston,	Ezra Nye,
Samuel D. Babcock,	A. A. Wetmore,
A. A. Low,	Charles A. Bulkley,
John D. Jones,	Jonathan Sturges,
John T. Terry,	Charles H. Trask,
John H. Wilson,	Abraham S. Hewitt,
H. B. Claflin,	Frederick S. Winston,
Orson Munn,	Theron R. Butler,
Rufus R. Graves,	D. D. Field,
David Hoadley,	Francis Lieber,
A. T. Stout,	S. Kaufmann,
Morris K. Jessup,	Edwards Pierrepont,
E. J. Brown,	George W. Lane,
U. A. Murdock,	James Boorman Johnston.
Peter Cooper,	Geo. S. Stenhenson,
George A. Ward,	Geo. W. Blunt.
J. Butler Wright,	Wm. Allen Butler,
Daniel Lord,	R. L. Taylor,
Benj. H. Field,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Francis Hathaway,	Russell Sturgis,
Wm. A. Booth,	Charles H. Russell,
Moses Taylor,	George T. Strong.
Samuel Sloan,	Sheppard Gandy,
David Olyphant,	G. G. Howland,
Henry Chauncey,	Canning Duer,
George S. Coe,	N. L. McCready,
James Gallatin,	James DePeyster Ogden,
Henry W. Mali,	Henry A. Smythe,
Augustus C. Richards,	Walter S. Griffith.
John A. Stevens,	
Benj. R. Winthrop.	

The subjoined letter has been received from Mr. THURLOW WEED by ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to learn that the enterprise about which we conversed in New-York on Tuesday last has been auspiciously inaugurated.

The urganization effected in New-York will speedily aggregate the contributions of our citizens, and relief will be soon on its way to the suffering families of the cotton manufacturing districts of England. There can be no form of suffering which appeals with such emphasis to Intelligent American benevolence. Our unavoidable civil war is the immediate, though blameless, occasion of the want of employment and food which pervades and desolates the manufacturing towns of England. Their distress, therefore, appeals as earnestly to our heads as our hearts. Nor is the fact that our war leaves the laborers of Lancashire without emoloyment and their families without breao, their only claims upon us. They are our *friends*. While the sympathies of many of the commercial classes of England are with the insurgent States, while the cotton houses of Liverpool were furnishing material aid to the Confederates, the operatives of tha cotton districts and their representatives in Parliament resisted reiterated efforts to secure their cooperatinn against our blockade and in favor of intervention. Though often enough reminded of the cause of their suffering, the operatives reduced from short labor and diminished wages to idleness and starvation, bear their burthens with a patient forttude which challenges more than our sympathies. Their destitution and forbearance apoeal to us fortified by an argument founded on such eloquent justice, that I am sure it will be responded to with equal alacrity and munificence.

Let us then make haste to "cast our bread upon the waiters."

Inclosed please find my check for $1,000.

Very truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

ROBERT R. MINTURN, Esq.

A Full List of the Subscriptions Already Made—About a Hundred Thousand Dollars Already Collected.

The following is a list of the subscriptions made in this City in aid of the starving operatives of England:

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

"Union"	$7,000	Jonathan Sturgis	1,000
Phelps, Dodge & Co	5,000	John Taylor Johnston,	
James Msinell	1,000	Secretary	2,500
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000	Babcock Bros. & Co	2,000
Smith J. Eastman	500	Richard S. Ely	500
Capt. C. H. Marshall	2,000	Henry Weston	100
E. E. Morgan	1,000	John J. Hickman & Co.	100
S. B. Chittenden	1,000	Brittan Brothers	250
John Jay	250	John Chadwick	100
J. W. Page & Co	1,000	J. Butler Wright	250
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	2,000	Otis D. Swann	100
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	2,000	Benj. L. Swan	1,000
Thurlow Weed	1,000	John A. Stevens	250
B. H. Field	200	C. A. Heckscher	500
Caldwell & Morris	250	Nestor & Gray	1,000
Manry Bros	200	N. Ludlum	100
A. T. Stewart	10,000	John J. Phelps	1,000
Messrs. Griswold—use of ship	20,000	E. D. Morgan & Co.	1,000
Total Chamber of Commerce meeting			$65,450

AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Thomas Dunham	$1,000	David Dows & Co	$1,000
Williams & Guion	1,000	Cragin & Co	500
Herman Stutzerberg	500	Robert Poillon	500
G. B. Powell & Co	1,000	Stephen W. Carey	500
W. A. Brown & Co	1,000	Wallace & Wicks	100
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	50	Snow & Burgess	500
A. E. Masters	100	Fritz Brosé	50
D. Valentine (N. J.)	1,000	C. H. Meday	100
John Tweddle & Co	300	Total	$8,450

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hecker & Brothers, 100 barrels flour.
Walsh, Carver & Co., 100 barrels flonr.
L. Roberts & Co., 100 barrels hour.
Benjamin Jones, 500 bushels corn.
W. B. Barber, 500 bushels corn.
Mr. Vanderbilt, free lightering for 100 barrels flour.
Messrs. R. P. Breck & Co., free freight for 1,000 barrels flour.

The collections above named, together with the subscriptions at the meeting held at the British Consulate, make the subscriptions already offered in this city over $100,000, and more coming.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVAL.

Removal of More of the Departments—The Naval Office Transferred—Location of the Rooms Recently Occupied—The Work on the Old Custom-house.

Yesterday was one of considerable confusion at tha Custom-house, the removal of the departments, long deferred, having been resumed.

A long time ago the Warehouse Department was transferred to the Merchants' Exchange. After its removal it was the only occupant of the building for several months. Within a month or so, however, the Auditor's Department has been removed. The rooms of this department are located on the floor above the rotunda on the side of the hulding toward William-street. The apartments are two in number, one for the use of the Auditor, the other for his clerks. The large room, in which the clerical work is to be performed, is well fitted for the purpose for which it is to be used. The windows on the William-street side of the building afford plenty of light. Opening with this room is a smaller one, which is intended as a private office for the Auditor. The apartment has been handsomely furnished and fitted up, and is superior in comfort and convenience to any in the old building. A Brussels carpet covers the floor; a handsome chandelier hangs from the ceiling; rich curtains shade the window, and easy chairs make the room picasant. Yesterday the Naval Office was removed from the old Custom-house. The entry and other departments of the office, with the exception of the Warehouse and Auditor's, will be located on the same floor as the rotunda, the principal part of the business being transacted in the room on Hanover-street, in which will be the desks of the entry clerks, liquidating clerks, deputies, &c. A suite of rooms connecting with this one, and extending around on Wall-street, will be used by the Naval Officer as his private office; adjoining this, and connected with them, on Wall-street, is located a room for the Naval Office Cashier, Manifest Clerk, &c.

The Naval Officar's apartments are about ready for occupation, a carpet suitable for the office having been placed on the floor, chandeliers hung, and other conveniences provided.

The Warehouse Department of the Naval Office was not transferred until Saturday afternoon. Its room is on the floor above that of the rotunda, and directly over the one already described as being intended for the use of the principal desks of the Naval Office. The desks and furniture of the department were removed thither some time since and repaired, cleaned and placed in position. All that was needed to transfer the business of the department was to remove the books, papers, records, &c.; this, as already stated, was done Saturday afternoon. Some confusion must exist for a few days, until these books and papers are properly placed, but business will not be interfered with to any great extent. The delay in removal has been so great that orders were sent from Washington, this week, as we are informed, to the men in charge of the work, to hasten the removal. In accordance with these orders the removal has been resumed.

Workmen have been engaged for several months in preparing the old Custom-house for the usa of the Sub-Treasurer. As fast as any department has been removed, a squad of men have immediately commenced cleaning, preparing and altering the vacated rooms. Tha room formerly occupied as the record room of the Naval Office, in the top story nf the building, though a good-sized, convenient room, was very dark. The same was true of the opposite apartment, formerly used by the Liquidating Department. To remedy this evil, windows have been placed in the top of the rooms, so that now they will be very well lighted and quite pleasant. The first work done on the old building was to thoroughly scrub the entire outside portion of the edifice, on which had been deposited the dust of many years. The marble, which had assumed, on this account, the appearance of granite, is now clear and clean.

The carpenters and masons are now busily engaged in their operations in carrying out the plans for the alteration and improvement of the building.

The entry and other clerks in the rotunda, and the cashier, have not yet been transferred to the new Custom-house. A long time since the rotunda of the Exchange was, to all appearances, ready for occupation; but, when it had been thus placed in order, it was discovered that the high railing inclosing the desks of the clerks was too limited in extent, the space inclosed being insufficient for the use of the clerks; accordingly the work was to be done over again, new railing brought from Philadelphia, and placed in position. The result was, of course, an additional delay. The railing has now, however, been erected, inclosing a much larger space than that before included.

A SECES I CAPTAIN IN DURESS.

A Doubtful Customer.

On Saturday last Admiral GREGORY, of the United States Navy, presented himself at the office of the U. S. Marshal MURRAY, accompanied by a tall, well built, dark complexioned, somewhat repulsive featured, but very polite gentleman, whom he introduced to the Marshal as JOS C. RICH, who claimed to be a Captain in the Confederate Army, and desired a pass into the land of secessia. The gentleman wore an overcoat which the Admiral, without saying "by your leave, Sir," unbottoned, and displayed to the Marshal's gaze the uniform of a Confederate Captain as the best proof, in tha absence of his commission, of the genniineness of his friend's claim. Admiral GREGORY then went on to state that he found himself unwittingly placed in a very unpleasant and delicate position with regard to Capt. Rica, and he thought his duty to the Government demanded that he should lay the case before the U. S. Marshal, and leave him to deal with it as he should think best, or as he might be instructed by the Government. The facts were these: At the breaking out of the rebellion, Capt. RICH was a Caotain of Marines in the United States Navy and was stationed on board the 74 gun ship *Pennsylvania* at the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. He had for several years previous to that been an intimate friend of Admiral Gregory who, when he was stationed on the coast of Africa, appointed him one of his staff officers. Among the many resignations of officers in the United States Navy, at the commencement of the rebellion, he did not recollect of seeing Capt. Rich's name, but the Captain now informed him that his resignation was tendered in due form, but had probably been burnt up with the *Pennsylvania* which was soon after destroyed by the recels at tha time of the burning of the Gosport Navy Yard. The Admiral said he had never been able to ascertain what had become of his friend, Capt. Rich, and had supposed him long since dead, until about two months ago, when to his surprise, the Captain called upon him here in New-York and stated that he was a Captain in the Confederate Army, had been taken prisoner at the battle of Antietam, carried to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged, and that while there he received a letter from his father, who is a farmer in New Hampshire, informing him that his mother lay at the point of death, and imploring him, her only son, to hasten home that she might look upon his face once again ere she passed into eternity. On representing these facts to the government officers at Fortress Monroe, he was permitted to come North on his parole, and was then on his way to New Hampshire.

The Admiral heard and credited his story—for he had no reason then to doubt it—entered with him into reminiscencies of the past, gave him some patriotic and fatherly counsel, rebuked him for his ingratitude to tha Government in turning against her in her hour of trial, and dismissed him to pursue his journey to the bedside of his dying mother.

Two months pass away and the Captain again calls upon the Commodore and announces that he is on his return to his rebel masters. The Admiral uid not say that during these two months he had come to doubt the truth of his friend's statements, bnt he did say that he could not consent that his loyalty and duty to the Government should by any possibility be compromised, by having it shuwn bercafter that he had held friendly interviews with roving rebel Captains on their bare statement that they were paroled prisoners of war. "How do I know," said he, (addressing the Captain,) "but what you are here to obtain information for the enemy—visiting our navy-yards, inspecting our gunboats, ascertaining our forces? You say you are here on parole, you having taken an oath, but—you once took another oath." (The rebel Captain winced and his lips quivered at these home-thrusts from his old Commander, but he made no reply.) "This," continued the Admiral, "is the most painful act of my life; I wish to God, as I told the Captain this morning, that he never had come near me; but since he has seen fit to place me in this delicate position, my first duty is to the Government in whose service I am, and I felt that I ought not to permit him to escape from my custody until I had brought the case to the notice of the Government, in order that the facts might be investigate. I, therefore, surrender him into your hands, Mr. Marshal, and you must do with him as you think proper."

Marshal MURRAY informed the Captain that under the state of facts, as detailed by Admiral GREGORY, he would be compelled to detain him as a prisoner until he could communicate with the Government at Washington. The Admiral, by transferring him to his custody, had placed him (the Marshal) in the same predicament that the Admiral himself was in, and he could do no less than hold him until he received instructions for his disposal.

The Marshal immediately wrote to Washington, stating the facts and asking for instructions. He will probably learn to day what disposition is to be made of the Captain. If it should turn out that he never tendered his resignation as an officer in the United States Navy, he can be tried by Court-martial as a deserter, or for the crime of giving information and aid to the enemy.

Mason Jones at Brooklyn.

The violent snow-storm which raged on Friday evening, and which so seriously injured the various places of amusement in New-York, did not deter the thousands who crowded the Academy of Music to its fullest capacity, to hear Mr. Mason Jones redeliver his famous oration on "SWIFT, the Witty Dean of St. Patrick's." Inclement as was the evening, the Academy was filled to repletion—parquette, boxes and aisles being without even standing room—and the cram was almost as great as on Thursday evening, at the Academy in Fourteenth-street. That the attraction which could draw such an audience on the most inclement evening we have had this season was of no ordinary kind, was abundantly proved by the appearance of the crowded house itself. As this oration has excited so much interest, and will no doubt cause a good deal of controversy, and has been heard by so many thousands of our readers, we therefore deem it worthy of more than a passing notice. A more difficult subject than "Dean SWIFT" Mr. MASON JONES could not have selected to delineate before a popular audience. Of all the great, witty and eccentric men whom Ireland has produced, SWIFT was the greatest, the wittiest and the most eccentric. His true character is one of the most complex and difficult to be described and understood; and to us he is a perfect enigma. Everything about him was strange, grotesque and unusual, and at the same time powerful and commanding. In the vein of his genius, in the force of his intellect, in the grimness of his humor, in the savageness of his satire, in the peculiarity of his habits and in the oddity of his manners he differed from all other men. You cannot measure him by any ordinary standard. He was a man sui *generis*, and stood alone. He excited the warmest sympathies and the strongest aversions. He was the object of the most tender and lasting friendships and of the most unrelenting enmities. He has been the subject of the highest eulogiums and of the most infuriated invectives. In all things he was original, in many things he was commendable, in a few things he was heroic; in some things he was revolting. With the mass of mankind he never will be a favorite. The moroseness of his temper, his *bruque* ways, his saturnine disposition and his openly expressed contempt for his species will always prevent him from being popular. On the other hand, his wit, his inimitable humor, the prominent political position he occupied, the important services he rendered to Ireland, and the wonderful creations of his genius in "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Tale of a Tub," will always prevent him from being forgotten, while his share in the Stella and Vanessa tragedy will ever make the story of his life interesting to the world of sentiment and romance. Such was the man whose been the subject of one of Mr. MASON J and most eloquent orations. To read it ively required, on his part, an exte reading, long and laborious research, judgment, wide sympathy with the facility of expression. To at the many of these qualifications, I could ha him could deny. And it was a rare treat tense interest when he revived and dince as he told them the story of Swift life, criticised his works, analyzed his peculiarities, paired him with his cotemporaries, repeated anecdotes of his wit and with touching pathos related the sad history of "Stella and Vanessa," and the melancholy death of both; but the most effentive of all was the gloomy picture of SWIFT himself, in his closing years, cut off from all his companions, ending his life in insanity and silence; and the great moral which that life so impressively enforced. And all this was done with such excellent taste, and evinced so much artistic power, that while we must differ on many points from Mr. JONES' estimate of his great countryman, still we must cheerfully accord him his due meed nf praise, pardon the slight tinge of partizanship which his address revealed, and indorse the almost unanimous verdict of his hearers that the oration was the most interesting of the series and did equal credit to his head and heart.

Infirmary for Women and Children.

The Ladies Annual Fair in behalf of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, opposite Eleventh-street, as announced in another column, and will continue till the following Saturday.

Among the many humane institutions of our City, none is more deserving of the aid and fostering care of a benevolent and Christian community than this. It has completed the eighth year of its existence, and under judicious management, has steadily increased its sphere of usefulness.

The objects of the Institution are to secure to poor women the medical advice of competent physicians of their own sex; to train nurses for the sick, and to assist well educated women, who are studying medicine, in acquiring a practical knowledge of their profession. A Dispensary is connected with the Infirmary, where poor women and children are furnished with medical advice and medicines without charge. The sick poor are visited in their homes by the physicians and students of the Infirmary.

The Institution during the past year of unusual suffering, has furnished aid to more than 6,000 destitute persons. It has also provided a large number of well trained nurses for the sick and wounded soldiers who hava thronged our hnspitals here and elsewhere.

It especially commends itself to all who are interested in extending the range of employments for women, as well as to all who feel the necessity for providing skillful gratuitous medical aid to those whose privations and exposures make such aid particularly needful.

We hope that the claims of this most efficient benevolent work will be duly appreciated by the public, and that the contributions of the charitable will enable it greatly to increase its means of doing good.

Donations in money, books, useful and fancy articles or refreshments will be very acceptable, and may be sent to the Infirmary, No. 128 Second-avenue.

Among the attractions of the Fair will be a series of tableaux each evening, and the Misses MYER will give some of their very popular musical and orntorical entertainments.

"Home" Charity Bazaar, for the Benefit of the Home for the Friendless.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless propose to hold a Charity Bazaar, in aid of this Institution, during tha second week in December at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-street.

Useful articles, of every description, are solicited, especially ready-made clothing, for children or adults, of a quality that, it not transmuted into funds, may be used with economy for our large Home household.

The state of the country renders untiring exertions needful to meet the increasing necessities of such work, and whatever may be contributed for this object will be duly acknowledged, and gratefully appreciated by Mrs. C. W. HAWKINS, President; Mrs. R. D. LATHROP, Mrs. S. J. GOODENOUGH, Corresponding Secretaries; Mrs. Dr. L. RANNEY, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Asa D. Smith's Lecture to Young Men.

Last evening Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH delivered one of a series of Sermons to Young Men, in the Second-avenue Presbyterian Church. The church was respectably filled, chiefly by young men, to whom the Doctor delivered an able and instructive discourse, on the "Advantagas of Early Piety," which was listened to with marked attention. His text was Eccles. xiii. 1, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Hoffman.

The jury in the case of PATSEY MCARTEY, tried on Friday for manslaughter, found a verdict of not guilty.

The following persons, previously convicted, were on Saturday sentenced by the Court:

ISAAC SPINOLE, for grand larceny, State Prison four years and six months; JOAN ROBINSON, for burglary in the third degree, State Prison four years and six months; THOS. MCINTYRE, for grand larceny, State Prison three years and six months; ADELAIDE IRWIN, who was convicted four or five weeks ago of petit larceny, and discharged on her own recognizance, to afford her a chance to reform, resumed her old tricks again and was rearrested and sentenced on the old conviction to two years in the Penitentiary; JAMES WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

The Court adjourned to Monday, at 11 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM W. RICHARDS—ITS CAUSE.—The notices which have appeared in the several newspapers of the suicide of Mr. WILLIAM W. RICHARDS, have, unintentionally, conveyed an erroneous impression as to the causes which led to his act of insanity. Few men in the City of New-York are more happy in their domestic relations than Mr. RICHARDS was, and there are few whose prospects are brighter than were his at the time of committing the act by which his life was terminated. He had the confidence of such men as A. V. STOUT, and every reason to consider himself well furnished for his journey on the "highway to an independence." But for several weeks, what is generally termed a "settled melancholy" was fixed upon him, amounting to insanity, and his death was the result. He was a man of promise—happy in all his family and social relations, with some of the most influential men of the City his friends—and it is due to them all to publish the facts which led to his commission of suicide.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A POLICEMAN—A SINGULAR CASE.—Officer BROWER of the Second Ward arrested JOHN BROWER, an officer of the Broadway squad, on Saturday, upon the charge of robbery. Mr. WILLIAM J. SHARP, of Fulton-street was the complainant in the case. He stated that he saw BROWER lying intoxicated upon the sidewalk fronting No. 152 Fulton-street about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, with his arms round the legs of a young man who was standing near him. He went to release the young man and raised BROWER up. The latter not relishing the interference seized Mr. SHARP lightly and inserted his teeth in his nose. He then, as Mr. SHARP states, grasped his gold watch, valued at $100 and took it, first breaking the guard. Officer BROOKS came up at this time, and with the assistance of Mr. DANIEL BROWN, took BROWER to the Station-House. He was yesterday brought before Justice CONNELLY, where a charge of grand larceny was preferred against him, upon which he was held to bail in the sum of $500. BROWER stated in excuse that Saturday was his day off duty and that he met a friend with whom, unwittingly, he drank so freely as not to know precisely what he did do, but says he certainly could not have had the intention to rob any one. He has the reputation previously of having been a good and respectable officer.

CASE OF ALLEGED DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—JOHN GLENWRIGHT, a citizen of Philadelphia, on a visit to New-York, went into the lager-bier saloon of GEORGE and ALICE ATENDORPH, No. 159 Greenwich-street, on Saturday evening. He was at once surrounded by the females of the establishment, whom he invited to drink with him. Shortly after drinking the liquor he became stupid and senseless, and while in this condition he was stripped of his overcoat, and his pocket-book containing $30 taken from him. ALICE went outside and informed Roundsman MILLS and Officer CAREY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, that a sick man was in her house, and she wanted him taken out. The officers found the man lying on his back in great distress, and upon investigating the matter, discovered evidences of drugging. The inmates of the place were taken into custody. Two of them named CHARLES PATTERSON and CHARLES MORRIS, were found secreted in the back bedroom, with the missing property in their possession. MORRIS and PATTERSON were taken to the Tombs and held by Justice CONNELLY on a charge of larceny, no complaint of drugging being made against them.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF OSWALD GOULD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of OSWALD GOULD, who committed suicide on Saturday. This case was mentioned at length in yesterday's TIMES. The verdict of the Jury was "Suicide from opium." Mr. BRANNEA, clerk for PETER PEETERS, druggist at No. 515 Pearl-street, who sold the opium to deceased, is held in the sum of $500 for trial by the law in relation to the sale of poisons.

A CONTRABAND DISPOSED OF.—JAMES HIGHGRASS, the aged contraband who was brought on here from Fernandina, Fla., with some Confederate prisoners, has been placed in charge of ELISHA BUCKMAN of Bergen County, N. J., who will give him employ ment, board and pay him wages. Mr. BUCKMAN ... of the contraband before this, and says he finds him a very trusty and useful hand Since the notice appeared in the newspapers that the Government had directed HIGHGRASS to be placed in charge of some trustworthy person who would take care of him, the United States Marshal has received nnward of twenty applications for him. Judging from tha demand for the article, the great question of what is in be done with the contrabands would seem to be nf easy solution.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE OPEN TO-DAY.—The old Custom-house was closed nn Saturday afternoon. The new nne, in the Merchants' Exchange, opens to-day.

SUNDAY PAPERS RAISING THEIR PRICES.—The *Sunday Atlas* yesterday raised its price to six cents, the *Sunday Mercury* to six cents, the *Sunday Dispatch* to five cents, and our namesake of the *Sunday Times* to five cents.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING PONDS.—The recent cold weather had the effect of forming ice nn the numeroos small ponds on the outskirts of the city, yesterday, so as to enable those who desired to indulge in the invigorating exercise of skating. Tha larga ponds were closed to skaters, none of them being in readiness, but if the present weather continues, they will be thrown open to subscribers this week—some to-day.

There are three large ponds in the Western District, all of which have been filled up at great expense, and every arrangement made for the accommodation of the ticket-holders.

The Washington Pond, under the superintendence of Major O. F. OATMAN, is situated near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Third streets, and is accessible by the Fifth-avenue Railroad. The area has been enlarged during the Summer, large and commodious houses have been erected, refreshment saloons established, and the whole inclosed in a substantial board fence. So as to obviate the difficulties of last season, a well-boarded passage-way leads from the avenue to the pond, which enables those who arrive in the cars to reach the ice without soiling their shoes.

The Capitoline Skating Pond occupies nearly the entire space bounded by Nostrand, Marcy, Fulton and Putnam avenues, with a carriage-way 100 feet in width, extending the entire length. On three sides is a raised embankment, 25 feet in width, for the accommodation of spectators. The whole is substantially inclosed with a high board fence. Saloons, under proper restrictions, will be established, and everything possible will be done for the convenience of frequenters. Skaters can reach the pond by the Fulton-avenue cars.

The Nassau Pond is located in the town of Flatbush, near the city line, and 1½ miles distant from the City Hall. It contains six acres, inclosed in a substantial board fence, with ample buildings and well-conducted saloons. A board walk, 250 yards in length, reaches from Flatbush-avenue to the Ice. Visitors will take the Flatbush-avenue cars to reach this pond. Both the Capitoline and Nassau Ponds are under the control of Associations, and all are excellently conducted. There are dozens of other ponds in the outskirts of the city, where there is good skating, and which can be visited by the great public without tickets.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.—A colored man, named HENRY THOMAS, was found in Fulton-avenue on Saturday night, in an apparently perishing condition. He had evidently drank too much liquor, and falling down, was nearly frozen to death. He was discovered by Officer GREGORY, who conveyed him to the Ninth Ward Station-house. His fingers were so much frozen that he will probably lose the use of them.... A woman named MARY R. DAVIS, who recently arrived in New-York from Cuba, was discovered lying on the sidewalk in Clinton, near Congress-street, on Saturday night last, having been prostrated by exhaustion and the effects of the cold. Miss DAVIS was stopping at the Girard House, New-York, and having occasion to come to Brooklyn in search of some friends, lost her way, and finally dropped down from fatigue. She was attended to by Dr. GREACEN, No. 153 Clinton-street, and was subsequently sent to the City Hospital in a carriage by Sergeant MATHEWS.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire broke out in the house of JAMES THACKABERRY, No. 3 Dennett-place, on Saturday afternoon, originating, as supposed, from the flue. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A SUCCESSFUL TILL THIEF.—The saloon of GEORGE INGRAM, in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, Gowanus, was entered by a thief on Saturday, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and robbed of $90, which was taken from the till.

New-Jersey.

NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.—The Newark Common Council held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening. Propositions for increasing the salaries of a number of city officers were referred. The Commission to survey and lay out streets, were ordered to complete and file their maps by Dec. 31. The report of the Volunteer Aid Committee showed that relief had been extended during the month to the families of volunteers from thirteen New-Jersey Regiments, and twenty-eight from other States. The resignation of Alderman SIMONSEN, of the Second Ward, on account of ill health, was accepted, and a special election to fill the vacancy ordered for Tu

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3498. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Effects of the Extreme Cold Weather.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE

Preparations for the Coming Movement.

The Army Provisioned for Twelve Days Ahead.

THE QUIET TO BE OF SHORT DURATION.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Dec. 8.

Reports from the river stations note several deaths from exposure during the past forty-eight hours.

Large quantities of supplies are prevented from landing at Aquia and Potomac Creeks by low water and ice. The latter is fully two inches thick. Notwithstanding this, the army generally is provisioned for twelve days ahead. Credit is due to the army Quartermasters and Commissaries for their energy in overcoming great obstacles and massing the supplies now on hand.

There have been no movements of importance to-day. Many regiments are industriously engaged in erecting huts, as if preparing to spend the Winter hereabouts. The impression, however, is prevalent that the present quiet will be of short duration.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARMY ADVANCING.

Gen. Sumner's Corps on the Move Last Thursday.

ON THE MARCH, NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Last evening, the order for striking tents and marching came, and at sunrise Gen. SUMNER'S command, consisting of —— men, was on the move. Our destination is in a southerly course, which will undoubtedly be made known by the Government authorities ere this reaches you. The day is beautiful, and the men in the best of spirits. Many of them disliked to leave the warm quarters which they had been some time constructing, but all are elated with the prospect of moving southward. Gen. —— and Staff ride at the head of the van. Just before the order came for marching, arrangements were being made to picket more strongly our extreme left, in anticipation of its being turned by bands of rebel Cavalry, who are operating in our rear. J.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Dec. 6.

If the signs of the times are rightly read by us we are on the eve of important and stirring events. Before another Saturday rolls round our army will be on the other side of the Rappahannock, or flying in headlong retreat toward the Potomac. The enemy appear to have decided that Fredericksburgh equidistant from the National and rebel Capitals, shall be the battle-ground whereon is to be decided the fate of the latter. During the week they have daily strengthened their works, and are continuing to bring on supplies, guns and men, from Richmond and other points. Meantime, our own army have not been idle. Every nerve is being strained to render the result of the impending conflict doubly sure. Of the immediate movements taking place I am not for the present permitted to speak.

Yesterday afternoon a snow-storm set in, and by 6 o'clock several inches had fallen. This, however, will not delay operations. J.

GEN. SUMNER'S DIVISION.

The Visit of Gen. Burnside to Washington—The Earthworks on Both Sides of the River—The Gunboats—Capture of a Rebel Spy, &c.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday Evening, Dec. 1, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington, by way of Aquia Creek, yesterday afternoon. His absence gave rise to various camp rumors, one of which was to the effect that he had been superseded by Gen. HOOKER. No importance can be attached to the flying visits which the President or his Generals may from time to time make, arising, as they doubtless do, from a desire for a consultation or the transaction of business, which cannot be done conveniently by telegraph.

At daybreak yesterday appeared in plain sight the earthworks which we knew the enemy to be working upon during the night previous. They increased the number to about twenty or more, each one sufficiently large to protect from two to five guns. Our own works, commenced on Saturday evening, were completed yesterday. They consist of about a dozen embrasures, beginning near the Lacey Mansion on the right, and extending about a mile down the banks of the river. The first three protect a battery belonging to the Fourth Regulars, which is so planted as to sweep the streets leading up from Fredericksburgh to the rebel encampments, and therefore beat back those who may be sent down to oppose our crossing. Capt. ROMER'S Battery, of Flushing, Long Island, is planted behind the centre works. Those to the extreme left protect gun of — calibre. Gens. SUMNER and WILCOX rode out yesterday morning to inspect them. On reaching those in the centre, the former remarked, "These are well done, well done." Sixteen cords of wood alone were consumed in building them, twelve of which were cut after dark Saturday evening. Embrasures, one important essential, I observe has not been overlooked in their structure. Embrasures [illegible] more than none at all, for the danger in [illegible] from flying dirt and gravel created [illegible] intervenes between the enemy [illegible] the greater portion of the [illegible] with a powerful [illegible] the river bank for several miles. The [illegible] down the river for some distance below the city. Guards are also given to the farmers stationed along the bank, who often frequently converse with the Nationals, stationed for like purposes, on the opposite shore. A few nights [illegible] an effort was made to the [illegible] edge, and saluting a member of the Eighth Regular Infantry, who is one of two guarding the residence of Dr. MORRISON some two miles below here, he inquired if the soldier knew a person in the Second New-Hampshire, with whom he had been on intimate terms in Boston, Mass. He wished to know further whether the Colonel of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, "with whom he had been raised, was yet alive. The first question generally put by the rebels in these unnatural interviews, is "How many men have you got?" Last evening one remarked that they were expecting heavy reinforcements up from Richmond; a second requested the privilege of crossing the river and purchasing a pair of shoes, for the need of which very many were suffering; a third thought it much better that pickets should converse with than be shooting each other.

Though but few tents can be seen, the smoke from rebel camp fires is visible for several miles below Fredericksburgh, arising from out the forests which lie but a few rods from the river. Occasionally a cavalryman rides down into the city, but their forces are mostly kept out of sight. Indeed, were it not for the pickets pacing to and fro on the river bank, the formidable earthworks in the rear, and wreaths of smoke continually rising from the works, one could hardly believe that a large body of the enemy were so near us. Last night, however, we discovered a review of about three thousand troops in the fields to the left of the city. The firing of artillery about the same time, which occasioned considerable curiosity on our part, proves to have been from rebel guns. They were possibly some new ones received from below, and were being tried. The cars have ceased to come to the city, but stop at a farm-house about two miles the other side. I could hear the whistle yesterday of various engines as they came or left for Richmond. Four gunboats have ascended the Rappahannock to within seven miles of Fredericksburgh. Were the water deep enough for them to come still nearer to the city, it would be imprudent to do so, owing to the narrowness of the river and high, steep bluffs which would afford excellent facilities for rebel sharpshooters.

A rebel spy was detected in Gen. PLEASANTON'S camp on Saturday. He is to be tried, and will undoubtedly swing, unless the President shall step in, as he has so frequently done, and pardon the condemned.

Prof. LOW has arrived with an entirely new set of balloon apparatus, and an ascension is to be made in a day or two. A telegram received here to-day announces that Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS has been made a Major-General, and Col. HARDER a Brigadier. Yesterday Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, reviewed several batteries, and to-morrow a grand review of Gen. SICKLES' Division is to take place. A portion of Gen. SUMNER'S command have commenced building Winter huts, in accordance, it is said, with directions from headquarters. The appearance of five fresh made graves near the roadside leading to headquarters indicates that disease has accomplished what the balls of the enemy failed to do. They contain the remains of Corporal C. A. STAPLES, Company G, Twenty-first Connecticut; J. M. BRACKETT, Company D, died Nov. 25; C. F. BROWN, Company H, died Nov. 27, aged forty-eight years; Sergt. NATHAN P. PARKER, Company I, Twentieth Michigan, died Dec. 1, of intermittent fever; ALBERT C. FOSKET, Company B, Eleventh Connecticut, died Nov. 22.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Rumors—Prospective Operations—Speculations as to the Position of the Rebel Army—Cold Weather.

GRAND CENTER DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

Rumors, exaggerating and conflicting, in regard to the future movements of the army have been freely circulated to-day. Not only have field and line officers indulged in conjecture and speculation, but the rank and file generally have also had a say as to the extent and nature of prospective operations. Of course each one has a right to form his own opinion, and if by so doing he can contribute to self-gratification, the world cannot reasonably take offence. But amid all the confusion of different theories, the prominent impression is that a change of position will soon take place. Whether the anticipated change will result in something grand or terrific is a matter that cannot be definitely decided upon at this stage of events, but we have grounds for entertaining the belief that the movement, of whatever nature it partakes, will probably disconcert, if not greatly perplex our rebel foe on the opposite side of the river. For days past the rebels have been throwing up earthworks, evidently with the view of giving us to understand that they are strongly intrenched on the other side. Possibly they may be there in strong force; and then, again, it may have occurred to them that perhaps Richmond should be better protected, and acting upon their fears, the larger portion of the rebel army may have returned to their capital. Among us there is a divided opinion as to the whereabouts of the main rebel army. Some place it three miles in the rear of Fredericksburgh, others at Bowling Green, and still another class think, without doubt, that it is well advanced toward Richmond. We can rest assured, however, that its precise locality will be ascertained at about the time our troops take up the line of march.

In our present position, we are prepared either to act upon the defence or to institute an attack. Before the beginning of another week, we shall probably have changed our position, in which case an entirely new programme will be followed.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Last night was the coldest we have experienced this season. This morning the ground is covered with a heavy frost, and many a poor soldier complains that his present supply of blankets is inadequate for protection against the severe weather.

Within the past twenty-four hours, nothing of importance or interest has transpired. WHIT.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

No Change in the Position of the Left Grand Division—Gen. Pratt—The Paymaster, &c.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

No change has occurred in the position of the Left Grand Division of the army since my last letter. What to-morrow or the day following, however, may bring forth it is not for me to say. Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters remain in their former position, while his corps proper is encamped along the telegraph road to Alexandria, stretching out for some four miles. Gen. PRATT'S Brigade, of SMITH'S Division, occupies the extreme left. The General's quarters are located in a small clearing to the right of the road close by the edge of a woody declivity, from which the soldiers are busily employed to-day in obtaining firewood. Gen. PRATT is, as you are aware, a citizen of Brooklyn, raised a regiment at the outset of the rebellion and was promoted prior to the battle of Antietam for "distinguished bravery" in the battles of the Peninsula. Adjutant KEITH, of his staff, was, until the commencement of the war, one of the editors of the Worcester *Bay State*.

Gen. JOHN NEWTON, of Norfolk, Va., commander of a division, in this corps, has just been promoted to a Major General; also, Col. DAVID A. RUSSELL, of the Seventh ——, Col. FRANK WHEATON, Second Rhode Island, and Col. NEILL, Twenty-third Pennsylvania, to be Brigadiers. Capt. MCMICKEN, of the Forty-third New-York, has resigned. The appearance of Major LADD, the Paymaster, has occasioned much joy. None of the men have been paid for a less time than four months; many of them have not received a cent for five or six. Yet there has been no such discontent as a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries pictured; on the contrary, the men remembering that entire regiments in the rebel service have received no compensation since the outbreak of the war, have been disposed to bide the Government's time.

Detachments from various commands are busily employed in repairing the roads which have become very bad, owing to frequent rains and the transportation of the necessary supplies for so large a body of men. Several miles of "corduroy" have been constructed by many of the regiments here, improving the two weeks spent here, in building snug log quarters which they will be very lothe to leave, should the order come for moving forward. Yesterday morning the First Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment passed through this place from Union Mills *en route* for Gen. HOOKER'S command, to which they belong. The telegraph wires in this vicinity have been cut several times recently, but through the indefatigability of the managers, communication has been very soon restored. A squadron of the Third Pennsylvania have started out to-night with three days' rations for the purpose of scouring the country in the neighborhood of Heartwood Church, and endeavor to bag some of the rebels in return for the loss of their 100 comrades who were unmercifully gobbled up a few days since.

LETTER FROM BURK'S STATION.

More of Our Cavalry Surprised on Picket Duty, &c.

BURK'S STATION, Va., Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

On Tuesday night, Lieut. HOFFMAN, of Company F, First New-Jersey Cavalry, and six of his men, were surprised while on picket duty, about three miles from Dumfries. They made a spirited but unsuccessful resistance to the rebel cavalry who suddenly came upon them. Private THOMAS BOWEN was badly wounded. There were detachments from several other regiments performing picket duty in the vicinity at the time, in the following order: First Pennsylvania on the right, Harris Light Cavalry, First New-Jersey, First Pennsylvania, Second New-York, First Massachusetts and Tenth New-York. The capture of this small force gave rise to various rumors through the camp yesterday, which grew in size as the day advanced. By night, the number of captured men had increased to one hundred and fifty. Orders arrived here last night for striking tents and moving forward, but they were countermanded this morning. The railroad passing through here from Aquia Creek to Falmouth continues to be strongly guarded. Five trains run daily each way.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Heavy Skirmishing at Cane Hill.

Gen. Blunt Attacked by Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke with 25,000 Men.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 7.

Advices from the Southwest, to-night, say that the rebels, under Gens. HINDMAN and MARMADUKE, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. BLUNT'S position at Cane Hill, Ark., yesterday, but were driven back.

This morning the rebels drove Gen. BLUNT'S pickets three miles, but on the arrival of reinforcements the rebels were again driven back.

The opinion of Gen. BLUNT is that the demonstration of the rebels was made to cover their retreat, as they were felling timber all night, probably to obstruct the road and prevent pursuit. Gen. BLUNT'S forces have held the rebels in check for four days. Gen. HERRON'S command will reinforce him to-morrow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Twenty rebel prisoners arrived here, to-day, from Suffolk, and forty contrabands.

The flag of truce steamboat *New-York*, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, Third New-York Regiment, arrived this afternoon from City Point, but brings no passengers.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Republican, was elected Mayor of Boston to-day by over 1,200 plurality. The following was the vote: LINCOLN, 6,395; WIGHTMAN, 5,174. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen, composed of Republicans and Democrats, was also elected.

In Worcester, D. W. LINCOLN, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by about 300 plurality.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 8.

We understand that all the tows which left here on Saturday, for New-York, got through.

There are now here about one hundred and eighty boats and barges, on which there are 260,100 bushels of corn; 59,400 bushels of barley; 198,500 bushels of wheat, and 167,100 bushels of oats, besides flour, peas, lumber, staves, etc.

The name of each boat, with a description of her cargo, will appear in this evening's *Statesman*.

Besides the above there are about sixty Kingston boats and other lumber-barges here, and about sixty boats at West Troy.

The weather is still very cold, and there are no signs of the ice in the river breaking up.

Large Fire at Lockhaven, Penn.

LOSS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Monday, Dec. 8.

The fire at Lockhaven, on Saturday, originated in a carpenter's shop in the rear of Scull's Hall.

Before the flames were checked the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, including the Lockhaven Bank, the Clinton House, and a large number of other valuable buildings.

The Fulton House, Barker's Hotel and the bridge over the river were saved.

The loss is estimated at $400,000.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 8.

We had a severe snow-storm on Saturday.

To-day the weather is cold and clear. Wind northwest. The thermometer, at 8 A. M., stood at two degrees above zero.

Death of Gen. Churchill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

Gen. CHURCHILL, of the U. S. Army, late Inspector-General, died here last night, in the 58th year of his age.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in the Neighborhood of Fredericksburgh.

A Battle Considered Imminent by the Rebels.

Where they think the Blow will Fall.

Movements Threatened from Newbern and Suffolk.

Large Naval Expedition Sailed from Hilton Head.

The following items are taken from the Richmond papers of Saturday:

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the reports from Fredericksburgh yesterday were that pretty severe skirmishing occurred in the neighborhood of Port Royal yesterday morning, but with what success could not be learned. The general aspect of affairs is represented to be such as to indicate a battle. The columns of the enemy have been moved to the front, and much activity is observable along their lines.

The Richmond *Dispatch* also says that the Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade and a battery of field artillery. The Yankee forces at Suffolk and in its vicinity are now estimated at thirty thousand, by their own men, who state that this force is to move against Petersburg, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon.

General Walker telegraphs from Pocotaligo that a fleet of twenty Federal vessels sailed from Hilton Head on Friday last. Georgetown or Wilmington, N. C., is the point aimed at. Our troops everywhere were put under marching orders, to be ready for a move at the shortest notice. Several large vessels passed Charleston harbor on Sunday going Southward. It is thought they have gone to aid the Gulf Squadron in an attack on Mobile. Five additional vessels were off Charleston bar on Sunday, and six blockaders off Stono Point.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 7.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Dec. 16, has the following items:

—The reports from Fredericksburgh yesterday are important. It is stated that BURNSIDE is superseded in command of the Yankee forces, and that "fighting JOE HOOKER" has taken his place. Burnside will have no cause to regret this change if the Radicals insist upon an early advance.

—A dispatch received yesterday, states that the Partisan Rangers of Col. IMBODEN had a skirmish with the enemy near New-Creek, in Hampshire County, a few days ago, in which Brig.-Gen. M. L. ROSS, of the Federal force, was killed. No other particulars.

—The Fincastle *Express* learns from a gentleman from Lewisburgh, that one day last week, through the carelessness of our scouts, the Yankees captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, as many horses, and destroyed he camp equipage of the forces arrested.

—A shop used by Mr. THOMPSON for the manufacture of sabres, in Columbus, Ga., was burnt on Sunday.

—We have seen a new manufacture of socks, made of cotton and cow-hair. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantages of not wetting easily.

—A schooner, trying to run the blockade, ran ashore this morning, on Smith's Island, six miles south of Fort Fisher. A company from Fort Fisher has gone to her assistance. One of the blockaders ran out of sight at 8 o'clock this morning, and returned at 10¾ with a schooner.

—An Abolitionist named WELLES, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever at the Libby Prison, on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who had "pegged out, for over a month, in the regular way."

—Three inmates of Castle Thunder were afflicted with the strangle, yesterday, to the extend of a dozen lashes each, for robbing, and knocking out a man's eye.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d has the following:

— Two deserters just in from Washington, report an Abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

— The report of a skirmish at Coal Creek is unfounded.

— CLIFF'S renegade regiment is devastating Morgan County, Ky.

The following resolutions unanimously passed the House of Commons of North Carolina on Thursday last:

Resolved, That the Confederate States have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency, President DAVIS, and that his Administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war, set forth by His Excellency, Gov. VANCE, in his inaugural address and message to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Banks Nominated for the Next Presidency by the Union Troops of the State—The Rebel Papers Speculating about the Banks Expedition, &c.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The United States steamer *Guide* leaves for the City of Baltimore to-morrow.

At Beaufort, on the 2d inst., Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS was nominated for the next Presidency by the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor Association at a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-house.

Meetings to ratify this nomination are to be held by various local political associations at different points.

The native North Carolina Union troops, who belong to the organization, strenuously insist upon the vigorous and prompt enforcement of the Confiscation and Emancipation acts passed by the last Congress.

The Gen. BANKS' "Texas Expedition" is the theme of considerable comment in Southern papers recently received here.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Dec. 1, *Via* FORT MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 7.

In consequence of the strong opposition of the Free Labor Party in Eastern North Carolina, no election will be ordered for Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress from this State. Petitions, however, are in circulation for an early election to the next Congress.

It has been discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina, lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad.

The health of our officers and men continues remarkably good.

The yellow fever at Wilmington is slowly abating.

A large Free Labor and Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Nov. 29. It was addressed by Hon. C. H. FOSTER.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Cross-Examination of Gen. Pope.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The cross-examination of Major-General Pope was resumed by the counsel for Major-General Porter, Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Q.—Will you state in what particular, as accurately as you can, the accused failed to carry out your General Order of the 29th of August?

A.—I can only state the facts from the reports made to me by others. I did not myself during the 29th know of his exact position until it was reported to me by my aid-de-camp, quite late in the day. I don't know how far he had complied with my orders except from the reports of others.

Q.—Will you state, as accurately as you can from the information you have received up to the present time from any quarter, what are the particular orders the accused failed to carry out?

A.—I stated that the accused had failed, in my opinion, first, because I believed if he had attacked the enemy on the right flank I should known of it, being at the time myself on the battle-field near to the front. In relation to the first order—the joint order of the 29th—I have Gen. Porter's note to Gen. McDowell and Gen. King, in which he himself states that he had failed to obey it. (The note was produced.) This note sets forth the fact that Gen. Porter had an enemy in his front, and the impossibility of communicating with Pope on that account by crossing the road to Groveton, &c.; I received it on the 29th of August, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; I do not remember to have received any other note; the note to which I refer in my official report was a note to McDowell and King, which I received; this note was brought directly to me, and not delivered to Gen. McDowell or to Gen. King; the only information which I received from Gen. Porter, I received from Gen. McDowell when he arrived on the field, and from my aid-de-camp when he returned at 4½ P. M.

Q.—Recollect, if you can, whether you received a note at the hands of one of your aids-de-camp after the reception of the first, stating that the accused was in position and could hold out and perhaps attack if strengthened by the division which you had taken from him, King's or another.

A.—I do not remember to have received a note, but I remember that my aid-de-camp told me that Gen. Porter said, if he had King's division he could make a dash at the enemy; if I received such a note and have it I will produce it; it made no impression on me at the time, if I received it, because King's division was at that time or about that time engaged in an action in our immediate front, and there were no other troops that could be spared; in fact, I thought he had troops enough to accomplish the purpose implied in the order; Morrell's division was part of his army corps, which I supposed to be with him.

Q.—Recollect, if you can, whether you received information orally or in writing, whether Morrell's corps was then ready to engage the enemy?

A.—I do not remember to have received that information, though I presumed in sending the order of 4½ o'clock, P. M., that his whole corps was ready to engage the enemy.

Q.—Where do you suppose the accused was with his command when you issued your order to him of the 29th of August, at 4½ P. M.

A.—I supposed him to be somewhere on the road between Manassas Junction and Gainesville, and by that time far advanced towards Gainesville on that road.

Q.—Would the accused, by obeying the joint order of the 29th, have been brought up in front of the enemy at 4½ o'clock of that evening, and if so state by what means?

A.—No; he was not expected to be brought in front of the enemy; the joint order was made to intersect the Warrenton turnpike at Gainesville, and being on a road which constantly converged to the pike, Porter's corps would have been in a position to have been brought on the field in a short time.

Q.—Do you, in point of fact, know where the accused was with his command, in whole or in part, at four and a half P. M. on the 29th of August, 1862?

A.—Of my own knowledge I do not, knowing the relative position of the forces under his command and the enemy at that time, I am certain that it would have been in the power of the accused to turn the enemy's right flank; I knew the position of the enemy, occupying a line perpendicular to the turnpike at the town of Groveton, I was sure, from the orders I had given him, that Gen. Porter must be somewhere on the road to Gainesville, my belief was that the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville either passed or was near the right flank of the enemy, and that Gen. Porter's march would, if pursued, pass to his rear or rear. (Gen. Pope here pointed out the position of his own and the enemy's, and the position he supposed Gen. Porter's forces occupied.)

Q.—Did you know then, or do you now know, whether at that time Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson in whole or in part?

A.—I had feared this junction of corps at any moment, as I knew from information that Longstreet was pushing forward to join Jackson; Gen. Buford, with his cavalry, was in that direction, and I knew that he was watching for that movement, and expected him to report about it. At half-past four o'clock I had not received any report from him, he was under command of Gen. McDowell.

Q.—Did you know then or do you know now what time of march Longstreet's corps was taking to unite with Jackson? If you do, state whether that would not have carried him to the right of Jackson's line, as you have described it on the map.

A.—I expected them, and understand now, that the advance of Longstreet's corps, passing through Gainesville, would seek to join Jackson by the Warrenton turnpike. According to my understanding of his position, this would have brought Longstreet to the centre of Jackson's line, though it was easy at any point between Gainesville and Groveton to have changed the course of his column and to have brought it in on the right or the left of Jackson's column, as they thought proper.

Q.—The accused desires you to state, assuming Longstreet's Corps had arrived on the right of Jackson's line, from what you know of the actual position of the accused and his command at 4½ P. M. on the 29th, what distance would he have had to march in order to strike the enemy on the flank and in the rear?

A.—I do not assume that Longstreet was on Jackson's right. You require me to assume certain things which I do not. Unless I could know how the command of Jackson was formed, and what dispositions were made by him, it is impossible to tell how much ground his line occupied, and know how far Gen. Porter would have been required to march. The distance would have certainly been much less than from Manassas Junction to Gainesville.

Q.—Without knowing that fact, which your preceding answer indicates, you state you did not know at the time when the order of half-past four P. M. was given, how could you then have known whether it would be in the power of the accused to strike the enemy in flank or rear?

A.—Would the accused be kind enough to state what facts I am ignorant of. I declined, in my previous answer, to assume that Longstreet was there at half-past four P. M. This is not a fact stated or proven.

Q.—Did you ascertain, when you issued that order to accused to attack the enemy in flank and rear, that it could be carried out by him?

A.—The accused was expected to have attacked if possible, as I understood, the right flank of Jackson, and if possible his rear, and to have prevented his junction with Longstreet. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe, that at that time any considerable portion of Longstreet's forces were in the vicinity to the field.

Q.—How long after the order referred to was issued did you think it would take to place it in the possession of accused?

A.—I did not then know precisely at what point on the road from Manassas to Gainesville the accused was, and could not say how long it would take; but I know that an officer riding rapidly could go from any point from Gainesville to the west of Manassas in an hour.

Q.—Do you know whether at half-past four P. M., or between that and seven, the accused had the enemy immediately in his front?

A.—I don't know if except from the reports of others, though I think it altogether likely that the enemy would have pushed some forces out to observe the road between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. Of my own knowledge I do not know it, however.

Q.—Will you point out the position of the other corps on the map?

A.—There is no difficulty in doing that, with the exception of McDowell's, which had not then reached the field, but was moving from Manassas. [Witness here pointed them out.] Gen. McDowell was understood to be on the Sudley Spring Road; I occupied the hill immediately in the rear of the line, on the east side of the Sudley Spring Road, and near the Warrenton Pike; in front of me was the reserve of Reno's command.

Q.—State if the line of march of McDowell, made under the joint order the 29th of August, toward Groveton, does not necessarily carry him to the rear of the column of the line of accused?

A.—I understood McDowell to say subsequently that Gen. Porter, with his corps, was a little in advance toward Gainesville, a little east of the forks of the road, and that McDowell had passed, taking the Sudley Spring Road instead of the Gainesville, to the rear of Gen. Porter's column.

Q.—If McDowell's statement is correct, was not the accused obeying the order of the 29th—the joint order?

A.—He was at a halt when McDowell passed.

Q.—Are you now enabled to say that you were informed or knew that at seven o'clock in the evening on the 29th that Longstreet was up with Jackson in force?

A.—At seven o'clock I learned from Buford that a portion of his force, numbering one half the force under Porter—certainly not two-thirds—had passed through Gainesville, and had probably joined Jackson. It seems to be implied by the accused, in putting these questions, that I have stated somewhere in my testimony that I did not know that portions of Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson. I have not so stated. It is not my intention so to do.

Q.—State in what particular the accused failed to obey the order dated 8:56, August 29, which was as follows:

MAJ.-GEN. F. J. PORTER: The General commanding, immediately on the receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will note, requests that you will march your command to the field of battle to-day, and report to him in person for orders.

You are to understand that you are to comply strictly with the order, and be present on the field within three hours after its receipt, or by daybreak to-morrow morning. Signed by Commanding-Gen. POPE.

A.—I thought he failed to obey it because two of the brigades of his command were not brought up with him, but by some means or other had straggled from it and were at Centreville.

After a few unimportant questions the Court adjourned until Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Disgraceful Affair at Hartsville.

Three Regiments and Two Guns Captured by Morgan.

The Rebels Escape Without Serious Loss.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 7.

Our arms are again disgraced. The Thirty-ninth Brigade, DUMONT'S Division, consisting of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Col. MOORE commanding brigade; of One Hundred and Sixth Ohio, Col. LAVEL; One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, Col. LIBBEAO; NICKLEN'S Battery, and a small detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, were surprised at daylight this morning, at Hartsville, by MORGAN, commanding three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. After fighting an hour and a quarter our forces surrendered, and the enemy burnt our camp, capturing nearly all the brigade train and teams, and burning what they could not carry away. Two guns of NICKLEN'S Battery were also captured. Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel's loss is not reported. The gallant Lieut.-Col. STEWART, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and a Col. MOORE were among the captives. Maj. HILL, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, was wounded, but not dangerously. He says half of our infantry fought well, but the other half soon broke. Col. HARLAN'S and Col. MILLER'S brigades were sent in pursuit, but the enemy had forded Cumberland River, and were out of reach. A few shells sent after them caused a rapid retreat.

Maj. HILL denies that the camp was surprised. If so, the affair was more disgraceful to us, as Hartsville was a strong position. On Thursday, a Lieutenant-Colonel of DAVIS' Division was captured while skirmishing. Two regimental Quartermasters of PALMER'S Division were also captured while foraging. The dates are not reported. Thirteen wagons, with mules, on a foraging expedition, were captured on Saturday.

A deserter from Murfreesboro reports CHEATHAM and BARDSBRIDGE there, with 15,000; BUCKNER at Shelbyville; and KIRBY SMITH sick at Manchester. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was certainly at Murfreesboro on Saturday.

The Buell Military Commission, with Gen. BUELL and Staff, arrived to-night, and stopped at the St. Cloud.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 8.

The second edition of the *Press* has a Nashville dispatch dated the 7th, which says: "A battle has taken place between our advanced forces and MORGAN'S guerrillas. Col. MOOSA'S Brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were forced, finally, to succumb. Our loss, 10 killed and wounded, was sixty, who were left on the field.

MORGAN attacked Gen. FRY in the afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. FRY has been reinforced, and is now pursuing the enemy closely.

Gen. BUELL and Staff arrived in Nashville on Sunday morning.

[Hartsville, where the above affair took place, is a small town in Sumner County, Tenn., and situated forty-five miles northeast of Nashville, on the north side of Cumberland River.]

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The United States hospital transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. S. H. CHESTER, commanding, arrived at this port to-day from Alexandria, Va., which port she left on the 5th inst., at 7 A. M. She brings 311 sick and wounded soldiers. She had in tow the *St. Mary*, with about the same number on board, and on Sunday, at about 2½ A. M., was compelled to drop her on account of heavy weather and very high sea. South Island was then bearing northwest about ten miles. Two deaths occurred on board the *Daniel Webster*, viz: ARTEMUS RUSH, Company A, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died on Sunday, at 4 P. M., of chronic diarrhœa, and W. H. GOODWIN, Company F, Sixteenth Massachusetts, died on Monday, at 5 A. M., of the disease.

LIST OF GENTLEMEN ON THE WEBSTER.—Capt. S. H. CHESTER, Commanding; Capt. H. B. Buehler, U. S. A., Surgeon in charge; Capt. P. Leys, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; A. [illegible] Weather, Commissary.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Intervention Postponed—Europe Waiting for the Democracy—Their Supposed Policy—The Alabama and other English Steamers—Lancashire and the Cotton Interest—England Pro-Slavery—An Orleans Prince on the War—"Want of Confidence"—The true Opinions of the Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

There has been nothing new on the subject of the combined intervention of the European Powers in America, since my last, except the publication of the answers of England and Russia. These answers are both of the same tenor. Both would be glad to end the war, but both fear that the time has not yet come, and that the proposition of an armistice would not be accepted. England postpones the matter because Russia is not ready, and Russia is willing to give its moral support whenever the other Powers can agree to put on the pressure.

But all parties and all Powers have been content to wait for another kind of intervention—that of the Democratic Party, whose success in several States has been hailed with great satisfaction. This political revolution is understood in England as a condemnation, not only of the manner in which the war has been conducted, but of the war itself. They look upon the talk about a more vigorous prosecution as a mere electioneering expedient. It is not strange that the views of the Democracy should be somewhat misapprehended.

It is known that long before the war the Democratic leaders and papers denounced the election of Mr. LINCOLN as leading to a war. It is known that some of the men now elected, BENJAMIN WOOD, for example, whom the London *Times* has selected as its special hero, have denounced the war from its commencement. It is known that the party condemns what it considers the unconstitutional acts of the Government—martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the proclamation of freedom to the slaves—in a word, the whole policy and conduct of the war. It is natural, then, that the people, and even the Governments of Europe, should wait for what seems to them a more powerful intervention than any they could make, in the interests of peace.

No further movements of the Northern armies are looked for. MCCLELLAN, it is supposed, after the show of an advance into Virginia, will retire into Winter quarters on the Potomac. Naval expeditions, it is presumed, may attempt the reduction of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Vicksburgh. Gen. BANKS may occupy Galveston, or Houston in Texas. But there is a confident expectation that the return of the Democratic Party to power will compel the withdrawal of the proclamation, and the restoration of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is expected that Gov. SEYMOUR will take from Fort Lafayette every prisoner who asks for a writ—but it is not supposed that the Government can checkmate Democracy by sending them all to Boston, under the care of Gov. ANDREW. The imprisonment of Episcopal clergymen for declining to pray for Mr. LINCOLN, is not calculated to conciliate English churchmen; and they look to the Democratic, or, as they call it, tha Conservative Party, to put a stop to such paltriness. In fact, a little more of military efficiency, and a little less of imprisoning people for singing songs or not reading prayers, would be a desirable reform. It is true that Mr. LINCOLN, in setting out for Washington, asked to be prayed for, but one may innocently doubt whether at that time he intended to put people in prison who should decline to comply with his request.

The report that Mr. Secretary SEWARD has written to Mr. ADAMS, blaming the British Government for its complicity in the fitting out of the *Alabama*, caused a small flutter, and considerable indignation on the Stock Exchange. The English have wished to be perfectly neutral as between the two belligerents. They recognized the Confederates as belligerents in the beginning in their own interests, expressly that they might sell arms, ammunition, and ships to both parties, and their only regret is that the blockade has prevented them from carrying out their intentions of neutrality with perfect impartiality. There is a keen regret felt in every Englishman's pocket, that they have been compelled to be unfair to the South, and that they have sold ten times as much contraband of war to the North, as they could to the Confederates. Their consciences have pricked them to that degree, for this compulsory partiality, that they are now fitting out a fleet of the fastest steamers that ever crossed the ocean, expressly to run the blockade with munitions of war. These are small, sharp steamers of light draft, made of steel plates, all paddle-wheel and funnel, that will run off twenty knots an hour, and that no blockading vessel can think of taking. The success and impunity of the *Alabama*, will also lead to the fitting out and arming of a dozen more, if the war continues; and the answer to any complaint will be, "Didn't you help Russia in the Crimean war? Did not President PIERCE assert the right of Americans to build ships and sell ammunition to both parties? How then can you complain of us for doing what you did, and justified?"

"Besides, you have bought artillery, powder, everything you wanted, in England, without hindrance. Why should not the Confederates do the same? You call Capt. SEMMES a pirate—but he is no more a pirate than Stonewall JACKSON is a brigand; and you treat him according to the rules of war. A Confederate naval officer is entitled to the same consideration as one in the land service. You take Confederate and neutral contraband cargoes wherever you can. Why may not the Confederates do the same?"

This is the answer that will be given to Mr. ADAMS. If Capt. SEMMES has had the misfortune to capture a British ship in mistake, his Government will pay for it.

The distress in Lancashire deepens. The bounty of a nation will be exhausted in palliating the suffering. Surat cotton comes, but it cannot be worked to profit. The English are beginning to see that Lancashire is ruined and the cotton trade itself, unless they can get cotton from America. Hence the protest against the war—hence the protest against the abolition policy of the Government. England is less abolitionist than she was a year ago. Never was any measure more universally denounced than that of the proclamation. The freedom of the slaves in America is the ruin of the manufacturing interest in England. Lancashire has built up and extended Slavery. Cut off from that, it is ruined. Sentiment is a very fine thing; but Englishmen know the beauties of bread, and beef and beer. They blubbered freely over *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but never bought one bale of cotton the less, and are ready to take all they can get. Manchester is the centre, heart and soul of American Slavery. Manchester has grown rich on its profits, and participates in its reverses. Can you expect sympathy from Manchester in an effort to destroy it? If so, you reckon without your host.

One of the French Princes of the House of Orleans, who was with Gen. MCCLELLAN in the campaign of the Peninsula, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an account of his experiences. It is not flattering to the Army of the North, nor does it give encouragement to hope for its success. The troops do not lack courage, says their French critic, but they are wanting in discipline. They have few good officers. The soldiers do as they please. They march bravely into battle; fight as long as they think proper, and then retreat by common consent, whenever they consider that they have done their part. Such regiments are not to be relied upon. The Prince also thinks the grand armies a grand mistake, and that a well disciplined, well officered force of 60,000 men would have been more efficient. These opinions will have their influence in France—coming, as they do, from one well disposed to the Union cause.

The *Times* of this day publishes an editorial from the NEW-YORK TIMES, in which the result of the election is set down as equivalent to a vote of *want of confidence* in the British Parliament, and Mr. LINCOLN is called upon—not to resign, as the Prime Minister in England would—not to dismiss his Cabinet, who have a very small share of responsibility, but to stiffen up his own extensive backbone, and his handsome upper lip, put that celebrated foot down, and go in for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war," in accordance with the professions of the triumphant Democracy.

Were the party leaders sincere in their professions, this would be good advice. It may be good policy for the Republicans to take them at their word; but Mr. LINCOLN knows exactly what credit to give to their professions. The plain fact is that the Democratic Party, from THOMAS JEFFERSON to HORATIO SEYMOUR has always been a State rights party. It is not, and never has been in earnest in fighting for the Union. Its sympathies were with the South before the war, and they are with the South still. No Democratic General is to be trusted to carry out the policy of the Republican Party. No Democratic soldier, if he knows what he is about, is be trusted to fight for it. The Democracy of the North, whenever they dare express their real opinions, will go for JEFF. DAVIS, rather than President LINCOLN. What can Mr. LINCOLN do when the North is full of those who are, in their hearts, and wherever they dare to be, as much traitors to the Union as any man fighting in the Southern army?

I shall be glad if Mr. LINCOLN change his policy, placing himself firmly on the platform of the Constitution, and compelling even England to respect him, in the prosecution of the great work of restoration which has been confided to his hands. But, to do this work, he must have Generals, a disciplined army, and a united people. To conquer requires means in proportion to the end. It needs the sword, the purse, and public opinion—an efficient army—a sufficient currency, and a united and devoted people. With these all things are possible.

MONADNOCK.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion, Alderman Froment was called to the chair.

Alderman Brady moved that the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

By the President—

Bill of Michael Murray, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll for Sixth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of G. M. Losee, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll for First Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of Patrick Garvey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the House of the Good Shepherd for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay the sum of two hundred dollars, being the amount raised by the Board of Councilmen to defray the expenses of the Board of Commissioners of Deeds, for the year 1862.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, north side, between the 11th and Sixth Avenue, be fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each, in favor of the President of the Board of Assistant Engineers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of both Boards of the Common Council, for their services as members of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company number Forty-one, to attend their annual ball on Wednesday evening.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Frear moved to discharge the Committee on Assessments from consideration of a petition of Aaron Close to be relieved from erroneous assessment.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following resolution

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen to donate the Metropolitan Dispensary one thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen in favor of building a wharf on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment Farley—12.

The President moved to discharge Committee on Streets from consideration of a petition of A. V. Murray for permission to construct a bay window.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Which was also carried.

The President here took the Chair.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Little, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen that Forty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a wood and hose tender for the use of Engine Company number Five, the same not to cost more than two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Petition of Henry Kincke and others for remission of assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kincke for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of Sophie Hauer, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of J. G. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty four cents; also, in favor of V. Korin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of L. J. White, Valentine Kirby, and H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense by permission of the Street Commissioner, and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, to extend said pier to exterior line.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the sum of sue thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis street, from Rivington to Delancey-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-first-street, (north side,) between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third street, between the Second and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, to extend said pier to exterior line.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis street, from Rivington to Delancey-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Petition of Henry Kincke and others for remission of assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kincke for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of Sophie Hauer, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of J. G. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty four cents; also, in favor of V. Korin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of L. J. White, Valentine Kirby, and H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense by permission of the Street Commissioner, and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number Forty-one, North River, dredged to a depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-first streets, and on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue, also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-first-street, (north side,) between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third street, between the Second and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue, also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Markets, in relation to the proposed sale to the City, by James B. Taylor, of the property bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Gansevoort-street.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Application is made and now pending before the Common Council, by the Central Park Commissioners, for an additional issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars; and whereas, several applications of a similar character have been made and granted; and as it is of great public importance that when so large an expenditure is involved, some accountability should be exacted from the aforesaid Commissioners; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of this Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, previous to taking action on such application, to make a thorough examination of the accounts and monetary transactions of the said Board of Commissioners, and report to this Board the result of their investigations.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the pool of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward school-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, has, by his devotion to the Union, his courage and bravery in the field, and his endurance of privations in Southern prisons, won the respect and esteem of his countrymen, and that the City from which he received his command should present him a testimonial in appreciation of his services, with resolution, that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company number Five, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller in Worth-st., near Centre-street, the same to be similar, in all respects, to house of Hose Company number One.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Philip Beffas, to construct a sewer at his own expense in Avenue B, from his premises, numbers forty-one and forty-three Avenue B, to connect with the sewer running through Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Committee on Army Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of a former report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to donate the sum of one thousand dollars for pay for services as surveyor on sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller, with power.

Recommitted to the Committee.

Subsequently rescinded and concurred in.

Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John L. Elmendorf, Receiver of Taxes, for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said church, for the work of building sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Seventeenth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, hereby appropriated as above, being charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Cortlandt-street, from Grand to South streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment Farley—11.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, has, by his devotion to the Union, his courage and bravery in the field, and his endurance of privations in Southern prisons, won the respect and esteem of his countrymen, and that the City from which he received his command should present him a testimonial in appreciation of his services, with resolution, that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company number Five, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller in Worth-st., near Centre-street, the same to be similar, in all respects, to house of Hose Company number One.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Philip Beffas, to construct a sewer at his own expense in Avenue B, from his premises, numbers forty-one and forty-three Avenue B, to connect with the sewer running through Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Committee on Army Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of a former report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to donate the sum of one thousand dollars for pay for services as surveyor on sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller, with power.

Recommitted to the Committee.

Subsequently rescinded and concurred in.

Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John L. Elmendorf, Receiver of Taxes, for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said church, for the work of building sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Seventeenth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, hereby appropriated as above, being charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Cortlandt-street, from Grand to South streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not flagged on both sides of Eighteth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded and curb and gutter-stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that he accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the north westerly corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road, be regulated and graded, and as Ninety-third-street, from the same points also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property owners, they recommend that also for adoption, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the west side of Jackson-street, to the ferry, and on the south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Philip Beffas, to construct a sewer at his own expense in Avenue B, from his premises, numbers forty-one and forty-three Avenue B, to connect with the sewer running through Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Committee on Army Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of a former report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to donate the sum of one thousand dollars for pay for services as surveyor on sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller, with power.

Recommitted to the Committee.

Subsequently rescinded and concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that such resolution lay upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Long—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—14.

Councilman Healy moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Ryan, Lent, The President—5.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Councilman Healy moved that the resolution be amended by inserting in its provisions the name of "Thomas Francis Meagher."

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the School-house in Fifty-first-street to the Church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street: on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Babcock offered in connection therewith an ordinance, and moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted."

Which amendment was adopted.

And the resolution as amended, with the ordinance, was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Alderman that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register, Clerk of Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum each.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—14.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words: "and that the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to five thousand dollars."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Councilman Jones moved that the point of order, that eighteen votes were required to adopt the paper, and the President decided the point of order to be not well taken.

Councilman Jones gave notice that he should enter a protest against such decision.

Report of Committee on Markets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for plans for building a market, to occupy the ground belonging to the Corporation of this City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River, and transmit the same to the Common Council for their adoption.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Webster, Miller, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—10.

Councilman Long moved that said unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Orton—3.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolutions relative to the purchase of a market site on the west side of the City.

Councilman Orton moved to amend the second resolution above by adding thereto, after the words "a good and sufficient deed of the same," the words following, viz.: "Said deed to be approved by the Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Gross, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Miller moved the adoption of the resolution, and therein called the previous question.

The President stated the question—"Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

The previous question was then stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions.

And the President declared the paper to be lost for want of a constitutional vote, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Ryan, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—7.

Councilman Miller appealed from the decision of the Chair that eighteen votes were necessary to pass the paper.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—5.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Whereupon the President declared that the decision of the Chair being reserved, the resolution was adopted by the Board.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones, (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be, and they are hereby directed to inform the Board by what authority the pay of the Water Police connected with that Department, was stopped for the twenty seventh day of November?

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved to take up the report of Committee on Markets, relative to the Sixteenth-street Market, laid over this evening.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, The President, Trotter—3.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until Thursday next, eleventh instant, at six o'clock.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3831, 3935, 3837, 3843, 3845, 3849, 3851, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3867, 3873, 3875, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3891, 3893, 3895, 2897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3904, 3911, 3913, 3915. *Part II.*—Nos. 4220, 4222, 4224, 4225, 4228, 4230, 4232, 4234, 4236, 4238, 4240, 4242, 4244, 4246, 4248, 4250, 4252, 4254, 4256, 4258. *Part III.*—Nos. 4074, 6047, 6049, 6048, 344, 394, 2506, 3611, 3641, 3784, 3780, 3896, 3820, 3834, 3932, 3946, 3948, 3377.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 388, 429, 319, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 407, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1081, 2881, 11, 2993, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 1856, 1854, 2898, 2900, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1728, 1767, 1161, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1222, 77. *Part II.*—Nos. 1300, 1457, 1454, 1393, 1705, 1747, 1802, 1733, 1442, 414, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1823.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8, 1862.

$6,000	U.S.6s. '81, Cou.	104	
$2,000	U. S. 5s. '74, Con.	92	
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		103⅜
8,000	do		103⅜
40,000	do		103⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s		62½
3,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J.		72⅝
6,000	Hnd. R. Con. M.	96	
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		92¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B		109
3,000	Mich. N. sink. f.		103
11,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2dm.		91½
4,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2d m.		70
25	Bank of Commerce.		99
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.		88
20	Hanover Bank		87½
10	Shoe & L. Bank		101½
52,000	American Gold		131½
5,000	do		131⅝
50,000	do		131½
30,000	do		131⅝
10,000	do		131⅞
15,000	do		131
20,000	do		130⅞
50	Del. & H. C. Co.		112
50	Penn. Coal Co		112
21	Rome & Wat. R.		85
120	Cum. Coal Pr.		118
100	do		83⅜
25	do		13
20	Pac. Mail S.Co.		121½
20	do		121½
25	do		120½
50	do		121
50	do		121½
84	do		121¾
100	do		121⅝
100	do		121⅝
100	do		122
100	do		121⅝
400	N. Y Cen. R.		102¾
100	do		102¾
250	Erie R. Pref.		92½
200	do		130 92⅜
200	do		130 92⅝
50	do		92⅜
150	Hnd. River R.		74
200	do		130 74
100	Harlem Railroad		21⅝
50	do		130 21⅜
100	do		21¾
200	do		130 21⅜
100	do		21⅜
200	Reading Railroad		75⅜
100	do		75⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		130 89⅛
250	do		89
100	do		90⅛
200	do		90⅜
100	do		130 89⅝
300	Harlem R. Pref.		50⅜
100	M. So & N. Ind. R.		38⅛
100	do		130 38¾
100	do		38¾
50	M. S. & N. G. S.		83
200	do		82¾
100	Panama Railroad.		150½
20	do		150
50	Ill Central R. S.		78
50	do		130 78
50	do		78
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		131
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		41½
200	do		41¾
100	do		130 41¾
50	do		42
100	do		130 42½
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		89½
200	do		830 89¾
200	do		89¾
400	do		830 89¾
150	do		89½

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

150	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅞	
100	Erie Railway	b3	61⅜
500	do		c 61
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	b3	39
100	Chic. & R. I. R		79¼
100	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	b3	83
250	do		s10 83
100	Galena & C. R.		s30 83
100	do		s3 83

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, Con	b3	104
15,000	Amer. Gold	s3	131⅜
15,000	do	s10	131⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.		102¾
300	Erie R.		93⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	b3	93⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R.	h10	91⅜
150	M. S. & N. I. R.		39⅜
150	do		b3 39¾
350	Ill. Cent. R.	b3	78⅜
100	do	s3	78⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		42¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		67⅜
100	do	b30	67⅜
300	do	s10	67⅜
100	do		67⅜
100	do	s30	67⅜
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30	79¾
100	do		79⅜
200	do	b10	79⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg.		99⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1yl. Cou.		104⅝
2,500	U. S. D. Notes		127⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		96⅜
3,000	Mo. St. 6s		62½
3,000	N. C. St. 6s		69⅜
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.		113
2,000	Hnd. R. 2d M.		101⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st m		97¾
650	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.		80
17,500	do		80⅜
5,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.		79
85,000	Amer. Gold		131⅞
24,000	do	b30	132
4,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds		109
25	New-Jersey Zinc		90
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	s15	121¾
300	do	s10	121¾
25	Penn. Coal Co		115⅝
25	Erie Railway Pref.		92⅝
300	do	b30	132
100	do		92⅞
100	do	630	92⅝
100	do		c 92⅝
300	do		93

MONDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 29:

Decrease In Loans	$1,478,407
Decrease in Specie	287,118
Increase in Circulation	108,017
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	5,390,938

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 7, 1861.	Dec. 6, 1862	Nov 29, 1862.	Mon
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000	
Loans	159,793,053	171,483,887	172,962,294	
Specie	42,318,610	37,662,868	37,949,986	
Circulation	8 825,730	9,924,818	9,816,801	
Gross Deposits	153,170,757	192,351,380	193,655,673	
Exchanged	19,851,796	38,748,612	34,661,958	
Undrawn	133,618,787	153,602,767	158,993,715	
In Sub-Treasury	6,559,829	9,268,443	12,035,135	

The only remarkable feature in the Bank return this afternoon is the heavy decrease in the line of Deposits. The fluctuations in this department of the Statement have been very considerable for three weeks past, both ways; but the result, to-day, is about ten and a half millions lower than the average of November 15. The Loans and Discounts are about a million and a half below last week, and $7,300,000 below the 15th November. The Specie line is steady—remarkably so, considering the large export movement of the past two or three weeks. The market for Money, to-day, is 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, to the Brokers. The supply is easy at this rate.

The price of Gold, which closed on Saturday at 131⅞ ₱ cent., ruled at 131¾@131⅞ this forenoon, and finally advanced to 131⅞ again, and closed at 131⅞ ₱ cent. The California packet, which arrived on Saturday night, afforded a good supply for export buyers, besides inducing some speculative sales for a lower price. The Exchange Market for the Boston mail to-morrow is unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and while 146 ₱ cent. on London is the quoted rate for first-class Bankers' bills, the actual business for the present mail is light, thus far, at 145¾@145⅞ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange continues to be influenced, both ways, by the various rumors from Washington and the construction placed on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The actual business to-day was not very large. At the early Board prices were inclined to lower figures than on Saturday afternoon, but with no particular pressure to sell at the decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the Railways, and ¼@⅜ on Treasury Bonds. Between the sessions of the Board the bidding improved a fraction, and at the Second Board the prices made were nearly equal to the last quotations of Saturday. Late in the afternoon, at the outside Room on William-street, the market left off rather firm, at about the following rates. The demand was stronger than at either of the regular sessions of the Board, and on Erie Preferred and some of the Western Stocks the demand was bunyant:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	Missouris	52⅜	52¾
Treas. 7 30-₱ cts.	103⅛	103⅜	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	128	128	Harlem	21¾	21¾
American Gold	131⅞	131⅞	Illinois Central	78⅜	78⅜
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅜	Toledo	67⅞	68⅛
Erie Common	41⅜	41⅜	Pittsburgh	42	42½
Erie Preferred	92⅛	93⅛	Rock Island	79⅜	79⅝
Hudson	74	74	Galena	89⅜	89⅝
Mich. Central	89⅞	90⅜	Pacific	121	121⅜
Mich. Southern	39⅛	39⅛	Panama	150	150
Mich. Guaraut'd.	83	83⅛	Harlem Pref	50⅜	51⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	107	Shoe & Leather	101
Manhattan	129	Corn Exchange	101⅜
Merchants'	103⅛	Continental	88⅜
Union	106	St. Nicholas	52
City	118	Commonwealth	87⅜
Phenix	104	New-York County	100
Tradesmen's	101	Importers' & Traders'	102
State of New-York	98⅜	Park	117
Commerce	99⅜	Bank of N. America	93
Broadway	140	Hanover	87⅜
Ocean	85	Irving	76
American Exchange	97	Metropolitan	104⅜
Chatham	88	Grocers'	88

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	108	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105¾	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114⅛	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	116	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	85
Erie firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Aes.	90
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W seconds	
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	
Erie fourths, '80	100	Tol. & Wab. firsts	
Erie fifths, '68	96	Tol. & Wab. seconds	
B., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	93	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	
Hudson firsts, '69	117	Gal. & Chic. firsts	110
Hudson seconds, '65	112⅜	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ext.	100
Hudson thirds, '76	101⅝	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109
Hudson conv., '67	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	106	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Harlem thirds, '68	92⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	105¾
Mich. Cen. s. f. c., 69-'72	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	91
Mich. Cen. s. f. s. f. c. '82	113⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	69¾
C., Bur. & Q. s. f. c. 1sts	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	92⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	71
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	102		

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of November were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$17,123 50	$21,921 42
Freight	119,962 49	125,626 23
Total	$137,085 99	$147,547 65
Increase		$10,461 66

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for the month of November are as follows:

1861	$91,110 71
1862	99,135 50
Receipts over last year	$8,024 79

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,417,661 94, including $123,000 for Customs; Payments, $618,-001 59; Balance, $10,108,698 46.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 6.	Loans. Nov. 29.	Specie. Dec. 6.	Specie. Nov. 29.
Bk. of New-York	6,044,882	6,123,376	1,666,368	1,707,668
Manhattan Co	6,253,303	6,451,777	2,126,518	2,081,160
Merchants' Bank	7,298,522	7,270,608	2,140,897	2,289,466
Mechanics' Bank	4,547,136	4,500,393	640,388	637,894
Union Bank	3,968,492	4,001,331	1,994,663	1,995,024
Bank of America	9,790,321	9,886,871	2,459,251	2,390,056
Phenix Bank	4,668,917	4,762,658	892,840	858,810
City Bank	3,658,367	3,680,774	2,192,887	1,996,527
Tradesmen's Bank	2,666,417	2,610,402	206,356	206,559
Fulton Bank	1,869,539	1,963,513	408,620	410,704
Chemical Bank	3,078,279	3,216,736	2,857,691	2,858,948
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,855,438	2,740,455	223,884	225,987
National Bank	2,289,227	2,436,384	487,129	506,622
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,719,608	1,763,483	142,904	149,905
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	921,807	926,008	204,513	218,686
Greenwich Bank	452,832	491,155	369,680	354,735
Leather Man. Bk.	2,565,274	2,602,456	635,928	614,017
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,379,649	1,388,922	329,930	328,349
Bk St. New-York	2,858,348	2,773,491	939,159	887,738
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,770,466	9,165,280	2,503,696	2,552,463
Bk of Commerce	13,756,221	13,641,637	1,311,646	1,303,017
Broadway Bank	5,599,085	5,011,795	981,848	967,994
Ocean Bank	2,401,146	2,334,783	242,239	218,747
Mercantile Bank	3,281,216	3,308,303	601,362	607,983
Pacific Bank	1,537,206	1,578,606	151,279	140,171
Bank of Republic	4,608,274	4,786,738	1,451,383	1,505,544
Chatham Bank	1,086,133	1,116,760	103,290	103,452
People's Bank	845,822	879,299	115,487	115,968
Bank of N. Am	2,762,980	2,868,746	194,553	198,416
Hanover Bank	2,183,130	2,193,194	173,059	186,821
Irving Bank	1,103,764	1,084,810	92,047	92,064
Metropolitan Bk.	9,897,137	9,932,817	1,728,025	1,725,404
Citizen's Bank	916,025	926,116	90,278	90,261
Nassau Bank	2,423,291	2,264,673	276,475	267,203
Market Bank	2,389,112	2,363,212	295,099	299,375
St. Nicholas Bank	1,447,604	1,552,426	229,714	203,283
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,052,140	3,097,830	229,066	235,967
Corn Exch. Bank	2,792,607	2,788,921	320,087	348,103
Continental Bank	3,994,401	3,863,809	233,655	288,851
Bk. of Commonwlth	1,799,398	1,940,809	219,706	226,171
Oriental Bank	677,447	664,673	73,465	73,644
Marine Bank	1,920,320	1,931,970	263,766	277,496
Atlantic Bank	850,946	845,019	89,216	88,414
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,247,049	3,326,327	471,641	465,522
Park Bank	9,628,083	9,911,124	3,582,454	3,397,046
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,136,997	1,048,359	199,683	199,264
Grocers' Bank	870,073	916,666	70,759	71,442
North River Bank	859,469	841,812	59,266	60,045
East River Bank	359,486	367,160	18,604	18,797
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	1,304,878	1,440,623	149,284	157,715
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	670,577	640,189	110,527	110,498
N.Y. Exch. Bank	515,457	501,923	42,656	49,530
Bull's Head Bank	457,229	459,758	28,304	28,306
N.Y. County Bank	362,971	396,299	53,398	53,210
Total	171,448,887	172,963,294	37,682,868	37,949,986
Decrease	$1,478,407		Decrease	$267,118

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 6.	Circulation. Nov. 29.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 6.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 29.
Bk. of New-York	381,229	391,084	5,985,707	6,133,426
Manhattan Co	476,198	76,396	6,270,328	6,657,998
Merchants' Bank	254,107	253,923	7,118,470	6,938,503
Mechanics' Bank	353,052	361,210	3,361,858	3,402,975
Union Bank	147,330	154,240	4,003,432	4,287,306
Bank of America	377,595	376,790	10,579,121	11,121,508
Phenix Bank	75,443	75,443	2,786,289	4,156,167
City Bank			5,111,298	5,300,791
Tradesmen's Bank	295,092	295,220	2,115,681	1,854,701
Fulton Bank	196,101	202,105	2,052,010	1,973,764
Chemical Bank	59,231	60,074	6,304,025	6,604,272
Merch. Exch. Bk	156,413	154,111	1,719,009	1,756,405
National Bank	119,314	119,040	1,129,251	1,521,098
Butch & Drov. Bk	310,557	317,857	1,584,150	1,606,373
Mech. & Trad. Bk	182,410	185,577	1,114,310	1,141,508
Greenwich Bank	129,276	129,280	509,665	556,622
Leather Man. Bk.	312,240	298,172	2,011,527	2,101,782
Seventh Ward Bk	117,369	1 0,643	1,225,417	1,266,525
Bk. St. New-York	275,340	278,790	458,055	5,225,576
Am. Exchange Bk.	239,040	247,572	6,765,592	7,2 6,651
Bk. of Commerce	1,765	1,765	9,074,202	9,155,287
Broadway Bank	338,702	32 ,793	3,221,467	3,441,441
Ocean Bank	96,174	91,272	1,830,211	1,702,440
Mercantile Bank	6,277	6,277	3,654,823	3,621,753
Pacific Bank	106,008	107,440	1,304,772	1,371,040
Bank of Republic	217,521	222,010	3,641,142	4,007,054
Chatham Bank	31,0 3	30,274	715,411	740,719
People's Bank	103,070	103,070	750,370	775,521
Bank of N. Am	141,917	1 3,233	1,997,321	2,134,343
Hanover Bank	174,5 1	174,5 1	1,720,888	1,918,408
Irving Bank	124,105	124,505	727,502	941,603
Metropolitan Bk.	608, 70	442,170	7,934,947	8,171,779
Citizen's Bank	1 1,007	181,710	727,502	941,603
Nassau Bank	12,485	12,926	2,075,375	2,143,937
Market Bank	279,857	273,451	1,587,610	1,562,308
St. Nicholas Bank	1 0,165	1 0,165	1,062,9 6	1,113,0 4
Shoe & Leath. Ban	599,784	5 8,284	2,233,124	2,261,258
Corn Exch. Bank	277,1 6	274,7 0	2,057,742	2,1 5,5 2
Continental Bank	207,561	207,787	1,4 7,0 5	2,165,7 2
Bk. of Commerce	302,992	304,337	1,615,260	2,10 ,172
Oriental Bank	1 5,5 9	1 5,344	643,1 0	6 5,2 2
Marine Bank	2 1,1 5	2 0,1 0	1,564,714	1,5 2,227
Atlantic Bank	1 0,7 9	1 0,2 3	5 0,454	5 3,5 4
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2 1,1 0	2 2,7 6	2 ,2 4,6	2,7 5,1 8
Park Bank	3 5,3 6	3 8,0 9	11,5 6,0 3	11,5 1,7 2
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	8 ,2 2	8 ,1 2	5 9,2 7	5 5,1 7
Grocers' Bank	6 ,0 0	6 ,5 0	5 1,7 1	5 1,7 1
North River Bank	4 ,3 7	4 ,2 1	4 7,1 1	4 7,3 1
East River Bank	1 0,1 4	1 0,6 0	1 ,2 7,4	1 ,2 5,4
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	8,5 0	8,5 0	1 1,6 7,4	1 1,5 7,4
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	1 5,5 0	1 7,7 0	2 5,7 7	2 5,5 2
N.Y. Exch. Bank	1 7,7 3	1 7,7 2	4 0,1 1	5 0,1 1
Bull's Head Bank	1 5,2 0	1 5,7 4	5 3,0 0	5 1,2 1
N.Y. County Bank	1 7,1 6	1 7,0 7	4 1,2 1	5 1,6 2
Total	89,0 4,8 1	$9 ,6 ,0 1	1 3,7	5 7,6 2
Increase	$10,0 7	Decrease	$	$

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 42,400 bushels Flour, 2 bbls. and 365 bags Corn Meal, 201,187 bushels Wheat, 15,057 bushels Indian Corn, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,505 bushels Barley, 54,200 bushels Oats, 2,850 bushels Malt, 3,400 pkgs. Provisions, and 929 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls. at $5 50 for Pots and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 1,100 bags Rio, part at 32c.

COTTON—Is inactive at 66½c. a 67c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. The receipts were more moderate, about 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 35@5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6 00@6 90; fancy at $6@$6 10; Superfine Western Interior at 5 75@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 75@$6 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90@$7 00.

Superfine State	5 75	@5 90
Extra State	6 00	@6 05
Superfine Western	5 75	@5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@6 25
Extra Ohio	6 75	@6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop brands	6 95	@8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@6 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 10@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is moving better, sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DEISSBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 626 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

AULD LANG SYNE—GROUP OF STATUARY, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

IRVING HALL—THE CHILD PIANIST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—Including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there were no movements of importance yesterday, but that the impression is prevalent that the quiet would be of short duration. There has already been some important changes in the position of our troops, as will be seen by our correspondents' letters.

The rebels begin to show their tribulation regarding the various movements of our forces, land and naval. In the Richmond papers of Saturday we find several items which clearly indicate this. The most important of these is the statement that our forces under Gen. BURNSIDE have commenced crossing the Rappahannock at Port Royal;;that there was brisk skirmishing in that vicinity on Friday morning, and that the general aspect of affairs indicated that a battle would soon be fought. The report, although we have received nothing like it from our own side, is quite likely to be true, as we have been led to expect something of the kind from the nature of our private advices. It is also stated the "Yankees" at Suffolk were last week reinforced, the number now there being thirty thousand, who are to move against Petersburgh, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon. We also have the statement from the rebels that a National fleet of twenty vessels sailed from Hilton Head on Friday last, supposed to be aiming at Georgetown or Wilmington, N. C., while a number of large vessels have been seen passing Charleston going southward—supposed to be bound to Mobile.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Dec. 6, says: "There was a division, commanded by Gen. EMORY, sailed south from here last night. It has been heretofore supposed that it would form a part of the Banks expedition. Its destination is to reinforce Gen. FOSTER in North Carolina. The rebels threaten to prevent him from advancing by way of Weldon to Suffolk, to reinforce BANKS in his advance from Suffolk upon Petersburgh, in overwhelming force. The reinforcements consist of three New-York regiments, one Pennsylvania, and one Massachusetts, including a force of over four thousand men."

A correspondent writes from Washington: "I hear that parties are buying up the bonds of the rebel Government wherever they can be obtained at or near the figure of fifty cents on the dollar. It is probably not known that quite a considerable amount of rebel currency finds its way to the North, brought chiefly by persons arriving from the South and Southwest, who, it is said, find ready buyers of it at about the figure above stated. The latest Southern quotations for the bonds were 60 a 65, but when United States Treasury notes were given in payment, as for instance at New Orleans, Memphis or other Southern points held by our forces, a difference of 10 a 15 per cent. would be made against the rebel bonds. The private issues of some of the wealthy Southerners are represented to be eagerly sought after in New Orleans and elsewhere at the full par value, which shows that the individual 'promises to pay' of the South are worth double what the bonds of the Government are."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Falmouth, Sunday, Dec. 7, says: "Gen. HAUPT has a large force at work building a railroad bridge over the river back of Fredericksburgh, and as the rebels have made no sign of disturbing it, it is evident they do not want a fight here, or fear that we will shell the town if they fire."

Advices from Newbern, N. C., state that the rebels intend to abandon immediately all that portion of the State lying east of the Weldon and Willmington railroad.

Our advices from Tennessee recently have been not much more than a record of disasters—petty in their individual extent, but amounting in the aggregate to enough to render their contemplation unpleasant. The guerrilla MORGAN appears to have everything pretty much his own way. A brigade of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, under command of a Col. MOORE, was attacked by him on Sunday morning, at Hartsville, near Gallatin, and after a brief fight was captured. The brigade consisted of three infantry regiments, a battery, and a small detachment of cavalry. After the surrender of our forces the enemy burnt the camp, and destroyed all the other property they could not carry away. MORGAN is said to have attacked another detachment of our forces on the same day at Gallatin, but to have been repulsed with heavy loss. We have no particulars of this affair, however. The rebels are known to have subsequently eluded pursuit by making a successful crossing of the Cumberland.

Cane Mill, Ark., has been the scene of more fighting, in which the National forces were successful. The rebels, under HINDMAN and MARMADUKE, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. BLUNT'S position there, on Saturday, but were driven back. On Sunday morning the attempt was renewed, but with no better success. Gen. BLUNT is of opinion that this demonstration of the rebels was intended to cover their retreat.

A gentleman who arrived in Wheeling from Tucker County, Va., on Thursday evening, reports great excitement among the loyal people in that district, arising out of a report that the rebels were moving on St. George in great force. Some time ago Gen. MILROY levied a contribution upon certain rebels about St. George for the purpose of making good the losses sustained by Union men from the numerous rebel raids in Tucker County. The contributions amounted to about $5,000, and the order of Gen. MILROY made it payable upon the 5th inst., under penalty of seizure and punishment. The rebels thus assessed were endeavoring to make the payment, and it was supposed that the rebels, under IMBODEN, were coming to relieve them.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Washington, under date of Dec. 6, as follows: "The plans for the capture of Richmond, now in process of execution, appear to be a diversion of the rebel army by a demonstration on the south side of Richmond, while Gen. BURNSIDE moves upon it by way of Fredericksburgh. The expedition under Gen. BANKS, and the one which left Fortress Monroe yesterday, will probably act together in this demonstration, and land a cavalry force of ten or twelve thousand in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. These will scour the country on the south side, and finally unite with our forces at Weldon; but how we are to cross the James River when we arrive opposite the rebel capital, is not clear. It is not the intention, I hear, to assail Fort Darling at all on the land side, but merely to move around it; but really if this is the case, I cannot see how our forces are to march upon Richmond, when the James River would be between our troops and that city. Perhaps, as stated above, the move will be simply for the purpose of diverting the attention of the rebels from the Fredericksburgh route, and thus leave an easy conquest of the capital for BURNSIDE."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions in favor of a general Bankrupt law were presented. A memorial from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, praying for an increase of soldiers' pay, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the navy. A resolution making inquiries regarding the number and ranks of Aid-de-Camps, was adopted. The Secretary of War was instructed to report to the Senate the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals now in the service. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, and securing tranquillity in the State of Maryland. The call upon the Secretary of War for the correspondence relating to the Army of the Potomac was extended so as to embrace all its operations. The resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware, was called up and debated, but not disposed of. The Bankrupt act was taken up as the special order, but was informally laid aside. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. It was ordered to be printed. The Bankrupt bill was then again taken up, and made the special order for Thursday, the 18th inst. The Senate spent the remainder of the session with closed doors.

In the House, the vacancies in the Standing Committees were filled. The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary regarding the Indian funds held by the Government. The President was requested to transmit to the House the last official report of Gen. BANKS. Mr. VAN WYCK introduced bills to provide indemnity for clothing lost in the service by soldiers, and to increase the soldiers' pay. They were referred to the Military Committee. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced his bill, notice of which was given last week, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the *habeas corpus*, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof. After several unsuccessful attempts to kill it, or to postpone its consideration, Mr. STEVENS asked that it be put upon its passage, which was ordered. A long debate intervened, but the bill finally passed, 90 to 45. Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions declaring the unjustifiableness of the rebellion, and asserting our duty to put it down by every constitutional means, etc. They were tabled. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the protection and relief of loyal citizens, whose property and slaves have been taken by the army. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. After some business of minor importance, Mr. STEVENS offered a series of resolutions referring the various parts of the President's Message to appropriate Committees, when Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a speech severely criticising the document. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A serious disturbance occurred among the soldiery encamped near East New-York, on Sunday evening last. WILLIAM STELLFAX, a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot dead; S. H. TAYLOR, Company I, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, seriously wounded, and a hotel kept by a German named SCHELLEIN burned to the ground. The difficulty arose between SCHELLEIN and STELLFAX, and the members of the Forty-ninth revenged themselves by burning SCHELLEIN'S house. SCHELLEIN is supposed to have committed the homicide. He made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolution to procure a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, at a cost of $1,000, came up in the course of rapid action upon a considerable amount of general business that had accumulated. Mr. FROMENT opposed it on the ground of economy. It was adopted, nevertheless. At 2 o'clock a recess was taken till 6 o'clock. On reassembling, a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inspect the accounts of the Central Park Commissioners, before favoring a further issue of the Park stock, was presented by Mr. BOOLE, and adopted. The resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property, just passed by the Councilmen, were printed and laid over, some routine business was transacted, and an adjournment made till 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen had an important session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The resolution to give Gen. SIOEL an $800 sword again failed to pass; the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000, that of the Water Register to $2,500, and that of his deputy to $2,000, was concurred in. The proposed purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property for $533,437 50, led to a very earnest debate, Mr. ORTON taking strong ground against the measure. It was passed, notwithstanding, by 15 to 7; and the decision of the Chair, that 18 affirmative votes were necessary to adopt the resolution ordering the purchase to be made, was overruled by the same vote. A resolution was adopted, inquiring why the Water Police, in the Croton Department, are not paid. Concurrence was had in the resolution to locate a Farmers' Market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, and appropriating $5,000 for the purpose. The Board adjourned till 4 P. M., of next Thursday.

The two Monitors, building at Chester, Penn., by BEANEY & SON, are still far from being completed. The one which was launched several weeks since, is moored at the end of the wharf and receiving her cupola. Only three thicknesses of the iron have as yet been put in place. Her machinery will soon be ready for use, but the vessel cannot be ready for sea during the present year. The other Monitor has not yet received her armor, and a considerable time will elapse before she is completed, unless a much larger force than now can be obtained is put to work.

A paper manufacturer on the Kennebec informs the Portland *Press* that there is no lack of rags in Maine; that among those upon whom he has heretofore depended for supply he found one with ten tons, another with fifteen, another with five and so on, but all hold back, refusing to sell, thinking to get, by and by, fifteen or twenty cents a pound.

Gov. ANDREW has issued an order dated Boston, Dec. 4, which says: "The draft is hereby suspended throughout the Commonwealth for ten days, in order to enable the cities and towns to adopt the method herein suggested, and to furnish evidence of their having done so. In those cities and towns in which this proposed course is not adopted, the draft will then be executed, namely, on Thursday the eighteenth day of December current, in the manner directed by previous order. Those towns and cities which adopt the above suggestions, and with good faith and zeal apply themselves to the promotion of enlistments in the three years' service, will have a liberal extension of time for the purpose. The three years' regiments and batteries are likely to be so much more efficient and useful in the service of the country than any nine months' men can possibly be, that the additional time required to secure such a class of enlistments will be bestowed. Although the men are this day needed in the field, for Gen. BANKS' expedition and elsewhere, and should by all means be supplied at the earliest possible day, the superior efficiency that will be obtained by directing enlistments into the three years' service, will compensate for the small additional delay that will be necessary."

The Brewery of Messrs. ROTHERT & GREENE, in Cincinnati, including the machinery necessary to the manufacture of beer and all the grains used therein, besides about 1,600 barrels, casks, &c., and all the usual articles of furniture, was libeled by the United States Marshal on Friday last, because the proprietors refused to furnish the information called for by the Revenue Act.

A terrible affray occurred at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, early in November. Capt. GRAYDON, an officer in Col. CARSON'S regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers, had an altercation with Dr. WHITLOCK, a prominent citizen, and drew a revolver to shoot him. Dr. WHITLOCK drew to defend himself, and on seeing his assailant retreat called upon the bystanders to look at the coward. The taunt provoked GRAYDON to fire, which he did, wounding the doctor in the wrist, but a ball from his revolver struck GRAYDON in the breast. As he sank to the ground he cried that he was murdered. Dr. WHITLOCK started for the sutler's store, near the scene of the unfortunate occurrence, intending to go to Col. CARSON'S headquarters, but before he reached there, Capt. GRAYDON'S company, under the lead of the Lieutenant, overtook him and discharged their muskets at him in a body. He fell struck by 28 rifle balls and 98 buckshot. It subsequently appeared that Capt. GRAYDON had an understanding with Lieut. MORRIS that he was to provoke his company to avenge him if he fell.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that printers who merely print to order, what is generally denominated as "job work," are not manufacturers. If, however, they print blank books, blanks, forms, or other articles which are known to the trade as articles of commerce, then they are manufacturers, and must be licensed and pay tax as such.

Col. J. D. WEBSTER, who was detailed by the War Department to make surveys and estimate the cost of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, has made a report. The entire expense he places at $13,346,824, if the plan of cutting down the summit level of the canal, so as to draw the supply of water directly from Lake Michigan is adopted.

The Louisville *Journal* states that upward of six wagon loads of mail matter, books, pamphlets and papers, have been sold and destroyed at Bowling Green, Ky., within the last month. Most of them were sent thither for the use of sick soldiers.

The property affected by the decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors in the case of the Zinc Company against the Boston Franklinite Company, is of great value, variously estimated at from $800,000, to above $1,000,000. The litigation in the case has caused the complete stoppage of the manufacture of zinc, and almost that of Franklinite, as well as the complete cessation of business at Franklin.

Gen. CURTIS has issued a sharp order expressing his surprise "that officers of his command have exercised the powers of granting leaves of absence and furloughs, and of accepting resignations." He adds: "Those powers will cease to be exercised in future, and commanding officers will in such cases restrict themselves to making such remarks of approval or disapproval as in their judgment may be deemed just and proper."

A correspondent of the Haverhill *Gazette*, writing from Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 15, asserts that two hundred guns were fired in Charleston and the city beautifully illuminated, in honor of the Democratic victories in New-York and Pennsylvania.

The market for Stocks, yesterday, was a fraction weaker than on Saturday, at the early meeting of the Stock Exchange, but later in the day prices recovered, and closed generally firm. Gold 131¾; Exchange 145¾@146.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were more active yesterday, and prices generally favored sellers. Groceries were inactive, as were also Metals, Oils, Hemp, Cotton, Whisky and Naval Stores. Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were in good demand. The freight engagements were limited.

Cooler weather and a light supply of beeves caused a brisk cattle market yesterday. Only 3,700 bullocks were on sale, and near 300 of these were bought by Government agents, in a quiet way. There were a good many strong, heavy and fat cattle on sale, some of which brought 9¾c., butchers say 10c., ₩ lb., net weight. The advance on all grades is equivalent to ¼c., and the stock was so nearly sold out that, unless the 300 looked for from Albany arrive, there will not be enough for the wants of to-day. Hogs and sheep are both higher and in good request.

A DISHONORABLE AFFAIR.—Nothing could be more disgraceful to our arms than the capture of the brigade of troops in Tennessee, reported this morning—if the facts be as given. The brigade was composed of three infantry regiments, a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and it surrendered to a rebel force of about equal strength, after a fight in which it suffered the small loss of between fifty and sixty killed and wounded. The telegraph says that our forces were *surprised*. This may take away a portion of the disgrace from the privates, but only to put tenfold more dishonor upon the officers. One of the most intrepid Generals of the first French Revolution said: "A surprise is more dishonorable than a defeat. The bravest man may be beaten, but whosoever allows himself to be surprised, is unworthy to remain officer." We trust the case will be quickly investigated, and, if found true, that the guilty parties will, as soon as exchanged, be subjected to the most condign and inexorable punishment. Even this, however, will be a poor enough palliation for these repeated surprises and surrenders—not a few of which have taken place in Tennessee.

It was MORGAN who surprised this brigade. It would seem by this that the noted marauder is now operating northwest of Nashville, while the main rebel army of Tennessee is southeast of it. We have a large number of isolated brigades and regiments scattered all through this country. We trust that Gen. HALLECK or President LINCOLN will at once find means of putting each of them on their guard, else MORGAN will soon half extinguish our armies in the Southwest.

Our Real Complaint Against England.

Now that it is settled that magnificent contributions of food will soon be sent from our shores toward the relief of the British operatives, Englishmen can afford to make a little effort to understand the real state of American feeling toward them and their Government. There is a great deal of misapprehension on the other side of the water in regard to this; and it has had the effect of causing multitudes of well-meaning men to think us extravagantly exacting and unreasonable.

What then is the real American complaint?

It is not, as Englishmen generally assume, against the *official* action of the British Government. With that action, thus far, we have no very great fault to find. It has been confined to four procedures: *First*, the acknowledgment of belligerent rights; *second*, the proclamation of neutrality; *third*, the demand for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL; and, *fourth*, the refusal to join France in intervention.

As to the *first* of these, it it is true that we believe the raising of the rebellion to the level of a belligerent power was improperly hasty—taking place as it did within a fortnight after the intelligence of the fall of Sumter. At least common courtesy, it would seem, should have dictated a postponement until the arrival of the new American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, which occurred immediately afterward. Yet, whatever we may think of the time chosen, the recognition in itself was proper. It relieved both England and our own Government from many embarrassments; particularly in giving unquestionable validity to our blockade, which, it is held, is a right that can exist only between *belligerents*, and in ridding our Government of all responsibility for the depredations of rebel privateers. To get free from other embarrassments, we have ourselves been obliged *since* to make substantially the same recognition of belligerent rights to the rebels.

The *second* procedure, the proclamation of neutrality, was commendable. No loyal American either expected or desired the British Government to be anything but neutral. True, the proclamation has not been faithfully carried out. It prohibited the supply of arms and ammunition to either belligerent, and yet they have been supplied to both in great quantities. We have perhaps derived as great an advantage, relatively, from this as the rebels, and do not complain on this score. In respect to the *Alabama*, built, equipped, owned and manned by British hands, to prey upon our commerce, we do not as yet understand that the vessel sailed with the actual consent of the British Government. It is said, on the other hand, that the Admiralty undertook to prevent that sailing, and failed only through mistake; and that effectual measures have been taken to avert a similar misfortune hereafter. We trust this is so. The wrong is undeniable. The counsel of the Crown has already decided this case of the *Alabama* to be a violation of international law. It is certainly contrary to what has always been our own construction of that law. When, during the Crimean war, the British Government complained that Americans built and sold vessels for Russia, our Government replied that, while it was allowable to sell and transport munitions of war, it was not allowable "*to fit out*, within the limits of the United States, a vessel *to commit hostilities* against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State."

In regard to the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, Americans are content. Their own Government decided that international law, strictly construed, required it. That is enough. Whatever displeasure may have been occasioned by England's insisting upon the *summum jus*, under the peculiar circumstances, is more than balanced by our satisfaction that she has thereby committed herself irrevocably to the high American doctrine of the rights of neutrals, in denial of which she fought her last war with us.

The fourth act of the British Government—its recent refusal to unite with France in an attempt to press upon us an armistice—of course is well liked. Whatever may have been the motives of the Ministry in separating themselves from the French Emperor in this matter, the act itself is welcome; and it shall go, as it ought to go, to their credit.

If, then, the *official* action of the British Government thus far has done us no great injustice or harm, what have we to complain of? How happens it that there is all through the loyal section of the United States, such an intense hardness of feeling towards England? The answer is easy. It comes from the fact that the great body of the upper and middle classes of England have, from the outset, through almost every organ of their opinion, not ceased to defame, malign and damage the sacred cause to which we have pledged our lives and fortunes. The Foreign Secretary, Earl RUSSELL, took early occasion, in a public speech, to stigmatize the conflict on our part as a struggle for "empire," while the rebels fought only for "independence;" and, in his seat in Parliament, he did not hesitate to express his "trust that the North will at last consent to a peaceable separation." Other members of the Ministry have, time and again, used similar language. Nine out of ten of the members of Parliament, and other public men of England, have sided with the rebels in their public addresses. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the publications of the kingdom—reviews, magazines and newspapers—have unceasingly directed against us their sophisms, their sneers and their invectives. From that source there has been from the start but one constant stream of misrepresentation and abuse. Because we have felt such abuse we have been only the more taunted. We should have been despicable if we had not felt it. No man worthy of the name will quietly endure a vilification of the cause he deems sacred. There never was a holier object than that which has moved the loyal twenty millions of these United States to maintain this struggle. They cannot composedly see it belied and maligned. It is impossible not to consider this protracted abuse but as an exponent of the feeling which animates the hearts of the ruling classes of England. It is so taken, and it will be so remembered. The insults and the injuries that are dealt in the day of misfortune are precisely those which rankle longest in the memory.

It is not the official action of the Government that has offended us; for that action has as yet done us no material injury. Nor is it the official inaction of the Government; for we would not have accepted its aid, in any form, had it been offered. Nor is it the withholding of business accommodations, even though Russia could borrow money in London to help her in the work of crushing Hungary, while loans were refused the United States that would have helped to save its free institutions. Every man, the world over, has a right to manage his business as he chooses. Nor is it the withholding of moral sympathy, even though it might have been expected that a nation so closely allied to our own in blood, language, literature, law and religion—a nation which originally forced Slavery upon us, and which afterward made peculiar professions of hatred to Slavery, would have freely extended that sympathy, when Slavery sought to strike down our National life; moral sympathy we do not want unless it can come spontaneously. Nor is it the contraband traffic which has been kept up with the rebels, from the start, though Frenchmen and Belgians and Prussians and all other people have abstained from all such operations; remembering that Englishmen manufacture idols for the heathen, and fight the Chinese for the privilege of selling opium, we know how to make great allowance for English greed. It is none of those things that disturb us. It is the studied, systematic, persistent reviling of our cause, which is to us as grand as liberty, as sacred as the memory of our fathers, as priceless as the national life itself—it is this chiefly which has filled us with detestation and disgust. Among the laboring classes of England there has been little or nothing of this. They have instinctively appreciated the real merits of our struggle, and, under great trials, have acted nobly. They are remembered. The other portion of England will also be remembered.

REDEMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The following principles and order in regard to the redemption of Postage Stamps, at the New-York Post-office, have been adopted:

1. Only those stamps will be redeemed which have become soiled or worn in their use as currency. No clean stamps, under this rule, will be redeemed.

2. No stamp will be redeemed which shall appear to have ever been used in the payment of postage.

3. The stamps to be redeemed must be separated by the owner into their several denominations—all 3-cent stamps together, all 10-cent stamps together, &c. Each parcel must be put in a wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper must be indorsed the amount of the inclosed stamps. The several parcels must then be placed in a single wrapper or envelope, and on the back of the envelope must be indorsed the amount of the whole lot, and also the name, residence, or place of business, of the owner. The packages as received at the Post-office will be numbered regularly and receipted for.

4. The packages of stamps will then be carefully examined and counted in the Post-office, in the order of their reception, and the value of those considered redeemable marked on the envelope. Those not deemed good will be destroyed—not given back.

5. Owners will, on application, receive their respective payments in Government notes ("greenbacks") or postage currency.

6. The progress of the work will be advertised by posting at the Post-office daily the number ready for redemption.

7. Lots of stamps under $5 in amount will be counted and redeemed on presentation, but may be deposited if more convenient to the owner.

8. All stamps must be presented for redemption within thirty days after notice is given at the Post-office of readiness to commence the work.

These are the rules for the New-York Post-office only. No offices will be permitted to redeem stamps but those that shall be specially designated by the Postmaster-General. Each office will have its own rules, but not materially different from these.

We deem them entirely satisfactory, except in one respect. A very large amount of postage-stamps was purchased to be used as currency, of denominations rarely used by the mass of people in the payment of postage, such as 5, 10, 12 and 24-cent stamps. These purchases were made in good faith, and on what many regarded and still regard as a right interpretation of the law of Congress—that they might be and were intended to be used as currency. The bulk of the stamps of these denominations are not available in payment of postages, and yet, *if clean*, the Department will not redeem them. This will occasion hardship to holders of such stamps, who will part with them at a discount to those whose correspondence calls for such unusual denominations. The redemption of stamps by the Government will lose much of its grace and acceptability if it does not cover the case of stamps of this description, whether they be seriously soiled and defaced or not.

SOLDIERS' PAY—IRRETITUDE VS. MAGNITUDE.—We doubt very much whether either the soldiers, or anybody else, will be very grateful to those gentlemen in Congress who are introducing bills and making speeches ostensibly with the aim of increasing the soldiers' pay. There has been no complaint that we have heard of, from any section of the army, that the present pay is insufficient; but there have been very great complaints that the men could not possibly obtain promptly and regularly the sums which really are their due. It is not long ago that the amount due the troops was stated in a Washington dispatch at $60,000,000; and though it has been greatly lessened since that time, it is yet too large. There are still many regiments which have not seen a greenback or a postal of any denomination, for months. We know of one New-York City Regiment, now under BURNSIDE, which has been in nearly every battle of the war—whose twice filled ranks have been thrice reduced by battle to a few hundred men, and whose indomitable valor has honored the cause for which they fought; and yet these men, this shattered remnant of a regiment which, on a fine Sunday afternoon, eighteen months ago, marched down Broadway amid the plaudits of tens of thousands of citizens, has not received a cent of pay for *five months*; and we know that the families of many of them in this City are actually reduced to the greatest straits in this cold weather on account of this culpable dilatoriness of the Government. What these men, and what all our soldiers want, is not that their nominal pay be increased a dollar or two a month, but that they may be enabled to obtain promptly every month the sum that was promised them on enlistment.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, who has introduced into Congress the bill providing for a nominal increase of soldiers' pay, is the same gentleman who distinguished himself last Winter by introducing a bill—*just before* the passage of the Homestead law—giving to each soldier a gift of one hundred and sixty acres of land. His present bill, whether it assume the form of a law or not, will probably inure to the real and special benefit of the soldier as much as that one did. If, however, he will introduce a bill, or invent a scheme, by means of which every regiment in the service may be paid promptly and regularly on some fixed day of each month, he will do a much greater benefit to the soldiers, to their families, and to the heavily taxed community at large.

IMMUNITY FOR ARRESTS.—The bill which had been introduced into Congress by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to indemnify the President and others for semi-military arrests and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was very suddenly passed yesterday afternoon, in the House, by a vote of two to one. It now remains to be acted upon by the Senate. Some such bill should certainly be adopted, and we have no doubt that the people will justify its passage. They are well convinced of the substantial honesty of purpose and patriotism of the President, and of most of his subordinates, and of the substantial necessity of the great body of these arrests. But it cannot be denied that there have been instances in which that honesty has been imposed upon, where designing, dishonest men have taken advantage of public necessity, and of the crowded state of public business, and have wrought great injustice to individuals and the public.

Now, while it seems clear that, for all acts which have been done from pure motives and with a single regard to the public weal, there should be complete indemnity, and that, if any who have been sufferers therefrom are to be recompensed, it should be the work of the nation, assuming so far the acts of its honest servants and doing what it can to retrieve their errors; yet it is by no means clear that the indemnity should extend beyond that. On the contrary, it appears highly desirable to adopt such measures as shall not only protect all who have been just and patriotic in what they have done, but shall, at the same time, teach those who in such junctures avail themselves of the disturbed state of civil affairs to gratify private malice or to secure private advantage, that their course is a perilous one.

How this result is to be obtained is a matter for the careful consideration of our lawmakers. The bill of Mr. STEVENS, judging from the abstract which the telegraph conveys, does not seek for any such result. On the other hand, it proposes a complete indemnity not only to the President, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, but also to "all concerned in or advising such acts." Under such a statute, every man who has from pure malice instigated the arrest of any man, however innocent—every man who may have procured the arrest of another, not because he was aiding the rebellion, but because he wanted him out of the way, would go scot free. We think that it might be well to provide for such cases, by excluding from the benefit of the act all persons who can be proved to have instigated arrests maliciously, and without probable cause. If persons have been governed by such motives in procuring arrests, and can be shown to have had no cause for what they did, why should they not be allowed to suffer the penalty of their malice?

We hope the Senate will consider this matter carefully. If in any way they can succeed in protecting patriotism, without screening malice and knavery, their labors will be welcomed by patriotic men everywhere. There need be no undue haste in the passage of the bill.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S opera of "Dinorah" was given here last evening to a house that might have been better in point of numbers, and warmer in point of comfort. The performance was an average one; the stage direction was anything but good. In the first act, an effigy of the Virgin persisted in toppling over; in the second, the bridge, instead of breaking with the weight of *Dinorah*, caved in on its own private account, and compelled the heroine to commit a deliberate act of *felo de se*. These things are inexcusable in a well regulated establishment.

To-night the opera will be "Norma," with Mlle. LORINI as the priestess. It is an extra performance, and the price of admission has been fixed at the ordinary theatre standard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MATILDA HERON, supported by the excellent company at this house, will appear in a new play to-night. It is called "Edith," and is spoken of with praise by those who are in the secret of the coulisses.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARREÑO, the child pianist, gives her last concert here to-night.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. PAUL JUIGNET'S French company will make their second appearance to-night in a couple of pieces.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The Sixth Rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert will take place to-morrow afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The orchestral selections are BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 1, in C major, MEYERBEER'S Overture Struensee, and MENDELSSOHN'S Overture, Ruy Blas.

ANOTHER MILITARY EMEUTE.

Riot Among the Soldiers at East New-York.

One Soldier Shot Dead—Another Seriously Wounded.

The Soldiers Burn a Hotel to the Ground.

On Sunday evening last, East New-York was again the scene of a disturbance, in which the military stationed in camp there were the principal participants. The riot on this occasion was a serious one, resulting in the death of one soldier, the wounding of another, and the complete destruction of a hotel by fire. The circumstances are these:

WILLIAM STELLFAX, an Englishman, who enlisted in Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, at Pittsfield, Mass., which regiment is now encamped near the Centreville Conrse, L. I., obtained permission to visit the camps in the village of East New-York, on Sunday last. With him went JOHN MCDONALD, a private in the same company. On the way thither, they stopped once or twice in lager-bier saloons, and had drinks, though the concurrent testimony of their fellow soldiers is, that they were not intoxicated when they arrived at the Barracks, in which the Maine regiments, whom they visited, are encamped. From the Barracks they proceeded to the hotel and harroom, kept by a German named SCHELLEIN, on the corner of Atlantic-street and Vermont-avenue. After drinking, and when they had been sitting for some time—it being now 6 P. M.—MCDONALD proposed to his comrade to return to the camp at Centreville Course. The request was acceeded to, STELLFAX remarking at the same time that he would buy a pint of whisky, so that they would not want for a drink when in camp. He then asked SCHELLEIN, who was behind the bar, to furnish him with the liquor, presenting at the same time his canteen and the money. SCHELLEIN having measured a quantity of whisky and turned it into the canteen, STELLFAX insisted that he had given him but half-a-pint, which charge SCHELLEIN denied. Hot words ensued, and the lie was passed on both sides—first given by SCHELLEIN. STELLFAX having retorted it, SCHELLEIN struck him end knocked him down. At this junctnre threa or four persons (all Germans) who were playing cards at a table in the bar-room, interfered on behalf of the proprietor, and one of them struck STELLFAX in the head with a slungshot, whereby he was a second time knocked down. MCDONALD then came up and protested against so unfair a contest, (one against four,) and succeeded in getting out of the house with STELLFAX, but not before he, too, got a blow on the head. He was not, however, knocked down. Having crossed the street, MCDONALD told his comrade that it would be better to go immediately to the camp, as the matter of a few cents' worth of liquor hardly justified them in getting into any further broil. STELLFAX, however, went back again to the house, and kicked the door. It was thereupon partly opeased, and a musket was fired at STELLFAX from the inside, witho it taking any effect. The deceased then turned, and was running across the street again, when three shots were fired in succession, the third one taking effect and entering his back. He dropped immediately, having barely reached the further side of the street, and expired without uttering a word or a groan. MCDONALD, then, assisted by some soldiers who were in the vicinity, conveyed his body to the military hospital, about sixty roads from the hotel, where it now lies.

The soldiers at the Centreville encampment having received news of the homicide in about two hours thereafter, (8 P. M.,) the utmost excitement prevailed among them, and threats of vengeance, especially from Company C, of the Forty-ninth, were loud and frequent. The officers of the regiment used all their efforts to quiet the men, but all to no effect. Finally, Company C, many other members of the regiment, and several men from the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, went in body to the hotel, surrounded it, and commenced a search for SCHELLEIN. He could not be found, however, having, in company with his family, vamosed the premises, in anticipation of a riot. The soldiers gutted the house from top to bottom, breaking decanters, tumblers, furniture, and whatever they could lay their hands on, and pouring the contenie of the demijohns, &c., on the floor of the barroom. Their search for SCHELLEIN being ineffectual, they commenced to fire the building. The officers of the regiment, who had followed the infuriated men, endeavored to prevent the destruction of property, and implored them not to fire the house. They persisted, however, and soon the flames broke ont near the door. The Mejor of the regiment and several privates of the Forty-seventh succeeded in quelling them, and would have saved the building, but some of the soldiers went into the second story and set fire to the bedding, and whatever inflammable material they could find there. Soon the entire structure was in flames, and such headway had the conflagration attained that all efforts to quench it were useless, and in a short time nothing was left but a mass of smouldering ruins. Had the soldiery succeeded in finding SCHELLEIN there is no doubt he would have been hung or shot instanter.

While the fire was raging, S. H. TAYLOR, a private in Company I, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, who was viewing it, exclaimed: "Here's the son of a b——h, boys, that stole the gun!"—alluding to a fracas he had had some days previously with a German regarding a musket, which he alleged had been fraudulently obtained (since recovered) from one of his comrades. Not hearing the latter portion of the remark, the exasperated soldiery supposed he alluded to SCHELLEIN, and made a rush for the man indicated by TAYLOR, who was now in conflict with him. This man would have been killed on the instant had not TAYLOR sung out, "No, he's not the man—don't hurt him!" In the *mêlée*, however, the German, who *was* the individual charged with the theft of the musket, attempted to draw his pistol. Before he could aim it at any one, TAYLOR, (who heard him cock the weapon,) seized his hand and pressed it as far downward as possible, when the German, being now on his knees, having slipped on the ice, fired, the contents, fourteen buckshot, entering TAYLOR'S right leg, below the knee, ann shattering the bone. The cry was then raised, "Who's shot?" TAYLOR, in order to save the life of the German, who would have been immediately killed, were the facte known, replied, "Only a citizen shot himself—no damage done," and hobbled off as well ae he could. The German was subsequently arrested, placed in the guard-house, and afterward surrendered to the civil authorities for examination. TAYLOR refuses to allege a complaint against him, however, as he says the man was acting merely in self-defence.

Justice BRAMAN, of Newtown, has the German in cnstody, and, if complaint is made by any of the parties concerned, will give him an examination to-day. TAYLOR is lying in the Hospital, and will doubtless soon recover from his wound.

Last night, when our reporter visited the encampments, everything was quiet. The police are on the lookout for SCHELLEIN, who will no doubt be brought to justice. The *post-mortem* examination on STELLFAX'S body will take place at 10 o'clock, and the Coroner's inquest at 11 o'elock this morning. The corpse will be sent on to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment. STELLFAX was a favorite in his company, being a genial companion and boon comrade, and naturally inoffensive in disposition. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in Pittsfield.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a woman, named ANN DUANE, eged about 22 years, was found dead in her bed at the house of SARAH QUAILE, No. 286 Mulberry-street, under the following circumstances: On Saturday evening the deceased came to the house above named, and stated to Mrs. QUAILE that she was in a destitute condition, and desired todging for the night. She said that her husband had died hut two weeks before, and that on account of her inability to pay the rent of the premises they had occupied, she had just been turned into the street. Mrs. QUAILE was an acquaintance of the deceased, and from her appearance she knew that the latter was very ill, although she denied it when questioned, and said she would be all right in the morning. Her hospitable friend did what she could to her during the fore part of the night, out in the morning she was found a corpse. A *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. BOUTON, of the Coroner's Office, revealed the fact that death was caused by arsenic. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of poison administered by herself.

MR. HERRIES SECOND LECTURE.—The second in the course of lectures now being delivered at Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, East Brooklyn, will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening, by Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, of the New-York Press. Subject.—"Principles and Men in the Contrasts of English Literature." Other lectures in the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr VINTON and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, and others. The course, so far, has been a success, and will undoubtedly be a profitable enterprise for the new church now near its completion.

CORRECTION.—The publishers of the *Sunday Mercury* desire us to state that they have not yet raised their price from four to six cents, and that they have not determined when to do so.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Diplomatic Correspondence with France.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

The foreign correspondence under the head of France, covers one hundred and thirty-four pages. The letters extend throughout this year.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

A letter of June last, from Mr. SEWARD to Minister DAYTON, says Frence has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the ceuse. We have a right and interest to insist that France shall not imprnve the war she makes to raise np in Mexico an Anti-Republican, or Anti-American Government, or to maintain anch a Government there. France hee disclaimed such designs, and we, hesides reposing faith in the assurance given in a frank end honorable manner, would, in any case, be bound to wait for and not anticipate a violetion of them. Circumstances tend to excite misapprehension and jealousies between this Government and that of France in spite of all the prudence we can practice on our part. We studiously endeavor to avoid them. You will, therefore, be fully authorized in assuming that this Government doee not inspire and has no responsibility for the assumptions of a different character made by the Press.

When we desire explanations from France, nr when an occasion shall have arrived to express disconient, we shall communicate directly and explicitly with Mr. THOUVENAL, through your good offices.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD, OCT 14.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proclamation of the President, of Sept. 22, he says:

"You may look immediately for the most mischievous effects from portions of the foreign Press to pervert and misconstrue the motives which have prompted the Proclamation, and the probable consequences which will follow it. You must not be surprised if another spasmodic effort for intervention is made, based upon the essumed ground of humanity; but when the real ground, tbet emancipation may seriously injnre the eause of the South, and will interfere for years to come, at least, with the production of cotton—but, whatever may be the motive which prompts emancipation, or the immediate consequences which may immediately foltow it, the act will remain, and this cannot fail, in the end, to commend itself to the enlightened conscience of the Christian world."

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, Oct. 20, says the views he is about to express should be understood as official, and may be made known to the French Government. In the course of his letter he remarks: "It surprises the President that the expectations of a recognition of the insurgents are still lingering in European capitals, in view of the disappointment and failure of the campaign which, by its success, has to prepare them for that hostile measure. The people do, indeed, desire peece and repose, as they all along have desired these objects. Bnt the first voice has yet to be raised in demand for peace at such a cost as a loss of the Union, or even of an acre of the broad foundetion thet it covers." He, efter discussing the whole subject, concludes as follows:

"The European impulses favorable to the recognition of the insurgents are due chiefly to the earnestness with which they have announced their resolution to separate. In this respect they can surpass us. We, the loyal people of this Union, are less demonstrative. We are necessarily so. Time works against the insurgents and in our favor. Reason and conscience are on our side, passion alone on theirs. We have institutions to preserve and responsibilities world-wide and affecting future ages; they have none. They are at liberty to destroy, and trust to future chantes to rebuild. We must save our institutions, not only for ourselves, but even for them. I trust, however, that even if the early operations of the Government left room for any misapprehensions on the subject, the decision and energies which this Government and the loyal people have put forth within the last three months will satisfy Europe that we are ant only a considerable, but a practical and persevering people. It is time that we should be understood there, in one sense—a generous one, it is true, as Earl RUSSELL has said, that we are fighting for empire—but the empire is not only our own already, but it wes lawfully acquired and lawfully held. Extensive as it is, it is none the less, in every part, our own. We defend it, and we love it with all the affection with which patriotism in every land inspires the human heart. It has the best of institutions—institutions the excellence of which is generously and even gratefully conceded by all men while they are endeared to ourselves by all national recollections, and by all the hopes and desires we so naturally cherish for a great and glorious future. Studying to confine this monapsy struggle within our own borders we have not only invoked no foreign aid or sympathy, but we have warned foreign nations frankly and have besought them not to interfere. We have practised justice toward them in every way, and conciliation in an unusual degree. But we are none the less determined, for all that, to be sovereign and to be free. We indulge in no menaces and no defiance. We abide patiently and with composure the course of events and the actions of the nations whose forbearance we have invoked, scarcely less for their sakes than for our own. We have not been misled by any of the semblances of impartiality or of neutrality which unfriendly proceedings toward us, in a perilous strife, have put on. When any Government shall incline to a new and more unfriendly attitude, we shall then revise, with care, our existing relations toward that Power, and shall act in the emergency as becomes a people who have never yet faltered in their duty to themselves while they were endeavoring to improve the condinon of the human rsce."

The Correspondence With Ruseln.

The correspondence from end to Russia is not especially interesting.

Minister CASSIUS M. CLAY to Mr. SEWARD, in January last, writes, among other things, as follows:

"Union with us, with equal rights, should be offered the Canadians, and the life and property of friends secured. Men and money should be sent into Ireland, India, and all the British comnions all over the world, to stir up the revolt. Our cause is just, and vengeance will suoner or later overtake that perfidious aristocrat."

Mr. CAMERON to Mr. SEWARD, in June last, after describing the audience, says:

"The Emperor was exceedingly plain, frank and unostentatious in his demeanor. The unusual length of the interview, as well as the unaffected earnestness and sincerity of his expressions, gave evidence that he desired to make a speedy manifestation of his friendship for our country and Government. Both on entering and leaving his cabinet, he gave me his hand, with cordial familiarity. This practical experience of the good faith of these professions of sympathy with the United States, which Russia now makes, as she has heretofore made, not only unimpaired, but strengthened by the knowledge of our National trials—has afforded the most profound gratification.

American Aid for English Operatives.

The following are the subscriptions to the fund raising in this City for the relief of suffering English operatives:

Chamb'r of Commerce meeting, reported on Saturday	$65.45	Edward Walker	$250
John Caswell & Co	1,000	Joseph Sampson	1,000
Elizabeti C. Jay	100	Peter Cooper	50
Greayton Newbold	200	Halstead & Stiles	200
Arnold, Constable & Co	1,000	Sympathy	50
Dubois & Vanderv'rt	100	Ward, Campbell & Co	500
Meredith Howland	500	Naylor & Co	3,000
Howland & Aspinwall	1,000	E. L. Beeson	1,000
Dike brothers	100	Cooper Hewitt, Jr	50
Henry A. Dike	5	Total	$70,0 0
Moses Taylor	1,000	Corn Ex. Contrib ns.	8,450
Jos. D. Morgan & Co	1,000	Gerrit Smith	1,000
Thos. G. Hopkins	100	Estimated Miscellaneous Contributions	11,000
S. B. Miller	100		
R. W. Blaeo & Co	250	Total	$100,450

The Lump-Post Letter Boxes.

Postmaster WAKEMAN corrects the statement that the lamp-post letter boxes have become insecure places of deposit, in consequence of frequent robberies. It is positively denied that any such robbery has taken place since those boxes were first established. Occasionally, by accident, a box has been broken by the carelessness of a driver of an omnibus or other vehicle; but, by an arrangement made by the Postmaster, the fact is immediately made known to the Post-office authorities, and the police takes charge of the box until the damage is repaired. The letters are taken from the boxes five times each day.

The Overland Route.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 8.

The overland stage arrived yesterday with $23,000 in gold dust. The time from Denver was six days and a quarter, and from Proctorville, seven days and half.

The Kearney Letters—Mr. O. S. Halstead in Reply to Cortland Parker.

Pet HALSTEAD has communicated to *Wilkes Spirit of the Times* for the enrrent week a reply to the letter of Mr. CORTLAND PARKER, censuring the publication of Gen. KEARNEY'S letter of May 15, 1862. Mr. HALSTEAD shows quite clearly that the letters of KEARNEY were not mere "soiloquies," as contended by Mr. PARKER, but were intended for such use as his friends chose to make of them. He also asserts that Gen. KEARNEY'S widow advised the publication of all her late husband's letters, and proceeds:

The letter of the 15th May, had been in the possession of Col. JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, an old and warm personal friend of Gen. KEARNY'S, for over four months. A few days after its receipt, I read it to the Colonel, then a strong supporter of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Being a great admirer and friend of Gen. KEARNY, he was apprehensive lest he might be injured by so strong an expressios of his opinions, and advised that I should not expose the contents of the letter further. I then placed it in his hands, with the asscrtion of my belief that all it contained was true, and that the General evidently intended it as a record to be used hereafter. I expressed my willingness that he should keep it until we both agreed the time had come to make it public. Soon after the General's death we did so agree, and Col. GRAHAM handed me the letter for publication.

If, es is contended, these letters were private, or even quasi-confidential, so much stronger the guarantee of their truthfulness. The public are only interested to know that they contain, and reflect Gen. KEARNAY'S sentiments and opinion, and are faithful portraits of the persons to whom he refers, and the scenes through which he passed. His best friend need have no uneasiness as to the effect of their publication on his memory. If truthful and just, they will but add fresh laurels to his already brilliant reputation, and if proven untrue and unjust, he chose to take the risk and to that extent must suffer the consequences.

Judged by his own acts and the record he leaves, time, and the revelations of history will truly vindicate his great name and fame. Gen. KEARNY fought his way to the hearts of the soldiere and the people—won their unbounded admiration and applause—was always a victor in their service, and perished a martyr to his patriotism and the cause of the Union. Glory enough for one life; honor enough for one neme—PHIL KEARNY.

We are forced to defend the life of a netion. In comnarison to the issues involved, who, and of what account is Gen. MCCLELLAN, or any other General, except as they demonstrete their power to aid in crushing out this most damnable rebellion?

Generals, Cabinet Ministers, private citizens mey be deposed and swept away by scores, thousands, or hundreds of thousands, what boots it? They are but as grains of sand on the sea-shore, as oropa to the ocean. The places that knew them once, may know them no more, forever; end be filled to fer better advantege. There is but one man, who, from the position he holds under the Constitution, is of any earthly account at this moment. That man is our upright, faithful, honest Presiden. He claims, a..d is entitled to the generaus support of every petriot in the land. Every irne citizen is bound to help hold up end stay his hands under eli circumstances, and in eny event. By the, removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the President and his Cabinet have thus far endorsed the substance of all that Gen. KEARNY wrote or spoke. Cavil and faultfinding in regard to that act, now, is treachery. Let those who choose to engage in such business, follow their pervese inclinations. They fail entirely to comprehend the magnitude of the occasion, or the extent of the danger which ineatens the nation.

This is not the time to chase shadows, quibble about social trifles, or argue nice points of etiquette with "bark-sticking lawyers," or "venal editors." I am done with all such. Once for all; with the facts as known to me, the country gradually shorn of its strength, the Philistines upon us; seeing the absolute necessity for relieving a portion of the people of a mental hallucination, and the effect of a blind, debasing man-worship, by the removal of a General who I firmly believed was bringing rum to our cause—Providentially possessed of the one thing needful, at that particular juncture, a military criticism, from the highest standpoint, and, under the circumstances, satisfied that I should have been sustained in such a course by Gen. KEARNEY himself, "whose only thought in this war was the success of the Union." *Had the correspondence been marked "private and confidential,"* governed alone by a sense of duty and patriotism, I would have dared to give the letters to the public, and brave the attacks and howlings of BENNETT, Prince JOHN, PARKER, BIDDLE and the entire pack.

Your obedient servant,
O. S. HALSTED, JR.

The Case of Joseph Kugler, of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Dec. 8.

The trial of Deputy United States Marshal Harris Bryan Hough, Samuel B. Hudnit, Arthur W. Jundy and David Burwell, indicted for conspiracy in causing to be arrested JOSEPH KUGLER, of Hunterdon County, alleging KUGLER to be a traitor, &c., has been put off till the April term. An editor was also indicted for publishing that said KUGLER was a traitor, &c. The indictment is very lengthy, and charges the persons named conspired together: *First*—To call the said KUGLER a traitor; *Second*—That he was guilty of treason against the Government; *Third*—That he had been disloyal to the Government; *Fourth*—That he had been discouraging enlistments in the army; *Fifth*—That the persons charged did falsely swear to the above facts; that they transmitted the affidavits aforesaid to the Government of the United States, or one of its officers, for the purpose of procuring an arrest and confinement of the said KUGLER; *Sixth*—For the arrest of the said KUGLER on the 5th of September.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM CALENDAR—Dec. 9—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newsummary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—
To stop your Colds, Coughs,
and
Bronchial Affections.
Before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
GENTS' WINTER CAPS,
LADIES' ARCTIC HOODS,
SKATING CAPS,
SLEIGH ROBES.

Deafness,
Impaired sight, noises in the head, and catarrh, cured by DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 21 Broadway.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the fur-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CRITTENDEN—VOORHES.—At White Lake, Michigan, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. W. P. Wastell, HENRY W. CRITTENDEN, of Eastchester, to MARGARET E., daughter of Harrison Voorhes, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA, wife of Orison Blunt, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, Mr. THOMAS BURNETT, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

EWART.—On Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, JOHN EWART, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 219 West 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a long illness, SAMUEL FURMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 12 West 25th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness, CATHARINA, wife of Joseph B. Hoyt, aged 45 years.

A short service will be held at No. 58 East 22d-st., on Wednesday, at 11¼ A. M., after which the remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 12¾ P. M. train, where subsequent funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HALSTEAD.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, at his residence, JAMES S. HALSTEAD, aged 42 years, 7 months and 18 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 East 40th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOLCOMB.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 7, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of James H. and Martha Holcomb, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 9 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Cleveland and Chillicothe, Ohio, papers please copy.

HOYT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 8, CHARLES, eldest son of James A. Hoyt, of this City, aged 27 years.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, at Norwalk, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

ISHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 7, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, HANEY M., only son of Alfred H. and Delia M. Isham, aged 27 years.

His remains were taken to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., for interment.

MORRELL.—In Troy, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 8, after a lingering illness, JOHN D., youngest son of John D. Morrell, of this City, aged 24 years.

MENDEZ.—On Monday, Nov. 3, JOSIAH MENDEZ, aged 20 years.

The body was interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

PIKE.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 4, suddenly, of heart disease, HELEN A., youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pike, aged 13 years and 3 months.

SEARING.—On Monday, Dec. 8, of apoplexy, SIMON SEARING, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 Felton-st., Newark, N. J.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, JANE VAN WYCK, widow of the late Jeremiah Denton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Franklin-av., first house north of Gates-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 581.—Dec. 8, 1862.
63, 10, 1, 6, 24, 74, 22, 51, 35, 65, 58, 56, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 582.—Dec. 8, 1862.
38, 70, 37, 43, 66, 69, 3, 30, 31, 16, 15, 77, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 25 per cent. paid on prizes. Highest price paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 205, 511, 756 Broadway, and 14th-st., cor. 4th-av.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new pattern of Note Paper.
See the Autophotograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, gilt,)
355 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Since the tax upon silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS,
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only those, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GAS STOVES! GAS STOVES!! GAS STOVES!!!
Warm your rooms with the new patent
GAS HEATING STOVES
NO DIRT! NO ASHES! NO COAL TO CARRY!!!
ECONOMICAL! CHEAP!! PORTABLE!!!
Prices $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12.
Made upon new and scientific principles.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS
One door below Canal-st., No. 414 Broadway.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS—Just Received.
—1,000—
SCOTCH BALMORALS—4 yards wide—
At $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 25 and $3 50,
Worth from $3 to $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET.
At C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.,
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WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVTLDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to take part in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the assurance that their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, each admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, 3d-av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, from Howard Potter, Esq., treasurer, at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the book-stores.
C. F. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 5,000 pounds of PAPER per week for five years from the 1st day of January next, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.
M. S. BEALL,
Sun Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Tribune Office, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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FROLIC MASTER FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
THE SOCIABLE:
OR, ONE THOUSAND AND ONE HOME AMUSEMENTS.
Containing Acting Proverbs, Dramatic Charades, Acting Charades, or Drawing-room Pantomimes, Musical Burlesques, Tableaux Vivants, Parlor Games, Games of Action, Forfeits, Science in Sport and Parlor Magic, and a choice collection of curious Metal and Mechanical Puzzles, &c.
ILLUSTRATED WITH NEARLY
300 ENGRAVINGS AND DIAGRAMS.
The whole being a fund of never-ending entertainment. By the author of "The Magician's Own Book." Nearly 400 pages, 12mo. Price, cloth, gilt side stamp, $1.

II.
THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK.
Being a complete Hand-Book of Parlor Magic, containing OVER ONE THOUSAND Optical, Chemical, Mechanical, Magnetical and Magical Experiments, Amusing Transmutations, Astonishing Sleights and Subtleties, Celebrated Card Deceptions, Ingentous Tricks and Numbers, Curious and Entertaining Puzzles—together with all the Most Noted Tricks of Modern Performers. The whole ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 500 WOOD CUTS, and intended as a source of amusement for ONE THOUSAND AND ONE EVENINGS. 12mo., cloth, 400 pages, gilt sides and back stamp. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

III.
THE SECRET OUT;
OR,
1,000 TRICKS WITH CARDS.
By the Author of "The Sociable," "The Magician's Own Book," "Parlor Theatricals," &c.
Large 12mo, Cloth, Gilt Side and Back. Price $1.
We have not room to describe, in detail, the fund of amusement to be found in this extraordinary volume; but we assure readers that it is really the cheapest, prettiest, freshest and most amusing collection of novelties ever offered to the public. As a book for a holiday present, it cannot be surpassed—being printed in the finest manner, illustrated by about
THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,
and bound in a handsome gilt binding.

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PARLOR THEATRICALS;
OR,
WINTER EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENT.
CONTAINING
Acting Proverbs, Dramatic Charades, Acting Charades, or, Drawing-room Pantomimes; Musical Burlesques, Tableaux Vivants, &c., &c.
By the Author of "The Sociable," "Magician's Own Book," "The Secret Out," &c.
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PRICE 75 CENTS.

V.
THE BOOK OF 1,000 TALES AND AMUSING ADVENTURES—Containing over 300 engravings and 450 pages. This is a magnificent book, and is crammed full of the narratives and adventures of travelers, the romantic tales of celebrated warriors, amusing stories in natural history, besides a thousand things relatiog to curious tricks, entertaining sports, pastimes and games. In this capital work we have our old friend Peter Parley again, and he tells his stories as well as ever. The book is worth ten times the price we ask for it. Large 12mo., cloth. Price $1.

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DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

A NEW SERIES OF JUVENILES,
By AUNT FANNY,
Entitled
THE MITTEN BOOKS.

I. MITTENS, with queer and fanciful stories. By AUNT FANNY. 1 vol., 16mo, 75 cents.
II. LITTLE MITTENS. 75 cents.
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VI. TH

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good references and will be found willing and obliging; also, a Scotch cook; understands her business well and will assist in the washing and ironing in City or country; also two first-class cooks and an invalid's nurse and seamstress; also a number of smart young girls for various situations, will be found at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady requiring a first-class domestic, as good cook and laundress, or for general housework, may be immediately supplied with one, bearing excellent testimonials from former employer, by applying to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, formerly of Tillary-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good cook, who understands baking and pastry of all kinds, and poultry and game, and soups of all kinds; would do the large washing if required; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Call No. 111 East 25th-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate size family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, by a young girl, who is a first-rate washer and ironer and a very good baker, and is fully competent of her business; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 191 42d-st., near 8th-av., for two days, if not engaged.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; seven years' reference from the old country; is a good baker. best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy-store.

A COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WANTS A situation; is a thorough good cook; understands all kind of meats, bread and pastry; no objection to assist with the washing; good City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can make jellies, blanc mange; can produce the best of City reference, no objection to assist with the washing. Call or address at No 105 West 32d-st., room No. 13.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook, will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner Henry, top floor, Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking to all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 8, up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, soups and jellies; no objection to go in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Best of references can be given. Call or address, for two days, A. M. BEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

A COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one as good plain cook, the other as first class waitress. No objections to the country. Good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 West 52d st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 113 West 15th st., first floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing, and ironing, by a woman who is an excellent plain cook and baker; she has good recommendations, and can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1, at the office of her employer, office of the *Independent*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 154 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook, understands her business thoroughly, willing to assist with washing and ironing, or any other domestic duties; has lived four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, or where she understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No 57 West 15th-st., in the rear, second floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an American woman, to do whom understands English and American cooking; can give the best of City references or no wages. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a highly respectable girl, who can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A COOK AND FIRST-RATE WASHER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as above, with best of references. Apply at No. 127 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as an experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 East 14th st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a competent, tidy woman with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent pastry, soups and game; or regular laundress; warrants to go to City or country. Call at No 192 East 28th st., for two days.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes for a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; also no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if desired; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 114 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, understands soups, roasts, games and deserts, the best of reference given, no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the candy store.

A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house or first-class private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at the front door of 33 6th-av., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; has long and satisfactory reference, lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply at No. 254 West 35th-st., in the store, for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork and plain cooking; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 240 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced woman a situation as Nurse and Seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and fine children's clothes; do embroidering and braiding; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the best of reference can be seen for two days at No. 199 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, between 26th and 27th sts., in the rear.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; their city reference required; would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Broadway, near Bond-st.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be highly recommended; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Broadway, near Bond-st.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., }
JEFFERSONVILE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the low rate of offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, DEC. 1, 1862.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors of the City Bank of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year:

CHARLES STANTON, GARRITT G. BERGEN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, C. J. SPRAGUE,
HENRY BOERUM, SEYMOUR BURRELL,
SAMUEL OSBORNE, PETER DEBAUN,
ANTHONY P. OSTROM, ROBT. P. PERRIN,
HENRY D. YOUNG, SMITH FANCHER,
THOS. H. RODMAN, WM. M. THOMAS,
JOHN J. STUDWELL.

And Edwin K. Scranton, Charles Condit and John Williams were elected inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN J. STUDWELL, was unanimously elected President. Charles Stanton declining a reelection

SAMUEL OSBORNE was also unanimously elected Vice-President. A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE.

$15,000 Brooklyn City 7 3-10 cent. Improvement Bonds.
200 shs. Brooklyn Gas Company Scrip.
80 shs. Long Island Bank.
Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 88, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, }
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,155, for sixty acares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been so paid.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 55 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY REDEMPTION BONDS.—Coupon bonds of the City of Milwaukee will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st., and 9 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS WANTED, by ALBERT P. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE COACH, NEW; COST $800, will sell for $600. Also, rockaway carriage, cheap. Also, no-top wagon, an iron safe, a lot of Cocoa matting, cheap. E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend.

By order of the Board,
N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY }
No. 433 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, including all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-alley between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
WM. A. DOOLEY, } of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East-River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue, on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street, and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SKEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FAILEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 1 Chambers-st., corner of Centre-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 2d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Eighth-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A MERCHANT, AT PRESENT OUT OF business, is open to propositions for his services, to a partner with a good capital. Refers to merchants, bankers, and the mercantile public, and should the offer of business not meet his views, will be returned if so desired. Address, L. M. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 354 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH SHARES, WITH A large size billiard room and oyster saloon attached; doing a good business; the proprietor is obliged to leave business on account of ill health. For particulars apply to A. C. STANTON, No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED A PARTY TO a join the advertiser in the manufacturing of two articles, of which $100,000 worth can be sold annually at a great profit. Only capitalists and men of standing treated with. Address CHEMIST, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A small factory, manufacturing an article selling for cash, for $600, half cost of the worth of the looms. Apply at No. 6 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT—NORMA.

THIS EVENING, THEATRE PRICES, 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.

The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the Manager to give a second performance at the same price

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 9,

When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of NORMA.

LORINI.....Norma | MORENSI.....Adelgisa
MACCAFERRI.....Pollione | SUSINI.....Oroveso
Conductor and Musical Director.....J. GRAU.

Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLO IN MASCHERA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10, For the first time on the same evening—the three Prime Donne,

GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI, when will be produced for this night only, Verdi's IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following immense cast:

GUERRABELLA.....Amelia | CORDIER.....Oscar
MORENSI.....Ulrica | BRIGNOLI.....Richard
AMODIO.....Reinhart | BARILI Tom | DUBREUIL.....Samuel

ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
The company leaves next week for Philadelphia.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
who will be assisted by the following artists:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
HERR WEINLICH,
THE ARION SOCIETY,
AND THE
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE GERMAN OPERA.
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz

Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock: Concert to commence at 8.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 9 DECEMBER, 1862.
Premier audition de Mademoiselle MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.
Comedie en un acte, par Mme Emile de Girardin, representée a Paris au Theater Français.
CROQUE POULE.
Comedie Vaudeville, par M. Rosier, representée au Theater de Vaudeville.

Bureau pour la souscription et la location, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 622 Broadway.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

.....RIAN,

Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Dec. 13
ANGARO.....Saturday.....Dec. 20
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....100 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to DELESTROPE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will leave the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & GUREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will despatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. P. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 55 Exchange-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7. Begin 7¾. Over at 10 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great Fairy Spectacle,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.

SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES AND MUSIC,
The whole produced under the direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
at a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Pronounced by press and public to be the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.

Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS.
THE GROTTO OF LOVE.
THE PALACE GARDEN.
THE PALACE OF LACE.
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY.
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH,
GRAND MATINEE FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
READ OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

At Laura Keene's, the fairy play of "Blondette, or the Naughty Prince and the Pretty Peasant," draws fine houses, and will probably run through the holidays. We repeat our former remarks, that the scenery and ballet of this play are magnificent. The piece is very funny, full of pretty women, beautiful dancing and gorgeous scenery, and is well worth seeing.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

At Laura Keene's "Blondette" has been so improved, that it has become one of the most acceptable burlesques of recent times. In the several departments a unity of action has been engendered which has led to a perfect ensemble; and we now unhesitatingly pronounce "Blondette," to be the finest spectacular drama Miss Keene has ever yet placed upon her stage; and this is high praise, in our previous articles, we have done an injustice by not noticing in terms of eulogy the highly artistic manner in which Mr. Baker has arranged the music of this capital extravaganza.

A feature peculiar to the management of Miss Keene is the fact that her care and assiduity in catering for the public taste do not cease or even relax, with the successful production of a drama, but are actively continued from night to night during every night of its representation, until the perfection at which she aims is as nearly reached as the materials—and, indeed, all the materials—within her reach, or the reach of lavish expenditure, will permit. Is a scene lacking in power or short of effect, the brush is again applied. Is a machinery, or the mechanical appliances unfit to perform that which is required, new machinery and appliances—no matter at what cost—are supplied as soon as the defect can be remedied. Is the language at variance with good taste, or does it lack power, a judicious alteration follows, until at last we find the nearness to perfection to which we have referred.

The scenery of "Blondette" is truly magnificent; more so than any which we recollect to have seen at any place. Mr. Minard Lewis, the artist, seems to have drawn to the utmost of his ability, on the resources of his art: while Miss Keene has aided him by the most lavish expenditure.

From the Saturday Courier.

"Blondette," at Laura Keene's seems to please folks, and everybody laughs at the tricks and transformations, and applauds the really beautiful scenery.

It goes along very smoothly now, and a medley duet, sung with charming effect, in the second act, by Mrs Sedley Brown and Miss Burke, is the best thing in the piece.

From the Sunday Times.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new fairy spectacle of "Blondette" is a great success, as it deserves to be, and draws every night crowded and delighted audiences. No piece has ever been produced on the American stage at all equal to it in beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, all of which are of so novel and striking a character that they do not weary the eye or pall upon the imagination, like a mere collection of colors and crystallizations. Only a woman could have ever imagined anything so exquisite as the Palace of Lace, with its dancing nymphs, or the glittering Hall of Diamonds, with its radiant occupants. The story which serves as a link to connect these marvels is also not without cleverness, and has just enough of witty localisms and good music to be thoroughly enjoyable. There is a vein of genuine poetry in the idea of the Hours, and especially in the invocation addressed to them by Prince Merlin, which is really charming. We advise everybody to celebrate the holidays by going to see "Blondette."

NOTICE
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and ordering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,981 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

WANTED—AS OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN, two rooms on the parlor floor, or the whole first floor of a respectable house, near Broadway or 5th-av., and between 14th and 25th sts., with or without board for a physician and his wife. Address Box No. 3,545 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of rooms, rent, and when possession will be given.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT room, for a gentleman and wife, within one block of Broadway, between Bond-st. and Bleecker-st. Address, stating terms, W. R. H., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen and wife, with board, also a room for a gentleman, at No. 1 Union-place

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Congress Growing in Importanee.

Numerous Petitions for a Bankrupt Law.

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Passage of the Bill to Indemnify the President and Others.

A New Way Proposed for the Election of President and Vice-President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day held a protracted session for the consideration at length of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee are disposed to allow the Secretary's scheme of finance to be fully carried ont, except in regard to the Banks, and will not, either by bill or otherwise, propose any further issue of Treasury notes. They profess a willingness to give the Secretary's bill a fair trial. In regard to the Banking scheme, the majority of the Committee is opposed to it. In the House, as well as in the Committee, as we stated last night, the project will meet with decided, not to say bitter, opposition.

THE TAX BILL.

THADDEUS STEVENS, to-day, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported sundry important amendments to the Tax bill.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Some fifteen Senators to-day presented petitions from various States, praying for a uniform bankrupt law. This important bill being the special order to-day, Senator FOSTER asked for its reading and postponement till the 18th inst., at which time he gave notice that he will insist upon action until it shall be definitely disposed of.

ONE SECRET WELL KEPT.

The general anxiety of Congressmen and Senators, as well as of people less well informed, to ascertain the destination of the Banks Expedition, seems good evidence that one movement of our forces, at least, has been made without the publicity as to its special purpose which so generally anticipates all our military operations. Whether the rebels are any better advised than the people of the loyal States, we shall soon know; and we trust that events will speedily be allowed to remove the injunction now resting upon us, and that we shall be allowed to enlighten the readers of the TIMES upon a matter of such momentous interest.

GOOD FOR THE NAVY.

It appears from information derived from the Navy Department, that the proceeds from seizures which have been made by the navy amount to about forty million dollars; nearly enough to defray the entire expenses of the Department, thereby making it self-sustaining. The amount expended last year was forty-one million.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution, introduced to-day by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is significant of the practical spirit in which Congress approaches the business of the session:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of the Senate the number and rank of the Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION CANARD.

[As suggested in the TIMES of Friday, the pretended peace propositions from Richmond, which have been invested with such importance by a cotemporary journal, are a rehash of the absurd fabrications given to the public some weeks since, and which derived all their claim to attention then from having been publisbed in a respectable journal, upon which they were mischievously imposed. Their reappearance now in another quarter and modified form, adds nothing to their importance; and it will only be necessary for us to repeat our original statement, which we do upon the best authority, that no such propositions have ever been presented to the Government; and that no overtures for amnesty or treaty can, under any circumstances, be received, coming from rebels in arms against the constituted authorities of the Republic.

The character of the pretended Envoy, and the reproduction of his "little joke" at this time, leads to the belief that the operation is part of a scheme concocted by the rebels South and their allies North, for the purpose of placing the Administration in a false position before the country and the world; and it is considered to be a matter of regret that any loyal journal should allow itself to be made an instrument in the hands of the authors for the execution of their mischievous designs.

RELIEF FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Messrs. GOOCH, ODELL and COVODE, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, yesterday and last night carried out a plan of relief for the sufferers in the Contraband Camp, deserving of great praise. After procuring from Gens. HALLECK and RUFUS SAXTON an order freeing their action from the entanglements of red tape, they procured half-a-dozen Surgeons from the office of the Surgeon General, together with the necessary wagons and ambulances, and about ten o'clock at night proceeded to the camp on their errand of mercy. By morning they had succeeded in transferring a thousand of the worst cases to the various Hospitals here, and providing the rest with wood and other requisites for comfort. The fault which has occasioned so much suffering in this camp—and four men, we learn, perished yesterday there from exposure and neglect—is reprobated by the Medical Department, and laid at the door of the Quartermasters, who thus have another grave accusation added to the many already made against them.

THE DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee met to-day, and discussed the resolution in regard to facilitating the discharge of soldiers. They have called for the views of the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, with suggestions as to the necessity of legislation.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's delay in obeying the summons to Washington is caused by the fact that he is to testify in both Courts, and is waiting till both are ready to receive his evidence. He is expected to-morrow, as usual.

REFUGEES FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

A number of refugees are here from Fredericksburgh, their families still being within the rebel lines. A delegation waited on the President to-day, in relation to procuring passes with which to transfer them to a loyal community, many of them being in a state of absolute starvation. The President gave them a letter to the Secretary of War, asking him to grant the request, if not inconsistent with military usage. An interview with the Secretary is expected to-morrow.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH returned to Washington this morning.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a number of nominations, among which were twelve Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and the name of HERMAN TURLIPPE, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Martinique. There was a short Executive Session, to which the nominations were referred to appropriate Committees.

GOVERNMENT CLEMENCY.

Senator WILKINSON'S Resolution calling for the facts in relation to the Indian outrages in Minnesota, was accompanied by a brief but telling speech, made up principally of facts recited to show the barbarous practices of the savage insurgents. From these facts, he deduced an argument in favor of the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the leaders of the Indian insurrection, and drew reasons for a belief that if the Government exercised its power to remit the sentence of death, the sentence would be executed by the incensed people in violation of the forms of law.

It is to be hoped that the Government will give this question the consideration which it demands as a precedent; for if the ignorant savages who have been inspired by their wrongs with this spirit of vengeance, are to suffer extreme penalties, we insist that the while barbarians now in rebellion, and who, having no wrongs to resent, have been guilty of atrocities equal in spirit and a hundred-fold more numerous, shall not be spared the punishment due their crimes. These latter, too, besides "sinning against light and knowledge" in their own direct acts, have been to a great extent the cause of the Indian troubles; and are, in this sense, more guilty than the irresponsible tools they employed.

ARREST FOR SELLING A PASS TO THE ARMY.

R. B. HEOTT was yesterday arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, for selling a pass to the Army of the Potomac. Traffic in passes is not uncommon—five dollars being a sort of agreed price for the coveted document, while the purchaser is compelled to abandon his own identity in order to use it. HEOTT's pass expired on the 2d of December, but he added twenty days by changing the date, and sold it for seven dollars. The purchaser was an old gentleman from Vermont, who was anxious to visit a sick son to the army. HEOTT, on being arrested, secretly tore up the pass, but the pieces were collected, and preserved as evidence against him.

A CORRECTION.

We were in error in stating that the person named RAMSAY, lately confined in the Old Capitol, (and released on Friday last,) is a son of Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota. The Governor has no son, and the person in question is in no way related to his family.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Several deserters from the rebel army at Fredericksburgh were sent here last week from Falmouth, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, and by the Provost-Marshal were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

APPOINTMENTS IN NAVAL SERVICE.

The Navy Register shows that acting officers have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy under the Act of 1861, to the number of 1,870, and that the aggregate pay amounts to about $2,000,000. These appointments are not sent to the Senate for confirmation. The following bill has been reported from the Naval Committee looking to a correction of this evil.

A BILL

relating to appointments in the naval service:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular navy are required to be, and all such appointments hitherto made, which shall not have been confirmed by the Senate, on or before the third of March next, shall cease and determine on that day.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the appointment of any such volunteer officer who shall be in the service on a foreign station shall not have been confirmed by said third of March, his office shall continue until after his arrival at some port in the United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 8.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The bill introduced by Representative VAN WYCK proposes a monthly addition of three dollars to privates and five to farriers, blacksmiths, musicians and non-commissioned officers. The law of 1861 holding two dollars per month applied only to privates, but this bill applies that increase also to non-commissioned officers and others. The same gentleman's bill for the immediate compensation for clothing lost in service, provides for the payment of the same on the next pay-rolls, making provisions for soldiers in hospitals and those discharged.

MORE TROOPS.

Representative HICKMAN'S bill, introduced to-day, authorizes the President to organize regiments of colored men, not exceeding one hundred in number, giving authority to uniform them in some distinctive manner and arm them, enlisting them for a term of seven years or less; the privates to receive $4 50 per month, and the same allowance for clothing and rations as white soldiers; non-commissioned officers to have the same pay as the same grades in the regular army; commissioned officers, either white or colored, to be graduates of colleges, and to receive twice the pay of the same rank in the infantry of the regular army, each company to be allowed a teacher or chaplain's clerk. The bill also provides for a line of steamers of not less than 1,500 tons, to run between New-York and Liberia, touching Norfolk and Port Royal, to carry such field-men as desire to emigrate. It also gives the proceeds of confiscated rebel property to carry out the provisions of the bill.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The bill of Senator LATHAM for the development of the mineral resources of California, directs the Commissioner of the Land office to continue his investigations instituted in relation to the mineral wealth of the country, its locality and extent, by means of surveys, correspondence, authorized explorations, practical and scientific experiments, the collection of specimens, new improvements in assaying ores, experimental tests of value, &c. He is also required to publish reports of his investigations.

THE FINANCES.

The following is the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, as far as possible, redeem and call in the Treasury notes and all interest bearing bonds which have been issued since the passage of March 3d, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum sufficient to redeem and call in the Treasury notes and interest bearing bonds issued since the passage of March 3d, 1862, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States, similar in amount and form to those authorized by the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25th, 1862, with interest payable semi-annually in the lawful money of the United States, and the principle payable in twenty years, in gold or silver coin of the United States. Also, to issue legal tender notes of the United States, the amount not to exceed with those already authorized, five hundred millions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the bonds hereby authorized to be redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to exchange for the bonds authorized by this act such terms as he may deem advantageous to the Government, or pay them in legal tender notes.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, savings and institutions, or persons who have authority to issue notes as a currency, shall pay a tax, to be assessed, as other taxes, of fifty per centum on all their circulation, which shall exceed one-half of their capital paid in; *Provided*, That this section shall not go into operation until ninety days after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Government requires more money than is hereby provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell any portion of the billion of bonds hereby authorized, at such prices as he may be able to obtain for the same.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

In the Court-martial in the case of Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, Gen. POPE was recalled by the Court, who put questions to him for information, explanatory of portions of his former testimony. The counsel for the accused asked permission to question him as to whether in case Gen. PORTER came upon the enemy's front in force and position, instead of upon his flank or rear, he would consider him justifiable in not attacking in obedience to the order to "attack his flank or rear," but the Court ruled out the question.

Capt. DRAKA DA RAY was examined with reference to the time at which Gen. PORTER obeyed the order of the 27th to march at 1 A. M., testifying that he moved at 4 A. M., and at moderate speed, and that he saw Gen. PORTER and his staff using great exertion to get out of the way the wagons which impeded the march of his troops.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Mr. BELA CLARK, of Fredericksburgh, was examined. His testimony was to show that Gen. MCDOWELL, when in command at Fredericksburgh, released a man named LITTLE, a lawyer there, who had been passing to and fro on horseback within the Union lines, playing the part of a spy for the rebels.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Sacramento*: Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER, Lieut. RYAN. The following to the *Monongahela*: Capt. MCKINSTRY, Acting Master HAGGOUS.

TAX LAW ASSESSOR.

DANIEL H. MURPHY, of Ripley, Ohio, has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth District, under the Tax law.

ARMY MATTERS.

Brig.-Gens. MOTT and BAUCH have been ordered to report for duty with the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. E. W. MITCHELL, Quartermaster of Volunteers, son of the late Gen. MITCHELL, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President.

CONSUL TO MARTINIQUE.

HERMAN ZARLIPPE, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the Senate as Consul to Martinique.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.) SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a memorial from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, praying for the increase of the pay of common soldiers. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the navy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and rank of the Aid-de-Camps appointed under the act of August, 1861, and also the number and rank of those appointed drawing pay and not in active service. He said, according to his estimate, there were about 50 Colonels, 34 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 221 Captains; and these were drawing pay, and not in active service, about 20 Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 50 Captains, drawing an aggregate pay of $13,320 per month, and $158,700 per annum. The country was full of them. He knew of one Colonel practising law, another running a saw-mill, another keeping a lager-bier shop, and many others campaigning about hotels and drawing money from the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, and securing tranquillity in the State of Maryland. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the call upon the Secretary of War for the correspondence, &c., relating to the Army of the Potomac, be extended so as to embrace all operations since the first movement of that army. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether any Congressional District of the United States has more than two midshipmen in the Naval Academy; if so, by what authority or what law they were thus appointed. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution to pay the widow of the late JOHN R. THOMPSON the amount due him as Senator.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the development of the mineral resources of the United States and public domain. Referred.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) called up the resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution. He said there might have been some mistake in these arrests, but there were many more who ought to have been arrested than those who really were.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that this Government was especially valuable from its protection to citizens. In no other free Government was the citizen liable to arrest at the discretion of any and every officer. He urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he understood that in all these cases of arrest, the offer of liberty had been made if the persons arrested would take the oath of allegiance. One had refused. There had been complaint that the Government had been too inert, and that many who had been simply questioned and not been hung or shot. He would see to have the resolution lay over.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had referred to these two persons because he had never heard any charges against them. They had been arrested in a loyal State, and for no offence whatever. Peaceable citizens of Delaware and Maryland had been arrested and taken from their homes, and he thought they had a constitutional right to inquire into the matter. There was a conspiracy to oppose the Government at all.

After further discussion, the Chair announced the resolution to be the Bankrupt act, which was informally laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill concerning the adjudication of certain suits brought by the United States, which was ordered and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Union,) offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution relative to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, that the President and Vice-President be elected in the following manner, viz: within thirty days next before the time fixed by law for the election of the President, the Executive of each State, by the Senate, nominate to Congress, assembled, and on the first Monday of February next after the next election of each Presidential term, the two Houses of Congress shall meet together in the hall of the House of Representatives, and all the candidates nominated by the States within the preceding thirty days, not exceeding one from each State, whose nominations shall have been communicated to Congress, shall be before said Convention as candidates for the Presidency; and thereupon said Convention shall proceed, under the supervision of the presiding officers of the two Houses, to vote by open ballot from among said candidates for President, and when any one shall have received a number of votes equal to all the members elected and appointed by both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared, by the President of the Senate, to be elected President of the United States. In all cases where balloting shall have continued in this mode through five days, and no election shall have been effected, on the sixth day it shall be resumed, and after each ballot the officers presiding shall drop the candidate who has received the smallest number of votes, or two or more candidates who have received an equal number of votes and less than all the others; and the balloting shall be so continued among the remaining candidates until one shall receive the majority aforesaid; and thereupon the President of the Senate shall announce him to be elected President of the United States. The Convention shall then proceed in the same manner, from among the remaining candidates, to elect a Vice-President of the United States. Whenever it may occur in the voting for President or Vice-President that all the candidates but two have been dropped, balloting between them may, if necessary to make an election, continue two days longer, and if then no candidate shall have received the required number of votes, the officers presiding over the Convention shall report the state of facts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it shall thereupon pronounce which of the two candidates shall fill the office.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution calling for the amounts paid for the prosecution and litigation of land claims in California.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing to $40,000.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up and read at length, and, on motion of Mr. FOSTER, was postponed until Thursday, 18th inst., and made the special order for that day.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Military Affairs, in the place of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. YEOMAN on the same Committee, in the place of Mr. JACASON, deceased.

Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) and WALKER, of Kansas, (Rep.,) were appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The other standing Committees continue as heretofore.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a Special Committee to investigate the charge derogatory to the character and standing of Representative ASHLEY, as published in the Toledo *Blade* and other papers, viz.: Messrs. Blake of Ohio, (Rep.,) Shanks of Indiana, (Rep.,) Noel of Missouri, (Union,) Casey of Kentucky, (Union,) Haight of New-York, (Dem.)

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to the Indian funds held by the Government, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the President was requested, if in his opinion it was not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House the last official report of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the immediate payment of clothing lost in service by soldiers of the United States army; also a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers, and musicians.

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify President LINCOLN and other persons, for suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof.

The bill is the same as that offered last week, the substance of which has already been published.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the reading of the bill a second time.

Therefore, under the rule, the question occurred, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The House refused to reject it by a vote of 34 against 90.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next Thursday, and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to making the bill a special order.

Mr. COX of Ohio, (Dem.,) desired to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS then asked that the bill should be put on its passage.

The main question was ordered by a vote of 83 against 47.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) expressed surprise that any objection should be made to the postponement of the bill when an opportunity for its discussion could be afforded. If postponed until Thursday it could be examined with the care and wisdom which the House should bring to bear upon the subject. What he objected to especially was that a measure of such great importance, and upon which there was a diversity of opinion, should be hurriedly thrust through the House. The President had authority by law to exercise all the power he had exercised with regard to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS) that a bill of this character was proper. But while he thus concurred he should regret to see the bill hurried through the House without probably ten members knowing its legal provisions. It was discreditable to the House and country, and he should feel ashamed to return to his constituents and say that Congress had passed an act without permitting a word, yea or nay, to be said on the subject. He hoped, for the credit of the House and country, the matter would be postponed. For himself he was ready to meet the question at any time.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he had objected only to the bill being made the special order.

Mr. OLIN replied: I did not say you had made any other objection.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) differed from Mr. OLIN. He did not think that the immediate passage of the bill would be discreditable to the House. Instead of this, it would be creditable. This question had been discussed all over the land as to whether the President had power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* during the rebellion. He stood ready to vote for the bill to indemnify him. He hoped that it would pass at once.

Mr. STEVENS was about addressing the House on the subject when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the question that Mr. STEVENS had no right, under the rules, to do so.

Mr. STEVENS asked for three minutes to explain.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, unless others should have a similar privilege.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Not carried—45 against 88.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that it had not been his intention to put the bill on its passage at the time he introduced it. He had asked for its postponement until Thursday, and that it be made a special order. Gentlemen who knew enough of the bill seemed unanimously determined to make it a special order. He presumed that they thought that no time was necessary to examine its provisions or to arrive at a correct understanding of them. Still, feeling as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. OLIN) did, that it would look better to have a few days to examine the bill, he was willing to afford time for that purpose. But being prevented by gentlemen on the other side, he had made up his mind that the bill should not fail by any such objection as had been interposed. He would demand the previous question and adhere to it. He would not have said anything in relation to the contents of the bill, had he not seen it stated in some newspapers that the bill assumed to indemnify everybody, who during the time of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has presumed to make an arrest in the name of the Government. The bill has no such absurd provision. It provided that the President, Cabinet, and those who have made arrests during the rebellion, by virtue of their authority, shall be indemnified. It went no further.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was understood to say that he did not object to the bill because it would indemnify the President, but as it now stood it left those who were unjustly and illegally imprisoned without remedy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that it would be eminently proper for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw the demand for the previous question, and instead of having the bill passed in indecent haste, send it to the Committee of the Judiciary for examination.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his thanks to the gentleman from Ohio for his advice, but he had become convinced at the conduct of the gentlemen on the other side that he did not receive it with kindness.

Mr. COX rejoined that the provocation was the action of the people during the late election.

Mr. STEVENS resuming, said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. THOMAS,) would find, on examination, that he had drawn his bill precisely according to English precedent, and had used precisely the language of the indemnity bills of the two last centuries passed by the British Parliament, with the exception of confessing the illegality of the acts of the President in the premises. He had not confessed such illegality for the reason that the Attorney-General and the Administration held that the President, without such a bill as this, had full authority to exercise the power. Such acts, therefore, are not a remedy for anybody. A remedy existed only where there was a wrong. If the President had the right to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and under such suspension arrests took place, the bill could do no harm. He, however, repeated that there was doubt upon the subject. He doubted the authority of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* except from absolute necessity, when Congress was not in session: for Congress was the sovereign power, not the President.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked whether in the event of the bill being postponed until Thursday, discussion would then be allowed or stifled.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the bill had been postponed there was no intention to call the previous question. The object of the motion was to allow discussion; but this privilege was not permitted. The friends of the bill were compelled to take the bill now. He did not choose to put the bill in the power of its enemies and the enemies of the Administration. He repeated that he had carefully copied the bill from the precedents of the English Parliament. He had not added a word except what was rendered necessary by the present circumstances of the country. Whether the Attorney-General and other gentlemen were right or not, this bill confessed nothing additional, and could do no harm. If the President had not the power to suspend the privilege of the writ, he should now be indemnified for doing so at the time of our extremest peril, and when traitors were found in every household and township North and South.

The bill was then passed, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 90 against 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Fenton, Saml. C. Fessenden, Thos. A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank Gurley, Hall, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Winfom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Clements, Cobb, Conway, Cox, Craven, Crisfield, Cutler, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Price, Richardson, Robinson of Illinois, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Vallandigham, Voorhees, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Woodruff, Wright, Yeaman.

Mr. CLARK, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that 10,000 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of amending the direct Tax law, so as to repeal the clause requiring manufacturers of spirits, beer and porter to make certain returns, &c.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill empowering Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Assessors, and Assistant Assessors, under the Tax law, to administer the oath, &c.

Mr. RICKMAN introduced a bill for the suppression of rebel treason and insurrection, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Messrs. BROWN, of Virginia, and BLAIR, of Virginia, severally presented memorials, numerously signed, asking for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing a revenue for the support of the Government, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a resolution declaring the rebellion in the seceded States against the Government, the laws and the Union was deliberately waged without reasonable cause, the contract being perpetual, and no State having the constitutional power forcibly to secede; that it is the duty of the Government to put down the rebellion, &c.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to table it. Not carried, 42 against 69.

Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday week.

On motion of Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Tax law, so as to dispense with the tax law on advertisements.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered resolutions, which were adopted amid laughter, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the tax law so as to require every member of Congress, offering a resolution, to affix a ten-cent stamp.

Mr. WICKLIFFE introduced a bill to protect and grant relief and protection to the loyal States whose property and slaves have been wrongfully taken, seized and abstracted by officers and soldiers of the United States. He moved that the bill be referred to a Special Committee. He had proposed to gather the evidence in such cases. Not only soldiers, but railroad employés and others, had seduced negroes from their masters, and Colonels refused at the point of the bayonet to return them. He spoke of negroes being brought to Louisville by BUELL's army, and of them being detained for jail fees. It was his desire to apply a remedy.

Mr. LOVEJOY expressed his surprise that when the life of the nation was flickering in the socket, the gentleman brought in the negro—negro. He (LOVEJOY) would add to no legislation by which to return those who escaped from the lash of despotism. The remarks of the gentleman reminded him of PATRICK HENRY's story of JOHN TOCK running through the army, crying "Beef! beef!" [Laughter.] Now, when the death-rattle of a nation is heard, the gentleman exclaims "Negro! negro!" As for himself, he expected to pay loyal slaveholders who emancipated their slaves.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) the Committee on Claims were instructed to ascertain and adjust the damages resulting from the naval and military operations in Kentucky since the 1st of February, 1861.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. DAVIS in the Chair, upon the President's Message.

Mr. STEVENS offered resolutions referring its different branches to the appropriate Committees; which

Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois, (Dem.,) proceeded to review the Message, observing that it was remarkable for what it said and still more remarkable for what it omitted. The one-half of the 21 pages was devoted to the negro. There was no page, no sentence, no line as to the bravery and good conduct of those in the field fighting. No mention of the flag and Constitution of the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead. No mention was made of the maimed and wounded. No sympathy was expressed for the widow of the suffering orphan, made in the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war. The sum and substance of the Message was, tax the white man, mortgage him and his posterity forever. Free, feed, clothe and colonize the negro. When our people, anxious for the restoration of the Union and the return of peace, looked to the Message to see what information they could get upon that subject they could only draw the inference that the war would end in thirty-seven years, provided all the President's plans were adopted by Congress and the people. But then the President gave us the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every proposed change of the Constitution was for the negro. No proposition was made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white man or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution of the country. The people would in due time compromise for the benefit of white men, not for negroes. He had hoped that the President would so conduct himself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he had made in his inaugural address, by his proclamation of the 22d of September. The effect of the proclamation was not to restore the Union, but only to free the negro. Reviewing military events, Mr. RICHARDSON vindicated MCCLELLAN, saying that he was removed, not because of his incompetency as a leader, but because he refused to indorse the Emancipation Proclamation. The Republicans had been running the House and the Departments of the Government for the benefit of the negro. Speaking in condemnation of the bill passed to-day indemnifying the President and others from the consequences of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said the Courts would not sanction this reckless and tyrannical exercise of power. The dominant party he charged had violated the Constitution and laws.

Mr. BURCAISE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose at 4 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP.—It has been satisfactorily demonstrated by hundreds of intelligent housekeepers that PYLE'S O. K. Soap is the most effectual and economical washing soap in the market. None but the best of materials are used in its composition, and all who want a profitable article should try it. Sold by grocers generally. JAMES PYLE, manufacturer, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."
The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps from be paid on application at the office of
ADOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations, with full written descriptions, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The ladies are delighted that their favorite KNOX, whose Hats they have always considered the *ne plus ultra* for gentlemen, has issued new styles of Winter Furs, which in all fashionable circles are considered the *ne plus ultra* for ladies. The Furs are of the best quality, the prices very moderate, and the style unapproachable. Call and see them at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from Beaufort, N. C.—Capt. J. W. Denny, Lieut. Eastman, F. Van Vliet, A. F. Amariss, Wm. White, G. Harris, Samuel Foss, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 7 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 25 | Gov. Island 10 15 | Hell Gate....11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

U. S steam transport Merrimac, Sampson, Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 3, via Holmes' Hole 24 hours, with 16 steerage passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 4th inst., off Beaufort, saw brig Thomas Green, stbg. W.; same time, saw a bark stdg. W., showing a white burgee, with name in it: could not distinguish the name.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Baxter, Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 3, via Holmes' Hole 24 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Hospital transport Daniel Webster, S. H. Chester commanding, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 6, at 7 A. M., with 311 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3499. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Another Battle and Another Victory.

Gen. Herron Attacked by the Enemy 24,000 Strong.

Desperate Fighting from 10 O'clock A. M. Until Dark.

General Herron Reinforced from General Blunt's Force.

The Enemy Routed with Heavy Losses.

Another Flight to the Boston Mountains.

BATTLEFIELD, NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Gen. HERRON'S forces, *en route* to reinforce Gen. BLUNT, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Feyetteville, Ark., and won a decisive victory.

The enemy were 24,000 strong, divided into four divisions, under Gens. PARSONS, MARMADUKE, FROST and RAINS, all under Gen. HINDMAN, and embraced the flower of the Trans-Mississippi army, well supplied with eighteen pieces of artillery. The enemy flanked Gen. BLUNT's positions at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. HERRON, to prevent him uniting with Gen. BLUNT.

Gen. HERRON's force consisted of the Ninety-fourth and Thirty-first Illinois, Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Twentieth Wisconsin, a battalion or two of cavalry, in all 6,500 or 7,000 men, and 24 pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from 10 A. M. until dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay. The Twentieth Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The Nineteenth Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. BLUNT arrived from Cane Hill with 5000 men and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the rebels in the rear. The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. We held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock that night the entire rebel force were in full retreat over Boston Mountain.

Our loss in killed and wounded was six hundred. The rebel loss was fifteen hundred, by their own admission. Several of the rebel field officers were killed, among them Col. STEIN, commanding a brigade, formerly a Brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition.

Lieut.-Col. MCFARLAN, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, was the only field officer on our side, killed. Major HUBBARD, of the First Missouri Cavalry, was taken prisoner.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER

How the Army is Divided and Officered—Its Location—Doings in the First Division Under Gen. Blunt, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

While the Eastern Army is preparing for the great struggle which will, perhaps, at last decide the destiny of our country, it is probable that the friends and relatives of Eastern soldiers have quite forgotten the Army of the Frontier. When we read the utter misstatements of our situation and movements which sometimes appear in the papers of New-York and Philadelphia, we cannot but feel that we are comparatively uncared for. It would be pleasant to know that we are remembered; that the brave men who are wearing out their energies, and their lives in guarding the outposts of Freedom, are sometimes the object of good wishes and fervent prayers. But however obscure and inglorious the work of chastising guerrillas may be, we feel that we are serving our country, and if we may but play some part in the great drama upon which the eyes of the whole world are fixed, we are content that that part should be an humble one. Glory may be the motive which impels professional soldiers to noble deeds. We are actuated by a nobler impulse, the love of our native land.

Since the temporary illness and permanent departure of Gen. SCHOFIELD, the Army of the Frontier has been entirely reorganized. It would be improper to state the number of our forces, but I cannot see any impropriety in mentioning that at present our army consists of three divisions. The First Division is commanded by Gen. BLUNT, who is now the senior officer in the Southwest. He is a bold, dashing soldier, rough in his exterior, unpretending in his manners, but full of courage and fire. The Second Division is under the command of Gen. HERRON, one of the youngest officers, if not the youngest, in the United States service. He is a man of less experience than BLUNT or TOTTEN, but in his native ability, and especially in his moral integrity, every one has full confidence. The Third Division is now without a separate commander. Gen. TOTTEN, the distinguished artillerist, whose battery was so effectively worked at the battle of Wilson's Creek, was formerly assigned to the command of this Division; but in consequence of some personal difficulty between himself and Gen. HERRON, he has gone to St. Louis, upon the pretext that his presence is necessary as a witness in the interminable trial of MCKINSTRY. Upon leaving his men he issued a farewell address to them, and the general impression is, that he will never return to Southwest Missouri.

In Gen. BLUNT's Division there are three brigades. The First Brigade is led by Gen. SALOMON, the Second by Col. WEIR, and the Third by Col. MCCLOUD.

In the Second Division there are two brigades. Col. PINCKNEY is commander of the First, and Col. OSMS of the Second.

There are two brigades, also, in the Third Division. The first is under Col. HUSTON, the second under Col. DYE.

Many of these officers served under LYON in the first Southwestern campaign, and under FREMONT in the second. Each brigade includes infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Besides the regiments included in this organization, a distinct force of Missouri militia, which may be regarded, if you choose, as a reserve, is commanded by Gen. BROWN. Its special duty seems to be to act within the limits of the State, as a sort of military police. I am not certain whether it is regarded as part of the Army of the Frontier or not. This reserve is composed entirely of militia, of which there are a large number in Southwest Missouri. The militia are scattered all over the country. In every neighborhood there is a blockhouse and a breastwork, and a little garrison. The three organized divisions include no militia. Every Northwestern State, except Michigan and Minnesota, is represented in our army, and we have also several three years' regiments from Missouri and Arkansas.

This army, whose numbers, as you perceive, are by no means despicable, is still south of Springfield. There is no prospect that it will return to St. Louis, or be ordered elsewhere, during the present Winter. The rebels in Arkansas, whom SCHOFIELD drove to the Boston Mountain a few weeks ago, still fondly cherish the hope of penetrating into Southern Missouri before Spring, and if this army were withdrawn their hopes would easily be realized. Springfield is fortified, it is true, but the system of forts is not yet completed; and even a large garrison could not defend the town from an army of any size. If the town could even be held, the nature of the country is such that an army could pass Springfield on either side, without molestation from any petty garrison in the Springfield forts.

The Army of the Frontier, let me repeat, is south of Springfield. The Second Division is in camp, about twelve miles from this town, upon the Fayetteville Road, near the old Wilson Creek battle-ground. The Third Division is at MCCULLOCH's store, upon the same road, twelve miles further down. The First Division, under Gen. BLUNT, is at Cane Hill, in Arkansas. Cane Hill is upon the western border of the State, a few miles west of Fayetteville, and forty miles north of Van Buren and Fort Smith.

At this point, on Friday last, Gen. BLUNT had a sharp battle with Gen. MARMADUKE, of the Confederate army. It appears that HINDMAN and MARMADUKE were at out to join their forces, for another effort to penetrate into Missouri. MARMADUKE was in the advance, and still separated from HINDMAN, when BLUNT fell upon him at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after about three hours' fighting, the enemy began to give ground, though the fighting continued until dark. The loss in killed and wounded was not very heavy upon either side. We lost two officers, one of whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel. The rapidity of BLUNT's movements prevented the execution of the rebel plans. They were provided with ten days' cooked rations, which they carried in their haversacks, evidently intending to make a determined march northward. BLUNT's forced march of thirty-five miles was an unexpected, and for them an unfortunate circumstance; and this single battle may, perhaps, have been the salvation of Southern Missouri. It is probable that a bold push would now enable us to retake and hold Fort Smith.

Battles, however, are unusual events upon the border. The kind of service required of border soldiers is quite unique. They march and countermarch, sometimes in large bodies, sometimes in little squads. They chase the guerrillas, and when the guerrillas—who are not hampered with a load of blankets, haversacks, canteens, revolvers, carbines, and other paraphernalia—have succeeded in distancing them, our men trot leisurely back to camp, with a prisoner or two, and no men killed on either side. The next day it is *Da Capo al Segno* again. For example, all the cavalry in the Second and Third Divisions have just returned from a trip to Yellville, ARK. They were out six days without tents. At night, they bivouacked in their blankets upon the bare ground. If it rained, they slept in mudpuddles, while the drops beat tattoo upon their upturned faces. They chased a number of small bands of rebels, captured about eighty prisoners, and returned without having had a single skirmish. Whether this sort of work is remunerative or not, is a question for Uncle Samuel's own decision.

The result of all this exposure is a very large number of sick. There are at this moment more than a thousand sick soldiers in the Springfield hospitals, and five hundred more are on the way here from the South. They fill the public buildings. They swarm in private houses. New buildings are being prepared for their reception. One large tobacco factory has been refitted as a hospital. In one of the churches they lie upon the seats and upon the floor, without beds or bedding. The medical corps is very energetic and efficient. Yet, after all, many of them still lie in tents, and not less than eight or ten die every day. The Military Cemetery is filling up rapidly.

Nor are the soldiers the only sufferers. But I must speak of the prisoners and of the loyal refugees in another letter.

The result of the election in Missouri has surprised every one, and especially in this Congressional District. Col. PHELPS, the faithful Representative, who has so long served his constituents and his country in the National Congress, and who has never before been defeated since his first election, is at last laid upon the shelf. Many causes conspired to bring about this result. First, PHELPS was absent, and his friends felt so confident of his success that they simply let the election take care of itself, while his opponents were busily working against him. Many plain men felt that he could not be a Colonel and a Governor and a Congressman all at one time. Others urged that more than a year ago, in Springfield, at a disloyal demonstration, at which a regiment of self-appointed Union volunteers, organized for the occasion, was present, Col. PHELPS was too complaisant, and permitted the Secessionists to hoist a mongrel banner upon the public square, which was half rebel and half the flag of the State. Moreover Col. Born, his antagonist, was an avowed Emancipationist, while Col. PHELPS ran upon the simple platform, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," and declined to express his sentiments upon the question of African Slavery. The vote polled was certainly small. The entire vote did not equal a single majority once claimed by the now defeated candidate. But there has undoubtedly been a great revolution in the public sentiment of Southwestern Missouri upon the subject of emancipation. Upon this subject, Col. PHELPS has not publicly expressed himself, and it would not be surprising if he should yet become an open advocate of that policy. With regard to his perfect loyalty, I have not heard any one breathe a doubt. He proved that at the battle of Pea Ridge, where his bravery and devotion were conspicuous. His old associates in Congress and the country at large will certainly miss his voice and his influence in the Halls of our National Legislature. KICKAPOO.

The Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The State Legislature convened in extra session in this city to-day.

The two Houses met in joint convention at 11½ o'clock, when Gov. BUCKINGHAM delivered his message, relating chiefly to the military affairs of the State.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Depredations of the Rebel Cavalry Under White.

A Number of Sutlers Reported Captured.

THE WEATHER MODERATED.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The weather is milder and the snow has melted considerably.

An officer who came through from Alexandria by land, with a strong escort, was told at Dumfries, that sixteen sutlers, with their wagons, were captured by WHITE's rebel cavalry last week, and the owners made to drive their own teams to some rebel stations in the interior. WHITE was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry. It has, for several days, been considered unsafe to pass beyond Dumfries without a strong escort.

A special Court-martial met to-day, to try JOHN W. IRVINE on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines. The accused was a private in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and was captured near his father's house, in the vicinity of Harlwood Court-House. It is understood that the Court have agreed upon a finding, the result of which is not known.

The following General Order has just been published:

No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters. (Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

GEN. HOOKER'S GRAND DIVISION.

The Situation—Review of Gen. Sickles' Division—The Advent of Bad Weather—Experiences of Camp Life—The Paymaster Wanted—Clothing Issued, &c.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Nothing of importance transpired in the army since the date of my last letter. The enemy's pickets continue to pace the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, and our own hold undisputed possession of the eastern bank. The guns of the contending parties, planted on either side of the stream, with muzzles directed toward each other, are ready at a moment's notice to open either an aggressive or retaliatory fire. For how long a period affairs will thus continue it is difficult to determine. The indications of a change of position which were so apparent yesterday are not so prominent to-day, but notwithstanding that fact, the succeeding twenty-four hours may bring about important results.

A grand review of SICKLES' Division—formerly HOOKER's—took place to-day. The troops retain the same spirit and vim that characterized them when under the immediate control of their late commander. They were reviewed by Gen. HOOKER in person. It will be remembered that this is the same division that so bravely followed the gallant HOOKER through the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently the campaign in front of Washington. Twenty Generals, besides numerous officers of less rank, were upon the field to-day as spectators. At 12 o'clock Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by his Staff, rode upon the ground. It was a great effort for the men to restrain themselves from shouting as their old leader passed them to greet the Division General. But when he proceeded down the lines every regiment hailed him with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Not content with cheering, the men tossed their hats, threw up their hands, and almost rushed forward from the ranks to approach nearer the person of the General. All who witnessed the review concur in the opinion that it was one of the most attractive and exciting that had yet taken place of the army. It is needless to add that Gen. SICKLES has completely won the esteem and affection of his command, not a man of whom is unwilling to follow him in any battle, no matter how fiercely and desperately waged.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A slow, drizzling, ominous rain commenced falling this morning, and if we credit the sayings of the citizens of this locality, days, perhaps weeks, will have expired ere we are again cheered with the genial rays of a bright and glowing sun. The prediction which has been so often repeated within my hearing since the arrival of the army at its present position, that the unfavorable season for military operations was rapidly approaching, has at last been verified. Here remains, or, perhaps more truly, lies the remains, on the eastern bank of the Rappahannock, of a portion of that proud army which, little more than a year ago, moved with unrivaled buoyancy and splendor from the very base of our Capital, to meet, engage and destroy the horde of dastard traitors who so defiantly threatened, and who now threaten, the permanency of our Government and the execution of its laws. Cold, rain, snow, swollen streams, impassable roads, and all the obstacles that can be produced by opposing elements are, or soon will be, before us. Men lying upon the frosty ground with but a single blanket for covering, subsisting upon scanty rations, weak, exhausted, sick from exposure and exposure, are clamorously urged by an impatient populace to advance upon the defences and occupy the City of Richmond. Two months ago a forward movement was easy and practicable; but now, no matter how reluctantly we acknowledge the fact, to perform the same task, and expect to meet the success which at that time might have been reasonably looked for, would be indulging in theories which partake more of fancy than substance. It is by no means a difficult matter for the inexperienced, while grouped around a blazing hearth, having at their command the comforts and delicacies which home and means alone can furnish, to cavil at the necessarily tedious progress of the war. It is also a simple process to trace lines of march upon the smooth surface of paper, and if the angles and semi-circles are geometrically described, they will doubtless please and amuse the spectator. No one will assert that the law prohibits a person from erecting visionary batteries, mounting them with powerful guns, pouring imaginary volleys of canister and grape into the enemy's ranks, and valiantly marching—aye, leaping over seeming parapets of human slain and wounded, not halting until the infamous centre of rebeldom shall be reached and demolished. But reverse the picture and consider calmly and candidly the state of affairs as they truly exist. Instead of a substantial roof for shelter, a little contemptible strip of canvas is the soldier's apology for a kennel. With now and then an exception, the nearest approach to luxury is a meal of salt pork and adamantine biscuit forced down the palate by the aid of rancid coffee without a particle of milk. He, however, has had experience of camp life and can exercise judgment to some extent as to what might and might not be feasibly accomplished. He will tell you that in all probability the present campaign must cease after the expiration of a few days; Winter, in the State of Virginia, is not the season to execute plans of battles. Viewing the reckless decision of the men at home, and the common sense opinion of the soldier in the field, it is natural to suppose that the latter will find more supporters than the former. The labor employed in drawing up a plan of an actual battle or campaign cannot, of course, be appreciated by the self-conceited individual who obstinately refuses to admit that his own ideas, conceived at a safe distance from the scene of action, are inferior to those of the Generals upon whom the entire responsibility of their acts depend. As a general thing it will follow that ancceas will quite as often attend the methods proposed, by those who are to adopt them, as of those who simply wish a certain object to be effected without seriously reflecting upon the required means. As the community will doubtless bestow due merit upon the party who speedily crushes the rebellion and restores peace, an excellent opportunity is afforded men of sanguinary temperments, [who flatter themselves with the belief that they are possessed of the identical seven-league boots which so admirably served the purpose of Jack the giant-killer, at entering the service and at once using their magical gifts to great advantage.

It is a mistake to suppose that the army, with its long trains of supply-wagons and artillery, can, under existing circumstances, move with that celerity and precision which it might have done if the inclement season had not already commenced. The people must patiently and perseveringly await the order of events, cherishing the hope that success will ultimately perch upon the banners of the brave and loyal Union army.

The most acceptable personage that could appear among the troops would be the Paymaster. To him would be extended a hearty welcome. He has but to show himself and his treasure to create a thrill of joy that would impress him with its earnestness so long as he held in remembrance the incentive weight of justice. Why is it that regiment after regiment should be compelled to wait a term of five and six months before they receive the small pittance allotted them? The immediate wants of the men, and the destitute condition of the families of many of them at home, ought certainly to influence the proper authorities in their behalf.

The strange statement, which has recently been the rounds of the Press, concerning Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON, Acting Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, GRIFFIN's Division, to the effect that he had been dismissed in disgrace from the service on account of alleged misconduct while in the performance of his duty, is without the least shadow of a foundation. The details from beginning to end are a mass of baseless fabrications invented by some malicious or jealous person who probably sought his own elevation by robbing the Colonel of his justly-earned reputation. Col. STOCKTON entered the service at the head of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, and has proven upon more than one occasion his excellency and efficiency as an officer and a soldier. Since assuming command of the Third Brigade he has evidenced high additional qualities.

To-morrow has been set apart for the review, by Gen. HOOKER, of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. At the present writing the weather presents an insuspicious appearance for a clear sky, but we are in hopes the storm will abate sufficiently by to-morrow to enable the ceremony to be carried out.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

Whether or not we have fully persuaded ourselves that the army is about to settle down into Winter quarters, the enemy has interpreted the existing inaction to mean a three months' surcease of hostilities, and with characteristic impudence has painted upon pieces of board the words, "Winter quarters," and exposed them upon his bank of the river so they may be conspicuous to our pickets. The rebel pickets take great pleasure in directing the attention of our men to the significant letters, and they may sometimes be seen pointing with one hand to the board, while with the other they perform a tantalizing schoolboy gyration. In retaliation our soldiers point in the direction of Maryland, then rapidly twirl one hand over the other, thus signifying the hasty departure of the rebels from that coveted soil.

The review of the Fifth Army Corps, which it was expected would take place to-day, has been postponed in consequence of the inclement state of the weather. With commendable zeal the Third Brigade of GRIFFIN's Division formed in line for the purpose of marching to the field, when the order countermanding the review was received.

For the past day or two the regimental Quartermasters have been engaged in issuing overcoats and blankets to the troops. Several thousand horses and mules have recently been distributed among the various divisions to supply the deficiency occasioned by hard marches and the bad weather. Since the commencement of Winter the animals have suffered severely from the wet and cold. A large majority of them are without any shelter, not even having the covering of a blanket. Much difficulty has been experienced of late in getting a sufficient quantity of hay on account of the limited means of transportation by rail, and the excessively bad condition of the wagon-roads. WHIT.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. —, VIA FORT MONROE, Monday, Dec. 8.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the interior, and the impression prevails there that a signal victory, under Gen. BURNSIDE, will be followed by the immediate and entire abandonment of the Border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The *Progress* of the 29th ult, has the following:

"The Savannah *Republican* makes a piteous complaint over the rebel losses in the recent battles. I says the total loss amounts to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to the Government, and that the rebel Government will issue receipts for all lead pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war."

Fires at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Goon's oil refinery was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of a still. Two men were injured. The buildings in the vicinity were damaged by the shock. Loss about $4,000. No insurance.

S. P. WASHBURN's tobacco factory was also destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, $12,000.

The Propeller Charles Osgood Disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The propeller *Charles Osgood*, with Companies E and K, Forty-second Massachusetts, put in for new sails, having lost two during the gales since leaving New-York. All well on board.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 9.

THEODORE T. ABBOTT, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Rapid Movements of the National Forces Under Gen. Grant.

A Skirmish Near Oxford on Thursday Morning.

An Engagement Near Coffeeville, Forty Miles Below, on Friday Night.

Our Loss 5 Killed, 50 Wounded, and 60 Missing—The Rebel Loss 300.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Dec. 8.

Oxford, Mississippi, news to Thursday last, states that the rear-guard of the rebels under the command of Gen. JACKSON, had a skirmish on that morning with the National advance force near the town.

The main body of the rebel army, forty thousand strong, passed through Oxford twelve hours before.

The number of the rebel sick and wounded is said to be very large.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

A special dispatch, dated the 7th inst., from Oxford, Miss., says that Col. DICKEY's Cavalry had a two-hours' engagement with the rebels, near Coffeeville, on Friday night.

The rebels are said to have had 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The National loss was five killed, fifty wounded and sixty missing.

The rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

THE DISGRACE AT HARTSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 8, 12 O'clock, Midnight.

A telegram just received from Nashville confirms the capture of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Regiments, NICKLIN's Battery, and a detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, all under the command of Col. MOORE, on Sunday morning, after an hour's fight, at Hartsville, Tenn., by the guerrillas under JOHN MORGAN.

The number of MORGAN's force is not stated.

There are no further particulars.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Three thousand rebel cavalry, supposed to be under FORREST, intending to make another raid into Kentucky, or a dash on Fort Donelson, were at Clarksville to-day.

Passengers from Gallatin contradict the story of the engagement there, between FAY and the rebels. They say no recent fight has occurred there.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 8.

We have full confirmation this morning of the evacuation of Grenada, Miss., by the rebels. A private dispatch from one of our correspondents states that Gen. GRANT's army had concentrated at that place. The expedition from Helena commanded by Gens. HOVEY and C. C. WASHBURN, had succeeded in cutting the Mississippi Central Railroad south of Grenada, and subsequently advanced upon and took possession of the latter place. The rebels, unable to move the rolling stock, destroyed the cars and locomotives. There are no positive advices as to the position of the rebels, but we are left to infer that they retreated to Columbus, Miss., southeast from Grenada, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. From this point they still have railroad communication, *via* Meridian and Jackson, with Vicksburgh; or they can get around to East Tennessee and join BRAGG. It has been intimated heretofore that the rebel armies, if they should find themselves unable to operate separately, with the prospect of success, would abandon either the Mississippi line or East Tennessee, and unite against ROSECRANS and GRANT. Their failure to offer resistance to GRANT so far would indicate that there has been no junction in Mississippi, as it would also that PEMBERTON is not strong enough to meet GRANT. However, it is impossible to tell, from the course that has been adopted by the enemy, what the rebel plan is. If PEMBERTON has gone to Columbus, GRANT must follow him, for a rebel army cannot be allowed to remain there, with our army even at Grenada. From Columbus they could, if not pressed, easily pounce upon Corinth. Gen. GRANT, in order to protect his communications, must, as he moves south, drive the rebels before him. The situation in Mississippi is getting more and more interesting. The gunboat fleet will now soon be heard from. The boats are in motion, and many days will not elapse before the strength of Vicksburgh is tried once more.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

No Military News—The Emancipation Proclamation—The Preliminaries for the Congressional Election—A New-England Celebration of Thanksgiving, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this department since my last, so far as military matters are concerned, even rumors of invasion by the Confederates have ceased. The opening up of the Lafourche country has filled our levee with sugar, and already a large crop of sugar has enriched our commerce. It is a melancholy fact, however, that the demands for insurance, owing to the depredations of the *Alabama*, has put up insurance so high that there seems to be but little chance for the trader to make any living profit. Is it not a fearful thing that a single English vessel, commanded by a pirate, can effect the entire commercial interests of this vast country. Was there ever before such an example of national inefficiency?

The Secesh here insist upon it that the President will back out from his emancipation proclamation; if such should be the case I do not see how the cause of the Union can ever recover from such a sad event. Any hesitation now, and everything, in my opinion, is lost. I see nothing in the late Presidential elections but the usual reactory effect that follows every exciting Presidential contest; the natural effect has no doubt been exaggerated by certain acts of the officials in power, but I believe that there is no case where the elections following a Presidential contest have not gone against the party in power in Washington. As the result forces on Mr. LINCOLN to a more rigorous prosecution of the war, he has nothing to fear from the past; the people want the war ended in the shortest possible time, and that policy and that sort of action will carry the indorsement of the people.

We are just at this time excited by the preliminaries of a Congressional election. I am sorry to say that the Unionism of many voters is of the most fishy kind. It is very apparent that the "flesh-pots of EGYPT" are not forgotten, and that the restoration of the Union means nothing more than again getting possession of the niggers. This party has accepted for their candidate a gentleman who was prominently a member of the Convention that voted Louisiana, against the wishes of the people, out of the Union. I understand, however, that he cannot take his seat in Congress, even if elected, as the oath necessary to obtain a seat could not be taken by him. Nevertheless, he has the impudence enough to run, and people enough, claiming to be loyal, who will vote for him, if he will give them a chance. Hon. E. H. DURELL, President of the Finance Bureau, and B. F. FLANDERS, Esq., present City Treasurer, are the accepted candidates of the Union Conservatives, and it is probable that they will be elected. These gentlemen are uncompromising in their politics, and will be satisfied to give nothing else than an unqualified support to every measure that will vigorously prosecute the war to put down the rebellion.

Thursday, the 27th, was celebrated here by many New-Englanders, as Thanksgiving day. Very many families indulged in the luxury of going through the celebration with such viands as our rather slender market affords, but the good-nature and jollity of the people entertained, made up for what was lacking in the way of fat turkeys and mince pies. Of course, the Sons of Massachusetts were the most enthusiastic, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts, stationed at the barracks below the city, did most to honor the old times custom.

COLORS RESTORED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98:—The Commanding General, upon the finding of the Board of Inquiry upon the conduct of the Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, at the battle of Baton Rouge, learns that he was led into a mistake by the official reports, of that action as to the loss by that regiment of its colors; it proving to have been the camp color left in camp, and not the regimental color, that was brought off the field by the Massachusetts Battery.

He, therefore, has pleasure in ordering the regimental colors to be restored to the regiment, not doubting that it will, in its next action, earn for itself a position and a name, which will be a credit to itself, its State and country.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

FEEDING THE POOR.

The following provisions were distributed by the United States Relief Commission during the week ending Nov. 15, inclusive:

	bbls.	lbs.
Pork	118	23,600
Beef	240	48,204
Herd bread	67	6,182
Loaves of bread	—	12,116
Total		170,000
The number of families receiving aid is		10,102
Families of Federal soldiers	1,724	10,541
Destitute and friendless	7,838	
Families of Confederate soldiers	979	
Number of persons receiving aid		34,200
Total number of families who have received aid		12,672

NATIVITY—American, 1,200; Irish, 4,657; German, 3,932; English, 588; Scotch, 64; French, 723; Spanish, 394; Italian, 76; Portuguese, 15; Danes, Swedes, Norwegian, 28; Swiss, 42; Mexican, 26; Russian, 10; Greek, 9; Colored, 1,308. Total number of families, 12,672.

N. B.—It will be observed that of the whole number of families that have been fed, 5,300 families are British born, making an aggregate of over 17,000 persons, or more than one-half of the whole number. Ought not the London *Times* abuse Gen. BUTLER for feeding British poor?

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, President.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

The Navy.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM CORVETTE.

The new regular navy-built steam corvette *Shenandoah* was launched successfully on Monday, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Miss PASCOE, daughter of the yard plumber, christened her. The *Shenandoah* belongs to the class of steam men-of-war which have been called "half corvettes and half frigates." They have been confounded with another class, a little smaller, but very like them. The three "sister ships" of the *Shenandoah* are afloat, and thus situated:

Vessel.	Location.	Where.
Sacramento,	Afloat and fitting out,	Portsmouth, N.H.
Monongahela,	Afloat and fitting out.	Philadelphia.
Canandaigua,	At sea.	Blockade.

The *Juniata* sails with the *Housatonic*, and is about as much smaller than the above three, as the *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga* are larger. The *Shenandoah* is 1,328 tons burthen, the *Juniata* is 1,240, and the *Lackawanna* is 1,553. There is just barely difference enough to justify a distinction between the three classes. There is another, the *Kearsarge* and *Tuscarora* class very like the *Juniata*.

The dimensions of the *Shenandoah* are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, 225 feet; the extremity of the beam is 38 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 17½ feet; extreme length over all, 243 feet 6 inches; the diameter of the screw propeller is 15 feet, and it will have four blades.

The *Shenandoah* will carry no bowsprit. She is almost a *fac simile* of the gunboat *Monongahela*, only somewhat sharper. She will draw about fourteen feet at the extremity of the lead line. She will also be able to travel, at sea, at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, and presents all the elements of a fast and thorough sea-going vessel. Her shape and drawings were arranged by the Constructor of the Yard, Mr. HENRY HOOVER. It is the intention to use steam as the earnest power, while sails will be used as the auxiliary. The engines were designed in Washington. They will be of the same class as those of the *Monongahela*, *Juniata* and *Adirondack*. The *Shenandoah* will carry nine guns. Three will be pivot guns, capable of being used on either side of the vessel, and fired to any direction. They will be one 11-inch Dahlgren gun, and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns. Her side battery will be effective.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—THE "WHAT IS IT" TO BE ARMED IMMEDIATELY.

The queer nondescript, which was commenced last Summer at the navy-yard, and left in *statu quo* ever since, is to be finished at once and launched. Yesterday the employes and a few privileged visitors were thrown into excitement by the appearance in the yard of a weapon as singular as the nondescript itself. It is a gun of the strangest aspect imaginable, and seems capable of discharging 60 pounds of shot. It is made of brass or composition, and its breech and muzzle rest on a frame or pedestal of the same material as the gun. There are none of the ordinary appliances for firing a cannon attached to it. And this irregular arm is to be the battery of the *What Is It*, which is to be launched in a few days. The *What Is It* is a huge box, near fifteen high and twelve feet wide, or thereabouts. It is caulked so as to be almost air-tight, and has an internal diameter of about twenty-four feet, and looks very like a tunnel inside. The gun will be within, and although in firing, will protrude through the porthole, a porch or "portice," covers its muzzle. That is all that can be known of the *What Is It*, which may be a submarine battery, with an air gun, or a Delano infernal machine, for all the outside public know.

REPORT OF MEN-OF-WAR IN THE STREAM.

Subjoined is yesterday's report of men-of-war at the yard. It embraces all particulars:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Shepherd Knapp	Purchased transport.	About to load.
Courier	Troop ship	Waiting repairs.
Connecticut	Steam frigate	Nearly fit for sea.
Monticello	Steam gunboat	Waiting repairs.
Circassian	Transport	Ready in a week.
Lackawanna (new)	Steam frigate	Ready in 2 weeks.
Ticonderoga (new)	Steam frigate	Ready in 4 weeks.
Iroquois	Steam gunboat	Fitting out.
Massachusetts	Transport	Awaiting tedious repairs.
Seminole	Steam gunboat	About rebuild'g.
Savannah	Corvette	Vol'r drill ship
Vixen	Steamer	Waiting transfer to Revenue.
Wamsutta	Steam gunboat	Undergoing repairs
Columbia	Steam transport	Repairing.
North Carolina	Line-of-battle ship	"Guards."

The Iron-clad *Miantanomah*, the steamers *Matsco*, *Shamrock* and *Mackinaw* are on the stocks, building.

ANOTHER BREAK DOWN.

The *Juniata* has met the fate which befel the *Lancaster* and *Pawnee* when leaving "their native City of Philadelphia" for the first time. Her machinery, which was to be ready last February, has broken down, and cannot be repaired for some days. The backing eccentric of the after engine gave way, and the blockade must wait another while.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.

The Enlargement of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan Canal—Interesting Report of Col. Webster to the War Department.

To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, and under leave granted by the War Department for that purpose, I have made such inquiries and examinations as my time permitted in relation to the "practicability, cost and military and commercial advantages of opening a passage for gunboats and armed vessels from the Mississippi to the Lakes, by improving the navigation of the Illinois River, and enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal."

Knowing that the subject had been previously discussed in able and eloquent speeches and reports, and that plans and estimates had been submitted to Congress, I thought it best, in the first place, to examine the estimates, and ascertain upon what evidence they were found.

The authors of these plans and estimates, Messrs. WILLIAM GOODING and JOHN B. PRESTON, are respectively the Secretary and Engineer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and in the office of that work, at Lockport, Ill., I found the data which they had used, an examination of which, with full information as to their sources and preparation, satisfied me that, for the purposes of this report, no further surveys were necessary.

The work naturally divides itself into three portions, and, taking the order in which they were presented to me, the first of these divisions is the Illinois River, from its mouth to La Salle, the terminus of the present canal.

The survey of this portion was made by competent engineers, under instructions from the above named gentlemen, and by authority of the State of Illinois. The maps and profiles have every mark of care and skill, and the surveys were made under circumstances to secure the greatest accuracy. This survey is the foundation of the plans and estimates for the improvement.

The mode proposed (and obviously the proper one, as I think,) is by dams and locks. The whole distance is two hundred and twenty miles, and the fall a little less than twenty-eight feet, or an average of one and a half inches per mile. Seven dams and locks are proposed. Fewer than these might be made to answer the purpose, but by adopting this number the water can be raised throughout the entire distance to the required height of affording a channel capable of passing steamboats and vessels drawing six feet, without overflowing any valuable lands. Greater strength and security can also be more readily given to the dams, as they will be of less height than would be necessary with a smaller number. The effect upon the river will be to keep its bed always covered for its full width, instead of being, as now, alternately covered and exposed; while the occasional overflowing of the contiguous lowlands will hardly be increased to a perceptible degree. It is not anticipated that this state of things will be injurious to the health of the adjacent country. On the contrary, it is thought that the constant fullness of the bed of the river will be beneficial in that respect, and that the fears which have been entertained in some quarters of ill effects will not be realized.

The second of the divisions, in the ascending order, is the part of the Illinois River between La Salle and Lockport.

This has not been surveyed with reference to the proposed work. The general character and average width are, however, well known. The lockage is precisely given by the present canal, which runs nearly parallel with and not far from the river. So that we have data sufficiently full and accurate for arriving at a very close approximation to the cost of the improvement. A survey will be necessary to determine the locations of the dams and locks, and the precise quantities of masonry. But this cannot materially vary the aggregate of the calculations already made.

We come now to the third division, extending from Lockport to Chicago. Here it is proposed to follow the line of the present canal, enlarging it to the dimensions of a ship and steamboat canal, one hundred and sixty feet wide and seven feet deep. The original surveys for the existing canal appear to have been made with minuteness and accuracy, and are yet available for estimates of the cost of the proposed enlargement. There are, however, a few points upon which there may be some liability to error.

Most of the material excavated from the present canal yet remains on its banks. Of course, that being on the side toward which the enlargement is to be made, must be removed. It has been assumed in estimating that this material was deposited one-half on each side. This may prove not strictly true

Again, the amounts of the different kinds of material to be excavated for the enlargement are not known with absolute exactness. But the estimates in this particular are based upon careful notes, taken during the progress of the work on the present canal, and the particular observations of one of the gentlemen named above, and are probably very near the truth.

It is also not determined what quantity of earthy sediment may have settled in that portion of the canal which was originally executed upon the "deep-cut" plan. Whatever it may be, it is of a character to be readily and cheaply removed by the improved machinery now in use for such purposes.

These qualifications of the exact correctness of the estimates are not, in my view, of much importance—but I thought it better to mention them in order to make as plain an exhibit as possible of the grounds upon which they are based.

I have no doubt that, in the main, these estimates are reliable, much beyond what is usual in similar cases. Care has been taken in regard to the points on which there may be some doubt, to err, if at all, on the safe side. Messrs. GOODING and PRESTON have been for years deeply interested in this subject, and have studied it carefully. They have all the advantages of a minute acquaintance with the localities in question, and great experience in construction on this very ground. They are well known as engineers of acknowledged skill and ability, while their character for integrity puts them above the suspicion of willingly misrepresenting in any particular.

Having, then, these plans and estimates, I am well satisfied that we have before us the means of forming a correct judgment of the "practicability and cost" of the proposed work.

I therefore append hereto the estimate submitted to Congress by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives in their report of the 20th of February last. I am fully of opinion that the plan is judicious and the estimates reliable. Perhaps some addition ought to be made on account of the high prices of labor and supplies likely to rule for some time to come, the rates on which the estimates were made being those of the past year.

The estimate of thirteen millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($13,346,824,) may be fairly regarded as the pecuniary measure of the practicability of the work, executed on the plan of cutting down the summit level of the canal, so as to draw the needed supply or water directly from Lake Michigan, and maintaining a uniform width of 160 feet.

Two other plans have been proposed and estimated for. The first is to make the canal 100 feet wide, with recesses on each mile 160 feet wide, to enable steamers to pass. The estimate for this is eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($11,500,000.) The other plan is to make the canal 160 feet wide, but to omit cutting down the summit, and to supply the water from the Calumet, Des Moines and Du Page Rivers, any deficiency (which is almost sure to exist some portion of every season) to be supplied, by pumping engines and wheels, from Lake Michigan. For this the estimate is nine millions two hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars ($9,292,444.) The differences of cost in these plans arise from the different modes proposed of constructing the enlarged canal, the river improvement remaining the same in all.

The saving effected by adopting any other plan than that of cutting down the summit to the whole width proposed, seems so unimportant compared to the magnitude and importance of the work, and the mode on the most liberal scale proposed so much superior on all accounts, that I omit the detailed estimates for the others. I earnestly hope that if the Government should determine to execute or even to aid the work, the largest scale proposed may be sanctioned. Anything less than that would mar the fair proportions which should throughout characterize so important an improvement.

Pumping to supply the summit level is but an expedient, subject to the constant expense and liability to derangement of the machinery by which it is effected—while to pour directly into this great channel the abundant waters of the Lakes, will make a vital union, instead of an uncertain artificial connection between the two great systems of internal navigation.

The great military advantages, not to say absolute necessity, of a communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes will appear from a very cursory consideration of the subject. A foreign Power holds in its grasp means of access for a fleet of light draft gunboats to the Lakes. We have but one small armed vessel, and the Detroit River and Straits of Mackinew are almost entirely undefended by fortifications. Who can compute the amount of disaster and injury which might any day befall our lake commerce and cities in case of war with that Power? How many months of time, and how many millions of dollars would it require to build and equip a fleet suitable to the emergency? And where, on the Lakes, are the shipyards sufficiently defended in which to build our fleet? It is painful to think how vulnerable we are in this direction. Our weakness and danger are obvious to the dullest apprehension.

How different would be the state of the case if we could at once transfer our fleet of gunboats, now doing such good service on the Ocean and the Gulf, to the Lakes. We might then, in comparative safety and freedom from anxiety, set about these further means of defence which the lake region so much needs. Now, we are almost defenceless. Then, we could defend our harbors and cities, or, taking the offensive, threaten those of the enemy, or fight him on fair terms.

For the accomplishment of these desirable ends our fleet of river gunboats, now in use, is entirely unsuited, as they could not live an hour in rough weather on the Lakes. Can, then, vessels be built which can pass through the proposed canal, and yet be capable of doing good service on the Lakes? Upon the answer to this question, of course, will depend the utility of the proposed work in regard to the defence of the Lakes.

Not only can vessels be built which will answer these conditions, but a fleet of them already exists. Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding Mississippi Squadron, in answer to my inquiries on this subject says that "a canal and locks of the dimensions contemplated will pass nearly every large, light draft gunboat we have in the navy, or that would be built for lake or sea service. Any vessel drawing eight feet can be lightened to six and a half feet by taking out her battery, coal and stores." He then names several boats of both the river and sea-going classes which could pass through the canal, adding, "and some fifty vessels of their class." This, I take it, is satisfactory on this point, about which some good friends of the project had entertained doubts.

It may be observed also in reference to the present river gunboats, that although they are unable to encounter successfully the waves of the great Lakes, it will yet be very useful to be able to take them, for repairs, up to the workshops at Chicago and other towns along the lines.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger case of military utility, not to say necessity, than is presented in this relation of the proposed communication to the defence of the Lakes. Argument can hardly add to the force of the simple statement of the facts.

Not only would any fleet of gunboats when built be doubled in value, but the vast resources of the lake country, in oak and pine timber and iron, be available for further increasing the number. Besides the lessons which the ship-builders of the lakes have learned under their the necessity of adapting their vessels to the comparatively shallow harbors of those waters, and uniting carrying capacity with light draft, will be found of service in this connection. Their skill, when called into exercise by the Government, will combine the timber of the shores of the Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, and the tough iron of Lake Superior, into vessels able to carry the flag of the nation with honor to the torrid regions of the Gulf.

Look a moment, also, at the great facilities which this route will offer for the transportation of troops, supplies and munitions of war when needed. The saving of water over railroad transportation, and of large boats over small ones, is well known. It has been often exhibited, in the most striking manner during the present war.

A few words seem to be demanded on the more general view of the subject—its bearings upon the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industry of the country. The subject is so vast that I almost hesitate to say anything about it in the hasty way in which other pressing duties will oblige me to do.

The great lakes and the Mississippi River are among the grandest features of the geography of the globe. Their names are at once suggestive of commercial and agricultural wealth and national greatness. No such systems of internal navigation exist elsewhere in the world. The most careful and accurate statements of their present uses for commercial purposes are truly wonderful, while the magnificent future to which enlightened enterprise may lead, tasks the strongest imagination.

The Mississippi system of navigable waters is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 miles. Its numerous ramifications penetrate a country of unrivaled fertility, and in many parts abounding in useful metals. On the Lakes, we have a coast of 3,500 miles. Their commerce is estimated at the value of $400,000,000, "in articles of prime necessity to the inhabitants of the Eastern States, and to our foreign commerce." That of the Mississippi, in peaceful times, is supposed to equal this. It is the union of these two mighty systems that we contemplate in the proposed improvement.

For this purpose no other route exists comparable to the line now proposed, in the economy of cost of the improvement, or in general utility. It is one of nature's highways—one of the lines which she marks out for the guidance of the great emigrant movements of the race, and by which topography foretells the march of empire. The aboriginal savage traveled it by instinct, and now educated intelligence can find no better place for completing and uniting lines of travel and traffic, embracing half a continent.

From what has been, we may foretell what will be. When the present disorder shall have passed away, the interchange of products between the Northern and Southern States will be resumed. The cotton, sugar, and tobacco of the South will seek its market throughout the Northern States and Canadas. And in return the North will send its wheat, corn, pork, beef, and the various articles of manufacture which it can so readily provide. This great commerce will gravitate to the cheapest channels. Look a moment at the capacity of the canal and river, improved as proposed. Says Mr. GOODING in a recent letter: "It is believed that a boat or barge, built something like our canal boats, but cheaper, would usually carry the freight instead of the steamer itself. But suppose our present canal boats be used, twelve of them carrying over 70,000 bushels of grain with less than five feet draft of water, could be locked through one of our contemplated locks at one lockage, occupying perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes. A powerful steam tug, such as is used for towing ships from the mouth of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, would easily tow such a fleet of boats. It will therefore be apparent that even much less than one-half of the old prices paid for freight would pay enormously with this improved navigation.' This gives certainly a very striking view of the facilities for transportation which the improvement will offer.

Consider, too, that these facilities will be constant, through the season of navigation, not fluctuating, as is usual now, between flood and drought. The present season has been one of unusually good navigation in the Illinois River. The result is remarkable. With the report of the House of Representatives, heretofore referred to, was submitted an estimate of tolls, &c., for the five years proposed to be occupied in the construction of the canal, which can be so carried on as not to interfere with the navigation. The tolls for the first year are put down as likely to be the same as for 1861—viz., $218,000; and for the second at $230,000. I am informed that the tolls received up to a recent period during the present season exceeded those of the last year up to the same time by $40,000; and the receipts for the full season of navigation will not be less than $260,000, and would have been from 25 to 30 per cent. greater if there had been canal-boats to do the business. The uncertainty of navigation in past years, owing to the liability to low water in the Illinois River, has discouraged boat-building, and the supply of boats is unequal to the demand.

These facts point to the most favorable results to follow upon making the navigation constant, throughout the season, along the whole line from the Mississippi to the Lakes—to say nothing of the great increase which must inevitably follow the completion of the enlargement, affording so much greater capacity and economy. Cheaper transportation attracts a larger amount of freight, and increases the revenue even at reduced rates of toll, as is shown by the Erie Canal. The two parts of the work are necessarily dependent upon each other, or rather the canal enlargement and the river improvement make but one work. It will not be worth while to make the one without the other.

It is stated that the tolls on the Erie Canal for 1861 were $3,800,000. It has cost $40,000,000, and is 352 miles long. This proposed improvement is 316 miles long, of much greater capacity than the Erie, and can be completed for $13,346,824. From a fair comparison of the two works, what may be expected of this? It will draw trade from far down the Mississippi, from the base of the Rocky Mountains by way of the Missouri and the Yellow Stone. The whole of the western half of the Mississippi system will by naturally tributary to it, while, in turn, it will pour through its capacious channel, the merchandise and manufactures of the East. If, then, the present contracted canal, ninety-six miles long, and without facilities for doing all the business offered in a season of good navigation, yields $260,000, may we not fairly expect that when the whole line of 316 miles is opened on the proposed scale, reducing the cost of transportation in proportion, it may yield five times that amount. Or if the work should cost $13,500,000, the interest on its cost, at six per cent., would be $810,000. Taking the tolls to be derived from the enlarged work shortly after completion, at only *four* times what they are for the present year, the amount would be $1,040,000, which would pay the interest and leave $230,003 per annum for repairs, superintendence, &c. Surely this may be considered altogether within bounds, when we look at the growth of the country now going on, and the additional stimulus which such a work would give. The country which will seek this route for its commerce has hardly commenced its agricultural development. Hardly one acre in ten is under cultivation, and in large portions not one in a hundred. The want of facilities for transporting produce now represses the growth of this region by tending to reduce the price of its products below a remunerative point. The East is directly interested in this matter. Any considerable reduction on the cost of transportation here, will cheapen the food of every operative in the Eastern manufactories, and tend to draw from Europe the skilled labor we so much need.

Another point is worth mentioning:—the effect of such a work in increasing the assessable value of property in the region more directly affected by it. Of course nothing very definite can be arrived at in this direction. Analogy may help us to some approximation to the amount. One of the projectors of the Erie canal estimated its effect in this way. In five years, at full "$400,000,000," and the differences between the two cases are all in favor of that under consideration. In the vast region communicating almost immediately with this line, nearly the whole of the land is capable of profitable cultivation, and only waits increased means of transportation to be brought rapidly into use.

But is the work *national*, so that Congress may rightfully execute? A glance at the map will furnish a sufficient answer. Let the eye follow up the Mississippi and crossing over to the Lakes dwell a moment upon the line of this work. How little labor and expense will suffice to effect a union between these two great systems of waters! As the observer looks and thinks, the greatness of the idea will more and more open upon him—its military and commercial bearings will develope into vaster proportions, till he will see that nowhere is there a work to compare with it in importance, except perhaps the projected canals across the isthmuses of Darien and Suez.

Estimate of a ship and steamboat canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, and the improvement of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River; the canal to be 160 feet wide on the bottom, sides protected with stone walls 10 feet high; the canal and river locks to be 350 feet long and 70 feet wide, with depth of water sufficient to pass steamboats and vessels drawing six feet of water; the canal to be supplied with water from Lake Michigan.

Chicago to Lockport, 29 miles:

The estimated cost of earth and rock excavation on the summit level from Chicago to Lockport, with walls on both sides 10 feet through the earth, is	$7,092,700
Lockport to Lasalle, 67 miles:	
The estimated cost of canal to Lake Joliet, and short canals at 16 locks, walled on both sides; also six stone dams, 600 feet long, eleven canal and five river locks, each 350 feet long and 70 feet wide—making 135 feet of lockage between Lockport and Lasalle—is	4,031,092
Lasalle to the Mississippi River 220 miles:	
The cost of seven tree and crib dams, 900 feet long, the cribs to be filled with stone, and stone abutments; also seven stone locks, 350 feet long and 70 feet wide, with entrances protected, and insuring a depth of water on all bars, to pass the largest class steamboats and vessels drawing six feet, will be	1,645,000
Add for bridges, right of way, engineering, contingencies, &c	$75,032
Total	$13,346,824

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. WEBSTER,
Col. First Reg. Ill. State Artillery

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

A Church for Wm. Alvin Bartlett.

On Monday afternoon the ceremony of breaking ground for the new church edifice of the Elmplace Congregational Church, Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, took place in the presence of many of the members of the congregation. The Society was formed some twelve years since, when they purchased the ground on which the church is to be located. The property consists of a lot on Elm-place, 150 feet from Fulton-avenue, and 70 feet front by 127 feet deep.

The exercises were commenced by reading from the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, after which a hymn was sung by the choir, and the ground was broken by the pastor, with a solemn invocation for the Divine blessing on the work. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and prayer was offered by Rev. NEWTON HESTON. The congregation sang the Doxology, and the exercises concluded with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. EXLS, of the Church on the Heights.

The new church will cover the entire lot. In architecture it will imitate the Gothic of the Thirteenth Century. The material will be brown-stone for the front, and brick for the side and rear walls. The front will be surmounted by three large pinnacles. The auditorium will be 62 feet by 97 feet; the ceilings 40 feet above the floor. The walls will be finished in imitation of Caen stone; the arched ceiling will be grained and the line broken by the window arches. There will be a gallery in front, but the church will be provided with no basement. The cost of the building is estimated at $21,000. Mr. RENSSANDT LOCKWOOD is the architect.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.

On what we deemed reliable information, we stated a few days since that counterfeit postal currency was in circulation. Certain cotemporaries saw fit, emphatically and "by authority," to deny the assertion.

Yesterday it was our misfortune to see one of the counterfeits, and to be convinced that so fair is its imitation of the tokens furnished by the Bank Note Company, that had we not been forewarned, we should have unhesitatingly taken it in change. To be sure, a closer inspection reveals the fact, that the letter "S" in the U. S. at the bottom of the note is incomplete, and that the geometric work upon the back is coarsely done by a graver, but what of that? We take these bills in dark stages, in crowded cars, in haste and with confidence, when close inspection is slightly impracticable, and we must confess to great surprise that a Bank Note Company, with unlimited resources of genius and capital at its command, should succeed only in producing, after great delay, a currency which can be counterfeited successfully and with ease, and which the public will as readily accept as the genuine.

The Proposed Regiment for Gen. Banks—Its Probable Success.

The merchants of New-York having tendered Gen. BANKS aid and assistance in his proposed expedition, and he having by letter said that he gratefully accepted it, decided by a Committee of their number, a few days since, to complete the Third Regiment, Merchants' Brigade, Col. ETHAN ALLEN, commanding. The following sums were subscribed the first day:

George Opdyke	$100	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co	$100
Hoyt, Spragues & Co.	100	Sackett, Belcher & Co.	200
Simeon B. Chittenden.	100	Benedict, Hall & Co.	100

The Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, of the firm of HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., will receive further subscriptions. The regiment under these auspices, we learn, is filling up remarkably well. Last week over one hundred men were enrolled, at an average of sixteen daily. Two hundred are expected this week. The only sum required of the merchants to insure success, so we understand, is $6 bounty money to runners for each recruit, and to cover the incidental expenses, which latter will be less than $1,000. The City bounty of $50 is found to be sufficient, and the merchants do not propose to increase it. With a little energy this regiment bids fair to succeed, and will, in that event, lessen the draft to the number of one thousand men.

Produce Exchange Subscription.

The following is the list of subscriptions at the Produce Exchange, on Tuesday:

E. K. Alhurtis	$1,000	Fritz Brose	50
P. Balenstein Sons	1,000	H. W. Smith	50
Williams & Guion	1,000	Frank Dearborn	250
Thomas Dunham	1,000	Sanitter & Wierum	100
David Dows & Co.	1,000	Chas. Cerow	100
Cragin & Co.	500	Sherman & Wibert	100
H. Stintzer & Co.	500	Brush & Co	100
Sewyar, Wallace & Co	500	Geo. L. Heuser	100
Robert Thallon	500	B. B. Shuman	100
Geo. B. Powell & Co.	500	Henry Kent	100
Stephen W. Carey	500	T. McDonald & Co.	100
Snow & Burgess	500	D. B. & W. Moses	100
Woodruff & Robinson	500	Jewell, Harrison & Co.	100
Peter Rice & Co	450	Potter & Chapmen	100
John Tweddle, Jr. & Co.	300	J. M. Fiske & Co	100
W. A. Brown & Co.	300	Cash	50
A. W. Ropes & Co	250	G. C. Cecil	50
C. H. Medbury	100	Baldwin & Johnston	50
A. E. Masters	100	D. G. Cartwright	25
R. F. Buck & Co., freight for Liverpool, 1,000 barrels flour, about		room free in ship *Hope*,	600
Walsh, Carver & Co., 100 bbls. flour			700
Hecker & Brother, 100 bbls. flour			700
L. Roberts & Co., 100 bbls. flour			700
Wallace & Wicke, 50 bbls. beef			500
W. B. Barber, 1,000 bushels corn			75 0
Benjamin Jones, 500 bushels corn			350
C. Vanderbilt will lighter 500 bbls. to ship *Hope*			25
John McGelsbrick will ceil ship for grain			300
Smith, Leech & Jewell, 50 bbls. flour and valued			350
E. Van Benschoten, 5,000 lbs. rice, valued			350
Total			$17,500

DAVID DOWS, Chairman.
J. H. HEARON, Secretary.

Subscriptions to International Relief Fund.

Dec. 9—Continued.

A Poor Man	$5 00	"J. M." a Workingman	$2 00
Israel Corse	250 00	L. S. Bisase	25 00
A. Van Rensselaer	100 00	Robert & Williams	500 00
M. K. Jessup & Co.	250 00	Fabbri & Chauncey	500 00
Foster & Thompson	250 00	Francis Skiddy	100 00
"W." Baltimore	2 00	Ketchum, Son & Co.	1,000 00
Robt. Carter & Bros.	100 00	Henry W. T. Meh	250 00
J. Boorman	2,000 00	James W. Beekman	100 00
James B. Johnston	1,000 00	Olyphant's Son & Co	250 00
N. B. Palmer	50 00	R. M. Olyphant	200 00
Vernon Brothers	50 00		
Ezra Nye	500 00		
State-st. Presbyterian Church, Albany (Signed,)	112 20	Total	$7,596 20

A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

Mr. H. L. CLINTON, counsel for Dr. E. M. BROWN, who is charged with procuring an abortion upon CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, and thereby causing her death, has brought up the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest before Judge MCCUNN on a writ of *certiorari*, for the purpose of cross-examining the witnesses, who testified on that occasion, and effecting, if possible, the release of his client, or his admission to bail. The first cross-examination was held at Judge MCCUNN's office on Saturday last, on which occasion ACORETUS L. SIMMS, who was the principal witness against Dr. BROWN at the inquest, was subjected to a long cross-examination, mainly with reference to his intercourse with Miss ANDERSON previous to her going to the Doctor's. The evidence of SIMMS was mostly unfit for publication, and had little pertinency to the charge against Dr. BROWN, although it developed a depth of villainy and heartlessness on the part of the witness which is rarely equaled. The examination was resumed yesterday at Judge MCCUNN's office, when SIMMS was again put upon the stand, and his cross-examination continued. His testimony, yesterday referred principally to his interviews with the father and other relatives of Miss ANDERSON, during her last absence from home, and did not differ in any material point from his evidence before the Coroner, all of which has been already published in the TIMES. In answer to a question, whether he considered his conduct at these interviews, in deceiving Mr. ANDERSON with regard to his daughter's whereabouts, honest and honorable on his part, he replied that he did not know as it was honorable, but it was done at her request. To a question whether, during the last three years, he had seduced a girl in this City who worked on a sewing-machine, he gave an emphatic "No." He was then asked whether he had had any difficulty with such a girl, to which he replied that he did not know what that had to do with this case. On being instructed by the Judge to answer the question, he said, "No. It is not worth talking about." The examination was here adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CLERGYMEN.

On Monday night an important and influential meeting of clergymen was held in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consulting what should be done toward sustaining the President in carrying out his Proclamation of Freedom. About forty of the most prominent ministers of all denominations were present—Dr. FARIS, Chancellor of the University, in the Chair. After some time spent in discussing the object of the meeting, Dr. ASA D. SMITH presented a resolution declaring that, as Slavery was the main cause and support of the present rebellion and war, there could be no permanent peace until it was abolished from the land, a Committee should be appointed to memorialize President LINCOLN to carry out to its fullest extent his Proclamation of Emancipation. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. The following ministers, as representing the denominations to which they respectively belong, were then appointed to draw up the memorial, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place, next Monday evening: Dr. W. R. Williams, as representing the Baptists; Dr. J. P. Thompson, the Congregationalists; Dr. Vermilyea, the Dutch Reformed; Dr. Tyng, the Episcopalians; Dr. Trow, the Methodists.

The Rebel Capt. Job C. Rich.

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THINKS OF HIM.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received an answer to his letter asking for instructions about the disposal of the rebel Capt. JOB C. RICH, concerning whom full particulars were published in Monday's TIMES. Judging from this answer, Capt. JOB C. RICH does not stand very high in the estimation of the Navy Department. The answer of the Secretary of the Navy was in the following words: "If RICH can be used as an exchange, he had better be detained; if not, he is too worthless to be imprisoned."

The United States Sanitary Commission.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief is doing a good work, and is indorsed by the Sanitary Commission.

On Thursday, at the Academy of Music, a meeting will be held, to which all who feel an interest in our sick and wounded soldiers (and who does not?) are invited. Addresses will be made by Dr. Bellows, Dr. Vinton, Dr. Adams and Dr. Hitchcock. Information will be given on the following points:

Why the 130,000 men, now inmates of our military hospitals and convalescent camps, depend so largely on contributions from the homes of the land, for comfort, for recovery, and even for life.

Why it is utterly beyond the power of the Government to supply all their wants, rendering it absolutely necessary that those who stay at home should all do something to help those who go out to fight for them, when struck down by disease, or by the casualties of war. What those at home can do and ought to do.

Christmas Dinner to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington—Contributions Solicited.

Mrs. CALEB B. SMITH, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, in connection with other Washington ladies, is preparing to give a Christmas dinner to all the sick and wounded soldiers in Washington. Their number now exceeds 25,000, and a large outlay will of course be required. Contributions for the purpose are solicited from loyal ladies throughout the country. Any sums left with United States Marshal MURRAY, at his office in Chambers-street, will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to Washington.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF REV. MR. ARMSTRONG.—The trial of Rev. SYLVESTER ARMSTRONG, whose indictment, with others, for misdemeanor, in being concerned in breaking up a meeting at New-Providence, N. J., last Summer, was noticed a day or two since, is set down for Monday next, before the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, Judge HAINES presiding. Yesterday morning the counsel for defence moved to set aside the jury impanneled by the Sheriff to try the case, and impannel a struck jury. This motion the Court granted, and set down Thursday next for the impanneling of the jury. It is expected the trial will be one of unusual interest, and we have no fear but that Judge HAINES will see that Mr. ARMSTRONG and those implicated with him have a fair and just trial. We learn that the counsel for the accused propose to call not less than forty witnesses, and, no doubt, nearly an equal number will be called by the prosecution. The defence will be conducted by COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., and A. Q. KEASBEY, Esq., United States District Attorney, of Newark, and Messrs. CHETWOOD & MAGIE, of Elizabeth. The Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County, D. Y. ROGERS, Esq., will conduct the prosecution, assisted probably by Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON.

ESCAPE FROM A CELL.—Four young boys who had been arrested in Newark, for stealing a large quantity of rags, and confined in the Station-house at Newark, made their escape yesterday morning by forcing a bar of the cell window. One of the party remained, and instantly gave the alarm, but the young rascals were out of reach. The place of confinement at the Newark Station-house is of the most insecure description, the bars of the cells being of wood, and the open room upon which they open being also easily forced. In fact, several prisoners have escaped during the past year. The police authorities have long demanded a more secure place of confinement for prisoners, and it is probable one or two more such escapes will bring it about.

SALES FOR UNPAID TAXES.—The annual sale by the City Treasurer of Newark, of property for unpaid taxes of 1861, takes place to-day at the City Hall, at 2 P. M. The receipts of taxes for the present year by the Receiver of Taxes of Newark in advance of the corresponding period of last year. Two per cent. addition is now charged, and after the 26th inst., three per cent. addition will be charged.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary Union meeting of the teachers and friends of Sunday Schools in Newark will be held this evening in the First Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by distinguished clergymen and friends of the cause from New-York and elsewhere. These meetings are always of great interest, being participated in by Christians of all denominations.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Bill of Bernard O'Neil for fitting up polls in First Election District of Twenty-first Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By the same—
Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons for fitting up Third District of Twenty-first Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Chipp—
Bill of D. W. Norris, for fitting up Eighth District of Fifteenth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition of Edward Timpson to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By the President—
Bill of Andrew Duncan for fitting up polls of Eighth Aldermanic District.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of C. V. S. Roosevelt relative to the Gansevoort property.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Bill of S. W. Hunt for fitting up polls in Twelfth Aldermanic District.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to request of His Honor the Mayor such information as he may have as to the actual condition of the fortifications at the Narrows, in regard to armament, garrisons, &c., and report the same to the Board as soon as possible, if not incompatible with the public interest.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be repaired, and the flags reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Allen—
Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fifty-eighth-street, with sides, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do take a recess until six o'clock this evening.
Which was carried.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the walk around Union-square to be flagged with flagging stones its entire width, from the curb-stone to the foundation of the iron railing.
Which was adopted.
Alderman Frear was here called to the Chair.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Hassett, for the sum of ten dollars, for putting up election polls of the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
The Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Franz C. Reetz, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up poll of the First Election District of the Tenth Ward, for the December election.
By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of James Griffith, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up poll of the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward, for December election.
By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and estimates for proposals to alter the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty, and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for their services as Commissioners of Health for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
Which was laid over.
Petition of William Leslie relative to loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.
Resolution, that the election roll of the Fourth District, Sixteenth Ward, be changed from number two hundred and twenty-three Seventh-avenue to number two hundred and forty-one Seventh avenue.
Which was indefinitely postponed.
Resolution, that the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate charges against the conduct of officers in the Street Commissioner's Department be authorized and empowered to send for and examine witnesses and papers.
Which was indefinitely postponed.
Petition of the Managers of the Child's Hospital for a donation.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charity of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of St. Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above named amount, for the purpose of canceling the assessment against said Church property for building a sewer in Second avenue.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose

$7y dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid on the table,

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Alderman Hall rose to a question of privilege, and submitted a letter from Alderman Dayton in which he requested to have his name erased from the vote on resolution to procure a painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room, which appears in the published proceedings of the eighth instant.

The original minutes of the Clerk were found to be correct, and the Clerk directed the official published proceedings to be corrected in accordance with his original minutes.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Resolution that the salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for Hose Company number Eighteen, within the following boundaries, viz.: Wall, William, Pearl and Whitehall streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, amounting to ——, for carriages provided for funeral of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Councilman in adopting resolution that the ditch of stagnant water in the block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Commissioner of Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—11.

Resolution, that the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department, be increased to $2,000 per annum, to take effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set to Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen with resolution, first, that the permission heretofore granted to D. D. Nash and others, by the Common Council, to regulate and grade in front of their premises in Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be and the same is hereby rescinded; second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, regulated and graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and expenses of said work, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

An ordinance to establish a Public Pound in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, providing as follows:

SECTION 1. The premises known as lot numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a Public Pound, and that a Pound-keeper be assigned therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.

SEC. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervision of the Public Pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector is hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the enforcement of all laws of the State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public pounds in the said City of New-York.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 3917, 3919, 3921, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3947, 3949, 3953, 3957, 3961, 3965, 3967. *Part II*—Nos. 4262, 4265, 4270, 4276, 4278, 4282, 4290, 4294, 4296, 4298, 4304, 4306, 4308, 4312, 4314, 4318, 4320, 4322, 4324, 4328, 4334, 4336, 4340, 4342, 4344, 4346, 4348, 4356, 4358. *Part III*.—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 2506, 3634, 3377, 1269, 3520, 3587, 3585, 2072, 3640, 3695, 810, 1266, 3990, 4146.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 247, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*.—Nos. 2881, 1827, 2737, 3127, 2401, 3139, 3187, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3235. *Part II*.—Nos. 636, 978, 1752, 3128, 696, 2918, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*.—Nos. 1686, 1767, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1825, 1809, 1222, 1679, 1687, 1693, 1548, 1784, 1402, 754. *Part II*.—Nos. 1457, 1393, 1705, 1747, 18[illegible]2, 1733, 1442, 414, 1062, 1584½, 561, 1825, 1831, 1832½, 1833.

Opinion in the Seventh-avenue Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

The Mayor, &c., appellants, vs. *John Kerr and others, respondents*.—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES. It was argued at the November term, on appeal from the order dissolving the injunction in the case restraining the defendants from laying the track of their road, and the Court now rendered the following opinion:

LEONARD, J.—Could any substantial difference be perceived between the present case and that of the people *ex rel.* The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and others *vs.* John Kerr and others, decided by this Court at General Term in July last, it might be profitable to give my own views upon the merits of this controversy. The question was necessarily before the General Term in that case whether the title to the streets was in the Corporation of the City of New-York, and whether the Corporation could object, on constitutional grounds, to the laying down a railroad track in the streets of the City by these defendants, without compensation thereof being paid to the Corporation as owners of the fee, under the authority of an act of the Legislature.

That decision, although upholding the title of the City of New-York to the streets in fee simple in trust for the use of the public as highways, expressly decided that the Legislature were clothed with the power of granting to the defendants the right to put down and operate a railroad in the streets of the City without paying any compensation for such use of the soil of the street, either to the Corporation of the City of New-York, or to the owners of lots fronting on the streets.

We think it unprofitable that any further conflict of authority should occur upon this question in courts of the same jurisdiction, and that the parties interested should, if they think proper, invoke the judgment of the Court of last resort upon these questions, which have so long occupied the attention of different Judges of this Court, and have called forth such a diversity of opinion. The order appealed from should, therefore, be affirmed, with $10 costs of the appeal, to abide the event.

Trust Terms—A Conveyance for the Benefit of the Sacred Heart Convent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. *Clara M. Hogan et al.*—This was a motion to be allowed to serve an amended complaint in a partition suit, owing to the fact that one of the plaintiffs had conveyed her interest to one Margaret Hoey, Treasurer of the "Female Academy of the Sacred Heart," or more commonly known as the "Convent of the Sacred Heart," situated at Manhattanville.

In support of the motion, it was argued that the Convent itself should be made a party to the action, on the ground that the deed to Margaret Hoey in trust was void, and made merely to conceal the acquisition of property by the Convent, and not being for either of the purposes allowed by statute to create an *express trust*; and more particularly as the laws of 1840 permit lands to be conveyed to the Corporation itself in its "corporate name;" and that as the Convent was in haste to take the property, it should not be sensitive as to being brought into Court as a party—made so necessary by bringing Margaret Hoey, the Trustee, into the action.

The motion for leave to serve an amended complaint, making the Convent and others parties, was granted.

Edwards Pierrepont, and Roswell D. Hatch for motion; Gus. J. Theboud, P. A. Hargous, Jr., and Wm. Fullerton, opposed.

Receiver in Partition Suit—Agent of Tenant in possession will be appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Sarah C. Hatch et al vs. *Clara M. Hogan et al.*—A motion was made in this suit, which is for the partition of certain real estate in this city, for a Receiver pending the action. It was shown on the argument by the plaintiff, one of the tenants in common in possession, that Mrs. Hatch had been acting as agent for her, and was familiar with the requirements of such estate, and that at the time of the commencement of such agency much of the property was unrented and out of repair.

That in the space of ten months he had increased the income of such estate over $9,000 per annum, paid the interest and taxes punctually as they became due, and had, by good management added materially to the value as well as the rental of such property.

The plaintiff asked, that if a Receiver *was to be appointed*, that Mrs. Hatch, fill the office, as being most capable of so doing, for the advantage of the estate.

The defendant claimed that when there were differences between the parties to a suit to partition, a stranger should fill the place of Receiver, &c.

The Court intimated that the property had clearly been remarkably well cared for, and that a competent and successful agent of a tenant in possession should not be removed from the mere caprice or whim of a party to the action.

The plaintiff's prayer was complied with, Mrs. Hatch being appointed Receiver.

Edwards Pierrepont and Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiff; Gus. J. Thebaud and W. Fullerton, of counsel for defendants.

Alleged Wrongful Detention.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas W. Martin, vs. *Richard Waters*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as Administrator of James Martin, deceased, to recover for the wrongful detention of certain goods, chattels, &c., belonging, as alleged, to James Martin in his lifetime.

The defence was, that the goods, chattels, &c., claimed by the plaintiff, did not belong to James Martin in his lifetime, and that they never came into the hands of the plaintiff as Administrator. That during the lifetime of James Martin, and at his death, the property in question belonged to one Catharine Martin.

Sealed verdict ordered.

W. McDermott for plaintiff; J. M. Sheehan, opposed.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—Motion for New Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Dilloye vs. *Hart*.—This case has been often reported in the TIMES, and recently resulted on trial in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

Motion was now made for further time in which to prepare the papers and case for a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive.

The matter was set down for Friday next.

A. O. Hall and Mr. Galbraith for motion; Edwin James and Henry Sheldon opposed.

Dentists in Trouble—Action for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Peter Preterre vs. *Eugene Preterre and Adolph Preterre*.—This was an action brought for libel, in which plaintiff, a well-known dentist, charges defendants, also dentists in Broadway, with having published a false and defamatory libel, by means of which the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his reputation as a citizen, and also in his business and profession as a dentist.

The libel complained of consists of the following publication:

"Please take notice, that there is no other PASTERRE, Dentist, except at our office, No. 159 Bowery. Any persons using our name in this City, or having the name of PRETERRE on their signs, are deceiving the public. Beware of them."

The defendant answers that the publication complained of was true, and that plaintiff was not, and had not been for a long time prior thereto, practicing dentistry in the City of New-York, and that the publication had been published with plaintiff's knowledge and assent; also that plaintiff had been in the habit of distributing said publication, keeping large numbers in his place of business for that purpose; also, that immediately upon the publication, large numbers were sent by defendant, and delivered to the plaintiff at his place of business, as defendant has been accustomed to do, with all his publications and circulars, which were retained by plaintiffs without objection.

Plaintiff claims $5,000 damages. Case still on.

J. H. Hart and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff, Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendant.

Important Decision Respecting Recruits.

In the matter of the habeas corpus to discharge a soldier enlisted under the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of his parents.

Before Hon. John R. McCunn, City Judge.

AT CHAMBERS.

Dec. 8, 1862.—The father, in this case, applies for the discharge of his son, Nelson A. Buell, on the ground that he is under the age of twenty-one years, and enlisted without his consent. This is sustained by the evidence before me. At common law and by our statutes, the years of minority are fixed under twenty-one years of age; the relationship of parent and guardian, and master and apprentice, is well defined by statute, and established by innumerable authorities, and Congress cannot pass any act which destroys that relationship, and deprives the parent or guardian or master, against their consent, of the service and control of such minor, unless in case of invasion or rebellion, when every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are liable to military duty. This is absolutely compulsory; but all other acts of Congress in regard to the military establishment of the United States, apply only to voluntaer enlistments.

Until the act of Congress of Feb. 13, 1862, was passed, the leading authorities sustained the principle that the State Judges had power to discharge a minor enlisted into the service of the United States without the consent of his parents, guardian or master. In Dobbs' case, 12 Abbott, 113, Mr. Justice Hoffman most thoroughly discusses all the acts of Congress passed upon the subject, down to the act of Sept. 28, 1850, and entertained no doubt in regard to the matter; the contrary, however, having been held by the Common Pleas in the case of Phelan. The act of Sept. 28, 1850, section fifth, directs "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21 years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian." This act makes no provision for the *enlistment* of soldiers, but provides for their *discharge*. And whatever doubts existed as to whether State Judges under it could or could not discharge soldiers, who were minors, have been put to rest by the act of Feb. 13, 1862, which entirely repeals this section of the act. But I cannot agree with the opinion advanced in Follis' case, Common Pleas, June 17, 1862, that "since the passage of this act there can be no doubt of the right to enlist a minor between the ages of 18 and 21." There can be no doubt, *provided* the parents, guardian, or master of such minor, consents to such enlistment.

Now what is the act of February 13, 1862? First, it repeals the entire fifth section of the act of 1850, and second, it provides "that hereafter no person under the age of 18 shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and that the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." The effect of which, is this: The repealing clause releases the Secretary of War from the duty of discharging any soldier who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21 years, and enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian. And the enacting clause absolutely prohibits the enlistment of any person under the age of 18 years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, as intimated by Mr. Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, some months since, and as held lately by the Supreme Court of Indiana, and by myself in the case of Nicholson. But a person between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted into the service of the United States, but it must be with the consent of the parent, guardian or master, as provided by the eleventh section of the act of Congress of March 16, 1802, "that no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or or held in the service of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian or master, first had or obtained, if any be have." Mr. Ingersoll, in 1821, in his Digest, considered this act of 1802 upon this subject to be in full force. It is true the act of Dec. 10, 1814, made the enlistment absolutely binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years; but the act of the 3d of March, 1815, restored the act of 1802, even if the act of 1814 had repealed it, and the acts of July 5, 1838, only repealed the eleventh section of the act of 1802, as regarded the height of enlisted men. I can find no other act of Congress which has repealed the act of 1802, to the present time; and I am, therefore, convinced it is now in full force. I am convinced the military authorities now conduct recruiting under the act of 1862. And so far as the act of 1862 is concerned, refuse to discharge minors, as well as to enlist those under the age of eighteen years; and I therefore feel justified in referring to General Orders No. 68 of the War Department of June 18, 1862:

GENERAL ORDERS, Ns. 68.—1. The act of Feb. 13, 1862, section 2, published in "General Orders," No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into the service, except with the consent of their parents, masters or guardians. Such consent must be taken in triplicate, and filed with triplicate copies of the muster-in roll.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that no person under the age of 18 can be enlisted into the service of the United States, nor can any person between the ages of 18 and 21 be enlisted, or mustered into the service without the consent of his parent, guardian or master first been had, as provided for, if any he have. The recruit must therefore be discharged.

Georgs Carpenter, Esq., for relator; J. C. Van Loon, Esq., for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Brichoff vs. *Wynne, Sheriff, &c.*—If plaintiff, within five days, files the stipulation read on the hearing of this motion, then the same is denied, otherwise granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Gray et al vs. *Clatworthy, &c.*—Report of referee confirmed and motion denied.

Rorine, &c., vs. *Phillips*—See opinion.

Braunfils vs. *Braunfils*.—Referred back to referee for further proof.

Basley and others vs. *Colt*.—Order settled.

Gaynor vs. *Gaynor*.—Reference ordered to take proof of the allegations contained in the moving and opposing affidavits, and report the same to the Court with opinion.

In the Matter of Hannah E. Miller.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Mayor, &c., relative to the widening of Worth-street.—Reference ordered back to referee, to report more fully, &c.

In the Matter of Chas. Feltner, a supposed Lunatic.—Order settled.

Benedict vs. *Oppenheimer*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Postley vs. *Sherman*.—Injunction is dissolved, with $10 costs.

White vs. *Smith et al*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice, &c.

Martin vs. *Lewis*.—Motion denied, $10 costs, &c.

Hendricks, &c., vs. *Laurence et al*.—Motion granted. Plaintiffs may have an order to complete, &c.

Same vs. *Same; Same* vs. *Same; Hendricks* vs. *Same; Hendricks* vs. *Same; Tobias* vs. *Same*.—Motions denied.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Stevens vs. *Mareau*.—Inquest set aside on payment of costs of Circuit, and $10 costs of motion, &c.

Kenyon et al. vs. *Hedges*.—Motion denied and petition dismissed, without prejudice.

Pinckney vs. *Short*.—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

Horton vs. *Walbridge*.—See decision.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dusart vs. *Delacroix*.—The motion must be denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Dusart vs. *Delacroix*.—Motion to open default granted; $10 costs of opposing to await the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman*.—Case settled. Papers left at the Clerk's office.

Uhler et al vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company*.—Order granted.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Great Western Insurance Company vs. *Mora et al*.—The defendants may take an order allowing them five per cent. upon the amount claimed by plaintiff. Papers at Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 9, 1862.

$5,000	U.S.6s. '81, Cou.	104⅛	350	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30. 103⅝
10,000	do	104⅜	400	do	103⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	92	150	do	103⅞
5,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		200	do	s10 103¾
2,500	do	s5.all 103⅜	500	do	b30. 103¾
5,000	do	103⅝	100	do	s10 103⅞
5,000	do	103½	100	do	b10 103⅞
67,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	96⅜	100	do	s10 104
8,000	do	96⅜	700	do	104⅛
15,000	U. S. Dem. N's	127	100	do	b30 104⅛
5,000	do	127⅜	100	do	b10 104⅛
15,500	N. Y. St 6s, '71	120	15	Erie R. Pref	94⅛
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	109	100	do	s10 94
1,000	do	110	1500	do	94
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59	100	do	b10 94
10,000	do	59⅜	100	do	b30 94
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	62	250	do	93⅞
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	200	do	s30 93¾
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	53⅜	200	Hudson River R.	76
14,000	do	53⅜	200	do	76⅛
6,000	Mo. 6s 1ss. to Ilu. & St. J	74⅜	150	do	76⅜
1,000	La. State 6s	69	100	do	b30 76⅝
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	113	50	do	s30 76⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	22⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	300	do	22
5,000	do	100⅜	200	do	b60 22⅝
5,000	Erie 2d M. B. '83	107	400	Harlem R. Pref.	61⅜
5,000	Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	93	12	Sixth-avenue R.	125
3,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	95	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	74
9,000	Mich. So. & C. 1st M. S. F. 8s	114⅜	100	Reading Railroad	76⅝
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. p.	80	100	do	76⅝
5,000	Cl. & N. W. Ind. B.	88	100	do	s10 76⅝
7,000	C. & N. W. As. B.	60	150	do	b30 91
5,000	A. & T. H. I. B.	b60 60⅜	100	do	s60 90⅝
5,000	do	65⅜	100	do	90⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	39⅜
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	50	do	39⅜
1,000	M. & Ft. Du C. 1st m.	104	300	do	39½
6,000	Clev. & T. S. F.	103¼	9	R. & Watertown R.	86
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	83½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92	100	do	83¾
13,000	do	91⅝	50	do	s10 83¾
15,000	do	91⅝	50	do	s10 83¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	71	50	Ill Central R. S	78⅜
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	90	300	do	78⅜
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	72	150	do	s10 78½
7	B k of State of N. Y.	98¾	200	do	s30 78⅝
150	Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜	350	do	78¾
10	Ocean Bank	85	100	do	s60 78⅝
8	Shoe & L. Bank	101	50	do	b10 78⅞
13	Continental Bank	90	200	do	b60 79
10,000	American Gold	132⅜	750	Clev. & Pitts. R.	43
50,000	do	132⅞	200	do	b10 43
20,000	do	b3. 132⅞	100	do	s30 43⅞
20,000	do	b30. 133	60	do	42⅞
5,000	do	b10. 133	30	Panama R.	159⅜
90,000	do	133	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	80⅜
10,000	do	s30. 133	100	do	s30 80⅜
5,000	do	s10. 132⅞	100	do	s10 80⅜
25,000	do	133⅛	100	do	s10 80⅜
46,000	do	133⅜	100	do	s60 80⅜
15,500	do	b60 133⅜	50	do	b10 80⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co	117	60	do	80⅜
10	do	116	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	68⅜
30	Cum. Coal Pr	13	900	do	68⅜
20	do	12⅝	400	do	68⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	122¾	200	do	s60 68⅜
100	do	123	600	do	s60 68⅜
100	do	s10 122⅞	200	do	s30 68⅜
100	do	s30. 122⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 79⅛
50	do	b3. 122⅜	200	do	79
66	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33	200	do	80
110	Del. Lack. & W. R.	130	300	do	80¼
100	Tol., W. & W. Pref.	78	100	do	b30 80⅜
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	51	250	do	s30 80
250	do	50⅜	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	140⅜
200	do	b60 51			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	6	Pac. Mail S. Co	122
5,000	do	b3. 104⅛	50	do	s10 122
5,000	U. S. D. Notes	126	80	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜
10,000	do	125⅜	200	do	103½
8,000	do	125½	100	Erie Railway	61⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	99¼	250	do	61⅜
35,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103⅜	50	Erie Railway P	b30 93⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅜	50	do	b30 94
9,000	do	96⅜	250	do	s30 93¾
10,000	Ill. Cou B, '62	102⅛	100	do	93⅞
10,000	do	102⅛	200	Hudson River R.	75⅜
10,000	Cal. St. 7s	113	50	do	s30 75⅜
13,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	107	200	Harlem Railroad	21⅜
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	90⅝
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	81	50	do	s30 90⅜
3,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92	300	do	b30 90⅞
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st B.	80	13	M. S. & N. I. R.	38⅜
2,000	Mich. S. sink. f	103	100	do	39⅛
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92⅜	50	M. S. & N. G. S	s10 93¾
6	Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜	100	Ill. Central R. S	s10 78½
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	98¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. R	43
100	Union Bank	106½	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	80
55,000	Amer. Gold	132⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	68⅜
15,000	do	b30. 132⅜	100	do	s30 68¾
35,000	do	132⅜	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	80⅜
10,000	do	s30. 132⅜	78	Chic. B. & Q. R	87
5,000	do	s10 132⅜	50	Nor. & Wor R.	b30 73
20	Peon. Coal Co	116			

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$15,000	U. S. Dc. Notes	126	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R	s60 42⅜
15,000	do	125⅜	100	do	b3 42⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜	200	do	b10 43
500	Erie Railway	61⅞	100	Galena & C. R.	80⅜
300	do	s10 61⅜	100	do	s60 80⅜
100	do	s3 61⅞	100	do	80⅜
100	do	s5 61⅜	100	do	b10 80⅜
200	Erie Railway P	93⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 80
200	Hud. River R.	s15 76	200	do	80⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 90⅜	350	do	80⅜
200	M. So. & N. I. R	b3 39¼			

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$6,000	U. S. 7-30s	103⅜	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	39⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	100	do	s30 39⅜
55,000	Amer. Gold	132⅜	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S	83½
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	s3 122	250	Mich. Cen. R.	90⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R	103¾	150	Ill. Cent. R.	78¾
400	Erie Railway	62	50	do	s10 79
1050	Erie R. Pref.	93⅜	200	do	79
100	Hud. Riv R.	s10 76⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	42⅞
100	do	s10 76	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	80⅜
50	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 80¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	68⅜

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The appearance of the Loan and Currency Bill, moved by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in the morning papers, created some excitement on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street. The position of this gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means imparts a certain degree of importance to the measure, even in first rough draught, although in no sense of responsibility the act of the Committee. Both the main features of the Bill, although proposing a different form of negotiation from some of the recommendations of the Secretary, are calculated to give the Treasury all the means required in the conduct of the War for the next eighteen months. In this view of the measure, tha course of speculation to-day was to advance the Stock Market and stiffen the price of Gold. The general rise was about 1 ₱ cent., compared with the sales of Monday, but as on this there was a considerable amount of realizing, and a large business accomplished, the extreme quotations were not sustained to the close of the day. The other features of the Bill of Mr. STEVENS, to suspend the payments of the Public Interest in Gold, and to tax the State Bank Circulation of the country, were received to-day with general disfavor, and it is not believed for a moment, among financial people here, that Congress will seriously entertain either proposition.

Late in the afternoon the general market left off steady at about the following prices:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104¼	Missouris	52¼	52⅜
Treas. 7.30-₱ cts.	103⅛	103⅜	Tennessees	54	54⅜
U.S. Notes C. H.	128	126	Harlem	21⅜	21⅝
American Gold	131⅞	132⅜	Illinois Central	78½	79
N. Y. Central	102½	103⅛	Toledo	68⅜	68⅝
Erie Common	61⅜	61⅝	Pittsburgh	42⅜	42⅞
Erie Preferred	93¼	93⅜	Rock Island	79⅜	80⅛
Hudson	74	76	Galena	80⅜	80⅝
Mich. Central	90⅛	90⅜	Pacific	121⅛	122
Mich. Southern	39⅛	39⅜	Panama	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd.	83⅜	83⅛	Harlem Pref	61⅜	60⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	106	Bank of N. America	98
Manhattan	129	Hanover	87¼
Merchants'	103	Irving	76
Union	106	Metropolitan	104
Phenix	105	Grocers'	88
National	96	East River	91
Merchants' Exchange	99	Nassau	98
State of New-York	98⅜	Shoe & Leather	101
Commerce	99	Continental	90
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	87
Ocean	85	Importers' & Traders'	162
American Exchange	97⅜	Park	117
Chatham	89		

The Railway mortgages generally advanced to-day under a good demand for nearly all descriptions.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100¾	St. L., A. &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Ballo in Maschera.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant

WALLACK'S—The Jealous Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Metamora.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Deibsbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poachers (Der Wildschütz.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

AULD LANG SYNE—Group of Statuary, corner 41th-st. and Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Un Gentilhomme Pauvre.

WINTER GARDEN—Born to Good Luck.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will hs $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another heavy battle haa been fought in Arkansas, and another great victory has crowned the National arms. Gen. Herron's forces, already mentioned as on the way to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill, encountered the enemy on Sunday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and after a desperate battle, lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark, defeated them with heavy loss. The rebels were 24,000 strong, in four divisions, commanded respectively by Gens. Parsons, Marmanduke, Frost and Rains, the whole under command of Hindman. The position of Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill was flanked by them, their intention being to prevent the joining of our two forces. The scale of battle late in the day was turned by a reinforcement of five thouaand men from Gen. Blunt's command, which fell upon the rebel rear. At 9 o'clock on Sunday night the rebels were in full flight again for the Boston Mountains, with a loss, by their own admission, of 1,500 killed and wounded. Our loss is estimated at 600.

There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The weather has considerably moderated.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following paragraph in its issue of Monday: "We have private letters from Gen. Foster's army at Newbern, as late as Thuraday last, referring to recent military oparations, and also to important movements on the eve of execution, not proper to publish. The forces were in good spirits, and confident of success."

The news from the Southwest is interesting and important. The advance of the National forces under Geo. Grant, approaching Oxford, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on Thursday last, had a skirmish with the rear guard of the rebels, near that place. It was ascertained that the main body of the rebel army, forty thousand strong, had passed through Oxford twelve hours befors. A later dispatch from Oxford, on Sunday, states that a body of our cavalry had a two hours' engagement, near Coffeeville, on Friday night, in which our loss was fifty-five killed and wounded, and sixty missing, while that of the rebels was three hundred killed and wounded. The rebel force engaged was estimated at five thousand. A glance at the map will show that Coffeevilla is nearly forty miles below Oxford, and that, consequantly, the advance of Gen. Grant's cavalry must have been remarkably rapid. Coffeeville is only seventeen miles above Grenada, which point is said to heve been occupied by the expedition under Gen. Hovey, several days ago.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Creole*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 29th ult. The news is not important, no military movements having taken place since the date of our last previous advices. The canvass for the Congressional election was proceeding with much spirit, and numerous candidates were offering.

The Burlington, Vt. *Times* is informed that there are now collected at Rouse's Point about 14,000 muskets, 250 swords, 500 large revolvers, 5,000,000 of caps, and eleven tons of powder, which were shipped from this City. A portion of these arms were once stopped by Provost-Marshal Draper, while *in transitu*, but very singularly were permitted to go forward. They are now held at the Point by Marshal Dunn, by the order of the Secretary of War. The weight of these articles is over one hundred tons, and their estimated value is $200,000. The weapons will arm seventeen regiments. A. Mr. Heydecke came forward as the agent having the commodities in charge, but on examination, has been discharged as guiltless. The owners or shippers have been discovered, but their names are not made public.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution passed last week, stating that he had no information regarding the sale of free men into Slavery by the rebels. Protests against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy were presented. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the relief of the owners of the French vessel *Jules et Marie*. A bill to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing was reported. Mr. Hale introduced his bill to abolish the grads of medical officers. It was refsrred to the Military Committee. The resolution offared by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, ralative to arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware, was taksn up, and occupied attention until the adjouromsnt—the dsbats ranging over the whola subject of arrests and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The subjsct was not disposed of.

In the House, the Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a separate State, was taken up, and debated during the entira session, excepting a short time alloted to the passage of the bill authorizing collectors and assessors, and their assistants, under the Tax law, to sdminister oaths, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of tha steamship *Arabia* at Halifax wa have advicea from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on tha 30th ult. The political news by this arrival is almost wholly devoid of interest. The British Press continues its discussion of American affairs, but bring out no new points for consideration. Tha excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, on the Throne of that country, continued unabsted. Tbs great prize-fight for ths championship of England, between Jem Mace and Tom King, took placa on the 26th ult., and resulted in favor of King—Mace knocking him out of tima in tha twenty-first round. It was reported that Heenan had agreed to fight King for the championship, each man to put up £500. Cotton in tbs Liverpool market was quiet, after an advanee during the week, which had bean partially lost. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisiona inactive. Conaols 93⅞@94.

The steamship *Creole*, which errived last evening, from New-Orleans, touched at Havana on the 4th inst., and brought later intelligence from Mexico. The French occupied Tampico on tha 22d ult., without opposition, the Government soldiers and officiats retiring into the country. The fort in the harbor and the fortifications on shore had been previously dismantled, and the cannon esnt up tba river. The French sent a gunboat in pursuit, which, at last accounts, had not been heard from. Tbe foreign Consuls obtained the promise of the French Admiral that order should be preserved in tbe city. Gen. Forey still continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Lorenez, had left for France. Forey is said to have put in motion a part of his forces, toward Puebla, but he is delayed in his movements for tbe want of transportation. Mesntime the work on the fortifications at Puebla continues, and the French, when they do advance there, will no doubt have a warm reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. Jeremian was adopted, requesting the Mayor to report to tha Board such information as he may have concerning tha defences of the harbor, with the amendment by Mr. Froment, "if not inconsistent with the public interest." A remonstrance against purchasing the Fort Gansevoort property, from Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, was presented hy Mr. Froment, and referred. At 2 o'clock, a recess was taken to 6 o'clock. On reassembling the Fractional Currency ordinance, passad by the Councilmen some time ago, was called up hy Mr. Boole. Mr. Farley smended it by limiting the investment in the City stocks of the money received for the notes to one-half of the amount of the receipts, so as slways to have a balance on hand sufficient for redemptions. The ordinance was then adopted and ordered to be sent to the Councilmen for concurrence. It provides that the chenge notes shell be issned at the option of the Comptroller, but not to a greater extent than $3,000,000. On motion of Mr. Brady, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen as City Canvassers, held their fifth meeting yesterday. The returns from the districts of Messrs. Henry and Boole, were canvassed complete. The returns from Mr. Allen's district were in hand and being canvassed, when tbe Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday next, out of respect to Mr. Blunt, after passing resolutions of condolence with him on the loss of bis wife, who died on Sunday.

A cargo of upland cotton, part of it damaged, taken on the prize schooner *Emma*, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for fifty cents per pound.

A number of brass rifled pieces, on carriages, which have been lying in tha Philadelphia Navy-yard for the past few days, have bean forwarded to their destination. They were marked "Rear-Admiral Porter, U. S. N., Cairo, Illinois."

A very important order has just been issued by Adjutant-Gen. Thomas, at Harrisburgh, which has for its real object to ascertain who are and who are not absent from their regiments in the field without leave. This order recites that no passes shall be granted to any officers or soldiers now in camp at Harrisburgh, except to those whese business is urgent and necessarily requires their absence. All officers and soldiers without paases are to be arrested by the Provost-Marshal. All clothing, equipage, &c., belonging to the United States, and in the possession of civilians, are to be accounted for, under penalty of arrest and confinement.

The Post-office at Mendham, N. J., was broken open on Thursday night last, and stamps to the value of about $100 were abstracted.

Tha Charlestown (Mass.) *Advertiser* states that a letter received in that city from an officer on board the gunboat *Dawn*, dated Vernon River, Ga., says that of two lots of shells received by them from the gunboat *Massachusetts*, not one of them would explode, some person having put a wet patch between the powder. These shells were all shipped from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy-yard.

The Boston *Journal* learns from an authentic source that on the 10th of November flour was $36 per barrel at Charleston; corn, $2 50 per bushel; potatoes, $4 per bushel; coffee, $2 75 per pound; butter, $1 30 per pound; yellow soap, $1 55 to $1 65 per pound; children's shoes, $5 to $6; ladies' boots, $16; common calico, $2 per yard; salt, $46 per bushel; poor oak wood, $22 ₩ cord; gents' pantaloons, $30. The salt was sold at auction, wholesale price.

The movement of Mr. Stevens on Loan and Currency matters at Washington, was the theme of discussion in Wall-street yesterday. The propositions of the bill to increasa the New Loan and also the issue of United States Notes of Circulation were construed in favor of a rise in Stocks, and the same feeling stiffened the price of Gold. Exchange left off same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs were brisker and dearer yesterday. More activity was discernable in Provisions. Mess Pork and Lard were higher. Petroleum again advanced and closed buoyant. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Grocaries, Iron, Leed, Tin, Zinc, Spelter, Tobacco, Fruit, Hemp, Coal, Candles, Whisky, Whalebone, Chemicals and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Seeds, Tallow and Ingot Copper were moderately active. Somewhat heavier freight engagements transpired.

The Live Stock marketa show an upward tendency this week, all kinds of animals having advanced in price. The supply of most kinds is large, but cool weather sharpens the appetite, and crestes a demand which has used up everything on sale. Beeves number 5,365 for the week, 4,359 of which were on sale et Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday. They went off rapidly at first, under the impression that the supply was not sufficient; out as drove after drove continued to come in up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the trade slackened, and prices fell off somewhat, but all were sold at an average of 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb., or near ½c. higher than last week. There were some very fine cattle in the yards, the best of which brought 9½c.@10c.—some to be weighed at the latter price..... Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth 25c.@30c. ₩ head more than last week. A fat lot of long wooled sheep will bring 5¾c.@6c. ₩ lb., live eight.....Live hogs are selling quickly at an advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. The receipts for the week have been 49,580, but with a brisk demand heightened by cold weether. The yards are kept comparatively clear. Prime fat corn fed hogs of large size are worth 4¾c.@5¼c. ₩ lb.

Gen. Blunt Again Victorious.—We are more than compensated this morning, in a National point of view, for the defeat which our arms suffered at Hartsville, Tenn., hy the news of the great and decisive victory just achieved by Gen. Blunt in Northwestern Arkansas. The battle was fought last Sunday, between some six or eight thousand Union soldiers, and a vastly greater force of rebels—including all their troops west of the Missiesippi, and their Indian allies; and it raged from morning till night, when the enemy were driven over those desolate Boston hills which thrice before have been pressed by their skedaddling footsteps. It is admitted that our force was decimated, and we may well believe, from the character of the troops ongaged on our side, and from our advantage in artillery, that the rebel army was even more than decimated.

Gen. Blunt, though but a "civilian General," is proving himself a magnificent commander. In four hard-fought fields, victory has each time perched upon his eagles. Let him now, with his brave little force, push across Arkaneas into Texas, and ece if he cannot somewhere in that State discover Major-Gen. Banks, whose whereabouts have been for some time unknown.

The Efficiency of the Blockade.

Five hundred and forty-three vessels seized by the blockading squadrons, worth, with their cargoes, *forty millions of dollars!* Verily this is a splendid record, and yet it but feintly tells the story of the actual amount of service rendered to the good cause by this ceaseless, noiseless agency.

In casting the fortunes of the war, we are too apt to look exclusively to the battle-field. We measure progress, or the contrary, by bulletins. We must have sounding events, or nothing, we fancy, is doing. Thie is a mistake. The silent agencies of this war are quite as ecrviceable in bringing it to a favorable end as gunpowder. We believe, in fact, they are worth more. Of the two we could better afford to give up compaigning then to give up the blockade. The former is at best but of uncertain progress; what te gained today may be lost to-morrow, and it is possible that all may end in disastere. The latter knows no vicissitudes, and, if long enough maintained, can possibly have but one result—and that favorable to the belligerent that employe it. What ends a war, where both adversaries are alike courageous, is the *exhaustion* of one of them. It le of little consequence how that exhaustion is produced—whether by blows or by stifling—so that it be brought about. Three years of strict blockade, without aggresaive fighting, we believe, would reduce the South to greater weakness than three years of such fighting, without a blockade. But we have it in our power to use both means; and *through both* we expect to subdue this rebellion in less time then three years. In estimating the progress of the war, we should, then, avoid the common error of paying regard only to deeds of arms.

Our fighting has not as yet evoked any such cry of distress as the blockade constantly occasions. The stern, relentless exclusion from all the markets of the world, comes home with sharp effect to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It has not only thus wrought great personal distress, but has dragged the rebel Government itself into hopeless bankruptcy, by destroying the value of the Southern staples, upon which it was calculated that public credit could be secured abroad. The cotton-planters have not been able to sell their cotton, because it could not leave the country, and without such sale, they have had only the scantiest means of supporting themselves and their slaves. Those of them who were induced to pledge their cotton to the Government, as a basis for its credit, got nothing in return—the Government expressly refusing to give its notes or bonds for what was of no present value to it. The cotton pledged, it was found, did not add a dime's worth to the Government's credit across the water; and, of course, the Government could not afford to give any of its own credit, poor enough at best, in return. The cotton has proved alike worthless to the planter and to the Government. It was thought to be gold; under the blockade it has turned out to be rubbish.

Of all the countless delusions of the rebels, the most stupendous and the most fatal one was the taking it for granted that the blockade would not be long permitted hy Europe—that the necessities of the Old World for the raw material from which millions find work, would perforce override our national rights. It is now settled that our national righte will not be interfered with. Providence has secured this by interposing a greater neceseity for the wheat of the North than could poesibly exist for the cotton of the South. It is douhtful whether the European Powers, in any event, would have violated our blockade; but, as matters now stand, it ie imposeible. Peace with the North is the supreme consideration. The blockade will continue unmolested until we chooee to end it—in other words, until rebellion yields. And its silent, ceaseless pressure must tell with conetantly increasing effect upon the South—paralyzing trade, industry, currency, credit, every thing which in these modern times givee etrength and resource to a people. The rebellion, under any circumstances, could not long endure it; leaat of all, when called to such desperate exertions such as our invading armies must henceforth compel.

The Relief for English Distress.—A correspondent, representing a prominent mercantile house, and to whose letter we give place, objects to the whole scheme for furnishing relief from this country for Lancashire. He thinks that the movement is not only a mistake, but unnecessary and uncalled for—as the two countries are at bitter enmity, as England is able to take care of her own famished operatives, as the distress there is not so bad as represented, as the proposed action would give more pain and annoyance than gratification to England, and on the whole, that it would be "wrong for America to give and equally wrong for England to receive the proffered assistance," while it would be much better that the fund raised for Lancashire he diverted to the relief of the 130,000 National troops now in hospital.

We do not see that there is anything pertinent in all these statements. The international relief movement can hardly be said to be a "mistake, or to be unneceaaary and uncalled for," when we conaider the anxiety of the starving operatives themselves to obtain thie very relief from thie country, as was shown in a remarkable extract of a letter from England, published by us on Friday last. "The distrese among the operatives" is far worse than has ever been represented in this journal. If we may believe the horrible and heartrending returne from the different "Unions," the statistics of the Relief Committee, the epeeches of Mr. Cobden and the lettere of Lord Osborne, the appeals lseued hy all the members of the Anglican hierarchy to their clergy and perishioners, the unanimous voice of the English Press, and the statements that have found their way into print from the starving men themselves. Never, in all the records of human misery, have we seen horrors piled upon horrors in such fearful volume as they are in the publications and official documents of the Manchester "Central Relief Committee." It is only because our columns are daily filled to repletion with matters relating to the war that we cannot give publicity to these details.

We suppoee "England is able to relieve all this suffering," but in the meantime the number of idle and famished operatives swells weekly by tens of thousands—so that, increasing at the present ratio, Lancashire will see by the close of the year over a million of human beinge dependent upon the dole of charity. If "the two countries are at enmity," we still think it would be magnanimous to feed a perishing foe; but we have shown frequently in our columns, that if the aristocracy, the snobocracy and the shopocracy of England *are* our enemies, these poor starving Englishmen of Lancashire have been our consistent and persistent friends. If it would "pain and annoy England" to receive American donations, it would cheer and save those to whom they were sent, as even now they look with longing eyes for the ships that shall bring them relief from this land of plenty. We do not propose at present to feed the London *Times*, nor Lord John Russell, nor Mr. Gladstone, nor the selfish and treacherous men who are even now building piratical vessels to destroy American commerce; and we do not care whether they feel offended or not, provided their poor fellow-countrymen are saved by us from starvation.

As for the 130,000 Union troops in hospital, to whom our correspondent proposes to divert American charity, we can say, that if there is anything needed for the comfort of these sick and wounded heroes, which they have not already got in profusion, the first and most liberal to supply their wants will be, not those who carp at gifts to Lancashire, but those who freely share their abundance with the destitute and suffering, wherever they may be found, at home or abroad.

War Expenditure and its Compensations.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury we find that the ordinary Revenue of the year 1861-2 was $51,935,720 76. The derangement of several of the departments of our great industrial and commercial interests, rendered it inevitable that the revenue during the first year of the war, should be smaller than usual. It suffered, however, less than wee anticipated. Among the items of which it is made up, direct and internal taxes appear for the first time in twenty-five years. The amount of these war taxes is no more than $1,795,331 73, as they only began to be collected toward the close of the year. Their amount up to July 1, 1863, is estimated at 85 millions, and for the following year at 150 millions, as by that time the Excise machinery will be in full working order.

The loans negotiated during the year have brought into the Treasury $433,595,648, all of which, except a balance of 13 millions, had been disbursed. The whole expenditures of the year amounted to $474,744,778. Of this the army and navy consumed 437 millions, the interest of the debt 13 millions, and the civil Government 24½ millions.

During the current year, Mr. Chase anticipates that we shall add to our debt 526 millions of dollars, and that the revenue from all sources will amount to 167 millions. The estimated expenditures are, for the army and navy, 643 millions; for Interest, 25 millions; for the civil Government, 25 millions. The total outlay will thus amount to 693 millions.

For the year 1864, should the war unhappily be so long continued, Mr. Chase's opinion is that we must borrow 592 millions, and that we can raise from taxes and other sources 223 millions. The expenditures are estimated at 816 millions, of which the army and navy will require 767 millions, interest of debt 33½ millions, pensions 10 millions, and the cost of the civil government 25 millions.

If these estimates shall prove correct, the outlay of the army and navy alone will, during these three years, amount to 1,837 millions of dollars. But in ordinary peace times our army and navy would probably cost us some 40 millions a year. During the three years, therefore, if we were at peace, we should have to spend 120 millions. Deducting this sum we get, as the extra cost involved by the rebellion, 1,717 millions of dollars, of which Mr. Chase proposes to borrow 1,551 millions.

This outlay is certainly very considerable. But it may be well for us to remember that other nations, when threatened by great perils, have made still more exhausting efforts for their national defence. If, for instance, we look to England, we shall find that after the close of the great war in 1815, she expended during a quarter of a century of profound peace 379 millions sterling, or 1,895 millions of dollars. To protect herself from the real or supposed designs of her enemies, and to give security to the industry and commerce of her people, Great Britain expended a larger sum than we shall require, even should our struggle for National existence be undecided for another year and a half.

Now as the total private income of the citizens of Great Britain was estimated in 1841 to be 1,350 millions of dollars, it appears that, when on a peace footing, the army and navy of England consume the whole national income of 18 days in every year. Thus the inhabitants, after paying the interest of their national debt, are compelled every year to forego the produce of 18 days' labor, in order to obtain protection and save themselves from being conquered and despoiled of all. Such is the price of security when neighboring nations keep standing armies, and such is the expenee which jealousy or mutual distrust entail on every nation in Europe.

By our heppy isolation from all rival nations, we have hitherto been free from the prodigious outlay and the political perils incident to large standing armies. Had the malignant spirit of discord been permitted quietly to accomplish the disruption of our glorious Republic, a new policy, foreign to our habits and threatening to our institutions, would have been forced upon us. Once divide our country, and military establishments become a permanent necessity. With a military monarchy, powerful, compact and numerous, placed in our midst in time of peace, what patriot could, without foreboding, contemplate the future as it would affect ourselves, our internal security, our liberties and progress. And, on the other hand, with a strong warlike empire on our Southern borders, who could doubt that military ambition, conflicting interests, national rivalry, fugitive slaves, perpetual border warfare, and the rage for annexation or conquest, would soon throw over this whole continent, and bind upon its people both North and South, the burdens which paralyze the industry, and the institutions which crush the enterprise of the jarring nations of the Old World. The expense of our present war may be great, but the prize at stake is greater still. And the precious, perennial fruits of Union, secured for ourselves, for our children, and for the whole of that vast territorial domain, whose progress and well-being Providence has intrusted to our keeping, are worth all the sacrifices we shall ever be called to make.

A Great National Work.

A proposition was before Congress at its last session to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal and to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, so as to secure a passage for gunboats and armed vessels between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan. The bill was within one or two votes of passing, but was postponed to the present session. It will soon be up for further consideration, and in contemplation of the inquiries that will be made, the General Government detailed Col. J. D. Webster, 1st Regt. Illinois Light Artillery, to examine and report upon the practicability and cost of the proposed work. The report of Col. Webster will be found in our columns to-day.

Col. Webster went over the line of the proposed improvement, and got a general idea of the topography of the country. But he confessedly made no surveys; he merely made use of the surveys of former engineers, and increased their estimates to meet the increased size of canal demanded. In, and of itself, then, Col. Webster's report adds nothing to the scientific knowledge previously possessed on the subject; while the commercial and National bearings of the proposed improvement might have fallen into much more familiar and competent hands, which would not have drawn again the very stale truisms in regard to the extent of the water communication afforded by the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, which are solemnly declared in the report to be "among the grandest features of the geography of the globe." Of the Mississippi River, it is with questionable originality alleged that "its numerous ramifications penetrate a country of unrivaled fertility, and in many parts abounding in the useful metals!" This reads like a child's geography, and is not very creditable to an eminent modern engineer. And even less entitled to respect is the ambitious but very misty tribute paid to the natural advantages of the projected canal line:

"It is one of nature's highways, one of the lines which she marks out for guidance of the great emigrant movements of the race, and by which topography forstells the march of Empire. The aboriginal savages traveled *by instinct*, and now educated intelligence can find no better place for completing and uniting lines of travel and traffic, embracing half a continent."

The lapping of the headwaters of the Calumet River, emptying into Lake Michigan, and the Illinois, emptying into the Mississippi River, furnished a very perfect water level between the Lake and the Mississippi, which the "aboriginal savage" in early days sometimes traversed in his canoe; but surely it was a higher intelligence than "instinct" that taught the "savage" to follow this natural canal in his aboriginal navigation. It is not, therefore, so surprising that "educated" people should find a like convenience of water in passing boats through the country.

But notwithstanding this not very striking report, the proposed canal is of great importance, and will probably be ordered to be constructed by the present Congress. It will commence at Chicago, (Lake Michigan,) and follow the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal southward to La Salle, on the Illinois River—a distance of ninety-six miles. The present canal will be widened and deepened, so as to have a width of one hundred and sixty feet on the bottom, with sloping rock walls of ten feet. The depth of the canal is to be seven feet, so as to be easily navigable by vessels drawing six feet of water. From La Salle, the Illinois River is to be followed to its junction with the Mississippi River, a distance of 220 miles, in which there is a total fall of 28 feet. It is calculated that seven dams and locks on the Illinois River will afford a sufficient depth of water, the year through, to keep the communication perfect. The locks, both canal and river, it is proposed to make 350 feet long and 60 feet broad. This is something quite unheard of in the size of locks; and their immense capacity may be understood in the explanation that twelve of our present ordinary canal-boats could be put through at one lockage, in from 15 to 20 minutes. The entire Canal when completed is to be fed from Lake Michigan, which has an elevation sufficient to pour an unceasing stream of its waters toward the Mexican Gulf. And its rise and fall in the course of the year is hardly perceptible to the closest guagers of its tides, so that the supply to the Canal would be never failing.

The estimated cost of this great work is $18,346,824. The entire length of it (316 miles) will lie in a country as rich as the Valley of the Nile, and salubrious and populous, with industry, as that valley never was. The Erie Canal (354 miles long) received in tolls the present year over $5,000,000. The great Illinois Canal, to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic seaboard, would be a far more imposing work in its beginning than the Erie Canal at its projection was supposed to be.

But it is only in its military aspect and as a means of national defence that Congress can entertain the project. And there is reason on these grounds to justify the work. In case of war with England, that Power could cover the lakes with gunboats and annihilate the immense commerce of our Lake States and the Northwest. It would be of inestimable advantage to the United States in such contingency to be able to turn through the ship canal an iron-clad fleet of light gunboats from the Mississippi River and transports filled with hardy Western soldiers. The ability to do so would insure the sweeping of every vestige of English power from the borders of the lakes, down the St. Lawrence to the ocean and into it.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Prince Alfred, of England, and the Grecian Throne.

The Great Prize Fight Between Mace and King for the Championship of England.

MACE KNOCKED OUT OF TIME.

Prospective Fight Between King and Heenan.

Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th of November, arrived here this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th of November.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th of November.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th of November.

The news by the *Arabia* is meagre and unimportant.

The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred on the Throne continues.

The *Arabia* has 45 passengers and sixty-two pounds sterling for Halifax. No Specie for Boston.

The *Arabia* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Boston at 10 o'clock, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* devotes an editorial to the refutation of the idea that the Democratic Party can be called conservative. It reviews the course of the party in the past, to show that the assumption of conservatism is absurd.

The London *Morning Post* points out that the virtual want of confidence in the Government at Washington, which the recent elections in the Northern States indicate, furnish that Government with a plausible pretext of retreating from its position with some semblance of dignity. It fears, however, that until that Government is forcibly ejected from power no hope can be entertained of the war being brought to a conclusion.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Gen. Burnside's change of base to Aquia Creek gives it but little confidence in the plans of the Federal leaders, and it does not believe that the Confederates will quietly submit to the movement.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company it was stated that if £1,750 was not immediately provided, the steamship *Great Eastern* must pass into other hands. It would also require £5,000 to bring her home. The Directors proposed to raise £100,000, on a mortgage for three years. The ship earned 445,000 in 111 days. Scott Russell censured the general management of the Company. The proposal of the Directors was adopted.

Contributions for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives continued on a most munificent scale. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool voted £1,000 to the Relief Fund.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 12th of December, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the issue of £600,000 new capital in preferential shares of £5 each, bearing eight per cent. interest guaranteed by the British Government in the event of success, and any further profits to be first applied to pay four per cent. on the old capital, and the surplus to an equal division between the old and new, and the formation of a reserve fund.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 29th of November, at 70f. 40c. for the Rentes.

GREECE.

The Greek question continued to be the most prominent topic.

Great demonstrations continued to be made in various parts of Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne.

It was rumored that the Russian Government intended to address a communication to the English Government seriously objecting to Prince Alfred being considered a candidate for the Grecian throne.

The French journals represent that twelve English war vessels have assembled in Piraeus, but the London *Globe* pronounces the statement utterly devoid of foundation.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Parliament has voted that half a

million of francs of the money appropriated for the public works be applied to the relief of its distressed cotton operatives.

The Great Prize-fight for the Championship of England.

The great prize-fight for the championship of England, between JEM MACE and TOM KING, took place on the 26th of November.

After fighting twenty-one rounds, most of which were in favor of MACE, KING put in one of his sledge-hammer blows, and knocked MACE insensible.

As MACE did not come to "time" when it was called, KING was declared the victor.

It is reported that JOHN C. HEENAN has agreed to fight KING for the championship—each man to put up £500 a side.

Latest News Via Queenstown.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

There is no news of political importance.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The Bourse closes flat, at 70f. 10c. for Rentes.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince ALFRED, of England, upon the throne, continues.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 29—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 39,000 bales. The market opened buuyant, and all descriptions advanced considerably; but the advance was partially lost, the week closing with rales ⅛d.@1d. higher than on the previous Thursday for American, and ⅛d.@⅛d. higher for Surats. Of the sales, 14,500 were to speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 2,000 bales, the market being dull and prices unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair.	Middling.
Orleans.....26d.	Orleans.....21⅛d.
Mobile.....25d.	Mobile.....21⅛d.
Uplands.....24d.	Uplands.....21d.

The stock in port is estimated at 272,000 bales, of which 23,500 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. The markets were dull, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, but quiet.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD & Co. report: FLOUR, quiet, but steady; American, 23s.@29s. WHEAT dull; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s. 2d; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. CORN, quiet; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@30s.; White, 31s. 6d.@33s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities call the Provision Market steady, and quote: Beaf, quiet, but steady; Pork dull, and unchanged; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard active at 39s.@40s.; Tallow irregular, and tending downward.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: "Ashes steady; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 34s. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine—sales small. Sugar very dull. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed buoyant. Linseed Oil steady. Cod Oil—no sales. Jute still advancing, and 1s. ₩ ℔. higher."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were steady. The market was strengthened by the arrival of over £700,000 in specie from the West Indies and New-York. The drain of gold continues, but in a modified form. The demand for discount is moderate.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING reports the market for American Securities nominal with small sales. They quote Erie Shares 42⅛@43; Illinois Central, 42⅛@42 discount.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅞ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £145,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 29—Evening.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 10-day 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive, and tending downward.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29—Evening.

CONSOLS for money close at 93⅛@94. Erie shares 42⅛@43⅛; Illinois Centrals 42⅛@41⅛ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 27.

COTTON firmer, and all descriptions considerably higher, closing, however, very dull; sales of the week 8,000 bales. Quotations nominal. Stock 54,000 bales.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

TAMPICO OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

Gen. Forey Still at Orizaba--Departure of Lorencez for France.

HAVANAH, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Letters received from Tampico, announce the occupation of that place by the French. Admiral JURIAN DE LA GRAVIERE took possession on the 21st ult., without meeting any resistance. The French force, composed of the Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, 300 marines and a field battery, arrived at the mouth of the river on the 21st ult., and disembarked on the following day, proceeding up the river to the town in launches. On their approach the Government authorities and employes left the place. The Consuls went immediately to the Admiral, requesting him to guarantee tranquillity and order in the town, which he assured them should be done.

The fortifications at the entrance of the river and of the city, had been dismantled, but it being known that the cannon had been carried up the river in some schooners, a gunboat was sent in pursuit, and it was expected would overtake them and get possession.

The French force consisted of 2,000 men, and according to private letters, they were well received by the inhabitants. The fort at the entrance of the river has been occupied by some companies of the expeditionary French force.

In other respects nothing further appears to have been done by the French. Gen. FOREY, continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Gen. LORENCAZ, had left for France in the French merchant steamer *Floride*, which brought the news of the occupation of Tampico, having touched at Santiago de Cuba on her voyage home. The *Prensa*, of Havana, says that Gen. Forey had put in movement a part of his forces in the direction of Puebla, but gives no particulars.

The delay is attributed to the want of means of transport, but this deficiency has been, it appears, partly supplied. The *Diario de la Marina* says on this point as follows:

"We mentioned recently that a pretty large quantity of materials for the railroad of Vera Cruz, which it is proposed to extend to Orizaba, had been contracted for in the United States. We can now add those materials had begun to arrive. In fact, we read in the *Vera Cruzano* of the 11th ult., that on the evening before there had anchored in the port the American vessel *Forest King*, from New-York, laden with aisepers, other articles, and three engineers. Other ships, with like cargoes, were shortly expected."

The *Redactor*, of Santiago de Cuba, mentions in its paper of the 25th ult., that there left that port on the 22d ult., for Vera Cruz, the Bremen merchant vessel *Elizobeth*, having on board for the French expeditionary army sixty-five mules, with their harness on, thirty bundles of hay, five sacks of corn, and a hogshead of molasses. The French war steamer *Jura* also arrived in the above port, from Vera Cruz, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of coading, and of taking on board 500 mules.

The *Redactor* mentions, with reference to the news received by the *Juro*, that Gen. FOREY would not move from Orizaba until he had all the necessary means collected for making an attack. The *Diario de la Marina* adds, in explanation "We know, and have already mentioned it, that what are mostly wanting are mules and wagons."

The *Verdadero Eco de Europa* published at Orizaba, in the interior, says of the French:

"It is said that the population flock in masses to work in the useless fortifications that are being constructed in Puebla and the capital, and rather to frighten them to defend themselves behind them, while decrees are put out obliging the citizens of all classes to work on them or to be excused by paying a weekly poll tax to save themselves from the ostracism of twelve days hard labor at the galleys.

Among the last arrivals from Europe at Vera Cruz, were Padre MIRANDA, on his return from his political visit to Paris and London. He left Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for Orizaba, where he arrived safely. He was accompanied by Gen. Don BENITO FEGURO, who likewise proceeded to Orizaba.

The correspondent of the *Prensa*, of Havana, observes that the greatest activety prevailed in the military preparations of the French, but that the expedition for Puebla appears still very far off, goes on slowly, and nobody can divina when it will take place.

LAW.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Woollen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 185 6th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
THEIR TRIUMPHS FOR
NOVEMBER.
NUMBERS ONE AND TWO.
GREAT FIRE AT BUCHANAN, MICH.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS—Our store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent extensive fire, which consumed most of the business portion of our town, on the 31st ult. We had two of your Fire-proof Safes in use, which were subjected to an intense heat for *twenty hours*. The heat was so great around one of them that two of the iron wheels are partially melted off; yet the books and papers which it contained are as perfect as before the fire. We are now using the same books and papers which were in both Safes. The bindings of the books are a little drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling, which is the only indication of their having passed through the fiery trial.

We have always had the utmost confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. This test has proved to us that they are all you claim, perfect protection for books, papers and money from fire. Yours, respectfully,
ROSS, ALEXANDER & CO.

NUMBER THREE.
BURNING OF THE ALTHAUSE BUILDING.
LARGE FIRE CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1862.

MESSRS. HARRING & Co.—*Gents*: In answer to your inquiries in regard to my safe, I would answer, that it was one of your make, and has been worth to me many times its cost. It was in my office in the second story of the Althause Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., on Saturday evening, 15th inst., when that structure was totally destroyed by fire. I found it in the ruins this morning, with evidence on the outside of its having been subjected to great heat. The plates and knob were *melted* off, and as it would not unlock, I was obliged to force it open, when, to my great gratification, my books, papers, insurance policies, money, &c., came forth without further damage than was caused by steam, and without hardly the smell of fire upon them. Yours, truly,
A. CARR.

NUMBER FOUR.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1862.

MESSRS. HARRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: The Herring Safe which I lately purchased, contained my books and papers at the time my establishment was destroyed in the fire corner of Houston and Greene sts., on the night of the 15th inst. The Safe was taken out of the ruins yesterday, and on opening, I found the books and papers in a good state of preservation.

You will please send for the old Safe, and when I get into my new office I shall want one of a larger size.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN THOMPSON.

NUMBER FIVE.
LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: On the night of the 22d inst., a fire occurred in our printing establishment, (a four-story brick building,) which was completely destroyed. The building was filled with papers and printer's ink, and burned most furiously and with intense heat. Your safe was in the fire for about ten hours, and when we were able to get at it, and on breaking it open, we found our books and papers in perfect order, the covers being only a little warped by steam. With slight repairs we consider the Safe good for another fire Yours, &c., PLATT & SCHRAM,
Per J. E. SCHRAM.

NUMBER SIX.
LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, NOV. 29, 1862.
From the Cleveland Leader.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—A. STEPHENS & SONS' COFFEE AND SPICE FACTORY BURNED—OTHER PROPERTY INJURED—LOSS FROM $85,000 TO $90,000.

About 6¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of A. Stephens & Sons' coffee and spice manufactory, at No. 20 Merwin-st., resulting in a disastrous conflagration.

The store of A. Stephens & Sons was entirely consumed, and the two stores adjoining.

Stephens & Sons' insurance on stock amounts to $15,000. Their loss above insurance cannot be calculated exactly, but is believed to be not less than $30,000. They held a policy of insurance of $500 on their portion of the building, on their lease, in the Washington Insurance Company, of New-York. A box containing 5 pounds of cream of tartar, and a bundle of 500 labels, is all that they know to have been saved, except the articles contained in their safe.

The safe, manufactured by HERRING & CO., was found all right, although it had been subjected to a tremendous heat. At one time it was red hot. When dug out, after the fire, it was opened with the key, and the paper and money contained therein, found to be uninjured. There was between $2,000 and $3,000 in money in this safe.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFE, with Herring & Floyd's *Patent "Crystallized Iron,"* be best protection against a burglar now extant.

SIDEBOARD SAFES, PARLOR SAFES, and Dwelling-House Safes, of plain finish, for Silver plate, Papers, Jewelry, &c.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Cassimere Shirts,
FOR
TRAVELERS,
FINE AND HEAVY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE
ARTICLE, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Dropsy Permanently Cured in From Three to six weeks by taking, as directed, that invaluable remedy, MRS. MURRAY'S DROPSY SPECIFIC, a harmless vegetable preparation, which has performed all that is claimed for it. Sold by W. J. OLIFFE, No. 806 Broadway; AITKEN, corner of Spring and Hudson sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES, No. 201 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS,
ERMINE, MINK AND SQUIRREL
FURS,
All styles and prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 761 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Second Hand Safe
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 140 Maiden-lane.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
FOR
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
At WHITE'S, the fashionable hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CAREY'S, No. 251 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small Ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER has received patents, after-dates, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and custom. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Pens to suit the pocket and wants to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head speedily cured by Dr. VON ESSENBERG, No. 5 Clinton Place, near Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—VAN NORMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, by Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Lewis M. Brush to Louise, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DU BOIS—DU BOIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, of Staten Island, Dr. Osgood L. Hall, of this City, to MARY DELAFIELD, eldest daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of Staten Island.

MALPETT—BEERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. J. B. Haggarty, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN MALPETT, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to Miss JENNIE BEERS, of New-York City.

PAINE—NAINBY.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 6, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Mr. ALFRED PYE to Miss MARGARET NAINBY, daughter of the late Joseph Nainby.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA, wife of Orison Blunt, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURROUGHS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, WOLFENDEN COPE, second son of W. and Dora J. Burroughs, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BARMORE.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 6, JEANNETTE, youngest child of Andrew A. and Maria Bremner, aged 2 years and 11 months.

DRAGLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, MATILDA VIRGINIA, aged 2 years and 9 months, and GEORGE YALLALAA, aged 11 months, beloved children of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth Deegle.

Due notice of the funeral will be published hereafter.

DAYTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, HARVEY DAYTON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 West 45th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment, by the 10½ train of the Harlem Railroad.

FUGMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a long illness, SAMUEL FUGMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 12 West 25th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

GROTE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, at No. 101 Amity-st., ANNA, wife of Frederick R. Grote, aged 42 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, at 2½ P. M.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of Joseph B. Hoyt, aged 45 years.

A short service will be held at No. 58 East 22d-st., on Wednesday, at 11¼ A. M., after which the remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 12¼ P. M. train, where subsequent funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HOWELL.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, ELLEN M., wife of Charles J. Howell, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 181 East 85th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bellport, Long Island, for interment.

ISHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, HENRY M., only son of Alfred H. and Delia M. Isham, aged 24 years.

His remains were taken to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., for interment.

LAMBDEN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, HANNAH ELEANOR, only daughter of George and Hettie Lambden.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

OLMSTED.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 9, SETH OLMSTED, father of Rev. M. N. Olmsted, of the N. Y. E. Conference, in the 80th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church, in Ridgefield, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M.

OSGOOD.—In Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, Miss SARAH PARKS, daughter of the late Peter Parks, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Forsyth-st., without further notice.

SNOWHILL.—At Spotswood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, JANEWAY SNOWHILL, aged 70 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, JANET VAN WYCK, widow of the late Nehemiah Denton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Franklin-av., first house north of Gates-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WILKINS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, JOHANNA, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester, aged 93 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOODBRIDGE.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 7, Rev. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, D. D.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 583.—Dec. 9, 1862.
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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

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FOR
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At their establishment,
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FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

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Worth from $3 to $5 each.
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NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
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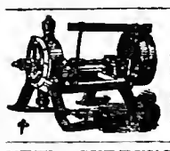

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J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

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SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
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Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to labor in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the assurance that their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, free, admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, 4th-av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 244 Broadway, from Howard Potter, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the bookstores.
G. T. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 30,000 pounds of PAPER, per week for five years from the 1st day of January next, for such time thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.)
M. S. BEACH,
Sun Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Tribune Office, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the sexual system. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and hernia radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours 9 to 2, 4 to 8, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 9 and 28 East Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

IVY 4T.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the land to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary, 69 Wall-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
Or to any member of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, No. 72 South-st.
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OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY
By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the superintendence of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn—SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE PRIZE STEAMER
TUBAL CAIN,
Cross tonnage, 286 tons, built at Paisley in 1859.
Also, 118 bags SALTPETRE,
a portion of the cargo of the above named vessel.
ALSO,
The Prize Steamer
ANN,
American Register, tonnage, 226 tons; built in Middlebro' (G. B.), in 1857.
ALSO, THE CARGO OF THE
SCHOONER ACTOR,
Consisting of a Steam Saw-Mill.
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Consisting of SALT, DRUGS, LETTER PAPER, &c.
ALSO,
THE SCHOONER BELLE,
46 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1845.
For full particulars see catalogues, which can be procured at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., on Monday, 7th inst.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
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SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
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PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.
ALSO,
BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL
AT
$12 00
PER CHALDRON,
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PER CHALDRON.
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Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
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or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH
ARMY SHIRTS,
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ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
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DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $16, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
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The New Series of Juveniles, by AUNT FANNY, possesses, if possible, even greater attractions than her previous series. The queer title was suggested to the author from the various circumstances connected with the Knitting Mania which prevailed last Winter among all classes, to provide stockings for the soldiers.
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Manuel of Geology: Treating of the Principles of the Science, with special reference to American Geological History. By JAMES D. DANA, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Geology in Yale College.
We have satisfaction in announcing the completion of this important work, the earlier publication of which has been delayed by the state of the author's health. We feel authorized by the opinion of those capable of judging of its merits in stating our conviction that no work which has been issued on Science will be hailed with more satisfaction than this, or will mark more clearly an era in the history of Geological Literature.
The work forms an octavo volume of 800 pages, illustrated with over one thousand figures, and in its entire mechanical execution we have hesitated at no expense or labor which would in any degree add to its beauty, clearness and value. Price, in beveled muslin, $4; half-turkey morocco, marble edges, $4 50.
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AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation, as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all sorts of soups, meats, fish and gauses; also pastry and bread and biscuit; wages not less than $20 or $12; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook, in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking; best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 13 7th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman as above, washer and ironer in a private family; seven years' reference from the old country; is a good baker; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the candy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR A HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate size family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ices creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted for a thoroughly competent, respectful servant; is a splendid laundress and baker of bread, pies, biscuit, &c.; lived nearly four years in her last place, and is highly recommended; wages, $7 to $8 per month. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable person, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business well; has several years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WANTS A situation; is a thorough good cook; understands all kind of meats, bread and pastry; no objection to assist with the washing; good City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 179 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can make jellies, blanc mange; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to assist with the washing. Call or address at No 105 West 33d st, room No. 13.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in City or country; is a very good cook and baker of bread, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

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AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner Henry, top floor, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 8, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one as good plain cook; the other as first-class waitress No objections to the country. Good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 78 West 52d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a woman who is an excellent plain cook and baker; has good recommendations, and can be seen this Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1, at the office of her employer, office of the Evening Post, No. 41 Nassau-st.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate size family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can make jellies, blanc mange; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to assist with the washing. Call or address at No 105 West 33d st, room No. 13.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in City or country; is a very good cook and baker of bread, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—ALSO, AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; willing to make themselves generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 147 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 70 West 21th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner Henry, top floor, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 8, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one as good plain cook; the other as first-class waitress No objections to the country. Good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 78 West 52d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a woman who is an excellent plain cook and baker; has good recommendations, and can be seen this Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1, at the office of her employer, office of the Evening Post, No. 41 Nassau-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman as above, washer and ironer in a private family; seven years' reference from the old country; is a good baker; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the candy-store

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE.
$15,000 Brooklyn City 7 P cent. Improvement Bonds.
200 shs. Brooklyn Gas Company Scrip.
80 shs. Long Island Bank.
Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 58 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, and the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street, at office of D. L. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 58½ Pine-street.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,375, for $82 50-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me
E. S. SHERMAN, No. 45 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Books of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also the coupons payable after that date, will be closed from that time until the 1st proximo, and not opened for transfer or coupon presentation at the office of A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKIE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY and San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds: also Chemung Railroad Company's stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 82 William-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until this morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend.
By order of the Board,
N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 452 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 68 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent on larger deposits
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. H. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN WILL hold a special meeting in their Chamber on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 2nd day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2, silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Director.....J. GRAU
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10,
For the first and only time on the same evening,
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that notwithstanding the very great success of the season, it is utterly impossible to extend it beyond the present week, as the company will have to leave for Philadelphia to open the Academy there next week—the only one which can be placed at the disposal of the Manager.
Mr. GRAU will endeavor to make arrangements for a second season to commence in January.
Seats can now be secured for to-night's IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, and Friday's LAST OPERA NIGHT, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8, will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:
GUERRABELLA.....Amelia|CORDIER.....Oscar
MORENSI.....Ulrica|BRIGNOLI.....Richard
AMODIO Reichart|BARILI Tom|DUBREUIL.....Samuel
MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged for the ballet, consisting of
I. Masurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Topkoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschere Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Topkoff and the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO
ON FRIDAY, Dec. 12, LAST OPERA NIGHT.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.
Tickets for the Matinée can be obtained at the usual ticket offices to-morrow.
The company leaves next week for Philadelphia.

GERMAN OPERA.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862.
FORTY-EIGHTH OPERA NIGHT.
By special and unanimous desire, Lortzing's new and eminently successful opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
Will be repeated for the fifth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics have nightly elicited
THE OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
AND UPROARIOUS MERRIMENT,
Of crowded audiences.
The matchless Orchestra and Chorus, and
THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY,
Combined with all the leading Artists of the establishment, rendering the Musical ensemble
PERFECT AND COMPLETE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ,
When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented.
Box Book now open.

MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST.
In consequence of the overcrowded house on Tuesday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, Miss Carreño will give
ONE MORE GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11,
AT IRVING HALL,
Assisted by the following Artists,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock,
(Absolutely her last appearance,)
Miss CARRENO'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.
For the accommodation of families, schools and children.

HOPE CHAPEL.—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA will remain but a short time longer. The Deaf-Mutes will attend the exhibition THIS EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOONIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$105
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
CANADIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, 13th inst.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....Dec. 13
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Dec. 20
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	43

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and each has Dr. Arnott's Apparatus for Ventilating and Warming, and Dr. Hall's Inhalators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DEGOUY, No. 44 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure friends or passage. Apply to or address MALLES, LORD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Passage money to Havana.....$70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. C. B. Tisk, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL NIGHT LINE.
The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Brockville and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8: over before 11.
TO-NIGHT. (WEDNESDAY.)
The standard Comedy by Colman the elder, with a novel and highly successful distribution.
THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Major Oakly	Mr. John Gilbert
Charles Oakly	Mr. Reynolds
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Load Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Seagis	Mr. Young
Capt. O'Cutter	Mr. Norton
Williams	Mr. Parsloe
David	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Oakly	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove	Miss Fenny Morant
Harriet	Miss Madeline Henriques
Toilet	Mrs. Reeves
Chambermaid	Miss Carman

THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,) WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE,
As revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.
In preparation—"The Way to Get Married," "Pauline and Henriette," "Bosom Friends," "Money," "The Clandestine Marriage," and "Love and Money" will be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management respectfully announces that, in consequence of the crowded state of the houses to witness this artistic performances of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
No applications for the gift of seats or private boxes can be attended to.
On this evening, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will appear in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performance will open with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paddy O'Rafferty, with songs..... Mr. Barney Williams
After which the celebrated protean drama of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Received the last two evenings with unbounded expressions of delight.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SEVEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
As performed by her upwards of fifty nights in London.
Larry Tops..... Mr. Barney Williams
A character in which he has created intense merriment.
To conclude with
PRECIOUS BETSY.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE.
Comédie en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience, adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin representée a Paris au le theatre du Gymnase.
Bureau pour les souscription et la location M. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practised by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1.4 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5 W. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 208 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address R. W. CLARKE, No. 208 4th-st.

A GOOD HOME CAN BE HAD FOR THREE or four persons (adults and children) in the family of a clergyman, having a school for his own children, residing in the upper part of the City. Address "HOME," care of Joy, Coe & Co., *Tribune* Buildings.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 672 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
13 AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge:
For Parents who desire information of good schools,
For Teachers who wish engagements,
For selling and renting school properties.
* * Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Irving, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Matters Under Discussion in Congress.

The Question of Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

The Admission of Western Virginia as a State in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The time of both Houses of Congress to-day was occupied in debate—In the Senate, of Mr. SALISBURY'S resolution calling for information on the subject of Government arrests, which will probably be amended to-morrow and passed, and in the House, on the bill admitting Western Virginia, which is expected to pass by a small majority.

A VISIT TO THE BRAZILIAN FRIGATE.

The President, Secretary of War, and the Brazilian Minister, to-day visited the Brazilian frigate *Parnasse*, now lying off Arsenal Wharf. A collation was served on board, and courtesies exchanged, with mutual expressions of national good-will.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Gen. FRANKLIN had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, in relation, it is said, to the apportionment of troops in the several Grand Divisions, and will to-morrow morning return to his command.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

In an interview last evening between Indian Commissioner DOLE and the President, the former learned that the synopsis of the evidence upon which the Indians were convicted had been carefully considered, and orders issued for the execution of forty of the most guilty, to take place on the 19th inst. The President's decision is reserved in regard to the rest of the Indians convicted, who, for the present, remain where they are. It is certain, however, that the wholesale execution advocated by the Minnesota Congressional delegation will not be permitted to take place.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK left this evening for Philadelphia. He is still suffering from the effects of his wound, and it will be some time before he can assume the command to which he has been assigned in Baltimore.

SICK SOLDIERS.

About a hundred sick soldiers arrived to-day from Gen. BURNSIDE'S army.

GEN. MACCLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN testified to-day before the McDOWELL Court of Inquiry and will remain in this city several days.

REBEL EVACUATION.

We learn from Fairfax Court House that our scouts report a general evacuation by the rebels of Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie and the surrounding country.

FRAUDS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND left here to-day to investigate the alleged frauds in the Medical Purveying Department, and personally inspect the hospitals.

An investigation is going on in Philadelphia into the operations of the Medical Purveying Department in that city. The Surgeon-General, some days since, suspecting from strong evidences that all was not right there, sent Medical-Inspector PEALEY to inquire into the condition of affairs. This officer obtained ample evidence that the Purveyor had been guilty, to use a mild term, of very dishonest and dishonorable practices. The Purveyor, who is a Surgeon in the regular army, has been relieved from duty, and his books and accounts seized by the Judge-Advocate. Surgeon ROBERT MORRAY has been detailed in his place. The operations of the Purveying Department in Philadelphia, in consequence of this discovery of frauds, have been temporarily suspended, but will soon be resumed again.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Yesterday, for the first time, artificial legs were distributed among the soldiers who have lost their pedal extremities in the service of their country. These patients are now all congregated in one hospital—the St. Elizabeth—on the Eastern Branch, nearly opposite the Navy-yard. The soldiers were much pleased with the new aids to locomotion, and many amusing scenes occurred among them while trying on the artificial legs. The first individual who tried one was lustily cheered by his companions as he paraded through the wards of the hospital. All the patients will be supplied in the course of a few days.

No artificial arm and hand have as yet been adopted by the Medical Department.

INQUIRY IN REGARD TO MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, on Monday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate the number, names and rank of the additional Aids-de-Camp appointed under the provision of the act of Congress of August 5, 1861; also, the number, names and rank of the additional Aids-de-Camp who are now drawing pay from the Government, and not employed in actual service.

INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator MCDOUGALL, of California, on Monday.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate if any Congressional District in the United States has more than two Midshipman at the Naval Academy, and if so, by what law they have been appointed, and how many districts have such excess, and by whom the appointments have been recommended.

LEGISLATION FOR MISSOURI.

Senator WILSON, of Missouri, yesterday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law for effectually suppressing the rebellion and securing domestic tranquility in the State of Missouri.

NUMBER OF INVALIDS.

The statement, published in several newspapers, that there are upwards of 25,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this city and vicinity, is exaggerated. The number, including about 3,000 at Frederick and Harper's Ferry, will not exceed 15,500. The total number of patients in the different General Hospitals in the country is about 58,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9,

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The bill which passed the House to-day, amendatory of the act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, authorizes the Assessors, and Collectors, and Assistants, and Deputies, to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of the United States at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum or parchment, according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws under such regulations and conditions. He may, from time to time prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor, provided no greater commission shall be allowed than is *now provided by law*.

Any stamp appropriated to denote the duly charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used, or which shall hereafter be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles. All instruments, documents and papers subject to duty, used by the officers of the United States Government, where the United States would be chargeable with the duty or stamp thereon, and all instruments, documents and papers of the Executive Department of the several States subject to duty, where any State would be chargeable with the duty and stamp thereon, and also all instruments, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay, by or for officers, soldiers and seamen, or other legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, are exempt from duty.

The ninety-fifth section of the Internal Revenue act of July 1, 1862, is so amended that no instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect; provided that section twenty-four of the act entitled, "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby repealed.

All goods, wares and merchandise, or articles produced or made and finished ready for sale and removed for consumption prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Assessor of the District who shall hear and determine the same, that they were so made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, and where any duties shall have been assessed and collected upon such goods, wares and merchandise, or articles so made and finished as aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted, and if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Hotels, inns, or taverns and eating-houses having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any articles customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns and eating-houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, in violation thereof.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill introduced by Representative STEVENS yesterday, providing revenue for the support of the Government, contemplates no change whatever in relation to the payment of interest on the public debt already created, or the Custom-house rates now outstanding.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The recently-published foreign correspondence shows that our Government proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent in the British Colonies, but Earl RUSSELL declined the proposition.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, has been exerting himself to effect a treaty by which all the freed negroes of our country shall be transplanted to the regions of the Amazon, at the expense of the United States, and there endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and, at the expiration of a term of years, become citizens of Brazil with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the Empire, all of whom, by the Constitution, are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest office of the Empire, and where already the social distinctions between the white and black races which once existed have been nearly eradicated.

As serious fears seemed to be entertained by the people of Nicaragua that the President intended establishing a colony of free colored persons in some part of Central America, our Minister to that country assures its Government that no such project will be attempted against the known wishes of the people of those States.

MR. STEVENS' BILL.

The Revenue Bill published this morning was not reported from the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, as was erroneously stated, but was simply submitted by Representative STEVENS as an individual member on a call of the House. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Committee, were consulted in regard to it.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Secretary WELLES, to-day, in response to the House resolutions, transmitted a list of Acting Midshipmen appointed during the recess of Congress, and considers they have been made by full authority of law, although the exigencies of the service and condition of the country would not permit a compliance with previous usage, nor, in all respects, with the letter of recent enactments, apparently restricting the power of appointments conded by previous laws. These appointments are seventy-six in number, viz. Maine, one; New-Hampshire, four; Vermont, one, Massachusetts, thirteen; Rhode Island, three; Connecticut, five; New-York, sixteen; Pennsylvania, eleven, Delaware, two; Maryland, two; Ohio, two; Illinois, two; Iowa, six, Missouri, three, Virginia, one; District of Columbia, one; at large, one—a son of an officer.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Surgeon CHARLES MARTIN has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to the steam sloop *Narramento*.

Surgeon JOHN RUDDENSTEIN has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.

Surgeon D. KINDLEBORGER has been ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*.

F. T. MCINTIRE, of Pennsylvania has been appointed Acting-Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. He was recently employed as a telegraph operator at Washington.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution calling for information in relation to the sale of colored freemen captured by the rebels, etc.

The reply of Secretary STANTON states that "no information on the subject is in possession of the War Department."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a General Bankrupt Act.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented two petitions, protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of the French vessels *Jules et Marie*.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States.

Mr. HALE said that nothing was worse managed than this so-called "medical service." He believed that one of the soldiers of his own State had been literally murdered by medical officers. He understood that many of these medical officers could not speak a word of English, but they put on shoulder-straps and went about exercising "military authority" instead of "medical skill." He (HALE) had also had detailed to him the circumstances of the death of Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT after the battle of Antietam, who, as he was dying, said to a medical officer: "My wounds are your protection."

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. SALISBURY relative to the arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware was then taken up.

Mr. HALE said, the Senator from Delaware (BAYARD) yesterday referred to a proper division of power as being the hope of a free government, and he (HALE) was not willing to see the Senate undertake to interfere with other departments. If any citizen of Delaware had been aggrieved the Courts were still open, and he (HALE) believed that the writ of *habeas corpus* was not dead yet.

Mr. BAYARD asked if a case had not occurred in his (HALE'S) own State where a person was arrested and the United States Marshal refused to deliver the man on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. HALE said he did not so understand it. He acknowledged that this was an embarrassing question, but thought it would be premature for the Senate to interfere. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said there was no such division of the Government power. The Judiciary was always the weakest. It was no military, no political power. The President has asserted the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he thought it proper for the Senate to inquire into the matter.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said in the case referred to in New-Hampshire, a Dr. BACHELDER had put himself at the head of a band of men, and marching by the flag of his country shot and afterward tore it down, and said that the Government of JEFF. DAVIS was a better Government to live under. And after that, when there was a meeting to raise volunteers, he went to the meeting and opposed it, and said two-thirds of the volunteers would be killed, and go to hell, and the town would do nothing for their families. This man was arrested and confined, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the Marshal, taking advice from the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate, refused to deliver him up. He (CLARK) went to the Chief Justice of the State and detailed the aggravated conduct of this man, and the Chief Justice dismissed the case.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said, doubtless everybody regretted the necessity of making these arrests in this country. The President regretted it as much as anybody. He did not think any loyal man could charge the President with wantonly violating the rights of citizens. For a long time the leading traitors sat here; but no arrests were made. When they were commenced they were necessary, and the first arrest was for selling gun-caps to the enemy. He, for one, thanked the President for making these arrests. It was a powerful means of preserving the Government, and he hoped the President and his advisers would not shrink from arresting any man who shows probable cause of being in league with the rebels, and there never was a rebellion where so much consideration had been shown and so much humanity for wicked traitors.

Mr. SALISBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) did not doubt that there were arrests made which were justifiable. But these men were citizens of Delaware, whose loyalty had never been questioned, and they were arrested by persons from Maryland. All they asked was, by what authority these men from Maryland dragged peaceful citizens from the loyal State of Delaware.

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by a vote of 3 yeas to 40 nays.

Mr. FIELD said he should vote against the resolution. He was of the opinion that the President had the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The framers of the Constitution evidently provided that the *habeas corpus* might be suspended in times of insurrection and invasion, and he thought it was clearly an Executive act. He was of the opinion that if any complaint was to be made, it was that the Government has been too lenient with traitors. He knew nothing about these citizens of Delaware, and was glad if there were none but loyal men in that State.

Mr. BAYARD continued at some length, saying the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was not an Executive act. If this was admitted, and the legislative power had no right to inquire, then the President might imprison men, or torture them, or do as he pleased with them.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) favored the adoption of all these resolutions of inquiry, which were offered in good faith. He believed that the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was purely a legislative power, and it could only be done by Congress. But since the legislation of last Congress, the President has had the power given to him. He thought many of these arrests were great mistakes; and every arrest ought to be reported to Congress, and the reasons for it. If this power was unlimited, the Government would become oppressive. Congress should throw around the suspension of the writ all the guards and checks necessary to preserve the rights of citizens and the character of the Government. The people have been exasperated at the manner of these arrests and discharges, and it was due to the country and justice that no man should be arrested for light cause; and then the causes and charges should be properly explained and set forth that they may be known. And Congress had a perfect right to call for all information, that they may go before the people and be able to explain and defend all these arrests.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said as he could not see any practicable benefit to be attained in passing these resolutions, he was inclined to vote against them. He thought these arrests had been unfortunate and impolitic. Judges and Courts and commentators have held that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was a legislative power. It is not from any sympathy with traitors that there is great feeling on this subject, but because it is feared that this is an exercise of an unnecessary and arbitrary power. And he would say to his friend from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) who gloried in these arrests, that there was very great danger in them. There was a bill now here from the House relative to this very subject, and he was in favor of acting upon that as a practical measure.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the President had no right to make these arrests, or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and doing so was usurpation.

Mr. FESSENDEN would like to ask the Senator, if he was at the head of the Government, and was satisfied in his own mind that an individual, in a time like this, was about to commit a crime, the consequence of which would be exceedingly injurious to the Government, and would strengthen the arms of rebellion, and there was no other way to prevent it, would he not arrest that individual without law, and hold him by the strong hand?

Mr. POWELL—If the individual were acting as a spy, he would be infracting the laws of war. I should have him arrested, and punished by these laws. But if he was a private citizen, and had infracted the laws, I would arrest him, and hand him over to the civil authorities, and if there was no law for the offence, I, as an honest man, would have to let him go; for I should have sworn faithfully to execute the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN repeated the question.

Mr. POWELL—If I was President—which is not a supposable case—I would do nothing to violate the Constitution and laws of the country. If I thought that a party was about to do anything wrong, I would have him placed under bonds for good behavior; and if there was no law, I should have a watch placed upon him to prevent his doing harm; and at the next session of Congress, I would try to have the proper law passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The Senator forgets one clause of my question—that was, if there were no other way to prevent it.

Mr. POWELL—That is not a supposable case.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.)—When the Constitution provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended, does it not of necessity imply that a man may be arrested unlawfully?

Mr. POWELL—The suspension only deprives him of the great remedial right of taking him out.

Mr. COLLAMER—You never try a party for guilt or innocence on a question of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. POWELL—We know that it does not. It provides that a Judge shall inquire into the causes of the arrest. But does the suspension of this writ ever authorize the President to make arrests and imprison any man?

Mr. COLLAMER—The only question the Court can entertain is whether the process by which the man was imprisoned was a legal one. If this writ is suspended pursuant to the Constitution, it implies that a man may be imprisoned unlawfully.

Mr. POWELL replied, and contended that the people had decided that these arrests had ceased. The recent elections showed this.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed that no such question was settled by the elections. The only thing settled was that the Republican party could not raise men enough to send to the field to whip Southern traitors, and still have men enough at home to vote down Northern Democrats. That was all that was settled. In the Iowa regiments, 14,000 men voted for the Administration, and 4,000 against it; and there was about the same proportion in the Wisconsin regiments. He thought that four-fifths of the men who were fighting the battles of the country, would vote to support the President. He was for exerting every effort to put down rebellion, and to crush out traitors everywhere.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution. But still he thought there were cases where these arrests ought to be made. He would do anything and everything to put down traitors everywhere. He related a case where a man, getting leave of absence from the rebel army, actually came to Washington, and got from the Treasury money for a claim which he had upon the Government before the rebellion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that there was no oppression on the part of the Government, where a man was arrested upon suspicion, and was offered his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance. It could be no oppression to a loyal man to take such an oath. We are in a state of war, and the President must take energetic measures to preserve this Government, and the people are determined, in spite of treason in the South or North, and in spite of all intervention from any quarter, that this Government shall live and not die.

Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Dec 9.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union.

Mr. CONWAY had no objection to the admission of this State on the ground of the character of the people, as they are thoroughly loyal. They are opposed to Slavery, and would make a prosperous and peaceful State. He would be most happy to vote for admission, if the application come in the proper and constitutional form. He wished that a Territorial Government had been organized there at the commencement of the rebellion. An enabling act could have been passed, and the State admitted in a manner unobjectionable. This bill was not so, much for the admission of a new State as it was for the division of an old one. But to this he would have no objection, were the measure presented in a proper form. The Constitution of the United States says that no new State shall be erected out of another, unless with the consent of the Legislature of the first. While he was willing to palliate at any time a construction of the Constitution to beneficial ends, he would not, however, violate a Constitutional and fundamental principle. He did not regard the proposition, as now presented, as having received the assent required by the Constitution. It was not a lawful State. He believed it was the intention of the President to encourage State organizations in all the seceded States. But placing the assumption of the State power in the hands of a few individuals appointed by the President was of a flagrant and unconstitutional character. The scheme was revolutionary, and ought to be exposed to the reprobation of every loyal citizen. It would be an utter perversion of our system. It would, in effect, concentrate all the power of the Government in the hands of the Executive. He said, after further argument, that the seceded States were out of the Union. They were in the position of a foreign Power. We should hold them as common territory whenever and wherever our armies occupy them.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) replied, arguing that the erection of the State of Western Virginia was perfectly lawful and constitutional. The provision of the Constitution with regard to the admission or erection of new States, had been complied with. And in this connection he quoted as similar the preamble of the act admitting Kentucky, which was formed from part of Virginia. The President had recognized the Wheeling Government, and this portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which the old State had heretofore refused, had been paid to the new States. The precedents, he insisted, supported the new State organization. He was surprised that the gentleman from Kansas recognized the right of States to secede. It was not in the power of a State to secede, and he (BROWN) denied that any State was out of the Union. The President was right in the position he had taken, and in his efforts to restore the Union, and bring them back to their allegiance.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky (Union,) wanted to know whether the Legislature which had given assent to the division was not composed only of those upon whom the new Constitution was to operate.

Mr. BROWN replied that Fairfax and Alexandria Counties, which were not included within the limits of the new State, were represented.

Mr. MALLORY—I understand that more than half of the counties of Virginia were not represented in the Wheeling Legislature.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union)—Were not all the Counties invited?

Mr. BROWN—All were expressly invited.

Mr. MALLORY—Although they were invited, were not some of them so completely within the control of a foreign Government that they could not send representatives to the Legislature?

Mr. BROWN—I can't say whether the people were under intimidation or not. It is sufficient to say that they were invited to come. If they stayed away it was their fault, not ours. If they were disloyal, they should have no voice in the Legislature of Virginia.

Before Mr. BROWN concluded the morning hour expired, when the House took up the special order authorizing Collectors and Assessors and their assistants under the tax law to administer oaths, etc.

The bill passed.

Mr. BROWN resumed his remarks in advocacy of the bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. He stated the various considerations why the State should be admitted as a matter of expediency. The people of that section had been struggling for forty years for a separate existence. He recounted the wrongs they had suffered from the Eastern part of the State, and said they now had sixteen regiments in the field, obtained by volunteering—not by draft. Were they to be turned over to the old Commonwealth, and oppressed and persecuted? He had received a telegram from Wheeling containing the substance of a resolution of the Legislature asking for the passage of the pending bill precisely as it came from the Senate. He most earnestly appealed to the House to give them the relief they asked.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that at last session he had great doubts as to the propriety of passing this bill. But on examination his mind was now made up that it ought to pass, the State and Legislature being lawful. He alluded to the patriotism of Western Virginia, she refusing to be drawn into this wicked rebellion. The President and the Heads of Departments, together with both branches of Congress had repeatedly recognized the State and Legislature without protest from any quarter. He expressed his sympathy with that the State Constitution provided for emancipation, and came knocking at our doors with the brand of freedom on her brow.

Mr. VERNAM briefly alluded to the arguments which had been advanced, and asked, as Virginia was now represented in Congress, and, therefore, in the Union, what need was there for another act to let her in again?

Mr. COLFAX replied that the bill professed to admit only the State of Western Virginia, embracing the compact portion of the State, leaving the loyal citizens in Accomac and other counties without the limits of the proposed State.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) would vote for the bill with reluctance, but as a necessity, the new State being the result of revolution, and governed by the higher law of self-preservation and self-protection, and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Ohio, (Rep.,) would vote for the bill, for by a constitutional provision Western Virginia would become a free State.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) appreciated the patriotism and valor of the people of Western Virginia, and the desire which they express to become a free people. But in this matter he was not governed by feeling, but the principles of constitutional law. Congress could not admit a new State out of the ancient territory without the assent of the old Commonwealth, and this had not been given. If States could be made in the method proposed, new ones could be made at pleasure, irrespective of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) explained his reasons for supporting the bill. He believed it would have the tendency to break the power of the rebellion in Virginia, and, besides, there was no legal Legislature or sovereignty in Virginia at the time the people of Western Virginia took measures to form a separate organization. He would sustain the loyal people. If there was no other way, he would sieze the rebellious portions, hold them as territory and repopulate them.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—You speak about repopulating Virginia. What would you do with the people? Would you exterminate, kill, or make slaves of them?

Mr. EDWARDS—If necessary, I would exterminate that whole people in order to preserve the integrity of the Union. I should go for that.

Mr. WICKLIFFE asked: Women and children?

Mr. EDWARDS—No, they are not found in arms.

(This unintentional pun gave rise to general laughter.)

They are entitled to the protection and defence of every civilized people of the world.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union) spoke of his finding patriotic loyal people in Western Virginia begging to be disenthralled and relieved from the dead carcass of Eastern Virginia. It would be unjust to keep them waiting until our army should compel the other portion of the State to obedience.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said it was mockery to hold that the Legislature of Virginia had ever assented to the new State. According to his principles he could vote for the bill on the ground that the revolutionary States, being belligerents, were not entitled to the privileges of the Constitution. With his consent the Union could never be restored as it was under the Constitution as it is with slavery.

Without concluding the question the House adjourned.

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen McDowell met at 11 o'clock to-day.

The examination of Mr. Peleg Clark was continued, but no new facts were elicited.

About 2½ P. M., Gen. McClellan arrived, and testified as follows. The questions were put by Gen. McDowell.

Q.—I desire Gen. McClellan to inform the Court, as fully and distinctly as he can, on the following heads: First, as to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac. Second, as to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of the first army corps, Army of the Potomac. Third, as to Gen. McClellan's conduct, so far as it bears on his plans and operations, whilst he was in command of the Department of the Rappahannock.

A.—I will say, in regard to the first question, that the conduct of Gen. McDowell, as a division commander, was entirely satisfactory. His Division was in excellent condition, and all that I could wish. While Gen. McDowell was in command of the First Army Corps, prior to the movements upon the Peninsula, I received the most cooperation at his hands, in preparing the plans and arranging for the movement generally. In fact he frequently, at my request, went beyond his subject duties, as a corps commander, to facilitate preparations. I do not know that I can make a fuller statement. What I wish to convey is the idea that I received at the hands of Gen. McDowell the fullest and most cordial cooperation in the preparations for the Peninsular campaign. I know nothing personal as to Gen. McDowell's conduct while in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, except that I received two telegrams from him about the 20th of May, the first informing me that he would by a certain date move to my assistance; the other, that some unlooked-for circumstance had caused the delay of a few days in his preparation. I do not know officially, but have every reason to be morally certain, that his failure to advance to my assistance at that time was owing to circumstances beyond his control.

Q.—Do you remember if the regiments assigned to constitute Gen. McDowell's Division were designated or were taken indiscriminately and with reference to their stations at the time? A.—My recollection is that they were selected with reference to their stations being in the vicinity of Washington, with some few changes subsequently made for particular reasons.

Q.—How did this division compare in discipline, drill and efficiency with your other divisions?

Gen. McClellan—I would ask whether it relates to any special period.

Gen. McDowell—To the last.

A.—Very favorable. I might add, so much so that upon one occasion a general order was issued complimentary to the division.

Q.—Was there a second occasion where the hard labor done by this division on the outworks on the Virginia side attracted your special attention? A.—In the construction of the works in the vicinity of Upton's Hill, my attention was drawn to the remarkable rapidity with which the troops of this division completed the works.

Q.—Do you know personally or by report whether Gen. McDowell took unusual pains in the drill of his division—that is, the entire body drilled together in the same field when it was under your command? A.—I think he did; I think he paid more attention to the division drill than many division commanders, though there were some few who paid such attention as he, though none more than he, I should think—that is, as far as I know.

Q. Whilst he was under your command was he (Gen. McDowell) ever intrusted by you with the handling on the same field of all the divisions on the Virginia side of the Potomac? If so, please state the occasion and the manner in which the duty was performed. A. On the occasion of a review of all the troops on the Virginia side in the month of November, I think he was intrusted to the selection of the ground and the entire conduct of the review, and discharged the duty in a most satisfactory and skillful manner.

Gen. McDowell desiring to enter upon a different line of examination, and the hour of 3 having arrived, the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow, when the examination of Gen. McClellan will be resumed.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.

The Court met at 11 o'clock.

The accused stated that, since the adjournment on Saturday, when it was announced that they had concluded the examination of Gen. Porter, several questions had occurred to them which they would ask the privilege of propounding to the witness. Permission being granted, various questions were put, but nothing of particular interest was elicited. We will, however, present a few of the points:

In the opinion of the witness, if Longstreet had left Gainesville at 1 o'clock P. M., he would have had ample time to arrive on Jackson's right, (who was five or six miles east of Gainesville,) by 4½ o'clock P. M., the time at which Gen. Porter was ordered to move. Jackson's strength at this time was estimated at 25,000. Witness saw the accused on the morning of the 27th and of the 28th, when he arrived at Bristow Station, but did not again see him until the morning of the 30th, when he arrived upon the battle-field. The joint order to Gens. McDowell and Porter, given on the morning of the 20th of August, was designed not to place the one in subordination to the other, but to have them operate independently, and each one in subordination to the witness. As far as the witness is aware, Gen. Porter did not engage the enemy on the 29th of August, while going from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, on the morning of the 27th, he met a force upward of 1,500 stragglers, mostly from Hooker's Division; they were in bodies of forty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred; the strength of witness's whole command on the 29th of August, independent of McDowell's and Porter's, was about 25,000 men. McDowell's corps numbered, he thought, about 12,000 men. Longstreet's force was about this time estimated to be from 16,000 to 30,000 men.

Capt. Drake DeKay, late of Gen. Pope's Staff, was next examined.

He was the officer who on the night of the 27th bore the written order from Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, directing him to move at 1 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 28th, up to Bristow Station. He arrived at Gen. Porter's headquarters about 9½ o'clock. He found Gen. Porter in his tent in company with Gens. Sykes and Morrell. Gen. Butterfield was also there he thinks.

As soon as Gen. P. read the order, he handed it to one of his Generals, with the remark, "Gentlemen, here is something for you to sleep upon." Witness told Gen. Porter that the last direction he received from Gen. Pope was to remain with the accused, for the purpose of guiding the column to Bristow's Station. Gen. Pope relied upon Gen. Porter being there by daylight. About 11 o'clock, receiving the impression that Gen. Porter did not intend to move until daylight, witness laid down, and took a nap. Gen. Porter stated, on reading the order, that his troops had just got into camp, after a long march, and he thought they would be good for nothing in the morning if they started at the time mentioned in the order. Gen. Porter started with his command about four o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and marched at a moderate rate, (such as troops usually march when there is no great necessity for haste,) and arrived at Bristow Station about ten o'clock. No obstruction was met with, other than that arising from the wagons, which was but slight. Gen. Porter, together with the members of his Staff, used great exertions at several points on the road in removing the wagons, that the progress of the troops might be accelerated.

At half-past two o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9

The Court met at 11 o'clock to-day.

Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, late Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Pope, was sworn. His position brought him often in contact with Gen. Pope, and made him familiar with his (Gen. Pope's) plans, operations and orders. The witness was in the field during the entire engagement of the 29th of August. In view of what the army of Gen. Pope had accomplished when the battle of that day closed, he had no doubt at all that if Gen. Porter had made the attack as directed by the order of 4:30 P. M. of the 29th, it would have resulted in the defeat and capture of the main army of the rebels, who were in the field at that time. The witness expected an attack to be made by Gen. Porter, as did Gen. Pope, prior to the receipt of the order of 4.30, as he supposed any General within hearing of an important battle, as Gen. P. was supposed to be, being on the line of march from Manassas, which would have brought him to the right of the enemy's line before 4 o'clock, in whose power it was to engage in it, would have done so. Gen. Porter was, in the opinion of the witness, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, in a position where he could have attacked the right of the enemy, and, as he also believed, could have turned the enemy's right flank, and attacked their rear from what he knew of their position and from what he knew of the country. Prior to what he considered Gen. Porter's disobedience of the order of the 27th, he had been convinced that Gen. Porter would not only do his duty, but he was led to believe that he would do it as well as any officer in the army could.

Q. Then the grounds of the witnesses' unfavorable impressions were formed merely upon the events with which Gen. Porter was connected on the 27th and 29th of August.

A. They were not the only grounds. In a conversation which I had with Maj. Gen. Kearny, in which I mentioned Gen. Porter, and the high estimation in which I held him, that officer told me that I did not know him, (Gen. Porter,) and added that he (Gen. Porter,) would fail. The disobedience of this order and the conversation led me to believe that Gen. Porter was not doing his duty. Several officers of Gen. Pope's staff were about during this conversation, among whom, I think, were Cols. Ruggles, Morgan and Welch, and Capt. Pope. I do not think this conversation was heard by any of those present, nor do I think Gen. Kearny intended it should be. He was an old friend of mine, with whom I had served for a great many years, and he was telling me of matters that had occurred on the Peninsula. We had withdrawn from the others. He was giving me his opinion of all the principal officers there.

The Court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Homicide in East New-York.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER NORRIS AND A JURY.

Coroner NORRIS commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of WILLIAM STELTAX, a member of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed by some persons not yet identified, on Sunday evening last, in front of the lager-bier saloon of Mr. GEO. SCHEILLEIN, at East New-York. A jury was impanneled, and after viewing the body at the Military Hospital, proceeded to Altenbrand's Hotel, where the examination was held. The evidence, as far as taken, is very conflicting. The examination was adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEERS.—The election of Chief Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department took place last evening at the different engine-houses, and although it excited a great of interest among all firemen, every thing passed off quietly and in order. The polls remained open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., when the boxes containing the votes were taken to Fireman's Hall, in Henry-street, and canvassed. The result was not declared until a late hour.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. MARGARET MADDEN, residing at the corner of Union and Nevins streets, was burned to death on Monday evening. She was alone in her apartment, and from appearances, her clothes caught fire from the stove. When discovered she was in a dying condition.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM CALENDAR—Dec. 10—Nos. 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A sale of oil-paintings by eminent English artists, will be made on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery of H. H. LEDGE & Co., No. 23 Nassau-street. They are the collection of the late Mr. G. S. OLDFIELD, of Baltimore, and now sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."
The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

HATS THAT ARE FELT.—This is a "Goak," as Artemus Ward would express it; but KNOX'S Soft or Felt Hats will stand any amount of handling or rough usage, and yet be just as good, just as comfortable and just as becoming as when first purchased. For any style of Hat, visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. It is the place to buy a good article very cheap.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close the estate of a deceased person, an Anthracite coal property in Schuylkill County, Penn. Can be put in order for immediate operation at a small expense, and promises to yield large returns for the investment. Apply to ASHFIELD & Co., No. 5½ Pine-street.

[Advertisement.]

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VOL. XII—NO. 3500. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862 PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Victory at Fayetteville.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

Desperate Bravery of the National Forces.

The Rebel Loss Much Heavier Than Ours.

Gens. Blunt and Herron Commended for Their Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The officiet dispatcb of the battle of Fayetteville has been received at the headqunrters of the army here:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My forces of the Army of the Frontier united near Fayetteville, in the midst of a hard-fought battle.

Geo. BLUNT had sustained his position at Cane Hill nntil Saturday night, when the enemy, twenty-five thousand strong, under Gen. HINDMAN, attempted a flank movement on his left, to prevent the arrival of Gen. HERRON's forces, which had been approaching for four days, by forced marches.

On Sunday, about 10 A. M., the enemy attacked Gen. HERRON near Fayetteville, who, by gallant ond desperate fighting, held him in check for three hours, until Gon. BLUNT's Division came up and attacked him in the rear.

The fight contnnned desperately until dark.

Onr troops then bivouscked on the battle-field, while the enemy retreated across the Bostoo Mountains.

The toss oo both sides is henvy, hnt is much the greatest oo the side of the enemy, our artillery creating terrible slaughter lo thoir greater oumbers.

Tho enemy had greatly the advantane in position.

Among the eoemy's killed is Col. SZTEIN, formerly Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Gnards.

Both Geos. BLUNT aod HERRON deserve spectal commendation for their gallantry in the battle of Fayetteville, Ark. S. R. CURTIS,

Major-Geoerat Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Rebels Still Actively at Work on Their Fortifications.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wedoesday, Dec. 10.

A speclet dispatch from the TIMES correspondeot, with Gen. HOOKER, says that the rebels continue entivo work on their fortifications, though it is regarded as a tuse to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

HEADQOARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day, visited Gens. SUMNER and HOOKER's commaods. The troops on parade uproariously cheered him as he passed.

The onergy of the Quartermasters of Commissaries has placed the army in such a condition that no wnnt can be anticipated for some time to come. The hardness of the roads, aod the increased facilitiee on the railroad, have enabled the Quartermaster's Departmeol to bring forward from the shipping poiots a large amoont of supplies above the daily consumption. Should the army be put in motioo at any hour, these departments will be found in excellent condition.

A large oomber of officers are daily arriving from furloughs aod resoming their active duties in cnmp.

There has beeo coosiderable change of position of several army corps within the past few days, foreshadowing future movements of importance.

It is stated to-day by reliable observers that the enemy have one hnndred nnd eight guns in position on the south side of the Rappahannock, some of which are of heavy calibre.

PROBABLY A FALSE REPORT.

The Washington *Star* has this paragraph:

"We do not believe the story alleging tho capture by the rebels of 150 wngoos loaded with ammunition, &c., on the road between Alexandria and Fairfax, in the latter part of last week. The trnth of the mattar, we apprehend, is as follows, viz.: On Friday last 74 wagons, loaded princtpally with forage, and, perhaps, some ammunition, accompanied by a considerable pontoon train, were dispatched from here, overland, to joio Gen. BURNSIDE's army; all under escort of two companies of dragooos. They camped the first (Friday) night at Cameron Run, four miles out of Alexandria. By daybreak about twenty-five of the teamsters had deserted, allegiog that they had been unable to get their pay. Other teamsters were promptly sent to the train from this city, and it is known to have proceeded on its way thet evening. Since then, nothing has been heard from it to justify the idea that its progress was interfered with by the rebels. It is known that cavalry were sent out from BURNSIDE's army to meet and expedite it. So this story of its capture is altogether improbable."

GEN. SUMNER'S GRAND DIVISION.

The Supply Traine—Stafford Court-house in Ruins—Virginia Aristocracy, &c.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A portion of our forces still remain here to goard end hurry forward the heavy supply train which, owing to the unexpected and prompt orders for marching, could not be made ready to proceed with the army proper. Did the rebel cavalry who hang on our rear know of the rich stores thus left behind, they would be strongly tempted to essay their capture. Such an effort would, however, prove unavailing.

This little Virginia hamlet, which has figured so conspicuously dur[illegible] rebellion, [illegible] prominence on account of having [illegible] ters of Gen. FRANKLIN, [illegible] Division of the Army of [illegible] presents a scene of [illegible] formerly occupied [illegible] deserted, and the surrounding [illegible] been consumed, timber by timber, in the camp fires of the Union soldiers. The once oeat Court-house stands by the rosd-side a monument to treason and rebellion, deprived of its whito pickat fence, stripped ut window blods, cases and dome, walls defaced by various hyeroglyphics, the Judge's bench a target for the "oxpectorating Yankee;" tha circular inclosure occupied hy the jury was besmeared with mud, and valuable documents, of every description scattered about the floor and yard—it is, indeed, a sod picture of what an infatuated people will bring upon themselves. In one coroer of the yard stands a house of records, in which were deposited all the important deeds and papers pertaining to this section for a generatiun past. When our advance entered the building, they were found lying sbout the floor to the depth of fifteen inches or more around the door-steps ant in the door-yard. It ts impossible to estimate the inconvenience and losses which will be incurred by this wholesale destruction of deeds, claims, mortgages, &c. I learned thal a squadron of exasperated cavalry, whn passed this way not long since committing the mischief. The jail across the wsy, where many a poor fugitive has doubtless been imprisoned for striking out for freedom, is now used as a guard-house. As I write, the hillous countenance of a culprit is peeping through the iron grates of a window, who, may be, is atoning for having invaded a hen-roost or bagged an unsuspecting pig. Our soldiers have rendered animal life almost extinct in thts parl of the Old Diminion. Indeed, wherever the army goes, there can be heard on every side the piercing wail of exoiring pork, the plaintive lowing of a stricken hovine or suppressed cry of an unfortunate gallinacious.

Yasterday, for the first time since leaving Harper's Ferry, I met with an evidence of the old time aristocracy, of which the present race of Virginians boast so much and possess so little. Abnut four miles from here, standing remote and elone in the centre of a dense wood, I found an antiquated house of worship, reminding ooe of the old heathen temples hidden in the recesses of some deep forest, whither the followers after unknown gods were wont to repair for worship or to consult the oracles. On every side are seen venerable trees overlooweriog its not unpretentious steeple. The structure is built of brick (probably brought from England,) in the form of a cross semi-gothic, with entrances on three sides, and was erected in the year 1794. On entering, the first object which attracted my attention was the veriously carved pulpit, about twenty-five feet from the floor, with a winding staircase leading to it. Beneath were the seats for the attendants, who, in accordance with the customs of the old English Episcopacy, waited upon the dominie. The floor is of stone, a large cross of granite lying in the centre, where the broad aisles intersect. To the left of this is a square inclosure for the vestrymen, whose names are written on the north side of the building. The reader, if acquainted with Virginia pedigrees, will recognize in them some of the oldest and most honorable names of the State—Thomas Fitzhugh, John Lee, Peter Redgmnn, Moot Doniphan, John Mercer, Henry Tyler, Wm. Mountjoy, John Fitzhugh, John Peyton. On the north hall are four large tablets containing Scriptural quotations. Directly beneath is a broad flag-stone on which is engraved with letters of gold, "In memory of the House of Moncure." This smacks of royalty. Parallel to it lies a tombstone with the foltowing inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM ROBISON, the fourth son of H. and E. MONCURE, of *Windsor Forest*, born the 27 h of January, 1806, and died 13th of April, 1828, of a pulmonary disease, brought on by exposure to the cold climate of Philadelphia, where he had gone to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. Possessed of a mind strong and vigorous, and of a firmness of spirit a stranger to fear, he died manifesting that meekness of soul which characterized him while living, the brightest promise of his parents, and the fondest hopes of their afflicted family."

Let, doubtless, by the expectation of discovering buried valuables, some one has removed the stone from its original position, and excavated the earth beneath. Close by to the entrance on the north side are three inclosed graves, where sleep those of another generation. The brown, moss-covered tombstones appear in strong contrast to a plain pine board at the head of a freshmade grave alongside, and bearing the followiog inscription. "HENRY BASKA, Company H, One Hoodred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers." Several privates, and even officers, during our stay here, have exhibited their wont of veneration for this interesting relic of the past by scribbling their names on the walls.

On learning of this fact, Adjutant KEIFR, of Gen. PRATT's Staff, encamped in the vicinity, ordered each one of these officers before leaving to proceed to the building, and obliterate their "mark," an example worthy of imitation in similar cases of delacement.

While journeying recently from Fredericksburgh to this place, I halted at a small hovel by the wayside for a drink of water. Entering, I found the only occupant to be a superannuated negrass, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, who, as she expressed, "having become too old a critter to do nothing, had been turned out here to die." Further conversation disclosed the fact that she belongad to JAMES ASHBY, a brother of the late famous General of that name. She retated much that was of interest concernlog the ASHBY family. There were three brothers of them—JAMES, TURNER and RICHARD, (commonly known as DICK,) raised in the vicinity of Front Royal, and all now in their graves. JAMES, who was her master, moved to this vicinity when a young man, and acquired a large estate, and died a year ago last February; TURNER, the General, who, wheo a boy, was admired by every one for his manly bearing, and in later chivalric deeds was killed in the battle of Cross Keys; DICK, the remaining and youngest orother, was shot in a skirmish just prior to the last battle of Bull Run. After the death of her master the younger slaves were sold and sent South. "Though I hab raised," she said, "the children to manhood, (eleven sons amoog the number,) all of whom hab been torn awny from me; and heh worked hard all my life for massa, his heirs wouldn't lef mo stay in the house, hut sent me here with a little hog and hominy, to live and die alone." Three times she had herself hoed the little oatch of corn in froot of the hut, gathered and husked it. On my inquiring if she was "Union," she replied: "I'se partial to Yankees; but some of dem is mighty rogues. Dem ar low class people steal all my things. Two came along tast week, and showed me twenty-fire cents for some hoe-cake, whtch I gib dem; and, bless you, chile, when dey come to pay, felt in all de pockets and couldn't find the money, but, God bless you, chile, dey knew all de time where it was; hut, chile, the Southrons are just as bad."

She recounted, with tears in her eyes, the manner in which her youngest son had been dragged away. He had been sick for some time; but when word came that the Union forces were advancing, they tied his legs, and placing him in a cart, drove off toward Richmond; but he never reached there, having died in the streets of Olean. I left "Aunt Sophie" more fully convinced than ever that the cruelties and wrongs which grow out of Slavery have not been overdrawn.

This will be my last letter from Stafford. I hope to date my next from beyond the banks of the Rappahannock. J.

Letter from Arquia Creek—An Immense Amount of War Material Collected, &c.

AQUIA CREEK, Saturday, Dec. [illegible]

An immense amount of war mat[illegible] now being collected here. It is doubtless the intent[illegible] Government to make this place a permanent [illegible] supplies for the army of Virginia proper [illegible] harbor, ease of accessibility for gunboats [illegible] ness to Washington, render it the best point on the coast for this purpose.

There is as yet but one road leading from the mainland to the steamboat wharf. This, in additioo to being very narrow, runs through a marshy spot abounding in nnumerable quicksands and sinkholes which have entrapped many an unlucky rider in et tempting to pass by a train of wagons. Day before yesterday, your correspondent was so unfortunate as to bring up in one of them. I felt the ground giving way beneath my horse's feet, but, unlike "Neighbor Pliable," when in the slough of Despond, thought it best oot to turn back. Every step, however, carried us in deeper and deeper, until suddenly I found myself sinking rapidly with a speedy prospect of going under. Leaping over the animal's head, I grasped the bit firmly end succeeded in extricating him from the perilous positinn. Another moment more and the mud would have been aven with his mane. No sooner had we reached *terra firma* than the beast turned a most knowing look upon his thickly coated sides nad then upon the quagmire, as much as to say, "Government should widen the preseot or build another road, if I am expected to carry intettigeoce for the people;" pricked up his ears and broke for the woods.

There is now being constructed on the narrow neck of land opposite here an extensive wharf for the purpose, I am toformed, of landing live stock. Instead of bringing cattle from Washingtoo and other places, as the army may require them, large droves will at once be shipping to this point, fed and kept in proper condition for slaughtering. Animals transported here from time to time as they are needed, in overcrowded boats, (seven died *en route* ont of one load of fifty this week,) feverish and overheated, are unfit to become beef for several days at best, which cannot be granted under the present arrangement.

An incident which recently transpired near here is worthy of recording, illustrating, as it does, the coolness and courage with which some of the Virginia women are endowed. A cavalry straggler, after vainly ransacking the out-buildings of a plantation in search of corn, approached the door in which a young lady was standing, and demanded that "some of the grain, which he knew was concealed in the house, should be given him." "We have none," was the reply. "Stand aside until I go in and see for myself," he rudely retorted, at the same time whipping out of its sheath a heavy Colt's revolver. No sooner done than the fair girl planted herself firmly in the doorway, drew a small repeater from her bosom, and, deliberately aiming it at the rascal's head, exclaimed: "Approach one step further toward this house and you are a dead man." Cowed and baffled by such an exhibition of bravery, the trooper turned on his heel and left. It may, perhaps, be interesting for him to learn that the maiden who placed such a summary check upon his thieving propensities is the betrothed of GEORGE B. DAVIS, a nephew of JEFF'S, and discharges her pocket-pistol with an accuracy which has made her famous in this locality. J.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESERVE DIVISION.

Camp Life in Winter—Soldiers' Quarters—Joe Johnson's Huts in Use—The Court of Inquiry—An Examining Board for Cavalry Officers.

CENTREVILLE, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

To-day we have one of the most severe storms of the season. Snow has been falling rapidly since 8 o'clock this morning, and the ground everywhere is covered to the depth of between four or five inches. Of course all military operations hereabouts are at a standstill, and officers and men are busily engaged in an effort to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit. The log cabins, erected at this point last Winter by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's Division, are now brought into requisition, and afford comfortable quarters, so far as they go. The enemy, in the construction of these cabins, exhibited, if not a degree of ingenuity, at least a decent regard for their own comfort. A description of the one in which I now have a temporary abode will answer for all of the kind that have been permitted to stand, most of them having been taken down from time to time and the timber used for firewood. The one in which I now write is made of logs flattened on two sides and one laid above another; the inequalities between these pieces are filled in with sticks and mud to keep out the air. It is 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and about 6 feet high at the eaves, with a roof some 4 feet higher in the centre, and covered with roughly-made shingles or slabs, evidently split out with an ordinary ax. At one end is a huge fire-place, which reminds one more of the log cabins generally constructed in new settlements in a more northerly latitude. One opening at the side answers for the double purpose of a place for admitting light nod a place of egress aod ingress. As this establishment is occupied by a very select party, we boast of what [illegible]but few others possess in their huts, a brick hearth. Unfortunately there are oot hnts enough to accommodate all the troops; hut these, with tents only to sleep under, have managed, by numerous little ingenious contrivances to make themselves more comfortable than they supposed they could before being forced by thet mother of invention, necessity. Many of the tents have floors, made either of barrel staves, boards, or limbs of trees; a trench outside carries off all surplus water, and slips of boards, or logs, placed at the sides of the tent, make it snug and warm. Not a few have an arrangement of some kind for heating their little apartment. The most common arrangement for this purpose is a small fire-piece, aod to be economical in space, this is placed at the back of and outside the tent. The tent is ent open at the centre to the height of the fire-place and fastened to it. The chimnies—generally six feet high—and fire-places, many of them, display much ingenuity on the part of the builder. It is no difficult task for any person to throw up a rough fire-place and chimney, where all the occessary materials and tools are to be had; but to construct such an affair out of barrels, sticks, stones and mud, without any other tools than an axe and a spade, is quite another matter. Yet it is done, and there is quite a rivalry among the men in this branch of soldiering. In no place, perhaps, is order more strikingly developed in man than in camp. The man of order, no matter under what circumstances he may be placed, is always surrounded by an air of comfort, to which others less favored are notire strangers. His magic touch gives grace and even beauty to the roughest exterior; it can be seen in the construction and arrangement of a cabin as well as the palace. Your man of order is quite as distinguishable marching through mud and slush, or in camp on a dismal day like this, for instance, as he would be parading Broadway some pleasant Summer afternooo. He is not of the comroon herd, and yet it is impossible to tell exactly wherein he differs from his coooterpart. As I look abroad over this camp, I see some tents that even have an air of elegance about their exterior, and others that are just the reverse; and yet it is impossible to definitely point out wherein exists the difference. As order is one of the first lessons a soldier has to learn, not the least interesting portion of camp life is to watch its development in different men, and no better opportunity has been afforded for a test in this respect than the present inclement weather. But it is ooe of those matters which, to be appreciated, must be seen—the photographic art even failing to give a correct idea, and how can I be expected to be more truthful with pen and ink?

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Simultaneously with the storm, too, is made known tha fact that Gen. SIGEL has commandad a Court of Inquiry to investigate the aspersions upon his character as a military man, first promulgated by Geo. POPE, aod embodied in the receot official report of Geo. HALLECK. I presume Gen. SIGEL will be granted et last so opportunity to disprove the calumnies that have for a long time past been circulated in private circles to his discredit. The semi-charges are now placed in a tangible shape, and are put forward from sooh a high quarter, that the opportunity to disprove them—long sought for by the party most interested,—cannot longer be withheld. If I mistake not, this investigation will blow up a storm that will oot be easily erranged, unless full and ample justice is meted out te those, who, to gratify personal malice, have abused, not only the confidence of the Chief Magistrate, but of the nation in its hour of greatest trial. While there are no man worshipers in this corps, still there is a deep-seated feeling extant, particularly among the Germno portioo of the corps, thet the Commanding-General has been wantonly aod ruthlessly assailed, and without reasonable cause, and through this means has been prevented from accomplishing the work which he has so frequently urged upon the Government to permit him to perform. But the day is breaking. Let those tremble who have cnme to fear the exposure of their conduct.

A Board of Officers has recently been convened at Fairfax Court-house, to examine any officers attached to the cavalry service in this corps, who may not be considered by themselves or others, competent to discharge the duties of the office to which they are commissioned. The Board consists of the following named Officers: Lieut.-Col. F. NASH, Fourth New-York Cavalry; Major C. M. KNOX, Ninth New-York Cavalry; Capt. G. B. MERRITT, First Maryland Cavalry. The gentlemen composing the Board are well known, and among the most efficient Cavalry officers attached to this corps, and will not hesitate to discharge the unpleasant duty imposed upon them, impartially. The cavalry service is oot exempt from the same incubus that for so toog a time kept the infantry service in the background, and it is to be hoped that all of the really incompetent officers will be requested to step aside to give place to more competent men. These can readily be found in the ranks of almost every company in the service.

The Storm—The Troops at Chantilly—Their Quarters—Ready for a Move—Ladies in Camp—Gen. McLean—Col. Wyndham.

CHANTILLY, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

It is now Saturday evening, and the snow-storm that burst upon us rather suddeoly yesterday morning still continues, but the mercury is falling and the fury of the storm is spent. This morning I rode alone from Centreville to this place, through the woods, and a dismal ride it was. Cold, bleak nod blustering as it was, a ride of five miles oo horseback has at no time any particular attraction, but this was peculiarly unpleasant, because no human being could be seen the whole distnnce, and the snow had covered all the differeot roads, so there was nothing to guide me in tho right directioo; as a consequence I was much looger on the road than I would have been nnder ordinary circumstances.

MEN AND HORSES UNDER COVER.

The troops at this point have not gone into Winter quarters, nor do many of them desire or expect to do so. As at Centreville, the infantry and cavalry have made the best temporary arrangements possible for protection against the weather. Fortunately, there are forests of pine trees at hand, aod these have been used freely in the constructioo of huts for the men and sheds for the horses. Although no arrangements had previously been made for the horses, the whole of the cavalry brigade commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Regiment, was yesterday put under cover. The sheds, constructed of poles and pine boughs, make quite as comfortable quarters as the ordinary stables in the colder latitudes. Other brigades are to-day imitating the example set them by this command. Mentioning Col. WYNDHAM's name, reminds me that an effort is being made to obtain for him a Brigadier-General's commission to command cavalry, and it is to be hoped that New-Jersey will not permit his claims to promotion to be passed by in silence. He is not only a cavalry officer by profession—having seen fifteen years' service abroad, and lastly commanding a brigade under GARIBALDI in Italy—but during the present war has been constantly on duty in the front, except for about three months when he occupied apartments in the Libby Prison at Richmond, having been captured at Harrisonburgh last Spring while making a charge at the head of his regiment.

GEN. M'LANE.

Col. MCLANE, of Ohio, who has just been promoted to the position of Brigadier-General, has donned the uniform pertaining to his rank, but the duties pertaining thereto he has been discharging for many months past, so that the positioo is not n new one to him. He wears his honors with becoming modesty, and his promotion has given very general satisfaction throughout the whole corps, because he is recognized and respected by all as a man in every relation of life, and the Government that recogoizes the services of such men honors itself more than the recipieot of its favors.

LADIES IN CAMP.

Our camp at the present time is enlivened by the presence of quite a number of ladies—the wives of officers—and the fact of their being here, and that others have been sent for, would seem to indicate the general opinion that this corps will go into Winter quarters soon. But such is not the fact. It will be kept in readiness to move at a moment to any point. Prominent among the ladies present are the Princess Psalm-Psalm, wife of the Colonel of the Eighth New-York; Mrs. Col. Von Gilsa, Forty-first New-York; Mrs. Gen. McLean, Mrs. Gen. Carl Schurz, Mrs. Dr. Balch, Mrs. Col. Van Amsberg, Forty-fifth New-York; Mrs. Major Lyons, Gen. Sigel's Staff, and many others whose names I cannot now recollect. Their presence here just at this time, sharing as they do many of the hardships of camp life in this inclement weather, exercises a healthful restraint upon the men generally.

A Questionable Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

About two months since we took out two licenses, one as wholesale dealers and the other as manufacturers, in order to conform to the new Tax law, since which time we have found it to our advantage to remove our business from No. 409 to No. 403 Broadway, only three doors below old stand, and applied to the Collector of our District to have said licenses transferred, which he stated he "could not do." We then wrote to Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, and received in answer the inclosed communication, which, for its unjust decision, remains without a parallel. As it is of great importance to the community to be posted nbout these decisions, we think you will greatly benefit the readers of your journal by publishing the same. Yours, respectfully,

BALLOU BROS., No. 403 Broadway.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

GENTLEMEN In reply to your letter of Nov. 13, I have to say that the licenses you have already taken out may be assigned to other persons to carry on the same trades in the same places named therein, but I have no authority to order the *transfer* of your licenses. Having changed your place of business, you require new licenses. Yours, respectfully,

C. T. ESTÉE, for Comoissioner.

TO MESSRS. BALLOU BROS., No. 403 Broadway, New-York City.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A Curious Revelation of French Diplomacy.

What Prompted the Mediation Proposition.

How it was Regarded by Great Britain and Russia.

From an Occasional Corrospondant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

Our relations with France have become so important that you will be interested in some details of information which may throw light upon the probable motives and inleotions of the Emperor towrd this country.

You have already seen MR. DAYTON's dispatch to MR. SEWARD, datad Nov. 6, in which M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said to him on that day that "no action was in contemplation by France, or by France conjointly with foreign Powers, in reference to the condition of things in the United States—but that *everything remained as it had done for some time past.*" And you can hardly have omitted to observe that this was in flat contradiction with the fact, inasmuch as the French dispatch to England and Russia, signed by DROUYN DE L'HUYS himself, was dated Oct. 25, and had been for some days in possession of the English and Russian Governments when the Minister denied to MR. DAYTON that any such note had been written. In that same dispatch MR. DAYTON states that he put the question still more explicitly—saying that he had "seen it stated that France, England and Russia were conferring upon the propriety of offering mediation:" to which M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS replied that although the Emperor wished that something could be done toward ending the war, "nothing had been resolved upon." This was Nov. 6,—when that note, proposing mediation, *had* been "resolved upon," written and send ten days before.

MR. DAYTON's latest published dispatch to MR. SEWARD is the one referred to above. We have, therefore, from the State Department, no explanation of the motives which led the French Minister thus to mislead MR. DAYTON by an averment the reverse of the truth. I believe diplomatists generally reserve to themselves the right to lie, if they can thereby serve their country:—but they always have a motive for doing it. The motive in this case I think I can supply.

On the 6th of November, the day when MR. DAYTON asked this question, neither the British nor the Russian Cabinet had decided how to receive and treat the application of the Emperor. If the fact of that application should come to MR. DAYTON's knowledge before their decision had been reached, he would undoubtedly have done all in his power to influence it, to checkmate the attempted negotiation. It became important, therefore, for the French Minister's purposes, to conceal from MR. DAYTON the fact that any such proposal had been made; and he took the most direct, indeed, the only means of concealing it when the question was put to him,—that of a distinct and explicit denial.

The 11th of November was the day fixed upon by the British Cabinet to decide on the armistice dispatch: *On that day*, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS avowed its existence to MR. DAYTON, and read it to him,—and two days after he published it in the *Moniteur*. At this interview the French Minister did not wait to be questioned. He entered frankly and fully into explanations of the dispatch—assuring him that it *was not to be regarded as in any sense a hostile measure.* He said it was expected that if the proposal for an armistice should be accepted, the Southern ports were to be opened to trade,—giving the impression that this was the leading motive for seeking the armistice at all. And in reply to a question from MR. DAYTON as to whether France would pursue the matter further in case Russia and England should decline the proposal, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS said that, in his opinion, and so far as he knew, she would not—but as he had not seen the Emperor since they had learned that those Powers would probably decline it, he could not say with any confidence what His Majesty's intentions were.

You may rely upon these statements as true. They do not indicate very clearly, perhaps, the purposes or motives of the French Emperor in proposing the armistice. But they give color to what I know is the opinion in diplomatic circles on that point, and which was expressed in an editorial article in the *Times* a few days since. I know that the English and Russian logations regard it as a movemeot of *domestic* politics on the Emperor's part. The suffering among the laboring classes had become intense. It was popularly charged to the American war, and had led to a reoewed attempt upon the Emperor's life. It became important, therefore, for NAPOLEON to give the people of France some evideoce that he was doing what he could to remove the cause of their suffering, and this proposal for an armistice, involving the reopening of trade with the Southern ports, was the means he adopted for the accomplishmeot of that end.

The London papers, and especially the *Times*, seek to create the impression that NAPOLEON's motives in this proposal was to strengthen the South, and thus promote a division of the Union. *If that had clearly been his wish, England would have assented to the proposition.* It was because she did not feel sure on that point that she declined it. I think I can assure you on good authority, that in all these negotiations—certainly up to the date of the latest dispatches received at the State Department—France has indicated more than a willingness to admit the *reconstruction of the Union* under the armistice; that it is no part of her purpose, as it is in no sense in her interest, to contribute to a destruction of the Union, and that her sole object was the restoration of American trade and the relief of her own poor, without regard to the internal politics of the United States. The British Cabinet has no confidence in NAPOLEON's intentions, and will enter into no alliance with either France or Russia, by which the reconstruction of the Union may be brought about. Yours, ——.

The following is the dispatch from MR. DAYTON, of Nov. 6, to which reference is made above:

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

PARIS, Nov. 6, 1862.

SIR: The receipt of your circular No. 25, and of dispatch No. 237 are hereby acknowledged.

I have to-day had a conversation of some length with M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS in refereoce to our affairs. I told him that circumstances were such as to indnce me to ask him distinctly whether any action was in contemplatioo by France, or by France conjointly with other Powers, in reference to the conditioo of things in our country. *He said no; that everything remained as it had done for some time past;* that France, in common with the other Powers of Europe, very much regretted the war and its continuance, but they had no purpose to intervene or interfere in any way. I then said to him I had seen it stated that France, England and Russia were conferring upon the propriety of offering mediation. He said that the wish that the war could be ended, or that something could be done, with the assent of the belligerent parties, had been spoken of, and it was yet spoken of, *but nothing had been resolved upon.* In further conversation he said that France reserved to herself the right to express this wish to the parties if it should be thought advisable to do so, or that good would grow out of it. I told him that this at once brought us back to the starting point: that the expression of such wish would be, I presumed, but an offer of mediation in another form. He said no; if there were any word which could express *less* than "mediation," that such word should be used in its place.

To test the character of this offer or sogrestion, which he reserved to himself the right to make, I said: "Suppose your offer or suggestion, if made, shall be refused, what will be the consequences?" He said, "*nothing*," that we would be friends, as we had been before. I told him that I had just seen it stated in the English Press that some such offer of mediation was to be made by the three Powers, and, in the event of our refusal to accept it, the Independence of the South was to be acknowledged. He said that was not so; that *no such consequences would follow a refusal upon our part; that things would remain as before.* I told him that we should look upon an acknowledgment of the South as but a form of intervention. To this he assented, and said *they did not think of intruding into our affairs in any way, or intervening in any form; that their intent would be comprised in the expression of a wish to be useful, if it could be done with the assent of both parties.* I told him that the Emperor, at an early day, had expressed such wish, and that he had been willing to act the part of a friend between the two, if they should mutually request it. He said that such was yet his disposition, and nothing more, except that the calamities of this civil war had increased and strengthened the wish on his part.

I may add that I said to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, *unofficially*, however, as I told him, that such an offer, if it should even be made, would come to nothing.

The above was the gist of the conversation, although other matters were embraced in it, of which I may write you hereafter. As a whole, the conversation was very satisfactory, and I send it to you at once.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Two Sharp Fights Near Lavergne, Tenn.

A Foraging Party Attacked by the Enemy.

The Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, commanding a brigade in VANCOUVER's Division, had a sharp fight yesterday, five miles north of Lavergne, while foraging. He commanded the Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiments, and the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, with one gun of SWALLOW's Seventh Indiana Battery, escorting fifty forage-wagons. Ten men and a Sergeant of the Twenty-first Kentucky were left for guard at DOBBYN's Ferry, and the wagons were filled, when WHEELER's rebel Cavalry Brigade, the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, and a full battery, attacked in the rear. The Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana were taken back by MATHEWS at double-quick, and in thirty minutes the enemy was repulsed. The wagons were retired rapidly to camp, escorted by the Fifty-first Ohio, the Eighth Kentucky forming the rearguard.

Half an hour later, the enemy attacked us again in our rear, and after sharp fighting, were repulsed, and the brigade returned to camp without losing a wagon. Lieut.-Col. BALPA, of the Thirty-fifth Indiana had the bone of the left arm badly shattered. Adjt. B. R. MULLAN, of the same regiment, was killed. Lieut. JESSE MCDANIEL of the Eighth Kentucky, is supposed to have been killed; also, two privates. Besides, we had twenty-nine wounded men; nine missing. Five wounded and one dead were left behind from inability to carry them off. They were conveyed to Dr. CHARLESTON's residence near the field.

The rebel loss was severe, but the number was not ascertained. We got one prisoner.

Gen. ROSECRANS and other Generals assert that the affair reflected great credit on Col. MATTHEWS. The troops behaved splendidly. MATTHEWS was thrown from his horse in the action, and badly bruised. His left arm is useless at present.

FORREST is reported with 3,000 cavalry in the rear of Clarksville. KIRBY SMITH's corps is at Lebanon. The enemy is active in front. No disturbance to-day.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 10.

No passenger trains left here for Nashville this morning.

The *Journal* says, in the late Hartsville affair 1,800 Federals were captured, and that the number of paroled troops at Hartsville was 2,300. Col. STEWART was among the prisoners.

Ex-Governor OWSLEY died to-day.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisville Journal,

We shall not have to wait long for stirring news from Mississippi. Gen. GRANT, at the last dates, expected to be prevented by the heaviness of the roads from following up a lately won advantage as vigorously as he wished, but everything was tending to the accomplishment of the great object of the Southwestern campaign. He was within about forty miles of New-Grenada, and the enemy were giving way before him. He was marching down the Mississippi Central Railroad. Gen. SHERMAN, with his division, was to join him at New-Grenada. Besides, Gen. HOVEY, a little more than two weeks ago, left Helena, it is said, with twenty thousand men, and his purpose was to cooperate with GRANT in the way deemed most effectual, and probably New-Grenada has been the point of concentration. It is stated that the rebel Gen. HOLMES, from Arkansas, has crossed at Vicksburgh, with forty thousand men, to join VAN DORN and PEMBERTON; and, if so, the rebels may make a stand somewhere near Jackson, and a great and terrible battle will take place, but we cannot harbor a doubt that the result will be decisive and glorious.

The news from Memphis is, that vast numbers of boats were passing that place freighted with soldiers. More than a hundred, thus loaded, were said to have gone down, and others were constantly following. They must have been bearing MCCLERNAND's forces, destined for Vicksburgh. Of course startling events will soon be enacted upon that theatre of our former failure. If the tremendous array of gunboats and mortarboats, and MCCLERNAND's land force of probably 50,000 men or more, are not enough to settle the fate of Vicksburgh, GRANT, and SHERMAN, and HOVEY, when they get to Jackson, will be only fifty miles off, and they will not be long in throwing their ponderous weight into the scale.

We have no doubt that the opening of the Mississippi to our National commerce, throughout its whole extent, will soon bring us something like the good old times.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa at this Port, the North American and St. Andrews at Portland.

OUR CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No New French Note on Mediation.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Maritime Law.

Distress Among French Operatives.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Prince Alfred and the Throne of Greece.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. BURGASS, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th of November, arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Purser WALLACE reports violant galen from tha northeastward from the 3d to tha 6th inst.

Purser WALLACE also reports: Signaled on the 30th of November, Britiah bark *Labornimbicus*, bound west, in lat. 54° 35', lon. 20° 13'.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, Capt. DUTTON, from Glasgow on the 21st of November, arrived at Portland at 3 o'clock this morning.

Tha steamship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton an Nov. 26, arrived here this morniag.

Her advices have been anticipated oy the *Arabia*.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Nov. 24, says:

"Some foreign jonrnals have spoken of a second note on mediation in America having been dispatched by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. We can state, howaver, that this rumor is without any foundation."

The Poor Law Board havn issued orders authorizing tha guardians of Preston and Blackburn to borrow for the relief of the operatives the respective sums of £3,517 and £3,890.

A special meeting was held at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Nov. 24. Mr. CAMPBELL moved "that the Chamber adhern to the views espressed by it in its memorial to the Board of Trade, Jan. 19, 1860, and its petition to the House, March 6, 1862, in favor of the proposal to exempt private property from capture at sea." Mr. JAMES SPENCE said he thought it would be highly adverse to the interests of this country to abandon the rights of capture at sea, and still morn injurious to abandon the right of blockade. He moved as an amendment "that, in the opinion of this Chamber, it is not expedient to memorialize the Governmeat to abandon the rights of blockade or dimiaish its afficiency." The amendmeat was carried by 22 to 14 votes.

Trade has begun to revive at Lyons. Some large orders have been received thare from England and Italy.

The cotton manufacturers are coming forward most liberally for the relinf of the distressed operatives. Some mills hava undertaken to maintain all their hands, on full pay, until July nart.

The Governor of tha Bank of France has subscribed 10,000f. for the relief of the unemployed cotton-spinners of Rouan.

Thn experiments in the cultivntion of cotton at Mazagan and Seffi bave been successful, and the Moorish Government has ordered a large quantity of seed for the purpose of introducing cotton cultivation into Barbary.

A telngram from Pisa, of Nov. 23, says: "At 10 A. M. to day, Dr. ZANETTI successfully extracted the bullet from GARIBALDI'a wonnd. The bullet was extracted with great ease.

On Saturday an explosion tonk place in the Walker colliery, a pit abont three miles from Newcastle. Sixteen men and boys were reported killed on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales has embarked at Civita Vnechia, Nov. 24, for Teulon or Marseilles.

The marriage of the Priaca of Wales will be solemaized at the Chapel Royal St. George's, Windsor, aarly in April next. The walls of the Rubeos Room at Windsor Cnstle hnva jast been hung with a rich crimson-figured satin, the pattern being the royal arms. The Council Chamber has also been hung with crimson damask satin, the design being a wreath of laurels surmouoting the royal crown. It is thirty years since the walls of the apartmnats were decorated in a similar manner.

The *Patrie* denies that Marshal RAUDON has beea sent to Rome on an extraordinary mission.

The London *Daily News* says:

"Thn steamar *Nicolai I.*, which lett Liverpool a few days ago, ostensibly for St. Thomas, but really to run the blockadn, carried out an immense quaatity of war material for the Confederates. The *Nicolai I.* cleared for St. Thomas, but she will make her way to Nassau, learn the latest nnws ns to the position of the Federal cruisers, and act accordingly. Yesterday (Friday) three vessels sailed from Liverpool for Nnssau, laden with some things which are in great request hy tne blockade breakers at Nassau. The names of these vessels are the *Thistle*, *Severn* and *Monmouth*."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Rumors of a Second French Attempt at Mediation—The Real Attitude of the French Govarnment—Is it Friendly to the Union?—Some Raasons for Thinking So.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

A ministerial weekly paper, the *Esprit Public*, stated last week that the French Government intended soon to offer alone its mediation in America, and this assertion, borne out as it is by the course of the *Monuteur* and the ministerial journels, is generally accepted by the public. It hes, however, been contradicted in the columns of certain journals, and it is denied as well in private circles, where, if such a step had been taken, or was about to be taken, there would at least be a suspicion of it.

The French Government, however, receives from Washington information which encourages a hope of an arrangement between the parties, and this Government utterly nisclaims the idea o working in the interest of either one of the parties. The French Government desires, above all things, the opening of the blockaded ports and the revival of trade. If this can be accomplished best and sooneat by a reconstruction of the Union, they will favor that solution; if it can be best and soonest accomplished by separation, they will favor that. In either case, this Government will adopt such a conciliatory tone as not to wound the susceptibilities of the parties, and as not to appear in any other light than as a friend seeking the common good of all the parties to the transaction. This is believed to be the policy of the Government in America, and, as we see things at this moment in Europe, it would not be surprising if France did offer her seperate mediation. The whole question, however, lies with the late triumphant party at the New-York elections. Certainly, the manner in which the war is conducted will not avert the offer of mediation.

There have been reports also, that the French Government had remonstrated with that of England for refusing to join in the scheme af mediation in the United States, but thie, I believe, gains but little credit in any circle.

The whole question may be summed up thus That while the European States have no intention to force upon the people of America a cessation of hostilities, or a medintion, or intervntion of any kind which implies hostility, France, at least, is desirous thnt no opportunity for a conciliation should be allowed to pass; and as France has a representative at Washington who believes such a period has arrived, his Government avails itself of the opportunity to try to accomplish the much-desired object.

As regards the history of this mediation project, I understand thst it was first seriously talked of botween M. THOUVENEL and the Emperor nt the time the Confederates were in Maryland, and when the first Democratic meeting was held in New-York to confirm Mr. SEYMOUR'S nomination for Governor. The subsequent success of the Democratic Party in its Middle States, their probable success in New-York, and the supposed halt of McCLELLAN *to wait for the elections*, determined the French Government finelly to act.

As ie already known, Mr. SLIDELL was received at St. Cloud the very dey M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS wrote, or, at least, dated his armiatice circular, and the most of the French journalists draw from thia circumstance a conclusion which places the French Government in an attitude of hostility to the Union; but thia vlsit, there are the best of reasons for believing, was a mere coincidence with the date of the circular, and had no connection with it. Under any circumstances, the armistice circular was decided on, and probably, also, written before the agent of the rebellion saw the Emperor.

The ableat writer of the *Débats*, M. PREVOST PARADOL, a writer who, although the chief editor of the paper, M. DE SACY, is now enjoying the hospitality of the Emperor at Compiègne, attacks the circular of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS with the most damaging effect, believes that the French Government in hostile to the Union, and that thia circular is an evidence of the fact. He draws attention to the circumstance that until the appearance of this circulnr all the secesaion papere took grouud against the re-conatitution of the Union, whereas now they all, as if by order, take the position that their Government aheuld labor in aid of the re-constitution of the Union, as its first duty under tha armistice. The word "aeparation," the writer of the *Débats* remarks, has been dropped simultaneoualy by these journals, and he calls this a trick which forebodee no good to the cause of the Union.

Another circumstance to be remarked in the columns of the secession Press is their sudden and simultaneons conversion to the greatness of Gen. MCCLELLAN. A few weeks ago it was the PRINCE DE JOINVILLA who was the eulogist of the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac; to-day it is the official *Moniteur* and its satellites. The other day the *Moniteur* devoted nix columns to the position of the two armies, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Democratic party, and his presumed relations to that party. But the Government papers ara obliged to make ont a good case for the armistice proposition, and the Democratic party have stepped in in a most charitable way to offer gratuitous evidence in aid of the cause.

From London and St. Petersburgh we learn, in an authoritative way, that there is no danger of any meddling in American affairs; and if France should inaiat on offering alone an armistice, all the Government at Washington will hava to do will be to reject it. The French Government does not think of trying to enforce its desiree upon the American Government, nnd having gone as far as prudence requires in the matter, it will have plnced itself right before the French people, which is the principal consideration for the present. The French Government is taking every opportunity at the present moment for assuring the Government of the United States of its friendly intentions and sentiments, and we have no authority for doubting the sincerity of these assurances.

MALAKOFF.

THE VACANT THRONE OF GREECE.

The Candidacy of Prince Alfred.

A telegram from Athens of Nov. 20, asserts that the English Minister had consulted his Government with respect to the demonstrations taking place in favor of Prince ALFRED. The English Government is stated to have replied that the Ambassador should in no way endeavor to influence the election. A dispatch dated Nov. 22 says

"The great probability of the election of Prince ALFRED to the throne, has caused some excitement among the Foreign Ministers. The English Minister has declared that he will in no way influence the election to the throne, and that Greece is perfectly free to make her own choice. It is considered certain that Prince ALFRED will be elected. The refugees ZIMBRAKAKIS, MANOS and SHOLENTZ have arrived here, and received a brilliant ovation."

The elections to the National Assembly were to commence upon the 6th and terminate on the 10th of December.

Tranquility prevails throughout the country.

La France in an article upon the attitude of England with respect to Greece, and on the proposal to elect Prince ALFRED to the throne of that country, draws attention to the gravity of the situation, and says. "The Great Western Powers have common interests in the East which ought to unite and not to divide them. It is evident that if one of the Powers desired to obtain a preponderance to the prejudice of the others the equilibrium of their relations would be disturbed, and a shock be given to the principles on which their good understanding rests."

The Paris papers of Nov. 23 publish a telegram dated Athens, Nov. 21, asserting that orders had been sent to Corfu from London to make preparations in that island for the reception of Prince ALFRED.

The *Times* says "Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, the brother of the present King of Sweden, may probably be chosen for the vacant Greek throne, but if a Swedish Prince is selected, the choice is more likely to fall upon the younger brother NICHOLAS, Prince OSCAR being at present heir to the Swedish throne, the King having only a daughter. Prince OSCAR is 33 years of age, and his brother, NICHOLAS, 31."

The *Turenne* has been dispatched to Greek waters.

ABOLITION OF COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES.

Interesting Debate in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

A special general meeting of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on the 25th inst., in the Exchange-rooms, for the purpose of considering the question of belligerent rights at sea and the abolition of commercial blockades. There was a large attendance of members—Mr. THOS. CHILTON, President, occupied the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained the action which the Council of the Chamber had taken on the subjects to be discussed—namely, the forwarding to Her Majesty's Government memorials in favor of the immunity of neutral property from capture at sea, and of the abolition of commercial blockades. Some members of the Chamber had expressed some difference of opinion as to the expediency of the course which the Council had adopted upon these questions and in order to ascertain the feeling of the whole body, the present meeting had been called to consider and determine the subjects.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. EWART, one of the members for the borough, from which the following is an extract

"I have so often expressed, at your half-yearly meetings, my opinion on the question to be brought forward, that I have little to say in addition. Why England, which is more deeply interested than any other nation in abolishing these belligerent rights, can continue the suicidal policy she is now pursuing, I never could understand. However sound a policy it might have been in former times, it is now very different, since the Declaration of Paris, in 1856, and it cannot stop where it is. I am afraid the feeling of the House of Commons is at present against us; but the motion of my honorable colleague (Mr. HORSFALL) did great good by ventilating the subject, and the late excellent speech of Mr. COBDEN at Manchester will, I trust, have the effect of inducing the public to consider the question more fully. It will, no doubt, be again brought forward in the House of Commons, and I need scarcely say it shall continue to have my support."

After some conversation, it was agreed to defer the discussion of the subject of belligerent rights at sea until that of the abolition of commercial blockades was considered.

Mr. JOHN CARSTALL proposed a motion to the effect that the Chamber approved the resolution of the Council of the 10th inst., agreeing to memorialize Her Majesty's Government in favor of the abolition of commercial blockades. He nt some length entered into the consideration of this subject, contending that it was expedient to abolish such blockades, and replying to the argument that the adoption of that principle would weaken the maritime power of England. He instanced the case of Russia, which, during the last war, was enabled to obtain foreign goods through continental railways; and since the establishment of railways throughout the Continent of Europe, he thought no one would again see the power of commercial blockades exercised in Europe. The question was, therefore, narrowed to the American Continent, and he urged that in the case of an American blockade the greatest sufferer from that evil would be Great Britain herself. He dwelt upon the great injaries which the blockade of the Confederate States had entailed upon the manufacturing trade of this country, and pointed out the anomaly of a neutral State being called upon to suffer all the consequences of active hostilities.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON seconded the motion.

Mr. JAMES SPENCE contended that it would be highly injurious to the interests of this country to abandon the right of capture at sea, and infinitely more injurious to abandon the right of blockade. If it were to be the destiny of Great Britain to enjoy continued peace in the future, they might take a different view of these questions; but it had hitherto been the lot of his country not to be neutral, but to take an active part in hostilities at sea. If, five years ago, we had entered into a convention in favor of these projects, Lancashire would now be suffering in precisely the same manner; and he pointed out the ready excuses which the Washington Government would have had at hand for refusing to carry into practice the principles which they had previously agreed to. While railways had tended to make blockades less effective than they might previously have been, the introduction of steam into navigation had, on the other hand, rendered blockades more close and effective. But neither the one nor the other was a sufficient reason why they should abandon the right of blockade, the exercise of which in case of war, was entirely optional, and in no circumstances compulsory. When hostilities once commenced, when a nation's passion was once aroused, and the blood became warmed, a paper convention would go for little. Certain principles embodied in international law were respected by belligerents because it was their interest to do so. The only regulations provided by the law of nations which were maintained were simply those principles which it was the interest of both parties rigidly to adhere to; a Convention would be adhered to or not, as it was to the interest of one belligerent or the other. He pointed out the difficult position which this country would be in if she abandoned the right of blockade, supposing she had occasion to seek redress from a country possessing no navy. An army would have to be sent to foreign shores, which was always found to be a most expensive operation; whereas, if the right of blockade existed, the shutting up of her ports to commerce would speedily compel her to give the redress sought for. In reply to the arguments of pecuniary loss inflicted upon neutral peoples by the maintenance of the right of blockade, Mr. SPENCE urged that it was preferable to destroy property rather than to shed blood. He also objected to the course of the Council, on the ground that it was wholly impracticable. It was proposed to abolish commercial blockades; but then would arise the question as to which were the commercial and which were not the commercial ports of America. If they were to blockade the one and not the other, they would find that every part of any consequence whatever in the northern portion of the United States, was both a commercial port and a naval station. Again, if they restricted the right of blockade to mere contraband of war, there would arise an interminable question of what was and what was not contraband. *He argued that the truest philanthropy was to make war short and sharp; and that it was, therefore, advisable to maintain all rights which would tend to that end.* The best mode of deience was to have the power of attacking our enemies; but they now proposed to take away from the British navy its right arm of efficiency, and to reduce it to a mere instrument of defence. At the conclusion of an able speech, which was warmly applauded, Mr. SPENCE moved an amendment, to the effect "That in the opinion of this Chamber it is not expedient to memorialize the Government to abandon the right of blockade or dimiaish its efficiency."

Mr. CHARLES HOLLAND seconded the amendment, arguing that this was a subject not legitimately within the scope of the Chamber.

Mr. LAMPORT took a similar view of the subject, and contended that it was not expedient to abolish the right of blockade.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON defended the action of the Council, both with regard to taking up the question, and as to the memorials to the Government on the subject.

The Chairman thought that while we were neutral, no benefit could result to this country from blockade; but we suffered at the present moment an amount of injury that was almost incalculable, and which was placing a large portion of this country in distress and privations that were not equaled even when we were in a state of war. Therefore, the question seemed to resolve itself into what would be the position of England when she was in a state of war. He (the Chairman) argued that blockades would under any circumstances, be of as much injury to herself as they would cause damage in the enemy, and dwelt upon the obligations which belligerents were under to observe international laws, and which would be enforced by all the other nations of the earth.

After a long discussion, during which a great deal of heat was exhibited,

Mr. RAWLINS proposed, and Mr. PATTERSON seconded, the adjournment of the question until Wednesday week, which was lost.

Other adjournment motions having been also lost, Mr. CAMPBELL was allowed to reply.

The amendment of Mr. SPENCE was then put and carried by 23 to 11 votes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

Another Generous Donation.

The annexed letter from Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN, State Senator from Worcester, Mass., has been received by an eminent manufacturing house of this City. It speaks for itself

WORCESTER, Dec. 9, 1862.

Messrs. March, Brothers & Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have read with great interest the recent action taken by merchants of your City in a meeting held for the purpose of offering assistance to the unemployed operatives in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

As an expression of my most cordial sympathy and approbation for such a noble act of Christian magnanimity, I have to request that you will purchase for me, on my account, one hundred barrels of flour, and have it taken alongside the ship *Hope*, belonging to Messrs. R. P. BUCK & Co., who have so generously offered to take it free. If I am too late to be one of the number to send by this vessel, I wish you to respond to any similar offer which is made by other parties, or in any other way, according to your best judgment, to secure for such an expression of my regard for my brother manufacturers and operatives in dear good old England.

If it is advisable to get it insured, please do so, and at once draw on me at sight for all expenses.

I shall telegraph you this morning, as I fear this may be too late for you by mail.

Respectfully, yours,

ICHABOD WASHBURN.

Lancashire Fund—Chamber of Commerce.

Received for the International Relief Fund, Dec. 10, 1862:

James Lenox	$3,000	Charles Newcomb	$50
William Henry Burr	20	Ward & Co	250
George S. Stephenson	500	Eben Platt	20
Wm. Simpson, Phila.	100	H. P. Marshall	5
John A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.	100	W. Edgell & Co	500
Edward Simpson	100	Howard Sauger & Co.	500
W. D. Walcott, Oneida County	100	James Myers & Co	500
S. Campbell, Oneida Co	100	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	500
Wm. John O. Brien	200	W. Lottimer & Co	500
John D. Wolfe	250	Stone, Star & Co	200
L. P. Hawes	125	A Citizen	25
Arch. Young & Co	100	Paul S. Forbes	500
Benj. G. Arnold	200	Geo. W. Hodges	100
Josiah S. Bennett	200	Joseph Shipley	1,000
Cash	100	Gerrit Smith, through H. Greeley	1,000
H. P. Sturgis	100		
Beckwith & Rochall	250	Gillespee, Pierce & Co. through H. Greeley	100
John D. Jones	250		
Elwood Walter	50	Theo. W. Riley	100
Total			$12,103
Previously reported			64,146
Total			$80,249

A. A. LOW, Treasurer

The Lancashire Relief Fund—Contributions of the Produce Exchange.

Additional subscriptions received by Prof. [illegible] Exchange Relief Committen in aid of Lancashirs operatives:

Ichabod Washburn, 100 barrels flour, valued	$650	Jns. M. Smith & Son	$100
Jesse Hoyt & Co., 50 barrels flour, valued	350	E. A. Robertson	100
Sturges, Clearman & Co.	300	C. G. Duncan & Co.	100
McAndraw & Wann	280	Todd & Co	100
Sage & Co	250	Capt. Wm. Edwards	100
R. P. Getty & Son	100	Forman & Co	100
White & Douglass	100	Jas. McCullough	50
Kent & Lowber	100	Ely Hoppock	50
Z. S. Ely	100	H. H. Trafton & Co., in flour	50
Purdue & Ward	100	Trott Bros. & Co	50
J. B. Herrick & Son	100	George Puffer	25
Total			$3,325
Previously reported			17,500
Total			$20,825

DAVID DOWS, Chairman.

J. H. HEASICK, Secretary.

British Resident Fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE DISTRESSDD OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, PARTICULARLY LANCASHIRE.

Amount received to Dec. 9, 1862 ..... $13,693

Received Dec. 10, 1862

J. & J. Stuart	$500	Borgess & Goddard	$25
John Sntherland	10	James Duncan & Co.	25
Daniel Starr	10	James Smelton	25
Joseph Walker	25	W. Thompson & Co.	25
H. C. Baring	200	Peter Donald	25
George Barclay	250	B. W. Pycock	25
H. L. Phipps & Co.	200	H. Purton	10
John Bullock	50	P. S. Kenway	10
R. R. Morrison	26	W. P. Talboys	10
W. H. McNeill	25	Thos. Russell	5
		Cash	5

Charles Taylor, 10 tons provisions, to be carried free of freight by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company 1,600

Freight of same by New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company 260

Freight of 50 tons of bacon to Liverpool, by the Cunard Steamship Company 1,600

Total $18,263

The Brown Abortion Case.

A GREAT CROWD TO HEAR IT AT JUDGE MCCUNN'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the further hearing in the above case was resumed before Judge MCCUNN. Mr. CLINTON informed the Judge that he had concluded the examination of the witness SIMMS. Judge MCCUNN then said: "Since this examination commenced before me, I have at intervals looked most carefully over the testimony of SIMMS, and it has poised me to know that a young man of his apparent intelligence and respectability should have placed himself in such a terrible situation as his evidence demonstrates. His conduct seems to me to be without a parallel and wholly unmitigated; and although the Coroner has admitted him to bail, still, upon the testimony before me, I feel that it is my imperative duty to commit him to the Tombs as an accessory before the fact in this case, for there is not a householder in our entire community that has not trembled at the revelation. I commit him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury."

As Mr. CLINTON had no other witnesses present, the further hearing was set down for Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock. SIMMS and Dr. BROWNE were both locked up. A great deal of excitement was manifested upon SIMMS being committed.

Ladies' Fair in Thirty-fourth-street.

The ladies' of Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S congregation, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Thirty-fourth-street, on Tuesday opened a Fancy Fair in the basement of the building. Every imaginable article—useful and ornamental—is offered by them for inspection and disposal. The stalls are all arranged with exquisite taste, and are attended by charmingly young persons of infinite personal attractions and irresistibly persuasive manners. Throughout the day, and specially in the evening, the business of bargain and sale is briskly transacted, purchasers being apparently plentiful and generous, and the lovely and accomplished venders adroit and persevering. Arrangements have been made with comprehensive care for supplying visitors with all kinds of refreshments. Whether one's taste runs in the direction of beef or bonbons, there is ample provision of either to satisfy the most fastidious and extensive demand. These good things, too, are dispensed with fairy hands and seasoned by bright smiles that would make even rebel army rations palatable and delicious. The Fair will be continued through to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman

In this Court yesterday, HENRY TIETJEN was tried for an assault with intent to kill JAMES HENRY, by striking him with a sling-shot. In consequence of the blow, HENRY lost his left eye. At a late hour last evening, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

ANTON P. SCHERER was tried for grand larceny, in stealing $20 50 from CAROLINE SIMMONS. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

JOHN MANNING, an Irish tailor, was placed at the bar, under an indictment for murder in the first degree, in killing JOHN LAWLESS. It appeared from the statement of prisoner's counsel that the deceased came into the premises of the prisoner in a state of intoxication, and commenced a quarrel with some friends of the prisoner who were in the shop at the time. During the quarrel, the prisoner took sides with his friends, and the deceased was about to attack him when he seized a pair of scissors from his work-bench and stabbed the deceased in the neck, wounding the jugular vein and causing death in a few moments. After a portion of the jury had been called, the prisoner's counsel stated the facts to the Court, and offered on the part of his client a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was accepted by Assistant District-Attorney STEWART, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Travel and Freights Via the Sound.

The proposition which was made some time since, that the several Sound routes between New-York and the East should agree upon some fixed rate of freightage, has been adopted. Freight of all descriptions is taken now by the "Fall River Line," the "Norwich and Worcester Line," and the "Stonington Line," at one and the same rate. Four cents per foot is charged for measurement goods, and others as per printed tariff. No portion of the traveling public is so well served as that which patronizes these lines. For years the routes have been equally upeo, accidents are rare, attention to the ease and comfort of the passenger is proverbial, and the boats, of which the superb ocean steamer *Metropolis*, is at once the type and the queen, are superior in point of accommodation, speed and security to any that float in American waters.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—TWO LITTLE SISTERS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday evening Mrs. ELLEN MCCLAIR, living at No. 56 Oak-street, having occasion to go to the grocery-store, locked her two small children—one 4 years and the other 17 months old—in the room during her absence. She soon returned, and upon opening the door the oldest child (MARY ANN) ran screaming toward her, her clothes then being on fire. The other child (ELLEN) sat on the floor, and the almost frantic mother soon discovered that her dress also was in a blaze. The flames were soon extinguished, but the little ones were so fearfully burned that they died in a few hours afterward. In her examination before Coroner COLLIN, Mrs. MCCLAIR testified that on going from the house she left a pot of soup on the fire, and in her opinion the clothes of the eldest child caught fire while she was stirring the soup. There being no help at hand the child, in her frenzied state of mind, ran to her younger sister, whose clothes he set on fire. This is the only explanation Mrs. MCCLAIR could give relative to the fatal burning of her children. The screams of the victims after their clothes took fire, were heard by others in the house, and an effort was made to enter the room to learn the cause, but the door was locked, and so remained till the mother returned. The jury rendered a verdict that the children came to their deaths from the effects of burns accidental received.

PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—JOHN M MURRAY and RICHARD HOOPER, two Charleston pilots, who were captured on board the schooner *Isaac Dees*, while attempting to run the blockade, together with WM. LAMBERSON, first mate, and JOHN IRVING, a pretended passenger, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette, in charge of Deputy Marshal DIXEY. The prisoners were sent on here from the blockading squadron by Admiral DUPONT.

LADIES' FAIR IN THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E CHURCH.—A Fancy Fair on quite an extensive scale is in progress at the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, between First and Second avenues. The Fair commenced yesterday and is announced to last for a week. All the kinds of articles usually for sale on such occasions are offered for disposal by the young ladies connected with the Church, and they appear to have no lack of customers. There are, too, plenty of things of a more useful description to suit purchasers of a practical turn of mind. There is a small charge asked for admission to the Fair ten cents—fifty cents being the price of a season ticket. Attractions, though, are provided in the shape of music and speeches additional to those of the fair proprietors of stalls, though these alone ought to be enough to crowd the Sunday School Hall with visitors.

FOR WOMEN.—The seventh annual Fair of the New-York Infirmary for Women opened yesterday afternoon. It is being held at Dodworth's Hall, in Broadway, opposite Eleventh-street, and will be prolonged until noon of Saturday. The Fair is under the management of Mrs. Phœbe Wright, Mrs. Henry Bayils, Miss Underhill, Miss Turnure, Mrs. R. Sturgis and Mrs. Frothingham—those ladies constituting the Direction Board of the Women's Infirmary. There are varied and delightful entertainments presented every evening, consisting of tableaux and singing by the Myers Sisters. Last evening the tableaux performed (under the direction of Mr. ANGSAO) were: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Joan of Arc at the Stake" and "The Volunteer's Farewell."

THE FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—It is a pleasure to see that, notwithstanding the almost total absorption of church in military matters since the war commenced, the finances of which have been so seriously impaired as to jeopardize its secular interests, still the faithful have been amply rewarded by action at the proper moment, in all ways calculated not only to enlist recruits in the army of Christ, but keep them up faithfully to the independent work which must be zealously performed to insure the largest amount of good work for the cause in which we are now all engaged. We are led to these remarks in noticing the success of the Fair lately held by the ladies' of the "Church of the Mediator," corner of Thirtieth-street and Lexington-avenue, of which Rev. S. H. TYNG, *Jr.*, is the Rector. This Church, although but a short time organized, is fast filling up with a class of persons who are zealously endeavoring to do good, and their faithful young Rector bids fair to compete with his older brethren in the earnest endeavor to do the most good in the most acceptable way. The field in which he is engaged is a most important one.

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE CAPTAIN.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning a drunken cavalry soldier, named JOHN KELLOGG, went to an oyster saloon at No. 59 Spring-street, and finding it closed, he burst open the door, broke the windows, and created so much disturbance as to attract the attention of the Police of the Fourteenth Precinct. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of that Precinct, accompanied by a Sergeant, went to the scene of disturbance, where they found the soldier, sabre in hand, ready to battle in defence, as he said, of his rights. The officers at once joined issue with the soldier, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon. He was finally disarmed, but not before he had succeeded in cutting Capt. WILLIAMSON'S hands, one of them very severely. The offender was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS IN TROUBLE—JAS. E. COULTER EXPELLED.—An interesting meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association was held at No. 683 Eighth-av. Tuesday evening—Mr. ROBERT PATERSON in the chair, Mr. W. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary. The principal business of the evening was the expulsion of Mr. JAS. E. COULTER from the Association for alleged unfaithfulness to the party at the last election. Mr. ALLEN, the present Alderman, was the Republican candidate for Alderman in the district, and Mr. PETER MASTERSON was the Democratic candidate for that office. The latter gentleman was elected. (It is alleged by the Association.) owing, to a great extent, to the support of Mr. COULTER, who, it has charged, has aided the Democrats on three occasions. A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the Central Committee.

TAMPERING WITH GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.—For a long time past, Government witnesses confined in the House of Detention, have been tampered with by outside parties, much to the annoyance of the Government officials and to the obstruction of the ends of justice. United States Marshal MURRAY at length notified the Police Commissioners that the practice must be stopped or the Government would be obliged to withdraw its witnesses from that place. The Commissioners ordered an investigation, which confirmed the truth of the complaints, and resulted in the officers of the House of Detention being reprimanded and ordered to desist from the practice on the pain of dismissal. All Government witnesses can communicate with outside parties under proper regulations and restrictions, but the practice of allowing lawyers employed against the Government, to tamper with Government witnesses, will hereafter be put a stop to.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at No. 22 Batavia-street, on the body of GEO. DOAN, three and a half years of age, whose death was the result of scalds accidentally received, in consequence of falling into a kettle of boiling water which his mother had just taken from the fire. After the occurrence, she ran for three different doctors, but none of them consented to attend her child. She was more successful in her fourth application for medical aid.

ANOTHER CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest in Forty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, on the body of MARY VAIL, a child two years and six months old, who was fatally burned on Tuesday evening by her clothes taking fire during the absence of her mother from the room.

STILL ANOTHER.—The infant child of Mrs. GEA, living at No. 211 Third-street, fell into a tub of boiling water, and was so fearfully scalded that death ensued soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WM. MCKECHNIE, a native of Scotland, died suddenly, Tuesday night, in the porter-house No. 80 Ann-street. Deceased was in bad health, and drank considerable liquor, as he said for the purpose of relieving a severe pain in the chest. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased was a married man, and has left a family at No. 94 Fulton-street.

THE TAMMANY FUND.—The Tammany Fund Collector, Officer NEWMAN, desires us to state that this is the last day on which payments can be made, prior to his report. Parties desiring to stand right on the record will do well to call and settle.

THE NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven will be withdrawn for the season to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM, Dec. 11.—Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 4.

BEQUESTS.—The heirs of the late WM. H CAREY have donated $15,000 to charitable institutions, namely: $5,000 to the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum, $5,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, and $5,000 to the Industrial School Association.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A girl, named SUSAN KELLY, parents residing at No. 35 Butler-street, was run over yesterday by a cart in Fourth-avenue, near Third-street, Gowanus, and almost instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the residence of the parents.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, a girl named ELLEN BLAND was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire. Her mother, in endeavoring to suppress the flames, was also badly injured. The girl is not expected to recover. The family reside at No. 292 Myrtle-avenue.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—The work on the widening and extension of Fourth-avenue, is progressing with energy, notwithstanding the cold weather, and from present appearances, the avenue will be opened the entire length some time during next Summer.

ILLUMINATION.—The house of Constitution Engine, No. 7, in Front-street near Bridge, was brilliantly illuminated last night, in honor of the election of Mr. JOHN ENGLISHMAN as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 8 City Hall, pursuant to the following call, viz:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

SIR: Inasmuch as the holidays are approaching, and a number of our members are desirous of leaving the City immediately the same, you will please call a meeting of the members of the Board of Councilmen for a special meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th of December inst., at four o'clock P. M., for the consideration of such business as may come before them.

[illegible]

Which was received.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Hogan—

Remonstrance of George W. Pell and others, to the proposed incumbrance of Thirty-fifth-street, by projecting the sidewalk out.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Philip Grilling, for fitting up the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of John F. Sigman, for fitting up the eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward for December election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Mathias Henoess for fitting up the Tenth Election District Twenty-second Ward for December Election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Andrew Heid for fitting up the Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December Election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the salaries of the five clerks in the Bureau of Water Rents be increased from one thousand dollars per annum to one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin, be built in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with a branch in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street, to within one hundred feet of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby, fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby, given to Jeremiah Quinlan, of number one hundred and thirty-eight William-street and number forty-five Gold-street, to deliver merchandise from sidewal

[illegible] Fifth Election District, Fifteenth [illegible] December election.
[illegible]oard of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]

[illegible]was concurred in.
Bill of Michael Cummings, amounting to eighty dollars, [illegible]g up polls of Nineteenth Ward, for December
[illegible]oard of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with

[illegible]was concurred in.
Bill of Jas. Campbell, for fitting up polls of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Bernard O'Neil, for fitting up poll of the First Election District, Twenty-first Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twenty-first Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of D. W. Norris, for fitting up election polls of Eighth Election, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Andrew Duncan, for fitting up election poll of [illegible] Aldermanic District, for December election.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of A. W. Hunt, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Aldermanic District, for December election.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.

Petition of A. V. Murray for permission to construct a bay window on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.
(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petition granted.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the walk around Union-square to be flagged with flagging-stones its entire width, from the curbstone to the foundation of the iron railing.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to have two lamp-posts put up in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.
Which was laid on the table.
Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that such action be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was concurred in.
An ordinance of Board of Councilmen, "To provide for the issue of Change notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency, for fractional parts of a dollar."
The Board of Aldermen amended by striking out section four as adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:
SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller to invest from time to time, in the temporary loans of the Corporation, a portion of the moneys received by the Chamberlain for the notes authorized by this ordinance, but the amount so invested shall at no time exceed half the amount so received, so that there may be sufficient in the hands of the Chamberlain for the purpose of redemption, &c.
—And as adopted, amended.)
Which was laid over.
An ordinance to establish a public pound in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, providing as follows:
SECTION 1. The premises known as lots numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West Forty ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a public pound, and that a pound-keeper be assigned therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.
SEC. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervison of the public pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector is hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the enforcement of all laws of the State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public pounds in the said City of New-York.
SEC. 3. This ordinance should take effect immediately.
Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary basin and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Riverton to Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-aveoue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Resolution that the vacant lots on Forty-first-street both sides,) between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the vacant lots on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avennes, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health with ordinance that the vacant lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number fifty-one, North River, dredged to a depth of three feet below low water mark.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on the Country Market at Jefferson Market, and that he cause such other repairs to be made to said market as in his judgment may be necessary—the work, should it exceed in amount the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.
Which was referred to Committee on Markets.
Subsequently, such action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.
Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the petition of William Irving and others, for the return of moneys assessed for regulating, &c., Seventy-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be referred to the Comptroller, with power.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to receive the sum of fifteen dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance due from Mr. N. Niles, as an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been erroneously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Niles paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-four cents for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that an additional story be built to the house now occupied by Engine Company number Thirty-seven, the words to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.
Which was laid over.
Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Klmendorf, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, for the sum af five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said Church for the work of building sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, and four thousand four hundred and thirteen. In the Twentieth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents appropriated as above, being charged to the appreprintion for donations.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Co., for the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing, &c., to the Chamberlain of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garrey, for the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing the ceiling, &c., of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for Hose Company number Eighteen, within the following boundaries, viz. Wall-street, William, Pearl and Whitehall streets.
Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
Which was carried by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Rynn, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The Pre Ident, Babcock, Trotter, Long—16.
Negative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Snyder, Brice—5.
Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-eight.
Which was laid over.
Petition of Henry Kinkle and others for remission of assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kinkle, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents also, in favor of Sophie Horner, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of J. C. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of V. Kovin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of L. J. White, Valentine Kirby and H. Vanderhilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense, by permission of the Street Commissioner and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for funeral of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrant to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the above are entitled thereto.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, extend said pier to exterior line.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Resolution, that the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Board, be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to take effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Resolution, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorized and directed to procure a portrait of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.
Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Resolution, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier No. 21, North River, to widen the same on the North side a distance of sixteen feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the said Committee.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharf, Piers and Slips.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New York Female Assistance Society for the sum of $300, and charge the same to its appropriate Committe.
Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.
Resolution, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that said action be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hayes moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner."
Which was carried.
And the resolution, as amended, was adopted
Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.
Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one hundred and forty five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By unanimous consent, the minutes of the last meeting were here read and approved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Laurence Holger, resident of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.
Councilman Ross moved to amend said paper by adding thereto the following, viz.
Resolved, Also, that the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. James Thompson, pastor of the West Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, located between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the debt on said church, and that said amount be charged to its appropriate account.
Which was lost by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Geduey, Orton, Ross—4.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long,—18.
And the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting the original resolution above, was concurred in by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.
Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the eleventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Cornell.
The minutes of December five, six, seven, eight, and nine were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations, and expenditures.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller transferring balances to other accounts.
Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

OBSOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PETITION.

Bill of J. Winterbotlom and R. Gray, for funeral expenses of Captain Cooper.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Heory—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the lessees of Pier number Twenty-one, North River, to widen the same, on the north side, a distance of ten feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, The late William Fardon filled the position of "Deputy Registrar" in the Croton Aqueduct Department for a number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Department; therefore,
Resolved, That the salary of such position, from November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and is hereby donated to the widow of said deceased, and that she is hereby empowered to receive the same.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars, in favor of George F. Thomson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health, in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Burns for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.
(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Hutton, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.
(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of James A. Willoughby to be relieved from assessment of sixty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, on property number eighty-two Broadway, for sewer in Newstreet.
Which was carried.
Alderman Froment moved that the same be referred to the Comptroller with power
Alderman Boole moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.
Which was carried.
Alderman Walsh moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to House of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Chambers, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, said amount to be in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Resolution, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier No. 21, North River, to widen the same on the North side a distance of sixteen feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the said Committee.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharf, Piers and Slips.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New York Female Assistance Society for the sum of $300, and charge the same to its appropriate Committe.
Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities
Resolution, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that said action be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hayes moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner."
Which was carried.
And the resolution, as amended, was adopted
Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.
Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrant to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the above are entitled thereto.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, extend said pier to exterior line.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Resolution, that the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Board, be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to take effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Resolution, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorized and directed to procure a portrait of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.
Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Resolution, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier No. 21, North River, to widen the same on the North side a distance of sixteen feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the said Committee.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharf, Piers and Slips.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New York Female Assistance Society for the sum of $300, and charge the same to its appropriate Committe.
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Which was carried.
Councilman Hayes moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner."
Which was carried.
And the resolution, as amended, was adopted
Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.
Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one hundred and forty five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By unanimous consent, the minutes of the last meeting were here read and approved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Laurence Holger, resident of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.
Councilman Ross moved to amend said paper by adding thereto the following, viz.
Resolved, Also, that the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. James Thompson, pastor of the West Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, located between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the debt on said church, and that said amount be charged to its appropriate account.
Which was lost by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Geduey, Orton, Ross—4.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long,—18.
And the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting the original resolution above, was concurred in by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.
Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the eleventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Cornell.
The minutes of December five, six, seven, eight, and nine were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations, and expenditures.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller transferring balances to other accounts.
Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

OBSOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PETITION.

Bill of J. Winterbotlom and R. Gray, for funeral expenses of Captain Cooper.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Heory—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the lessees of Pier number Twenty-one, North River, to widen the same, on the north side, a distance of ten feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, The late William Fardon filled the position of "Deputy Registrar" in the Croton Aqueduct Department for a number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Department; therefore,
Resolved, That the salary of such position, from November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and is hereby donated to the widow of said deceased, and that she is hereby empowered to receive the same.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars, in favor of George F. Thomson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health, in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Burns for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.
(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Hutton, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.
(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of James A. Willoughby to be relieved from assessment of sixty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, on property number eighty-two Broadway, for sewer in Newstreet.
Which was carried.
Alderman Froment moved that the same be referred to the Comptroller with power
Alderman Boole moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.
Which was carried.
Alderman Walsh moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to House of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Chambers, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, said amount to be in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Little, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of charities.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated to the Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against their property on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert J. Lomas, Chairman Financial Committee of said Society, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.
Which was laid over.
Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now take a recess until half-past six o'clock this afternoon.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Laurence Holger, resident of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.
Councilman Ross moved to amend said paper by adding thereto the following, viz.
Resolved, Also, that the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. James Thompson, pastor of the West Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, located between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the debt on said church, and that said amount be charged to its appropriate account.
Which was lost by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Geduey, Orton, Ross—4.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long,—18.
And the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting the original resolution above, was concurred in by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.
Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the eleventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3971, 3975, 3977, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 4003, 4007, 4011, 4019, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4033, 4035, 4037. *Part II.*—Nos. 4260, 4266, 4368, 4370, 4372, 4374, 4376, 4378, 4380, 4382, 4388, 4390, 4394, 4396, 4400, 4404, 4410, 4414, 4418, 4420, 4424, 4426, 4430, 4432, 44,34, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444. *Part III.*—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 3377, 3522, 1909, 4168, 4050, 1268, 3817, 414, 3803, 1265, 534.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 11, 3127, 2569, 315, 3049, 285, 3133, 1841, 3109, 3237, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3249, 3251. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 3128, 2922, 2928, 2934, 2254, 894, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946.
COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1679, 1843, 1843, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1277, 1787, 1744 *Part II.*—Nos. 1457, 1303, 1747, 1802, 1442, 414, 1831, 1832½, 1833, 1836, 1537, 1939, 1840, 1841, 1842.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Box and One Bag, Marked M. M. 62 and 63, One Package of Jewelry, and One Gold Watch.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground of an intent to smuggle them. The claimant, Mr. Mauriel, arrived in this port on Dec. 21, 1861, in the steamer *Washington*. He was asked by the Custom-house officers if he had any dutiable articles, and said he had, and he accordingly made a written statement, specifying the box and the bag as containing dutiable articles. The officers afterwards on examining his trunk, found the gold watch, which he claimed to be a second-hand watch, but which they determined to seize as being new. They subsequently searched his person, and found on him jewelry which he made a larger package. He claimed that [illegible] he was asked if he had anything on his person, produced these things, and that the quantity of the articles was so great as to make the claim that he intended to smuggle them preposterous. The Government practically abandoned the attempt to forfeit the box and bag on the trial, and the case went to the jury, as to the package of jewelry and the gold watch. They were out some time, but finally found a verdict, condemning the jewelry found on his person, but releasing the rest.
For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen: for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Conveyance of Ships and Sailing Craft—Record Thereof.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Baxter vs. *Gilbert & Snape.*—This case has been pending before the several Courts for a number of years.
From the proceedings on trial it appeared that one McNally was the owner of the sloop *President*, but that to secure the purchase price of her he had given a mortgage upon her to one Atkins for $650. This mortgage was recorded in the Custom-house, but not in the office of the Register of this City and County, the residence of McNally. The mortgagee, Atkins, as appeared, owed Baxter $140 60, payable by a note at six months, and to secure this amount he assigned over the McNally mortgage. This assignment contained a defeasance claim, but was not, however, put on record either in the Custom-house or Register's office.
While the mortgage and the assignment were outstanding in Baxter, McNally, as claimed, gave a bill of sale of the vessel to Atkins without the knowledge of Baxter, under which Atkins took possession of and sailed the vessel. Subsequently a judgment was procured against Atkins by one Palmer, upon which execution was issued and a sale had, Gilbert and Snape, the present defendants, becoming purchasers.
Meantime, Baxter went on to foreclose the mortgage assigned to him, and on the sale in foreclosure the present plaintiff became purchaser, and upon demanding possession of the vessel the present defendants resisted his claim, and refused to recognize his right to take her.
This action was then brought, and the defence set up was that the defendant's title was superior to the plaintiff's, because neither the mortgage nor the assignment, (which was claimed to be in effect a mortgage of a mortgage,) were recorded in the Register's office of the City of New-York, where the parties resided. It was also insisted that the assignment not having been recorded in the Custom-house, was void as against an execution against the mortgagee. After discussion by counsel on this point, the Court ruled out the title made by the defence under the execution sale, and restricted the case to evidence on the part of the defence, as to the value of the sloop. This ruling was in accordance with the opinion at General Term in the case, when before that branch of the Court on appeal from a judgment obtained and affirmed in the Marine Court.
The action was then commenced *de novo* in the Common Pleas, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.
D. and T. McMahon for plaintiff: Justus Palmer for defendants.

$300 Saved to the School Fund.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

T. J. Smith et al. vs. *The Board of Education.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Alonzo Dunn to recover $300, alleged to be due under a contract made by Dunn with the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, to perform all the carpenter-work necessary in the erection and completion of a school-building in Oliver-street.
By that contract it was provided that the filing of any lien upon the building, question by parties who had done work, or furnished material to the contractor should be a bar to any claim for payments until such lien should be removed. It was also provided that the last payment to become due under the contract should not be made until a certificate of the County Clerk to the fact that there were no liens filed in his office against the building had been filed by the contractor in the office of the Board of Education.
Upon the trial it appeared that when the building was completed, the contractor was unable to obtain the required certificate, and to remove the liens the Board of Education paid the last installment in discharge those liens to the lien-men. This, it was argued, discharged the liens.
Upon these facts, judgment was given to the defendants.
Sheldon and Brown for plaintiffs; Thos. Boese and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Verdicts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Martin vs. *Waters.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as administrator of James Martin, to recover property alleged to have been wrongfully retained. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GLADIATOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRISSBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

AULD LANG SYNE—GROUP OF STATUARY, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN—BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—TIERELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

IRVING HALL—CHILD PIANIST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, in a brief telegram from our special correspondent with Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division, that the rebels continue active work on their fortifications, though this is regarded as a ruse to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

We learn from Nashville that on Tuesday a couple of sharp fights took place between one of our foraging parties and a force of rebel cavalry, in which the latter were decidedly worsted, with severe loss.

Mr. BUMGARDNER, Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell County, Western Virginia, who arrived in Wheeling on Monday, reports that the rabel Col. CLARKSON, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Cabell County and the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha Rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle, horses and hogs. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week he was in Cabell County, and approached within twelve miles of Guyandotte. He captured about forty Union men and took them away with him, beside a large number of horses, hogs and cattle. CLARKSON came down through Tezewell and Logan Counties and returned by the same route. Col. ZEIGLER is at Ceredo, with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Capt. WICKER, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose hand infests Weyne County.

One hundred and seven prisoners, members of JENKINS' band of guerrillas, who were captured near Lewisburgh by Col. PAXTON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, arrived at Wheeling on Monday.

A few days ago Col. BAUER, in command at Bowling Green, Ky., sent a considerable force of cavalry, infantry and artillery in pursuit of the notorious WOODWARD, who has been annoying and oppressing the loyal people of some of the southern counties. WOODWARD, however, got wind of the movement, and, true to his nature, made a precipitate flight. He was pursued to Clarksville and beyond the Cumberland toward Charlotte, Dixon County, Tenn.

Mr. ROBERT CARTER arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday, direct from Greenville, Tenn. He reports very few troops in Upper East Tennessee. All the available force in that section of the country had been ordered to Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. An order had been issued for all the cavalry in East Tennessee to report at Knoxville to be dismounted. There were some three hundred cavalry in Hancock and Hawkins Counties, who gave out that they were going to Big Creek Gap to occupy it; but Mr. CARTER thinks they were going to Knoxville to be dismounted, in pursuance to the order to that effect. There were some four hundred troops at Greenville, but they were under orders for Tullahoma. There are some two regiments at Kingston, Roane County, and a heavy force at Chattanooga. The rebel newspapers say that their grand stand is to be made at Tullahoma, and that only a small force has been thrown out at Murfreesboro as a feint, and a check to the National forces. Mr. CARTER also says that the inhabitants of East Tennessee are not responding very readily to the Conscript law, and that the Confederacy have just at this time too much business on their hands to enforce it. That thousands of Union men are scouting in the mountains, determined to suffer any hardships of exposure, even unto death, before they will be forced into the secession ranks.

Mr. J. WESLEY GREENE communicates to the Chicago *Times*, accompanied by an affidavit as to its correctness, what purports to be a report of an interview between himself and JEFF. DAVIS, in which he was made the bearer of peace propositions to President LINCOLN. A dispatch from Washington, however, denounces Mr. J. WESLEY GREENE as an imposter.

According to the statements of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Message to the Connecticut Legislature, the *draft* has proved a great failure in that State. Of the 1,212 men drafted in the different towns, only 76 principals and 142 substitutes have been mustered into the service of the United States. Of the remainder, 81 deserted after reporting at camp, 623 have been exempted by surgeons and selectmen, 166 were unaccounted for on the 12th inst., 10 had previously volunteered, and 34 were not subjects of military duty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt on the tide-waters of New-York Harbor, was reported from the Military Committee. A joint resolution offered by Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, forfeiting the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians, and providing for their removal, was refarred. The Military Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill forfeiting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, excepting upon sick leave. The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was requested to make a report with all convenient speed. The bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship *Julie et Marie* was passed. The resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing was passed. The House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, etc., was ordered to be printed, and postponed until to-day. Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, gave notice of a bill to aid that State in emancipating her slaves. The resolution regarding the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was postponed until to-day, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information in detail regarding the officers of the army—their whereabouts, duties, etc. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law that Quartermasters and Commissioners may be selected from the Volunteer Army, or from civil life. After some further business, the House resumed consideration of the Senate bill to admit Western Virginia as a State, and it was passed after some further debate, 96 to 55. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the *North American*, at Portland, and the *Hansa* at this port, we have some additional items of European news, though nothing later than has been already published. The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies that a second note relative to mediation has been sent by DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Lord RUSSELL. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution declaring that it is not expedient to memorialize the Government to abandon the right to blockade, or diminish its efficiency. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton in the Barbary States had been successful, and the Moorish Government had ordered a large quantity of seed. The probable elevation of Prince ALFRED of England, to the throne of Greece, attracted the most serious attention by the Diplomats. Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, is also spoken of for King.

We have received, by way of Havana, still later news from Mexico. The City of Puebla is now said to be garrisoned by eight thousand Mexicans, determined to make a desperate resistance. MARQUEZ, the Reactionary Chief, at the head of 3,000 men, is reported to have taken possession of Chalchinda, in the name of the French. COMONFORT and DOBLADO had come to an understanding with each other as against JUAREZ, but what they propose to do to put him down does not appear. The Government had issued an order to the landowners about Jalapa, to leave nothing which might be of service to the French, and the penalty of death had been declared against all who should hold any communication with the enemy or the Mexicans in their service. Great misery is said to exist throughout the country.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Comptroller reported unexpended balances of several appropriations to the amount of $97,978 91, including $11,950 left of the famous Japanese fund, as available for transfer to various exhausted appropriations, in different sums, the largest being $25,000 for "City contingencies." Mr. FROMENT, noticing the communication, did not say that the balances were not wanted for the original purposes, and the paper was referred. Some routine business was then transacted, followed by a recess till 6 o'clock. On reassembling, the Finance Committee reported that the proposed changes of balances of appropriations recommended by the Comptroller were necessary to carry on the business of the City Government. The recommendations were forthwith approved. Various minor matters next occupied the attention of the Board for awhile, till an adjournment was made to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the members desiring to pass upon some of the mass of routine papers that awaited their action, so as to clear the calendar as soon as possible. To do this it is probable that their meetings will be frequent till Christmas. The Comptroller reported the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday to have been $2,820,700 64. A resolution to increase the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner to $5,000, was presented and laid over. A bill of the Staten Island Railroad Company, amounting to $200, for transporting Col. ALLEN'S Regiment to New-York and back, from their encampment, on the occasion of Gen. CORCORAN'S reception, was introduced and referred. The separate resolutions to procure a portrait each of Gen. MCCLELLAN and THOMAS JEFFERSON, were also referred. The Fractional Currency ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was received and laid over. Concurrence was had on the resolution donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen, as City canvassers, held their sixth meeting yesterday. Mr. ALLEN completed the canvass of the returns from his District, and, by request of the Board, read Mr. DAYTON'S returns—the Sergeant-at-Arms reporting that Mr. DAYTON was sick a-bed. Duplicate returns were missing in two of the Election Districts—the Fourth and Tenth of the Sixteenth Ward. The District Canvassers are to be required, to explain the omissions. The Board adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-day. Only Mr. GENET'S returns remain to be canvassed.

The project of dividing Texas into four States, with eight Senators to represent them in Congress, is under consideration, with a good prospect that the measure will be finally resolved upon.

An order from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated Nashville, Nov. 24, reads thus: "By virtue of the authority vested in the commanding General, Capt. HENRY L. MCCALLA, Company G, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, is, for abandoning his command in hearing of the cannonading of the enemy, dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. His immediate commander will see that this order is carried into effect, as directed in General Orders No. 9, from Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps."

A Fairfax correspondent of the Washington *Republican* assures the public that WASHINGTON'S last will and testament is not in the British Museum, as alleged, but safe somewhere in Culpepper, having been deposited there for safe-keeping by the late ALFRED MOSS, County Clerk of Fairfax County. The Washington *Star* vouches for Mr Moss' high personal character, and expresses a doubt whether he could prove so false to his trust as to dispose of this will in the way stated.

We are informed that the powder and arms which the Burlington, Vt., *Times*, states have been collecting at Rouse's Point, were not designed for the use of the rebels, as might have been inferred. They were destined for Mexico, and were cleared from the Custom-house in this City regularly and openly, and were shipped by the owners in their own names. All the business connected with the transaction was performed without any attempt whatever at concealment. Mr. HEYDICKE denies that he had any connection with the goods in question as agent.

A commission merchant of St. Louis, on Saturday last, shipped 820 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh, whence it will go *via* railroad to Eastern markets. This cargo is worth, at present prices, a *quarter of a million dollars*. A shipment of equal value has never been carried away from St. Louis before by one boat.

Mr. CHARLES BEACH, of Penn Yan, is said to have invented a method of reducing flax to lint for the manufacture of paper. It consists in cutting the flax-straw into short pieces, usually about an inch in length, and subjecting it, thus prepared, to the operation of grinding, by means of prepared rollers which traverse a revolving bed, the effect of which is to completely pulverize the woody portion of the stalk and separate it from the fibre, or lint, which is left in a condition ready for bleaching and grinding into pulp. A peculiarity, which insures the success of the process, is, that *no rotting* is required, as the flax can be worked in the condition in which it is left when threshed for the seed. This is no experiment, as Mr. BEACH has a machine now in operation which is producing lint from flax of this year's growth at a cost, he states, of five cents per pound.

W. H. HODGDON, proprietor of the Westchester (Penn.) *Jeffersonian*, a paper which was suppressed some time since on account of its treasonable utterances, has brought an action against United States Marshal MILWARD, who seized the property of the establishment. He lays the damages at $20,000.

The Troy University has at last passed into the hands of Rev. Father HAVERMANS, the deeds having been signed on Saturday last, and the first installment ($30,000) paid. It will hereafter be known as the Provincial Theological Seminary, under the recognition of Archbishop HUGHES. The University was sold for $60,000. Its original cost was over $126,000.

The Metropolitan Police cases against Mayor WOOD (four in number) were reached at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, but were not proceeded with on account of the difficulty of obtaining a jury. An extra panel of one hundred additional jurors was ordered, and the case is expected to proceed to-day.

The market for Stocks left off fair yesterday, while there was less excitement in Gold and Exchange than on Tuesday. The New-York Road Stocks were strengthened by the increased dividend made by the Central management.

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, at generally unaltered prices. Corn and Cotton were in more request and were dearer. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, Hops, Whisky, Tallow, Leather, Oils, Fish and Coal. Metals, Groceries and Navel Stores were quiet. The Freight market was inactive, with 522 vessels of all classes in port.

Military Marauding—The Evil and the Remedy.

A private letter to us from a high-minded officer in one of the Southwestern armies has this statement: "If I should tell you the state of demoralization of many of our old regiments in the Valley of the Mississippi, you would not believe it. They have no respect for man or woman, and are guilty of offences that, if committed at home, would send them to the penitentiary for life." Similar representations are made in so many other quarters that it is no longer possible to doubt that portions of our army have become greatly demoralized.

It is not a pleasant fact, but it is criminal to shut our eyes to it. Every loyal organ of opinion in the land should raise its voice against it, and demand its correction.

The wrong is *a blistering shame to the cause*. Who cannot remember the mingled amazement, indignation and disgust excited by BEAUREGARD'S proclamation to the Virginians before Bull Run? He dared to say of our army: "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their warcry is Beauty and Booty." It was a pitch of audacious falsehood that we could account for only by his desperation. We repelled it as the most infamous of libels. It was so. With respect to the conduct of several regiments now in the service, it is so no longer. *So far as has depended upon them*, BEAUREGARD is purged of his calumny. The blot he in vain tried to affix upon our sacred cause they have established. The purest cause that ever summoned to battle has, in the conduct of thousands of so-called defenders, been foully dishonored.

The wrong is *a prodigious hindrance to the revival of Union feeling*. The war has been prosecuted with the expectation that when their leaders were broken down and crushed out by force, the Southern people, benefited by experience, would again turn to the old flag. All hope of this must disappear if, by the practical conduct of our armies, we show that it is not a love of the Union, a genuine nationality of feeling, that constrains us to strike these blows, but the thirst for plunder and the lust of domination. Nothing can be conceived better calculated, than such misconduct of our soldiers, to nerve the Southern people to additional desperation against submission, and to leave stings after submission which will rankle for generations.

The wrong is *a great detriment to discipline*. It superinduces a general laxity and license utterly incompatible with those habits of subordination, without which there can be no good soldiership. This is peculiarly fatal to the American soldier. He is by birth and education incapable of that passive, machine-like compliance, which comes so natural to the European, who has been habituated to strong rule from the cradle. His obedience, if it is what it ought to be, springs quite as much from a moral force within, as from military constraint without. Everything, therefore, which breaks down the moral force impairs his military worth. No marauder—least of all an American one—can make a good soldier.

Lastly, this wrong entails *a terrible evil upon Northern society*. This general license must engraft habits upon the young men of the army which will cling to thousands of them after their military life is ended, and put them directly on the road to the penitentiary. It is the most dangerous thing in the world to disregard, for even the shortest time, on any cause, the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Its whole tendency is to dull and obscure all sense of such distinction, and to make a man a despoiler without reference to cause. From plundering a rebel to plundering anybody else, would be but a step; and it would cost hardly one more scruple to rob in peace than to rob in war. Is the army thus to be made a school for felons, or a hot-bed for the growth of disorder, violence and spoliation? Heaven forbid.

But who is responsible for this danger?

First—The high officers in our armies. Military law, when rightly enforced, never fails to secure right conduct. It is the duty of commanders to enforce that law at all costs. Death itself would not be an unjustifiable penalty for these offences, if nothing milder will stop them. When the exasperated populace of Paris, in the February revolution, burst into the royal palace, they chalked upon the wall, *Mort aux voleurs*—Death to thieves—and persons taken in the act of secreting valuables were actually shot upon the spot. Have not our loyal people quite as good right to be jealous of the honor of their cause? And if the stern remedy was found effective there in the very rush of frenzy, why should it not tell in the cool management of military life? We saw the effect of the timely severity of Gen. BUTLER, in causing to be shot the three soldiers guilty of pillage. From that time the crime in his jurisdiction ceased to exist; and probably in no period during this last generation, has there been such security for life and property in New-Orleans as since that stern visitation of military law. If nothing lighter will deter, we say, then, that death itself should be the penalty of these misdeeds. Military law arms our commanders with that power, and all power, for the suppression of these violations of it; and those of them who do not effectually use the power are guilty before earth and heaven.

Second—The Government at Washington is responsible. It instigates plunder. Do you ask how? We say by withholding from the soldier his just dues, the effect of which is to deprive him of many of the necessaries and comforts of life, unless he seizes them by force from the neighborhood where he happens to be. The Government disables him from paying; therefore he robs. This keeping in arrears to the soldier for months does him a flagrant personal wrong. He engaged to the Government to do military service for thirteen dollars a month. This contract is mutual, and equally obligatory on both sides. It is as much the duty of the Government to pay the soldier punctually, as it is of the soldier to serve the Government faithfully. The failure of the Government to do this is a disgrace to it. Don't say it has not the money. It has; or the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is false. The difficulty is not there. At no time since the war commenced has the Government been unable to obtain whatever funds it needed. The trouble lies in the lack of proper administrative energy. It must be cured. The officials to whom this business of paying the soldiers belongs, do not promptly perform their duty, and the sooner they are pitched from their places, and proper men put there, the better. The Government, in neglecting this, fails at a vital point.

To sum up, then, we say—this growing practice of military marauding must be stopped. It dishonors the loyal cause, hardens the rebellion, demoralizes the soldier, and breeds untold mischief to society. To stop it two things are necessary: *justice to the soldier; justice from the soldier*. We look to our Government for the one; to our Generals for the other.

Virginia, Old and New—State Rights and State Wrongs.

The admission of a new State into the Union is a very serious public event—something like admitting a grown-up stranger into a family. Will the new member be agreeable, is he honorable, will he pay his way, will he conform to household rules and customs—or will he be factious, cross, and a pauper? In the early and even recent days of this Republic, very little heed was paid to such questions. In fact they did not rise at all—but the country was so run mad for enlarging the Union, that such districts as Florida became States, and throughout their career were a heavy annual charge upon the National Treasury, though they furnished Congressmen and Cabinet Ministers to bully the Government and shape its policy in direct hostility to the interests of the great States that supported the Union.

The telegraph this morning announces that the House have passed the Senate bill of last session, admitting Western Virginia into the Union as a State. We anticipated the result, and have nothing now to say about the measure in its constitutional aspect. There was a strong objection urged to the creation of the new State, which, if raised at the right time, might have defeated the measure. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the erection of a new State "within the jurisdiction of any State, without the consent of *the Legislatures of the States concerned*." It is not contended that the consent of any part of Virginia, (the "Old Virginia" of the Union,) has been obtained to the erection of the new State, excepting the part directly interested—the counties of Western Virginia. These counties claim that the regular State Government of Virginia, of which JOHN LETCHER, the Governor, was the head, committed *felo de se* by rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the Union, and thereupon ceased to exist—that they, in virtue of their inalienable right of self-government, at once took up the work of reorganizing the State Government, and did reorganize and restore it by the election of a new Governor and Legislature that were loyal to the Union. The fact that all the counties of the State in its original bounds did not participate in the action to restore the State Government is held to be their fault and not their misfortune; and on a well-grounded principle of public law they cannot take advantage of their own wrong. The new Government erected by the counties of Western Virginia in this *ex parte* manner called itself the Government of the Commonwealth of Virginia, (the style of the old State Government,) and in this name and character elected United States Senators in place of MASON and HUNTER, "seceded," and ordered the election of members of Congress by district to the Lower House. The Senators and Representatives thus chosen were recognized by Congress and admitted to their seats as representatives of the old Commonwealth of Virginia. The President and other Executive officers of the National Government also fully recognized the new organization in the West as the regular Government of the whole State of Virginia.

After this, it was clearly impossible for the National Government, to limit or even question the power of the Western State Government to act for the whole State, and the Legislature, chosen exclusively in and by the Western counties, solemnly gave their consent in the name of the whole State to the erection by the Western counties of the new State to be called Western Virginia. Having obtained this (their own) consent, as representatives of "Old Virginia," to the creation of the new State, the same body, with equal facility, secured their own consent as representatives of the new or Western Virginia—*and thus the requirement of the Constitution of the United States was complied with.*

The right of the people of a State to organize a new State government in case their regularly organized government abdicates or is expelled for any cause, cannot be questioned. The entire merit, therefore, of the case of Western Virginia in its Constitutional aspects is involved in this question: Was the new Government set up by the counties of Western Virginia to take the place of the regular but rebellious State Government at Richmond, organized by such numbers of the population and with such manifestations of sympathy and support in the State at large as to entitle it to recognition as the veritable Government of the whole State? Whatever may be thought of this question *now*—and very few we think would at this time decide it favorably to the new State—it is confessedly too late to raise objection, because Congress and the President have already decided that the Government, as established in the West, was regular and competent to act for the whole State. The present action of Congress is but in consonance with its former policy toward the Northwestern counties of Virginia.

The admission of Western Virginia as a new and independent State must greatly impair the securities of the State of Virginia, now held to the extent of many millions of dollars, not only abroad but in the loyal States of the Union. The public debt of Virginia is, in round terms, $45,000,000. When this debt was created, the counties of Western Virginia were represented in the State Government as parties to the policy that created the debt. The State bonds that were issued and sold were understood by their purchasers to rest upon the good faith of the whole State, and the property and territory of every part thereof. The counties of Western Virginia were not exempted, nor can they be released by any law, political or moral, from responsibility to pay their proportion of the public debt of Virginia. But the new State makes no recognition of the just rights of Virginia's creditors. Its Constitution is a practical repudiation of all obligations in the premises. And this repudiation is sought to be justified by the public men of Western Virginia in a very shallow bit of shuffling and sophistry, covered up in the proposition to have an account stated with the treasury of old Virginia, in which Western Virginia shall have credit for all taxes paid by the counties composing it into the State Treasury and be charged with its fair proportion of the expense of the State Government and the amount of public funds expended in the Western Counties for internal improvements. If the latter or debit side shall be in excess, the amount of such excess is the sum total that Western Virginia will contribute toward the payment of the just debts of Virginia.

But the counties of Western Virginia have received from the State very small appropriations for public improvements; and the offer of the new State to settle with public creditors on the basis of an adjustment of accounts between itself and the old State, is well understood by its people to involve the necessity of *paying just nothing at all*. The alleged unfairness of the expenditure of public funds in former times would be a proper and valid offset for the new State in balancing accounts with the rest of the old Commonwealth of Virginia; but to plead it against the public creditors who only knew the State as a unit, who trusted it on account of its great extent, its wealth and presumptive honor, and who were in no sense parties to the wrongs that Western Virginia may have suffered, is a act without the shadow of justification, and cannot well be distinguished from the most discreditable cases of repudiation in the history of Southern States.

NEW-YORK CITY SMALL NOTES.—The City Council have finally passed the ordinance providing for the issue of "change notes," to be used as currency for the fractional parts of a dollar. The amount authorized to be issued is $3,000,000, and the denominations are to be 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. The notes are to express on their face that they are payable on demand, in current funds, when sums of $5 are presented. They are to bear the signature of the Mayor and Comptroller, either written or printed. The Comptroller is directed to have the designs engraved and the notes printed; and they are then to be delivered to the City Chamberlain, who is to be charged with the amounts received, as he is charged with other City funds of which he is the custodian. Any persons desiring to procure the change notes for circulation are required to deposit with the Chamberlain current funds in sums of not less than $5, whereupon the Chamberlain shall pay over to such persons an equal amount in said notes.

The operation of this ordinance on the financial interests of the City is simply this—that it enables the Corporation to exchange $3,000,000 of its *credit* for $3,000,000 of current funds. In other words it is a loan of that amount of money obtained by the City from the people without interest. But as one-half the amount of money received on deposit in exchange for the notes is required to be kept on hand for the purpose of redeeming such of the notes as may be presented for redemption, the practical benefit of the loan is realized only to the extent of $1,500,000. This half of the deposits may be invested in the temporary loans of the Corporation; and the interest on this investment, less the cost of putting out and redeeming the change notes, will be clear profit to the City, to which, of course, should be added the gains to the City Treasury arising from the accidental loss and destruction of notes in the process of circulation. The sum of such losses, in the case of New-York City notes, is likely to be large, from the fact that, from the high credit of the City and its being the centre of financial exchange in the country, these notes will obtain a wide circulation. They will be as good as United States Treasury Notes in any part of the Union. It is probably a reasonable estimate that the City will realize over $100,000 net profit annually from its small-note currency system. The prospect of profit is, however, no sufficient justification of the issue of shinplasters by State, City, or General Government. The fact of profit only comes in as a partial consolation for a necessary evil.

It is to be hoped the Comptroller will be able to command good engraving talent, and that he will use none but elastic and durable paper, so as to produce change notes superior in style and quality to any the Government or Corporations have yet afforded. The system of small note currency is adopted by the Council ostensibly and exclusively for the accommodation of the people in their daily business transactions. To furnish them with such vile-looking, ill-shaped and perishable trash as scores of Corporations are issuing, is to inflict on them at once a nuisance and a fraud, in direct conflict with the spirit and purpose of the ordinance. The City will make enough by the issue of the notes to justify liberality and honesty in their preparation.

The Duty on Paper.

From the Troy Times.

The public Press all over the country is waiting impatiently to give immortal honor and fame to that member of Congress who shall first move to take the tax off newspapers. Let him speak boldly, and be not afraid!

There is another tax much more important than this, and in which a great many people besides newspaper publishers are interested, which ought to come off first—and that is *the tariff on imported paper*. The import duty on foreign white paper is *thirty* per cent.,—which, under the present rate of exchange is prohibitory. And it is only in consequence of this duty that our own paper-makers are able to take advantage of a scarcity of rags, and by combining together to force prices up to their present enormous rate. But for the duty publishers could resort to the foreign market, and by introducing a new element of competition keep prices here within reasonable bounds. But under the existing tariff such printing paper as we use could not be imported and sold here for less than *twenty-two* cents a pound:—our manufacturers, therefore, feel quite safe in fixing prices at or even above that figure.

This bears not only upon newspaper publishers, but upon book publishers, consumers of writing paper, and everybody who uses paper of any kind. The Government itself will suffer losses to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars in consequence of the present enormous price of paper of all kinds which they are compelled to use. The tariff on paper meantime yields the treasury no revenue, because it prohibits imports. It inflicts immense injury, therefore, upon the great mass of the reading community, while it does no good to anybody but the few paper-makers whom it aids in their exactions upon the public at large.

We hope Congress will give some attention to this matter as one of very great and pressing interest. There is no sound or substantial reason why they should not at once *repeal* the import duty on paper, and thus give all consumers the benefit of access to the foreign market. The tax upon newspapers we are willing to pay, though it is excessive and oppressive; but the foreign duty upon paper is a needless and useless exaction. We hope it may be repealed.

THE SUNDAY SCRIMMAGE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—We gave the details, yesterday, of the scandalous riot on Long Island, which resulted in the death of one volunteer, the wounding of another, and the burning of a hotel by the incensed soldiery. We revert to the occurrence with the view of calling attention to one of the palpable causes of this and like troubles in suburban camps.

It is a well-known fact that the Sunday has been made *the* parade day of these camps, before and *since* the general order of the President prohibiting needless Sunday doings in the army. Thousands of the friends of the soldiers, and of curious idlers, have flocked thither to see the evolutions, and—to drink lager. Dram-shops have sprung up in untold numbers, all around the camps. It was in one of these illegal dens that the quarrel arose which cost the soldier his life, and the keeper his building. A drunken Sunday brawl ended in a terrible Sunday riot.

Now, cannot a vigilant civil and military police clear out the horde who hang around our camps, to tempt our soldiers to drunkenness and rioting? Cannot our suburban camps be restrained from being made the holiday attraction on the Sabbath? Cannot some respect be paid to the order of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, which forbids such acts and scenes as weekly occur on Long and Staten Islands? Is there not enough of the sacrifice of morals and of life after recruits reach the seat of war, so that they may be spared the systematic violation of orders and exposure of morals in camps of instruction—thus made camps of *destruction*?

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.—Those of our citizens who have been in grief over the probable sufferings of the soldiers in Gen. BANKS' expedition, owing to the severe storms and wintry weather that have prevailed since they put to sea, are at liberty now to dismiss their apprehensions. On the 5th inst., a fleet of eight steamers, supposed to belong to this expedition, were spoken off Hatteras, steaming South. It is probable, therefore, that the expeditionary corps had a very slight touch of the cold spell under which we are yet wincing. The point may be considered fully settled that Gen. BANKS is not to operate in the James or York River against Richmond. He is probably bound to Wilmington in North Carolina, to Charleston in South Carolina, to Savannah in Georgia, or to some point in East or West Florida, or to Mobile in Alabama, or to Galveston in Texas, or—if the eager reader is not suited with either of these places—he can suit himself by choosing, but not betting upon, some

other point in the long stretch of rebel coast running from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Puebla Garrisoned by Eight Thousand Men.

Proclamation of the French General in Jalapa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

By the arrival, on tho 6th inst., of the *Conway* from Vera Cruz, further news has been received from Mexico.

Chaichinda has been taken possession of in the name of the French by MARQUEZ, the Mexican reactionary chief, at the head of 3,000 men.

Puebla was garrisoned by 8,000 Mexicans, determined to make a desperate resistance.

An order had been issued by the Mexican Government to the land owners about Jalapa, to leave nothing that might be of service to the French.

The greatest misery is said to exist in Mexico.

COMONFORT and DOBLADO had come to terms to put down JUAREZ, and reinstate themselves in his place.

Among the passengers by the *Conway*, is Gen. WOLL, who is going to France to lodge complaints with the Emperor of Gen. FOREY.

Alvarado has been occupied by the French.

Gen. BERTHIER has issued the following proclamation:

JALAPA, Nov. 23.

Citizens of Jalapa:

A brigade of the French expeditionary army has just entered your city.

Its mission has no other object, in accordance almost with the general operations of war, but to give you confidence in the intentions that we hold toward you. Be confiding and do not regard us as enemies.

We will fulfill what the General-in-Chief offers in his proclamation, and with-out divorce from it.

We will respect your independence. We will exercise an oppression toward you in any manner; we will protect no party but that of order, peace and concord, which we wish to see at last reign in your beautiful country, because those are the only base upon which all Governments have in rest in order to be strong.

Men of all parties, if you desire the happiness of your country, approach us frankly, and we offer you the hand of friendship, and together we will aid to rebuild your social edifice.

French forces will remain in your city until the conclusion of peace, and with all our care we will protect your persons and your property.

Tranquility and good order, it was said, reigned in Jalapa.

Padre MIRANDA arrived at Orizaba on the 6th ult. and on the following day presented himself to the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, who manifested to him his fears lest the presence of the Padre in a city where was head-quarters might be interpreted by parties each according to their opinions, at the same time declaring to him that he, the General, did not intend to vary at all in the conciliatory policy which he represented in Mexico, and that, faithful to his former declarations, he would receive with the more zeal Reactionists and Liberals, in the hope of uniting them all in the same sentiment, love to their country; that he must require of all, in writing, a declaration in conformity with his words.

In consequence, Padre MIRANDA signed the following declaration, which the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces presented to him for signature:

"On arriving at these headquarters of the French army, I declare that I have no other intention than that of contributing, by my words and actions to the success of the French intervention, as understood by the General-in-Chief. In consequence, I engage to abstain from following any other line of conduct that may be counter to the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON; a policy whole, and is to unite all honest men in one party, animated by love to their country; to establish a firm and moral government, that will guarantee the properties, lives and liberty of all, without exception of opinions for the past, promising to use the influence that I may possess, and my words to calm the minds, and to assure, as near as possible, the complete pacification of the country."

Gen. ALMONTE had been for some days indisposed, but was convalescent at the last news from Orizaba.

At Vera Cruz, Gen. FOREY had accorded all military and civil powers to the Military Commander of the place, giving him particular instructions to assure justice, prevent exactions, protect persons and property, cause the roads to be free, favor business transactions, respect and cause opinions to be respected.

In consequence, the following order had been issued in that city:

"Nobody can be tried, imprisoned, nor suffer any imposition or fine, unless by the magistrates and in conformity with the laws.

No person can be forcibly incorporated as a soldier in the Mexican troops.

The productions of the country, the horses and the cattle necessary for the support of the French and Mexican armies, cannot be taken unless with a regular requisition, and being previously paid for.

The soldiers and civil guard are to protect travelers, and clear the roads of the robbers who spoil the inhabitants.

A full and entire amnesty is granted to all those who have taken up arms against the army, and who, returning peaceably to their homes, shall present themselves to the *alcaldes*, and make a promise to live as good citizens. No Mexican can be molested for his political opinions.

The General-in-Chief wishes the French authority to be the succor and support of all, and hopes by these means to revive confidence, put an end to the evils of war, assure individual liberty, and bring back abundance in the bosom of families.

DURAND ST. ARNAUD,
Commander in Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24, 1862."

One thousand laborers were wanted in Vera Cruz for the railroad which it was proposed to construct as far as Toledad. Materials continued arriving from the United States.

JUAREZ has declared the penalty of death against all who hold any communication with the French or the Mexican forces in their service.

No Aid to the Starving.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday developed much individual benevolence and kindly personal feeling, it is unfortunately only too obvious, that in a *national point of view*, the movement at present is not only a mistake, but unnecessary and uncalled for. There is no denying the facts, that between the two countries there exists a large amount of ill-feeling; and further, that threat Britain is both able and willing to do all that is necessary to be done to feed and clothe the operatives who have been deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence by the deplorable civil war now devastating this hitherto most prosperous country. As yet, so far from any very serious distress having occurred among the mill hands, the returns of the Registrar-General for nine of the principal towns where the pinch is greatest and the paralysis of industry most complete, proved that the mortality for the quarter ending 30th of September last, was only 7,157, while for the corresponding period in 1860 it was 7,208, and in 1861, 9,076.

So much for the past, while with respect to the future it is very clear that none will be allowed to suffer for lack of either food or clothing. Indeed it is quite evident that rather than there should be any risk of the bountiful voluntary efforts proving insufficient to meet the probable requirements, the estimated deficiency will, in good time, be amply provided for, either by an order in Council or Parliamentary grant, and the result will most probably be ascertained, that seldom, if ever, in any year, will the operatives in the spinning districts of Great Britain have been more liberally supplied with food and raiment than they will have been in the year '62-'63.

Under these circumstances, therefore, and the unfortunate bitterness between the two countries which now exists, the projected movement of the Chamber of Commerce would, in a national point of view, not only be furnished with the taint of hypocrisy, but would also, on the other side, in all probability, tend more to a feeling of pain and annoyance, than one of gratification.

Is it not, therefore, only too manifest that, under existing circumstances, it would be wrong for America to give, and equally wrong for England to receive the profered assistance? Indeed, it will be much better that it should be diverted to a fund in aid of the 130,000 National troops now in the hospital, and which, as the contest proceeds, are more likely to increase than diminish.

While dismissing, therefore, the idea of aid as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, I would observe that there is a way in which the Chamber might move with mutual benefit to both countries, especially to the operative classes, and that is by using its influence in Congress to revise and adjust the present very unsatisfactory tariff.

I remain, Sir, sincerely your obedient servant,
MERCATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

[The above letter from a British Merchant, is the one referred to in the leading columns of the TIMES yesterday.]

ANOTHER PEACE CANARD.

Mr. J. Wesley Greene, Otherwise Verdant Greene, and Probably now Invisible Greene, Concerned in it.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

J. WESLEY GREENE, formerly of Pittsburgh, publishes a long statement to-day in the *Times*, of this city, to the following effect:

"I was called on by a gentleman from Baltimore on Oct. 22, who informed me that JEFF. DAVIS greatly desired me to go to Richmond. After two or three interviews with this gentleman I consented to go.

I arrived at Richmond on the 26th of October, and on calling on Mr. DAVIS was informed by him that he (DAVIS) desired a termination of the war, and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South.

Mr. DAVIS said he wanted some person on whom he could rely, who would go to Washington, and present to Mr. LINCOLN, informally, certain propositions which he (DAVIS) thought might lead to the desired end.

At first I objected to being the bearer of the propositions of Mr. DAVIS, fearing that I might be put in Fort Lafayette; but I finally consented to do so.

The propositions of Mr. DAVIS are, in substance, as follows:

First—A general and unconditional amnesty to all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, respecting all their immunities, rights and privileges.

Second—The restoration of all fugitive slaves within the control of the Federal Government, and a guarantee that the General Government will give the entire weight of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law for the recovery of those fugitives who have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.

Third—Each contending party shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized independent Powers.

These propositions, as Mr. DAVIS expressed it, are the basis upon which a restoration of the Union can be effected.

There were many other points upon which Mr. DAVIS spoke, but he said there would be very little difficulty in reference to them if the major propositions were agreed upon.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Proclamation to liberate the slaves seemed to annoy Mr. DAVIS, who casually remarked, that "It would play hell with us."

This Mr. DAVIS explained by saying that, if the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN was not suspended or revoked, it would only be a stimulus to an interminable and ruinous war.

Mr. DAVIS said that the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN was regarded throughout the South as a bid for a "servile insurrection."

Mr. DAVIS also remarked that, should the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN be disposed to let these propositions drop and the facts should become known to people of the North, it would cause such a howling about the ears of the Administration as to compel them to do something toward arriving at a termination of the war between the North and the South.

Having returned to Pittsburgh, Mr. GREENE wrote to President LINCOLN, on the 10th of November, expressing a willingness to visit Washington if requested so to do.

On the 16th of November, Mr. GREENE received a telegram from Secretary STANTON, requesting him to come on to Washington.

On arriving in Washington, Mr. GREENE called on President LINCOLN, and related everything in connection with his (GREENE'S) visit to Richmond.

The same afternoon, Mr. GREENE attended a Cabinet meeting, at which he repeated the statements made to President LINCOLN.

The next morning, Mr. GREENE was again sent for by President LINCOLN, and attended a second Cabinet meeting the same afternoon.

Mr. GREENE called on President LINCOLN on three successive mornings afterward."

The affidavit of Mr. GREENE is attached to his statement, and he swears that it is true in every detail and particular.

Mr. GREENE gives as the reason why Mr. DAVIS sent for him, that he (GREENE) had done Mr. DAVIS some service during the Mexican war, which he (DAVIS) gratefully remembered, and Mr. DAVIS chose him because he was unknown to fame as a politician, and because he (DAVIS) believed that he (GREENE) would present the peace propositions without encumbering them with side issues or minor details.

J. WESLEY GREENE AN IMPOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec 10.

J. WESLEY GREENE who furnished the Chicago TIMES some reported peace propositions from JEFFERSON DAVIS to President LINCOLN, is an imposter.

He came to Washington to see President LINCOLN, who soon ascertained that there was no ground for his nonsensical statements.

LATER.—On inquiry, it is ascertained that a man, calling himself WESLEY GREEN, and professing to reside at Pittsburgh, Penn., called on the President some time in November, and stated to him that he had had two interviews with JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond, on the last day in October, and also related certain statements, which he said DAVIS had made to him upon the occasion. The President, however, became satisfied that GREEN had not seen DAVIS at all, and that the entire story was a very shallow attempt at deception. JEFF. can redeem GREEN'S character, if he will, by verifying his statement

Affairs in Albany.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED—THE OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS—THE MILITARY BOARD, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Stockholders of the Central Railroad, to-day reelected the old Board of Directors same as last year. The vote was unanimous.

The Board of State Canvassers met to-day. The following are the official majorities. SEYMOUR, 10,752. JONES, 10,212. SKINNER, 11,215; CLARK, 9,177, TALMADGE, 8,099. On the Republican ticket WILMANS has the highest vote, HUGHES the second highest.

The Canal Board meets this afternoon.

The State Military Board met at noon to settle up old accounts outside the regular accounts, which have been referred by special act to the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General and Judge-Advocate, subject to the approval of the Board. Some 400 accounts were presented.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad, held this afternoon, the following officers were chosen without opposition: President, ERASTUS CORNING; Vice-President, DEAN RICHMOND; Executive Committee, Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Chedell, Page, and Martin; Committee on Accounts, Messrs. Spraker, Tracey, and Blatchford.

MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MASON JONES delivers his oration on "CURRAN and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar," at the Athenæum, this evening. We understand that preoccupancy of the Academy of Music by other parties, renders it necessary to change the scene to the Athenæum, where, if Mr. JONES succeed in attracting a crowd only half as large as that which he drew at the Academy, he will be puzzled to find seat-room for his auditors.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Militia.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Militia to-day elected Lieut.-Col. JAMES SWIFT as Colonel, in place of M. K. BAYAN, who resigned to take command of the Fourth Regiment Corcoran Brigade.

The Arabia below Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, Midnight.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below, and will arrive up before daylight.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!

ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
At WHITE'S, the far-famed hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—
To stop your Colds, Coughs,
and
Bronchial Affections,
Before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
THEIR TRIUMPHS FOR
NOVEMBER.
NUMBERS ONE AND TWO.
GREAT FIRE AT BUCHANAN, MICH.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 7, 1862.

Messrs Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS—Our store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent extensive fire, which consumed most of the business portion of our town, on the 31st ult. We had two of your Fire-proof Safes in use, which were subjected to an intense heat *for twenty hours*. The heat was so great around one of them that two of the iron wheels are partially melted off; yet the books and papers which it contained are as perfect as before the fire. We are now using the same books and papers which were in both Safes. The bindings of the books are a little drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling, which is the only indication of their having passed through the fiery trial.

We have always had the utmost confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. This test has proved to us that they are all you claim, perfect protection for books, papers and money from fire. Yours, respectfully,
ROSS, ALEXANDER & CO.

NUMBER THREE.
BURNING OF THE ALTHAUSE BUILDING.
LARGE FIRE CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gents.*: In answer to your inquiries in regard to my safe, I would answer, that it was one of your make, and has been worth to me many times its cost. It was in my office in the second story of the Althause Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., on Saturday evening, 15th inst., when that structure was totally destroyed by fire. I found it in the ruins this morning, with evidence on the outside of its having been subjected to great heat. The plates and knob were *melted* off, and as it would not unlock, I was obliged to force it open, when, to my great gratification, my books, papers, insurance policies, money, &c., came forth without further damage than was caused by steam, and without hardly the smell of fire upon them. Yours, truly,
A. CARR.

NUMBER FOUR.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen*: The Herring Safe which I lately purchased, containing my books and papers at the time my establishment was destroyed in the fire corner of Houston and Greene sts., on the night of the 15th inst. The Safe was taken out of the ruins yesterday, and on opening, I found the books and papers in a good state of preservation.

You will please send for the old Safe, and when I get into my new office I shall want one of a larger size.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN THOMPSON.

NUMBER FIVE.
LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS—On the night of the 22d inst., a fire occurred in our printing establishment, in four-story brick building, which was completely destroyed. The building was filled with papers and printer's ink, and burnt most furiously and with intense heat. Your safe was in the fire for about ten hours, and when we were able to get at it, and on breaking it open, found our books and papers in perfect order, the covers being only a little warped by steam. With slight repairs we consider the Safe good for another fire. Yours, &c., PLATT & SCHRAM.
Per J. F. SCHRAM.

NUMBER SIX.
LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, NOV. 29, 1862.

From the Cleveland Leader.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—A. STEPHENS & SONS' COFFEE AND SPICE FACTORY BURNED—OTHER PROPERTY INJURED—LOSS FROM $35,000 TO $50,000.

About 6¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of A. Stephens & Sons' coffee and spice manufactory, at No. 20 Merwin-st., resulting in a disastrous conflagration.

The store of A. Stephens & Sons was entirely consumed, and the two stores adjoining.

Stephens & Sons' insurance on stock amounts to $15,000. Their loss above insurance cannot be calculated exactly, but is believed to be not less than $30,000. They held a policy of insurance of $500 on their portion of the building, on their lease, in the Washington Insurance Company, of New-York. A box containing 5 pounds of cream of tartar, and a bundle of 500 labels, is all that they know to have been saved, except the articles contained in their safe.

The safe, manufactured by HERRING & CO., was found all right although it had been subjected to a tremendous heat. At one time it was red hot. When dug out, after the fire, it was opened with the key, and the paper and money contained therein, found to be uninjured. There was between $2,000 and $3,000 in money in this safe.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFE, with Herring & Floyd's *Patent "Crystallized Iron,"* the best protection against burglar now extant. SIDEBOARD SAFES, PARLOR SAFES and Dwelling-House Safes, of plain finish, for Silver plate, Papers, Jewelry, &c.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Climatic Adjuvant.
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 56 Cliff-st., New-York.

Ankletes.
If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Ankletes, at
MILLER'S, No. 287 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Ankletes.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by W. H. JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Conkelton Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 44 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

HARDEN—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. ELIAS W. HARDEN to Miss JANE L. CRANE.

HULL—DuBois.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Horace L. F. Pratt, of Staten Island, Dr. Joseph J. HULL, of this City, to MARY DUBOIS, eldest daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of Staten Island.

MARVIN—DALLY.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, TASKER H. MARVIN to BIANCA S., only daughter of Henry Dally, Esq., all of the above place.

STUDDIFORD—EMERY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Studdiford, of Lambertville, N. J., assisted by Rev. P. A. Studdiford, of Belleville, N. J., at the house of the bride's father, Rev. SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD, of Stewartsville, N. J., to Miss MARY CALNAR, daughter of Wm. P. Emery, Esq., of Flemington, N. J. No cards

SMITH—TASSELIE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, at St Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. J. MADARIAGA SMITH to Miss ELLEN BUTLER TASSELIE, all of this City.

VANDERVEER—BOERUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. CHARLES H. VANDERVEER, of New-York, to Miss SUSAN BOERUM, eldest daughter of Henry Boerum, Brooklyn.

DIED

BLOODGOOD.—In Mobile, Ala., on Thursday, Nov. 20, AUGUSTA KENNEDY, wife of M. Hudnutt Bloodgood.

CLARK.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, SAMUEL C. CLARK, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully to attend his funeral, at No 44 Jersey-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

COLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ROSCOE COLE, of Virginia, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his grand-daughters, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Jr., and Mrs Edward Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 West 29th-st., on Friday morning, Dec 12, at 9 o'clock.

DALTON.—On Tuesday, Dec 9, after a short illness, HARVEY DALTON, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 West 45th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment, by the 10¾ train of the Harlem Railroad.

DICKERSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Judge DICKERSON, Judge of the United State District Court for New-Jersey.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 12¾ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The train of the Erie Railroad leaves from Chambers-st. wharf at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, SARAH E. DAY, eldest daughter of William Day, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 47th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, ELLEN DONALDSON, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 157 West 33d-st., New-York.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZA FREEMAN, widow of the late Dr. Alfred Freeman, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. David Irving and Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GROTE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, at No. 101 Amity-st., ANNA, wife of Frederick R. Grote, aged 42 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, at 2½ P. M.

HADDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, MARY A. HADDON, wife of John Haddon, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 East 24th-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

JAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, WILLIS ANDISON, son of Geo. A. and Mary E. Jayne, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 239 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAMBDEN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, HANNAH ELEANOR, only daughter of George and Hettia Lambden.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

LANE.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, HELEN S. LANE, in the 51st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Friday next, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, of consumption, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 25 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 643 Hudson-st.

OGDON.—In Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OGDON, of this City, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec 9, Miss SARAH PARKS, daughter of the late Peter Parks, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Forsyth-st., without further notice.

PEASANTS.—In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, Oct. 25 FAVIANE R. VANDERVOORT, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Peasants, of Richmond, Va.

SKILLMAN.—At Boundbrook, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Dr. ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SKELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN D. SKELTON, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., from his late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, L. I. Cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec 10, JOHN ELIAS WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, aged 25 years and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Christopher-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy

WINANS.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, ADELE, daughter of Henry H. and Tabitha Winans, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5s5—Dec. 10, 1862.
48, 13, 67, 68, 73, 61, 49, 40, 10, 54, 11, 71, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 5s6—Dec. 10, 1862.
34, 58, 53, 54, 37, 3, 35, 11, 13, 14, 75, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Nov 29, No. 18,491 drew $100,000; No. 24,458 drew $50,000; No. 22,811 drew $30,000; No. 17,264 drew $10,000; No. 7,139 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 12½ per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH RATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $50 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
Also,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, LARGE ATTRE LIGHTS, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces $5 00 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
A SAVING OF 90 PER CENT.
Expressly for family use. Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool.
Put up in packages of 25 cents and 15 cents.
Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
No. 208 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by wholesale druggists and dealers in New-York, and every city and town.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
AT GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS—Just Received.
—1,000—
SCOTCH BALMORALS—4 yards wide
At $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 25 and $3 50.
Worth from $2 to $5 each.
W. R. TEVIS TON, No. 271 Bowery

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. B. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up-stairs, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S
The establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

MOUNTED OFFICERS, ATTENTION!
For sale, a splendid saddle-horse, five years old; has been through the Peninsular campaign. Also, a full set of equipments. Apply at No. 142 Centre-st., upstairs

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to labor in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the surrounding of their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, free, admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, Third av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway; from Howard Potter, Esq., treasurer; at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the book-stores.
G. F. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 300,000 pounds of PAPER per week for five years from the 1st day of January next, or such shorter period as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.
M. S. BEACH,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Trustees.
Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.

MIRRORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE largest assortment in the City, for sale at "popular prices," by WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
N. B.—Open evenings till Jan. 1.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED group of Statuary, life-size, by Robert Thomson, sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution, and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. This appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of editors to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food, and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognising the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering clamands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard, and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like

A Collision to [illegible]

THE TWELFTH KANSAS REGIMENT COMPELLED TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Dec. 3.

After the sacking of Shawneetown, in Johnson County, the Twelfth Regiment received a special order from Gen. BLUNT to drive the guerrillas out of the border counties. In compliance with that order, Col. ADAMS left Paola on the 20th ult. with 250 of his men.

They marched through Independence, and thence proceeded South. On their way they surprised a camp of guerrillas, marching upon it so hastily that the [illegible]ed, leaving behind a lot of horses and plunder. Wherever our forces marched or camped they were joined by slaves, who came in in families, bringing their wives and children in wagons. They [illegible] in to the number of about sixty, when Col. ADAMS was encamped near Rose Hill, in the southeast corner of Jackson County, on Thursday, the 27th ult. On that day the Kansas soldiers were approached by about six hundred of the Missouri Militia, under Gen. VAUGHAN and Cols. PENICK and McFARREN. Gen. VAUGHAN made three demands upon Col. ADAMS: first, the surrender of all property taken in Missouri; second, the giving up of the slaves; and, third, his immediate departure from the State.

Col. ADAMS replied that he would comply with every request except the one asking the return of the slaves. They had come into his lines without his agency and there was an Article of War which forbade his returning them. Col. ADAMS was arrested. Lieut.-Col. HAYES assumed command of the Kansas boys, and the Missourians withdrew about three miles and sent for reinforcements.

On Friday morning, the 28th, the valiant VAUGHAN returned with a thousand men and three pieces of artillery. He demanded the property of Col. HAYES and received everything but the contrabands. Gen. VAUGHAN said that the order included the negroes, and Col. HAYES replied that he did not regard slaves as property.

While the parleying was going on, the male portion of the contrabands had secured muskets and taken position with our soldiers. The soldiers say the blacks were ready to fight for their wives and children, and hoped that the opportunity would be given them.

Our men learned that VAUGHAN or PENICK had sent a dispatch to Gen. CURTIS that there was a band of jayhawkers in there ravaging the country, and that Gen. CURTIS had replied, ordering them to be arrested and disarmed.

VAUGHAN then rode up to Col. HAYES and said: "If you will turn these slaves out of your lines you will save time and troubls, for we are strong enough to take them."

Col. HAYES—No consideration of personal safety will ever induce me to turn a slave back to his rebel master.

Gen. VAUGHAN—Do you dare to disobey your superior officer?

Col. HAYES—I dare do that very thing. If you take the negroes you must take them by force.

The artillery was then brought into range, and the thousand men marched through our lines and took the slaves. Lieut.-Col. HAYES was arrested, and he, with Col. ADAMS, was ordered to report in St. Louis on the 15th inst.

Maj. KENNEDY then took command of the detachment and proceeded with it to this State.

We may remark that it is a matter of peculiar significance that the thousand soldiers who assembled so readily to put down Kansas troops are never on hand when QUANTRELL and his guerrillas are in the field.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on SATURDAY, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 30 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES, Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses, now finishing, with freestone trimmings, bay windows, basement and first story, modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp, House 21 x45, lot 20 x100, north side of 70th-st, near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEdium size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR HOME—AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, of one to twenty acres each. Payable $1 a week. Also, village lots at $10 each. Send for a circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND 2½ ACRES of land, finely located, within 100 yards of the Passaic River at North Belleville, N. J. Address PETER JOHALEMON, Belleville, N. J.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Westchester County, within thirty miles of the City of New-York, and near railroad depôt; containing 192 acres of very productive land, substantially fenced, and well watered, six apple orchards, of choice varieties, and an abundance of other fruits. The house is large and splendidly situated, and built in the best manner, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The barns and out-buildings are ample, and afford stabling for forty head of cattle. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., (Janney-court.)

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. O. F.—The members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellow's Hall, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Joseph Moore. By order of the N. G.
JAMES GRAY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
ANNA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
1924-law6m Th

TWO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few more heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army by E. R. RUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 36 Park-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden-lane,

Corner William-st.

EXTRA! EXTRA!!

EXTRA
RAID ON SANTA CLAUS!!!

R. H. MACY having made a RAID on the dominions of SANTA CLAUS, and captured his entire budget of effects, is now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen, and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.

Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Pop-Guns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-Boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier-Mache Watch-Stands, Cigar-Stands, Asholders, &c., Tea Sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young American Rubbers, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Tenpins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-Room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns, and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-Tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-Sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

EMBROIDERIES
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woven Underskirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING, Merino Underware, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

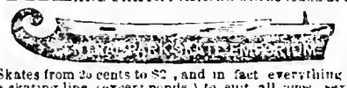
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
NOW OPENING.
1,000 dozen White and Parti-colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black—our own importation and best quality.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive articles:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating life in their movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Piano, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS'.
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 156 Broadway,
Upstairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $2, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARADOX SKATES.
CONDYER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Casters, Cake Baskets, Entrée Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PORTMANTEAUS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags, JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 96 Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 14th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicant may judge of the comforts of the house and its nature by seeing them. House 22 feet wide; rent $55 a month. For further particulars apply at HOWLETT MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 40x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted in an every side within one block of railroad depôt, furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purposes; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 100 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—VERY ELIGIBLE LARGE CHEAP rooms, and a very finely situated corner store. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 141 East 58th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three-story high basement. Address Box No 19, Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase three or four small houses slightly mortgaged, between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 9th avs., for which will be given eight first class lots in Brooklyn, a first mortgage on improved Brooklyn property, and some cash. Address, giving all particulars, A., Box No. 3,067 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small, modern-built house, below the Central Park. Address, with full particulars of location, size, rooms, &c., and lowest cash price, A. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, WITH some garden ground, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. To the Benevolent—A lady with very slender means desires to hire a house for a charitable purpose urgently needed, and entreats aid in rent and furniture. Address ALPHA, Station D, Post-office, New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of 4 adults. Must be situated in the upper part of the City, not above 36th-st. Address Box No. 802 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT house, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 7th avs., and not above 47th-st., or below 14th-st. Address, with terms, Box No. 1,940 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JASSKO, KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded, persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of each charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FOR SALE.—ONE COACH, NEW, COST $600, will sell for $300. Also, rockaway carriage, cheap. Also, no-top wagon, an iron safe, a lot of Cocoa matting, cheap. E. AYRES, No. 102 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; the other as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to the care of grown children, has the best of City reference; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a person who understands English and American cooking, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game of all kinds; is also a good baker of all kinds of bread and pastries; can give eight years of the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 23 Bond-st., until suited.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation, as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all sorts of soups, meats, fish and games, also pastry and bread and biscuit; wages not less than $10 per week. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, also, her daughter, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook, in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking; best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 137 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable person, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business well, has several years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. the best City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a small private family, has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, or address No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Also, the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 141 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable German Protestant girl, in an American private family; speaks English very well, but prefers to be where there is other German help. Good references given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, to do plain cooking, or the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Prefers a steady place. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st., first floor, near Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as cook in a private family, will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, would assist with the washing. A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of finding a situation for her cook, who is a good cook in all its branches. Can be seen until the 12th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 31 West 17th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—ALSO, AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; willing to make themselves generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 111 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family, that highly understands her business, best City references. Can be seen until No. 20 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 106 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable Welsh servant, thoroughly competent in private service; is a woman of Protestant principles and good moral character, economical and trustworthy, and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent girl as above, with or without children. Call during two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, tidy young woman a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general house work. City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—And to assist in the washing; would prefer a situation as wanted by a Scotch girl. Apply at No. 24 W. 21st-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, fully competent, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to chamberwork; best of references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 344 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to do housework, cooking, washing and ironing. the best of reference. Call at No. 42 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a very respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate laundress and a good plain cook, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILity, liberal education and accustomed to travel, wishes a situation as nurse in a permanent family; can take the full charge of children or attend a delicate lady. will be found fully competent to discharge all duties assigned. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse, and can take the entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 256 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young English girl, a situation, can take care of a baby, and assist with light chamberwork, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting; is cheerful, willing and obliging, and in a small family would render herself useful. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 54 29th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had care of young children for the last 14 years; lived 10 years in her last place. Apply at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman wishes a situation as nurse by the week or month; is very competent with baby and lady, or any individual who may require her services; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 259 West 26th-st., for one week MRS. SARAH DUNBAR.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork, or do plain sewing, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable married woman, as wet nurse—her baby two weeks old; a fresh breast of milk; is 21 years old; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 72 Washington-st., near Bank-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family to attend to grown children and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West [illegible]-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Canton Hall, on Astor-place and 4th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) Germans, Dutch, French and Italian lately arrived in port.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, or make herself useful if required; can sew neatly, and has good City reference. Call or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front house, in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking. Has several years' reference from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room, near 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at Morris' grocery-store, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS DRESSMAKER—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a French dressmaker from Paris, to work by the day; can cut and fit in the most satisfactory manner, no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT AND RESpectable woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business well; can do French fluting, &c.; can be highly recommended by families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of finding a situation for one of her girls, who has lived with her for a long time, either as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen until the 11th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 125 West 28th-st., in the rear.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—By an American lady accustomed to the care of children, management of servants, and all housekeeping matters; not particular whether City or country. Address C. G. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant married man, without incumbrance; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; strictly temperate; would make himself useful and obliging. Best references. Can be seen at No. 106 West 2-th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or address J. W., as above, will meet with attention, for one week.

AS COACHMAN OR FARM HAND.—Wanted, a situation as coachman or farm hand, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses, carriages, &c.—also farm work; will be found willing and obliging, and will do all in his power for his employer's interest. Address D. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days; good City references.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; is single man, he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection in any part of the country. Address W. B., Box 2 — *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN (SINgle) wants a situation in any part of the country, as coachman, &c.; can make himself generally useful, if required; 9 years' references for ability and good character can be given. Call on or address S. FYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver. Has the best of reference; can refer to his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 49 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man (English); thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Apply at BREWSTER'S Coach Factory, corner Mott and Broome sts.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as groom or coachman, with a private family; no objection to City or country; is a tetotal abstainer from all intoxicating drink. Can be seen, or heard from, for two days, by addressing W. W., No. 181 East 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' LADIES' GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. HAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

COOK WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO PERFECTly understands her business, meals, soups, game, pastry and confectionery. Call, before 10 in the morning, at No. 34 West 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; must have the best of City references from her last place; wages $5. Apply at No. 173 7th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE PROTESTante désirant faire ses notes, lessive, et coudre, cuire, dans une famille Anglaise ou Française, désire se placer dans une bonne famille, à de bonnes références mutuelles. S'adresser No. 40 rue Frankfort, 3me. étage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARISIAN, VERY SUCcessful teacher of the French language, with ten years' experience, would like some families or schools to visit, or can receive pupils in her apartments. Address, for a few days, PROFESSEUR, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, TWO WIDOW LADIES or a single lady desire board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders; location between 10th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. S., Box No. 15 Tribune office. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A SINgle gentleman desires to obtain for himself two nicely furnished rooms on second floor, front, without board, above 8th-st., and near 8th-av. Full references given. Address W. R. C., Box No. 5,121 Post-Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. BUNNING.

A MERCHANT, AT PRESENT OUT OF business, is open to propositions for his services, together with a good capital. Replies, to insure attention, must be under real name, and should the line of business not meet his views, will be returned if so desired. Address, L. M. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 486 BROADWAY.

NO. 486	Corner of Broome-st., where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES. The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.
BROADWAY,	
COR BROOME-ST.,	
UP STAIRS,	
OPPOSITE	
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO'S.	

V. W. WICK

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now rallies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 60 Wall-st, New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 21th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1862. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 29, 1862, No. 1,373, for $852 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.
E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
021aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented or payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

NEW-YORK DOCK COMPANY,
Office, No. 140 and 142 Pearl-st., Nov. 24, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of Engineer, and the transaction of other business pertinent to the interests of the Company.
M. MACOMB, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HUDSON RIVER BANK,
HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK ARE REDEEMABLE at the Banking House of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, at par.
J. D. BANGHART, Cashier.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to date of payment of dividend.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LAS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue and on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September last.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MACHINERY, &C.

PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, CAPABLE of cutting up to 24 inch pipe; also, a brick-press for making fire-brick, both in good order, for sale at a bargain, at machine-shop No. 58 Greene-st

HOSE ENGINE-LATHES FOR SALE.—Two are in perfect working order, and will be sold cheap. Apply to H. VANSEUR, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT.
Director.....J. GRAU
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½,
ERNANI. FAVORITA. DINORAH.
GRAND COMBINATION AND GALA NIGHT.
On which occasion the following extraordinary attraction will be offered to the public.
The performance will commence with Verdi's celebrated Opera of
ERNANI.
Which will be given without curtailment.
MADAME LORINI
Will make her first appearance, as Elvira, in a rôle in which she has achieved a most flattering success in the principal theatres of Europe.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI.....ERNANI
AMODIO.....CARLO | SUSINI.....SYLVA
During the evening
MLLE. CORDIER
Will perform the popular
SHADOW ARIA FROM DINORAH.
The performance will conclude with the entire fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
In which
GUERRABELLA AND BRIGNOLI
have created so much sensation, it having been found impossible to comply with the general request for a repetition of the entire opera.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor Muzio
NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Gala Night, the performances will commence at 7½
THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended.
On MONDAY next, Dec. 15.
POSITIVELY THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
In consequence of the opening of the season in Philadelphia, when will be given Bellini's Opera of
I PURITANI,
in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time in America, the brilliant rôle of ELVIRA, supported by the best artists of the company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE,
For the first and only time on the same matinée.
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
GUERRABELLA. CORDIER. MORENSI.
When will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:
GUERRASELLA....Amelia|CORDIER.....Oscar
MORENSI.....Ulrica|BRIGNOLI.....Richard
AMODIO....Reinhart|BARILI Tom|DUBREUL...Samuel
MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged in the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserve seats.
Tickets for the Matinée, commencing to-day, can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MCZIO
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
I PURITANI.
Mlle. CORDIER.....as.....ELVIRA

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 11,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
On which occasion
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND CLASSIC OPERA OF
FIDELIO.
With its extraordinary cast, perfect ensemble, and increased
ORCHESTRA.
THE ARION SOCIETY,
to render due effect to the grand Choruses, have kindly volunteered their services.
Tickets to all parts of the house $1.
Seats secure without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock: Opera commences at 8.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain but a
Short time longer.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 26th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Meonis, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight of passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port-and next
SATURDAY, 13 Dec. 12.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $102 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Dec. 13
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Dec. 20
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$160 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....165 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....185 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown. First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. McCALL, No. 158, Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management respectfully announces that, in consequence of the crowded state of the houses to witness the artistic performances of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
No applications for the gift of seats or private boxes can be attended to.
On this evening, THURSDAY, DEC. 11,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will appear in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performance will open with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paddy O'Rafferty, with songs.....Mr. Barney Williams
After which the celebrated protean drama of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
Received the last two evenings with unbounded expressions of delight.
Miss Constantine Flittery, a romantic young lady.....Mrs. B. Williams
Sir Wiffleton Wiffles, a West End Man.....Mrs R. Williams
Susan Huggins, a Lady's Maid.....Mrs B. Williams
Signorina La Scala, an Italian Prima Donna.....Mrs B. Williams
Manoletta, a Spanish Belarina.....Mrs. B. Williams
Gil Perez Donnaquer, an Andalusian Matador.....Mrs. B. Williams
Jemima Slick, a Yankee Gal.....Mrs. B. Williams
During the Drama, Mrs. Barney William will dance a "Pereau Bolero," "El Albanico," "La Mentillo la Geta Clevolina."
Larry Tops.....Mr. Barney Williams
A character in which he has created intense merriment.
To conclude with
PRECIOUS BETS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
In consequence of the demand for its repetition,
EDWIN FORREST
will make
HIS LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's great classical Tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST AS SPARTACUS.
Phasarius.....Mr. J. McCulleugh
Crassus.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Julia.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senous.....Mme. Ponsi
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA
THE FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS.
EDWIN FORREST
will take the part of Febro, the Broker.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
for the second time.
MATILDA HERON.....as.....EDITH
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTIL HOMME PAUVRE.
Comédie en un acte, par Mrs. du roman de Henry Conscience (adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée a Paris au le theatre du Gymnase.
Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST.
In consequence of the overcrowded house on Tuesday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, Miss Carreño will give
ONE MORE GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11,
AT IRVING HALL,
Assisted by the following Artists,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lewis', No. 703 Broadway; and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock,
(And positively her last appearance.)
Miss CARRENO'S ONLY MORNING CONCERT,
For the accommodation of families, schools and children.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The third and last Lecture of the Course,
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK,"
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11.
Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

DRY GOODS.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
EMBROIDERED PIANO
AND
TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY. 359.
New-York.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 63 cents; fancy backs, 63 cents. Also, a large assortment of frill and Wheeler gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 10 cents per ounce; Saxony

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan Before the McDowell Court of Inquiry.

He Declines to Answer a Question Regarding McDowell's Force on the Rappahannock.

Western Virginia Admitted as a State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE M'DOWELL INQUIRY.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day terminated its session, while a question asked Gen. McCLELLAN was pending, as to the amount of force which would have remained for the defence of Washington, in case Gen. McDOWELL had been sent, according to request, to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN on the Peninsula. This question Gen. McCLELLAN declined to answer, as irrevelant, and on his objections being overruled by the Court, asked time to prepare his answer, which the Court granted, and adjourned. A good deal of sensation was caused by Gen. McCLELLAN's hesitation to answer this question, accompanied, as it was, by considerable embarrassment of manner. There seems to be little doubt that Gen. McDOWELL's advance southward would have left Washington an easy prey to JACKSON, and Gen. McCLELLAN is understood as not promising to answer the question to-morrow. The tendency of Gen. McCLELLAN's evidence thus far is to exonerate Gen. McDOWELL from censure.

THE ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The passage by the House to-day of the Senate bill admitting Western Virginia as a new State, by a majority so decisive, has given great satisfaction to the determined enemies of the rebellion. Loyal Border State men at last feel that fidelity to the Union is likely to be rewarded, and that the wishes, interests and services of true men are likely to meet with more consideration than those of traitors.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate to-day adjourned after a brief session, during which was passed the bill providing for the payment of damages to the French brig *Jules et Marie*, as recommended by the President. Mr. SHERMAN gave notice of a new Standing Committee on Agriculture.

DINNER TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A military dinner was given to Gen. McCLELLAN to-day at Willard's, by Gen. VAN ALEN, as a social compliment.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is now understood that Secretary SMITH will resign his portfolio about the 1st of January next, and that, if continued in Indiana, it will be given to Judge HOLT. The friends of Judge HOLT, however, are very sanguine that he will distance all competitors in the race.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI IMBROLIO.

Late advices from Kansas give accounts of the arrest of Col. ADAMS and Lieut.-Col. HAYS, of the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, in Western Missouri, by Brig.-Gen. VANORAN, of the Missouri State Guards. Col. ADAMS had made a successful expedition into Missouri against the guerrillas, capturing about a hundred wagons and fifty negroes; and on being ordered by Gen. VAUGHN to surrender the negroes and properly and leave the State, expressed a willingness to comply with all the demands except the surrender of the negroes, which he refused. VAUGHAN, having a force of a thousand men, with artillery, and ADAMS only two hundred and fifty, the latter had no choice but compliance, and has been sent to St. Louis for trial on the 15th inst.

Col. ADAMS is a son-in-law of Senator LANE, of Kansas, and great indignation is felt in that State at what is considered an outrage.

SLANDERS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Various paragraphs, from time to time, appear in the Washington column of a journal which has lately taken service with the Opposition, after the Swiss mercenary fashion, evidently prepared with a view to excite popular prejudice against the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, and incense the public with his administration of his duties. The latest of these appeared on Saturday, professing to give supplementary facts in regard to the case of certain dealers in clothing in this City, who were arrested, imprisoned, examined, convicted and partially punished *for aiding soldiers to desert* and escape from the service of the United States; and so generally untrue are the statements in that paragraph, that a recital of circumstances seems necessary.

The assertion made is that five of these parties, after their release, called upon Judge-Advocate TURNER and made affidavit that they were compelled to pay the examining Justice large sums of money for their release, and charging collusion and swindling; and that Judge TURNER promised to look into the matter, and if their representations were true, to punish the parties accused, "including Col. BAKER himself."

The facts are, that the "citizens" in question—there is a fine effect in the use of the word citizen in this connection—were tried regularly before Police Justice WALTER for a violation of the law, convicted, fined $50 each and released. The clothing they had sold the supposed soldiers was retained at the office of Col. BAKER at the time of their arrest, as well as the money paid for it, and their watches and chains; and on a demand being made by one of them for the return of this property, that officer addressed to Justice WALTER an inquiry as to the provisions of the law, and received in reply the following note:

CENTRAL GUARD-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1862.

Col. BAKER: I hereby certify that D. S. LENNAMAN paid his fine of $50 and was released to-day. Will you please let him have his watch and chain, and confiscate all citizens' clothes in your possession in all cases? Respectfully,

CHAS. WALTER, J. P.

In accordance with this answer and the law, Col. BAKER confiscated the clothing and returned the watches and chains to their owners. Subsequently, some of the parties called on Judge-Advocate TURNER with a lawyer, and made complaint; but no affidavit or written statement was presented nor talked of, and no such language used by the Judge as is stated in the paragraph in question. On the contrary, the parties, in the interview, *admitted the offence* for which they had been punished, and Judge TURNER then refused to have anything more to say in the matter until all the facts should be regularly presented.

The record of Col. BAKER would seem to be unimpeachable in the matter, and these assaults are already reacting in his favor. Certainly, were not their evident object to embarrass the legitimate and necessary actios of the Government, they would be unworthy of notice; as it is, the exposure of such real character becomes a public duty.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Dec. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 199.—Col. JOHN H. MCHENRY, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27, 1862, to his regiment, which order is in violation of the "additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, is by direction of the President, hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, Second Lieut. CURWEN B. MCCLELLAN, Seventh United States Cavalry, is dismissed the service of the United States for absence without leave, and being in the City of Washington without authority, in violation of General Orders, No. 114, of 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

EXECUTION OF INDIANS.

The President, on Monday, sent a message to Gen. SIBLEY, ordering the execution of 39 of the Minnesota Indians on the 19th inst. These form only one class of the criminals, and include the Indians concerned in the massacre of families and in other brutal outrages. The Executive decision was based on the record of evidence as furnished to him. Gen SIBLEY has been directed to await instructions respecting the remainder of the convicted savages.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision, defining the place of manufacture:

Wherever, previous to Sept. 1, 1862, goods, wares or merchandise may have been made by persons who were not the owners of the materials, the premises where such goods, wares or merchandise were made shall be regarded as the place of manufacture.

He has also made a decision in relation to producers. Producers whose products are enumerated and taxed in the seventy-fifth section of the Excise law are not required to take license as dealers for the sale of such products upon the premises where produced.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Chief Engineer J. W. THOMPSON has been detached from the *Monongahela* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*. Chief Engineer GEORGE F. RUTZ has been detached from the *Pawnee* and ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*.

First Assistant Engineer WM. ROBERTS has been detached from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

Second Assistant Engineer D. C. BAMPTON has been ordered to the *Monongahela*.

Capt. S. P. HAZARD has been ordered to take passage in the *Circassian*, for duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieut. WM. P. BUCKNER has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

PHILIP G. GALPIN, of New-York, was to-day admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Yesterday afternoon and to-day, six additional prisoners of State have, after due examination into their cases, been released from Old Capitol Prison.

CAPTURE.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer *Montgomery*, on the 20th ult., captured the rebel sloop *W. E. Chester*, with a cargo of cotton, while attempting to evade the blockade of the harbor of Mobile.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance depôt on the tide waters of New-York harbor.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution forfeiting the lands and annuities of Sioux Indians, and providing for their removal far away from white settlements. Referred.

Mr. RICE also offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill forfeiting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, except upon sick leave. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to make a report with all convenient speed. Adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adoption of some system more efficient and practicable than the one now in use for the identification and discharge of soldiers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship *Jules et Marie* was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, and authorizing Judges of the United States Courts to take bail and recognizances to secure their trial, was taken up and ordered to be printed, and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce an amendment to the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to aid the State of Missouri in effecting the emancipation of the slaves in that State.

The resolution concerning the arrests of certain citizens of Delaware was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House, first, how many commissioned officers of the army are now absent from their respective commands, specifying the number of each grade, and whether absent without leave, on leave, or by detail; second, the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals who are not assigned to any actual command, the name of each, the length of time since engaged in actual service, and the names of the members of the Staffs of each of such Generals, their grades, and how long unemployed in actual service, and specifying only such Generals and the members of their respective Staffs as are receiving their pay and allowances from the Government; third, the number of Aid-de-Camps which may be dispensed with without impairing the public service.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law that Quartermasters and Commissaries may be selected from the volunteer army, or from civil life.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was passed, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill, so amending the 11th section of the Excise and Tax laws as to confer upon Assistant Assessors the same authority that is possessed by the principal Assessors; also, to inquire into the expediency of exempting the measurer or measurers of boards, shingles and other rough lumber from his or their own lands or timber as wholesale dealers to the amount of — dollars.

The Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union passed by a vote of 96 to 55.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Bullington, Burnham, Campbell, Case, Chamberlain, Cobb, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cravens, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edward Ellis, Eliot, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Goodwin, Gorley, Hagin, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Illinois, Kelley, Lansing, Leary, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Odell, Olin, Patton, Pendleton, Perry, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Rice of New-Hampshire, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shannon, Sherwood, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Trumbull, Trowbridge, Van Horn of New-York, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Wall, Washburne of Wisconsin, White of Indiana, Wilson, Winslow, Worcester—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Allen of Georgia, Ashley, Bailey, Biddle, Bliss, Brabson, Calvert, Chandler, Cox, Craven, Crisfield, Cutler, Delano, Dewart, Dimmick, Dixon, Duncan, English, Gooch, Grider, Hall, Harding, Hanson, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Nelson, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson of Illinois, Sullins of Missouri, Segar, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of Maryland, Stratton, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Ward, White of Ohio, Wycliffe, Wright of Tennessee, Yeaman—41.

Adjourned.

The Porter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

In the Court-Martial of Gen. PORTER to day, Capt. POE, a nephew of the General, testified with reference to the delivery of certain orders to Gen. PYE.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. The examination of Gen. McClellan was resumed. Questions were asked by Gen. McDowell.

Question—What communication from the President, through Gen. Franklin or otherwise, did you receive as to the separation of Gen. McDowell's Corps from your army? Please state fully what you know concerning that separation, so far as it relates to Gen. McDowell, and what communication, if any, you had made to the President concerning them in that action?

Answer—The substance of the communication through Gen. Franklin from the President, was that the President assumed the responsibility of the change of destination of Gen. McDowell's corps, regarding that corps as necessary for the defence of Washington, although the troops actually left in Washington, and in front of it, disposable for its defence, were rather more than double the garrison fixed by the engineer and artillery officers, and considerably more than the largest number recommended by any of the corps commanders, to be left in the vicinity of Washington. I do not at present recall any communication made to the President in regard to the separation of Gen. McDowell's corps; it would be necessary for me to consult my papers before I could answer the question definitely.

Q.—Do you recollect having received any telegram from Gen. FRANKLIN prior to his joining you on the Peninsula, concerning Gen. McDowell, and in connection with the separation of the latter's corps from your army?

A.—Yes, I remember merely the general tenor of the dispatch, which was that in Gen. Franklin's opinion, from his knowledge of the case, Gen. McDowell had nothing to do with the separation of his corps from the Army of the Potomac.

Q.—What was Gen. Franklin's official position with respect to Gen. McDowell at the time he wrote that dispatch?

A.—He commended a division in the corps of Gen. McDowell.

Q.—Please examine the copy of the New-York *Herald* of Oct. 31, containing a speech of the Hon. J. B. Haskins at Tarrytown, N. Y., and state if the following remarks attributed to you, to wit: "I have been unfortunate in not taking Richmond, in consequence of my plan not being carried out, because Gen. McDowell did not reinforce me, as he could have done, and as it was agreed upon he should have done"—are true in their letter or spirit, so far as relates to Gen. McDowell; and if not true in this, wherein are they not so?

A.—(smilingly)—The incident related in this speech is entirely new to me; I never received any dispatch informing me that Gen. Halleck was made Commander-in-Chief, and am very sure that I never made the remark attributed to me in the connection, as stated. I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in the month of May, by way of Hanover Court-house from Fredericksburgh, that we would have had Richmond within a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible in my own mind for the failure to join me on either occasion.

Q. Did or did not Gen. Franklin, upon his joining you at the Peninsula, give you a verbal message from Gen. McDowell, that he would endeavor to make a demonstration or diversion in your favor by going to Fredericksburgh?

A. I think he did.

Q. After the change of base to Fort Monroe, Yorktown, and on the Peninsula, was it any part of your plan that any of your forces should go to Fredericksburgh?

Gen. McClellan—You mean the original part of the campaign, I presume?

Gen. McDowell—Yes sir.

Gen. McClellan—No, it was not; all the active troops were to move in the general direction of the Peninsula.

Gen. McDowell here asked and obtained leave to present several documents bearing on the case, which were read, as follows:

The correspondence embraces, among others, a letter from Secretary Stanton to Gen. McDowell, April 11, confirming him for the present and until further orders, he was to consider the National Capital as especially under his protection, and to make no movement throwing his force out of position for the discharge of this primary duty; and another, April 24, in which it is stated the President desires McDowell should not throw his force across the Rappahannock at that time, but that he should get his bridges and transportation all ready, and wait further orders. In the copy of instructions to McClellan, May 17, it appears that McClellan had asked for reinforcements. The Secretary of War says to him, "the President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent, it would require more time to effect a juncture between your army and that of the Raopahannock by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers, than by a land march. In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest moment, Gen. McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route, &c. McDowell, May, 22, informs McClellan of his purposes, taking into view the position of the army. The President writes McDowell, May 24 that Fremont has been ordered to move from Franklin, on Harrisburgh, to relieve Gen. Banks, and capture Jackson's and Ewell's forces. You are instructed, having aside for the present the movement on Richmond, to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line, or in advance of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the forces of Jackson and Ewell, either in cooperation with Fremont, or, in case want of supplies or of transportation interferes with his movements. It is believed that the force with which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone, etc. To this McDowell says: "The President's order has been received, and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us." The President writes McDowell: "I am highly gratified by your ability in obeying my orders—the change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to any of you. Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement. McDowell, in reply, after stating reasons, says: "It is, therefore, not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart on the matter, but that I feel it throws us all back, and from this hour, north, we shall have all our large masses paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished.

Q.—Did you frequently and daily see Gen. McDowell when he was at Fairfax Court-house in March last, and if so did you see him on the day when the troops were ordered back to Alexandria? If so, state what was his condition at the time or any time during his stay at Fairfax Court-house, when the army was there in March last, whether he was or was not under the influence of liquor. State also how long you have known Gen. McDowell, and what has been his reputation among those who knew him, as an abstainer from all intoxicating drinks.

A.—I saw Gen. McDowell several times a day in March last at Fairfax Court-house, and also on the day the troops were ordered back to Alexandria. He was in his usual condition—entirely free from any effect of intoxicating liquor. I have known Gen. McDowell for nearly twenty years. I have known him as one who abstained entirely from anything in the shape of wine or spirituous liquors, I think even from tea and coffee; I might err in this. I know that has been his reputation among all who have known him, and I could imagine nothing more absurd than the charge of his being in any way under the influence of liquor.

Gen. McDowell here stated that he had no more questions to ask the witness at present. The following questions were then propounded by the Court.

Q.—State whether Gen. McDowell was under your command at the time of your movement from the Potomac and from the Peninsula.

A.—He was.

Q.—What orders were given by you to Gen. McDowell having reference to movements on the Peninsula, and how did these plans affect the general plan of movement for the Army of the Potomac.

The orders were for Gen. McDowell to embark his corps upon the transports then engaged in carrying troops, and having his whole command embarked, to report to me for further orders at Fort Monroe, or wherever I might happen to be, the intention being to move that corps as a unit by the York or Severn River, according to circumstances—that movement being an essential part of the campaign.

Q. Were these orders ever changed by you, or others higher in authority, and if so, how?

A. They were not changed by me, but by the President of the United States. When in front of Yorktown with a considerable portion of the army under fire, I received the first intimation of an intention to change the destination of Gen. McDowell's troops. That intention was a telegram, which is on file from the War Department, informing me that Gen. McDowell's Corps was withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac.

Q. Did you, after the investment of Yorktown, send any order to Gen. M. POE, further requesting any order to be sent to Gen. McDowell? If so, what were the terms of such order, and what were the terms of such answer or the reply from Gen. McDowell, or from those to whom the request was made?

A.—I sent no orders to Gen. McDowell after the investment of Yorktown for the reason that I received the information that he was detached from my command on the very day we arrived in front of Yorktown.

Q.—When you received the information of Hanover Court-house, did you expect that the movement of Gen. McDowell's corps, and if so, on what was it dependent for what period we were to be entirely cut off from all communication with Gen. McDowell and Fort Monroe, at that time as shortly afterwards?

A.—I depended for the cooperation of Gen. McDowell's corps on Gen. McDowell's army. And in general expectation was not the only reason for expecting Hanover Court-house. The expectation and hope of cooperation was based on information that I received of various kinds from Washington. The reason why this cooperation was desired was to increase our available strength sufficiently to secure the capture of Richmond, and, in my opinion, the junction of McDowell and Porter would have enabled us to have accomplished the object of the campaign.

Q.—That is, the capture of Richmond?

A.—That question, however, I have already answered in my other testimony.

Q.—Was such cooperation practicable, and by what routes was it consistent, in your opinion, with the safety of the Capital?

A.—The cooperation was practicable either by the direct land route from Fredericksburgh to Hanover Court-house, or by the water route, and was, in my opinion, consistent with the safety of the Capital.

Q.—What forces could the enemy at that time have disposed of for the threatening of Washington and by what routes, and at what time could they have been moved?

A.—Gen. McClellan stated that he was perfectly willing to answer this question if the Court desired, but he would ask if it was not somewhat irrelevant, and assuming rather too much latitude?

The Court was then cleared, when after the expiration of about half an hour the doors were reopened and the decision of the Court announced that the question had been withdrawn.

The examination by the Court was then resumed.

Q.—What was the distance, at any one time, between the pickets of Gens. McDowell and Porter?

A.—I do not know what the position of Gen. McDowell's pickets was; I understood, some time after the occupation of Hanover Court-house by Gen. Porter, that a portion of Gen. McDowell's cavalry was twelve miles from there; but I do not know it, I cannot even tell who told me, but I did not know the position of Gen. McDowell's pickets.

Q.—You state that you received the fullest cooperation from Gen. McDowell in the plans and movements connected with the peninsula campaign. As a corps commander had he knowledge of these plans, and was he consulted in respect to them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were these plans for the peninsula campaign, which embraced the employment of the Corps of Gen. McDowell, known to the War Department or to the President?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You stated that troops were detained for the defences of Washington; did those plans provide for a force to be retained from the troops then under your command, and if so, how large was the force to be retained, and what troops were to compose it?

A.—Gen. McClellan asked, inasmuch as this opened a new branch of inquiry, that time might be allowed him in which to answer the question.

Granted.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the circumstances which led to the detention of Gen. McDowell and the formation of the Department of the Rappahannock, et the time the Department was formed.

A.—I had none at the time.

Q.—Did the formation of that Department and the detention of McDowell reduce the means which had been arranged before you left Washington to prosecute the campaign?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know whether Gen. McDowell had any complicity in promoting or inducing the formation of the Department of the Rappahannock, or reducing your force?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was there any reply by you to the telegrams of Gen. McDowell, or other notice to him, showing that you desired his cooperation?

A.—I think no reply to Gen. McDowell, but the War Department was informed that I wanted the troops.

Q.—(By Gen. McDowell)—Do you recollect of the order to Gen. McDowell informing him his corps would be the last to embark, that is after Sumner was sent to him from the steamer *Commodore* after you had left the Peninsula?

A.—I think it was, and wrote a great many papers on that steamer.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

A Fleet of Eight Steamers Sighted off Hatteras.

The bark *Mendi*, Capt. SMITH, from New-Orleans on Nov. 29, reports that on the 5th inst., off Hatteras, she passed an expedition of eight steamers bearing due south.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Steamboat *Adelaide* arrived this morning from Baltimore, with sixty rebel prisoners, who were transferred to the steamboat *New-York*, and taken to City Point in charge of Capt. MULFORD.

Three steamers from New York put into this place to-day for navigators. They belong to the Banks expedition.

The "Old Virginia and North-Carolina Hotel," situated on Thomas-street, Norfolk, was burned last night.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff left here this morning for Gloucester, to review the troops at that place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—No one reading the silly pamphlet that has been circulated concerning "Edith, or the Earl's Daughter" would suppose for a moment that the drama of that name is a work of merit. But the play itself is good, although too diffuse in treatment. The stern realism of Mrs. HENRY WOOD's powerful novel has been bent to the fashion of the stage with average skill. Without attempting too much, the dramatist has succeeded in preserving a great central human interest. The pulsations of a huge unfathomable woman's heart are heard in every act, almost in every scene, beating with the sober rhythm of love, raging in the fever of jealousy, and swelling with indignation, remorse and repentance, until it breaks, not stormily, but from long bending and exhaustion. It is almost impossible to imagine a more striking series of incidents than those described in the career of *Edith*. They touch on every string of the human heart, and exhaust the gamut of female emotion. It may be objected, and justly, that in its present state this emotion is too much diluted. The sombre hues of the novel have compelled the dramatist (Mr. WOLF, of Boston,) to adopt some lighter colors for his stage transcript, and these are not always so gay as they are plentiful. It is tiresome, for instance, to know that after every outburst of passion or emotion there will surely come a period of forced jocularity, as it is annoying to find that the former always occur at the back of the stage whilst the latter are directly in front. True art conceals art. here it is mere artifice, and clumsy at that. The comic scenes *per se* are not good. They depend almost exclusively on a certain *Judge Grout (Mr. H. Placide)* who being very justly, but coarsely, called a "Jackass" and a "twaddler" rings the changes on those two words through five mortal acts. The interest of the play, however, devolves on Miss HERON, and is of a kind which her talent will make memorable when by excision it is brought more prominently before the audience. There are scenes which this eminent artist has never surpassed. Passing over the first act, which in every respect is the least satisfactory portion of the work we would refer to the very touching and natural interview between *Edith* and her husband in the second act, where, with suspicions scarcely yet defined, she asks her husband not to marry *Mabel* if she should die. Of a different kind but full of power is her fierce repudiation of her paramour in the succeeding act, and grander than all, and unsurpassed as far as we know by any previous effort of the lady is the terrible agony of the last scene where she tears off her disguise that her dying child may again see its mother's face. The success of the piece was assured by this overwhelming effort.

It is but just to Miss HERON to say that she was very inadequately supported by the male artists of the company. Her best efforts were frustrated by the awkwardness of the gentleman who played the part of *Sir Mortimer Rashton*, and who, during the third act, succeeded in making the house laugh with his surly repartees. Mr. MCCULLOUGH, as *Alfred*, was at least careful and unobtrusive, but seemed frequently to be embarrassed by the situations, which, we may add, being always emotional, were never very remarkable. It is on these two characters that Miss HERON has mainly to depedd, and unfortunately, she did not get the requisite amount of support from them. Of the others, the part of *Richard Keith* was strongly marked by Mr. J. COLLIER. The comic parts were intrusted to Mr. BURNETT, Mr. PLACIDE and Miss MAAR WELLS. A word is justly due to the graceful Mrs. ALLEN, for her pleasing impersonation of the part of *Mabel*.

When the play has been materially reduced in length, it will become a favorite—for the subject is a good one, the treatment bold and straightforward, although occasionally conventional, and with a leaning to stereotyped effects of the "Camille" school,) and the dialogue clear and unstrained. In a word, it suits Miss HERON, and this is sufficient. Its reception was not all that an author could desire, but the curtain descended on a storm of applause.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That VERDI'S latest opera "Un Ballo in Maschera," is a favorite with the public is abundantly proved by the brilliant gathering which always greets its performance. It was given last night with a cast almost entirely new, and a success which justifies its repetition at the *matinée* on Saturday. The *role* of *Amelia* was sustained by Signora GUARDABELLA with marked ability, and that of Oscar the part by Mlle. CORTESI, with the requisite degree of grace and lightness. Signora MOANSI was also heard to advantage as *Ulrica*. Owing to the indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI, the part of *Richard*, "Gonnt of Warwick and Governor of Boston," was intrusted to Signor MACCAFERRI, who astonished the house with a very energetic and intense impersonation of it. The smaller parts were well filled, and the performance gave satisfaction to the audience.

On Friday—the last regular night of the season—"Ernani" will be played, with Mme. LORINI as *Elvira*.

GERMAN OPERA.—Our readers will scarcely need to be reminded that to-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. We are glad to learn that the tickets have been sold with unusual rapidity, leaving no shadow of doubt of the success of the entertainment. BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" will be played.

The Hutchinsons.

With the old name, a new group has presented itself to the public. ASA and ABBY are yet of it, but the others have passed to other and more harmonious spheres. In their places, a trio more remarkable stands.

Miss LIZZIE, a bright-eyed, sweet-faced, modest-mannered girl of perhaps fifteen Summers, sings easily a strong, well balanced, methodical *alto*, which needs only culture to carry her into a higher rank than that of a family balladist.

Master FRED, a well made, Hutchinson-haired, strong-voiced youngster, manages the *tenor*,—and "Little DENNET," a mere child, who, at 7 o'clock, ought to be kissed and sent to bed, puts in his little oar at all times and in all places, greatly to the edification of the elder portion of the audience and the glee of the little folks.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers are earnestly requested to give PYLE'S O. K. SOAP a trial. In addition to our knowledge of its superior washing qualities, we have the strongest approval of many competent judges, and still more practical indications in a rapidly-increasing demand. The editors of this, and other dailies and weeklies, are using it in their families, and can testify to its qualities. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."
The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Improved Paper-Filled Chilsford & Spinkin. Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Boston

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Lingan, C. B., 23 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Ortolan, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Sagua la Grande Nov. 30, with sugar to Moore & Hany.

Schr Flying Scud, (Br.,) Carmino, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with molasses to Walter & Corlett. Nov. 29, off Abaco, saw U. S. flagship ——, Commodore Wilkes, cruising. Left 2 Am. brigs, one of and for Boston, the other hailing from Eastport.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—M. RAY, M. WOLFF, J. M. MAYORGA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Capt. JOHN TRIMBLE, Capt. W. DOWNEY, Capt. W. RUSSELL, Henry REICHE, J. J. EMERY, C. H. W. PETRANS, Santiago YTURRIA, H. MENA, E. VALMONT, Hipolito CALERA, W. HOFFMAN, F. S. ASTA BARRAGA, Capt. GEORGE W. BISSELL, U. S. A., S. F. RICHTER, C. H. GRANT, GEORGE C. WINTHROP, P. C. CASSAPOVA, J. E. MILLETT, Frederica GASSLER, J. M. COWAN, G. W. BECKFORD, lady and 2 children, C. S. STERNS, W. MCGEVNCHAN and 2 prisoners, (Thomas LEES and J. M. GRIFFITH,) sent home by U. S. Consul for trial.

In schr. Flying Scud, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Nichols, Ma Lewand.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .. 7 16 | Sun sets .... 4 33 | Moon rises . 9 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 44 | Gov. Island. 11 33 | Hell Gate.. 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, Von Santen, Bremen Nov. 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Krueger. Has experienced rough weather and heavy westerly gales during the passage. Dec. 9, lat. 40 40, lon 69, spoke Br. schr Robert E. Dexter, from Windsor, N. S.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Dec 6, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Inlzeli.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Mendi, Smith, New Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master. 5th inst., off Hatteras, passed an expedition of eight steamers steering due south.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 30 40, lon 74 50, saw steamer Che Kiang, hence with troops, bound south. The B. C. has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather.

Bark George S. Hunt, Woodbury, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Angeline, (Br., of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay, C. B., 25 ds., with coal to C. P. Swain. is bound to Baltimore, put into this port in distress, having had very severe weather; lost sails, cutwaler and head-gear, and is leaking.

Brig Elizabeth McLea, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jaen, Pernambuco Nov. 25, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec 8, with sugar to Napier, Welsford & Hankin.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Boston

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Lingan, C. B., 23 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

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THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.
WORCESTER'S
HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTES.

The attention of the musical public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by HORATIO WORCESTER, in the construction of the piano forte, and for which letters patent have been granted.

The valuable results following from this invention may be briefly set forth thus

I. A HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTE POSSESSES DOUBLE THE VIBRATORY POWER and musical or "singing" quality of tone heretofore found in the very best instruments of a corresponding scale.

II. The weaker portion of the keyboard. the tenor and the lower treble notes, are strengthened so as to give a nearly uniform power to the whole scale.

III. Hinged Plate Instruments will stand in tune for a much greater length of time than piano-made on the old principle of solid plates

These immense advantages are so clearly obtained that no exception to them has ever been taken when claimed in presence of the most eminent artists and critics of New-York and vicinity. On the contrary, the musical profession and the Press have vied with each other in indorsing the substantial and thorough character of the WORCESTER INVENTMENT. A portion of the many flattering testimonials received by the patentee are submitted to the reader.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Daily Times, July 21, 1862.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE PIANO FORTE.—

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3501. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Capture of Fredericksburgh by Gen. Burnside.

Terrific Bombardment of the City from 176 Guns.

Attempts to Construct Pontoon Bridges in the Face of the Enemy's Fire.

Our Engineers Driven Away by the Rebel Sharpshooters.

The River Crossed in Small Boats by a Forlorn Hope of One Hundred Men.

The Sharpshooters Driven Out and a Number Captured.

The Bridges Completed and the City Occupied.

The Enemy Driven Behind Their Defensive Works.

Crossing of General Franklin Three Miles Below.

The Gunboats Shelling the Enemy Down the River.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Morning, Dec. 11.

At 6 o'clock this morning 143 guns opened on the devoted city of Fredericksburgh, and up to the lateel moment the firing continued without interruption.

Its destruction appears certain.

The enemy opened their fire at 7 o'clock, but thue fer have done no serious injury.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S grand division is crossing the river three milee below the city, having constructed bridgee there with but slight opposition from the enemy.

The gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Morning, Dec. 11—9 A.M.

Everything last night wae busile and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for the crossing of the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city.

At 5 o'clock thie morning the rebels fired two signal guns, and while turning the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to escend within their linee.

At 5 o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced.

When the bridges were nbout helf completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank.

Up to thie time not e shot had been fired from our side.

The engineere were driven from the bridges, and several killed and wounded.

At 6 o'clock Gen. BURNSIDE ordered all the guns to be opened on the city.

The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible.

The city is on fira, and its destruction appears to be certain.

The enemy about 7 o'clock this morning opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serioue injury.

Gen. FRANKLIN constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition. His troops are now crossing.

The gunboats are now shelling the enemy about 15 miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past two days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has hed the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again been commenced.

The troops are all nnder nrms near the river, prepared to rush over es soon as the bridges era complete.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Noon.

On the attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened their fire, when our artillery in position wae again opened on the city, the result being that it was fired in several new places.

The enemy have used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men, who are holding the river front.

Gen. BURNSIDE has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under the cover of the fire of which its believed that the bridges can be finished.

The killed and wounded so far do not amount to more than fifty men.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Evening, Dec. 11.

But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns. At a given signal, all tha batteriee opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding placee. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in meny eases setting tham on fira, causing a dansa smoke, which, togethar with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

It soon became evident thet bridgee could not be built, except by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given thnn hundrade of bravee stepped forward, but all could not go. About one hundred were selected.

They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect shower of iron hail on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore but not without loss.

With fixed bayonets, they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking one hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At 4½ o'clock, two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works.

The two bridgee in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, bnt his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made.

The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during the forenoon.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just outside the city.

Between thirty and forty houees were burnt, mostly in the business part of the city.

During the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by our artillery.

Everything is quiet to-night.

Tha indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

THE INDICATIONS ON TUESDAY.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

This morning there are indicatione both of an advance and of Winter quarters. It is believed that tha War Department is undecided in reference to the immediate disposition of the army.

A number of our most popular Generals are represented to have used strenuous efforts to influence the authorities at Washington to favor a forward movement. They take the ground that a Winter campaign would be feasible, and doubtless attended with the most satisfactory results.

Other Generals, not wanting in skill and judgment, assert thet to penetrate further the enemy's country from this direction at this season, would be a foolhardy undertaking. They recommend that the soldiers should be allowed to construct wooden barracks, be furnished with a requisite supply of clothing and blankets, and have all possible comforts extended to them during the cold season, so that they may be better prepared to take the field early in the Spring. The fate of the army is anxiously awaited both by officers and men.

The rebels continue to be active on their fortifications. It is thought, however, that the works are a feint on their part, in order to conceal their movament toward Richmond.

The weather is clear and cold. A considerable quantity of snow lies upon the ground. The woods are getting to be in a very bad state. WHIT.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Moving Upon the City in Force.

OUR PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

A Battle Momentarily Expected.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following special dispatch:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The rebels, under Gens. JOE JOHNSTON, BRAGG, CHEATHAM, FORREST and MORGAN, have advanced, and appeared in our front in great force this morning, driving in our pickets at every point.

A battle is momentarily expected near Hartsville. Reinforcements are being hurried forward, and every point will be strengthened. The recent rebel victory at Hartsville has greatly emboldened the rebels.

Gen. NEGLEY takes the field to-morrow in person.

Gen. MITCHELL will command the post of Nashville, and is rapidly organizing new troops under orders of Gen. ROSECRANS, to form a reserve force to move at any moment.

FORREST has reached Clarksville, and holds that place with a considerable force.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Return of Gen. Hovey to Friar's Point—A Gunboat Reconnoissance up the Yazoo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 11.

Gen. HOVEY and Staff arrived at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi River, on Sunday morning. It was not known whether his entire command returned with him.

Two hundred negroes returned with Gen. HOVEY, 25 of whom he found chained in a cane brake.

A reconnoissance had been made by gunboats up the Yazoo River, the results of which were unknown. It is reported that there was from five to six feet of water in the channel of the river.

THE VICTORY AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Additional Details of the Battle.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded One Thousand.

The Rebel Loss Two Thousand.

Many of Their Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Further details are received from Gens. BLUNT and HERRON from the battle-ground, Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Our loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at one thousand, and that of the enemy at over two thousand.

The rebels left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for.

Extensive hospitals will be improvised in Fayetteville.

Persons returned from the battle-field represent that the enemy are twenty-eight thousand strong.

Their artillery was much crippled. We took four caissons filled with ammunition, and a large number of small arms.

Gen. BLUNT moves forward to-day on Cane Hill.

Gen. HERRON remains at Prairie Grove burying the dead and wounded.

The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren, and probably crossing the Arkansas River.

Col. MCFARLAND, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, is killed.

Col. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Maj. THOMAS, of the Twentieth Iowa Regiment, and a large number of subaltern officers are wounded.

It was a hard fought battle, and a complete victory.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs Gen. CURTIS that the rebels with whom he fought the battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark., have probably crossed the Arkansas River.

The enemy left all of his wounded and most of his dead on the field, uncared for.

One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large number of the remainder are wounded mortally.

The total loss of the enemy is estimated by Gen. BLUNT at nearly two thousand.

Our loss is two hundred killed, and about five hundred wounded. Most of the latter will recover.

Gen. HERRON puts the loss of the enemy at from five to seven hundred killed, and twenty-five hundred wounded, and estimates our own loss higher than Gen. BLUNT does.

Col. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, is among the killed, and Maj. THOMPSON, of the Twentieth Iowa, among the wounded.

The enemy lost five Colonels.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Message of the Rebel Governor, Vance—His Complaints of the Condition of Affairs in the State—Free Labor Movements in Newbern and Beaufort, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

The message of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, to the General Assembly, dated Nov. 17, has been received here. It is very lengthy and betrays nothing like Union sentiments, but appeals to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which can alone sustain a revolution. He reviews severely upon the Confederate Conscript law, and bitterly denounces the spirit of speculation and extortion which pervades the State. He says flour can now be used only by the rich, and that everything has a tendency upward. The plenteousness of money and the high prices of property he alleges as a reason why men should be made to pay their debts. The North Carolina soldiers, he says, are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothes. The present debt of the State is stated at $20,963,361 01. He says "there is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land," that "people are beginning to forget that there is such a thing as civil law," and alludes to the "violent and lawdefying tendencies of the times," and to the frequency of "murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice." Referring to the confinement in Salisbury, by the Confederate authorities, of the citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences, he says what their guilt consists in he does not know, but he does know that "they were not arrested by lawful process." He strongly denounces the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the power of which, he says, he "learns from the newspapers," Congress has conferred upon the President, and says that he is "unwilling to see such powers intrusted to any living man." He objects to the distillation of grain, and the diversion of the school fund to war purposes, and concludes by urging upon the Legislature the "vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defence of our country and our cause."

The Wilmington *Journal* says that Gen. WHITING has arrived there and entered upon the defence of Cape Fear with energy, and that the people feel the utmost confidence in him. Four rebel regiments have recently arrived there.

The Raleigh *Standard* says:

"A gentlemen of this State, who has lately escaped from the Yankee lines, informs us that while North he understood that the collection of forces at Suffolk and Nawbern by the enemy was designed to advance upon Weldon, Goldsboro and Raleigh. He also says that the taking of Wilmington is in the programme. Let our authorities be on the alert."

The rebel General EVANS, is now in command of the rebel forces at Kinston.

The conservative majority in the Legislature have elected as State Printer, W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*.

It appears thet Union and Free Labor meetings have been privately held in the City and elsewhere for many weeks. The great Free Labor demonstration at Beaufort a few days ago, is creating a profound sensation in the Department, and throughout the State. The organization of this movement is quietly progressing, and enlisting large numbers of adherents.

Information received at headquarters discloses the fact that a powerful reaction against the war is now progressing in the interior. Letters from all classes of people, intercepted by the capture of rebel mails, indicate a universal prayer for peace.

FROM KEY WEST.

Winter and Wealth—The Blockade—Arrival of Reinforcements—Thanksgiving, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Our island has been so barren of events of any distant importance for a long time, that silence has been clearly the greater wisdom.

With the closing in of our cool, delightful Winter weather, and the complete restoration of the health of the island, there comes a returning influx of population, accompanied by very numerous arrivals, both naval and merine, that gives to our streets the bustle and activity incident to larger cities. Our absent citizens have nearly all returned, excepting Judge MARVIN, of the Admiralty Court, whose arrival is very anxiously looked for, on the next steamer, by a very numerous and expectant body of suitors. A number of the families of officers of the army have already arrived, and more are expected, who will spend here the Winter months, and also the families of some of our naval officers, attached to the Gulf Squadron, altogether promising for Key West a very pleasant if not a gay season.

Let the straight-laced sermonize as they will, it has not been ordered for all Americans to immure themselves within their troubles. They will dance, sing or fight, alternating as the courtesies of life, or the warm blood of loyalty in the defence of right, may demand.

Several of our naval cruisers are now in the harbor awaiting the arrival of Commodore BAILEY, who will succeed Acting Rear-Admiral LARDNER in the command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron. Commodore BAILEY is now daily expected in the steamer *Blackstone*, and, as we have a right to look for advantages to arise from all changes of this kind, we are stimulated with the prospect of fleets of rich prizes convoyed into our harbor by the numerous fine steamers attached to this squadron. They have done excellent work all Summer in the dull and monotonous employment of enforcing the blockade, as the numerous prizes they have brought in here will attest—thirteen of which are now in the harbor awaiting the action of the Court. Yet, knowing as we do that so large a number of vessels succeed in running the blockade, we have a right to expect that increased vigilance and determination of effort on the part of officers and crew on all the numerous vessels we now have scattered along the coast would result in diminishing that number. To accomplish this doubtless is the spontaneous prompting of every commander; but as men are differently constituted, and the action resulting from the same principles and impulses being as widely different as their countenances, we involuntarily learn to prefer some to others, their peers, and expect more from them. This is eminently manifest to the movements of these vessels, some of which, entering our harbor from a short cruise, having a prize under convoy, we expect to see them renew their supply of coals and stores and depart at once, and are not disappointed. Others, making long cruises, return alone, and after enjoying the very ordinary routine of our port and town for a week, or perhaps two, are so unfortunate as to discover that some needed repairs must be done before going to sea; and should these repairs compel a trip to the North for their accomplishment, the *stern duty* is submitted to with a grace and cheerfulness deserving the highest commendation, and a brilliant example to those about entering upon a hopeless or hazardous enterprise.

A chief in command, with his powers of magnetism, exercises a wonderful influence over subalterns, and to this source may be traced much individual success. May our new Commodore be strongly imbued with this principle, and with his instructions and orders to the departing ship may it be transmitted to officers and crew, animating them to a noble zeal, equaling the highest duties of the loyal patriot engaged in the glorious cause [of protecting his country's flag and punishing those who traitorously or wantonly assault it.

The army transport steamer *Cahawba*, Capt. BAXER, arrived from New-York on the 30th, having on board about fifty recruits, under command of Major SHAUBMAN, for the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, at this place, who received the Major and his recruits with a warmth of cheers that made the welkin ring over the Island. This regiment has suffered severe loss this Summer from yellow fever, and will require further recruiting to fill up its ranks. But almost as deplorable is the fact that a spirit of discord is fostered and encouraged between the regiment and its individual members and the citizens both loyal and disloyal. This is done by persons on the pretence of requiring justice at the hands of each member for his individual action or make the regiment *en masse* responsible. It all grows out of the petty feeling and spite engendered by treatment of the slave question. There all the difficulty culminates. Men were truly loyal and patriotic until their hold upon the negro was loosened, and the dollars from his forced labor flowed not so steadily into their coffers. In beautiful contrast with this stands the conduct of those patriots who, preferring the Union as the first of earthly blessings *to our Southern home*, consistently and unwaveringly support the Government policy, and are prepared to meet any and all contingencies, be it Freedom or Slavery. The policy of emancipation for this Island and Fort Jefferson as military and naval stations, commends itself to the inhabitants and the Government as a wise and judicious measure, that would result to the advantage of all parties in view of the provision for compensation to loyal owners, and as all here have taken the oath of allegiance, there would be but few who would suffer at all by the arrangement. Many citizens here favor an application to Congress for this purpose.

Our worthy Consul, Capt. SHUFELDT, at Havana, has complained of the very numerous transfers of American vessels by citizens of this place to parties in Cuba. This arises from the large number of captured prizes, vessels which are brought in and adjudicated here. Being small vessels, of course, they are sold here at United States Marshal's sale, and any one may become the purchaser. There being not sufficient employment for so many here, the surplus are taken to Nassau or Havana, where they find a ready sale, and, perhaps they may again be found running the blockade and again be brought in here. There seems no remedy for this state of things, except by destroying the vessels, and then the captors would be heard from.

The citizens of this town made a very general and enthusiastic turn-out, a few days since, to do honor to the occasion of presenting our National banner, by some patriotic loyal ladies, to the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. JOS. S. MORGAN commanding. The presentation took place in the open air, and the large concourse of citizens and military were addressed by various gentlemen in terms of warm and enthusiastic patriotism, cheered by the assembled crowd. I will inclose you a copy of the Key West *New Era*, containing a full account of the proceedings. This is the second flag presented to this regiment by the ladies of this city, and when we notice the contribution very recently sent from here in aid of the volunteers, it may be safely claimed that the spirit of loyalty and freedom, having only slumbered on this Island, is quite able to make itself manifest on any necessary occasion. We shall expect to hear no more declarations that there is no loyalty in Key West.

Thursday, the 27th, by the proclamation of the military commander, was observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty for the many blessings we enjoy. The churches were all well attended; business being entirely suspended and the stores and public houses all closed, order and quiet were as complete as on the Sabbath. Strangers expressed their surprise that we should so completely devote the day in the true spirit designed in the appointment. Exact justice, however, would except some very few disloyalists, whose States Rights proclivities have such an engrossing influence over their action and temper that even in our churches they contemptuously ignore other rites which in their unhappy state they deem inharmonious.

Since my last letter there have been three prize vessels brought into port, two of which were captured by the steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. ENGLISH. There are now seventeen vessels here under libel, awaiting the action of the Prize Court. The English steamer *Adela* is still lying in our harbor, under a large expense for care and safety, seven persons having been on board, in charge, for the last four months, and her cargo being sealed up, by order of the Court, may be like many other cargoes—suffering a material damage. A case as desperate as this vessel's, in which the parties were induced to steal the papers from the custody of the Court, scarcely merits the great indulgence and delay accorded to it, at so much cost of labor and probable damage. These vessels and their cargoes will all, or nearly all, be sold here during the month, and thus scatter a large amount of property.

The following war vessels are now in port, viz.:

Frigate *St. Lawrence*, flag-ship of Commodore LARDNER; steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. ROGERS; steamer *Octorora*; steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Capt. WELCOM; steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. HOWELL; steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. SPOTTS. A brig now standing in toward the channel is supposed to be the *Perry*, from Aspinwall.

The United States Army transport, *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, from New-York, arrived here on the 29th inst., and left same day for New-Orleans via Fort Jefferson. F.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Result of the Congressional Elections.

Mr. Flanders Elected in the First District, and Mr. Hahn in the Second.

The steamship *Marion* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 4th inst.

The most important newe by this arrival relates to the results of the Congressional election in the First and Second Districts of Louisiana. We find them summed up by the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 4th, as follows:

"The election, which took place in the First and Second Districts of the State of Louisiana yesterday, Dec. 3, was to fill vacancies in the present Congress. There were many candidates in the field, but Mr. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS is chosen in the First District, and Mr. MICHAEL HAHN in the Second District. These gentlemen are unconditional Union men. Mr. FLANDERS is, we believe, a native of New-Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was a Douglas Democrat. He has resided among us some thirty years. Mr. HAHN is of German descent, but has lived here since his boyhood. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a staunch Unionist through the darkest hours of secession madness. We felicitate the people of United States upon the election of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, we congratulate the citizens of New-Orleans on the signal overthrow of Mr. JACOB BARKER, the negro-worshipping and recel candidate. Of his popularity we shall hear no more forever, we trust."

THE ELECTION.

The election yesterday for two members of Congress to represent the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana, passed off very quietly. There was no disturbance of any kind, so far as we have heard, and in this particular we have to congratulate the inhabitants of this City on the favorable change that has taken place in the manners of the people under the new *regime*. There was, to be sure, some noisy demonstrations on the part of the partisans of Mr. JACOB BARKER, but he was defeated, getting fewer votes than any other candidate.

In the First Congressional District there were two candidates, Mr. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, the nominee of the Union Association, and Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY, Member of the last Congress. Mr. FLANDERS is elected.

In the Second Congressional District there were four candidates—Mr. MICHAEL HAHN, Union, and the candidate of the people, as the result proved; Mr. GRAETHOUSE, Mr. E. H. DURELL, the nominee of the Union Committee, and Mr. JACOB BARKER, the candidate of the Bank of Commerce. Mr. HAHN was elected. Below we give the result in figures

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

		Flanders.	Bouligny.
	Second District.		
5th Precinct	Poll No. 1	45	4
	Poll No. 2	47	1
6th Precinct	Poll No. 1	106	8
	Poll No. 2	113	—
7th Precinct	Poll No. 1	45	5
	Poll No. 2	40	4
11th Precinct	Poll No. 1	46	8
	Poll No. 2	55	5
12th Precinct	Poll No. 1	72	26
	Poll No. 2	87	8
13th Precinct	Poll No. 1	46	6
	Poll No. 2	60	7
14th Precinct	Poll No. 1	28	6
	Poll No. 2	42	10
	Third District.		
15th Precinct	Poll No. 1	87	9
	Poll No. 2	107	7
16th Precinct	Poll No. 1	66	—
	Poll No. 2	33	1
17th Precinct	Poll No. 1	7	—
	Poll No. 2	5	—
18th Precinct	Poll No. 1	116	6
	Poll No. 2	118	1
19th Precinct	Poll No. 1	70	1
	Poll No. 2	87	—
20th Precinct	Poll No. 1	197	1
	Poll No. 2	213	2
21st Precinct	Poll No. 1	92	1
	Poll No. 2	122	2
Algiers		29	18
Total		2184	156

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

		Durell.	Hahn.	Barker	Greathouse.
	First District.				
1st Precinct	Poll No. 1	36	77	6	1
	Poll No. 2	21	31	5	—
2d Precinct	Poll No. 1	22	58	21	—
	Poll No. 2	31	57	14	1
3d Precinct	Poll No. 1	47	266	17	1
	Poll No. 2	33	52	17	1
4th Precinct	Poll No. 1	29	61	15	2
	Poll No. 2	44	52	10	3
5th Precinct	Poll No. 1	29	89	7	—
	Poll No. 2	21	55	7	—
6th Precinct	Poll No. 1	11	28	11	2
	Poll No. 2	32	54	23	1
7th Precinct	Poll No. 1	74	124	29	8
	Poll No. 2	98	70	19	2
	Poll No. 3	62	66	9	2
	Fourth District.				
22d Precinct	Poll No. 1	107	65	18	18
	Poll No. 2	60	82	15	16
23d Precinct	Poll No. 1	65	47	16	65
	Poll No. 2	43	41	12	54
Total		856	1411	266	178
	Jefferson Parish.				
Jefferson City		43	37	17	150
Carrollton		1	72	20	16
Total		49	109	42	366
Grand total		905	1520	308	543

RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY.—We have received the following election returns from the Quarantine Station by telegraph. They show FLANDERS to be carrying everything before him: "At CYPRIAN'S Precinct the whole number of votes cast was 56, of which B. F. FLANDERS received 36. At ALLEN ELLIOTT'S Precinct, whole number 43, of which FLANDERS received 43."

As a matter of reference we append the following vote cast at the Congressional election, 1861:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Parishes	In Favor.	Bouligny.	Pierrepont.
Orleans, Second District	776	279	162
Orleans, Third District	493	64	90
Orleans, Algiers	149	197	3
St. Bernard	174	60	—
Plaquemines	512	64	—
Total	2015	2?0	255
Majority		195	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Taylor.	Nicholls.
Orleans First District	1059	1260
Orleans, Fourth District	558	1266
Terrebonne	421	427
St. Charles	97	45
St. John	185	175
St. James	244	275
Ascension	53	—
Assumption	839	216
Lafourche	693	283
Jefferson	124	—
Total	3228	3715
Majority for Taylor	1612	
Total number of votes cast First Congressional District		6480
Total number of votes cast Second Congressional District		6946
Total		13,424

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, 1862.

The Exchange market was drooping to-day. The counter rate for checks at the principal Banks was 4 ℘ cent. premium for its own notes; private Bankers' rates, for selling and buying, were from 2@4 ℘ cent. premium. Out-door Sight ranged from 1½@2½ ℘ cent. premium. Sterling was dull at 150, and Francs ranged from 3.90@3.75, though private bills could not be placed better than 4@4.10. The movements in Gold were light, at 37@40 ℘ cent premium. Silver was dealt in at from 30@35 ℘ cent. premium. The supply of coin is running quite low. Many old stockings and hiding places have disgorged at the high figures of the past two months. Legal tender notes ranged from 5@5 ℘ cent. premium, though some holders held at higher rates. In time bills on New-York and other places there is very little doing; these bills must be attended with documentary substantiats to command purchases by dealers.

There ware some attempts to do a little jobbing in Stocks. Gaslight Company can be disposed of to the extent of a score or two of shares. From the circumstance that there is a buyer in the market, holders have enhanced their views to 120. There have been some sales—that is a dozen or two shares—at something less. But the entire Stock market and movements are nothing more than a bagatelle.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR—Rainy weather interrupted out-door operations, this morning, and we have no sales by the regular trade to report. About 1,000 hhds. were sold at auction on the basis of 6¾c. for Interior, 8¾c.@9¾c. for Fair to Fully Fair and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Claried, viz.: 16 at 6¾c., 1 at 5¾c., 16, 16, 15, 16 and 12 at 8¾c., 12 at 8 15-16c., 150 and 38 at 9c., 62, 10 and 88 at 9¾c., 79, 10 and 42 at 9¾c., 10 and 88 at 9¾c., 39 and 7 at 9¾c., 54, 75, 28 and 64 at 9¾c., 32 at 9¾c. and 12 at 10¾c. ℘ lb. cash, in currency. The stock is light and the receipts are mostly for account of the Confiscation Committee. The demand is for export.

MOLASSES—There were no sales by the regular trade to-day. Yesterday New Prime sold at 40c. ℘ gallon. To-day, at auction, the following sales of old crop were made: 6 bbls. at 20c., 100 at 25, 95 at 24, and 63 at 37c. ℘ gal.

HAY—About 515 bales Prime Northern, sold by the regular trade, at $42 50 ℘ ton.

LARD—Prime, in kegs, is retailing at 17c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.—The demand is supplied by dealers at 25c.@32c.

BACON.—The retail demand is supplied at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, 9c.@10c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 14c.@16c. for Sugar-cured Hams.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports $5 ℘ hhd. of Sugar, and $1 87½ ℘ bbl. for Molasses.

WHISKY—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing slowly at $2 75, and that made from grain at $3 ℘ gallon.

FEED—The retail demand is supplied at $50 ℘ ton for Hay, $2 25 ℘ 100 lbs. for Bran, and 90c. ℘ bushel, for Corn and Oats.

There were no sales of Provisions worthy of notice, at auction, to-day.

THE INDIAN CONVICTS.

Message of the President to Congress—Thirty-nine Indians Ordered to be Executed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The President to-day sent the following Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with your resolution of Dec. 5, 1862, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, and also the evidence in his possession upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death, I have the honor to state that on receipt of said resolution I transmitted the same to the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a note, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "A," and in response to which I received through that Department a letter of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "B," [already published.] I further state that on the 8th day of November last I received a long telegraphic dispatch from Major-Gen. POPE at St. Paul, Min., simply announcing the names of the persons sentenced to be hanged. I immediately telegraphed to have transcripts of the records in all the cases forwarded to me, which transcripts, however, did not reach me until two or three days before the present meeting of Congress. Meantime, I received, through telegraphic dispatches and otherwise, appeals in behalf of the condemned, appeals for their execution, and expressions of opinion as to the proper policy in regard to them and the Indians generally in that vicinity, none of which, as I understand, falls within the scope of your inquiry. After the arrival of the transcript of records, but before I had sufficient opportunity to examine them, I received a joint letter from one of the Senators and both of the Representatives from Minnesota, which contains some statements of fact not found in the records of the trials, and for which reason I transmit a copy marked "C." [Already published.] I also for the same reason inclose a printed memorial of the citizens of St. Paul, addressed to me, and forwarded with the letter aforesaid. Anxious to not act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak on the one hand, nor with so much severity as to be real cruelty on the other, I caused a careful examination of the records of the trials to be made, first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females. Contrary to my expectations, only two of this class were found. I then directed a further examination and classification of all who were proven to have participated in massacres as distinguished from participation in battles. This class numbered forty, and included two convicted of female violation. One of the number is strongly recommended to the Commission which tried him for commutation to ten years' imprisonment. I have ordered the other thirty-nine to be executed on Friday, the 19th inst. The order was dispatched from here on Monday, the 8th inst., by a messenger to Gen. SIBLEY, and a copy of which order is herewith transmitted, marked D. An abstract of the evidence as to the forty is herewith inclosed, marked E.

To avoid the immense amount of copying, I lay before the Senate the original transcripts of the records of the trials, as received by me. This is as full and complete a response to the resolution as it is in my power to make.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Court-Martial of Gen. Porter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The only witness examined was Lieut.-Col. SMITH, late of Gen. POPE'S Staff. Nothing was elicited with the exception that the witness was one who pronounced Gen. PORTER to be a traitor to Gen. POPE.

The Court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow

Departure for Key West.

The United States bark *Houghton*, Acting Master N. GRAHAM, commanding, sailed Wednesday for Key West. The following is a list of her officers:

N. GRAHAM, Acting Master, commanding; O. F. Browning, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Wm. Walker, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; W. O. Putnam, Acting Ensign; Lawrence Dempsey, Acting Master's Mate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF EMANCIPATION

Ideas of Emancipation and Colonization—Beneficial Effects—Practicability and Consequences—The Crisis.

THE BASCOMB, December, 1862.

As I look out from my window upon the leafless forests, the still and quiet water in the stream below, the calm, blue firmament, from which bursts forth in a flood of glory the radiant light of Heaven, I am reminded that, let the fiery passions of men rage as they please, let sin do its vile work, and let depravity cover the land with awful crimes; yet, the laws of God, working in the operations of nature, and the moral government of the universe will go on to do their perfect work. Spring will return with its verdure. Seed time and harvest will return, and the bow of promise will return to arch our firmament. Over all God reigns. And is it not most consoling, most hopeful, most glorious, that He does reign? I read the Thanksgiving sermons, so well reported in the TIMES; the burning and beautiful tribute of my friend, HENRY WARD BEECHER, to our mutual friend, MITCHEL; the accurate and dignified account of our beneficent Government, by Dr. TYNG; but I was specially struck by that gentleman who hed the courage to "thenk God for the war." That man was right; right in common sense as well as in just principles of philosophy. Should we not rather thank God that He has given us strength and courage enough to face and fight Satan, than thet he made us so very amiable and weak that we run away, and give the world up for him to pervert and ruin? We had better walk through a little fire than to live, like some of the sinners described in DANTE'S "Hell," merged in thick, filthy, slimy waters.

But, let us to the question of the day. Mr. LINCOLN has fairly and honestly met the issue. Without Slavery we should have had no war; and with it, we shall have no end to the war, if we call twenty Conventions, and make peace a dozen times. The great question is, *What shall we do with the negro?* And that has been the only question of real importence in half a century. Mr. LINCOLN says, *emancipate and remove.* Is that practicable? Is it right? Here, let me say, we meet one of the real and just objections to republican—that is, representative—Government. It is thet the diversities of opinion puts difficulties in our way, which would not exist under an arbitrary Government. The Emperor of Russia wants to emancipate twenty millions of people, and although he meets with great opposition, he does it. We must consult everybody's opinion and contrary (as one would *a priori* believe) to all probability must work equal resistance from people of opposite opinions. I have always believed that *emancipation and removal* was the just course, and *I know* that it was practicable. But there never was a cause in this country met with so much opposition as that of the Colonization Society, notwithstanding it was strenuously supported by the purest and best statesmen of this country—such as CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, BURNET and others. The whole embodied mass of slaveholders opposed it, because they wanted Slavery, and nothing else. The Abolitionists opposed it, because they assert and maintain the equality of people. The negroes oppose it, because they say they have as much right here as anybody has. So, if the Colonization Society had been led by GEORGE WASHINGTON, it would have shared the same fate. It was opposed by both interest and passion. Yet, it is a fact, that the Colonization Society *has done the only real good for the negro which has ever been done.* It has founded the Republic of Liberia—the only evidence yet furnished by history that a negro race is capable of self-government. This is something. It is a vast fact, and it is silly and superficial to say that the Colonization Society has done nothing.

Let us now examine Mr. LINCOLN'S scheme. Removal is not essential to it, though I think it would be better to consider the two ideas together—at least so far as to remove those in non-cotton planting States, where negro labor cannot be profitable.

First, then, I say the African is an African—and it is needless to argue against that fact. I do not by any means intend that he is not just as much a man as if he were white; or that he has not every title of *right* which any white man has to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. I mean that he is here an *exotic*—a being whose proper soil and climate ie the hot regions of the earth. From this fact I infer that if it were possible to do what is best and wisest, it would be the removal of the negro to his native climate.

Secondly—Let us look at the facts. Mr. LINCOLN proposes to amend the Constitution by providing for the emancipation and *payment for* the negroes in the States, which shall emancipate, prior to 1900. To put this in a practical shape, let us suppose that all the Slave States agree to this, and that the emancipation is gradual, terminating in 1900—which is thirty-seven years—*can* the negro be paid for in this way? I assume that the slaves in the United States in 1863, not emancipated by the process of war, will not exceed 3,800,000. If we take into consideration the infant children and useless old men, the cash value in gold cannot be more than $400 each, making *one thousand five hundred and twenty millions of dollars.* This divided among thirty-seven years, is *forty-one millions per annum.* If we add a little to the value and include the interest, it will not amount to more than fifty millions per annum, in round numbers, and would not, in the aggregate, be more than equal to the cost of two years more of war. There is no possible doubt, then, that we can pay this, and double as much (when we look to the increase of population and wealth) *if we choose to do it.* Let us now look to the removal of the negroes to Africa, either in whole or in part. Here let us take the progress of population.

	Slaves.		Slaves.
In 1790	697,897	In 1830	2,009,043
In 1800	893,041	In 1840	2,487,455
In 1810	1,191,360	In 1850	3,204,313
In 1820	1,538,038	In 1860	3,953,52t

Since the cessation of the Slave-trade in 1810, the slave population has increased at 2.6 per annum, or, in the last ten years, an actual population of 75,000 per annum. Now, if we *removed* 100,000 negro population per annum for the twenty-five years, *we shall have removed the whole African slave population.* The Colonization Society removes the negroes to Liberia, at an average cost of $30 per man. Call it $50, and supply them with tools and seed. This is but $5,000,000 per annum. Double it, and the cost is a mere drop in the ocean compared with our resources. *It is practicable*—and that is all I am discussing—both to emancipate and remove the negroes.

And if it be practicable, why should one of us object? Will the slaveholder object? Then let him say, where is he going? Where is he drifting? For what depth of perdition is he waiting? Will the Abolitionist or the negro object? Then let them say, for what future fate they are preparing the negro? Is there a man so hopeful, or so prophetic, that he can see any other condition for the negroes among the whites, than that of a degraded caste? I have full faith in a Millenium in which the bright vision of Judah's prophets shall be realized? Dr. CHEEVER has no more faith than I have, in that beautiful future. But, till the last ray of the sun of righteousness shall illumine the last horizon of the earth, I can see no hope for the restoration of negroes, in this country, above the condition which the inferior castes of India have always occupied in regard to their conquerors. Can we hope more for the negro than we can for millions of degraded whites, when he is marked, as the whites are not, with the brand of irrevocable distinction? But, suppose that in generations such a thing were possible, is it not better to restore him to his original home? Is it not better to make him the pioneer of new republics, and raise lost Africa from the doom of ages to a new and glorious birth of nations? What useful purpose can the negro work out in the present territory of the United States but that of a servant? If it took the Anglo-Saxon, a white man, more than three centuries to work himself up to the level of his Norman conqueror, how much longer will it take the negro to come up to the level of the Saxon?

If, then, neither the negro nor the master can reasonably object to removal, who can? The people of these Northern States, who pay taxes for that purpose, are the only ones who have any right to object. But can we, of this class, not sacrifice something to accomplish a great and noble object?—something for the welfare of mankind—something to have made both Africa and America the land of Republics, the land of freemen—the last great pean, in the improvement and happiness of the human race?

Suppose that nothing of this kind is done. Will the wheels of Providence roll back for human neglects and human failures? Alas! no; if Providence must work in fearful judgments, be assured the work will not be arrested. Your correspondent says society in Louisiana is broken up. Thousands of slaves are robbing their masters' property, and rejoicing in the saturnalia of unlicensed liberty. *What it is there, it will be throughout the South.* The crisis has come; and if the folly of the South and the selfishness of the North waits but six months longer, the crisis will have come and gone. Not only will Slavery be ended—not only the masters ruined—not only the South conquered—but we shall have to do at last what we have for half a century refused to do—find a home somewhere for emancipated negroes, unfit for their new condition. If that home be in the South, the masters must come out; and *who will reorganize industry?* Will the Government? Will philanthropists? Will the negroes? or will foreign nations? A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Surgeon-General Stanmore to the Secretary of War.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the fiscal transactions, and a report upon the operations generally of the Medical Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The amount of the appropriations for the Medical and Hospital Department, remaining on the 30th of June, was:

In the hands of disbursing agents		$6,006 62
In the Treasury of the United States		41,172,92
Amount appropriated per Act approved July 17, 1861		1,231,841 00
Amount appropriated per Act approved Feb. 26, 1862		1,000,000 00
Amount appropriated for deficiency to June 30, 1862, approved Feb. 25, 1862		125,000 09
Amount refunded into the Treasury on account of medical and hospital stores sold at auction, viz:		
S. D. Morrison	$320 68	
John Moore	954 50	
E. H. Abadie	330 43	
J. D. Cotton	240 00	
Samuel Elliott	1s 32—	$1,874 35—$2,445,894 89
Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1861	$35,052 91	
Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1862	26,597 76	
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c.	2,219,462 52—$2,271,113 19	
And in the hands of disbursing agents		74,57-1 70—$2,405,894 84

It has been usual for a report of the sickness and mortality of the Army to accompany this report, but it is found impracticable, arising from the vast amounts of labor incident thereto, and will be furnished, it is believed, in time for publication as a "Supplement to the Surgeon General's Report for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1862." In the meantime, however, I am enabled to present the following statement of General Hospitals, and the number of patients, according to the latest returns received at this office.

Names.	Location.	No. of Patients.	Names.	Location.	No. of Patients.
Ascension,	Washington	294	Patent Office,	Washington	660
Armory,	Washington	466	Ryland Chapel,	Washington	101
Carver,	Washington	1,278	Stone,	Washington	92
Columbia,	Washington	728	St. Elizabeth,	Washington	135
Columbine,	Washington	1,487	Trinity,	Washington	315
Casparis,	Washington	113	Union Chapel,	Washington	47
Douglas,	Washington	375	Church,	Washington	178
Eckington,	Washington	330	St. Aloysius,	Washington	239
Emory,	Washington	902	First Division,	Alexandria	512
Epiphany,	Washington	172	Second Division,	Alexandria	512
Ebenezer,	Washington	137	Third Division,	Alexandria	531
Finley,	Washington	561	Camp Paroled Prisoners,	Alexandria	347
Harewood,	Washington	1,634	Fairfax Seminary,	Alexandria	1,176
Judiciary,	Washington	491	Seminary,	Georgetown	115
Mount Pleasant,	Washington	1,351	Union Hotel,	Georgetown	174
Odd Fellows' Hall,	Washington	168	Presbyterian,	Georgetown	117
Trinity,	Georgetown	91	Camp A,	Frederick, Md.	697
College,	Georgetown	293	Camp B,	Frederick, Md.	898
Dunbarton-street,	Georgetown	97	Broad-street,	Philadelphia	785
Camden-street,	Baltimore	575	South-street,	Philadelphia	202
Stewart's Mansion,	Baltimore	450	Wood-street,	Philadelphia	166
Patterson Park,	Baltimore	282	Fifth-street,	Philadelphia	218
Lexington-street,	Baltimore	202	St. Joseph,	Philadelphia	120
M'Kim's Mansion,	Baltimore	332	Christian-street,	Philadelphia	187
West's Buildings,	Baltimore	662	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia	1,563
Annapolis,	Annapolis	1,197	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia	100
General Hospital, No. 1,	Frederick, Md.	717	Summit House,	Philadelphia	147
General Hospital, No. 2,	Frederick, Md.	194	Fourth-street,	Philadelphia	221
General Hospital, No. 3,	Frederick, Md.	306	Catharine-street,	Philadelphia	85
General Hospital, No. 4,	Frederick, Md.	261	Master,	Philadelphia	214
General Hospital, No. 5,	Frederick, Md.	791	Front-street,	Philadelphia	186
General Hospital, No. 6,	Frederick, Md.	193	Turner's Lane,	Philadelphia	154
Germantown,	Phila.	139	Race-street,	Philadelphia	313
Sixteenth-st.,	Phila.	313	Westonville,	Philadelphia	151
York,	Penn.	926	Brooklyn,	N. Y.	131
Reading,	Penn.	202	Fort Schuyler,	N. Y.	455
Harrisburgh,	Penn.	597	St. Luke's,	N. Y.	56
Chester,	Penn.	816	Fort Columbus,	New-York	93
Point Lookout,	Md.	977	New-Haven,	Ct.	175
Bellevue,	N. Y.	609	Portsmouth Grove,	Rhode Island,	1,322
David's Island,	N. Y.	2,146	Newark,	N. J.	1,343
Jews',	New-York	53	Clareysville,	Md.	463
Ladies' Home,	N. Y.	263	Beaufort,	N. C.	269
City,	New-York	244	Newbern,	N. C.	118
Fort Wood,	N. Y.	503	Portsmouth,	N. C.	58
Twenty-eighth-st.	New-York	36	Hilton Head,	S. C.	227
Blackwell's Island,	New-York	448	Beaufort,	S. C.	152
Long Island College,	New-York	122	Beverly,	Va.	61
Fort Monroe,	Va.	1,600	Grafton,	Va.	152
Chesapeake,	Va.	238	Perkersburgh,	Va.	59
Mill Creek,	Virginia	661	Wheeling,	Va.	74
Hamoton,	Virginia	352	General Hospital No. 2,	Louisville, Kentucky	138
Yorktown,	Virginia	162	General Hospital, No. 3,	Louisville, Kentucky	158
St. James,	New-Orl's	200	General Hospital, No. 4,	Louisville, Kentucky	227
Marine,	New Orln's	1,200	General Hospital, No. 6,	Louisville, Kentucky	116
City,	St. Louis	447	General Hospital, No. 8,	Louisville, Kentucky	134
Marina,	(U. S.,) St. Louis	193	General Hospital, No. 9,	Louisville, Kentucky	124
Sisters of Charity,	St. Louis	85	General Hospital, No. 10,	Louisville, Kentucky	129
New House of Refuge,	St. Louis	719	General Hospital, No. 11,	Louisville, Kentucky	133
Good Samaritan,	St. Louis	126	General Hospital, No. 12,	Louisville, Kentucky	149
Benton Barracks,	St. Louis	106	Keokuk,	Iowa	1,520
Convalescent,	St. Louis	1,021	General Hospital, No. 4,	Evansville, Ind.	102
Jefferson Barracks,	Missouri	1,049	General Hospital, No. 5,	Evansville, Ind.	398
Jefferson City,	Mo.	100	Memphis,	Tenn.	670
Springfield,	Mo.	251	Jackson,	Tenn.	551
Quincy,	Illinois	422	U. S. Marine,	Cincinnati, Ohio	62
General Hospital, No. 1,	Louisville, Kentucky	145	Third-street,	Cincinnati, Ohio	61
Columbus,	Ky.	78	West End,	Cincinnati, Ohio	85
Floating Hospital,	Columbus, Ky.	20	Washington Park,	Cincinnati, Ohio	228
Paducah,	Kentucky	217	Camp Dennison,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,582
Bardstown Road,	Ky.	60	Total		58,715
Greenup-street,	Covington, Ky.	66			
U. S. Hospital,	Covington, Ky.	173			
Seminary,	Covington, Ky.	230			
Union City,	Tenn.	60			
General Hospital, No. 1,	Evansville, Ind.	145			
General Hospital, No. 2,	Evansville, Ind.	276			
General Hospital, No. 3,	Evansville, Ind.	149			

The number of general hospitals is thus seen to be 150, and the total number of patients in them 58,715.

During the past year the health of the troops has been remarkably excellent. No epidemics of any severity have appeared among them, and those diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum. Scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and yellow fever, from which much was feared, has had but few victims. This immunity is due to the excellent hygienic arrangements instituted, and to the cordial manner in which Generals in command have cooperated with the medical authorities.

In an army the size of that now maintained by the United States, it was, of course, to be expected that the absolute number of sick would be very large, and the important battles that have been fought, have thrown a large number of wounded on the care of the Department. At present, the total number under the charge of officers of the Medical Department is not short of *ninety thousand*, and immediately after the battle of Antietam it was over one hundred and twenty thousand. That this large number could be provided for without some cases of unnecessary suffering occurring, would perhaps be too much to expect, but I must commend the Medical Corps, both of the regular and volunteer service, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

In the discharge of their duties medical officers have been very much aided by the contributions of the people of the country, and by the efficient cooperation of the Sanitary Commission and Relief Associations.

In addition to providing the sick and wounded with medical attendance and medicines, much has been done by the Department in furnishing food, clothing and comforts of various kinds. From much observation, both at home and abroad, and from the concurrent testimony of distinguished foreign medical officers, I am satisfied that never before were the sick and wounded of any army so well cared for as are those who have suffered for their country in the present rebellion.

The hospitals, I take pride in saying, are a credit to the nation.

Before the several Medical Boards in session during the year, (from June 30, 1861, to July 1, 1862,) a large number of applicants for appointments in the medical staff of the army was invited by the Secretary of War; of these, sixty-six candidates only presented themselves for examination. Thirty-three of this number were approved, and five rejected; the remaining twenty-eight withdrew without examination, one on account of physical disqualification.

Before the same Boards eleven assistant surgeons were also examined for promotion, none of whom were found qualified, and two not considered as coming up to the standard of merit required.

In the examination by these Boards, the standard of attainment required for success was much lowered—the Board in New-York being ordered to examine two candidates each day for the regular army, while the examination of candidates for the appointment of Surgeon of Brigade became little more than a farce. Since the 1st of June last, however, the standard of examination has been raised, and the gentlemen now entering the Medical Staff have been found fully competent to undertake the important trust with which they are charged.

The breaking out of the rebellion found the United States Army with a Medical Department arranged for a peace establishment of fifteen thousand men. Experience soon demonstrated the fact, that however efficient its officers might be, the organization was such as to ill adapt it to the necessities of a large force in time of war. Partial progress in the right direction was made by Congress in increasing the rank of the Surgeon-General, adding a limited inspecting corps, and increasing the number of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Medical Cadets and Hospital Stewards. The department was also placed on a more independent footing, and its whole *status* elevated. But there are still other measures, which, if adopted, cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the department, and these I desire to urge, through you, on the attention of Congress.

First among these is the establishment of a permanent hospital and ambulance corps, composed of men specially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department, and properly officered, who shall be required to perform the duties of nurses in the hospitals, and to attend to the service of the ambulances in the field. By the establishment of this corps, several thousand soldiers now detached as nurses, cooks, &c., would be returned to duty with their regiments, and the expense now incurred by the necessary employment of contract nurses be obviated.

A corps formed upon the basis of two men to each company in service, organized into companies of one hundred privates, with one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants and eight Corporals to each company, would relieve the line of the army from all details for the Medical Department, and enable the Department to render far more efficient service to the sick and wounded than it is capable of affording under the present system.

The necessity of such a corps has been recognized by all European armies, and I am able to speak from personal observation of the great advantages to be derived from it.

I regard an increase in the Medical Corps, both of the regular and volunteer forces, as absolutely necessary. The law of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, provides sufficiently, except for cavalry and artillery regiments, for the wants of troops in the field; but the service in hospitals has to be filled to a great extent by the employment of contract physicians. I therefore respectfully recommend that the Medical Corps of the regular army be increased by twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant-Surgeons, and the Staff Corps of Volunteer Medical Officers by fifty Surgeons and two hundred and fifty Assistant-Surgeons. This last corps now consists of two hundred Surgeons and one hundred and twenty Assistant-Surgeons.

The cavalry and artillery organization requires medical officers as much as infantry. The omission on the part of Congress should be supplied, a Surgeon and two Assistant-Surgeons should be authorized for each regiment of cavalry and each regiment of heavy artillery, and an Assistant Surgeon to each light battery.

Under the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, Assistant-Surgeons of the regular army must have served five years before being eligible to promotion as Surgeon. On the 1st of November there were but six Assistant-Surgeons in the army who had served five years. The effect of this law will be to prevent the filling of vacancies which may occur in the grade of Surgeons, and I therefore recommend that so much of said section as requires Assistant-Surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible to surgencies, be repealed.

The number of medical cadets is altogether too small for the necessities of the service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to appoint as many as may be required, in accordance with the existing law on the subject.

The institution of a Medical Inspecting Corps has been productive of excellent results. The number of Inspectors authorized is, however, too limited to enable the service to be as efficiently performed as is desirable. I therefore recommend that two Medical Inspectors-General and eight Medical Inspectors be added to the present organization. The authorization of an additional Assistant Surgeon-General would also be a measure of great propriety.

Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of an army medical museum. The advantages to the service and to science from such an institution cannot be over-estimated. I respectfully recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for its benefit.

An army medical school, in which medical cadets and others seeking admission into the corps, could receive such special instruction as would better fit them for commissions, and which they cannot obtain in the ordinary medical schools, is a great desideratum. Such an institution could be established in connection with any general hospital, with but little, if any, expense to the United States.

A hospital of a more permanent character then any now in this city is, I think, very necessary, and will be required for years after the present rebellion has ceased. I therefore recommend that suitable buildings be purchased or erected for that purpose. If this is done, the medical school and museum will be important accessions to it.

Experience has shown that a most useful class of officers was authorized by the act relative to medical storekeepers. The number now authorized is too small. They could very properly perform the duties of medical purveyors, now performed by medical officers, who have been educated, with special reference to service, as physicians and surgeons, and who are now acting as medical purveyors, would be enabled to resume their proper duties. I therefore recommend an addition to the medical storekeepers.

At present the washing of clothes in general hospitals is provided for as follows: One matron is allowed for every twenty patients, who receives a compensation of six dollars per month and one ration. Great difficulty is experienced in large general hospitals in procuring a sufficient number of matrons to perform this duty; and I have the honor to propose that, instead of this now unreliable plan, a sum of money, equivalent to the pay and allowance of a matron—say twelve dollars for every twenty patients—be monthly allowed to every general hospital, to be appropriated for laundry purposes, at the discretion of the surgeon in charge whether to the payment of matrons or to the payment of bills for washing by steam or otherwise.

The tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, gives additional rank to officers of the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Inspector-General's Departments, who are serving on the staff of commanders of army corps.

There is, I think, manifest propriety in extending the provisions of this act to the officers of the Medical Department who may be on duty with such command as Medical Directors, and I respectfully ask for such extension.

The Engineer and Ordnance Departments are charged with the erection of buildings, which require special knowledge. The building of hospitals requires also a knowledge of a peculiar character which is not ordinarily possessed by officers out of the Medical Department; it would, therefore, appear obviously proper that the Medical Department should be charged with the duty of building the hospitals which it is to administer.

In the matter of transportation, the interests of the service require that the Medical Department should be independent. Much suffering has been caused by the impossibility of furnishing supplies to the wounded when those supplies were within a few miles of them in great abundance.

The establishment of a laboratory from which the Medical Department could draw its supplies of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, similar to that now so successfully carried on by the Medical Department of the Navy, would be a measure of great utility and economy. I therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for this purpose.

In regard to the age at which recruits are received into the service, a change is imperatively demanded, both for the interest of the army and the welfare of individuals. The minimum is now fixed at eighteen (18) years, and it is not uncommon to find soldiers of sixteen years old. Youths of these ages are not developed, and are not fit to endure the fatigues and deprivations of the military life. They soon break down, become sick, and are thrown upon the hospitals. As a measure of economy, I recommend that the service age of recruits be fixed by law at twenty (20) years.

The present manner of supporting the cartridge box is productive of hernia or rupture. Many instances in support of this statement have occurred since the commencement of the rebellion, and reports on the subject are frequently received from medical officers. I recommend, that instead of being carried by a belt around the waist, the cartridge box be supported by a shoulder-strap. This would entirely obviate the evil.

At the last session of Congress the sum of $2,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of discharged soldiers. I recommend that $1,000,000 of this sum be set aside for the establishment of a permanent home for those who have been disabled in their country's service. This measure is one of such importance that I forbear entering into details at this early period. An establishment of the kind, organized upon an appropriate plan, would be productive of incalculable benefit.

Soon after my appointment I issued circulars to medical officers, inviting them to cooperate in furnishing material for a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. A large number of memoirs and reports of great interest to medical science, and military surgery especially, have been collected, and are now being systematically arranged. The greatest interest is felt in this labor by the medical officers of the army and physicians at large.

The reorganization of the Medical Department necessitated a new set of regulations for its guidance. Under your orders a Board has been in session preparing an approved code. Their labors have been very much interfered with by the necessity of detailing them from time to time for more imperative duties, but I expect to be able to submit to you in a short time a complete set of regulations for your approval.

I have deemed it my duty, with your sanction, to visit from time to time the hospitals and armies of the Eastern portion of the country. I have thus been enabled to make myself personally acquainted with their sanitary condition and medical wants. I hope ere long to be able to extend these inspections to the West.

A uniform diet table for general hospitals has been prepared with great care, and promises to work advantageously.

Large depôts of medical supplies have been established at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Washington, Cincinnati, Cairo-St. Louis and Nashville, which have proved of invaluable advantage to the sick and wounded. Moreover, large sums have been saved by the accumulation of stores before the recent advance in prices took place.

In terminating my report I desire to express the hope that the labors of the officers of the Medical Department may be made more and more worthy of the high mission which has been confided to them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. HAMMOND.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Express Rebuked.

While we do not deem it at all necessary to correct misstatements made by the *Express* newspaper, we make room for the following communication in deference to the desires of our esteemed correspondent:

As a member of the congregation of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, I desire to call attention to an editorial in the *Express* of last evening, in which is stated, in reference to the recent change of Rectorship in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, that it was necessitated in consequence of the abolition tendencies of the late Rector, which, says the *Express*, had the effect to empty nearly all the pews. That is not the case. The late Rector voluntarily resigned in consequence of the demands upon his time, made by his private affairs of a desire to travel abroad. It was so stated and published in his letter of resignation. His political sentiments formed no part of the reasons which led to his withdrawal.

Two families, and no more, it is believed, left the church on account of the late rector's views on political subjects, and that not recently. The head of one of the two families was the senior editor of the *Express* itself. The head of the other is a well-known citizen, of even more doubtful loyalty. If the new incumbent preaches Christ crucified, and nothing else, as he certainly will, the congregation will ask no more and expect no less. He will then but follow strictly the example of his much-loved predecessor. That the church has filled up rapidly since the accession of Mr. Ewer is true. That is simply owing to the fact that he is one of the most popular and effective preachers in the City of New-York. W. T. F.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVAL COMPLETED.

Removal of all the Remaining Offices to the New Building on Wednesday Afternoon—The Old Building Deserted.

The removal of the Custom-house has, at length, been completed. We announced, a few days since, that orders had been received from Washington to hurry the removal of business to the Merchants' Exchange, and that in accordance therewith the Naval Office had been removed last week. On Wednesday the clerks still remaining in the old building were notified to prepare their entries, books and effects for removal to their new quarters in the afternoon of that day. At 3 o'clock, when the official business of the day had been closed, each clerk took up his bundle and walked. Arriving at the new Custom-house, he found everything in considerable confusion. However, the gentlemen in charge of the work in the building endeavored to give satisfaction, and a force was at work most of Wednesday night, placing the desks in position and arranging matters so the the business of the office could be transacted with as little inconvenience to the public as possible. On Thursday morning the desks in the rotunda were in position, and the clerks to whom they belonged at them, ready to perform the duties of the day. The rotunda presented, yesterday, a very animated scene. The large floor of the room was thronged with importers and brokers, who were able to find the desks of which they were in search without much difficulty. The inclosed space in the centre of the rotunda is occupied by the entry clerks and three amendment clerks, the space inclosing a portion of the room on its circumference being occupied by the Deputies and clerks, other than those already mentioned, who formerly had desks in the rotunda of the old building.

The Cashier's office was one of those removed on Wednesday afternoon. His rooms in the new Custom-house are still unfinished, and the clerks of his department are compelled to use temporary pine desks. His room is divided into three parts. At one end, a portion is separated from the main apartment by an iron railing, within which is a platform, covered with carpet, on which the Cashier's desk is placed. Next to this is the portion of the room in which the accounts will be kept, and where the clerks of other departments will come to balance with the Cashier. A space is inclosed for the exclusive use of those who handle the money. This is a great improvement on the arrangement of the old office, where, at 3 o'clock, the clerks of other departments, and sometimes outsiders, would enter the space where the money was counted, much to the discomfort of the Cashier's clerks.

In a short time, the various offices in the new Custom-house will be in order, and the public will have found the location of the desks where business is to be transacted. Until then, some inconvenience must be submitted to, and a little delay, perhaps, experienced.

The Ball Players' Convention.

The Annual Convention of the delegates belonging to the "National Association of Base Ball Players," was held in the Lecture-room at Clinton Hall, last evening. The President, D. MILLIKEN, of the Union Club, (Morrisania,) occupied the Chair, and J. R. POSTLY, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The first business in order being the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, after calling the roll, Mr. JONES, of the Excelsior, (Brooklyn,) made a motion that this be dispensed with. Carried.

The Treasurer's report was then presented, showing a balance on hand of $314 97.

The next business in order being that of receiving certificates from delegates of new Clubs, those of the following were presented.

Mystic, of New-York, Athletic, of Philadelphia; Knickerbocker, of Albany.

The roll was again called and delegates from the following Clubs answered to their names:

Knickerbocker, Gotham, Eagle, Empire, Baltic, Mystic, Metropolitan, Independent, Jefferson, Henry Eckford, New-York Clubs, of New-York; Excelsior, Atlantic, Eckford, Continental, Star, Charter Oak, Olympic, Resolute, Constellation, Favorita, of Brooklyn; Hudson River, of Newburgh; Victory, of Troy; Newark, of Newark; Athletic, Keystone, of Philadelphia; Knickerbocker, of Albany.

The election for officers for the ensuing year then took place, and resulted as follows:

President—J. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic.
First Vice-President—J. W. Dawson, of the Eureka.
Second Vice-President—F. K. Boughton, of the Atlantic.
Recording Secretary—J. R. Postly, of the Jefferson.
Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Mott, of the Eagle.
Treasurer—E. H. Brown, of the Metropolitan.

The President then announced the following Committees for the ensuing year:

Committee on Rules and Regulations—J. B. Jones, Excelsior; W. Cauldwell, Union; W. A. Brown, Eckford; W. H. Grinnell, Knickerbocker; W. H. Bell, Henry Eckford; J. Miller, Empire; H. J. Dusenbury, Newark; J. S. Mitchell, Star; W. H. Van Cott, Gotham.

Committee on Nominations—J. McConnell, Mutual; E. Englund, Baltic; A. J. Dupenao, Gotham.

A communication was then presented by the delegates from the Eagle Club, complaining that the Mutual Club had violated the rules of the game.

The complaint was read, and called forth much discussion, which finally resulted in the President's selecting the following Committee to investigate the matter

Committee—J. B. Jones, Excelsior, J. W. Mott, Eagle.

Mr. JONES touchingly alluded to the death of JAMES CREIGHTON, and desired to correct a misstatement which had been promulgated, that he died from the injuries received in a ball match between the Union and Excelsior Clubs, which was not the case, as his death was caused by an injury sustained in a cricket match.

A Committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions sympathizing with the bereaved family.

The Convention soon afterward adjourned.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly statement:

Remaining Nov. 29, 1862		6,297
Admitted		1,586
Total		7,883
Died	31	
Discharged	1,205	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	282	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,523
Remaining Dec. 6, 1862	6,361	
Increase	64	
Bellevue Hospital	545	
Lunatic Asylum	762	
Almshouse	1,457	
Penitentiary	368	
Workhouse	785	
Small Pox Hospital	10	
Randall's Island	671	
Randall's Island Hospital	220	
City Prison	223	
Second District Prison	21	
Third District Prison	14	
Fourth District Prison	3	
Island Hospital	742	
Colored Home	279	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	51	—6,361

There are at Bellevue Hospital 228 sick and wounded soldiers.

Charity for the Poor Operatives of France.

The members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other citizens and merchants of this vicinity, who sympathize also with the suffering operatives of France, as well as the poor of other lands, are hereby most earnestly requested by the undersigned and many others to meet in mass meeting at the New Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 12th instant, to adopt such necessary steps as may be there deemed necessary to render charitable aid in the transshipment of the produce and provisions of our country to the poor of France, who are now suffering for these necessaries of life in consequence of not receiving the usual orders for their manufactures during the last season, nor the usual supply of cotton for their mills from the United States.

While our charity properly begins at home, it should not be limited only there; or hidden under a bushel, but extended also to our true and tried brethren and fellow sufferers in France, who have most justly the strongest claims upon our national and individual love; because in our most needy national trials, the people of France first and most truly loved us. Let us meet in earnest, and perform our most sacred, charitable duty.

Frisbee & Stuart,	James Hend,
J. Seymour,	John C. Tucker, No. 180 Greenwich-street,
Wm. H. Franklin,	
Shephard Knapp,	John Harvey, No. 57 Broadway,
C. F. Van Blankensteyn,	
Henry A. Morgan,	J. T. Van Vleck, No. 6 Broad-street,
Samuel Hotaling,	

And many others.

Mr. Mason Jones on the American Rebellion

Hitherto, this now popular orator has restricted himself to purely literary subjects. On Tuesday next he departs from this course, and will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music, on "The European Aspects of the American Rebellion." We perceive that, while in Europe, Mr. JONES advocated the cause of the Union with brilliancy and energy. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that his oration on our present national difficulties in relation to their European bearings, will be as acceptable as we anticipate it will be eloquent. The topics treated upon, we understand, will be very varied, embracing the schemes of LOUIS NAPOLEON as distinct from the ideas of the French people, as well as the feelings of the population of Great Britain as contrasted with the actions of the English Government. So crowded a house is expected, that no tickets will be sold on the evening of the oration, and we refer our readers to the advertisement to ascertain where they are obtainable in the interim.

NEW ATTRACTIONS IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—Through the kindness of G. GRANVILLE WHITE, Esq., of Brooklyn, new zoological specimens of great interest, have been added to the rapidly increasing collection of birds and animals at the Central Park, consisting of a pair of Syrian gazelles, rare animals, of great beauty, and a pair of musk deer, of the Nepaul musk species. They are of full growth, and not over one foot in height. They have smooth brown hair, and very slender legs, and are marked on the breast with white radiating stripes.

The gazelles are about the height of our common American goat, with a beautiful delicate figure. They will be placed in the Deer Park, and will contribute much to its attractions.

Persons from all parts of the country are presenting additions to the zoological collections of the Park, and soon it must have all the convenient arrangements of a zoological garden.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, THOS. SULLIVAN, a blind man, aged 26, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $67 50 from JOHN MCGUIRE. The parties slept together in the same room, and during the night SULLIVAN robbed the pocket of his companion of the above sum. The prisoner was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

WILLIAM WILSON, *alias* Moore, was tried and convicted of stealing a porte-monnaie containing $22, from the pocket of REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, while he

Twenty-ninth-street, when the prisoner appeared, and for a small purchase tendered Miss PIERCE a $3 bill, purporting to be an issue of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. There being no suspicions about the bill at the time, Dr GRAY received his change. Fortunately the character of the note was soon discovered, when Miss PIERCE made search for and found Dr GRAY, who had not left the premises. He took back the spurious money, and gave the lady a $3 bill on the City Bank of Williamsburgh, which at once was discovered to be a counterfeit. Officer GUNNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was present and arrested the offender and took him to the Station-house. On searching the prisoner, $59 in counterfeit and worthless bills on various banks, were found in his possession. The Magistrate committed the accused to prison for trial.

LADIES' FAIR AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—The ladies belonging to the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, are holding a Fair in the Brooklyn Academy. That handsome building is appropriately fitted up for the occasion, and every arrangement has been made that would be likely to prove attractive to visitors. There are a large number of stalls, where the younger ladies dispose of every imaginable kind of fancy articles, for which they seem to find as many purchasers as they can desire. In the evening the scene presented in the Academy is very brilliant and alluring, and Brooklyn's fairest daughters and most amiable young men gather in great force. The Fair finishes to-night.

CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—A well conducted and liberally supplied Bazaar is being held in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, for the benefit of that deserving institution. This is one of the best Fairs now in course of celebration in the City, and certainly among those most worthy of support. A number of very charming and capable ladies are managing the matter, and under their excellent superintendance a considerable amount of aid to the Home promises to be realized.

MR. MASON JONES AT THE ATHENÆUM.—The oration on CURRAN, which Mr. JONES delivered at the Academy some weeks since, was repeated by him at the Atheneum last evening, to a very full house, and was greeted with much applause. The orator passed in review the leading incidents of CURRAN'S life, gave specimens of his wit and selections from his best speeches. CURRAN would seem to be even a more attractive subject than SWIFT, when subjected to the eloquence of Mr. JONES.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of a man named STARR HOYT, who was drowned by accidentally falling into the dock at the foot of Franklin-street, North River. Deceased had just come down from Catskill in a steamboat, and had some baggage aboard marked "STARR HOYT, Stamford, Conn.," which is detained to await the arrival of his friends. Mr. HOYT was 50 years of age, and is said by the police to have been a resident of Hartford, Conn.

COLLISION.—Yesterday, as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine* was coming from the island, and when in Buttermilk Channel, she came in collision with the steam-tug *Lafayette*, having a canal-boat in tow, striking the steamer on the port bow, and sinking her immediately. The crew of the tug escaped by getting on board the canal-boat. The *Josephine* received no damage.

ANOTHER ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—One WILLIAM PAGAY, *alias* Mutlen, was arrested by Officer HOOKER, of the Eighth Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, to Mr. JAMES H. STEBBINS, of No. 70 West Houston-street, in payment for refreshments. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for examination.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, on the body of CHARLES BERTHA, a child 22 months old, whose parents live at No. 558 Fourth-street. The child was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire while her mother was absent from the room.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The reading of minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of the House of Mercy for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of C. C. Rhinelander, for permission to construct a pier on his property foot of Barclay-street.

Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to William C. Rhinelander, surviving executor of William Rhinelander, deceased, to construct a pier upon his property at the foot of Barclay-street, North River, to extend from the present bulkhead on West-street to the Commissioners' line of pier heads, as shown on the map thereof annexed hereto, made by J. T. Ludlum, City Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley—10.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Charles Stanton, to be relieved from assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of Ralph Hoyt and others to be paid assessment on property on Church of Good Shephard.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Bill of William E. Blauvelt, for fitting up First, Third Fourth and Fifth Districts, Eighth Ward

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Allen—

Bill of John Black, for fitting up Twelfth District Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W Henry for the sum of eighty dollars for putting up the Eighth Election District Poll in the Third Aldermanic District, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to Benjamin Price, of number one hundred and ninety-five Broadway street, to erect a box in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Henry, for the sum of one hundred dollars for fitting up Tenth Election District, in the First Aldermanic District for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of the following papers, viz

Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of laying cross-walks in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of fencing vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street

Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of flagging Forty-eighth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-first-street from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried on a division, viz

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of the following papers, viz.

Report of Committee on Sewers, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of building a sewer in Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street

An ordinance from the Board of Councilmen for a receiving-basin and culvert on the northeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a resolution to procure a new stand of colors for Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Public Health from the further consideration of the following papers viz

Report of Committee on Public Health from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling in land on New-avenue, East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling in vacant lots bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of fencing vacant lots on southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue.

Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was carried.

The papers were then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Philip Grilling, for fitting up the poll of the Fifth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John F. Seqtman, for fitting up the Eighth Election District poll of Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Mathias Henness, for fitting up the Tenth Election District poll of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Andrew Heid, for fitting up the election poll of the Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Jeremiah Quinlan, of number one hundred and thirty-eight Williamstreet and number forty-five Gold-street, to deliver merchandise from sidewalk, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

REPORTS

The Committee on Roads presented a report to repair sidewalks of Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb and gutter Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb and gutter and flag the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Markets of Board of Councilmen in relation to the proposed sale to the City by James B. Taylor, of the property bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Greenwich-street.

Alderman Boole called for a division of the question.

The first resolution in favor of accepting the offer of James B. Taylor to sell to the Corporation of the City of New-York, the land bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Greenwich-street, was then read.

Alderman Boole moved its adoption.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Alderman Boole then moved the adoption of the three last resolutions, containing the terms, &c., of the sale.

The resolutions having been read, and the question being taken on the motion of Alderman Boole to adopt the same, was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Fromeut—2.

Alderman Boole moved that inasmuch as the action of the Board was different from the action taken by Board of Councilmen, a decision of the question having been had in the Board, that the papers be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen this evening, in order to take similar action.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Which was carried.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, relative to Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of $600 be and it is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Froment—4

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Pacific Engine Company number Twenty-eight, a steam fire engine, now being built by James Smith, at a cost not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Petition from Board of Councilmen, of William Leslie, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie, for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the twelfth instant, at three and a half o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevanson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Lafayettee Engine Company number Nineteen for the purchase of a steam fire engine.

In connection therewith Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necessary specifications, and advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Charles Heath, praying for remuneration for services rendered in nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six as Inspector of Wells and Pumps, with accompanying affidavits.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, Esquire, in the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, said amount to be in full for services rendered during the year nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six as Inspector of Wells and Pumps

Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices

By Councilman Stevenson—

Bill of William Baird, amounting to ten dollars for fitting up election polls of Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward.

Referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Thomas Nolan for fitting up the Ninth election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of John Miller, for fitting up the Thirteenth election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power

By Councilman Repper—

Bill of Martin Krupf, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up election poll of Second District, Tenth Ward, for December election

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on South-street side.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That George Brotherton have permission to retain his sign and gas fixtures in front of number six hundred and thirty Broadway, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Whereas, It is essential for the accommodation of the market on the East River that there should be ferries connecting the same with Long Island,

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to construct and maintain ferry-slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, on the East River, and that the occupation and use of so much of Seventeenth-street, of the centre line thereof, and of Avenue D and East-street, as is necessary for such ferry-slips and landing thereto be and the same is hereby allowed.

Resolved, However, that such slips and landings shall be constructed and made without act or charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next regular meeting, upon what authority the visitor of the Nineteenth Ward Soldiers' Family Relief Committee draws on the Relief Tickets, marked as follows, viz.:

Numbers 54, S—57, B—68, M—8, B—42, 21, C—23, W—82, C—40, M—33, D—12, P—30, S—40, B—9, R—44, Mc—58, B—52, B—18, Mc—10, W—2, J—the several amounts to which the holders of such tickets are entitled.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Erico—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to include in the proposals for addition to house of Engine number Forty-six, as provided for by resolution approved June sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the following alterations viz. carry up a side brick wall on the land lately purchased by the Comptroller for the Company next to the house, to the full length and height of the house, extend each story to a brick wall, also dig out a cellar under the exteosion in the rear, and put the same in proper order and repair the alterations in the house where the same may be needed.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number Twenty-one, North River, to widen the same, on the north side, a distance of ten feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that all necessary repairs on the roof of the building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, for materials furnished, and for fitting up the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of E. Van Rantt, for carriages furnished for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Lent moved to substitute for the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, the Committee on Joint Accounts.

Which was carried

And the motion, as amended, to refer to the Committee on Public Accounts, was adopted

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each, in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Board of Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount, each, in favor of the Chairmen of the Committee of Finance of both Boards of the Common Council, for their services as members of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ingram moved that the resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words, "also a like amount for the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on National Affairs."

Councilman Ross moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding thereto the words, "And also the Chairman of every other Committee."

Councilman Snyder moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost.

The amendment proposed by Councilman Ross was also lost.

The question recurring on the original amendment as proposed by Councilman Hogan.

The same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of said resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Brice, Long—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder—7.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

And the paper was laid over.

Petition of Wm. Rhinelander for permission to construct a pier upon his property, foot of Barclay-street, with resolution that permission be granted to Wm. C. Rhinelander, surviving executor of Wm. Rhinelander, deceased, to construct a pier upon his property at the foot of Barclay-street, North River, to extend from the present bulkhead in West-street, to the Commissioner's line of pierheads, as shown on the map thereof annexed hereto, made by J. T. Ludlow, City Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost.

And the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen was carried, on a division, by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Miss Caroline Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas-pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner," and as amended adopted.)

Subsequently, further amended by Board of Aldermen, by inserting before the words "Street Commissioner," the words "the Manhattan Gas Company, under the direction of," and as amended adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers, for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damage sustained by said Jennings in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extend up from the school house in Fifty first-street to the church building in Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and in Fifty-second street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Orton, Snyder—3.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase from Silsbee, Wyodersse & Co. the steam fire engine now used by Engine Company number Fifty, for the use of said Company, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of the City the clock now in use in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over

Preamble relative to the act of the Legislature constituting the Comptroller Counsel to the Corporation and Recorder a board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, with resolution that the salaries of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum, to take effect from and after the day they enter upon their duties.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Miller, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—7.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number Eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—5.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase of Hose number Forty-six to be rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WINTER GARDEN—Shandy Maguire—Latest from New-York—Prince Dolorgo.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Broker of Bogota.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Oak and Carpenter.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Tirrell's California.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is suddenly invested with the most startling interest. Yesterday morning the movement for crossing the Rappahannock commenced, and last night the city of Fredericksburgh was in possession of our forces, with comparatively trifling loss. During Wednesday night pontoon bridges were got in readiness for throwing across the river, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning the construction of three of them commenced in front of the city. When they were about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of musketry upon the engineers, and forced them to desist from their work. One hundred and forty-three pieces of our artillery then opened upon the city, and the fire was responded to by the rebels, but without much damage. The city was set on fire in several places by our shells. The attempt was then again made to finish the bridges, when the enemy's sharpshooters again opened, and compelled a retreat. Finally, volunteers to cross the river in small boats to dislodge the enemy were called for, and sprang out of the ranks by thousands. Only a hundred, however, were selected, who crossed the river in the most dashing style, drove out the Sharpshooters at the point of the bayonet, and captured a large number of them, who were brought over the river and secured. The bridges were then completed, and the city was immediately occupied by our forces, the rebels being driven back to their defensive works. Meantime Gen. Franklin was also engaged in the construction of bridges about three miles below the city, in which work he met with but little opposition. He did not cross, however, until he heard that the city was in our possession. The gunboats were also engaged in shelling the enemy about fifteen miles below, where they had collected in considerable force. Last night everything was reported quiet, with the prospect of a great battle to be fought to-day.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that Franklin's Division was under orders to make a rapid movement on Friday last, and to fall upon one of the flanks of the rebel army stretched along the Rappahannock. A storm of rain and snow came on, making the roads so nearly impassable, that instead of marching sixteen miles, as was intended, the division made but nine miles the first day, and the movement had to be abandoned.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 10th inst., leads us to expect a battle in that vicinity before long. The rebels under Joe Johnston, Bragg, Cheatham, Forrest and Morgan, have advanced, and drove in the National pickets on the morning of the 10th at all points. A collision was expected near Hartsville, the scene of the recent disgrace, and reinforcements were being hurried toward that point. The guerrilla Forrest was said to hold Clarksville with a considerable force.

A further dispatch from Gen. Curtis to Gen Halleck, regarding the recent battle of Fayetteville, proves it to have been one of the first magnitude, and that its results were even more disastrous to the enemy than at first reported. Their forces are now ascertained to have been 28,000 strong. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand, and that of the rebels over two thousand. They left many of their dead and most of their wounded on the field, and moved off in the night with muffled wheels. They are believed to have crossed the Arkansas River.

A dispatch from Cairo states that Gen. Hovey, who recently occupied Grenada, Miss., arrived with his Staff at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi, on Sunday morning. It was not known whether his entire command returned with him. A gunboat reconnoissance had been made up the Yazoo River, but the results are not made public.

The loyal Tennessee regiments which have been camped around Louisville for some time, received marching orders on Monday, and at once took their departure. Direction not stated.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Dec. 11: "The Banks and Fortress Monroe expeditions were not for the James River, that is certain, but for a more southern field of operations. The expedition carried immense quantities of coal, and provisions for sixty days, which would imply that a Gulf port was the destination of the squadron. It is possible that Texas is the point in view, in furtherance of the project alluded to yesterday, of dividing it up into four States. A portion of the expedition was passed off Hatteras on Sunday last."

The pirate *Alabama* has again been heard from. She recently captured the ship *Levi Starbuck*, from New-Bedford, bound to the Pacific, in lat. 35° 30′, long. 66°, and burnt her; also, the ship *T. B. Wales*, of Boston from Calcutta for Boston, with a full cargo of saltpetre and gunny cloth, which she also burnt. This capture was made in lat. 28° 30′, long. 58°. The pirate then proceeded to Martinique, where she arrived on the 17th ult. Here she was blockaded by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, but managed to escape during the night. The crews of the destroyed vessels arrived at this port yesterday on the schooner *Alice*.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 8th inst., which are interesting. The messags of the rebel Gov. Vance had been received. It contains no indications of Unionism, but, on the contrery, appeals for a stern and determined devotion to the rebel cause. He, however, reflects severely upon the rebel conscript law, and is rather disposed to grumble generally at the condition of affairs in the State and in the Confederacy. From the rebel journals it is learned that Gen. Whiting has been placed in command of the rebel force at Wilmington, which point is believed to be one of those aimed at by the expeditions fitting out by the National Government. Union and Free-labor meetings were being held in Newbern and Beaufort.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to facilitate the medical examination of invalid soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps. A message was received from the President recommending votes of thanks to Lieut. George W. Morris, for his defence of the *Cumberland*, and to Lieut. Worden, for his gallantry in the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. A communication was also received from the President regarding the Indian troubles in Minnesota, stating that he had ordered the execution of thirty-nine of the culprits. The resolution relating to the arbitrary arrests of certain citizens of Delaware, was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill to adjust the appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department, so as to correspond with the recent reorganization of the Department, was passed. Mr. Fenton, of New-York, offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to provide a convoy for any ship or ships loaded with corn, flour or other provisions intended for the starving poor of England. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being upon the rebellion, the Slavery question, and the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are not so late as had already been received. The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City from Boston last evening. The summary of her news was telegraphed from Halifax, and contained everything of importance.

The meeting in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, held at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, was largely attended and was a decided success. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by the Mayor and Rev. Drs. Bellows, Adams, and Hitchcock. About twenty-five thousand dollars in bullion, the gift of the ladies of Nevada, and part of the contribution of $400,000 made by California to the funds of the Commission, was exhibited on the stage.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolutions relating to the proposed purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property for a market site, came up, and met with opposition from Messrs. Froment and Jeremiah. Messrs. Ottiwell, Boole, Walsh and Farley spoke in favor of making the purchase. The two propositions embraced in the resolutions—to accept the offer of Mr. Taylor and directing the purchase to be made—were adopted separately by 11 to 2. The vote, in each instance, was on adoption, and not concurrence, although the resolutions had come from the other Board. Mr. Boole desired to have them sent back to the Councilmen for concurrence in like manner—the Councilmen having passed all the resolutions in one vote. Mr. Walsh and other members thought this course unnecessary; so did the venerable Clerk, Mr. Valentine. Nevertheless, it was ordered to be taken. The Board concurred to give Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, at a cost of $500. Adjourned till 3½ o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and referred a resolution to run ferry-boats to Greenpoint from the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River; adopted the resolution fixing the salaries of the new Board of Revision and Collection of Assessments at $1,000 each; concurred to donate $50,000 toward building a new Roman Catholic Orphen Asylum; received the resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property for a second and separate passage of each—the Aldermen having chosen to adopt them in that manner, instead of concurring with this Board, who had passed both resolutions by one vote. Messrs. Orton and Ross claimed that the resolutions came in as new matter, and must accordingly lie over for two days. These points were conceded, and the paper was laid over. Adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors had an important session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. A letter was received from Archbishop Hughes, thanking them for their resolutions complimenting him for his action in Europe respecting the rebellion, and extending the use of their Chamber for a public reception. The latter offer was declined on the plea of ill health. Resolutions were adopted by 7 to 2, to take back into their own hands the work of building the new Court-house, and ordering the outstanding bills on account of the same to be sent in to them for auditing; also, to direct the Special Committee formerly in charge of the work, to go on with it with dispatch. By this revolution in the management of the job it is supposed the courts will soon be engaged in adjudicating upon all the entanglements that have been created about it in consequence of differences with the present Mayor, and also with Mayor Wood, at whose instigation it was given over to the new City Hall Commissioners last year. The transfer just ordered will enable the unpaid contractors who held scrip issued by the Commissioners, to sue for their money. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of next Tuesday.

The Aldermen and City Canvassers held their seventh meeting yesterday, when Mr. Genet appeared, and canvassed the returns from his District—the Seventeenth. The vote there for Aldermen, on which there was a deep strife, was as follows: Jacob M. Long, 1,358; John McQuade, 1,091, and Wm. Dunning, 594. The missing returns from Mr. Dayton's District were presented, canvassed and found to be correct, and this finished the canvass for the entire City. Footing the tables, and making the declaration of results, is the only work remaining for the Board to do. They adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Confederate brig *Olive Branch*, from Galveston, Texas, for Belize and a market, recently landed 57 bales of cotton at Sisal, in Yucatan.

A case of some interest, touching usurious contracts, has just been decided at General Term of the Supreme Court, the Court holding that where a contract was made in Minnesota by a party residing there to pay a party residing in this State 26½ per cent. per annum for the use of money, and to pay the same at the Addison Bank, in Steuben County, in this State, the decisions of this State uphold the notes therefor as valid, and they will not be declared void and ordered canceled, in accordance with the statute against usury.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business yesterday. Gold ruled 132¼@132¾ through the day and left off in fair demand. Exchange 146. Money 6 per cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at steady prices; and in Wheat, at uniform rates for choice, and rather lower figures for common qualities. Corn was brisk and buoyant. Provisions were pretty freely purchased; Mess Pork advanced materially. Groceries were in demand, as were also Oils, Metals and Naval Stores. Cotton was steady, but not active. Whisky was heavy. Freights exhibited very little animation. Government contracts were awarded for 891 bags and 200,000 lbs. roasted and ground Rio Coffee, at $36 70@$37 18¾, and 200,000 lbs. green do. do., at $30 78 ₩ 100 lbs.; 10,200 bbls. Mess Pork, in iron-chimed barrels, at $14 55@$15 25 ₩ bbl.; and 500,000 lbs. East India Rice, at $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

The Currency—Gold and United States Notes.

A very general interest prevails as to the policy of the Government on the Currency. The increase in the price of nearly every thing which the great mass of the community have to buy is attributed in a very large degree, whether justly or not, to the inflation of the currency caused by the issue of United States notes, which are made a legal tender,—and the extent of this increase in prices, or what is the same thing, this depreciation in the Government currency, is tested by the premium on gold. At present it is measured by saying that gold is worth 132¼ per cent., when judged by the standard of United States legal-tender notes. The universal hope is that this upward tendency in prices will be checked. Persons who rely upon salaries or fixed incomes, find the existing state of things especially burdensome, inasmuch as the money they receive is worth nearly one-third less than it was when specie was the standard of value. Naturally enough, therefore, the whole community is anxious to know whether the Government intends to increase the evil, by still further issues of paper money, or to check it by returning, as rapidly as the necessities of the Government will permit, to a specie basis.

The impression seems to be quite general that we are to have fresh issues of paper money, for the purpose of meeting pressing claims on the Government. We confess we cannot see upon what this opinion is based, unless it is upon the assumption that Congress is committed to that policy, or that the money required can be raised in no other way. This latter point remains to be tested. No attempt has yet been made to raise money in any other way. And until the effort has been made and has failed, it is scarcely fair to assume that Congress will act upon an emergency not known to exist. Certainly there is nothing in its action last Winter which should compel it to do so. The Executive Department of the Government has taken the opposite ground. Both the Message of Mr. Lincoln and the Report of Mr. Chase are as explicit on this point as words can well make them. The President advises "a return to specie payments at the earliest moment compatible with due regard to all interests," and places on record his opinion, that "fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation."

Mr. Chase says that the issue of enough paper to meet his disbursements, which he estimates at $276,912,517 66, beyond all his present calculation of receipts for the current fiscal year, would result in a "vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it." He "recommends, therefore, no mere paper money scheme, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver, as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution—between which and *an irredeemable paper currency*, as he believes, *the choice is now to be made*."

Mr. Chase states further, that "the chief reliance, and the safest, must be upon loans. Without any issues of United States notes beyond the amount now authorized, *it seems certain that loans for the whole amount required for the current year can be readily obtained at fair rates*; and it may be confidently hoped that before its close the resources of the country will be so well understood, and the restoration of its territorial integrity so well assured, that capitalists will not hesitate to supply whatever may be needed for the subsequent year."

Now, we have here a general declaration from the President, followed up with fullness and precision by the Secretary of the Treasury, that they at all events do not desire to expand the paper currency beyond what is now authorized. They look forward with strong desire, and point out the way, to a resumption of specie payment as soon as possible. They confess that the use of paper money to such an extent as to put gold at a premium is only defensible on the plea of absolute necessity; and the Secretary thinks he can see his way clear to do without further aid of this character.

What reason have we to suppose that Congress will discard utterly these sentiments and propositions of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury? Every one must heartily concur in the soundness of these opinions,—in the desire they express to return as rapidly as possible to a specie basis, and in deprecating the evils which would attend the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. No one can deem it for the public interest to contribute to the further inflation of prices, or to adopt measures which shall carry the premium on gold to still higher figures than it has yet reached. Congress can find no excuse for the further issue of paper money, as it never had any—except in the necessity of the case. If money can be procured on fair terms by loan, it should be raised in that way. If not, then, and then only, would the Government be justified in a further issue of legal tender notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury declares his belief that the wants of the Government can be met by loans. There can be no higher authority on this point, and as he is responsible for the conduct of the public finances he has a right to ask and expect the concurrence of Congress in his plans. We see no reason to doubt that he will have it or, at all events, that those plans will have a fair trial; and we do not believe, therefore, that the Committee of Ways and Means will recommend, or that Congress will sanction, any further issue of legal tender notes until the effort has been made to raise the money required by loans.

Operations Begun.

Fredericksburgh is at last in possession of our army. The telegraphic details of the work of yesterday are few and brief, but they exhibit fine maneuvering, splendid bravery, and, so far as the first and most difficult operation was concerned, success. The previous night had been all bustle and activity among the troops, for it was fixed that they should cross the Rappahannock, in the face of the foe, in the morning. Before the dawn of day, the pontoons were at the river side, a hundred and forty-three pieces of artillery gaped toward the city, and the whole army, musket in hand, was prepared to rush over as soon the bridges were built. At five, the construction of bridges began, and shortly afterward the enemy opened a murderous fire upon the engineers from the houses of the town. At six, Burnside ordered all the artillery to be opened upon the place, and at seven the heavy guns of the enemy replied to ours. The fire continued for two or three hours, and our engineers were driven from the bridges. Another attempt was at once made, and the rebel infantry, aided by artillery, again opened on our men. Between one and three o'clock, the fire slackened, and all our batteries were once more placed in position, numbering now 176 guns. At a given signal, they again opened, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding-places, and the bridges could not be constructed till they *were* driven away. Volunteers were now called for to cross the river in small boats and storm the enemy's position. Hundreds of gallant men at once stepped forward as a forlorn hope, and a hundred of them were chosen. Under cover of artillery they crossed. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, and took a hundred and one of them prisoners. At half-past two the bridges were completed and our troops swept across to the south bank of the Rappahannock.

In the meantime Franklin's Corps, three miles below, had also built bridges and crossed to the Southern side, while twelve miles still further down, our gunboats shelled the enemy's right wing.

Night found our army in possession of the partially destroyed town of Fredericksburgh, having suffered but small loss. And our latest dispatches indicated that they held the city during the night in quiet.

It was a good, a brave, an admirable day's work; but it was only the prelude to the grand struggle which it was expected would open to-day. We need not speculate on the probabilities in this latter case. It may be that the rebels will retreat from their works behind Fredericksburgh, and from their positions along the river. It may be they are even now crossing bayonets with our brave troops.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.—We have this morning a message from President Lincoln to the Senate in relation to the thirty-nine Minnesota Indians whom he has ordered to be executed one week from to-day. The President was anxious not to act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak of the savages, nor with a degree of severity which should be real cruelty, and therefore at first ordered only the execution of such Indians as "had been proved guilty of violating females;" but only *two* of this class were found. He then directed that out of the three hundred condemned men, such should be selected as were proved to have participated in massacres as distinguished from participation in battles. These amounted to forty, (including the two of the first-class,) but as one of them had been strongly recommended to mercy, he ordered that only thirty-nine should suffer the death penalty, and has dispatched a messenger to Gen. Sibley, in Minnesota, with a copy of the order.

From the statements at first made in regard to these Indian troubles in Minnesota, we favored a policy of even greater clemency than the President has adopted: but the evidence since published, reveals atrocities on the part of the savages so inexcusable, cold-blooded and shocking, that we cannot differ from the decision the President has made after his perusal of that evidence.

We have received information, also, from a gentleman whose statements and proofs seem to be beyond dispute, that the massacres of the settlers which were begun in Minnesota in August and September last, were only part of a grand scheme of frontier butcheries which had been organized under the auspices of Jeff. Davis by Albert Pike, and which were intended to extend along the whole Western line from Minnesota to Arkansas. These were prevented only by the extraordinary and unexpected energy displayed by the Government in dispatching to the scene of operations Gen. Pope, with an army nearly fifteen thousand strong, and by the vigor and spirit of Gen. Sibley and the people of Minnesota. The atrocious design, however, has not yet been given up, and it is the opinion of Indian Commissioner Dole, and all those well informed on the subject, that it may again be attempted in the Spring. Those who know the exposed condition of the far Western States and Territories, and the strength and ferocity of many of the Indian tribes yet hovering there, will easily believe that, by a concerted movement, instead of the thousand whites who were massacred in Minnesota, twenty thousand in the region we have mentioned might be suddenly brought under the power of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. The only way to prevent this is by energy, severity and punishment inexorable, on the first attempt at outbreak. The executions of the Chiefs and head-men ordered by President Lincoln will have a very salutary effect in this direction.

The President does not make any suggestion in regard to the disposition of the 260 out of the 300 condemned Indians whom he may be said to have reprieved, nor in regard to the remaining parts of the Sioux tribe, who have incurred the everlasting hatred of the settlers of Minnesota, and who will almost certainly be sacrificed if permitted to remain in the State. We understand that a large portion of the tribe have been so thoroughly scared at the fury of the whites, that even in this cold weather they have fled up in the region of the British territory, and many of them are hovering around Devil's Lake. It would be better that the Government should take them under its supervision and transport the whole body of them out of the State—say down to the Indian Territory.

The News from Mexico.

News from Mexico by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, should be received with many grains of allowance. These places are in the interest of the French cause, and every item of intelligence is colored to paint in the brightest hues the success of the invasion. Hence the general reader will receive with some suspicion the reports of the cheerful adherence of this town and of that, to the French arms, on the appearance of the invading forces, while to any one who knows the country, these statements of voluntary adhesion are preposterous and absurd in the extreme.

After now nearly a year of occupation in Mexico, the French forces have not gained possession of a single town where the slightest resistance was made, nor advanced their lines one league beyond the points which the Mexican Government had voluntarily resolved, from strategical reasons, to surrender to them. No point on the coast, like Alvarado and Tampico, is capable of defence against the French gunboats, and Vera Cruz was delivered to the French after it had been already peacefully "occupied" by Spanish valor. Jalapa is at the same distance from Vera Cruz as Orizaba, and being upon another road widely distant from that by way of Orizaba, tends to divide the French forces and leave their position less secure. It has at no time been contemplated by the Mexican Government to defend that place. The other "towns" reported as occupied with the acclamation of the inhabitants by the French forces, are merely Indian villages, and anyone, even in the French army, who is credulous enough to believe that the Indian population of Mexico does, or ever can, look with favor upon the invasion of their country by an European force, forgets entirely the story of the revolution, and the fact that the legitimate Constitutional President of Mexico to-day, Don Benito Juarez, is a full-blooded Indian of pure descent. Such credulity, if it exists, on the part of French officers or soldiers, may receive a rude awakening.

On a par with these wholesale fabrications in the French interest, is the story we had by an arrival a few days since of a meeting at the City of Tlascala, designed to be a demonstration, according to the report, in favor of the National cause, but at which *vivas* were shouted in favor of the French and of intervention. Tlascala is an almost purely Indian town, one of the most loyal and steadfast in the whole Republic, and none, during all the late revolutions of the clergy, has remained more faithful to the liberal cause, or more devoted to the person of President Juarez.

Of a similar character is the story we now have of a union between Comonfort and Doblado to put down Juarez, and reinstate *themselves* in his place. Comonfort and Doblado are personal rivals, but both have proved their fidelity for a long time back to the cardinal principle of legitimate succession under the Constitution, through popular suffrage. Both these able patriots are lending their most energetic services to the support of the Government against the advance of the French forces, and the former is probably now the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army.

The shutting off of communication, by way of Vera Cruz, and the reported destitution of the French army, is not surprising. The clear policy of Mexico in a military sense, is to lay waste the country and force the French to bring their supplies five thousand miles across the Atlantic. The question of supplies appears now to be a most important one as regards the movements of the French forces in Mexico. It is clear to all Europe by this time that the people of Mexico are heartily opposed to the "regulation" the French Government has so charitably proposed to extend to them, and that any further proceedings of France there must be purely on the basis of a war of conquest and subjugation. Such a war may be, probably will be, of very doubtful result for France, and will certainly cost years of time, great loss of life from even the ordinary casualties of disease, and an immense amount of money. Supplies during all this time *must* be brought from either France or the United States. From Vera Cruz to within a league or two of Cordova on the one road, and Jalapa on the other, the country is a barren waste, producing nothing in the way of supplies except cattle, which have now all been driven off. The vicinity of these two places produces only Summer supplies of green vegetables and fruits, but neither grain nor straw. All supplies of these two main items of consumption for man and beast must come from the table land above. Here, as the Mexican army wades before the advancing forces of the French, all will be burnt and destroyed, and foraging parties sent out to a greater distance will be cut off by guerrilla parties constantly swarming on either side of the line of march. Reaching then the City of Mexico, or rather the valley, it will only be to find another scene of devastation opening before them.

Such are the prospects of the "magnanimone" attempts of the Third Napoleon to restore "order and prosperity," by force and against its will, to a country which has never injured France, nor ever refused any just claim of that Power, and only craves to be left in peace to the enjoyment of the republican institutions its people have repeatedly and deliberately chosen.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.—By an arrival from New-Orleans last night, we learn that the election for two members of Congress to represent the districts embracing that city, took place on the 3d inst. There were plenty of candidates in the field. The names of the successful ones were Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders, chosen for the First, and Mr. M. Hahn for the Second District. They are both strong, unconditional Unionists. The *Delta* says that Mr. Flanders is a native of New-Hampshire, but has resided in New-Orleans for thirty years. He was among the first to welcome Gen. Butler upon his arrival in May last, and is for the Union at any cost. His chief opponent was Mr. Bouligny, the staunch Unionist from the same district in last Congress, who received, however, only 186 votes, against 2,184 for Mr. Flanders. The other successful candidate, Mr. Hahn, is a lawyer by profession, of German descent, who has lived in New-Orleans since boyhood, and was a stout Unionist through the darkest hours of secession madness. His chief opponent (though not the one who got most votes) was the old antediluvian, Jacob Barker, who made very great efforts to secure an election, but was wofully beaten.

The vote polled in the two Districts was very respectable. At the last Congressional election in 1859, there were 4,480 votes given in the First District; in the same District this year, at the time of the sailing of the steamer, there had been 2,320 votes counted, and all the returns were not yet in. In the Second Congressional District in 1859, there were 8,944 votes given; in the same District, when the steamer left, there had been 3,066 votes counted. This shows a large element of loyalty, and if we abstract from the vote of the District those who have joined the rebel army, it will show that a majority of actual voters participated. It is one of the cheerful signs of the times.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The fact seems at last to be fully conceded that Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, will resign his place about the 1st of January next. Most of the indications from Washington point to Hon. Joseph Holt as his successor—provided the office is not continued in the hands of a citizen of Indiana. Geographical considerations are important to a certain extent, but should not be overruling in times like the present. The chief purpose of the President and of all in authority now, should be to put always the right man in the right place.

We wish not to be understood as trying to prejudice anyone's prospects of promotion, or of urging anyone for appointment, in saying that the nomination of no man in the country to the highly responsible position of Secretary of the Interior, would give more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Holt. From the first day of the rebellion to the present no man has labored more unceasingly, zealously and effectively to crush it, than he. His life, time and talents have been devoted to the country, in whatever station, exalted or humble, the President has asked his services. And with what fidelity and success none knows better than the President.

The Government needs now the services of men thoroughly practical and well versed in public affairs; and if noted for honesty and economy, so much the better. In the former respects, few men are the equal of Mr. Holt, who has for years been intimate with all the important operations of Government. In the latter, he certainly has no superior—his recent services in purging the "gun contracts" of irregularity and irresponsibility having resulted in a saving to the National Treasury of not less than *seventeen millions of dollars*. It is a redeeming fact of the times that we have men of the highest stamp devoted to saving for the country what many of the reckless and unprincipled seek only and always to destroy.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.—Some weeks since, the Albany *Argus* stated very explicitly that Gen. McClellan's detailed reports of the various battles in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged while on the Peninsula, had been *suppressed* by the Government, and the charge was very distinctly conveyed that this had been done for the purpose of injuring Gen. McClellan.

Now that Congress is in session it is proper that this injustice, whether practiced toward Gen. McClellan or toward the Government, should be ended. The public has been compelled hitherto to grope its way through all sorts of contradictions and inconsistences to a knowledge of these engagements—some of which were among the bloodiest and most important of the war. We have had a few reports from subordinate officers which seem to have come to light surreptitiously, and the narratives of private individuals; but to this day we have not had a single detailed report from Gen. McClellan, the responsible Commander of the army, of a single one of those engagements. We have had nothing from him but the first hasty telegrams, styled "preliminary reports" by the Secretary of War, written in advance of any adequate knowledge of the facts, and which, in nearly every instance, he was obliged subsequently to correct. It is due to the soldiers whom he commanded, as well as to the country which he served, that

he should make some report of these momentous incidents in our current history.

We trust Congress will call upon the President for these reports. If they have been made, as our Albany cotemporary asserts, let them be published. If not, let the fact be known.

AID FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Large Meeting at the Academy of Music ---Speeches by Mayor Opdyke and Rev. Drs. Bellows, Adams and Hitchcock.

The Commission Has Received Half a Million of Dollars, and Wants More than as Much Again.

Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America.

A splendid audience thronged the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of a meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. The stage was filled with distinguished gentlemen of all the professions. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and, after a neat introductory address, introduced the various speakers, first of whom was Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Dr. BELLOWS began by saying they were assembled while the echoes of cannon from the Rappahannock and Tennessee were sounding in our ears, and telling us that the numbers of our sick and wounded were rapidly increasing. They were assembled, as the Mayor said, to consider what would be the best means of caring for these sick and wounded. The women of America were nobly pleading the cause, and the homes of the land were anxious to do all they could for the camps and the hospitals. All they wanted was to know how to accomplish their great object with certainty and economy. His circumstances had led him to learn much of the subject, and, perhaps, as the best form of giving an idea of his experience, he would give a history of the main organization, the United States Sanitary Commission, and of the society under whose auspices they were assembled. The medical department of the army was at first excellent enough for the care of 29,000 men, but when the army was swelled to 800,000 men the difficulty was vastly increased, and the same difficulty permeated all departments of the army and of the Government. Our principal difficulties had not been so much the want of skill at the head of the departments, as the absolute inability of getting orders properly carried out by new and inexperienced officers. It takes not a month or a year only, but years, to secure that excellence which experience alone can procure. The great difficulty has arisen from the momentous duties incident upon extemporising a great military nation. We should therefore exercise the greatest toleration and forbearance and forgiveness with the Government, and have less impatience and fretfulness at what we deem are unnecessary failures. As we st p into the arena of nations we must submit to the necessities of Government. This nation, with all its desire for vigor, does not yet back the Government so thoroughly that the fullest vigor in waging the war is warranted. Not until that thorough support is obtained can we hope to obtain that position in the world, which as a nation we claim, and which we are determined to have. [Applause.] It became necessary to dilute the medical department by the introduction of a new element, which was of course inexperienced. By the influence of the Sanitary Commission, the Medical Department was reformed, and men of proper qualifications placed at the head of it. There was no conflict between the Commission and the Medical Department of the Army. The Commission was auxiliary and supplementary to the Department. Government was doing nobly—spending $10,000,000 this year for the sick and wounded—and that did not include the salaries of the surgeons. There had been placed at the head of the Department a capable man, Surgeon-General HAMMOND—the right man in the right place. [Applause.] Dr. BELLOWS paid a high compliment to the ability of Gen. HAMMOND and the efficiency of the Medical Department, contradicting the scandalous report that, as a class, the 3,000 surgeons were inhumane, illiterate and ignorant. Perhaps a small portion of them were unfit for their positions, but not a greater proportion of unfitted men than could be found in other professions.

The Sanitary Commission had undertaken to organize the charity of the land, which was so anxious to aid the suffering soldier. There was considerable difficulty in convincing the Government of the propriety of committing to this Commission the duty of taking charge of this supplementary aid. They had to contend first with red tape, and then with the want of red tape. They were much in the position of the woman who applied at the Bible Society for one of the smallest Biblea in the largest sized type. But the Government and the Medical Department had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to receive this supplementary aid of the people. Then the Commission had to contend with the feeling of the people, that all rules governing the Medical Department were relics of a barbarous age. But red tape was as necessary to Government as white tape was to domestic affairs. The sick and wounded would be taken care of to a charm if the rules of red tape could be carried out in regard to them. But those rules could not be carried out, and therefore the necessity for this Sanitary Commission. The Commission had two departments: that of prevention and that of cure. First their main work was to prevent the soldiers from getting sick. They hired the best talent in the land, and kept organized corps with each Division of the army. These physicians looked after the food, clothing, shelter and habits of the men, doing all that was possible to prevent sickness. The Commission had in this way made 1,040 inspections of camps, they had prepared most valuable statistics, and published a most valuable portable medical library. What was the result. *We have the healthiest army ever known in history.* The death rate of our army is only five and a half per cent. The death rate of the armies under WELLINGTON, in the Peninsular war was sixteen and a half per cent., while the death rate in the Crimean war was twenty-three and a half per cent. This extremely low death rate was partly due to the Commission, no doubt, partly to the healthy climate and partly to the Government. This preventive service was the main service of the Commission, though its value could not be computed. A large part of all the means went to the purpose of preventing disease.

Dr. BELLOWS next passed to the consideration of the other branch of the duties of the Commission—the department of cure. He detailed the various efforts of the Commission to care for the health of the troops, from the time of their leaving New-York, to the bloody scenes of the battle-field, and the agonies of the hospital. He paid an earnest tribute to the generosity of the people of Philadelphia, in giving a good meal to each regiment that passes through their city, and then gave a description of the "Soldier's Rest," which the Commission has established at Washington, Cincinnati and Cairo, where the temporarily sick soldiers, to the number of 13,000, have been cared for and sent forward to their regiments. He next described the plan of caring for dismissed soldiers who have trouble to get their pay, how the Commission helps them to their pay, or, if they are sick, sends them home. Next, Dr. BELLOWS described the principle of caring for the Regimental Hospitals and giving them stores which they cannot, except after dangerous delays, get from the Government, and which they could not get from the Government in a week, but which the Sanitary Commission supplies instantly. Dr. BELLOWS described the method of supplying the comforts to the soldiers in the General Hospital, by the accumulation of the Hospital Fund—which fund is the money allowed for provisions to which the sick soldiers are entitled, but which they cannot eat. When the Hospital Fund gives out, or its money is not available, the Sanitary Commission steps in and tries to supply the deficiencies. The hospitals and camps are constantly in a state of deprivation and want, which the charity of the country can barely supply. The Sanitary Commission did not undertake its work as sentimentalists, but as business men, and its operations would bear the scrutiny of business men. To a certain degree they had succeeded in organizing the benevolence of the country, but only to a certain extent. There were certain local jealousies which had not yet been overcome. It was necessary to generalize and systemalize the charity of the country. They had opportunities to supplement the Medical Department, and had opportunities to aid the sick and wounded, which no other organization could have. There were no less than 20,000 packages in the Express offices of Washington, which were rotting and wasting because they could not be sent to their destinations. But if those packages had been sent through the Sanitary Commission, they would have reached their destination. But of the 20,000 bundles sent through the Sanitary Commission, only 83 had not yet been delivered. The speaker explained the hospital record kept by the Commission—the records which now show where any sick man in the Washington hospitals can be found, and which will soon show where any sick man in the United States can be found. [Applause.] Dr. BELLOWS explained the system of the Commission in supplying extra stores, blankets and other necessaries to the hospitals, under which at least $100,000 was expended in September last. But not a little of the supplies required for this work were yet afforded. He showed how necessary it was to work not only for soldiers of one State, but for the Federal soldiers from all over the Union. You can't give a shirt and blanket to one soldier because he is a Brooklyn boy, and not help his neighbor because he happens to come from Minnesota. The whole local spirit is a secession doctrine at the root. [Applause.] Charity must work for the Federal soldiers all. The Commission would not receive articles for particular regiments alone. They wanted to see Massachusetts men with Illinois shirts on, and *vice versa*. [Laughter and applause.] The effort was to spread through the country a spirit of broad national benevolence.

Dr. BELLOWS paid a glorious tribute to the efforts of the Western Sanitary Association, and barely alluded to the labors of the United States Sanitary Commission on the battle-field, in the transports and hurrying forward supplies at critical moments.

Dr. BELLOWS created some sensation in the audience by uncovering the table-load of gold and silver which graced the centre of the stage. There were eight heavy ounnks of bullion of various sizes, and some of them quite as heavy as a man would care to lift.

These ingots were parts of the contribution of the State of California, valued at about $25,000, and forming part of the $400,000 given by that great State to the funds of the Sanitary Commission. [Applause.] The speaker said he was quite willing to play the showman in displaying these things. He said the Commission was now in funds, for a little while, and would be glad to receive supplies of all kinds. He gave the following list of contributions to the cause:

Silver, Nevada	$25,000	Maryland	$15
Pacific Coast	368,470	Delawars	10
New-York	78,169	Minnesota	25
People of N. England	6,683	Michigan	616
Massachusetts	35,425	Ohio	2,200
Maine	14,318	Illinois	500
New-Hampshire	621	Washington	4,101
Rhode Island	7,558	Canada	479
Connecticut	2,227	England	1,100
Vermont	733	Paris	2,400
New-Jersey	2,328	Unkoown Donors	2,745
Pennsylvania	10,706		
Total receipts			$566.294

In conclusion, Dr. BELLOWS said he wanted the churches all, without regard to sect or denomination, to aid this cause, unless they could find something better. They needed to have more funds to aid our armies in all portions of the land—in Louisiana, in the Carolinas, and in Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS followed, in a brief, terse and appropriate address, devoted mainly to an exposition of the various descriptions of charity, and making an earnest and effective appeal for the cause of the Ladies' Ceutral Association and the United States Sanitary Commission, in the interest not only of patriotism, but of Christian principles and divine benevolence.

The Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON was next introduced, and with a vein of pleasanty said, that like the man who in Parliament always said "ditto" to Mr. BURKE, he would say ditto to Dr. BELLOWS. [Laughter.] He spoke of himself and associates speaking at that late hour, (10 o'clock,) as the tail of the kite, Dr. BELLOWS being the kite, and Dr. HITCHCOCK the "bob." He spoke of the great value of the health of armies, of the works published by the Commission, and bore personal testimony to the wonderful efficiency which the Commission had evinced. He told with thrilling effect the story of the labors of one devoted woman who had most assiduously attended the sick and wounded at various battles, and who came most opportunely with aid after the terrible contest of Antietam.

After paying a passing compliment to VICTORIA, the mother Queen, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Dr. VINTON said the trinity would be completed by the name of this noble woman already alluded to, whose name is CLARA BARTON, [applause,] the daughter of Judge BARTON, of Worcester, Mass., who has been at every battle-field, and who is working with the Sanitary Commission. [Applause.] Dr. VINTON concluded with eloquent appeal for the charitable to pour forth their contributions from the deep gushing fountains of humanity sanctified by the Divine influence of God. [Applause.]

Dr. HITCHCOCK was called upon and said that out of regard for the sanitary condition of the audience he would not detain them longer. Being pressed, however, he delivered in his characteristically terse and vigorous manner a stirring description of the herculean labors of the Commission. In conclusion, he hoped that the charity of New-York would receive a kindly impulse upon beholding this princely gift of the Golden State of the West.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Capture and Destruction of the Ships Levi Starbuck and T. B. Wales.

The Privateer at Martinique on Nov. 17.

She Escapes from the Frigate San Jacinto.

The schooner *Alice*, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, arrived yesterday. She has on board the chief officer and crew of the ship *Levi Starbuck*, of New-Bedford, Capt. MELLON, from New-Bedford, five days out, bound for the Pacific, captured Nov. 2, in lat. 35° 30', lon. 66°, by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The *Alabama* took all the clothing and nautical instruments from the vessel, and then set her on fire.

Nov. 8, in lat. 28° 30', lon. 58°, she also captured ship *T. B. Wales*, of Boston, LINCOLN, from Calcutta for Boston, 147 days out, with full cargo of saltpetre and gunny cloth. She took from her the Captain and crew, and set her on fire. The *Alobama* then proceeded to Martinique, arriving there Nov. 17, at 8 A. M., landing the Captains and crews of both ships. The United States steamship *San Jacinto* arrived same afternoon, and finding the *Alabama* in port, immediately got under way and proceeded outside the harbor to await the departure of the *Alabama*. On the 18th, at 10 P. M., the *Alabama* got under way and escaped. The *San Jacinto* was laying off the harbor on the 22d.

The Captains of both vessels would take passage for Halifax.

The crews come here in the *Alice Goodale*—sent by the American Consul.

THE SHIP T. B. WALES, DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The cargo of the ship *T. B. Wales*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, was valued at $150,000, about $100,000 insured, including war risk, in Boston, and the balance in New-York. Yesterday, the owners of the *T. B. Wales*, shortly expecting her arrival, offered her to a Committee of the Boston Board of Trade to gratuitously convey a cargo of provisions from Boston to the suffering poor in England

THE ALABAMA AND THE NAVY.

A Whole Squadron After Her—Sketches of Semmes, Ronckendorff, and Maffit.

Yesterday morning the Brooklyn Navy-yard presented a scene of great excitement. News came over that the *San Jacinto* had been hoodwinked by the *Alabama*, and naval officers were somuch "exercised" by the intelligence that the thousands who obtained admittance to the yard, (Thursday being the regular visiting day,) mistook the cause of the *furore* and thronged to the wharf, where Capt WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, was working hard to get off his new iron-clad, the *Montauk*

It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the *Alabama*. The *Vanderbilt* sailed yesterday from the "Lights" direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is expected to meet there two United States men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take different courses. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard at present, there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one "ten-knot steamer," all of which will be off in a few days. At Boston another fine fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the *Stettin*, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the *Alabama*.

THE "UNLUCKY" COMMANDER.

Commander WILLIAM RONCKENDORFF is Captain of the *Son Jacinto*. He is a native of the City of Philadelphia, and belongs to the old navy. He is very well known in the service as a rigid temperance man, always being an opponent of the grog ration. It is said that he never tasted a drop of liquor in his life. In manner, he is of the "free-and-easy" sort. He entered the service on the 17th of (illegible), 1813, and has consequently been thirty years an officer. He has been eighteen years at sea, and was four years and ten months unemployed. His service record embraces adventures on every station, and his character is highly esteemed, but all concede that he is no match for "Raffy" SEMMES and his man Friday, Lieut. MAFFIT.

WHO IS SEMMES?

Biographers have sometimes mistaken the notorious Captain of the *Alabama* for a celebrated namesake. The pirate is not "Alexander" but RAPHAEL SEMMES. The SEMMES is a Baltimorean, or a native of Maryland, at least. He was the fifty-eighth Commandar in the United States Navy when he resigned. Capt. RANDOLPH, now Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, had been a year in the service before him. Capt. DAHLGREN, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, was a middy with him. Capt. ROWAN, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna*; Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Minnesota*; Capt. MEADS, now on board the *North Carolina*; Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates. He was a Midshipman on board the old *Lexington*, and commanded the brig *Somers* when she made her famous "capsize."

HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN.

JOHN N. MAFFIT is reported to be his second in command. MAFFIT is an Irishman, whose father was a clergyman. In 1832 he was admitted to the navy, and, singularly enough, was classmate with the Mr. RONCKENDORFF whom he has just outwitted. He was last commander of the steam gunboat *Crusader*, one of CROMWELL'S vessels, bought by the navy. His appointment was credited to Georgia, which he called the "native State of his naturalization." On board the little brig *Dolphin* he captured the brig *Echo*, with the cargo of negroes which was subsequently sent to Africa in the *Niogara*. He is personally brave, even to rashness, and is a very able seaman.

THE SAN JACINTO.

This is the vessel on board which Capt. WILKES overhauled the *Trent*. She is slow, and cannot make over seven miles an hour generally. She is a first-class screw steam-sloop of the old navy, was built at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn in 1850, and was attached to the squadron in China which attacked the barrier forts. The *St. Louis* and *Lewant*, the former under Admiral FOOTE, the hero of Island No. 10, was also of the fleet. A few weeks since she sailed from Boston, having been thoroughly overhauled at that port. Her officers are.

Commander, WILLIAM RONKENDORF; Lieutenant-Commander, Ralph Chandor; Acting Masters, David G. McRitchie, Henry J. Coop, John Baker; Paymaster, Cramer Burt; Surgeon, Ira W. Bragg; Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Captain of Marines, J. C. Schermerhorn; Lieutenant of Marines, L. C. Powell; Second Assistant Engineers, Henry E. Davids, H. C. McIlvaine; Third Assistant Engineers, W. H. Scott, E. Wells, N. P. Towne, Edwin Lin; Master's Mates, J. D. Weed, A. H. Tuller, H. C. Keene, Thomas Jones; Captain's Clerk, William D. Walker; Paymaster's Clerk, R. Truman; Boatswain, John Marley; Gunner, C. A. Stevenson; Carpenter, Robert Miller; Sailmaker, J. W. North.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Position of Gen. Grant's Army, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 11.

An army officer from Oxford on Monday reports the main body of GRANT's infantry encamped a short distance south of Oxford, and the cavalry, under Col. DICKEY, near Coffeeville, 15 miles from Grenada. It was not probable that the infantry would move before to-day, for the reason that they were awaiting the arrival of supply trains from Holly Springs.

Texas rangers possess the country west and south of White River.

Intelligence from Helena states that HOVEY's expedition destroyed a portion of the Mississinpi Central Railroad and burned the bridges, and otherwise obstructed the Mississippi and Tennessee Road. During the march he engaged the enemy at three different points, driving them back in every instance. We had several wounded, but none killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Washington *Star* says dispatches from Gen. GRANT's Army state that we had captured 1,200 prisoners while in pursuit of PEMBERTON's army, and more were coming in hourly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Arrived, ship *John Tucker*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Swallow*, Callao.

The Money market is easy. Atlantic currency and exchange, 18@21 ₱ cent. discount. Legal tender notes have been pressed on the market in such quantities that dealers have ceased buying at 17@18 discount. Trade is stagnant; the speculative disposition noticeable two weeks ago is no longer visible, but all agree that general apathy exists compared with corresponding experience of former years.

A small schooner has arrived from Kanagawa, Japan, with dates of Oct. 27. The news is unimportant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, with 625 passengers, $757,000 in treasure for New-York, and $353,000 for England.

Burning of a Carpet Factory.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 11.

BAILEY'S carpet factory, in Winthrop, comprising two large buildings, was burned last night. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000.

CORRECTION.—An advertisement in the TIMES, yesterday, announced President KING, of Columbia College, as intending to lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall. The announcement is no doubt a very silly practical joke, as we learn that Mr. KING has no such design.

SAVE YOUR NEWSPAPERS.—Persons who will take pains to preserve their papers can readily obtain for them $1 per hundred—thus, in effect, still keeping the subscription price down to two cents per copy.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
SKATING-CAPS FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MISSES AND BOYS,
ALL SHAPES AND PRICES.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Anklets.
If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets, at
MILLER'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunionc, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles

Woollen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves
A RANKIN & CO.,
No 96 Bowery,
And No. 155 5th-av.,
Corner 22d st.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Cassimere Shirts,
FOR
TRAVELERS,
FINE AND HEAVY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Anklets.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by
W. H. JEFFERYS,
No 573 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—CANTRELL has all styles of well-made, substantial, nice-looking, comfortable and very cheap Boots and Shoes for girls and boys, and his stock is particularly worthy the attention of parents. Visit his store, No. 813 Broadway. You will be sure to find anything you may require in his line, of very superior quality, and at a price much lower than is charged by other dealers.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARYL'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

MARRIED.

BIENIE—CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, EDWARD A. BIENIE, U. S. N., to JENNIE LAWRENCE, daughter of the late John Campbell, of this City.

FIELD—CUNNINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, FRANKLIN C. FIELD to MARY J., daughter of the late Wm. Cunningham, all of this City.

GAUTIER—CUSBMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., JOHN STAGG GAUTIER to AABIS, only daughter of Frederick Cusbman, Esq., all of this City.

HOWARD—ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Conrad, THOMAS HOWARD, of New-York, to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Jeremiah Robbins, of Philadelphia.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MORRIS—JONES.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, A. NEWBOLD MORRIS to ELEANOR C. JONES, daughter of the late James t. Jones.

MILLER—MCKAY.—At Comac, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Wm. Wake, HENRY G. MILLER, Esq., of New-York City, and JOSEPHINE E. MCKAY, of this al ove place.

PLUMMER—ATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. A. Farley, D. D., Mr JOHN F. PLUMMER to Miss EMILY M., eldest daughter of Joshua Atkins, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SANFORD—WILLIAMS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. J. N. Campbell, FREDERICK T. SANFORD, of Berkshire Corners, Mass., to MARY ADA, daughter of John H. Williams, of Albany.

SUTTER—SMITH.—At Smithtown Branch, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Wm. Wake, Capt. ADNAH E. SUTTER, of Southampton, and LIZZIE A. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

YOUNG—HURLBUT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr Adams, MASON YOUNG to LOUISE, daughter of the late George Hurlbut.

DIED.

BURSANE.—At Frederick, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 29, ELISHA BURSANE, Major Commanding Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, aged 52 years, wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept 17.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec 11, JOHN F., son of Wm. B. Brown, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, in 11th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday at 11 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

CASSIDY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, Mr. CHESTER CASSIDY, of South east, Putnam County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at his late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ROSCOW COLE, of Virginia, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends, also those of his grandchildren, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, dr., and Mrs. Edward Sommer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 56 West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Dec 12, at 9 o'clock.

DICKERSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec 10, Judge DICKERSON, Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The train of the Erie Railroad leaves from Chambers-st. wharf at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, SARAH E. DAY, eldest daughter of William Day, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZA FREEMAN, widow of the late Dr. Alfred Freeman, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. David Irving and Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOOTE.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862, CHARLES FOOTE, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

HADDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, MARY A. HADDON, wife of John Haddon, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 24th-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

JAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, WILLIA ADDISON, son of Geo. A. and Mary E. Jayne, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 239 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOYCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, ISABELLA JOYCE, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 East 17th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Dec 11, ANNAAW WHITLOCK, son of John H. and Catharine R. Knapp, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Andrew M. Whitlock, No. 9 Montgomery-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey.

MAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, ALLEN MAY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 175 Adams-st., on Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

MCKENZIE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec 10, 1862, JANE, the infant daughter of Alexr. and Jane McKenzie, aged 1 months and 10 days.

Her remains will be taken on the 2 o'clock train, to New York City. Carriages will be in waiting at the house of our brother-in-law, Mr. Campbell, on 25 Stave, corner of 4th, at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 12th inst., to convey the remains to Greenwood Cemetery, for further interment on Saturday, at 8 o'clock at 10½ A. M. on the 13th inst.

MOORE.—On Wednesday morning [illegible] tion, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 35 years, a native and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st.

OGDEN.—At Newburn, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 9, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Gilbert, Clinton and Samuel, and of his brother in law, G. Burling, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 274 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OPPENHEIMER.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Mrs. ADELIA, widow of Henry W. Oppenheimer, aged 47 years.

OGDENSBURGH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, of congestion of the lungs, MARY FRANCES OGDENSBURGH, daughter of Rev. B. Bedford, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, Gen. P. Dickinson, No. 176 East 19th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec 11, 1862, PHOEBE M. SMITH, of Richmond, Va., in the 61st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SWIFT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec 11, Mrs. ELMINA CARY SWIFT, formerly of Cincinnati, O., in the 43d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sisters, Phoebe and Alice Cary, are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Savin, No. 90 East 12th-st.

SKILLMAN.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Dr. ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec 10, at 11 A. M., of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN D. SHELTON, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., from his late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica. L. I. Cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec 10, JOHN ELIAS WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, aged 25 years and 2 days.

The relatives and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Christopher-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

MIRRORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE largest assortment in the City, for sale at "popular prices," by WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel
N. B.—Open evenings, till Jan. 1.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 587.—Dec. 11, 1862.
26, 63, 41, 74, 42, 13, 60, 15, 76, 75, 70, 19, 40.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 588.—Dec. 11, 1862.
13, 34, 47, 30, 42, 43, 53, 40, 70, 64, 24, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino
UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel
UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool.
UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
Ladies' Fancy Sewing and Reception Chairs, Work-Tables, &c., for Holiday Presents.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool.
Put up in packages of 25 cents and 15 cents.
Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
No. 258 Broadway, Boston
For sale by wholesale druggists and dealers in New-York, and every city and town.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS
BANKERS' REFERENCES

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 7983, 6077, 8155, 6171, 8235, 6283, 6875, 6881, 9152, 9164, 9165, 9173. *Part II.*—Nos. 4432, 5016, 7594½, 8122, 8238, 6836, 9062, 9120, 9132. *Part III.*—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 3523, 1909, 3817, 3585, 2826, 3863, 3567, 945.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 372, 260¾, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 11, 3109, 3237, 3499, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275. *Part II.*—Nos. 636, 976, 1752, 2922, 2928, 2254, 3634, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 2361, 1653, 2099, 2267, 2300, 2323, 2479, 2609, 2613, 2614, 2617, 2618. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1871.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *One Case of Calf Skins.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for alleged undervaluation with intent to defraud the revenue. The evidence, however, failed to establish such charge, and the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the claimants.

The United States vs. *One Case Containing Felt Hats.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on a similar charge. The claimants gave evidence to show that the articles were out of style, and were imported only to be used in the manufacture, and that while, if they had not been out of date, they would have been valued about as they were appraised at the Custom-house, yet, as it was, they were accurately valued in the invoice.

The jury, accordingly, found a verdict for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimants, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

The Law of Usury—The Rate of Interest at the Place where the Contract was Made Governs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Joshua R. Balme vs. *Henry Wornbough.*—This was a proceeding to cancel certain promissory notes made in Minnesota by the plaintiff, and payable at the Addison Bank, in Steuben County, in this State.

The notes were given for a loan advanced to the plaintiff in Minnesota, by the defendant, payable two and three years after date, with interest at 26⅔ per cent. per annum. The plaintiff resided in Minnesota, and secured the notes by mortgages on land in that State. The defendant resided in this State. The proceeding was instituted under the statute of this State which provides that "any evidence of debt taken or received in violation of the laws against usury shall be declared void, and any prosecution thereon shall be enjoined, and the same shall be ordered to be surrendered and canceled."

By the laws of Minnesota, any rates of interest are allowed which may be agreed upon by the parties; but as the notes were payable here and the lender resided here, it was sought to cancel them.

The Court below refused to order the notes to be canceled, and this was an appeal from the judgment so denying it.

In rendering decision, the Court, per LEONARD, J., now say:

"The usual rule of law is that contracts are to be construed and adjudged by the laws of the place where they are made, except where they are to be performed in another State or country, and in such cases their validity is, to be decided by the laws of the place of performance."

It appears, however, that cases involving the rtas of interest, where it is stipulated in the contract at the place where the loan is made, in conformity with the law of that place, at a higher rate than is permitted by the law of the place where the payment is to be made, are not within the exceptions, and the specified rate of interest at the place of the contract has been allowed.

A large number of decisions were quoted which the Court think would uphold the notes in Minnesota, and it was therefore held that, without overruling the authorities of our own State, these notes could not be declared void, nor directed to be canceled.

The judgment was affirmed.

Titus B. Eldridge for appellants; J. C. Van Loon and F. C. Deming for respondents.

Result of the Preterre Libel Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mourcier.

Peter Preterre vs. *Eugene Preterre and Adolph Preterre.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 10th.

The action was for libel, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants had injured his business as a dentist in this City, by the publication of a statement to the effect that they, the defendants, were the only dentists of that name in the city.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assesses the damages at the sum of $75.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George R. Nelson vs. *Mary E. Nelson; Aris C. Bogue* vs. *Fredk. S. Bogue.*—Reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Low vs. *Graydon, et als.*—Motion granted, to be settled on one day's notice.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southamoton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 1.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sundays all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden-lane,

Corner William-st.

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For

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STODDENS & PALMERS,

At their establishments,

NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-ST.,

A few steps east of Broadway,

Offer at retail, for the Holidays,

A very large and beautiful variety of

FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,

CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,

BONBONS,

CORNUCOPIAS,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST.,

FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG,

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A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Every lady should have one of Mme. DEMOREST'S beautiful and efficient $5 Running Stitch Sewing-Machines. Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility confirmed by the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent anywhere and its Express charges prepaid, and its safety guaranteed, when the $5 is sent in the order. For particulars, see *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*, or send stamp for a circular and specimens of sewing to Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE ladies' and gentleman's Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATENACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 80 Broadway, and No. 100 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,

Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

of all kinds of

CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,

AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,

Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

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PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,

are offering great inducements in their

STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,

CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,

ever before displayed in this City.

They are prepared to execute orders for CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.

Also for

GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,

at a small advance on cost prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,

No. 205 Broadway,

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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FURS! FURS! FURS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PHILLIPS' newly invented Patent Mink and Siberian Squirrel Muffs and Collars, to be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City Call at

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TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

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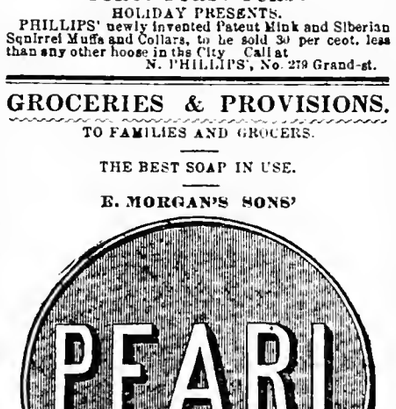

MOTTLED SOAP

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials: and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

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FURNITURE.

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$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,

NO. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.

FOR CASH.

Consisting of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush

MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All goods warranted.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 142 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN OR STOLEN.—A CERTIficate of Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Edward A. Biden. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified, its transfer stopped, and application made for new certificate.

NEW-YORK, No. 17 South-st.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices.

"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.

Toot Chests, from $1 to $25

Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

NATHAN SIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,

No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

ROSE ENGINE-LATHES FOR SALE.—Are in perfect working order, and will be sold cheap. Apply to H. VASSEUR, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT

KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,

For treubling and manned hands, and for the blind.

SOLD AT NO. 305 BROADWAY.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Hood & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $20; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

PERSONAL.

"100."—ST. NICHOLAS, UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Write, and meet me immediately MOUT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 21, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an experienced and trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; no objections to assist in the care of children, or to go a short distance in the country. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do walking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a person who understands English and American cooking, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game of all kinds; is also a good baker of all kinds of bread and pastries; can give eight years of the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 23 Bond-st., until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook: understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best reference. Call for two days at No. 330 9th-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, or address No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK; would assist with the washing. A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for her cook, who is perfect in all its branches. Can be seen until the 12th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Scotch young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, to do plain cooking, or the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Prefers a steady place. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st., first floor, near Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable German Protestant girl, in an American private family; speaks English very well, but prefers to be where there is other German help. Good references given Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, also, her daughter, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family, is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., the best City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, who is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; has City references from her last place. Call at No. 131 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent girl as above, with seven years' City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS.—An experienced woman desires a situation as good cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a respectable private family; she is at liberty to advertise from her present place, No. 20 Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, obliging, competent and trustworthy; best of references. Apply at No. 21 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, OR AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman; is a good meat and vegetable cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of references. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation to do housework, cooking, washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call at No. 44 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first class laundress, understands fine washing and French flutting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 62 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG Woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had care of young children for the last 11 years, lived 10 years in her last place. Apply at No. 93 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place Can be seen, for two days, at No. 333 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands care of children thoroughly. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 and No. 54 1st-st., corner of Bleaker.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to wait upon a lady, or to take care of children, can embroider and do fine sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 5 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 136 East 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 102 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young respectable girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of a lady, understands dressmaking and family sewing; best of City reference from her last place Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, has several years' reference from the first families in the City Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room, near 23d st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as first-class waitress; has many years experience and over two years' unexceptionable reference from her last place, would go as chambermaid in a respectable private family Call at or address No. 154 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as waitress; is very neat and tidy, and thoroughly competent, refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived three years Apply to the Servants' Institute, No. 36 8th-av., late No. 143 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady accustomed to the care of children, management of servants, and all housekeeping matters; not particular whether City or country. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Industry and Home, No. 69 10th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. FARRELL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also, on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in the city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, of a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a middle-aged man, as coachman; is sober and honest, and understands the care of horses perfectly well; has lived over ten years in his last situation; can give the best of City reference. Address J. C., No. 68 East 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., or No. 840 Broadway, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in the paper or stationery business, by a young man who has had a long experience; willing to begin with a small salary; best reference from last employer. Address STATIONER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. L. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A strong, active young man, in the country, as groom, or will work on a farm; in fact, is capable of any kind of work about a gentleman's place. Wages no object. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as waiter in a private family, or as footman and to assist at waiting on table; has good City references; three years in last place. Call at or address No. 24 East 19th-st., Room No. 10.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as waiter; is a first-class waiter, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Apply to C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house or restaurant. A note addressed to J. G., Station A, Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTante sachant fairo les robes, lingerie, et coiffer, coudre à la machine, &c., désire se placer dans une bonne famille; a bonnes recommendations. S'adresser No. 50 na Frankfort, 3me. étage.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, OF GOOD ADDRESS, In a store Wages, $2 a week. Apply at No. 498 Broadway.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-FINisher. A good workman can have steady and plenty of work. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as first-class cook, and the other as laundress. In a gentleman's family, a short distance from the City; they must come well recommended. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., between 9 and 12 o'clock

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER. Salary liberal. Six men as deck hands, coal passers and firemen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Agents are meeting with extraordinary success with Mrs STEPHENS' great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is embellished with over two hundred illustrations. Two volumes, royal octavo, 400 pages each; $2 50 per volume. Sold only by regularly appointed agents, to whom exclusive territory will be given. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. For terms of agency, &c., address, J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' CRIME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 50s advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 841 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied (gratuitous-ly) with competent teachers. Teachers wanted for the following orders: LADIES—No. 328, French (native) and music, $600, *Conn.*; 339, French, (native,) music, English, $600, *Mo.* GENTS—No. 341, classics, etc., $450, *L. I.*; No. 342, *music*, (private pupils,) *City*; 341, English, $500, *N. J.*; 344, piano and vocalization, N. Y. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—P. O. Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge.

For Parents who desire information of good schools; for representing teachers who wish engagements. For selling and renting school properties.

*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.

References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. G. Y. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. Porter, Yale College.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 2 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Gentlemen at No. 12 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFEVER, Proprietor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room on the first floor. References given and required. Apply at No. 20 West 3d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New Jersey, a new brick mill, 85x37 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side with one block of railroad depot, furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. STRONTON, No. 43 Dey-st., New-York City.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a large four-story, first-class, brownstone house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 44 Pine-st., in the basement Also, for sale very cheap, house No. 150 East 21st-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 17 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry, possession immediately, rent at the rate of $500. For particulars, call on the premises of CYRUS W. PRICE.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—VERY ELIGIBLE LARGE, CHEAP floors, and a very finely situated corner store Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 151 East 9th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a private family only three-story, high basement. Address Box No. 19, Post-office

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, fronting Park-row, 35x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 495 BROADWAY,

Corner of Broome-st.,

NO. 486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST., UP STAIRS, OPPOSITE E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO'S.

where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, will have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN EIGHT DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the following

LIST OF RATES

The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.

V. W. WICKES, Jr.,

No. 486 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 536 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

A LARGE STOCK OF WELL-SELECTED DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, TOGETHER WITH THE FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF PREMISES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the Drug and Botanical Herb store, No. 212

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD. Which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the

NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Truet Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and 1,000s. (Coupon or registered.) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.

ALSO,

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the booke and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile. Dater, Clerke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordence with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secrstary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest matur ng on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. B. Watkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 49 Wall-street, at office of D. S. Wheeler, Esq., No. 23 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 55½ Pine-street.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz. Nos 1s, 358, 570, 600, 602, 1325, 1.685, 1.974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,289, 2,598, 2,616, 2,617. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the "MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $832 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if therein, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid per and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 59 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs*, The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the nvidence on which the same is fonnded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, thnt all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be harred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. ont of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this dey declared a semi-annual Dividand of FOUR per cent. ont of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to date of payment of dividend.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this dey declered a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will ba closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 130 av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evanings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 3, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and he indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public luterest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIved by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December Instaot, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
} Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 12th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 7 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES H. AMBERMAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No 225 Rowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1862.

jy4-law6mF

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF OFficers of the Union Dime Savings Bank, held at Banking-Room No. 426 Canal-st., Dec. 10, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Our late associate, JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, has been taken from us by death, and we to-day take official notice of the vacancy thus created in our Board, it is proper, and in accordance with our feelings, that we should give expression to our appreciation of, and respect for our departed friend, and sympathy for his bereaved family therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate and friend, JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, we lose an agreeable and pleasant companion, an earnest, active, and valuable member of the Board, and we hereby tender to his family and friends our sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, properly attested, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

F. W. HOSMER, Pres't.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The third of the Series of

PROMENADE CONCERTS,

will take place at

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,

on

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... Wm. Wheatley.

Last week but one of
EDWIN FORREST,

Who will appear this
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862,
as
FEBRO THE BROKER,

On the revival, after an
INTERVAL OF EIGHT YEARS,
In Dr. Bird's great play, entitled the
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA,

Now produced with
NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. FORREST will be supported by the following
SUPERIOR CAST

Antonio de Caberero ..... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Ramon ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Marquis de Palmero ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Pablo ..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Francisco ..... Mr. G. Becks
Fernando ..... Mr. J. W. Collier
Mendoza ..... Mr. J. Conoll
Silvano ..... Mr. C. Kingsland
Juana, daughter of Mendoza ..... Mme. Ponisi
Leonor, daughter of Febro ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862,

In consequence of the triumphant success of
MATILDA HERON,

In the character of EDITH, in the new drama of
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,

It will be repeated for
THE SECOND TIME.

The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE

Comédia en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, representée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1852

LE PIANO DE BERTHE.

Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée e Paris au le theatra du Gymnase.

Bureau pour les sonscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 823 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,

No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture end development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chambers and James slip, between Chatham street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William-streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak street, on both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avennes lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue; on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer to Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune st., on and both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON NEWSBOYS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

CHARLES H. AMBERMAN,
ISAAC E. VARLEY,
ISAAC A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
ISAAC A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO W. MILLER, at No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers

F. R. WALKER. No 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 4,557 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.

Instead of being at the University Medical College, as announced, the report of the labors of the Institute in behalf of orphans and half-orphans of patriot soldiers will be made by the Corresponding Secretary, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from 4d av. All are invited to attend.

DAVID P. ROLSTON, Corresponding Secretary

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
NINTH TIME.

Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive five-act Comic Drama,

CENTRAL PARK;

OR,

THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Wyndham Otis ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry ..... Mr John Gilbert
Mr Myrtle ..... Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford ..... Mr Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England ..... Mr. Young
Bayley ..... Mr. Parkes
Skeesck'e, a boatmen ..... Mr. C. Persloe, Jr.
William ..... Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City policeman ..... Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park ditto ..... Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry ..... Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens ..... Mrs. Reeves

Last scene—THE LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK, WITH MIMIC BOAT RACES.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.

SATURDAY,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,)
WILD OATS.

TUESDAY—Congreve's
LOVE FOR LOVE,
as revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.

WEDNESDAY, (Last time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.

In preparation—"The Way to Get Married" and "Pauline," "Money," "The Clandestine Marriage," "Love and Money," and "School for Scandal" will be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.

GLORIOUS BENEFIT BILL.

FIRST BENEFIT

THIS SEASON OF
BARNEY WILLIAMS.

the
GREATEST LIVING DELINEATOR
of
IRISH LIFE,

and the only inheriter of
THE GENIUS, THE SPIRIT, THE HUMOR
of
TYRONE POWER.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, DEC. 12,

being his first benefit this season.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

will appear as
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
NEIL FLAHERTY,
ANDY GENTIGAN,

and as PHIL MULLIGAN,

with an Irish Jig and several Irish Songs

MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS

as
SERAPHINA YERNIA SPROUT,

with the song of "Yankee Flings,"

And also as
PRINCE DOLOROSO.

THREE CHARMING PIECES.

1.—SHANDY MAGUIRE.
(First time this season.)
2.—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
(First time this season.)
3.—PRINCE DOLOROSO.

IRVING HALL,

MISS TERESA CARRENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST, years of age, will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 13,

For the accommodation of
FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.

Tickets for sale at the followiog Music stores: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 B'way; Hall & Sons, No. 543 B'way; Firth & Pond, No. 547 B'way; Scharfenberg & Lewis', No. 703 B'way; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall. Doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 12½. The following celebrated artists will assist Miss Carreno: Miss JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Grace, leaves New York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moore, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

INDIAN,

Capt GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec 13.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10, and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON, AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ..Saturday..... Dec. 13
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 20
EDINBURGH..... Saturday ..... Dec. 27

and every succeeding Satur

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Intelligence from Gen. Burnside's Army.

Proposition for a National Armory at Weehawken.

Further Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

The President's Message Considered in the House.

Message from the President Regarding the Indian Convicts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

All other topics, of course, lose their interest here to-night, beside that of our military operations on the Rappahannock. The successful passage of that river by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the Army of the Potomac, are events too profoundly important not to claim the whole attention of the Government and the public. Yet, feeling is far from finding vent in expressions of demonstrative exultation. So entire is confidence in Gen. BURNSIDE and his veterans, that nobody really anticipated a reverse; and yet, so bitter has been our experience in the past that few dared hope for instant success. A stranger in Washington to-night would scarcely know that the city has just received information of the successful issue of one of the most momentous enterprises of the war.

The news of the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the Army of the Potomac was received by Gen. MCCLELLAN while at a dinner given him at WILLARD'S by Mr. COX, of Ohio, and several other gentlemen whose fraternal sympathies for "our wayward sisters" have been supposed to outweigh their filial affection for the country that gave them birth.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

It is positively affirmed that Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, sailed in the expedition of Gen. BANKS, unknown to any but those in the secret of the General's destination.

A NATIONAL ARMORY AND ORDNANCE DEPOT.

The Military Committee of the House has under consideration a proposition for the location of a National Armory and Ordnance depôt at Weehawken, a short distance above Hoboken, on the Hudson River.

The Secretary of War and Chief Engineer TOTTEN are friendly to the measure, and Gen. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Department, has written a letter to the same effect.

The majority of the Committee are understood to regard the proposition favorably, and expect to act on it finally on Tuesday next.

Gen. RIPLEY, in his letter to the Secretary of War, also recommends the establishment of an arsenal near Newark, and the use of a large tract of salt marshes for experimental gunnery. The appropriations proposed in the Committee for these purposes amount to nearly $900,000.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Senate Post-office Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized their Chairman to report in favor of the proposition for sounding for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor River.

INDIAN GOODS.

The bids for furnishing Indian goods to the Government were, to-day, opened by Commissioner DOLE, in the presence of the bidders, many of whom were from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The names of the bidders will be made public, and the contracts awarded to-morrow.

STRANGERS.

Among the strangers here are Parson BROWNLOW, Gen. MAGGIE, of Pennsylvania, and Brig.-Gen. BUSTARD, of your City.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

THE ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union, is not likely to be immediately and definitely acted upon by President LINCOLN, owing to all the circumstances attending the erection of the new State being of so much importance, in connection with the constitutional question, as to require profound consideration.

It was intimated in the debate in the House, recently, that the creation of this new State of Western Virginia was to be the inauguration of the policy of the Administration in regard to such formations of new States from States partly in rebellion, but this, from recently obtained information, is known to be untrue, nor was any one so advised by the Executive Department.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF UTAH.

Senator BROWNING to-day introduced a bill amendatory of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and provides that Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate Courts, and all the civil officers of townships and counties shall be elected by a popular vote. It requires the enrolling and organizing of the militia and annuls certain acts of the Legislative Assembly inconsistent with this act. The design is to remove several causes of irritation and to restore the United States Courts to their original jurisdiction, and facilitate the administration of justice.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce into the House, to submit the proposition of President LINCOLN to the State of Missouri, that, upon the adoption by that State of a system for the immediate abolishment of Slavery therein, to take effect on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, the United States will provide for the compensation to loyal owners of the slaves therein to the extent of twenty millions dollars in United States bonds, redeemable in thirty years; and will remove to some place out of the United States, and colonize, such of the emancipated slaves as shall elect to leave the State.

THE PATENT-OFFICE.

In response to the resolution of Mr. CALVERT, the Commissioner of Patents has reported that the appropriations unexpended Jan. 1, 1862, amounted to $34,377 76; that the sum actually expended since that time was $35,746 69—an excess of $1,368 93 over the appropriation. Added to this are claims due and unpaid amounting to $374 33, making $1,743 26 taken from the appropriation of the current fiscal year transferred by law to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HOLLOWAY reports that other outstanding claims have been presented by contributions to the annual report and others, which were referred to the Commissioner of Agriculture for payment out of the appropriation of the present year, under the full belief that they would be immediately provided for, and, consequently, no note was made of them; they, with others not yet presented, will probably swell the excess of liabilities to a sum not much short of $4,000.

Accompanying, is an opinion by the Attorney-General, to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture may pay the excess out of current appropriations; or, if that appropriation will be exhausted by current expenditures, he may properly refuse to pay it, and include it in his estimates for the next appropriation.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Commander FITZHUGH and Lieut. H. E. MULLIN, have been ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, JOSEPH P. CONTHONY, has been ordered to steamer *Columbia*.

Acting Master, JOHN R. GIDDINGS, has been ordered to the steamer *Hendrik Hudson*.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In case Mr. SMITH retires from the Secretaryship of the Interior, Indiana will earnestly insist that the vacancy shall be filled by one of her own citizens.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The President, *pro tem*, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, relative to the purchase of lands near the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Ordered to be printed.

Messrs. HALE, of N. H., (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Mass., (Rep.,) presented petitions protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Messrs. KING, of N. Y., (Rep.,) POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and HOWARD, of Mich., (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt Act.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing Surat cotton to be imported into the United States upon the payment of the same duties as for cotton imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah, and to facilitate the administration of justice in said territory. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to facilitate the medical examination of invalid soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps of the army.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to appointments in the navy, providing for their confirmation by the Senate in regard to volunteer appointments, the same as regular appointments,

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so as to confine its operations to future appointments.

The amendment, after some discussion, was adopted.

Mr. HALE then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Motion agreed to.

A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Lieut. GEORGE W. MORRIS, for the determined valor and heroism he displayed in defence of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland* against the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*; also recommending a vote of thanks to Lieut. GEORGE L. WORDEN, for the skill and gallantry exhibited by him in the battle between the *Monitor* and rebel steamer *Merrimac*. Referred to the Naval Committee.

A communication was also received from the President, in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information and evidence relative to the Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota. Ordered to be printed.

The resolution relative to the arbitrary arrests of certain citizens of Delaware, was then taken up and debated at considerable length.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to authorize the survey of a route for telegraphic communication between San Francisco and the Amoor River, in Asia.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a message recommending that JOHN L. WORDEN receive the thanks of Congress by resolution, for his gallant conduct on the *Monitor*, in combat with the *Merrimac*, such thanks being necessary, under the law, to advance him one grade on the naval list of officers of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEDGWICK of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to adjust the appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department, so as to correspond with the recent reorganization of the Department. It makes no new appropriations.

The bill passed.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following new law, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if the exigencies of the public service will admit of it, to provide a United States vessel-of-war, to convoy in safety from the attack of the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, or any other pirate vessel, any ship or ships that shall contain corn, flour and other provisions intended as a free offering by the citizens of the United States to the starving poor of England; and that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York and of other maritime cities of the United States shall notify the Secretary of the Navy at what time such vessels shall be ready to sail.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that he himself had given notice of a bill to that effect. A mere resolution passed by the House would not insure the purpose designed.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the French bark *Jules et Marie*. It appropriates $9,500 as full compensation for damages received in the collision between the vessel and the United States steamer *San Jacinto* in November last, the fault being in the latter, which failed to reverse her engines.

The bill passed.

The bill passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the authorities of convenient States for the custody and employment of persons convicted of penitentiary offences in the District of Columbia, the Penitentiary of this District now being used for arsenal purposes. The bill also legalizes the late removal of its inmates to the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING asked leave to report a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, and desired that a day should be assigned for its consideration.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the Select Committee on that subject had expired with the former session of Congress, and would have to be revived.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, to state what number of soldiers, regulars and volunteers, have been placed on the army roll, what regiments have not been paid up to the 1st of December, 1862, what regiments remain unpaid, and how long they have been without pay, whether the money appropriated by Congress for their pay, clothing and subsistence, has been spent for any other purposes.

Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment qualifying the call by adding "if such information is not incompatible with the public interests," and in this form the resolution was adopted.

Mr. YEATMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following, to lie over for future consideration:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Proclamation of the President of the 22d of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of emancipation as indicated in the Proclamation is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, is not well chosen as a war measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free Government.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by a vote of 94 against 15.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. The examination of Gen. McClellan was resumed. The question propounded yesterday by the Court, and which was laid over till to-day, at the request of Gen. McClellan, was again read to the witness as follows:

Q.—You have said that troops were retained for the defence of Washington; did those plans provide for a force to be retained from the troops then under your command; and, if so, how large was the force to be retained, and what troops were to comprise it?

A.—The troops to be retained for the defence of Washington were almost entirely from those under my immediate command, and I cannot give from memory alone an accurate statement of their position and strength; on the 1st of April, I think it was, I wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, giving full information in regard to these points; I have not a copy of that letter with me, but will submit it to the Court as soon as I can secure it; the force left disposable for the defence of Washington was about 70,000 men, independently of the corps of Gen. McDOWELL.

Q.—Does the letter to which you refer disclose what portion of these troops, 70,000 in number, were present and fit for duty, and, if it does not, state your knowledge on the subject.

A.—The letter does not; my recollection is that the numbers stated in the letter were present with their regiments; I cannot answer the question without referring to the returns, which I will do.

Q.—Explain what you refer to as the dependencies—lerm used in the letter of Washington.

A.—I referred to either of the approaches to Washington, both in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and by the Shenandoah Valley. The instructions given in regard to the posting of these troops, contemplated posting the mass of them in the vicinity of Manassas, and on the line of the Manassas Gap railroad, near Front Royal, so that the whole force would be available on either approach to the city. On the 1st of April, the date of the letter referred to, I wrote a letter of instructions to Gen. BANKS, for his guidance in posting troops in front of Washington, which letter would be a more full answer to the question than the general one I have given, which I will also submit to the Court if they desire it.

Q.—Gen. McDowell having made known to the Court that in his opinion it was safe and proper for him to proceed to cooperate with you against Richmond, and having yielded his purpose so to do only in obedience to higher orders, you will state your judgment as to the soundness of that opinion, and the military propriety of that purpose on the part of Gen. McDowell to that end. You will inform the Court what, in your judgment, was the object of Jackson's movement against Banks on or about the 4th of May, and what were the probabilities of the success of that movement, if left unaided by the forces of the enemy at Richmond, and if Richmond were at the time additionally threatened by McDowell's cooperating with you. What force had the enemy to spare at that time to aid Jackson, or otherwise to threaten Washington. What were the probabilities of the force so disposed watching Washington, and in what time, and in what manner?

A.—I think that Gen. McDowell was correct in his opinion that it was safe and proper for him to unite with the Army of the Potomac; I think that immediately after the occupation of Hanover Court-house by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, there was no rebel force of any consequence between Hanover Court-house and Gen. McDowell; I think that the main object of Jackson's movement against Gen. Banks was to prevent reinforcements from being sent to the Army of the Potmmac, and expressed that opinion, in a telegram to the President, within a day of the time I received information of Jackson's movements; I think that if Gen. McDowell had moved direct upon Hanover Court-house, instead of in the direction of Front Royal, Jackson would have rapidly retraced his steps to join the main rebel army at Richmond; with a strong army of our own in the vicinity of Richmond, and threatening it, I do not think the rebels would have detached a sufficient force to seriously endanger Washington.

Q.—Had Gen. McDowell knowledge of your letter to the President, and that it communicated information as to the strength and position of the troops left to cover Washington?

A.—I do not think that he had; I sent him a copy.

Q.—Had Gen. McDowell knowledge of the facts disclosed in the communication, either derived from consultations with you or otherwise, especially in respect to the number of troops left to cover Washington?

A.—I think he had a general knowledge of the facts, resulting from different conversations which we had, but probably not a full knowledge as to the number of troops left.

Q.—State, as nearly as you can, what knowledge he had on that point.

A.—I cannot pretend to recollect; being busy in the details of an expedition so large as the one referred to, and holding so many conversations, it is impossible for me to remember what was communicated to Gen. McDowell, no one, however, knew so well as myself the details.

Q.—Did you, in your consultation, of which Gen. McDowell was a party, talk over the number of troops which would be left when you should move with the bulk of the army to the Peninsula?

A.—Yes.

Q. What was the largest number of troops suggested by any corps commander to be left to cover Washington, with its dependencies? And in this connection, state, if you can, the number proposed by Gen. McDowell.

A.—My recollection of the suggestions as to the forces to be left, varied from forty to fifty thousand; I think Gen. McDowell proposed the latter number. Of one thing I am confident—that with the facts fresh in my mind, I thought that I left more than was suggested by any corps commander.

QUESTIONS BY GEN. M'DOWELL.

Q.—After Jackson marched to attack Gen. Banks, did not forces leave Richmond to reinforce him before he joined the enemy's line, and had you not reliable information that such was the case, and did you not so report to the Government?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect of this. Was not an understanding up to the time you changed the order of embarkation and directed Sumner's corps to precede that of Gen. McDowell?

A.—I think it was.

BY THE COURT.

Q.—Were the other corps commanders beside Gen. McDowell advised or informed in any way by you as to the position and number of the forces to be left for the defence of Washington?

A.—They were not informed in writing, only in general conversation; my recollection is that I talked over the matter with him individually and collectively.

Q.—Will the witness please state if the force to be left in the Shenandoah Valley was included in the number left for the defence of Washington?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can the witness state, from memory, about the strength of the command to be left in the Shenandoah Valley.

A.—I cannot now recall it, but the letter of instructions to Gen. BANKS, to which I have already referred, will give information on that whole subject.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that one corps, designed to be employed in your movement by the route of the Peninsula, was to be left to cover Washington until the first corps was sent off to the Peninsula, should the opposed by the enemy's force falling back from Gordonsville, and if so, was Gen. McDowell left behind for that duty?

A.—The means of water transportation had rendered it necessary to embark the army in successive positions, and the men was to leave a corps or more which would be the last to embark in position to cover Washington so long as there was danger of its being attacked by the enemy. Before I left Washington I was satisfied that it was not then in danger, and I directed SUMNER'S corps to be embarked before Gen. McDowell's, for the reason I wished to employ Gen. McDowell's corps as a unit. I did not leave Gen. McDowell's corps behind for the purpose of covering Washington, but expected it to follow me the moment the transportation for it was ready.

Neither the Court or Gen. McDowall having any further questions to propound to the witness, Gen. McClellan was requested to lay the paper to which reference had been made before the Court at as early a moment as possible, and also to a day or two to hold himself in readiness to appear before them again, if further testimony should be desired.

Major-Gen. KEYES was next examined in regard to his knowledge of the different conversations which had been referred to as having been held between Gen. McCLELLAN and the different corps commanders, but nothing new was elicited.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

In our report of the proceedings on Wednesday in Gen. McDOWELL'S Court of Inquiry, we gave an abstract of certain documents which he submitted. They have so important a bearing upon the case, and shed so much light upon the secret history of the war, that we give them in full:

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell, Commanding

SIR: For the present, and until further orders, you will consider the National Capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of position for the discharge of this primary duty.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Aqua Creek:

The President directs that you should move your force across the Rappahannock at [illegible] that you should get your bridges and [illegible] all ready, and wait further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding Department of Rappahannock:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform you that you can occupy Fredericksburgh with such force as in your judgment may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not with a view to make a forward movement.

H. VAN RENSSELAER,
Inspector-General United States Army.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. George D. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac, before Richmond:

Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers, than by a land march.

In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, Gen. McDOWELL has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route. He is ordered—keeping himself always in position to cover the capital from all possible attack—so to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to cooperate so as to establish this communication as soon as possible. By extending your right wing to the north of Richmond, it is believed that this communication can be safely established, either north or south of the Pamunkey River. In any event, you will be able to prevent the main body of the enemy's forces from leaving Richmond and falling in overwhelming force upon Gen. McDOWELL. He will move with between thirty-five and forty thousand men.

A copy of the instructions to Major-Gen. McDOWELL are with this. The specific task assigned to his command has been to provide against any danger to the capital of the Nation. At your earnest call for reinforcements, he is sent forward to cooperate in the reduction of Richmond, but charged in attempting this not to uncover the City of Washington, and you will give no orders, either before or after your junction, which can keep him out of position to cover this city. You and he will communicate with each other by telegraph or otherwise as frequently as may be necessary for efficient cooperation.

When Gen. McDOWELL is in position on your right, his supplies must be drawn from West Point, and you will instruct your Staff officers to be prepared to supply him by that route.

The President directs that Gen. McDOWELL retain the command of the Department of the Rappahannock, and of the forces with which he moves forward.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 17, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: Upon being joined by SHIELD'S Division, you will move upon Richmond by the general route of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, cooperating with the forces under Gen. MCCLELLAN, now threatening Richmond from the line of the Pamunky and York rivers. While seeking to establish as soon as possible a communication between your left wing and the right wing of Gen. MCCLELLAN, you will hold yourself always in such position as to cover the Capital of the Nation against a sudden dash by any large body of the rebel forces.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will be furnished with a copy of these instructions, and will be directed to hold himself in readiness to establish communication with your left and to prevent the main body of the enemy's army from leaving Richmond and throwing itself upon your column before a junction between the two armies is effected. A copy of his instructions in regard to the employment of your forces is annexed.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May 20, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac, White House, Va.:

I have received the orders of the Secretary of War to move with the army under my command and cooperate with yours in the reduction of Richmond, and also a copy of his instructions to you in relation to that cooperation. Maj.-Gen. SHIELDS will join me to-day as soon as the necessary preparations for the march can be completed, which I think will be by the 24th inst. We shall set forward in the general direction ordered.

There is in front of us to impede our advance the secession army of the Rappahannock, so called, under the command of J. R. ANDERSON, of the Tredegar Iron Works. His force is from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mostly South Carolina and Georgia troops. We should engage this force on our first day's march, as they are within six or eight miles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and in a position of considerable strength. It is my purpose to turn their position by throwing a large force on their left flank, and cut off their opportunity of reserving any reinforcements from the direction of Gordonsville, and at the same time endeavor to save the railroad bridges. If this can be done another channel of supplies can be had for the forces going against Richmond, that cannot fail giving great relief to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of your army and facilitate your operations. We cannot rely on this at present, because they now occupy the line, and I am told are preparing to destroy the bridges if they are forced to fall back.

I beg to ask to what extent can I rely on cooperation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add twelve thousand to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and to what point can you cause supplies to be placed for my command, and by what date can I count on finding them there ready for me? I shall require subsistence for thirty-eight thousand men, and forage for eleven thousand animals. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862

Major-General McDowell:

Gen. FREMONT has been ordered, by telegraph, to move to Franklin and Harrisonburgh, to relieve Gen. BANKS, and capture or destroy JACKSON and EWELL'S forces. You are instructed, having aside, for the present, the movement on Richmond, to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line, or in advance of the line, of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the force of JACKSON and EWELL, either in cooperation with Gen. FREMONT, or, in case want of supplies or transportation interfered with his movement, it is believed that the force which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone. The information thus far received here makes it probable that, if the enemy operates actively against Gen. BANKS, you will not be able to count upon much assistance from him, but may have even to relieve him. Reports received this moment are that BANKS is fighting with EWELL, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May 21, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

I obeyed your order immediately, for it was positive and urgent, and, perhaps, as a subordinate, there I ought to stop. But I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything depends upon the celerity and vigor of my movements. I beg to say that cooperation between Gen. FREMONT and myself to cut off JACKSON and EWELL is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility, next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of Gen. BANKS, and no celerity or vigor will be available as far as he is concerned, next, that by a glance at the map it will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for the force to get to the valley by the route which will give it food and forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there and lose much for you here. It is therefore not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but I feel that it throws us all back, and from Richmond north we shall have all our large mass paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished.

I have ordered Gen. SHIELDS to commence the movement to-morrow morning. A second division will follow in the afternoon. Did I understand you aright that you wish that I personally should accompany the expedition?

Very respectfully, IRVIN MCDOWELL.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell

I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one.

Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movements. A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The President's order has been received and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us. IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

In view of the operations of the enemy on the line of Gen. BANKS, the President thinks that the whole force you designate to move from Fredericksburgh should not be taken away, and he therefore directs that one brigade, in addition to the one designated to leave at Fredericksburgh, should be left there, this brigade to be the least effective of your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. M'COWELL TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

JUNE 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

For the third time I am ordered to join you, and hope this time to get through. In view of the remarks made with reference to my leaving you and not joining you before, by your friends, and of something I have heard as coming from you on that subject, I wish to say I go with the greatest satisfaction, and hope to arrive with my main body in time to be of service. MCCALL goes in advance by water. I will be with you in ten days with the remainder by Fredericksburgh. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

The delay of Major-Gen. BANKS to relieve the division of my command in the valley beyond the time I had calculated on, will prevent my joining you with the remainder of the troops I am to take below at as early a day as I named. My Third Division (McCALL'S) is now on the way. Please do me the favor to so place it that it may be in a position to join the others as they come down from Fredericksburgh.

IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Lancashire Sufferers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 4th, there appeared an extract from a communication from England, giving an affecting statement of the earnest faith and hope with which the poor starving operatives of Lancashire are turning their eyes toward this country for help in this fearful hour of their distress. There is no doubt that the ready and munificent succor which we sent to the famishing Irish in that year of terrible hunger, 1847, has inspired the famine-stricken masses in England with the belief that their hard case will awaken with us a kindred sympathy. Perhaps there is an idea latent among them that we shall be moved to their help not only by the same feelings we manifested toward the Irish, but by the additional consideration that their present condition is not attributable to the failure of a vital crop in Great Britain, but to their inability to procure the raw material of their very life and being from America, on which they depend for employment and sustenance. It would be a blessed and glorious act for this country to reach out its long arm across the Atlantic, and drop the manna of its benevolence into the hearts and homes of those famished myriads. Their eyes are unto us "as the eyes of a maid unto her mistress"—pale, pining eyes, pleading still with the eager speculation of hope. It would be a glorious and blessed thing, exceedingly and everlastingly, to give them songs in the night, with gifts from our immeasurable abundance.

In the great famine year of 1847, I went to Ireland on purpose to spy out the misery of the land, and to describe it on the spot to the American mind. I passed four days in Skibbereen, the most distressed district in the country, and saw such sights of human suffering as never will be effaced from my memory. From sun to sun, I was out among the hovels of the dead and dying, and while essaying to describe at night these spectacles, and to base upon them an appeal for American aid, the wailing cry from scores of famished creatures surrounding the little inn, made me feel as if every syllable I wrote was the call of an agonizing shriek for help. Among the scenes most indelibly daguerreotyped upon my mind, was the sight of a haggard, starving mother and her two almost naked children, looking through the large plate-glass of a baker's window at the loaves of bread piled up against it on the inside. Did human eyes ever look with such a hungry, devouring gaze! Did ever wolf's eyes set more gloutingly upon a lamb an inch beyond the reach of his claws! Within her was death coming, cold and slow. Behind that thin crystal partition was life, with the warm savor of its luxury. Her livid lips could almost reach it through the glass. Not quite. Then all the tantalized yearnings of hunger would rush into her eyes, and their steady, fierce glare upon the forbidden food, no artist could paint. I saw sights ten times more painful than this; but none that I remember now more vividly. Indeed, this particular picture was revived a few days ago, with peculiar freshness, by a contrast between the condition of the poor Lancashire operatives and that of large communities in the West. While traveling in Central Illinois, a week or two since, I was told that the farmers living from ten to twenty miles from a railroad, were burning their ripe yellow corn in the ear for *fuel*; it being cheaper six cents a bushel than the current price of coal! There was the scene at the baker's window pictured even in that fact. I saw one of those Lancashire families—the father weak, wan and helpless, the mother blue-lipped and trembling with the famine fever, and around them clinging half a dozen famished children. I saw them in fancy standing outside that Western farmer's ruddy window looking, with eyes so hungry, so wistful and yawning in upon the blazing, crackling ears of ripe, yellow Indian corn piled upon his hearth, and surrounded by his family, thus lighted and warmed, as well as fed, by the superabundance of his fields. Did ever such extremes meet before in this world of wealth and poverty? What a luxury would a handful of these half-charred kernels be to that starving group looking in at the farmer's window? What would he say if he saw them there with their pale faces in very deed? What would he say? Why, "Go to my crib and take all you want and welcome," to be sure.

Now, there is the rub—to bring the Western farmer's crib to the cottage of the famishing Lancashire operatives. The farmer will give it. Who will convey it to the seaboard, and who thence across the Atlantic? The merchants and shipowners of New-York and Boston will answer the last question most generously. The men who laded heavily large ships with food for the starving Irish in 1847, have as many ships as then, and as much great-hearted sympathy for a similar mission to the sufferers of the sister isle. They will do their part in this work of mercy—make no doubt of that. The white pinions of their sea-going ships are ready for the flight on this errand of benevolence. There is a classical affinity in their movements to those of birds and bees bearing food to their young or to their hives. How beautiful on the mountain billows are their feet, are their wings, when hastening with succor to a distressed people beyond the sea! But not with ships have we first to do in this matter. The crib of the Western farmer is a thousand miles and more from the seaboard. Is there any flesh in the heart of the *Iron Horse*? Can he be reached by any human susceptibility, to do a work of good will without pay for humanity? Can we soften his midnight tread to the footsteps of mild charity? In other and better words, will the Railway Companies, permeating the Great West, and connecting with numerous lines running to the seaboard, do this one thing?—have they grace and goodness in their hearts to do this one thing—run an ordinary freight train one trip the length of their lines, laden with corn for the sufferers in England, without charge? Just one day's work of the iron horse without charge? It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, they are making a good thing in a business way out of the very troubles that have caused this distress in other lands. The whirlwind of this Civil War has blown them more than one additional million of money, in the transportation of soldiers, and food, and forage for the army. But for all that, we would not ask it as a matter of debt, or even of duty, but of generous humanity. If each of these Railway Companies will give one day's run of a freight train to this blessed work of charity, the farmers within ten miles of the line will fill the cars with corn, as their part of the work. See if they do not. E. B.

WINTER GARDEN.—That delight of Irishmen and women, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, takes his first benefit this season to-night, appearing in three of his and his charming wife's most attractive entertainments—"Shandy Maguire," "Latest from New-York," and "Prince Doloroso." We need hardly bespeak for such an occasion an overflowing house.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM CALENDAR.—Friday, Dec. 12.—Nos. 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 4, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71 ½, 72.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Fives on the Bank of Orange, N. J., were in circulation last evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, THE HATTER, OF NO. 212 BROADWAY, says he cannot make it out, how so many men are killed in battle, as his sales continue the same as ever. From this it may be inferred how popular a man he is, and that, spite the immensity of feeling invoked by the battling of hosts, the felt of friend KNOX is still the same. So mote it be!

[Advertisement.]

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 8502. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Great Battle Not Yet Commenced.

Our Troops All Over the Rappahannock in Good Order.

Two Lines of Rebel Batteries in the Rear of Fredericksburgh.

All the Guns in the First Line Opened Upon Our Troops.

VERY LITTLE HARM DONE

The Rebel Fire Silenced by Our Batteries.

The Rebel Forces Concentrated and a Battle Probable To-Day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Friday Morning, Dec. 12—10 o'clock.

After occupying the river-front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, while driving the rebels through the city.

They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but now it is partially passing away.

The troops commenced moving at an early hour, Maj.-Gen. SUMNER'S Grand Division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S Grand Division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city is nearly over. At 9½ o'clock the first gun was fired there, the engagement lasting about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought the troops will all be over by noon.

Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners, show that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city. The first one being one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion, and well concentrated. The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works.

The enemy have concentrated their forces, and it is believed will give battle!

Much will depend upon the result to-day.

All feel sanguine of success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 12—Evening.

At 11 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when it entirely disappeared.

At 2½ o'clock the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed at the two lower bridges, and had formed in line of battle, and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massaponax. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed, while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below, are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being within three-quarters of a mile of Massaponax Creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock.

The enemy occupy the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on the bank this side of the river, silenced the enemy's artillery after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets of the city, while driving the rebels out.

Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past two days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops when they entered—property which could be of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture all remained, showing that their occupants left in haste.

Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh, and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. This morning owner came over to recover it, and the same was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in position to cross at any time.

There is no indication of the enemy evacuating. If they remain, a battle must immediately ensue.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

Telegraphic Dispatch Via Washington.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Thursday Night, Dec. 11.

I localize this letter Fredericksburgh, but it is assuredly "living" Fredericksburgh "no more." A city soulless, ruin by wrack of war, and shooting up in flames athwart night's sky, is the pretty little antique spot by the Rappahannock, arewhile the peculiar scene of dignified ease and retirement.

The advance of the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac rests here to-night, after a series of operations which are certainly among the most extraordinary of the war. To those who retired to rest, uninformed of what night was destined to bring forth, the spectacle this morning must have seemed strange enough to be the improvisation of the magician's art. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon covered the circular sweep of the heights of Fredericksburgh; 150,000 men in battle array had sprung from the earth, and lay, ready for the advance, behind those heights. But to the initiated, who spent the night in vigils and knew what work crowded its busy hours, it was all intelligible enough. All night artillery came, and came with its ceaseless, heavy rumble, and as each battery arrived from the rear it was posted in the place selected for it by the Chief of Artillery. All night the perpetual tramp of men moving to the front filled the air. Pontoon trains unwound their long, snake-like forms, and were drawn, each boat by its team, down to the river's brink.

It had been determined, in council of war, held on Wednesday, that, instead of extending our lines of operations along the river from Falmouth to Port Conway, the entire army should be crossed at or near Fredericksburgh.

Five pontoon bridges were to be thrown across the river,—the first at the Lacey House, which lies directly opposite the end of the main street of Fredericksburgh, half a mile below Falmouth; the second and third within a few hundred yards from the first. The remaining two were to be thrown over a mile and a half or two miles further down the stream, and on these the Grand Division of Gen. FRANKLIN—the left—would cross, while SUMNER'S and HOOKER'S Grand Divisions—right and centre—would use the three upper ones.

It was about 3 o'clock this morning when the boats were unshipped from the teams at the river's brink. Swiftly and silently the Engineer Corps proceeded to their work. A dense fog filled the valleys and water margin, through which the bridge-builders appeared as spectral forms. The recital of the TIMES' Special Correspondent with the left will inform you of the details of the construction of the two lower—Franklins'—bridges. Work there was performed with perfect success—the Engineers being allowed to complete the first without any interruption whatever, while the construction of the other was but slightly interrupted by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters.

We were not so fortunate with the upper bridges. The artificers had but got fairly to work, when at five o'clock the firing of two guns from one of the enemy's batteries announced that we were discovered. They were signal guns. Rapid volleys of musketry, discharged at our bridge builders, immediately followed. This was promptly responded to on our side, by the opening of several batteries. The fog, however, still hung densely over the river. It was still quite dark, and the practice of the artillerists was necessarily very much at random. The Engineer Corps suffered severely from the fire of the Sharpshooters concealed in the town. The little band was being murderously thinned, and presently the work on the bridges slackened, and then ceased.

Meanwhile the firing from our batteries, posted about a mile from the river, was kept up vigorously. The effect was singular enough, and it was difficult to believe that the whole affair was not a phantasmagoria. It was still quite dark, the horizon around being lit up only by the flash of projectiles, which reappeared in explosive flame on the other side of the river.

Daylight came, but with it came not clearness of vision for on-lookers. The mist and smoke not only did not lighten, but grew more opaque and heavy, hugging the ground closely. Our gunners, however, still continued to launch their missiles at a venture. The rebel batteries hardly returned our fire, and this chariness of their ammunition they preserved all day—not a dozen rounds being fired during the whole forenoon.

Toward 8 o'clock a large party of General Officers, among them Gen. BURNSIDE, the Corps Commanders, and many others of high rank, had congregated in front of and on the balcony of Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, Phillips' House, situated about a mile directly back of the Lacy House. The performance could be heard, but not seen—the stage was obstinately hidden from view, and all were impatient that the curtain should rise. Aids and couriers came and went with messages to and from the batteries and bridges.

At 9½ o'clock official notification was received that the two bridges on the extreme left were completed, and Gen. FRANKLIN sent to Gen. BURNSIDE to know if he should cross his force at once. The reply was that he should wait until the upper bridges also were completed.

Meantime, with the latter but little progress was made. During the next couple of hours half a dozen attempts were made to complete the bridges, but each time the party was repulsed with severe loss. On the occasion of one essay, Capt. BAINARD, of the Fiftieth New-York Volunteer Engineers, went out on the bridge with eleven men. Five immediately fell by the balls of the rebel sharpshooters. Capt. PAINBRIDGE another party, and was shot through the neck, and the Sixty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New-York regiments, which were supporting the Fiftieth and Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers—Gen. WOODBURY'S Brigade—suffered severely. It was a hopeless task, and we made little or no progress. The rebel sharpshooters, posted in the cellars of the houses of the front street, not fifty yards from the river, behind stone walls and in rifle-pits, were able to pick off with damnable accuracy any party of engineers venturing on the half-completed bridges.

The case was perfectly clear. Nothing can be done till they are dislodged from their lurking places. There is but one way of doing this effectually,—shell the town. At 10 o'clock Gen. BURNSIDE gives the order, "Concentrate the fire of all your guns on the city, and batter it down!" You may believe, they were not loth to obey. The artillery of the right—eight batteries—was commanded by Col. HAYS; Col. TOMPKINS, right centre—eleven batteries—Col. TYLER, left centre—seven batteries: Capt. DuRUSEY, left—nine batteries. In a few moments these thirty-five batteries, forming a total of one hundred and seventy-nine guns, ranging from ten-pounder Parrott's to four and half inch siege guns, posted along the convex side of the arc of the circle, formed by the bend of the river and land opposite Fredericksburgh, opened on the doomed city. The effect was, of course, terrific, and, regarded merely as a phenomenon, was among the most awfully grand conceivable. Perhaps what will give you the liveliest idea of its effect is a succession, absolutely without intermission, of the very loudest thunder peals. It lasted thus for upward of an hour, fifty rounds being fired from each gun, and I know not how many hundred tons of iron were thrown into the town.

The congregated Generals were transfixed. Mingled satisfaction and awe was upon every face. But what was tantalizing, was that though a great deal could be heard, nothing could be seen, the city being still enveloped in fog and mist. Only a denser pillar of smoke, defining itself on the back ground of the fog, indicated where the town had been fired by our shells. Another and another column showed itself, and we presently saw that at least a dozen houses must be on fire.

Toward noon the curtain rolled up, and we saw that it was indeed so. Fredericksburgh was in conflagration. Tremendous though this firing had been, and terrific though its effect obviously was on the town, it had not accomplished the object intended. It was found by our gunners almost impossible to obtain a sufficient depression of their pieces to shell the front part of the city, and the rebel sharpshooters were still comparatively safe behind the thick stone walls of the houses.

During the thick of the bombardment a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed, and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out the rebels and cover the bridge head. For this mission Gen. BURNSIDE called for volunteers, and Col. HALL, of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a brigade that would do the business. Accordingly, the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts, two small regiments, numbering in all about four hundred men, were selected for the purpose.

The plan was that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge, of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half-finished bridge, cross over in them, and land and drive out the rebels.

Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep banks of the river, the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank, and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks, &c. In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharpshooters, they and the rebels observing each other. In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part, and just as soon as this was fairly developed, the Seventh Michigan rose from their crouching places, rushed for the pontoon boats, and pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty-five or thirty each.

The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever, is the rebels' opportunity. Crack! Crack! Crack! from fifty lurking-places go rebel rifles at the gallant fellows, who, stooping low in the boat, seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done. Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen, and presently, having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more arousing, in its way, than the result. Instantly they see a new turn of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundred, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle-pit and stone wall, and scamper off up the streets of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them were much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan and Massachusetts boys sweep up the hill, making a rush for the lurking-places occupied by the rebels, and gaining them, each man capturing his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats on their return trip took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat-load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite side was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This flash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country will not forget that little band. Their loss in the perilous enterprise was, so far as I could ascertain, as follows

KILLED.

A. Wickson, Co. A.

Corp. Jos. L. Rice, Co. C.

WOUNDED.

J. N. Bosna, Co. G, mortally.

Riley Faulkner, severely.

Lieut. Secore, Co. C. C. H. Hewson, Co. C—hand.

Sergt. Thos Caldwell, Co. F, severely wounded in shoulder.

Jos. Crene, Co. F—arm.

The party once across, and the rebels cleared out, it took the engineers but a brief period to complete the bridge. They laid hold with a will, plunging waist-deep into the water, and working as men work who are under inspiration. In less than half an hour the bridge was completed, and the head of the column of the Right Grand Division, consisting of Gen. HOWARD'S command, was moving upon it over the Rappahannock. A feeble attempt from the rebel batteries was made to shell the troops in crossing, but it failed completely.

Your correspondent found an opportunity to cross the river along with the party who first went over, in a boat, having been curious to take a closer view of the city which we have for near a month been observing over the river, not three hundred yards wide, without the power of visitation. As the rebels were in very considerable force on the heights back of the city, one could not extend his perambulations beyond the street fronting on the river. Every one of the houses which I here entered, a dozen or more, is torn to pieces by shot and shell, and the fire still hotly rages in a dozen parts of the city. A few citizens—a score or two, perhaps—male and female, presently made their appearance, emerging out of the cellars, whither they had taken refuge during the bombardment. Three women—white—whom we found in a cellar, told us that they, with a majority of the inhabitants, had moved out of Fredericksburgh a fortnight or so previously, but that, growing reassured by our long delay, they, with a good many others, had come back the evening before. The former inhabitants they report as now living in various parts of the environs, some in negro huts, and others in tents made with bedclothes, &c.

During the afternoon of the bombardment we observed a couple of white handkerchiefs waved out of the windows of a house in the city. This was taken by some for a flag of truce, and the Chief of Artillery was on the point of causing the shelling to cease. Gen. BURNSIDE, however, decided that it was probably merely only the wonted rebel ruse, and ordered operations to be continued. We found out that the demonstrations were made by two of the women referred to, with the desire that we should send over a boat and convey them away from Fredericksburgh.

Among other prominent objects during the bombardment was a large British flag, flying over the house of the English Consul. This personage, however, was not found in his house when we entered the city, and the flag was taken possession of and brought away.

A number of rebel dead were found in various parts of the city, some exhibiting frightful mutilations from shells, and I took as a trophy a rifle, still loaded, out of the grasp of a hand belonging to a headless trunk.

The infantry in the city appear to have been Mississippians, South Carolinans and Floridians. Those of them that we took prisoners were wretchedly clad, and mostly without blankets or overcoats, but they generally looked stout and healthy, and certainly in far better condition than they could have been were there any truth in the report of some deserters the other day, to the effect that for three weeks they had nothing to eat but the persimmons they were able to pick up.

Although we are not yet fully informed of the present positions of the enemy, there seems to be good ground to claim that Gen. BURNSIDE has succeeded in outgeneralling and outwitting them. His decoys to make them believe that we were about to cross our main force at Port Conway, seem to have succeeded admirably. I suppose there is no harm now in my mentioning that among the ruses he employed was sending down, day before yesterday, to Port Conway, three hundred wagons, and bringing them back by a different road, for the sole purpose of making the rebels believe that we were about to cross the river at that point. To the same end, workmen were busily employed in laying causeways for supposed pontoon bridges there, while the gunboats were held as bugaboos at the same place. Completely deceived by these feints, the main rebel force, including JACKSON'S command, seems to have been two or three days ago transferred twenty or twenty-five miles down the river. It must be remembered, however, that without the utmost celerity on our part they can readily retrieve this blunder by a forced march or two. Signal guns, at 6 o'clock this morning, gave them the cue to what was going on, and doubtless they have not been idle during the intervening hours. To-morrow will disclose what unseen moves have been made on the chess-board. W. S.

THE DAY PRECEDING THE ADVANCE.

Our Correspondence from the Centre Grand Division.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

An important movement of a large portion of the army may be looked for to-morrow. The direction to be taken cannot safely be divulged at this writing. A sufficient number of troops will remain at and about Falmouth to dispute the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the rebels. The anticipated movement is of such a character that, if carried out as projected, it will necessarily cause the rebels to abandon their works and guns on the opposite side of the river.

All speculation in regard to the army going into Winter quarters is at an end. The die is thrown, and the long talked of and much-wished for campaign is about to open.

The troops will march forward with encouraging prospects of success. Under the leadership of the able and victorious BURNSIDE, they will vie with each other in the performance of deeds noble, valiant and brave. The ranks, which have been thinned by hardships, disease and battle, are augmented to nearly their full strength, and the men are eager to commence the good work of striking the death-blow to the ill fated rebellion. The country may rest assured that its defenders here will do their duty. A bold and vigorous effort will be made to enter the rebel capital. Who knows but that ere the ushering in of 1863 the doom of rebellion will be sealed, and our army exulting in triumph over a fallen foe? WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

What the President Says About Affairs at Fredericksburgh.

SIGEL CO-OPERATING WITH BURNSIDE.

Another Movement from Harper's Ferry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

Upon receiving the news from Fredericksburgh last evening, the President is said to have remarked, "The rebellion is now virtually at an end," and to have added a prophesy that Richmond would be in possession of the Union troops before the first of January.

ANXIETY FOR THE NEWS.

The city to-day has been in a state of feverish anxiety for news from Fredericksburgh. This feeling increased towards night, in consequence of the reticence of the Government, and rumors put in circulation by secesh sympathizers, of successes by the rebels, and evening closed without bringing relief to the minds of the people generally, as nothing positive transpired till a very late hour. Citizens of New-York City go to bed, to-night, generally as well informed of to-day's operations as those of Washington, and the dispatches sent to the TIMES to-night will give them, to-morrow morning, a clearer knowledge of the situation than the public here can be expected to possess. As we close there is general evidence that all is well with our army, and every indication of stirring and decisive events to-morrow.

SIGEL ALL RIGHT.

As rumors of disaster to Gen. SIGEL have been current this evening, we are permitted to state that he is not only safe, but in full communication with Gen. BURNSIDE.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We learn, too, that Gen. SLOCUM, whose departure from Harper's Ferry southward formed part of the general movement, was, at a late hour, known to be between Strasburgh and Manassas.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met this morning and adjourned till Monday—the House having done the same thing yesterday.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Ways and Means have for several days been quietly but industriously considering the subject of appropriations for the coming year. The estimates of the War Department reach an enormous figure, beside which provision must be made for a large deficiency from last year.

SECRETARY CHASE'S POLICY.

The financial policy of Secretary CHASE has not yet formed the subject of discussion in committee. It is not known that the bill which Mr. Chairman STEVENS lately sprung upon the House finds, as a whole, any support among his associates.

THE PROCLAMATION AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.

A deputation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, consisting of Rev. Messrs. SWAN, of New-York, and MILLIGAN, of Pennsylvania, called on the President to-day to urge the importance of carrying out inflexibly his Proclamation of Emancipation, both as a moral duty and a military necessity. They experienced a very friendly reception, and understand that the President is resolved to abide by his action.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

In a paragraph published in Tuesday's TIMES, Messrs. ORAM, GOOCH, and COVODE are made to exercise their benevolent efforts in behalf of the inmates of the contraband camps, instead of the convalescent camp, as was the fact. The context of the whole paragraph clearly shows the error to consist in the use of the word "contraband," for "convalescent"—but lest some of the gentlemen in question should suffer in the opinion of his constituents, who may consider benevolence to a black man a crime, we make this distinct correction.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is again in the city.

GEN. M'CLELLAN GONE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left here to-day for New-York, his testimony having closed in the McDowell Court. It is understood that he will return to testify in behalf of his friend, Gen. PORTER.

CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.

Gen. T. VANNAH ESPY has been recognized by the President as Consul for Belgium, to reside at Louisville, Ky.

THE DEBATE ON MR. SALISBURY'S RESOLUTION.

The discussion which occurred in the Senate on Tuesday and Thursday upon Mr. SALISBURY'S Resolution of Inquiry in regard to arbitrary arrests, was marked by something of the spirit and ability which we so desire but seldom see in that body of our most eminent statesmen, during a crisis that should inspire the merest caucus orator with patriotism and eloquence.

On Thursday, in especial, the remarks of Messrs. MORRILL and WRIGHT—the one a Republican from radical New-England, and the other a Democrat from Border State Indiana—breathed a spirit of lofty patriotism and fearlessness which overbore all attempt at reply. To listen to sentiments so similar and so noble, in these days, when partisan prejudice and military failure have so disheartened the loyal and emboldened the traitorous, reminded one of the palmy days when the whole North rose up regardless of party, and united as one man to put down the horrible rebellion which had newly thrown aside its mask, and shocked the whole world with its deformity.

One declaration made by Senator WRIGHT deserves profound attention. "Let no one be deceived by the late elections in the West," said he, "and imagine that our people are faltering in their determination to put down the rebellion. I tell you that the true cause of the Administration defeats in those States, is a conviction on the part of the people that the Government is not enough *in earnest* in this war!"

SENATOR HENDERSON'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Mr. HENDERSON has given notice in the Senate of a bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of her slaves; and this measure, originating with a Senator from a Slave State, has an importance which all may not at first recognize.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri prohibits any legislation for freeing slaves, except with the consent of the owner or on his receiving compensation therefor. Senator HENDERSON, in the face of the traditional policy of his State, and the virulent clamor influence so long dominant, has dared to make an issue before the people on emancipation, and is rewarded by the election of a legislature of opinions kindred with his own. But this legislature is barred in its action by the prohibitions of the State Constitution, and the beggarly condition of the State finances which forbid the hope of any legal emancipation; unless, indeed, the United States, in accordance with the original suggestions of the President, shall consent to lend its credit to the beneficent enterprise, and thus enable that State to inaugurate the policy of voluntary emancipation, which may be said, years ago, to have inaugurated the war for the destruction of the Union.

The reputation of Senator HENDERSON for loyalty, candor, wisdom and integrity of purpose, will add great weight to his arguments in favor of this bill, which will soon be before Congress and the country for consideration.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have under consideration a bill which passed the House last session, increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Claims and making their decisions *final*. This measure is one of very great importance, and should the bill become a law, places in the hands of this Court claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Committee are scrutinizing it closely, and will probably limit the Court in its operations to contracts.

The House Naval Committee met to-day and disposed of considerable business which went over from last session. The Chairman, Mr. SEDGWICK, will probably report in a day or two a resolution of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

ACTIVITY IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department is busily engaged in preparing for the reception of the wounded in the battle before Fredericksburgh. There are 2,000 vacant beds in the hospitals here, 2,000 in Philadelphia, 800 at Point Lookout, and 1000 at New-York. Five hundred sick and wounded patients were sent to Philadelphia to-day by the Medical Director, and the same number will be sent north to-morrow.

BARRACKS FOR THE CONVALESCENTS.

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. HEINTZELMAN to select a site upon which to erect barracks capable of accommodating five thousand men, now congregated in the convalescent camp near Alexandria, the Quartermaster's Department to build them. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, it is understood, has selected a spot near the old camp-ground, a short distance out from Alexandria. The erection of the barracks will be commenced immediately.

TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

In response to a request made some time ago, by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to General in whose commands were troops from that State, that they would furnish him with an account of their conduct, &c., Gen. MARTINDALE has written a lengthy and interesting letter to the Governor, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the courage and bravery of Massachusetts troops under his command, viz.: The Eighteenth and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry, and Capt. MARTIN'S Battery of Artillery. The General says they have no superiors in the field, either in regard to their soldierly conduct or their qualities of endurance.

PUTTING DESERTERS AT WORK.

Deserters, whose regiments are unknown, are to be organized and set to work on the defences of this city. Deserters, when they can be identified, are immediately returned to their regiments.

RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL.

Mrs. HOLLAND was released on Thursday from the old Capitol Prison by Capt. E. G. PARKER, of Gen. MARTINDALE'S Commission. She was placed there several months ago on the charge of aiding persons to cross our lines with contraband goods. No positive evidence of her guilt being adduced, she was released. She has one son in the National army, and another serving in the ranks of the rebels.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION PROPOSITION.

Official information, just communicated, warrants the assertion that the French Government has no idea of prosecuting any further their propositions for an armistice or mediation.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION CANARDS.

No propositions of any kind, in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter, have been received by President LINCOLN or any of his Cabinet.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

No discrimination in regard to the Press, was made or known at the State Department in regard to the "Foreign Correspondence." A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent future complaints.

ENGLISH SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieutenant-Commander ENGLISH, dated the coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured, in Morlop River, the English schooners *Agnes* and *Ellen*, and sent them to Key West for adjudication.

FIRING GUNS UNDER WATER.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer WHITAKER for firing guns under water. A dozen persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no new invention or secret, having been successfully applied by FULTON and others. No practical importance seems to be attached to this subject.

NAVAL.

Surgeon GILCHRIST has been detached from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron, and Surgeon PINCKNEY ordered to relieve him.

THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has heard nothing of the stolen certificates, but states that it is his opinion the parties purloining burnt them. Such is also that of the police. In no case, however, can they be used.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from twelve hundred citizens of Philadelphia asking for a General Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to enlisted men, now in the service of the United States, entitled to a bounty of $100 before the passage of the act of ——— 5, 1862, the same advance bounty as was allowed to enlisted men by that act, and also what legislation is necessary to secure more prompt and speedy payment of the troops in the field and hospitals.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

The House is not in session to-day, having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

The Affairs of Greece—Prince Alfred and the French Emperor—The Armistice Circular—Gen. McClellan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The antiquated kingdom of Greece has the privilege at the present moment of occupying the first place in people's thoughts in this part of the world, and until the last two days we were rejoicing in the belief that in consequence of the quarrel which seemed inevitable between England and France on this question, we were going to have an important diversion to the American question. But all at once, and to the utter surprise of everybody but the few individuals authorized officially to speak and write on the subject, the French Government is announcing to the world that it sees no objection to the acceptance of the Prince ALFRED of England for the throne of Greece, if the people of that country shall select him by vote for the office. And for this otherwise inexplicable policy of the French Government, those of our American friends who have lost confidence in the good intentions of France toward the United States, have a reason too startling for belief. They suggest that NAPOLEON is now yielding a point to England in order to neutralize the opposition of the latter to his policy, whatever it may be, in Mexico and the United States. But the facts do not yet warrant the acceptance of such a hypothesis.

The Government journals continue, however, but in a constantly diminishing degree, to back up the armistice circular. The speech of JOHN VAN BUREN in favor of an armistice is cited with delight, as showing the foresight of the French Government. The *Moniteur*, also, continues to put forward the argument that there is a profound division between MCCLELLAN and the Democratic Party and the Government, and that in this important division lies the elements of a mediation and a peace. The *Moniteur* dwells at length on the abrupt manner in which MCCLELLAN was withdrawn from his command, and sent to a great distance from the army, so as to have neither time nor opportunity to concoct a conspiracy against the Government. The *Moniteur* thinks that this humiliating mode of removal was the result of jealousy and fear on the part of the Government, and this argument serves to bolster up the other one, that there is a strong opposition party in the North willing to accept a foreign intervention.

England and Russia refused to act on the French proposition of armistice, on the ground of a want of opportunity, and Russia added, that, from the present state of the public mind in the United States, there was a probability that an offer of the kind would operate exactly contrary to the object desired. This, of course, all Americans knew. But now the report is already in circulation here, that M. MERCIER informed Mr. SEWARD of the forthcoming circular a week before its arrival, and that this threatened intermeddling of the European States was the proximate cause of the change of Commanding General in the Army of the Potomac. Thus they see already in Europe that Russia judged the question rightly when she said that there was a probability that the combined offer of an armistice would push on rather than stop the war. It is said here in governmental circles that France has really urged upon England officially a reconsideration of her refusal to accept the combined armistice, basing her arguments upon the success of the Democratic Party in New-York, and that England asked till the end of the first week in December to consider the matter. But the reception the armistice circular will receive in the United States will put a stop to any further efforts of the European States.

The Secessionists in Europe are indignant at Gen. MCCLELLAN for quitting so quietly his command. They think he ought to have carried his army with him and captured Washington. It is very difficult to satisfy everybody.

Several ship-loads of invalid soldiers have lately arrived from Mexico. MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Situation—Waiting for the Emperor—The Real Crisis—Condition of England—English Trade with America—Hopes and Fears Respecting the New Commander.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

One of our comic papers gives its version of the situation this week by a cartoon, representing the Emperor, the Czar and Earl RUSSELL—the latter seated at a piano-forte—all engaged in singing, *con amore*,

"Mediation 's coming, boys,
Wait a little longer."

As usual, England and Europe wait for the next move of the Emperor. There are rumors of mediation, and rumors of recognition from Paris, of course, but they are not confirmed. The English grumble, but they submit habitually to the action of their Government, and try to believe that it is wisest, noblest and best. But if the news were to come to-day that the Emperor had decided to lead the forlorn hope, in an act of recognition or intervention, there would be great rejoicings. Will he do so? I believe he will; and that the date I mentioned months ago, the 1st of December, will not be very far from the true one. He naturally waited to see the effect of the elections. Having seen that their only effect thus far has been to give new vigor and determination to the Government in the prosecution of the war, as evidenced by the removal of McCLELLAN, and the advance of the army, he can now come to a decision.

But the Emperor is aware that the real crisis in the war will not come until after New-Year's. Then, if ever, will come the much-hoped-for collision between the State Governments and the Federal Government. It will then be for the newly-elected Governors and Legislatures of several of the most powerful Northern States to determine whether the war shall be prosecuted with vigor, and by what means and to what end; or there may come another revolution. The Federal Government has one month remaining in which to make its drafts and gather its army from the States. If I am well informed on the subject, there are several States in which there will be no draft, no martial law, and no suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* after New-Year's, unless the Federal Government shall make itself sufficiently powerful to put down the States' rights heresy, both North and South, or wherever it shall manifest itself.

The condition of England at the beginning of a long, dark, dreary Winter—such a Winter as America, with her bright and sunny skies knows nothing about—is gloomy and desperate. Whole pages of the largest newspapers are filled with details of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire. Coventry is as bad. The American trade in watches and ribbons supported there a large population. It is gone, and there is great distress, aggravated by the importation of cheap watches and ribbons from the Continent. One day an appeal is made for the whole population of the Isle of Skye, said to be utterly destitute. On the next we are told that half a million of people in London are in extreme destitution. The streets seem filled with garroters, the Courts are overburdened with trials, and the prisons crowded with convicts, while an army of trained thieves, robbers and burglars is at large, constantly preying upon society.

With all this trouble at home, England has a war going on in China, against the Taepings, in which the volunteer American-Chinese Gen. WARD, had just been killed at last advices. There is matter for a war in Japan, it may be, in the barbarous murder of a British merchant; and the choice of Prince ALFRED, second son of the Queen, as King of Greece, threatens a new complication in the affairs of the East. Can you wonder that England has no stomach for intervention in America, though very strongly urged thereto by the want of cotton and the eloquence and logic of Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool.

But all hope of such intervention comes from Perie. Every rumor is caught up with avidity. The feeling of the hour is admirably caught by *Punch*, which represents the Emperor and Lord PALMERSTON looking across the water at two American armies giving battle. "Suppose we speak to our friend over there, and advise him to stop making a fool of himself," says the Emperor. "H'm!" says PALMERSTON, "he is a great admirer of yours—suppose you speak to him." So everybody says. "The French and Americans have always been such friends, don't you see? LOUIS NAPOLEON might mediate, and they might hear to him; but if we were to interfere in any way, Lord bless you! They would declare war right off, and it would cost more than it will to feed all Lancashire, don't you see?"

As I said before, it is Winter. There is ice in the St. Lawrence; times are hard, and taxes are so high that the idea of an increase is dreadful; and the trade with the North, restricted as it is, is not to be thrown away without consideration. The war has brought millions to England for guns, powder, blankets, and stores of every description, to say nothing of the brisk though risky contraband trade with the Southern States, which still pays, or it would not be carried on. The goods may be lost in attempting to run the blockade, but they are paid for all the same. They give work to the manufacturers and wages to operatives, and if one cargo in three or four gets safely to a market, there is a fair margin of profit. Cotton comes to Liverpool, and gunpowder goes to Savannah or Charleston.

All eyes are watching for news from the late and present Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. Will MCCLELLAN boldly place himself at the head of the Democracy as their candidate for the Presidency? The more ardent spirits here are disgusted that he should have abandoned his late position. They would have had him march to Washington and make his own terms with the President. What will Gen. BURNSIDE do? is the next question. Will he go on and fight, or go into Winter quarters? At last accounts his rear seemed threatened. So far as opinion here is concerned, he has every advantage, for there is no idea that he can be successful, and a victory over LEE or JOHNSTON would be a great astonishment. But those who believe the North should conquer, and that they would long since have done so but for incompetence or treachery, now hope for victory. They believe that Richmond could have been taken months ago, and the South defeated everywhere. They confidently expect that there will now be no further delay in the carrying out of this great enterprise. MONADNOCK.

Military Accountability.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the TIMES of to-day regarding "Military Accountability and the Pending Court-martial," are very timely, but it is only recently that the Government would consent to having either Courts-martial or Courts of Inquiry. A Brigadier-General, of the fighting school, who had won a reputation as a man of *brains* and of courage, was deprived of his command a year ago, without rhyme or reason, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of himself and friends he was absolutely and rudely refused any trial either by Court of Inquiry or Court-martial. A General was this past Summer deprived of his command and of his rank, and although no charges were preferred against him, and he had a clean record of 25 years, he could not procure even a hearing of any kind. He was willing to meet all accountability, but was peremptorily refused any opportunity. I happen to know that the Government started with the determination to have no Courts of Inquiry, and the result was every way bad. It is to be hoped that the hearings granted to some favorite Major-Generals may be extended to some other greatly aggrieved officers. JUSTICE.

DEC. 5, 1862.

Dismissal of a Union Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of Army Orders issued from the War Department, on Dec. 4, we find the following:

"Col. JOHN H. MCHENRY, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27, 1862, to his regiment, which order is in violation of the 'additional Article of War,' approved March 13, 1862, is by direction of the President hereby dismissed the service of the United States."

The reading of this order will fill with exceeding pain the friends of Col. MCHENRY, who is one of the bravest and truest patriots that Kentucky has given to the Union. He is one of the youngest officers of his rank and service in the army—being only 26 years of age—and this fact inclines those who feel an interest in him to hope that inadvertence, not willful insubordination, led to the offence for which he is so severely punished. The War Department, we are sure, delights more in mercy than in judgment, and if the facts shall prove that this view of his conduct may fairly be taken, the consideration of his years, his early devotion to the Union cause, and his gallantry in the field, will certainly entitle him to the benefit of all reasonable doubts.

Col. MCHENRY is a native of Ohio County, Kentucky. He raised his regiment (Seventeenth Kentucky) in the Summer of 1861, in the counties of Ohio, Grayson, Mecklenburgh and Butler, at considerable personal expense. From tha day he got any force fit for the field, Col. MCHENRY was engaged in constant skirmishing with guerrillas and the rebel scouts of Gens. POLK and BRAGG, who were then overrunning all that part of Kentucky from their chief points of occupation, Columbus, Bowling Green and Fort Donelson. He defeated the rebels in two sharp skirmishes at Woodbury and Morgantown. He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, his regiment being in the right wing under McCLERNAND, through which a large force of the enemy attempted to cut its way, and where occurred some of the most obstinate and bloody fighting of the war. When the fight was over, Col. MCHENRY had the honor of receiving the surrender of Gen. BUCKNER JOHNSON'S rebel brigade.

Col. MCHENRY was next engaged in the memorable battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and here, again, he distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in the field, inspiring his men by his example. Members of his regiment signalized themselves by individual acts of desperate courage, two of them freely selling their lives in the attempt, crowned with success, to rescue Union colors that had been captured by the enemy. Col. MCHENRY had many perilous risks and narrow escapes in the fight, and received a musket ball through the right arm before its close. The language of the report is, "Col. MCHENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, was wounded while gallantly leading his men to a charge." Brig.-Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, in his official report to Division-Gen. S. A. HURLBERT, of the conduct of the troops under his command, says:

"Col. JOHN H. MCHENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, behaved most gallantly during the entire conflict. On Monday, the 7th, in consequence of injuries sustained by Col. BAUEROW and Major WALL, he (Col. MCHENRY) assumed command of both regiments, now much reduced in numbers."

The result of so much hard and bloody work on the part of Col. MCHENRY'S Regiment was that, from being at the start the finest raised in Kentucky, it had at the close of the Shiloh battles only one hundred and ten men.

It is truly urged that few officers of the Union army so young, and so freshly taken from civil life, having the life of a soldier to learn as well as its moral duties, can show a more brilliant record, or one more deserving the generous consideration of the President in his present painful position. M.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

Statement of J. Wesley Greene Concerning an Alleged Interview with Jefferson Davis.

From the Chicago Times.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1862, while engaged at my employment as an ornamental japanner, in the shop of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, dealer in tinplate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c., and manufacturer of japanned tin-ware, &c., southwest corner of Market and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn., I was called upon by a gentleman who said he was a Baltimorean, and, having learned that my wife was from the same city, and I myself somewhat acquainted there, he took the liberty to call upon me for the purpose of spending a half or three-quarters of an hour in friendly chat. I expressed the pleasure it would afford me. As the subject of the war was, as it now is, the chief theme of conversation, ours very naturally turned upon it, and very soon glided into matters connected with the Mexican war. By some apparently casual remark I was led to speak of service rendered by myself in that war, and of my having there made the acquaintance of Mr. DAVIS, now President of the Confederate States. My visitor very soon made himself aware of the fact, that, while politically I was opposed to Mr. DAVIS, personally I was friendly. He then stated that he had been recently in Richmond, and had seen and conversed with Mr. DAVIS, who mentioned me to him; and he desired to know if he might talk confidentially with me as a messenger from Mr. DAVIS. I replied that that would depend upon the nature of the communications he had to make. If he desired to enlist me in the service of the Confederate States, in any capacity, he had better not say anything; but, if such was not his desire, he might speak freely. He then distinctly stated that he had no *written* communication to me from Mr. DAVIS—he not deeming it prudent to be the bearer of such a thing; but that Mr. DAVIS greatly desired I should go to him at Richmond, immediately. At such a request I was surprised and amazed. I inquired, what for? My visitor asserted he did not know, and persisted in the assertion. I asked him who he was, when he gave his name as HORACE N. WILSON, formerly connected with the Detective Police in Baltimore, but now a resident of Richmond. I greatly feared, on hearing this announcement, that some trap was being laid for me, or some trick about to be played, which might place me in an equivocal or embarrassing position. But I soon became reassured, as the consciousness was aroused within me of having never, by word or act, occupied for a moment a false or disloyal position toward the Federal Government, or of having performed any act which the Confederate Government might have deemed of sufficient importance to revenge. I was unprepared for an answer then, and so said to Mr. WILSON. I told him he might call again in the afternoon, and that he might rely upon my secrecy. He went away, and on his returning, about the middle of the afternoon, I questioned him closely as to his knowledge of Mr. DAVIS' object in sending such a strange request, compliance with which would be attended with so much peril. All knowledge of the object he denied, as before, but sconted the idea of peril, if by that I meant risk of personal safety. I told him it was that; when he undertook to convince me I need have no fears. He then intimated that it might be productive of good to the whole country, though in what way he professed not to know; and finally wound up by saying that, if I hesitated through fear, he thought Mr. DAVIS was mistaken in the estimate he put upon my promptitude and bravery. He said Mr. DAVIS had spoken to him of the deliberate coolness and dauntless courage which I manifested in Mexico. These complimentary remarks, artfully thrown in just as I was feeling the sting of the former ones, decided my mind. I resolved to accompany him and run the risk. On the ensuing morning, I started with him for Richmond, by way of Wheeling, Staunton and Charlottesville. We arrived in Richmond on Sunday morning, the 26th, and after putting myself in order, and eating breakfast, I was conducted to Mr. DAVIS' presence.

It may, perhaps, be proper that I should here say something as to my previous acquaintance with Mr. DAVIS. As before intimated, I was in military service in Mexico. I was connected with Capt. SHEVER'S Battery, Third Artillery. At the battle of Buena Vista, Mr. DAVIS was Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment. Two days previous to that battle I was incidentally brought into a position which enabled me to render Mr. DAVIS a personal service, which he deemed of sufficient importance to extend to me his grateful friendship, and which was of such a nature as to fix the kindly recollections of a gentleman upon the actor in such a scene for life. On this point details would here be out of place and are unnecessary. I saw Mr. DAVIS in Washington, D. C., twice afterward. On one occasion, his greetings were of the most cordial nature; and the pressing invitations to visit him at his residence, together with the delicate manner in which he more than offered—I think I may say urged—his services to promote my personal interests, left no room for doubt in my mind that the part I took in the affair in Mexico was as vivid in his recollection, and regarded by him as of the same importance, as at the first. I never corresponded with Mr. DAVIS, although, on the occasion of each of our partings, he urged me to do so when I should reach my home, and, on each of my calls upon him at Washington, he expressed his regret that I had not done so. I saw Mr. DAVIS no more until brought to him in Richmond.

Mr. DAVIS' reception of me on that last meeting was not only fully as cordial as before, but I believed, not merely from his *expressions*, but from the *manner* of his expressed gratification to him that I was still willing to render him a service, although called upon in so strange a manner, and entirely ignorant of the nature of the service required. I promptly expressed my willingness to serve him in any way that would not trench upon the duties and obligations I owed to the CONSTITUTION of the States loyal to the Federal Government. He assured me that what he desired of me was of as much service to the Federal Government as to that of the Confederate States, and immediately informed me that, *using the serious of a termination of this war and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South, he wanted some person upon whom he could rely who would go to Mr. LINCOLN and present to him informally, but plainly and verbally, certain propositions which he thought might lead to the desired end.* He said that, after thinking over nearly a hundred persons, he decided to try and procure me, and had therefore sent for me. I very naturally inquired why he had chosen me, and added, "I am but a plain man, unknown to fame as a politician, and unaccustomed to dealing with statesmen on affairs of State." He replied that those were the very reasons why he had selected me, and that, being such a man, he had confidence in a proposition would be presented as he expressed them, without encumbering them with side-issues or minor details, which were to be an after-consideration and officially determined.

Before stating his propositions, he desired to know if I would go to Mr. LINCOLN with them. I hesitated, in view of the risk to my personal liberty which I thought I incurred. Mr. DAVIS assured me he would get me within the Federal lines as safely as he had brought me to Richmond, and labored to assure me that I would receive no harm in going to Mr. LINCOLN. I still hesitated, in view of the arbitrary arrests made by the authorities at Washington, and urged that, although I was yet unacquainted with his proposals, if Mr. LINCOLN should reject them, I might be sent to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, or be confined in some other place for the purpose of silencing me. Going directly to Mr. LINCOLN I could not reconcile with my personal safety; but finally, at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS, I consented that I would drop a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, which, while it should give no particulars of my interview with him, would lead him to believe that it was a matter of importance to him (Mr. L.) that he should be fully advised on the subject. Mr. DAVIS added, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN sending for me, Mr. L. would take care of me—meaning by that, I would suffer no injury. That being settled, Mr. DAVIS proceeded to state his propositions, reading from a paper on his table, but not giving them to me in writing, and requesting me to reduce them to writing, as coming from him, previously to seeing Mr. LINCOLN. They were as follows:

First—*A general and unconditional amnesty of all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, as it respected their immunities, rights and privileges.*

Second—*The restoration of all fugitive slaves within the control of the Federal Government; and a guarantee that the General Government will give the entire weight of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, in the recovery of those fugitive slaves who may have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.*

Thirdly—*That each of the contending parties shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized and independent Powers.*

These, as Mr. DAVIS expressed it, were the bases on which a restoration of the separated States could be effected with the Federal Union. There were many other points, he said, to be settled; but there would be comparatively little difficulty in reference to them, if the major propositions were agreed upon.

At that interview, Mr. DAVIS spoke of the imminence of foreign intervention, and said that he deprecated either intervention or mediation from abroad—intervention, because he believed it would end in force of arms, and, whatever might be the result, would be alike disastrous to the North and the South; mediation, because he believed that, if the North was disposed to treat on the matter of settlement, it could be much more satisfactorily and beneficially determined upon by a mutual commission.

Mr. DAVIS also spoke of Mr. LINCOLN'S emancipation proclamation. That proclamation seemed to annoy him. He rather casually remarked that it would "play Hell with us." This he explained by saying that, if the proclamation was not suspended, or the period before it should become operative extended, or entirely revoked,—which he presumed would not be the case, as there was not sufficient time for the people of the North and the South to comprehend it in all its length, and breadth, and bearings, and arrive at proper conclusions as to the course to be pursued in reference to it,—it would only be the stimulus to an interminable and ruinous war. He said it was regarded throughout the Confederacy, and in foreign countries, as well as by many in the North, as a bid for a general servile insurrection. He looked upon it, he said, as inciting to acts of barbarism having no parallel in the history of the civilized world. If persisted in, Mr. DAVIS warmly asserted, it would be the extermination of the colored population in the Confederate States, unless the European Powers interposed to prevent it. Intervention in either case—between the North and the South, or between the white and the black races in the South—would involve so many interests, he believed, as to produce a general warfare throughout the world. He appeared to shudder at the contemplation, and seemed desirous of shrinking back from the overwhelming thoughts of the tremendous responsibilities resting upon us at the present juncture. Mr. DAVIS could have had no object in seeking to appear to me what he really was not. I looked upon him as a man accustomed to dealing with men, and I regarded him as one not only bowed down under a weight of tremendous responsibilities, but of constantly accumulating and almost overpowering sorrows. It may be digressive, but I unhesitatingly assert that I regard Mr. DAVIS as a man who this day needs, and I may say deserves, the sympathy of humanity in a preeminent degree. In heart, I do not believe him a rebel against the Constitution. Whatever the unthinking or superficial mind may think of him, I believe that he has ever desired the old order of things, and will cooperate as far as he dare in bringing it about. I think he has taken, and maintains at much personal discomfiture, the position he now occupies, with the sincere hope of navigating the hostile vessel and directing the course of the Ship of State into a harbor where hostilities must cease, and from whence, a better understanding springing up, they may sally forth with the old flag unfurled, to wave in every breeze and gladden every sea.

But, to return. I left Mr. DAVIS with the understanding that he would see me again before the close of the day. Outside the door I met my traveling companion, WILSON, who again took me in charge. I dined with him at a restaurant, there being no inquiries on my part, nor apologies on his, as to why I was not taken to a regular hotel. Determined to let them carry out their own programme in their own way. Soon after dinner I commenced with WILSON at the restaurant, and conversed with him in an undertone for not more than a couple of minutes. On his departure, WILSON informed me that Mr. DAVIS wished another interview for a few minutes. I immediately accompanied WILSON, and was ushered in, unattended, to Mr. DAVIS, as before. Mr. DAVIS commenced by saying that, as there was nothing to be gained by a needless waste of time, he deemed it best, and hoped I would concur in his decision, that I should leave Richmond at the earliest practicable moment; and, as he had arranged for me to go that evening, he wished to know if I remembered and fully comprehended the propositions he had made to me to be delivered to Mr. LINCOLN. I repeated them to him. He said I was correct, and, rising from his chair, extended his hand to me, wished me as pleasant a trip homeward as could be expected, and success in the business in hand. Mr. DAVIS took pains to instruct me that my connection with the matter was informal, and not official. He seemed to regard it as a connection that would probably terminate when I had seen Mr. LINCOLN. Whether Mr. DAVIS had doubts as to the reception or rejection, or entire neglect, of his proposals by Mr. LINCOLN, I cannot say; but he casually remarked, "*Should the Administration be disposed to drop these propositions, and do nothing in reference to them, should the facts become known to the people of the North, there would be such a howling around them ears as would compel them to do something.*" Mr. DAVIS seemed to have considerable hope in the popular heart and voice of the North. After some expressions of good will on both sides, we bade each other good bye. I was conducted by Mr. WILSON over the most eligible route then open, to a point within four miles of Harper's Ferry. About forty-five or fifty miles of the distance were travelled on horseback. When about to part, Mr. WILSON directed me to turn my horse loose in the road, or make such other disposition of him as I thought proper, at or near the village of Harper's Ferry, but so as not to excite suspicion or notice. On the road we passed some small squads of rebel soldiers, and, after we had parted company, I saw similar squads of Union soldiers; but in no solitary instance was I hailed or challenged by either. On parting with Mr. WILSON, he handed me an amount of American gold sufficient to cover my expenses homeward. At Harper's Ferry I took the cars for Baltimore, but, though I fancied myself sharply looked at, no man ever asked me who I was, where I came from, or whither I was bound. On the morning of the 29th of October I left Harper's Ferry, and in the afternoon reached Baltimore. The next morning I went to my father-in-law's residence, in Carroll County Maryland, about twenty-six miles from Baltimore, and, after spending a couple of days there, returned to my home in Pittsburgh.

It was not until the morning of the 10th of November that I decided what course to pursue. I then wrote to Mr. LINCOLN, stating that about a week had elapsed since my return home from an interview with Mr. DAVIS at Richmond, during which certain matters had transpired which I believed, properly followed up, would lead to a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. I also expressed my willingness to visit Washington, should he desire it. On the night of the 16th, about 11½ o'clock, I received a telegram, signed E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, requesting me to come immediately to Washington. I returned for answer that I would start the next morning, and accordingly did so. I reached Washington on Tuesday morning, having remained in Baltimore during part of the night. At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th, I presented myself at Mr. STANTON'S office, and, sending in my card, was immediately received.

On being received by Mr. STANTON, it was but reasonable that he should desire to know something as to who I was. He, therefore, asked me a few questions as to birth-place; my age, in what place I had spent most of the last few years of my life; who and where were my family connections, as also those of my wife; what was my business, and with whom was I employed. All of these being promptly replied to, I then presented Mr. STANTON with a letter of introduction from THOMAS BARKWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a personal friend of Mr. STANTON, and also used the name of my employer, JOHN DUNLAP, Esq., well known to Mr. STANTON, and who had given me permission to refer to him. I also referred to Rev. A. J. ENDSLEY, a well-known clergyman of Pittsburgh. Mr. STANTON wrote a few lines, and sending for Mr. TUCKER, one of his assistants, requested him to conduct me to the Executive chamber and present me to Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. STANTON handed Mr. TUCKER the note he had written, and instructed him to let me present it to Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. TUCKER accompanied me to the door of the Executive chamber, and left me outside, while he entered alone. In less than five minutes he came out, and, leaving the door open, directed me to enter. Mr. LINCOLN was alone. He greeted me in an easy, affable manner, and, on taking a seat near his table by his direction, he handed me my own letter to him, with the inquiry, "Did you write that letter?" I replied, "I did, Sir." He then rang the bell, which was answered by a man whose business it is to wait near the door of the Executive chamber for certain specific purposes. Mr. LINCOLN told this man he would receive no more visitors that morning. On the man's departure, Mr. LINCOLN requested me to tell him in detail, as nearly as I could remember, everything touching the matter mentioned in that letter. I commenced by saying that I had been guilty of some irregularity—perhaps impropriety—and hoped that the end would, in his judgment, justify the means. Mr. LINCOLN said I might speak freely—that he would protect me. I then gave him all the details of my visit to Mr. DAVIS, as they are hereinbefore written. Mr. LINCOLN'S first remark, made without a moment's hesitation, was, "I see nothing objectionable in them." I understood him to refer to the proposals of Mr. DAVIS, as I ceased speaking when I named them. I suppose that Mr. LINCOLN saw at a glance the pleasure and eagerness with which I caught at his reply, for he began immediately to modify the expression, in view, apparently, of certain consequences, lest the impression made upon my mind (as was not removed by any subsequent remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, nor is it now removed by anything that I see in his message to Congress, nor by any knowledge of the impulses and convictions of his own heart, and at liberty to do so, he would [illegible] on the basis of these propositions [illegible] sent to Mr. STANTON. On Mr. STANTON leaving us at Mr. LINCOLN, treating my statements as [illegible] an admitted fact [illegible] West, and generally [illegible] words, commenting [illegible] the Slave States [illegible] readiness, with [illegible] asked by Mr. STANTON [illegible] since our return from Montreal and whether I [illegible] him or had [illegible] with him since the commencement [illegible] Rebellion, and [illegible] only to the second visit to Richmond. I replied that I had seen him on two occasions had not seen him since the commencement of the rebellion but [illegible] once as detailed, and that I had held no communication with him in any way. Mr. LINCOLN then told me that there would be a meeting of the Cabinet that afternoon, and that he wished me to remain at the hotel between the hours of 4 and 6, in the event of his desiring to see me, and in that case he would send for me. He asked me what hotel I had put up at? I replied, "Willard's." About 5 o'clock that P. M. Mr. LINCOLN'S messenger came to the hotel for me. I immediately accompanied him, and was promptly ushered into the presence of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. I remained at that meeting until nearly 11 o'clock that evening. On my entrance, without any other intimation to these present, in my bearing, as to who I was, Mr. LINCOLN merely said, "Mr. GREENE, state to these gentlemen the circumstances attendant on your visit to Richmond, and what you saw and heard there." I inquired, "Shall I go into details, Sir, as to the first call that was made upon me in Pittsburgh?" "Yes," Mr. LINCOLN replied, "and everything subsequent thereto bearing upon this matter, until you came to see me this morning." I then repeated all that I have heretofore said, without an interruption, in the form of inquiry or otherwise, until I had done. After I had ceased to speak, there was a pause of a full minute, and perhaps longer. A most searching inquiry then commenced as to my birthplace, my relatives; my occupation; the places of my residence for years before; my knowledge of persons in those places, and their knowledge of me; my present domestic and social relations; whether I had up to this time been regularly employed in my business; did I have my employer's consent to absent myself from his employment? did he know the nature of the business which called me away? Did my wife know it? Did any one know it? Had I no confidential friend and adviser to whom I applied for counsel in the matter? These, and every other conceivable question designed to arrive at as full a knowledge of my history and character as far as could be obtained by questioning myself, occupied, I think, at least one-half the time of that sitting. Mr. STANTON was the principal questioner, and frequently made notes of my replies. Mr. SEWARD asked a few questions, and Mr. LINCOLN a few. No one else asked me any. I was then put through a rigid examination as to my acquaintance with Mr. DAVIS, its origin, and its continuance. I was asked what was the nature of the service I rendered Mr. DAVIS which made him attach so much value to it. I declined to answer. "Was it in a military way?" some one inquired. I replied, "It was not. It was personal and private." It seemed to be a little annoying that I declined to answer this question; but it was not pressed. Many other questions were asked in reference to Mr. DAVIS' sincerity in his professed desire for a settlement on the basis of his propositions; to all of which I could but express my belief in it, and gave my reasons for that belief, in that *I thought he never desired war, shuddered at the prospect of its continuance, in view of the ruin it was bringing on the country, and that he deemed the Union of incalculable value to the American people.* These views of Mr. DAVIS' sentiments were but inferences derived from many expressions of his, and from the manner of his entire conversation with me, together with his desire that I should reach Mr. LINCOLN at the earliest practicable moment. Some discussion then arose amongst a few of the members as to why Mr. DAVIS, if he sincerely desired peace, did not pursue the course that he knew all along was open to him. This consumed considerable time. Each seemed to be of the conviction that that was the proper course; while not one seemed to comprehend the difficulties which surrounded Mr. DAVIS should he, at home, intimate such a course. The general amnesty and retention of all the rights and privileges of American citizens to be guaranteed were something that they either lost sight of, or deemed of but little consequence. I ventured, at last, to suggest this matter, which seemed to throw a new light upon Mr. DAVIS' proceedings, and which, for a time, seemed to be favorably considered. But as discussion continued,—or, perhaps I ought to say, comment continued,—on the suggestion, the favorable consideration became enveloped in such a cloud of embarrassing considerations of what appeared to me selfish and partisan complexions, that the further contemplation of it, by a sort of tacit consent, was postponed. It was never resumed in my hearing.

Some little merriment was indulged in, in reference to Mr. DAVIS' views respecting the emancipation proclamation—the President in this taking the lead; Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES being the only gentlemen who seemed to pre serve the dignity of their position, and rightly to estimate the importance of the occasion. As for Mr. STANTON, a semi-fiendish vindictiveness came out prominently in every look, in every motion of head and hand, and in every word. It seemed to greatly please the President, because it flattered his vanity, and I thought I could read in his countenance that he deemed that proclamation a stroke of statesmanship that posterity would regard as the boldest and grandest conception of military strategy; the military necessity sunk into utter nothingness that which others might esteem its unconstitutionality. Never did the tones and bearing of a man appear before me, in all my ideas of the despot whose only will is law, as did those of Mr. LINCOLN on that occasion. I looked at him with the eye of an artist, and, had I the ability to place on canvas my idea of the highest type of despot, I should paint Mr. LINCOLN as he then appeared; because he presented to my mind all the characteristics of a man conscious that he was lording it over a free people.

The very apparent self gratulations of Mr. LINCOLN were the signal or license for a little desultory and personal conversations among the several gentlemen. Mr. LINCOLN dismissed me by saying that he wished to see me the next morning at his chamber, and very kindly offered to send an attendant with me to the hotel. This I declined. One or two of the gentlemen said they were going partly in that direction; but, without waiting for them, I bowed myself out.

The next morning, at 10 o'clock, I waited on Mr. LINCOLN, and was immediately received. The only object seemed to be a desire on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to refresh his memory on some points alluded to in the previous interviews, during which he sometimes compared my replies with notes he had made, and, in two or three instances, corrected his notes. That interview was very brief. As it closed, Mr. LINCOLN told me there would be another meeting in his room that evening, and he wished me to be in waiting at 8 o'clock. I was punctual to the time, and in less than five minutes I was called in. I could see and feel in a moment that most, if not all, of the gentlemen present viewed me in a different light from that of the evening before. They had not the same inquisatorial manner about them, neither did their countenances express the incredulity of the former occasion. They received me and treated me as a man with whose truthfulness they were satisfied. I was not with them so long as at the previous meeting; and being more at ease, because more self-possessed, I was not only led, but encouraged, to speak more freely on all the points previously discussed. There was nothing new elicited, or attempted to be elicited. I had said everything the evening before which I had to say, and so told the meeting. At the close of the first meeting I felt that there was some probability that the Administration would take some official action in reference to Mr. DAVIS' informal propositions which might lead to mutual intercourse respecting a settlement of our difficulties; and I was, in part, perhaps led to this, and encouraged in it, by the fact that Mr. LINCOLN had asked me at the close, or nearly so, of our first interview, if I would have any hesitation or objection in going to Richmond again, if a commission was properly sent there. I answered that I would not. But, at the close of this second meeting, I came to the conclusion that, if there was any disposition to do such a thing, it was carefully concealed from me; but, on the whole, I believed no such disposition existed.

I saw Mr. LINCOLN, at his own request, three successive mornings afterward. He appeared to have no business with me beyond that of seeing me, and asking some trifling questions in reference to something before said. I also saw Mr. STANTON each day, at his request, and his business seemed to be similar to that of the President. My calls on Mr. STANTON were made in the afternoon by his appointment. That there was a concealed motive in timing these calls I was then and am now satisfied, but cannot say, or even guess, what it was.

At the close of the interview with Mr. STANTON, on the 20th, he sent for Mr. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War, and directed him to furnish me with transportation to Pittsburgh, and also to give me one hundred dollars for services. By order of the President, Mr. WATSON took me to the Chief Clerk's office, and directed him to give me one hundred dollars as above, and take my vouchers for the same. That gentleman produced two blanks for Mr. WATSON'S signature as approval, and then, filling them up, handed me the duplicates. As Mr. WATSON was about to return to his own room, before I had got through with the clerk, he told me to come to him for the order for transportation. I did so, and, on receiving it, he said with the inquiry, "Did you write that letter?" I replied, "I did, Sir." He then rang the bell, which was answered by a man whose business it is to wait near the door of the Executive chamber for certain specific purposes. Mr. LINCOLN told this man he would receive no more visitors that morning. On the man's departure, Mr. LINCOLN requested me to tell him in detail, as nearly as I could remember, everything touching the matter mentioned in that letter. I commenced by saying that I had been guilty of some irregularity—perhaps impropriety—and hoped that the end would, in his judgment, justify the means. Mr. LINCOLN said I might speak freely—that he would protect me. I then gave him all the details of my visit to Mr. DAVIS, as they are hereinbefore written. Mr. LINCOLN'S first remark, made without a moment's hesitation, was, "I see nothing objectionable in them." I understood him to refer to the proposals of Mr. DAVIS, as I ceased speaking when I named them. I suppose that Mr. LINCOLN saw at a glance the pleasure and eagerness with which I caught at his reply, for he began immediately to modify the expression, in view, apparently, of certain consequences, lest the impression made upon my mind (as was not removed by any subsequent remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, nor is it now removed by anything that I see in his message to Congress, nor by any knowledge of the impulses and convictions of his own heart, and at liberty to do so, he would [illegible] on the basis of these propositions [illegible] sent to Mr. STANTON. On Mr. STANTON leaving us at Mr. LINCOLN, treating my statements as [illegible] an admitted fact [illegible] West, and generally [illegible] words, commenting [illegible] the Slave States [illegible] readiness, with [illegible] asked by Mr. STANTON [illegible] since our return from Montreal and whether I [illegible] him or had [illegible] with him since the commencement [illegible] Rebellion, and [illegible] only to the second visit to Richmond. I replied that I had seen him on two occasions had not seen him since the commencement of the rebellion but [illegible] once as detailed, and that I had held no communication with him in any way. Mr. LINCOLN then told me that there would be a meeting of the Cabinet that afternoon, and that he wished me to remain at the hotel between the hours of 4 and 6, in the event of his desiring to see me, and in that case he would send for me. He asked me what hotel I had put up at? I replied, "Willard's." About 5 o'clock that P. M. Mr. LINCOLN'S messenger came to the hotel for me. I immediately accompanied him, and was promptly ushered into the presence of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. I remained at that meeting until nearly 11 o'clock that evening. On my entrance, without any other int

are "to the manner born," who have surely no more at stake in the great issue now being tried between free institutions and their opposing forces, than those who, fleeing from the despotisms of the Old World, have sought a shore where they and their posterity can be free, under the benign sway of Democratic Institutions. So far from it having been sought to bring about this desirable *oneness* of feeling and interest, too many of our German papers have, with a strange blindness, pursued a course calculated to promote a feeling directly the reverse; and in *some* cases, it has seemed to be the highest aim of the America-German Journalist to prove that the interest of the Germans in this country demand that they shall, so far as possible, preserve their distinct nationality, and carry into our political contests the idea that they have interests to conserve which are diverse and distinct from those of the nation at large. To such an extent has this *feeling* been fostered, that it is well known that in most political campaigns—particularly of local interest, the question has been with the Germans, not what is best for the general good? but what will most advance their separate and peculiar interests? There are other important moral and social questions, which affect our interests as a nation, which have been discussed by many German papers from points of view differing essentially from those they would occupy did not their fancied obligations toward German ideas and traditions, distort their judgment, and prevent them from seeking their own true and highest good.

Whatever will tend to counteract these influences, and to substitute in the minds of our fellow citizens of German birth broader and more Catholic views of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the Republic, should be hailed and encouraged. It therefore gives us pleasure to call attention to the *Amerikanische Watchter*, a journal printed in the German language, at Newark, N. J., and conducted by Dr. G. O. GLAVIS, a gentleman who in the requisite ability and culture adds, we judge from the general tone of his articles, a due appreciation of the difficulties we have named, and is doing good service in bringing about a more desirable state of feeling. His journal is devoted to the discussion of the great moral, social, and political questions of the day, which are viewed in their broad, national sense, and not as applied to any class or nationality. Dr. GLAVIS, from his own European experience, knows that when despotism or oppression underlies, or is woven into the fabric of a nation, exclusive forces are engendered which imperil its existence every hour, and consequently is a warm supporter of Emancipation, as developed in the Proclamation of President LINCOLN. We are pleased to learn that that the *Watchter* already enjoys a considerable circulation, which we hope to see very much extended.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of December ten were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of residents in Thirty-fourth-street, to have vacant lots on south side of that street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, fenced and sidewalks put in good order.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Bill of Chas. Halen, for fitting up poll of Third District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of John Clark, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to purchase the clock now in possession of the City, in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a sum not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fromeut—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-first-street, from Broadway one hundred and fifty feet east, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas The lot of ground on the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue has been excavated, and has been allowed to remain some five months or more without any evidence of an intention to build upon the same, and is become filled with water, and dangerous to the pupils of Ward School number fifty-one, Eighth-avenue, one of whom has already fallen therein, and been rescued from drowning only by the aid of workmen of the Manhattan Gas Company; therefore

Resolved, That the low and sunken lot on the southeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Lexington-avenue be filled in with pure and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, forthwith.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments for

Sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from First to Third avenues.

Paving Washington-street, from Liberty to Spring streets.

Paving Fifty-fifth street, from First to Third avenues.

Paving Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Flagging Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

Sewer in Second-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets.

Paving Thirty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Regulating, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which were severally ordered on file.

MOTION.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of E. L. Morris, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith, Alderman Mitchell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Comptroller be specially authorized and directed to draw his warrent in favor of E. L. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents to be applied by said E. L. Morris in payment of assessment on his property, Numbers ninety-one, ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety seven, ninety-nine, one hundred and one, and one hundred and three, East Sixteenth street, for the work of building a sewer in Seventeenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Public Health, presented a report in favor of filling and fencing various vacant and sunken lots, as follows: On north side of West corner of First-avenue and Forty-first street; north side of Seventieth street, two hundred feet east Fourth avenue, east side of Forty-eight street and First and Second avennes; south side Fifty-third street, one hundred and twenty five feet west of Third-avenue; west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first street, and extending down Fortieth street, about two hundred feet, and to fence vacant lot southeast corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, presented a report in regard to the conduct and affairs of that Department.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of petition of Colonel William McEvely for stand of colors for the Fifth Regiment, Irish Legion.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that one hundred and seventy-five dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday, the thirteenth instant, at three and a half o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue, on both sides of the Hudson River Railroad tracks, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department, from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to alter house now occupied by Engine Company number Thirty, and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution of the Common Council

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell Jeremiah, Frear, Allen Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Whereas, Chapter five hundred and eight of the Laws of the State of New-York, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, being an act entitled "An act in relation to the Police and Courts in the City of New-York," among other things, provides for the holding of Courts of special Sessions by the Police Magistrates of said City, imposes a duty on them as a Board of Police Magistrates, certain duties, the performance of which requires the early attention and attention of the said Magistrates, when not employed in their respective Courts;

Whereas, The said act of the Legislature, by the great addition to the duties of the several Police Magistrates, as provided in the act before mentioned, [illegible] Section Seventy-five as follows: "And [illegible] of the several Police Magistrates mentioned [illegible] of the act, the Common Council [illegible] Police Justices [illegible] Police Magistrates [illegible] Police Justices [illegible] Police Magistrates [illegible] Police Justices [illegible] Police Magistrates

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SAEURDAY, DEC. 13, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Ballo in Maschera.

WINTER GARDEN—Sandy Maguire—Latest from New-York—Prince Dolorosa.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondetta; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Edith; or the Earl's Daughter.

FRENCH THEATRE—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Un Gentilhomme Pauvre, And Le Piano de Berte.

IRVING HALL—Grand Pianist.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Dreisbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poachers (Der Wildschutz.)

ARTISTIC FLOWER SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Tirrell's California.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

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One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac are not so full or so late as we could desire—owing, doubtless, to the fact that the single telegraphic wire connecting Fredericksburgh with Washington was last night chiefly occupied in the transmission of Government dispatches. The first telegram received by us, dated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, did not reach us until about 8 o'clock last night. After the occupation of the river front on Thursday night, about a hundred of our men were killed and wounded while driving the rebels through and out of the city. The troops commenced moving at an early hour yesterday, Gen. Sumner's Grand Division leading, followed by Gen. Hooker's Grand Division. Gen. Franklin's Grand Division also commenced crossing three miles below. A brief artillery engagement took place there, but the rebels did not make much opposition to the crossing. Information received during the night was to the effect that the rebels had two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city—one a mile beyond it, and the other a mile beyond the first—at which they had concentrated their forces, and intended to give battle. Our last telegram is dated last evening, and reached us about 1 o'clock this morning. From it we learn that, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels opened with all their guns in the first range of batteries, their fire being directed upon the city. The only damage done, however, was to the hospitals, none of our troops being hurt. Some of the guns opened on a large body of our troops which had crossed on the two lower bridges, and were moving down the river, but the damage done was slight. Our guns then opened upon the rebel batteries from across the river, and silenced them after a duel of half an hour. This ended the fight for the day, and last night our troops rested upon their arms. There were no indications of the enemy evacuating their position, and a battle is regarded as unavoidable.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening says: "We hear that Gen. Sigel's Army Corps is marching *en route* to the White, supporting distance of the main body of the Army of the Potomac, and if its presence on the bank of the Rappahannock may be needed, can doubtless be "on hand" in time to perform such services in connection with that army as may be desired of it."

There was a rumor in Washington, on Thursday evening, that Gen. Banks had landed at Norfolk with his forces. A correspondent of the Lowell *News* writes, under date of Dec. 8, that a large force left Suffolk, silently, the previous Thursday night, (Dec. 4,) for parts unknown. He adds that other regiments have come in to fill their places, and more are on their way. The brigade which left was that of Weisell's, and it was generally supposed that it was moving in the direction of Weldon to cooperate with troops from Newbern under Gen. Foster, but nothing positive was known in the matter.

A Kentuckian, who has just arrived at Evansville, Ind., from the South, reports the rebels in force at Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. He passed all through their camps, and says they are 75,000 strong under Bragg, Kirby Smith, Breckinridge, and others. The rebel army is subsisting entirely on bread and meat. He says there is great destitution among the people in East and Middle Tennessee, and the people are generally disheartened, and only want a good excuse to make peace. Provisions are at fabulous prices. Grain, beef and hogs are stripped from the plantations for the support of the rebel army. Bragg is fortifying, and his army will make a desperate fight, as their last hope of success in the West.

A dispatch from Nashville gives two facts which look bad for the rebels. One is that the small-pox is raging at Chattanooga, and the other is that the people of East Tennessee have rebelled against the rebel conscription, and that large numbers of them are in arms near Charlotte.

CONGRESS.

The Senate held a very short session yesterday, during which a petition from twelve hundred citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a general bankrupt law, was presented, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing advanced bounty to those soldiers enlisted prior to the passage of the act authorizing its paymen

The House was not in session

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and occupied a short session in passing upon various matters, strictly routine. A resolution to increase the salary of the Police Justices to $5,000 each was presented and laid over. The privilege of making this increase was granted by the last Legislature. At present the Justices get $2,500 each per annum, for services at the District Courts, and $1,000 each for services at the Court of Special Sessions. The new arrangement proposed will include pay for all services during the year. The Board overruled two vetoes of resolutions to connect fire company houses with bell-towers by telegraph, at an expense of $250 in each case. The Mayor thinks the patent right made use of to make these connections should be secured for the City, and the work be done in one job, instead of by piecemeal. Adjourned till 3½ P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several of the members elect occupied seats on the floor. A numerously-signed cartmen's petition, for an increase in the rates of cartage, was presented and referred. The Fractional Currency ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was taken up and concurred in. The Fort Gansevoort property matter, as amended by the Aldermen, was called up, and under pressure of the previous question the Aldermanic action was concurred in by 17 to 6. An ordinance appropriating $25,000, to enable the Croton Aqueduct Department to remove obstructions placed in the streets by railroad corporations, was adopted. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening, at 4 o'clock.

The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, held their eighth meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but as the footing of the tables had not been completed by the clerks, an adjournment was made till 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, five criminals were sentenced to the State Prison, four to the Penitentiary, three to the City Prison, and three to pay a fine. The Court adjourned to Monday morning next.

The will of Daniel Boll, late of this City, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Tucker, and leaves a large residuary estate for the endowment of a public library, in the testator's native parish of Bas Bulle, in Canton Fribourg, in the village of Praz; $10,000 are left to purchase the site and erect the building, and $1,000 for the immediate purchase of books. The interest of the residuary estate is to be applied annually in the purchase of books.

The Stock and Money Markets were very dull yesterday, awaiting later army news. Prices on the Stock Exchange were a fraction lower, and speculation somewhat indifferent. Gold ½ ₱ cent. lower, closing at 131¼@131⅛ ₱ cent. Money, 6 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday at declining prices. Provisions exhibited more animation, especially Pork and Bacon, the former closing at advanced rates. The Government contract for Bacon was awarded at $7 30@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Fruit, Fish, Oils, Seeds, Hops and Whisky. Hay, Leather, Tallow, Bagging and Foreign Liquors were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Popular Institutions and the War-Making Power.

The notions of Government which the various phases of the crisis through which we are passing, daily bring to light, will furnish a curious subject of study to the future historian of the great civil war. If the Republicans have fallen into an error, as to the manner in which the emergency should be met, advocating greater concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, it is an error for which abundant excuse can be found in the experience of many ages and many nations. They can say with perfect truth, that no nation, either ancient or modern, has ever carried on a struggle in which its existence was at stake, with a strict regard to Constitutional forms, and in strict accordance with the letter of the law; that no republic or monarchy has ever fought for life without making both property and liberty subservient to the exigences of war, without substituting the dictator for the judge, and the provost-marshal for the sheriff. Secrecy, rapidity of action, and complete concentration of all the resources of the country in the hands of as few men as possible, are essential to all great military successes. In so far as Constitutional Government makes these conditions difficult of attainment, it is a hindrance to all great military operations. If it did not to some extent counterbalance these drawbacks by the extent to which it enlists the feeling of the people in the prosecution of the war, there is not a Constitutional Government in the world which would not long ago have succumbed before the assaults of despots.

There appears, however, to be a large number of persons in the ranks of both our political parties, but especially in those of the Democracy, who are rather ashamed of the ignorance they have cut in this matter and are extremely desirous of proving to the world that we are as foolish and as shortsighted as our most blatant revilers have ever alleged us to be, and as incompetent, either to understand the crisis or to deal with it, as our worst enemies could wish. Instead of feeling that we have rather too little concentration of force, and singleness of will in the executive, these gentlemen are of opinion that we have too much; and that though the President and his Cabinet may be a very fine body to administer the Government in times of peace, for its administration in time of war, nothing will answer but the entire body of adult American males in council assembled.

The first person who introduced this discovery to the astonished eyes of the world was Judge Barnard. It is ordinarily supposed that the business of voters is to choose men to act as judges for them, and that points of law, and especially points of constitutional law, were better left in their hands. This, it appears, the new school of political philosophers has discovered to be a mistake. In giving judgment in a *habeas corpus* case, the day after the State election, Judge Barnard decided that "the vote on the previous day had decided that the *habeas corpus* act was not suspended." So it appears that the various jurists, both here and in Europe, who have been using their wits on this knotty point, have been wasting their labor. We have, at home, a much simpler mode of deciding it. Every voter in the State is a judge *ad hoc*; drops his bit of paper in the box, with Horatio Seymour's name on it, and thus settles incidentally, or rather by implication, one of the weightiest questions of our time. Nor do the functions of this many-headed tribunal stop here. It is not only judge, but may in time of war be called on to step down and act as sheriff in enforcing its own decisions; for, on the occasion referred to, Judge Barnard also announced that if there were any difficulty about executing the writ, "he would call on the whole Democratic party to execute it." With every wish in the world to defer to judicial opinions, we cannot help saying that we see serious inconveniences in this mode of deciding points of law, too evident and too numerous to be recited here.

The uproar there has been about Gen. McClellan's removal is another attempt to enforce the strange theory of popular Government. The resignations in the army, the indignant articles in the newspapers on this subject, the attempts to get up popular ovations for this officer wherever he goes, and to nominate him for the next Presidency, are so many strong expressions of opinion that the entire body of the voters are more competent to choose a General than the President; and not only so, but that it is their business, and not his, and that in dismissing Gen. McClellan, he, in some as yet unknown way, outraged the American public. Now we are of opinion—and though the Democratic Party may not agree with us, the civilized world, and especially that portion of it which is at all familiar with military affairs, is on our side—that the public is not competent either to choose a General or to decide when he ought to be removed, because it knows nothing about war, and knows nothing about the Generals from amongst whom the selection has to be made. If it be really an outrage for the President to remove a General when the majority of voters think he ought to be retained, the inference that he ought to be elected by universal suffrage in the first instance, after nomination by a caucus, is obvious and irresistible. And if the indignant individuals who are wearying the country with lamentations over McClellan's removal from the scene of his glory aim at anything but noise, they ought, if they are logical, to aim at this. The next step in this progress would be for the General thus elected to take a vote on all plans of operations, upon the propriety of a retreat, or of a battle, and do nothing until each step in the campaign had been well ventilated by the Press, and formally approved of at the primary meetings. We should then be in a position, if not to intimidate "the bloated tyrants and aristocracies" of the Old World, at least to amuse them; and if we could not command the respect of foreign nations, we should at least have secured the approval and support of Fernando Wood and of the Sixth Ward.

The cry for vengeance on the Indians from Minnesota, on which we commented the other day, accompanied as it is by a threat that if the President does not hang them all, the mob will, is another outbreak of the same preposterous notion of the relations between the nation and the executive. In the first place, if we allowed men to be executed in cold blood, for any other purpose than as an example, we should disgrace ourselves. The gratification of a feeling of revenge, and especially of private revenge, is something to which the law ought not in any way to lend itself. Men ought not in any civilized community to be hanged on any other than public grounds; and whether public interests require these Indians to be hanged in any particular case, the President is the sole judge, both according to the Constitution and to common sense. The feelings of the Minnesotans in this matter have no more to do with what the decision of the Government ought to be, than the feelings of the New-Yorkers.

If, in short, the new democratic theory be correct, and the President is not to be allowed to exercise any judgment of his own, either as to the manner of carrying on the war, or as to the generals who are to command the armies, or on the propriety of butchering three hundred savages in cold blood, under sentence of court-martial; and further, that a popular vote ought to supply judges with reasons for their decisions, the sooner we dismiss all officers whatever, and manage all our affairs in a standing mass-meeting, with committees to carry out its resolutions the better, because the absurdity of the matter would then be so apparent that people would be effectually cured of their leaning toward it.

Fearful Work in Texas.—We have another of those horrible stories from Texas of the execution, or rather the massacre, of Union men in that State. It is given with all particularity of detail in the Texas *Republican*, of the 1st ultimo. It is, briefly, that a secret Union organization had been discovered in Cook County, contiguous to the Indian Territory, which had ramifications into Grayson County, the members of which were intrusted with three degrees—the first degree being secrecy, the second jayhawking and robbery, (doubtless false,) and the third degree "contemplated the reestablishment of the old Union." The plot was discovered—seventy of the Unionists were arrested—and, at the first effort, *twenty-four of them were tried and executed*. Subsequently to this two rebels were shot—probably by persons of their own kidney, as shooting has always been common enough in Texas—and this furnished a pretext for another general hanging of Unionists. "The number executed in Cook County, at last accounts," says the Texan paper, "was *forty-two*, and two others were shot in attempting to make their escape. Others," says the editor, "it was expected, would be summarily dealt with;" and then he adds: "Since writing the foregoing it is rumored that several persons have been hung in Grayson County, and among them a Dr. Lively."

This is indeed a fearful record, and beats anything we have yet heard of the wholesale executions of loyalists in East Tennessee or elsewhere. Some fifty men—and it may be twice or thrice that number by this time—led out to the gallows and hung, only a few weeks ago because they were loyal and true to the Union: it is almost too shocking for belief. Those who know what the forms of trial are in Texas, and what were probably the surroundings and incidents of these executions, can form some idea of their horrors.

We can make no reclamations upon the Government of Jeff. Davis on account of these massacres. We cannot execute retaliation upon rebels in our hands or upon the subjects of Jeff. Davis within our jurisdiction. And yet it cannot be that such things are to be forever permitted. This is the third or fourth grand massacre of Unionists we have had in Texas during the year—accounts of all of which have been derived from the local Texas newspapers. There will be no end to them but in the destruction of the rebel authority in the State. We could hope that the victorious army of Gen. Blunt, (or rather Gen. Schofield,) which has just given such good account of itself in Arkansas, might push down before the end of the year into that portion of Northern Texas which has been so ignominiously distinguished for these Union massacres. It would not have a very great way to travel.

Peace Propositions—The Latest of the Impostors.

We copy from the Chicago *Times* the detailed statement by "J. Wesley Greene" of his share in an attempt of Jeff. Davis to negotiate a peace with President Lincoln. We copy it—just as we used to copy stories of the sea-serpent—solely to satisfy public curiosity, not because we deem it of the slightest possible consequence to anybody. We know nothing whatever of Mr. Greene. He may be an "ornamental japanner" of Pittsburgh, as he claims to be; or he may have been a Methodist preacher, a confidence man, and an inmate of our State Prison, as the *Police Gazette* says he has. He may be a perfect saint—as saints go now-a-days; and we should be very sorry to do him an injustice. But, judging him by his own statements, we believe him to be, in this particular matter, simply a braggart and an impostor. The main part of his story, which we publish this morning, is in our judgment utterly false. We don't believe that Davis ever sent for him as he says he did, that he ever said to him what he is reported to have said, or that he ever had such an interview with him as Greene describes.

It is scarcely worth while to enter upon any critical analysis of this rigmarole for the purpose of exposing its absurdity. A certain portion of our politicians will pretend to believe it whether they do or not; for they have certain objects which may be accomplished thereby. Indeed a remark which Mr. Greene puts into the mouth of Mr. Davis renders it not improbable that the whole story has been concocted by Northern politicians for the purpose of accomplishing the result at which they aim. "Should the Administration," says Mr. Davis to Mr. Greene, "be disposed to drop these propositions, and do nothing in reference to them, *should the facts become known to the people of the North, there would be such a howling about their ears as would compel them to do something*." The "facts" have now been made known.—the "howling" against the Administration will soon begin.

If Davis were to act as Greene says he did, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase in Richmond. However sick of the war the Southern people may be, they will scarcely consent to have it ended by their own betrayal. Davis and his colleagues have spilled too much Southern blood,—have crushed too many Southern hearts,—have overwhelmed too many Southern families in ruin and anguish, to be permitted to sell the cause they have claimed to be defending for the paltry price of their own personal safety and restoration to political power. There must be some better reason for peace, to satisfy the mass of the Southern people, than this. They would infinitely prefer to be beaten in the field, rather than thus treacherously sold out by their own leaders.

Nor is there the shadow of reason for supposing that if the Confederate Government had made up its mind to treat for peace, it would hunt up, by the aid of a Baltimore detective, an "ornamental japanner" of whom no mortal ever heard before, to act as mediator between the North and South. There are other parties quite ready to discharge that office, and a good deal more likely to command attention and confidence. Louis Napoleon, for example, has given the world to understand that it will give him the greatest pleasure to render any little service of this kind, whenever it may be deemed advisable. Mr. Greene thinks his obscurity was the reason of his selection. It certainly is the only title he seems to have had to that honor, for he refuses to disclose the mysterious "personal service" which he rendered Davis fourteen years ago, and which he thinks may have had something to do with it. But Mr. Davis has wit enough to know that Mr. Greene's obscurity, however convenient a tool it might make him, would destroy all chance of his being useful,—for he had rendered no "personal service" to President Lincoln which could give him a moment's claim to his notice or belief.

Mr. Greene is unquestionably an impostor,—not devoid of a certain shrewdness, and quite an adept in the art of humbugging the public. The character of his statement gives great plausibility to the statements of the *Police Gazette*, that he has served an apprenticeship to the trade of "confidence man," and has graduated at State Prison with all the honors. It is barely possible that Davis knew this, and, therefore, judged him to be just the man he wanted. But it is much more likely that Greene was simply acting on his own hook, and in the exercise of his own profession. He seems to have been extremely apprehensive throughout of his personal safety, and especially fearful of an *arrest*. The frequency with which this apprehension is expressed, suggests the class of persons who fear "each hush an officer." But it might not be amiss for the Government to arrest him on his own confession for having held intercourse with the rebels; and then his claims to credence can be submitted to a more rigid scrutiny than they have yet received.

The Reason of Cabinet Appointments.—Our Washington correspondent states, in yesterday's Times, that, "in case Mr. Smith resigns from the Secretaryship of the Interior, Indiana will earnestly insist that the vacancy shall be filled by one of her own citizens." That is probable; but unless she can offer from among her own citizens a man better fitted for the place than can be found elsewhere, she *ought* not to insist upon it, nor should any heed be paid to it if she does. The emergencies of the public service are too formidable to allow of Executive deference to local claims at the expense of the public welfare. What the President wants is a man who will bring intellect, moral power and *popular strength* to his Councils. What the people want is a Minister in whose honesty, zeal and courage they can repose unlimited confidence from the start. Let such a man be found—we believe Joseph Holt is just such a man—and let him be added by the President to his Cabinet, without any unmeaning pother over his locality. Our country is but one, our cause is but one, and the citizen who can serve the cause and country best is the one who should be called to the President's Councils.

In the first organization of an Administrations, it has been usual to distribute the high offices with as much fairness as possible among the various sections. There is a national advantage in this, inasmuch as it secures the representation of all parts of the country in the Administration. But where there are not high offices enough to give one to all the States, it is clear there is no injustice in shifting an office from one State to another during a Presidential term. Exact justice, on the principle of giving all States a share of power, might indeed require alterations of the kind; but no one would propose so unstable a system of administering the Government.

Really the chief motive of distributing the Cabinet and other high offices of the Government to the different sections of the country, is to secure for each section its fair share of National patronage in the way of appointments, contracts, etc. But this is a mere party calculation, not entitled to consideration when the country is in difficulty. Even if the case were different, Indiana would not at the present time receive any damage by the loss of the seat she now fills in the Cabinet. Mr. Smith, the present Secretary of the Interior, has fully cared for her interests by appointments under his control, not likely to be changed without a change of Administration. Beside, Mr. Smith himself, as a Representative of Indiana, does not lose office by leaving the Cabinet, but leaves it only to take, in the name of his State, an office higher and more lasting.

Volunteer Diplomatists.

One of the worst nuisances of the day is the tribe of fussy fools who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affairs, and, through the ignorance or good nature of our public men, gain the notoriety and consequence which is all they seek. Almost every body has one or two such among his acquaintances.—men who stop you in the street, and tell you they have just written to the President, telling him what *must* be done,—or that they are just starting for England, to post "Pam" up on American affairs. So long as their folly remains a mere matter of conversation, no great harm is done. They are bores—simply this and nothing more; and bores are much too common a commodity to merit special comment or excite special wonder.

But now and then these people take a higher flight, and become public nuisances, as well as private annoysnces. They bore nations as well as individuals. "William Cornwell Jewett, of Colorado," is a splendid specimen of these buzzing and empty-headed noodles. He is eternally regulating the affairs of the world in general, having none of his own to require his attention. Utterly ignorant of politics, knowing nothing "for certain" on any subject, incapable of making or understanding an argument, without position personal, social or political, his sole gift a vanity which amounts to insanity, he spends his time writing to the President, memorializing Congress, enlightening the Secretary of State, and besieging public journals and public men with his plans for settling the affairs of the universe at large. His latest field of labor is in Europe. He writes letters to heroes and statesmen,—gets answers,—publishes both, has them telegraphed to the New-York Press, and becomes famous. John Bright and Garibaldi have been his latest victims; who is the "next customer," the next foreign steamer will probably tell us. We hope he will stay in Europe for a long time to come. We owe her "bloated aristocracies" a grudge, and we can pay it in that way cheaper than in any other.

George Francis Train is another genius of the same general character, though of a sublimer type. He has brains, such as they are, and his brass is brilliant, at least compared with Jewett's. We are sometimes half inclined to think that he humbugs himself, and that he really believes himself as important and as gifted a person as he says he is. The thing seems impossible, and perhaps it is; but in times of war, when the whole atmosphere is heated, men become insane from curious causes, as various as their characters—and he certainly suffers from Train on the brain. He agonizes under an intense self-admiration. He seems to be in a perpetual state of incredulous wonder that the Almighty *could* have created any being so superlative and altogether admirable as himself. His mission naturally takes its dimensions from his conception of his character. He has overthrown all the dynasties of Europe that were worth his notice, and has come home to end the war and restore the Union. He shows one streak of sense to which Jewett is a stranger. he charges twenty-five cents a head for each exhibition of himself. The price is low but it shows an eye to profit.

But we have no thought of making a catalogue of these curiosities. They take all shapes and devote themselves to all kinds of business. Just now there is quite a crowd of them who have "just arrived" from the Southern Confederacy with "propositions of peace." Wm. Chase Barney allows himself to be taken prisoner,—receives the confidence of his captors, and comes back as their Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring on their behalf that they are sick of the war,—that they have faith in the Northern Democrats, and now that these have been victorious, they want to "come back," and that they will proceed forthwith to elect Members of Congress, if we'll give them an armistice. Why do they want an armistice? We held our elections without one; they can do the same if they are so disposed. But Mr. Barney has told Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln all about the matter;—and they can save the Union if they choose; if not, the responsibility rests on their shoulders, not his.

And now the latest of these charlatans turns up at Chicago in the person of "J. Wesley Greene," of this City, who disappeared curiously some years since, and who now proclaims himself a special agent of Jeff. Davis, and retails a long rigmarole about the South which is telegraphed all over the country as embodying fresh "propositions for peace" and the restoration of the Union. And sundry of our cotemporaries write long and able editorials on the subject, demonstrating that the terms thus set forth are utterly inadmissible, and that our Government ought not to be diverted by such proposals from the vigorous prosecution of the war! In all which we fully concur.

We foresee no period when this race of meddling nobodies will be extinct: When the brains are out, men no longer die. That good old custom has long since passed away. The fool-killer might diminish the pest if he were to go his rounds—but none of us would willingly pray for his advent, unless we could be better assured of his powers of discrimination, and thus guaranteed somewhat against unpleasant personal consequences. We see no chance, therefore, of a speedy remedy of the public affliction. It is barely possible that public men may learn something from experience, and not give all their ears to every fool who claims the right to bore them. But the chances of this are too remote to give us consolation. We must fall back on patience and philosophy—that last infirmity of noble minds. The test is severe—but what is a man worth who would not rather be bored than see his country ruined?

Yesterday's News and Want of News.—Of course the entire absence of intelligence all day yesterday from Fredericksburgh created considerable uneasiness in the public mind, and gave the prophets of evil a splendid opportunity to exercise their gifts. It was recalled to mind how news had been withheld from the public after every disaster our army has suffered during the war—how the people had been treated as fools and babies who could not endure at first the full exhibit of disagreeable facts, and how, after equivocations, denials, contradictions, absurdities and falsities of all sorts we had frequently finally been led into the secret that our army had had a deadly battle with the rebels. The statements made in authorized dispatches of Thursday night, that a battle must open in the morning, were also noted, and one Washington telegram that came in the Philadelphia papers announced positively that fighting would be resumed in the morning, and even stated that our army would be ready to engage the enemy *by eight o'clock!* The assertion that we could get no news because the telegraph was so busily engaged in bearing dispatches to the Government, was unsatisfactory, as every one knew that in the twinkling of an eye it could convey the half-dozen magic words that would be necessary to give the public assurance. There were rumors that Franklin's Corps, being isolated three miles down the river, had been fallen upon by the rebel right wing, which was known to be very strong, and cut to pieces; and the assertion in the Washington telegram to Philadelphia, that these stories "were all false," went far to make them believed by a large portion of the public. There were hundreds of other unchecrful rumors created out of nothing and nursed into monstrous magnitude in the darkness and silence of Press and telegraph, but it is not worth while to prolong their existence by giving them print. The public largely bought up each successive edition of the journals to get the news, but could find not an item.

Late in the evening a dispatch came from Headquarters, dated at 10 in the forenoon, but it did not state distinctly whether fighting had begun or not. It gave us the exciting fact that "the enemy had concentrated his forces, and it is believed will give battle;" but strengthened us by adding that "our troops were in excellent spirits and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works."

We are able this morning, however, to clear away all anxieties as to the operations of yesterday. Nothing of importance occurred at Fredericksburgh until 2 in the afternoon, when the enemy opened his artillery upon the city, which was occupied by our troops. He played till he saw he was doing us no injury, when he stopped his labors for the day. It is stated, however, that there is no sign of the enemy's retreat, and that "there must be a battle immediately." If this is correct, we hope we will not be kept in suspense for news through another day, but that it may be found convenient for the War Office to give the public an inkling of the progress or result of affairs

From Albany

THE DETAINED CANAL-BOATS

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 12.

An attempt is being made to take the canal-boats detained here to New-York. The tugs *Syracuse*, *Austin*, *Oswego* and *Ontario* are ordered up from New-York. The *Norwich* and *Herald* are at Coxsackie, making their way up. The *Metamora* is now in the Albany basin, and will steam up this afternoon, and go down the river to meet the up boats. Upon these movements and continued favorable weather depends the fact whether the boats can be taken to New-York

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Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southamoton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan 14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Wes ern mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES O. MINTON WILL FIND A letter in Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J.

"100."—ST. NICHOLAS, UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Write, and meet me immediately. MOIT.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1.3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding) of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 21st-th Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 87 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 596 BROADWAY.

Supplies Schools and Families with the best teachers: Teachers with positions; and parents with circulars of good schools.

TEACHERS WANTED—Gentleman for German, to go twice per week to first-class School near City; Gentleman for Public School in N. Jersey; Gentleman for Mathematics, in first class New England School; Gentleman for Natural Sciences in Female Seminary; Lady as partner in first Class City School; Gentleman, Large Experience as Principal of large Boarding School, Salary $1500; Governess for a Spanish Family, Salary $700, with valuable perquisites; Lady for French, Music and English, Missouri, Salary $650; French lady for music, Conn., Salary $500; Gentleman for English and Latin, on Long Island; Gentleman for Piano and Vocalization; German gentleman for Music, near City; Gentleman for modern Languages and music, in central N. Y.; Several Schools for Sale and to rent. G. S. WOODMAN, & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, 596 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" A—No 541 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, gratuitously; and teachers with positions. References, Barnes Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILSON & CO.

TUITION EXCHANGED FOR BOARD IN a nice family. Address "Professor," Station D, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

EDWARD.—LOST, IF IS THOUGHT, IN the streets between No. 91 Warren-st. and the New-Jersey Railroad 15th-st. ferry, City, BANK BOOK No. 1,014, with the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York. The above reward will be paid the finder on leaving it with J. B. Gaddis, at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. MARGARET J. OVERTON.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.—A CERTIficate of Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Edward A. Biden. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified, its transfer stopped, and application made for new certificate.
New-York, No. 17 South-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL de CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

CURRANT WINE—OF A VERY SUPERIOR quality, at $1 per gallon or 25 cents per bottle, delivered on receipt of price. Address
E. J. SWORDS, JR.
Port Chester, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 94 Carlton-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 641 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light-draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to forward information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General

CASH, $45 AND CASH PRICES PAID for old new papers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind and blank books and ledgers that are written full, and of all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dealers, printing offices, publishers, auction rooms, public and private libraries, boiler, locomotive, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices &c.
Will send to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City
STOCKWELL & Wheeler, No. 26 Ann-st.

THE ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION gratefully acknowledge and return thanks to our City markets, etc., for the very generous thanksgiving donations in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital. Your kindness is appreciated by those who shared in your bounty.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE WE will remove on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to the store corner 59th-av. and 52d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel, (formerly occupied by Geo. Brodie,) until our store is repaired.
CASWELL, MACE & CO.
Corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the great work of the Christian Commission, for promoting the spiritual and temporal interests of our soldiers and sailors.
Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. Mr. BRINSMADE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, who has been several times to the battle-fields, camps and hospitals of the seat of war and others.
W. E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
DAVID HOADLEY,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JAMES M. BROWN,
FRED G. FOSTER,
SALEM H. WALES,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. ELLIS, Pastor, to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy, under the auspices of the Board of Publication. Addresses by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, of New-York; Rev. Mr. MARSH, Chaplain in the army; Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev. Dr. ELLIS. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Board. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held next SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., to aid the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and other speakers of ability, have been engaged, as well as army and navy Chaplains. The exercises will be of deep interest. A collection will be taken. All are invited to come to this meeting in this time-honored old church. Come early. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE will preside.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE R. State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. the claims of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, will be presented by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Chaplain of the U. S. Army, and the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON.

A CARD.—IN REPLY TO LECTURE COMMITTEES, or others, I have to say that the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will not, probably be able, on account of a combination of circumstances, to leave this City, or attend to solicitations to lecture, at present. The undersigned is happy to announce, however, to the friends of Mr. MILBURN, that he is arranging the business part of a course of six new lectures, to be delivered in this City at an early day. JNO. B. KETCHAM.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor. SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting in aid of the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held. Speakers: The Pastor of the Church, CHARLES GOULD, Esq., and Revs. B. B. NEWTON and D. C. HAYNES. In the AFTERNOON, the Pastor will preach the third of the series of Sermons on the Bible.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Subject in the Evening, by CHARLES C. GOSS—*Slander, Un-Christ-Like*. Singing of the old hymns and tunes under the direction of Father REED. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. This Tabernacle was established by clergymen of the various denominations for strangers, young men, and the public generally. Seats free.

REV. DR. HODGE WILL PREACH IN the large hall corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, will commence a course of lectures on *The Coming Reign of Christ, and the Events Which Harbinger His Appearance, as indicated in Scripture Prophecy*. At the close of the Evening Service the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. SUMNER ELLIS preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 2½ P. M. a meeting of the Sunday-School Teachers' Union. Addresses from Rev. Mr. ELLIS, Rev. Mr. FLANDRAS, &c. Singing by the children. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Grounds of Hope for Universalism*.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold their first service in their new Chapel on Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. There will be preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Society of this church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, a report will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, New-York. A collection will be taken up to further the ends of the Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY and EVERY SABBATH hereafter, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject to-morrow evening: *The Lord's Short Walk Upon the Earth, or Things in Europe and America*. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ADIEL SEWER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *The Analogical Relation of Birds and Animals to the Thoughts and Affections of Man, as Taught in the Word*. The public are invited. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—corner of 62d-st.—late 5th-st. Rev. W. F. WATKINS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. B. MERVIN at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Philosophical Aspect of the American Rebellion*. Admission, five cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Spiritual Aspect of Philosophy*. Admission, ten cents.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REdeliver his second discourse on the Angelic Orders, (DOMINIONS) SUNDAY EVENING, in the large hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Angelic Apostasies, &c.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Also, morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d ave.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Dec. 14.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRAVES, recently returned from the scenes of revival in Ireland. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

"CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE."—GREENpoint, 12th of 12th month, 1862.—"Woman, where are they that accused thee? Hath no man condemned thee? No man, Lord. Neither will I condemn thee. Go, and now sin no more."
DANIEL MILTON, Minister of the Word.

THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning Sermon—*Answering by Fire*. Evening Sermon—*The Little Child God's Representative of Greatness*. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAWOOD, pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7. AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion. Preaching every evening next week at 7 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REDEliver the second of the Course of Lectures on the Angelic Orders, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Subject: *The Fallen Angels, Is God the Author of Sin?* Commencing 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?—IF YOU LOVE Christ and his dispensing, come to Mount Zion, and hear His messenger, who will preach the word of the new dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. *For if there could have been a Law which could have given Righteousness, verily Righteousness should have been by the Law.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning: *Heaven and its Delights*. Evening—*Christian Communion at and Terrestrial*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the EVENING.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in aid of the City Tract Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. STRONG, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach, on SABBATH NEXT, (the 14th inst.,) morning and afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. ROBINSON'S.) Services commence at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

GOOD SHEPHERD EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH—54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. The Church Fair is now open at 758 Broadway.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Studio Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. VAN NEST will preach in Phillip's Hall, Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts., on SABBATH, at 10:30 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL Teachers' Association will meet in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., OF NEW-York, will preach at Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF CLERgymen for CONFERENCE ON THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH AND MINISTRY in the present state of the country, will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Ministers of all denominations in New-York and Brooklyn are cordially invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Mr. DIXON, Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. B. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY—Will perform the Oratorio of "The Messiah," with full orchestra and powerful Harmonium, at Irving Hall, on Christmas night, THURSDAY, Dec. 25. See advertisements next week.

CONTINENTAL HALL—CORNER OF 34TH-st and 4th-av., may be hired for a church or Sunday-school. The hall is in a central position, and well adapted for these purposes. Apply to JOHN F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, plain cook; obliging, competent, and trustworthy; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, who is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; has City references from her last place. Call at No. 131 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS.—An experienced woman desires a situation as good cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a respectable private family; she is at liberty to advertise from her present place, No. 29 Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best reference. Call for two days at No. 340 9th-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an experienced and trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; no objections to assist in the care of children, or to go a short distance in the country. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first class laundress; understands fine washing and French flutting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to wait upon a lady, or to take care of children; can embroider and do fine sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 58 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses, and children's clothes. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 West 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young respectable girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of a lady; understands dressmaking and family sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as waitress; is very neat and tidy, and thoroughly competent; refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply to the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 119 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in the paper or stationery business, by a young man who has had a long experience; willing to begin with a small salary; best reference from last employer. Address STATIONER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener, the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE PROTestant man wants a situation in the country; thoroughly understands the general management of horses, &c., also, garden stock, &c., is strictly temperate; nine years' references as to good character given, if required. Call or address, PYKRILL, 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION IN the country, as coachman, by a respectable young man, of good habits; would assist in gardening, if confidence given. Address JAMES, Box No. 5 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family, or as footman; and to assist at waiting on table; has good City references; three years in last place. Call at or address No. 24 East 19th-st., Room No. 10.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as waiter, is a first-class waiter, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Apply to C. P. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A SWAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a first class boarding-house or restaurant. A note addressed to J. G., Station A, Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD Compositors wanted at No. 50 Greene-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN INsurance office; salary $600 a year. Address Box No. 3,335 Post-office. None but good writers need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman (Presbyterian preferred) as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 148 Lexington-av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FULLY-FINisher. A good workman can have steady employment and plenty of work. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO EXAMINE, MEASURE, pack and ship printed cottons. A competent person to take charge of this department will be paid a good salary. Apply at the Harmony Print Works, No. 89 Greenwich-st.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Agents are meeting with extraordinary success with Mrs. STEPHENS' great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is embellished with over two hundred illustrations. Two volumes, royal octavo, 496 pages each; $2 50 per volume. Sold only by regularly appointed agents, to whom exclusive territory will be given. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. For terms of agency, &c., address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' LADIES' GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 560 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 488 BROADWAY,

NO. 488
BROADWAY,
COR BROOME-ST.
UP STAIRS,
OPPOSITE
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S.

Corner of Broome-st., where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES.
The Singer's Machine can still be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.
V. W. WICKES, Jr.,
No. 488 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 599 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

B. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials: and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
KENT'S
EAST INDIA COFFEE.
THE CHEAPEST
AND MOST HEALTHFUL,
Only 22 cents per pound.
Twice the strength of Java,
WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.
Sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st.,
BOWDEN & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
At 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
And by nearly every Grocer
in the three Cities.
(Put up in one pound packages only.)

Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up town. Recommended by a number of Physicians and Clergymen as the finest Coffee ever introduced.

Testimony of the eminent
DR. JAMES BOYLE.
I have critically examined and use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be both healthy and nutritious. I recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons, and for GENERAL FAMILY USE.
I regard it in FLAVOR and OTHER QUALITIES, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.
JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers st.
General Depôt, No. 268 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO GROCERS.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices suited in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 14th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter does not buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the contents of the house and furniture by seeing them. House 30 feet wide; rent $75 per month. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutter and jointer, two Evett's shaving machines, circular saws, lasting, shaving, and various other kinds of tools and apparatus now connected with the stave making business. Also, 40 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, hard and coal wood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will sell low to close an estate. Apply to
J. P. DANIELS,
Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with iron-railing trimmings, gas with water and set up, and modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorne, on the 25 feet 2 inches north side of 79th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER HOLton and Greene sts., 74 feet, recently destroyed by fire, with the ruins of the church and parsonage. The walls of the church are standing. The lot is chiefly vacated, admirable property for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOSEPH REKNEY, No. 138 Chrystie-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A four-story brown stone house on the east side, first class in every particular. Inquire of No. 12 next door to the premises, No. 25 East 30th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MOderate size, in a good location in the City of Brooklyn or is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 30 Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR HOME—AT CRESCENT WOOD, Burlington County, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands of one to twenty acres each. Payable $1 a week. Also, village lots at $16 each. Send for a circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—DWELLING-HOUSES, AT PRICES from $7,500 to $45,000. Also, several beautiful country places situated in Yonkers, Tarrytown and Newburgh. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale lowby HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE HUDson River, or Orange, N. J., with 3 to 5 acres, with good house, with modern improvements. To cost not exceed $12,000. Address Post-office Box No. 3,220, with price and full description.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 50 ACRES, close to Hoboken, beautifully wooded and cultivated, half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TI

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable in Gold May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the MOST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

Deposits received. Collections made, loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sum of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a favorite mode of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, including Sept. coupons, free of Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & GREENMAN,) No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. Marsh.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Canal vs. The Sussex and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to Morris Ketchum, that, as the Receiver of said Court, an order was entered, in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall bear and determine said questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participation in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and interest, the bonds of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company, First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 24, 26, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York City, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are requested to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street, at office of D. L. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 34 Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and fourth classes of Third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $4 25-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and is their property. The holder of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank. The indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if therein found to be forged, Twenty Dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the said Draft.

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 72 Spruce-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued to Edward Sanford, John Lord and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation, together with accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, on which presentation and surrender interest will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES HOLLOWAY, Special Receiver.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., Member of the Stock Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

$185,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND Mortgage at six per cent., for five years, in various sums, on strictly first-class improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will address, with full particulars, TRUST FUNDS, Box No. 13, *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov 1st, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862 a Dividend of four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock and four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 14 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. out of the profits for the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LOCKEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to date of payment of dividend.

CEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 68 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 58th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
STEPHEN R. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 5 cents to $1,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $100 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
J. DUVAN PELT, Pres't.
Jos. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO. W. MILLER, at No. 21 Spruce-st., N. York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm to be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.

F. R. WALKER, No. 21 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 3,357 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7:8, 10:1, 1:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 27th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 2 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9¾ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Acton, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, Trenton and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and Intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo, N. Y., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 1 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steam and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Barrington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 2, North River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Piermont at 2:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., on Mondays at 5:15 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAY, St. Supt.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their Improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $75; $60 on rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FOR CLAP ONE O'CLOCK, BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE,
For the first and only time on the stage to-day.
THE THREE PRIMA DONNE,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.
When will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:
GUERRABELLA, Amelia in CORDIER ..... Oscar
MORENSI ..... Ulrica BRIGNOLI ..... Richard
AMODIO ..... Reinhart BARILI Tom DEBERRUL ..... Samuel
MME MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged in the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserve seats.
Tickets for the Matinée, to-day, can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.
Which has been kindly tendered him by
THE COMBINED ARTISTS
of his Company, as a token of
THEIR ESTEEM AND REGARD,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
NINETEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
On which occasion the most attractive and interesting performance of the season will be presented, embracing the entire opera of
I PURITANI,
in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time, the rôle of Elvira.
BRIGNOLI ..... Arturo
AMODIO ..... Ricardo
SUSINI ..... Giorgio
Previous to which will be given the first act of
ERNANI.
Madame LORINI ..... Elvira
Signor MACCAFERRI ..... Ernani
The performance will conclude with the last act of
LA TRAVIATA.
In which
MADAME GUERRABELLA
will assume her celebrated rôle of Violetta.
MACCAFERRI ..... Alfredo
AMODIO ..... Germont
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO.
NOTICE
In consequence of the length of the performance, the curtain will rise punctually at 7½ o'clock.
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended on this occasion.
The ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., are now open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NIGHT.—A grand National Anthem will be sung by MORENSI and AMODIO.

IRVING HALL,
MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 13,
For the accommodation of
FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents, have been half price.
Tickets for sale at the following Music stores: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 563 Broadway; Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lewis, No. 760 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall. Doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 12½. The following celebrated artists will assist Miss Carreno: Miss JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
The above troupe will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1862,
at Palace Gardens, 14th-st. and 6th-av., for a short season. Their first appearance since their return from Europe.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED group of Statuary, life size, by Robert Thompson, sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, GODFREY, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, ——, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
Ample refreshments provided on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
——, Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland on or about the next
SATURDAY,
For Londonderry direct.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, fitted with good provisions, $30. Cheap rates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
ISAAC E. CHARLE, General Agent.

ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO, via OREGON, ARICA and leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 18 and 25 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship for SAN FRANCISCO at Panama.
For freight or passage apply at the office of
O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in progress, under the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) the Inman Line of New-York and Philadelphia Steamships Company will dispatch their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... Dec. 13
KANGAROO, Saturday ..... Dec. 20
IRONBRIGH, Saturday ..... Dec. 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 Steerage to London 45
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 Steerage to Paris 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 105 Steerage to Hamburg 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $120, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $45. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. CALDWELL, No. 50 Hanover-street; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNY & BROTHERS; in London to RICHARD BERRY & CO., No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DENIS & CO., No. 14 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 11 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, cor. New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers only.
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MARION,
J. H. BERRIMAN, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bill of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE fine sea-going and fast American steamship PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. ——, will leave the pier at the foot of Canal-st., North River, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 16, and THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1863, precisely, connecting at Nassau with the steamer for Havana.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will on or about a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the U. S. ADAMS, will sail on or about the 6th of January next. For freight, apply to
CHARLES N. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The third of the Series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 13, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT. (SATURDAY.)
The elegant and highly appreciated Comedy,
A BACHELOR
OF
ARTS.
Harry Jasper, (originally acted by him) ..... Mr. L. Wallack
Mr. Thornton ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie ..... Mr John Gilbert
Kitchen ..... Mr. George Holland
Auditors ..... Mr. Floyd
Frederick Asberly ..... Mr. Reynolds
William ..... Mr. Tu ner
Emma Thornton ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton ..... Miss Fanny Morant
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOCKEL.
MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,)
WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Congreve's
LOVE FOR LOVE,
as revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY, (Last time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In preparation, "Pauline" and "Everybody's Friend." "Money." "Love and Money," the "School for Scandal" and "Central Park," will be repeated.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 13,
FIFTY-FIRST OPERA NIGHT,
when, by special and universal desire,
THE POACHERS, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
will be repeated for the sixth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics, have nightly elicited
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
AND UPROARIOUS MERRIMENT.
The matchless chorus and orchestra, and
THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY,
combined with all the leading artists of the establishment, rendering the musical ensemble
PERFECTION COMPLETE.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
TWELFTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
at which the renowned prima donna,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
will make her début here.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN CENTIEME HOMME A PAYER.
Pomélie en un acte, par Mme. du romao de Henry
Conséquence adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Théatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Comédie en un acte, par MM. Theodore Barrière and Jules Lorin représentée à Paris au le théatre du Gymnase.
Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 663 Broadway.

BARNARD'S
GREAT ORIGINAL PANORAMA
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Will open THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
In the NEW NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,
No. 656, Broadway.
Extensive additions of the
THE WAR
On the River have been added.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain on exhibition
BUT A SHORT TIME LONGER.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the inevitable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Department select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
EMBROIDERED PIANO
AND
TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BRILLIANT CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

AT TILLMAN'S, No. 714 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESS for fifteen days, to commence the 20th December. Mr. Tillman will sell a splendid assortment of rich bonnets and headdresses, the best in the city, at the very lowest price
Bonnets in the French Blonde silk velvet, from $5.
Head-dresses, with bonnets to correspond, from $6.
N. B.—All the articles are of the latest Parisian figures.
TILLMAN, No. 714 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NIC

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Army Movements Unimportant

No Immediate Engagement Anticipated.

Armed Rebellion in East Tennessee Against the Conscript Act.

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 11.

The news from our army is unimportant.

Reports from below say that Gen. BRAGG has gone to Mississippi, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is Commander of the rebel army of East Tennessee.

The small-pox is raging at Chattanooga.

East Tennessee has rebelled to avoid the conscription and large numbers are in arms near Charlotte.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 12.

The cars have arrived slightly behind time. All is quiet along the road and in the vicinity of Nashville.

FORREST, TRIPLET and WOOD, with 3,000 to 4,000 men, were at Charlotte, Tenn., yesterday, intending to cross the Cumberland River at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Fort Donelson and Clarksville; it is supposed for the purpose of cutting the railroad or to get supplies.

Col. STANLEY MATHEWS, with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tenn., to-day, and drove the rebels from the place. Loss on each side very slight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 11—Midnight.

Headquarters here are wholly unadvised of the recent events portrayed in the recent New-York and Philadelphia special dispatches, and while they admit the probability of their correctness, they cannot understand why they have not been posted up.

The train from Nashville, now five hours beyond time, has not yet arrived. The cause of the delay is unknown.

Gen. BOYLE has ordered the Provost-Marshal to empty the negro jails or pens of runaway contrabands, and has placed the negroes at work around the Military Prison, and will also employ them in other ways. ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

Advices just received at headquarters dispel all apprehensions of an immediate engagement in Tennessee.

The guerrilla JOHN MORGAN was seven miles north of Murfreesboro to-day, organizing about 4,000 infantry and cavalry, with some artillery, for another raid into Kentucky.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 12.

Nothing is definitely known as to where the rebels in Mississippi have fallen back to. One report is that they have taken shelter behind By Block at Canton

The rainy season has commenced. Already it is, with great difficulty that cannon and wagons can be transported.

Persons who have been carrying on trade in violation of Government regulations, have been arrested.

After the 15th, there will be no monopoly in the sale of newspapers on the military railroads. It will be put on a par with other legitimate traffic.

THE BATTLE OF FAYETTVILLE.

Gen. Blunt's Official Account.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, BATTLE, FIELD NEAR FAYETTVILLE, Dec. 8.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

This place on yesterday was the scene of a hard-fought and bloody field, resulting in a complete victory of the Army of the Frontier.

The rebel forces, under Gens. HINDMAN, MARMADUKE, PARSONS, and FROST, numbered twenty-four thousand. I had been holding the enemy on the Boston Mountains for two days, skirmishing with their advance, holding them in check until Gen. HERRON could come up with reinforcements.

On the 7th they drove in my outposts, and got possession of a road by which they commenced a flank movement on my left during the night, while they made a heavy feint in front. Their object was to cut off communication between myself and Gen. HERRON, who was to he at Fayetteville at daylight.

They attacked Gen. HERRON at about 10 o'clock A. M., who, by gallant and desperate fighting, held them in check for three hours, until I came and attacked them in the rear. The fighting was desperate on both sides, and continued until it was terminated by the darkness of the night.

My command bivouacked on their arms, ready to renew the conflict at daylight in the morning. But the enemy had availed themselves of the night to retreat across the Boston Mountain.

The loss on both sides has been heavy. My loss in killed is small in proportion to the number of wounded. The enemy's loss, compared with ours, was at least four to one. My artillery made terrible destruction in their ranks. They had greatly the advantage in numbers and position. Yet Gens. HINDMAN and MARMADUKE acknowledged to me in an interview under a flag of truce, that they had been well whipped.

Among the enemy's killed, is Col. STEIN, formerly Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Guard.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments, of Gen. HERRON'S Division, suffered severely.

Gen. HERRON deserves great credit for the promptness with which he reinforced me, by forced marches from near Springfield, and also for his gallantry upon the field. Very respectfully,

JAS. G. BLUNT, Brigadier-General.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADERS.

Official Reports Received at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, inclosing a report from Lieut. Commander MCKEAN BUCHANAN, of the United States gunboat *Calhoun*, dated off Brashaw City, Nov. 29, stating that an expedition started from the *Calhoun*, on the 26th ult., up Bell River, and returned on the morning of the 28th, with a launch mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgren howitzer, and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board sixty tents, and a few worthless shot-guns.

Commander BUCHANAN states that he learned the Rebel steamer *Florida* was set fire to and blown up on Last Island, about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears she broke her piston-rod, and sent a boat up for assistance, when hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back and set her on fire and deserted her.

Commander BUCHANAN learned from a rebel officer who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklin, La., and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Acting Master FREDERICK CROCKER, commanding United States steamer *Kensington*, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 12th ult., that on the 12th ult., the Rebel schooners *Forsee*, from Havana, were taken in attempting to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication. The vessels assisted in the capture of the *Forsee*, the prize steamer *Dawn*—both having on board the officers and crew of the *Kensington*.

Captain CALDWELL, of the iron-clad *Essex*, reports to the Navy Department, from Cairo, under date of Dec. 3, that Messrs. HOWE and OPDYCKE had surrendered it to the order of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT.

A MIDNIGHT SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM

He is Serenaded at the New-York Hotel by Capt. Rynders, Ben. Wood, James McMasters, and a Host of Democrats.

His Bitter Attack on the President and the Administration.

A PEACE AND COMPROMISE SPEECH.

Capt. Rynders, Hon. Ben. Wood, Rev. C. C. Burr, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Thompson, formerly Mayor Wood's Private Secretary, Wm. Mulligan, Esq., and a host of the Democracy of the City, serenaded Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM and Hon. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, at the New-York Hotel, last evening. The serenaders employed Dodworth's Band, and started from Thorp's Hotel shortly after 10 o'clock P. M. The music consisted of sundry stirring airs, among which "Dixie" was prominent, and decidedly welcome. After a few airs had been played, there were loud cries for VALLANDIGHAM, who was led to the balcony and introduced by Ex-Senator MCMURRAY. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM commenced his address at nearly 11½ o'clock, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

MEN OF NEW-YORK: I thank you for your presence here to-night. I am assured that the persistent malignity and slanderous misrepresentations of an Abolition Press (applause) has not taken from me the confidence of my fellow-citizens of this City. [Applause, and a voice, "Never!"] I am glad, personally, to meet with you on this occasion. Aside from the compliment that is implied, I accept this as a testimonial that there are those in this great metropolis of the United States who are ready now, after an experiment of twenty months, to turn their thoughts from bloody intentions, to the contemplation of the prosperity and the blessings of peace in this land—peace not by separation, not by disunion, [applause,] but by a return to those instrumentalities all one by which the Constitution and the Union were first made by our fathers—[applause]—to the spirit of humanity, conciliation and of *compromise*—[applause]—to the spirit of the Declaration of the Fathers of our country—the foundations of this grandest and greatest temple of liberty, rooted strong and deep in the beginning of this Government. It is by these instrumentalities alone, in my deliberate judgement, that that fabric can be maintained and restored as our fathers founded it. [Applause.] There are those, in God, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution. I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the case in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution be destroyed the Union perishes with it. [Cries of "Good," "Good," and applause.] I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it—[applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause,] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation's dawn. [Applause.] The Union, which now is proclaimed to "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers gave us—he man who attempts such a Union, by whatsoever name he may be called, is a traitor. [A Bravo," and cheers.] Not for any such Union, I—the unity of despotism, not the unity of fraternal affection, of co-independent and sovereign States which legislated for themselves. It would be a Union without freedom of the Press, without freedom of speech, without freedom from arrest, without freedom from search—unwarrantable, unreasonable and unconstitutional—without any of the guarantees which a free people have ever demanded; such is the Union which the Abolitionists of this land would set up for the American people, and which they proclaim is the Union as it ought to be. [Applause.] Not such as our fathers made—not such as in 1787 they established and consolidated for the protection and defence of the liberty of the white race of the United States. [Applause.] That Union, I am ready to defend. You have been told that I was a Disunionist—I who have stood by the Union—I who am ready to stand by and defend, at the sacrifice of life, which your Abolitionists have not yet done. It is that Union, and that Union, which secures to the people of the United States, those born here and those not born here, but who come from foreign lands to this land of the free and home of the brave—which secures to us these guarantees which Englishmen, even living under a monarchy, demand. It is the Union and Constitution established by our fathers. It is for that that we who love our country, who serve it not with lip service alone, are willing to offer our lives, in the field if necessary, or our services in the councils of the nation, with whatever wisdom and capacity has been vouchsafed to us. It is that Union which we desire to see restored; that Constitution maintained forever. [Groans for GREELY and "Father ABRAHAM."] I am here to-night to say to you solemnly, with sorrow, that if the Union and Constitution of which I have spoken are to be, the one restored and the other maintained, it is in and through the people of the United States acting through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] There is no other way by which these blessed benefits can be secured and maintained to this people but by that party. [Applause.] I have no hope in the Executive of the United States. [Applause.] I am not of that number who seek to secure personal safety, for I scorn it. [Applause.] My birthright, if I have it at all, is to speak plainly, because I was born a freeman and mean to die a freeman. I am not willing to seek my own personal safety by compliments to the President of the United States. [Applause.] He deserves it not, and he has it not. [Hisses.] The Constitution and the laws of this land he has trodden under-foot. He has arrested your citizens and our citizens of the West (hisses) without law and without constitutional authority incarcerated them in dungeons without subpœna, without trial by jury, without the benefit of counsel, without the right to be heard in their own defence, without that which two thousand years ago was the birthright of the Roman citizen—the right to know the offence wherewith he is charged.

A VOICE—How about Mrs. BRINSMADE?

He deserves not—the President deserves not, any compliments at the hands of the lovers of the Constitution. [Hisses and applause, which were continued for some minutes.] Let him obey that Constitution, let him respect the law and the rights of citizens—citizens who have made him what he is [applause]—who breathed the breath of life into him, and who can extinguish it, and will extinguish it, on the 4th of March 1864.

[Cries of "That's so," and tremendous cheers for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.] Your hope is not from him, but less is it from the present Congress of the United States—not from the Senate, certainly, not from the House of Representatives. [Applause.] The simple of men who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing—men despised and repudiated at home, and yet going from their constituencies who have rejected them as unworthy and unprofitable servants, surrounded by the pestilential atmosphere of Washington—have repeated the four wicked acts and edicts of the last six months. They have learned not the lessons of the last election, which should have taught them their duty [laughter and applause], they are determined and persistent in that course of conduct which has been prescribed to them by the leaders of the Abolition Party. I thank them for it. I, only, as my part, for, dead men, while I can, protest that I am an American. I must rejoice that the Administration has vindicated the saying of the Democracy, which the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." They will be [hisses] before any thing but fast the consequences. We have the record of the past of the United States to show what effect [hisses] to [illegible] [laughter]. Let us attach to them here [illegible]. It came like [illegible] from the [illegible]. Pompey to [illegible] of the. On the [illegible] of Pharsalia [illegible] [laughter] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3503. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1862. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A GREAT BATTLE.

Commencement of the Struggle at Fredericksburgh.

The Action Begun at 9:15 A. M. Yesterday.

Gen. Reynolds' Corps Engaged with the Enemy's Infantry.

A Heavy Fire of Artillery Opened by the Rebels.

OUR HEAVY GUNS RESPONDING.

A Dense Fog Interfering with Operations.

A Rebel Cavalry Force Across the Rappahannock.

A RAID ON DUMFRIES.

Further Details of the Preliminary Movements.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862. IN THE FIELD, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The great battle, so long anticipated between the two contending armies, is now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not entirely disappeared.

Gen. REYNOLDS' corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9:15, A. M., engaged the enemy's infantry.

Seven minutes afterward the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which has continued so far without intermission.

Their artillery fire must be at random, as the fog obstructs all view of almost everything.

Our heavy guns are answering them rapidly.

It is hoped the fog will soon lift.

At this writing, no results are known.

Not much infantry has yet become engaged.

A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a ford above here, and yesterday were found on our right and rear. A sufficient force has been sent out to meet them.

A REBEL RAID ON DUMFRIES.

NEABSCO RIVER, SIX MILES NORTH FROM DUMFRIES, VA., Friday, Dec. 12, 1862—Sunset.

At about daybreak this morning, between one thousand and fifteen hundred of Gen. STUART'S cavalry dashed into Dumfries, capturing ten sutlers, twenty-five pickets, (as it is represented,) and Mr. WILLIAM MCINTOSH, a telegraph repairer.

They also cut down a telegraph pole, and cut the wire, destroyed several Government and sutler's wagons, and then hastily retreated.

The wires were subsequently repaired.

Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR has since occupied Dumfries.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Operations of Wednesday Night and Thursday.

The Building of the Pontoon Bridges and the Crossing of Our Forces.

FREDERICKSBURGH, 1 o'clock, Friday Morning, Dec. 12, 1862.

Much perseverance and powder have once more placed this rebellious city within our power. But how marked the contrast between the Fredericksburgh of to-day and the Fredericksburgh which we occupied last April?

My hasty communication of yesterday morning informed you that the work of laying the pontoon bridges had commenced. Last night found us with four secure bridges thrown across the Rappahannock by herculean exertions, and after the expenditure of an enormous amount of ammunition.

I will begin with the construction of the one highest up on the river.

After the advance was determined upon, Gen. BURNSIDE decided upon performing most of the labor under cover of the night on Wednesday. The intervening time, from sundown until 11 o'clock, was assigned to the artillery for getting into position; from 11 o'clock until 2, for the engineers for throwing the bridges, and the remaining time until daybreak, for the troops to cross.

The cavalry assumed their position on the bank of the river promptly in about the following order. Extreme right, (above Falmouth,) Capt. BENJAMIN'S Battery, followed in succession by Capt. KING'S, Capt. OWEN'S and Capt. ROMER'S, of Feeling. Between Falmouth and the Lacy House, in order from right, Capt. DURELL'S Pennsylvania Battery; Battery D, Fifth Regulars, (GRIFFITH'S old Light, HASLETT; Fourth New-York Ctry, (Independent,) Capt. JAS. E. SMITH; Battery K, Fifth Regulars, (MEADE'S old, and Company K, First United States Regulars, Capt. GRAHAM. Below the House—Battery K, Third Regulars, Capt. [illegible]TON, First New-York Artillery; Company K, Fourth Regulars, Capt. SEELY; Fourth Rhode Island, Capt. WATERMAN; two ten and two twenty-pounders, belonging to the Third New-York; followed by four more guns of same calibre; and Companies C and D, First Pennsylvania Battery, Capts. MCCARTY and HALL. In addition to these guns there were also several pieces belonging to the Left Grand Division, which were planted still further below on the plain skirting the river. I have purposely omitted the bore of the various guns, lest valuable information should thereby be afforded the enemy.

Owing to the almost necessary delays consequent upon so herculean a task, the train of pontoons for the upper bridge were not on the ground until 3½ o'clock. Soon after the first boat was launched or rather pushed out upon the ice, the position chosen for this one was directly at the ferry, a few rods above the Lacy House. The Sixty-sixth New-York (Colonel PINCKNEY,) Lieutenant-Colonel BULL commanding, and the Fifty-Seventh New-York, (Colonel ZOOK,) Lieutenant-Colonel CHAPMAN commanding, were drawn up on the fork to cover the Engineers in their dangerous labor. The work progressed steadily for an hour or more without interruption. We could see the enemy lounging around their camp on the opposite shore of the river, within shot-gun range, but for some reason, however, they failed to fire upon us. When, however, the fifth boat was being launched, sharpshooters, concealed in cellars and elsewhere, poured a heavy volley of musketry into the men, killing several and mortally wounding Lieutenant-Colonel BULL. Our infantry immediately returned the fire, and our long line of guns, having received orders on the day previous to fire upon Fredericksburgh should it be used as a protection by the enemy, opened a furious cannonading upon the city, which we kept up during the day with occasional intermissions. The Fiftieth New-York Engineers, Major SPALDING, had charge of the construction of this bridge. When the sharpshooters opened upon them they were, of course, obliged to desist from operations. Several more ineffectual attempts were made during the day to complete the bridge. Many of the officers were dead and wounded, and the men disheartened. A length Gen. BURNSIDE conceived the plan of sending across infantry in boats, who would escape detection in a dense smoke which our cannon could produce by rapid firing. The idea was most happily conceived. The Seventh Michigan—all honor to the brave boys—rowed across the river in pontoon boats, and captured some twenty of the enemy, who fired upon them as they neared the opposite shore, killing three. A landing once effected on the opposite shore, Maj. SPALDING could finish his bridge without further difficulty. It was completed about 6 o'clock, when a force of infantry immediately crossed, striking up one of the national airs when they had reached the opposite bank. Long columns now began to march down from the rear to proceed across, but the enemy for the first time during the day opening with artillery, brought them to a halt. When I left, about 7 o'clock, they had not resumed the line of march.

The site chosen for the second bridge, also in charge of Maj. SPALDING, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, was a few yards below the old railroad bridge. Operations on it were commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning, but four times were the men compelled to desist from their labor by the rebel sharpshooters, concealed in the cellar of an old stone building directly opposite. The most terrific cannonading from our guns failed to dislodge these men. Heavy batteries erected on this side of the river would deliver round after round of solid shot and grape into the buildings, battering them down and setting fire to many, but as often as our men renewed operations, so often would the concealed enemy open upon them. The last unsuccessful effort was made about 4½ o'clock. Companies B, Capt. WOOD, Lieut. WALTER MARSH commanding, and C, Capt CHESTER, of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, were detailed to the assistance of the Fiftieth. Fearlessly the men marched out upon the bridge, now bent about two-thirds of the way over, and began preparations for laying an additional pontoon. They proceeded without molestation for some ten minutes or more, supported by the Eighty-ninth and Forty-sixth New-York Regiments drawn up on the shore. There are some excellent shots among the men of these two regiments. While thus waiting to return the fire upon the enemy should they again open, several of the men came of themselves by picking off [illegible] rebels in the streets of Fredericksburgh. One [illegible] goose-step and dropped his musket [illegible] the distance of several [illegible] wounded a second rebel, at which [illegible] the whole crowd broke from their cover and fled. At the end of ten minutes the rebels suddenly rose from the ground and delivering a volley, disappeared again. One engineer dropped dead into the water, the others running hastily back to the shore escaped. The return fire which was then delivered exceeded any previous firing. Fifteen hundred muskets delivered a shower of bullets, while the First New-York and Capt. LIVINGSTONE'S Batteries rained a perfect shower of solid shot upon that part of the city from which the firing proceeded. No human being, it seemed, could possibly survive such a fire. The rebels afterward informed me that they found it extremely difficult to do so. Further operations on the bridge were now suspended. About 5 o'clock we determined on sending a force over in boats, and endeavor to capture the concealed rebel sharpshooters—Company B Capt HASLETT; Company K, Capt. P. BURT; Company E Lieut. PAVENSTADT; Company H, Capt [illegible]; Company B, Capt JUDD, of the Eighth Regt. New York, Col FAIRCHILD, in all one hundred men, were selected for this hazardous undertaking. The party sprang into the boats, and rowing as if for [illegible] almost into the jaws of death, reached the opposite shore, and captured eighty of the rebel sharpshooters belonging to the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi and Eighth Alabama. The expedition reached the shore [illegible] a few moments after the Second Michigan had crossed above. Such a welcome as was extended to the heroes of the fifty rebel rifles all description. Cheer after cheer rent the air along the right of our lines, continuing for several moments, while the other troops on this side of the river [illegible] the gallant conduct of the Seventh Michigan. [illegible] was completed to the shore, and the [illegible] ing and then the whole army, [illegible] in the stone houses of the city, [illegible] to fire [illegible] to the streets of Fredericksburgh, and [illegible] the rebels [illegible] the fifty [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] one was killed and [illegible] Company [illegible] and five wounded; Company [illegible] one, and K one. The sharpshooters [illegible] driven out, the bridges were completed without further difficulty. The third bridge [illegible] a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, was constructed by the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers. They were not molested by the enemy until the bridge was completed, about noon, when as they were preparing to cross in force, two rebel regiments appeared and opened upon them. A desultory fire was kept up for some time on both sides, when the rebels were repulsed and driven back. This force of engineers had no infantry support, but were very materially aided by Capt. HALL'S Battery, Lieut. MCCARTY'S Third New-York and Fourth Rhode Island, all planted on high hills in the rear. While the fight was progressing a rebel Major rode fearlessly past our men, shouting in a loud voice, "You d——d Yankees, go to hell!" Forty rifles were immediately brought to bear upon him, but strange to relate, he was untouched, though within easy rifle range. Again he rode past and again escaped without a scratch.

Major MAGRUDER had charge of the work, which was performed by Companies A, B, C, E and H, of the Fifteenth. Their loss was one killed and four wounded. The fourth pontoon, about fifty yards below the third, was constructed by the Regular Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners—the enemy offering no resistance.

All the infantry continued under marching orders during the day; the right consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, Gens. COUCH and WILCOX, comprising the Right Grand Division, took up the line of march early in the morning, between Falmouth and headquarters, prepared to cross on the two upper pontoons as soon as constructed. The centre, Third and Fifth Corps, commanded by Gen. HOOKER, remained stationary. The First and Sixth, Gens. BROOKS and REYNOLDS, comprising the Left Grand Division, under Gen. FRANKLIN, moved down the river during the morning. About 9 o'clock, Gen. BROOKS' Corps emerged on the plain, three miles below Falmouth, and opposite to where the two lower pontoons were being laid. They remained there until to-night, when they crossed. While resting on their arms, I observed several gambling for "green-backs." So reckless have some men become of death! The artillery of the corps kept firing more or less during the afternoon at small squads of rebels on the opposite side of the river. Gen. REYNOLDS' Corps remained back in the woods, where it encamped for the night. The cavalry kept back under the hills during the day. Gen. BURNSIDE rode from place to place, watching the progress of events. At 9 o'clock, I saw him at Gen. SUMNER'S quarters, conversing with some of his officers in an unconcerned, easy manner. At 12 o'clock, he and Gen. HOOKER were looking through the telescope at the Signal Corps' quarters, endeavoring to obtain a view of the enemy's guns, and ascertain, if possible, why they did not return our fire. Later in the day found him at the second bridge endeavoring to bring forward operations, while at 5½ o'clock, he stood on the bank of the river watching the crossing of the 7th Michigan.

When the first bridge was completed he waved his handkerchief in token of his delight at the success.

The railroad bridge near here was burned about 10 o'clock, by our shells.

By noon, a dozen or more houses were on fire in different parts of the city, which added to the magnificence of the spectacle. Were the buildings not so generally composed of brick, the whole city would have been lain in ashes before noon. At one time the splendid Episcopal Church and Town Hall, where all the secession gatherings for years had been held, appeared to be on fire.

On crossing over here from the opposite shore, about 7½ o'clock, on the second pontoon, I found the Eighty-ninth and Forty-sixth New-York doing picket duty. The City is almost entirely depopulated, and presents a scene of ruin and desolation. "Daylight" can be seen through the finest residences, while there is scarce a building near the river which does not show the effect of our terrific bombardment!

In some cases the whole side of a house has been shot away, roofs and chimneys have toppled in, window-frames smashed to atoms, and doors jarred from their hinges. Huge limbs have been shot away from the shade trees, and in some cases the pickets on the fences [illegible] two and four more.

The soldiers have distributed themselves among the palatial residences, and are living in style for once, at least. The cries which reach my ear from a neighboring pontoon-yard, [illegible] of some of our men are in [illegible], while the [illegible] posity. Dozens of [illegible] by the [illegible] during the [illegible] Of [illegible] the [illegible] light will not exceed [illegible] I think cover all.

I have not the [illegible] as to [illegible] the enemy will remain to fight us to-day. J——.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR ACTION.

Reasons for a Concentrated Attack at Fredericksburgh—The Work on the Day and Night of the 10th—The Crossing on the 11th—Full and Interesting Details.

CAMP ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, Thursday, Dec. 11—5½ o'clo'k A. M.

The Army of the Potomac are on the move, and are about to cross the river to occupy Fredericksburgh. The council of Generals, which was held yesterday, fully acquiesced in the plan of now making the attack directly in front of and near the town, above and below. A series of ingenious moves and changes of the Union forces during the past week have had the effect to mislead the enemy, and to make the crossing here, instead of above or below, where the rebels evidently expected us, the most practicable mode of attack.

The preparations for crossing are far advanced, and the construction of the pontoon bridge is now actually progressing, within five hundred yards of the Lacy House, where I am writing, and no opposition has yet been made. The only sign that the movement has been observed, were two signal guns fired about ten minutes ago, apparently at a distance of two miles from the river.

The pontoon boats were put in motion soon after dark last evening, and were drawn toward the river. By midnight they were standing in long lines extending across the plains in front of the site of crossing, awaiting the arrival of infantry to cover the working party of engineers.

Batteries were placed in position to the right and left of the estate, so as to command the opposite side of the river. Capt. GRAHAM, 4th U. S. Battery of eight 12-pounders, Napoleon guns; Lieut. KINZIE'S light 12-pound Battery, Napoleon guns, and Capt. SEELY'S Parrott Battery of six 10-pounders, the one so long and serviceably attached to General HOOKER'S old Division, occupied positions to the right of the house the last named, Capt. SMITH'S, being one mile to the right, and occupying a high bluff nearest the rebel field works. His position is flanked by a deep gorge running toward the river, and forming a natural defence against an attack in flank. He has thrown up slight earthworks around each gun, as a protection against sharpshooters from the opposite bank, which is not over four hundred yards from his position. The other batteries have within an hour changed position nearer to him, so that they can cover the working party at an oblique line of fire down the river. They are, of course, much exposed. At the left of the house is Lieut. MILLER'S Battery—Co. G, Fourth United States; also, 12-pound brass guns. Other batteries are strongly posted along the river, in commanding positions.

Six o'clock A. M.

There are two more guns, in quick succession, evidently alarm guns.

ZOOK'S Brigade of infantry came down and occupied the river front at 2½ A. M., to keep in check the rebel infantry. Two companies of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, in command of Capt. BRAINARD, came forward about 3 o'clock, and ten minutes later the pontoons began to move toward the river. They went down a natural slope or ravine, and one after the other were unloaded, and then set in motion down hill. The shock——

At this point your reporter was interrupted by the opening of the ball. A whole volley of musketry from the rebel line opened on our working party at the pontoons, which was instantly replied to by Gen. ZOOK'S troops, drawn up along the river. Instantly following the musketry, our batteries, right and left of the house, send quick discharges of shell at the attacking party. The place being close to the river, and very much exposed to random shots, I hastily gathered up my papers, and adjourned to Gen. SUMNER'S Headquarters, running the gauntlet of shot and shell as I crossed the wide plateau toward the hill. The firing increased in rapidity and volume from all the batteries on both sides of the river, and as I write, 6:20 A. M. the very foundations of the house tremble at the terrible concussion of sound. The firing of musketry seems to have continued only some twenty minutes, and I have an impression that the rebel infantry have been driven out of range, but the big guns keep up a continuous cannonade across the stream. It is still so dark that the flash of each gun is distinctly marked. It is now very apparent that the town of Fredericksburgh will be partly, perhaps wholly, destroyed before the sun goes down. Nothing but the retiring of the rebel forces can save it, and this is not probable.

Gen. BURNSIDE will throw the whole army across here, and at near points above and below, provided our working parties can be so covered by our artillery as to finish the pontoon bridges.

To have gone below would have required twenty-four hours of time, which the condition of the roads and the prospects of the weather forbade him to risk. We shall, if able to cross, penetrate the rebel line in the centre, and thus divide his forces, which are believed to be drawn out along the Rappahannock for a distance of many miles.

In the presence of such a conflict as is actually going on, it is, of course, impossible to predict results. Your corps of correspondents have been on the *qui vive* all night, and will faithfully record the events of the day, which has begun in such terrible earnest.

Ample arrangements are made for the care of the wounded. The weather is much milder than it has been for a week past, and everything betokens success.

YOURS, for BURNSIDE and the Union, E. S.

CAMP ON RAPPAHANNOCK, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

My letter, which was hastily closed at an early hour this morning, in order to save the mail, or, more properly, the opportunity to send by a special messenger from Headquarters, brought down affairs to 6 o'clock A. M., at which time the engagement on the enemy had become general and sharp. After a day of excitement and labor unexampled in my experience with the army, I have pleasure in saying that the good work inaugurated by Gen. BURNSIDE has been successful. The enemy, desperate and determined, has been foiled by superior skill, and by the most heroic courage on the part of our troops. The Fiftieth New-York Engineers, after more than half accomplishing the task by two days, had a second attempt to complete the pontoon bridge, occupied the attention of the [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] were completed to the [illegible] and the [illegible] ing, when the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

— The most extraordinary conversion on record, perhaps, is that of the Bishop of Natal. We do not know that ever before in the history of the Church a missionary has been converted by the natives who were the objects of his mission, or won over by them to open and avowed disbelief of any portion of the Book he was sent to preach. Bishop COLENSO, we apprehend, furnishes the first instance of the kind. The natives of his diocese, it seems, turned the tables on him completely, and succeeded in shaking his faith in Moses and the Prophets to its very foundation. Abandoning his mission to the Zulus for the moment, the good Bishop is now turning his attention to his own countrymen, for whose benefit he has written a book on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; a book calculated to do more injury to the Christian religion than all that ever TOM PAINE thought or VOLTAIRE wrote. Heretofore the Church has suffered only from blows dealt from without; now one of its heads, speaking from the sanctuary and clothed in his official robes, grasps at one of its pillars and shakes it to the peril of the whole fabric.

Bishop COLENSO undertakes to prove from internal evidence that the Pentateuch is historically false, and the Book of Joshua untrue. The objections he brings forward, and the arguments he summons to his aid, are by no means new—almost without exception their ring has been heard in every shock of religious controversy since men first begun to doubt. But in the mouth of a Bishop they assume a new phase, and will arrest that attention which otherwise they had failed to secure.

We do not propose at present to consider Bishop COLENSO'S work either logically or theologically. To refute his arguments and win him back to the full faith which his bishopric imposes is the duty of his brother Bishops, and in those eminently competent hands we are content to leave him. A word, however, as to the general bearing and tone of the book, and the point toward which the author is drifting, may not be inappropriate.

It is only of the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua that he expresses doubt, and of these he denies the divine inspiration. That the sun and moon ever stood still in the heavens to lengthen the day of battle he does not believe. He forgets, apparently, that in refusing to accept one miracle he rejects all. The raising of Lazarus from the dead; the changing of wine into water; the loaves and fishes, of which more remained after they had been eaten than before—all these and other kindred miracles require quite as deep and unquestioning a faith as any of the narrations of the Old Testament, to which Bishop COLENSO takes exception. It is no more wonderful that the Jews should have been comfortably subsisted in a notoriously barren desert, than that the multitude on the mount should have been amply fed from insufficient supplies provided to satisfy the hunger of twelve men only. Question the truth of the Bible in one particular, and you deny its reliability in all. Bishop COLENSO, in his gropings after truth, has crossed the threshhold of infidelity. It is impossible to pause there, and he must either back himself out or consent to plunge in boldly and take his seat among out-and-out unbelievers. His book is published by the APPLETONS.

— Miss MULOCH'S novels are as good as the best sermons, in most respects, and better than most sermons in others. She inculcates the highest moral and religious lessons in natural and unaffected tones, and seemingly without being conscious that she is preaching. She addresses herself alike to the heart and the understanding. She would have a man be honest, not because honesty is the best policy, but simply because it is no policy at all, but the only path that is open for him to take. She would have a woman virtuous, not because degradation and physical misery are the consequences of being otherwise, but because Heaven has placed, pure and unspotted in her breast, a pearl which it is her duty to preserve so. Her religion is of that wholesome and practical kind that can be carried into every-day life—a religion which makes itself manifest in deeds of goodness and gentleness rather than in words, and at which the impenitent never sneer, upon which even the atheist never attempts to cast reproach.

Miss MULOCH'S last work, *Mistress and Maid*—so long one of the most prominent attractions in *Harper's Magazine*—is now published by the HARPERS in book form. *Mistress and Maid* scarcely equals either *John Halifax* or *The Ogilvies*, in point of interest, but in skillful grouping of incident, and faithful management of plot, it is in no wise their inferior. Published in tract form, with some such stirring, taking title as *How Do You Treat Your Help?*—and distributed among housekeepers, it might effect very wonderful changes and conversions in both parlor and kitchen. The relations subsisting between mistress and maid in the story are indeed rather phenomenal, but, at the same time, they are ones which, if cultivated in real life, would contribute materially to the advantage of both. It is unnecessary to give the plot of the story, perhaps, as those who have followed it through the pages of the magazine are familiar with it, and those who are not will scarce choose to be deprived of the pleasure of finding it out for themselves. But we cannot forbear forestalling the next number of *Harper's* by telling that the Mistress is eventually married, and to her first love, while the Maid is not married at all—a piece of favoritism and injustice on Miss MULOCH'S part which the reader will not readily forgive. It will be remembered that the Maid dismissed her lover because she caught him under the moon one night kissing another pair of lips than her own. The girl to whom these lips appertained he subsequently married, and she deserted him—a solemn warning of what may be expected of all girls who kiss their friends' beaux by moonlight, and of the punishment that will come upon the young men who encourage such backslidings. All of Miss MULOCH'S novels are published by the HARPERS, and the series is one that no family can afford to dispense with. Not to have read "John Halifax" and "The Ogilvies," specially, is to be lamentably behind the literature of the age.

—THEODORE WINTHROP'S books come to us like voices from the dead. Silent while living, he now speaks from beyond the dark river whose pale banded shores the past year has crowded with wailing ghosts. The *Canoe and the Saddle*—just published by TICKNOR & FIELDS—is a story of adventure among northwestern wilds and rivers. It is probably one of the first of WINTHROP'S works, and in it we have the record of scenes through which he personally moved. We see the light step and hear the joyous ringing voice of the young author on every page. The exuberance of forests whose echoes the woodman's axe never waked, and the unconstraint of rivers whose quiet no rolling paddle-wheels ever brake, of fields whose swelling bosoms the plow has never scarred, find their expression in the thought and language of the book. The author shouts among the mountains, rolls about on the prairies, and plays fantastic tricks with the Indians, careless who hears or sees, and seeking seemingly no other applause or audience than his own echoes and shadows. Dead—he tells us how he lived. It seems scarcely possible, while we read, that all the youth and strength before me is vanished from earth, that the springing step is still, the strong arm crushed, and the ringing voice hushed forever. But never again will THEODORE WINTHROP speak until he comes as a witness in that Day, when foreign intervention and European opinion will no longer be regarded as of moment, and the judgment of heaven alone shall be permitted to decide as to the right or wrong of the present rebellion.

— "To the mistress of Cedarcroft," BAYARD TAYLOR inscribes *The Poet's Journal*. It is to the present wife that the Poet tells the story of a former love, confesses his doubts whether it is right for him to love again, and half dreamingly, half doubtingly, wonders whether or not he ever can. There is honesty in all this, and perhaps policy. But we imagine it is not this common custom of husbands, and that wives would feel neither particularly gratified nor complimented were the innovation to be generally adopted. This unpoetical mind would never think of apologizing to a second wife for marrying her, nor to his round of acquaintance for loving twice. Such supplementary heart-sproutings are quite in the order of nature, for grass grows very greenly on graves, and the second growth of the garden whose early blossoms were untimely nipped, is not unfrequently richer and more abundant than the first.

Marriage is the prose of love; and naturally enough on its threshold our poet's journal pauses. All the tender doubts and fears that went before, the luxury of an unassuageable woe, and the wildness of a vain despair, however, he tells the world as well as his wife. The question arises whether this confidence had not been better imparted to the wife alone. At best the only tolerable third party in love affairs is a fire, and it is possible that even that at times feels vastly uncomfortable, and in the way, and would willingly go out. There are some thoughts and affections too holy for utterance, and which the well-regulated mind instinctively desires to veil from the gaze of the world—especially if there be any likelihood that the world will identify the heart thus laid bare. Human hearts—we mean the metaphorical thing, and not the physical organ—may be served up in sections and their secrets pointed out to the eager but slightly impertinent gaze of the curious, more tastefully on the etage or between the yellow covers of anonymous novels, than in real life or veritable autobiographies. As a general rule, those who feel most say least. "Owen Meredith" says a few lines anent this wisely and well:

> "There were pedents who could speak,
> Grander souls have passed unheard,
> Such as felt all language weak—
> Choosing rather to record
> Secrets before Heaven than break
> Faith with Angels by a word."

Unfortunately enough in this instance, Mr. TAYLOR'S book has been advertised by the publishers as containing, "interwoven in exquisite lyrics, the story of his love and his sorrows." And, consequently, he appears like one taking an attitude, handkerchief in hand, to arrest the attention and excite the sympathies of weak young ladies—weeping over a grave in public and selling his tears. One would almost be willing to die to have a poem like TENNYSON'S "In Memoriam" thrown upon his grave, but an "exquisite lyric" is another thing. But constancy to even a tangible object is something so exceedingly rare in man, that perhaps we should sympathize with one for being proud of anything approaching to constancy to a memory, and readily pardon him for exhibiting it as a curiosity.

The Poet's Journal—is there not a slight assumption in the title?—is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. A few of the longer poems of the book have some poetry in them, and many of the minor ones a good deal.

—Another and a cheap edition of *Les Miserables*, from the English translation of LASCELLES WRAXALL, is published by W. I. POOLEY & Co., of this City. In the matter of this reprint on CARLETON, a nice little question of ethics arises, which we do not propose now to discuss. HUGO, himself, is the party chiefly concerned, and as he gets no pay from either of the rival publishers, and did not even have the courtesy extended him of being permitted to choose his executioner, we fancy he takes very little interest in the matter either way. To say that this English translation is not much better than the American one, is simply to indicate a fact patent to every reader, as it could not well be much worse. In the letter the translation is so excessively *literal*—so much respect is shown for the dictionary, and so little for the idioms of either language—that it is almost painful. The WRAXALL translation, on the other hand, is done with due regard to the English language, but with an almost total disregard of the original French. Not content with taking liberties with the text, Mr WRAXALL takes the strangest liberties with the author. A few chapters he crosses out, because he thinks them indelicate. "The French is a nobler language than the English, and I could not find the proper equivalents in which to convey Cambronne's extraordinary reply, and the conclusions which VICTOR HUGO draws from it." Why, then, Mr. WRAXALL, did you undertake the task of translation at all, if so notoriously incompetent, or why did you not permit the chapters alluded to to stand in the original, instead of eliding them, that others, less delicate, or better schooled in French than you, might have *Les Miserables* complete?

Other chapters he turns shiveringly out of doors because he thought they "might have led to a misapprehension of the author's purpose in England." Considerate Mr. WRAXALL! The idea possibly never suggested itself to that gentleman that he was meddling with something that was not at all his business—that his work was complete when he had rendered the author's meaning into English as clearly and concisely as possible—and that he could possess his soul from first to last with the consoling assurance that whatever were the author's sins against taste or religious prejudices, none of them would or could be visited on the translator's innocent head. If he simply proposed to edit "WRAXALL'S Beauties of The Wretched," he was right enough in making whatever excerpts and elisions he chose, but he had no right to pick out chapters and give his selections to the unsuspecting reader as VICTOR HUGO'S complete work. Bad as the American translation is, it at least shows that respect to the author of abstaining from intentional mutilation of him. With the edition published by Messrs. POOLEY & Co., we have a brief biographical sketch of HUGO'S life, and a portrait on the cover of either the brigand, the bishop, or the author of the story—we are uncertain which.

—*The Canon of the Scriptures* is a title naturally calculated to attract attention in this day of big guns. The book, translated and abridged from the French of Prof. L. GAUSSEN, a voluminous theological writer of Switzerland, by EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., is published by the American Tract Society. The question examined in the work is, *What books or documents have a right to be placed in the Sacred Scriptures*. The publication of such a work is timely, as it comes just in time to butt against Bishop COLENSO'S book, which is of a directly opposite tendency. It is our author's avowed object to show, with God's help, the *canonicity* of the twenty-two books of the Old Testament, and the twenty-seven books of the New Testament; that is, their exclusive right to hold a place in the sacred collection of the Divine oracles. The present importance of a book on this subject is very obvious, indeed. Truth is a spark that can only be struck out in the shock of discussion, and the question involved is so serious a one that the reader should be slow in pronouncing a decision—remembering always, however, that, in any event, it were more safe to err with Prof. GAUSSEN than to be betrayed into a mistake with Bishop COLENSO.

—One of the most useful, as well as interesting books of the day, is published by THEODORE BLISS & Co., of Philadelphia—DANA'S *Manual of Geology*. As a practical and scientific geologist, Prof. DANA has no equal in this country, and we question if he has a superior in any other. A very good idea of the spirit in which this manual is written may be gathered from the author's own words in its preface:

"Geology is rapidly taking its place as an introduction to the higher history of man. If the author has sought to exalt a favorite science, it has been with the desire that man—in whom geological history had its consummation and the prophecies of the successive ages their fulfillment—might better comprehend his own nobility, and the true purpose of his existence."

The work is intended and adapted for the literary student as well as the scientific one. It has been prepared with special reference to American Geological History, although facts have been added from other continents so far as was required to give completeness to the work and exhibit strongly the comprehensiveness of its principles. There is a special satisfaction in being enabled to turn over the pages of creation, whereof the world is the volume bound and complete, and read, as it were, the whole story in the handwriting of the Author. A grander study than Geology cannot be conceived; one more useful and interesting cannot be found in the whole circle of scientific research. The illustrations of the volume exceed one thousand figures, and go hand in hand with the text. A debt of gratitude is due Prof. DANA for his very beautiful and comprehensive work from all sides.

—The HARPERS publish a concise little work by Brig.-Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD—*Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry*—which if published earlier and generally circulated among the army, with rigid enforcement of its directions and suggestions, would have spared our army the disgrace of the majority of those surprises and consequent defeats, that will have to form a part of history. The work, though designed especially for the use of the soldier, is one which civilians will read with interest. To the non-military man the "picket" is rather a knotty problem, which he involuntarily in some wise associates with the "Art of Fence." We apprehend there are those who suppose that pickets are "driven in" by being knocked on the head with a musket, and that "outposts" are simply a set of barren poles placed in the earth to define the limits of a camp. Even all soldiers have not yet come to know that with these pickets and outposts the safety of an army is at stake. This work of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S is highly commended by our best military authorities, and so highly did Gen. MCCLELLAN value it, that he ordered a large number of copies to be printed as text-books for his command.

—*The American Journal of Science and Art*, for November, is a little late in making its appearance, but the matter of which it is made up is by no means so ephemeral as that which constitutes the contents of magazines generally now-a-days, and the delay will therefore be regarded with indulgence. We notice no papers in the present issue which will be likely to attract popular attention; all, however, will be of interest to the class of readers for whose benefit the *Journal* is intended. Among the more prominent papers are those "On the Relations of Death to Life in Nature," by Prof. DANA, a part of a more elaborate article which originally appeared in the *New-Englander*; "Researches on the Platinum Metals," by Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS; and an "Abstract of an Investigation of the Solar Diurnal Variation, and of the Annual Inequality of the Horizontal Component of the Magnetic Force, from Observations made at the Girard College Observatory in the years 1840-45," by Prof. BACHE. "The Summary of Scientific Intelligence" posts up accounts with the world at large to the date of the issue of this number of the *Journal*, which, by the way, closes the Thirty-fourth Volume.

—In the *Eclectic*, for December, Mr. BIRNEY displays his proverbial good taste. From each of the English periodicals he has taken a little—so little that they will never miss it—and so made up a magazine that contains the very cream of exotic literature. In the current number we have selections from the *London Review, Book of Days Magazine, London Eclectic, Athenæum, Fraser's Magazine, North British Review, St. James' Magazine, Popular Science Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Dublin University Magazine, MacMillan's Magazine*, and a biographical sketch of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, by the editor. We may state *en passant* that the portrait of Mr. BARNES, which prefaces this number of the *Eclectic*, is avowedly by that gentleman to be the most faithful one ever taken.

—*The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski*, by Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, forms one of the most interesting records and lessons of the war—if we except the naval duel between the iron-jacketed monsters in Hampton Roads. The power of the different guns, and the effectiveness of the rival projectiles used, are shown by the result of this most practical experiment with a clearness that must go very far toward settling those disputed points. Of the direful effect of a concentrated fire from a dozen different batteries, smiting at the same moment with their terrible hammers on one point of a fortress' wall, the reader will form a more accurate conception from this spirited narrative of Gen. GILLMORE'S than he has before had.

CARLETON announces *Aldrich's Poems*, in blue and gold, with a fine steel portrait, engraved from a medallion by LAUNT THOMPSON, the sculptor; a new poem by STODDARD, *The King's Bell*, a medieval legend; *Marion Grey*, a domestic story, by the author of *Lena Rivers; Shakespeare and Characters*, by HACKETT, the comedian; autobiography (with numerous illustrations) entitled *Drifting About*, from the pen of STEPHEN MASSETT, and another novel, *Vincenzo*, by RUFFINI, the author of *Doctor Antonio, Lavinia*, &c., &c.

—Notwithstanding the high price of paper—and its scarcity at that—a number of new works are announced. The HARPERS have in press, and nearly ready for publication, *The Life of Mrs. Bethune*, by her son, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. Dr. BETHUNE is known as an orator, a scholar and a poet. This biography of his mother is the last work he undertook in life, and one of the most valuable he ever completed. The life of a pious woman, written by a son, who, with thorough piety, combined a familiarity with the beautiful in all its phases, and an acquaintance with literature in all its branches, will form a record the world will not willingly let die.

Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY announces as season gift books some handsome volumes. Foremost among these is *In the Woods, with Bryant, Longfellow and Halleck*, illustrated on wood from drawings by JOHN A. HOWE, the gifted artist who illustrated last year the "Forest Hymn." The volume will include BRYANT'S "Death of the Flowers," LONGFELLOW'S "When Woods were Green," and HALLECK'S "Wyoming." The same publisher announces *Stories of the Sea*, and *Stories of the Woods*, from the Sea tales and Leatherstocking tales of COOPER, each illustrated by DARLEY, and *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, illustrated in tints from drawings by DARLEY.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Another Murderous Attack upon Foreigners—Adventures of a Fugitive Lady—The Empire Desolated by Measles, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

In my last, a few weeks ago, I wrote you an account of the second attack by the Japanese within a year on the English Legation, resulting in the death of two of the foreign guard. It is my painful duty to record still another cowardly act in the Japanese, in literally cutting to pieces one, and severely wounding two of a party of Englishmen, taking an afternoon ride on the To-kai-do, or great road leading from Miaco to Jeddo. Being the greatest thoroughfare in the Empire, it is wide, and kept in good repair, which makes it a favorite resort for a gallop of a few miles for both ladies and gentlemen residing here. All travelers from Miaco, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor, and the southern and eastern part of the Empire to Jeddo, pass over this road, so that it is almost always thronged. The princes, in repairing to this seat of Government, at stated periods, as is the custom here, many of them pass along this road, attended by large trains of retainers, amounting sometimes to several hundred.

Usually, the Government requests the Consuls of the different treaty Powers here to notify their subjects when any considerable prince is about to pass, to avoid this road, in order to prevent a collision between them and any portion of the train, which notification, as a rule, is respected, and the Japanese for the day have the road to themselves.

On Sunday last a notification of this kind was given us, as the Prince of Satsuma, one of the most powerful in the Empire, with an Ambassador from the Micado, or Spiritual Emperor, to the Tnicoon, or Civil Emperor, was returning from Jeddo to their own country, and would be on the road for two days. In consequence of negligence on the part of the Governor of this place, the notification did not reach us till the afternoon of the same day. Several parties, as is usual on Sunday, set out in the forenoon for a gallop on this road, and consequently knew nothing of the passage of the train till they met it, stretching out for miles, in the vicinity of Kanagawa. One party, consisting of three gentlemen and a lady, not dreaming of harm, were passing in an opposite direction to that which the train was proceeding, and for two or three miles nothing unusual occurred, though they met hundreds of soldiers, till they came to what seemed to be the main part of the procession. Here the road was completely blocked up by two or three hundred soldiers, who seemed to be the guard of some person of rank, and preceding them was a single file of men, some fifty in number, skirting each side of the road.

As the party approached this advance guard, they signified by signs that they must turn back. While doing so the main body came up, and just as the party was starting in the opposite direction, a powerful man stepped out from the crowd, and throwing off his loose upper dress, leaving his body naked to the waist, drew his sword and with both hands aimed a terrible blow at the gentleman nearest, which laid open his shoulder. The advance guard now closed in on the party, and drawing their swords commenced a fierce and murderous attack. Seeing no other way of escape, the whole party charged in the very face of a dozen drawn swords, and literally rode them down. The lady even had a blow aimed at her head, but by quickly leaning forward, the sword whizzed over it, cutting off her riding-cap, which fell to the ground. The horses, maddened by pain from cuts received which were aimed at their riders, dashed on at a furious pace, until clear of the attacking party. The lady only escaped unwounded. The three gentlemen each now felt himself wounded. One, more severely than the others, was reeling in his saddle, and in a few moments fell from his horse. Hereupon, one of the gentlemen halted a moment to see if he could render any aid to the poor fellow, while the other rode on with the lady. A glance was sufficient to show him that his companion was dead, when he rode on to join the other

The party had now two miles to ride on this same road before reaching any foreign residence, and the gentlemen, though bleeding profusely, urged their horses on, hoping to be able to keep their saddles until they could reach a place of safety; and though they passed hundreds of soldiers of the same train, no further violence was offered. The poor victims who were riding for their lives, however, knew not but each moment they might again be attacked. The American Consul's, which is on this road, on the opposite side of the bay from Yokohama, and three miles distant by land, was the place the party hoped to reach. The wounded men were so weak from the loss of blood, that before arriving they could no longer manage their horses, and were held on by friendly Japanese, who met them. In a very few minutes after they were taken from their horses; Dr. HEPBURN was with them, and dressed their wounds, which were severe but not fatal. By some strange mistake the lady, in the excitement, did not go into the Consul's, but rode on for Yokohama alone—still among hundreds of soldiers, whom she expected every moment would cut her down. The road for a portion of the way lays along the bay, and in her flight, thinking the assassins still pursuing, she attempted to drive her horse into the sea, rather than fall in their hands—but he refused to go in deep water, and thus saved her. Regaining the road, still she flew on, covered with the blood of her friends, her hair streaming in the wind, and under a broiling sun for miles. Twice her horse fell with her, but being a splendid horsewoman she mounted again and pressed on, nor did she once draw the reins till her horse fell exhausted and she fainting, before the first house she reached on entering the town of Yokohama. From here she was conveyed to her home, where for hours she lay in the most critical state, having escaped, it is true, the sword of the assassin, yet in imminent danger of brain fever or confirmed delirium. She brought the only tidings we had for some time of the horrible affair. Soon after the mounted guards of the English and French Ministers were on the road in search of the body of him who was left behind. It was found covered by a mat, cut and mangled in the most horrid and revolting manner, a number of blows having been given it after life departed.

The excitement was intense in the town. A meeting was immediately called to urge upon the officers of the men-of-war some steps for securing the ruffians, but nothing was done. There happened at the time to be a larger fleet of English, French and Dutch men-of-war in port than there has been for months before, and 1,500 men could have been landed with ease, and the assassins secured, as they slept at a village only a few miles below. What action the English Government will take in the matter is yet to be seen. The English seem to be the most unfortunate in coming in collision with the Japanese, and fortunately, just now, they are the best able to inflict punishment on this Government for these repeated acts of violence, if they see fit. It is my opinion, nothing will be done about it. Strange to say, the assassins were the followers of the same Prince who had, but a few days before, taken possession of a fine steamer bought by him from an English house here. It is reported that the Prince feels very much annoyed at the rashness of his soldiers, but the truth of this is not easily found out. I believe, however, he is friendly to foreigners, as his men, only a few days since, openly declared to me, that the Prince wished to trade with us direct from one of his own ports, and not through the Government as now. All is quiet again, and trade has received no check from this affair. There always was danger in riding on this road and will be for years, and until the Japanese from remote parts of the Empire become better acquainted with us, and we with them; so, the faster the country is opened, though it may cost more lives at first, the better for progress and commerce.

During fifty days in July and August these Islands suffered from a terrible scourge, from what with us is comparatively a mild disease, viz. the measles. In that time in the city of Jeddo *alone* 540,000 had the disease, and 75,000 died of it. It has swept over the whole Empire putting a stop almost entirely, for a time, to some branches of industry. There is a curious fact connected with the disease in this country which explains, at least, its mortality. It seems to visit the country only at long intervals. I have been able to trace the periods of its occurrence back for a hundred and fifty years, and find that at no time has the disease appeared in a period of less than twenty-seven years. One epidemic appeared after some thirty-five or forty years, when the mortality was even greater than now. With us and on the Continent the disease, as all know, never dies out, but appears each year, so that all have it while in childhood, and is rarely fatal, but if one escapes till adult age the danger is increased an hundred-fold and is almost always more or less grave. It is easy to see, then, why the mortality is so great here, as all suffer who were born since the last epidemic, consequently comprising, I may say, millions of adults, according to the length of the period that the disease is dormant. The angel of death seems not to have been satiated by this fearful scourge alone within the last few months, but before it had fairly began to abate, engrafted the cholera upon it, and since August at least 200,000, in the city of Yeddo alone, have been swept off. It is now abating, and in a few days, as there is a change in the weather, we hope to hear that it, too, has ceased its ravages. A few foreigners have suffered from the disease, two or three being the number of deaths only that have occurred among them. Our harbor is full of shipping—more in fact than ever before at one time. E.

A Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND MESSAGE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 10.

The tenth lecture of the Fraternity Course was delivered last evening before a large audience by WENDELL PHILLIPS. The lecturer was received with applause, and said that although he had spoken quite often, recently, on the subject of the rebellion, he should not apologize for taking the same topic for this lecture, since he had never found audiences either this Winter or last, who had listened cheerfully to any other subject. He would occupy the time in speaking of the proclamation and the message of the President. The message belonged to the past, the proclamation to the present and future; the message was a word, the proclamation a blow; the message was a bugle to summon the camp to surrender, the proclamation a mine whose explosion would scatter the camp into the air, and carry death and confusion to our enemies; the message was like the address of our fathers to the tyrant of Great Britain in 1774, the proclamation was the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776. [Applause.] The dictates of history would accord to ABRAHAM LINCOLN honor or affix a stigma to his name, but when his acts were done the people would experience their practical results in the same proportion with him. The future and the prosperity of the nation was ours as well as his. No public officer could complain that his acts were criticised. "Paint me as I am, with every seam and every wrinkle," said CROMWELL to Sir CHRISTOPHER NALY, "or you get not a penny from me." So we had a right to scrutinize every action in the rebellion, and no man had a right to complain if his conduct was looked upon in his speeches criticised. One great weakness overthrows our great national edifice. It was concession, compromise, conciliation. Is it so? our fathers made a compromise to a wicked and unjust institution, but this was to recover why it should not its own law. Loaded dice never gained a fortune in spite of the skill of the gambler. The Secretary told us that although the Constitution was on our side, he had no opinion in the fight against free speech and free labor. He demanded something beyond it, and he received it. The North had never before actually resistance until the 22d of September, 1862. A solitary instance of the feeling which once existed in Massachusetts, in the case of SAMUEL DEXTER, who had offered in the House of Representatives an amendment to the bill of Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, that no person should be admitted as a citizen of the United States until he had renounced all parents of nobility; a clause that no man should be admitted who owned slaves. For this he was defeated in this State at the next election. Men had fought with their hands tied by the well-understood agreement that Slavery was not to be interfered with, but liberty must take its chance. CALHOUN came into the Senate and WEBSTER replied to him with his feet tied by compromises to the Constitution, and his hands fettered by the interests of State-street. The lecturer then went on to speak of further points in the history of Slavery. He then declared his intention of speaking of President LINCOLN, although his purpose, he said, was not to blame him. It was as well to remember the saying of HORACE MANN that the difficulties which reformers had to meet, was that God could wait and men could not, and also the sins words of VICTOR EMANUEL, that it was wiser and braver to wait at the fitting time than to dare. The excuse, the palliation, the justification which lie under these maxims belongs to the President. We must be governed by the old proverb, "never praise the day till evening." It might be asked how could ABRAHAM LINCOLN succeed when he was chosen President of the United States by a party who were half-Southern in their feelings. No other man wholly national could have been chosen. Unless the Republicans had yielded half way to the convictions of the South, they never could have carried the election. Mr. PHILLIPS here left Mr. LINCOLN, and proceeded to speak of the reason why foreign minds had been prejudiced against us. It was our own fault, and was owing to the lenient view which we had all along taken of Slavery, and was the result of the conversation of Americans who had been abroad. He then drew illustrations at some length from the history of other countries, and said that what the STUARTS had been to England, centralization to France, the power of the Church in Spain, and division in Italy, Slavery was to our country. He alluded to the conduct of the Republicans in office, which he considered weak and unsatisfactory. They had not been able to rise to the exigencies of the crisis, and in playing debate had lost sight of the death-struggle of the nation. He urged the emancipation of the slaves as a war measure. He did not care to talk of the capture of Richmond. Taking Richmond was not like taking Washington. He did not take much stock in the "on to Richmond" cry. The rebels had an itinerant capital, which they moved at their pleasure from Richmond to Montgomery. Let us set free the two millions of slaves, he said. Let us take out the keystone of the Southern arch by raising an army of colored men. The speaker then returned to Mr. LINCOLN, who, he said, was afraid to strike the blow which every boy in Massachusetts would tell him was right. The President was bred in Kentucky, and had come covered with Kentucky cobwebs, and with his boots clogged with Kentucky soil, which would be known everywhere, whether it traveled to Chicago or to the White House. Around him, too, were grouped counsellors, every one of whom, with one exception, avowed himself in favor of conciliation and submission. Let us make a nation of ourselves—a separation of fifty or a hundred years was better than the Union with even Delaware for a Slave State. Not even a single bondman should poison the air of America. [Applause.] He continued at some length with his animadversions upon the Cabinet, and was particularly bitter against Mr. SEWARD. He would not say that Mr. SEWARD was not honest, although the honesty of a statesman was among the undefined and inexplicable mysteries in which SOUTHEY had classed woman's idea of manly beauty. He would ask, however, if a respectable and wealthy house in this city should place a half idiot at the head of the firm, how long would they probably stand? He hoped Congress would strengthen the President in his resolution. Let them ask him if he had not a proclamation somewhere in his desk which declared that on the 1st of January, 1863, every man should be free. Let them make him swear to stand by that, and then let them agree to follow it up themselves. Let them demand of the President not merely to sound the bugle, but to lead the hosts.

NEUTRALITY OR INTERVENTION?

The True Interest of Great Britain in the Question.

[The following communication, addressed to the editor of the London *Times*, is attributed to the pen of Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, whose masterly discussion of the question of mediation was reproduced in our columns a few days since.—ED. TIMES.]

SIR: The doctrine which I have ventured to lay down on the subject of recognition being substantially unimpeached, I shall not trouble you at any length on a point which may be taken to be too clear to admit of dispute.

I therefore dismiss the topic of recognition, and propose to offer a few remarks on the far more debatable head of intervention. Here we must leave the firm and beaten path which law has defined and practice consolidated, to explore the fluctuating and treacherous depths of policy. In such a case the conscience of those who wield the might becomes the only rule of right. I do not intend to disparage intervention. It is a high and summary procedure which may sometimes snatch a remedy beyond the reach of law. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that in the case of intervention, as in that of revolution, its essence is illegality, and its justification is its success. *Of all things, at once the most unjustifiable and the most impolitic, is an unsuccessful intervention.*

Now, intervention may be of various kinds and of different degrees. As a famous physician said, of scarlet fever, it may be anything, from a fleabite to the plague. And it is by no means impossible that it may begin with one and end with the other. There are many persons with whom the milder or fleabite form seems to be highly popular. Remonstrance, advice, moral force, and mediation are phrases which pass glibly current, and are assumed to be at once innocuous and efficacious. Yet it is not to be wondered at if those on whom devolves the responsibility of action should pause to consider whether, in fact, they are likely in the result to prove to be either. The Emperor of the French has within the last few days propounded a scheme of intervention to the English Government, of which the best that can be said is that it is an intervention which does not propose to intervene. This project contemplates nothing more than that the American belligerents should be requested to conclude an armistice for six months and to suspend the blockade.

The proposition is accompanied by no ulterior provisions in case this singular offer should be declined. CANUTE, on this occasion, seems to be no wiser than his courtiers. In what chapter of ancient or of modern history has the Emperor learnt that the waters of strife, surging with the tides of passion, are wont to subside at the invitation of monarchs, however powerful? Or is it the success which has attended the counsels he has tendered at Rome which inspires him with such confidence in the prevalence of moral force and European remonstrance at Washington? I have read, indeed, in "Virgil" of the wrath of belligerent bees being composed *pulveris exigui jactu*; but in the more prosaic pages of the *Annual Register* it may be remarked that the powder employed in the pacification of nations has generally smacked most consumedly of saltpetre. The only precedent in which, as far as I am aware, an intervention of this complimentary kind has been successfully attempted is that recorded in the "Critic," where the gentlemen who are at a daadlock are charged in the Queen's name to drop their swords and daggers—*which they accordingly do*. But, as the ingenious author in the same piece remarks, "when they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful." Unhappily, on the theatre of the world the players are by no means so mindful of their cues or so obedient to the prompter.

No, Sir, this is mere child's play. Intervention "should be made of stuff not quite so thin." The only object and justification of intervention is peace. To interpose without the means or the intention to carry into effect a permanent pacification is not to intervene, but to intermeddle. I do not say that intervention may not be justifiable or even politic, but that it may be either it must be efficacious. An inconclusive interference is at once impertinent and mischievous.

There are many persons who talk of intervention as if it were a light and easy affair. They picture to themselves a smart dispatch, garnished with plenty of fine sentiments, backed by a few good signatures, and they suppose the trick is done. But in this matter it were well to take counsel of Experience—the instructress of nations. The records of history will teach us that interventions have not been accomplished with foreign-office rose-water alone. I pointed out in my former letter that the instances of Belgium and Greece, which had been alleged as precedents for recognition, were in fact cases of intervention. Thereupon the indignated advocates of the South—equal to either fortune—reply: "Well, if we cannot recognize, let us intervene, after the fashion of Belgium and of Greece." Now, I vehemently suspect that those persons who are so urgent for action in this matter are as little acquainted with the history of the policy as they are with the principles of law involved in the transactions on which they are so ready to rely. I know there are persons who think that if France, England and Russia could only make up their minds to do what is very safely, though somewhat indefinitely called "something," the whole affair would be settled "out of hand," peace would be declared at once, the ports would be opened, Lancashire would get its cotton, and America would settle down at once into a condition of happy and contented insignificance. Statesmen, however, who, like the Prime Minister of England, have themselves had the conduct of real intervention, may be excused for not indulging themselves in this sort of fool's Paradise.

Let me recall to your recollection the outlines of the history of that Belgian Intervention which we are invited to reproduce. In the first place, the intervention originated at the express instance of the former Sovereign of the insurgent Provinces. This is a circumstance very well worthy of remark. WHEATON in his *History of International Law*, uses these significant expressions:

"Jurisdiction over the controversy between the two States was assumed in the first instance by the Conference in consequence of the application of the King of the Netherlands to the British Government, requesting that the five great European Powers might appoint Plenipotentiaries to assemble in Congress for the purpose of effecting a conciliatory mediation between the two great divisions of the kingdom."

I am not aware that a similar communication from the Cabinet of Washington has yet reached the Foreign Office. When it does so the cases will be more nearly parallel. In the case of Belgium the conference commenced its operations by the protocol of December, 1830. The necessity of a definite basis of negotiation was at once apparent. The ancient limits of Holland in 1790 supplied a definite and intelligible boundary. In this case the great Powers did not invite—they insisted upon an armistice, and the belligerents yielded to that which they knew would be enforced. The protocol of January, 1831, fixed the limits of the contending States. The five Powers

in the commencement of the negotiation were completely as one, but what was the result? Did peace immediately ensue, or did the combatants submit to the award? Quite the contrary. The King of Holland refused to agree because he thought he lost too much. The Belgian Assembly was equally recalcitrant, because it considered it had got too little. Thereupon the great Powers began to quarrel among themselves. England and France supported the Belgian pretensions, and threw overboard the original agreement as to the Duchy of Luxemburg. Prussia and Russia sustained the King of Holland in insisting upon the first understanding. In this state of things the Prince of Orange, in the face of the whole five Powers sitting in conference, within a few days' march of the French army, and a few hours' sail of the British fleet, denounced the armistice, marched into Belgium, and gave the newly-created King, whom the intervening Powers had just set upon his throne, a very sound thrashing. The English and French, of course, were obliged to come to the rescue, the one by land, the other by sea, and the Dutch army was forced to withdraw. It will be remarked, therefore, that a great European intervention, whatever else it may effect, does not,—even in dealing with such a war of pigmies and of cranes as that between Holland and Belgium, and which, compared to the colossal contest in America, was but a petty brawl,—necessarily or immediately produce peace. The result of the first nine months of intervention proved to be that both the original combatants were again at war, and that two of the intervening Powers were in arms in support of one of the belligerents. But this was by no means the end of the affair. In October and November, 1831, the intervening Powers again tried their hands at a settlement, which proclaimed itself to be "final and irrevocable." It is hardly necessary to remark that this "final" settlement brought nothing to an end, and the "irrevocable determination was ultimately revoked. The Belgians refused to acquiesce in the decision as to the Luxemburg territory, and the Dutch were equally obstinate in their persistence not to relinquish their rights. So matters went on till October, 1832, when two of the intervening Powers—England and France—entered into a second convention to compel by force the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp. Accordingly, a French army marched into Belgium, and an English fleet entered the Scheldt. Russia and the German Powers vehemently dissented from the policy of England and France, and held the most menacing language toward their partners in the mediation. It is notorious that the Western Powers were at this moment on the very brink of war with the German Confederation. Thus, then, the second complete year of mediation disclosed the unsatisfactory spectacle of intense hostility between the intervening Powers and actual war carried on by two of the mediators against one of the subjects of mediation. It was not till May, 1833, or two years and a half from its commencement, that the Belgian intervention arrived at a satisfactory and peaceful conclusion.

Does, then, the example of Greece encourage the hopes of a speedier or more satisfactory end? The Greek insurrection began in 1821. The insurgents requested in vain the interposition of the Congress of Verona. The intervention may be said practically to have commenced with the Protocol of 1826 between England and Russia. By the treaty of 1827 France acceded to the arrangement. Here, again, the armistice was not suggested, but imposed. It should be observed that in both these documents it was thought necessary to define a distinct basis of action. The *suzeraneté* of the Porte was to be reserved, while the practical independence of the Greeks was to be secured. Did the Sultan, however, after six years of savage and doubtful contest with his rebellious subjects, peaceably accept the fiat of the three great Powers? Did he submit to the moral force of their representations, or succumb to the overwhelming superiority of their resources? Not a bit of it. The overtures of the great Powers were rejected with indignation and disdain. Within a few weeks from the signature of the treaty the moral force of Europe brought about the "untoward event" of Navarino. Did even this terrible catastrophe precipitate a solution? So far from it, that after the lapse of a year, it became necessary, in 1828, to send a French army of occupation, under Marshal Maison, to expel the Turks from Greece. At this time one of the great mediating Powers was carrying on separate hostilities on its own account with Turkey. And so profound was the distrust, and so adverse the interests of England and Russia, with reference to the principal subject of the mediation, that during the Russian advance on Constantinople the Cabinets of London and Vienna entered into a secret treaty for the defence of Turkey, and just before the treaty of Adrianople, the English Admiral was actually under orders to attack the Russian fleet in the Levant. Such was the state of things, as between the mediating Powers themselves and those upon whom their good offices were pressed, at the end of the third year of intervention. From 1828 to 1833, the patriots whose independence and happiness the interposition of Europe had secured were principally employed in cutting each other's throats. For five years a military occupation by one of the mediators proved indispensable, and, by way of interlude, the Greeks took to murdering their French protectors at Argos. In 1833, seven years after its commencement, the Greek intervention may be said to have been closed by the arrival of Otho, *le désiré*. "*Tantæ molis erat.*" Through such dangers and by so much toil was constructed that rotten edifice which has just tottered to its fall.

I might indefinitely prolong the record of intervention. I might remind you of that more recent negotiation which commenced with remonstrances at St. Petersburgh, but whose ultimate story is recorded in the hillocks which stud the heights of Sebastopol. Did Russia yield her lust of vengeance, or her passion for dominion, to the solicitation of collective Europe? Or do we dream that President's are more amenable to the voice of reason than Emperors?

Intervention may be wise, may be right—nay, sometimes may even be necessary. But let us not deceive ourselves: *intervention can never will be, never can be short, simple, or peaceable.* Conducted under the most favorable circumstances, we have seen that it can settle visibly before its solution results in war. Let those who are simple enough to place their reliance on the cogency of moral pressure remember that the petty strength of Holland defied the Concert of Powers of Europe—that the forces combined of Turkey to all the effective resources of Russia, England and France. If the history of the past will not satisfy them of this, let them look at the experience of our own day. Let them mark the Pope as he lies in the hollow of NAPOLEON'S hand guarding him to his foot. I do not say that England, Russia and France might not impose their will upon the American belligerents. I do not argue the question whether it is right that they should do so. But this I venture to affirm, that they never will and never can accomplish it, except by recourse to arms: it may, be by making war upon the North, it may be by making war upon the South, or, what is still more probable, it may be by making war upon both in turns. A Northern Navarino may be redressed by a Southern Antwerp. But it will not be a question of a Dutch garrison or an Ottoman fleet. *We shall have to deal with two military nations, decorticated by recent practice of war, and whose forces are counted by hundreds of thousands of men.*

This, however, is by no means the full extent of the mischief. *The case I have supposed assumes the existence of a basis of action, in which the mediating Powers constantly concur.* Can such a basis be constructed, or, if it could, what prospect is there of its being sustained? In the case of Belgium and Greece the first step was to define the principles of action, and the leading features of reconstruction. Is such a course possible here? I have asked the question before, but I have found no answer to it—What is to be the basis of intervention? In the case of Belgium the basis was the boundary of 1790, in that of Greece the *statu quo* of the Porte. But what is to be the basis of the mediation between the North and the South? Where is a boundary line to be drawn which one side may be reasonably asked to concede, and the other to accept? I believe the definition of such a line of demarcation in the present state of the contest to be wholly impossible. But, assume the boundary to be settled and accepted, would peace be established, or could it for a moment be maintained while such questions as those of Slavery, the right to the Territories, the partition of the debt, and the navigation of the rivers remained open? If we are to intervene it is in order to establish peace. But we cannot establish peace except by settling all the belligerent questions between the parties, for otherwise they will infallibly recur to arms in order to resolve them. The notion of an armistice which would terminate, leaving undecided the question which is designated in America by the phrase of the "irrepressible conflict," is childish in the extreme. *It would be simply giving breath to the feeblest party in order to refresh him for another round.*

The historical examples to which I have referred read us, moreover, another lesson which it were well not to disregard. The great Powers who have undertaken to make peace between others have seldom failed before they have gone to quarrel among themselves. We have seen that in the Belgian intervention England and France were on the eve of a breach with Russia and Germany. In the course of the Greek intervention, open hostilities between Russia and England were hardly averted. Even assuming that the Powers could agree on a basis of action in the American affair, how long is it probable that they would adhere to it? *Has England no interests in Canada, France no views in Mexico, which might lead to a divergence on various points in the negotiation?* What security is there that, as in the case of Belgium and Greece, dissentient sections of the mediating Powers should not end by ranging themselves in hostile camps side by side with the original belligerents; and that thus, in an ill-judged attempt to quench the American strife, we should in the result endanger the peace of Europe?

These dangers which I have pointed out are common to all interventions, even where nothing is involved but ordinary political interests. I have said that intervention, if it is to be justifiable or valuable, must embrace and exhaust all the subjects of controversy between the parties, otherwise it must fail of its chief end, which is peace. Can there be peace in America while the question of Slavery and all that hangs upon it remains undecided? This terrible and insoluble question presents difficulties which no intervention has ever yet had to encounter. Yet to intervene and leave this question open is to do nothing, or worse than nothing. It is to sanction what we do not reprobate, and to perpetuate what we do not abolish. From the moment that we undertake the settlement of American affairs, we shall become the moral accomplices of the state of things which our mediation will establish and confirm. Is there any man so sanguine as to hope that the end of this business is to be the extinction of Slavery? But, if not, are we to become the virtual guarantors for its security? To my mind, in the one word "Slavery" is comprehended a perpetual bar to the notion of English mediation as between the North and the South—a bar to amicable mediation, because it would be futile; to forcible intervention, because it would be immoral. Shallow and inexperienced observers may suppose that English opinion has undergone a revolution on the subject of Slavery. It is true that the English public has been revolted by the insincerity and hypocrisy of Northern politicians on this question. We have seen through the cant by which political capital has been manufactured out of a great cause; but on the true merits of the question itself I believe the conviction of the English people to be wholly unchanged. *It is my firm persuasion that there is no sentiment more deeply rooted in the conscience of the nation than the abhorrence of the principles and practice of that which is called in the South "the peculiar institution," but which in England we know by the more straightforward name of "negro Slavery."* If we refuse to become the dupes of Northern insincerity, we are equally determined not to make ourselves the abettors of Southern iniquity. A joint mediation, involving the settlement of this question, would practically place our honor in the hands of our coadjutors in the intervention. We might find ourselves placed in a position in which it would be equally difficult to advance with credit or to retire with safety. Yet any Administration which should compromise the character of England in a cause for which she has made so many sacrifices, would make a fatal and irretrievable mistake.

I am not insensible to the respectable sentiments of humanity which are invoked to support the case for intervention; but I also know that of all things the most cruel is a mistaken and useless interference. Recognition and intervention are recommended in turn as the certain methods of giving us what we most desire, viz., peace and cotton. But will they give us either? I confess on this point I have been a good deal edified by an article in a paper called the *Index*, which is supposed to be the London organ of Southern politicians. I there find an elaborate demonstration (intended, of course, to reassure the Liverpool speculators) that recognition will probably not produce immediate peace, and certainly will not give us cheap cotton. The following sentences sufficiently show the scope of the argument:

"We do not agree with those who say that recognition will be forthwith followed by peace, but we are quite sure that recognition, even if it should suddenly put an end to hostilities, will not diminish the value of the present or then stocks of cotton. So far from peace bringing down the price of cotton, it is highly probable that after a temporary fluctuation holders may realize higher prices from the unusual demands."

If recognition, then, upon the showing of the Southerners themselves, is not likely to give us peace and even peace is not to give us cheap cotton, why should we commit ourselves either to recognition or to intervention?

I have endeavored, I fear, at intolerable length, to draw your readers' attention to the general dangers of intervention in all cases, and to the special difficulties of this particular instance. I say nothing of the great and formidable power of both belligerents, whom we might have to coerce in turn. I say nothing of the distance of England and the proximity of Canada to the seat of the war. I rest upon grounds which are far broader, and I confess seem to me unanswerable. I will assume both belligerent Powers reduced to submission to-morrow, and European liberty to mould their destinies at her pleasure. *I say that the great Powers could not agree for a day, still less remain united for a month, as to the principles of intervention.* To settle a definite basis of common action, even if upon either to plunge into intervention without such a basis would be insane. Mr CANNING insisted upon the peculiar dangers of a "war of opinion," but a contest which involves questions of no science is still more hopelessly insane. One might have thought that the experience of the Papal intervention might have deterred continental politicians from further involving their wives in similar problems. As long as we persist in our attitude of neutrality we are safe. All beyond is danger and uncertainty. At the peril of the imputation of cowardice, I avow the advantages of this position. Happily for both sides in the terrible struggle in which they are engaged, the resolute neutrality of the European Powers has hitherto been a principle in the councils of Europe. Who can be supposed to be indifferent to the catastrophe of America or the suffering of England. But we are in a situation in which a single misstep may be brought with consequences which are irreparable. We are asked to go, we know not whither, in order to do we know not what.

"Dii meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum!"—*Tempest.*

HISTORICUS.

Relief for Our Poor Friends in England—An Important Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give a prominent place in your columns to an important suggestion relative to the contributions and efforts to aid the suffering workmen in England, by means of grain and other necessaries of life, to be shipped to them from this country? It will be remembered by many that much fault was found, and a great deal of disappointment was felt, with the Irish for refusing to eat our Indian corn, after it was converted into meal, and which had been sent over to Ireland by shiploads to relieve the starving population. It was said that they regarded the corn as fit for food only for cattle, and that they actually fed it to their hogs. Great disgust was expressed here at the time, at such apparently ungrateful conduct. About a year ago, I saw a statement of the cause of the aversion of the Irish to our Indian corn, made by an intelligent writer, and evidently not for the purpose of excusing the conduct of the people, but as a commendable fact. It had the effect of relieving my own feelings on the subject. It was, that the corn sent over to Ireland was mostly *kiln-dried*, and that this, together with the exposures on the voyage, rendered it unpalatable, and in some cases even poisonous. Now, let this be looked into. No doubt the seller of the corn will pronounce this explanation fallacious, for if true, it will affect his sales. Perhaps the commission merchants may be of the same opinion. But, when it is so easy for those who are to have charge of the outfit, to test the fact for themselves, by actual experiment, why should we risk the waste of our thousands, and send disappointment rather than relief to the suffering, by taking it for granted that Indian corn is as sweet and good as that which we relish so much at our own tables? A FRIEND.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The New Captain-General of Cuba Hourly Expected—Approaching Departure of Gen. Serrano—His Farewell—The Affair of the Blanche, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

The Spanish mail steamer, which arrived here on Thursday night, brings certain news that the new Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, his Excellency, Gen. DULCE, left on the day preceding the departure of the above-mentioned steamer, namely, on the 14th ult., the mail steamer leaving on the 15th from the same port, Cadiz. The Captain-General comes in the war steamer *Isabel Segunda*, and we are all here on the tiptoe of expectation to catch the sound of the salute from Cubañas. SERRANO, the Ex-Captain-General, has abdicated his gubernatorial throne, or, at least, vacated the palace, having retired some days ago to live at the Government country seat, the Quinta de los Molinos, in hourly anticipation of the arrival of his successor, and, therefore, leaving the palace vacant for his successor's immediate use. He leaves immediately for Spain on the arrival of Gen. DULCE.

On Tuesday evening last, a Committee of the most influential persons of Havana were received by the Captain-General and his lady, at the above-named *Quinta de los Molinos*, to take farewell of the ducal pair, and to present the lady with a magnificent coronet, adorned with precious stones of great value.

Señor O'FARRILL, in the name of the Committee, presented the Captain-General with a letter of leave-taking, inclosed in a beautiful box of silver and ivory, and at the same time read a discourse, in which was expressed the lively sorrow felt in Cuba at His Excellency's departure. The Captain-General made an appropriate reply, in language simple and elevated.

Such may be considered as the "finale" of the Serrano Administration, and as our Habaneros have just paid homage to the setting sun, by to-morrow, probably, they will be hurrying to pay their respects to the rising one. Gen. DULCE, the new Captain-General, is, I am informed, a widower, of middle age, with no family, but will bring with him his two nieces, and also a host of employes to take the places of those who are expected or will be made to retire. The political Governor of Havana, MANTILLA, has already resigned his post, and the Condé DE CANONGO, a Cuban nobleman, officiates *ad interim* until his successor arrives. MANTILLA, however, has managed to get appointed one of the councillors of the lately made Board of Administration, with a salary of some $6,000 per annum, so that he is not, perhaps, so great a loser as might be imagined, as the new place is for life, or during good behavior, while the political Governorship could hardly be expected to last beyond o Captain General's Administration. The *intendente* has been also superseded, and there is as complete a turn out as in Washington after the victory of the opposing party. As President JACKSON observed, "The spoils of the vanquished belong to the victors."

The Spanish Government are kicking up a great fuss about the affair of the *Blanche*, and looking mighty big, talking John Bull under their especial protection. The English vessel, say the Spaniards gravely, was under the protection of the Spanish flag, and they, therefore, demand that the owners shall be paid for the loss of the ship, and the Captain of the *Montgomery* punished.

Spain forgets how much annoyance is done to the United States by the encouragement given to Confederate privateers. Last September a Confederate armed steamer left the harbor of Havana only an hour or so before the departure of an American passenger steamer for New-York, and it was rumored about among the "secesh" sympathizers that the latter would be made a prize of. Fortunately no attempt was made, for a good reason, because the greater part of the crew of the privateer were "down" with sickness.

The Consul General of France is exercising high prerogatives here with respect to Mexico, with the consent of the late political Governor of Havana, MANTILLA, and which has been much commented upon in Spain. MANTILLA came out with a circular, in which he said, that in granting passports for Mexico, the applicants must, after having received them, take them to the French Consul to be *visé*, and giving that personage authority to refuse permission, if he thought proper, thus nullifying at his pleasure the permission of the authorities of this island to leave for Mexico. This step has not been at all relished in Spain, where the French occupation of Mexico is still regarded with a jealous eye.

An unfortunate occurrence took place last Sunday, which resulted fatally. An exhibitor on the tight rope, a la *Blondin*, among other feats of skill, undertook to walk along a rope stretched from one end of the esplanade at e, where the bull fights took place, to the other end, with his wife on his back, her feet supported in stirrups suspended from his shoulders, and reaching to about his knees, and her arms crossed for support on her husband's neck. The adventurous pair proceeded safely in their perilous enterprise until they had reached within a few feet of the end of the rope, when, from some unknown cause, the lady fell from want of caution or sudden fit, the unfortunate woman let go her hold of her husband's neck, and was precipitated to the ground from a great height. The man attempted as well as he was able to lay hold of her dress as she fell from his back, but his efforts only resulted in bearing a piece of it in his hands, but could not prevent the catastrophe. The spectators rushed to her assistance, and medical aid was immediately offered, but all was useless, and, after lingering about a day, the woman expired.

Several French merchantmen have lately arrived from Vera Cruz, with invalids, on their way home.

Besides the war steamer *Isabel Segunda*, which brings the new Captain-General of Cuba, there left on the same day for our waters the war steamer *Lilian*, to be followed by the screw steamers *Concordia* and *Santa Lucia*, and afterward by the mail steamer *Carmen*. The affair of the English steamer *Don* he is said to be the reason of all the armament to the Spanish fleet in Cuba. L.A.M.A.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Kentucky.

Despatches from Kentucky announce the death, at Paris, in that State, of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM OWSLEY. At the time of his decease, no man living in that State except Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, had served so prominent a part on the political stage of Kentucky as he. As Supreme Judge in 1824, WILLIAM DUDLEY ADAIR carrying Kentucky through one of the most violent anti-Catholic contests that ever convulsed a State, and three years after with views not unlike in its incidents the "Dow rebellion" of Rhode Island. In that heated struggle, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and AMOS KENDALL, first came before the world as political controversialists on the side opposed to OWSLEY and his associates. But the Judges triumphed, and with them the Conservative Constitutional Party, that with HENRY CLAY at its head, so long ruled the State. Their defeated opponents were cared for by the Jackson Administration as soon as it was installed at Washington in 1829.

Judge OWSLEY was elected Governor of Kentucky in the year 1844, beating Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, who was subsequently Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. CASS. The war with Mexico occurred during GOV. OWSLEY'S term of office, from 1844 to 1848, and he raised and officered all the regiments furnished by Kentucky in that war. Among his appointments of field officers were HUMPHREY MARSHALL, WM. PRESTON and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who are now giving their Mexican experience in aid of the rebellion, and WM. T. WARD and THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, (son of JOHN J.,) who are distinguished Generals in the Union army.

GOV. OWSLEY was, throughout life, an unvarying Whig and Clay man. It was he who, by executive appointment, sent Mr. CLAY back to the Senate, after that veteran statesman had ridden adieu to public life forever, and it was in the extraordinary debates soon after on the Compromise Measures that Mr. CLAY won his highest fame as an eloquent patriot and leader of men. GOV. OWSLEY died at an advanced age, was never more than once outside of the State limits of Kentucky, and was buried very near where he was born. No public man ever died in Kentucky with a cleaner record. His entire career of over 70 years is without spot or blemish. Party hate was never reckless enough to utter a suspicion of his honesty. He was one of the pure, high-souled patriots of a former era, illustrating in his private life no less than in his public life the noblest qualities of citizenship and manhood.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE.

Judge Dickerson, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, died at Paterson, where he had resided for nearly fifty years, on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-five. He was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1788; was educated at Princeton College; studied law in Philadelphia with his elder brother, Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, and in 1815 settled in Paterson. He represented New-Jersey in Congress several terms; was Governor and Chancellor of the State; and in 1841 was appointed by President Van Buren to the office which he filled till his death.

In the stormy political convulsions which arose out of the struggle between the United States Bank and Gen. Jackson, he was one of the firm supporters of the old hero; and at all times has been a staunch Democrat of the old school.

In 1830 he was the originator of the Paterson Railroad—now a part of the Erie Road—and its first President; and when the work was commenced, he foretold, in a public speech, its extension to Lake Erie over its present route—a prophecy at that time considered chimerical, but now fulfilled.

His life was pure and simple, unsmitted by the breath of calumny, and ever marked by strict integrity and clear-sighted intelligence. He died as he lived, beloved by all who knew him; and in his last hours was surrounded and cherished by those whom he loved best on earth.

He is, with one exception, the last of the distinguished men whose talents and virtues made New-Jersey to be honored among States in the former days of the Republic.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* records the death in that city on Monday evening of Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., aged 76 years and 10 months. Dr. Osgood was a native of Fryeburgh, Me., where he was born February, 1774. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1805, and was ordained as the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Springfield on the 25th of January, 1809, 53 years ago. He remained nominally the pastor of this church until his death, though he retired from active pulpit duties in 1854, at which time Rev. Henry M. Parsons was settled as his colleague. He was the active pastor and preacher for 45 years, and since his retirement from pulpit duties in his parish, he has preached quite constantly in the vacant pulpits of the vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Hay for the Cavalry Horses at Salt Lake City—Infantry for Operations Against the Indians—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

During the past two or three days the hay wagons, as if by common consent, have been pouring into Camp Douglas, under contract taken by Mr. JOHN SARRE. About one hundred loads per day have passed through the city to that destination. The loads would probably run from the light, two-pony draft of 1,500 lbs. to the two yoke ox load of 2,500 lbs. At this rate of supply, the 300 tons needed in camp will very soon be safely stacked within the lines. Indeed while I write, the contract is about filled. A few loads of straw also find their way into camp. The prices quoted are, for hay, $25 per ton and for straw, $15.

Supposing we allow, for a Winter of six months, each troop horse to eat two tons of hay and twenty-five bushels of grain, with one ton of straw thrown in for bedding, the account will stand thus: hay, $50; straw, $15; grain, $25—total, $90. This will allow of very little overfeeding; and yet the expenditure will equal the full value of the horse, for the cavalry horses consist chiefly of California ponies, and would here average no higher figures than those named. This expenditure, then, to say nothing of the summer keep, is the same thing to the pocket as a remount every spring.

It is generally admitted, by those who claim wisdom in such matters, that infantry are of little account in pursuit of marauding Indians. Yet, in addition to three or four companies of cavalry, a regiment of Infantry is now snugly ensconced in the shade of Salt Lake City, fixed for one Winter at least. As to their protecting the mail route, I apprehend there will be little danger on that head in any direction within one hundred miles of this city, and that distance, perhaps, is as far as the troops would be likely to go, in the depth of Winter, after Indians, a distance the militia of the territory could travel just as well when occasion required.

The chief results, therefore, of the California Volunteers lying at Salt Lake City this Winter, are likely to be the filling of the pockets of a number of Utah folks with United States Treasury notes, in exchange for produce or other articles. Now Uncle Sam did a splendid thing, in the money, merchandise and live stock lines, for the sharp folks of Utah, Gentile or Mormon, several years ago. The demands on his pocket have multiplied vastly since that time—a great deal faster than his income has increased. Doubtless the good people here are pleased enough to swap their hay and grain for pleasant figures in "legal tender," seeing that gold is out of the question. And perhaps it, as a patriot of the soil, ought to wink at a liberal expenditure amongst the people, no matter by whom. Yet, in the present state of the nation, financial and otherwise the question will force itself to the surface—Is it a judicious thing to expend needlessly a million or two in Utah? I leave the political economists to answer. They are supposed to understand the most profitable way of spending the public money, whether paid by the present citizens, or borrowed at high interest from the future. But it strikes me that it will be best to employ, upon the mountain mail and emigrant route, only such a number of troops as is necessary, and such a line as is most serviceable, and to distribute the money [illegible] They [illegible] to be met, I recollect an emergency.

Such, if the Government will persist in enriching the people of the Territory, I suppose I must not complain too much. The operations of Utah dealers [illegible] in numerous possibilities [illegible] cents.

A good deal of talk has been going on over [illegible] the late expedition of Major MCCRARY, with two companies of cavalry, from Ruby Valley to the Humboldt, after troublesome Indians. The troops returned [illegible] they saw no Indians. Gentiles complain that their [illegible] have gone in the mountains on errands to that district [illegible] not to kill Indians, to be sure, but to trade with them. The Indians, perhaps, be driven to learn, sooner or later. At any rate, who is the red man's master of the situation, as it is to dictate his own terms, and what is the whole matter prevails, [illegible]

Last week we had one Thanksgiving night, with hail and rain. For the rest, the weather has been as fair as ever, with no prospect for a change.

On Friday evening, Mr. ELIAS L. T. HARRISON delivered a lecture on "Astronomy," in the Seventies' Hall. On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH ROMNEY lectured on "History." BRIGHAM himself followed Mr. ROMNEY on the same subject, and, it is said by some who were present, eclipsed the lecturer.

From time to time in the history of this Territory rumors have arisen of gold discoveries therein. Rumors of a similar character have been the agent during the past few weeks. But the reliable source cannot be found. These flying reports, however, remind one of a farce enacted two or three years ago. An owner of a rancho a score miles southward brought some gold dust to the city, claiming that he had dug it from a certain place on his rancho. On the strength of his representations he sold out the concern to a Soft of Joint Stock Company, for a good round sum. Handsome fortunes loomed up in the distance, and the Salt Lake Ophir arose to a high premium. The sequel, however, may perhaps best be told in the graphic ejaculation of one of the chief advocates—"Sold, by —."

Last night a ball was held in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. Bonfires and other demonstrations and great lights and effects abounded [illegible] company. The whole of the [illegible] were [illegible] Mormon.

Mr. C. H. ROGERS of Eau Claire, Wis., recently arrived in this city from the Owhyee, or Grasshopper Creek Gold Mines, whither had congregated some three or four hundred adventurers digging. This location is four hundred miles northward of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and in Dacotah Territory. The mines, of course, are rich, or else the miners making fortunes. Some Bannocks and Snake Indians had made hostile demonstrations, but were appeased by presents of provisions and tobacco. Apparel and food seemed to be the chief desire of the angry red men, and on obtaining some the pipe of peace was smoked.

Chief-Justice KINNEY has arrived from his leisurely journey to his home and family in Nebraska. Not being successful in his endeavors to prevent that territory in Congress, the Judge naturally looks back upon his Utah appointment, which, of course, would have been vacated last February upon the [illegible] for him.

The money spent by and in behalf of the California Volunteers, makes business lively in the city. Merchandise stocks cannot be replenished from the East for eight months to come, so California is the best mart. WALKER BROTHERS have just received a consignment from that quarter, and other merchants are receiving there.

THE CASE OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Interesting Letter from Bishop Whipple in Regard to them.

Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, has addressed an able and earnest letter to the editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, on the subject of the late Indian massacres in that State, and the condemnation of three hundred of the savages to be hung for the murders committed. It does not seem to be the object of the Bishop to ask mercy for the murderers. He says: "There is no man who does not feel that the savages who have committed these deeds of violence must meet their doom. The law of God and man alike require it. The stern necessities of self-protection demand it. If our own inefficient system had not permitted the Spirit Lake murderers to go unpunished—*if we had not refused to regard them as subjects of law*—we should not have suffered as we have in this outbreak."

The object of the Bishop appears to be, in the first place, to deprecate the mob violence with which the prisoners have been threatened—to dispel the popular frenzy that prevails in the State, clamoring for their execution in a spirit of blind vengeance that may easily involve the innocent with the guilty in the extreme penalty invoked. The second is to arraign the whole policy of the General Government toward the Indians, which he does in a most able and effective manner, and does not hesitate to recoid his belief that the recent horrors in Minnesota are owing to the errors and wrongs of that policy. His emphatic language is, "I believe God will hold the nation guilty."

The only doubts raised by the Bishop of the propriety of punishing the entire lot of Indians convicted, seems based on the possible innocence of some of the individuals, and the present fury of passion which unfits a popular tribunal to decide fairly on their cases. The words of the Bishop on this point are admirable and weighty, and should go far to restore the people of Minnesota to the sway of reason. He says:

"While we execute justice, our consciousness of wrong should lead us to the strictest scrutiny, lest we punish the innocent. Punishment loses its lesson where it is the vengeance of a mob. The mistaken cry to take law into our own hands, is the essence of rebellion itself. As citizens we have the clear right to ask our rulers to punish the guilty. The State has the right to arraign these men in her courts; but anything like a mob violence is subversive to all law."

But passing from the merits of this special case of Indian outrage and murdering, which we hope now to see brought to a peaceful and just solution, we think it worth while to call public attention to Bishop WHIPPLE'S indictment of the Nation itself, for its wrongs to the Indians—wrongs not to the Sioux only, under this Administration, but wrongs to all tribes and under all Administrations. But the relations of the Government to the Sioux will do to illustrate the whole.

Here are the Bishop's charges: That the Government regards the Indian tribes as "independent nations," not subject to United States laws—whereas they should be regarded as heathen wards of the nation, and governed in that relation, and protected from their own internal violence and barbarous practices. Our treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes destroys the independence of the chiefs, who soon become the pliant tools of agents and traders in schemes to swindle the people. The tribal form of government being thus debauched and overthrown, the United States Government affords no other, and *there is then efforts so vain to hold or check the evil passions of bad men.* No punishment is inflicted among them for theft, murder and violence. No effort is made to restrain the savage warfare the tribes wage on each other. On the contrary, says the Bishop

"They have murdered each other in our streets, fought beside our villages, even shaken their gory scalps in our faces, and we did not know that we were nursing passions since to break out in violence and blood. There was no mark of condemnation upon their Pagan customs, for even high officials have paid them to hold heathen dances to amuse a crowd. The Government, instead of compelling these men to live by honest labor, has fostered idleness, encouraged savage life by payments of money, by purchases of beads, trinkets, scalping knives, and really given the weight of influence on the side of heathen life. The sale of fire-water has been most unblushing when we knew that if it made drunkards of white men, it made red men devils.

"In the advertisement for Indian supplies, this Fall, are 100 dozen scalping knives, 600 pounds beads, 100 dozen butcher knives, 150 pounds of paint.

The Bishop next gives, what we all know is too true, a shocking picture of the frauds, impostures, cruelties and robberies that for time immemorial have been allowed under our Government to be perpetrated on the Indians by traders, who defy all laws, human and divine, to gain the enormous profits of their illicit commerce. The wrongs of these men bear their perennial fruit of blood. The following fact, stated by the Bishop, is enough for national humiliation:

"Canada has not had an Indian war since the revolution, we have hardly passed a year without one. The same tribes there are bound by ties of affection to the English crown."

Of the immediate cause of the outbreak and massacres of last Summer, the Bishop gives the following account.

"Four years ago the Sioux sold the Government about eight hundred thousand acres of land, being a part of their reservation. Of $96,000 due to the Lower Sioux, they have never received a cent. All has been absorbed in bills against $8807 38, which is to their creditors the books at Washington. Of the portion belonging to the Upper Sioux, $8,551 12 was also taken for claims. Of the large balance due the Upper Sioux, neither the agents nor the Indians know where or what to be paid. For two years the Indians have demanded to know what had become of their money, and again and again [illegible] to withhold [illegible] were satisfied. Every time last Spring the traders informed the Indians that the next payment would only be half of the usual amount, because the Indian debts had been paid out of their money. They were in constant distress from the results on this account. It caused deep and bitter feelings. The agent was blamed, and as rumors came to us with the news that our people must [illegible] of sorrow, saying, 'The only chance we have is in the result.' In June, at the time of the payment, we came to either for the Upper or Lower Sioux, [illegible] to receive their annuities. There was no [illegible] The Lower Sioux received [illegible] for the Upper Sioux [illegible] of half, [illegible] a few days [illegible] of half of the [illegible] to receive one's blood. The money left behind Fort Ridgely for days after the payment was made. Very few of the goods had been taken for claims, and at the eleventh hour, as the wagons [illegible] Treasury shows, were brought from other funds to pay [illegible] War. It was too late!"

It is not a hopeful prospect, we fear, that the National Government will be able to reform a system which is productive of so much crime and blood, until it is, at least the duty of all good citizens to give their earnest and efforts in that direction.

Is the Property of Traitors More Sacred than that of Loyalists?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been induced to ask the above question for the following reason, viz. I hear the question asked almost daily by individuals, whether or not the President will issue an order and draw his Emancipation Proclamation in consequence of the result of the recent elections. They tell you that the Emancipation Proclamation and the confiscation of rebel property is not only unwise, but is a very great wrong. But where the rebels [illegible] Gen. SCOTT, made a raid into Pennsylvania, and took all the property of loyal men that they could carry away with them. I do not hear them say that they—the rebels—had done anything unconstitutional or very wrong. Nor when the privateers and destroys at sea the property of loyal men, I did not hear them say that it was unconstitutional, or that it was a great wrong. It is only when the Government proposes to take or confiscate the property of men who are in arms [illegible] against the Government, that they see [illegible] making unconstitutional and very wrong. I do not see the reason why it is that men who profess to be loyal are so extremely sensitive in regard to the property of traitors. I can not understand it, and I ask that it may be explained. Is the property of traitors to the Government [illegible] more than [illegible] property of loyal men, whether in the loyal and free States or in the slave States, and more sacred? I do not understand and I should like to be enlightened upon the subject. If so, I should like to be enlightened upon the subject, and to be told in plain English why it is that the property of traitors is more sacred and entitled to more protection under the constitution or otherwise, than the property of loyal men, and how it is that persons holding such opinions can be truly loyal.

UNION.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks to-day concerning the counterfeit Postal Currency will, no doubt, place many on their guard and limit, to a great extent, the circulation of the fraudulent stuff. It is also to know, however, that those who are least calculated to judge in this matter, are most likely to be deceived, and can less afford to lose, than those whose knowledge is their protection. The circumstances under which the counterfeit fifty cent. postal currency is issued, show plainly that experienced counterfeiters have the matter in charge. The following description of the false token bears evidence of this fact. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

1. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2. The five faces of WASHINGTON vary considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of WASHINGTON—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of WASHINGTON in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once."

The reader cannot fail to notice how trifling are these "easily-noted marks." If it is easy to note them, it is quite as easy for the counterfeiter to correct them. In fact it is reasonable to suppose that these easily-noted marks were purposely left upon the first batch of counterfeits in order to direct public attention to these particular portions alone. The second batch, having all these petty imperfections corrected, will pass readily. A glance at the above description will verify the theory. How easy it will be, for instance, for the counterfeiter to remedy the first fault of the bad note by getting thicker paper.

The second fault may be remedied by making the faces of WASHINGTON all alike, which is easier than to make them different.

The third defect could be remedied at the cost of a few shillings, and the fourth without any cost whatever.

Having made these corrections at his leisure, the public in the meantime directing its attention to the points indicated, the counterfeiter would be quite sure to have his second batch pass without suspicion.

But, in the second batch, he will likewise leave some trifling fault, which will be at length discovered, and as easily remedied, making the road clear for the first lot of the third batch.

Now, some wiseacre will exclaim, "Why not make them perfect in the first place, if he can?"

He can't, that's the reason. Since no two things are alike, not even two pins, there must be a difference between two postal notes. The counterfeiter draws public attention to one defect, which is easily remedied, in order to divert attention from another defect which is not easily remedied. The game is as old as the art of counterfeiting.

But the saddest thing of all is, that the entire fifty millions of postal notes are to be issued by one engraving concern. The notes are duplicates of one another throughout—or, at least, have

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and Notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We received yesterday, in time for publication in our latest afternoon edition, a dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, stating that a great battle had commenced south of the Rappahannock. Gen. REYNOLDS' Corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9½ o'clock engaged the enemy's infantry, and seven minutes afterwards the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which had continued until the time the dispatch was transmitted—11 o'clock. Our heavy guns answered quickly, but the firing on both sides was necessarily much at random, as a fog obscured almost everything from view. Not much infantry had then become engaged, and results were unknown. No other dispatches had been received by us up to 1 o'clock this morning.

A party of Rebel Cavalry, said to number 1,000 or 1,500, and supposed to belong to STUART's command, made a dash into Dumfries, on Friday morning, captured ten sutlers, a number of pickets, and a telegraph repairer; cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroyed several Government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily decamped. The place was subsequently occupied by Gen. STEINWEHR, and the telegraph was repaired. This interruption accounts for the delay in the reception of our dispatches on Friday, and a similar operation in some other quarter may account for the non-reception of dispatches last night.

The United States steam transport *George C. Collins* arrived at this port last night, from Newbern on the 10th inst. She brings intelligence that the troops at Newbern were making preparations for a movement when she left, but their destination was unknown. We shall not be surprised to hear of Gen. Foster at Weldon very shortly.

According to the reports in the Memphis papers the expedition upder Gen. HOVEY was not so large as was reported, nor did it accomplish all that was stated. The infantry numbered but six thousand, and the cavalry, under Col. WASHBURNE, two thousand. The force left Helena on Thursday week, passed upon transports down the river to Delta—not Friar's Point, as before stated—where it disembarked and started upon its perilous march across the country in the direction of Grenada. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday, the 5th instant, thus describes what followed: "It started from Delta the next morning and marched twenty miles the first day. On the second day, about noon, it struck the Coldwater stream, which it followed to its mouth, reaching it that night, where the infantry under Gen. HOVEY remained. On the next day, Saturday, Gen. WASHBURNE, with the cavalry, pushed forward, and on Sunday struck the Mississippi Central Road, five or six miles above Grenada, toward Holly Springs, where they tore up the track and burned two bridges. While there, Gen. WASHBURNE learned that the rebels were in force at Grenada, and fortified. He therefore determined not to go to Grenada, but instead fell back to Hardee's Station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. There the General destroyed the railroad so that it will take a month to repair it. Gen. WASHBURNE then fell back twelve miles to the mouth of Coldwater, On Tuesday he went to Panola, and burned several hundred yards of bridge and trestle-work, after which he fell back to the infantry under Gen. HOVEY, at the mouth of Coldwater, from which point dispatches of the above movements were sent to Helena, reaching there about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning." It is true that Grenada was evacuated on Saturday, but owing to misinformation, Gen. WASHBURNE did not go there, though he was within six miles, and there was nothing to prevent his occupying the place.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states, on what it considers "reliable and indisputable authority," that "an extraordinary effort is to be made by emissaries from the rebel Government, as well as by rebel sympathizers in England, to furnish and fit out iron-clad and swift sailing steamers, not only for the purpose of breaking the blockade, but to successfully cope, if they be allowed the opportunity, with some of our own navy, or make a raid upon some unprotected harbor."

A letter dated on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, Apalachicola Bay, Florida, Nov. 20, says: "We are now waiting for the approach of the rebel steamer *Chattahoochee*, which vessel is said to be ready to make an attempt to pass us. She is reported to be in the river, and all that she now needs is water enough to allow her to test her battery with ours; hers is reported to be six 32-pound guns and a 100-pound rifle. She is under the command of Lieut. AP. CATESBY JONES, the same individual who was executive officer on board the *Merrimac*, and who commanded that monster when she engaged the *Monitor*."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. WALSH presented a resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., the sum of $10,000, this corps being the only one entitled to this favor, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Common Council last September, guaranteeing $10,000 to each militia regiment that should be reorganized for the war and enter the United States service with eight full companies. The Sixty-ninth have had ten companies mustered in. The resolution, which was laid over under the rule, proposes to appropriate the money from the "Bounty Fund," which was raised on the authority of an ordinance, "for the speedy recruitment of troops" for the National army. A veto message of the Mayor, on the resolution increasing the salaries of the President and other officers of the Croton Department, was read and laid over. The ordinance from the other Board, designed to have the pavement torn up by the new railroad companies replaced by the Croton Department, and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, was made the special order for the next meeting. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to include in his estimates of appropriations for his Department next year the sum of $5,000 for working One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Harlem River, as a country road. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday.

The City Canvassers met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned over till 2 P. M., of Monday, to make the formal declaration of results.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee met yesterday, and considered the resolution inquiring by what right the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have put down turnouts without the authority of the Common Council, and if they run any cars for which they have not procured licenses. The Company admit that they have put down a turnout in Fifty-ninth-street without authority, and will take it up if the Common Council desire them to do so. The Committee ascertained that the Company have been running from twenty to thirty unlicensed cars. The subject is to be further considered at 12 o'clock on Monday, to which time the Committee adjourned.

In compliance with instructions from President LINCOLN, Maj.-Gen. CURTIS has directed that all proceedings of the Board of Assessment in St. Louis, appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, be suspended until further orders.

The Court-martial in session in St. Louis, investigating the charges against Maj. MCKINSTRY, has refused his application to have Gen. MCCLELLAN summoned thither as a witness.

The New-Jersey regiments, including the Twenty-seventh, which left Alexandria a few days since and marched to Port Tobacco, Md., crossed the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and are now with Gen. BURNSIDE's army at Fredericksburgh. The First and Second New-Jersey Brigades and the Eleventh Regiment are also there.

A sidewheel gunboat of 1,000 tons, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, with a double bow, is building at Bath, Me., for the Government.

A curious case was before the Prize Court in Philadelphia on Wednesday. It was the claim of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford to the prize steamer *Salvor*, which was captured on Oct. 13, 1861, while trying to run the blockade, and which has since been condemned and sold. The steamer originally belonged to the Insurance Company, and was used on the Western Lakes for wrecking purposes. In April, 1860, the Agent of the Company at Buffalo, Capt. DORR, sold her to JAMES MCKAY, of Florida. Only a part of the purchase money was paid in cash, the rest was secured by a mortgage on the vessel, and by a promissory note. The mortgage was never satisfied or discharged, nor the note paid, though $1,750 were received as part payment of a final settlement. One of the questions before the Court is, whether the amount received was in part payment of the promissory note, or was to go to the reduction of the mortgage. It is also a question whether the Company can recover now any portion of the amount claimed, inasmuch as a part of the amount due was received under an agreement which set forth that $3,500 was to be taken in full of all claims. GEORGE H. HUMBERT, Esq., of Buffalo, represents the Insurance Company.

An Havana correspondent announces that the Confederate privateer *Florida*, otherwise the *Oreto*, which ran the blockade at Mobile some weeks since, is reported to have reappeared in the Gulf.

A package received at the express office in Wheeling several months ago, and which has since remained uncalled for, was opened on Tuesday last and found to contain $50,000 in counterfeit Confederate notes.

The Belleville (C. W.) *Intelligencer* describes the execution on Friday, Dec. 5, of RICH. AYLWARD and MARY AYLWARD (husband and wife) for the murder of WILLIAM MUNROE on May 16th last. 5,000 to 6,000 people were present, many of whom had remained all night in order to secure a good place! The woman's death was easy, while the man struggled in fearful agony for two or three minutes. One of the attendant clergymen, the Rev. Mr. BRENNAN, fainted away, and was carried off immediately after the drop fell.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of blasting powder,—3,100 kegs in all,—were seized in Philadelphia on Thursday, on board a canal boat, *en route* to Pottsville. The law forbids the transit of more than three kegs at a time, and the whole amount will, therefore, be confiscated for the benefit of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Breadstuffs were in limited request on Saturday. Flour and Wheat declined slightly. Cotton was dull and heavy. Provisions were less active. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Hops, Whisky, Wool and Tallow, at former rates. A good demand prevailed for Hay, at buoyant prices. The Freight market was inactive, with 474 vessels, of all classes, in port.

HONORS TO HEROES.—Every one who read the vivid account given by our Virginia correspondent, yesterday, of the unsurpassed coolness and valor displayed by the "forlorn hope" of 400 men, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, in face of the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and drove them pell-mell through Fredericksburgh, must have felt that these were heroes who, indeed, merited the recognition of their country. From the moment that the men of the Seventh Michigan sprang from their crouching places behind the rocks on the north bank of the river, and rushing for the pontoon boats, pushed them into the water, and leapt into them, all the time under the enemy's fire—through that solemn scene when the first boat-load of gallant fellows pushed off amid the crack! crack! of a hundred rebel rifles, followed quickly by another and another boat-load, up to the moment when, rushing from their boats, amid the applauding shouts of our army, which was watching them, they swept up the hill, on the further side of the river, and, musket in hand, fell upon the skulking rebels and killed, captured, or chased them all from their lurking places—everything through the whole affair was as fine as ever was anything in military history.

"It was," said our correspondent, "an authentic piece of human heroism which moves men as nothing else can." And as to its effect, he added: "The problem (of our army crossing the river) was now solved. This flash of bravery has done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country," continued our correspondent, "will not forget that little band." We hope the country will *not* forget them. Had these men been under NAPOLEON, their valor would have been signalized and honored on the spot; had they been in any European service, they would have received such token of recognition as would have filled them with pride for life, and been an heirloom for posterity; had they even been on the enemy's side, they would have won the "crose" which the rebels give to their bravest. In our army, and on our side, we fear that all the recognition and reward these men will ever receive for their day's service, will be to be kept waiting half a year or more for the forty cents they earned by it. It is a shame. If there can be no other reward, they certainly deserve the thanks of Congress as much as some of the big Generals who have received them. They would thus have their names enrolled on the national record as having at least *deserved well* of their country.

The Army of Gen. Burnside—The Plans on Richmond.

The "thick fog" which for the last three days has hung over the two great armies now on the south side of the Rappahannock, has been almost equaled by the fogs of doubt and uncertainty which have hung over the mind of New-York,—but through which the narrative of our correspondent published yesterday enabled us to get a good view of the splendid operations of Thursday. The fog continued yesterday both over the armies and over us, though toward evening we got a glimpse of what was going on behind the clouds, in the telegraphic sentence, dated at 11 o'clock, that "the great battle so long anticipated between the two contending armies was then progressing." Up to 1 o'clock this morning, however, we had received nothing additional with which to satisfy the public craving for news.

It is evident that matters cannot well linger now; but the appearances are, that the whole campaign against the rebels in Virginia will be at once pushed forward to definite results. SIGEL, it is reported, is in immediate communication with BURNSIDE; and our forces at Harper's Ferry, having now no further dread of Stonewall JACKSON or of STUART'S Cavalry, have also left that region to join the main body; and a large force of troops have marched from the immediate vicinity of Washington to a point where they can defend Washington to greater advantage. On the south side of Richmond, we hear that troops are gathering from Newbern, from Suffolk and Norfolk, from Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula, and moving forward in the direction of Petersburgh, that they may take part, in conjunction with the northern column, in reducing the rebel Capital. If we can place any credit in semi-official telegrams and official reports, these movements are even now in operation; and, if they have really begun, it will be impossible they should stop until they either eventuate in success, or result in the breaking down and breaking up not only of our plans for the Winter, but of a great part of our army.

It is impossible to state what are BURNSIDE'S general or special plans of operation, but his policy seems to be that, from the lack of which all our previous disasters have come—the policy of *concentration*. Those who have paid attention to the most interesting developments made during the week, in the trial of Gen. MCDOWELL, already know how fearfully we suffered from the lack of concentration and cooperation of forces during the campaign on the Peninsula. Both MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL certify that Richmond would almost inevitably have been captured in the early summer had the bodies under each of these officers been allowed to work, under a proper military leadership, for the same special end. Though all this was pretty well known before, it seems now to be placed beyond doubt. It is no matter, in our present argument, from whom the interference came that overthrew the commonest laws of war and consequently ended in disaster. It appears there is no such interference with BURNSIDE'S winter campaign. He has doubtless been embarrassed and delayed during the last six weeks by the imbecility of certain functionaries in Washington; but there is proof enough that, having been intrusted with command, he is to be allowed to form a plan of action and carry it out, without his moves being checked by an unseen hand. Thus far, in the grand movements and in the details, he has acted as a master of strategy, and an able, clear-headed, energetic, brave man.

If his plan for the present campaign is, as certainly appears, the bringing of all available forces to the main object of capturing the rebel Capital and crushing the rebel army, we think its execution must be followed by speedy and decisive success. It would be quite impossible for the rebels to continue a campaign during the Winter with an army of a hundred thousand men on the south side of Richmond, and an army of a hundred and fifty thousand under BURNSIDE on its north.

INJUSTICE TO A UNION OFFICER.—The *Tribune* yesterday gave currency to the following indictment of a Union officer:

> Kentucky Gen. BOYLE, *whose recent order for the return of fugitive loyal blacks to their rebel masters* attracted public attention, was notified from headquarters, not long after its issue, that if he wished to retain his command, he must adopt a different policy.
>
> We have watched the course of Union officers in the East and West with all care and assiduity, and we take it upon ourselves to say that Gen. BOYLE, the Military Commandant at Louisville, never issued any such order as that indicated by the *Tribune*. He could not have issued such an order without flagrant defiance of the law of Congress and the orders of the War Department based thereon. And to suppose that if he had thus openly defied the Government and trampled upon the laws, he would have only got a hint from "headquarters" that he had better look out for his salary and position in command, is to assume the War Department as false to the country as it would be imbecile.

Not long since, Gen. BOYLE issued an order, the effect of which was to put all men, white or black, that visited the camps in his Department, *on the same footing*—the blacks having previously exercised the privilege of going out and coming in, at all hours, without sign, password or question, and being frequently made the agents of demoralized soldiers rusting in camp, of conducting an illicit trade in liquor and other contraband articles. To be sure, there was at the time a slight murmur against this obviously proper rule of camp police, on the part of those who seek the "largest liberty and license" of slave and soldier; but we believe the War Department never instructed Gen. BOYLE to modify his ways or amend his order by restoring negroes to privileges that loyal white men do not and cannot possess.

Other than this, Gen. BOYLE has issued no order that any way affected the rights of "contrabands" in and about his camps.

United States Notes and Gold.

The change in the lawful Currency of the country, last Winter, under Government authority, was brought about by the previous suspension of payments in Specie by the Banks. It was one of the absolute necessities of the War, besides being the proper and timely exercise of the National power to regulate Commerce and the Currency. The Act, of course, practically converted the Gold and Silver in circulation, previous to the Bank suspension, into mere articles of traffic or merchandise. They were no longer required in the settlement of ordinary domestic debts. Congress, however, very wisely pledged the public faith to the continued payment of Gold for the semi-annually accruing interest on the Public Debt of the United States, of all classes and descriptions. The amounts necessary to meet this important requisition, were levied upon the Foreign import trade, by stipulating that all Customs Duties must be paid in Gold after the issue of United States Notes of July 17, 1861, which bear upon their face a receivability for all public dues, is exhausted. This period is now very near at hand. The subsequent receipts in Gold, exclusively from Customs, will greatly exceed the Public Interest accruing after February next. Already the Treasury has negotiated, without trouble, for a loan of Gold to pay the January interest, something less than $4,000,000, in anticipation of the Spring revenues from the Custom-house, and after the reimbursement of this loan, there will be no question of the ability of the Customs Duties to bear the Interest charge upon the entire Public Debt, taking the extreme total to which it is estimated by the Secretary it may reach, if the war be continued for the ensuing year and a half. The mercantile demand for Gold for this object, after it sets in, will be both gradual in its nature and comparatively moderate in amount. And the whole will at once return to the market through the periodical disbursements on the Public Interest, these being well distributed at present through nearly the entire twelve months.

The change of Currency in making Gold an article of merchandise also left it subject to all the contingencies and ups and downs of speculation, depending in some measure, like other products of the country for which there is a foreign demand, upon the course of the export trade, but in a much greater degree upon the caprices of the Stock Exchange and the recurring successes or defeats to our army, which, after all, regulate popular opinion and confidence in the return to the old basis of Gold and Silver.

The prejudice which this kind of speculation, as carried on in Wall-street for the past eight or ten months, on the most extravagant scale, has endeavored to create against the National Currency of United States Notes, by charging the rise of Gold upon its redundancy, has been ably met and refuted by Secretary CHASE in his recent Report. It is now well known, and, indeed, practically experienced in Bank circles in this City, that no such redundancy exists, and that with all the aid from $56,000,000 increase in the Bank Note Circulation of the loyal States, this Currency has not yet been able to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Gold and Silver, much less to meet the enhanced demand for circulation through the agricultural and manufacturing States by the immensely improved condition and greatly increased wealth or pecuniary independence of the farmer, the mill owner, the master mechanic and even the day laborer. An export trade of two hundred millions in value in agricultural produce; the consumption of as much more by our great armies, all at good prices, and the active employment, night and day, of nearly all descriptions of factories, machine shops, tailoring establishments, &c., to meet the requisitions of the War and Navy Departments, together with the vast amount of labor employed as well on our Canals and Railways as in the field, to move our great crops to a profitable cash market, have absolutely demanded an aggregate circulating medium far beyond the ability of both the Banks of established credit and the Government to meet it, without serious inconvenience and annoyance to both. *This fact, we repeat, is now well understood in this City.* The surplus notes of circulation of all descriptions left over in Bank from day to day is believed to be less than one-half the stock of Gold held in Bank. The withdrawal of country Bank balances, in the last three or four weeks, on orders to send out the Money in United States Notes of the lower denominations, it to be procured by express, are believed to amount to ten or twelve millions. The orders for New-York and New-England Bank Circulation are, and have been for many months, continuous, though in less considerable sums, the general preference, particularly from the West, being for United States Notes.

As Mr. CHASE rightly argues, therefore, the price of Gold is *not* made by the redundancy of the Currency, in the sense implied in the charge by speculators in Gold that the Greenbacks are cheap and Bank Notes superabundant. And meanwhile we have seen that the supply of Gold from California—of which State it is the staple product, as steady and reliable (if not more so) in its annual results as the Agricultural products of the West—and the importation of Foreign Gold in our last year of depression, have furnished the entire export demands of 1862 and left a surplus of thirty odd millions. *In other words, there is more Gold now in the country by thirty millions of dollars than before the Civil War broke out.*

It is not our province to attempt to account for the daily varying speculations in Gold upon any other than material or sound financial causes, such as we have attempted to point out as practically against the present high premium. Nor do we desire to arraign the movement itself, believing that it will ultimately find its proper level. The ground of confidence in our National Circulation, as in our material resources and ability for the conduct of the War, may be shaken, as it has on several occasions been shaken, by reverses in the field, but it is also remembered that only eight months ago it was equally elated by our successes in the field, so that Gold commanded only 2 or 3 or, at most, 5 per cent. premium in the market on the existing export demand. Should the tide of fortune in our present Winter campaign turn as suddenly in favor of the Government, the effect will be such on the price of Gold that no combination of speculators, however wealthy, whether of native or alien birth and sympathies, will be able to resist the fall.

The Proclamation and the Slaves.

The Proclamation of Emancipation was, at the outset, loudly decried by its opponents as utterly futile and nugatory. The earnestness and zeal with which they proclaimed that it was only a "Pope's Bull against the Comet," was always suspicious. One could not help asking why they were so much disturbed by it, if it was indeed the impotent menace which they declared it to be. As the day of its operation approaches, however, we fancy that this idea is pretty generally abandoned, if, indeed, there ever were any persons well informed on the subject who honestly held it. If there are people who still hold it, we commend to their consideration a recent article in the Louisville *Journal*, urging upon the colored preachers in Kentucky "to set themselves to work earnestly, zealously, and energetically," to explain to their people (the slaves of Kentucky) that the Proclamation has no application to *them*.

The *Journal* explains the necessity of such a step, by saying that "it is a well-known fact that an impression prevails to a considerable extent among the slave population in Kentucky, that they will be free on the first of January, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be likely to lead to disastrous results to the negroes."

One naturally inquires, what are the "disastrous results" spoken of, and why such an impression among the negroes should produce them. We can get a little light upon this point by looking back a few years to where we can find such an impression formerly prevailing, and see what were the results then produced by it. Our readers will recollect that during the FREMONT campaign the Slave States had resounded with the outcry that FREMONT was an Abolitionist,—for that was then the staple of Southern argument, and still, indeed, continues to be such under the advice of BEAUREGARD. And our readers may recollect that in consequence of this argument, the slaves in many parts of the South imbibed the notion that they were to be set free at Christmas time. What was the consequence? There were extensive disturbances induced, and far more extensive ones threatened, among them at that time, ending, as all such things have ended hitherto, in the shooting, hanging, &c., of a number of negroes, whether innocent or guilty, and a corresponding loss of property to their owners—results disastrous to both masters and slaves. The panic about negro insurrection was great, not only in Tennessee and the States of the Southwest, in which region we heard most of the outbreaks, but extended down to the remotest districts of the cotton States. In South Carolina, itself, which boasts its impregnability to abolition assaults or negro revolts, there was the greatest dread of slave-risings about Christmas and New-Year time of 1856. Arms from the arsenal at Columbia were distributed to the whites all over the State, and the militia at the Capital and in all the towns and districts were ordered out to patrol nightly. In Charleston, the white citizens were put under arms, bands of cavalrymen dashed through the streets by day and night, with drawn sabres, to terrify the negroes, and it went even so far that the people were notified of a signal, at the giving of which a general massacre of negroes was to commence.

Can there be a doubt as to what the Louisville *Journal* meant by "disastrous results to the negroes?" Will not the like causes produce like effects? Should not the *Journal* be accepted as a most competent witness as to what would be the natural effects upon the negroes of an expectation of freedom disappointed? If we were to ask it to explain more fully, can there be a doubt but that it would say that there was danger of the negroes attempting to seize their freedom by force, and thus coming into collision with their masters, with "disastrous results" to themselves?

Can any one give a valid reason why these effects which the *Journal* fears for Kentucky should not be produced in the more Southern States? No one believes that the negroes there are ignorant of the Proclamation. It is impossible. Even if there were not the innumerable evidences which exist, of the constant transmission among them of a contraband knowledge, and information which their masters only by accident learn that they possess, it would be incredible that such a Proclamation, so vitally affecting so many people, could be put forth and they remain ignorant of it. But, with those evidences of which every one who has had any acquaintance with the South has heard repeated instances, who can doubt that the slave population of the Rebel States is looking forward to the 1st of January with the intensest eagerness? and with them it is not "a delusion," as it is among the slaves in Kentucky, while the slaves very well understand that their freedom comes to them from a higher than Rebel authority. All the indications from the Rebel States point to preparation against this danger, and although their words declare that it does not and cannot exist, their actions speak the loudest.

We saw, a short time since, the narration of a conversation between the President and Mr. CASEY, a loyal Kentuckian, which showed that these considerations had forced themselves also upon his mind. He referred to the occurrences after the Fremont campaign, and expressed his firm conviction that unless the end of the war in some way brought freedom to the slaves, they would attempt to seize it by force, and that alike whether the end of the war were the recognition of the Confederacy or the restoration of the Union. We have no doubt that the President's views on this point are entirely correct, as also his idea that the only prevention of such a state of things is present or prospective emancipation. The rebels have succeeded thus far in keeping the slaves quiet wherever they could not reach our lines, because the slaves have had wit enough to see that their time had not yet arrived. But when time passes on and the thunders of war roll further off and cease and the darkness of the prison-house in which they have been grinding so long settles down upon them more heavily than ever, they would not be human if disappointment did not kindle into a conflagration the smouldering coals of fury with which oppression always fires the soul.

AN UNCALLED-FOR MOVEMENT.—Wherever in the wide world there is a human being famished, naked or uncomfortable, we would at once, were it in our power, have him fed, clad and comforted. We would not only furnish moral pocket handkerchiefs to the naked heathen in Africa, and dish up for the Greenlanders a superior article of blubber, but wherever from China to Peru, from the Sicilies to the Hebrides, there is an individual with a legitimate want unsatisfied, we would have proper means taken to satisfy it.

The movement being gotten up in this City on a small scale to send aid to what are called "the suffering operatives of France, and the poor of other lands," is quite uncalled for and unnecessary. It is of entirely another kind from the grand movement so auspiciously consummated to assist the families of the famishing workmen of Lancashire. There is no such destitution in any part of France as there is in the cotton manufacturing districts of England. There are no appeals for aid from France. Within three months past, nearly a million men, women and children, have been thrown upon public charity in Lancashire. No such state of things exists anywhere in France. Millions of dollars have been subscribed in England and her colonies to aid the starving, and the nation is straining every effort to roll back the waves of human woe which threaten to overwhelm the lower classes of the population. The public of France make no such efforts, as they are not needed. The suffering operatives of England look to us as well as to their fellow-countrymen for aid. The limited number who suffer in France look exclusively to their own Government. The charge of the poor and the idle in France is a Governmental affair, and goes hand in hand with public improvements and economies; and the Emperor will spend tens of millions of francs in feeding the needy, and get it all returned in the work they will be compelled to perform.

There is suffering in France, no doubt, arising from the lack of cotton, but not one-fifth as much as there is in Belgium; and in neither, or both of them, is there one-hundredth part of what exists within the narrow limits of Lancashire. The call for the meeting, on Friday afternoon, to forward this new charity, if such it may be called, (which meeting, by the way, was happily a fizzle,) says that the "poor of France, as we are credibly informed, are suffering for want of the necessaries of life." The poor of France and of every country in Europe have been in a chronic state of suffering for centuries for want of the necessaries of life; but this arises from causes too wide and deep to be at all affected by such means as the "transhipment to them of a small portion of the surplus produce and provisions of our country." All that is proposed in the case of Lancashire is to furnish some aid, in conjunction with half the rest of the world, during a temporary, unparalleled, crushing crisis of want and starvation. The public of New-York have responded munificently to the appeal for aid to Lancashire. Let not that great and magnanimous movement be burlesqued by preposterous efforts to fatten up the operatives of the universe and feed "the poor of other lands."

CONCENTRATION.—We trust the statement is correct which Secretary STANTON has allowed to be published right under his nose in Washington, that SIGEL's grand division took up its line of march in the early part of the week, so as to be within supporting distance of the main body of BURNSIDE's army, and that it is by this time in position to co-operate with BURNSIDE. We trust, also, the statement is true which has been published in the Southern newspapers, and telegraphed us from Fortress Monroe, that our large force at Newbern, in North Carolina, has moved up toward Weldon, and that it is to combine with a still larger force, which has left Suffolk to advance upon Petersburgh, and from thence close in upon Richmond. Some people suppose that Gen. BANKS did not go much further south than Cape Hatteras, where his vessels, the other day, were reported to have been seen, but that he has already thrown his troops somewhere on the coast of North Carolina or into Virginia, that he also may join in the general movement upon the rebel Capital. We cannot avouch the truth of all these statements and speculations, but the scheme of operations that might be evolved from them is very pretty. If all these columns were combined around Richmond, or into grand coöperating columns on its north and south sides, the force would be over a quarter of a million strong, and if they could carry out, on a large scale, the

manœuvre which Gens. BLUNT and HERRON executed in Arkansas, last Sunday, on a small scale, we might soon expect to see JEFF. DAVIS himself flying to the dismal region of the Boston Mountains. The feasibility of a movement from Suffolk to attack Richmond in the rear, has often been pointed out. If the indications that it is now to be carried out are correct, it must quickly lead to all-important results.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

GETTING ANXIOUS IN DIXIE.

The people resident in the Valley of Virginia, in view of the near approach of the "Ides of January," are becoming solicitous in regard to the effect of the proclamation of the President, and are endeavoring to devise some mode of getting up a representation in Congress, so that they may not be "left out in the cold" at that inclement season of the year. As there is no mode of improvising any election this Fall, sanctioned by the laws of the old or new Government of that State, and the day of grace has so nearly expired, it seems highly probable that this death-bed repentance will secure but an attenuated reward of salvation.

TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE LOWER MARYLAND "CHATTELS."

Great excitement, in a quiet way, exists throughout the whole Maryland peninsula, in consequence of an apprehended revolt of the slaves there, who are expected by their masters to attempt a rising during the holidays. The negroes already show signs of the emancipation leaven, and are rising to a just appreciation of their *status* among mankind. They openly assert to their masters their determination not to labor after the holidays, which are generally given them for recreation and pleasure. A number of families, in anticipation of trouble among the slaves, have removed to this city, and more will follow before the first of January. As in all cases where negro revolts are anticipated, the matter is kept as quiet as possible, but the fear, as a natural sequence, is more intense.

MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP.

In consequence of the expected transfer of Gen. WADSWORTH to an active command, the applications for the Military Governorship of this District are at least a score—several Major-Generals among them.

CAPTURES ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Navy Department has received information from Rear-Admiral LEE, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron at Hampton Roads, of several captures made by the blockading force off Wilmington, N. C., and the neighboring coast. He says on the 30th of November the United States steamer *Mount Vernon* captured the schooner *Levi Rowe*, of and from Nassau, N. P., and purporting to be bound for Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of salt. She was at the time standing in for New-Topsail Inlet. On the 3d of December the steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Cambridge* discovered two schooners near New Inlet. In obedience to a signal, the former gave chase to and drove ashore one of the schooners, when, after being fired, she filled with water, and the sea made a complete breach over her, while the *Cambridge* overhauled and captured the other schooner, which proved to be the *Emma Tuttle*, of Nassau, with an assorted and contraband cargo. On the same day, the United States steamer *Daylight*, off New-Topsail, captured the schooner *Brilliant*, of Nassau, loaded with about 300 bags of salt. Her master made a written statement of his intention to run the blockade under instructions from the owner of the vessels, Mr. WATMAN, of Nassau. On the night of Dec. 3, the steamer *Cambridge* captured the schooner *J. C. Roker*, from Nassau, loaded with salt, the master of which also made a written statement of his intention to violate the blockade, under instructions from the owners, Messrs. SANDERS & SON, of Nassau. The *J. C. Roker* and *Brilliant* were sent into Beaufort, being unseaworthy. The *Levi Rowe* and *Emma Tuttle* were sent North for adjudication. Up to the 4th of November, therefore, the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and the adjoining coast, since September 1, includes one steamer, two barks, two brigs and fifteen schooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the exception of the one which sprung a leak and filled, were chased ashore and destroyed.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have taken testimony which would make a dozen large books. It will be condensed, ready to be sent into the House, in a short time. It will contain some revelations that will shear some great men of their reputation, and settle many disputed points as to the failure of the Administration to suppress the rebellion!

POSTAL CURRENCY NOT MONEY.

A negro was recently indicted before the Criminal Court for stealing nine 50-cent notes, (postal currency.) Judge MERRICK, (of secesh proclivities,) in his charge to the jury, decided that postal currency was not money, and the negro was acquitted by the jury.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A prisoner in the Old Capitol, examined lately by Capt. PARKER, of Gen. MARTINDALE'S Commission, had been confined in the Libby Prison at Richmond for three months as a loyal Virginian. Immediately upon his release and return home from Richmond, he was arrested by our Government as disloyal to the Union, and was sent to the Old Capital, where he has been incarcerated six months. The fellow is in the same fix as the negro in the play, who could not gain admission into heaven, nor yet into the infernal regions.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Brig.-Gen. STOLBRITZE, recently promoted from the Colonelcy of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, has been assigned to the command of the Vermont Brigade, in CASEY'S Division.

NO BUILDING WITHIN THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Orders have been issued by Gen. HEINTZELMAN against the erection of buildings in the vicinity of the fortifications about Washington.

DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMY.

The records of the Pension-office show that upwards of 20,000 soldiers have been discharged during the war upon Surgeons' certificates for disability.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

It is understood that some action will be taken by Congress to secure to the soldiers of our army more prompt payment for the services which they are rendering the country at such vast sacrifices to themselves. It is to be hoped that if a remedy lies within the reach of that body, its members will not forget, while enjoying the comforts of Washington life, (comfortable only by comparison with the homes of the poor,) that the families of our brave volunteers are shivering and hungering, if not freezing and starving, through the tardiness of the Government in paying the pittance on which they depend for the necessaries of life.

PROPOSALS ISSUED.

Col. D. H. BRUCE, Depôt Quartermaster, advertises for proposals, to be received until the 16th inst., for furnishing the Government with four thousand tons of timothy hay, to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton, and to be delivered in Washington within twenty-five days from the date of contract.

Col. A. BECKWITH, Commissary of Subsistence, invites proposals, until the 23d inst., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with eight thousand head of beef cattle on the hoof—the cattle to be delivered here, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. Animals weighing less than 1,000 pounds will not be received; neither will heifers, stags and bulls. The first delivery will be made on or about the 10th of January, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The contracting parties will be required to deliver the cattle in not less numbers than six hundred per week.

PASSES TO THE ARMY.

The orders in regard to passes to the army are being executed with great rigor by the military authorities here. The other day a Judge of the highest Court in New-York was refused permission to go to the lines to visit his son, both by the Secretary of War and General Commanding.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. CONWAY OF KANSAS.

The following resolutions will be introduced into the House by Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas—probably on Monday:

Resolved, That Freedom and Slavery cannot co-exist in the same Government without producing endless strife and civil war; that "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" and that "this nation must be all free or all slave."

Resolved, That the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That whether the seceded States have accomplished a Revolution or not, they have lost their place in the Union, and all right to its guarantees; and that the Union has a claim to their territory, never to be relinquished, but to be asserted by arms or otherwise, now and hereafter.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Union, as it existed prior to the rebellion, would be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself, as it would give new life to the "irrepressible conflict," and entail upon the nation another cycle of bitter contention and civil war.

Resolved, That the seceded States can never be put down but by being regarded as out of constitutional relations with the Union, and by being assailed upon principles of ordinary warfare as between separate nations.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branches, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any basis which would restore the Slave-Power to its former supremacy in the Government; or by any new compromise or amendment to the Constitution, recognize slavery as an element of political power, such person will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That the superior resources and military prowess of the North in this struggle are beyond dispute, and that the question of its success turns not upon its relative ability, but on the fitness of its Chief Executive Magistrate for giving effect to its power.

Resolved, That it is unsafe to intrust the execution of any system of administration to persons who are not in cordial sympathy therewith; and that no change of policy in the conduct of the men is more than nominal, which is not accompanied by a complete change in the *personnel* of the Executive Department.

Resolved, That it is a matter for serious reflection whether another election of President must not supervene before the rightful authority of the Nation can be established; and whether, in the meantime, it is not a flagrant waste of our energies to continue the war.

Resolved, That unless the Army of the West shall have swept through the valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the Army of the Potomac annihilated the legions of LEE and JACKSON, thus subverting the military power of the Rebellion, within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North, composing the American nation, and wielding its power, must ever remain one and indivisible on the basis of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition; that their mission must ever be to extend their own civilization over the entire continent, and that whatever derangements, difficulties, checks or defeats they may encounter, they must forever cherish and pursue the inspiring idea of nationality and continental dominion.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

The prompt examination of the prisoners in the Old Capitol by Maj. SHERBURNE and Capt. E. G. PARKER, Commissioners for that purpose, and the disposal of their cases by discharge or otherwise, under the orders of Acting Military Governor MARTINDALE, is giving great satisfaction. As necessary as were the arrests of most of these prisoners, their prolonged incarceration, without an opportunity for examination, had produced a feeling of great uneasiness in the community.

In this connection, we will say that we have the highest authority for the statement that the discharge by Gen. MARTINDALE of the complicated duties of the Military Governorship of this District, has given the most unqualified satisfaction to the Government.

SPY SENT TO THE OLD CAPITOL.

JOHN IRVIN, belonging to the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, (rebel,) was sent here on Thursday by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, to await the decision of a court-martial in his case, on the charge of being a spy. He was furnished with lodgings in the Old Capitol prison.

THE ENSLAVING OF FREEMEN.

The following letter was read by the President of the Senate, on Friday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, of the 3d inst., requesting to be furnished with any information which may be in possession of this Department, with reference to the sale into Slavery of colored freemen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and asking what steps have been taken to redress this outrage upon human rights, I have the honor to state that no information, official or otherwise, pertaining to the matter mentioned in the first branch of the resolution, has been received by this Department, and that no action has therefore been taken by it upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
E. M. STANTON.

ADVANCE BOUNTY.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, on Friday, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the enlisted men now in the service of the United States, and mustered in before the passage of the act of July 5, 1862, the same advance of bounty as is allowed to enlisted men under the act; and also what legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt and speedy payment of troops.

FALSE ARRESTS.

In the Guard-house here are a number of soldiers, who have been arrested by the New-York Police and sent here as deserters, but against whom not a particle of evidence can be found. The Police are stimulated to this extraordinary vigilance by a fee of $5 for such arrest made, and naturally strive to swell the list to the largest possible limit. One soldier is now a prisoner here who was actually in New-York on recruiting duty, but whom the Police apprehended as above described; and as yet, no official has been able to find time to investigate his case. Six of these persons, arrested without cause, were sent back to New-York by Capt. E. G. PARKER lately.

LOYAL QUAKERS IN VIRGINIA.

Some loyal Quakers living in Northern Virginia have applied for permission to open a little trade in necessaries across the Potomac. After much deliberation, their request has been granted, subject to certain precautionary restrictions.

BUYING COMMISSARY STORES.

A man named JOHN DAVIDSON was arrested lately at Alexandria, for buying commissary stores from soldiers who had no authority to sell them. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison to await an investigation.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Four fellows, while attempting to run the blockade in the Lower Potomac yesterday, were captured by one of our gunboats. Several hundred dollars' worth of goods were also seized. The smugglers were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

The following are the successful bidders to whom contracts have been awarded for furnishing the Government with Indian goods

For class No. 1 (dry goods)—C. BONNS, HENDRICKS & SPARS, New-York.

For class No. 2 (clothing)—CHARLES BARNUM, New-York.

For class No. 3 (hardware)—POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, Baltimore.

For class No. 4 (guns)—None of the bids were accepted.

For class No. 5 (tobacco)—Contracts are not yet awarded.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE BOUNTY PREMIUM

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The intent of paragraph second, of General Order No. 162, current series, has, in some instances, been misunderstood. It is not intended to forbid the payment of bounty premium and advance pay to recruits for the old volunteer regiments, namely, those organized prior to July 1, 1862, or to forbid the payment of bounty premium or advance pay to a recruit, volunteer or citizen, who may enlist in the regular army, unless the said recruit has received said payment before the object being to avoid paying the same individual twice.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes, payable at Bank, are not liable as checks to taxation. It has also been decided that the process uniting the parts of a glass lamp at the foot, and the burner by the use of plaster of paris, cement or other analogous means, is not regarded as a manufacture. The decision will apply to glass inkstands with metallic tops united by the same or similar means.

GEN. WILCOX.

General WILCOX of Michigan, telegraphed last night to a near relative that he was "all safe and well."

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 12.

BENJAMIN ADAMS, a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

We have already given copious extracts from the volume sent to Congress from the State Department, and containing the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD with our Ministers abroad during the past year. The following summary notes of some of the topics discussed may not be without interest:

BRITISH DEPARTURES FROM NEUTRALITY.

Very early in the progress of the war it became apparent that the rebels depended upon England as the source of their military—and, indeed, all other—supplies. The money of the Confederacy was gathered up and deposited in the hands of London bankers, as a fund upon which the agents of the South might draw in making their purchases; and vessel after vessel was dispatched from Liverpool, nominally for the Bermudas and Bahamas, but, in fact, for any port of the South at which they could find access. The success of these adventures gave occasion for well-grounded complaints as to the laxity of the blockade. The *Fingal*, the *Bermuda*, the *Nashville*, and a dozen other steamers, made prosperous transatlantic voyages, landing their cargoes at Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington. To multiply vessels with sufficient rapidity to guard effectually these accessible points was beyond the skill and resources of the Navy Department. Other temporary means seemed necessary to stop the influx of British arms and munitions. The deposit of stone-laden hulks in some of the outlets of Charleston Harbor was one of these devices, and one which provoked a unanimous cry of indignation from the European Governments, who did not omit to protest vigorously against such barbarous measures. The correspondence upon this subject was promptly closed by the assurance furnished by Mr. SEWARD, that the obstructions were not designed to block all the avenues to the harbor, but only to reduce the number which the blockading squadron were obliged to guard. In the meantime, a second step was taken no less important, but more effective than the stone embargo. The *Flambeau*, a fast and light-draft steamer, was sent to the Bahamas to observe the movements of British steamers which used the harbor of Nassau as a place for transferring cargoes of rebel supplies to vessels sent to receive and transport them through the blockade. The *Flambeau*, under the shrewd and intelligent command of Lieut. TEMPLE, fulfilled its duty without giving occasion for any complaint on the part of the insular authorities, who sought eagerly some means of ridding themselves and their profitable traffic with the Confederacy of such surveillance. The search was successful. The Navy Department sent out to Nassau a supply of coal for the *Flambeau*. The authorities permitted it to be landed, but absolutely declined to permit the American steamer to fill its nearly exhausted bunkers with the fuel. When, therefore, the *Flambeau* left to seek supplies at Key West or some other depositary, the occasion was seized upon to expedite the illicit trade with the Southern States. The withholding of the coal was made the subject of active discussion between the American and British Governments, Mr. SEWARD protesting against the evident partiality of policy which was so distinctly illustrated thereafter in the instance of the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. The correspondence in relation to these topics has already been given to the public. To show the temper of Mr. SEWARD'S protests against the activity of British traffic with Rebeldom, a single extract will suffice:

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

SIR: Information received from our consul at Liverpool confirms reports which have reached us that insurance companies in England are insuring vessels engaged in running our blockade and even vessels carrying contraband of war. *This is, in effect, a combination of British capitalists, under legal authority, to levy war against the United States.* It is entirely inconsistent with the relations of friendship, which we, on our part, maintain toward Great Britain, and we cannot believe that her Britannic Majesty's Government will regard it as compatible with the attitude of neutrality proclaimed by that Government. Its effect is to prolong this struggle, destroy legitimate commerce of British subjects, and excite in this country feelings of deep alienation.

Pray bring this subject to the notice of Earl RUSSELL, and ask for intervention in some form which will be efficient.

OUTFIT OF CONFEDERATE WAR VESSELS IN ENGLAND.

Not satisfied with replenishing its military stores from the opulence of England, the rebel government, determined with British help, to prosecute its warfare against the American Government upon sea as well as upon land. It proposed to dispatch armed cruisers from British ports to pursue and waylay American merchantmen; to burn, sink, and by all methods destroy unarmed vessels bearing the Union flag. The nobler purpose of disputing with our national navy the supremacy of the seas, was not at all contemplated. The vessels selected for the service were chosen with almost exclusive reference to speed, that quality being chiefly desirable, as enabling them to escape any contest with American men-of-war. It was this cowardly destination of these vessels which justified the popular name of "pirates" given them in the United States, and evoked the most urgent remonstrances of Mr. SEWARD. He wrote thus to Mr. ADAMS, under date of April 4:

I regret to be obliged to revert to a subject upon which I have already written to you more than once with deep concern, namely, the fitting out of vessels of war in England for the service of the insurgents.

The report now comes to us that one or two ironclad vessels for that service are ready in England, and that Capt. BULLOCK is there with men to bring them to our shores.

It is notorious that while the Government of Great Britain have formally departed from the friendly relations which existed between the two countries before the insurrection began, and have assumed an attitude of neutrality between the belligerents and this Government, British subjects have become aiders and abettors of the insurrection in every possible way, and that the arms, ammunition and military stores of the insurgents are constantly shipped from British ports, and those who bring them are provided in every form with directions and facilities for entering our country in violation of our blockade.

This Government entertains no more doubt of the stability of this Federal Union than Her Majesty's Government do of the stability of the union of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Under such circumstances, the question arises whether the Government of Great Britain can consistently continue upon the subject of the relations which must exist between the two countries. *As long as the enemy attempts to protract a hopeless warfare against the plain and palpable rights of the American people, they shall avail themselves of the natural sympathy of a social class of persons in the British Islands, to whom the disturbance of lawful commerce and the subversion of all honest interests of other countries are of no value when weighed against their own gains from a state and system of treason.*

The President does not believe that the British Government are consciously tolerating the hostile practices of which I have complained. But I am instructed to ask you once more to bring these complaints to the notice of Earl RUSSELL, in the hope that the time may have at last come when British subjects, deliberately and wickedly engaged as abettors in the existing warfare against the Government, may be subjected to some restraint, or at least be made to feel her Majesty's severe displeasure. The President would not be content without doing all that lies in his power to arrest a growing discontent on the part of the American people, fast ripening into an alienation which would perplex and embarrass the two nations for an indefinite period.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Again, on the 8th of September, we read

We hear, officially and unofficially, of great naval preparations which are on foot in British and other foreign ports, under cover of neutrality, to give to the insurgents a naval force. Among these reports is one that a naval armament is fitting out in England to lay New-York under contribution. I think that the vigor of our naval department in building a navy upon a sudden emergency can hardly be surpassed, nevertheless, its progress seems slow to us, under the circumstances. In addition to the *Monitor* and other iron vessels already known to you, we have the *Ironsides* now ready for duty, and a new Monitor is expected to be put into service within the next ten days. Others will soon follow, and we are doing what we can to be prepared for every possible adverse contingency that can affect the situation of the country either at home or abroad. *We cannot but regret that the course of administration in Great Britain is such as to render our relations with that country a source of constant and serious apprehension.* But it is not perceived here what more can be done than we are doing to preserve an international peace, which, perhaps, cannot be sufficiently valued until, without fault on our part, it shall have been broken.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The more recent communications from the State Department, subsequent to the exploits of the *Alabama*, are even more emphatic:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

SIR: Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, informs us that two war vessels, which are on the stays at Birkenhead, are announced by the press as being built ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but really to depredate on American commerce, as the "290" is doing. The President hopes that you will make such representations concerning them and all similar enterprises to her Majesty's Government, as may induce them to consider *whether it can be claimed that a nation is really neutral when vessels of war, without restraint and with impunity, are built, armed, manned, equipped, and sent out from its ports to make war on a peaceful and friendly nation.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of October 28 (No. 250) has been received. The President is gratified with the indications of the appearance of a less intolerant opinion in the political circles of Great Britain, to which you have directed his attention. It is surely quite time that there should be a change. *Think, for a moment, of the singular transaction in which this Government is now actually engaged, namely, the fortifying of New-York harbor to resist a piratical expedition coming from Liverpool—Liverpool, a chief port of a great nation with whom we are at peace, to whose capitalists we are sending gold, and whose sufferings we are supplying with bread.* It seems too strange to believe, and yet what menace of this kind can we discreet after the experience of our merchantmen destroyed on the high seas by the *Alabama*.

Lord LYONS has arrived, and he has been received as he deserves, with a friendly and cordial welcome.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

THE CASE OF THE ORETO.

In March the rebels bought at Liverpool this staunch vessel, originally intended for the Lisbon trade, and proceeded to load her with a variety of stores suitable for the Southern market, but chiefly with arms and munitions of war. The vessel lay at Liverpool for some weeks taking her cargo on board. During that period, Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul at the port, communicated daily with Mr. ADAMS, reporting the description of goods placed on board the steamer, the arrival of well-known rebel officers to take command, and other indications of the vessel's destination.

Mr. ADAMS made these reports the subject of earnest expostulation with Earl RUSSELL, who, however, persisted steadily in ignoring all proofs of the *Oreto's* illegal character, and refusing all interference. The subsequent history of the vessel is still fresh in the public mind. Proceeding to the Barmudas, the armament of the ship was completed; and eluding the outlook established for her in that neighborhood by the American Government, she subsequently made her way through the blockade into the harbor of Mobile.

MINOR QUESTIONS.

THE CASE OF THE GENERAL MIRAMON.

In March Mr. ADAMS inaugurated a correspondence with Earl RUSSELL, in regard to the conduct of one GOLDING, a Captain of a British Merchant steamer, the *General Miramon*, who had obtained permission to pass through the blockade into the port of Mobile, under pretence of "a desire to perform an act of humanity." He had abused his permission by unloading one cargo and taking in another; and Mr. ADAMS demands that the British Government take steps to show its disapproval. Earl RUSSELL very promptly condemns the act of Capt. GOLDING, but holds under advisement a suggestion that the Government of her Majesty should lose no occasion of putting the seal of reprobation upon all evasions of the blockade.

THE LABUAN.

The case of the British steamer *Labuan* was one of those which early in the Spring excited profound feeling. The vessel, laden with cotton, had been seized near Matamoras by the United States frigate *Portsmouth*, and sent to New-York for condemnation. There was ample proof that she had carried out supplies for the rebels, for which her cargo of cotton was the equivalent, and she was taken in the act of running the blockade. Her unconditional release was demanded by Earl RUSSELL, through Lord LYONS; but was refused by Mr. SEWARD, who insisted upon the case being submitted to the Admiralty jurisdiction. The case was so submitted, and the vessel, for lack of positive evidence of the master's guilt, discharged.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

This British vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the blockading squadron while attempting to escape from Charleston. Taking advantage of the very small crew imprudently placed in charge of the prize, the master regained possession of the vessel and sailed for Liverpool, with the captors of the vessel in his hold as prisoners. The restoration of the vessel was demanded by Mr. SEWARD and ably urged by Mr. ADAMS. Earl RUSSELL, however, fortified his refusal to interfere by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, who found precedents justifying the act of the master.

—Other but less important topics, were also the subject of diplomatic correspondence in the course of the year. The impressment of British subjects into the American army, the arrest and incarceration of Mr. PATRICK, and other British subjects, charged with disloyal practices; the detention of a British dispatch-bag *en route* from Charleston to London; the claim of a disloyal citizen of Fredericksburgh to protection, on the ground of his being the British Consul for that port—all these have been debated with more or less acrimony during the year; but whatever of interest the correspondence possessed the public has gathered from publications made at the time.

It is well deserving of remark, that whatever the question at issue between the two Governments, that of Great Britain has in all cases insisted upon its view, and enforced it remorselessly. It has not been betrayed into a single instance of a conciliatory or generous temper. The correspondence before us is the record of perpetual protests on the part of the American State Department against acts of unfriendliness, if not of open hostility; of resistance to claims, for which there has been no just basis, but which have been pressed by Lord RUSSELL no less relentlessly, of appeals to British justice to pay some slight tribute to those obligations of neutrality, which were apparently proclaimed for no more honest purpose than to shield and aid the rebels in their warfare with a Government to which Great Britain is bound by a thousand ties of kinship, and gratitude, and interest. It is painful to see how little impression has been made upon the selfish policy of the British Government by the liberal, the able, and eloquent appeals of Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Friday's Proceedings in Full.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1862.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major-Gen. McDowell met again this morning, at 11 o'clock. The Court was crowded long before the hour, in expectation that Major-Gen. McClellan would again appear upon the stand, but this gentleman did not make his appearance—the remainder of his testimony being reserved for some future day.

The session was occupied by the testimony of Major-Gen. E. D. Keyes, as follows:

Q.—Does witness remember what troops Gen. McClellan designated at Washington as those he intended to form the defence of Washington out of?

A.—To the best of my remembrance, he spoke of some troops then in the Shenandoah Valley as one portion, and another portion from the unattached regiments of Washington; these regiments had been attached to no corps; and I think he referred to other troops expected to arrive in Washington, but not in definite terms.

Q.—What were the resolutions adopted by the Corps Commanders at Fairfax Court-house, as to the force to be left for the defence of Washington?

A.—It was resolved by the Corps Commanders at a meeting at Fairfax Court-House, held about the 12th of March, that all the forts on the Washington side of the Potomac—the right bank—must be fully garrisoned, and all the forts on the Washington side occupied, and that there should be in addition a covering force, or moveable force of 25,000 troops on the Virginia side. This was the opinion of three Corps Commanders—McDowell, Heintzelman and myself. Gen. Sumner's opinion was, that the whole number, including fortifications, to be left for the defence of Washington, should be 40,000.

Q.—What were the duties imposed on the Corps Commanders by the President, with reference to the movement of the Army of the Potomac, and the force to be left for the defence of Washington?

A.—The President imposed upon Corps Commanders the duty of making definite arrangements for the defences of the Capital, and requiring them so to specify the forces to be left behind, not the definite regiments, but the amount of force. I understood he required these arrangements to be made before he would permit the army to change its base.

Q.—After the action you refer to at Fairfax Court-house, were the Corps Commanders ever assembled, as a body, for consultation and advice, or other purposes?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were the Corps Commanders ever, as a body, informed as to the action taken, or to be taken by Gen. McClellan, with a view to the fulfillment of the orders of the President concerning the amount of force to be left behind for the defences of Washington?

A.—They were not.

Q.—How long have you known Gen. McDowell intimately. What were his habits as to the use of intoxicating liquors.

A.—Have known him intimately since the month of June, 1844. His habits as far as I have ever seen or known, or heard, until recently, were those of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor. Recently I have seen in the papers and have heard that he drank too much; but this change of life, if it be so, is entirely unknown to me.

Q.—At the solicitation of Corps Commanders, referred to by you, did the force of forty thousand, named by Gen. Sumner, or the garrisons of the forts, and moveable forts of twenty-five thousand men, agreed to in the resolution, passed by the majority of the commanders, in any way include the force in the Shenandoah Valley?

A.—It did not.

Q.—Did you or do you consider the force that was then or afterward in the Shenandoah Valley as properly available to the defences of Washington, and to be properly included in the number that were to be left for said defence in obedience to the inquiry of the President?

A.—I did not consider that force as properly applicable to the defence of Washington.

Q.—Will the witness examine this paper and say if it is a rough copy of the resolutions adopted by the Corps Commanders at Fairfax Court-House at the time in question?

A.—It is.

Q.—Was Gen. McClellan present at the consultation where these resolutions were adopted?

A.—He was present in the same house, and in and out of the room several times, while the discussion was going on, and it was announced and made known in him at the time, at his headquarters, at Fairfax Court House.

The Court here adjourned to meet again at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The McDOWELL Court of Inquiry met at 11 o'clock this morning, but the presence of Gen. McDOWELL being required as a witness before the Porter Court-Martial, it adjourned without transacting any business, until Monday morning.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

In the Porter Court-martial, to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. McDOWELL, by the accused, was continued.

Nothing materially differing from the testimony given the day before was elicited.

The accused sought by the cross-examination to show that the nature of the ground was such as to render it impossible successfully to bring forward his artillery, which he was directed to do, and that an attack by infantry at the time would have been exceedingly injudicious.

At an early hour, the examination of Gen. McDOWELL having been concluded, the Court adjourned.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

How She Escaped from the San Jacinto.

The following letter from a commissioned officer on board the *San Jacinto*, explains the circumstances attending the escape of the pirate *Alabama* from Martinique:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO,
HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS, Nov. 26, 1862.

I suppose that long before you receive this the papers will have denounced the officers and crew of the *San Jacinto* for allowing the rebel steamer *Alabama* to escape from Fort Royal, Martinique; and to vindicate the officers and crew of this ship is principally my object in writing to you. The following are the particulars:

On the morning of the 19th inst., we stood in for Fort Royal Bay, in the Island of Martinique, with the view of seeing what vessels were in the harbor. As we opened the harbor, we saw a steamer with steam up, at anchor under the guns of Fort St. Louis. We stood in toward her, and when about two miles off, she hoisted the rebel flag. The *San Jacinto* was immediately prepared for action, and everything got ready for a desperate fight. At 8 A. M. a pilot came off, and offered his services to take the ship in to an anchor, which were declined. Shortly after we saw a French man-of-war steamer come out from behind the fort, and anchor alongside the *Alabama*, between her and us. About noon, a French naval officer came off with dispatches from the Governor of the Island to Capt. ROWESENDORFF, ordering him to either come to an anchor or keep three miles from the nearest point of land. Of course we chose the latter course, and kept our position in the middle of the bay. Here, let me say that Fort Royal Bay is six miles wide, with high land on either side, with very bold shores.

In the evening Capt. NICKERSON, of the brig *Hampden*, came on board, accompanied by a whaling Captain, whose ship—the *Levi Starbuck*—had been burnt by the *Alabama*. Shortly after they came on board, we dispatched two boats to go out and watch the rebel. At this time it was very dark and cloudy, with a light drizzling rain. From the whaling Captain we learned that the *Alabama* was armed with one 100-pound rifle, and one 64-pounder, on pivots; and six long 32's; with a complement of 150 men, most of whom were English. At 7½ P. M. Capt. NICKERSON left us, promising to cooperate with us in watching the movements of the *Alabama*. Previous to his leaving we gave him four rockets, with instructions that, if the *Alabama* got under weigh, and stood over the bay for the south side, he was to fire rockets in that direction, and *vice versa*. At 8.20 P. M. we saw three rockets go up to the southward. The *San Jacinto* was immediately kept for the south shore, every man at his gun, lock-string in hand. We stood as near the land as the rocks would permit, and kept off and on until daylight, but did not see the rebel. At daylight our boats returned, neither of which saw anything of the steamer.

Our First Lieutenant went on shore to see Capt. NICKERSON, whom he found in trouble with the authorities for firing the rockets. He expressed his opinion that the rebel was not out of the Bay, on the strength of which we remained till the next day, having sent Acting Master COOP up to the head of the Bay in one of our boats, to see if she was behind any of the islands. He returned on the morning of the 21st, and reported that she was not in the Bay. Our hearts sank within us at this, but we cheered ourselves with the thought that we had done all we could.

Whatever comments the papers may make on this affair, the above statement is the truth. If it had been a dark night, we might have seen her, but the night was dark, cloudy and rainy—just the kind of night the rebel wanted. My opinion is that the French aided him in his escape all they could. There were lights passing to and from one point of land to the other, and from one part of the bay to the other, till past midnight. The position our Captain was placed in was a trying one, and his first impulse was to run into Fort Royal and sink her, but then what would the consequences have been? A war with France! The *San Jacinto*, sunk by the guns of the fort, or perhaps getting the vessel ashore before we got up to her, for we had no chart of the harbor, and of course did not know at the time the depth of water she was anchored in.

The Trial Trip of the Passaic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A pamphlet has just been issued, charging Chief Engineer STIMERS with writing the report of a trial trip on the *Passaic*, which appeared in your issue of the 26th November last. Permit me to state

First—That Chief Engineer STIMERS, or anybody but your night editor, never saw the report in question until it was printed in the TIMES.

Second—That the repetition of the falsehood about the muzzle ring shows that the pamphleteer has not read Capt. ERICSSON'S letter to a City paper, or that he does not believe it.

Third—That I never use any person's language, or report but my own.

Fourth—That Chief Engineer STIMERS, so far from favoring me with a report, actually expelled myself and the *Herald* reporter from the *Passaic*, and it was only on informing Capt. ERICSSON that if we were not allowed on board our reports would be made up from such answers as persons who witnessed the experiments might give, that we were tolerated in the ship. He wisely deemed it better to let intelligent and unprejudiced men see for themselves.

Fifth—That all the information asked by me of Mr. STIMERS, was as follows: "How many men worked 11-inch guns before this invention?" He replied, "Twenty-five, or thereabouts." "How many will Mr. WHITNEY'S eleven-inch guns require?" "I don't know, I suppose about the same number, or less." This is Mr. STIMER'S portion of my column and a half.

Sixth—That all the nine Ericsson batteries are being furnished like the *Passaic*. This proves whether the experiment pleased Secretary WELLES or not.

Respectfully, YOUR REPORTER.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attendant.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE WE will remove on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to the store corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel, (formerly occupied by Geo. Brodie,) until our store is repaired.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Corner 21th-st. and 5th-av.

DIED.

DRAGLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, MATILDA VIRGINIA, aged 2 years and 9 months, and GEORGE YALLALAH, aged 11 months, beloved children of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth Dragle.

The friends of the family, the members of Normal Lodge, No. 523, of F. and A. M., Companions of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, and members of Beacon Lodge, No. 208, of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 14, from the residence of their parents, No. 264 West 18th-st. Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock. Their remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec 12, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE M., widow of the late Wm. P. Franklin, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in law, James A. Nichols, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HART.—In Burlington County, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 11, J. COLEMAN HART.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—A letter from Saragossa gives a description of an unusually bloody and well-contested bull-fight which recently transpired in that city. Two bulls had fallen, one of them having killed a matador, and the third was brought in. The writer proceeds:

"The task of killing him fell to PEREZ, who advanced with hesitation, and seemed only able to strike feebly with his sword. The President called to him, and pressed to have the bull's legs cut with the demi-lune, (an immense scythe fixed on a pole,) but PEREZ refused this proposition, which is considered to involve disgrace to a toreador. He returned to the fight. The bull threw itself upon him; in vain he cast at it the muletta in red cloth; the bull paid no attention to it and followed him. But he seized the barriers, and in leaping over it, threw his sword at the bull's front. It struck the beast in the face, and by some strange fatality rebounded and penetrated the thigh of the poor toreador, cutting it to the bone. The blood ran in torrents from an open artery. The unhappy man was carried away, and the demi-lune was then employed. Two hind legs of the beast were cut; but even then, upon its stumps, it appeared so terrible that no one dared approach it. The demi-lune was again brought, and one of the front legs cut off. The beast fell to the ground, and a stroke from the dagger finished him. Will it be believed that even after this the public were not satisfied, and demanded the rest of the sport, and that the authorities were obliged to give them tickets for the next exhibition? The toreador GIL was buried two days after; the other man is in a dangerous state, and amputation is to be tried when he seems strong enough to bear it."

—MM. A. DUMAS and BENOIT have proposed to the French Academy of Sciences an apparatus which they claim has some advantages over that of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, as a protection against fire damp. It consists of: First, an element of a voltaic pile; second, a Ruhmkorff's coil, and a glass tube of those blown by M. GEISSLER. The light produced is cold, or rather does not heat the tube in which it is produced; gas or fire-damp can obtain no access to it, since it is perfectly insulated; it is quite as durable as the lamp, and it emits no nauseous or injurious effluvia. It may be lighted or extinguished at will. Its action will last at least twelve hours at a time, without any diminution of light, or any necessity of trimming it; all the workman has to do is to shake the charcoal pencil by means of a rod adapted to the apparatus. It will afford light even where other lights go out. The greatest difficulty the inventors had to contend with was, the regulating the size and weight of the apparatus so as not to be inconvenient; they have succeeded, however, in reducing it to such a size as to enable the miner to carry it about with him in a bag of moderate dimensions. It may be usefully employed in gas-works when pipes require repairing; in sewers, to examine and purify them; in manufactories of lucifer-matches, distilleries, arsenals or powder-magazines; on board ship in boisterous weather, and in time of war for reconnoitering parties during the night.

— When the Peiho forts were captured two of the guns taken were selected for presentation to NAPOLEON III. and QUEEN VICTORIA. That destined for the Emperor has just arrived at Cherbourg. It is a copper 30-pounder, 11 feet 3 inches long, and weighs 10,745 pounds. The breech and trunnions are ornamanted with reliefs, and between those two points is an inscription of about two feet in length, on one side in Chinese, and on the other in Manchoo characters, but while in the one the columns succeed each other from right to left, in order to preserve the symmetry, they are in the other made to follow from left to right. The inscription states that the gun, which is named "The Great General, who extends power and decides victory," was cast in the sixth year of general abundance (1857) of the Tai-Sing (excessively pure) dynasty, by orders of Gen. SANKOLINSIN. It also gives the weight and calibre of the gun, and the names of the persons by whom it was manufactured.

—Col. LLOYD, C. B., recently died suddenly at the Music Hall, in Chester, Eng., while presenting prizes to the volunteers. He had distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, after which he addressed the volunteers. Proceeding to speak of the practice of the great guns at New-Brighton, he said: "That is the arm for which they have enrolled themselves; that is service for which they will be called upon ——." These were the last words the gallant Colonel uttered. As the word "upon" issued from his lips, he dropped to the floor. He was instantly carried to an ante-chamber, where every effort was made to restore animation, but without success, and in ten minutes the veteran had ceased to exist.

—The *Indépendance Belge* says: "The loss sustained by hoarding up money has just been exemplified at Ostend. A respectable female, aged 83, feeling her end approach, called her son to her, and told him to look in a certain place where he would find a bag containing a sum of money, which belonged to him, and which she advised him to make good use of. She had, she said, laid it by for him in 1824, on the day of his first communion. The son found in the bag 671 Dutch 10-florin pieces (about 14,000 francs). Had the old lady placed the sum out at compound interest, her son would now have had a fortune of more than 1,100,000 francs."

—The Bishop of Liége had a narrow escape a few days since. When passing along the Rue Louvrex, in that town, one of the wheels of his carriage ran against the ropes of a pair of sheers with which some workmen were raising a large stone to the top of a new house. The stock threw down the sheers, which fell on the carriage and smashed part of it, but fortunately without injuring the prelate, who was speedily extricated from the wreck by persons who happened to be near.

—The splendid collection of antiquities presented by the Duke DE LUYNES to the Imperial Library, has been valued at 1,200,000f. The bronzes are valued at 600,000t., the Greek coins at 100,000f., the engraved gems at 150,000f., the cameos at 150,000f., the coins of the middle ages at 200,000f. The gift was made without any condition, but it is believed that a distinct section of the Library will be prepared for its reception.

—A widow, named BORRAN, is now living at Havre, who was born on the 5th November, 1762, and therefore entered on her 100th year on All Saints' Day. She retains all her intellectual faculties, and remembers perfectly many of the dreadful scenes of the first Revolution when she resided in Paris. She was very active until about three months ago, when she had a severe fall, which deprived her of the use of her legs.

—M. MATHIEU (de la Drome) has addressed a letter to the Paris journals on which, after allusion to the means now adopted in England for preventing storms from the west, and even a day beforehand, he declares that the wind, whether it blow the weather, between the Azores and the coasts of Europe, the means of foreseeing at that distance phenomena, no one can deny, but which are of great importance.

—A letter from Vienna states that the last shooting excursion of the Court, in the neighborhood of Tirnenstein and Ebensie, were attended with the following most success ful results. At the former place, in the space of 2½ hours, 10 of the sportsmen killed 56 chamois, 20 of which were brought down by the Emperor himself. At Ebensie, the same party killed 26 chamois, 17 of which were shot by His Majesty.

—A number of persons have been poisoned in Liverpool, and one died, in consequence of eating mussles, which had been removed from the bottom of a bark in dry dock. The hull of the vessel to which the mussels clung was not covered with copper, but with a green composition similar to that which is used for the bottoms of iron vessels, and it is supposed that a large portion of arsenic is used in its manufacture.

—The Mr. Lawley whose name has been so prominently and discreditably mentioned in connection with the recent scandal of the English turf—the attempt to swindle Mr. TOM BROCK out of £500 on the seeming of the wind "reindeer"—is a brother of the London *Times'* correspondent at Richmond. *Par nobile fratrum.*

—Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley and his wife are so anxious to be separated that they have commenced counter-suits for divorce. Mrs. Berkeley charges her husband with having committed adultery.

—Rev. Richard Tyacke, vicar of Padston, Cornwall, relates the following singular coincidence relative to the Prince of Wales' majority: On Sunday, the 9th inst., the Padston lifeboat, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was the means of saving, under very perilous circumstances, the crew of four men of the sloop *Loftus*, of Padston, which had in a heavy surf parted from her anchors and gone ashore. By the written permission of the late Prince Consort the Padston lifeboat was called the *Albert Edward*, after the Duke of Cornwall.

—A young man described in the London papers as having "come away from the Northern States in order to avoid the draft," was brought before one of the Police Courts, charged with having uttered a spurious half crown. A friend of the unfortunate young man testified that he knew him to be honest, but that he was drunk when he committed the crime, and the bench dismissed the case.

—The editor or manager of the journal *Le Pays* has been dismissed for having declined to insert articles emanating from the Ministry of the Interior, and which were decidedly hostile to Italian unity. The said editor was, on his appointment, obliged to leave his resignation in blank with the Minister, and it is this resignation, now filled up and dated, which has been sent to him.

—The gallery on the first floor of the Louvre, Paris, which runs from the Pavilion Daru to the Pavilion Molitien, is about to be prepared to receive the masterpieces of painters of the French school, from JEAN COUSIN to DECAMPS. The dimensions of the gallery are 492 feet by 33.

—The *Annales du Commerce Extérieur* states that the onerous tax of the *derbend*, which, contrary to the stipulations of treaties, has up to the present time been exacted in certain parts of the Turkish Empire, not only on merchandise intended for importation, but on internal commerce, has been finally abolished by a decree of the Sultan.

—ALEXANDE DUMAS who is at Naples, publishes a proclamation of the Albanian Chiefs, and is loud in his praises of GEORGES CASTRIOT, a descendant of Scandarbeg, who, in his opinion, is the only man capable of acting effectually as King of Greece, and inaugurating what he calls the great Eastern movement.

—The drivers of the better sort of public carriages of Paris, known by the name of *remises*, have opened a subscription among themselves in favor of the Orphan Asylum of the Prince Imperial. A first installment of 447 francs has been paid into the hands of the Minister of the Interior.

— The King of Siam, having presented to the Emperor NAPOLEON a fine collection of live animals of various kinds, which are expected shortly to arrive at Marseilles, His Majesty has been pleased to offer a part of them to the Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne.

—In 1858, the population of Prussia, including the territories of Jahde and Hobenzollern, was 17,740,000, whereas, in 1861, it was 18,500,000, having increased in three years 751,000, or 4.25 per cent. The army, in 1858, was 202,000 strong, and in 1861, 268,000.

—The Court of Assizes of Brahant, at the opening of its session last week, fined the DUKE DE LOOZ-CORSWAREN 500f. for non-attendance as a juryman, and as he was absent again on a following day a second fine, amounting to 1,000f., was imposed on him.

— A Turkish squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral OSMAN-PACHA, has received orders to proceed to the entrance of the Bay of Arta, to watch the movements of the Greek insurgents of Vonitza.

—The *Gazette du Midi* states that Gen. ROSTOLAN, Senator, and formerly commandant of the army of occupation at Rome, is now seriously ill at his country house near Aix.

—A letter from Homburg states that since Nov. 1, neither mechanics, peasants, domestic servants, shopmen, nor clerks have been allowed to enter the gaming-rooms there.

—A theatrical company, engaged by the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of forty persons, has just embarked at Marseilles for Alexandria, on their way to Cairo.

—Mme. MARIETTA GRISI, mother of Mmes. CARLOTTA and ERNESTA GRISI, has just died, at a very advanced age, at the Villa Grisi, near Geneva.

—A new pamphlet, by M. PROUDHON, is announced, under the name of *Les Iscariotes*, written in reply to his contradictors.

The Improvements to the Capitol.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

The magnificent bronze door, executed by ROGERS, and designed for the eastern front of the centre building of the Capitol, yet remains at Munich, awaiting the orders of the Government. I am indebted to the annual report of THOMAS U. WALTER, Esq., the architect, for the following description of this beautiful piece of work: The door is composed entirely of bronze, back and front, and is said to be the only elaborate work of the kind in the world, constructed in this manner. Its total weight is about twenty thousand pounds. The leading subjects of its embellishments is the history of Columbus. It has four valves with four panels in each valve, and one semi-circular panel over the transom.

The first panel contains a scene representing COLUMBUS before the Council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the Convent of La Rubbia; the third panel, his audience before FERDINAND and ISABELLA; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; semi-circular panel, his first landing at San Salvador, the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth panel, his triumphant entry into Barcelona; the seventh panel represents him in prison in chains, about to be sent back to Spain; and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statuettes, representing distinguished cotemporaries of COLUMBUS; and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on his voyages from his own time down to the present day, ending with IRVING and PRESCOTT. Crowning the door is a bust of COLUMBUS. The ornaments are chiefly emblematic of conquest and navigation.

From the same report I gather the following interesting facts in relation to the work on the Capitol extension. The eutablature and marble ceilings of the two colonnades on the eastern front have been finished, and those on the western front are so far advanced as to lead to the hope that they will be completed and the roof laid over them before the close of the session. The steps, check blocks and carriage ways of the two eastern entrances are more than half completed, and a large quantity of marble is wrought for the remainder. In these portions of the work upward of two thousand lineal feet of steps and platforms have been set, and in the check-blocks and carriage-ways about seventeen thousand cubic feet of marble. The granite steps of the western arcades have all been permanently laid, and the flagging for the terraces over the vaults, between the old and the new buildings, is in progress.

Many of the stones which were defaced and mutilated by evil-disposed persons or by accident, during the suspension of the work, are being repaired.

The tops of the walls have been covered with tin laid on a sheathing of rough boards, and such conductors and gutters have been made as were found to be necessary to prevent any further deterioration of the building, or defacement of the interior since embellishments, until the porticoes can be constructed and the roof properly finished.

It is recommended by the architect that the elaborate decorations which were commenced and left in an unfinished state, in the anteroom of the Senate, in the Senate Post-office, in the room occupied by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and in the Post-office of the House of Representatives, be completed with such modifications in the original designs as may be consistent with what has already been executed.

There are now on the grounds of the Capitol, and on the surrounding streets and avenues eleven hundred and sixty blocks of square and marble, which have been delivered, squared, and paid for, six hundred and thirteen blocks of which are in the interior, which is nearly the work, and the remainder are in the rough, and will be required and must be worked where they now lie. It is estimated that about 1,100 blocks, or about 800 cubic feet of marble will be required to complete the work. The number will be reduced by what yet of this stock may be applied to the works.

Twenty-nine of the monolithic shafts have been received, leaving five of the original order yet to be delivered. Twenty-six additional have since been ordered, making 60 shafts in all. The number required for the two eastern porticoes, and the connecting corridors. The northern, southern, and western porticoes will require 40 more of these shafts.

A large quantity of variegated and fancy marble, (none of which will be required for the work,) valued at upward of $50,000, remains on hand, and it is recommended should be disposed of as soon as fair prices can be obtained for it.

The whole quantity of marble received from the commencement of the work up to the 1st ult. cost upward of one million fourteen thousand dollars. During the same period, 19,403,799 bricks were received, and 46,941 barrels hydraulic cement.

For the continuation of the work there is an unexpended balance of about $259,000, and $500,000 will be required for the next fiscal year.

The work on the dome has been constant and satisfactory. At the time of the suspension of the work, in May, last, the contractors had upwards of one million pounds of castings on the ground, prepared to be put in place, and although they were directed to suspend operations, and were notified that if they proceeded they would do it at their own expense and risk, they concluded to go on, at least with the putting up of the material on the ground, trusting, for the future, to the justice of the Government. Thus, says the architect, was alike creditable to their perseverance and to their patriotism. They have thus prevented the sound of the hammer from being stopped on the national capital a single moment during all our civil troubles.

Stonewall Jackson not a Poet.

"MY WIFE AND CHILD."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 5.

We published some time ago a beautiful poem entitled my Wife and Child, giving credit to Maj.-Gen. T. J. JACKSON as the author. We are almost sorry that the following letter proves us to have been in error in the matter.

GORDONSVILLE PIKE, Nov. 27, 1862.

MY DEAR MADAM: In answer to your letter of the 20th, which has just been received, I am happy to inform you that I am not the author of the beautiful lines entitled "My Wife and Child," of which you inclose a printed copy. The poem was written by Hon. JOHN R. JACKSON, of Alabama, who was a field-officer in one of the Southern regiments during the Mexican war, and one of the noblest sons of the South. During a great war, Generals often get credit for many acts which they do not perform, and this is not the first time that I have been inadvertently complimented by the Press. I have never written anything for publication—would always read rather than write. I am a plain, practical soldier, with an ambition only to demonstrate the great problems of the art of war and serve my country.

I am, Madam, Your humble servant,

T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen. C. S. P. A.

Mrs. R. W. EPPES, Rockbridge Alum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Parish.

For a long series of years it has been the usage in Trinity Parish to have a third service on Sunday, in one of the churches, for six months in the year.

This service has been commenced for the present season in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M. At this service by long usages and by a stipulation in the lease of the pews, *all the seats are free.*

The Rector and the other clergy of the parish officiate in turn. Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach this evening and the Rector, Mr. DIX, the following Sunday night.

The service, which is an abbreviation of the ordinary evening prayer, and was authorized by the first Bishop of the diocese, Dr. PROVOOST, is largely musical. The Psalter is chanted, and the Canticle sung.

The beautiful chapel, one of the finest of UPJOHN'S creations, is never seen to better advantage than when brilliantly lighted for this night service.

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, at the foot of the Park, is also opened every Sunday evening at the same hour, for the regular evening service, there being no service in the afternoon.

Here, also, the seats are all free at this service. The Rector, Mr. DIX, will preach this evening.

International Relief Fund.

Mr. LOW acknowledgea the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Lancashire sufferers:

Tucker, Cooper & Co	$100
Westervelt Ship-yard	100
Charles Dennis	50
Claflin, Mellan & Co	1,000
O. B., through Phelps, Dodge & Co	100
Messrs. O. B., through Phelps, Dodge & Co	100
Seligman & Stelthelmer	100
Mortier & Son	100
George Bliss & Son	300
Cash	1
Charles H. Rogers	100
Vise & Sons	500
A. M. Greenleaf & Co	200
Charles A. Meigs & Co	200
Hamilton & Hoopper	100
P. L. Lorillard	1,000
I. M. Singer & Co	1,000
Edwin Hoyt	500
Sullivan, Randolph & Hoyt	250
Lathrop, Luddington & Co	250
George Merritt	200
Halstead, Haines & Co	250
Vail & Fuller	100
T. B. Skelton	100
Wicks, Smith & Co	100
Haverty & Co	100
Woodward, Lawrence & Co	100
Fellows & Co	100
Reed, Taylor & Co	100
Van Wyck, Townsend & Co	100
Cash, Morristown, N. J	2
Thomas G. Robinson, Cincinnati	50
Total	$7,303
Previously reported cash	$87,251 20
Other Contributions	20,375 00
Total	$115,029 30

(Signed,) A. S. LOW, Treasurer.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting for the transaction of business at Delmonico's Hotel, Broadway, yesterday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, M. S. BELLARD, Esq., presiding.

After the meeting was organized, the Secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year, including a balance on hand of $2,505 02, were $5,407 20. The expenditures for the same period were $2,122 50, leaving a balance on hand of $2,872 10.

The Society has assisted, as mentioned in its report, many indigent Swiss, exclusive of a number for whom employment was procured, who received much advice, or were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration and other charitable institutions.

Twelve applicants received the care of physicians. One hundred and fifty-nine applicants have received assistance in cash, at 513 different times.

Four applicants were sent to the Interior.

Three applicants were sent to Europe.

Seventeen and a half tons of coal have been given to 35 applicants.

Three thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds of bread have been distributed.

Nine applicants have received board and lodging.

The report was accepted. After the transaction of some routine business, the company adjourned to the dining hall, where they sat down to a splendid banquet.

A Card.

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendless, tender their grateful acknowledgments to each and every donor, for the many generous contributions to their bazaar, opened in the Home Chapel on the 8th, and closed on Saturday, P. M., 13th inst.

Many valuable articles, suitable for gifts for the season, being yet on hand, will be offered for sale, at the House salesroom, No. 52 East Thirtieth-street, during the holidays.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESCENT UPON AN OBSCENE PRINT ESTABLISHMENT IN WALL-STREET—ARREST OF THE PROPRIETOR.—Information was recently received at the Police Headquarters that one JAMES MURRAY was vending obscene prints, on an extensive scale, at his place, No. 19 Wall-street, but the informant did not evince a disposition to make a complaint against MURRAY. A little strategy was accordingly resorted to to obtain the requisite proof against the alleged offender. Detective KELSO entered the place, and representing himself as a countryman, said he wished to purchase largely provided the goods suited him. Soon gaining MURRAY'S confidence, the latter displayed his stock of card photographic pictures and stereoscopic views, some of which were of the most obscene and infamous character. This exhibition was sufficient, and at a given signal from the pretended purchaser, in rushed Detectives KELSO, McCUEN and RAPPETY, and not only arrested MURRAY, but seized his contraband goods. The prisoner had a large and varied assortment of filthy publications, all of which were duly deposited with the Property Clerk, till they may be consigned to the flames. MURRAY was taken before Justice QUACKENBOS, and pleaded guilty to the charge, but on account of the magnitude of the case he was committed to the Court of Sessions. It is said that the accused was doing quite a lucrative business, and has been in the habit of visiting Wall-street for some time past. The principal portion of the saloon was rented from Astor.

EAST NEW-YORK.—The citizens of East New-York complain of outrages committed by the soldiers encamped in that locality. A few nights since, two Germans, residing at Cypress Hills, were met on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road by four or five soldiers. One of the Germans was knocked down and robbed of his gold watch and $30 in cash. The other made his escape. On the same night a peddler was knocked senseless by some soldiers. He was conveyed to Capt. LANGLEY'S, in East New-York, and provided for until next morning, when he was sent home. Mr. ALBERT FRIES, a printer, doing business in Williamsburgh, was attacked some nights since on his way home, and knocked senseless. His wife went to search for him in the morning, and found him bleeding on the road, and unable to drag himself along. Such outrages appear to be of common occurrence recently.

RUN OVER.—A little girl named CECELIA NORRIS, residing at No. 41 Lawrence-street, was run over in Myrtle-avenue Friday afternoon by a wagon driven by Mr. MARTIN BELWINKLE. A citizen carried the child to a drug store, and officer BAUM of the Forty-First Precinct arrested the driver. It being shown that the occurrence was purely accidental he was discharged.

A NEW FIRE DISTRICT.—The Board of Fire Commissioners (Western District of Brooklyn) divided the Third District at their last meeting, and formed another, which will, after confirmation by the Common Council, be known as the Eighth Fire District. The division line is Christie-street, and the new district will embrace the Eighth Ward from the New-Utrecht line to Flatbush-avenue.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT. MONDAY, DEC. 15.—Nos. 48, 5, 6, 13, 15, 18, 65.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF JUDGE PHILEMON DICKERSON.—In the death of Hon. PHILEMON DICKERSON, at Paterson, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., New-Jersey has lost one of her ablest and most accomplished jurists. Judge DICKERSON was, at the time of his death, United States Judge for the District of New Jersey, a position he had held for some seven years with great acceptance, being peculiarly fitted for the deep researches in the abstruse science of law, for the large powers of clear reasoning and discrimination in the large affairs which came within his jurisdiction. Judge DICKERSON was also the Governor and Chancellor of New-Jersey, and also presided for the space of four years as Ordinary. His age was full 70 years. He leaves a son, Hon. S. N. DICKERSON, Esq., of New-York, eldest instead, of his family. Judge DICKERSON stood at the head upon the Presidential electoral ticket of the Democratic party in 1840. Whether that ticket will be made to obtain the appointment for a brief term, as has been done with a population comparatively one-sixth of what it is at present, is a question which has for long been a source of great inconvenience to the Bar of that county.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The number of patients in the United States General Hospitals, in Newark, is gradually diminishing, over one hundred being weekly returned to duty, while about an equal number are discharged from the service for permanent disability. The number of desertions is also mortifyingly large, although probably not in excess of that at other hospitals. The weekly report for the week ending Dec. 12 shows admitted, 3; returned to duty, 104; discharged, 102; on furlough, 3; deserted, 29; died, 2; remaining, 866, being nearly 500 less than there were a month ago. Ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1.08. T. J. LAMPDEN, Company G, Twenty-first New-York, died on the 11th, of erysipelas.

S. P. TOWNSEND INDICTED.—Among the persons indicted by the Grand Jury, of Union County, New-Jersey, for an alleged misdemeanor, consisting of breaking up a so-called Democratic meeting, but in reality a meeting of secession sympathizers at New-Providence, last Summer, is S. P. TOWNSEND, the famous "Sarsaparilla" man, who resides at New-Providence. The doctor, we learn, does not propose to allow his adversaries to get the better of him without a stern fight.

MASON JONES.—Mr. MASON JONES delivered his lecture on DEAN SWIFT and his critics at Library Hall, Newark, on Friday evening, to a crowded and brilliant audience. Mr. JONES will lecture in Newark again on Christmas Eve, when he will probably deliver his new lecture, on The Great American Rebellion.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third New Jersey Regiments are all in the First Brigade, under Gen. TAYLOR; the Twelfth is at the Relay House; the Thirteenth at Harper's Ferry, and the Fourteenth at Monocacy.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL—LICENSE FROM ENEMY—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The United States vs. *The Ship Alliance and her Cargo.*—This vessel was seized on May 2, 1862, in the harbor of Beanfort, N. C., by the United States naval forces after the capture of the place by the army of the United States. She was sent to this port and libeled. A claim was put in in the cause in behalf of British subjects resident at Liverpool. The papers showed that the vessel was of American build, and was transferred to the claimants on Feb. 11, 1861, by her former owners, a firm resident at Charleston, S. C., one of whose members was in Liverpool and a member of the house which acted as agents in making the transfer.

The voyage began at St. Johns, N. B., in August, 1861. The vessel's destination was first to Beaufort, N. C., and thence to Liverpool. She arrived at Beaufort in the same month, discharged her cargo, part of which was contraband of war, took on board a cargo of cotton, turpentine, &c., destined for Liverpool to the owners of the vessel, and cleared for Liverpool in September, 1861, but did not get away before her seizure. The master knew of the war before he sailed for Beaufort, and that the Southern ports were blockaded, but says he did not know Beaufort was blockaded till the 6th or 7th of September. The cargo was taken on board Sept. 14, and the vessel took a clearance, export certificate and bill of health from the authority of the Secession Government.

Held by the Court—That the sale of the vessel to the claimants preceded the war so long as not to expose it *per se* to the presumption claimed by the libelants that it was made colorably, in fraud of the belligerent rights of the United States.

That various facts transpire on the proofs unmistakably condemnatory of the vessel and cargo.

1. She had, on May 27, 1861, been warned off Charleston by a United States ship-of-war. This warning, being indorsed on her papers, and entered in her log, gave her notice that the coast south of Maryland was blockaded.

2. Notwithstanding this, she entered Beaufort on a pretended voyage from St. Johns to Havana, with a quantity of contraband of war on board.

3. She there took on board a cargo of the produce of that section of country, and attempted to get out of port, having taken enemy documents authenticating her right to leave the port.

That the illegality of sailing under an enemy license is legal ground of forfeiture at a neutral vessel. (The *Julia*, 8 Cranch, 181; the *Ariadne*, 2 Wheat, 143.)

Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upson and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

CAPTURE BY ARMY AND NAVY—THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Ship Gordon and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured in Beaufort at the same time as the *Alliance*. She was also of American build, owned by the same owners in this country, and transferred at the same time to the same English claimants, and entered the port of Beaufort seven days after the *Alliance*, having knowledge of the blockade, and was loaded three days prior to Sept. 14, 1861, and documented for departure in substantially the same manner. She brought there from Liverpool 4,200 sacks of salt, and 112 tons of iron. The Master, Jennings, knew the port was blockaded, but says the first blockading vessel he saw there was on Sept. 6 or 7—most of her cargo was taken on board after that date. The vessel was put under command at Beaufort, after her former master, Blood, left her. The steamer *Nashville* coming in three or four days after the change, and Jennings says it was rumored that Goodlett, of the *Nashville*, and went to sea in her, and he had not seen him since. One objection taken by the claimants was, that at the time of the capture, Beaufort was in the custody of the Army of the United States, and a neutral vessel there was not subject to capture.

Held by the Court—That the presumption from the facts exceedingly cogent to the very case was not on fair minds rebutted by the testimony, which only showed the knowledge of the blockade and its notoriety. No proof is found in the ship's papers, or in the preparatory examinations resulting and relieving such presumption.

That it is not shown that there was any cooperation between the land and naval forces in the arrival of this vessel in the harbor, nor any communication of the proceedings leading to it, and—nor does the ship seek comfort to any protection in the capture. If the vessel and cargo were *innocent*, and subject to restitution for *loss*, the claimants have no power to resort to the Prize Court but the competency of the libelants alone to control the proceeds of the forfeiture.

That Beaufort was an enemy port to the United States, and the seizure of the vessel in going there and while in it, were lawful to the United States, and the sale, on them the claimants, void as against it.

That it is a legal rule of fair trade for a neutral vessel to clothe herself in turn of war with protective instruments obtained from the enemy.

That there is in these various particulars ample cause for condemnation of vessel and cargo.

Decree accordingly.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upson and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

POWER OF THE COURT TO OPEN A DECREE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Lizzie Weston and her Cargo.*—A final decree was entered in this cause, in September term last. On Nov. 15, counsel for one of the claimant moved to open that decree on affidavits, alleging equities in his behalf.

Held by the Court—That the general rule in Admiralty is, that the power of the Court over a judgment terminates with the sitting of the Court which renders the judgment. This sitting is not limited to the particular day on which the judgment is pronounced, but is restricted to the term or session of the Court in which it is rendered. (7 Cranch, 1; 13 Peters, 13; 3 How. R., 424; 6 do., 31, 1 Blatch. & Howl., 171; 2 Curtis C. C. R., 236.)

That the general practice of the Prize Court conforms to that of the Admiralty on its Instance side.

That an entire term having in this case intervened after the final decree rendered in the suit, the Court has no authority to reopen the decree.

Motion denied.

For the motion, Mr. Hawkins, in opposition, Mr. Upton.

Joint and Several Makers—signing as sureties—Does an Extension of time to the Principal Debtor without the consent of the Sureties release them.

SUPREME COURT—KING'S COUNTY.

Before Justice MITCHELL.

Myers vs. *Sterrills, et al.*—The defendant Sterrills, was engaged in business in Sacramento, California, in 1850, and as alleged, became indebted to the firm of Miller, Keen bros. of that city, for the sum of $767. In settling their indebtedness Milliken Bros. received sureties to give them two notes signed by himself and two other parties, as security. Sterrills procured the signatures of the two other defendants to the notes, they being drawn as joint and several, and they signing as sureties, as they claim, but without the knowledge of the [illegible] signatures.

The notes [illegible] and the plaintiff, [illegible] Miller, Keen bros. and Milliken Bros. [illegible] without the knowledge of the defendants, [illegible] and [illegible] the sureties, [illegible] and the plaintiff [illegible] Sterrills [illegible] the defendants [illegible] Sterrills [illegible] the notes

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Verplanck & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD Co., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1856. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

Sacramento City 6 per cent. bonds.
Great Western Railroad (Ill.) Company 10 per cent. bonds.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company stock.
Astor Insurance Company stock.
Adriatic Insurance Company stock.
Grocers' Insurance Company stock.
Manhattan Insurance Company stock.
Chemung Railroad Company stock.
Greenwich Insurance Company stock.
Lorillard Insurance Company stock.
Resolute Insurance Company stock.
San Francisco City 5 per cent. bonds, (interest in gold).
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE EXCHEQUER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Auction-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. K. Wheeler, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 33½ Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $852 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co. and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not proceeded to for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 33 Exchange-place.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONER of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst. for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "Fourth Avenue Bonds," to be addressed to "Commissioners of Sinking Funds," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company's Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1863, will be redeemed at par, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, owners of the NEW YORK AND PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the Bonds due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said Bonds, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, in Nassau-st. Bonds not presented for payment on or before the 1st of January next, no dividend will be paid for things of time, and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 21 Wall-st., Jan. 1, 1863.

Dated, Dec. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 20th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862 a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second Tuesday of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 14 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Trustee and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after Monday, the 1st prox.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

GERMAN AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
CORNER WALL-ST. AND NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

$100.—ST. NICHOLAS, ENTIL WEDnesday. Write and meet me immediately. M. L. V.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and the Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-streets, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the aveones lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street, and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested, or having business before said Committee, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY, } Committee
ABRAHAM LENT, } on
SAMUEL F. WOOSTER, } Railroads.
MICHAEL [illegible],

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO. W. MILLER, No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all sum units due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.

F. R. WALKER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply. Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICA,

Capt. B. JONES, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 27
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 150 Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $80, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $20. From Queenstown, $16. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These first-class steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. Are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 55 Broomielaw, in Queenstown to JOHN G. DALE, and in Paris to EIVES & MAGEY, No. 61 Rue Williams-st. In Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 46 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the CHINA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The SCOTIA will sail 21st inst.

R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 30 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT ALBERT & CO'S, No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691

Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:

A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A portable Pianino, which can be rolled together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO'S, No. 691 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. EELLS, Pastor, to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy, under the auspices of the Board of Publication. Addresses by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, of New-York; Rev. Mr. MASON, Chaplain in the army; Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev. Dr. EELLS. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Board. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held next SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., to aid the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and other speakers of ability, have been engaged, as well as army and navy Chaplains. The exercises will be of deep interest. A collection will be taken. All are invited to come to this meeting in this time-honored old church. Come early. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE will preside.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hort-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes*, followed with *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. the claims of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, will be presented by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Chaplain of the U. S. Army, and the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting of the NATIONAL FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held. Speakers: The Pastor of the Church, CHARLES GOSLER, Esq., and Rev. E. P. NEWTON, D. D., CHAPLAIN. In the AFTERNOON, the Pastor will preach the third of the series of Sermons on the Bible.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Subject to the Evening by CHARLES C. GOSS—"Slavery, *Jus Christi & Jus Gladii*." Singing of the old hymns and tunes under the direction of Luther REED. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. This Tabernacle was established by clergymen of the various denominations for strangers, young men, and the public generally. Seats free.

REV. DR. HODGE WILL PREACH IN the large Hall, corner Broadway and Chester, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, will commence a course of lectures on *The Coming Reign of Christ, and the Events which Harbinger His Appearing*. Introductory on *Scripture Prophecy*. At the close of the Evening Service the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. SOMERBY ELLS preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 2½ P. M. a meeting of the Sunday-School Teachers' Union. Addresses from Rev. Mr. ELLS, Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, &c. Singing by the children. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Grounds of Hope for Universalism*.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold their first service in their new Chapel on Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. There will be preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Wm. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Society of this church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock. A report will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, New-York. A collection will be taken up to further the objects of the Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY and EARLY SABBATH (hereafter) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject to-morrow evening: *The Lord's Short Work Upon the Earth, as Things in Europe and America*. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST. between 4th and Lexington aves.—Rev. ADAM STURVER will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Analogical Relation of Birds and Animals to the Thoughts and Affections of Man, as Taught in the Word*. The public are invited. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—corner of 53d-st.—late 57th-st. Rev. W. I. WATKINS will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. B. MERWIN at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Subject—"An Analysis of Spiritual Manifestations." Admission, five cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—"A Spiritual Aspect of the Present Age." Admission, ten cents.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Dec. 14—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRAVES, recently returned from the scene of revival in Ireland. Seats free.

AT St. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. H. MORTIMER, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

"CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE."—A BIBLE public Lecture, 8th month, 7th, at [illegible]—Woman, where are they that accused thee? Hath no man condemned thee? No man, Lord. Neither will I condemn thee. Go, and sin no more."

DANIEL MILTON, Minister of the Word.

THE FORTY-FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Broadway.—Rev. J. F. HURST, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning Sermon—*Soul Anchoring within the Veil*. Evening Sermon—*The Divine Life Enthroned in the Heart*. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mercer-st., near Prince.—DANIEL BARRETT, pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7. AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, Communion. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL RECEIVER the second of the Course of Lectures on the Angelic Orders, SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall corner 45th-st. and 4th-av. Subject: *The Prism Angels, Is God the Author of sin?* Commencing 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH—FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER of 35th-st.—The Rev. F. C. EWER will be instituted as Rector of this Church this morning, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER. Services to commence at half past 10 o'clock. In the evening the Rev. Mr. EWER will preach. Service to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, Centre-av. on Tuesday, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. DR. ANDERSON WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, in the Salem-st. Baptist Church, in the church between Bryant and Forsyth sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF MERCY.—THE REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preach THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-av. and 9th-st., for the benefit of the above institution. A collection will be made. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?—IF YOU LOVE Christ and his dispensing, come to Mount Zion, and hear His messenger, who will preach the word of the new dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—"The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Holy Communion at 3 P. M. Admission, five cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—"A Spiritual Aspect of the present age." Admission, ten cents.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Dec. 14—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRAVES, recently returned from the scene of revival in Ireland. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 44th-av. and Forty-second-st.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at half-past 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—[illegible]

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., below Houston-st. and Norfolk-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the EVENING.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of the City Tract Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Broadway, 5th-st., on this BATH EVENING, Sept. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach here on SABBATH NEXT, the first time, morning and afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn. The Mr. Robinson and Services commence at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

GOOD SHEPHERD EPISCOPAL FREE Church Hall—Sixth-st., near 2d-av.—Rev. EDWIN HALL, Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock. The Church Fair is now open at 578 Broadway.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at Bodworth's Studio Building, 5th-av. and 20th-st. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. VAN NEST will preach in Phillips's Hall, Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. HENRY JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., OF NEW-York, will preach at Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Mr. DAGG, Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. O. H. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Elbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *Trances in the Temple*.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED YOUNG MEN AND boys to learn the science of drumming, to be organized in companies and attached to different militia regiments or Home Guards. For particulars apply from 9 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16, at the [illegible] Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.
Which has been kindly tendered him by
THE COMBINED ARTISTS
of his Company, as a token of
THEIR ESTEEM AND REGARD,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
NINETEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In answer to several inquiries, Mr. GRAU begs to announce that

SIG. BRIGNOLI

has fully recovered from his indisposition and will positively appear in I Puritani.

On which occasion the most attractive and interesting performance of the season will be presented, embracing the entire Opera of

I PURITANI,

in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time, the rôle of Elvira.

BRIGNOLI	Artura
AMODIO	Ricardo
SUSINI	Giorgio

Previous to which will be given the first act of

LUCIA.

Madame LORINI	Elvira
Signor MACCAFERRI	Enzani

The performance will conclude with the last act of

LA TRAVIATA,

In which

MADAME GUERRABELLA

will assume her celebrated rôle of Violetta.

MACCAFERRI	Alfredo
AMODIO	Germont

BETWEEN PURITANI AND TRAVIATA,
A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM,
Composed for and sung by
Mlle. MODENA and Sig. AMODIO,
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor MAZZIO.

NOTICE—In consequence of the length of the performance, the curtain will rise punctually at 7½ o'clock.

The first tier of the Parquette, with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended for this occasion.

The ticket offices at the Academy, Bier & Schirmer's, No. 206 Broadway, Scheidle Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., are now open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16,
NEW ORATION
BY
MR. MASON JONES.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, positively no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on MONDAY and TUESDAY, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.

ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet and Boxes, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

CAUTION.—MR. MASON JONES' ORATION.—Academy of Music, TUESDAY next. Do not buy of speculators at the doors on the evening of the oration, but purchase tickets at the Academy, or at the music stores, which will be the best mode to secure a good reserved seat.

Tickets for the Oration can be obtained at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway:

Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway;
Horace Waters' music-store, Broadway;
Brentano's book-store, No. 636 Broadway;
Astor House Hotel;
Metropolitan Hotel;
Astor House Hotel;
And at the Academy of Music.

Applications for tickets should be made immediately, as there will absolutely be no chance of obtaining a seat by parcel sent at the doors on the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NIGHT.—A grand National Anthem will be sung by MORENSI and AMODIO.

COUNTRY RESIDEN

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

of them begin to be inquisitive enough to ask what they are fighting for; a question to which no satisfactory answer can be given.

The Rebel Cavalry Pressing Our Front—The Storm Abated—Appearance of the Enemy's Scouts—An Exposure—A Capture—Offering a Bribe.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1862.

Notwithstanding the storm, information has been received to-day that the rebel cavalry is pressing closely upon our front. The reports are that there is one regiment at Thoroughfare Gap, with strong pickets well advanced this side, and at other points along by the Gaps in the same chain of mountains. They will be duly attended to—in fact, one of their pickets was driven in to-day. The patrols who were at Aldie and vicinity yesterday, report only having seen a few armed bushwhackers, and they were at such distance and in such inaccessible positions as to render their capture an impossibility.

The snow-storm that has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours has subsided. The sky is clear and the weather is cold and bracing, just like, for all the world, a clear Wintry day anywhere in New-England. The enemy's scouts were also seen to-day just beyond Frying-pan Church, a little north of this, by an orderly, who was foraging for an officer.

AN EXPOSURE.

The monotony of the camp was disturbed today by a somewhat novel discovery. It appears that a teamster in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, for several months past has had with him quite a youthful looking personage, in soldier's clothes, and between them there appeared to exist the closest friendship. They messed and slept together, and were almost always together, day and night. Such close friendship between persons of the same sex caused some remark, more particularly because the lesmster's companion never seemed to have any special business on hand. Yesterday the whole mystery of the affair was explained, by the discovery being made that the teamster's friend was a young woman. She is about 17 years of age, of rather comely appearance, and claims to be a resident of Buffalo, New-York, where her parents also reside. The attention of the Provost-Marshal was called to the case, and the young but erring woman was sent toward home with an escort. As the articles of war provide no punishment for such a peculiar offence as has been commited by the teamster, he will probably escape with only a reprimand, warning him of the immoral tendencies of such indiscretions.

A CAPTURE.

The residents of secessia make frequent attempts to run the picket blockade with articles contraband of war, but it is believed that but a few get beyond the lines of this corps with anything particularly valuable. Scarcely a day passes but what some one is found venturesome enough to make the attempt. These attempts to run through the linea are chiefly made by women, who, relying upon the known gallantry of our soldiers, hope to be the fortunate ones to escape a too close examination if detained. But the gallantry of our soldiers does not cause them to forget their duty, and woman's charms are brought to bear upon them in vain. The last capture of contraband goods was made by Lieut. Boos, First Virginia Cavalry, a few days ago, near Lewinville, on the Alexandria pike, when three women, accompanied by a biped in the shape of a man, attempted to pass the picket with salt, quinine and other articles requiring special permits. The contraband articles were confiscated, and the parties having the same were sent to Washington under a special escort furnished by the Provost-Marshal.

OFFERING A BRIBE.

Bribery and corruption is not alone confined to men occupying high positions of place and influence. A private in the First New-Jersey Cavalry has just been convicted before a Court-martial for attempting to bribe a Surgeon to obtain his discharge on the ground of disability. The accused party had just been reported as fit for duty after a short sojourn in a hospital. He had seen the elephant and desired to get home, so he inclosed $10 to the Surgeon, and requested a certificate of disability that would entitle him to an honorable discharge from the service. The Surgeon placed the letter and contents before the proper officer, and the Jerseyman has been convicted and fined for the offence—the only mode of punishment prescribed for such delinquencies. He will probably think twice before again attempting to bribe a surgeon with $10.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Reconnoissance to Winchester—Daring of the Rebel Guerrillas—The Small-pox in Winchester—Popularity of Gen. Geary—The Winter Fairly Upon Us.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., PLEASANT HEIGHTS, Va., Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

During the past week a daring reconnoissance in force has been made by Gen. GEARY, of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, with about 3,000 troops, to Winchester—a distance of thirty-two miles from camp. The object was satisfactorily found out, though the fact that no force of the enemy of any consequence threatens us is to be regretted. Report has it, however, that the enemy is concentrating a force at Strasburg, twenty miles this side of Winchester, to which the artillery might at any time be dispatched, and in many instances imperfectly entrenched hills inspected preparatory to their being occupied and approved as such.

If the expenditure of ammunition continues to be as extravagant as heretofore, it will be impossible to keep the army supplied. The attention of Chiefs of Artillery and of Battery Commanders is earnestly called to this subject, and to the importance of preserving the ammunition, especially that in ordinary wagons, from being damaged by exposure.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
HENRY J. HUNT, Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

The Fortee of the Army of the Potomac, General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 29, 1862.

1. Each Grand Division to have a field officer of energy and experience, to exercise a rigid supervision over the department of the Provost Marshals within his own division, and extending his jurisdiction over the surrounding country, beyond the range of duties of the Provost Marshals of Corps. He will be furnished from time to time with such force as the General Commanding his Grand Division may deem necessary.

2. Each Corps to have a Captain or field officer as Provost Marshal, with at least one hundred Infantry and fifty cavalry under his command, to be at headquarters of the Corps, and to have, as subordinates, a Captain of infantry, with his company in each Division.

3. Provost Marshals of Grand Divisions to extend their operations beyond the Corps, sending out patrols over the country, and causing guards to be established wherever necessary, arresting suspected persons, tracing out crimes and criminals, receiving and examining deserters and prisoners from the enemy, as well as soldiers, sent to their own command, searching or causing search for concealed stores, contraband property &c. As far as possible the patrols and guards should be furnished from the permanent Provost Guards of the Corps.

4. Provost Marshals of Corps to preserve order and discipline among troops beyond the limits of camp, enforcing the orders regulating trade, examining the stock of sutlers and traders, protecting marketmen, preventing depredations upon property, arresting stragglers found without the passes required under General Orders, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, following up and flanking the march of the column with cavalry to prevent straggling and to drive up loiterers and stragglers.

5. Hereafter, when it shall become necessary for any General Commanding a Grand Division or Corps, or any other officer detached from his Grand Division with a separate command, to take horses, mules or other animals, forage or subsistence stores, or any other property, from the inhabitants of the country, the authority to do it, and the manner of doing it, shall be given in writing to the officer charged with carrying out the order, and such officer shall make daily reports, in writing, to the Provost Marshal of his Corps, if present with his Corps—if not, to the commanding officer giving him the authority to make the seizure—of the number and description of the property so taken, with the name and residence of the owner thereof. All such reports to be sent to the Provost Marshal of the Grand Division. Any person not authorized in accordance with this regulation, who shall take a horse, mule or other animal, or any other property from any citizen of the country, without full payment therefor, shall be punished as his crime deserves.

6. The Provost Marshals of Grand Divisions will make semi-weekly reports to the Provost Marshal General at these headquarters.

7. The Provost Marshal General will make frequent inspections of the operations of his department and will issue such orders as may be necessary for its future direction.

By Command of Major-General BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Details Up to Eleven O'Clock Last Night.

The First Line of the Enemy's Works Stormed.

The Duty Assigned to French's Division, Supported by Howard's.

Our Troops Met by a Terrible Fire of Artillery and Musketry.

Temporary Repulse of Our Centre Attack.

General Franklin Successful on the Left.

The Rebels Driven Back About a Mile.

Several Hundred Prisoners Captured.

CESSATION OF THE BATTLE AT DARK.

Generals Jackson and Bayard Killed.

Several Other General Officers Wounded.

The Battle to be Renewed This Morning.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Dec. 13—11 P. M.

The fog began to disappear early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns behind, posted behind works, could not be carried, except by a charge of infantry, Gen. SUMNER assigned that duty to Gen. FRENCH'S Division, which was supported by Gen. HOWARD'S.

The troops advanced to their works at ten minutes before 12 o'clock at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire.

When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line.

This checked the advance of our men, but they rushed forward again, but not out of musket range.

Another [illegible] body of troops [illegible] Fredericksburg road, [illegible] Hamilton's [illegible] were met in their flanks by [illegible] fire.

When our troops arrived at the first line of the rebel works, they drove [illegible] and with fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their lurking places.

The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre gave way in disorder, but afterwards they were rallied and brought back.

From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark.

Gen. FRANKLIN, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success.

He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile.

At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed, with terrible slaughter and loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. HILL'S command.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponox Creek.

Our troops [illegible] right where they [illegible] to-day.

The dead and wounded are being [illegible] the field.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded as far as yet known:

Gen. JACKSON, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed.

Gen. BAYARD struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterward died.

Gen. VINTON wounded in the side, but not seriously.

Gen. GIBBONS wounded in the hand.

Gen. KIMBALL wounded in the thigh.

Gen. CALDWELL wounded in two places, but not seriously.

Col. SINCLAIR, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded seriously.

Capt. HENDERSON, commanding the Ninth New-York State Militia, wounded seriously.

The following is the loss of officers in the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment:

Col. CROSS, wounded in the abdomen.

Major STURTEVANT, killed.

Adjutant DODD, killed.

Capt. MURRAY, killed.

Capt. PERRY, killed.

The firing of musketry ceased about 6 o'clock this evening, but the Rebels continued throwing shell into the city until 8 o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows:

Gen. LONGSTREET on the left, and holding the main works:

Gen. A. P. HILL and "Stonewall" JACKSON were in front of Gen. FRANKLIN, with JACKSON'S right resting on the Rappahannock, and HILL'S forces acting as a reserve.

Gen. BURNSIDE will renew the battle at daylight in the morning.

The troops are in good spirits and not the least disheartened.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 12.

The steamer from the Northern Coast has arrived with $6,500 in treasure from Victoria, and $7,760 from Oregon.

Hong Kong dates of Oct. 14 are received. Black Teas were in fair demand at all the ports except Canton, where prices tend downward. For Greens, the new crop opened at extreme rates, and the purchases are principally for England. Sugar was in good demand at upward prices.

At last accounts the Tai-pings were concentrating at Ningpo.

One thousand five hundred British troops, all Sepoys, had come in from India for special service at Shanghai.

The death of Gen. WARD was considered a great loss to the Imperial caste. The force he commanded was urged to consent to be organized as a British contingent.

A Revolution in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 12.

Sailed, ship *Susan Fraziger* for Akyab.

Commercial circulars from Japan, of the 25th of October, say that a revolution has broken out there, but of what character the published reports do not make clear.

The power of the Tycoon has been greatly restricted, and a policy adopted to the foreign interest.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a prominent English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of a Japanese Prince.

Hong-Kong markets of October 11, report Beef and Pork in excessive supply. Oolong Teas declined 1 @2 teals. Flour and Grain declined. Sugars advanced. Cotton goods improved 5 cents per piece.

There was an excessive amount of tonnage in Chinese waters, and freights were much depressed.

The ships *War Hawk, Golconda* and [illegible] *Eagle* had arrived at Hong Kong from San Francisco.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 13.

At 3 o'clock, this morning, a fire partially destroyed HARTH & STIEFEL'S rectifying establishment, and WILDEY'S stove store. Loss about $4,000.

At 9 o'clock, this morning, PERRIE'S land oil factory on the Miami Canal, between Elm and Plane streets, was destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy, but as yet unknown. It is insured.

Sailing of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed at 3 45 P. M. for Londonderry and Liverpool. She will call off Cape Race for the latest news, and will be due there at 4 P. M. on Tuesday next.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The tugs *McDonald, New York, Herald* and *Ontario*, with tows, have left for New-York. The weather is favorable to [illegible] ice-bound vessels from here.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The tows that left here before six o'clock this evening took about one hundred and forty-nine boats and barges for New-York. The *Austin*, which will leave this evening, will take about thirty more.

An Oswego boat, loaded by DOUGLASS & IRWIN, and insured in the Fulton Insurance Company, struck at Troy this morning, and was towed to New-York by the Rescue.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 13.

[illegible] from this city to [illegible] the Washington [illegible] Potomac [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Philadelphia [illegible]

The Ladies of the Great Eastern.

[illegible] DO NOT FAIL

[illegible] years [illegible] of the Great Eastern [illegible] Commodore [illegible] the adoption of every means in the [illegible] of the largest vessel ever built by human hands in the waters which bear our New-York, we did have expressed the curiosity of our citizens, and every movement toward a restoration of her head. Fortress (and, consequently, her returning strength) would have been hailed and read with the same avidity with which the announcements of the conditions of dying Kings made by the physicians have been received by a loyal people. But as we are not at present engaging such a condition of State and National affairs, the presence for months of the *Great Eastern*, seriously injured during her last voyage here, has not created any excitement; neither has there been sufficient curiosity to develop more than a passing paragraph in the newspapers. Recent intelligence from London intimates that unless the present holders of her stock make an advance upon the capital invested, she must pass into other hands, and in the same announcement it is stated that a large sum of money will be required to secure her return to England. It has been stated that she will be in a condition to return in a few days, and, perhaps, she will. Experienced men have been at work upon her ever since she arrived, and they contributed their duties nearly fulfilled. Her injuries, in consequence of her great dimensions, were of a much more serious character than they would have been in the case of a smaller ship. On her way here, and while off Montauk Point, the extreme of Long Island, she ran too near the shore and struck ground several times. This caused great damage to a number of her bottom plates—image sufficient to have cut such her to sink had she not had what is called an [illegible] ship, which [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3503. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Great Battle Fought on Saturday at Fredericksburgh.

Storming of the First Line of the Enemy's Works.

FAILURE TO CARRY THE POSITION.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING UNTIL DARK.

Splendid Success of Gen. Franklin on the Left.

Stonewall Jackson Driven Back About a Mile.

Several Hundred Prisoners Captured.

A Number of Our General Officers Killed and Wounded.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

THE OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862. IN THE FIELD—11 o'clock, A. M.

The great battle, so long anticipated between the two contendlug armies, la now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fug, which has not entirely disappeared.

Gen. REYNOLDS' Corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9:15 A. M., engaged the enemy's infantry. Seven minutes afterward the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which has continued so far without intermission.

Their artillery fire must be at random, as the fog obstructs all view of almost everything.

Our heavy guns are answering them rapidly.

At this writing, no results are known.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Dec. 13—11 P. M.

The fog began to disappear early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns posted behind works, could not be carried, except by a charge of infantry, Gen. SUMNER assigned that duty to Gen. FRENCH'S Division, which was supported by Gen. HOWARD'S.

The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12 o'clock at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire. When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery. When our troops arrived at the first line of the rebel defences, they "double quicked," and with "fixed bayonets" endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places. The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre gave way in disorder, but afterwards they were rallied and brought back.

From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark.

Gen. FRANKLIN, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed, with terrible slaughter and loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. HILL'S command. Gen. FRANKLIN'S movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponox Creek.

Our troops sleep to-night where they fought today. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded as far as yet known

Gen. JACKSON, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed.

Gen. BAYARD struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterward died.

Gen. VINTON wounded in the side, but not seriously.

Gen. GIBBON wounded in the hand.

Gen. KIMBALL wounded in the thigh

Gen. CALDWELL wounded in two places, but not seriously.

Col. SINCLAIR of the Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded seriously.

Capt. HENDERSON, commanding the Ninth New-York State Militia, wounded seriously

The following is the loss of officers in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment:

Col. CROSS, wounded in the abdomen.

Major STURTEVANT, killed.

Adjutant DODD, killed.

Capt. MURRAY, killed.

Capt. PERRY, killed.

The firing of musketry ceased about 6 o'clock this evening, but the Rebels continued throwing shell into the city until 8 o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows:

Gen. LONGSTREET on the left, and holding the main works.

Gen. A. P. HILL and "Stonewall" JACKSON were in front of Gen. FRANKLIN, with JACKSON'S right resting on the Rappahannock, and HILL'S forces acting as a reserve.

The troops are in good spirits and not the least disheartened.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 13—10 P. M.

Last night our troops were rapidly pushed across the river, and every preparation made for a battle. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division crossed two miles below the city, while Gen. SUMNER'S troops occupied a portion of the town. Gen. FRANKLIN'S line was moved forward at sunrise, with his right resting on Fredericksburgh, his centre advanced a mile from the river, and his left resting on the river three miles below.

Skirmishing commenced on the left about daylight. Soon after a rebel battery opened on our lines, and the Ninth New York Militia was ordered to charge, but after a fierce struggle was compelled to retire. The remainder of the Brigade, under Gen. TYLER, then charged the enemy's guns, when the fight became general on the extreme left.

Gen. MEAD'S and Gen GIBBON'S Divisions encountered the right of Gen A. P. HILL'S command.

The cannonading was terrific, though our troops suffered but little from the enemy's artillery. Gradually the fight extended around to the right. Gen. HOWE'S division went in, and then Gen. BROOKS' division. About 10 o'clock A. M. Gen. SUMNER'S troops engaged the enemy back of the city, since which time the battle has raged furiously along the whole line. The enemy, occupying the woods and hills, had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half early in the day.

About noon Gen. GIBBON was relieved by Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and Gen. MEAD by Gen. STONEMAN Afterward Gen. NEWTON'S Division moved round to the support of the left, when the firing ceased in that portion of the field for a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the centre, where our troops were exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's guns and earthworks from the hills.

Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss to both sides. To-night each army holds its first position, with the exception of a slight advance of our left. Cannonading is still going on, and the musketry breaks out at intervals quite fiercely.

Gens. GIBSON, VINTON, BAYARD and CAMPBELL are wounded. Gen. BAYARD was struck in the hip by a solid shot, while conversing with Gen. FRANKLIN and his Staff, and cannot survive. His right leg has been amputated, but the operation will only serve to prolong his life a short time.

Several hundred prisoners have been taken, who report that Gen. LEE'S entire army is in the immediate vicinity. Gen. HILL'S troops were withdrawn this morning and started down the river, but afterwards returned. Gen. FRANKLIN is to-night opposed to Stonewall JACKSON.

It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the loss on either side, as the firing is still going on, rendering it extremely difficult to remove the killed and wounded.

The city suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery, and is crowded with our troops, the front extending but a short distance beyond.

The balloon has been up all day. During the morning but little could be seen, owing to the dense fog; but the afternoon was remarkably clear.

This evening the rebels have been shelling Fredericksburgh, endeavoring to drive our troops out of the place, but without success.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 14—11:30 A. M.

There is no fog to-day, the sun shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Gens SCENAS and HOOKER were engaged yesterday. The fire slacked about an hour afterward, and was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division down the river. The object of both parties was evidently to feel the other.

During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were to be seen yesterday.

Our dead which were killed yesterday, while charging in front of the enemy's works, still remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night, the rebels would open fire with infantry, but the wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead obtained are now being buried.

The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day, unless the rebels should bring on the engagement, which they will not probably do.

REPORTS BY WAY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 14.

It is thought here that about 40,000 of our troops were engaged in yesterday's battle.

From information received early this morning, preparations were making all night for a conflict to-day, Gen. BURNSIDE remaining on the field, giving orders, looking to the position and condition of his forces.

Additional surgeons, and everything which the necessities of the wounded require, have been dispatched from Washington to the battle-ground.

It is proper to caution the public against hastily crediting the many unsupported rumors concerning yesterday's battle. Some of them here prevalent have no other basis than surmise, and are mere inventions in the absence of facts. Rebel sympathizers are responsible for not a few of these fictions.

Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the assertion, as coming from Gen. BURNSIDE, that *he has men enough, and, therefore, desires no further reinforcements.*

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of Operations to Saturday Morning.

The Crossing of the Rappahannock--The Movement Splendidly Performed--Preponderance of the Union Forces--Condition of Fredericksburgh, &c., &c.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

Affairs are rapidly culminating here, and the crisis of battle, the grandest—probably the most decisive—of the war, approaches apace.

The nation may well pause and hold its breath, in the terrible suspense now impending. The preluds of the conflict has passed. The taking of the town by assault, and after a determined fight with the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers, and the crossing of the river by a considerable portion of the Union force, are fast bringing the two great armies face to face. To-day—to-morrow at furthest—must witness events which will long live in history. May we hope that the battle will be as decisive as it now promises to be bloody and terrible.

The events of yesterday may be briefly summed up as follows:

Gen. SUMNER'S Corps, the Right Grand Division, were across and occupied the town; one Division took possession the first night, and the remainder of the column passed across the upper bridges in the morning. They filled the whole length of Caroline or Main-street to the lines of the railroad, and by degrees extended their front to Commerce-street, and the streets running up from the river, until the body of the town was filled up. They remained under cover of the houses, the streets running nearly North and South being parallel to the line of the enemies' batteries behind the town. The completion of a second pontoon bridge during the first night greatly facilitated the passage of the troops. The first artillery thrown across were the Napoleon batteries attached to Gen. SUMNER'S Division.

The enemy's pickets stubbornly occupied the outskirts of the town, and a fusilade between them and our own advance pickets was kept up during the day. The remainder of FRANKLIN'S column crossed their two pontoon bridges during the forenoon, two miles below the centre of the town. Their passage, as well as that of Gen. SUMNER'S Corps, was disputed by occasional but not very persistent firing from the rebel batteries, which are chiefly to the South and rear of the town, so as to command the line of the railroad, and also the Bowling Green.

Gen. REYNOLDS' First Corps brought up the rear of FRANKLIN'S column, and occupied the broad plateau South of the town, extending for miles down the river.

Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division, which had been on foot since Thursday, when they broke camp, remained with the head of its column pointed toward the upper bridges, but up to 3 o'clock awaited Gen. BURNSIDE'S orders to advance.

Three times during the day the enemy's battery commanding this crossing opened fire upon the troops which came down, their shells exploding with uncomfortable accuracy just at the hither end of the bridge, on the slope of the hill, and even beyond on the level plain by which they approached.

Shortly after 3 P. M. HOOKER'S column began to move down the river, as if with the design of crossing on the bridges below, where FRANKLIN crossed. Up to a late hour, however, they had not gone over. It is believed they passed the river during the night.

This change in the line was no doubt occasioned by the extraordinary activity displayed by the rebel batteries southeast of the town.

At 2½ P. M. the whole semi-circle of batteries in that direction opened fire upon the pontoon bridges, and upon the lower part of the town, where our troops were quartered. Their other batteries, north of the plank-road, and toward Falmouth, simultaneously poured in their contribution upon the upper crossing, and that part of the town lying in front of it.

Five separate batteries below, working ten or twelve guns, and four above, with eight or ten, kept up a fire of shot and shell until near sundown. Many of their shells fell short, but some took effect in the town, and near the river. What damage they did to the troops I could not learn at that late hour.

Several shells burst near the Lacey House, and one close by the north end of the pontoons while I was getting the names of the wounded lying in that place. One man, a few minutes afterward, was brought in with his arm terribly shattered by a piece of shell. A considerable body of cavalry and infantry were partially sheltered behind the buildings, which are of brick. It being used as a hospital, and occupied by the rebels in common with the Union wounded, soldiers as a guarantee (?) that it will be respected. Its position, being only a little to the left of the crossing, and nearly in line of one of the main rebel batteries, probably accounts for these shells bursting so near it.

We must presume that they were accidental shots, as I believe there is no well authenticated instance of their intentionally firing upon a hospital. It is situated only two hundred yards north of Lieut. MILLER'S battery, which is protected by earthworks, and very prominent on the high land below the house. These circumstances render the place unsafe, and it will only be used as a temporary hospital. The wounded will, for the present, be carried to the rear, where tents have been established for their accommodation.

The main body of the rebel army is believed to be in position some five or six, perhaps ten miles west, with a strong rear guard for cooperating with and supporting their batteries.

If estimates which I have heard be correct, we have an aggregate of over sixty thousand men more than the estimated strength of the rebel army. Our artillery figures up over five hundred guns. Considering the difficulties of the situation, the completion of six pontoon bridges, and the crossing of such an army in twenty-four hours, is worthy of all military achievement. The events of the last two days have increased the enthusiasm of the whole army toward its Commander, and strengthened confidence in the Generals leading the Grand Divisions. With town and river behind we must fight—there is no backing out.

THE TOWN—ITS CONDITION.

Our shot and shell have riddled a great many of the houses in town; and most of the churches, from foundation to steeple, have been *accidentally* perforated by the storm of missiles which were sent into the town. As the monuments and representatives of a priesthood and people thoroughly baptized in treason, they deserved no exemption from the common doom, but being larger than any other buildings, and very prominently in the range of our fire, they naturally received their full share of the iron storm. The clock in the steeple of the Episcopal church was untouched, and continues to toll off the eventful hours, for the benefit of the Union forces in the town

In spite of prompt and general efforts to guard the houses from intrusion and pillage, by the establishment of guards, a good many residences have suffered more or less spoliation. Household articles, such as cooking utensils and crockery, pickles, sweetmeats and hitches of bacon, were observed among the troops, as I passed through the different streets. The latter, taken from the meat houses of the first families, no doubt, were generally transfixed on the end of bayonets, and carried in triumph on their shoulders.

There has been, as yet, no general pillaging of the town, and it will not be permitted. The principal stores have each a strong guard to protect the small stock of goods left behind in the flight of their proprietors.

Not over twenty houses all told, have been burned, and the total damage to the place, by the bombardment and flames, I estimate at not over two hundred thousand dollars.

The few dead who were shot in the streets, have been buried, necessarily in the town, near where they fell. Considering all the terrible circumstances of provocation, the preservation of the town from total destruction, and its wholesale pillage by the army, are in the highest degree creditable to the Union troops, and to their discipline. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded as far as ascertained.

In haste to send the mail. E. S.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Chas. Cabot—killed.	J. F. McVeigh—knee.
Corp. C. Light—right leg.	Capt. Asa Shedden.
Sergt. A. Rice—right hip.	Lieut. A. R. Curtis.
Eight Connor—right arm.	Lieut. H. E. Wilkins.
J. F. Murphy—right cheek.	Capt. Richard Hawkins.
A. C. Parker—groin.	Sergt. Horace Ivevey.
Alex. Winthrop—knee.	Sergt. Patk J. Champion.
John Driscoll.	J. Day.
James McGuiness.	A. Holbrook.
Peter Kitz.	J. Wells.
John Devine.	O. Murphy.
Michael Sullivan.	B. F. Simpson.
Donald McPhee.	David G. Chapman.
E. F. Briggs.	P. O. Horn.
Richard S. Gardner.	William Forthib.
Col.-Sergt. Charles Hunt.	John McIntyre.
William Durree.	John Leezson.
Thomas J. Russell.	William Powers.
James Barrett.	Daniel Murphy.
Sergt. Frederick H. Schoff.	E. A. Wardard.
James Berry.	Daniel Crow.
Patrick Morrisey.	J. J. Johnson
Richard Hawkins.	J. Dorsey.
John Driscall.	A. Stetins.
James McGrives.	S. Allen.
William Carey.	A. R. Curtis.
J. O'Conner.	H. E. Wilkinson.

FIFTY-SIXTH NEW YORK

Capt. Patrick Bailey.	L. Patrick.
George H. Harris.	H. Seymour.
Michael Powers.	Henry Hellman.
Edward Kearney.	Richard Todd—right thigh.
Philip Smith	Wm Bickford—left arm.
Lieut. James Peacock.	

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS

J. T. Jordan.	Corp. Stephen Noyes—right thigh.
G. Dew.	
H. Orr.	James Boyle—right arm.
D. Jewett.	George W. Bradley—left leg.
C. R. Bartlett	
James Smith.	J. W. Morrison—right cheek and neck.
Walter Williston.	

SIXTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bull, mortally—since dead.
Capt. Dodge, mortally—since dead.
C. H. Major.

FIFTY-NINTH NEW-YORK

J. R. Rode.	C. D. Ernest.
J. D. Walker.	Willie Hill.

FIRST NEW-YORK

Mike Conoha.	J. Palmer.

SEVENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA

Wm. H. Cressee.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN

Foster Bankeley—right leg.	
A. Hayes.	O. H. Baxter.
James Rosbo.	D. Dean.
Thomas Caldwell.	George W. Vaughn
H. E. Palmer.	

FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK

Capt. Reynolds.	Alexander Smith.
Patrick Cassidy	William Mallon.
M. S. Gessell	

THE DEAD.

Seventeen privates of the Union army were shot in the streets of the town, who were gathered together and buried in a house lot at the corner of Caroline and Wolf streets yesterday forenoon. On account of the confusion, their names have not yet been obtained.

REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WOUNDED AT THE LACEY HOUSE.

Capt. T. W. Shurman, Co. D, 15th Mississippi—right leg amputated

J. D. Hubbard, private 8th Florida—left thigh shattered; says he was forced in by conscription.

J. G. Sumrall, Co. D, 13th Miss.—thigh broken.

Corp. E. Calhoun, Co. F, 13th Mississippi—knee.

GEN. HOWARD'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

J. Franklin, Surgeon in charge.
Justin Drowelle, Surgeon of Hospital.
G. Hayward, operating Surgeon.
S. Rizer, operating Surgeon.

THE LOSSES OF SATURDAY.

KILLED.

Gen. Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves.
Gen. Bayard.
Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, commanding battery Fourth United States Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher is reported by Col. Nugent shot through the leg.
Gen. Vinton, in the side, but not seriously.
Gen. Gibbon, in the hand.
Gen. Kimball, in the thigh.
Gen. Caldwell, in two places, but not seriously.
Col. Nugent, 69th New-York, badly wounded. Has been brought to Acqua Creek, and is on board the steamer *Rockland*.
Col. Sinclair, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, seriously.
Major Jennings, 26th New-York.
Capt. Hendrickson, commanding 9th New-York State Militia.
Capt. Cameron, 9th New-York.
Capt. Muche, 9th New-York.
Capt. Carpenter, 94th New-York.
Capt. Hart, Assistant Surgeon-General to Gen. Tyler.
Capt. Hendrickson, commanding the Ninth New-York State Militia—seriously.
Capt. Andrew Mahoney, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—arm and breast.
Capt. M. Dunn, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts—thigh.
Lieut. Newcomb, 19th Massachusetts—both legs.
Lieut. J. F. Hazett, Co. E, 106th Pennsylvania—arm.
Lieut. A. R. Benedict, of the Regulars, dangerously wounded.
Sergt. G. Pitcher, Co. G, 59th New-York—cheek.
Sergt. R. C. Steward, Co. B, 4th New-York—arm.
Sergt. B. McManus, Co. G, 69th New-York—shldr.
Sergt. H. I. Carr, Co. G, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
Corp. J. E. Douglass, Co. H, 19th Mass.—wrist.
Corp. J. Cumming, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Jas. Porter, Co. H, 29th Massachusetts—hand.
A. B. Rogers, Co. B, 10th Michigan—arm.
Henry Crum, Co. D, 7th Michigan—leg.
Henry Marback, Co. I, 7th New-York—shoulder.
Patrick Manning, Co. K, 20th Mass.—leg amputated.
Randolph Colwell, Co. B, 19th Massachusetts—side.
P. J. Campbell, 20th Massachusetts—arm amputated.
T. Harrington, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—arm.
Geo. Danforth, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—arm.
H. O. Shiffeldecker, Co. B, 20th Mass.—breast.
L. J. C. Dodge, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts—breast.
H. G. Wagman, Co. B, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
Andrew Dougherty, Co. B, 69th Penn.—head.
R. Knapp, Co. I, 42d New-York—face.
Chas. Hanna, Co. B, 18th New-York—hand.
C. F. Barrett, 20th Massachusetts—head.
L. C. Richards, 20th Massachusetts—hand.
Henry Vocal, 24th New-York—hand.
E. F. Briggs, 20th Massachusetts—hip.
John Driscoll, 20th Massachusetts—wrist.
John Devine, 20th Massachusetts—elbow.
Jas. Cochran, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts—wrist.
Michael Helgan, 15th Massachusetts—hand.
Owen Herle, 20th Massachusetts—arm.
Andrew Kirby, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—head.
Morgan Sweeny, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—ear.
Jas. McGinnis, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—groin.
John Kiley, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
J. H. Barrett, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—foot.
A. Aikens, Co. F, 4th New-York—hip.
P. Kelly, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—wrist.
Wm. H. Edwards, Co. H, 57th New-York—arm.
Daniel Martin, Co. D, 69th New-York—shoulder.
E. McManus—arm.
Wm. Hunchings, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania—elbow.

ALSO REPORTED ALIVE.

We understand that a dispatch has been received from Adjt. Dodd, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, stating that he is alive and uninjured. His name has been reported among the killed.

THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

Details of the Crossing of Gen. Franklin's Command Below Fredericksburgh.

BERNARD'S PLANTATION, ONE MILE AND A HALF BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, Midnight, Dec. 12, 1862.

At about 1 o'clock last evening the first troops of the left wing of the army crossed to this side of the Rappahannock. Gen. NEWTON'S Division came over, the second Rhode-Island being in the advance and moving in "double quick." It was a beautiful and imposing sight, and the cheer and cheer which arose from those in the rear as their comrades passed the river in safety, made us forget that this is indeed war.

Gen. NEWTON'S Division had been over but a short time before an order was received from Gen BURNSIDE, directing them all to return with the exception of the First Brigade, which remained. This brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and consists of the following regiments: Seventh Massachusetts, Col. BRESSAU; Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. ENSTIS; Second Rhode-Island, Brig.-Gen. WIKASON; Thirty-sixth New-York, Col. BROWNE; and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts.

Very early this morning, Gen. FRANKLIN'S entire command, consisting of BURK'S and REYNOLDS' corps, commenced crossing. Gen. BURK'S force came over first, all reaching this side before 9 o'clock. By noon all of Gen. REYNOLDS' command was also over. The ground occupied consists of a wide plain, stretching out for two miles or more, bounded on the north by Fredericksburgh, east by the Rappahannock, south by a small stream emptying in the Rappahannock and west by the range of hills occupied by the enemy. The ground, marshy in some places, ascends gradually from the river for nearly half a mile, when there is considerable of an elevation.

At sunrise this morning, Company A, Twenty-third Pennsylvania, were thrown out as skirmishers. They were relieved by the Sixth Vermont, Col. LUND, after the expiration of two hours. Though considerable firing took place, no one was injured on our side. The enemy's skirmishers fell back on our advance.

About 9 o'clock, a portion of Gen BURK'S Corps were drawn up in line of battle, facing to the west, Gen PRATT'S Brigade being on the extreme left, which extended to the building where I am now writing. The force moved forward gradually, offering battle to the enemy, if any there should be. As Gen. REYNOLDS' Corps came over, Gen GIBBONS' Division proceeded to the left and were formed in line of battle, facing to the south. Skirmishers were here thrown out in front, also, who gradually moved southward, but found no enemy save a few skirmishers, who, after delivering a few volleys of musketry, disappeared. Gen. DOUBLEDAY'S Division remained in the rear also, also the First, Second and Third Vermont Regiments, Vermont Brigade, HOWE'S Division, BURKES' Corps. About 11 o'clock, the first man on our side was wounded, JOHN S. HEAVEN, Company H, Thirty-third New-York. A stray ball from the enemy's sharpshooters struck him in the right leg, and, fracturing the bone, made amputation necessary. This was the only casualty on our side during the forenoon. Our batteries were planted, two on the extreme right, facing the enemy's intrenchments, above Fredericksburgh; one on the west, another to the south, while the remaining guns belonging to this division were located on the plain, at different points, ready to return the fire of the rebels, should they open upon us. About 2½ o'clock, the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve were moved down across the stream below, where it took position for the day, prepared to resist any attempts of the enemy to approach in that direction and destroy the bridges. About the same time, the enemy opened from several guns in their intrenchments on our batteries facing in that direction, which immediately limbering up, moved several yards further to the front, and returned the fire. Several of our guns on the opposite side of the river also returned the fire. The artillery duel was kept up for some time, resulting in the wounding of four of our men. Gen. BURNSIDE rode out among the troops just before dusk, and was received with tremendous cheering by the troops, who are in the best of spirits. The Fifteenth New-York Engineers commenced laying a third bridge near this point about 3 o'clock, but were called off to throw one across the river near Fredericksburgh. The two bridges already completed are guarded by the Seventh Indiana, Col. GAVIN; Seventy-sixth New-York, Col. WAINRIGHT; Fifty-sixth New-York, Lieut.-Col. HOFFMAN; and Ninety-fifth New-York, Col. BIDDLE. The forces to-night occupy the following positions: Gen BURKE'S corps, to the front and right; Gen. NEWTON'S division resting on the river; and Gen. REYNOLDS' corps to the rear and southward. This mansion is occupied by a wealthy Secessionist—BERNARD, by name—who is now a prisoner here. It is occupied as a hospital for General SMITH'S division, and in charge of Drs. BALLOU and HALL. It is the general impression that the enemy have proceeded in the direction of Richmond, leaving a small rearguard to dispute our advance. A rumor to the effect that Fort Darling has been taken, occasions much joy among the men, who are disposed to give it credence.

J.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 13, Via Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 14.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 17th, has the following:

"Heavy firing is going on at Fredericksburgh. LONGSTREET'S troops are engaged. The cannonading is severe. On Thursday last, our batteries stationed below the town opened fire on the gunboats anchored in the stream, consisting of the *Freeborn, Anacosta, Live Yankee* and *Resolute*.

The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were struck, and four completely riddled—the rest in the village. No notice was given of an intention to shell. After the bombardment, the gunboats dropped down the river some miles. The people of the town, like those of Fredericksburgh, are now scattered in the farm-houses and cabins of the adjacent country.

Truly, the Yankees are waging a war of extermination. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a fit compeer for NERO SATIS."

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Movements of the National Forces in North Carolina.

An Attack Expected at Weldon and Petersburgh.

The following important items of news are from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th inst.:

Important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington. The more general belief is, that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburgh. On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan River, and a land force of ten thousand were seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon.

The Raleigh *Progress* announces the landing of a large Federal force in Gates County. If this be true, an immediate attack on Weldon may be expected.

JEFF. DAVIS AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 11.

President DAVIS made a speech here this morning. He thinks the Torylism of East Tennessee exaggerated.

GOODS SEIZED IN GEORGIA.

Governor BROWN, of Georgia, acting under the authority of the Legislature of that State, has seized from $300,000 to $400,000 worth of goods in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for, of course, at reasonable rates. It has caused great excitement.

REBEL EMISSARIES.

Col. LUCIUS M. LAMAR will visit Europe accompanied by Col. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, who goes with instructions to Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. McCLELLAN returned to this City on Friday evening last, at a very late hour. He was recognized upon his arrival at the Jersey City Depot by the crowd, who manifested their appreciation of his presence by vociferous cheering. The General acknowledged the recognition in a quiet manner, after which he proceeded across the river to Cortlandt-street, and was taken directly to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He was accompanied home by Lieut.-Col. Hudson, one of the members of his Staff.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Albany; Hon. C. C. Chaffee (Ex-Member of Congress), from Boston, Mass., and Maj. Warberg, U. S. A., are registered at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chauncy Vibbard, from Schenectady; J. F. Williams, New-Orleans, and Charles E. Wells, Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Hardin, of the Penna. Reserves; H. L. Whiting, U. S. Coast Survey; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Wentworth, of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment; Wm. Gillespie U. S. Navy; and Dr. J. Homans, Jr., U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

M. J. McAuliff, Liverpool; Dr. Porter, U. S. A.; A. Adamson, U. S. N., and C. G. Greeley, Boston, are at the Lafarge House.

Jas. Macdonald Jeffries, of the steamship *Kangaroo*; E. Churchill and family, Portland, and C. B. Hull, Wisconsin, are at the New-York Hotel.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Execution of William W. Lunt, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, for Desertion and Highway Robbery.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

This morning, WILLIAM W. LUNT, a private, late of the Ninth Maine Regiment, was put to death in the terrible manner prescribed by martial law for the crime of desertion to the enemy. Military executions are of such rare occurrence, and the mode of conducting them so entirely a matter of tradition, that I shall not apologize for writing of this case in detail, and of the perfect arrangements for carrying out tha dread sentence of the law.

THE PRISONER'S ANTECEDENTS.

LUNT was born at Hamden, Me., naar Bangor, of respectable parents, whose comfortable circumstances afforded him the advantages of a common-school and home education. He was not, however, of a disposition to profit by proper teaching, and early betrayed a waywardness which led him into every species of childish vice. At tha age of thirteen he abandoned his home to fill a manial place in a circus company which had exhibited in the town, and amid these demoralizing associations he remained for some years, advancing to tha position of castinet-player in a band of Ethiopean Minstrels, whose peculiarities varied tha entertainments of the circus. Under these vicious influences it is scarcely to ba wondered at that LUNT should finally hava violated the law of the State by horse-stealing, of which crime ha was convicted. He was released from confinement just after the breaking out of tha war, and managed, in contravention of ths army regulations, which forbid the enlistment of a man who has been convicted of a criminal offence, to connect himself with the Ninth Regiment of Maine Volnntaers, Col. RICH, as a private in Co. I. In personal appearance he was a remarkable man. More than six feet in height, and of a proportionately large frame, sinewy and compact, he seemed the very perfection of physical conformation, but there could be no mistaking the impress which sensuality had left upon his face. He was scarcely 22 years of age.

WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

Within a week or two after the occupation of the ports on the Florida coast by our forces, in March last, LUNT deserted to the enamy from his regiment, which was stationed at Fernandina. From information which he is said to have given, an attack was made upon a house which was used as a station by our pickets, resulting in the killing of one man and the capture of seven others. But LUNT's conduct with the rebels was so bad that even they refused to have his company, and returned him to our lines, with the request that desertera from them might be treated in a similar manner. He was charged with the theft of a watch belonging to the Major of a Florida regiment, and also with stealing $250 from a woman he met on the way to our lines in search of her husband who had been taken prisoner by our soldiers. For this latter offence, and for the graver crime, in some of its aspects, of deserting, the prisoner was tried before a General Court-martial, convened at St. Augustine, of which Col. (now Brigadier-General) TERRY, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, was President, and convicted of the following complaints and their specifications:

CHARGE I.—*Desertion.*—Specification.—In this, that the said private WILLIAM W. LUNT, Company I, Ninth Maine Regiment, stationed at Fernandina, Fla., at the time the alleged crime was committed, did desert from the United States army, and go to the enemy's lines without arms and accontrements. This at Fernandina, Fla., on or about the 7th of April.

CHARGE II.—*Highway Robbery.*—Specification—In this, that the said WILLIAM W. LUNT, Company I, Ninth Maine Regiment, near the railroad bridge called Lofton, on the railroad running from Fernandina to Baldwin, Fla., did forcibly take from Mrs. ELLEN MANNING, money to the amonnt of two hundred and sixty-eight dollars, more or less. This at Fernandina, Fla., on or about the 8th of April, 1862.

LUNT's sentence was "to be shot to death at such time and place as the commanding general may direct," but in accordance with an act of the last Congress, applying to such cases, the evidence and findings of the Court were sent to Washington for examination and approval by the President. Meanwhile, the prisoner was brought from St. Augustine to Hilton Head, the Headquarters of the Department, and placed in custody of Major VAN BRUNT, the Provost-Marshal of the Post; but from the date of his conviction he showed an unconcern approaching to indifference respecting his fate.

Two weeks since an order authorizing the execution of the sentence of the Court, was received from the War Department by Gen. BRANNAN, and Monday, the 1st inst., was at once announced as the time for carrying it into effect. LUNT was informed that he must no longer entertain hope of a reprieve, and warned to spend the few days which remained to him of this life in preparation for that to come. The announcement he received carelessly—almost with insolent derision—saying that he might as well die at one time as at another. In order, however, that his mind might be turned to reflection, he was removed from his cell in the prison building, and confined under a strict guard in a tent which was pitched in an isolated part of the Provost-Marshal's encampment, expresaly for his occupancy. Here, undisturbed by external things, in the course of a few days, under the earnest ministrations of the Rev. Mr. BUTTS, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, LUNT underwent, to all outward appearance, a marvelous change. Seriousness took the place of levity, and his whole natura was softened by the desire to experience the forgiveness of that good Being whose mercy and grace he was taught was all-sufficient for the vilest of his creatures. It was not until four days before the execution that he professed to see clearly the way of salvation, and expressed himself as at peace with his Maker and with the world. It is certain that thereafter, and until the very last, he maintained an imperturbability of deportment which seemed almost impossible; and in view of this, who shall question the genuineness of his faith in the incomprehensible love of the Almighty?

A VISIT TO THE PRISONER.

Yesterday afternoon, I received a note from the Provost-Marshal, inviting me to visit the prisoner, who had expressed a desire to see a representative of the Press. Trusting to ba of service, I overcame a natural reluctance to call upon a person in his condition, and had the interview. I found him perfectly composed, and during more than an hour that I passed with him, not once did he lose his remarkable self-possession. Conversing on his personal affairs, his own calmness completely brought me out of the painful state in which sympathy for him had thrown me, and I left him with the impression upon my mind that he fully understood what his fate must be, and was prepared to meet it without fear.

His object in sending for me was to request that I would publish to the world his protestations of innocence of the crime of desertion. Handing me six pages and a half of closely written foolscap, he told me that his defence was contained there, and asked me to print the paper either in tha form in which he had put it, or in substance, as might seem best in my judgment. Divested of its verbiage, the statement is to the effect that he had been sent three miles beyond our lines by one of our officers, on an improper errand connected with a woman whose existence was made known to them on the previous day while they were scouting. When at the house of this woman, he was in danger of being surprised by a party of our own troops, which would have placed him in difficulty, and to avoid them he pressed on further, intending to stop at a house which he had before visited. On his way thither he came upon a squad of rebel cavalry, and was taken prisoner. His statement offers nothing in extenuation of the highway robbery which he committed before falling into tha hands of tha rebels, but says that as far as tha theft of the Major's watch was concerned, he did not consider that wrong, as it was filched while that officer had him under guard and was searching his pockets. In addition to this written statement, LUNT made a very endeavor verbally to explain away the evidence of his desertion. He said—"I am willing to die, and it is a great deal better to die innocent than guilty. For the sake of my family I want it to be published that I am innocent. Tell my fellow-soldiers that I have been a hard boy, and have done a good many wicked things, and they must take my death as a warning not to be led astray by bad company." When warned by Mr. BUTTS of his inability to deceive God, although it was very easy to deceive his fellow-men, and besought not to leave tha world with a lie upon his lips, he said that his innocence was a solemn truth, and the witnesses upon whose testimony he was convicted had sworn falsely, adding, "but I have no ill-feeling toward them. I am resigned to my fate." And he obstinately adhered to the statement that he was guiltless, notwithstanding the proof against him, if human reason is to be trusted, is indubitably to the contrary. Before I left him he handed me another slip of paper containing the following, asking to have it published. It will be observed that it is signed ALBERT W. LUNT, which was probably the real name of the prisoner, who enlisted, however, as WILLIAM W. LUNT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., 1862.

I'm about to suffer death, which punishment I am willing to bear for a warning to others which may be led astray by bad company. Fellow-soldiers, you should take warning by me and keep out of bad company, and shun everything that is bad. Keep good company, and you will be respected by your worst enemies.

Oh! may God bless the officers of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment for the kindness they have shown me, a wicked sinner. They have done everything that was in their power, and they brought me tracts to read and religious papers that led me the right road to my Savior. Oh! may God help and sustain them through the peril of the battles, that they may come out victorious in them all, and God speed the time when peace shall once more be, and the friends that is here at war will be going home to their families. ALBERT W. LUNT.

THE DELINQUENT'S LAST HOURS.

Attended by Chaplain BUTTS and Rev. Mr. HILL, of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, the prisoner passed the night, until 3 o'clock, in devotion, when he slept soundly several hours. Eleven o'clock was fixed as the time for the execution, and during the slow hours which intervened after he was awakened, to the moment when he was called out of his tent to enter the ambulance which was to carry him to tha place where his life was to be forfeited—hours of which each minute must seem a year—he evidenced no nervousness, and expressed no emotion but resignation and trust in the forgiveness of the Almighty.

All the preparations having been made, at 10½ o'clock the prisoner, in uniform, stepped from his tent, walking firmly to the ambulance, under a guard of two men with side arms. The vehicle was in the centre of a square, formed by the firing party of twenty-four men of the Provost-Guard, under Capt. ENNY, posted at open order, with pieces reversed. LUNT passed within the cordon of soldiers and entered the ambulance sedately and unaided, seating himself upon the rough coffin which was destined for his remains, and exhibiting that remarkable fortitude which had previously characterized him—not a blanch of the face nor a tremor of the frame. At the command of the Provost-Marshal, the sorrowful procession then moved, with an escort of the Forty-seventh New-York in the van, and in rear the attending chaplains and a number of medical officers who were to certify to the proper execution of the sentence. Half an hour's slow marching to the mournful tap of muffled drums—who can tell how long it was to him upon the coffin?—brought the procession to the place selected for the execution. This was a spacious field, just outside the line of intrenchments which traverses the island, affording an excellent opportunity to the entire troops of the post to witness the awful death to which their late comrade was condemned. Here, drawn up in line, forming three sides of a hollow square, were the soldiers, under command of Brig.-Gen. TERRY, silently awaiting the awful event—veterans, undaunted in battle, but now timorous and stricken with dread. Near the centre of the square, Gen. TERRY, his personal Staff, and several prominent officers, had taken a station, and tha procession was halted directly opposite this point, a little within the open side of the square. The prisoner, who until now had remained motionless, in the attitude which he had taken on entering the vehicle—his face reclining upon his right hand, and his elbow supported upon his knee, no dampness upon his brow, no tears upon his cheek—alighted without assistance, and his coffin was placed beside him. The charges upon which he was convicted, and the sentence of the Court, were then distinctly read by Lieut. GALLAER, Adjutant of the Provost-Guard, and LUNT apparently listened with attention. This being finished, Maj. VAN BRUNT addressed the prisoner, remarking that it only remained for him to see that the sentence was executed, but offering him an opportunity to speak if he desired. The prisoner thereupon spoke in a loud, clear tone, as follows:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I want you to take warning by me, and seek salvation from the Lord before it is too late. I am not guilty of the crime which I am condemned to death for.

Having spoken thus, his overcoat was taken off, and obeying Major VAN BRUNT's direction, he knelt upon his coffin. In this position a bandage was fastened over his eyes, and at the same moment a squad of twelve men were silently motioned to post themselves in front of him at a distance of fifteen paces. While the attention of the culprit was engaged by the Chaplains in a brief prayer, the moment was seized for cocking the muskets, the loud clicking of which was probably unheard by the poor fellow, whose last words were an expression of perfect resignation to his fate.

THE EXECUTION.

Major VAN BRUNT then shakes the prisoner's hand and steps back. Capt. EDDY, by a wave of his sword brings his men to the position of "ready aim." The spectators feel a thrill of agony. The Major now drops his pocket handkerchief, (the signal to fire), and that word, (the only verbal order given), is promptly uttered by Capt. EDDY. Then a loud report—an instant's pause of the kneeling figure on the coffin—a flashing as if by magical power of six of [illegible] which [illegible] upon the body—and the offender lies lifeless upon the ground. There is no need of the reserve of twelve man who, with loaded muskets, takes tha places vacated by those who have just fired. Tha surgeons examine the body and pronounce life to be extinct. One ball passed through the right humerus; two passed through the right lung, about two inches and a half below the clavicle; one passed an inch below the apex of the heart and to the left; three passed in a transverse line, at nearly equal distances, through the abdomen, about an inch and a half above the umbilicus; one in the median line, about two inches below the umbilicus, and one in the median line, just above the pubes. Eight of these balls passed entirely through the body; one of the lower ones passed through the os innominata to the right side, lodging under the integuments. There is no doubt of the instantaneous death of the condemned. He was killed by the shock upon his nervous system. The body was at once placed in the coffin and removed to the grave-yard, under tha charge of six soldiers, the usual funeral honors being withheld, and the barbarous custom of allowing the corpse to lie where it fell until the entire command should march by, also being dispensed with. This was the second execution which has taken place under such circumstances since tha commancamant of the war—the first being JOHNSON'S, a cavalry soldiar, attached to the Army of the Potomac.

THE PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

There was no mismanagemsnt. The arrangements were excellently planned and skillfully executed. Not a point was omitted which might add to the solemnity of the occasion as an example, nor a detail forgotten wherein humanity toward tha prisonar might be exhibited. The firing party was selected by the Provoat-Marshal with a view to nerve and good marksmanship, and to make sure that this painful duty should be mercifully performed there was long preparation by target-practice at the designed distance. That the men faithfully did their unpleasant part, is shown by the fact that of ten shots fired only one missed the culprit. The cap of one musket exploded without discharging the piece, and the twelfth musket was loaded only with a blank cartridge and heavy wad, in order that as the pieces were handed to the men, none could determine to whom fell the blank. Gen. TERRY wisely refused permission to civilians to see the execution, and neither the order nor impressiveness of the event were disturbed by the presence of those whom a depraved taste would have drawn to the scene. H. J. W.

FROM NASHVILLE TO LOUISVILLE.

The New Bridge over the Cumberland—A Region of Desolation—How Morgan Escapes—By the Way—The Real Sentiments of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7, 1862.

It is a bright cold morning, this 7th day of December, as I enter the depot of the only railroad now in operation in Nashville, bound for Louisville. Only one car door is allowed to be opened for the ingress of passengers, and at that are two soldiers, with bayonets. An officer examines the passes of the passengers, and if they are not regularly signed, and countersigned, they are not allowed to leave. At 8 o'clock, precisely, we moved off, soon crossing the extensive bridge spanning the Cumberland. This structure is fully equal to the one destroyed by FLOYD last February, and is one of the finest specimens of bridge building in the country. The river is now 150 feet below us, and there is not water enough yet to float the lightest draft boat over the shoals twenty miles below the town. A little below this bridge lies the new Government boat, the *W. H. Sidel*, named for Gen. Buell's A. A. A. G. We soon leave Edgefield, a suburb of Nashville, behind, and here we have the first indication of MORGAN'S last visit. Four passenger cars lie, partially demolished, by the side of the track, and a black pile of timbers indicates the former location of the Edgefield depot.

Arriving at Gallatin, I saw long trains of army wagons being loaded with supplies for the various camps between this town and Nashville. The whole country about this place is a picture of desolation; but few dwelling houses are to be seen, and they appear denuded of everything which makes life comfortable. No stacks of hay or corn are visible in the fields, scarcely a fence within the limit of vision is discernable. The weather-beaten tents of the soldiers and the shivering groups huddled around the platform and the fires, with now and then a cavalry man on a jaded horse, prancing up and down the road, are the only indications of military occupation. Just above Gallatin are the tunnels, whose destruction by MORGAN caused our troops and the Railroad Company so much trouble and expense. These tunnels are cut through the solid rock, and braced and supported by heavy timbers. The darkness in the longest of these excavations can be *felt*, and, as the train moved onward, the occasional soldier, standing among the broken rocks, lantern in hand, seemed the presiding genius of the infernal regions.

Gen. GRANGER occupies Bowling Green at present with a considerable force; among them are the cavalry commanded by Col. BRUCE, whose frequent dashes have somewhat disconcerted the rebels in this vicinity. He has just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to capture the notorious WOODWARD, pursuing him with a part of his command as far as Clarksville, Tenn. WOODWARD, however, escaped, crossing the Cumberland in the direction of Charlotte, Tenn. Fears are entertained that MORGAN is about to make another raid upon the trains on this road, as he is reported to have recently crossed the Cumberland with a large force for that purpose. It seems as though some arrangement might be made by which this bold marauder could be captured. The apologies often made for his frequent escapes from superior numbers are that his men are better mounted than ours, and better riders. This argument is not true when applied to the force under Col. BRUCE, as they are splendidly mounted and equipped, and the men are fully equal to MORGAN'S in point of horsemanship. I predict that if a chance occurs to destroy MORGAN'S force BRUCE is the man to improve it. At this station three freight trains passed us on the way to Nashville, loaded with army supplies—nothing else is at present allowed to pass as freight, and the Adams Express is consequently crowded with goods of all descriptions. The General commanding the Department of the Cumberland is determined that no goods shall find their way to the enemy. Already unscrupulous parties have been detected in forwarding goods contraband of war, and several cases of such articles were detained last week in the Nashville office.

Although the road is in working order, yet the running time is much longer than formerly, owing to the destruction of the water-tanks along the road. At Buckland station, above Gallatin, we were detained over two hours, waiting for [illegible] necessary element, gaining that we passed [illegible] which [illegible] the train to stop, and, not succeeding, started on foot and finally overtook it.

At Cave City, twenty minutes are allowed for dinner, and the hungry passengers (at 4 P. M.) sit down in a dark room to appease the appetite created by an eight-hour ride. I made an excellent meal of some ancient mutton—cooked with the wool on it—and a couple of pickles, for which I paid half a dollar.

This Cava City is the most dismal place imaginable; a horse-pond near the hotel ornaments the foreground, and a few tents are dotted over the fields, with fires burning before and groups of soldiers warming themselves around them. A noticeable feature of the places passed through on this part of the road, is the entire absence of male inhabitants. Formerly a crowd of citizens were gazing open-mouthed at all the stations and along the road; but nons are now to be seen at their former haunts since BRAGG passed through Kentucky. In fact, in this section, all are soldiers, either in the National or rebel armies.

It was dark before reaching Green River, but the blazing camp fires upon both banks of the stream afforded light enough to convince me that the force left to protect the bridge was sufficient to defend it against any rebel attack.

Munfordsville and Elizabethtown were soon passed, and at 10 P. M. we arrived, without accident, at Louisville, after a trip of fourteen hours. This road, which has suffered from the rebellion perhaps more than any other in the West, is now the only avenue for supplies to reach the army of the Cumberland; vigorous measures, consequently, have been adopted to guard against any future attacks upon it. There is not a bridge or a culvert that has not its guards; and it may safely be presumed, notwithstanding the rumors prevalent in relation to its again being destroyed, that the rebels will never have the power to interrupt again its operations. For the benefit of parties traveling in this direction, I append the following, which appears in a Louisville paper of to-day:

"It will be seen by the above that 'absolute necessity' alone will entitle parties to visit the 'City of Rocks,' and that the fair sex are to be kept out altogether. These measures, severe as they are, have become absolutely needful to check the stream of travel now rushing toward Nashville and to the camps, and beyond them."

Gen. ROSECRANS is as determined not to allow information of his movements to reach the enemy as he is to leave no enemies in his rear. To enforce his policy as to the latter, he has required all those who have been disloyal to the Government to come forward and take the oath, and give bonds with surety for future good behavior. This entitles parties so doing to a guarantee of protection from the United States. Numbers of the people have complied with the request, and are doing so every day. This is very well, but in my opinion the work of quelling the rebellion should begin with the rebels now in arms; first whip them out, and those who are disloyal and who stay at home, will be dealt with by the civil authority.

It is now apparent that the rebellious part of the South are generally destitute of loyalty. The sentiment does not exist to any considerable degree among those who have actively participated in the revolution. It may be said with equal truth that there is no patriotism. To those in whom these feelings burn so warmly as to be willing to imperil life and all its attendants, it may appear very singular. But to those conversant with the system of education and politics of the South it is by no means a mystery. In this country the people form their political opinions from the hustings, and receive all their political information from the same source. Candidates appeal to those feelings that are most likely to inflame passion and blind the judgment. Thus, instead of conscience being cultivated, self interest is stimulated. Instead of the culture of the more kindly virtues and the higher sentiments, the violent impulses prevail. As no feeling of the mind is more easily cultivated and inflamed, and more liable to abuse, than the love of property, it has been stimulated until it has taken the deepest foothold on the whole body of society. Thus have a whole people merged all the ornaments of life into the useful. This has been done to the neglect of all the unbought elements of the soul. Country is an object of love so far as as it is an object of property. When Government ceases to be property, it ceases to be of any merit.

Years must elapse ere these people will love the United States as their country. Such a result can alone be attained by education and that of a whole generation. While these people cannot soon become loyal, they can and will become obedient citizens as soon as the great military centres are destroyed. Of these the chief are those of Virginia and Tennessee. The rebellion originated in the love of property, and is supported by the same principle. Break down those centres of power that lend the idea of protection to all property, and you have before you a people seeking a power to which they may attach themselves, and which is capable of sustaining them in their rights of property. When they discover such a power, they will obey it and sustain it.

The duty of the army is, then, to destroy all the large armed forces. The small ones will then die out of themselves. This labor must be performed. All the armed forces must be effectually broken down. As an incident to all, auxiliary forces must fall. If slaves sustain the armies, they must be removed from that function at all hazards. The policy of the army, then, is simply to remove the brute forces that impede the progress of the civil authority. I will in a subsequent letter explain at some length the offices of the civil authorities. C. H. W. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

The preliminary examination before Judge MCCUNN in the case of Dr. BROWN, charged with procuring an abortion upon Miss ANDERSON, and thereby causing her death, was concluded on Saturday. Dr. BROWN was present, but appeared to take but a interest in the proceeding. The examination was conducted by Mr. H. L. CLINTON, counsel for Dr. BROWN, and was confined to the medical men who attended the *post-mortem* examination and testified at the Coroner's inquest. The object appeared to be to show that the death of Miss ANDERSON was not necessarily caused by an abort on, or indeed that there was any positive evidence that an abortion had been procured. The first witness was Dr. THOS. C. FINNELL, who made the second *post-mortem* examination, and who gave his evidence in a remarkably clear, prompt and intelligent manner. The details are not proper for publication, but the substance of his testimony was that the *post-mortem* developed evidences of an abortion having been produced, in the altered condition of the womb, the intense congestion of the parts, and the abscesses that had formed as a result of the inflammation. The immediate cause of death, he said, was *pyæmia*, or poisoning of the blood, resulting from the abscesses which were supplied with the inflammation. The fact that the deceased had been pregnant was also shown by the enlarged breasts, the areola, and the enlarged glands upon its surface. He described a large number of instruments which were shown to him at the Station-house, as being such as are ordinarily used by physicians and surgeons. [illegible] were regular as to [illegible] to others. The [illegible] was [illegible] by the prosecuting [illegible] Gallagher, Coroner's Physician, and Dr. Hunter were examined, and agreed in all the principal points with Dr. FINNELL. Mr. CLINTON then announced that he would not continue the examination further, and on the facts as already developed, would leave it to the discretion of the Judge whether to recommit his client, or admit him to bail, or discharge him altogether. Judge MCCUNN said he would look over the testimony, and he proposed to give his decision at 4 P. M. At the time fixed, the Judge announced that from the serious nature of the charge against the Doctor, he had made up his mind not to discharge him, or admit him to bail, but to remand him to prison for trial. The evidence showed that SIMMS had betrayed the confidence of the poor girl who was now lying in her cold and lonely grave, and that no voice was now raised to an uncharitable world, ever ready to condemn a weak woman, and no kind word was uttered in her behalf to redeem her name from the fearful shame which her acquaintance with SIMMS had brought upon her. The only statement of that poor girl's confidence in him, we have from his own lips, and in that statement he has endeavored to sink her lower than himself. It is one of the most terrible demonstrations of human depravity he had ever listened to. And he was convinced that SIMMS was anxious to have the abortion produced, even at the risk of the life of the woman he had ruined, and that he had found Dr. BROWN a ready and willing instrument to assist him in his base designs. He believed they were equally guilty, to his mind, of the most heinous of crimes, and he found nothing in all the mass of evidence produced before him to justify him in entertaining either motions of Mr. CLINTON.

A Shrewd Burglary in Duane-street.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN—ARREST OF ONE OF THE BURGLARS, AND RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.

A very shrewd and daring burglary was committed yesterday morning, at tha store of Messrs. AUFMORDT, ILTESENBERG & Co., No. 146 Duane-street, near West Broadway. This firm are extensive importers and dealers in silks; and but for the activity of the Police, and an unforeseen accident which the burglars met, $15,000 worth of the rich silk dress goods of this firm would have been spirited away beyond the reach of tha rightful owners.

The circumstances of the case, so far as they have transpired, are as follows: About 6¼ o'clock yesterday morning, Officers FLANAGAN and MCGUIRE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while patrolling their respective beats, discovered a large quantity of silk goods at the foot of the stairs leading to the front basement of No. 182 Centre-street. Upon an examination of the property, they became satisfied that thieves had been around, and that, owing to some sudden emergency, they had been compelled to leave their booty at the place above indicated. They were confirmed in this belief by the fact that parts of a wagon-wheel were found in the street opposite, and marks, as if a broken-down vehicle having been drawn along, were traced by the officers for the distance of seven or eight blocks, to the place where the burglary was committed. While the officers were endeavoring, by means of the tracks, to ascertain from whence the goods were taken, they left another person to charge at No. 182 Centre-street, and during their temporary absence, a young man appeared and claimed the property as his. When the Policemen approached, however, the claimant ran swiftly away. He was pursued and captured on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, by the two Police officers named above. Upon being taken to the Station-house he gave his name as GEORGE MONROE. He is about 25 years of age, and is evidently a young man of considerable native shrewdness. When in conversation he cannot look a person in the face in a manly way, and there is about him certain indications of dissipation and debauchery. He is detained at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house to await the arrest of his accomplices. The property found in Centre-street was also taken to the Station-house, where it is held by Capt. WILLIAMSON for identification. It consists of fine black silk dress goods valued at $7,000. The whole, when found, was in five bags, constructed of bed-ticking, and over them were thrown some blankets. By means of marks upon the goods and the traces of the broken vehicle as it was drawn through the streets, the officers were enabled to ascertain the premises where the burglary was committed. Messrs. AUFMORDT, HEISENBERG & Co. occupy the upper portion of No. 146 Duane-street. An adjoining building is a tenement house, and from Detective DUSENBURY and Officer JOLLY, who, yesterday, made a thorough examination of the entire premises, we learn the following facts relative to the manner in which the burglars managed to effect their purpose: On Friday last, some persons rented a then vacant room in the rear part of the third floor of the tenement house, for the purpose, as they said, of accommodating a small family. When they moved in they took a large number of straw beds. Yesterday the officers found that a hole, about twenty inches square, had been cut through a double wall, twenty-six inches in thickness, from the rear room on the third floor of this tenement house, to the second floor of Messrs. AUFMORDT & HEISENBERG'S premises. The orifice was about twelve feet above the store floor, and directly over the place where the boxes and bales of silk had been placed by the proprietors. In fact, the work showed that the workmen had not commenced their task without a knowledge of the situation and condition of things in the store, and the entire job is evidence that they were expert and practical operaters. In the rear of the premises were found between seven and eight thousand dollars' worth of silks, all finely packed in sacks and ready to be taken away at the next load, and which, but for the unfortunate (for them) circumstance that their first load was too much for the rickety old grocer's wagon which the burglars had pressed into their service, they would doubtless have succeeded in getting beyond the reach of the officers of the law. In the room which they had occupied there were several hundred dollars' worth of silk handkerchiefs, in boxes, which they had taken from the same store. There was also a large quantity of straw in the room, which had been taken from the bed ticks, in order that they might use the latter in which to pack and carry away the silks. It is the opinion of the officers that these skillful burglars worked at their task on Friday night last, and that they had their plans all laid to effect an entrance to the store during the early part of Saturday night, so that before daylight yesterday morning, the whole robbery would have been completed; but owing to the breaking down of their wagon the enterprise has to them been a failure. A further investigation will take place to-day, and it is believed that the accomplices of MONROE will be secured. Officers FLANAGAN and MCGUIRE, of the Fourteenth, and also Detective DUSENBURY, are deserving of much credit for their activity and energy in securing the property and effecting the arrest of one of the offenders.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MCGOWAN ON JAPAN.—Dr. MCGOWAN, the recognized authority in Chinese and Japanese affairs, is about to deliver a course of lectures on Japan and its Customs. The Doctor's long official residence in Japan, and his thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to its private habits and public customs, afford him the very best material for a lecture both instructive and entertaining. The first lecture will be given to-night at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

IS HACKLEY DEAD OR ASLEEP?—Our streets reek with filth. Pedestrianism is almost an impossibility. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for the cleaning of our streets, and yet the men who get the money sit and smoke, while those who pay it sup continually, fall more frequently, and occasionally break their legs. Mr. HACKLEY should clean the streets or resign.

APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—If our readers have the mania which just at this time seems universal, the fever of photograph on the brain, we advise them to go to APPLETON'S. If to obtain oneself in duplicate is the desire, that's the place to have it done; if to secure pictures of all the world and his wife, that's the place to find the *desideratum*.

MR. MASON JONES TO-MORROW EVENING.—We would remind our readers that no tickets will be sold at the doors to-morrow evening. The advertisement states where they are purchasable, and we are informed that the demand for them is so great that today is likely to be the last day of their sale.

THE PICTURE SALE TO-NIGHT.—Our readers are reminded that the collection of GEO. L. BROWN is to be offered to-night and to-morrow night, at SNEDECOR'S, Broadway near Eighth-street. Among these paintings are some of the finest sketches and finished views of this celebrated artist.

DRUMMERS ATTEND.—Col. HART, a drummer by nature and choice, desires to do something for his country, and advertises in our columns for 200 young men and boys who would like gratuitously to learn the science of drumming, to meet him at HALL'S music-store No. 563 Broadway, to-day or to-morrow, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLERICAL CONFERENCE.—At the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, a Clerical Conference will be held this evening, for consultation concerning the duty of the Church and the Ministry in the present state of the country.

BARRACKS BURNT.—The barracks at Camp Arthur, Quarantine, occupied by the Sherpont Rifles, were burned on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from an overheated stove, and were entirely consumed.

[illegible]'s.—At BALL & BLACK'S can be [illegible] The Watch.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN THE OLD LUNATIC ASYLUM.—An attempt was made on Friday night last to burn down the old Lunatic Asylum in the town of Flatbush. The building is now occupied by the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, as a barracks, and it appears that it was set on fire by some of the soldiers so as to enable all who desired to escape in the confusion. The discovery was made in time by the officers to enable them to suppress the rising flames. Two recruits, named WALTER HAWKINS and THOMAS DICKSON, were arrested by Officers BEASLEY and GREGORY, of the Ninth Ward Police, upon the complaint of Lieut.-Col. WM. C. BOOTH, who charges them with having set the place on fire.

TRUSTEES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Western District Fire Department, on Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. F. CAMPBELL; Secretary, JOHN G. G. GUNNING; Counselor, ROSWELL C. BRAINARD; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. B. HASKINS.

THE HUTCHINSONS TO-NIGHT, in behalf of the Fleet Street Methodist Church, in Fulton-avenue. The HUTCHINSON family, including ASA, ABBY, the pretty LIZZIE, FANN, and little DENNETT, give one of their *sui generis* concerts to-night.

THE TREMAIN FAMILY.—This very popular troupe, which for seven years has held its own in the concert world, will give its annual concert to-night at the Athenæum. The young ladies of the troupe are worthy of the personal and professional admiration they receive, and there is no doubt that their reception to-night will be thronged.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 128, of which 56 were adults and 72 children. The principal diseases were consumption, convulsions, diphtheria and fevers.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 13, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottwell, Froment.

The minutes of December eleven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of John Shelby for fitting up Twentieth District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of J. N. Voorhees for fitting up Tenth District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of N. Seger for fitting up First, Second, Third, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Districts, Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Fifty-five, to attend their annual ball on Thursday evening, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York, did on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) to any militia regiment that would reorganize or volunteer for the war, under the call order of the President, whenever said regiment would have eight battalion companies mustered into the United States service; and

Whereas, The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, is the only militia regiment that did reorganize and volunteer for the war; and

Whereas, The said Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, has now ten battalion companies mustered into the United States service since the 17th of November, 1862, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of ten thousand dollars in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment, said money to be used as a regimental fund for the said regiment, said sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) under the ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New York, organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war, passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, September two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report directing to the Madison-avenue Baptist Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution increasing the salary of the Register of Water Rents, Clerk of the Aqueduct Board, &c.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—

I return, without my approval, the resolution which originated in your honorable body, increasing the salary of the Register of Water Rents to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and those of the Deputy Register, the Clerk of the Aqueduct Board, and Chief Clerk of the Register to two thousand dollars each per annum, and the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum. While it is admitted that the rise in the prices of many of the various articles of consumption, affords a reasonable plea for an augmentation in the salaries at present paid to City officials, there is reason to believe that this rise will be but temporary, and it must be borne in mind, that were such an increase warranted, in the cases embraced in your resolution, it would be manifest injustice to withhold the same raise of increase from others in the employment under the City Government, were they to avail themselves of the precedent your resolution would establish. I wish to meet the subject in this broad range, and not confine my views to the present resolution alone.

The grounds of my objection to the whole subject of the increase of salaries at this moment are, that we are, as a Nation, engaged in a war which involves a struggle for the integrity of the Union—the most momentous and gigantic struggle in which it has ever been our destiny to be engaged; and that the enormous expenses occasionally incident to such a war are very largely shared by this metropolitan City. It has illustrated the patriotism and the devotion of our citizens, and it has called forth the orderly and cheerful obedience of all classes of the community to the demands for heavy taxes. The war expenditures have rendered it absolutely necessary should be levied on their possessions and on their industry. And while such willing and patriotic submission to the exigencies of taxation are to be applauded, I deem it most unwise that any line of policy should be adopted which would impose additional burdens.

I entertain the fullest confidence that, if properly appealed to, every salaried officer under the municipal Government of New-York will feel contented to remain in possession of his present salary, as thereby indicating that he is imbued with the spirit of true patriotism, and willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to sustain this necessary war until the suppression of the rebellion shall restore to our now distracted country the blessings of peace and consequent prosperity.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and laid on the table ten days.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, they do so to meet on Monday, the fifteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the following papers, viz:

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-eighth-street be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled in and fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompan

putting up election polls of Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Nolan, amounting to ten dollars for putting up the Ninth Election District poll, Twenty second Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Miller, amounting to ten dollars for putting up Thirteenth Election District poll, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in

Bill of Martin Kroft, amounting to ten dollars for putting up election poll of Second District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that George Brotherton have permission to retain his sign and gas fixtures in front of number six hundred and thirty Broadway, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Jennings, in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the school-house on Fifty-first-street to the church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, on the westerly side of Lexington avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, relative to the act of the Legislature, constituting the Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation and Recorder a Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, with resolution, that the salaries of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum, to take effect from and after the day they enter upon their duties.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number Thirty-one thirty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number Eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that permission be granted to William D. Manice and Edward A. Manice, to extend the sidewalk on the northerly side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and to a distance of seven feet beyond the present line of the curb-stone, the curb stones to be set, and the sidewalks to be flagged at their expense the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance for the more effectual protection of the streets of the City of New-York.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was laid over, and made a special order of business for Monday, the fifteenth instant, immediately after motions and resolutions.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Harlem Family Industrial Society for the sum of three hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to include in his estimates for "Roads" in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a sum sufficient to provide for the working as a country road, One hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, from Harlem River to Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground in number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth street, recently secured by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—9.

Preamble reciting that William Fardon filled the position of "Deputy Registrar" in the Croton Aqueduct department for a number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Department, with resolution that the salary of such position from November 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, be and is hereby donated to the widow of said deceased, and that she is hereby empowered to receive the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Friar, Boole, Allen, Froment—10.

Resolution, From Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to employ a clerk in the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of one thousand per annum, to be paid monthly, and that amount be appropriated for the purpose.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the fifteenth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Dec. 13, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67.. Reg.	99⅜	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	104	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	99⅜	
7,000	Tre. 7.3-10 p. c. N.	103⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	
15,000	do	97⅛	
7,000	U. S. D. Notes	126	
5,000	Brook. City W. L.	112	
3,000	Virginia St. 6s	60	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	
2,500	Cal. St. 7s	114	
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	101	
500	Har. R. 3d Mtg.	93	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.	102⅜	
13,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	109	
20,000	Al. & T. H. 1. Rs.	60	
5,000	Oh. & N. W. 1. Bs	88	
6,000	Ch. & N. W. A. B	60	
6,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M	31	
1,200	Buf. N. Y. & L. M	97	
5,000	Tol. and W. 1 Mt.	98	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M	70	
1,000	D. M. and Tr. 1st M	98	
10	North River Bank	98	
6	St. Nich. Bank	91	
5	Bk. of State of N. Y.	99⅜	
50	do	99	
20	People's Bank	95	
15	Continental Bank	90	
10,000	Amer. Gold	s30	131⅛
30,000	do		131⅜
5,000	do		131⅛
46,000	do	s30	131
15	Del., & Hud. C. Co.		115½
50	N. J. Zinc		94
400	Pac. M. Steam. Co		123⅛
150	do	s30	123⅜
16	do		123⅜
5	do		124
275	do		123¾
50	N. Y. Cen. RR		103½
200	do		103⅞
50	Erie Railway	b30	61¾
200	do		61⅝
300	Erie Railway Pref		93¾
840	do	b30	93½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Can. B.S.	60	
150	Hudson River R	s30	75½
500	do		75¾
100	do	b30	75¼
100	do	s10	75⅛
730	Harlem Railroad		21⅝
300	Harlem R. Pref		51¼
200	do		51¼
50	Nor. & Wor. R		72
360	Mich. Central R.		91¾
60	do	b30	91⅝
200	do		91⅝
100	do	s30	91½
100	do	b30	91½
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	s30	38⅜
100	do		38¾
50	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.		83
60	do	b30	83
200	Ill. Central R. S		78⅛
350	do	b30	78
15	Clev. & Pitts. R		42¾
200	do	s30	42¾
550	do		43
400	do	s30	42⅞
400	Galena & Chicago R.		81
60	do	b10	81
100	do	b10	81
200	do	s60	80⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R	s30	69
100	do	s30	69½
50	do		69⅞
300	do		69¾
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		81
50	do		80⅝
100	do	b10	80⅝
50	do		80⅜
50	do	s30	80⅜
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.		87⅜
44	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pref		103
160	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref		80½
50	do		80⅜
100	do	s30	80
93	New-Jersey R.		145
67	Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chi		51⅜
50	do		51⅜
50	do		51⅝
50	do	s30	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.		104
22,000	U. S. Dem. N's		126⅜
20,000	Tres. 7.3-10 p. ct. Notes		103⅛
100	Cal. State 7s		114
2,000	do		114⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		52⅜
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		71⅜
8,000	do		72
22	Erie R. Pref.		81⅜
100	do	s30	61⅜
250	do		61⅜
100	do	s10	61⅜
15,000	Amer. Gold		131⅜
40,000	do	s10	131⅝
10,000	do		131⅜
10,000	do	s15	131⅜
10,000	do		132
10,000	do	b60	132⅜
10,000	do	b60	132⅜
150	Pac. Mail S. Co	s30	123⅛
100	do		123⅞
50	do		123¾
30	N. Y. Cen. R		103⅜
50	do		103¾
260	Erie Railway		93¾
150	Chic. & R. I. R.		80⅛
100	do	s30	80⅛
50	Hud. River R.		75¼
200	Harlem Railroad		21⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref		51¼
70	Hich. Central R.		91¾
50	do		91¾
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		83½
100	do		83¾
500	Ill. Central R. Scrip.		78
31	Clev. & Pitt. R		42¾
50	do		43
200	do	b10	43
200	do	b3	42⅝
800	Cleve. & T. R.	s30	69

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

41 Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	American Gold		131⅛
10,000	do	b30	131⅜
10,000	do	b5	131⅛
20,000	U. S. Dem Nts		126⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s3	116⅛
50	do		117
300	Pac. M. S. Co	b10	124
150	do		124
50	Ill. Central R.	s3	78¼
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		43
100	do	s10	42

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

41 Room No. 23 William-street.

$50,000	American Gold		131⅞
10,000	do	s3	131⅞
10,000	U. S. Dem Notes		127
200	Pac. Mail S. Co	s10	123⅞
149	Penn. Coal Co		117
1400	Erie Railway	s3	61¾
450	Erie R. Pref	s3	93⅝
50	Hudson River R		76
100	Harlem Railroad		21⅞
150	Harlem R. Pref		51¾
100	do	s30	51¾
100	do		51⅞
50	do		51⅞
50	do	s30	51⅞
50	Hudson River R	s30	75⅛
500	do		75¼
100	do	b30	75¼
100	do	s10	75⅛
730	Harlem Railroad		21⅝
300	Harlem R. Pref		51¼
200	do		51¼
50	Nor. & Wor. R		72
360	Mich. Central R.		91¾
60	do	b30	91⅝
200	do		91⅝
100	do	s30	91½
100	do	s30	91½
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	s30	38⅜
100	do		38¾
50	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.		83
60	do	b30	83
200	Ill. Central R. S		78⅛
350	do	b30	78
15	Clev. & Pitts. R		42¾
200	do	s30	42¾
550	do		43
400	do	s30	42⅞
400	Galena & Chicago R.		81
60	do	b10	81
100	do	b10	81
200	do	s60	80⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R	s30	69
100	do	s30	69½
50	do		69⅞
300	do		69¾
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		81
50	do		80⅝
100	do	b10	80⅝
50	do		80⅜
50	do	s30	80⅜
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.		87⅜
44	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pref		103
160	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref		80½
50	do		80⅜
100	do	s30	80
93	New-Jersey R.		145
67	Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chi		51⅜
50	do		51⅜
50	do		51⅝
50	do	s30	51¾

MONDAY, Dec. 15—A. M.

The Trade and Finances of the past week were less violently affected through the past than the previous week by political events and rumors from Washington. The rough draft of the Money Bill of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, created some excitement on Tuesday, but after the explanation that this is only the individual plan of the mover, and not a measure of the Committee of Ways and Means of which he is the Chairman, it soon ceased to influence the market. The question of the further issue of United States Notes of Legal Tender money is still left where Mr. CHASE has placed it in his recent Report, to be determined by the action of the Executive, and the [illegible] Committees of the two Houses. The immediate pressing wants of the Treasury are not such as to induce the Secretary to attempt a large Loan upon the Funded Stock of the Government, now authorized by the Act of Feb. 25, in the open market, although his power in the premises is unlimited as to the rates of such sale, without further consultation with Congress. It might, perhaps, be a timely guide to the action of that body, if the preliminary experiment were made of placing $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of 5-20 year 6 ₱ cents. in this market, limited, if you please, to a minimum not below the rate which would produce 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for the first five years to the buyer. We do not learn, however, that Mr. CHASE entertains any such purpose. His preference seems to be to work along with his unexhausted resources until Congress, with whom he has placed the responsibility, shall change or revise his present authority. That body will, no doubt, be influenced in a measure by the turn of Military events in Virginia and the Southwest for the next week or two. There is no reason to doubt that, before the adjournment on the 3d of March, ample means, both actual and contingent, for raising Money will be placed in the discretion of the President and Secretary for the conduct of the War to the end of the next Fiscal Year, June 30, 1864, if not to the close of the Administration on the 3d of March, 1865. This will be done by the dominant majority in both Houses, in view of the probability that the next House of Representatives may be found in Opposition.

The Money Market is steady at 6 ₱ cent. to Brokers and Merchants; the demand from the former having fallen off by reason of diminished speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Bank lines will probably all be down on the statement this afternoon. The Country Bank Balances in this City continue to be drawn upon for United States Notes for circulation in the interior. The supply of small denominations is moderate, both at Bank and with the Sub-Treasury. A portion of the Specie line at Bank, about $4,000,000, has been temporarily loaned to the Treasury for the payment of the January interest upon the Public Debt of the United States. Exchange on London is 145@145¼ ₱ cent. The Foreign Trade of the week was active in Exports, and to a moderate total in the Import entries.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,669,429 against $2,541,010 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,349,704, against $3,404,955 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $874,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few weeks since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,203 000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,688,000
Add six weeks since November	14,575,738
Total to date, 1862	$165,063,738
Against same time, 1861	119,870,856
Increase since Jan 1	$45,192,882

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$127,275,000
Add six weeks since November	21,588,315
Total to date, 1862	$148,863,315
Against same time, 1861	129,821,117
Increase since Jan. 1	$19,042,148

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$46,552,000
Add since 1st November	8,389,000
Total to date, 1862	$57 941,000
Against same time, 1861	3,295 000
Increase since Jan. 1	$54,646,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin ..... 131⅞ a 133@131⅞ a 132⅞ a 131⅞

U. S. Notes for Customs..... 128 a 125⅝ a 127

U. S. 6 ₱ cents. Bonds..... 104 a 104⅜ a 104

U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts. 103⅛ a 103½ a 103⅞ a 103⅜

New-York Central ..... 102⅜ a 102⅝

New-York and Erie..... 61⅛ a 61⅜ a 61¾

Erie Preferred Shares..... 92⅞ a 93

Rock Island ..... 79⅞ a 80⅛

Michigan Guaranteed..... 83 a 85⅞

Michigan Southern ..... 39½ a 39⅝ a 39¾

Michigan Central..... 85⅞ a 86⅛

Toledo ..... 69⅛ a 69½

Galena ..... 80⅜ a 80½

Illinois Central ..... 78½ a 78¾

Panama ..... 160 a 160

Pacific Mail..... 121 a 123⅞

Missouris..... 52⅜ a 52½

Tennessees ..... 54 a 54

Hudson River..... 74 a 76½

Harlem Preferred..... 50¾ a 51¾

Cleveland and Pittsburgh..... 42 a 43

There was much less excitement in the Stock speculation than the week before, and the volume of business on the Railway Shares decidedly reduced. In Gold and Custom-house Notes the variations were frequent. The former ultimately closed on Saturday at the same figure as the previous Saturday. We have given in our table the opening and closing prices of the speculative Shares. The intermediate changes were generally on the upward turn until Friday and Saturday, when the market was dull, and the inclination of prices slightly downward. The near approach of the Dividend season on New-York Central, Erie Preferred, Galena, Rock Island, and Michigan Central tends to check any material decline by *short* sales, and the same effect is produced by the impression that Michigan Southern Guaranteed, Toledo, and perhaps Illinois Central and Hudson may also declare some division of profits early in the Spring, or possibly, sooner in the case of Illinois Central and Hudson. In the general market on Saturday there was much anxiety manifested to hear later news from the conflict at Fredericksburgh, and the price of Gold Coin was moved up and down to the conflicting rumors that prevailed through the day. At the very close of the dealings, the feeling was steadier on the Share list.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of November, 1862, were..... $983,016

Earnings month of November, 1861 were.. 734,108

Increase.. ..... $168,908

The aggregate earnings for November are nearly equal to the return of the New-York Central, which is $968,185. The reason for this is probably found in the fact that the Erie, and its Westward bound Merchandise freight ran upon the higher and more profitable classes, the business being sufficient to give the management their own selection. We believe, too, that the Erie line declined to [illegible] at old prices, after the expiration of ten days' notice, of the advance in October on certain contracts for the delivery of eastward-bound Produce, at New-York, which some of the Western lines had incautiously made to cover the month of November. The line will never, perhaps, so well managed, [illegible] details, and so directly to the interest of both classes of the Stock as at present. The President and Directors appear to realize that this property has at length been placed upon a footing of financial independence which can be made to secure, beyond all reasonable contingency, the 7 ₱ cent. per annum contracted to be paid to the Preference Shareholders (formerly Convertible Bondholders,) and to yield a fair income upon the Common Stock.

The following are the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Hanover	87
Manhattan	130½	Irving	76
Union	105	Metropolitan	102
City	115	Peoples'	95
North River	98	Grocers	88
Tradesmen's	103	Nassau	98
Dry Dock	110	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	98	Corn Exchange	101⅜
Commerce	97⅜	Continental	89
Broadway	140	St. Nicholas	90
Mercantile	120	Marine	130
American Exchange	97⅛	Commonwealth	87
Chatham	89	New-York County	100
Bank of N. America	99		

And the following for the railroad mortgages, which continue generally firm:

Erie fourths, '80	100⅝	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref	79
Erie fifths, '68	96	Chi & N. W. s. f.	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	92½	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	111¾	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass	80
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts..	115½	Chi. & N. W seconds	31
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	91½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
N. Ind. Goshen line	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	92½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	102½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Pac. RR guar. by Mo.	41	Tol. & Wab. int. bds	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	109	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	91½

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,875,465 89, including $136,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,900,970 88. Balance, $10,317,583 19.

UNITED STATES NOTES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE USE.

May 29—Outstanding		$55,800,000
June 20—Exchanged for 7.30 ₱ cents		2,500.000
	Leaving for Customs	$53,300,000
June 30—Customs in June, N.Y.	$4,665,000	
	At other ports	1,535,000— $6,200,000
July 1—Balance for Customs		$47,100,000
Nov. 29—Customs since July 1, at port of New-York	$24,541,000	
	At other ports, estim.	8,100,000—$32,641,000
Outstanding Dec 1		$14,459,000
Two weeks in Dec.		1,200,000
Outstanding Dec. 15		$13,259,000

The price of these Notes during the past week fluctuated from 128 down to 125¼, and up again to 127@127¼ ₱ cent., closing 127, or within about 5 ₱ cent. of the price of Gold. A very large share of the outstanding issue has accumulated in this City, and the immediate demand for Custom-house employment being light, and the distrust in the high price of Gold later in the season being on the increase, from the active movements of the Army, and the sailing of one or more large naval expeditions, trade buyers are indisposed to anticipate their wants. At the same time they are relatively much cheaper than Gold, as the entire issue must soon be exhausted, and Gold itself required to pay Customs.

The public interest, as well as the claim of gas consumers upon the protection of the Legislature, demands that something effectual should be done at the ensuing session to break up the monopoly in the supply of gas, in this City. A general law, like the laws applicable to Banks, Insurance Companies and Railways, ought to be made effectually available for competition. There is no reason why the grants to this end should be restricted either at Albany or in the City Councils. The New-York Gaslight Company, we understand, recently divided profits to their shareholders as follows: Five ₱ cent. regular semi-annual, 100 ₱ cent. extra in cash, and 33⅓ ₱ cent. in scrip, worth 100 ₱ cent. premium. And no doubt the Manhattan, owned and controlled by shrewd capitalists, is doing nearly if not quite as well.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 2b bbls. Ashes, 7,480 bbls. Flour, 1,225 bbls. and 274 bags Corn Meal, 7,480 bush. Corn, 320 bushels Barley; 155 bushels Rye; 2,337 bush. Barley, 2,500 bushels Malt, 11,555 bushels Oats, 3,819 pkgs. Provisions, and 144 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $8 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 548 bbls., including 565 bbls Pearls, and 183 bbls. Pots.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been moderately active, during the week, at advancing prices for all really desirable styles. There has been less animation in the Boston market. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There is no accumulation of stocks, and prices continue very firm. Indeed, the present stock and capacities of manufacturers for production are so limited, that any considerable movement in the market—as there must shortly be on account of the Spring trade—must materially enhance present rates. It is a settled fact, with the existing scarcity of stock and labor, that prices must rule high the coming season. Western dealers are already inquiring for Spring goods, and the demand will come before manufacturers, who are just closing their contracts for Winter work, are fairly prepared for it. Some few are already turning their attention to supply this demand before the rush shall be upon them, but time must elapse before anything like an adequate supply can be furnished. At present there are no Gents' Boots in the market adapted to the wants of the trade. The demand for heavy army work is abating somewhat, though the accounts from the seat of war state the shameful and unaccountable fact that many of our troops are but poorly supplied, and some quite barefoot."

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 180 hhds. first quality No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₱ ton.

COAL—Foreign has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,200 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 100 tons Liverpool House Cannel at $9; 100 tons Liverpool House Cannel, from yard, $10; 750 tons West Hartley, $8; 140 tons New Pelton Gas, $8; 450 tons Scotch Splint, $6, cash; and 350 tons Pelton, on private terms. The transactions in domestic have been quite moderate in this market. Anthracite is now quoted from yard at $5 50 ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "There is less activity in the demand for the article for shipment, and sales were making, free on board at Richmond, at $5 50 @ $6 ₱ ton. The recent cold weather has somewhat increased the inquiry for home consumption."

COFFEE—Sales, since our last, 1,200 bags Rio, part at 30¾ c. a 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, at 66½ c. a 67c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

FISH—Has been spari ly purchased, since our last, at about former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed, and a shade cheaper. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 80@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 15@$6 25; Superfine Western, Interior to choice, at $5 75@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping orands, at $6 70@$6 80 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 80 @$5 95

Extra State	6 10	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bros	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade oranos	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesss	6 45	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour continues quite heavy; sales of 1,300 bbls., at $6 75@$7 05 for pool to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 10@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is moderate request, at $4@$5 70 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $3 50@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, of 61,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 55; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 28, and Amber State, at $1 45@$1 46½, ₱ bushel. Corn is declining, being much less active. Sales, since our last, 45,000 bushels, at 75½ c. a 76½ c. for shipping Mixed Western; 71c. @ 75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 68c. @ 70c. for unsound; 80c. for Yellow Western, 85c. for White Western. Rye rules quiet at 86c. @ 90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in lively request, including Canada, at 66c. @ 70c.; Western, at 69c. @ 70c., and State at 69c. @ 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand, at $1 35@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Sales, 12,500 bushels. Sales were also made of 4,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River finds ready buyers at 75c. @ 80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop continues in fair demand, at from 17c. @ 25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate, this week. Prices have not varied, materially. Week's receipts, 27,056 hides; sales, 31,800 hides.—including, according to Messrs. WEIBEL & WEINMEYER: 12,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 28c. @ 29c., cash, usual selection; 5,600 California, 22 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Laguayra, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 Tampico, 20@21 lbs., 25c., cash, usual selection; 1,400 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., 25c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Minas, 16 lbs., 20c., cash, usual selection; 500 Savanilla, 26 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 10½ c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,800 Country Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 10¼ c. @ 10½ c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10½ c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 171,8.0 dry Hides, 5,000 wet-salted do.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. In Philadelphia during the week, sales have been made of 6,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig, at $30@$33, cash and 4 months, and No. 2 at $30; a lot of Hard Iron sold at $29, and 600 tons No. 1, delivered at Pittsburgh, at $34 ₱ ton, cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Prior to the auction sale on Thursday the market for Hemlock Sole was rather quiet, and very few transactions were made except on orders. The sale attracted a number of buyers from various sections, but passed off without much animation, about one-half the quantity offered being taken at ½ c. @ 1c. ₱ lb., less than the prices realized at the public sale on 21st ult. After the auction, however, considerable business was done at private sale at about old figures. At the close of the week the market is again quiet, there being a lull in the demand which will probably last till after the approaching Holidays. The trade, however, in view of the light supply, the close of navigation, and continued high rates for the raw material, are firm in their views, and refuse to make any concession to effect sales, we do not, therefore, alter our quotations. For Oak Sole there continues a brisk demand at full and very firm prices. The stock remains insufficient to supply the wants of buyers. Upper in the Rough is also in active request at quoted rates, with only a moderate supply." We quote, SOLE, Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c. @ 33c., 6 months. Oak, good middle, 33c. @ 35c., 6 months. Oak, good heavy, 32c. @ 34c., 6 months. Oak, light, cropped, good, 35c. @ 39c., 6 months. Oak, middle, cropped, good, 38c. @ 40c., 6 months: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good light, 26c. @ 27c., cash. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 29c. @ 30c., cash: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29c. @ 30½ c., cash; Hemlock, California, good light, 25½ c. @ 27c., cash. Hemlock, California, good middle, 29c. @ 30c., cash. Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c. @ 30½ c. cash. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24½ c. @ 25½ c., cash. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 27c. @ 28c., cash. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 27c. @ 28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c. @ 26c., cash. Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c. @ 20c., cash. Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 27c. @ 29c., cash. Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 32c. @ 34c. ₱ lb, 6 months.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily, but closed buoyantly. Sales, 3,500 bbls. at $14 12½ @ $14 25 for Mess, and $11 62½ @ $11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7c. @ 7½ c. for Hams, and 4c. @ 4½ c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 7c. @ 9c. ₱ lb.; sales, 750 boxes. Lard continues heavy, sales 1,150 tes. and bbls. at 9½ c. @ 10c., ₱ lb. Beef is in lively demand at former rates, sales since our last, 1,450 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 16c. @ 20c. for poor to choice; Western, and 21c. @ 26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c. @ 13c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Dec. 10 says: "The weather has been cold and frosty, and as favorable for pork-packing as could have been desired. The receipts of hogs have been large, but the demand has been fully equal to them, and prices gradually improved. The receipts now are greater, up to this date, than in any previous season, but the impression is that, owing to the high price of corn, farmers are hurrying their hogs to market, and that the season will close earlier than usual. The fact that the hogs are not as well fatted as they might be, seems to corroborate this theory. It seems quite probable, however, that the manner of hogs which will be packed here the present season will exceed the number packed last season very considerably. There can be no doubt that the number of hogs in the country is large, and that the average weight will be up to the usual average of other seasons, not making that of last season as the standard. The course of the market during the week was as follows. Wednesday the demand was good, especially for heavy, and prices were fully maintained. The whole range was $4 30 $4 40. Thursday the demand was again good, and the advance in Lard induced an advance of 10c. ₱ cwt. in all kinds. The range was $4 40 to $4 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.

WINTER GARDEN—Willie Reilly—Customs of the Country—Pat's Blunders.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Wild Oats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Broker of Bogota.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—A Night in Granada.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac this morning, inform us that the great battle of the war commenced on Saturday, and was continued throughout the day with great pertinacity and much slaughter. The morning opened with a dense fog, in the midst of which Gen. Reynolds' corps, on the left, advanced, and at 9¼ o'clock engaged the enemy's infantry. Seven minutes afterward the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which was responded to by our batteries' though the firing was necessarily much at random, owing to the fog. This, however, soon afterward cleared away, and an unobstructed view of the rebel position could be had. It was determined that the first ridge of hills occupied by the enemy's works must be carried by assault, and this duty was assigned to Gen. French's Division, supported by Gen. Howard's. At ten minutes before noon our troops advanced to the works, but when within musket range, were met with such a terrible fire of musketry that they were forced to fall back. Reinforced, they again essayed the task, but were again driven back by the terrible fire of artillery and musketry now concentrated upon them. The firing was then continued at longer range until after dark, no other attempt being made to storm. On the left, where the attack was commanded by Gen. Franklin, our troops were more successful. After a hard day's fight the Rebels were driven back about a mile, with heavy losses. At one time the enemy advanced to attack, but were handsomely repulsed, with the loss of between four and five hundred prisoners. Our troops slept at night where they fought during the day. Our losses were severe, including Gens. Jackson and Bayard of Pennsylvania, killed, and Gens. Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball and Caldwell, wounded, besides numerous line-officers killed and wounded. Yesterday there was no fog. At daylight there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, and also in front of Gen. Franklin's Division, down the river, but it slackened in about an hour, and continued only at intervals until noon; and the indications were that no decisive battle would be fought on that day, unless the rebels should bring on the engagement. During the night and forenoon they considerably extended their works, and strengthened their position. Our wounded were all removed from the field and cared for, but the dead who fell near the enemy's works, still remain upon the field, the rebels firing upon all who attempted their removal during the night.

A party of Rebel Cavalry, said to number 1,000 or 1,500, and supposed to belong to Stuart's command, made a dash into Dumfries, on Friday morning, captured ten sutlers, a number of pickets, and a telegraph repairer; cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroyed several Government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily decamped. The place was subsequently occupied by Gen. Steinweer, and the telegraph was repaired. This interruption accounts for the delay in the reception of our dispatches on Friday.

The United States steam transport *George C. Collins* arrived at this port on Saturday night, from Newbern on the 10th inst. She brings intelligence that the troops at Newbern, amounting to at least 20,000, were making preparations for a movement when she left, but their destination was unknown. There it was conjectured that Goldsboro', or some other vital point in the railroad system of the State, would be visited. Gen. Foster was to command the expedition.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst., announces that on the Saturday previous twelve regiments of National troops left Newbern, the belief being that they designed an attack on Weldon and Petersburgh, though some thought that Wilmington was the point aimed at. The next day two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan River, and a land force of ten thousand men was seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon. The Raleigh *Progress* announces the landing of a large force in Gates County, N. C.

We learn from Nashville that a cavalry expedition, under command of Gen. Stanley, on Thursday last proceeded as far as Franklin on a reconnoissance, fighting and routing a considerable rebel cavalry force on the way. At Franklin a charge was made through the town, and the rebel force occupying it was driven entirely out. Flouring mills and other property were then destroyed, and the expedition returned. It was ascertained that there is no large rebel force so far West, but that there are considerable bodies at Nolinsville and Murfreesboro; also at Steward's Creek.

According to the reports in the Memphis papers the expedition under Gen. Hovey was not so large as was reported, nor did it accomplish all that was stated. The infantry numbered but six thousand, and the cavalry, under Col. Washburne, two thousand. The force left Helena on Thursday week, passed upon transports down the river to Delta—not Friar's Point, as before stated—where it disembarked and started upon its perilous march across the country in the direction of Grenada. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday, the 5th instant, thus describes what followed: "It started from Delta the next morning and marched twenty miles the first day. On the second day, about noon, it struck the Coldwater stream, which it followed to its mouth, reaching it that night, where the infantry under Gen. Hovey remained. On the next day, Saturday, Gen. Washburne, with the cavalry, pushed forward, and on Sunday struck the Mississippi Central Road, five or six miles above Grenada, toward Holly Springs, where they tore up the track and burned two bridges. While there, Gen. Washburne learned that the rebels were in force at Granada, and fortified. He therefore determined not to go to Grenada, but instead fall back to Hardee's Station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. There the General destroyed the railroad so that it will take a month to repair it. Gen. Washburne then fell back twelve miles to the mouth of Coldwater. On Tuesday he went to Panola, and burned several hundred yards of bridge and trestle-work, after which he fell back to the infantry under Gen. Hovey, at the mouth of Coldwater, from which point dispatches of the above movements were sent to Helena, reaching there about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning." It is true that Grenada was evacuated on Saturday, but owing to misinformation, Gen. Washburne did not go there, though he was within six miles, and there was nothing to prevent his occupying the place.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states, on what it considers "reliable and indisputable authority," that "an extraordinary effort is to be made by emissaries from the rebel Government, as well as by rebel sympathizers in England, to furnish and fit out iron-clad and swift sailing steamers, not only for the purpose of breaking the blockade, but to successfully cope, if they be allowed the opportunity, with some of our own navy, or make a raid upon some unprotected harbor."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Champion*, we have advices from the Isthmus of Panama to the 5th inst. The treasure list of the steamer foots up nearly $700,000. There is no later news from Central or South America. Quiet prevails in Panama. A large fleet of war vessels was in the harbor—four French, four United States and one British. The loss or dismantling of the *Bainbridge*, during the recent gale at Aspinwall, leaves our Government without any naval representative on this side of the Isthmus. The flood along the railroad track had subsided, and travel had been resumed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3½ o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Walsh presented a resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., the sum of $10,000, this corps being the only one entitled to this favor, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Common Council last September, guaranteeing $10,000 to each militia regiment that should be reorganized for the war and enter the United States service with eight full companies. The Sixty-ninth have had ten companies mustered in. The resolution, which was laid over under the rule, proposes to appropriate the money from the "Bounty Fund," which was raised on the authority of an ordinance, "for the speedy recruitment of troops" for the National army. A veto message of the Mayor, on the resolution increasing the salaries of the President and other officers of the Croton Department, was read and laid over. The ordinance from the other Board, designed to have the pavement torn up by the new railroad companies replaced by the Croton Department, and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, was made the special order for the next meeting. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to include in his estimates of appropriations for his Department next year the sum of $5,000 for working One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Harlem River, as a country road. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday.

The City Canvassers met at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and adjourned over till 2 P. M., of Monday, to make the formal declaration of results.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee met Saturday, and considered the resolution inquiring by what right the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have put down turnouts without the authority of the Common Council, and if they run any cars for which they have not procured licenses. The Company admit that they have put down a turnout in Fifty-ninth-street without authority, and will take it up if the Common Council desire them to do so. The Committee ascertained that the Company have been running from twenty to thirty unlicensed cars. The subject is to be further considered at 12 o'clock on Monday, to which time the Committee adjourned.

A daring burglary was committed on Sunday morning, at the store of Messrs. Auffmordt, Hessenburg & Co., No. 146 Duane-street. The burglars entered the premises by boring through a double wall, 26 inches in thickness, from a room in a tenement-house adjoining. The stolen property, consisting of silks to the amount of about $15,000, was recovered by the Police. One of the alleged offenders, named George Monroe, is in custody.

In South Newmarket, N. H., over two hundred and fifty bushels of apples have been pared, cut, strung and dried, and a good portion sent off to our soldiers in hospital, under the auspices of the Soldiers' Aid Society. All classes and professions in the place, from the gray-haired of eighty to children just old enough to use the needle and hold the string, came together at appointed times for the good work.

The Court-martial in session in St. Louis, investigating the charges against Maj. McKinstry, has refused his application to have Gen. McClellan summoned thither as a witness.

The New-Jersey regiments, including the Twenty-seventh, which left Alexandria a few days since and marched to Port Tobacco, Md., crossed the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and are now with Gen. Burnside's army at Fredericksburgh. The First and Second New-Jersey Brigades and the Eleventh Regiment are also there.

An Havana correspondent announces that the Confederate privateer *Florida*, otherwise the *Oreto*, which ran the blockade at Mobile some weeks since, is reported to have reappeared in the Gulf.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, after a dull business, closed with a steady feeling on the Share List. Gold coin fluctuated with the various rumors from the Army at Fredericksburgh. The price closed at $1 31¼.

Breadstuffs were in limited request on Saturday. Flour and Wheat declined slightly. Cotton was dull and heavy. Provisions were less active. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Hops, Whisky, Wool and Tallow, at former rates. A good demand prevailed for Hay, at buoyant prices. The Freight market was inactive, with 474 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Redemption of Postage Stamps.—We publish this morning a notice from the Postmaster of this City, that [illegible] of postage stamps which [illegible] currency, *and by others*, [illegible] cash, brought to a no less unprofitable account.

The Battle of Saturday.

The action of Saturday is evidently to be classed with the great battles of the war. The whole of the Richmond Rebel Army seems to have been in the field, though, we are sorry to say, it does not appear that it was opposed by the whole of the "Army of the Potomac." We hardly know of an outlying division of the rebel force in Virginia. All had been gathered in from the Shenandoah Valley and from the country East of the Blue Ridge—they had been brought from Gordonsville, from Richmond and the peninsula leading up to it, from the regions on the South bank of the James, from the North Carolina coast, and from all the points for a hundred miles around Richmond occupied against the menaces of Union columns. There were very good facilities for this; for though there is but a single line of railroad running into Fredericksburgh, yet at the junction forty miles below that place the whole railroad systems of the South and West converge. We do not credit the assertion of the telegraph that they had two hundred thousand men on the field; but even a half of that force, posted in such formidable positions as they held, was an army that certainly should not have been met with less than its own strength. Of the rebel Generals, Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and the Hills, appear all to have been on hand.

As to our army, we must suppose that the major part of the three divisions of Gen. Burnside had crossed the Rappahannock before Saturday morning. Our troops had commenced to cross on the afternoon of Thursday, and continued to pour over during that evening and night and during the whole of Friday, when all continued quiet; and on the evening of that day a dispatch from headquarters was sent to the Press which announced that the "main body of the Union army was over the river, the balance being in position to cross at any time." As the battle of Saturday was commenced in the morning by our troops, both on the line of Sumner and Franklin, by their advance upon the enemy's works, it must be supposed everything was gotten ready for the assault, with a full knowledge of the rebel numbers and position. Yet a semi-official Washington dispatch this morning states that it is believed (in official circles, we suppose) that not over forty thousand of our troops were engaged. This is probably as far from the truth as the estimate from the same quarter of the enemy's numbers: but still it does not appear that the assault was made with anything like the force we had been assured was within Burnside's grasp. From a careful reading of the dispatches, and from the list of officers killed and wounded, it would appear as if only our centre and left Grand Divisions (those of Sumner and Franklin) were engaged. Gen. Hooker, on the right wing, does not seem to have participated in the fight. Gen. Sigel, who, we were told, with his Reserve Grand Division had arrived on the Rappahannock some days ago, was evidently not on hand. And several other heavy detailed columns from the North and from before Washington, which marched in the early part of the week, to take a hand in the struggle, which it was believed, would be both great and decisive, were not at Fredericksburgh on Saturday. Beside these forces, we had been definitely assured that a vast mass of troops had been gathered at points to the southward of the rebel Capital, which were to make a cooperating assault somewhere on the enemy's rear, simultaneously with Burnside's assault on their front. This programme, which was sufficiently large, comprehensive, and promising, if it had an existence anywhere outside of the brains of strategic newspapers, was not carried out; and the fact that though our side had the choice of the moment of assault, there was such an insignificant part of it attempted or executed, and that a mere ninety of our army were in the action, looks as if it were no part of the plans of Gen. Halleck.

It is highly probable, however, we think, that Gen. Burnside began the operation of Saturday for a reason which, as yet, does not appear, and that it was only *preliminary* to the combined and general assault upon the rebel army, which will presently be executed. With the Grand Division of Gen. Hooker—with the Grand Division of Gen. Sigel—with the Harper's Ferry column, and the column from Washington, joined to the two divisions which fought so valorously on Saturday—one of them twice assaulting the enemy's works, and at least holding the ground on which it fought, and the other driving the rebel right wing a mile and a half before it—with his army of Saturday thus more than doubled (which it probably is by this morning) Burnside will make an attempt to complete the work in hand, and which cannot wisely be delayed. And if, as we still earnestly hope, in addition to these various forces, there be really a heavy army gathering on the south of Richmond, near Petersburgh, and if their operations be properly timed with Burnside's advance, we shall, before the end of the year, see the campaign which was so auspiciously inaugurated by crossing the Rappahannock on Thursday, brought to a no less auspicious close.

The Evil of Desertion.

General Halleck has announced, either twelve or fourteen times, that desertion from the Union Army is not permissible. If he continues to reiterate this statement long enough, there is hardly a doubt, that some of the twenty thousand men and officers who are now said to be absent without leave, will finally get indoctrinated with the notion that quitting the army without the knowledge of their superiors is an objectionable practice. But that his weekly denunciation of it through the newspapers will put a stop to it, there is not the least probability. He has as yet given no indication of any intention of punishing it in any way beyond striking the names of offenders amongst the officers from the army list. Upon the officers this will doubtless produce some effect. Some of the absentees will be stimulated by it into joining their regiments, and some who intended to become absentees whenever the opportunity offered, will be deterred by it into resigning themselves to the performance of their duty. But that the country will gain by the infliction of this penalty we greatly doubt. Any officer who needs to be threatened in this manner in order to keep him at his post, is, in nine cases out of ten, unfit for it, and would benefit the service by quitting it. If he has so little zeal and so little pride, and so little love of the work and of the cause, that nothing but the fear of losing his commission prevents him from abandoning his regiment, the regiment is sure to be better without him; and any order which simply calls him back, after a month or two or three of disgraceful shirking, and puts him in his old place with credit unimpaired, reputation untarnished and pay untouched, is an injury both to the army and the country.

For the desertion of the privates, however, which is much the more serious evil of the two, because their places are harder to fill, the War Department seems to have absolutely no remedy. Gen. Halleck's weekly reprimand produces no effect upon the delinquents whatever, and produces upon the army at large the worst effect possible, because it holds out the plain prospect of impunity for the greatest of military crimes. We commented a few days ago upon the prevalence of marauding amongst our troops. Desertion is another form of the same disease. Want of discipline, is a worse one indeed, because it weakens our resources. We are engaged in a struggle of unparalleled proportions; voluntary enlistment may be said to be exhausted; drafting has to a great extent been found impracticable; and we have at home a large body of indefatigable agitators doing everything that perverted ingenuity can suggest to demoralize and dishearten the country. Under these circumstances we cannot spare a single man from his post; and yet we are informed that twenty thousand, at least, have deserted, and the number is every day increasing. Twenty thousand men would in any other war be considered an army in itself; a less number has on many a famous field decided the fate of nations, and hence this campaign is over, the presence or absence of that number in some encounter or other may save or lose the Union.

Considering all this—considering, too, how desertion is regarded in all other armies, and how it has to be regarded in order to keep an army together, there is something more than provoking in the benignity with which our Government seems to regard it. One of the sternest and most repulsive features of war, of the holiest and noblest, as well as of the foulest and basest, but one which they who draw the sword must look at without flinching, is, that there surely comes a time when the enthusiasm and patriotism of all armies in the field, flag or die out; when the mass of the rank and file tire of marching and bivouacking—tire of cold and hunger and wet—when the recklessness begot by hourly danger, gets into the heart, and makes it to reck little of either honor or duty. When this crisis comes, it has to be met by discipline, rigid, unswerving discipline; and even before it comes, it has to be staved off by discipline. Nothing else will suffice to bring any army through a long war. Nothing else has been found sufficient to steel men against the wear and tear of mind and body which life in the field always brings with it.

Now, there can be no discipline without punishment; and there is no military crime in the whole category which deserves punishment so much as desertion, because it not only strikes at the very existence of the army itself, but it is the device by which the worst men of the force are enabled to impose their share of their labor and danger upon the shoulders of the best. And yet in our army there is absolutely no punishment for it. The worst that can happen to a man who deserts is to be sent back to his regiment. Hundreds of vagabonds who quit their camp without leave are picked up in Washington every week by the Provost-Marshal's Guard, and marched back to their posts with as much consideration and good nature as if they had been on duty. So that our force in the field may really be said to be kept together either by the conscientiousness of the men, or the material difficulties in the way of running away. In short, it is organized on thoroughly secessionist principles. If our Government be, as our Democrats would have us believe, a Government which all bodies of persons numbering over one hundred may repudiate at pleasure, the proper kind of army for such a Power, is an army which every private can abandon when he sees fit. But we believe that it is now very well settled that our Government does not answer to this description, and it is high time that our army ceased to do so.

We believe most of the Generals in command have long been alive to the necessity of making as many examples as may be found necessary to put a stop to wholesale desertion, by shooting two or three offenders in flagrant cases, but the President stands in the way and is invariably so cruelly kind as to recoil from extreme measures. This ought not to be. Nobody is more jealous of interference with him in his legitimate sphere than we are. But he cannot safely interfere, either in matters of strategy or in matters of discipline. The nation intrusts him with the power to choose the best officers within his reach to do the work of this war; but, having chosen them, it expects him to let them do their work in their own way, and maintain discipline by such means as our own experience, as well as that of all other nations, has proved to be necessary and efficacious.

The Clergy Memorializing the President.

We bespeak caution from the clergy who are proposing to memorialize the President in reference to the Proclamation of Emancipation. The cause they have so closely at heart, in our judgment, demands just now, particularly, that they "should be wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

Of course, they cannot suppose that we share, in the least, the spirit of those sheets which are clamoring against the movement as impertinent, and a dishonor to the sacred office. Remembering with what vigor the journal, which leads off in the present outcry, commended the bold stand of many clergymen in favor of the compromise of 1850, we can hardly overcome a certain feeling of disgust at the present inconsistency. Clergymen, like men of all other callings, are yet citizens, and have a right to form and cherish their own political convictions. And it is impossible that they should not have an influence. They are men whose lives are connected with the service of truth, and the highest interests of humanity; men, as a body, of large education and strong mental power, of refined sensibilities, of deep piety, of unsullied virtue, of singleness of purpose invigorated by habitual self-denial, and by a patriotism beyond all reach of preferment or reward; men familiar with the depths of the human heart, as well as with the grounds of moral science; men who, as a body, are not surpassed by any other body of men on earth, in any quality that ennobles or adorns human nature; men who are Americans all, the descendants of those who encountered the dangers of the ocean and the violence of savages to establish free conscience and free judgment upon this continent—the successors of those godly men who prayed for their country on the battle-fields of the Revolution—and who themselves, in the present direful struggle, have done more than any other class to strengthen, exalt and sustain the public courage. In all great public emergencies, none have a better right to speak and to be heard. Averse, as they justly are, to mingling in the ordinary political broils of the day, yet when great moral principles are at stake, when the vital interests of the Republic are involved and men are called upon to act under weighty responsibilities, it is meet that Christian ministers who are isolated from the political arena, who have capacity to form wise judgments and character to obtain a deferential hearing, should, on all proper occasions, express their sentiments, whether the vaporing politicians and petty wire-pullers will hear or forbear. If they have not the experience of professional politicians in mixed affairs, if they do not thoroughly understand the complicated material interests of the nation, external and internal, they are, at all events, quite as familiar as any other class with the great moral principles which constitute the only true elements of national prosperity; and their very retirement from the field of party controversy secures soberness of judgment and honesty of purpose. None but bad rulers and bad men have reason to be jealous of their public influence.

In this case, however, there is a fair question of propriety and expediency—one which applies not only to clergymen, but, in fact, to all civilians. What is the Emancipation Proclamation? Is it a philanthropic device? A scheme of civil reform? A measure to advance party? Not at all. The Proclamation is either a *military expedient*, purely and simply, or it is nothing whatever. President Lincoln has issued it, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, solely as an instrumentality for putting down the rebellion. For any other purpose, he had no more authority or right in the premises, than had President Harrison or President Fillmore. If it can be shown that he did not so mean it, and so employ it—that he took advantage of circumstances to promulge for other than military ends what professes to be a military edict—if it can be shown that he has usurped power, has made himself liable to impeachment, and that the Proclamation itself is without the slightest validity. With what propriety, then, can the President be plied with either philanthropic, or civil or political inducements to adhere to the step he has taken? Are not such efforts directly calculated to bring distrust upon his singleness of purpose, to impair his influence, to embarrass his action? Such considerations may be ever so just and weighty in themselves, but they are not such as he can legitimately entertain. He must look to *military* advantages alone for his sanction. We don't understand that our clerical friends intend to submit any new exposition of these; and therefore we fear that what they do will weaken rather than strengthen the President's position.

There is another important view. Though the successful working of the Proclamation as a military measure may be quite independent of all Southern feeling, whether favorable or unfavorable, yet its sequel cannot so be. If the slaves are actually freed by it, the good will and coöperation of the now non-slaveholding part of the Southern people will be a matter of primary concern, especially if the negroes remain in the country. Upon this will greatly depend the safe and tranquil solution of the mighty difficulties and dangers which, it has always been believed, must inevitably follow sudden emancipation. There are grounds for believing that this good will and cooperation can be secured. Thus far, the reaction against the rebellion, so far as it has manifested itself, is attended with [illegible] Slavery. In Missouri it has already nearly sent Slavery by the board. In Maryland, Eastern North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, the institution has been daily becoming more and more obnoxious. Indications to the same effect are seen even in New-Orleans. It is nearly impossible for any who have once come really to abhor the rebellion, to be complacent toward Slavery—least of all possible for those who have suffered from it, as have the non-slaveholding masses of the South. The original treason was concocted by the most notorious champions of Slavery, and was distinctly avowed to be made in its interests. As the people open their eyes to the hideousness of this treason, and the innumerable woes it has brought upon them to no purpose, they cannot, even if they would, escape a change of feeling toward the parent of it all. It is the true policy of the North to let this change work itself out with as little interference on our part as possible. Nothing could tend more to revive the old prejudices and jealousies than to inaugurate, or seem to inaugurate, a new humanitarian crusade at this period; or to establish the idea that the Proclamation was not the military appliance it purported to be, but a fetch, a ruse, a pretext, intended for different ends.

There is no danger that the Proclamation will be revoked, or materially modified. The lapse of time in no wise abates its military necessity. Pacification is apparently just as far distant to-day as on the 22d of September, when it was issued. It can stand on its own original basis. Let it so stand. Give it free play for whatever potency there may be in it. It needs no bolstering, or shifting; and all such attempts by outsiders go only to damage it. If it effects what it proposes, then indeed will there be fit opportunity for the wisdom and zeal of all civilians, clerical and lay. But the military work here, as everywhere else, must precede,—leaving humanity to follow and take care of the consequences.

Government Arrests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than five weeks ago Mr. Colnen Tracy, a loyal man and a reputable broker of this City, was arrested on an order from Mr. Secretary Stanton, and hurried to prison without even being allowed to communicate with his family. His wife remained for days, not knowing what had become of him.

On Monday last a daily paper announced that he and Mr. Kornthamm, who was arrested with him, had been released from their confinement. The announcement, so far as Mr. Tracy is concerned, is not true. He is still in custody; no access is allowed to the prisoner, and nothing, not even a change of under garments, has been permitted to reach him. His crime is supposed to be the having bought claims against the Government to the amount of some twelve thousand dollars; and this after having, as we are informed, first made inquiry in every case from the proper officers, and been told by them in each instance that the claims were genuine.

This certainly is not a case to justify a star-chamber procedure. If we are living under a government of law, the law must be competent to protect its subjects. All good men are now straining every nerve to support the Government and to save the country from ruin, and the Government has no right thus to trifle with the sympathies of its supporters. Nothing can justify it in such arbitrary and useless arrests.

Yours, Z.

We are satisfied that the Government is pursuing a course in this matter of arrests which is not called for by any emergency, and which is in the highest degree injurious to its character, and to the welfare of the country. The power which it asserts, and which we do not propose to question, of making arrests summarily, without any of the ordinary formalities of such proceedings, and without responsibility to the judicial tribunals of the country, is the highest function of any Government. No despot in the world can go beyond this in the exercise of arbitrary power.

It can scarcely be necessary to say that, if such a power is to be exercised at all, it should be with every safeguard against abuse, and with every precaution against needless personal suffering, which the utmost care of the Government can provide. Yet, if we may form an opinion on the subject from facts of daily notoriety, as well as from information which comes to us from private sources, the entire control of this class of public duties has been handed over to men utterly reckless of personal rights, and utterly indifferent to the honor and character of the Government they serve. President Lincoln, in justice to himself as well as the country, should give this matter enough of his personal attention to obviate the glaring abuses which, in the present mode of exercising this power, shock the public sense of justice and propriety.

The Fire in the Rear.—A short time since a very considerable military force, not less than six regiments, it is supposed, steamed out of Hampton Roads and directed their course to a Southern port not very far distant. We have direct and authentic information from Newbern, N. C., very recent in date, to the effect that the entire force there, (and it is larger by some thousands than it was,) is about to move under Gen. Foster, "upon the enemy's works," wherever those works may be. The same information, slightly magnified, is conveyed in the extracts from Southern newspapers, which we receive by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, this morning.

We take it that Richmond is to be regarded as the centre of the enemy's camp in the great district east of the mountains; and that to concentration upon this centre all our own movements in the East are now directed. In other words, a battle-field of much grander proportions than the pent-up countries of Europe have ever afforded, is spread out before the combatants in the United States, of which Fredericksburgh is only a point on the northern edge. At this moment the battle is raging at Fredericksburgh: but the fortunes of the war are not all staked there. Before the decisive struggle occurs even between the heavy columns of the two armies at Fredericksburgh, the probability is that the Southern horizon will be lit up by the blaze of battle, and that the enemy [illegible]

mayed to find Richmond assaulted and carried by a Union army in its rear!

That our Government has the men to work upon this great theatre of war in the way thus indicated, we are assured. That such is the plan now developing we hope and believe. It would be a surprise as brilliant as electrifying, if, while all loyal hearts are turned to Fredericksburgh with intense solicitude, and with the weight of nations upon them, the peal of victory should come up from a distant part of the field, and the rebellion fall crushed just when it imagined itself secure.

GENERALS AND PRIVATES.—A recent letter of Gen. McCLELLAN, responsive to a vote of thanks from the Philadelphia Common Council, contained this sentence: "The events of this war have shown that the fighting qualities of our private soldiers may be relied upon by the Government, and that if military failures occur, their causes must be looked for in *defects of organization, command, or plans.*"

In this statement, the late commander of the Army of the Potomac only confirms what the public have learnt from the current history of every engagement since the war began. There has been a superabundance of bravery, but an appalling absence of Generalship. Our men have never flinched at any danger. Nay, the greater the peril, the more burning has been their desire to confront it—of which fact we have had no more splendid illustration than in the case of the brave fellows on Thursday last who jumped into the small boats, and crossed the Rappahannock in face of the rebel musketeers.

Our military failures, Gen. McCLELLAN attributes to "defects of organization, command or plans." Who is responsible for these defects? In whose hands has been the organization of our army—who has had the appointment of its Commanders—who has had the planning of campaigns? It is the Government at Washington, and not the people of the country nor the private soldiers of the army who must be held responsible for our military failures.

ORPHAN HOMES.—Congress, at its former session, passed a law for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges in each State, and in connection with each College an Experimental Farm, which, in addition to the practical solution of ordinary problems of culture, should be devoted to the acclimating of foreign plants and animals. A number of leading philanthropists have organized a general movement, by memorials to State Legislatures, in favor of the establishment of an Orphan Home on each Experimental Farm, in which the orphans of deceased soldiers, who would otherwise be a charge upon the country, may be brought up to labor and taught a practical knowledge of agriculture.

It requires action on the grant of each State Legislature to accept the grant of public lands from the National Government, and to organize the Colleges and Farms as proposed. It is through the State Legislatures, therefore, that the Orphan's Home feature is to be introduced. The public, who have had so much more stirring and exciting matter to think of, are not aware, perhaps, that the whole country has been canvassed in behalf of this very benevolent scheme, and that scarcely a doubt remains of its adoption by most, if not all, of the States. Dr. HOLTON, who was commissioned by the chief movers in the matter to visit the various States, and present the subject, has returned to our City, and made a report, which will be found in our columns. The intrinsic merit and the national character of the movement will insure attention to it.

The Lancashire Cotton Operatives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me a few remarks by way of reminder to your strictures upon my letter of the 5th inst. In that letter I fully admitted the personal benevolence and kindly feeling evinced by the contributors at the Chamber of Commerce; but, bearing in mind the state of public feeling between the two countries, I was anxious to enter my protest against any aid being given in the spirit of "heaping coals of fire" upon the head of Great Britain, particularly as no appeal had been made to the United States, and as England was not only both able and willing to meet the emergency, but was meeting it in the most ample and vigorous manner. While we are told that "he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord," we are also told, "when thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee as the hypocrites do, that they may have glory of men." How far the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, yourself, and some of your cotemporaries have acted in the spirit of these admonitions, we now know, and duly appreciate. Consistent inconsistency, however, has so long characterized the New-York Press, and many of your public men, in their effusions against England, that possibly I may be thought unreasonable in looking for a change, and yet one is almost indicated from your remarks that "we do not propose to feed the London *Times*, nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL, nor Mr. GLADSTONE, nor the selfish and treacherous men who are now building piratical vessels to destroy American commerce, and we do not care whether they feel offended or not, *provided their poor fellow-countrymen are* SAVED BY US *from starvation.*"

The stoppage of the fare upon which you have been feeding the London *Times* and the British Cabinet for the past two years, really would indicate a change for the better. But how your not very remote and strongly expressed self-congratulations, that the consequences of your lamentable war were being so sorely felt in England are to be reconciled with your present desire to save the sufferers from starvation, it will be for you to explain, unless it be that it arises either from a feeling of remorse or the desire to insert a wedge of discord between them and their real friends and protectors.

If the former, pray let the feeling be accompanied by a friendly tariff. If the latter, let me implore you not to solicit these poor men to become food for powder, either at home or abroad.

I will only further trespass upon your valuable space to remark, that it would be equally correct for Rev. T. L. CUYLER, yourself and cotemporaries, to blame Great Britain for the slave-trade which has been so long carried on from New-York and Massachusetts as to expect gentle Republicans, as it is for them to call for the building, equipment and dispatch of [illegible]

Sincerely yours,
ALLIGATOR.

NEW-YORK, [illegible]

Our corresp[illegible] the gift horse [illegible] great willingne[illegible] Lancashire p[illegible] leave our shor[illegible] mod by aspe[illegible] we to send it [illegible] it is incon[illegible] kindly [illegible]

Scripture on this point, are about as pertinent as men in his mood usually make.

"Mercator" has the stereotyped fling at "Republican" merchants of Massachusetts and New-York for engaging in the Slave-trade, and compares their action with that of the English merchants who fitted out the pirate *Alabama*. The analogy is a good one. We accept it, and beg to assure him that if he will point out the Slave-traders in question, they will be duly punished. He may remember that one of this class was hung in this City not long ago. The English Government shows no disposition to deal with the aiders and abettors of piracy in a similar way. When it does, we will accept "Mercator's" apology as entitled to weight. Meantime we will add that, in our judgment, his clear upon "certain gentle Republicans" is utterly gratuitous and without foundation. We do not believe he ever heard of any Republican, in Massachusetts or New-York, who was even suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU'S season of Italian opera came to an end on Saturday, when there was a capital attendance at the Academy, to enjoy an excellent morning performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera." We need scarcely remind our readers that the *impresario* has more than fulfilled his promises to the public. The season originally announced was of ten nights only. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which has, of course, materially interfered with the prosperity of the enterprise, Mr. GRAU has given nineteen opera nights and three *matinées*, playing during that time no fewer than ten operas, namely: "La Traviata," "Il Trovatora," "Norma," "Dinorah," "Le Figlia del Reggimento," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Le Favorita," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Ernani," and (to-night) "I Puritani." When it is remembered that the management was in a way thrust upon Mr. GRAU, and that he had at a moment's notice to form a company from material that had been wrecked on our shore by Mr. ULLMAN, it will, we think, be conceded that this is doing pretty well. The season, in point of female artists, has been unusually interesting, no fewer than four *prime donne*—GUERRABELLA, LORINI, CORDIER and MORENSI—having appeared. Mr. GRAU'e efforts are always well patronized by the public. On the present occasion they seem to have been appreciated by the artists. It will be seen by the following letter that riches are in store for Mr. GRAU:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND GRAU: On behalf of myself and the artists engaged under your management at the Academy of Music, we consider it due alike to you and ourselves to tender you most cordially the well-merited compliment of a benefit on the close of the present New-York season, and prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia.

We consider that to your energy and perseverance during the last two years, and your promptness under circumstances the most adverse to an operatic season, when no other manager could be found bold enough to hazard the experiment, many persons are indebted for engagements which otherwise they would, in all probability, be without. We also offer you this compliment (which is not intended, my dear GRAU, as an idle one,) in cordial recognition of your unvarying kindness to the artists, the polite and gentlemanly manner in which you conduct your business with us, and the promptness with which all your engagements are fulfilled; and we trust the benefit we tender you will not only enable us to testify in an acceptable form our personal esteem and friendship, but also afford the public an opportunity of recognizing your untiring efforts in its behalf as an operatic manager.

On behalf of myself and my fellow-artists,
I remain, my dear GRAU, yours sincerely,
P. BRIGNOLI.

REPLY OF J. GRAU.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR BRIGNOLI: Your letter of yesterday's date, on behalf of yourself and the other artists now under engagement with me, tendering me a complimentary benefit, in token of your and their esteem and regard, on the close of the present New-York season, has taken me completely by surprise. So truly flattering and undeserved is the compliment which you have offered me, that it will ever be remembered as the one bright, green spot in my managerial career, and as such cherished by me.

During my long association with yourself and the artists who unite with you in this proffer, I have never received anything from you but the most cordial co-operation in my endeavors to carry out such operatic seasons as I have been engaged in, and it is to yourself and them alone that I am indebted for the success I have achieved.

In the course of my somewhat lengthened managerial career, I have never sought, expected or received such a compliment as you have tendered me, and my first impulse was gratefully to decline the intended honor, for the simple reason that I had already received an all-sufficient recompense in the brilliant success of the season, which is now on the eve of termination, for which I am solely indebted to the energy, zeal and loyalty of the artists engaged.

But on reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that the refusal of such a testimonial as you have cheerfully proferred would not be reciprocating the kindly spirit in which it is tendered, and I therefore most gratefully accept the benefit you propose, and as Monday evening next is the only night on which it can take place prior to the commencement of the Philadelphia season, I respectfully suggest that evening.

Believe me, I am deeply sensible of the generous kindness manifested toward me by the artists, and it will ever be borne in my most grateful remembrance.

I am, yours very sincerely, J. GRAU.

The programme for this event, which it will be seen comes off to-night, is as follows: the whole opera of "Ernani," with CORDIER, BRIGNOLI, AMONIO, and SUSINI; the first act of "La Traviata," with GUERRABELLA; and an act of a grand opera for Madame LORINI and Signor MACCAFERRI. The company appeare in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and will reopen at the New-York Academy of Music on Monday, the 5th of January, when we are glad to state Miss KELLOGG will make her *rentrée*.

The recurrence of benefit nights at the German Opera suggests that the season at that establishment is also drawing to a close. The announcements for the week are therefore of peculiar interest. To-night, for the first time here, will be played KRAUTZER'S opera, "A Night in Granada;" on Wednesday "Fidelio" will be repeated, and on Friday, for the benefit of Mm. ROTTER, "La Nozze de Figaro." Having the musical field almost exclusively to himself, it will be strange if Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S meritorious enterprise does not receive a new impulse. To-night's opera is a popular one in Germany, and will undoubtedly attract a brilliant audience.

The announcements at the various theaters to-night are as follows: At WALLACK'S, O'KEEFE'S comedy of "Wild Oats;" at LAURA KEENE'S, the successful spectacle of "Blondette;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, in three pieces, "Willie Reilly," "Customs of the Country," and "Pat's Blunders;" at NIBLO'S Garden, Mr. FOARST in the "Broker of Bogota;" and at BARNUM'S Museum the very successful revival of BOOKICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn."

The success of Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S troups at the Teatro de Tacon, Havana, seems to be very steadily on the increase. Change of climate and the indisposition consequent thereon interfered with the early triumphs of the artists, but they bare since amply justified their European reputations. Since the departure of the last steamer, Mr. MARETZEK has given "La Traviata" and "Macbetto." In the first-named work the tenor, MAZZELANI, says a correspondent, "was immense, and the public (which has been frightfully cold) is compelled to admit that in that part, at least, he is the greatest tenor that has ever been in Havana. In the fourth act his duet with VIOLETTA was something extraordinary, and such applause was never heard inside the walls of the theatre before. Mme. CHANTRAN and Signor BELLINI, the baritone, sang remarkably well, and were received with great applause, the opera being in all respects a great success. 'Macbeth' has been even more fortunate. It has created a great *furore*, and is, so far, the hit of the season. Although this work is written more for a baritone than a *prima donna*, still the part of *Lady Macbeth* was so magnificently sung by Mme. MEROLA, that the public was quite wild with excitement. In the *finale* of the first act, her great and powerful voice was heard to its proper advantage, and in the second act the 'Bruidise' was encored. At the end of each act Mme. MEROLA was called before the curtain, and received a perfect shower of wreaths, bouquets, &c. It was the crowning point of her triumph. In the celebrated sleeping scene her acting was sublime, and so thoroughly intense that several persons who have seen RISTORI, say she even excels her. MANORI is without doubt the greatest dramatic *prima donna* now living. She has become the great favorite here, and will doubtless leave a name that will not easily be forgotten. The baritone BELLINI sang the difficult part of *Macbeth* remarkably well, far exceeding the expectations of the public. He reminds you of poor AMODIO in his good days. MINETTI, tenor, and BIACHI, basso, have very little to do in this opera; the whole four acts rest entirely upon the *prima donna* and baritone. It has already been played three times, and is considered strong enough for eight performances. Next week VASRI'S 'Un Ballo in Maschera' will be produced with Medori, Salaer Yradier, Maazolini, Bellini, Biachi and Maffei. After that 'Jove' (?) for the first time here."

Miss TERESA CARRENO, the child pianist, gave a successful matinée at Irving Hall on Saturday, being assisted thereat by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODORA THOMAS, and Signor ARELLA as conductor. The little lady arrives at the advanced age of nine years on Monday next, and the event will be celebrated by a grand evening concert at the Academy of Music. A large number of artists will contribute their services to the occasion, which there is hardly a doubt will be brilliantly successful. Miss CARANO will subsequently leave New-York for a tour in the Provinces.

M. JUIGNET'S excellent little French Theatre is doing well at Niblo's Saloon, and winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. During the week, the following pieces have been played: "Le Joie Fait Peure," "Croque Poule," "Un Gentilhomme Pauvre" and "Le Piano de Berthe." The announcements for to-morrow night are, "Les Femmes qui Pleurent," "L'onda et L'ombre" and "Un Homme du Sud."

Signor ANTONIO BARILI—one of the most accomplished vocal teachers in the City—will give his first amateur concert of the season, this (Monday) evening, at Irving Hall. Signor BARILI and his pupils are the sole interpreters of the programme.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a humorous lecture at Niblo's Saloon on Thursday evening next. The subject is the harrowing one of "Mr. Stoggles' Boarding Heuses,"—a theme which will assuredly appeal to the hearts and homes of all present.

The members of the "Arion Society" will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert to-morrow evening, at the German Opera-house. Madame JOHANSSEN, the grand orchestra of the establishment, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other well-known talent will assist the Society.

An important addition will to-night be made to the troupe of minstrels now at the Palace Music Hall, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in the persons of the original BUCKLEYS' Serenaders, who have just returned from England. Miss JULIA GOULD, who will be remembered as a very agreeable concert singer, is also attached to the troupe.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic.

The second recurrence of the cheerful festival which all good Brooklynites delight to honor—we mean the Philharmonic reunion—took place on Saturday night in the gorgeous and Moorish Academical Temple on Montague-street. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity by Brooklyn's fairest maidens, young and old, and such of her gallant sons as are not at the seat of war.

The programme, which was rich and varied, opened with BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 1 in C Major, an ever-delightful composition, the andante movement of which was the gem of the evening. The symphony was excellently played by the orchestra, and merited all the applause bestowed by the attentive audience.

The other orchestral pieces were MEYERBEER'S "Struensee," which, filled with melody and feeling, is ever popular, and MENDELSSOHN'S overture, "Ruy Blas," for which all true philharmonicites entertain the most absolute affection. Both were rendered effectively under the skillful guidance of Mr. THOMAS' baton. This, by the way, was the first concert given under the lead of Mr. THOMAS, who thenceforth alternates with Mr. EISFELD on the conductor's platform. Mr. THOMAS' ability in every department of art, whether as a conductor of Italian opera or as the exponent of the reticent music of the great masters, has been so steadily recognized in New-York that we watch with interest the career which he has clearly hewn out for himself. Brooklyn is fortunate in having procured the coöperation of a conductor so energetic and well-informed as Mr. THOMAS, who, upon his entrance on Saturday night, was greeted with friendly applause.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Philharmonic are not dietists, they prepare always ample and extended bills of sumptuous fare for the delight of the subscribers whose appetite, ever insatiable, regularly insists upon a second performance of every piece.

At the second concert Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss TERESA CARRENO and the Teutonia Choral Society assisted, and we understand, Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. CORDIAN, SUSINI, BRIGNOLI and CAPAICORN, would have severally appeared, had there been time for their services and its repetition before the dawn of Sabbath.

As it was, TERESA CARRENO created a sensation in THALBERG'S "Fantasie sur Norma," which she gave with an exactness, facility and extraordinary power which, in others, would be wonderful, and which, in a child as yet unable to reach the ordinary pedal with her toes, approaches the miraculous. The little wonder was *encored*, and despite her evident weariness, gratified the desire of the audience, as indeed she did again along towards midnight, in her rendering of THALBERG'S "Home, Sweet Home."

The Teutonia Choralists sang well and deserved the *encore*, which of course, they received, and Mad. D'ANGRI, who was in excellent voice and spirits and a very yellow dress, fairly excited a *furore* which merited the double *encore* which she graciously acknowledged.

The concert was a great success. Everybody from the paternal President to the vociferous programme distributor, in buttons, from the beaming mild-eyed Directors in managerial box to the chattering school-girls and their time-keeping beaux, everybody was in the most choice and paternal mood, happy in the brilliant house, happy in the familiar gathering, happy in the superb programme, and yet more happy in the doubly successful outcarrying of the performence as originally planned.

The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the third concert: Symphony, No. 4, Op. 90, in A major, MENDELSSOHN; Overture, Scherzo and Finale, SCHUMANN; Overture, "Robespierre," LITOLF.

Notice.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

From and including this date, postage stamps, which have been used for currency, will be received at this office for redemption upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:

1. Only such as have been used for currency will be redeemed.

2. Amounts under five dollars will be redeemed upon presentation.

3. Amounts of five dollars and upward, must be in a single package, closely and securely put up, with the amount inclosed, and the name and residence, or place of business of the owner, plainly indorsed thereon.

4. A receipt will be given for each package, numbered in the order of its reception.

5. The stamps will, without delay, be carefully examined and counted in the order in which the packages are received. THOSE OF THE OLD ISSUE, AND THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN ONCE USED FOR THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE, IF ANY, (which fact will be determined by this Department,) WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE AMOUNT OF THE PACKAGE AND DESTROYED. The balance will be retained, and the amount thereof, as soon as ascertained, will be paid in Government Notes or Postage Currency, to the Depositor, or his duly authorized agent, upon the production and surrender of the receipt. Notice of readiness for payment will be affixed to the Bulletin Board of this office.

6. Only one package will be redeemed for the same party.

7. The stamps, before presentation, must be separated according to the different denominations.

8. Stamps will be redeemed *only* upon these conditions.

9. The time for making applications for redemption is limited to *thirty days from this date.*

By order of the Postmaster General.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

Rogers & Raymond's Magnificent Assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter
DRESS AND BUSINESS CLOTHING
for gentlemen, in spite of the high rate of journeymen's wages, and the rapid advance in the value of all tailoring goods, is offered at the
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MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Kerosene Cut Glass Shades.
Two hundred dozen on hand and for sale by
BRANIGAN, CUDDY & CO.
Glass-Works, Harvard-place, Boston, Mass.

Removal.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE WE will remove on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to the store corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel, (formerly occupied by Geo. Brodie,) until our store is repaired.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Corner 24th-st. and 5th-av.

Anklets.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by W. H. JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.
If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets, at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

EVANDALL—ADLARD.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., FRANK EVANDELL to LYDIA, youngest daughter of Geo. Adlard, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BURTON.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 12, at No. 117 9th-st., WALTER BURTON, aged 29 years.
His remains were taken to Greenbush for interment.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 13, after a short illness, RACHEL MANDEVILLE, widow of the late David Brown, aged 80 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 141 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BISSELL.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 13, CARRIE JESUP, eldest daughter of Edward C. and E. H. Bissell, aged 15 years and 11 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 14, very suddenly, ALFRED P. EDWARDS, aged 79 years.
His remains will be removed to New-Haven for interment.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 12, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTA M., widow of the late Wm. P. Franklin, in the 52d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James A. Nichols, No. 268 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARDAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, GERTRUDA WYCKOFF, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Mary A. Gardar, aged 16 years.
"A bud on earth, to bloom in Heaven."
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 316 6th-av.

HART.—In Burlington County, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 11, J. COLEMAN HART.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John T. Bunkin, No. 254 West 20th-st., in this City, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—At Home-place, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, MARY E., daughter of C. J. Kuhl, of this City, and wife of James Harrison, of New-Orleans, aged 28 years.
A special car will leave Irvington Station on Monday, at 8:26 A. M., arriving at Chambers-st. at 9:45, where carriages will be in waiting to convey her remains to Greenwood. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Utica and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HORRIGAN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 13, DANIEL D. HORRIGAN, aged 50 years, 7 months and 13 days, late a member of the New-York Police Department.
The funeral service will take place this day, at 2 P. M., at his late residence in 124th-st., two doors west of 3d-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend. The members of Cyrus Lodge No. 209 F. & A. M., will please meet at their rooms this day, at 12 M., to attend the services; the fraternity in general are also invited to be present. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Peekskill, for interment.

JONAS.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, MARIETTA, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, aged 6 months and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 123th-st., between 11th and 12th avs., Manhattanville, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLEA.—In the night between the 13th and 14th, ANNA ELIZA MULLEA, beloved wife of Edward Mullea, and daughter of John and Eliza Ward, in the 23d year of her age.
May she rest in peace, and may God send consolation to those whom she left behind.
The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 1 Avenue A.

MITCHELL.—In Manhasseit, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 12, WHITEHEAD MITCHELL, in the 80th year of his age.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

PARKIN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 12, CHARLES H. PARKIN, eldest son of the late Thomas Parkin.
His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, 16th inst., at 9¾ A. M.

STRINGHAM.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, after a short but severe illness, ESTELLE, only child of George and Angeline E. Stringham, aged 17 years, 10 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 172 Clinton-st., without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

WILSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, in the triumph of Gospel faith, Mrs. SILAS, wife of George Wilson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 1½ o'clock, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

WHITE.—At Fishkill, Thursday, Dec. 12, Dr. BARTON WHITE, in the 57th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at Fishkill Landing on the arrival of the cars, to take the friends of the family to the residence of the deceased.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 56.—Dec. 13, 1862.
66, 54, 45, 6, 16, 69, 32, 44, 10, 77, 63, 21, 78.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 55.—Dec. 12, 1862.
[illegible] 41, 30, 6, 22, 54, 15, 61, 28, 76, 44, 2, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
MRS. HASKINS' FOREIGN GAZETTE AND [illegible] in the country for [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK SUN
Has not raised its price! It is sold, just as it has been for nearly thirty years, at
ONE CENT PER COPY—SIX CENTS PER WEEK.
THE SUN was the originator of the Associated Press Organization, and has the fullest advantages for obtaining news. It is
THE PEOPLE'S ONE CENT FAMILY PAPER,
served at your house or store for six cents a week.
It contains ALL the news of the day in a small space—easily read.
MOSES S. BEACH, Editor and Proprietor.
Office corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 504 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at this office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st.; also, No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Barclay-st.,
Offers for sale his large stock of GAS FIXTURES, at 20 per cent. below cost, to make room for a new supply of the latest styles, which are constantly arriving.
Also, a FINE ASSORTMENT of BRONZE FIGURES, Inkstands, Match Safes, and other ornaments; Kerosene Lamps, &c.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Is incontrovertibly the best known remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and incipient Consumption, as well as every disease affecting the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
Sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK BEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices
OFFICE NO. 46 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HERNIA OR RUPTURES
Radically cured in from one to three months, on young or old, and from one to fifty years' standing, by the use of an external medicine, discovered by T. E. MINOR, M. D., which does not interfere with business pursuits. Can be consulted daily at the rooms of Drs. POSTWICK and MINOR, No. 659 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 763 and 765 6th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm who's reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Planes, Fancy Seeing and Reception Chairs, Work-Tables, &c., for Holiday Presents.

HEADQUARTERS INVALID CORPS, [illegible]
Vols., Camp Curtis Neyes, [illegible]
[illegible]
ALL ENLISTED MEN OF THIS REGIMENT are hereby ordered to report at Camp Curtis, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, or be treated as deserters.
Those who fail to report will be published and posted over to the United States Provost-Marshal and treated as deserters. The regiment leaves in a few days for the seat of war. By order,
MAJOR [illegible]
Colonel Commanding.

SEASONS.
[illegible] extensive stock of [illegible] variety, taste and style in the [illegible] and fur[illegible] demand [illegible] which will be sold at very low prices for cash.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
OFFER AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS,
CHOICE ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
FINE LIBRARY BOOKS,
THE POETS, IN MOROCCO,
THE POETS, IN BLUE AND GOLD,
ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE BOOKS,
LINEN TOY BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS IN OIL COLORS,
TOY BOOKS,
GAMES, METAMORPHOSIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A Splendid Assortment of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

A STANDARD COMPILATION.
NOW READY.
A TEXT-BOOK ON PENMANSHIP,
PUNCTUATION AND LETTER-WRITING,
For Teachers and Pupils, in Schools, Academies, and Commercial Colleges.
Adapted for use in connection with ANY well-arranged series of Copy Books.
BY
H. W. ELLSWORTH, Teacher of Penmanship in the Public Schools of New-York City.
12mo. 250 pages 200 illustrations.
Sent by mail for $1 13.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW STORY, BY ARTHUR.
OUT IN THE WORLD,
A NEW SERIAL STORY,
By T. S. Arthur,
Is commenced in the January number of
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
For sale by news-dealers. Trade supplied by
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
HENRY DEXTER,
New-York.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
20,000 photographic Albums, at low prices.
40,000 Annuals and Gift Books, at any price.
75,000 Illustrated Children's Books, at your price.
100,000 miscellaneous books: make an offer.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau, near Beekman-st.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—A CURIOUS Book for curious people and a good Book for every one. Revised and enlarged edition nearly ready. Look out for it.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer for the balance
Of the season, their large and
Varied stock of
CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TABLE CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at reduced prices,
A large line of
SUPERIOR DOUBLE DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
Measuring from three to five yards long
Canal-st. corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS,
In new and Elegant Designs and
Now on exhibition and offering at
Very reasonable prices.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACES AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESS AND DRESS GOODS.
A large and choice assortment
Just received.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE AND EMBROIDERIES.
A choice selection, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY Dec. 15,
Two thousand Cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS
FROM AUCTION,
Will be offered this week at prices much below the cost of importation.
BLACK SILKS, 25 per cent under market prices.
PLAID ALL WOOL AND SILK FACE OTTOMANS,
One yard wide,
At 75 cents, $1, and $1 25,
Worth $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.
EXTRAORDINARY,
48 CTS. PER YARD
FIGURED OTTOMANS, ONE YARD WIDE,
Really worth $1.
AMAZONE CLOTH—a new article for Mourning Dresses
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, from $2 75, four yards wide.
LACES, 75,000 DOLLARS.
REAL CHANTILLY, BLACK GUIPURE, Application de Bruxelles, Flowering, Edging and Insertion.
The Stock of an Importer and our own Lace Stock to be sold before the end of this season.
NEW REDUCTION, previous to the Holidays
LEGRAIN, No. 7-9 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
8 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 31½ cents.
3 cases Manchester and Paisley De Laines, in new and beautiful styles
4 cases best make of Calicos: at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No 361 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Dec. 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at a reduction on former prices for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Put up in DRESS PATTERNS, with PRICE MARKED in FIGURES ON EACH DRESS, and PLACED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS for CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
ALSO,
SILK SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERED SCARFS, ETC.,
At a
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES

LAMBS-WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
SHAKER-KNIT and LAMBS' WOOL HOSIERY.
SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, MUFFLERS, &c.,
SKATING-GLOVES, ALL COLORS.
CALF, CLOTH-LINED, BUCK and OTHER GLOVES.
COLLARS, ALL STYLES.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, made to order and ready-made,
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 10 66th-av.,
FROM AUCTION SALES,
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Embroidered Sets, Collars, Cuffs, Infants' Robes, Waists and Handkerchiefs. Also, Plain and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, beautiful Scalloped Handkerchiefs, 25c each, beautiful Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners and trimmed with lace, 25c each.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
At ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 10 66th-av.
A new style in assortment of Ladies' Misses' Infants' and Boys' Cashmere Drawers, three-half Hose, &c.
CORSETS, CUFFS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND KID GLOVES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION ASKED TO
WHITE KID GLOVES,
Selling at 75c., worth $1.
Also, to a large lot of Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, selling at less than 50 prices

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
At ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 10 66th-av.
The best assortment of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons in the City.
EMBRACING EVERY SHADE, WIDTH AND QUALITY.
Also, all shades and colors, Italian Trimming Ribbons

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
At ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 10 66th-av.
Inkstands, Bronzes, Metal Paper Weights, Inkstands, Mosaic Emery Stands, Needle Cases, &c., with an endless variety of other things too numerous to mention, all of the original cost.
Also, Cuckoo Clocks, Opera Glasses, Cigar Cases, and Yankee notions of all kinds.

LACES! LACES!! LACES!!!
AT THE
At ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 10 66th-av.
Real Point Collars and Sets,
Real Valenciennes Collars and Sets,
Medallion and Maltese Collars and Sets,
Imitation Valenciennes Collars and Sets,
Real Thread and Pusher Gartens and Ruffles,
Real Thread and Pusher Veils,
Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c., in great variety.
SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO
REAL THREAD VEILS, selling at $12, worth $20.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS. MRS. ELBERT has just received and will open this day a full assortment of the most fashionable Corsets in French and German Jean, also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. No. 5 Park Row, Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY
Will open for sale a large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES,
WRAPPERS AND JACKETS,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS!!!
FOR JANUARY, 1863.
IN LYONS VELVETS,
BEAVER INDIA SILKS,
AND GERMAN PLUSHES,
Of all colors suitable for Winter wear.
The Ladies of New-York are respectfully invited to examine the STOCK, as it cannot be surpassed in this country.
Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL STREET,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
WILLIAM RUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WOODS & SCHUYLER,
No. 408 Broadway.
Will commence a closing sale of fashionable Winter garments on MONDAY, Dec. 15. All the newest designs of the season will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Several new styles will be opened and sold at the same rates. None should fail to see this stock before purchasing.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
From auction, Worked Collars, 8c., 12c., 18c.
From Auction, Worked Collars, 25c., 31c., 37c.
From Auction, Worked Collars, 50c., 63c., 75c.
1,000 Fine Lace Collars, 25c. to $3.
2,000 Fine Worked Sets, 75c. to $2 50.
1,500 Worked Linen Handkerchiefs, 50c. to $2 50.

GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES,	LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES,
PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, 88c.	PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, 75c.

1,000 Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c., 50c., $1.
2,000 Ladies' Fine Grass Linen do., 18c.
7,000 Ladies' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
2,000 Gents' all Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
CLOSING OUT THE
LARGE STOCK OF RIBBONS, HALF-PRICE.

75 yards PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES, 50c.	FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. Spray RIBBONS FOR DRESSING DOLLS. 6c. piece.
BONNET VELVETS, 31c., 37c., 75c., $1.	

FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS
1,600 Fine Felt Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
1,000 Fine Felt Bloomers, 13c., 75c., 88c.
1,200 Fine Felt Bonnets, 75c.
GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY, FROM 6c. up.
WOOLHOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
ANOTHER LOT OF THAT SPOOL COTTON, 4c. per dozen.
Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, 4c.
Lot of Gentlemen's Ties and Mackinaw, 200 yards, 4c.
Best Thousand Needles, 4c., paper.
TOYS AND
FANCY GOODS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
IN THE CITY.
PARIAN, MARBLE, ALABASTER, BISQUE, CHINA.
IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN.
WITH OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF TOYS,
75 styles in Port-monnaies and Bags, 15c. up.
Lot of fine perfumeries, 15c. to 50c.
Fine Italian Pearl Shell Bracelets, 38c

China Tea Sets, 12c. up.	ELEPHANTS
Furniture Sets, 6c. up.	BEARS,
Boxes Vinegar, 6c. up.	LIONS,
China Vases, 6c. up.	CATS,
Fancy Boxes, 3c. up.	DONKEYS,
SHAM FIGHTS	DOGS,
BUILDING BLOCKS,	HORSES,
SAW MILLS,	BIRDS,

DOLLS, IN MARBLE, CHINA, WAX AND LINEN.
Those that cry, and those that won't cry.

BOXES OF SOLDIERS,	ARSENALS
KITCHEN FURNITURE,	GUNS
SHEET FOLDS,	SWORDS,

CARD CASES OF OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.
One of which will suit the North.
FINE FRENCH TOYS.
ANOTHER WONDER.
Fine French Mechanical Fancy Piece, the Tight-rope DANCER
And his musicians, with music attached, performs for one hour, imported at great expense for Mr. Kinzey, and has been by well delighted thousands the past week
N. B.—Free Exhibition. Performs hourly.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., IN UNIFORM.
GEN. SCOTT IN UNIFORM.
GARIBALDI IN UNIFORM.
SANTA CLAUS, ALSO IN UNIFORM
FANCY ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
SMALL FLAGS, WITH STEEL PINS, FOR TREES.

JEWELRY CASKETS,	WATCH STANDS,
JEWELRY BOXES,	PARIAN VASES,
WORK-BOXES,	TOY WATCHES,
CIGAR-STANDS,	PARIAN COLOGNES,
INKSTANDS,	TOILET BOTTLES,
GLOVE BOXES,	FLOWER VASES,
MONITORS, WITH REVOLVING TURRETS.	
HORSES, WITH MOVING LIMBS,	
FLOWER SHELVES, WORKING IN TWENTY EVERY SHAPE	
FANCY BASKETS,	WOOLLY DOGS,
STEAMBOATS,	KNAPSACKS,
ROSE CAR-TABLES,	BOOK-CASES,

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT WHOLESALE,
less than importers' prices.
W. M. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

CLOTH	CLOAKS,
BOUCLE	CLOAKS,
TRICOT	CLOAKS,
ROUGH CLOTH	CLOAKS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER	CLOAKS,
VELOUTINE BEAVER	CLOAKS,
VELVET	CLOAKS,
WORSTED VELVET	CLOAKS,
FROSTED BEAVER	CLOAKS,
BLACK PLUSH	CLOAKS,
PEARL PLUSH	CLOAKS,
BROWN PLUSH	CLOAKS,
GRAY PLUSH	CLOAKS,
BEAR PLUSH	CLOAKS,

Besides a splendid variety of Cloaks in all the Newest Fabrics at prices unusually low for the times
CLOAK PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION AND DESIGN,
No. 252 Bowery,
W. R. ROBERTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
SEMI AUCTION
French and Scotch EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, from 5 cents each.
FINE LINEN do., both Embroidered and Lace Border, 12c., 25c., 37c., and $1 each, WITHOUT ADVANCE IN PRICE.
COLLARS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, from One Cent to One Dollar.
Five thousand MALTESE LACE COLLARS, at 6, 12, 25, 31 and 50 cents each—not one-fourth their value.
EMBROIDERED and LINEN SETS, BANDS, ROBES, WAISTS, MILLINERY LACE, &c., &c., really cheap
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Line of Ladies' Kalid Gloves, certainly equal to the above superior to Alexander's Plain Colors, at 31 cts per pair.
EMBROIDERED SACKS, same quality, at 75 the pair, and FINE do. at 87½ cents the pair, sold regularly at $1 everywhere
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION,
MERINO, CLOTH, CASHMERE, and LINED SILK GLOVES,
from 12 to 75 cents the Pair.
GREAT AND NEW STYLES
Broideries, Bands and Sontags.
LOWER PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
ANOTHER LARGE PURCHASE OF DESIRABLE SHADES IN SILK VELVETS, CHEAP.
ALSO, ALL SILK BLACK VELVETS
NEW DELIVERY OF OSTRICH FEATHERS AND TIPS.
ALSO, NEW STYLES IN IMPORTED FLOWERS, HEAD DRESS IN CHEAP AND RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS especially, TRIMMING OF VELVET, every color, at 25 and all over the TRADE
EDWARD RIDLEY
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
A SPLENDID LOT OF BLACK AND SILVER BONNET AND BROCHE VELVETS, to exhibit.
ALSO, VELVET AND SATIN RIBBONS
Shading all numbers, 16, 22, 30, 40, and the prepared 100 and 120 CHORTOISE BUCKLES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at prices to suit the Holidays.
Ivory Chessmen, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Fancy Work Boxes, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Papier Mache Tables, Work Tables, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Ivory Brushes, Combs, &c., at the lowest prices.
WOOD, RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at prices to suit the Holidays.
Ivory Chessmen, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Fancy Work Boxes, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Papier Mache Tables, Work Tables, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Ivory Brushes, Combs, &c., at the lowest prices.
WOOD, RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain, Three-ply and all other Carpetings, of the newest pattern, also, Rugs, Druggets, Mats, Rods, &c., in great variety.
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cornices, Window-shades, Tassels, Bands, and fixtures of every kind.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
The above stock is one of the largest and most attractive ever offered at retail, and, in consequence of the lateness of the season, we have decided to sell, during the Holidays, at
OLD CASH PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
(One block east of the Bowery.)

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock of Cloaks, including all the latest
PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
Will be offered at retail, on
MONDAY, DEC. 15,
AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE OFFER OUR FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
BEAVER CLOAKS $10 & $12, FORMERLY $12 & $15.
EXTRA VELVET BEAVER AT $20, FORMERLY $25.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 251 BROADWAY.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the shops of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 to $40.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $3 and upward.
Black Guipure Thread and French Laces, Collarettes, &c.
Real Point Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Lace Collars Sets, Cuffs, Ruffles, &c.
Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
French, and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES,
Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at
REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS.
FROM AUCTION,
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS
We will offer, THIS WEEK.
Plaid Valentias, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard
Checked and Plaid Mohairs, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 25c. and 28c. per yard.
Rich Figured Brilliantines, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, at less than 50c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS, ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, ETOILINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, FROM AUCTION.
TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT.
less than regular prices.
The best assortment and lowest prices to be found in the city MISSES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, at $1 50 each. LADIES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, FOUR YARDS WIDE, at $2 75. LADIES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, splendid styles and colors, $3.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
During the past week we have manufactured a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED.
Many of them superbly adorned with
PARIS ORNAMENTS,
and intended expressly for the
HOLIDAY SEASON,
ALSO,
the largest assortment of medium-priced
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6 and $7.
PLUSH CLOAKS, at $6 50 to $7.
FRENCH VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 to $10.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING
Point lace Sets, Medallion Collars,
Point lace Handkerchiefs, Muslin Collarettes,
Point lace Cuffs, Muslin Bows.
Of the most approved style, at low rates.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st

PRESENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,
AT
SPECIMEN'S FANCY WARES,
At their establishment,
NOS. 9 AND 11 DUANE ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway.
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHROMOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glaces,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
No. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on nickel Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entree Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING. A PRIVATE FAMILY will let two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; unfurnished or furnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will RENT a suite of newly furnished rooms on second floor, to Jewish gentlemen and wives; no single gentlemen. No. 23 West 43d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING. TWO SMALL ROOMS ON THE third floor can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged

BOARD WANTED. A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire accommodations for second floor, with Board, private family preferred. A very liberal price will be paid. Location above 14th-st. References exchanged. Address C. D. M., Box No. 3,767 Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family, in Jersey City or Hoboken, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry; the house must be handsomely furnished; location central and square 14th-st. Would pay $7 a week. A note left at the Times Office, Box No. 142, will receive attention.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 6 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Pleasant parlors $3 per day.
CHARLES CHELER, Proprietor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD A LARGE, WELL-furnished room on the first floor, for gentlemen and wife, and required. Apply at No. 200 West 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY, A four-story house, high stoop preferred, unfurnished, for a private family. Location preferred between 20th and 42d sts., and 3d and 9th aves. Rent not to exceed about $1,000 per annum. Address MERCHANT, box No. 1,067 Times office.

WANTED FROM 1st OF MAY NEXT, FOR ONE year, with the privilege of a lease of four years, a House with from twelve to fourteen feet front, suitable for a store with dwelling over the same. Location must be in the upper part of the city. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 1,067 Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and a little washing and ironing. Call at No. — Sackett-st., Brooklyn

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; would assist in the fine washing if required. Can give City and country references; will be capable to take the entire charge of the kitchen if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding house; understands all kinds of pastry, game and fine boiling, and all kinds of soups and gravies; the best of City references given if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 6 West Washington-place, Room No. 5, basement; entrance back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Dutch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or send for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a woman experienced in all kinds of French, Spanish and English cooking and baking. Inquire at 50 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st-sts., third and second floor, back room. First-rate City reference given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HEAD cook, in a large boarding-house or hotel, to take charge of the kitchen; first reference apply to the proprietor of the Howard Hotel, at the corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway. Inquire at No. 5 east 21st-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands all kinds of family cooking. Has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at No. 61 Sheriff-st., between Livingston and Henry-sts. The best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. A very respectable Protestant woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; could take entire charge of an infant, or go as nurse and seamstress; has best of City references. Apply at No. 7 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; has unexceptional reference; left her last place through the family giving up housekeeping; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 West 30th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry and preserving; would do the coarse washing, wages $16. Call at or address No. 102 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen till suited at 237 West 15th street, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman seeks a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Thoroughly understands her business; the highest testimonials as to character and capability. No. 116 West 10th-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A STEADY AND competent cook woman, wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business well; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 121 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS THOROUGH COOK—AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, highly respectable and of extensive experience in cooking in all its branches, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family in New-York or Brooklyn. In matters of appearance, character and efficiency, has no small reference to first-class families. Apply to Mrs. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FLOUNCED COOK AND BAKER.—A respectable woman, by a woman as professed cook and baker; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook; woman as plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference in her last place. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understand jellies, soups and game; no objection to first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Call at the front door No. 359 8th-st., near 4th-av., for two days

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID. AN American widow, with her daughter, 20 years old desires a situation in city or country—prefers the latter the mother is a good cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer; the daughter as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse. Call at No. 30 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted in city or country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended woman; is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer and is willing to do general housework. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 356 6th Avenue.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash or iron, or will do general housework in a small genteel family; is now living with the family in which she has lived for the last three years, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 15 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen till suited at 237 West 15th street, in the rear.

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AS MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man and his wife desire a situation in the country. They are not afraid of work. He is an excellent hand over horses, a good farmer and plain gardener. She is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, and good hand in milking. Would be satisfied with very good at salaries. Please call or address WILLIAM, No. 378 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 155 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, &c., and is a good driver; good City reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 54 Times Office

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE INTELLIgent Englishman, aged 29, wants a situation as above in any part of the country, can also take charge of a small garden, and can milk, &c., if required; nine years reference of ability, civility, sobriety, etc. Can upon or address S. PYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—Situations wanted, by man and wife, the man as coachman and groom, his wife as cook or laundress, with the best of personal reference from their last employer, with whom they have lived nearly three years; any gentleman requiring such may address a note to J. J. H., Box No. 215 Times Office, and will be attended to to-day.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man who is a practical gardener and farmer, understands the care of all domestic cattle, willing to assist in all useful departments; no objections to distance; the best of reference from City and country. Can be seen for three days at No. 261 East 17th-st., New-York City, or apply by note to J. FANNING, same number.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by man and wife with no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, understands his business in all its various branches of green-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife to cook, wash or iron or do general housework, both can be well recommended. Call at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days, for P. O. B.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN PROTESTant man and his wife desire a situation in the country. They are not afraid of work. He is an excellent hand over horses, a good farmer and plain gardener. She is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, and good hand in milking. Would be satisfied with very good at salaries. Please call or address WILLIAM, No. 378 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING, Arithmetic and Writing, $5 per quarter, 75 lessons each. Ladies' Private Lessons, $2 20 lessons. No. 61 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. S. W. King. Mysons and Slaughter attended Cul. Paine's Academy to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

**EAGLESWO

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS
OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE
OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW ON THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

Sacramento City 8 per cent. bonds.
Great Western Railroad (Ill.) Company 10 per cent. bonds.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company stock.
Astor Insurance Company stock.
Adriatic Insurance Company stock.
Grocers' Insurance Company stock.
Manhattan Insurance Company stock.
Chemung Railroad Company stock.
Greenwich Insurance Company stock.
Lorillard Insurance Company stock.
Resolute Insurance Company stock.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds, (interest in gold).

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

RAILROAD STOCKS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—*Warrags.* AUGUST SIEBERT, by purchase from the United States Marshal, and Reuben Miller, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, John Holmes, John Bissell, Jr., and Hon. Thomas Mellon, Trustees for creditors by assignment from the City of Pittsburgh, on the other part, claimed to be the owners of certain stocks formerly held by the City of Pittsburgh, viz.: 4,000 shares in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, or 8,000 shares in the new and Chicago Railway Company; 2,300 shares in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; 2,000 shares in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company; 300 shares in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

And, Whereas, a bill in equity has been pending between said parties since the 29th day of August, 1862, to determine the right to said stocks;

And, Whereas, by agreement filed in writing in said case by counsel, said parties declared that it was "their intention and interest," that a speedy decision be had so that "the title of said stock may be definitely settled" and if it was also agreed in said writing that "2,300 shares of stock in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, 2,000 shares of stock in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company and 300 shares of stock in Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company should be included in the bill for the decision of the Court."

And, Whereas, said Trustees on the —— day of November, 1862, did procure from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company and the Chartier Valley Railroad company, certificates for the said stock in the said corporations, being for the same stock, the right to which it was agreed as aforesaid, should be settled by the Circuit Court of the U. S., in said bill.

Now notice is hereby given to all persons that all of said stocks are claimed by the said A. SIEBERT, that said bill in equity is still pending and undetermined, and that no additional strength could be or has been added to the pretended title of said Trustees, by the possession of said certificates obtained as aforesaid. A. SIEBERT,
By his Attorneys,
J. KNOX,
C. SHALER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. B. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at the Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street, at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 257 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 72½ Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Boudholders' Agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of said certificates at L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $87 88-100, on the MERCHANTS BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, it therein being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Conrad, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the undersigned, JESUP & CO., New-York, and that interest will cease on said certificates presented for payment on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, and will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1864, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the SONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 25, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with Interest coupons attached, payable semi-anously in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS wishes to form a connection with a concern doing a Banking business. Can bring a large commission account. Address A. B., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post-office.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Cancery-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 11th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Trustee and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent. (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d inst. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-anoual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax, payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house including steam heating apparatus to be built on the site now occupied by Ward school No. 1, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings. Bidders must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, with rules they will be regulated. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the best interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 20, now in course of erection in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be had and be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Grand-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. The School Officers of the said Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MITCHELL,
THOMAS L. SNOW,
WILLIAM CASSIDY,
JOHN CAHAN,
HENRY [illegible],
JOHN C. [illegible],
New York, Dec. 8, 1862.

} Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received until THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862, for the purchase by the Corporation of Andrew Jackson the easterly portion of a Station-House, for the Tenth Police District, to be located between Grand and Hester streets, Centre and Lafayette streets.

The proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a description of the property, with its dimensions and location, also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1862. }

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.
Which has been kindly tendered him by
THE COMBINED ARTISTS
of his Company, as a token of
THEIR ESTEEM AND REGARD
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 15,
At 7½; doors open at 6½ o'clock.
NINETEENTH OPERA NIGHT.

In answer to several inquiries, Mr. GRAU begs to announce that

SIG. BRIGNOLI

has fully recovered from his indisposition and will positively appear in I Puritani this evening.

On this occasion the most attractive and interesting performance of the season will be presented, embracing the entire Opera of

I PURITANI,

in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time, the rôle of Elvira.

BRIGNOLI.....Arturo
AMODIO.....Ricardo
SUSINI.....Giorgio

Previous to which will be given the first act of
ERNANI.

Madame LORINI.....Elvira
Signor MACCAFERRI.....Ernani

The performance will conclude with the last act of
LA TRAVIATA.

In which
MADAME GUERRABELLA
will assume her celebrated rôle of Violetta.

MACCAFERRI.....Alfredo
AMODIO.....Germont

BETWEEN PURITANI AND TRAVIATA,
A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM,
Composed for and sung by
Mlle. MORENSI and Sig. AMODIO,
And the Chorus of the Company.
Conductor and Musical Director .....Signor MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT.

Doors will be open at 6½. Performance commences precisely at 7½.

In consequence of the length of the performance, visitors are requested to be in their seats at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NIGHT.—A grand National Anthem will be sung by MORENSI and AMODIO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chamber-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, the limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue, on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 6, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue, on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 6, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on RAILROADS of the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested, or having business before said Committee, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
SAMUEL F. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
} Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

I. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 53d-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $2,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent on larger deposits

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. O. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 3d-av., corner 17th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

TIDD. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERPOEL L. BOYD N., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and REG. W. MILLER, at No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, so far as I am concerned. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I shall continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.

F. R. WALKER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPHIC WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and incapacitated hands, and for the Blind.
SOLD AT NO. 300 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated the 6th day of October, 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.
or lawful M

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT. (MONDAY,)
O'Keefe's very popular Comedy,
WILD OATS.

Rover.....Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir George Thunder.....Mr. Mark Smith
Harry Thunder.....Mr. Floyd
Sim.....Mr. John Sefton
Ephraim Smooth.....Mr. Young
Farmer Gammon.....Mr. George Holland
Banks.....Mr. Norton
Landlord.....Mr. Turner
Twitch.....Mr. Browne
Lamp.....Mr. Parsloe
Trap.....Mr. Parks
Lady Amaranth.....Mrs. Hoey
Jane Gammon.....Miss Mary Gannon
Amelia.....Mrs. John Sefton

Tuesday—Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE, as revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.

Wednesday—Last time, BOSOM FRIENDS.
Thursday—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Friday—Tenth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.
Saturday—THE HEIR AT LAW.
A DRAMA NEVER ACTED HERE.

Translated from Scribe's most perfect and popular dramatic production, is in preparation for the holidays, and will be produced on

MONDAY THE 22D INST.

MONEY, LOVE AND MONEY, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and A BACHELOR OF ARTS will be repeated.

In preparation, PAULINE, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and other plays.

GERMAN OPERA,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FIFTY-SECOND OPERA NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
FIRST TIME HERE
of Kreutzer's celebrated Opera in three acts of
A NIGHT IN GRANADA,
which will be supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
and produced on an unprecedented scale of
ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL SPLENDOR.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, FIDELIO.
THURSDAY, Dec. 18, MADAME ROTTER'S BENEFIT, NOZZE DE FIGARO.

Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st.
This magnificent and complete
SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY
will open for the season,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 15.

The extensive premises occupied by the Menagerie have been fitted up with every regard to elegance and convenience, with solid permanent dens for the reception of the animals, while nothing has been left undone which, in the opinion of the management could be desireble in order to render it a
FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT
during the coming season. The superb collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
includes
FOUR ELEPHANTS,
FIVE LIONS,
with an infinite number of
RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the Globe, forming an exposition of
ANIMATED CREATION
which cannot fail to gratify the visitor.

Hours of exhibition, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moonts, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. B. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Pier No. 4,
SATURDAY, Dec. 20,
at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Newfoundland direct.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**ST

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Destination of the Banks Expedition.

Its Field of Operations in the Department of the Gulf.

MOBILE TO BE ATTACKED AT ONCE.

Probable Return of General Butler to the North.

The Character of Saturday's Battle.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 14.

THE DESTINATION OF GEN. BANKS.

Since the Banks Expedition sailed away into Southern waters, a very visible disappointment has depressed the hopes of those who believe Richmond the point at which all blows should now be aimed. Moving as it did, almost simultaneously with the advance of the Army of the Potomac, it was regarded as certain that the next news would tell us of a grand flank movement which must render of no avail the elaborate preparations made for the defence of the rebel capital.

Now that events are on the eve of removing the veil which has so long shrouded this enterprise in mystery, no mischief can result from gratifying the public desire as to its object. The readers of the TIMES will recollect our previous cautious statement in regard to the *delays* in getting it ready, (which were made a subject for complaint against the Quartermaster's Department,) as well as our recent announcement that Gov. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, accompanied it when it sailed. The delays showed that the intention of the Government was to have dispatched it at a much *earlier period*, with regard to the operations in Virginia, and the presence of Gov. HAMILTON is a circumstance that needs no comment.

We have long had ample authority for believing that the expedition was destined to operate in the Department of the Gulf. We are now permitted to say that its objects are to embrace all the interests of that Department; and that after the lapse of a short period, and the accomplishment of certain important acts, Gen. BANKS will relieve Gen. BUTLER in his command, and the latter will return to the North.

The causes for this change in commanders cannot now fully be given. The announcements heretofore first made in this column in regard to the action of foreign Governments adverse to Gen. BUTLER, and the difficulties arising between that officer and the citizens of certain not over-friendly European Powers, are understood to have resulted in a demand for his removal; and yet this demand has followed, rather than influenced, the Government in a determination originating in other causes.

The occupation of Mobile will be one of the earliest fruits of this augmentation of force in the Department; and no one can doubt that Gen. BANKS will lose no time and spare no effort to rid Texas of the handful of rebels that control that State: and if, after his return, the change shall result in the placing of Gen. BUTLER in some position here, where his brain and steadfast will can influence the whole machinery of the war, the country will indeed have cause for gratitude for the transfer.

THE CHARACTER OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

Accounts received here of yesterday's battle at Fredericksburgh leave no question that it was the most terrific artillery combat ever fought in the world. An officer of high rank, who was witness of the spectacle, states that the number of pieces of ordnance employed on both sides amounted to several hundred, and under such circumstances it cannot be doubted that the list of casualties is very large. But little the battle was actually seen, by reason of the dense smoke that enveloped the whole field. It is only known in general, that the Union forces fought with all the odds immensely against them, and that, crowded into a narrow space which gave the enemy's guns most deadly effect, with a deep river on one side and the hostile fortifications on the other they maintained the unequal fight with unflinching heroism, till night closed upon the scene and terminated the terrible combat. At this point the advantage on the whole rested with our army.

The accounts which are permitted to reach the public are meager and confused, and the result is differently estimated, as the witnesses differ in temper and desire. Your correspondent has conversed with numerous parties, of equal opportunities for judging, but whose opinions are widely apart, and has been able to learn the general information in possession of Government, and the conclusions of our highest military authorities, and he believes, from a careful collection of the facts at hand, that the result, if not all that we can desire, is still such as in no sense to justify the evil augeries which it has caused. Only a portion of our troops were engaged, or could be, for want of space. They are in the best of spirits, and entirely confident of success when the battle shall be renewed. That it was not renewed to-day, is probably owing to the near approach of the reserves, which can successfully turn the enemy's left flank, and cooperate in a victory, not only made certain, but less bloody, than could have resulted from a continuance of operations on the front alone. We may set down the action of Saturday as a reconnoissance in force, and confidently count, if our troops can be so disposed that they can generally be brought into action, on a decisive success to-morrow, or whenever the strength of the army can be brought to bear on the enemy.

The censure here to night of the military authorities, for permitting the large force of Gen. BANKS to be taken to a remote field of operations at a moment when its presence might be needed to secure the complete success, as their absence may cause the partial failure, of the present effort to crush the army of LEE, is universal and severe. Even if the army of the Potomac shall achieve the triumph in its present struggle, which we believe it will, the sending off of this force at the present juncture will not fail to be regarded by the public of Washington, at least, as an inexcusable blunder.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, with a large staff of surgeons, went down to Acquia Creek last evening to superintend in person the arrangements for the transportation, and care of the wounded. Every possible preparation had been made for the expected battle by the Medical Department, including an ample force of surgeons at all points where their services will be needed. Dr. LIBERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, telegraphs that he has all the surgeons he needs at present. The wounded soldiers are reported on their way here, and we are informed that sufficient buildings for hospital purposes have been found in Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and that our wounded have been well cared for.

INCIDENTS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

During the fighting on Friday at Fredericksburgh, Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER, chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, and well known as the army correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, got permission to take the musket of a sick soldier, and joining in a charge, was shot dead. It is stated, upon the authority of an eye witness, that during Friday's fight that after two brigades—one of them Gen. MAGEHAN'S—had been repulsed in an attack, a regiment carrying the Massachusetts flag made a charge and carried and held the position contended for.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SCHEME.

The Committee of Ways and Means, believing that Secretary CHASE best understands his own scheme of finance, have addressed him a letter requesting that he will frame a bill which shall embody his ideas. The committee was actuated in this request by a desire to give the Secretary an opportunity of stating exactly what legislation he desires, and he is now preparing his reply, which, when received, will form a basis for future action.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. MCDOWELL continued his testimony before the Porter Court-martial yesterday. His testimony is considered more damaging to Gen. PORTER than anything which has yet dereloped itself. MCDOWELL testifies that on the morning of the 29th he was marching his corps from Manassas to Gainesville. PORTER was ahead of him, when they reached Bethlehem Church, where the road forked. PORTER'S corps and one brigade of MCDOWELL'S passed on toward the Warrenton Turnpike MCDOWELL rode to the front of PORTER'S Corps, and saw a column of dust rising ahead some few miles distant, and on skirmishers exchanging shots with rebel pickets while they were coming up this road. PORTER said to MCDOWELL, "You rank me, and must take command," The joint order, directing them to move in the enemy's rear, had been received, and PORTER said to MCDOWELL, "We cannot go any further without getting into a fight." MCDOWELL replied, "Well, that's what we came here for." After talking the matter over, he ordered PORTER to go in at once, while he went up the Sudley Spring road to join the main body of the army. He there left him, rode back, put his own troops on the road, watched until the most of them had gone on, and then rode to the head of his own corps. On his way he met the aide, with the order of POPE, dated 4.30 P. M., for PORTER to attack on their right flank and rear at once. This was in effect the same order he had given PORTER before he had left him, and he supposed. PORTER would proceed to execute it at once. This order of POPE'S was to use artillery.

Q.—From what you know of the country could PORTER have executed the order?

A.—If he had attempted to have executed it even without artillery, and had been defeated, it would have required so much force from the enemy's front as to have relieved POPE, where the main attack was going on, and which would have been a decided advantage to the Union forces. MCDOWELL, after leaving PORTER, marched six miles and attacked the enemy in front, fighting an hour before the battle ended.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, will to-morrow introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to treat with the Indian tribes in Kansas for their removal from the State, and the extinguishment of the titles to their lands.

FEELING HERE TOWARD ENGLAND.

At the lecture recently given here by JOHN B. GOUGH, on "London," the evidences of sentiment drawn forth from a large and most intelligent audience, were singular and instructive. While the most marked displeasure was manifested at the conduct of the British Government toward this country, that displeasure was clearly not a blind prejudice against the English race, for the mention of the Queen, as well as allusions to the people, drew forth enthusiastic applause. But there was no mistaking the fact that the aristocracy which govern both people and Queen, have laid up wrath against the day of wrath, whenever it may be in the power of the communities represented in this audience—a really representative one—to repay the debt which has so recklessly been contracted since the commencement of the rebellion.

ANOTHER EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

It is said that Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, will be dispatched to Richmond in the course of a few days, to negotiate a further exchange of our State Prisoners, many of whom are rotting in the rebel dungeons in Richmond and Salisbury, N. C.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

It is stated that the Navy Department, some time during the coming week, will dispatch several more steamers in search of the *Alabama*. The Secretary of the Navy, when he learned that the pirate had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the *Son Jacinto* in the harbor of Martinique, became very indignant.

MORE SICK SENT NORTH.

About five hundred patients from the different military hospitals here, were sent to Philadelphia to-day. The vacant beds in that city will be filled with patients from the hospitals here, in order to make as much room as possible, and to prepare for any emergency that may arise. The vacant beds in the hospitals here now number about six thousand, which will be further increased during the coming week.

RETURN OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND returned here Saturday morning from Philadelphia, where he went to examine into the affairs of the Medical Purveying Department in that city, which, of late, have been conducted in a very loose manner. He found that the former Medical Purveyor there, Dr. COOPER, U. S. A., had been guilty of receiving bribes, and of other dishonest and dishonorable practices. It is the intention of the Surgeon-General to change the whole system on which the business of the Medical Purveying Department is conducted, and instead of buying from dealers who charge their own prices, to have all articles except drugs furnished by contract.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

Col. KINSMAN, Depôt Quartermaster here, invites proposals, until the 26th instant, for furnishing the Government with 400,000 bushels of oats and 3,000 tons of hay, to be delivered in Washington within twenty-five days from the date of contract. The oats must weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, and the hay 2,000 pounds to the ton.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW PROJECTILES.

Experiments of a most interesting character are being made daily at the Navy Yard here, with various new projectiles. The results obtained with a new torpedo, are described by those who have witnessed the experiments, as being most extraordinary and unexpected. It is said that this last invention has been adopted by the Navy Department, and will immediately be introduced into the service. At a long range, these terrible missiles, will blow in atoms the strongest iron-clad vessel now afloat.

CLEARING OUT THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals here are being cleared as rapidly as possible of their inmates, who are being sent, at the rate of five hundred a day, to the Northern cities. Five hundred were sent to Philadelphia to-day, and the same number will be sent to New-York to-morrow.

CAPT. GREEN.

Capt. J. H. GREEN (better known as the "Reformed Gambler," and now an officer in an Indiana Regiment, is here on leave of absence, and is being strongly urged by prominent officials of his State for promotion, with a view of being attached to the staff of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS. Capt. GREEN successfully performed very responsible duties in his regiment, and the President has endorsed his application.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEN. BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 1, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt:

I tender you and the officers and men under your command my thanks for your gallantry and success in the battles of Old Fort Wayne and Cain Hill, Arkansas. The District of Western Arkansas is added to your command. S. R. CURTIS, Maj.-Gen.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons were made to-day by Commissioner BARRETT, of the Pension Bureau:

Dr. Daniel Hudson, at Marshall, Mich.
Dr. John W. Emery, at Paw Paw, Mich.
Dr. H. C. Diggs, at Saginaw, Mich.
Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis, at Claremont, N. H.
Dr. Phineas Spalding, at Haverhill, N. H.
Dr. G. W. Pierce, at Winchester, N. H.
Dr. Jacob E. Stickney, at Lancaster, N. H.
Dr. Wm. M. Herron, at Alleghany City, Penn.
Dr. P. H. Loring, at Kenton, Ohio.
Dr. Henry P. Clark, at Ashland, Ohio.
Dr. Henry S. Conklin, at Sidney, Ohio.
Dr. Wm. Bowen, at Akron, Ohio.
Dr. Samuel Wort, at Brownstown, Ind.
Dr. D. W. Hazleton, at Cavendish, Vt.
Dr. Chester Hard, at Ottawa, Ill.
Dr. George W. Burrall, at Dodgeville, Wis.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 14.

NAVAL STOREKEEPER AT PHILADELPHIA.

ROLIN G. CURTIN, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at that port.

CLEARANCES TO MATAMORAS.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the restrictions of Nov. 29, on clearances to Matamoras, have been rescinded.

COL. S. P. ANDREWS.

The order retiring Col. S. P. ANDREWS, Deputy Paymaster-General, at his own request, he having been in the army service for forty years, has been revoked, and he has been assigned to duty in this City as Acting Paymaster-General. By seniority of appointment he succeeds the late Col. LARNED.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Sanitary Commission sent a vessel, to-day, to Aquia Creek, with surgeons, nurses and hospital stores for the wounded in the recent battles.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

A Dashing Enterprise—The Rebels Driven Out of Franklin—Destruction of Flouring Mills—Distribution of the Rebel Forces, &c.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Brigadier-Gen. D. S. STANLEY returned this evening from a dashing enterprise into Dixie. He left our front yesterday by the Franklin Pike with a strong force of cavalry, and disturbed the enemy early in the day, fighting a considerable cavalry force, and driving them across roads. After he had bivouacked he intended to surprise Franklin, but during the night he was discovered, and finding a surprise impracticable, he made a dash at Franklin this morning, and was sharply resisted by the enemy shooting from the houses. Major-Gen. WYNKOOP, commanding the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, charged brilliantly through the town, and drove the Rebels clear out. After destroying flouring mills and other property useful to the Rebel army, the expedition, satisfied with the reconnoissance, returned, losing only one man. Five Rebels, including one lieutenant were killed, ten wounded, twelve were taken prisoners, and a large drove of secesh horses captured.

It was discovered that there is no large force of rebels as far west as Franklin. There is a heavy force of rebels near Nollinsville, another near Murfreesboro, and a considerable force at and this side of Steward's Creek. There was no enemy at Lebanon. The guerrilla MORGAN is slashing about promiscuously with 5,000 men. The enemy is waiting an attack. All is quiet in front. The *Grapevine* reports 120,000 rebels this side of the Tennessee River. It is ascertained that the railway bridges are passable for trains, and the enemy are fortifying at Bridgeport. There is no force at Chattanooga. Their entire force does not exceed 70,000. The Murfreesboro (rebel) *Banner* of yesterday admits a loss at Harlsville, in two rebel regiments, of over 60 men. BRAGG sent 1,732 paroled Union prisoners to our lines, yesterday, mostly captured at Harteville.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 14.

The Murfreesboro *Rebel Banner* of Saturday says "President JEFF. DAVIS" arrived there on Friday. BRAGG reviewed HARDEE'S corps there the same day. JEFF. DAVIS reviews it again to-morrow.

Gen. ROSECRANS sent a flag of truce yesterday with a verification of prisoners' rolls. Maj. CLARENCE PRENTICE was the Rebel flag-officer. He desired us to notify his father, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, that he was well, fat, ragged, saucy and rebellious. While the flag was waiting for an answer, a party of Rebels violated it by capturing our vedettes on the road. Gen. ROSECRANS protested indignantly to-day, and the prisoners will be returned to-morrow.

Recent dispatches about the rebels menacing battle at Harterille are ridiculous. Their main body extends from Nolansville to Murfreesboro. FORREST'S whereabouts is unknown. Most of WOODWARD'S Cavalry have disbanded. That the rebels threaten decisive battle at Stewart's Creek is doubtful. There is no rebel force at Lebanon.

Recent dispatches, announcing strange revelations against Gen. MCCOOK, in the Buell Military Commission, are untrue. It is admitted that BUELL displays consummate address in his defence. MCCOOK'S testimony against him is damaging.

Important movements are expected soon, and the recent delays will be satisfactorily explained.

Rebel officers with the flag of truce say that the affair last Wednesday was a battle, not a skirmish. They lost 100 men.

Gov. JOHNSON'S assessment of wealthy rebels of $60,000 for the relief of the poor, causes high-toned grief. It is only the first installment. Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH is relieved from the command of NELSON'S old division by Gen. PALMER. He takes command of the cavalry under STANLEY.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Much good to the cause of education has been effected in New-Jersey, as well as in other States, by means of the State and County Teachers' Associations, at the meetings of which the views and experiance of those engaged in teaching are interchanged, and by the operation of many minds looking to a common end, a more enlightened and harmonious system of teaching is secured than could otherwise be hoped for. The next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of New-Jersey will be held at Bridgton, beginning on Monday, the 29th inst., and continuing until the 31st. Among the subjects which will be brought before the Association will be "Normal Schools," "The School Laws of New-Jersey," "Report of Prof. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School, upon the Course of Study best Suited to the Objects of the Public Schools of the State," "Object Teaching," &c. Preparations will be made by the citizens of Bridgton to entertain strangers, and it is expected the meeting will be one of unusual interest.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE UNDER THE TAX LAW.—An important seizure, being the first under the Internal Revenue Act, was made on Friday, at Union Hill, Hudson County, by U. S. Deputy Marshal BENJAMIN, under instructions from D. M. WILSON, Collector of the Fifth District of New-Jersey, of the Brewery, including all the vats, stills, tubs, machinery and stock on hand of every description, belonging to DANIEL BAAMER. The seizure was made under the provisions of the General Tax Law, which imposes a penalty of forfeiture of property, and a fine of five hundred dollars and costs for failure to take out a license, give bonds, make monthly returns, &c., as required by the law.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals Dec. 12—JAMES S. LAKE, Co. I, Eighth New-Jersey, and JOHN SAVAGE, Co. F, Twenty-seventh New-Jersey.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Champion with $699,000 in Treasure.

A Large Fleet of War Vessels at Panama.

The Effects of the Late Gale at Aspinwall.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $699,000 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$20,666 46	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,000 00
A. McLane	40,000 00	A. S. Rosenbaum	
Pacific R. Co.	29,143 22	& Co	7,000 00
J. Rich & Co.	2,000 00	Jennings & Brewster	23,400 00
E. C. Knight & Co.	1,670 00	Janson Bond & Co.	3,000 00
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000 00	Amer. Ex. Bank	40,000 00
J. H. Cogbill	5,800 00	M. C. Hawley	6,430 00
J. S. Parker & Son	14,000 00	Frank Baker	30,000 00
Ross, Dempster & Co	4,791 20	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	40,779 91
Wm. Meyer & Co.	10,400 00	DeWitt Kettle & Co.	20,000 00
W. Lunt	6,000 00	J. Patrick & Co	35,000 00
W. Heller & Co	9,400 00	Metropolitan Bank	28,259 52
D. Hamburger	12,785 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	263,000 00
J. Hunter & Co	2,560 00	Total	$696,605 31
F. Nickerson & Co	8,000 00		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Rensuld, Francois & Co	$486 55	Parsons & Fettit	750 00
Cartwright & Harrison	60 00	Ribon & Munos	576 50
Henques & Massera	240 00	J. M. Davis & Co.	300 00
Handy & Hoadley	750 00	Mrs. Isaac Duks	466 00
		Order	750 00
		Total	$4,357 05

Owing to the interruption of communication with the Central and South American States, through the loss of the British steamship *Avon*, we have no late, intelligence from this arrival.

PANAMA.

No Mail Arrivals From the South—Quiet in Panama—War Vessels in the Harbor—The Late Gale at Aspinwall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

We have had no mail arrivals from any of the Spanish American States since my last, except the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, from Central America. Our usual mail from Bogota and the interior, which was due last night at Aspinwall, failed on account of the late loss of the steamer *Avon*. In this State all is quiet. The State Convention met at Panama last Saturday, to confirm the appointment of Señor DIAZ as Provisional Governor, to frame a new Constitution, and to order elections for Governor and Congressmen.

We have a large fleet of war-ships now in the harbor. The French have four—the *Pallas*, *Galathée*, *Corneite* and *Diamant*, all bound for Acapulco; the United States four—the flag-ship *Lancaster*, *St. Marys*, *Cyane* and *Narraganselt*; the British have the frigate *Tartar* in the bay. The stores on the storeship *Warren* have all been placed on shore, for the reason that the vessel is leaky, and she if advertised to be sold at auction. Lieut. POLLOCK, her commander, and Assistant Acting Paymaster BROWN, have been ordered home. About forty of the *Narragansett's* men go home to-day on the *Champion*. In Aspinwall the United States has no war-vessel, the *Bainbridge* having left her battery in the late gale. What is needed in that port is a small steamer of two or four guns, which can cruise between there and San Juan del Norte, Cartagena, Savanilla, Barranquilla, Santa Marta, &c., and which in case of need can help vessels in distress off the port or at the Islands in the Carribbean. A sailing vessel is of no use there. The British corvette *Jason* still remains at Aspinwall. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* was at Manzanilla, Mexico, on the 28th of November, for Guaymas soon.

The stranded British brig *Bolivar* is to be sold at auction in Aspinwall to-morrow. The specie $1,200,000, and all the freight has been taken out of the stranded steamer *Avon*, and such of the latter as will not do to reship, has been resold. A good deal of indigo, damaged, will be reshipped. The wreck will be sold, after the Company strips it.

The flood over the railroad track subsided in time for the passengers from New-York, by the *Champion*, to pass over without detention; but at 7 o'clock in the evening the first freight train for California ran off the track six miles from Paina, detaining the passenger train on the rails till 2 o'clock in the morning. Four cars with passengers' baggage, mails, and express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. ran off, and was turned completely over, but I believe no great damage was done to property. The road is now in good order, and it being time for the dry season to set in, we shall probably have no further trauble.

A mason by the name of CORNELIUS MCCAULIFF, a New-York Irishman working for the Panama Railroad, was killed on Wednesday, by one of the men of the *Avon* striking him a single blow with his fist. MCCAULIFF interfered in a quarrel, and got the blow for his pains, but it appears it was quite accidental, as the *Avon* man was hitting at another person at the time.

Newspapers and letters, which contain no news of interest, are up to the last of November from Central America. All was quiet.

The *Salvador* brought for Southampton 1,322 cerroons of indigo, 1 casa vanilla, and $31,799 in specie, for Liverpool, 3 ceroons indigo, 84 sacks coffee, some hides, skins, etc.

The International Relief Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much difference of opinion appears to exist as to the form in which this noble charity can most advantageously be bestowed. Some urge that money cannot judiciously be sent, on account of the high rate of exchange; others, that it is almost useless to send corn and meal, as being a kind of food to which the sufferers are totally unaccustomed, and to which they cannot readily adapt themselves.

It strikes me that both these difficulties are, in a great degree, imaginary.

When foreign exchange rises, the prices of exports do not remain stationary, but advance in proportion. Any unusual difference must very soon be equalized by shipments. No law of trade is better established than this; but for the discussion that has arisen, it might have been supposed that none was more familiar among New-York shipping merchants. The *relative* advantages of gold and grain or flour, as a remittance, must be the same now, with exchange at 146, as when it is at 110.

As to the form in which the contributions should originally be collected, I do not see why that may not be left to the convenience of the donors, without restriction, provided some of the respectable organizations connected with the movement, in one or more of the seaports through which these offerings will mainly flow, be allowed to exercise their discretion *as to the shipment of articles supplied, or their sale and remittance of the proceeds.* Or, a like discretion might be granted to the Liverpool consignees of the shipments, or to the local Committees in the suffering districts, who are thoroughly informed as to the needs of the people, and can best decide upon the most appropriate means of relief. If this plan be acted upon, then those who find it more convenient to make their offering in corn can still do so, with the assurance that they will not be throwing away their bounty.

As for the objections that this movement is unnecessary; that it may be misinterpreted, or ungratefully received; and that there is abundant scope for charity at home; they scarcely need refutation among a liberal-hearted, magnanimous people. True charity is world-embracing. If to be limited to one's own nationality, why not to one's own State or province, country, town, village, household or individual self? Few Americans, however, will be found to take any such narrow view of the matter. I trust rather to see this truly philanthropic enterprise assume yet wider and grander proportions. The distress has been but feebly pictured in the brief accounts which have been published here. From £40,000 to £60,000 *a week* are already being distributed in Lancashire and Cheshire, and this is totally insufficient for even present needs, while the extent of the destitution is rapidly increasing. Let the succor, then, from this side be on a scale, proportionate alike to the vastness of the misery to be relieved, and to the noble impulses which animate the American heart, whenever it receives an appeal from suffering humanity! Let the churches throughout the land signalize that day, which should always be suggestive and promotive of peace and good-will among men, by collecting a grand Christmas offering for their famishing brothers and sisters across the ocean!

It occurs to me, also, that the liberal newspaper publishers of New-York can very effectually aid this great work of beneficence, by issuing an extra half sheet, with fuller details than have yet been made known here, of the nature and extent of the calamity. The English papers afford most ample material for such a presentation of the case, and it could not fail to give a great stimulus to charitable impulse and effort. E. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned, *sine die.*

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4039, 4043, 4045, 4049, 4051, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4065, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4079, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4131, 4135, 4139, 4143. *Part II.*—Nos. 4390, 4446, 4448, 4452, 4454, 4456, 4460, 4462, 4464, 4466, 4470, 4476, 4478, 4482, 4484, 4486, 4488, 4492, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4502, 4504, 4506, 4508, 4510, 4512, 4520, 4522. *Part III.*—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 2523, 1909, 3817, 2826, 2072, 3609, 3587.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 564, 565, 566, 567, 234, 314, 165, 233.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 3109, 3207, 3263, 3265, 3271, 2713, 3147, 2827, 1965, 987, 1067, 3238, 3139, 3141, 3243. *Part II.*—Nos. 2922, 2923, 978, 1752, 2254, 3034, 2088, 2522, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

AID FOR FRANCE.—The meeting which was to be held in the new Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, in behalf of the suffering poor operatives of France, will be held at the same place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LADIES' FAIR.—We cheerfully call attention to a Ladies' Fair, to be held in the Church of the Epiphany in Stanton-street, this week. Donations are solicited, the assurance being given that the proceeds therefrom will be directed in righteous channels.

THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

Meeting to Establish Schools for the Children of Deceased Soldiers.

A meeting of the Society called, rather awkwardly, the Institute of Reward, was held, on Friday evening, Dec. 12, 1862, at the Bible House, to receive the report of the Corresponding Secretary, DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D.

In the absence of the President, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the Chair was taken by Rev. SAMUEL D. DENISON.

Since the month of July, Dr. HOLTON has been visiting the Western States, with the view of engaging the interest of the people generally in the objects of the Institute, and especially of inducing them to an immediate acceptance, through their Legislatures, of the land appropriated by the last Congress for agricultural purposes, for the purpose of establishing orphan homes, upon the experimental farms that may be attached to the Agricultural Colleges contemplated in the Bill of July 2, 1862. Dr. HOLTON has visited all the loyal Western States except Minnesota, and, also, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, in all of which, with a single exception, he found the Governors in the highest degree favorable to the labors of the Institute and to its plan of thus appropriating to the use of patriot orphans a share of the National bounty. Not only in St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and the chief cities of the West, have meetings been held, but many smaller towns and villages have been visited, with the intention of familiarizing the people with the fact of the appropriation of land, the imperative necessities of the orphans, and the value of the opportunity presented for doing them good. Throughout his tour, Dr. HOLTON has to acknowledge the generous sympathy and cordial action of our fellow-citizens of the West. Governors, editors and private individuals have shown a degree of interest and appreciation of our efforts in the highest degree encouraging. Petitions for the acceptance of the land appropriation, drawn in accordance with the law, at the instance of the Institute, were widely circulated and numerously signed, and committees have been appointed for organizing auxiliary societies. It was Dr. HOLTON'S good fortune to visit the camps of the Union forces at various points as far to the southwest as Corinth, Mississippi, and he found among officers and men such an appreciation of the efforts of the Institute, as to leave no doubt as to the degree of earnestness with which its objects should be pursued.

Dr. HOLTON was happy to inform the members that some college scholarships and homes had been already offered to the Institute for the benefit of the objects of its care. It is his purpose soon to visit all the New England States.

The Chairman hoped to see the same enthusiasm, and the same appreciation of the claims of our soldiers' orphans, which characterizes our zealous Corresponding Secretary, abundantly displayed by the members of the Institute and the public at large.

Dr. MACGOWAN, the distinguished missionary from China, upon being introduced, remarked that it was impossible for one who had had any experience of European pauperism, who had studied its causes and known its terrible effect upon the social body, not to seek in every new field to deliver his own country from its evils. He sees in a politico-economical view the strongest argument for the importance of the Institute's labors, the fact that it is a great preventive of pauperism; giving, not as alms, but as a rescue, to a father's patriotic death, a home and a profession, if need be, to his orphan child.

J. W. RICHARDS, M. D., could not refrain from expressing the sense of the obligations under which he was laid by Dr. HOLTON'S report, and could not forget the fact, which must be patent to all, viz.: that the demoralizing effect of war, against which we were always to contend, already called for our earnest action by all the means in our power, to rescue and provide for the orphans of the Republic.

A vote of thanks was ordered to Dr. HOLTON, and also to Dr. MACGOWAN, when the meeting adjourned.

—Gov. REEDER of Pennsylvania, possesses a declines to become a candidate for the United States Senate.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, and business men, would find it useful to consult FITCH, money, to learn their special qualifications for particular departments. One can buy, another sell best. One can keep accounts, another extend the business. For full written descriptions of character, call on Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Judge Thornton, Mrs. James Pratt, children and nurse, Purser Goddard, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mrs. Henry Edgerton, Sylvain Layard, Joseph Aaron, Mrs. Edmund Huggins, Alfred G. Jones, Harvey Benedict, Mr. Hubbard, John Gordon, Fred. L. Cramer, Mrs. Isabelle W. Shaw, Andrew J. Simpson, Col. G. W. Patton, U. S. A., and daughter, Mrs. John Rosenfeld and child, Wm. W. Caperton, Fenwick R. Mills, Wm. P. Anderson, Ferdinand Gilbert and servant, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Jackson Lewis, children and nurse, James W. Embury, Mrs. Martin Hapley, W. H. Stowell, Edwin Fass, John Jones, Melanthon W. Meade, James M. Rose, Samuel Trowbridge and servant, Mrs. James J. Wortley, Wm. P. Zoufle, A. B. Morrison and lady, Mrs. Butler, J. H. McKay, Mr Lepuan, Mr. Francis, Lieut. W. W. Pollock, J. R Childs, J. Ingraham, Mrs. Randolph and two children, and a full complement in the steerage.

In brig Sarah M Newhall, from Point Petre, Guadeloupe—Capt. Mellen, late of the whaling ship Levi Starbuck, burned by the Confederate steamer 290.

In steamship Talisman, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—Mrs Norton, Capt. Cutts, Mr. Hughes.

In ship Red Gauntlet, from Shanghae—Charles Frazer, of Boston; Miss Mary L. Cook, of Bridgham ton, L. I.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 17	Sun sets	4 34
Moon rises	12 47		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	1 56	Gov. Island	2 45
Hell Gate	4 07		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SUNDAY, Dec 14

Arrived.

U. S Mail steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., with passengers and treasure to D. P Allen.

Steamship Talisman, (Br., Russell, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 5, and Port au-Prince 7th, with mdse and passengers to Walden & both.

Steamship Ariadne, (Br., Lafon, Glasgow Nov. 21, via Portland Me., Dec. 12, with mdse, and 19 passengers to Francis M. Pelatt & Son.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse, to E. Bynner

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse, to E. Bynner

Steamship Anna T. Lyman, Bird, Darien, Ga., in ballast to George Grosvenor.

Ship Red Gauntlet, of Boston, Lucas, Shanghai July 19, with teas, &c., to Low, Richardson & Co. The ship Antelope Scott, 12, Cape Good Hope 11th, and other ships in the Atlantic Nov. 30 lat 34 lon 71, reported the Cape, had very heavy gales.

Ship George Griswold, (new), 1,250 tons, Lee, Boston, 36 hours, in ballast to N. L. & G. Griswold. Was towed to the port by steamtug Anna F. Lyman.

Ship Adelaide, (Argentine,) Landais, Rio Janeiro Oct. with coffee to order. Had light winds and calms from the equator. Dec. 5, 80 miles from Sandy Hook, took a gale from W. N. W., which lasted 60 hours, and was driven to the lon. of 69; shifted cargo and split sails.

Brig Elisa Ann McAdam, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Staples, Miragnane Nov. 24, with logwood to H. Booker & Graeves. Sld. in co. with brig Maria, for Boston.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhausen, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 58 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had one death and one birth.

Bark Tahiti of Eastport, Leeman, Havana, Nov. 30, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Keoka, Burns, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 12, lat. 38 55, lon. 72 46, at 3 P. M., ran through an immense floating mass of boxes, with some small pieces of boards, resembling pieces of bulwarks; a vessel's gangway stage, &c.; these boxes extended 6 or 7 miles, literally covering the water; picked up a new cork fender and 15 of the boxes, which contained bread, and apparently not more than 15 or 20 hours in the water, as some of the bread was scarcely soaked through: the boxes were marked 50 lbs. army bread, from Union Mechanical Baking Co., No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York, U. S. Oct. Sub. Dep. 1862.

Brig Emily Pisher, Staples, St. Croix Nov. 20, East Harbor Nov. 30, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels at St. Croix. Dec. 8, encountered a heavy gale from N. W.; lost sails, stove boats, &c.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburn,) Atwood, Carthagena 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Ribon & Munos. Had heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Collins, Manzanilla 20 ds., with palm-leaf, &c., to J. E Ward & Co.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Koper, Port-au-Plat

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3504. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No General Engagement on Sunday or Yesterday.

Desultory Skirmishing Along the Advanced Positions.

The Position of the Two Armies Unchanged.

Continued Preparations for the Second Great Conflict.

Removal of the Wounded to the Washington Hospitals.

Over Seven Hundred Prisoners Captured by Us.

Engagement Between the Gunboats and a Rebel Battery.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, 1862—11 o'clock.

There was coneiderable firing yesterday, between the advanced troops of the two armies.

At one time the rebels showed a disposition to move upon Gen. FRANKLIN'S forces.

Occasionally the rebels would throw a few shells among our troops, just to remind us that they were still there.

With these exceptions, everything was quiet.

There is some skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing.

The body of Gen. BAYARD left for Washington today. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Dec. 15—P. M.

The weather to-day has been clear and warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roeds are in very good condition.

The position of the two armies remain nearly the same. There was not much artillery firing this afternoon by either party. Those shots the rebels did fire were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are not idle, but busily employed in strengthening their position.

Most of the wounded, to-day, were removed from the city to this side of the river, as on the renewal of the battle the rebel guns would likely cause its destruction.

Over seven hundred prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

A large number of the wounded from Fredericksburgh are expected here to-night or early to-morrow. A number of steamers have been dispatched to Aquia Creek for that purpose. The hospitals here are being rapidly depleted of such as are able to bear removal, to make room for the fresh comers.

Gen. VINTON, who is severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the side, is here under the care of his father, Rev. Dr. VINTON, who came on this morning.

GUNBOAT FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

On Wednesday evening, our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles from Fredericksburgh, were fired into by a rebel battery from the shore, supposed to number twenty heavy guns.

One of the rebel shots struck a coal schooner, wounding Capt. SIMMONS, who has since died.

Another shot struck the *Currituck* on the larboard side, pushing into the engine-room and wounding H. F. SMITH, of Rhode Island, who has since died; also, wounding JEREMIAH DAILY dangerously, and two others slightly.

The firing was very rapid and continued, until sundown, when the rebel batteries were silenced.

Two schooners, at the commencement of the fight, were lying directly in range of the rebel guns, near the shore, but were brought off safely by the *Teaser*.

Our gunboats laid off the shore until morning, when they again opened upon the rebel battery, but met with no response.

THE OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY.

Continual Skirmishing Throughout the Day —About Two Hundred of our Men Killed and Wounded, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Va., Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

As I stated in my last letter, the National troops occupy the town of Fredericksburgh. During the preceding night FRANKLIN'S and a portion of SUMNER'S Grand Division passed over the river and bivouacked on the opposite bank. Skirmishers were sent to reconnoitre the several streets, and met with much opposition from the rebel sharpshooters, who were posted behind buildings, chimnies and fencee. The night was quite dark, and it was with considerable difficulty that the rebels could be discovered in their hiding-places. The skirmishers, however, understood their duty, and displayed much courage in ferreting out the foe. They finally gained their point, and drove the rebels out of the town. As may be naturally supposed, our loss in casualties was not light. Numbers of our men were shot dead, and a great number, considering the nature of the fight, wounded. During the day and evening our casualties were about 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss cannot be estimated, as they removed their killed and wounded before we got possession of the place.

This morning our troops were massed on the two principal streets of the town running parallel with the river. The upper portion of the town was occupied by the skirmishers, while just at the outside the pickets were stationed. Our force has not made any meterial change in position today. FRANKLIN'S troops are bivouacked at the lower end of the place. The troops have not as yet ventured far to the upper end of Fredericksburgh, in consequence of the rebel sharpshooters being in position some five hundred yards distant.

This morning, while the rear of SUMNER'S column was passing over the upper pontoon, the rebels opened fire from guns in their second tier of earthworks. The shots were well directed, but fortunately our men escaped injury. After firing a few rounds, the rebels ceased. Our batteries near Falmouth replied, and possibly had much to do in silencing the enamy's guns. Nearly all of our batteries, which were planted along the river bank yesterday, were taken across the bridges today. They were not, however, excepting those which accompanied FRANKLIN'S troops, placed in position, but remained upon the streets, their commander awaiting orders.

This afternoon HOOKER'S troops appeared at the upper bridge for the purpose of crossing. The rebels immediately opened a heavy fire upon them. The order was at length countermanded and the troops were marched down to the vicinity of the lower bridge upon which FRANKLIN crossed, and upon which they will cross early to-morrow morning.

To-day, Gen. FRANKLIN sent out artillery and skirmishers to the left of the rebel fortifications. They were met with a vigorous fire from the rebel guns, and made but little progress toward an advance.

Four companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Major BEVERIDGE, made a reconnoissance toward the rebel earthworks. They went sufficiently near to count the guns—eight in number—in one battery. The rebels did not offer to fire upon them, probably from the fact of their being unable to depress their guns to the proper degree.

Lieut KORNES, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, with four men, forded the river just above Fredericksburgh. The water was ascertained to be four feet deep, which rendered the crossing of artillery and supply wagons by the same means impracticable. It is decided that the entire army must cross the river over bridges. There are now four bridges constructing, two at the upper and two at the lower end of the town.

The appearance of Fredericksburgh after the severe cannonading it received yesterday can be readily imagined. Hardly a house stands that has not been penetrated by more or less shots. In the midst of all the shelling, however, some of the citizens remained in their houses, taking refuge in the cellars. Among the citizens I notice a few women. No reliable information could be obtained from the inhabitants in regard to the position and strength of the rebels. As near as I could learn the town was defended yesterday by two Mississippi Regiments, one of which was the Seventeenth.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday and to-day amount to over two hundred. A deserter came in this morning. He reports that the rebels have their lines of earthworks extending a distance of two miles. They are so built as to command every street leading from the river.

Our next movement will be to flank the rebels on their right. Gen. BUTTERFIELD has issued orders to his Staff, to-night, to prepare themselves with five days' rations, it being the intention to pursue the enemy until he is forced to fight or surrender. This order would imply that it is not impossible that the enemy may evacuate his position before morning. It is considered a singular circumstance that he has not opened upon us with more continuous and vigorous fire. It is the intention to cross Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division in the morning. The three Grand Divisions will then be across the river. To-morrow a strenuous effort will be made to take the rebel earthworks. If the rebels stand we shall certainly have a terrible conflict. WHIT.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From different sources we have the following names of those killed and wounded to Saturday's engagement: for the most part additional to those already published.

KILLED.

Maj. Ed S. Sturtevant, 5th New-Hampshire.
Capt. Jno. Murray, 5th N H.
Capt. Jas. B. Perry, 5th N H.
Lieut. Geo. Dickenson, 4th U. S. Artillery.
Lieut. Birdsall, Co. D, 56th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Hightman, Co. D, 56th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Reynolds, 79th Penn.
Maj. Fitcher, 4th Maine.
Capt. P. Egan, Co. C, 9th N. Y.
Lieut. Illirt, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
Lieut. Layton, Co. C, 9th N. Y.
Corp. C. F. Tyson, Co. C, 9th New-York.
F. J. Binner, Co. F, 9th N. Y.
A. Arnold, Co. B, 9th N. Y.
L. Tower, Co. I, 9th N Y

WOUNDED.

Capt. Hunt, Assistant Surgeon-General to Gen. Taylor.
Chas Hanna, Co B, 9th N. Y.
R. Knapp, Co. I, 42d N. Y.
Sergt. G. Pitcher, Co. G, 85th New-York.
Sergt. B. McManus, Co. G, 9th New-York.
D. Martin, Co. D, 60th N. Y.
E. McManus, Co. —, 69th N Y
Capt. Jos. D. Morch, Co. B, 83d N. Y., 15th State Mili.
Capt. John Hendrickson, 63d N. Y., 15th State Militia.—Commanding Regiment.
M. Holgao, Co. —, 15th Massachusetts.
Capt. Morcena Dupn, of Boston, Co. D, 19th Mass.
Capt. Andrew Mahoney, of Boston, Co. E, 19th Mass.
Lieut. Edgar M. Newcomb, of Boston, Co. —, 19th Mass.
Sergt. H. L. Carr, Co. G, 19th Massachusetts.
Corp. J. E. Douglass, Co. H, 19th Massachusetts.
Randolph Colwell, Co. B, 19th Massachusetts.
Timothy Harrington, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
L. J. C. Dodge, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts.
H. G. Wayman, Co. B, 19th Massachusetts.
Corp. John Cumming, Co F, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Porter, Co. H, 20th Mass.
J. Manning, Co. K, 54th Mass.
F. I. Campbell, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
H. O. Shittendecker, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
Capt. Augus Cameron, Co. F, 83d N. Y., (5th State Mil.)
Capt. L. Carpenter, Co. —, 84th New-York
Sergt. R. G. Steward, Co. B, 84th New-York.
A. Atkins, Co. F, 94th New-York.
Hy. Vosal, Co. —, 94th N. Y.
A. Dougherty, Co. B, 65th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Humphreys, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania.
Lieut J. F. Hazett, Co. E, 106th Peoosylvania.
C. F. Barrett, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
L. C. Richards, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
E. F. Briggs, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
John Driscoll, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
John Devine, Co. —, 20th Massachusetts.
James Cochran, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
O. Herle, Co. —, 20th Mass.
A. Kirby, Co. H, 20th Mass.
M. Sweeny, Co. G, 20th Mass.
James McGinness, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Riely, Co. F, 20th Mass.
J. H. Barrett, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts.
P. Kelty, Co. H, 20th Mass.
A. B. Rogers, Co. B, 7th Michigan.
Henry Grum, Co. D, 7th Michigan.
Henry Marback, Co I, 7th Michigao.
Capt. Mussche, Co. B.—9th New-York—leg.
Capt. Lovitt, Co. E, 16th Me.
Capt. Carpenter, Co. H, 94th New-York—head.
Capt. Cameron, 9th N. Y.
Lieut. Penten, Co. K, 11th Penn.—arm.
Lieut. Foster, Co. C, 68th Penn.—leg.
Lieut. Shorter, Co. A, 68th Penn.—leg.
Lieut. Frisk, Co. A. 9th N.Y.
Lieut. Crocker, (rebel,) 19th Tennessee—leg.
Lt. Layton, Co. C. 9th N. Y.
Sergt. Cook, Co. C, 9th New-York—leg
Sergt. Congy, Co. C—breast.
Sergt. Osgood, Co. D.
Sergt. Pace, Co. F—wrist.
Sergt. Pierce, 4th Vermont—arm.
Sergt. Jacobs, Co. G, 9th N. York.
Corpl. Van Valkenburg, Co. D. 9th New-York.
Corpl. Grams, Co. D, 9th New-York.
Corpl. Dnrborn, Co. D, 9th New-York.
Corpl. Johnson, Co. A, 9th New-York.
Corpl. Hodgkinson, Co. A, 9th New-York.
Corpl. Shange, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Corp. Davis, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
Corp. Power, Co. G, 9th New-York—hand.
Corp. Gauther, Co. B, 68th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp. Baker, Co. C, 49th New-York—hip.
Corp. Alkin, color bearer, 4th Vermont—arm.

PRIVATES.

Beckwith, Co. A, 9th N. Y.
Delany, Co. A, 9th N. Y.
Winnie, Co. A, 9th N. Y.
Ellison, Co. A, 9th N. Y.
J. Butler, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Vanseckiin, Co D, 9th N. Y.
Wall, Co. D, 9th New-York.
R. White, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Leslie, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Arkwith, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Fargo, Co. D, 9th N.Y.—side.
Lewis, Co. D, 9th N. Y.—slightly.
McCreary, Co C, 9th N.Y.—arm.
Malone, Co. C, 9th N.Y.—leg.
Morgan, Co C, 9th N. Y.—leg.
Terry, Co C, 9th N.Y.—leg.
R Colemans, Co. I, 4th Vt—hand.
Lieut. Stevens, 16th Maine.
Lieut. Austin—side.
Sergt. Forster, Co. A.
Sergt. Williams, Co. A.
Sergt. McAllister, Co. G, 4th Vermont—leg.
Sergt. Miller, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Bemming, color bearer, 94th N. Y.—side.
Sergt. Wheeler, Co. B, 121st Peonsylvania—thigh.
Sergt. Hasell, Co. C, 88th Pennsylvania—arm.
Sergt. Bowenn, Co. I, 9th New-York—face.
Sergt. Knipe, Co. I, 9th New-York—leg.
Sergt. Marchant, Co. B—leg.
Corp. Carlton, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Corp Skinner, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Corp. Cuthlan, Co C, 9th New-York.
Corp. Herriet, Co. D, 9th New-York—foot.
Corp. Preuss, Co. G, 9th New-York.
Beckerton, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Coleman, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Jacques, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
Mosher, Co. D, 9th N Y.
Street, Co. D, 9th N. Y.
S. T. Farnam—leg and side
J. P. Robinson, Co. E, 16th Maine—shoulder.
B. Hilsen, Co. E, 26th N. Y. —leg.
H. Ramshill, Co. G, 16th N. Y.—shoulder.
M. Thagon, Co. H, 42d N. Y. —leg.
G. E. Bigelow, Co. C, 13th Mass.—thigh.
J. Ayres, Co H, 136th Penn.—head.
W. W. Darling, Co. D, 9th New-York—hand.
J. Vansant, Co. A, 11th Penn —thigh.
W. Sturm, Co. K. 7th Wisconsin—head.
W. Wilson, Co. B, 4th Vt.—leg.
J. Stafford, Co H, 42d N. Y. —leg
J. S. Hands, Co. H, 42d N.Y. —leg.
J. M. Stow, Co. K, 26th N Y.
P. Urance, Co. H, 4th Vermont—arm.
J. Berlio, Co. K, 11th Penn.—shoulder.
J. W. Clarke, Co. B, 4th Vermont—leg and chin.
E. M. Sprout, Co. B, 4th Vermont—leg.
J. Lazard, Co. I, 5th Vt.—foot.
N. Robinson, Co. G, 5th Vermont—hand.
A. J. Barbol, Co. H, 5th Pa., leg.
J. Elott, Co., K, 11th Pa.—head.
J. Bayer, Co. H, 11th Pa.—side.
A. Loyndon, Co B, 4th Va., leg.
R. Grant, 4th Me.—hand
F. Tower, Co. I, 9th Me—hand
R. Chrisey, Co. B, 4th Me—side.
J. Bake, Co. K, 11th Pa.
S. Fit. gould, Co. K, 14th Pa.
J. Montgomery, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
L. Hull, Co K, 11th Penn.
P. Kelly, Co. I, 9th New-York—leg.
J. Neely, Co. I, 9th New-York—wrist.
J. Windsn. Co I, 9th New-York—wrist.
J. High, Co B, 88th Pennsylvania—ankle
D. McNeil, Co. B, 88th Pennsylvania—leg.
G. Bain, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania—arm.
J. Brown, Co. G, 9th N. Y.
S. Denelcor Co G, 9th New-York
F. H. Monday, Co. G, 9th New-York—leg
J. Weaver, Co. G, 9th New York—arm.
W. Payne, Co. H, 9th N. Y., thigh.
J. H. Dawes, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
H. T. Patrick, Co. C, 5th N.Y.
W. H Dudley, Co C, 9th N.Y.
C. F. Seyfoud, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
J. R Brady, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
H G Bradley, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
— Craig, Co. D, 9th N Y.
— Conner, Co. D, 9th N Y.
C. Skinner, Co. D, 8th N.Y.
J. Bell, Co D, 9th N. Y.
M. Murray, Co D, 9th N.Y.
A. B. Bailey, Co D, 9th N.Y.
J. Simpson, Co. D, 9th N.Y.
L. Johnson, Co. D, 9th N.Y.
W. O. Brian, Co. H, 9th N. Y.—leg.
J. Larkins, Co H, 9th N. Y. —thigh
D. Simmons, Co. F, 9th New-York.
W. Rinkum, Co. F, 9th N.Y.
Sergt. Thos. Owens, Co. I, 11th Connecticut.
M. Serjeant, Co. K, 63d New-York
F. H. Rock, Co F 45th Pennsylvania
Jacob Chad Co C 13th New-York.
G. Vandusten, Co C, 103d
J. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 21st Connecticut.
M. McLoughlin, Co. C, 48th Pennsylvania.
D. C. Rary, Co. A, 21st Mass.
Geo. Gaither, Co. K, 27th Connecticut.
Wm. Seigel, Co. C, 1st Mich.
J. G. Gerrolf, Co. D, 3d Mass
Sergt. John Dean, Co A 36th New-York.
B. Buttell, Co. D, 52d N. Y.
B. J. Cushing, Co. G, 53d Pennsylvania.
E. Laurel, Co. A. 7th N. Y.
E. Ullman, Co F, 7th N.Y.
J. Burney, Co. E, 5th N.Y.
J. L. Gilman, Co. A, 11th New-Hampshire.
W. Harrison, Co. C, 5th N. H.
P. Rondau, Co. I, 10th N. Y.
J. Good, Co. C, 4th N. Y.
H. H. Hoyt, Co. H, 10th New York.
C. Detwein, Co. K, 61st Pa.
Henry White, Co. F, 51st Pa.
Hugh McHaid, Co I, 13th R.I.
Sergt-Maj. Marches er, 7th Rhode Island.
Sergt-Maj. McCormick, 140th Pennsylvania
Corp. W. J. Mason, Co. C, 5th Massachusetts.
O. P. Robinson, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts
Second Lieut. Wilber, Co. I, 7th Rhode Island.
A. W. Sampson, Co G, 4th R I
O D Carter, Co K, 35th Mass
Lord-Sergt S Wells, Co H, 105th Pennsylvania.
C. J. S. Sweder, Co. D, 61st New York.
O. Light, Co F 14th R. I
S. Bantiner, Co. I, 16th N Y
W. Bernard, Co K, 5th N. Y
S. Pe—, Co B, 5th N. Y
R. [illegible], Co. E, 5th R. I.
C. Mettler, Co. I, 7th R. I.
[illegible], Co. M, 3d Pa
T. A. Gaul, Co. C, 9th R. I.
J. P. [illegible], Co D, 5th N. Y.
M. Samuel, Co H, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. K, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. B, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. K, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. I, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. M, 3d Pa.
[illegible], Co. C, 9th R. I.
[illegible], Co. D, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. H, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. C, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. H, 5th R. I.
[illegible], Co. C, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. K, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. A, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. A, 5th N. Y.
[illegible], Co. A

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Illegal Arrests—Charge to the Grand Jury by Recorder Huffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,
Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the following Grand Jurors were impanneled for the remainder of the term, the Grand Jury impanneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer having been in session during the last two weeks:

JAMES W. UNDERHILL, Foreman.

Chas. A. Baldwin,	Joseph M. Cooper,	Sam'l H. Cornell,
Thos. H. Gerarty,	C. H. Leveridge,	Esley Mallus,
C. V. A. Schuyler,	S. B. H. Vance,	William Wilter,
Peter Balen,	Oliver Chartick,	Norman Francis,
John L. Griffin,	R. C. W. Moore,	A. B. Rapelye,
Fred. Perbune,	Francis C. White,	J. L. Woodward.

The Jury having been sworn, District-Attorney HALE arose and stated that in consequence of the excitement existing in the community for some time past with reference to arbitrary and illegal arrests, he had requested the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, to make special reference to the subject, and to instruct the Jury with regard to the laws and their duty in the premises.

Recorder HOFFMAN then charged the Jury upon the usual subjects required by the Statute to be touched upon, and made special reference to the subject alluded to by the District-Attorney, as follows:

At the close of the last week the District-Attorney requested me in my charge to you to-day to give you especial instructions in relation to the laws of this State against kidnapping. He intimated to me that cases had been brought to his notice in which it was alleged these laws had been violated, and which he would probably feel bound to submit to your consideration and action. Having repeated that request today, I deem it my duty to give you the desired instructions, and I shall do so briefly and yet pointedly. It is so generally reported and believed that for many months past numbers of persons have, without any lawful authority, been seized on and removed from this State, against their will, that great importance attaches to the subject under consideration. At the same it is so generally understood that these seizures and removals have been made under some claim or pretence of lawful authority that it becomes necessary to define and state the law with care, so that all who will may understand it. That law, as I shall now state it, will, I think, commend itself to the good sense of all who will examine it with unbiased judgment, and will be the law of this Court while I preside in it, until reversed, if reversed it ever shall be, by some higher tribunal. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York have guaranteed to all citizens the security of their persons against unlawful seizures, and the laws of this State have in substance declared that whoever shall violate this constitutional guarantee shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The statute provides (*vide* Revised Statutes, 5th edition, volume 3, page 913, section 30) as follows: Every person who shall, without lawful authority, forcibly seize and confine any other, or shall inveigle or kidnap any other, with intent either:

1. To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this State; against his will; or

2. To cause such other person to be sent out of the State against his will; or

3. To cause such other person to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years.

Whoever, within this State, arrests a person charged with an offence alleged to have been committed therein against the laws, either of the State or of the United States, is bound to convey the person so arrested, without delay, before the proper magistrate, or other judicial officer within the State, to be dealt with according to law. Any seizure of the person of a citizen for any other purpose is without lawful authority, and any detention or confinement of a person so arrested for any longer time than may reasonably be required to convey him before such magistrate or officer, is also without authority of law. The removal of any person from this State into any other State or Territory, to answer to any charge of having committed here an offence against the laws of either the United States or the State, is without the authority of law. And every person, whether he be an officer or private individual, who shall seize and confine any person whomsoever, charged with having committed any crime within the State, with intent either secretly to confine or imprison him here, or to remove him out of the State against his will, acts in violation of the statute I have just read to you, and renders himself liable to indictment and imprisonment. Upon the trial of such indictment, the fact that such seizure, confinement and removal was by order of the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defence. Neither the President, nor any member of the Cabinet, or other officer, (not judicial,) has any lawful authority to order the seizure, or imprisonment, or removal from the State, of any citizen of the State, for any offence whatever, committed, or alleged to have been committed, within its borders. I need hardly add that the arrest and imprisonment of any person not charged with any crime, no matter by whom, or by whose order the same is made, is in violation of the Constitution and the laws. The Constitution of the United States declares that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy trial by jury, in the State and district where the crime shall have been committed; and the seizure of any person, and his removal against his will from his State or district, is in violation of this provision of the Constitution, and in the eye of our statute without "lawful authority." There are constitutional and statutory provisions in relation to fugitives from justice. When an offence has been committed, or is alleged to have been committed, in another State, and when the offender has fled into this State, provision has been made by act of Congress, in conformity with and obedience to constitutional requirements, for his arrest and return to the State from which he has escaped. In such cases the Governor of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed may make a requisition upon the Governor of this State, accompanied by the necessary proofs; and, upon such requisition, the Governor of this State may issue his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive, by virtue of which he may be seized and returned to the jurisdiction from whence he has fled. In this way, and in no other, can he be lawfully seized and conveyed out of the State. Any person, whether he be an officer or not, who shall seize and imprison an alleged fugitive from justice, (except in case of a requisition,) acts without lawful authority; and if he shall seize and detain him against his will, with intent secretly to imprison him here, or to remove him out of the State against his will, except upon such requisition and warrant, he is guilty of a violation of the statute I have read to you, and is liable to indictment and imprisonment. Upon the trial of such indictment, the fact that he acted by order of the President, or of any member of the Cabinet, or other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defence. These, gentlemen, are plain propositions of law, which cannot be disputed, applicable to our loyal State, in which the State Courts are in almost uninterrupted session, in which judge and magistrates are faithful to their oaths to support the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States, in which the laws are ample for the punishment of all offenders as well as for the protection of all citizens—a State in which the Federal Courts are in almost daily session, with all their machinery in full operation, their judges and marshals and deputies ready to perform their duties, whose process can always be enforced and whose judgments and decrees can always be executed—a State in which the acts of Congress are never resisted, and whose people venerate and respect the Constitution and the laws. In such a State, so circumstanced, not being the scene of actual military operations, not having even an army within its borders, not even any soldiery, excepting such as may be on their way to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, whose laws are not obstructed or defied; where no form of the "law martial" can, by any construction, be made applicable to any person not mustered into military service, it is my duty as a Judge to declare to you that the seizure of her citizens, their secret imprisonment against their will, their removal from beyond her borders without authority of law, to answer to criminal or other charges, their confinement in places beyond the reach of legal process, is in violation of the rights secured to them by the Constitution and by the laws, and it is the right and solemn duty of the Grand Jury to indict any person or persons who have in these respects offended against the law. I have now, gentlemen, discharged my duty. I leave you, under the obligations of your solemn oath, to the performance of yours. It may not be possible to prevent entirely the arbitrary and unlawful seizure and removal of the citizens of our State; but it is possible to convict and punish those who in this respect shall be found guilty of a violation of our laws.

Joseph Bennett and Matt Haubst pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Anthony Dixon pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded.

Ann Doherty, Johannah Darcy and Rosanna Brown pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded.

Henry Osborn pleaded guilty to an assault upon a colored woman named Elizabeth Edwards, and was remanded.

Reorganization of the Democracy.

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—A NOVEL PLAN SUBMITTED.

The Conferenee Committees of Tammany and Mozart Halls met yesterday morning, at Tammany Hall, at 11 o'clock. Each Committee, composed of one delegate from each Ward, met by itself. At the Mozart Hall Conference meeting, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD presided, and, after a short debate, the following resolution was sent in to the Tammany Conference:

Resolved, That the Mozart Hall Democracy desires a union of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, and signifies its readiness of being elected, based upon terms of equality.

The resolution elicited but little discussion, and a response was returned: That Tammany Hall is equally desirous of a union, and solicits a conference committee of five from Mozart, to meet a similar committee from Tammany to talk over the matter. Mozart Hall then appointed Messrs. Lockwood, Flinn, Fitzgerald, Public Cozans and Morgan L. Harris.

The Tammany Hall Committee, in the meantime, were engaged in discussing a plan submitted by JOHN KELLY. It was to the effect that both organizations consolidate under a general organization, and that delegates to all the Conventions be elected from the "election districts," instead of Wards, as heretofore, with the exception of the Judiciary Conventions, which were to have added "fifty reputable lawyers in addition to the regular delegates." The plan was not well received, as it was supposed to decentralize, when centralization is the great object sought to be attained.

In addition to the Committee of Five, the Chairman of each, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and WM. M. TWEED, Esq., were added. Mr. TWEED has not yet selected his entire Committee, but three having been as yet announced, viz.: PETER B. SWEENEY, THOMAS FARLEY and F. I. A. BOOLE. The general opinion prevails among the members of both bodies, that no union will be effected, but rather that a plan will be agreed upon, recommending that delegates be elected to both Tammany and Mozart General Committees, and that the matter of selecting candidates be completed by Sub-Committees from their body.

This will, however, give but little satisfaction to the masses of the party, who had earnestly hoped for a general union, with a new hall to be erected somewhere up town. The Committee will meet this morning at Tammany Hall, at 11 o'clock, to discuss some suitable plan, when something more definite may be decided upon.

Tammany Hall.

A meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, at the Old Wigwam, for the purpose of receiving the banner of the Tammany Regiment, that floated in many battle-fields, from Ball's Bluff, the Peninsula, and the whole campaign. Capt. DOWLING, of the Forty-second (Tammany) Regiment, was the honored bearer of this relic to the fathers of the regiment. After the meeting was organized, and the warriors arrayed in their regalias, a Committee of Three was appointed, consisting of Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, J. M. MARSH and Sheriff LYNCH, to conduct the gallant Captain, accompanied by Capt. JAMES MCGRATH, J. W. TOMIN and Lieut. M. DOHENY, to the Great Wigwam, where the gallant defenders of Tammany's banner were received with vociferous applause. Addresses of welcome were made by the Grand Sachem, Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY, on behalf of the Tammany Society, and responded to by Capt. DOWLING, in a modest manner. As this flag has seen service in the whole campaign, and carried by the decimated ranks of this brave regiment at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, without being captured by the enemy, but always leading on the gallant boys, the Society has voted to place it in safe custody with the other relics of the ancient Columbian Order of St. Tammany.

After the Captain and his companions in arms had retired, the Society went into session, for the transaction of business and election of members.

Received for the International Relief Fund, Dec. 15, 1862.

G. W. Faber	$50 00
Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	500 00
Wm. G. Dunn, Geneva	25 00
Cornwell	5 00
Henry Lee Morris	50 00
H. B. Cromwell	250 00
J. & H. Messenger	400 00
Geo. C. Anthon	25 00
Cash, from a carman	5 00
George Smith, Chicago	2,000 00
J. Van Arsdale	100 00
Total	$3,410 00
Previously reported	94,654 30
Other contributions	20,375 00
Total	$118,439 30

(Signed) A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

Additional Subscriptions Received by Produce Exchange Relief Committee.

Howland & Frothingham	$500
Budlong & Stokes, five boxes short clear middles, valued	260
Wakeman, Dimon & Co	250
Collection at Bloomington Grove Church, Orange Co., N. Y., through W. Beatty	100
Boyd & Hincken	100
Lamson & Walker	100
McIlvaine Bros	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co	100
Funck, Meinke & Wendt	100
Dennis, Perkins & Co	100
Total	$1,710
Previously reported	22,380
Grand total	$24,090

E. K. ALBURTIS, Treasurer.

Free Freightage for Lancashire Aid.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the new ship *George Griswold* is now loading for Liverpool at Pier No. 9, East River, under the direction of this Committee, and will receive all donations of food for the poor operatives of Great Britain, delivered at the vessel. All contributions will be taken freight free.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman.

A Cruel Slander Stopped.

An evening paper gave currency last night to a most cruel and false statement concerning JOHN DEAN and his wife *nee* BOERAS. The case is not as stated by the paper referred to. The couple are living happily together in a neighboring city. Mr. DEAN'S income is larger than that of the individual who wrote the fiction. Mrs. DEAN, as Lady Inspector of the Customs, adds revenue to their mutual purse, and if the public Press will not interfere with their cheerful home, they will need nothing further at its hands.

The Gift of Nevada Territory to the Sanitary Commission.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 823 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

The magnificent contribution of Nevada Territory to the Sanitary Commission for our sick and wounded in eight bars of silver and gold bullion, valued at $25,000, and exhibited at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening by Dr. BELLOWS, will be on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & Co.'s splendid establishment for the next week.

INSPECTION AND REVIEW.—Yesterday afternoon the annual inspection of the First Regiment National Guard, Newark Brigade, took place at Newark, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. RUNYON. The regiment, owing to the large number of its officers and men who have gone to the war, was able to muster but five companies, numbering altogether but 147 men, presenting a melancholy contrast to the full and gallant array they were wont to exhibit in other years. The regiment was under the command of Col. PACKWELL, the inspection being performed by Brigade-Inspector Maj. OLDS. We learn that an effort is being made by the regiment to induce the city to take the old malleable iron foundry, in Nesbitt-street, and fit it up as a drill-room, it being very spacious and well adapted for the purpose.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of December twelve and thirteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—
Bill of Adam Illiam, for fitting Fifth District, Twelfth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of the officers of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia to be paid for fitting up armory.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Bill of Bernard Campbell for fitting up Tenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Allan—
Bill of John F. Tiegmon for fitting up Eighth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.
Bill of Anna Abendschein for fitting up Second District, Twenty-second Ward.
Bill of John Miller for fitting up Thirteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.
Bill of John Kessel for fitting up First District, Twenty-second Ward.
Bill of William Dealing for fitting up Third District, Twenty-second Ward.
Bill of John Singer for fitting up Fourteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.
Which were referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of the Hawkins Zouaves for additional bounty.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, The Central Park is the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, but is now under the control of a commission of individuals not elected or appointed by any local authority of our City, but imposed through the votes of representatives in the Legislature of other parts of the State, against the protests of our own representatives, and for the purpose of conferring power upon a political party in harmony with the legislative majority, but opposed to the large majority of our citizens, and,

Whereas, This Commission, created at the State Capital, have taken the absolute control of the territory of the park, as a separate government, and have established laws, ordinances and rules, in violation and defiance of the government elected by the people of the City, and in pursuance of the authority of the State Legislature have expended an enormous amount of money in said park, improvidently, wastefully and extravagantly, by making contracts without public competition, by giving large jobs to favorites, by inconsiderate and unnecessary work, and by a general system of reckless expenditures through which the public debt and taxation upon our citizens have been vastly increased beyond any necessity, and the same system still continues; and,

Whereas, The said Commissioners, while preserving a most aristocratic and expensive government for said Park, through which relatives and dependents are maintained at the public expense, do not reside in our City, but some in adjoining counties, others from time to time absent in Europe and elsewhere, (the President of the Board being a resident of Richmond County,) leaving the active control and expenditure of the funds to those who, from the commencement of the enterprise, have taken an especial interest in making the contracts and spending the moneys raised from the pockets of our taxpayers: and,

Whereas, From the time the Government of this City was originally organized, the power and authority to manage and control the property has always existed in its own legislative and executive Departments, and the principle of grasping the Government of the City, or any part of its territory or property through the foreign interference of other sections of the State Legislature, or otherwise, is not only a bold violation of the rights of self-government, and of the dignity of our City and its people, but it is the express violation of the Constitution of this State; and, whereas, by the Charter of the City of New-York, the Street Department is charged with the care of all the public places of the City, and it is the duty of the Street Commissioner, as head of that Department, to take the charge of the Central Park, as well as the other public places now in his charge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take the sole and exclusive charge, control and management of the Central Park of this City, that he adopt the necessary legal measures to attain the custody of the books, papers and documents relating to the expenditures and management of said Park, and, That he report at an early day the condition of the affairs relating to said Park, and how in his judgment the expenditures thereon may be economized and reduced without interfering with the public enjoyment of any of the advantages of the Park.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to carry this resolution into effect.

Alderman Boole moved that the paper be laid over, published in the official proceedings, and made the special order of business for Wednesday next, 17th inst.

As an amendment, Alderman Farley moved to lay the paper on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Allen, Froment, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—11.

The motion of Alderman Boole was then put and carried.

MOTION.

Alderman Walsh moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore Horth for fitting up election polls in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the Thirteenth Ward, and the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts of the Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By The President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Franceska Klein, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the Third Metropolitan Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bill being certified as being correct, by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was laid over.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Henry for the sum of ten dollars, for putting up Fourth Election District poll of the Third Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Fremont—
Whereas, At the recent battles, at and near Fredericksburgh, a large number of the gallant soldiers of the City of New-York were killed and wounded; and

Whereas, many will be brought to this City, who will require prompt and immediate attention, to relieve their wants and sufferings, which cannot be had through the ordinary channels of assistance; therefore,

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ——— dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to this City from the battle-field at Fredericksburgh, and that His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller and City Chamberlain constitute a Committee to dispurse the money, if necessary, in such a manner as they may deem advisable to carry out the objects of this piasmble and resolution.

Alderman Fremont moved to fill the blank by inserting three thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging sundry streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in cancelling assessments against property of Wm. J. Stewart and others.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Children's Aid Society the sum of three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the sum of three thousand dollars to the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being a statement of Treasury balance to December thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

A invitation was received to attend the Twenty-seventh Annual Ball of Guardian Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was accepted.

The President here appointed as the Committee—on the part of the Board on presentation of a sword to Colonel Cogswell—Aldermen Frear, Mitchell and Brady.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Robert Carpenter, for fitting up election poll in the Third District, Ninth Ward.

Bill of John C. Carson, for fitting up election poll in the eleventh District, Ninth Ward.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

Preamble and resolution requesting the Governor of this State to memorialize Congress to increase the pay of the rank and file and the officers of all regiments from this city.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, relative to the duties of Police Magistrates as Justices of Special Sessions and as members of the Board of Police Magistrates, with resolution that the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities both as Justices of their respective Courts and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, or for the performance of any other duties as is now provided by law—such increase of salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-first-street from Broadway, one hundred and fifty feet east, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen relative to sick and wounded soldiers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Ursica, the Principal Directress in charge of the hospital of Mount St. Vincent, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Resolution from Board of Councilman, that Daniel Delaney be permitted to erect a watering-trough in front of premises occupied by him, on the southeast corner of Beach and Washington streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Gubel to erect an ornamental shutter-lock on the awning post in front of his premises numbered one hundred and five Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution from Board of Councilman, that Thomas Tate, number three hundred and thirty-one Canal-street, corner of Greene, have permission to place a sign in front of his store, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinances as follows:

That the vacant lots southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the sunken lots west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and extending down Fortieth-street about two hundred feet, be filled to a proper grade, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the sunken lots south side of Fifty-third-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Third-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the lots east side of Forty-eight-street and Twelfth-avenue be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the sunken lots on the north side of Seventieth-street, about two hundred feet east of Fourth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the lots on the northwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—13.

Preamble, reciting that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the burdens in the present war; that every effort should be made to raise the troops called for by the President by enlistment, with resolution pledging the Common Council to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to every married man enlisting, and fifty dollars to every single man.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the special order for the evening, being an ordinance in favor of the more effectual protection of the streets of the City.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Walsh moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until Friday next.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, sixteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY,
Dec. 15, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Jones—
Petition of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for leave to extend their track to Leonard and Elm streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Jones offered the following vote, viz.:

Resolved, That permission be granted the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad from the inside of their freight department, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Webster—
Bill of John Kane, amounting to nine dollars and ninety-six cents, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Gedney—
Bill of John C. Carson, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Stevenson—
Bill of P. Fitzpatrick, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Gedney—
Bill of Robert Carpenter, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Stevenson—
Whereas, The price of provisions and all the necessaries of life have materially increased during the present year, and our mechanics and laboring men have very generally received a corresponding increase of wages from their employers, respectively; and,

Whereas, Our soldiers who are engaged in the most hazardous employment have received no increase of pay, and as a consequence, their families are exposed to unnecessary suffering; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Governor of this State be respectfully requested to memorialize Congress, now in session, for an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the pay of the rank and file and line officers of all the regiments from this City and State, now serving in the army of the United States.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Desmond—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Carry, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—
Whereas, The officers of the various steam fire engines have deemed it necessary, for the proper protection of property in the center and upper part of the City, some central location should be designated and set apart as a supply depot for wood and coal for steam fire engines while on duty at fires, and the experience furnished by the great benefit derived from the depot located in the lower part of the City feel satisfied that the one now called for is actually and immediately required, and would itself pay for the expenditure ten-fold; and

Whereas, The house formerly occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, can be procured for such purpose at a very small cost, per yearly rental, and the same being the most desirable location that can be selected; therefore,

Resolved, That the house lately occupied by Hose Company Number Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, be hereby authorized designated as a depot for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire engines doing duty in the upper districts when such supply is needed, and that a suitable person be appointed by the Street Commissioner, whose duty shall be to remain at such supply station both night and day, and to superintend the supply of wood and coal to all steamers doing duty at such places as may be designated, and have full control of the station, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, for which he shall receive a compensation for services performed not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, chargeable to the appropriation of salaries, payable monthly, such compensation to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, is hereby appropriated for such salary and expenditure.

Councilman Hogan moved that so much of said resolution as referred to taking the house lately occupied by Hose Company Number Thirty-five be referred to Committee on Fire Department; and that so much as referred to appointment of a suitable person to take charge of the same be referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That crosswalks on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street at the Third-avenue be laid, and the crosswalk on the easterly side of Third-avenue at Fifty-eighth-street be relaid forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness, at the foot of Rensevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller recommending certain transfers of appropriations, with resolution adopted by Board of Aldermen) carrying the suggestion into effect.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Ryan, Webster, Ross—4.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the cellar of House of Hook and Ladder Company number Nineteen be fitted up immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Female Assistance Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Protestant Episcopal Dutch Church to Bloomingdale, for remission of tax.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Beaver-street from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half by the City, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that William-street be paved with Belgian pavement, at one half at the expense of the City, the other half at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars, to the order of John W. Edmonds, President, and Abraham J. Hewitt, Treasurer, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller refund two-thirds of the amount of assessment to such persons owning property in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and East River, for the regulating and grading of said street, between First-avenue and East River, as have paid said assessment, and that the assessment levied upon the property-owners in said street for said regulating be remitted to the amount of two-thirds thereof.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Harry Howard Hose Company, number Fifty-five, to attend the Third Annual Ball of said Company, on Thursday evening, December eighteen, at the Apollo Rooms.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of John Shelly, for fitting up poll of Second District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. R. Vorhees, for fitting up poll of Tenth District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of N. Seger, for fitting up polls of First, Second, Third, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Districts, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Helm, Jr., for fitting up poll in Third District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Clark for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District of Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Colonel William McEvely for a stand of colors for the Fifth Regiment, First Legion.

(By Board of Aldermen prayer of petitioner granted, and $175 appropriated therefor.)

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution to place fire telegraph in house of Engine Company number Twenty-five, with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, to place fire telegraph in house of Hose Company number Nine, with veto message of his Honor the Mayor.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the balance by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs procure a stand of colors for the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of Aaron Close, to be relieved of erroneous assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close for the sum two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against their property on the southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert J. Lomas, Chairman of Finance Committee of said Society, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that William

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 4446, 4454, 4456, 4460, 4464, 4466, 4470, 4476, 4478, 4482, 4486, 4488, 4494, 4504, 4506, 4508, 4512, 4520, 4524, 4526, 4532, 4536, 4538, 4540, 4542, 4546, 4552, 4554, 4556. *Part III.*—Nos. 3523, 1909, 3817, 2826, 2072, 3609, 3587, 2682, 2900, 4334, 3768.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 590, 592, 593, 314, 180.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3109, 3237, 3265, 3235, 3139, 3241, 3243, 739, 3187, 943, 315, 3133, 3155, 3113. *Part II.*—Nos. 2922, 978, 1752, 2634, 2688, 2430, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998.

The Police Riots of 1857—The Cases Against Mayor Wood Resulting in Judgment for $4,000 Each Against Him.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Rosenkrans.

L. D. Leighton vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case (growing out of the Police riots of 1857) was now tried before the Court, with a jury, the defendant being in default, and verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $4,000. Three other cases were then tried before the Court, without a jury, the defendant being in default, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in each case for a like amount.

The cases, as alleged, have been repeatedly adjourned at the instance of the defendants' counsel, and the Court, on Friday last, set down the cases peremptorily for trial for yesterday. A stay of proceedings, and an order to show cause why a commission should not issue, had in the meantime been granted by Justice Barnard, and served on the plaintiff's counsel while in Court, before Justice Rosenkrans, who observed that the making of such an order was in direct contradiction of a rule of this Court, and directed the causes to proceed, sending the order back to Justice Barnard, requesting him to vacate his own order. Justice Barnard did so, stating that he was not fully aware of the position of the case when the order was granted.

D. D. and Dudley Field, for plaintiff.

The Hart-Dillaye Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dillaye vs. *Hart.*—The defendant moved for an order giving him further time in which to prepare the papers and case for a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the damages are excessive.

The motion was reported in the TIMES of the 10th instant, and the order was now granted.

Interesting to Sugar Refiners—Comparative Safety of Ancient and Modern Machinery.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Gotlieb Kunz vs. *Robert L. Stuart and Alex. Stuart.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover of the defendants for personal injuries sustained, as alleged, while in their employ, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was a workman employed in the fill-house of the defendants sugar refinery, and a part of his duty was to hook on loaded wagons containing full sugar moulds, to be hoisted to an upper story, and to unhook empty wagons lowered from above. These wagons were usually of wrought-iron.

Toward the latter part of July, 1860, while the plaintiff was one day near the hatchway through which these wagons were raised and lowered, engaged, as alleged in shoveling into a barrel such sugar as fell from the moulds, he heard a cry from above, "Get out of the way," and almost immediately after was struck by an empty wagon, which came down through the hatchway, landing upon a loaded wagon, and, rolling over against the plaintiff, broke his leg. The plaintiff was taken to the New-York Hospital, and remained there about three months, (the defendants paying him full wages while there,) when he was taken home to his own house, and subsequently received half wages from the defendants.

The plaintiff alleged in his complaint that the machinery employed by defendants was insufficient and improper, and that the defendants' agents using such machinery were careless and negligent.

Evidence was adduced on the part of the plaintiff to show that the defendants' mode of hoisting and lowering was by means of a chain and hook, ascending and descending through the hatchway by the application of steam power; that that mode was old-fashioned, and that platforms were in use in many sugar refineries at the present time. A former manager of the defendants' refinery was put upon the stand and testified that he had been eleven years in the employ of the defendants and had never been aware of any such accident as the one complained of, while he had known one man killed and others injured in other refineries where the platform was used instead of the wagon.

The complaint was finally dismissed.

F. S. Stallknecht and T. C. T. Bulkley, for plaintiff. Edgar Kogans and T. M. North, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hair vs *Stevens*; *Bushnell et al* vs. *Bussing, et al.*; *Waltbridge* vs. *Welch*; *Jarvis, Jr.*, vs. *Labau et al*—Motions granted.

Benedict vs. *Oppenheimer.*—Leave given to defendant to come in and answer, &c.

McArthur vs. *Hill et al.*—Defendant permitted to come in and defend. Costs to abide event of action; order to be settled on notice.

Horn vs. *Ludelipp et al*—See memoranda.

Davis vs. *Morris et al.*—Report of referee confirmed and order granted.

Zundell vs. *Hinby*; *Hinby* vs. *Fricke.*—Motion granted with $10 costs with leave to plaintiffs on payment of said $10 to amend their complaint within ten days, &c., &c.

(*Reversed.*)—*Stow & Christie* vs. *Bennie.*—Motion to discharge granted.

Perkins vs. *Tong.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Powers et al. vs. *Townsend.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, leave given on payment of costs to move for the discharge on the second ground raised by defendant.

Bell vs. *Warrington*; *Coursen* vs. *Bondhoff Patent Knitter*, vs. *Power et al.*—Motions denied.

Muller et al. vs. *The Same.*—On defendants depositing amount of plaintiff's claim in the Trust Company, to the credit of the action, the injunction is dissolved, otherwise denied.

Talcott vs. *Hart.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robinson.

Ott vs. *Lamb et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Hyman vs. *Latham et al.*—Case settled. Papers left with Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

Before Justice Daly.

Ackerman vs. *Risser et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange [illegible]

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	99	350	Erie Railway		44⅝
34,000 do do Coup.	104	100	do		44⅝
1,000 do do Coup.	92¾	100	do	b10	44⅝
500 do do	92¾	100	do	b30	44⅝
15,000 do do	92¾	100	do		44⅝
1,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	126¾	100	do		44⅝
15,000 do do	126¾	50	do		44⅝
1,000 U. S. War Loan	105	150	do		44⅝
1,000 Penn. Coal Co.	104	100	do	b30	44⅝
5,000 do do	104	100	do		44⅝
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	50	250	do		44⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	52½	410	do		44⅝
1,000 Erie 7th Mt. Bds	101	100	do		44⅝
5,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds	97	500	do		44⅝
1,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. R	93	50	do		44⅝
50,000 U. Ferry-st. S. F.	111½	50	Erie Railway Pref		90¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	109	100	do		90¾
6,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	118	100	do		90¾
4,000 R. & St. J. Bds	51½	200	do	s30	90¾
5,000 Tol. A. Wab. 2d M.	81½	15	Hudson River R		75
15,000 do	81½	100	do		75⅛
2,000 Mil. & Pr. du C. 1st M.	76	100	do	s30	75⅛
20 Mechanics' Bank	108	200	Harlem Railroad		21¾
50 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	120	200	do		21
7 Bk. of State of N. Y.	98¾	200	Harlem R. Pref		51
100 Fatchers' Bank	119	500	Mich. Cen. R.		91⅝
30,000 Amer. Gold	132	1100	M. S. & N. I. R		28⅝
30,000 do	132	50	do	b10	28⅝
15,000 do	132½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. Sc.		28½
11,500 do	132	150	Ill. Central R. S		91¾
16,000 do	131	100	do	s10	91¾
5 Del. & Hudson Canal Co	115	50	do		91¾
80 Pat. Gas Co.	19½	150	Gal. & Chi. RR		89
245 Pacific Mail St. Co.	127½	50	Clev. & Tol. RR	s60	75
60 do	b15	1232½	300	do	69
50 do	b15	122½	100	do	69
1,000 Pa. Cent. C. Bd.	89½	150	P. Ft. Wa. & C. RR.		51
38 Am. Gold	132				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	99	350	Erie Railway		44⅝
34,000 do do Coup.	104	100	do		44⅝
1,000 do do Coup.	92¾	100	do		44⅝
1,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	126¾	100	do		44⅝
15,000 do do	126¾	200	do		44⅝
1,000 U. S. War Loan	105	150	do		44⅝
1,000 Penn. Coal Co.	104	100	do	b30	44⅝
5,000 do do	104	100	do		44⅝
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	50	250	do		44⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	52½	410	do		44⅝
1,000 Erie 7th Mt. Bds	101	100	do	s30	61⅝
5,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds	97	500	do		61⅝
1,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. R	93	50	do		61⅝
50,000 U. Ferry-st. S. F.	111½	50	Erie Railway Pref		90¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	109	100	do		90¾
6,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	118	100	do		90¾
4,000 R. & St. J. Bds	51½	200	do	s30	90¾
5,000 Tol. A. Wab. 2d M.	81½	15	Hudson River R		75
15,000 do	81½	100	do		75⅛
2,000 Mil. & Pr. du C. 1st M.	76	100	do	s30	75⅛
20 Mechanics' Bank	108	200	Harlem Railroad		21¾
50 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	120	200	do		21
7 Bk. of State of N. Y.	98¾	200	Harlem R. Pref		51
100 Fatchers' Bank	119	500	Mich. Cen. R.		91⅝
30,000 Amer. Gold	132	1100	M. S. & N. I. R		28⅝
30,000 do	132	50	do	b10	28⅝
15,000 do	132½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. Sc.		28½
11,500 do	132	150	Ill. Central R. S		91¾
16,000 do	131	100	do	s10	91¾
5 Del. & Hudson Canal Co	115	50	do		91¾
80 Pat. Gas Co.	19½	150	Gal. & Chi. RR		89
245 Pacific Mail St. Co.	127½	50	Clev. & Tol. RR	s60	75
60 do	b15	1232½	300	do	69
50 do	b15	122½	100	do	69
1,000 Pa. Cent. C. Bd.	89½	150	P. Ft. Wa. & C. RR.		51
38 Am. Gold	132				

100 Chic. & R. I. R..... 89⅝ | 700 Clev. & Tol. R..... 89⅝
501 do..... 89⅝ | 400 do..... 89⅝
200 N. Y. Central R...103

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000 American Gold	131⅞	100	Pac. M. S. Co. 123⅞
250 Erie	61⅜	100	Mich. Central R. 91⅜
100 Michigan So.	88¼		

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	110	100	Penn. Coal Co. 116⅜
105,000 American Gold	132	60	do 119
80,000 do	131⅞	258	Pac. M. Steam. Co 125⅜
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	126⅞	100	do 125⅝
25,000 do	127	200	do 83 125⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	250	do 860 125
2050 Erie Railway	61⅞	100	do 830 125
150 Mich. Central R.	91⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R 103
600 M. So. & N. I. R	38⅛	50	Erie R. Pref 815 91⅞
50 M. S. & N. I. R. S	82⅞	100	Harlem Railroad 21
100 do	860 82	300	do 20⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	82¼	50	Ill. Central R. 77⅝
100 Rock Island R.	80¾	200	Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chi 43⅝

MONDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 6:

Increase in Loans	$1,450,059
Decrease in Specie	954,114
Increase in Circulation	4,726
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,087,589

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 14, 1861.	Dec. 13, 1862.	Dec. 6, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	157,647,702	172,933,946	171,483,887
Specie	39,435,478	36,708,754	37,662,868
Circulation	8,590,764	9,929,544	9,924,818
Gross Deposits	148,496,604	190,109,678	192,351,389
Exchanged	19,117,059	35,419,212	38,748,612
Undrawn	129,379,545	154,690,666	153,602,777
In Sub-Treasury	8,093,911	10,317,583	9,258,443

The Bank return shows that the decrease in the list of Deposits has been checked, and that a moderate addition has been made to the line of Loans and Discounts. The Specie average falls off about a million of dollars, which, considering the advances to the Government on account of the January interest on the Public Debt, and the Export demand of the week, is much less than might have been anticipated. The statement, altogether, reflects an easier market for Money than the week previous. This morning about $700,000 from California was added to the supply of Gold. The Stock Brokers are getting Money on Demand Loans, without difficulty, at 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Banks are employing a portion of their balances in the 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, 12 months to run. The Department is liquidating Quartermaster's and other certified claims on the War and Navy Departments in the proportion of about 25 ₩ cent. ready money to 75 ₩ cent. in 12 months' paper. The total of the latter issued from the passage of the authority by Congress, last February, to Saturday, 13th inst., is about $98,092,000, to wit

36,602 Certificates of $1,000 each	$36,602,000
12,298 Certificates of $5,000 each	61,490,000
Total	$98,092,000

The Stock and Gold markets were disturbed this morning by the news from the engagements at Fredericksburgh. Some of the accounts of Saturday's fight in the morning papers were construed unfavorably to the Federal arms, and buyers of Gold Coin advanced their bids to 132½ ₩ cent., as against 131½ at the close on Saturday. The sales at the early Board, however, were at 132¼@132 ₩ cent., and even this small rise was not sustained on the Street after the adjournment. The rates of Exchange on London were also nominally advanced early in the day, but as very little business was done, the quotation returned to 145½ ₩ cent. The next mail for Europe goes by the *China* on Wednesday, direct from this port. Most of the business in Exchange goes over to Tuesday by which time further news from the Army is looked for, the tenor of which may possibly influence the course of the market for Gold. The price of Government Securities was not materially affected by the news to-day. The 6 ₩ cents of '81, and the 7.30 ₩ cents of '64, were about the same as on Saturday. The Share market opened ¼@½ ₩ cent lower on most of the Railways, but without any great pressure to sell at this decline. At the early Board the business was dull in demand, rather than heavy in prices, and this indifferent feeling prevailed on the street between the sessions of the Board. The questionable news that Gen. BANKS had landed in North Carolina, created some little excitement about noon, but later in the day it was believed that the force of Gen BANKS had been confounded by the telegraph with another movement upon Weldon and Petersburgh. Up to 2 o'clock, nothing of an authentic nature was announced from Fredericksburgh.

At the Second Board, and later in the afternoon, the general market continued dull, all parties seeming disposed to await further and more decisive Army news. The only prominent exception to the prevailing quiet in speculation is the stock of the Pacific Mail Company which, on rumors to advance upon the [illegible]

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	99	350	Erie Railway		44⅝
34,000 do do Coup.	104	100	do		44⅝
1,000 do do Coup.	92¾	100	do	s30	61⅝
500 do do	92¾	100	do		44⅝
15,000 do do	126¾	100	do		44⅝
1,000 U. S. War Loan	105	150	do		44⅝
1,000 Penn. Coal Co.	104	100	do	b30	44⅝
5,000 do do	104	100	do		44⅝
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	50	250	do		44⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	52½	410	do		44⅝
1,000 Erie 7th Mt. Bds	101	100	do	s30	61⅝
5,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds	97	500	do		61⅝
1,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. R	93	50	do		61⅝
50,000 U. Ferry-st. S. F.	111½	50	Erie Railway Pref		90¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	109	100	do		90¾
6,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	118	100	do		90¾
4,000 R. & St. J. Bds	51½	200	do	s30	90¾
5,000 Tol. A. Wab. 2d M.	81½	15	Hudson River R		75
15,000 do	81½	100	do		75⅛
2,000 Mil. & Pr. du C. 1st M.	76	100	do	s30	75⅛
20 Mechanics' Bank	108	200	Harlem Railroad		21¾
50 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	120	200	do		21
7 Bk. of State of N. Y.	98¾	200	Harlem R. Pref		51
100 Fatchers' Bank	119	500	Mich. Cen. R.		91⅝
30,000 Amer. Gold	132	1100	M. S. & N. I. R		28⅝
30,000 do	132	50	do	b10	28⅝
15,000 do	132½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. Sc.		28½
11,500 do	132	150	Ill. Central R. S		91¾
16,000 do	131	100	do	s10	91¾
5 Del. & Hudson Canal Co	115	50	do		91¾
80 Pat. Gas Co.	19½	150	Gal. & Chi. RR		89
245 Pacific Mail St. Co.	127½	50	Clev. & Tol. RR	s60	75
60 do	b15	1232½	300	do	69
50 do	b15	122½	100	do	69
1,000 Pa. Cent. C. Bd.	89½	150	P. Ft. Wa. & C. RR.		51
38 Am. Gold	132				

We are authorized to say that the January interest on $450,000 Last Mort. 7s of the Sparrow-bush Valley Railway Company of Orange co., will be paid in Gold Coin, at Messrs. SEYMOUR, CLARK, & GUERNARD of this City.

The following figures in regard to the recently organized Life Insurance Offices of this City are derived from the reports which they made to the Insurance Companies of Massachusetts, where they have agencies:

	Capital.	Assets Including Cap.	Cash Premiums, Year 1862.
Equitable N. Y.	$100,000	$270,354	$149,511
Germania, N. Y.	200,000	227,947	42,701
Guardian, N. Y.	125,000	110,521	21,538
Home, Brooklyn.	125,000	159,301	67,641
Washingt'n, N.Y.	125,000	180,577	52,619
Total, Five Cos.	$675,000	$948,700	$331,010

Of the five recently organized Companies—1859-60—the Equitable Life Assurance Company presents an accumulation of $170,354 over and above guaranteed Capital, while the other four combined, present an accumulation of $92,248 over their aggregate guaranteed Capital. The proportion of Cash Premiums for the present year—report for 12 months ending 30th November, 1862—returned by the Equitable, is $149,511, to $184,501 cash, reported by the other four Companies combined.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $303,745 09, including $113,010 for Customs; Payments, $1,681,445 71, Balance, $9,139,882 57.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 13.	LOANS. Dec. 6.	SPECIE. Dec. 13.	SPECIE. Dec 6.
Bk. of New-York	6,202,388	6,044,882	1,043,057	1,668,328
Manhattan Co	6,544,737	6,253,392	1,944,864	2,125,518
Merchants' Bank	5,310,694	7,298,522	1,948,118	2,140,207
Mechanics' Bank	4,713,701	4,847,136	727,860	840,288
Union Bank	4,156,824	3,968,492	2,052,582	1,901,603
Bank of America	9,456,976	9,790,321	2,690,107	2,459,251
Phenix Bank	4,543,641	4,568,017	776,617	852,810
City Bank	3,721,562	3,658,367	2,287,517	2,192,987
Tradesmen's Bank	2,569,368	2,666,417	190,838	206,375
Fulton Bank	1,888,794	1,869,539	356,029	418,120
Chemical Bank	3,136,607	3,067,279	2,833,711	2,857,591
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,718,752	2,656,138	190,917	223,854
National Bank	2,463,513	2,389,227	445,513	487,123
Butch & Drov Bk	1,659,080	1,719,658	148,856	142,901
Mech & Trad. Bk.	912,756	921,807	208,754	208,513
Greenwich Bank	436,315	452,432	351,960	369,480
Leather Man. Bk	2,643,147	2,565,274	624,777	635,928
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,376,783	1,379,649	309,391	329,266
Bk St. New-York	6,004,567	5,936,915	933,378	935,150
Am Exchange Bk	8,625,457	8,776,466	2,330,533	2,507,695
Bk of Commerce	13,675,011	13,750,221	1,416,630	1,311,646
Broadway Bank	5,711,457	5,589,085	792,347	910,848
Ocean Bank	2,343,202	2,401,146	229,060	241,220
Mercantile Bank	3,596,587	3,281,256	672,440	691,442
Pacific Bank	1,602,317	1,581,208	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Republic	4,685,704	4,676,274	1,396,120	1,451,384
Chatham Bank	1,025,497	1,086,193	100,287	103,294
People's Bank	856,041	844,052	98,040	110,647
Bank of N. Am	2,701,486	2,762,980	184,710	184,553
Hanover Bank	2,257,751	2,185,150	152,664	173,650
Irving Bank	1,114,431	1,103,764	89,530	92,442
Metropolitan Bk	10,374,316	9,987,137	1,949,253	1,758,455
Citizen's Bank	964,247	916,025	90,251	90,278
Nassau Bank	2,385,340	2,447,291	277,209	270,475
Market Bank	2,317,636	2,180,142	278,172	295,099
St. Nicholas Bank	1,446,117	1,447,564	302,741	299,711
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,018,540	3,015,118	223,330	230,674
Corn Exch. Bank	2,873,031	2,779,607	290,063	300,572
Continental Bank	4,067,481	3,954,661	249,262	243,065
Bk of Commonwlth	1,715,805	1,756,208	174,110	219,760
Oriental Bank	709,779	705,717	85,450	76,105
Marine Bank	1,852,145	1,920,320	240,750	263,765
Atlantic Bank	1,506,529	1,560,040	204,259	200,000
Importers' & Trad's Bk	4,355,000	4,225,000	477,000	471,000
Park Bank	9,334,752	9,628,102	3,446,302	3,526,125
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,156,417	1,132,997	165,111	166,685
Grocers' Bank	870,119	870,023	90,576	90,760
North River Bank	678,427	659,941	74,551	69,206
East River Bank	400,224	356,776	74,711	72,804
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,293,148	1,268,578	127,007	149,261
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	731,701	670,517	110,548	110,627
N. Y. Exch. Bank	514,073	518,157	61,002	42,450
Bull's Head Bank	580,671	557,320	29,305	29,308
N. Y. County Bank	395,624	390,971	51,483	51,390
Total	$177,543,706	$176,456,706	$50,706,151	$51,662,568
Increase	$1,150,029		Decrease	$994,114

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 13.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 6.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec 6.
Bk of New-York	339,672	341,224	8,135,173	8,163,707
Manhattan Co	76,537	76,098	6,282,756	6,270,328
Merchants' Bank	2,252,503	2,258,119	7,158,470	7,158,470
Mechanics' Bank	535,092	535,092	3,761,441	3,761,441
Union Bank	140,817	142,798	4,197,516	4,063,112
Bank of America	3,746	3,746	10,410,896	10,573,821
Phenix Bank	69,380	77,443	3,222,912	3,782,259
City Bank			6,197,906	6,111,098
Tradesmen's Bank	270,692	265,692	1,633,818	2,117,681
Fulton Bank	189,640	190,040	1,940,746	2,062,610
Chemical Bank	58,458	58,253	6,370,858	6,301,076
Merch. Exch. Bk.	137,723	137,723	1,772,763	1,710,490
National Bank	115,331	110,314	1,444,680	1,429,251
Butch & Drov. Bk	310,339	310,339	1,631,497	1,584,610
Mech & Trad. Bk.	180,514	180,410	1,14 ,131	1,114,619
Greenwich Bank	126,240	126,576	433,331	5,9,965
Leather Man. Bk.	306,679	312,396	2,228,670	2,013,527
Seventh Ward Bk	113,273	113,209	1,205,2 3	1,225,417
Bk St. New-York	271,647	268,310	5,440,179	4,360,055
Am Exchange Bk	231,315	230,610	6,890,073	6,977,562
Bk of Commerce	1,705	1,705	9,149,956	9,070,202
Broadway Bank	3,5,7	3,5,362	5,900,216	6,224,467
Ocean Bank	96,665	96,454	1,787,134	1,810,010
Mercantile Bank	8,377	6,377	3,721,614	3,654,533
Pacific Bank	105,157	106,098	1,383,214	1,304,772
Bank of Republic	211,277	217,521	4,023,045	3,941,142
Chatham Bank	31,071	31,993	676,521	715,411
People's Bank	102,615	103,036	751,461	759,570
Bank of N. Am	181,017	181,917	1,573,229	1,805,121
Hanover Bank	173,810	173,810	1,389,495	1,326,985
Irving Bank	122,719	121,653	861,346	1,022,129
Metropolitan Bk.	54,1,051	508,679	8,280,075	7,934,847
Citizen's Bank	100,307	101,767	764,227	720,662
Nassau Bank	12,386	12,456	1,852,036	2,075,376
Market Bank	279,112	279,587	1,527,748	1,587,619
St. Nicholas Bank	198,489	198,106	1,251,215	1,062,386
Shoe & Leath. Bk	612,673	599,[illegible]	2,209,167	2,213,134
Corn Exch. Bank	275,703	277,906	1,920,010	2,057,742
Continental Bank	2[illegible],554	2[illegible],554	2,228,670	1,977,760
Bk of Commonwlth	321,728	322,991	1,858,065	1,615,230
Oriental Bank	151,576	153,068	656,174	613,200
Marine Bank	290,287	291,431	1,589,719	1,594,744
Atlantic Bank	131,745	131,095	574,345	586,454
Imp & Trad's Bk	217,916	214,700	2,838,455	2,664,405
Park Bank	394,597	393,356	12,041,825	11,805,973
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	83,755	83,452	968,151	988,237
Grocers' Bank	55,276	51,992	626,589	641,712
North River Bank	52,985	52,117	673,068	671,111
East River Bank	105,869	110,114	410,561	398,260
Manuf & Mer Bk	8,745	8,740	1,079,148	1,109,762
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	195,510	197,820	275,070	375,077
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1[illegible],492	1[illegible],783	489,425	490,588
Bull's Head Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]	1[illegible],230	550,162	514,598
N. Y County Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]	1[illegible],416	439,782	417,281
Total	$9,[illegible],341	$9,931,919	$51,[illegible],666	$51,[illegible],754
Increase	$4,[illegible]		Decrease	$1,087,589

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 10,141 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. and 7,[illegible] bags Corn Meal, 4[illegible] bush. Rye, 1,101 bush. Malt, 3,[illegible] bushels Oats, 1,741 pkgs. Provisions, and 276 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $8 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at 60c. and 62c. for Middling, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been very limited, to-day, and prices have been declined somewhat. The receipts were, as usual, of a miscellaneous character, the most of the Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, with a few choice extra Superfine at $5 25@$5 30, and Double Extra Superfine Western Inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 60, and Double Extra State at $5 65@$5 90. Canadian Flour is declining, sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 15@$5 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues moderate request, at $4@$5 70 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling freely at $3 85 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected to-day, and prices have been very much depressed. Sales since our last, of 58,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 51 Amber Western at $1 43@$1 45, Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 29@$1 42½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 28, and Amber State, at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 52,000 bushels, at 70c.@70c. for shipping Mixed Western, 71c.@74c. for Eastern Mixed do., 67c.@70c. for unsound, 80c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet at 85c.@97c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 66c.@70c.; Western, at 69c.@70c., and State at 69c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Sales, 5,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is active and firm, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New Crop are selling moderately, at from 18c.@20c. ₩ ℔.

MOLASSES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. at $14@$14 12½, closing at $14 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in active demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues in good request, at 7c.@9c. ₩ ℔. Sales, 500 boxes. Lard continues heavy—sales 900 bbls. and tcs., at 6½c.@7c. Beef is in limited demand, at former rates; prices, since our last, 150 bbls. at $5 50@$6 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 for Plain Mess, $[illegible] Prime Mess, and $[illegible] Prime. India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₩ tce. *Beef Hams*, $12 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese, at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@23c. for common to choice State ₩ ℔. Cheese is in request, at 9½c.@13c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIE REILLY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE FOR LOVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EOITS; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama. COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRISBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—TIERELL'S CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at THIS Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No general action was fought yesterday at Fredericksburgh, although, as on Sunday, there was considerable desultory skirmishing all day. Preparations were rapidly being made for the second great conflict, which it appears must inevitably soon take place.

We learn of an attack upon our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles below Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday evening, by a rebel battery supposed to number twenty heavy guns. Very little damage was done to our vessels, and the rebel battery was soon silenced. In the morning the rebels had disappeared.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs to that paper a statement regarding the movements of the Expedition under Gen. BANKS, which differs materially from that given by our own correspondent yesterday. According to his account—and it is given with considerable circumstantiality of detail—Gen. BANKS has landed at Winton, in North Carolina, at the headwaters of the Chowan River, formed a junction with the troops at Suffolk, and advanced against Weldon, with a view to subsequent operations against Petersburgh and Richmond. Gen. FOSTER is to cooperate with him,—being, in fact, under command of Gen. BANKS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the stories regarding Gen. BANKS having landed anywhere near Richmond are entirely without foundation in fact. In reply to a question regarding his destination Secretary STANTON replied, "BANKS will land in a good place."

WHITE'S Rebel Cavalry, about 400 strong, made a raid into Poolesville, Md., on Sunday night, and committed some depredations. Thirty-five National soldiers were quartered there in a wooden building, and a portion of them surrendered after a desperate resistance, and after the building had been set on fire. One of our men was killed and two wounded. The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

In his address to the rebel soldiers at Murfresboro, Tenn., JEFF DAVIS told that the critical moment in the history of the Confederacy had arrived, and he relied upon their valor and patriotism to sustain her now more stronger than ever before. He said he had left the issue in Virginia in the hands of that able General, ROBERT E. LEE, which was the best he could do. In the Southwest his presence was most needed now. It is said that DAVIS is going to concentrate all of his troops on the west bank of the Mississippi for a desperate struggle. He is going to Arkansas to see Gens. HINDMAN and HOLMES.

Gen. BRAGG sent into Hartsville prisoners and others for exchange, on the night of Dec. 12, and was sharply rebuked by Gen. ROSECRANS for taking unworthy advantage of the exchange cartal, requiring Federal prisoners to be returned at Aiken's Landing or Vicksburgh. Other prisoners, making a total of 1,752, were sent in, including Lieut.-Col. KERR, Seventy-fourth Illinois. Lieut.-Col. STEWART, Second Indiana Cavalry, was detained for special exchange. Col. MOORE was not returned.

A special dispatch from Nashville says we lost 87 killed and about 120 wounded, and 1,300 prisoners, in the affair at Hartsville, Tenn. Three wagon-loads of muskets were afterwards retaken by our reinforcements. The enemy got about 30 wagons and teams, and lost about 50 men.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* has some interesting particulars regarding J. WESLEY GREENE, whose disclosures regarding peace overtures from JEFF. DAVIS are attracting so much attention. He was employed at japanning in that city, as he represents, was absent from Pittsburgh about the time when he states he was at Richmond, and was summoned to Washington by a dispatch from Secretary STANTON after his return. These circumstances are corroborative of his story, but the invalidating facts are, that when he first went to Pittsburgh he attempted to secure admission to a membership in one of the churches by presenting a forged certificate of connection "in good and regular standing" with some other church; and subsequent to his return from Washington he suddenly left the city to avoid arrest on a charge of having forged Secretary STANTON'S name to an order for a costly set of furs. On Friday last Mr. GREENE was arrested in Chicago on this very charge, but was subsequently discharged, because under the State laws false pretences cannot be considered as felony.

Gen. BLAIR and Staff left St. Louis on Wednesday, for the Lower Mississippi. His brigade, embracing, as it does, some of the finest officers and men in the Western army, expect to participate in the expedition for the reduction of Vicksburgh and the opening of the Mississippi River.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of a General Bankrupt Law, and protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. The bill to abolish the grade of Medical officers was reported back from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A bill to amend the Tariff and the Confiscations acts was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and referred. A bill to provide for the extinction of the Indian titles in Kansas, and to provide for the removal of the Indians, was introduced by Mr. LANE. A resolution was adopted, calling for the report and accompanying documents of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, as Commissioner at New-Orleans. A resolution of censure against Ex-President BUCHANAN, for his failure to prevent the rebellion, was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over. A resolution to inquire whether some method cannot be devised to manifest the sympathy of Congress with the suffering Lancashire operatives, was ordered to be printed. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that any loyal citizen who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the rebellion, may set off such damages against any claim or demand against him in any action at law by any such rebellious States, or the agents or trustees of such States, etc. The resolution relative to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware, was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill to establish a postal money order system, was introduced. A bill to reduce the duties on paper from 35 to 10 per cent., was introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, and referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, introduced a bill to procure the abolishment of Slavery in that State, with compensation to loyal owners. A resolution was passed declaring that there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of revising the Tariff so that the importation of foreign goods shall not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie. A resolution was adopted indorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Thursday. Mr. CONWAY offered the series of resolutions published by us in our last Sunday's issue, but they were tabled, 132 to 1. The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal bill was postponed until the first Tuesday in January. In view of grievous delays in the payment of soldiers, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish the House the reasons why the requisitions of the Paymasters are not promptly filled. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding the expenses of the contrabands, was referred to the Military Committee. The correspondence between the President and the Departments since the campaign of the Peninsula was undertaken, was called for. The Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for the region of country in which are situated the Salmon River Gold Mines. The House soon afterward went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and continued in Committee until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Underwriters, and many gentlemen connected with various Insurance Companies in this City, paid an official visit yesterday to the *Great Eastern*. After examining her, they gave the agents of the Company, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, a certificate to the effect that she was in every respect seaworthy, and that the accident off Montauk Point was in no way attributable to Capt. PATON.

The Clerical Conference which was to have been held at Cooper Institute last evening was adjourned without any action having been taken, save an attempt (which failed) to exclude the reporters of the Press. "Advices just received from Washington" was the cause alleged for the adjournment. Most of the clergymen present were opposed to holding any meeting at all.

The Board of Aldermen had a brief but very important session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock. Mr. BOOLE introduced a long preamble and resolution, charging corruption and mismanagement upon the Central Park Commission, in giving out contracts without first inviting competition for them, asserting that some of the members are non-residents of the City, and giving direction to the Street Commissioner to assume control of the Park, and get possession of the papers pertaining to its management, with an appropriation of $5,000 to meet whatever expenses might arise in the course of such a proceeding. Mr. WALSH thought the whole proposition should be put aside till the Finance Committee should investigate the accounts of the Park Commission, as already ordered. Mr. BOOLE said that would cause a long delay. He wanted the Street Commissioner to obtain control of the Park first; the investigation could be made afterward. Mr. FARLEY vindicated the course and management of the Commission. The resolution was laid over, and made the special order for Wednesday. The resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 each per annum was adopted. Adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesday afternoon, and concurred to have the transfer of the surplusage of certain appropriations to other accounts made, as recommended by the Comptroller. A resolution by Mr. STEVENSON, to request the Governor to memorialize Congress for an increase of twenty five per cent. on the pay of the officers and soldiers in Government service from this State, in view of the recently increased cost of supporting their families, was adopted. Some time was spent in acting upon various routine matters, many of them relating to the Fire Department. A resolution for another wood and coal depôt for steamers, to be located in Mercer-street, near Bleecker, was referred. The resolution to give Gen. SIGEL a sword elicited some discussion, and was finally laid upon the table. A proposition for a like present to Gen. MEAGHER, was laid over under the rule. Adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen as City Canvassers held their tenth and last meeting yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the declaration of results was finally made and ordered to be published in the TIMES and several other papers. The Board then passed a resolution of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. BOOLE, for the satisfactory manner in which he had presided, and then adjourned *sine die*.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee gave another hearing, yesterday, in the matter of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company putting down turnouts without authority and running cars without licenses. WM. EGBERTS, the Superintendent of the road, appeared and claimed the right of the Company, by their charter, to put down all necessary turnouts and switches. He was unprepared, however, to point out the particular part of the charter granting this privilege. He also claimed the right of the Company to run extra cars, at occasional times, without licenses. The Committee were surprised at the liberality of Mr. EGBERTS' views. Other testimony was given by other parties, but it was mostly of an irrelevant character. The Committee adjourned without indicating what course they would take.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes: "I hear intimations that the late depredations of the *Alabama* were known to certain of our 'neutral' friends several days before the news was received here by the arrival from St. Thomas; but why they choose to suppress the facts is probably better known to themselves than any one outside their peculiar circle. Perhaps they did not regard themselves as 'newsmongers,' and for that reason kept the information a secret."

A number of men have been arrested and taken before United States Commissioner CAREY at Xenia, Ohio, charged with uttering counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of fifty cents.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a large number of bales of cotton still remain in the fortifications around Nashville, and it urges that they should be at once removed and sent North for sale.

In accordance with orders from Gen. WRIGHT, the Oregon *Weekly Union*, a rebellious sheet, has been excluded from the mails.

The Memphis *Bulletin* notes the operations of a band of thieves on the State Line Road, near that city. A company of ten men were dispatched under command of Lieut. LAVIONE, toward White's Station in quest of them. Three of the gang were captured on Thursday, the 4th of December, near the Seven Mile Bridge. The citizens of the vicinity collected, and the fate of the men was placed in their hands. They adjudged that two of the prisoners, who had been recognized, should be shot. The order was immediately carried into effect. Before their execution, Lieut. LAVIONE asked them what they had done with their booty, to which they replied that it was in the hands of their partners at Memphis. He offered them life and freedom if they would expose their accomplices, but they refused. The other prisoner was taken to the military prison at Memphis.

A largely increased force is to be put to work upon the iron-clad frigate *Tonawanda*, the keel of which has been laid at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The timbers for the frame of the *Tonawanda* are to be at once prepared, and will be raised as soon as they are ready. Difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable timber for the stem of the frigate. None yet received will answer, and another search is to be made in the timber region of the State of Delaware.

The cases against Mayor WOOD for assault and battery, growing out of the Police riots in 1857, (four in number,) were now tried before Justice ROSENBRANS, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, the defendant being in default, and judgment rendered in each case for the plaintiff for $4,000.

The Stock Market was again dull yesterday, awaiting more decisive news from the army. The price of Gold advanced ⅜@½ ℔ cent. in the early morning, but returned to Saturday's quotation, 131⅛, later in the day. Exchange 145½. Money easy at 6 ℔ cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs, Cotton, Coffee and Whisky, yesterday, were very light, though prices favored buyers. Moderate sales of Hops, Lathe, Spices, Sugars, Tallow and Wool were reported, at former quotations. Pork was heavy, and a trifle cheaper. Lard and Bacon were purchased to a fair extent, at uniform figures. Beef, Rice, Seeds, Fish, Oils, Metals, and Naval Stores were very quiet. Hay was in good request. The Freight market was more active, but shippers had any existing advantage.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with cattle this week. About 4,700 head, many of them large and fat, were in the Forty-fourth-street yards yesterday, and more were expected for today. There was a fine show of Christmas bullocks on sale, some of which brought 10c. ℔ lb, net weight, while one pair of extra premium oxen were reported at 12½c., to be weighed. The poorer grades found a slow market at a decline of fully ½c., with a further downward tendency. Most of the really good cattle brought 9c.

Is there a Movement in the Enemy's Rear!

If there be any truth whatever in the statement made with such circumstantiality of detail this morning, that Gen. BANKS has landed with twenty thousand men at Winton, N. C., pushed up to Suffolk, formed a junction with our troops there, and been joined by Gen. FOSTER'S force from Newbern; and that this army is about to march up to Petersburgh, and from there obtain command at once of the James River and the rebel Capital—then we begin to see now what we have been looking for so long and eagerly—the development of a plan of campaign against the main rebel army, at once intelligible, comprehensive and hopeful.

We know pretty well that if Gen. MCCLELLAN had pushed on resolutely to Richmond after he landed on the Peninsula, that place would have been evacuated by the rebel army, which would then simply have fallen back to a point a short distance further South, there to fortify itself, obstruct our approach, and wait for our advance, when it would again either fight or retreat, as suited its convenience, or seemed most hopeful of success; and in this way they would draw us even further from our base, or compel us to form new bases, while every day's advance would increase our difficulties, every fight or skirmish would diminish our forces, and the enemy we should leave in the rear would soon inevitably become too formidable for our safety. We used to talk then about "driving the rebels" from Virginia down to and into the Gulf of Mexico; but it would have been a very long and embarrassing drive, and we fear this generation would not have seen the completion of the job.

The strategy that has suggested itself to every man for the last year, both while the rebels were at Manassas Junction, while they were massed around Richmond, while they were in the valley of the Shenandoah, and now that they are on the Rappahannock, has been that of an army operating in their rear and in the rear of their Capital, as well as in their front. In each of these positions their case was or is such that, if an army, in addition to the army in their front, should seize and hold the line of the James River, they would be compelled to fall back from their strongholds under the greatest disadvantages, and yet would find a feasible retreat next to impossible. The railroad connections with the South would be in our hands, and the region of supplies in our control, while we should hold a defensive line of very great strength.

Our vast superiority in numbers, it was supposed, might easily enable us to detach or rather form a force for this work. Indeed, if the exhibit of the strength of our army, made in the report of the Secretary of War, bears any relation whatever to our effective strength in the field, it is evident that we could at any time mass a hundred and fifty thousand men in the enemy's front, and throw a force equally great in his rear or in the rear of his capital, without uncovering Washington or interfering with the fundamental operations in the Southwestern States. It has been recognized since the beginning of the war, that the main thing to be done was the capture of Richmond, and the people, at least, have been anxious that such military combinations should be made as would most speedily produce this result. It was felt that we might keep sending out military expeditions to capture this, that, and the other point in the Southern States, until, even if we have the million of soldiers which our army pay-rolls show, there would not be enough left for the defence of Washington against Stonewall JACKSON. The concentration of forces for the capture of Richmond, the division of the forces into two great coöperating bodies, one on each side of it, seemed to every one who studied the map and comprehended the first principles of military law, the necessary mode of action against the rebel army of Virginia.

If the latest dispatch in regard to the location of the newly-formed army under Gen. BANKS be true, it would seem that some such plan of operation is to be carried into effect. We trust that it *may* prove true, as we see no reason to entertain doubt of its speedy success. We do not imagine that BANKS is likely to meet a very formidable rebel army on his march to Petersburgh, or when he gets there; and if once he gets himself well fortified on the southern bank of the James, with our gunboats running to Richmond, the occupation of that capital will be easy, and the evacuation of Virginia by the rebels will speedily follow.

Upon the reliability of the dispatch, however, it is impossible to decide. It is greatly opposed to advices we had yesterday, which gave BANKS' expedition quite a different destination. We should certainly consider it a fundamental mistake to dispatch such a force to the Gulf at this crisis, while its union with the detached and almost useless bodies of troops at Newbern, at Suffolk, and on the Peninsula, would give us a new army of considerable proportions, a great part of it well seasoned to work, and capable, we think, of bringing to pass results more important in their bearing upon the rebellion than would be possible by using it in any other way or place.

The Non-Defence of the Rappahannock by Lee.

Much astonishment has been expressed in some quarters that LEE did not interpose a more serious resistance to BURNSIDE'S crossing of the Rappahannock. Save the covert efforts of a few hundred sharpshooters, and the occasional firing of a few batteries, he kept his great army absolutely idle during the twenty-four hours occupied in the construction of the bridges and the passage of our troops. It cannot be said that he was taken by surprise, or in anywise deceived by stratagem. The operation was mainly performed with great deliberation in his full view, and without any special natural advantages on the side of his foe.

The explanation doubtless is that LEE belongs to that class of military men who believe rivers to be a bad military line. He prefers the fortified ridges of hills in the rear. These he will dispute with a tenacity of which he made no show near the banks of the stream. He adopts the same course as was practiced by MASSENA when, threatened by the Austrians, he established himself, not on the River Limmat, but on the chain of the Alps behind, leaving his enemy to cross the river and occupy Zurich without molestation; and the same which WELLINGTON afterward observed against this same MASSENA, in Portugal, when, instead of trying to defend the line of the River Tagus, on the Douro, he intrenched himself on the heights of the Busaco, and finally on those of the famous Torres Vedras.

A considerable stream, on its face, is one of the most formidable of all natural obstacles to the advance of an army. If not fordable, the necessity of bridges, or boats at best, seriously disturbs the regularity and combination of movement so important to advance movements: and even if fordable, the water is a great hindrance to active locomotion, and to keeping the arms and ammunition in a fit state for immediate use on reaching the enemy's shore. And yet, in spite of all theory, rivers have not often been successfully defended. Many of the most important battles of history have been fought in dispute of their passage, but in the majority of cases with bad result to the resisting side. ALEXANDER the Great, at his passage of the Granicus, vanquished DARIUS and overthrew the Persian Kingdom; in the same way conquered Scythia at the passage of the Jaxertes, and India on the banks of the Hydaspes. JULIUS CÆSAR led his forces over the Thames, neck-deep, and overwhelmed the army of Britain. CHARLEMAGNE crossed the Elbe in the face of his Saxon enemies, and overthrew them disastrously. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, in like manner and with like effect, effected his passage of the Lech, and afterward of the Rhine. Marshal VILLARS crossed the Rhine in similar style. WILLIAM III., at the head of his troops, swam the Boyne, on horseback, amid the hottest fire, and settled the fate of Ireland. MOREAU crossed the Rhine and carried Kehl at the point of the bayonet, and the next year again crossed the same river at Diersheim in the face of the Austrians, inflicting upon them a terrible defeat, and three years after at the Inn penetrated what is called one of the strongest military lines in Europe. WELLINGTON, in his Peninsular campaign, crossed the Douro in the face of SOULT, seized Oporto and swept all before him. BONAPARTE, in the campaign of Italy, broke the line of the Po at Valenza, of the Adda at Lodi, and, with less difficulty, drove the Austrians back from the Mincio and the Adige; in his German campaign, he crossed the Tagliamento in the face of the magnificent Austrian army; in his Polish campaign, he passed the Wkra and Vistula in spite of the Russians; and in his return from his Russian campaign the Beresina did not stop him, notwithstanding the extraordinary advantages it just then and there offered his enemies. In our own Revolution, perhaps our greatest defeat was sustained in contesting the passage of the Brandywine: and on the other hand one of our most glorious victories, Trenton, was gained by forcing the passage of the Delaware in the depth of winter. In the late Italian campaign, the world well remembers how small a part, after all, was played by the famous "elbows of the Mincio" in determining the final result. In fact, we believe it would be very difficult to designate a single instance in either ancient or modern warfare in which a river has afforded a prominent defence against a superior and determined enemy. Some mode of passage, either direct onset in front, or a flank movement up or down the stream, or surprise, or strategem, has always been found by which the natural obstacle has been overcome.

The rebel Gen. LEE, whose military skill and prudence all admit, has reserved his strength for a more defensible line than the banks of the Rappahannock. The reception our forces have already met with on the ridge beyond is a telling commentary upon the wisdom of his decision. It will be found that we shall have to pay far more to dislodge him from his present position than the passage of the river would have cost us under any circumstances. Probably he will not be able to maintain himself, even where he is, for any great length of time, but there can be no doubt that he has more of a chance there than in any other position he could have chosen. His conduct is justified by the best precedents, and should excite no surprise.

A French Count.

We take it for granted that Count MEJAN, whilom French Consul at New-Orleans, has been permitted by our Government to withdraw from the Consular service at that port, although we do not remember to have seen any public announcement of the fact. From the day of Gen. BUTLER'S capture of that rebel city, the Count found his position extremely disagreeable. Many things that he had previously been in the habit of doing—such as manifesting his intense sympathy with the rebellion—he found no longer practicable. If it had only been no longer politic, he could have got along with the difficulty. But Gen. BUTLER was a rude and vulgar man, who regarded treason as a mortal State offence, who held the robbery of mints and arsenals of the Government to be a terrible crime, and who consequently had not the slightest consideration for the more refined and educated principles of Count MEJAN, who, while deriving the right to exercise his office from the American Government, thought it not amiss to encourage and aid the traitors who were aiming to destroy it. Gen. BUTLER would not allow this. Hence the Count was mad. Nay, more, he was vexed—indeed angry—and resolved *to have Gen. Butler removed!* It was a big contract—as well as a modest one—but the Count thought himself equal to it, as a letter of his, written on the 30th of May last to M. THOUVENEL, sufficiently proves.

The letter (published by Mr. SEWARD, in his annual volume of State papers, pp. 421-2-3 and 4,) is one of the curiosities of the times, considered as the emanation of a foreigner stationed at New Orleans to look after the *commercial interests* of the *French* Government. Count MEJAN advises M. THOUVENEL that Gen. BUTLER'S bad manners are not wholly excusable on the ground of ignorance. "Gen. BUTLER, knows how to be polite when he chooses," says the Count—but he chooses to be so never; he uses towards "the most respectable people" the most insulting language. "His first words are *almost always*, 'I will hang you'; or 'I will send you to Fort Jackson.'". The Count MEJAN must have 'shadowed' Gen. BUTLER very closely to be justified in thus denouncing his "*always* first words" to the French Government. Having prepared M. THOUVENEL to regard the General of the National Army with apprehension and disgust, the Count presents the following summary of Gen. BUTLER'S public wrongs.

1. A vessel engaged in "violating the blockade" was captured, the letters on board were examined, and various mercantile houses of New Orleans made to pay sums more or less considerable. A "*Spanish* house" had to pay $9,500; and "another house" was condemned to pay $12,000. Count MEJAN does not say what the French Consul has to do with these cases, in which the willful violaters of our blockade were justly dealt with.

2. A "young *German*" who received a draft through one of the letters was threatened with Fort Jackson if he did not produce the amount within a given time. But, "on representations of the Consul of Hamburg, Gen. BUTLER gave up the matter," says the Count. Then how did the case concern MEJAN, or the French Government?

3. Gen. BUTLER forced Mr. CAVAS, "a respectable and rich *Greek* merchant," to come before him; and he thereupon put Mr. CAVAS through a very searching examination in relation to certain sugars which that gentleman had in his possession. Count MEJAN professes to quote the very language of Gen. BUTLER and Mr. CAVAS, but he does not pretend to have been present. It is, of course, hearsay and *ex parte*.

4. Having related the grievances of higher importance of Spanish, German and Greek residents and merchants—none French—of New-Orleans, Count MEJAN descends to the humbler classes of foreigners, and takes up the cause of the keepers of "coffee-houses, bar-rooms and billiard-rooms," "French, *Spanish* and *Italian* subjects, who have been made to pay new licenses by Gen. BUTLER.

After having completed this arraignment, Count MEJAN, with unparalleled coolness and effrontery, admits in his letter to M. THOUVENEL that *he* has no personal complaint against Gen. BUTLER in the premises, but it is solely his (MEJAN'S) regard for the free institutions of the United States and the violated Constitution of that country, that he impeaches Gen. BUTLER! Here is his language literally:

"I have had nothing personally to complain of with Gen. BUTLER, who is always very agreeable when I have relations with him; but *I cannot admit that in a country whose existence is based upon absolute liberty and a written Constitution, Martial-law should be the absence of all law, and even of all regularity, and permit all the prescriptions of the Constitution to be set aside.*"

It is impossible for impudence to go further. There is such a thing, we suppose, as even a Count trying to "cover more territory than the law allows," and the case of this MEJAN who, in the absence of any cause of complaint in the interests of his own Government, lends himself to the work of hunting up all the loose street gossip of Jew and Gentile in regard to Gen. BUTLER'S acts and conversation to prejudice him and his Government with foreign Governments, is a signal instance of official usurpation and insolence. The liberality that tolerates such a man in continued relations of business with this Government approaches too nearly to pusillanimity. From France or England such an intermeddler and tale-bearing fomenter of trouble would be expelled incontinently, if he did not pay a heavier penalty for his impertinence.

OUR FORCE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The precise strength of BURNSIDE'S army at present, we cannot give; but we know it to be quite safe to say, that if only forty thousand troops took part in the action of Saturday, less than one-fourth of its force was engaged. We do not include in this estimate SIGEL'S column, nor BANKS' hypothetical column, but simply the troops under the immediate eye of Gen. BURNSIDE. With SIGEL'S force and the force on the Blackwater, we do not suppose that two hundred and fifty thousand would be too high an estimate to make of the numbers of the army now encompassing Richmond. It is the knowledge of these vast numbers, with the perfect belief in their valor, and the confidence that they will be skillfully handled, that gives the public confidence in the success of the Winter campaign.

JEFF. DAVIS ABROAD.—There being nothing particularly interesting going on in the vicinity of Richmond at the present time, we see JEFF. DAVIS has taken the opportunity of paying a flying visit to the West. He made a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., last Thursday, in which he expressed the opinion that the "toryism" (Unionism) of East Tennessee is "exaggerated." If Parson BROWNLOW could only have been permitted to be present and answer him, we think the rebel chief would have got an "exaggerated" idea of the Unionism left in that part of the Confederacy. What was lacking in numbers would have been fully made up in the intensity of the patriotic sentiment of the crushed loyalists.

On Saturday, JEFF. DAVIS was at Murfreesboro, about twenty miles south of Nashville, where the rebel army in Tennessee seems to be concentrating, either to attack Nashville or to give Gen. ROSECRANS battle, in case he advances. HARDEE'S Corps, which was reviewed by BRAGG the day before JEFF. DAVIS' arrival, was reviewed by DAVIS himself on Saturday. Both chiefs must be supposed, therefore, to be familiar and perhaps pleased with "Hardee's Tactics." This must have been the only corps present worth looking at.

The visit of JEFF. DAVIS to the West, at this juncture, is somewhat remarkable. It argues either extraordinary confidence in the security of his grand army under LEE, at Fredericksburgh, or extraordinary urgency of affairs in the West, demanding his instant personal attention. We presume the latter is the case. We have heard lately of ominous threats of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans in the rebel army in Tennessee, not to serve the Confederacy another day, if they are required to retreat southward and give up the latter State to the Unionists. But their leaders have not felt able to cope with Gen. ROSECRANS and his powerful, well-organized army. What was to be done? Gen. ROSECRANS was feared—he meant business. The rebel Generals had to decide at once what to have—a fight or a retreat. In this emergency—their fears aroused and their army threatening mutiny if they retreated—President DAVIS was loudly called for, and he has been obliged to leave his capital, only four hours distant from Fredericksburgh, at a moment when the fate of his ill-gotten dominion is trembling in the scale of battle, to save his cause from utter ruin in the West!

We have one consolation in these events. They prove that we are in the critical moments of the rebellion—that the crushing forces of our Government are at work upon it—and that its leaders are quaking and flying from point to point to avert the descending blows. With good progress a brief time longer, we hope to see the edifice of Southern ambition in ruins.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.—Though there were, of course, a few persons in town yesterday who croaked lugubriously after they had read the published news of Saturday's operations at Fredericksburgh, the City in general had a wonderfully cheerful, strong, firm feeling. The croakers found it hard work to convince any one that we had met with any serious repulse. There was no such feeling in the atmosphere as always pervades it after disaster—none such as there was after MCCLELLAN'S retreat from the Chickahominy, or after POPE'S fiasco. Nobody had his confidence in BURNSIDE shaken; no one doubted the speedy success of the campaign of the Rappahannock. The knowledge seemed to be instinctive that the repulse of SUMNER'S Division was but a temporary and insignificant incident, that our force had not been at all called out or tested, and that the effort of Saturday, brave and great though it was, was nothing more than preliminary to the general contest that would soon open. The fact was clearly apprehended that we had immense forces which had not been called into action, and that the Winter campaign of the army included something more than an assault on the enemy's front. All these things contributed to the firm and cheerful feeling we have noted; and though there could be no exultation as over a victory, there was a perfect confidence in our army, in its leader, in the success of his campaign, and the pending route of the rebels and capture of Richmond.

MR. CONWAY'S SPEECH.—We invite attention to the speech of Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, of Kansas, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, in opposition to the admission of Western Virginia as a State, which will be found in the TIMES of this morning.

This speech possesses special interest in connection with the delay of the President in signing the bill, and the general belief that the fate of the measure, which has the importance of a momentous precedent, will furnish a clue to the policy of the Government in regard to the insurrectionary States. No one can read this speech without seeing that the measure in question involves considerations far higher and more far-reaching in their consequences than those generally brought to its decision.

MASON JONES TO-NIGHT.—Our new Irish orator is sure to have a very full house; for it is already announced by advertisement that all the seats in the Academy are already disposed of. This is a triumph in the way of lecturing, to be equaled only by the popularity of JENNY LIND, or some other great singer. The oration will be repeated on Thursday evening next, that those who are disappointed to-night may avail themselves of another opportunity.

AID TO THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF FRANCE.—In pursuance of a call, an informal meeting of New York Merchants was held in the new Reading Rooms of the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, at 3 P. M., yesterday, to take some action toward relieving the sufferings of the French operatives. After some deliberation, it was decided, in order to get an expression of popular opinion in furtherance of the contemplated object, to hold a meeting in some public hall (probably Stuyvesant Institute) on some evening of this week, to be hereafter designated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Opinion of Attorney-General Bates.

The Dred Scott Decision Pronounced Void.

The Army and Navy Appropriations for the Next Year.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

"ARE COLORED MEN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES?"

The opinion of the Attorney-General on this important question is now completed, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose request it was prepared. The facts on which it is based are stated as follows:

"The schooner *Elizabeth and Margaret*, of New-Brunswick, is detained by the Revenue-cutter *Tiger* at Perth Amboy, N. J., because commanded by a colored man, and so by a person not a citizen of the United States. As colored masters are numerous in our coasting-trade, I submit to you the question suggested by Capt. MARTIN, of the *Tiger*, 'Are colored men citizens of the United States, and therefore competent to command American vessels?'"

As some incorrect statements have gone forth in regard to this opinion, we give the chief points. The Constitution does not define the word "citizen," so the Attorney-General examines history and the civil law, from the days of Rome down, for its meaning. His conclusion is that all free persons, without distinction of race or color, if native born, are citizens. A distinction is made between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. All citizens have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privileges of voting and holding office. Hitherto not only the public but jurists have often confounded the two. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office. The Dred Scott opinions are pronounced void and of no authority, since the province of the Supreme Court was only to settle the questions of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. They are simply entitled to the respect due to the views of eminent gentlemen, and no more. The papers conclude as follows:

"And now, upon the whole matter, I give it as my opinion that the free man of color mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States, and, if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of Congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade."

The opinion is marked by great analytic power and literary interest, and the author seems to have concentrated with it the ripe accumulations of a long life of reflection and research. It will unquestionably form one of the documentary treasures of our archives.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee is holding daily sessions, and considering carefully the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. At their meeting to-day they went over most of the ground, but came to no definite conclusion. It was quite evident that there is not a majority of the Committee favorable to the Secretary's scheme of finance, nor has the Committee at present any plan to propose in its stead. Action will probably be deferred until the Committee of Ways and Means has received from the Secretary a draft of the bill practically applying his views, which, in answer to its invitation, he is understood to have in process of preparation.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

The Committee of Ways and Means is still discussing the Army and Navy bills, the former being nearly complete, and including appropriations for fortifications at West Point. The Deficiency bill will be next in order, and will necessarily be large in its provisions, owing to the deficiencies being large in many of the departments.

WHY THE SOLDIERS ARE NOT PAID.

It appears that the Paymaster's Department is able to procure only about $800,000 per day for the soldiers' wages, while the demand is $3,000,000. This fact is owing to the inability of the manufacturers to supply them, and accounts for the injury done the soldier, who is thus defrauded of the use of his just due, and often subjected to great damage in consequence. Who is to blame—responsibly?

THE CASE OF COMMANDER PREBLE.

Commander PREBLE and his friends have been using every effort to secure his reappointment to the position in the naval service, from which he was degraded by order of the President, as will be recollected, for failure to enforce the blockade of Mobile. Finally the President consented to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the facts, taking PREBLE's own letters as evidence, and it was agreed that the report of the Commission should determine the question of his reappointment. The Commission (of which Admiral FOOTE is President,) has had the case under consideration, and reports to the Navy Department that Commander PREBLE was guilty of neglect of duty; thus shutting the door upon his application.

THE CONVALESCENTS AGAIN.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND, Senator HENRY WILSON and Messrs. COVODE, EWEN and ONELL visited Camp Convalescent, Camp Parole and Camp Straggle on Saturday. They found the remaining inmates in much better condition, but there are many more reforms which will be attended to.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REOPENING OF THE MAILS TO ALL NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. BLAIR, has rescinded all the orders heretofore made, excluding from the Post-offices and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by Grand Juries and otherwise represented as disloyal to the Government.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN COIN.

The members of the Committee of Ways and Means voted as follows to-day on Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution, declaring as the judgment of the House that there should be no legislation changing the existing law, providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin: Yeas—Messrs. Stratton, Morrill of Vermont, Horton, Hooper and Maynard. Mr. Stevens, only, voting in the negative. Messrs. Spalding, Phelps of Missouri, and Corning were absent.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BILL.

The necessary absence of Messrs. WASHBURNE, DAWES and others, compelled the friends of the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill to consent to its postponement until the first Tuesday of January.

NOMINATIONS.

MORDECAI MOALEY was nominated to the Senate to-day as principal Clerk of the General Land Office, and J. WHITNEY, of Wisconsin, as Indian Agent for Colorado Territory.

APPEALS FROM THE DECISIONS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Mr. HOLMAN's bill, introduced to-day, amendatory of the 65th Article of War, provides for appeals from the decisions of Courts-martial to the President, within six months of the date of the decision, in all cases involving dismissal of commissioned officers, or punishment by imprisonment or death of enlisted men, and gives the President power to grant a new trial, set aside the finding of the Court, or mitigate the punishment by changing the kind.

CONFISCATION AND REVENUE.

Senator SHERMAN's bill, introduced to-day, in amendment of certain acts relating to confiscation and revenue, provides that the *bona fide* claims of any loyal citizen upon any ship, vessel or other property condemned, shall be satisfied out of the proceeds before such property can be awarded to the United States or any informer.

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

Representations having been made to the Office of Internal Revenue that many persons who are required by the excise law to use proprietary stamps are neglecting to comply with the provision, the Commissioner has issued a circular instructing Collectors to enforce the penalties in all such cases.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Speech of Hon. Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, Delivered in the House of Representative, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

The regular order of business being the consideration of the Senate Bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union, Mr. CONWAY said:

I have no objection to the erection of a new State in Western Virginia. I believe the inhabitants of that section are thoroughly loyal; that they are opposed to Slavery, and would make a prosperous and powerful State. I would be most happy to vote for their admission, if their application came to us in a proper and constitutional form. I wish we had organized a territorial government in Western Virginia at the outset of the rebellion. We could then have passed an enabling act, and the Territory could now come forward and ask to be admitted as a State in a manner to admit of no exception or dispute.

This bill is not so much for the admission of a new State as it is for the division of an old one. Nevertheless, I would have no objection to that, were it presented under proper conditions. But the Constitution of the United States requires that no State shall be divided unless the assent of its Legislature be first obtained.

While I am willing to palliate, and even justify, at times, a liberal construction of the Constitution, for ends clearly necessary and beneficial, I cannot consent to measures which set at naught unquestionable and fundamental principles. It this Government has any lawful authority, it has it by reason of its constitutionality: and there is no Government at all outside of the Constitution.

I do not regard this proposed division of Virginia as having received that assent from the Legislature of the State which the Constitution requires. Here, of course, however, is a question; and the question turns on whether the State of Virginia, of which Mr. PIERPONT is Governor, is the lawful State or not. I do not believe that it is.

This Pierpont State is an institution of very recent origin. It started into existence about two years ago, and is a spontaneous production of the soil. A number of individuals met at Wheeling, and, without any legal authority whatever, arranged a plan for a Government. Several persons have since been holding themselves out as officials of this organization, including PIERPONT, the Governor; but to what extent it executes the actual functions of a Government does not satisfactorily appear.

It is true, the President of the United States has recognized this as the actual State of Virginia; and acting upon his sanction, the Senate has admitted its Senators into that body. But this is of no binding force upon us. On the contrary, if the President and Senate are wrong in so grave a matter, it is the more important that the House of Representatives should be right.

The argument in favor of the validity of the Wheeling Government is that the original State of Virginia fell into treason and became null and void, and caused a vacuum which could only be filled in this way. Now this is entirely unsatisfactory to me; for, in the first place, I do not see how a State can fall into treason: and secondly, if it should, what right would Mr. PIERPONT have to assume the office of Governor over any other individual who might wish it? Where did the law come from which gave him his warrant? From a mob or a mass meeting? Neither mobs nor mass meetings make laws under our system.

It seems to me that this presents a question of the utmost magnitude, as touching other matters than the one immediately under consideration. Eleven States have placed themselves in the same situation as Virginia; and in order to proceed toward them justly and properly, it is necessary to adopt correct legal principles at the outset. I have serious reason to believe that it is the intention of the President to encourage the formation of State organizations in all the seceded States. A policy seems about to be inaugurated looking to an assumption of State powers by a few individuals, wherever a military or other encampment can be effected in any of the rebellious districts. The utter and flagrant unconstitutionality of this scheme—I may say, its radically revolutionary character—ought to expose it to the reprobation of every loyal citizen and every member of this House. It aims at an utter subversion of our constitutional system. Its effects would be to consolidate all the powers of the Government in the hands of the Executive. With the admission of this new State, the President will have substantially *created* four Senators—two for Virginia and two for West Virginia. He will also have substantially *created* fifteen electoral votes for President, as belonging to the State of Virginia, and six or eight as belonging to the new State, beside the number of members of this House to which Western Virginia will be entitled, and also the number which may come in hereafter from the so-called Virginia itself, under Mr. PIERREPONT's certificate.

Now, suppose this scheme is carried into the other seceded States, and if it be right here it is right anywhere; and if it is a good thing across the Potomac, it cannot be a bad thing in Tennessee or at Port Royal. Indeed, I am informed that steps have already been taken for similar action in Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other parts of the South; and I have recently seen in one of the newspapers a letter signed by the President to one SMITH, recommending him for some such work in Tennessee. What will be the undoubted result of all this? Why, that the President, through his particular friends—few in number, and perhaps unprincipled in character—will exercise the Federal powers pertaining under the Constitution to all the seceded States. He will have twenty-two Senators, and nearly one-half of the electoral college, to say nothing of this House, and everything else. How much better, pray, would this be than the slave oligarchy itself? Would it, indeed, be anything else than a new slave oligarchy of a most raw and disgusting nature?

The legal principles which set aside all the confused reasoning of the partisans of this projected usurpation are simple and explicit, and need only to be stated to be accepted by all persons conversant with the constitutional law of the country.

No State can commit treason, because treason is a crime, and an individual only can commit crime. No State is responsible for an act of secession, for such an act is contrary to the State Constitution, and is of no validity. No traitor can shield himself behind his State from the consequences of his guilt. If the whole *personnel* of a State abandon its functions, the State organization fails, and the sovereignty necessarily accrues to the United States. The country assumes the condition of ordinary Government territory. This, however, from a necessity which, on principles of public law, would make it valid.

A State without a Government is an impossibility. A State is that political organization of a community which invests it with a public faculty; in other words, its governmental establishment, including Constitution, functionaries and laws. Where there is no Government, therefore, there is no State, but an incoherent mass. A State is either in the Union or it is out of it. If it is in the Union it is, of course, to be respected as such. If it is out, then it is a foreign State, and its territory is liable to be conquered and held as other territory, subject to the sovereignty which has conquered it. Mexico was thus held by the United States. Territory held in this way is properly subject to a military occupancy, as California was, or to an ordinary peace establishment, as most of our Territories are.

The vacation of all the offices of a State, by a due conviction of their incumbents of any crime, and the failure of the people to reelect according to the terms of the Constitution, or any event not provided for in the Constitution, by which it would be left without agents to carry it on, would, of course, necessitate its failure. But this would be the end of the State. No man, or set of men, of their own will, would be authorized to assume its functions. The unlegalized mass would have no rights in the premises. It might have power, but this would be to be tested. Of course, the elementary ultimate of every State is simply the power to maintain itself; but we are now speaking of legal rights. In any such case the territory would belong in the United States, as would any other territory which might fall into its possession through conquest, discovery or other cause. The United States, as the legitimate sovereign, would take steps for its proper government.

In my judgment, a State can only be out of the Union (unless through a constitutional amendment) when its people have accomplished a revolution, or, in other words, have, by force of arms, become either a belligerent Power or absolutely independent. In my opinion, the situation with regard to our seceded States is that they are out of the Union by having acquired at least a belligerent character, thus securing an international status incompatible with their Federal relations. This places them to us in the position of a foreign Power with whom we are at war, and makes their territory subject to our sovereign will whenever we take it from them.

The true policy of this Government, therefore, with regard to the seceded States, is to hold them as common territory wherever and whenever our arms are extended over them. This obviates the terrible dangers which I have alluded to, and is in harmony with the highest considerations of public utility, as well as with sound legal principles. At any rate, I hope that Congress will not fail to set itself firmly against that scheme which looks to a reorganization of Southern power on the ruins of our constitutional system.

But the question upon which the case now before us really turns, was raised in Rhode Island in 1842. It was raised in the Dorr rebellion. The Constitution of that State was obnoxious to the people, and they adopted another, and tried to get a new Government in motion. They elected Mr. DORR Governor. But the President, instead of recognizing it, very properly sent a detachment of infantry and cavalry to Newport. DORR, who had set a squadron in the field to approve his right, was met and defeated, without any bloodshed, and the whole thing ended in smoke. But DORR himself was sent to the penitentiary.

The question came up for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States some time afterward, and was handled with vast ability. DANIEL WEBSTER spoke for the old establishment, and made one of his most powerful and learned arguments. The decision of the Court was with him.

The arguments and decision in this case throw a flood of light on the principles here involved, and I would respectfully recommend them to the perusal of the President and gentlemen of this House, for "there were giants in those days."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The season ended here last night with a bumping house for Mr. GAAO, whose benefit it was, and a bumping programme for the public, who, in this respect, also had a benefit. The performances opened with an act of "Ernani," followed by the entire opera of "I Puritani," and succeeded by a new anthem. As if this were not sufficient, the audience, which was unusually brilliant and lively, insisted on encoring almost every well-known *morceau*. The performances concluded at so late an hour that we are compelled to defer any further notice of them until another opportunity. We may congratulate Mr. GRAU on the satisfactory conclusion of the season, and hope that he may not be less fortunate in Philadelphia, whither he is bound.

An apology had to be made for Mme. GUERRASSILLA, who, having met with an accident, was unable to sing. Hence an act of "Traviata," announced for performance, was happily annulled.

ARION CONCERT.—The members of the renowned singing society, "The Arion," will give a grand concert at the German Opera-house to-night, assisted by the members of the company, the full orchestra, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other artists. The programme is in all respects excellent, and will without doubt be interpreted with unusual care.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time

Rogers & Raymond's Magnificent Assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter

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Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich man's bliss, is found in

AYER'S MEDICINES,

after a fruitless search among other remedies.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the large and beautiful sale of Fancy Goods, Bronzes, Parians, Bisque, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., to be sold at auction by Messrs. LEEDS & CO. THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Cartes de Visite, $1 50 PER DOZEN.

Warranted equal to any in the City. At

JOHNSTON BROTHERS,

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LADIES' FANCY FURS,

At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Kerosene Cut Glass Shades.

Two hundred dozen on hand and for sale by

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Anklets.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by W. H. JEFFERS,

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If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets, at

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,

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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DUSENBERRY—MATHEWS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 15, at St. Alne's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, GEORGE M. DUSENBERRY to NELLIE, daughter of the late Edward C. Mathews, all of New-York.

FROST—MALONE.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, by His Honor the Mayor, LEONARD FROST to ELIZABETH J. MALONE, both of this City. No cards.

HYDE—MITCHELL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Ture, Wm. CLEVELAND HYDE, of New-York, to ELIZA L., daughter of the late Minott Mitchell, Esq., of White Plains.

MOORE—BURR.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. J. F. Searles, WILLIAM MOORE to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Burr, all of this City. No cards.

YOUNG—HURLBUT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Adams, MASON YOUNG to LOUISE, daughter of the late George Hurlbut

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, Dec. 15, GRACE STEPHENSON ARMSTRONG, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 311 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 13, after a short illness, RACHEL MANSFIELD, widow of the late David Brown, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 141 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Monday, Dec. 15, ISABELLA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of George H. and Joanna J. Curtis.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 192 West 27th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COOLIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 14, after a brief illness, WM. F. COOLIDGE.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, in West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 14, ALFRED P. EDWARDS, aged 79 years.

Funeral at New-Haven on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M.

GENDAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, GERTRUDE WYCKOFF, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Mary A. Gendar, aged 16 years.

"A bud on earth, to bloom in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 336 6th-av.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 15, LOANNA, wife of Alfred Hall, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from No. 118 Montague, corner of Clinton-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 15, BETTY HIGGINS, widow of the late M. D. Higgins, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Cocks, No. 261 State-st., without further notice.

LINEN.—On Monday, Dec. 15, of consumption, MARGARET, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Linen, aged 26 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral services Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

LUDLOW.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 14, Mrs. JULIA A. LUDLOW.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 81 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

PARKIN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 12, CHARLES H. PARKIN, eldest son of the late Thomas Parkin.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, 16th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SHEA.—In Rossville, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, WM. J. SHEA, aged 42 years.

WANDELL.—On Monday, Dec. 15, JAMES B. WANDELL, relict of Samuel S. Wandell, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends, also those of her son, Samuel S. Wandell, and her son-in-law, Lewis H. Embree and Thomas W. Shute, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WILSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, in the triumph of Gospel faith, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of George Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 1½ o'clock, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 593.—Dec. 15, 1862.

49, 21, 16, 5, 67, 11, 12, 51, 27, 22, 3, 9, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 594—Dec. 15, 1862.

59, 67, 62, 6, 57, 64, 33, 41, 63, 60, 39, 10.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious forms of iron, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

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See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

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WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger; civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our House.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia."

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.

These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label. P. H. DRAKE & CO.

No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ELECTRICAL

DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL

RESULTS.

The wonderful discoveries in ELECTRICAL Science by FRANKLIN, MORSE, and others, have conferred incalculable benefits upon our race, but nothing in comparison to what has already been accomplished, and is destined still further to be accomplished, in behalf of diseased humanity.

By the magic powers of Electricity, the ravings of the maniac are quieted, the palsied mind regains its powers, the dumb speak, contracted muscles relax, the blind see, tumors are reduced, ulcers heal, inflammations subside, the deaf hear, nervous irritation is allayed, the weak become strong, and every nerve, muscle, gland, tendon and tissue is brought into harmony and health.

DR. CHAMBERLIN would here announce an important discovery he has made in ELECTRICAL Science, for the removal of the most obstinate acute and chronic maladies, by means of the various modifications of Electricity.

He would also say that he HAS CURED, IS CURING, and further pledges himself TO CURE, a class of diseases that have in all ages, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies. Consultation free. An interesting pamphlet mailed to order. Address,

DR. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 59 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen *best* quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $2 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12 cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

ARTISTS' FUND

EXHIBITION

WILL CLOSE

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUDDEN death of J. HOMES, of the firm of HOMES & LE BATARD, this business will be discontinued on the 1st of February. All the Imported and Manufactured Stock of Cloaks, Sacks and Circulars, in Velvet, Silk and fine French Beavers and Cloths, will be sold at Retail, for the benefit of the widow.

ELIZABETH HOMES, No. 477 Broadway,

Third store from Chesnell, Pierson & Lake.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & C

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a competent woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; understands making all sorts of soups and poultry, game and meats; making all sorts of pastry, cakes and puddings, meats dishes, souffles, creams, jellies, pastry, puddings and ice creams; washing objected to; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 37th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands all sorts of family cooking and baking; would assist in the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference; will be reliable to take the entire charge of the kitchen if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, reliable and first-class Protestant servant is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a thorough servant, not above her business or fond of going out much; washes and irons excellently; bakes the best of bread and plain pastry, and has the best references. Apply to Mr. MANWING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of pastry, game and poultry, and all kinds of soups and jellies; the best of City reference given if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 60 West Washington-place, Room No. 6, first pair stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook in a private family, by a women who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, and has lived in this City for the past 18 years with the most respectable families. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good city references; call for two days at No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; is a good cook; has three years' references from her last place; is competent, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; would assist with the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, reliable and first-class Protestant servant is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a thorough servant, not above her business or fond of going out much; washes and irons excellently; bakes the best of bread and plain pastry, and has the best references. Apply to Mr. MANWING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of pastry, game and poultry, and all kinds of soups and jellies; the best of City reference given if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 60 West Washington-place, Room No. 6, first pair stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook in a private family, by a women who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, and has lived in this City for the past 18 years with the most respectable families. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good city references; call for two days at No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; is a good cook; has three years' references from her last place; is competent, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; would assist with the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family, is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two Protestant girls, a situation—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good washer; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 206 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family will assist with the washing and ironing; 7 years' reference, Call for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of pastry, game and poultry, and all kinds of soups and jellies; the best of City reference given if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 3 East 21st st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as good cook and laundress. Is a good bread and biscuit baker, has the best of city reference. Call at No. 128 West 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She can give the best of City reference. Address No. 128 East 15th-st, near 3d-av.

AS COCK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a woman experienced in all kinds of French, Spanish and English cooking and baking. Inquire at No. 152½ 7th-av, between 16th and 20th-st., and second door, back room. First-rate City reference given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A HEAD cook in a large boarding-house or hotel, to take charge of the kitchen. For reference apply to the proprietor of the Howard Hotel, at the corner of Maiden lane and Broadway. Inquire at No. 3 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Rivington and Delancey-sts. The best of City references giveo.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, a situation as first-class cook; has unexceptionable reference; left her last place through the lady giving up housekeeping; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 West 30th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking and pastry; would do the coarse washing; wages $20. Call at or address No. 492 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and a good baker, will assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of reference. Can be seen till suited at 257 West 15th street, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 58 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN American widow, with her daughter, 16 years old, desires a situation in City or country—prefere the latter; the mother is a good cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer, the daughter as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted in city or country, by a highly respectable and well recommended woman; is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to do general housework. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 378 6th Avenue.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; the highest testimonials as to character and capability. No. 115 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A STEADY AND respectable woman, wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business well; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS PROFESSED COOK AND BAKER.—A situation wanted, by a woman, as professed cook and baker, understands cooking and baking in all its branches, is also a good washer and ironer, if required; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 7th-av., corner 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American woman, as plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, is a good bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 37 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to do first-class boarding-house, can give the best of City references. Call at the front door No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PERSON OF RE-spectability and experience wishes employment in a good family as seamstress and take charge in house, or wait on an aged lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, having her own sewing machine. Call for two days at her latest employers, No. 306 West 34th-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would make herself otherways useful in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 113 Seventh-av., corner of 16th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 191 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would go by the day or week; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of embroidery. Can be seen for three days at No. 143 1st-av., near 10th-st., 2d floor, back room. None need apply but a respectable family.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call or send to No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, by a Protestant woman, who has lived near three years in her last place; she is very competent, understands her business in all its branches; she comes highly recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 121 East 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would go as waitress only. She understands her business in either capacity; is clean and active in her habits. The best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., rear of Tompkins Market, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or would do waiting; is willing and obliging; has two years' City relarence. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; can give the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 150 West 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 24th-st. Reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No 66 East 32d-st, between Fourth and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wauted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or housework. In a small family; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 156 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Prince.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and laundress, by a most desirable servant, a Scotch woman, with the best of testimonials from her last employers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or would do waiting in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 255 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for a number of years, can take the entire charge of an infant from the birth; nurse; is handy and obliging in sickness, is the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would like nothing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY and liberal education, wishes a situation as nurse; can take the full charge of an infant; sewing; children not delicate lady; is a first-class fine sewer, can embroider; will be found fully competent in the discharge of her duties. Good reference. Can be seen at No. 113½ West 24th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and as nurse; is kind to children; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 3?? Hudson-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse in a private family, thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 200 3d-av., first floor between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; reference from her last place, which she filled for three years. Call or address, for two days, No. 263 West 15th-st

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children, and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 206 West 26th-st. City reference given.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted, by a young girl, to take care of a child, or to do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 71 Pitt-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place, is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Please call at No. 130 8th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, and does up linen in style; or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; in each capacity she is fully competent, wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED A situation to do general housework, by a young woman who is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is very neat and cleanly about her kitchen, and has good city references, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS FRENCH LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl, who speaks French, German and English, with good city references, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton-hall, Astor place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A thorough waitress is desirous of obtaining a situation, in city or country; understands her duties in the dining-room thoroughly, taking charge of silver plate, &c.; a girl of very neat and genteel appearance and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman in a first-class family; understands her work in every way, can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for a number of respectable, well recommended girls, as good cooks, laundresses, professed cooks, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls for general housework, will be found willing and obliging, good situations for the Winter more of an object than high wages. On hand, a good invalid nurse and seamstress and a German cook, at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 141 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Employers will please favor us with a call.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants—of the best—well, neat and capable—at the largest old-established institute on the corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 400 4TH-AV., NEAR 28th-st., formerly of Graud-st., are waiting situations, several really excellent servants; a Scotch nurse and seamstress, a Protestant waitress and several good laundresses, cooks &c., all with best of references from their last employers.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualification, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st, a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a merchant's office, by a young man twenty years of age; resides with his parents, and has one year's experience in the City; is willing to begin with a small salary; refers to his last employers. Address CLERK, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation, by a Protestant single man, as coachman and groom; is a sober, steady man; will be found willing and obliging, has the best of City and country references; his employers can be seen in this City; left on account of turning the horses out. A private family in want of such a man can address a note to G. W., Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its duties, and has lived with three of the first families in New-York for the last twenty years; no objection to town or country; reference as to character and capability cannot be surpassed. Address J. J., No. 28 East 15th-st., or No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; would be willing to take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his late employer. Address D. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant married man without encumbrance; perfectly understands the business; strictly temperate; the country preferred; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober Protestant man, as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and driver; well understands the thorough care of horses. Can be seen by addressing a note to C. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant man, as coachman in a private family; understands his business perfectly; good reference given. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 410 4th-av., corner 31st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young Englishman as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; best of City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at Mr. James Louden's, harness maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, &c., and is a good driver; good City reference given. Address B, H. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE INTELLIgent Englishman, aged 28, wants a situation as above in any part of the country; can also take charge of a small garden, and can milk, &c., if required; nine years' reference of ability, civility, sobriety, etc. Call upon or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; is a good driver, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS BARKEEPER OR PORTER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as barkeeper or porter. Address for two days, JOHNSTON & ROZELL, No. 621 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER.—A MANUFACTURING concern, just started, want a thorough-bred, double-entry bookkeeper. A young man who has been in a wholesale lamp house preferred. Salary for the present, $8 per week. None but those fully experienced in the details of business need address B, Box No. 1,923, New-York Post-office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL men's furnishing goods store, on Broadway. He must be well acquainted with the business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 3? Warren-st., 2d floor.

AN AMERICAN, ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, is wanted as attendant upon a gentleman visiting the continent of Europe. He must be intelligent and of good address. Address, for two days, CONTINENT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A GENTLEmen wishes to engage a young lady from the country as such; one of respectability may address IRVING, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, N. Y., for one week, with particulars.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, an experienced chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

WANTED—FOR WASHINTON—A FIRST-RATE man servant, who can act both as butler and valet, best City references required. Apply to No. 29 New-York Hotel.

A BOY.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY WANTed in a counting-room. Address, in own handwriting, S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' LHOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City

WOLCOTT'S INSTANTANEOUS ANNIHILATOR cures headache, toothache and neuralgia within three minutes; also a positive cure for catarrh and weak nerves. Sold by all druggists. Mailed for 25 cents by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-st., N. Y. Agents wanted to sell by sample.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE PROTESTANT Francaise ou Swisse pour soigner les enfants. S'adresser a No. 61 5th-av., entre les 9 et 10 heures du matin

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for machinery," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the following articles of machinery, viz.

One double-geared Slide-Lathe to swing 36 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 6 feet, compound rest, for boring and turning cranes, change wheels, for screw cutting, dead rest, for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 8, 10 and 11-inch guns.

One double-geared Slide-Lathe, to swing 30 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 6 feet, compound rest, for boring and turning cranes, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest, for holding work to be bored in the end two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 9, 10 and 11-inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 6 feet, compound rest, for boring and turning cranes, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end two face plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double-geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet inch, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationery Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder —3 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine to plane 6 feet by 16 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder, in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guarantee that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance Office at the Navy-yard.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Gas Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 51 Walker-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 23d day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.

400 all wool, light blue, Kersey overcoats.
400 dark blue cloth Chasseur jackets.
400 pairs light blue Kersey Chasseur trowsers.

To be in material and style of manufacture, according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Uniform Clothing."

C. A. ARTHUR,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862, for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the erection thereon of a Station-house, for the Tenth Precinct Police, to be located between Graud, Eldridge, Delancey and Essex streets.

The proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality; also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 15, 1862.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 10 Gold-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON who may have a knowledge of a certain sum of money (about $200), belonging to Henry Hendrickson, deceased, of the Village of Jamaica, L. I., formerly a Lieutenant in Company F, Eighty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., will please return the same to J. A. & S. SIMONS, No. 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The same will be liberally rewarded. To Tailors.—Whoever may have a new over coat in their possession belonging to said Henry Hendrickson, left at their place for certain alterations, by returning the same to the above-named place will also be liberally rewarded. ELIAS B. HENDRICKSON.
BROOKLYN, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchant's Exchange, Nos. 28 and 29 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their dépôt, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids in case to be retracted, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the Trade, but with a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide water, open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration both of the Trade and the Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 30 Wall-st. to No. 56 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.

They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates to the property of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of owners.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same liberal and prompt principles which, through a long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.

Their place of business will be at No. 56 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PICTURES.

To be sold without reserve by order of the Trustees HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 345 Broadway, the above splendid gallery well known to the public, and not excelled by any collection ever exhibited in this country. Among the great artists are represented Ouchama, Leu, Sohn, Schlesinger, Schirmer, Schroeder, Hasenclever, Hasenpflug, Hasselhorst, Hoffmann, Hunten, Hunten, Jr., Kindler, Kohler, Lasinsky, Lessing, Lindenschmit, Lindenschmit, Jr., Lohse, Lorentzen, Lorentzen, Jr., Muller, Muller, Jr., Mucke, Oesterley, Pfannschmidt, Pfannschmidt, Jr., Pfeiffer, Pfeiffer, Jr., Pfeiffer, Jr., Pfeiffer, Jr.,

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay, at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this data. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RAILROAD STOCKS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—*Whereas*, AUGUST SIEBERT, by purchase from the United States Marshal, and Reuben Muller, Jr., Thomas Baldwin, John Holmes, John Bissell, Jr., and Hon Thomas Mellon, Trustees for creditors by assignment from the City of Pittsburgh, on the other part, claimed to be the owners of certain stocks formerly held by the City of Pittsburgh, viz. 4,000 shares in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, of 2,000 shares in the new Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, 2,350 shares in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, 2,000 shares in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company, 300 shares in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

And, Whereas, a bill in equity has been pending between said parties since the 24th day of August, 1862, to determine the right to said stocks;

And, Whereas, by agreement filed in writing in said case by counsel, said parties declared that it was "their intention and interest," that a speedy decision be had so that "the title of said stock may be definitely settled."

And it was also agreed in said writing that "2,350 shares of stock in the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, 2,000 shares of stock in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company and 300 shares of stock in Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company should be included in the bill for the decision of the Court."

And, Whereas, said Trustees on the —— day of November, 1862, did procure from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company, and the Chartier Valley Railroad company, certificates for the said stock in the said corporations, being for the same stock, the right to which it was agreed as aforesaid, should be settled by the Circuit Court of the U. S., in said bill.

Now notice is hereby given to all persons that all of said stocks are claimed by the said A. SIEBERT, that said bill in equity is still pending and undetermined, and that no additional strength could be or has been added to the pretended title of said Trustees, by the possession of said certificates obtained as aforesaid. A. SIEBERT,

By his Attorneys,

J. KNOX,
C. SHALER.

PITTSBURGH, Dec 9.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, Interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on Friday, the 19th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said city, by P. B. W. KING, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No 48 Wall-street, at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 53½ Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the associated creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended on surrender of their certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $52 50-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereon. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares, and No. 3,125, for five shares issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his declaration thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on *presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS wishes to form a connection with a concern doing a Banking business. Can bring a large commission account. Address A. B., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post-office.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 191 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The Transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Newsboys' Lodging Company, held at Jersey city, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 104 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 23d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3 45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th st station.
For all local trains, see timetables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 4 P. M. for Greenport.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Jamaica.
At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 4 P. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations. Excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 9 15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2 52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.

Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 2 37 and 5 15 P. M. | 7 and 9 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M. | 10 27 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Ation; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo, 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3 30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cassadaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4 20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M., on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE STYLISH horse, 6 years old, light trotting wagon, harness and blankets, belonging to the late John Ireland, Esq., deceased, are offered for sale. Apply to JOHN IRELAND'S SONS, Nos. 60 and 62 Lispenard-st. THOMAS P. WAY and F. W. DEITERING, Executors.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 7 years old, heavy black mane and tail, sound, and kind in all harness. Can be seen by addressing Post-office box No. 1,739.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Dec. 16. TO-NIGHT,

TICKETS FOR SALE IN FRONT OF THE ACADEMY,

To hear the oration on the EUROPEAN ASPECT OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. No tickets will be sold at the Box-office, but we have already secured sufficient to oblige our friends.

A. HAMILTON & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Mr. GRAU, in returning his sincere thanks for the generous support he has received from the public and the Press, begs to announce that he has completed his arrangements for a

SECOND SEASON OF OPERA,

to commence on the 8th of January next.

MASON & THOMAS'

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

WILLIAM MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, B. MATZKA and F. BERGNER,

Have the pleasure of announcing their

EIGHTH SEASON

Of Six Soirees of Chamber Music,

To be given at

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,

(Open to 14th-st.,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lins, No. 502 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

The grand pianos used will be furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

IRVING HALL.

Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, Pianist, will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18,

Assisted by the following distinguished talent:

Madame ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
and Signor ABELLA.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17,

AT

THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

BANVARD'S

GREAT ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Will open THURSDAY next,

In the NEW HALL OF ART,

No 652 Broadway.

Extensive additions of the THE WAR

On the River have been added.

HOPE CHAPEL.

TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA

Will remain on exhibition BUT A SHORT TIME LONGER.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORMAN ——,

Capt. BARRY, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $95. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, Saturday..... Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday..... Dec. 27
EDINBURGH..... Saturday..... Jan. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUFLE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY FOR $40.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class Clyde-built iron steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, is intended to sail from NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW on SATURDAY, 20th of December, at 12 Noon, from Pier No 3, North River, foot of North Moore-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, found with bedding, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Londonsquare, on

SATURDAY, Dec. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

for

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—The United States Mail side-wheel Steamship MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $45.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. Cook Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 10 to 11 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail 31st inst.

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel (to follow the G. S. ADAMS,) will sail on or about the 5th of January next.

For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... Wm. Wheatley.

The last night but one of

MATILDA HERON,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1862,

When she will appear for

THE THIRD TIME

In her great character of

EDITH,

In the triumphantly successful drama of

EDITH;

OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,

Supported by the following superior cast:

Alfred Mortleigh..... Mr. J. McCullough
Justice Obediah Grout..... Mr. Tom Placide
Sir Mortimer Rashton..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Mr. Bobbie..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Mabel Keith..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Miss Sophronia Mortleigh..... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodsworth

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1862,

The last night but two of

EDWIN FORREST,

Who will, for the third time in eight years, appear as

FEBRO, THE BROKER,

In Dr. Bird's great play,

THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.

The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,

The grand romantic spectacular drama, entitled

FAUSTAN MARGUERITE,

In which

MR. J. B. ROBERTS

Will make his first appearance, supported by a

FULL AND POWERFUL COMPANY.

NEW SCENERY,

GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,

NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 458 Broadway, corner of Bromme-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,

When will be presented by

UNANIMOUS DEMAND,

Beethoven's master-work,

FIDELIO.

The perfect and admirable style in which this GREAT WORK

has been produced has elicited the unqualified praise of both the

PRESS AND PUBLIC.

And has marked this revival as the

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

TO-MORROW (Thursday,)

BENEFIT OF MADAME ROTTER.

First time of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Family circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th st., near 6th-av.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,

AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

The celebrated and original

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

BRASS BAND

AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,

In conjunction with

MISS JULIA GOULD,

Will make their first appearance

SINCE THEIR RETURN

FROM

ENGLAND,

Under the management of

J. G. COLLINS,

CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

Afternoon at 3, evening at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,

MARDI LE 16 DECEMBER, 1862,

LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT. LONDE ET L'OMBRE. Scene dramatique du roman, "Les Miserables," UN HOMME DU SUD. Bureau de souscription et location, 11 Dardonville, No. 823 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWers for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick—3,750 Acres, consistion of the following tracts:

3,000 Acres on the Gulquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been reserved for the last twenty years.

600 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth of said river, well timbered.

2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power, about 100 Acres of this is cleared and under cultivation.

450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers, about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.

300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth of said river, and on the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.

The above water powers, both with respect to the production and canal facilities of exportation to the manufacturers of lumber and other commodities are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes. The proposed route through New-Brunswick to be adopted in the construction of the proposed intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tob

FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Their Statements Regarding Affairs in Charleston.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

GREAT FEAR OF AN ATTACK.

EXTENSIVE DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

THE COTTON CROP AT PORT ROYAL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

On Saturday, the 22d ult., five negroes, four men and one woman, stealthily left Charleston in a boat, at 10½ o'clock at night. Impelled forward by the bright hopes of freedom, yet trembling with the fear of detection, they passed the pickets, and glided by the batteries, under cover of the night, and, reaching our blockading fleet, stepped upon the deck of the gunboat *Memphis*, safe from oppression and bondage. I have conversed with two of these men, who are carpenters, and are now working at their trade here. One of them, THOMAS PRITCHARD, by name, is a very shrewd, intelligent fellow, and from him I learned many important facts, concerning the state of affairs in Charleston. Although a negro, he is evidently a man of a keen and observing nature, and I am impressed with the reliability of his statements. With regard to the state of feeling in Charleston, he says that the unanimity which has heretofore existed, no longer prevails. Constant fears of an attack upon the city by our iron-clad gunboats have engendered a very bitter feeling, and divided the people in two parties, as to the best course to be pursued in case our gunboats should succeed in passing the forts and batteries, and reach the city. The "no surrender" party are in favor of burning the place, in event of this, while the others are violently opposed to such a sacrifice, preferring to eat humble pie and surrender the city, as was done at New-Orleans. The poorer classes are reduced to the most pitiable straits, and the bitter feeling of animosity which prevailed among them at the beginning of the war is completely changed, and they now pray for the coming of the Yankees to bring them food and relieve their distress. There is a greater scarcity of provisions than has existed, and prices were never known to range as high before during the war. Flour is worth $48 a barrel, tea $15 a pound, good meat 75c. a pound. The poor are all kept at the expense of the city.

The people expected that the city would be attacked about the 10th of last month, and a very great many have left. They are still moving away in dread of it, and a committee of Aldermen was convened to render assistance to those who were unable to get away. Large frame buildings have been erected at Greenville to accomodate a portion of them. The greater portion of the negroes were removed to Columbus at the commencement of the war, and with them is TOM'S wife and family.

THEIR DEFENCES.

They are still active, and no means of defence is overlooked which can be adopted. There are five thousand troops in and about Charleston, and a new fort (Fort Ripley) has been constructed near the city. A row of spiles has been placed across the channel, extending from behind Fort Sumter to James Island, leaving only just sufficient room for a vessel to pass with difficulty. To these spiles large rafts of timber have been fastened by means of heavy chains.

THE RAMS.

The two rams are both completed, but have proved useless for offensive operations, the engines not being strong enough to drive them through the water with the requisite velocity. They are anchored in the harbor, and will be used as an additional means of defence. The negro, TOM, assisted in building them, and was able, therefore, to give me the details of their construction. The frames are built of timber eight inches thick, covered with one-inch plank; over this is a heavy armor of two layers of railroad iron, each bar (?) two inches thick and four inches wide, and placed parallel and diagonally. Each vessel is 150 feet long, having but six inches of the hull above water, and carries three 10-inch guns, and one still larger.

The ram consists of a simple piece of iron, firmly secured by iron bolts, and projecting six feet from the bow. It was made in Charleston, at Easton's foundry, but the rest of the iron-work came from Greenville. The engines to propel them were taken from two steamers—one from the steamer *Isaac Smith*, but the name of the other steamer my negro informant could not remember. TOM, whose eyes and ears, it appears, were continually about him, one day overheard a gentleman, who was conversing with Gen. BEAUREGARD about the rams, remark that [illegible] of the guns, &c., had been sent [illegible] to the hull to witness the trial. This occurred [illegible] and the gentleman was not present. This circumstance will not of itself arouse suspicion, but the vessels would fall to pieces. When the rams were completed about two months ago, the following form of operations was laid out: A crew was sent to man the steamer *Nashville* from the Ogeechee River, to attack our vessels blockading the harbor. The rams were then to come to her assistance and annihilate our fleet. During the conflict three steamers lying in the harbor were to make their escape. This brilliant plan was subsequently abandoned, but whether from defects in the plan or from defects in the rams, is not positively known—probably from both causes.

Just before leaving Charleston, TOM was employed in the auction house of JOHN J. MILNER, to whom also the negroes which reached the city were consigned, and who, it seems, is a man of some considerable influence. There he frequently enjoyed the opportunity of hearing conversations, where opinions and sentiments were freely offered, from which he was enabled to form a very shrewd judgment of the general feeling prevailing. Of some of these conversations he heard great satisfaction expressed at the results of the election in New-York. They seemed to derive comfort and encouragement from the election of SEYMOUR, as an indication that the people of the North will not support PRESIDENT LINCOLN in his Emancipation Proclamation.

In the course of conversation I elicited from Tom a little of his personal history and the reasons for running away, which were as follows: He belonged to a lady in Charleston, to whom he was given, with some other human chattels, by her sister. A short time before he ran away he was sent to work at the Camp of Instruction at Grahamville, but was so badly treated there that he soon returned to his mistress. His mistress then told him that she was getting very poor, that she would be obliged to sell him and the rest of her slaves. As he had been a faithful servant, however, she allowed him to choose his master, and sent him to one WHITNEY, a slave broker, who gave him a ticket entitling him to that privilege. TOM, in search of a master, then hired himself to a Mr. MILNER, an auctioneer, in whose store he picked up much valuable information from conversations which he overheard. His employer wished to purchase him, but could not agree with the broker as to price; and it was while thus in dispute that TOM, convinced that he should never again see his wife, settled all difficulties by making off.

The other negro—ISRAEL—who ran away at the same time with TOM, gave me an account of the method of his escape, which was amusing and original.

He was at work at Grahamsville, and against his master's express orders, went to Charleston to see his wife. Having committed this rash act, he was afraid to face the wrath of his master, and cast about for a means of concealing himself. He made a trap-door in the floor of his house, under which was a cave or cellar, and slinging beneath the aperture a large tin case, he would stow himself away there when he heard his master coming. There was a carpet on the floor, and the trap being cut through the carpet, was almost imperceptible, and in this hole ISRAEL would lie concealed and tremble while his master, standing right over him, uttered terrible threats of death if he caught him. In this way he hid himself for several days, and finally escaped with his wife.

From statements which I have received from negroes, who have made their escape to this place from Charleston, I am led to believe that at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the rebels met with a very severe loss of life, notwithstanding their assertion that not a single man was killed. I was assured at one time by a negro that he saw the dead bodies brought from the batteries on Sullivan's Island, at night, in omnibusses, and this belief is now confirmed in my mind by what I learned from ISRAEL. He told me that two weeks after that affair he was employed to pump out the floating battery, which was used against the fort—HAMILTON'S Battery I think it was called—and that during the work three corpses were brought to light, which were evidently mangled by shell. The negro was threatened with hanging if he revealed the fact to a soul, and there is no doubt that the number of deaths resulting from that affair was kept secret from the citizens of Charleston themselves, and when the truth is made known, it will be found to be very different from what their reports have led us to suppose.

These negroes declared to me with enthusiasm, that the slaves in and around Charleston are ripe for revolt, and if an army of 5,000 or 6,000 were to enter that city they would immediately rise against their masters. In reference to their fighting qualities he instanced a case which occurred some two years ago, when two negroes set the whole city in a turmoil. They refused to work in the work-house, and armed only with clubs, they broke away, knocking down all who attempted to oppose them, and finally possessing themselves of a heap of macadamized stones, which were intended to mend a road, they kept a large crowd at bay with these missiles. Two companies of the militia were called out finally to capture them, and many of the soldiers were seriously wounded in the attempt. There were three steamers in the harbor when these men left, one of which had arrived a week before their departure.

The cotton crop here will be very small and insignificant beside what the exaggerated statements of some persons have led the North to expect. On the several islands, excepting Port Royal and Hilton Head, and enough cotton may perhaps be gathered to pay the expenses incurred; this, however, is taking a very favorable view of it. The reasons assigned for this large deficit are numerous, and among them the following: The ground was not manured to any extent, and the plantations superintended by men who possessed no knowledge of the manner of cultivating the plant. Many of these superintendents, to whom are assigned plantations, are young men, wanting the ability even to manage the negroes, or properly conduct affairs on the plantation. The result of this has been a want of system and uniformity of action among them with regard to their treatment. If the negroes and their conflicting promises to them has produced a bad effect and general confusion, the giving out of rations and liberal distribution of clothing to the negroes, has made them think that the Government intends and is bound to take care of them, and they therefore see no necessity for work. Perhaps, too, the sudden change and "let up" from compulsory labor, has naturally produced a corresponding extreme of idleness. The inefficiency of many of the Superintendents, and the "petting system" pursued by some of them, have been fruitful of evil. The deferring of the payments to the plantation laborers for three or four months, has also produced dissatisfaction among them. The results of the labor, viewed in a pecuniary light, are insignificant, but, perhaps, quite as good as was anticipated here. The corn, potatoes, rice, &c., raised by the negro-labor are nearly sufficient to support those originally belonging to the islands; but many others have come in who have to be provided for. The corn and potatoes the negroes were sufficiently provided to plant in season, and most of these crops were in the ground, or the soil prepared for them, before these superintendents took charge of the plantations. The cotton was not planted till after the proper season, and this cause, with the bad working and the cotton-worm, will account for the small results. Altogether, not over two hundred thousand pounds of ginned cotton will be sent North. This I consider a very fair estimate.

Having these things in mind, I am of opinion—and so are some of those who have engaged in this experiment as superintendents of plantations, and with whom I have conversed—that only private enterprise can make these laborers self-supporting and profitable, and remove the burden of them from the Government. The only way to make them appreciate freedom, is to make them accept the responsibilities as well as the blessings of liberty. B. J. S.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Late Richmond Papers.

THE following items of news are obtained by the agent of the Associated Press, from papers received [illegible] of Gen. Banks' Message. For [illegible] last:

[illegible] Gen. [illegible] Gen. Banks [illegible] Gen. Butler [illegible] Gen. Banks [illegible] Gen. Butler [illegible] Gen. Banks [illegible] Gen. Butler

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 8505. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Evacuation of Fredericksburgh by Our Forces.

The Army Again on the Falmouth Side of the Rappahannock.

The Movement Executed with Success.

THE WOUNDED ALL SAFE.

Full Description of the Terrible Battle of Saturday.

Our Losses from Ten to Fifteen Thousand.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

OUR DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 16—1¾ P. M.

During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated their positions on the opposite side of the river.

The movement was a perfect one but it was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross over the river.

The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the last man had got safely across the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe and on this side of the river.

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement, as it prevented the rebels from learning our intentions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Sabbath with the Army of the Potomac passed with comparative quiet, and there was only occasional firing between pickets, and desultory shots from the enemy's batteries. The movement of the army on its withdrawal from Fredericksburgh to the north bank of the Rappahannock began at dark on Monday night, and was successfully accomplished before daylight next morning. All the sick and wounded were removed during the day to hospital tents on this side, with the apparent purpose, on the part of Gen. BURNSIDE, of renewing the engagement in the afternoon of that day. Those most seriously wounded were conveyed on stretchers and in ambulances, while every one able to do so walked across. The middle pontoon bridge was chiefly used, that being more out of range of the enemy's batteries at the lower part of the town.

GEN. BURNSIDE inspected the position of the troops in the afternoon, in the town, and was greeted with cheers which must have been distinctly heard in the enemy's lines. Activity throughout every department indicated that a battle was imminent. The Irish Brigade assembled in and around the theatre, where the ceremony of presenting to it a set of beatiful colors, just sent from New-York City, was gone through with, Gen. MEAGHER making an address. The enemy's batteries kept a regular fire upon the upper crossing, in order to retard the passage of the troops. The Surgeons were ordered to be in readiness to receive and care for a large number of additional wounded, and red flags were displayed on the tops of many of the large houses in town which were to be used for temporary hospitals.

The withdrawal of our forces from Fredericksburgh had, however, been determined on at a council of all the Corps Commanders during the day. It was regarded as a perilous undertaking, but one that, if successful, would rescue the army from the necessity of risking another battle, with the prospect of accomplishing little except the destruction of valuable lives.

The troops had received no intimated of their having to retreat, and had laid down rest to upon their arms for the night. The order then for them to fall in. many supposed it was for a night assault upon the enemy's works, and were not undeceived until they found themselves upon the pontoon bridges actually returning across the stream.

A heavy gale of wind, which blew all sound away from the rebel lines, greatly facilitated the movement. Bridges were covered with earth, to deaden the sound of the moving artillery, and a dark night hid every object from view.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S Grand Division, occupying the extreme left, began to move as soon as it was dark, and the right and centre of Gen. SUMNER and HOOKER took up the line of march almost simultaneously, moving in good order, but silently away from under the very guns of the enemy.

All three of the crossings were used, making six bridges. No accident of consequence occurred. The troops obeyed with alacrity every order, and waited with patience their turn to cross. The artillery and infantry alternated in moving colums, very much in the order in which they went into battle.

Many officers and soldiers expressed great regret at being withdrawn from before the enemy, saying that they would have preferred dying in front of the rebel batteries. Nevertheless, every one acquiesced in the wisdom of the movement.

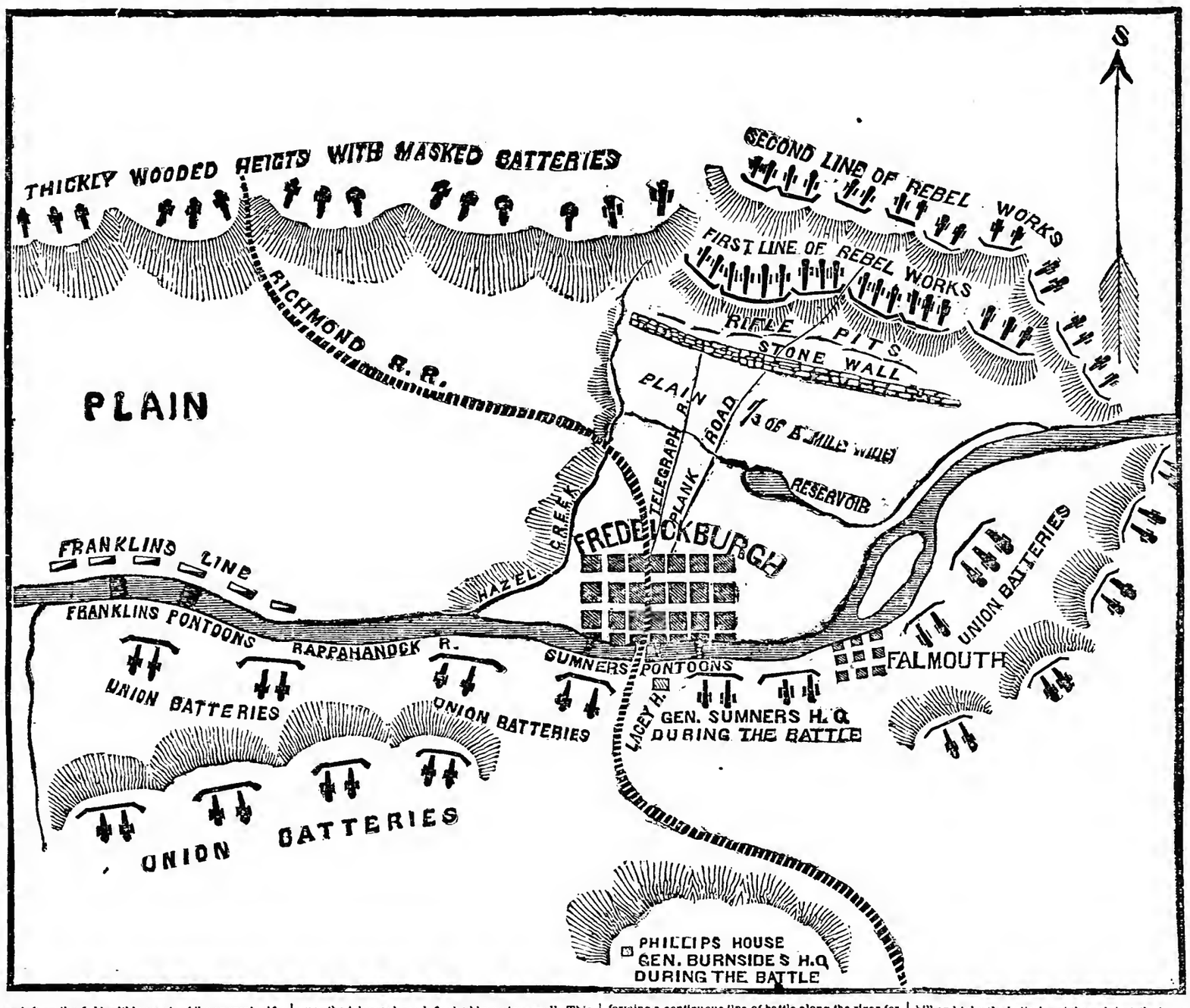
Few only of the wounded are believed to have been left on the field within reach of the enemy's rifle pits.

Two brigades, belonging to Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S corps, occupy the town as advanced pickets. Our artillery, placed on the hither bank of the river, will coöperate in keeping possession of the town.

The movement, from beginning to end, was a complete success, and the various commands returned to their former encampments to repose.

At sunrise on Tuesday morning our heavy guns were opened on the rebel batteries, but elicited little response.

THE SCENE OF SATURDAY'S ACTION.



THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Full and Reliable Details from Our Special Correspondent.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SUMNER, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Saturday—Midnight, Dec. 13, 1862.

The battle of Fredericksburgh, which has been reging since 10 o'clock this morning, without a moment's pause, was closed by darkness to-night.

In its duration, its intensity, if not, also, in the losses it has occasioned, it caps the climax of the whole series of the battles of the campaign. The Nation will stand aghast at the terrible price which has been paid for its life when the realities of the battle-field of Fredericksburgh are spread before it.

Unhappily, like many of our engagements, though serving to illustrate the splendid valor of our troops, it has failed to accomplish the object sought. The sequel alone can tell whether the work of to-day is to be the prelude to a glorious victory or an ignominious defeat. But tha result thus far leaves us with a loss of from ten to fifteen thousand men, and absolutely nothing gained. Along the whole line the rebels hold their own. Again and again we have hurled forward our masses on their position. At each time the hammer was broken on the anvil!

I have no heart, in the mood which the events of to-day have inspired, to write other than a bald record of facts. Whatever there was in the battle scene of picturesque or sublime—and viewed merely as a spectacle a great battle displays these qualities in a way that no manifestation of natural forces or of human energy ever can—must shrink and shrivel before the awful earnestness of the issue. Of course at this moment it is impossible to give more than the most general impressions;—the phenomena of a battle are too multifarious and complicated for the resources of any one observer; and the man does not live who can reproduce with life and truth the reality of even the smallest engagement.

The theatre of operations to-day extended from Fredericksburgh on the right and down the south side of the Rappahannock for two miles. The accompanying diagram, together with a brief description, may serve to make the account a little clearer.

Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburgh, the land forms a plateau, or smooth field, running back for about a third of a mile. It then rises for forty or fifty yards, forming a ridge of ground, which runs along to the left for about a quarter of a mile, where it abuts at Hazel Dell, a ravine formed by the Hazel River, which empties into the Rappahannock, west of the town. At the foot of the ridge runs the telegraph road, flanked by a stone wall. This eminence was studded with rebel batteries. To the right, along up the river, the ridge prolongs itself to opposite Falmouth, and beyond; and here, too, batteries were planted on every advantageous position. Back of the first ridge is another plateau, and then a second terrace of wooded hills, where a second line of fortifications were placed. Between the rear of the town and the first ridge, a canal runs right and left, and empties into the river some distance above Falmouth.

This plain, of a third of a mile deep, between the suburbs of Fredericksburgh and the first ridge of hills, was the theatre of operations of the Right Grand Division of the army, under Major-Gen. SUMNER. On this narrow theatre our brave troops surged and swept, forward and backward, in the tide of battle, for ten long hours.

A word now on the scene of operations of the Left Grand Division.

From the lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built slopes abruptly down to a comparatively level or undulating country, which stretches for some miles down the Rappahannock. About a couple of miles back of the river it rises into a wooded slope. At a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the Left Grand Division, under the command of Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday found the force drawn up in battle array on this broad plain skirting the Rappahannock.

The battle-ground, though very marshy in some places, presented a fine field for military evolutions. The turnpike leading to Fredericksburgh runs about one-half of a mile from and nearly parallel to the river. Beyond is the railroad, and still further beyond, the woody range of hills in which the enemy were strongly entrenched. About a mile and a half from Fredericksburgh, nearly on the river edge, is situated A. N. BAENORD'S stone mansion, after the English style.

The line of battle as it appeared in the morning, was as follows: The Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. SMITH, (FRANKLIN'S old force,) on the right, composed of three divisions, namely: Gen. NEWTON, on extreme right and rear; Gen. BURES, on the centre, and Gen. HOWE, on the left.

The First Army Corps, Gen. REYNOLDS', extending still further to the left, drawn up in the following order: Gen. GIBBONS' Division on the right, connecting with Gen. HOWE'S; Gen. MEADE'S, centre, and Gen. DOUBLEDAY, left, fronting to the southward and reeling nearly on the river. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three distinct lines of battle.

Opposed to our right, under Gen. SUMNER, was the rebel left, under command of Gen. LONGSTREET. Opposed to our left, under Gen. FRANKLIN, was the rebel right, under Gen. JACKSON. Gen. LEE, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces during the whole day.

The plan of Gen. BURNSIDE, agreed upon in Council of War, was to endeavor to pierce the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday the order was given that SUMNER'S left, composed of the Ninth Army Corps, under command of Gen. WILCOX, should be extended until it reached FRANKLIN'S right—thus forming a continuous line of battle along the river for two miles, the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburgh. The left wing, comprising the whole of FRANKLIN'S command, (fifty thousand men,) should then be swung round, as on a pivot formed by SUMNER'S extreme right, resting on Fredericksburgh. If successful in this manœuvre, FRANKLIN would divide the rebel line, take possession of the railroad, (the line of retreat,) and come in on the flank of the rebel works back of Fredericksburgh. While this movement was being developed, a division was to be sent up from Gen. SUMNER'S command, by the plank road, to storm the ridge. If there should be any failure in this, it was hoped the coöperation of FRANKLIN would presently make success certain. HOOKER'S corps was destined to act as a reserva.

The dawn of Saturday found the forces distributed as thus indicated. It was a fine Virginia morning—mild and balmy as a September day, though the mist and fog of a late Indian Summer hung over the field of battle. About 8 o'clock, the Phillips House (the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER, about a mile from the river on the north side, and where, by the kind hospitality of the large-hearted old soldier, I had been staying for some time during a spell of camp-fever) was the scene of a numerous assemblage of officers. Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HOOKER joined Gen. SUMNER here, and the balcony and grounds in front were presently filled with officers and Aides.

It was with alarm and pain I found a general want of confidence and gloomy forebodings among some men whose sound judgment I had learned to trust. The plan of attacking the rebel stronghold directly in front would, it was feared, prove a most hazardous enterprise, and one of which there is no successful example in military history. It was doubted that the coöperation of the right and left, according to the programme, would admit of practical executions, and things were generally at loose ends. "The chess-board," said NAPOLEON at Wagram, "is dreadfully confused; there is but I that see through it." We all felt that the first part of the remark was applicable to our own case. But did we all feel equally confident that there was in our case an "I" that "saw through it?"

About 11½ o'clock I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge, and passed through the town of Fredericksburgh, along the main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was going on in the outskirts of the town, the rebel sharpshooters stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground as our skirmishers advanced. Caroline, or Main-street, was occupied by Gen. KIMBALL'S, Gen. FERRERO'S, and Acting Gen. ZOOK'S Brigade, with portions of HANCOCK'S Division; the latter, with his artillary, lined the bank of the river in the neighborhood of the middle crossing, which is just below the railroad bridge. Other troops from the corps of Gens. WILCOX and COUCH occupied the other streets of the town nearer the line of advance. Our batteries replied across the river, covering the advance of our forces.

In the meantime FRANKLIN had been for a couple of hours briskly engaged with the enemy on the left. The force in Fredericksburgh had driven the rebels out of the suburbs of the town and rested their column on the canal. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel position.

The orders were to move rapidly; charge up the hill and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. Orders easy to give, but, ah! how herd of execution!

Look at the position to be stormed.

There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile, which the storming party will have to cross. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire, first, of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge—of a double row of rifle-pits on the rise of the crest—of the heavy batteries behind strong field-works that stud the top of the hill—of a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these—of a plunging fire from the batteries on the lower range—of a double enfilading fire from "cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them." Sebastopol was not half as strong.

The line of battle was formed by Cooke's Corps, (the Second,) composed of the Divisions of FRENCH, HANCOCK and HOWARD, the left of the line abutting on STOCKS' Division of WILCOX'S Corps, (the Ninth.) The first advanced was FRENCH'S, composed of the brigades of KIMBALL, MORRIS and WEBER, supported by HANCOCK'S Division, consisting of the Brigades of CALDWELL, ZOOK and MEAGHER.

Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left toward Hazel Dell; STARKS, supporting at the same time, moved up, and rested on a point on the railroad.

The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously-aimed missiles; from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon, distributed on the arc of a circle two miles in extent, came cross showers of shot and shell.

Imagine, if you can, for my resources are unequal to the task of telling you, the situation of that gallant but doomed division.

Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells make great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the "closing up" of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a greater part of the interval and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. To those who, through the glass, looked on, it was a parlous sight indeed. Flesh and blood could not endure it. They fell back shattered and broken, amid shouts and yells from the enemy.

Gen. FRENCH'S Division went into the fight six thousand strong; late at night he told me he could count but fifteen hundred!

The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff, on the north side of the river, embracing the 4½ siege guns, some batteries of 20-pounder Parrots and the artillery of the left and left centre opened fire. The intervening space is between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand yards: too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy—particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short, or take an oblique direction, and explode among our troops, it would be difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, instantly dispatched orders to cease firing. It was well he did so, for immediately afterward an Aid came galloping from Gen. COUCH, from the other side of the river, begging that our batteries should cease, as they were actually firing into his command!

While the broken column retires to its original position in the outskirts of the town, to re-form for a new encounter, let us see what goes on on the left.

At daylight, the forces comprising the left Grand Division of the army appeared drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburgh and skirting the Rappahannock.

At early morn the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Pennsylvania Bucktails, and two or three other regiments, were deployed in front as skirmishers, between whom and the rebel skirmishers considerable firing took place. No sooner, however, had the heavy mist cleared away, than Capt. HALL'S Battery, (Second Maine,) planted at the right of GIBBONS' Division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery firing now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. Heavy siege guns in our rear, the First Maryland, First Massachusetts Batteries, and Battery D Fifth Artillery, on the right; Capt. RANSOM'S, and Capt. WALKER'S in front, and COWAN'S New-York, and Lieut. HARN'S Third New-York Independent on the left, and other batteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about 9 o'clock GIBBONS' and MEADE'S Divisions commenced moving slowly forward.

Gen. MEADE'S command, consisting of the Pennsylvania Reserves, arranged in the following order: First Brigade, embracing the First, Second, one Hundred and Twenty-first and Sixth Regiments at the left; Second Brigade—Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth, centre; and Third Brigade, (JACKSON'S,) Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, at the right.

The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent.

Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward, until at mid-day the line of battle was three-quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell and canister were poured into our men from various points, while the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several batteries moved forward at the same time. As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air.

About 1 o'clock, Gen. MEADE ordered a charge, which was well executed—the men pressing on the edge of the very crest, and skilfully penetrating by a movement on the flank, an opening which happened to occur between the Division of A. P. HILL and EARLY'S Brigade, captured several hundred prisoners belonging to the Sixty-first Georgia and Thirty-first North Carolina.

While the fight was progressing at this point, the enemy sent four heavy columns down on our left, near the river. They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by Gen. DOUBLEDAY'S Division—COWAN'S New-York and Lieut. HARN'S Fourth Artillery, and Third New-York Batteries aiding very materially in the discomfiture of the enemy. Owing to the lack of reinforcements, Gen. MEADE'S command was obliged to fall back a quarter of a mile, where they remained—three-quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied.

Very heavy musketry firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About 1½ o'clock the first line of battle in Gen. GIBBONS' Division was relieved by the second, when TOWER'S Brigade, now commanded by Col. ROOT, charged over an open field beyond the railroad, and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed here, and capturing 200 prisoners, belonging to the Thirty-sixth North Carolina and e South Carolina regiment. Gen. GIBBONS was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but were eventually compelled to fall back. The Second Maine Battery advanced with GIBBONS' Division. When it fell back, three guns were left to bear upon the advancing enemy. An order came at that moment to cease firing, as the force coming from the woods were our own men. When it had advanced, however, to within fifty yards, the Commander of the battery became convinced that they were rebels, and moving on to capture this battery, five guns were opened upon them, but after five rounds had been fired, the battery was ordered to fall back. Having fallen back the Captain called for volunteers to return and bring off the battery. Sergeant BERRY, Sergeant STURGE, Corporal R. GREELEY, and twelve men belonging to the 16th Maine Regiment, stepped forward. The undertaking though a hazardous one, proved successful, as the abandoned gun was brought off in safety. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that Gen. BAYARD was fatally wounded. He had just reached Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters in a small grove of the Bernard House, and taken a seat under one of the trees, when a ball, striking a few yards in front of him, glanced and then went through his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He was immediately conveyed to the Bernard House and placed in charge of Dr. PHILLIPS, Surgeon of the Brigade. As he was lying on the couch, the Chaplain of the HARRIS' Light Cavalry approached and inquired if he desired him to write anything for him. "By-and-by," he replied; then turning to Surgeon HOOKER, he inquired if he should be able to live forty-eight hours. A negative answer being given, he further inquired if he should die easy. Several of the surgeons in attendance thought his life might be saved by amputating the wounded limb, but the chances were so small he preferred not to undergo the operation. He was perfectly sensible, and never for once lost that self-possession which has always characterized him on the field of battle.

About 2 o'clock Gen. HOOKER'S Division, of Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells,

Continued on Eighth Page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT NAVAL PROBLEM.

Trial Trip of the Iron-Clad Battery Montauk.

A Naval Commission Witnesses the Experiment—All Disputes at an End.

Yesterday morning, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department, the United States iron-clad battery *Montauk* started on her trial trip. In order that there should be no doubt about the result of the important experiments, Secretary WELLES appointed a Naval Commission to witness the trial trip, and report upon it. The commission consisted of the following officers, all gentlemen of the highest professional reputation in the service; Commodore STEVEN C. ROWAN, Commander of the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke;* Capt. ROGERS, late of the *Galena*, and Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the ERICSSON battery *Catskill*. The following distinguished officers were also on board:

Capt. LACOFFERT, of the Imperial Navy of Russia; Capt. EASTLEKOFF, Naval Constructor in the same service, and a Russian Colonel of Ordnance, Commodore GREGORY, Engineer STIMERS, Capt. WORDEN and others.

At 10 o'clock all embarked on the *Montauk* at the Navy-yard, and at 10¾ o'clock, amid a severe shower of drizzling rain, the vessel shoved off unaided, and headed up the North River. Her engines were put in quick motion, and with twenty-seven pounds of steam on, gave fifty revolutions a minute. This was the first report. The distance from the Navy-yard to the Battery was accomplished at the rate of about 5½ miles an hour. Soon after the speed was increased to six, and she was ordered to be driven even faster, when the boilers began to foam. As the revolutions can be put up to 70, at least, with the remaining untested power of steam, the speed of the *Montauk* will be almost exactly that of the *Passaic*, seven miles an hour. The tide was against her yesterday, and also a very stiff breeze, but their influence in retarding a craft so low down, and so "settled," was not very great. We stopped at the foot of Thirteenth-street to take on board Mr. OSBORN, one of Mr. ERICSSON's representatives, who came to see how things worked. At 12 o'clock, off Thirty-fifth-street, 35 pounds of steam only produced 48 revolutions, 27 pounds having previously obtained 50, or two revolutions more, but the foaming of the boilers had not commenced during the first half hour. From Thirty-fifth-street up the river the progress was even and satisfactory. Six miles an hour was easily accomplished, notwithstanding the newness of the boilers. The trip of the *Passaic* did not seem to familiarize steamboat travellers with iron-clads, for they evinced all the characteristics of pristine curiosity as we passed. After a cold sail we reached the Palisades at about one o'clock, and made preparations to anchor; soundings were taken, and fifteen fathoms of chain run out, which secured the vessel. The Naval Commission then adjourned to the turret, and directed the initiatory movements for firing. Powder was taken from a steam-tug, which brought it from Bedloe's Island.

At about 2½ or 3 o'clock firing commenced. Three hollow shots, two solid ones, and two shells were sent into the bosom of the Palisades. They actually shook the entire shore for hundreds of yards, and where the solid shot fell rocks and gravel, for nearly a quarter of a mile, rolled into the river. A gentleman came from shore and stated that the shots tore up the earth feerfully. He also informed parties on board that during the *Passaic's* trial, one of her shot struck a tremandous rock, and sent it in fragments in the air. The Commission intended firing ten shots, but only fired seven, as stated, it being rather dark to continue. The trial trip of the *Passaic* was made under the auspices of Capt. ERICSSON, who did not object to a minute report of it. The *Montauk* is in the hands of the Government, and Capt. WORDEN, its representative, does not wish particulars printed. But the following statement of the results of the experiment can give no comfort or information to the enemy:

First—The various principles involved in the experiment are proved practicable.

Second—That the turret port hole need not be widened is now established beyond all doubt.

Third—The *Montauk*, in her present shape, will go to sea, on active service, this week. Commodore ROWAN and both Capt. ROGERS' expressed themselves individually highly satisfied with the general success of the experiments. Not a bolt gave way during the entire trial. The Commission, of course, suggest improvements in various details, which can be effected in forty-eight hours.

The work of the day being over, preparations were made to return. The pilot, however, did not wish to incur the responsibility of anchoring off the battery with tha length of chain available, and as steaming up to the Navy Yard at so late an hour was out of the question, it was deemed best to leave the vessel off tha Palisades. The party on board then returned to the city in the tow-boat, all in excellent humor.

The *Montauk* will arrive off the Navy-yard to-day at 9 A. M., and prepare to leave for see. She will probably be off in two or three days. Annexed is a list of her officers:

JOHN L. WORDEN, Commander; Chas. H. Cushman, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer; Pierre Giraud, Master; J. J. McKinley and C. P. Avery, Ensigns; S. F. Browne, Assistant Paymaster; S. N. Brayton, Assistant Surgeon; Robert Potts, Second Assistant, Acting Chief Engineer; G. Stevens, Second Assistant Engineer; D. P. Cartney and G. H. Greene, Third Assistant Engineers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

How the Mammoth Ship was Repaired—Visit of the Board of Underwriters—Their Certificate of Her Seaworthiness.

On the 27th of last August, when the *Great Eastern* was endeavoring to make this port by way of the Sound, off Montauk Point she struck on a sunken rock not noted down in any chart, and tore a fracture in her outer skin of such dimensions as to make it doubtful whether she could be trusted in that state on her voyage home. In all probability she could have made the voyage well enough, for her inner skin was untouched, and so long as that is sound the vessel remains perfectly seaworthy.

It will be remembered that the *Great Eastern* is in fact two perfectly distinct ships, one inside the other, with a space of two feet nine inches between the interior and exterior skins. This space is honeycombed crosswise and lengthwise into upwards of 400 cells. These cells are intended to be so many water-tight compartments, adding to the buoyancy of the ship when uninjured, and acting as a series of floats in case any particular part should have a hole knocked in it. They would have acted in this way and have saved the ship from material damage when she struck the rock off Montauk Point, had it not been for an oversight on the part of her builders. It appears that, in putting up the walls of the cells, apertures had to be left for the workmen to pass through after they had rivetted the reverse side of the plates. Each aperture should have been closed as the last workman finished his work. Somehow, they were all left open; consequently, when the outer shell was burst in, all the space between it and the inner shell filled with water, sinking the ship over five feet and rendering her apt to be loggy and unmanageable in anything like rough weather. Some idea of the effect, which this sudden influx of East River might have upon the mighty craft may be imagined when it is known that, since the stoppage of the leak, nearly four thousand tons of the intrusive element were pumped from her.

Rather than take the risk of sending her to sea in such a dropsical condition, the agents determined upon having her repaired here if possible. At a general consultation of engineers the felicitous device which has since been found to work so admirably, was put forth by the Messrs. H. B. & E. S. RENWICK, and it was resolved to let them try what they could do. Their plan and the mode of carrying it out has already been detailed in these columns.

The Board of Underwriters conferred together yesterday, and took counsel with the Captain, and then drew up and presented to the Agents of the Great Eastern Company, the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the steamer *Great Eastern*, and the repairs, which have been done in a scientific and workmanlike manner, are of opinion that she is in every way seaworthy and in a condition to carry passengers with safety and comfort, and a full cargo of any description, to any part of the world. The accident and subsequent occurrences have fully demonstrated the great value and safety of a double bottom.

We further certify, having examined into the circumstances connected with the accident to the steamer off Montauk Point, we are of opinion that no blame can be attached to Capt. PATON, who, from the cross bearings of the different lights, knew the exact position of the vessel when she struck on the submerged rock, not laid down in any chart, though in the fairway channel.

ROBERT MACKIE, Agent for Lloyd's.
WM. H. BURLEIGH, President of the Board of Port Wardens.
E. B. SHAMAN, Port Werden.
WM. P. THOMPSON, Vice-President Neptune Insurance Company.
ERASTUS W. SMITH, Engineer.
BENJ. HUTCHINSON, Port Warden.
JOHN M. WEEKS, United States Inspector of Hulls.
CHARLES H. HAZEWELL, Surveyor to the Board of Underwriters.

The company then sat down to dinner, after which toasts were drank and many telling little speeches were given.

The President's health was drank and Queen VICTORIA'S and Capt. PATON'S, the Messrs. RENWICKS', Mr. ASPINWALL'S, and plenty more. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the company broke up, and underwriters, reporters, and promiscuous guests returned to the steamer *Naushon*, on which the trip had been made. The *Naushon* sailed around the great ship, and those aboard exchanged exhilarating good-byes with the officers and men whose hospitality they had been enjoying. The band played "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," the British tars rend out three cheers for the Union, and then as much haste home was made as possible.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Estimates of County Expenses for 1863—Another Veto on Harlem Bridge—The Former Veto Overruled—The New Court-house—Prospect of Several More Vetoes—Aids to the City Judge.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The Comptroller's estimate of county expenses for 1863 were submitted and referred. The following are the items:

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Advertising	$23,600 00
Care and Maintenance of Coles' (Third-avenue) Bridge	750 00
County Contingencies	40,000 00
Election Expenses	64,000 00
Lighting and Cleaning and Supplies for County Offices	26,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	50,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	8,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400 00
Support of Prisoners in the County Jail	4,000 00
Total	$200,750 00

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Harlem River Bridge, (new)—construction of	$133,250 00
Interest on Court-house Stock	51,000 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	3,491 63
Interest on Loans	50,000 00
Incumbrances in Harbor—removal of	4,000 00
McCombs Dam Bridge—Care and Maintenance of	1,200 00
Police Fund	1,680,150 00
Police—Contingent Expenses	13,000 00
Redemption of Harlem River Free Bridge Bonds	20,000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Executive Department	62,050 00
Supplies for the Police	50,770 00
Support of Detained Witnesses	4,000 00
Total	$2,052,911 63

THE JUDICIARY.

Coroners' fees	$18,000
Officers' and witnesses' fees	50,000
Salaries—Judiciary	228,450
Total	$296,450

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asylum for Idiots	$250 00
Common Schools for State	112,218 23
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Institution for the Blind	4,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	1,500 00
State taxes	2,198,497 22
Total	$2,665,665 45

RECAPITULATION.

The Legislative Department	$200,750 00
The Executive Departments	2,052,911 63
The Judiciary	296,450 00
Miscellaneous	2,665,665 45
Total	$5,215,777 08

WAYS AND MEANS.

Estimated income from the several sources of revenues of the General Fund for 1863.

Fees of Public Officers, viz.—

The County Clerk	$12,000	
The Surrogate	15,000	
The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas	3,500	
The Clerk of the Superior Court	3,000	
The Clerk of the Marine Court	3,500	$37,000
Fines imposed by the following Courts and collected by the respective Clerks thereof; also, by the Commissioner of Jurors viz.:		
The Court of General Sessions	$1,000	
The Court of Special Sessions	5,500	
The Commissioner of Jurors	2,000	8,500
Forfeited Recognizances—The District-Attorney		4,000
Interest on Taxes—The Receiver of Taxes		15,000
Total		$64,500

Deduct the last named total from the aggregate estimates of expenses and it leaves $5,181,277 08 as the amount to be raised by tax.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations for 1860	$3,576,142 77
Appropriations for 1861	4,220,353 12
Appropriations for 1862	4,855,582 34
Estimated appropriations for 1863	5,215,777 08

The following veto message from the Mayor was received and laid over under the rule:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I must return unapproved the accompanying resolution, providing for the payment of certain bills incurred in the work of the reconstruction of Harlem Bridge.

My objection to these is the same as stated in my communication to your honorable body returning bills of a similar character, under date of the 20th ult. I have also another objection which had not at that time been brought to my notice. The act passed April 17, 1861, (chap. 291,) as I view it, limits the cost of the bridge in the sum of $250,0 0, therein named. The actual expenditure has, however, largely exceeded this amount, having already reached the sum of $327,103 55, exclusive of anything which may have been paid by Westchester County. It would seem from this that the present outlays on the bridge are unwarranted by law, and that before proceeding further with them it will be necessary to obtain additional authority from the Legislature.

The other objection stated in my former communication of Nov. 20, increases in force as the expenditure for this costly bridge enlarges; and I would respectfully urge again upon your honorable body that the Supervisors of Westchester County be required to reimburse to us their share of the cost of the bridge, which we have thus far advanced for them.

GEORGE OPDYDE, Mayor.

A resolution by Mr. TWEED, directing the Special Committee on the New Court-house to proceed with that work, with power to employ men, buy materials and make contracts, (the last named acts to be approved by the Board,) elicited considerable discussion.

Messrs. PURDY, ELY and BLUNT said it was unnecessary to pass it, as the action of the Board already taken on the subject was sufficient authority for the Committee to go ahead with the work.

Mr. TWEED was anxious that it should pass, because the Mayor would veto the former action, and very likely also veto this resolution. As the vetoes would have to lie over ten days in each case, before the Board could overrule them, the sooner they moved in the matter the better, if it were desired that the work on the Court-house building should be resumed as early as practicable.

Messrs. ELY and PURDY failed in repeated efforts to amend the resolution, which finally passed by 8 to 4.

A resolution to grant City Judge MCCUNN an extra temporary clerk and a messenger, at a salary of $600 each, was opposed by Mr. BLUNT, but was adopted notwithstanding.

The former veto of the Mayor on the resolution to pay a lot of Harlem bridge bills was taken up and overruled.

The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of next Thursday.

International Relief Fund Received Dec. 16, 1862.

M. P. Read	$200
H. L. Baker & Brother	100
D. Willets	50
W. T. Frost	50
J. & R. Milbank	50
James Morrison & Co	100
George Opdyke & Co	250
Fisher, Donnelly & Co	250
A Friend	5
Mrs. Compton	5
Cash	50
Total	$1,110
Previously reported	118,439
Total	$119,549

(Signed) A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

Brooklyn Art Association.

The third season of the Brooklyn Art Association opens on the 19th inst. The first reception of the season, under the accustomed management of the regular Committee with the Secretary, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, will be held on the evening of the 18th, on which occasion a collection of paintings, principally by native artists, will be exhibited, choice music will be furnished, and a festival, the annual recurrence of which is an anticipated delight, will be enjoyed.

Resolutions Concerning the Great Eastern.

The party of gentlemen on their return trip from their visit to the *Great Eastern*, on Monday of this week, organized into a meeting by calling Mr. P. H. HALL to the Chair, and appointing GEORGE GIFFORD Secretary. After a brief statement of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. GIFFORD offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to Capt. PATON, of the *Great Eastern*, for a day of delightful entertainment, and for an opportunity of examining the curious and novel plan by which the gigantic work of repairing his ship's bottom on the outside, 24 feet below the surface of the water, and while the ship was afloat, has been successfully accomplished.

Resolved, That the Messrs. HENRY B. RENWICK and EDWARD S. RENWICK, Engineers, of New-York, in devising and successfully carrying out the plan of effecting these repairs, have exhibited an amount of ingenuity, skill and learning, which renders them an honor to the profession to which they belong.

Resolved, That the judgment and foresight of Capt. PATON, evinced by his ready comprehension and prompt sanction of the plans and contrivances of the engineers, and his untiring energy and cordial cooperation in carrying them out, show him eminently qualified for the high and distinguished command which he holds.

The Redemption of Soiled Postage-Stamps.

The redemption in this City of the soiled postage-stamps, which have been used as currency, proves to be a very large undertaking. Already about five hundred persons have presented their "gum-backs" at the Post-office to be redeemed, or for the inspection which is necessary previous to redemption. Scarcely more than a fourth of the applicants bring packages of less value than $5, and in such cases the stamps are received, counted and redeemed at once, while some of the packages containing over five dollars' worth of stamps, all of which are left for assorting and counting, reach the high valuation of one thousand dollars.

A low estimate of the value of the stamps received day before yesterday would be $20,000, and the amount that was offered yesterday may reach $25,000 or $30,000. Packages containing hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps are not uncommon; and the number of persons in waiting with their bundles of the worn-out "currency," and who range themselves in long perplexing lines inside the spacious Post-office inclosure, is constantly increasing. No fear need, however, be entertained that there will be a lack of time in which to present the stamps for redemption; for the arrangements now made, and which may be made, if necessary, in the thirty days allowed by the Department for their deposit, would be quite ample for the receiving of as many stamps as were circulated in half the Union.

The Accident at Heckcr's Bakery.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

It will be remembered by our readers that on the evening of the 10th of November last, the rear walls of HECKER'S new Bakery, five stories in height, situated at No. 58 Rutgers-street, suddenly fell, and buried under the ruins a family whose dwelling was a small house directly in the rear. A child about eight months old was crushed to death, and other members of the family seriously injured. CORONER NAUMANN immediately impanneled a jury, and commenced an inquest upon the body of the child, but, after the examination of several witnesses, it was found necessary to adjourn the inquisition for the purpose of enabling laborers to clear away the rubbish, to the end that it might be ascertained whether the proprietors, or those having charge of the construction of the building, had been guilty of negligence.

Yesterday the Coroner concluded the inquest, when the Jury rendered the following verdict, viz: That ANGELINA SEABROOK came to her death by injuries accidently received from the falling of a stack of ovens on the dwelling of which deceased was an occupant, in the rear of No. 58 Rutgers-street, on the tenth day of November last. The Jury believe that the immediate cause of the accident, was owing to the unequal settling of the side walls, occasioned by one of them being died during construction, from the heat of the ovens in the adjoining building. We further believe that the accident might have been avoided by the use of iron cross-ties to prevent the spreading of the arches on which the ovens were built; the omission of which we consider to have been an error of judgment on the part of the builders; the unequal drying of the walls being an unforeseen occurrence."

Another Chapter in the Late Silk Robbery.

ARREST OF TWO MORE OF THE REPUTED BURGLARS—MORE OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED—AN ALLEGED RECEIVER IN CUSTODY.

The day following the breaking into the store of Messrs. AUFMOODY, HESSENBERG & Co., No. 146 Duane-street, and the stealing therefrom of $15,000 worth of silks, Officer RICHARD KING, of the Essex Market Police Court, received information which led him to suspect one GEORGE FOREST, living at No. 76 Forsyth-street, as being implicated in the burglary. FOREST has been previously suspected of such crimes, and the Police have frequently apprehended him. Mr. KING and Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Precinct, accordingly commenced an investigation, and they soon learned that FOREST and one WM. PETERS had, last Saturday, hired a room in the tenement house, No. 210 Elm-street. Upon searching the apartments the officers discovered remnants of wrappers which had been taken from pieces of silks and partially burned in the grate. After this clue was obtained, the officers went in search of FOREST and PETERS and at length they were found, and their every movement watched till yesterday morning, when they were traced to the jewelry establishment of CHARLES JACOBS, No. 181 East Broadway. As they left the house the suspected parties were arrested, and, on searching them, $400 in current funds were found in their possession.

JACOBS was next apprehended, and he subsequently confessed that he had purchased twenty-one pieces of black dress-silk goods from two young men, for which he paid them $400 in cash. They wanted $700 for the goods, but finally concluded to take the sum paid. The silks in question, found in JACOBS' store, and valued at about $3,100, were seized by Officer KING, and taken to Court. Two other pieces of similar silk were found in possession of MARIA JACKSON, No. 76 Forsyth-street, that also being the residence of the prisoner FOREST. MARIA having the silks secreted under a sofa, was also arrested. It was thought on Sunday, by the Fourteenth Ward Police, that all the stolen silk had been recovered, but the sequel shows how much they were mistaken. The room in Elm-street, where the goods were first taken, is only a few steps from the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, and it was while conveying them from this place to Forsyth-street, that the burglars' wagon broke down and they were compelled to place their costly freight into an area in Centre-street to avoid detection and arrest. Much credit is due to Officers KING and WOON for the sagacity and skill displayed by them in so successfully working up the case. All the prisoners are held for examination before Justice OSBORNE.

The Medical Director's Department in the City.

One of the most busy departments of the military service just now is that of the Medical Director, Surgeon MCDOUGALL. Most of the hospitals under his charge are full, and with the exception of Fort Schuyler, Governor's Island, and a few other smaller hospitals, no more sick and wounded can be accommodated. There are at present over seven thousand under treatment. This morning Surgeon-General MCDOUGALL received a dispatch from Washington stating that five hundred sick had left that city at 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Not a word was said as to whether they had left by water or rail, and consequently the Director scarcely knows where or when to expect their arrival. He is run down nearly by applicants for discharge, some with and others without the Regimental Surgeon's certificate.

Since the 1st of July there have been discharged, in this Department alone, over 3,000 men—nearly a brigade. Surgeon-General MCDOUGALL, while believing in granting discharges to all men who are unfit for active service, nevertheless believes that regimental surgeons do not, and have not, used proper discretion in passing men for duty. The system of allowing regiments *en route* for the seat of war to lay over in these large cities, also helps to fill up our hospitals, as the men contract syphilitic diseases, and are, of course, subjects for discharge. Scarcely a regiment stops over here but is more or less afflicted with measles, mumps, and other local diseases, helping to fill up the hospitals.

It is expected that between now and Saturday some 1,000 or 1,200 more sick and wounded will arrive from Washington, which, together with those just disabled at Fredericksburgh, of whom New-York will receive her quota, will so overcrowd them as to perhaps necessitate the use of public buildings. There is an abundance of excellent nurses and Doctors, so that the sick and wounded are sure of good treatment.

Eye-Views of the War by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island.

To-night, before the Mechanics' Association at Irving Hall, Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARKE, Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, will deliver his popular lecture called "Eye-Views of the War."

Bishop CLARKE is well known as the leader of the progressive party in the Episcopal Church. His intimate relations with the authorities in Washington, his connection with the Sanitary Commission, and his position in the Church as an able, zealous and eloquent expounder of the truth, entitle his opinions to great weight, and we doubt not he will meet with the reception he so eminently deserves.

The Politico-Clerical Conference.

"ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON" STOP ITS PROCEEDINGS—AN ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE REPORTERS FAILS—FUNNY SCENES AND A GRAND FIZZLE.

In accordance with the announcement which appeared in the papers on Monday morning, a large number of clergymen belonging to this and adjoining cities met at room No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock last evening, to take some action regarding the National crisis. Rev. Dr. FERRIS occupied the chair. Among those assembled were about a dozen ladies, and probably the same number of laymen, attracted thither out of curiosity.

As soon as the meeting had been formally opened, and Rev. Dr. BURCHARD had offered up a prayer.

Rev. Dr. TYNG stated that the meeting was intended to be composed of clergymen only, and he therefore moved that all persons not included in the call as ministers be requested to leave the room. Whereupon the ladies and several laymen retired.

A clergyman, whose name our reporter was unable to learn, inquired of the Chair whether the meeting was called for Protestant ministers only, or whether it also included Catholic clergymen?

THE CHAIR.—The meeting is intended for "clergymen," and that term is generic, including *all* clergymen.

THE ENQUIRER—"Then, in that case, my first duty is to separate myself from you." The Enquirer retired from the room amid the applause of those present.

The Chair then called upon the Secretary of the previous meeting to read the minutes. He proceeded to do so, when Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA objected to it. The last meeting, he said, was a private meeting of clergymen, at which a committee was appointed for a certain specified object. The minutes, therefore, were the private property of the clergymen who participated in the meeting. He saw reporters present, and he was unwilling that publicity should be given to the action had at the last meeting. He was unable to account for the manner in which publicity was given to the intended meeting to-night.

The Chairman and Secretary both stated that the publication of to-night's meeting was totally unauthorized by them, or either of them; some outsider had been meddling in the affair.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK said that the gross misrepresentations of the Press concerning the objects of the meeting were inconsistent with the truth.

The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR thought it indelicate that reporters should still remain in the meeting. He could not see why, after what had been said, they did not take the hint and withdraw themselves.

Nine of the reporters having evinced a willingness to go, he moved they be politely requested to leave the room.

The question was not put.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA said the Committee appointed at the last meeting had no report to make, and in consequence of advices just received from Washington he could state that there was no necessity, nor would there be propriety, in taking further action. He moved, therefore, that the meeting do adjourn.

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH seconded the resolution. He had heard of the advices from Washington, and cordially indorsed the remarks of Dr. VERMILYEA.

The motion to adjourn being put, it was unanimously carried, those only who attended the previous meeting being allowed to vote.

As the assemblage were retiring, Rev. WM. GODDALE ascended the platform, and asked all those to remain who were in favor of memorializing the President. He also hoped the reporters would stay.

The crowd being reduced to about a dozen, exclusive of the reporters, there was for a short time a lull in the proceedings, when Mr. GODDALE suggested that as they had made no provision for engaging the room, (a fact he did not think of when he asked them to remain,) it probably would be as well for them to go out with the rest.

And they went.

The great majority of clergymen present were opposed to holding any meeting at all. The article in yesterday's TIMES regarding the propriety of clerico-political action in the present crisis was freely discussed by them and very generally approved. Jokes at the expense of the "Star Chamber" advocates were quite frequent after the adjournment.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

In this Court yesterday, JACOB PICININI, a native of Italy, 36 years of age, was tried and convicted of grand larceny from JAMES FEEHAN, of 473 Broadway. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

DENNIS HENNESSY was tried and convicted of petit larceny, in stealing a pocket-book containing $6 from FREDERICK MOMMSEN. Remanded for sentence.

HENRY MCQUADE, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was remanded.

Wm. Quackenbush pleaded guilty to an assault upon Hugh Porter, and was remanded.

Ellen Brierly pleaded guilty to petit larceny from John G. Ehling, of No. 461 Broadway, and was remanded.

Mary Ann McNeil pleaded guilty to an attempt to rob one of her customers and was remanded for sentence.

Samuel Davis pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny from Winthrop B. Smith & Co., and was remanded.

Agnes Robinson, a woman of the town, was tried for an assault upon one of her acquaintance with a bottle of vitriol and acquitted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TREMAINES IN BROOKLYN.—This popular troupe gave their seventh annual concert at the Athenæum on Monday night. They were assisted in their very excellent and entertaining performance by Miss MATILDA FLEDT, a youthful and pretty violinist; Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, pianist, and Mr. J. G. PIERSON, basso. The young ladies—Misses LAURA and HETTIE—of course, looked charmingly and sang delightfully; the boys didn't do so well; the honors of the night were carried by Miss FOLDT, who is a superior performer. Miss PARKHURST did well, as she always does, and Mr. PIERSON was *encored* in his song of the "Exile."

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.—Mr. L. B. LENT has entered the arena of public caterers, and has opened a first-class menagerie on Broadway, below Houston-street. The place is very handsomely fitted up, and is remarkably well stocked with living curiosities—amongst which are four elephants, five lions, and a great variety of rare beasts and birds. We know of no place where the young people of the City and vicinity can receive more instructive amusement than here.

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.—The National War Committee has sent a memorial to Congress, which, after alluding to the depredations of the *Alabama* on our shipping, and the building of rebel iron-clads in England, states that the "surest and best resource appears to your memorialists to be the commissioning of private armed vessels as letters of marque and reprisal, to pursue the outlaw, and the offering of a liberal reward for her capture. Such measures would probably prove effectual against this vessel, or any similar one which the cupidity or the prejudice of our Transatlantic rivals may send out hereafter to capture American property, and light the ocean with our burning ships."

VESSEL SOLD.—Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, one-fourth brig *Fanny*, to F. BUTLER, for $1,040; also, one-fourth same, to H. WICKS, for $1,020.

A HOLIDAY COMPANY OF CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society, mindful of the wants of their little orphan and destitute charge of children, sent off to the West a company of thirty children this afternoon, under the care of their efficient protector and home-provider, Mr. C. C. TRACY. They were comfortable and happy as any Christmas party need be, and left grateful to the kind friends who gathered them into one family, to enjoy permanent homesteads in the West.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.—The Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers attended religious services on Sabbath last in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, in Forty-first-street. Every part of the house was filled. A choir of some fifty of the soldiers, led by the Lieutenant-Colonel, BARRETT, conducted the singing, the Lieutenant-Colonel acting as organist. After the sermon by Chaplain WHITEMORE, Prof. MATTISON offered a few remarks, expressing his gratification, and inviting the regiment to visit his church again on their return from the field of conflict. The Lieutenant-Colonel responded in a brief and appropriate speech, during which many of the soldiers were in tears, and the meeting closed with the hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," &c., and the benediction. The occasion was one of marked and intense interest.

NEW-JERSEY.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—A special election to fill a vacancy was held yesterday in the Second Ward, Newark, at which ALBERT H. WOODRUFF, (Democrat,) was elected, there being no opposition.

NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Representatives of the Newark Fire Department held their annual meeting on Monday Evening. The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance of $860 91; invested in different stocks, $9,195. Total fund, $10,005 91. Paid during the year for sundry purposes, including $763 50 for the relief of sick and indigent firemen, and $734 50 for relief of widows and orphans of firemen, $1,736 50.

The Old Board, having finished its business, adjourned *sine die*.

The New Board was organized by the election of Alderman D. W. BAKER, of the Ninth Ward, as President; ROBERT L. MARTIN, Vice-President; S. P. TUTHILL, Secretary, and S. A. BALDWIN, Treasurer. The last two officers were reelected unanimously to positions which they have long filled with credit and universal acceptance.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Aldermen Brady moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Assessments from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of making a donation sufficient to enable the Ladies' Union Aid Society to pay an assessment.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from consideration of petition of Jupiter Heeser to be remunerated for improvements on property belonging to him, which was taken for the Central Park.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, by referring the petition to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with power.

Alderman Ottiwell moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from consideration of petition of the Second Regiment, New-York State Militia, in relation to their armory.

Which was carried, and the paper was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid at the intersection of Broadway, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——

Petition of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia for a new stand of colors.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of Engine Company number Twenty-five to be remunerated for money paid for house rent.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Bill of John P. Kreilling, for putting up the poll of the Fifth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of Gabriel Muller, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of Charles Ackerman, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of Frederick Beporin, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of A. Heid, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which were severally referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That cross-walks be laid in Second-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of John Kane, amounting to nine dollars, and ninety-six cents, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. Fitzpatrick, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Carty for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the First District of the Fourteenth Ward for the December election.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to procure four badges for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, at an expense not to exceed one hundred dollars, the said badges to be for the use of Engineers William Lamb, Henry Lewis, Geo. Mcgrath, Joseph L. Perley and Eli Baker.

(By Board of Aldermen, amended by adding to said resolution the name of James Long, and as amended adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, further amended by striking from the resolution the word "four" before the word "badges," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and as amended adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with a branch in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixty-first-street to within one hundred feet of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of one hundred dollars, in payment of accompanying bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars, to be applied by said Ralph Hoyt in payment of assessment on said church property in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on lots Ward numbers thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of the Nineteenth Ward, for building sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, for opening Second-avenue, from Forty-ninth-street to Thirty-third street, and for grading Second-avenue, and that the Comptroller charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Lafayette Engine Company, Number Nineteen, for the purchase of a steam fire engine, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare the necessary specifications and advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Lafayette Engine Company Number Nineteen.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that all necessary repairs to the roof of the building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Boole presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the building known as the City Arsenal or Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—11.

Negative—Aldermen Smith,

lection poll of the Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward for the December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Desmond.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Conron for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward for the December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Miller moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of petition of cartmen, to have rates of cartage increased.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Petitions be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Dr. G. DeWulf, to be paid for certain services rendered at the request of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was carried,

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties in the slip south of and adjacent to pier number twenty-seven, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet be stopped up.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Fraukfort Market, on South-street sole.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended, by inserting the words "on sidewalk" after the word "stand."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, for material furnished, and for fitting up the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Gross, Snyder—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each or the sum of seventy-seven dollars and seventy-two cents to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gedney, Ross—7.

Which vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Councilman Gedney moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Miller moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, seventeenth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Miller—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Petition of S. Lauderback to be compensated for injury to horse.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Webster, Snyder, Brice—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Long—11.

Subsequently such action was reconsidered by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Brice—11

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Long—7.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to one hundred and twenty-two be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Snyder—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each or the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gedney, Ross—7.

Which vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Councilman Gedney moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Miller moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, seventeenth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Miller—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Petition of S. Lauderback to be compensated for injury to horse.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Webster, Snyder, Brice—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Long—11.

Subsequently such action was reconsidered by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Brice—11

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Long—7.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to one hundred and twenty-two be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Snyder—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Snyder—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for fitting up polls of Tenth Election District in the Twelfth Aldermanic District, for the December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of the City, the clock now in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that an additional story be built to the house now occupied by Eugine Company Thirty-seven, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Lent, Ross—6.

Subsequently, such action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions of Board of Councilmen, that all necessary repairs to the roof of the building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, be proceeded with forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, the following substitute therefor adopted:

Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the building known as the City Arsenal, or Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.)

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Snyder (introduced by unanimous consent:)

Resolved that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair pier foot of Fifty-fourth street, North River.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, —10.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were here read and approved.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Guardian Engine Company number twenty-nine, to attend their seventy-second annual ball.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be dismissed from the further consideration of resolution that the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day if January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—6.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller Hazleton, Ross—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Resolution in regard to pier at foot of Fifty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, with resolution, donating ten thousand dollars to the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York National Guard, in consideration of its reorganizing for the war.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company number fifty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to receive the sum of fifteen dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance due from Mr. N. Niles, an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been erroneously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Niles paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-four cents for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen on resolution that the curb and gutter-stone be set in Eighth-avenue between sixty-seventh and eighty-second streets, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garsey, for the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing the ceiling, &c., of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Ross—1.

Report of Commissioner on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on Forty-third-street (south side) between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Ross, Stevenson—3.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, Babcock, Snyder—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Brice, Long—11.

REPORTS

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of advertising and hence the carriage-way of Counties-slip, from the northern line of Frankfort-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, and the same to be done, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the property owners benefitted.

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner,

Which was (on want of a constitutional vote)

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Snyder, Long—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to Committee on Public Health.

Councilman Hazleton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up ninety-six and ninety-seven, both resolutions of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and five dollars each in favor of the regularly reported Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for the services rendered during the year 1862, he (the Comptroller) to draw on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

On board of Councilmen, December one, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Ross—3.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen to place fire telegraph in house of Engine Company number Twenty-five, with two keys—one of the Chief Engineer and one of the Mayor.

Which Board of Aldermen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of Mayor to be Mayor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent—5.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a basin and culvert be built in the sewer, corner of Fifty-first and West Side roads, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Snyder—2.

Report of Committee on Markets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to let the parcel on the country Market, at Jefferson Market, and that he cause each other repairs to be made to said Market as in his judgment may be necessary, the work to be did not exceed or amount to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was concurred in and adopted.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, seventeenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES B. SWEENEY, Clerk

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 4043, 4051, 1058, 4057, 4065, 4075, 4079, 4085, 4091, 4100, 4107, 4023, 4295, 4113, 4147, 4150, 4157, 4159, 4163, 4167, 4169, 4175, 4181, 4185, 4285, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4195, 4195. *Part II*—Nos. 1446, 1448, 4451, 4456, 4460, 4464, 4466, 4470, 4476, 4478, 4482, 4486, 4288, 4194, 4501, 4506, 4508, 4511, 4520, 4524, 4526, 4532, 4537, 4538, 4540, 4542, 4546, 1552, 4554, 4556, 4560, 4566, 4570. *Part III*—Nos. 3253, 1930, 3817, 2520, 2072, 2409, 2587, 2900, 4324, 3768, 2870, 3520, 3900, 810, 344, 594, 3385.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 602, 603, 604, C. S. 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 634, 635, 636, 638, 239, 128, 320, 407, 235.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I*—Nos. 2881, 3237, 3235, 3139, 3241, 3245, 759, 915, 315, 3135, 2993, 3223, 2560, 2927, 3279. *Part II*—Nos. 978, 1752, 3031, 2988, 2430, 2854, 3000, 3002, 3044, 3000, 3008, 3019, 3016, 3018, 3021.

Action on Insurance Policy—Plaintiff, the Absentioist Brother.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Hoyt.

E. W. Bourne vs. *The Kings County Fire Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover $1,500, with interest from January, 1860. A fire occurred in the plaintiff's drug-store, in December, 1860. The loss he claims was $2,800, and a little upward. The amount covered by the insurance was only $1,500. At the time the fire occurred, the plaintiff was engaged in warming on the stove (at his premises No. 82 Eighth-avenue) a quantity of ointment, for the purpose of outlining it in small parcels, when a leg of the stove broke, the stove tumbled over, and the fire spread rapidly. The Company claimed that the plaintiff, by procuring the ointment on the stove, increased the risk and vitiated the policy. The plaintiff claims that, as he did not manufacture the article on the premises insured, but in a rear building, the mere heating of the ointment did not vitiate the policy. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, is the Doctor who is charged with procuring an abortion upon Miss Anderson. The case was tried before the Court without a jury.

Decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton and J. C. Van Loon for plaintiff; E. L. Fancher and Mr. Provost for defendant.

Commissions for Chartering Steamers to the Government—A Singular Misunderstanding.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Russel Sturgis vs. *Paul Spofford et al.*—The plaintiff in this action, as alleged, had rendered services to the defendants as an agent and broker in procuring the employment by the Government of the steamship *Marion*, of which the defendants are agents and owners. Plaintiff claimed that the defendants agreed to pay him 2½ per cent. on the amount obtained from the Government for the use of the vessel, —which was $168,000. That he presented as his bill for commissions, a claim for $4,260, $2,000 of which he received, but the defendants declined to pay the balance of $2,260.

For that sum he now brought action

The defendants denied that they ever employed the plaintiff to act in the chartering of the ship, and averred that the chartered the vessel to the Government without the plaintiff's knowledge or cooperation. It was also denied that the plaintiff had ever been paid $2,000, as alleged in the complaint, in this claim.

No verdict as yet, Jury being out.

Bonney, Bullt & Parsons for plaintiff; Bebee, Dean & Donohoe for defendants.

An Action for Negligence in Leaving a Foul-hole Open.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Angelia Colling vs. *William Mesier.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff for damages, alleged to have been sustained by falling into a vault or "foul-hole," left carelessly unfastened by defendant's tenants. The plaintiff, who was pregnant at the time, sustained great injury, and thereby, as is alleged, gave birth to a stillborn child.

The defendant, in answer, avers that previous to the accident the house had been demised to one McKinsey in good order, who was in possession at the time of said accident, and that prior to the alleged injury, had no knowledge or received any notice of the danger of said grating.

Plaintiff claims $5,000 damages. The trial now results in a verdict for plaintiff, and assesses the damages at $1.

Grosvenor Hadley for plaintiff; W. Bloomfield for defendant.

The Late Strike at the Manhattan Gas Works—An Action for False Imprisonment.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Acker.

Morris vs. *Combs*—The plaintiff being concerned in an alleged riotous strike for higher wages from the Manhattan Gaslight Company, was arrested by the defendant and detained over night in a Station-house.

The plaintiff now brings an action for false imprisonment.

Mr. Edwin James, in opening the case for the plaintiff, alluded to the law of combination of workmen to raise their wages, and said that any number of them had as much right to meet for the porpose of raising their wages peaceably, as the directors of the Manhattan Gas Company had the right to raise the price of gas to the consumers. After a long struggle, the right had been obtained for the workmen in England, and the same law prevailed here. Evidence was given that the plaintiff was arrested without any war ant, and was confined for one night in the Station-house, when he was let out upon bail.

The defendant swore positively that he gave no order for the plaintiff's arrest, and he was corroborated by the police sergeant. After the Judge had summed up the case the jury, after an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages $75.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for the plaintiff; E. H. Anthon for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ireland vs. *Lyall et al.*; *Germania Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Mayhew et al.*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*, *Brady* vs. *Ferris et als.*—Judgments ordered.

Before Justice Gould.

Dusart vs. *Delacroix.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hamilton vs. *Ward et al.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Barnard.

Richards et al. vs. *Howell.*—Motion granted.

Rohr vs. *Wachter et al.*—Judgment granted, Referee to sell.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvain.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Bety vs. *Tuessel.*—Order for substitution granted, but not for delivery of papers, &c., except as stated in the memoranda on the papers.

Hescox vs. *Dyer.*—Motion to dismiss the complaint in this action granted, with $10 costs of this motion.

Hencken vs. *Hencken.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Cocs vs. *Palmer.*—Decision on file in Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Dec. 16, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg	98⅛	50	N. Y. Cen. R		103
1,000 U. S. 6s, 74, Cou	92⅝	200	do.		102⅞
9,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96	50	do.		103⅛
1,000 U. S. D. Ns	b90	127⅛	200	do	s30 102⅞
9,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90.	63⅛	580	Erie Railway		61
3,000 do	57⅝	100	do	b10	61
10,000 do	54	50	do	b30	61
2,000 Brock City W. L.	112⅜	100	do		60⅞
2,000 La. State 6s	65	200	do	s60	60⅜
2,000 Erie 1st Mt. Bds	115	50	Erie R. Pref	b30	63¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. sealed	114⅛	150	do		93
500 Illinois R. Bds	101	200	Hudson R. R.		75
3,000 A. & Ter. H. 2d M	77	5	Rome & W. R		50
2,000 C. & N. W. A. Exts	86	300	Harlem R		2
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	81	150	do		20
500 Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	93	60	Mich. Cen. R.		91⅜
20 Marine Bank	140	100	do		91⅜
100,000 American Gold	132⅜	110	do		91
32,000 do	132	500	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R		28
200 Camb. Coal Pref	42½	450	do		28⅛
20 Penn. Coal Co	116	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		75
160 do	s60 11⅝	1,000	Ill. Cn. Can. R. Scrip		66
30 do		116⅜	1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. R	44
50 do		116⅜	100	do	44⅜
370 Pacific Mail S. Co		127	1,300	do	44⅛
70 do		127⅜	50	do	s30 44⅜
60 do		127⅛	100	do	s30 44⅝
250 do		128	20	do	44⅜
200 do	s30	127⅜	15	Galena & Chicago R.	81
50 do	s10	128	50	do	s30 81⅜
250 do	b15	128	100	do	s20 80½
60 do	b30	128⅛	50	Cleve. & T. R.	86
50 do	b15	128⅜	100	do	88⅜
150 do	s30	128	50	do	88⅝
150 do		127⅜	600	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	80
100 do	s30	127	300	do	b10 80
100 do	s60	126⅜	12	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	31⅜
19 Tol. & Wabash Pr.		76	6	do	31

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104	700	Erie Railway		61⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	92⅝	150	do		61⅛
10,000 C. S. D. N. 6s bo	128	200	Hud. River R.		75⅝
300 do	127⅜	100	do	b30	76
6,000 Tenn. 6s 3-10	63⅛	200	Harlem Railroad		21⅝
Notes	103⅜	50	do		21
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅛	100	do		21
4,000 Mo. 6s	52	50	do		20⅝
3,000 Ill. Riv. 2d S. F.	114⅝	200	Harlem R. Pref		51
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d M.	79	500	Mil. & Central R		92⅛
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92½	15	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.		75
20 Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜	25	Mil. S. & N. I. R		38⅜
10 Shoe & L. Bank	101	100	do		38⅝
24,000 Amer. Gold	132⅛	100	do		38⅝
75,000 do	132⅜	100	do	b30	38⅝
5,000 do	b30 132⅜	100	Mil. & N. A. R.	s30	39
20,000 do	s10 133	100	do		39⅛
25 Com. Coal	42½	50	Ill. Central R. S		75⅜
240 Penn. Coal	117	100	do		75⅝
25 Erie Railway Pref	90	200	Cleve. & Pitts R	s10	45
100 do	90⅛	400	do		45⅜
200 do	92⅛	100	do	s60	45⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. Co	s10 128⅜	200	do	s30	45⅝
50 do	128⅜	200	do		45⅝
300 do	128⅛	100	do	b10	46⅛
100 do	128⅜	100	do	s30	46
100 do	s10 128⅜	100	do	s10	46⅛
100 do	130 129	200	Cal. & Chic. R.		65⅞
50 do	s10 129	50	do	b30	81⅜
50 do	129⅜	150	do		81⅜
200 do	129⅜	100	do	s10	81⅜
100 N. Y. Central R	103	300	Clev. & Tol. R		89⅞
300 do	103⅛	150	Chic. & R. I. R		88⅜
50 do	s30 103	100	do	b10	88
50 do	s3 103	150	F. Ft. Wa. & C. RR.		31
100 do	b30 103⅛				

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$10,000 Debt Certif	104⅜	100	Rock Island R.		80⅜
60,000 Amer. Gold	133	200	Erie Railway		61⅝
5,000 do	s3 133	300	do		61⅜
30,000 do		125	1000	Harlem R	19 21
30,000 U. S. Dr. Notes		127⅜	700	Harlem R. Pref	51⅝
10,000 do		127⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	92⅝
400 Pac. Mail S. Co		128	250	do	92⅝
150 do	s10	128⅜	100	Michigan So.	38⅝
200 Clev. & Tol. RR		68⅛	200	Ill. Central R.	74⅛
500 do		68⅝	100	Pittsburgh R	44⅜

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$45,000 American Gold	132⅜	150	Erie Railway		61⅜
30,000 do	132⅜	50	do		61⅜
5,000 U. S. Treas. Notes	125⅜	100	do	b10	61⅜
50 Peon. Coal Co.	111	200	Erie R. Pref	s30	93⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	s60 128	300	Hudson River R		76
150 do	s3 128⅜	200	Harlem Railroad		21⅜
50 do	128⅜	50	Mich. Central R.		92
50 do	128⅜	250	do		92⅛
50 do	s10 128⅜	50	Mich. So. R		38⅜
400 N. Y. Cen R	103⅜	150	Mich. So. Guar		92⅜
500 Cal. & Chi. RR	81⅜	50	Pittsburgh R		45⅜
50 do	s10 81⅜	200	do		45⅜
500 Clev. & Tol. R	89⅛	250	do	s30	45⅜
100 Rock Island R	80⅛	200	do	s10	45⅜

TUESDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The additional news from our army at Fredericksburgh this forenoon, was deemed extremely discouroging for the early ending of the War, in Stock and Money circles. The heavy losses, as now admitted, in the unsuccessful attacks upon the intrenched position of the enemy, on Saturday, and the withdrawal of BURNSIDE'S entire force across the Rappahannock last night, created a profound regret at the result of the recent change of base. The first effect was depressing upon the Stock Market, but owing to special speculation in one or two Stocks, like Pacific Mail and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the rise in Gold, the feeling was soon changed, and the quotations late in the day reflect the singular fact of a general advance in prices, on the most disastrous War news which we have recorded since the 1st September. The theory, however, is, that as Gold and Exchange may rise on the postponement of the end of the conflict, and the Government compelled to resort to a further issue of United States Notes of Circulation, Stock values are also to rise. The reason is sufficiently specious, perhaps, to induce speculation, whatever may be thought of the soundness of the conclusion arrived at. The market was further assisted on the Share list to-day by the announcement that the Michigan Central manag ment have raised their half yearly rate of Dividend from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., making 8 ₱ cent. dividend out of the earnings of the year 1862. There is also some talk of a larger January dividend than 3 ₱ cent. on the Guiana Stock. The speculation demand for Cleveland and Pittsburg shares was very strong, and carried up the price to 46 ₱ cent., the highest point, we believe, since the Summer of 1857. Purchases of Pacific Mail were made as high as 129½ ₱ cent., the advance in two days being 5@5½ ₱ cent., with on intimation from some of the parties interested it will be carried considerably above 130 ₱ cent., though from what particular cause or causes, beyond the large and steady cash dividends of 20 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, is not yet made public. The Railway Bonds are generally higher, while Government Securities are weaker under the Army news. The resolution adopted by the large majority of 81 to 24, by the House of Representatives yesterday, affirming the uniform payment of the Public Interest in Gold, is warmly approved, and has also virtually settled the question of the receipts for Customs in Gold.

Later in the afternoon the market for Stocks was animated, and the following prices made, as compared with last night. The advance in Gold was not sustained at the close. The excitement continued in Pacific Mail, with

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Willie Reilly—Customs of the Country—Pat's Blunders.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Scrom Friends.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Broker of Bogota.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Tirrell's California.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac is once more on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the relative positions of the opposing forces are now the same as on Wednesday of last week. During Monday night, in the midst of a heavy wind and rain storm, our troops evacuated their positions on the opposite side of the river, undiscovered, and, consequently, unmolested by the enemy. The artillery was the first to cross, and the last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight, and as soon as the last man was over safely, the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores. Our wounded were all safely brought over.

There seems to be now no room to doubt that the Banks Expedition has gone further south than North Carolina. A letter from Port Royal, S. C., dated the 10th inst., states that it passed there on the 8th, bound south.

It is reported by the English steamer *Cadmus*, arrived at Fortress Monroe, that a large fleet was seen by her entering Cape Fear River, N. C. The rebel papers recently contained a statement that a fleet had left Hilton Head, and Wilmington was supposed by them to be its destination.

Advices from the Southwest are interesting. Gen. Hovey's Expedition has returned to Helena, having been perfectly successful in the enterprise in which it was engaged, and with trifling loss. Gen. Sherman had returned with his command to Memphis, his coöperation with Gen. Grant being no longer necessary. The latter is reported to be still at Oxford with his forces, and an immediate advance is not expected. The rebel army is said to be between Jackson and Canton, in the rear of Vicksburgh. A party of guerrillas burnt the steamer *Lake City* at Concordia, Ark., on Monday of last week, and in retaliation a United States Steamer the next day destroyed forty-two houses in the place.

A band of rebels, numbering 2,000, was surprised on Saturday at Tuscumbia, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad east of Corinth, and completely routed, by two regiments of National infantry and a company of cavalry. This is a slight compensation for the disgrace at Hartsville.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday last, says: "Dispatches received at headquarters, today, from Gen. Herron, confirms the impression given in the official dispatches of the magnitude of the battle of Prairie Grove, and the decisiveness of the victory to the Union arms. The loss on both sides is also thought to be much greater than was at first supposed. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. Gen. Herron states that, "in one place, within the space of two acres, 250 of our own and the enemy's dead were found." All but twelve of the prisoners taken during the fight, including two commissioned officers, refused to be paroled, to return to the rebel army, and 150 came into the Union camp after the fight and gave themselves up. Hundreds were on the road between the two armies, going to surrender to the Union forces. Demoralization and despair characterized the rebel army after the battle. The death of Gen. Stein, of Missouri, is confirmed. No additional list of killed and wounded has been received. The enemy admit a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded. The latest intelligence from the Southwest is to the effect that Hindman, with his forces, was falling back to the vicinity of Little Rock, where a force of some 18,000 men is stationed, under the command of Gen. Holmes. The principal camp is said to be at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock.

Mr. Joshua P. Atkins, of Provincetown, Mass., first mate of the *T. B. Nales*, which was burned by the *Alabama*, states that the latter vessel had about fifty chronometers on board which had been taken from captured vessels. Three or four days before arriving at Martinique, the *Alabama* made a strange sail, and bore down upon her and boarded. When it was found that she was an English bark, bound from Demarara to London, she was allowed to go unmolested. Mr. Atkins, who found means for frequent communication with some of the *Alabama's* crew, represents them to be very much dissatisfied and constantly grumbling at their lot. This feeling seems to be already strong enough to excite them to open mutiny at the first opportunity. It is said that the *Alabama* returned to Martinique and coaled from a British bark, after the *San Jacinto* left.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President, placing at the disposal of Congress the swords formerly belonging to Gen. Twiggs, forwarded to him by Gen. Butler. The President suggests that if the swords should be given as rewards for honorable services, Gen. Butler is entitled to the first consideration. Resolutions introduced by Mr. McDougall, of California, relative to the payment of interest and Customs duties in coin, were referred to the Finance Committee. A bill for the relief of sufferers by the Indian massacres in Minnesota was referred; also a bill providing for the removal of the Indians from the State. The President was called upon for correspondence relating to the cultivation of cotton in Asia Minor and Egypt. The resolution censuring Ex-President Buchanan was taken up, but after some debate it was laid on the table. The bill concerning the arrest of State prisoners was postponed until to-day. The resolution concerning the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was laid on the table, as the subject is embraced in the general bill. The death of Hon. Luther Hanchett, late Representative from Wisconsin, was announced, and after the usual proceedings the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a message was received from the President relative to the swords of Gen. Twiggs, similar to the one sent to the Senate. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, declaring that the Union must remain undivided, etc., were postponed at his request three weeks. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information regarding the United States Loans. A bill for the removal of the Indians from Minnesota was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The West Point Academy appropriation bill was passed. The death of Mr. Hanchett was then announced, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., the sum of $10,000, was adopted, and also the resolution to procure a portrait of Ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark, at an expense of $1,000. Mr. Allen made a very earnest effort to have the Finance Committee discharged from consideration of the ordinance passed by the Councilmen, ordering a further issue of Central Park stock. He urged that the Committee ought to be requested to investigate the alleged improper management of the Park Commission, or else report upon the question of issuing more stock. Mr. Boole said the Committee had proceeded so far as to order notices printed for summoning witnesses, and would soon go ahead with the investigation. Mr. Allen's motion was lost by 12 to 1. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and spent some time in acting upon routine papers. The most important piece of business transacted was the adoption of the resolution in favor of increasing the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner to $5,000 per annum. It is understood that the Mayor has signified his intention of vetoing all increases of salary voted by the present Common Council. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors had an important meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Comptroller's estimates of county expenses for the year 1863, were submitted and referred. The total amount is $5,245,777 08, of which $64,500 is set down as the probable income from fees, fines, &c., leaving $5,181,277 08 to be raised by tax. Another veto on a batch of Harlem Bridge bills came in, and was laid over. The Mayor quotes the act of April, 1861, as limiting the additional cost of the work to $250,000, in further justification of his vetoes. The Board took up and overruled the former veto. There was a lively discussion over a resolution by Mr. Tweed, empowering the new Court-house Committee to employ men, buy materials, and make contracts, (the last-mentioned acts to be approved by the Board,) on proceeding with the work of construction. It was finally passed by 8 to 4. Mr Tweed said the Mayor would veto all their action regarding the taking back of that work into their own hands. City Judge McCunn was voted a temporary clerk and a messenger, at a salary each of $600 per annum. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee are to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, to continue the investigation into the alleged illegal assumptions of authority by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

In the Manual prepared usually by the Clerk of the Assembly, the members elect are classified politically, as follows:

Democrats	63	Union Republicans	10
Union	1	Republicans	46
Union Democrats	8		
Total			128

A small lot of prize cotton was sold in Philadelphia, on Monday, for 70 cents per pound. Some turpentine brought $2 40 per gallon.

A side-wheel steamer, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, for service in Southern rivers and harbors, is now building in Boston, and will be launched about April 1.

The Providence *Journal* states that the bids for the loan of six hundred thousand dollars, advertised for by the State Treasurer of Rhode Island, amounted to about sixteen hundred thousand dollars. It was awarded to parties in Providence, Boston and Worcester at 8 26-100 premium and upward. The Revere Bank of Boston took $193,000 at 108.26; Jackson & Butts, of Providence, $400,000 at 108⅜ to 108½; and Hartshorn, of Worcester, $2000 at 108½ to 109.

The Delzell steam mills at Altanta, Illinois, are now running with corn for fuel instead of wood, that article being cheaper and more easily obtained than either wood or coal.

In Wall-street yesterday Gold rose 1 ℔ cent. on the unfavorable War news, and although Stocks were at first depressed they subsequently rallied under a large speculative demand on the Share list, and left off firm.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, and prices toward the close, favored sellers. Provisions were in moderate request at former figures. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow and Foreign Liquors. Light sales were reported of Cotton, Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Iron, Lead, Wool and Tobacco. More extensive freight engagements were effected.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with cattle and hogs this week. There is also an abundant supply of sheep for the wants of buyers, though the numbers are not large. Some extra fat cattle and sheep have been sent in for the approaching holidays, and found ready purchasers at high prices. Beeves number 6,276 all told, which, with the single exception of one week in September is the largest supply of any previous market during 1862. Of this number, 5,258 were offered at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday, and nearly all were disposed of, generally at a decline of ½c. from the previous week. Trade was brisk Monday A. M., quiet P. M., and decidedly dull Tuesday, at declining rates. A few choice cattle were in the yards and were in good demand at high figures—10c.@11c. and even 12½c. ℔ lb., for the net weight of the four quarters. After these came a small number of good cattle, too few for the wants of butchers who require a better grade of cattle to compete with Christmas turkey. This class sold at 8½c.@9c. Scallawags were plenty and "dog-cheap," ranging from 5c. to 7c. ℔ lb....Sheep number 8,871 head, and are selling slowly at 25c.@50c. ℔ head below last week's rates. A few extra fat sheep, of large size, were sold at $15@$18 each....Live Hogs exceed in numbers the great supply of Dec. 2, when we announced the largest number ever received in a single week. They now foot up 53,778, and are selling readily at 5c.@5¼c. for prime corn-fed, and 4c. for still-hogs.

The Banks Expedition.—The curiosity of the public in regard to the destination of Gen. Banks, is still in lively exercise. The interest was cheerful at first—but since yesterday noon it has grown rapidly and fiercely sardonic. The hope that his picked and formidable force of twenty thousand men would turn up in dangerous contiguity to Richmond—that it was to play an [illegible] and important part in the capture of that town, which was down in all the bills for the holidays—that at least and at farthest it would join in an effective blow at the rebel southern line of communication, North Carolina—this hope—these hopes—have perished; and we fall back exhausted, upon that profound witticism of the Secretary of War, that "Banks would land in a good place!" Perhaps he will. Galveston Island, on the Texas coast, should be redeemed. It is a good place. Powder-Horn Bay, two hundred miles further on, is also a place much beset by rebels, that deserves Governmental attention. It is "a good place." Brownsville, Texas, covers much contraband trade, and should be looked after by some of our numerous expeditions. It is "a very good place."

Banks may have gone to some of these. The people conclude he has. But of one thing they are quite sure—that from appearances he has not gone where he can do one particle of service to the country in the crisis of battle. He did not go either to *Fredericksburgh* or—*Richmond*. We imagine these are *bad* places for Union expeditions to approach.

The Recrossing of the Rappahannock by Our Army.

The public were startled to learn by telegraph yesterday that the army of Gen. Burnside had, under cover of the darkness of Monday night, returned to this side of the river which it had so triumphantly crossed last Thursday and Friday. No one could divine the reason for this movement. If the operations which had been represented as in progress of execution were really going on—if an army were ready to attack Richmond in the rear—if the Grand Division of Sigel were in the very act of effecting a junction with the other three grand divisions at Fredericksburgh—if the heavy reinforcements which had been sent from Washington and elsewhere, were constantly increasing Burnside's strength—if the battle of Saturday were only a reconnoissance in force by less than a moiety of Burnside's troops, followed by no disastrous results—and especially if, as was represented, the battle were on the very eve of being renewed on a more stupendous scale—why should he bring back his entire army to this side of the Rappahannock, when the successful crossing of that river, four days before, had been held up as one of the greatest achievements of the war? Could it be that there was a hitch somewhere in the carrying out of the plan of operations? Could it be that there was no such plan as the grand one of which we had had intimations, and which had furnished a theme for public eulogy for some days? Could it be that Burnside had learned from his so-called reconnoissance that the enemy's works were too strong to be carried by assault? Was it possible that the accounts we had had by telegraph of Saturday's battle were grossly false, and that our army had suffered a disastrous repulse on that day, instead of meeting with the hopeful degree of success which had encouraged the public. Every one had his own conjecture in the premises. But no one could bode from the movement anything cheerful or hopeful; and the firm and courageous feeling of the previous day was changed into one of depression and gloom.

We think the full and detailed letter of our Virginia correspondent, penned upon the field of battle, but published only this morning, as it's transmission to us was delayed by causes beyond our control, will help to clear up the mystery of Gen. Burnside's sudden and unexpected movement to this side of the Rappahannock. That letter shows us that the battle of Saturday was a far greater action than had been supposed—that in fact, it was in most respects the greatest battle of the war—that the whole of Burnside's Army (excepting the column of Sigel up the river,) was engaged; and, we are sorry to say, it shows that we met with a repulse, but temporary in its effects we believe, but still very much more grievous, general, and disastrous than we had been officially led to suppose. To that letter we refer those who desire to obtain a comprehensive view of the fierce and tremendous engagement that raged from morning till night of Saturday last on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

The public, of course, will feel very much discouraged at the sight of the picture which reveals itself to their gaze. The scene opened so finely on Thursday, that they expected it would continue to be illuminated with glory until the arrival of the expected hour when our fluttering banners should be borne into Richmond with the sweep of a hundred and fifty thousand gallant soldiers of the Union. But instead of this, the brightness of Thursday darkens into the carnage and gore of Saturday; and to-day we behold our great army, its banners drooping and dripping with blood, encamped on the spot from which, less than a brief week ago, it started out on its work of conquest.

It is discouraging, and none but a fool would attempt to conceal it.

We have learnt from the work of Saturday that the special mode of operation adopted on that occasion was essentially vicious, and we have no desire to see our men again dashed wildly against impregnable fortified works. Strategy, we should suppose, would furnish other means of getting to Richmond, destroying the rebel army, and quelling the rebellion, than this. Under the circumstances, the withdrawal of our army from the "trap" of Fredericksburgh to their present unassailable position on the north bank was the wisest step that could have been taken. It will be seen that the movement was anticipated by our correspondent as the inevitable result of the battle of Saturday.

What now? What next? We know not. We know nothing of Halleck's plans, or of the plans of Gen. Burnside, or of the President. We have still, however, our army; we have still our imperative and inexorable work. That army, we believe, with proper leadership, is still ample for the work. The repulse, we know, is and must be but for a moment. If we have not, at this essay, gained our end, we are but inspired with greater determination that we *shall* succeed. To our heroic soldiers, who bore the brunt of that tremendous day, we still look for one more effort that shall redeem the country. The country owes it to itself to give encouragement to the soldiers.

Attorney-General Bates on the Dred Scott Decision.

Attorney-General Bates, in a case officially submitted to him, has pronounced that the law confining the command of American coasters to American citizens, does not exclude colored masters. This is equivalent to declaring that black men may be citizens of the United States, and that the *dicta* to the contrary in the Dred Scott case are incorrect. We say the *dicta* and not the decision itself. The majority of the Court never decided that colored men cannot be citizens. What they decided was, that the record showed a disability on the part of Dred Scott to maintain the suit, because he was no citizen—nobody but a citizen being allowed to sue in a United States Court. Only three of them, Taney, Wayne and Daniel, held that he was not a citizen for the reason that he was *a blackman*. The other members of the majority forebore to touch this point, and confined themselves to the argument that Scott was no citizen, because the record showed him *a slave*. McLean and Curtis held that the record did not so show, and that his being a black man, simply did not make him any the less a citizen. We therefore say that it is not the Dred Scott decision which Attorney-General Bates now contravenes, but the positions of the three Judges, who constituted only a third of the Court.

The written opinion of the Attorney-General has not yet been made public, but undoubtedly is marked with all his characteristic clearness. We trust it will put forever at rest the gross misconceptions that have existed respecting American citizenship—misconceptions that demagogues have long been in the habit of turning to the worst account. Say that the free negro is a citizen, and the imagination of tens of thousands at once conjure up dreadful visions of negro equality. It is taken for granted, that if a citizen, he must be a voter, and be entitled to every civil privilege. The idea is preposterous. Citizenship has nothing to do with voting. Every American woman is a citizen, and yet no American woman votes. The child that was born an hour ago, of the most poverty-stricken American parents, is a citizen—just as much a citizen as the lordliest millionaire in the land in the prime of life. The woman does not vote, the child does not vote; nor need the colored man, though he, too, is a citizen, if free and native born.

Men talk of the elective *franchise*, but constantly forget its meaning. The very definition of a franchise is a right *granted*, in distinction from a right inherent. In respect to suffrage, the right is granted by the Constitution, and as this grant changes, the right changes. There is not a State in the Union in which the grant is not a qualified one. It is extended only to those of a certain age and certain residence; women are excluded from it; in most of the States colored men and paupers are excluded from it; in Connecticut those who cannot read and write are excluded from it; in some of the States those who do not own a certain amount of property, or a certain description of property, are excluded from it. Each State, through its Constitution, controls the matter as it likes. It can extend the franchise or curtail it as it chooses. This power is inseparable from the State sovereignty, and belongs to that sovereignty exclusively. The National Government has nothing to do with it. Congress can make citizens through its laws of naturalization, but it cannot make voters. There are naturalized people who cannot vote; there are non-naturalized people who can vote. In many of the Western States foreigners legally vote after one or two years' stay in the country, though by the National laws a stay of five years is necessary for naturalization. The question whether colored men shall vote or not is purely a State question, and in no capacity has the National Government anything to do with it. The opinion of the Attorney-General will have and can have no more bearing upon that matter than a chapter in the Alcoran.

If we are asked what practical advantages the black man can gain by a reversal of the Dred Scott *dicta*, we shall answer that they must be small at most. It simply confers upon his race a few inconsiderable rights, like that of commanding vessels, that of obtaining passports, and that of suing in the National Courts, which not one in a hundred thousand of them would ever exercise. So far as the great fundamental rights are concerned—the rights of life, liberty and property—the condition of the free black man becomes no better by his being a citizen. He has always been protected in those rights, like any other individual in the community, whether a citizen or not. Chief-Justice Taney, in declaring that "black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," uttered a libel upon every State of the Union; for there was not one of them, Slave or Free, which had not enacted laws for the protection of life and liberty and property, applicable, either in partial or in full measure, to free black men as well as to white. The assertion was as false historically, as it was unjustifiable morally. It was prompted, doubtless, by a desire to give a sort of judicial sanction to the modern doctrine that Slavery is a divine institution, for which all black men were intended; but it was couched in such extravagant phrase that it was impossible for any man of the slightest intelligence to be deceived by it.

Though the opinion of the Attorney-General confer very little positive benefit upon the black man, it is yet valuable as tending to remove the stigma brought upon American jurisprudence by the extra-judicial doctrines put forth by Chief-Justice Taney and his fellows [illegible] very on the Dred Scott case.

The indignation excited by these doctrines contributed much to the overthrow of the old Pro-Slavery rule; and it was incumbent upon the present Administration to purge the Government of all recognition of them, on the first fair opportunity. This, so far as regards one of the two most flagitious doctrines, is now done by the elaborate and conclusive opinion of the Attorney-General on the case submitted by the Treasury Department. The other—namely, that the Constitution by its own force carries Slavery into all the Territories—Congress has already wiped out by its law positively and forever interdicting Slavery in any Territory whatever.

Retrograde in the Southwest.

We confess to a total lack of appreciation of Union strategy in the Southwest. The telegraph tells us briefly that Gen. Sherman has returned to Memphis, Gen. Hovey has returned to Helena, Gen. Grant pauses at Oxford, Miss.—and "an immediate advance is not expected." Gen. Hovey was famously gazetted quite recently for having captured Grenada, Miss.—one of the most valuable railroad centres of the rebels. But sober truth overslaughed this cheerful bulletin and killed it. Gen. Hovey's Cavalry did not come within six miles of Grenada, which *might have been taken*, if our officers had possessed the audacity. Of the famous expedition of Gen. Hovey, from which we had been led to expect so much, the telegraph presents this morning the following tame and spiritless conclusion: "The results of the expedition sum up 160 rebels killed, wounded and captured; and our loss, 34 killed, wounded and missing." For an expedition, numbering, according to report, twenty thousand men—that traveled twenty miles or more by water, and marched seventy-five miles by land into the enemy's country, crossing two rivers on the route, and aiming at a vital point of the rebel country—we must say the above fruits do not seem large. The compensation is not obvious. If this is all that could be done, or that was intended to be done, Gen. Hovey had done almost as well to have remained at Helena, and saved his transportation and the wear and tear of his men and animals.

And so of Gen. Sherman. Why did he march down so imposingly into Mississippi, stretching out his left flank to touch the moving columns of Gen. Grant, if he did not intend to unite his force with Grant's and form one grand army that should be able to sweep through Mississippi, capture Grenada, Jackson and Vicksburgh, and thus enable Gen. McClernand to open the Mississippi River and cleave the Confederacy asunder? To the people at this distance from the seat of war, who knew the work that had to be done in the Southwest, and who saw Grant and Sherman in motion together, and Hovey entering the enemy's country at the back-door, so to speak, and who were well-informed of the duty assigned to Gen. McClernand, the *tableau* in the Southwest was recently quite inspiring. We were sanguine enough and almost certain enough of the entire Union occupation of Mississippi, in view of the combined movements we saw progressing, to pity the people of that State who had been abandoned by Pemberton's "demoralized mob of conscripts," and they, their negroes and their cotton crops left to the tender mercies of the Yankees!

A night has changed all that. Hovey returns bootless to Helena. Sherman, seeking his old base, resumes command of the bluffs at Memphis, and Grant sticks in the mud at Oxford. Gen. McClernand, it is clear, cannot open the Mississippi yet. No doubt there is reason for this sudden change of programme. And when we have that reason we shall probably be satisfied with it. But being left to our surmises, we confess to embarrassment. We do not comprehend the position. It cannot be that the enemy drove back our Generals. We know the reverse of this. The difficulty most complained of was that the enemy could not or would not be found—so timely and expeditious were his retreats. We have a dispatch this morning from Nashville, it is true, giving an account of a speech at Murfreesboro, last Friday night, by Gen. (Bishop) Polk, in which this martial ecclesiast expressed the opinion that "Grant would be defeated, and then Nashville would be assailed." Have our Generals a fear of any such result, and have Hovey and Sherman drawn back to be in supporting distance of Nashville? We shall have light soon on these important and rather perplexing matters we hope.

Unpaid Soldiers—Deficient Supplies of Government Currency.—In answer to some inquiries in the Times, why the soldiers are not paid, and certain other inquiries to the same effect propounded in Congress, a correspondent in another column makes what is apparently a sufficient response. He alleges that the contractors are not exerting themselves as they might to meet the demand of the Treasury for paper currency, and that until they concentrate all their efforts and machinery upon the Government work the actual evil will continue. The point seems to be a good one, and should command the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Congress. Why should not a Committee of Investigation be appointed?

Mr. Mason Jones' New Oration.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded to hear Mr. Mason Jones' new oration on the "European Aspect of the American Rebellion." Mr. Jones is a staunch Union man, and handles the monarchial and aristocratic despotisms of Europe without gloves. The nation most likely to interfere on behalf of the South, is France. Napoleon must keep the minds of his subjects employed by causing his large standing army to be actively engaged. When he was elected President of the Republic of France he assassinated Liberty there, and would, no doubt, endeavor to do so here. Mr. Seward was too timid in the tone of his dispatches; he must be more firm. *Monitors*, not Ministers, should be sent to answer to any future attempts at mediation. The whole Southern institutions that have caused this rebellion must be swept away before peace is made, in order to prevent a recurrence. During the lecture Mr. Jones was frequently interrupted by prolonged [illegible] which will be repeated to-morrow [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Destination of the Banks Expedition.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Cabinet Consultation on Army Affairs.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Much surprise is expressed here that the Times should, by its partial editorial indorsement, give importance to the idle rumor that Gen. Banks has landed in North Carolina, and is marching on Richmond. It is a matter beyond speculation here, that the statement published in this column yesterday respecting the Banks Expedition, gives the facts in regard to this heretofore inexplicable enterprise.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Mr. Washburne's resolution, which passed the House yesterday, declaring the judgment of that body to be that no change should be made in the existing laws providing for payment in coin of the interest on the public debt, and requiring payment in coin of custom duties, and Mr. McDougall's resolutions from the Finance Committee to the same effect, introduced to-day into the Senate, meet with general favor. It is significant that every member of the Committee on Ways and Means, except Mr. Stevens, voted for Mr. Washburn's resolution. The Government having borrowed large amounts of coin on the faith of the Customs, to be paid in coin, the change of these laws would have been a species of repudiation. The amount of outstanding Custom-house Demand Notes is now less than thirteen millions, and it is confidently estimated the whole amount will be absorbed for Customs by the middle of January. Mr. McDougall's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States in Congress Assembled, that the Government will maintain the payment of coin for interest on its indebtedness, and that they would consider it a breach of good faith with the public creditors to do otherwise.

Resolved, Second, that the duties on imports shall continue to be collected in coin and the old issues of demand Notes only, and that when the latter shall not be attainable for purposes of such payment, they shall thereafter be payable only in coin.

CABINET CONSULTATION.

There was a special session of the Cabinet to-day, which lasted till a late hour. The late military operations formed a subject for anxious deliberation.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. Fremont arrived here yesterday.

THE WEST POINT REGIME.

A strong feeling is being manifested here against the West Point *régime*, which has so long controlled the operations of the army, and a resolution is expected to be introduced into the Senate to-morrow, indicating want of confidence in both Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meigs.

WOUNDED.

About one thousand of the wounded from Fredericksburgh will be sent to Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The Secretary of War has directed that all leaves of absence and furloughs to officers and men on account of wounds or sickness, shall be granted at Headquarters of the Defences, Washington, corner of Fifteen-and-a-half-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, and all discharges at the Discharge-office, corner of Nineteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Elias Howe, Jr., known as the inventor of the lock-stitch used by most of the sewing machines, and whose income from these sources is said to be two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, is a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, and has advanced the Government $31,600 with which to pay it off. The duty has just been performed by Major S. A. Walker, Paymaster United States Army, who found the regiment marching with the balance of Gen. Sigel's Corps toward Fredericksburgh, and was obliged to make the payment *at night*, during a halt.

GEN. BUSTARD TAKES THE FIELD.

Gen. Richard Bustead is ordered to report to Gen. Dix for active duty, and will leave at once for Fortress Monroe, where an important command will be assigned him. Gen. Bustead, like Gen. Butler, is a citizen soldier; and, like that incomparable officer he possesses that of which, among our Generals, there seems such "plentiful lack"—brains; and is for making the war earnest, and using every means for destroying the power of the rebellion. His friends predict that he will be heard from.

SYMPATHY WITH LANCASHIRE.

Senator Field, of New-Jersey, on Monday, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to report, at as early a day as practicable, whether some method cannot be devised for extending relief, or, in some other way, manifesting the sympathy of Congress toward the suffering operatives in Great Britain, who, stripped of employment by reason of the measures to which the Government of the United States has been compelled to resort for the purpose of putting down rebellion, have nevertheless borne their sufferings with such exemplary patience, and have refused to clamor for foreign intervention in our affairs, lest by so doing they should hurt the sacred cause for which we are contending.

REVOLVING IRON TOWER.

A Board of Engineers met in this city to-day, for the purpose of reporting upon Timby's revolving iron tower for harbor defence. The Board consists of Gens. Barnard and Cullum, and Capt. Kalty, of the Corps of Engineers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From what is now known of the strength and extent of the enemy's fortifications, there seems to be a general approval of Gen. Burnside's course in recrossing the Rappahannock. There is nothing known here to show that the rebels were inclined to leave their strongholds to meet our troops on an open field. All possible attention is being bestowed upon the wounded, but comparatively few of whom have as yet arrived in Washington. Although our loss is heavy, it is far below some of the published statements. But the precise number cannot, for days to come, be ascertained.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, Gen. McDowell filed a number of papers bearing on his case, and the time of the session was occupied reading them.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Porter court-martial has adjourned to Thursday, without business of consequence.

SECRETARY SMITH NOMINATED FOR JUDGE.

The President has nominated to the Senate Caleb B. Smith, at present Secretary of the Interior, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX.

Senator Wilkinson's bill for the removal of the several bands of the Sioux Indians, assigns them a new reservation near the Missouri River, sufficient to give eighty acres of good agricultural lands to each [illegible] and appropriates $500,000 for them [illegible]

moval. It provides that the old reservations shall be sold for the benefit of the tribe, and that individuals who sought to prevent the recent massacre, shall be allowed to remain and retain 160 acres each.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates $731,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1864.

PROPOSED CANAL.

Senator Rice's bill, in aid of a canal to connect the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North, grants for such purpose a million of acres of Minnesota land, besides the canal right of way of 200 feet in width.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Sherman's Army Returned to Memphis.

Gen. Grant's Forces Still at Oxford.

CAIRO, ILL., Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Gen. Hovey's expedition has returned to Helena, Arkansas.

The results of the expedition sum up one hundred and sixty rebels killed, wounded and captured, and our loss thirty-four killed, wounded and missing.

The army of Gen. Sherman has returned to Memphis.

The rebel army of Mississippi is said to be between Jackson and Canton.

Gen. GRANT is still at Oxford with his forces.

An immediate advance of our forces is not expected.

The steamer *Lake City* was set on fire and destroyed by a band of guerrillas at Concordia, Ark., fifteen miles above the mouth of White River, on Monday last.

The next day the United States naval dispatch-boat *De Soto* went to Concordia and burnt 42 houses.

Most of the baggage belonging to the passengers of the *Lake City* was recovered.

The citizens of Concordia claim that they did all that was in their power to prevent the burning of the *Lake City*, and had sent a courier to Helena, Ark., to ask protection. Before the return of the courier, however, the *De Soto* had accomplished the destruction of the town.

Two regiments of National infantry and one company of cavalry surprised a band of rebels numbering 2,000, at Tuscumbia, on Saturday, completely routing them. Their loss in killed and wounded is unknown. Our forces captured seventy prisoners, a number of horses and burned the baggage of the rebels. Our loss was four killed and fourteen wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebel Force at Nolinsville Increased—Voluntary Surrender of Three Hundred Rebel Cavalry—Violation of a Flag of Truce, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 15.

The rebels have increased their force at Nolinsville. FERGUSON has not been at Charlotte. The Federals are still at Clarksville.

Three hundred of WOODWARD'S rebel cavalry came in with their arms, refusing to fight for the "Southern Confederacy" any longer.

Weather stormy.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

A party of rebel cavalry, yesterday, grossly violated a flag of truce by pouncing on a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, while awaiting a reply, capturing fifty-three of our men.

There is no prospect of a general advance of the rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 15.

The Nashville cars arrived on time. All is quiet along the road.

There is nothing new from the south of Nashville, except a slight and unimportant skirmish yesterday at Woodsonville.

The hospital opposite Munfordsville was burned to-day. The soldiers were all safely removed. No lives were lost.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

The Fleet Passes Port Royal on Dec. 8.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

A letter received here, dated Port Royal, S. C., 10th inst., states that the Banks Expedition passed there on the 8th inst., bound South.

One of his steamers, the *Thames*, broke down and was towed into Port Royal.

Her troops will be forwarded to their destination in sailing vessels.

THE NIAGARA AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The United States steam-transport *Niagara*, which left New-York on Saturday for the Banks Expedition, with five companies of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment on board, put into the Breakwater yesterday leaky.

Since then the *Niagara* has arrived up to port. She is said to be entirely unseaworthy, and was built in the year 1844, for the Lake trade.

The soldiers, while engaged in pumping the water out of the *Niagara*, discovered her timbers to be very rotten.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

A Large Fleet Seen Entering Cape Fear River.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

It is reported by the Old Point boat that the English steamer *Cadmus* had arrived there, and reported having seen a large fleet entering Cape Fear River.

Government Currency—Why the Soldiers are not Paid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday Mr. VAN WYCK, who has the interest of the soldier peculiarly at heart, moved, in the House of Representatives, a resolution of inquiry to ascertain why the Secretary of the Treasury fails to meet the requisitions of the Paymasters of the army. I learn from other sources that to satisfy the demands of the army pay-roll $3,000,000 a day are required, while the Treasury supplies only $500,000. Whole regiments have received no pay for months, the reason of which has been that [illegible] cannot be supplied without obtaining one dollar [illegible] Household is broken and the [illegible] er face the Winter with [illegible] promises. The [illegible] armies as fast as [illegible] ing to the agents [illegible] a family suffering [illegible] and hungry [illegible] York, threaten [illegible]

destructive impolicy of thus violating engagements with the soldier, and thus by easy implication releasing the soldier from his engagements with the Government, cannot be exaggerated, and hence for purely humanitarian as well as for military reasons, the inquiry of the New-York Representative is eminently pertinent.

But the urgency of the question is conspicuous for other reasons. The Government has entirely failed to supply the business community either with demand notes or postal currency. The long lines of applicants for the latter at the Assistant-Treasurer's office on Wall-street; the clamors of the West for a circulating medium, and the means of making change—clamors which have thus far obtained no appreciable response from Mr. CHASE—are evidences that the business of the country suffers as profoundly from the tardiness of the Department as do its military interest,

The nation is utterly perplexed because of causes supposed to be known to the financial managers of the Government; and demands to be told what these causes are.

If the answer be honestly made, it will be substantially thus: Authorized by Congress to negotiate for the manufacture of paper currency, Secretary CHASE was induced to make his bargain with two organizations having a common interest, and uniformly allied in policy—the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. A combination so powerful could easily exclude all competition. It demanded and obtained a monopoly of the manufacture, and the contracts were so arranged as to leave the Government at the mercy of the two companies. To that mercy the Government has reaped nothing but disappointment. The notes, whether for dollars or fractions, have been doled out in sums so paltry as to defeat all the financial plans of the Government, to demoralize the army, and plunge the entire country in embarrassment and discontent. When expostulated with, the Contractors have had but one answer. The people, for lack of knowledge, have accepted it as conclusive. They tell us they turn out the notes as rapidly as their machinery permits. To furnish larger quantities would be impossible. Every energy, they assert, is enlisted to meet the wants of the Treasury. They can do no more. And it would, indeed, seem impossible that corporations, soulless as they are, would omit to employ every human agency to meet at once the wants of the nation and their own engagements.

But it is no professional secret that the power of producing Bank notes, after the dies have been once combined into a plate—the work of a few hours, where, as with the National currency, printed by the two Companies, none but old dies are used—is only limited by the number of cheap printing presses the contractor puts in operation. If a hundred will not furnish the results demanded by the contract, a thousand should, as they can easily be set at work. But I charge that the two Companies, so far from endeavoring to enlarge their facilities, so as to relieve the public necessities, are devoting their energies to finding other employment for their presses than the Government work. Sure of the latter, through I know not what arrangements, their agents are to be found everywhere soliciting contracts with banks for their notes, with corporations for their shinplasters, with manufacturers for their labels, with railroad companies for their tickets. Both, I am informed, are in competition for the currency notes contemplated by the Corporation of New-York. I find the imprint of the "National Bank-Note Company" on the scrip issued by Jersey City, and that of the "American Bank-Note Company" on scrip issued by the City of Poughkeepsie. They run any number of presses upon work obtained by the solicitations of their agents; and every press so run is withdrawn from the creation of Government currency; and for every shinplaster, note, label or ticket printed, a sheet of Government bills might be produced. In other words, *while the Government contractors permit one note not called for by their pledges to the Treasury, they withhold for their own profit, the pay of the soldier, and the money for which the public is suffering.* And, I may add, every man who employs them to execute work, aside from their Government contract, is contributing to the deplorable misfortunes of the country.

Of these facts I assume Mr. CHASE to be sufficiently informed, for only a few weeks since he purchased the presses and other machinery necessary for the Government to assist the contractors in the work of creating paper money. He has since abandoned this plan, and passed over the machinery to the contractors; but if he fails to tell Congress, in answer to Mr. VAN WYCK'S resolution, that the Paymasters are not supplied because the contractors do not furnish the notes fast enough, because they do not choose to confine themselves to Government work, he will deliberately conceal what he knows to be true. X.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1862.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE COAL TRADE.—The advertisement, in another column, of a sale at auction of Scranton Coal, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to an amount of 30,000 tons, is certainly worthy of notice. The Company contemplates regular monthly sales hereafter.

From San Francisco.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMSHIP MOSES TAYLOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* returned this morning to consequence of breaking her shaft, on the 12th instant, in a severe gale, a few hundred miles down the coast. She must lie idle until a new shaft is ordered from New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.—Nos. 65, 40, 67, 68, 69, 73.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases, NUMBER IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before concluding the first series of my "Notes of Chronic Diseases," I desire to add a few remarks upon a malady which is very generally complained of, and is as often entirely misunderstood. I allude to Sciatica.

This is a form of neuralgia. It affects the large nerves of the lower extremities which are situated at the back part of the thighs, supplying them with branches, especially the muscles, and then passing into the legs, and they also are the great media of the supply of their nerves. The pain and tenderness occasioned by Sciatica are usually constant, and especially involve the buttocks, knee joints and legs, occasioning more or less lameness. This disease may depend on rheumatic inflammation of the nerve or its sheath, on some irritation of the kidney or bowels, particularly within the lower part of the abdomen, where the nerve takes its origin, or it may arise from mere nervous weakness or excitement.

Sciatica is often a troublesome and tedious complaint, but it is only by neglect it becomes chronic. I have had large experience in its treatment, and can confidently offer to those who suffer from it a speedy and radical cure. Yours, very truly,

A. WOLF, M. D.,
Physician for Chronic Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

A summary of the results of my practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, will close the present series of my "Notes." They will be resumed in January, 1863.

Advertisement.]

COLLEEN BAWN continues to be received with great favor at BARNUM'S. The Saloon is crowded at each representation, and the universal judgment of the audience is, that it is the most interesting play ever given at the Museum. It will be produced today, both afternoon and evening. Ladies, children and families will find it full of interest. Commodore NUTT, the Fat Woman, Performing Bears, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, Herring's Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with [illegible] Patent Crystallized Iron—the only [illegible] cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] Wrapper the top of the lock, protecting [illegible] and with [illegible] for sale by
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-seventh Anniversary of the Society, and the Two Hundred and Forty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others will be present. Gov. Seymour, Gov. Sprague, Gen. Strong, Com. Paulding and others are expected.

Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

L. B. Wyman, Elliot C. Cowdin,
B. N. Stebbins, Charles A. Stetson,
John W. Quincy, Henry A. Hurlbut,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members, will hand in their names to the Secretary, at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

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MARRIED.

CARPENTER—BROWN—On Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, D. D., CHARLES C. CARPENTER, U. S. Navy, to ANNA daughter of the late Nathaniel M. Brown, of this City. No cards.

GILPATRIC—SHIPPLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at the house of R. G. Hatfield, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Holloway, JOHN GILPATRIC, Esq., of Saco, Me., to Miss ABBIE A. SHIPPLEY, of this City. No cards.

HYDE—MITCHELL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Tease, WM. CLEVELAND HYDE, of New-York, to ELIZA I., daughter of the late Minott Mitchell, Esq., of White Plains.

LEAVITT—LATOU—On Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. W. S. Leavitt, assisted by Rev. J. Leavitt, D. D., THOMAS R. LEAVITT, of Brooklyn, to MARIE, daughter of Robert Latou, Esq., of New-York.

MARTIN—AUGHT—On Monday evening, Dec. 15, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, Mr. BENJAMIN GRIFFIN MARTIN to Miss FRANCES EMMA, only daughter of Henry Aught, Esq., all of this City.

MACKLIN—COX.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at Marcy-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. James Thomson, THOMAS H. MACKLIN, of this City, to REBECCA F., daughter of the late Rev. Isaac F. Cox. No cards.

TODD—BARNEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, CHARLES H. TODD to Miss EVELEENE AUGUSTA BARNEY, all of this City.

VAN BUREN—SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Isaac Westcott, Mr. EFFINGHAM VAN BUREN and Miss EMMA SMITH, both of New-York. No cards issued.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, Dec. 15, GRACE STEPHENSON ARMSTRONG, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 811 2d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family and also those of her brother, John Stephenson, and her brother-in-law, Henry E. Quinan, are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 12, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS J. BROWN, of this City.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 16, RICHARD COOPER, Esq., of Cooperstown, Otsego County, aged 54 years.

CHESTER.—On Monday, Dec. 15, JOHN CHESTER, aged 74 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 746 Washington-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DIMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, ISAAC M. DIMOND, aged 72 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 102 Remsen-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at Hudson City, N. J., FLORENCE SWIFT, infant daughter of David and Harriet A. Drake.

The remains were taken to Westchester County for interment.

FOY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, MARY EILEN FOY, aged 16 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, on Thursday next, at 9½ A. M.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 15, JOANNA, wife of Alfred Hall, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from No. 118 Montague, corner of Clinton-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Port-mouth, N. H., for interment.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 15, BETSY HIGGINS, widow of the late M. D. Higgins, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Cocks, No. 28 State-st., without further notice.

HOYT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, MARY ROOLY, wife of Henry N. Hoyt, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 483 4th-av., at 10 o'clock this morning. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

LINES.—On Monday, Dec. 15, of consumption, MARGARET, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Lines, aged 26 years 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 21st-st. and 9th-av. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

LUDLOW.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 14, Mrs. JULIA A. LUDLOW.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 81 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, NANCY, widow of the late Capt. Henry Russell, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. S. H. Low, No. 141 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

RYCKMAN.—At Liverpool, on Friday, Nov. 21, MARY ADELIA, wife of G. W. Ryckman, Jr., and daughter of the late Philip Harmon, of this City, in the 27th year of her age.

The remains were interred at Greenwood, on the 15th instant.

☞ The funeral services of Lieut.-Col. J. B. CURTIS, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, will take place at the house of his mother, No. 27 Washington-place, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WANDELL.—On Monday, Dec. 15, JANE B. WANDELL, relict of Samuel S. Wandell, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends, also those of her son, Saml. S. Wandell, and her son-in-law, Lewis H. Embree and Thomas W. Stiles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 596—Dec. 16, 1862.
19, 68, 60, 22, 38, 34, 57, 1, 7, 37, 56, 41.

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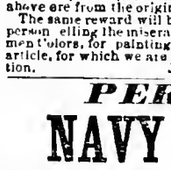

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POLITICAL.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, No 178 Prince-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862. Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
ENEAS ELLIOT, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, DAVID R. MORGAN, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.
The Republican Association of the Nineteenth Ward will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862, at headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Committees, and officers of the Association for the ensuing year.
WM. H. DECAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, DAVID A. FORBES, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with directions of the Central Committee, a meeting of this association will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee. Also, to elect officers for the Association for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. By order,
LEWIS H. WATTS, President.
C. DONALDSON, ISAAC HICKS, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 101 Houston-st., corner of Allen, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862, to elect officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
HARVEY H. WOODS, President.
CHAS. H. GROVES, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees; also, delegates to the Executive Committee of the Ward for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.
GEO. STARR, President.
N. D. THATER, Secretary.

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A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game and desserts. Call for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st.; third floor, front room; best of City references.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 West 11th-st, between 7th and 8th-avs.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS A FIRST-class cook, by one who understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread and pastry and has the best of reference. No objections to the country. She can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., near University-place.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 West 13th-st., in the basement.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman who is a first-class cook; understands making all kinds of pastries, jellies, soups and cooking in all its branches; the best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 3d-av.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook in a private family, by a woman who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, and has lived in this City for the past 18 years with the most respectable families. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 33 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer. Inquire for Mrs. HORN, No. 11 Prince-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 26th-st., for two days.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer. In a private family, good city references; call for two days at No. 236 4th av., between 16th and 16th sts, front room, second floor

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, is a good cook; has three years' references from her last place; is competent, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 91 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker, would assist with the course washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American baking; also, soups, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; as a baking and larding can give eight years of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st.

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

A S COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two Protestant girls, a situation—one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good washer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 207 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; 7 years' reference. Call for two days at No. 252 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of pastry, game and poultry, and all kinds of soups and jellies; the best of City reference given if required. Can be seen until suited, at No 3 East 21st-st.

A S COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman—1 situation as good cook and laundress. In a good family. Bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 8th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Address No. 129 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

A S COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook, in a private family perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 111 West 25th-st.

A S SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PERSON OF RESpectability and experience wishes employment in a good family as seamstress and take charge of children, or wait on an aged lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, having her own sewing machine. Call for two days at her latest employers, No. 96 West 8th st., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dress-making and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Would make herself otherways useful in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 113 Seventh-av., corner of 25th-st., for two days.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman wants a situation as a seamstress. She understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and all family sewing, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West-24th-st., near 7th-av. No objection to a short distance in the country

A S SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; has good City reference. Call at No 191 12th-st., near 2d-av,

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would go by the day or week; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 440 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A S SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of embroidery. Can be seen for three days at No. 143 1st-av., near 10th-st., 2d floor, back room. None need apply but a respectable family.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call or send to No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would go as waitress only. She understands her business in either capacity; is clean and active in her habits. The best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 2 Hall-place, between 32d and 33d sts., rear of Tompkins Market, third floor, front room.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or would do sewing; is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; can give the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 120 West 22d-st., for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would go out to sew and take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, tidy young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; or would do light housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, if not engaged, for two days, at No. 239 East 9th-st.

A S SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and to work in family and do up her wardrobe in style, cuts and fits children's dresses in style; wages $8 a month, or $2 a week. Call at or address a note to No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 417 6th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 287 4th-av., corner of 24th-st. Reference if required

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references; will go to Saratoga for two days at her employer's, corner of Fourth and Lexington-ave

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting on housework, in a small family; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 156 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Prince.

A S CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or laundress. Has the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 74 Bedford-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; would do washing in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamber-work and as nurse; is kind to children; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 388 Hudson-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 210 3d-av., first floor between 21st and 22d sts.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; reference from her last place, which she filled for three years. Call or address, for two days, No. 263 West 15th-st

A S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation; is accustomed to take care of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer, would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 24th-st., in the fancy store.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 206 West 20th-st. City reference given.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted, by a young girl, to take care of a child, or to do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 71 Pine-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or chambermaid and dress-maker. Apply, for three days at No. 16 6th-av

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant lady desirous of finding a situation in a gentleman's family, with he found reliable, helpful and fully competent to do and direct; is fond of children, and prefers to leave the City; would like to engage with a family going to Europe, and willing to pay part of expenses. If necessary, reference unobjectionable. Address, for this week, Station G, P. M., Broadway Post office.

A S HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Please call at No. 1 10th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

A S HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as housemaid in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 310 West 34th-st, near 8th-av.

A S FRENCH LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl, who speaks French, German and English, with good city references, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton-hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A S WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable wife to procure a situation in a private family for a young woman as waitress and chambermaid or will come and assist with the washing. Is recommendations as regards character and ability are unexceptionable. Apply during Wednesday and Thursday at No. 153 West 11th-st.

A S WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Welsh girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 118 East 10th-st.

A N ELEGANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable; at the largest, best established institute, on the corner of Chelsea and 23d-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, Scotch and American women. Conducted by Mrs. LLOYD, good places always ready.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and office 6 doors east of Broadway, formerly at the Bible-house. German, Irish, French, and Italian language spoken. Open, 9 to 1. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SALES.

A S ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, by a young man who can give the best of references as to character and abilities. Those wishing to employ, &c., will call, B, care of A. G. Hancox & Son, corner 1st-av. and East 31st-st., New-York

A S CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a merchants' office, by a young man twenty years of age, besides with his parents, and has one year's experience in the City. Is willing to begin with a small salary. Best of reference as to last employers. Address CLERK, Box No 187 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant married man; is of good appearance, perfectly understands the care of horses, and can drive a pair; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant man, as coachman in a private family; has no objection to do business perfectly good reference given. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 114 43d-st., corner 3d-av.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young English man as coachman and groom who has been fully understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at Mr. Daniel Anderson's, Burgess market, No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a sober, steady, middle-aged man, who is thoroughly used to the care of horses and carriages, and understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; is a good driver, and can be well recommended. Address P. H., at Arthur Anderson's saddlery store, No. 70 Bleecker-st.

A S GROOM.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as groom; has the best of City reference from the last place. Address P. S., No. 208 Broadway, for two days.

A S BARKEEPER OR PORTER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as barkeeper or porter. Can be seen for two days. JOHNSTON & ROZELL, 5 Nassau-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first class laundress, by a Protestant woman, who has lived near three years in her last place; she is very competent, understands her business in all its branches; she comes highly recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WASHING.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take a family's washing by the dozen pieces or by the month; would do it on reasonable terms; can give excellent references as to honesty, capability, &c. Call at No. 14 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK and assist in the washing of a small family. None but Protestants and those who thoroughly understand their business need apply at No. 46 West 23d-st., on Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BUTLER WANTED.—A BUTLER WANTED, to take charge of a private house; none need apply unless they thoroughly understand their business and are attentive, sober and well recommended. Apply at No. 75 Prince-st., basement, between 2 and 3, Wednesday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IMmediately, in a small private family, a Protestant girl for general housework; must be a good cook and first-rate laundress. American or German preferred. Call at No. 142 23d-av., basement door.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; none but those well recommended need call at No. 121 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS) AND CHAMBERMAID. A Waited, an experienced Protestant young woman; one that understands the care of a nursery may apply at No. 145 East 16th-st. City references required

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS IN a private family, a Protestant woman with good City recommendations. None other need apply at No. 225 5th-av., between 16th and 17th.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

[illegible] Teachers—Information of qualified [illegible] for any department of instruction, given without charge.

For Parents—to obtain information of good schools.

For Proprietors—teachers who wish engagements.

For sale, and renting school properties.

Parents, Teachers and others interested, are invited to call or send for our circular.

[illegible] Agency, Chaney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

Hon. Willard Phillips, Prest. N. Y.; Rev. E. V. Speare, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.

C. WHITMAN & CO., Educational Agents,

Tribune Building, No. 806 Broadway, N. Y.

A S GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed, by a German lady a reengagement as governess or teacher in a private family or school; she teaches the French, which she speaks fluently; German and the English branches, also music and drawing; no objection to leave the City. Call or address Mrs D., care of Mr Christern, 763 Broadway, New York

A S GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in teaching the usual branches of English, with French and music, wishes a situation as daily governess; references to former employ. Address I. A., Box No. 127 Times Office

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR TWO LITTLE girls in the country, one qualified to teach the English branches and music, and who will be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may address M. P. D., No. 61 East Fifteenth-st.

A S TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERman lady on the point of relinquishing her present situation, desires a reengagement in a private family. Her course of instruction includes English in all its branches, German, French and music. Address S. S. Mail and Post Office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOYS' SCHOOL, in Jersey City, a Professor of Spanish. He must be a practical and skilful teacher and a gentleman. Address, for interview, A. L. O. U., Station O.

INSTRUCTION.

QUESTION.—WHICH IS THE BEST FEMALE SEMINARY IN THE COUNTRY? Answer—BLEECKER INSTITUTE, at Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. Why is it the best? Because it has an experienced Principal, and well qualified teachers in all its departments; has a thorough course of study, embracing the solid and ornamental branches; has by far the most thoroughly built house of brick, having ample and spacious private and boarding rooms, furnished in a style second to none in this country. Parents and guardians who wish to place their daughters at a first-class school, are invited to visit Port Jervis, and see the Institute for themselves. Any information cheerfully given. Reference will be given to parents in this City and Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Send for circulars. Address REV. I. H. NORTHRUP, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Englewood, North Amboy, N. J.

Academic School and Classical and Boarding School for Boys. Situated on the D. L. & W. R. R., 12 miles from New-York. Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Military Instruction. Terms, $250 per annum. For Circulars, address the Principal, Rev. WILLIAM SCARLETT, A. M.

MT. WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible]

PARK AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 25 East Fifteenth-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. Terms as Primary, Preparatory and Academic; Private teacher, French, German, Drawing and Music. The gymnasium, Calisthenics and Dancing will be taught as heretofore. Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., Principal.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Rutherford Collegiate Institute, Clarkstown, N. Y. Superior English, Natural Science, Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Military Instruction. Location healthful. Next session commences Dec. 2. For circulars, address Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., Principal.

NEW-CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE.—IN Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles from Chicago, 10 years' credit, 6 per cent interest, no payments for 4 years. Address, for 3 weeks, Land Agent, Box No. 5,076 Post-office, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., 6 miles from New-York. Next session opens Jan. 7. Address I. A. FONDA, Lit. D., Principal.

EVENING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. C. J. CANTON'S CLASSICAL School and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 12 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENCY, New-York, Dec. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, [illegible] will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, inst., for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, viz:

[illegible] Coal, to be [illegible] 26 bush. each, [illegible] Coal, [illegible] Coal, [illegible] Coal

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of this First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RAILROAD STOCKS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—*Whereas*, AUGUST SIEBERT, by purchase from the United States Marshal, and Reuben Miller, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, John Holmes, John Bissell, Jr., and Hon. Thomas Mellon, Trustees for creditors by assignment from the City of Pittsburgh, on the other part, claimed to be the owners of certain stocks formerly held by the City of Pittsburgh, viz. 4,000 shares in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, or 2,000 shares in the new Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company; 2,300 shares in the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company; 2,000 shares in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company; 300 shares in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

And, Whereas, a bill in equity has been pending between said parties since the 26th day of August, 1862, to determine the right to said stocks;

And, Whereas, by agreement filed in writing in said case by counsel, and parties declared that it was "their intention and interest," that a speedy decision be had so that "the title of said stock may be definitely settled."

And it was also agreed in said writing that "2,300 shares of stock in the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, 2,000 shares of stock in the Chartier Valley Railroad Company and 300 shares of stock in Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company should be included in the bill for the decision of the Court."

And, Whereas, said Trustees on the —— day of November, 1862, did procure from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company, and the Chartier Valley Railroad company, certificates for the said stock in the said corporations, being for the same stock, the right to which it was agreed as aforesaid, should be settled by the Circuit Court of the U. S., in said bill.

Now notice is hereby given to all persons that all of said stocks are claimed by the said A. SIEBERT, that said bill in equity is still pending and undetermined, and that no additional strength could be or has been added to the pretended title of said Trustees, by the possession of said certificates obtained as aforesaid.
A. SIEBERT,
By his Attorneys,
J. KNOX,
C. SHALER.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN this action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the June Term, A. D., 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to J. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances by James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.
JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent, and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorised by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS at PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

WANTED,

Sacramento City 6 per cent. bonds.
Great Western Railroad (Ill.) Company 10 per cent. bonds.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company stock.
Astor Insurance Company stock.
Adriatic Insurance Company stock.
Grocers' Insurance Company stock,
Manhattan Insurance Company stock.
Chemung Railroad Company stock.
Greenwich Insurance Company stock,
Lorillard Insurance Company stock.
Resolute Insurance Company stock.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds, (interest in gold.)
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE OFFICE of the Company this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to hold office for three years from Jan. 1, 1863:

Wilson G. Hunt,	Lucius Hopkins,
Wm. M. Halsted, Jr.	Henry F. Capen,
David Jones,	Philip Tillinghast,
Wm. Seligman,	Theron R. Butler,
Mahlon Apgar,	George N. Miller,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Allen Hay,
Jacob S. Carter,	Wm. H. See,
Jeremiah Lodor,	Aaron Arnold.

At a meeting of this Board, subsequently held, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE was reelected President of the Company.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.
W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on *presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 1 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS wishes to form a connection with a concern doing a Banking business. Can bring a large commission account. Address A. B., Box No. 2,686 New-York Post-office.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 151 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 11th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 162 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. P. HEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d inst.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secty.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 10, 1, 3, 5, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 12, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 3 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9.52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis, 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3 40 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendant.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 23 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M., for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
In consequence of the crowded state of the House last Tuesday, and every ticket having been disposed of,
MR. MASON JONES
will, by special request of the public,
REPEAT HIS ORATION
ON
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION,
At the Academy of Music on THURSDAY next.
ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats in Parquet and Boxes, 50 cents.
Tickets for this Oration can be obtained at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.
Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 548 Broadway;
Horace Waters' music store, Broadway;
Breutano's bookstore, No. 636 Broadway;
The Fifth Avenue Hotel;
St. Nicholas Hotel;
Metropolitan Hotel;
Astor House Hotel;
And at the Academy of Music.
Doors will open at 7; Oration commence at 8.

BANVARD'S

GREAT ORIGINAL PANORAMA
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Will open THURSDAY next,
In the NEW HALL OF ART,
No 652 Broadway.
Extensive additions of the
THE WAR
On the River have been added.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.

TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain on exhibition
BUT A SHORT TIME LONGER.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION EXHIBition of pictures at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19 and 20, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 10 cents. Catalogues 10 cents. Season tickets, with catalogues, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
First Cabin, from.....$110 to $165
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms: all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$50
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$35
Steerage, with superior accommodation.....$25
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BOGGS, sailing the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80, and $—; Steerage, found with good provisions, $—. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 27
FONDRINO	Saturday	Jan. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....44
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOSTE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to HENRY G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY FOR $30.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class Clyde-built iron steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, is intended to sail from NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, on SATURDAY, 20th of December, at 12 Noon, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, found with bedding, $50; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $35.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP MARION, FOR NEW-ORLEANS, will be retained till SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at which time she will positively leave.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 10 to 11 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The SCOTIA will sail 31st inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND fast mail United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer BELFAST, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, foot. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage—First cabin, $50 second cabin, $30. For freight or passage apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad st

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel (to follow the G. S. ADAMS,) will sail on or about the 5th of January next.
For freight, apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Positively last night but two of
EDWIN FORREST,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1862,
When he will appear, for
The Third Time,
In his grand character,
FEBRO, THE BROKER,
In Dr. Bird's admirable play, entitled,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.
Mr. FORREST will be supported by
Messrs. W. Wheatley, J. McCullogh, H. R. Shewell, J. O. Burnett, Madame Ponisi, Mr. J. H. Allen, and the remaining artists of the Company.
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862,
Positively last night but one of
EDWIN FORREST.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1862,
Positively last night of
MATILDA HERON.

Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated tragic artist,
J. B. ROBERTS,
who will make his first appearance in this theatre in the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
which has been for many months in preparation for the Christmas Holidays,
and will be produced, for the first time, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
With Grand and Essentially Novel Mechanical Effects, Perfectly New Scenery, New Dresses and New Appointments.
And supported by a full and powerful Company.
This performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open precisely at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
FIFTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
When will be presented by
UNANIMOUS DEMAND,
Beethoven's master-work,
FIDELIO.
The perfect and admirable style in which the
GREAT WORK
has been produced has elicited the unqualified praise of both the
PRESS AND PUBLIC,
And has marked this revival as the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (Thursday,)
BENEFIT OF MADAME ROTTER.
First time of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Family circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. C. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts
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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Continued from First Page.

moved forward to the left to the support of MEADE's Division. GIBBONS had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely.

Adjoining the First Corps under REYNOLDS was the Sixth Corps under Gen. SMITH, presenting, the following formation, in three lines of battle: Gen. NEWTON at the right; Gen. BURKE at the centre, and Gen. HOWE on the left, connecting with REYNOLDS' Corps. At sunrise the skirmishers commenced moving forward, Gen. VINTON commanding.

About 8 o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannonade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning dwelling, which attracted considerable attention the night previous, was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. MARTIN'S New-York Battery, FRANK'S First New-York, and SNOW'S First Maryland replied to the rebel guns with much spirit.

At 3 o'clock Gen. NEWTON'S was withdrawn from the extreme of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of REYNOLDS' command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day.

About 4 o'clock the Fourth New-Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for 100 yards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Col. H. B. HAYES fell, wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about 10 o'clock in the morning. Toward evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of MARTIN'S Battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the battery and the Second and Fourth Vermont Regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, compelled them to fall back. At the same time the three lines of infantry, composed of PRATT'S and VINTON'S Brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets. Night put an end to further operations on either side, with the exception of occasional discharges from our heavy guns.

The result of the day's fighting on the left, so diversified in its character, was to give the left possession of a space about five hundred yards in extent. So far as stubbornly holding its own and even gaining somewhat on the enemy, the Left Grand Division deserves credit. It had, however, wholly failed to perform the tactical manœuvre assigned to it.

Returning to the right, I found Gen. SUMNER seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance, at the Lacey House, directly opposite Fredericksburgh, at the point where the first pontoon bridge spans the stream. The veteran soldier had been extremely desirous of crossing over and directing in person the movements of his Grand Division, but the Commanding General would not permit it, and as a compromise he had come down from the Phillips House, (which Gen. BURNSIDE had made his headquarters for the day) a mile from the river, and established it here at its brink. I could not help feeling regret that the leashed old war-dog was not let loose at the throat of the enemy. Meanwhile, as Fredericksburgh had become entirely too hot to visit with a decent respect for one's safety, I remained with the General in the ambulance, to follow the tide of battle as reported by constantly arriving Aids and Couriers.

The old man looked anxious and fearful. Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting at fearful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive, and nothing had been accomplished. Indeed, to the test of the ear, at the point where we were located, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. "Where is FRANKLIN?" was the eager inquiry. "Everything depends on FRANKLIN'S coming up on the flank."

FRANKLIN'S position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was making no nearer.

At 3 o'clock an aid arrives from Gen. COUCH to say that his (COUCH'S) troops were advancing finely; but that WILCOX was not keeping up. *"Tell Gen. Wilcox,"* replies Gen. SUMNER, *"tell him he must make the Ninth Army Corps keep pace with the Second, if he can."*

At 3½ o'clock, STURGIS, who has been clinging to the valley amid showers of fire, is so hotly pressed that "he hardly thinks he can hold his own till GRIFFIN comes up."

At 4 o'clock, FRENCH reports that his right is held by a brigade (MASON'S,) *which is without ammunition!*

SUMNER sends a message begging BURNSIDE that FRANKLIN be directed to advance. But FRANKLIN cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for JACKSON has just thrown in reinforcements, and is pushing hard to turn his left.

Meantime the reserves have not been touched. HOOKER'S Central Grand Division — fifty thousand fresh men—have not yet been engaged; indeed are yet mainly on *this* side of the river.

"Tell Geo. BURNSIDE that he had better, by all means, throw some of HOOKER'S in."

BURNSIDE replies that he has directly ordered HOOKER to go in, and that every man on this side of the river shall cross.

Promptly the column is pushed down to the pontoons, HUMPHREY'S Division of BUTTERFIELD'S corps leading. The wary rebels, sharply on the alert for the movement of troops, and having a battery or two admirably trained on the bridge, pour in the shells, and somewhat delay operations. Happily, though they fall all round the bridge, and kill some men on the banks, they do the structure no harm. In case they do, however, a corps of pontoniers stand ready to repair any damage.

At 4 o'clock, Gen. HOOKER, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he "was going to put this thing through."

In half an hour prodigious volleys of musketry announce that HOOKER, with the Reserves, is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of HUMPHREY, MORE, HOWARD, GETTY and SYKES. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants.

At this time, Gen. BURNSIDE, who had remained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacey House; and, in the garden facing the city, followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in this tremendous game, was agitated by such intensity of feeling as one can conceive, and he paced the garden gloomy as night.

"That crest," he exclaimed passionately, "must be carried to-night!"

The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the day had to be crowded seemed to add redoubled energy to the fury of the combatants.

Not at "Night or BLUCHER," as WELLINGTON exclaimed at Waterloo, but rather AJAX'S prayer for "more light," was the prompting of every heart.

Creeping up on the flank by the left, GETTY'S troops succeeded in gaining the stone wall which we had been unable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which, owing to the restricted space, had been of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides two miles of batteries belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experiences of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men, drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of ten hours battle.

As Gen. BURNSIDE, turning, walked off through the garden, and mounting his horse galloped back to his headquarters, what thoughts and feelings passed through his mind? No illusions could make *him* believe that a victory had been achieved.

Shall we say, then, it was a defeat? Certainly, if to have started out to accomplish a certain object, and to have failed in doing so, be a defeat, you can apply no other term to the upshot of to-day's battle.

In spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we have suffered a defeat. Let us hope that, when fully prepared, the assault may be renewed with new tactical combination, the position carried and the day retrieved. If it be not so, Saturday, the 13th day of December, must be accounted a black day in the calendar of the Republic.

If you are disposed to indulge in criticism on the plan of the battle of Fredericksburgh it will not be difficult to point out its great and radical defects. To have hurled forward masses of men against the fortified works of those terraces was certainly a manifestation of daring, untempered by the slightest prudence. Was it not, also, a fatal error to have risked the whole success of the plan on the accomplishment of a certain manœuvre (FRANKLIN'S ability to swing round on the rebel flank, namely,) where all the elements of the problem were completely wanting? What a fearful fatality, too, that our accumulation of artillery was all but entirely useless to us, owing to the distance of the range and the exposure of our own troops. And what a misfortune, equally lamentable, that the approach to the rebel position back of Fredericksburgh was an area so restricted that our field batteries were almost equally useless owing to the impossibility of manœuvring!

In the course of this correspondence, from the time of our first occupation of Falmouth, I have informed you of the gradual development of the rebel position, from an absolutely defenceless condition to the time that it became another Gibraltar. Never for a moment did we, who watched this progress, suppose that it would ever be attempted to be taken by hurling masses of men against those works. We had supposed that the resources of strategy would assuredly afford other means of accomplishing the desired end.

Regarded as a position of defence, that which the rebel leaders have taken up on the Rappahannock, and which we have been pleased to assail in the manner indicated and with the result known, none could possibly be more magnificent or more nearly impregnable. With fifty thousand men they should easily hold it against three times that number of assailants. And indeed they appear never to have employed more than about that number. Every time we poured forward fresh men, they had ready reinforcements to match. From prisoners taken, I learn that on the right, commanded by JACKSON, half of the force only (and chiefly the division of A. P. HILL, and EARLY'S Brigade) was engaged. I take it that they had along the line of the Rappahannock about one hundred thousand men, and that fifty thousand more or less were actually engaged in the contest.

The Confederate leaders have acted with their usual williness in this whole matter. They did well to let us so easily into Fredericksburgh, firing but half a dozen guns when they could have brought a hundred to bear upon us. The city itself was the veriest trap that ever was laid—and we have walked into it.

Is it any wonder that with such a position—on the inside of an arc of a circle of batteries—

"'Mid upper, nether and surrounding fires"—

our troops were over and over again broken and shattered in the attempt to take it? The wonder is that such admirable pluck was shown.

It is a hopeless task, now, to go back over the series of blunders that have made this disaster possible—to inquire, for instance, who is responsible for the delaying of the pontoon bridges ten days beyond the time promised Gen. BURNSIDE, thus enabling the rebels to render their position impregnable. Enough that he inquisition will come by and by.

At the close of the battle to-night, Gen. BURNSIDE declared that he would renew the contest in the morning. There is to my mind, however, little probability that this will be done, or can be done. It is likely that the Council of Generals—composed of BURNSIDE, SUMNER, HOOKER and FRANKLIN—now meeting at this house, will shake this determination, as I know they are all opposed to the measure. Indeed, one has only to go over to Fredericksburgh, where the army is now huddled, and see its shattered and broken condition—regiments scattered, disorganized, &c.—to see that a renewal of the fight in the morning, or even for some time, is wholly impossible.

What the upshot of the whole affair is deatined to be, it is, of course, fruitless to conjecture. We can, no doubt, by the adoption of the right plan, force their position. Their right is really their weak point; and that, by the way, they are now busily engaged in strengthening to-night. The line of the river is, however, entirely too long to be guarded against enterprising attacks, and with the proper dispositions, their position can readily be flanked. The situation of our army, however—*en cheval* of a river—is a perilous one—one of the most demoralizing known; and it may be the dictate of prudence to withdraw the army as soon as possible to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

W. S.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of casualties in the left wing, FRANKLIN'S Division, as gathered upon the field:

John Harem, Co. A, 33d N. Y.—thigh.
David Franklin, Co. C, 97th N. Y.—head, slight.
Joshua Gledhill, Co. E, 107th Penn.—finger.
Maj. C. C. Knight, 118th Penn.—shoulder, slight.
Sergt. Stephen Washington, 7th Wis.—scalp, left side.
Ed. Cunningham, 1st Me. Cav.—nose, slight.
Philip Linshrow, Co. B, 97th New-York—arm.
Cornelius Burns, Co. K, 21st N. Y.—left side, slight.
Mathew H. Shepard, Co. F, 9th N. Y. S. M.—right hand, slight.
Lieut. F. C. Barger, Co. G, 49th N. Y.—hand, severe.
Marcellus L. Colby, Co. D, 4th Vermont—arm severe.
J. D. Rowell, Co. D, 4th Vt.—right thigh, slight.
N. Davis, Co. G, 2d U. S. Art.—face, seriously.
A. Sotdell, Co. A, 97th N. Y.—right forefinger.
A. Beober, Co. C, 90th Penn.—slight.
W. C. Wilson, Co. C, 4th Vt.—left foot.
A. Robinson, 97th N. Y.
F. Hurd.
J. Cosock, 119th—side.
W. W. Pierce, 4th Vt.—arm.
P. Krantz, 4th Vt.—arm.
S. Williamson, 118th Pennsylvania—slight.
C. R. Page, 13th Massachusetts—slight.
G. E. Bigtow, 13th Massachusetts—slight.
J. Sintam, 90th Pa.—stight.
J. Berlin, 11th Pa.—shoulder
G. T. Abbott, 4th Wisconsin—thigh.
C. Hayter, 7th North Carolina—amputated.
W. Dorling, 9th N. Y. S. M.—hand.
S. Ward, Co. tl, 11th Penn.
Jos. Sheffar, Co. D, 11th Pa—slight.
Joseph Lowe, Co H, 11th Pennsylvania—leg.
John Ayres, Co. H, 136th Pennsylvania—head.
Henry Walker, Co. H, 13th Pennsylvania—arm.
J. Van Sand, Co. A, 11th Pa.
W. B Irons, Co. E, 12th Massachusetts.
Chas. E. Hartwell, Co. D, 2d Vermont—head.
Jos. Hoskins, Co. K, 119th Pennsylvani—thigh.
D. L. Eaton, Co. B, 97th New-York—arm.
A. D. beckwith, Co. H, 2d Vermont—slight.
C. Wheeler, 2d Vt.—severe
T Jaquith, Co. I. 2d Vt.—severe.
M. C. Palmer, 2d Vt—arm.
Lt. G Dane, 5th Pa.—leg.
J. M. Reeve, Co. C, 16th Me.—head.
Edward Spyraul, Co. B, 4th Vt.—knee—dead.
J. M. Stevens, Co. I, 2d Vermont—leg.
H. O. Krunt, Co. E, 4th Vermont—ankle.
Wm. Nice, 5th Pa.—knee.
Wm. Hildreth, Co. D, 4th Vermont—side.
Wirt. P. Kurker, Co. B, 4th Vermont—back.
G. W. Kutting, Co. A, 33d North Carolina.
J. Watson, 2d Vermont—mortally.
Powell Winslter, Co. B, 26th N. Y—right arm.
Edward M. Frost, Co. D, 12th Mass—scalp, right side.
Samuel Davidson, Co. G, 136th Penn.—right foot.
H. Strickland, Co. G, 56th Penn—right heel.
Simon S. Steward, Co. I, 11th Penn—right arm.
Brig.-Gen. F. L. Vinton, 2d Division—right side, severe.
E. O. Sullivan, 2d U. S. Artillery—both legs.
Alfred Taggart, Co. G, 4th Vt.—thigh, severely.
Joel Bruce, Co. G, 4th Vt.—severely.
Lyman Smith, Co. H, 16th Maine—right side.
Cornelius C. Striver, Co. E, 2d Vermont—shoulder.
Albert A. Grove, Co. F, 4th Vermont—contusion.
Byron Butterfield, Co. I, 2d Vermont—left thigh.
J. H. Goran, Co. B, 2d Vt.—left leg, slightly
Corp. J. Bamford, 22d N. Y.—right arm, severely.
Sergt. B. L. Nash, Battery F—slightly.
J. R. Wheeler, Co. C, 2d Vt.—severely.
W. Stout, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey—hand, slightly.
Corp F. G. Andrus, Co. K, 22d N. Y.—head, severely.
Corp. N. M. Wyman, 2d Vermont—severely.
L. D. Swarin, Co. F, 4th N. J.—hand, severely.
W. C. Chapin, Co. F, 5th N. J.—right leg, severely.
P. Saulin, Co D, 4th Vermont—head, severely.
W Spain, Co. D, 4th N. J.—left shoulder, severely.
L. Smith, Co. H, 16th Maine—right side, severely.
E. Mavad, Co. D, 4th Vermont.
Col. Hatch, 4th N. J., left thigh amputated.
W. R. Read, Co D., 2d Vt., left leg.
J. S. Wine, Co. G, 23d Vermont—left arm, severely.
S. H. Joy, Co. F, 4th Vermont—back.
W. S. Mattison, Co C, 2d Vt.—contusion on wrist.
M. Foley, Co. R, 2d Vt.—left thigh and knee, seriously.
R. Price, Co G, 4th N. J.—right leg.
H. Capron, Co. B, 3d N. J.—right arm, seriously.
J. B. Crane, Co. D, 23d N. J., foot—severely.
S. S. Swam, Co. C, 23d N. J., left leg—slightly.
T. H. Ericson, Co. H, 23d N. J., head—severely.
P. Z. Yost, Co. G, 15th N. J., left leg.
Corp A. J. Terry, Co. K, 23d New-Jersey.
J. S. Malshy, Co. I, 23d N. J.—head.
D. H. Cannon, Co. B, 23d N. J.—head, slightly.
F. Burge, Co. K, 12th Penn. —face and neck, severely.
Capt. J. R. Smith, Co. C, 136th Pa.—left leg, slightly.
Hastings, 2d Vt.—dead.
J. D. Hovey, Co. B, 2d Vt.—right foot, slightly.
G. Barton, Co B, 32d N. Y., chest, slightly.
Capt Slater, 15th N. J.—right knee amputated.
Seargt. W. C. Cotterell, 23d N. J.—right leg frac.
B. S. Vanness, Co. D, 23d N. J.—left knee slightly.
Jacho Greanm, Co. B, 33d N. Y.—face, slight.
Corp. James A. Baker, 49th N. Y.—hip-joint, severe.
Corp. James Blythe, Co. I, 4th N. Y. S. M.—left arm.
Chas. Rose, Co E, 49th N. Y.—left shoulder, slight.
Wm. Ernst, Co. B, 26th N. Y.—shoulder, slight.
Sylvester A. Davis, Co. C, 57th N. Y.—hand, finger.
Geo. Hamond, Co. E, 49th N. Y.—hand, slight.
John M. Slout, Co. K, 26th N. J.—fracture left fibula, not dangerous.
Peter Dorr, Co. F, 45th N. Y.—left shoulder, contusion
Isaac Stafford, Co. H, 43d N. Y.—right thigh.
Wm. T. Bliss, Lieut. Co. E, 49th N. Y.—hand, slight.
M. Raly, 136th N. Y.—slight.
A. F. Tiffe, 2d Vt.—slight.
J. Sullivan, 12th Me.—slight.
Lieut. A. C. Peter, 16th Me.—slight.
First Lieut. F. A. Delworth, 13th Penn.—severe.
P. Chase, 2d Vt.—slight.
A. Hapson, 4th Vt.—amputn.
J. G. Iceves, 16th Me.—severe.
G. W. Doty, 2d Vt—slight.
O. Martin, 2th N. Y.—slight.
M Wagnor, 43d N. Y.—slight.
G. S. Centre, 2d Vt.—severe
J. Hovre, 9th Pa.—severe.
R. Hagnord, 4th Vt.—severe
C. Kodolphus, 4th Vt.—arm.
W. Swinett, 2d Vt.
S. T. Bates, 26th New-York—severe.
H. Osgood, 9th N. Y.—slight.
A. Blair, 20th N. Y.
T. G. Painter, 11th Pennsylvania—slight.
G. W. Elsa, 11th Pa.—slight.
L. Match, 26th N. Y.—arm.
Col. Colten 11th Pennsylvania—severe.
Burk McCloud, Co. H, 2d Vermont—face
J. B. Messner, Co. —, 2d Vermont—slight.
Jos. St. Slerim, Co. —, 2d Vermont—severe.
J. Bruce, 4th Vt.—severe.
Alfred Taggart, 94th Pennsylvania—severe.
E. O. Sullivan, 2d U. S. Art.
A. L. High, 4th New-York—mortally.
Warren Wyman, 2d Vt.
W. Lyon, 5th Wis.—severe.
Chas. L. Babcock, 16th Maine—severe.
Lewis A. Davis, 4th Vermont—severe.
Chas. S. Babcock, Co. G, 16th Maine—right arm
Chas. A. Sargent, Co. B., 4th Vt.—amputated leg.
Sam. Lound, 4th Vt.—leg amputated
M. Dee, Co. D, 2d Vt.—slight
Lieut. Cyrus Butler, Comp. H, 16th Pennsylvania Regiment —
C. C. Steram, Co. E, 2d Vermont—slight.
J. C. Thompson, Co. B, 17th New-Jersey.
C. B. Brown, Co. D, 2d Vermont—breast
L. S. Chot, Co. B, 4th Vt.
O. Pear, Co. F, 4th Vermont —head.
L. Ladd, Co. I, 4th Vermont severely.
C. McCrery, 4th N. J—head.
Jo. W. Hersh, Co. H, 13th Penn—fracture right frontal bone.
D. S. Seely, Co. D, 13th Penn—left side, slight.
Joel Bower, 4th Vermont
Lewis A. Davis, Co. A—4th Vt—left hip.
Chas. L. Babcock, Co. G, 16th Me.—arm, severely.
Wm. D. Lyon, musician, Co. D, 5th Wis—left leg.
A. L. High, Co. I, 4th N. J.—head, mortally.
Lieut. Jos. S. Budd, 23d N. J.—thigh, slight.
Hugh Bunn, 1st Penn. Art.—head, slight.
W. B. Bean, Co. D, 2d Vt.—right thigh, slight.
Wm. Jones, Co. B, 14st Pa.—right arm.
Sergt F. A. Smith, Co. K, 8th New-York—neck, severe.
W. Howe, 61st Penn.—left arm, severe.
Col. E. N. Atkinson, 26th Georgia—foot, slight.
D. C. Smith, Co. B, 2d Vt.—right wrist, severely.
Corp. S. A. Davis, Co A, 4th Vt.—left hip, slightly.
W. F. Foster, Co C, 4th N. J.—left side and neck, sev.
E. C. Lusic, Co. I, 5th N. J.—leg, severely.
L. Train, Co. B, 2d Vt.—thigh.
R. Vulgar, Co. D, 15th N. Y.—hip slightly.
L. Wood, Co. D, 2d Vt—shoulder.
D. Butterfield.
Sergt. O. S. Libby, Co. F, 2d Vermont, severely.
Sergt. J. Totten, Co. F, 23d New-Jersey, slightly
J. M Camp, Co. D, 2d Vermont—left arm
J. Killinglock, Co. F, 5th New-Jersey—slightly
P. Nash, Co. F, 5th Artillery—left leg
M Webb, Co F, 4th New-Jersey, right leg
J. L. Harris, Co. D, 72d New-York—shoulder
C. Saunders, Co D, 2d Vermont—left shoulder.
R. Bann, 2d Vermont—left hip.
E. A Gale, Co. K, 23d N. J.—right ancle, slightly
Corp. W. B Emmons, Co K, 3d Vermont—right heel, slightly.
Wm. Howe, Co. D, 61st Pa.—leg, severely.
T. M. Waugh, Co. D, 9th New-York—right knee, slightly.
J. Willetts, Co. E, 24d N. J.—right leg, severely.
C. Browne, Co. E, 23d N. J.—left heel.
Sergt. W. Allen, Co. B, 23d N. J.—head—abdomen, severely.
A. Vandergrief, Co B, 23d N. J.—face and leg, severly.
D. Horner, Co. F, 23d N. J.—left arm.
J. Read, Co. K, 23d N. J.—contusion, severely.
P. P. Callahan, Battery G, 5th Art.—right ankle, slightly.
E. Cone, Co. D, 23d N. J.—left thigh, severely.
S. C. Boynton, Co. E., 3d Vt.—left side, severely.
S. Poole, Co. F., 23d N. J.—right hip, severely.
Corp N Truax Comp. K, 23d N. J.—left shoulder, slightly.
C. S. Coombs, Co. A., 23d N. J.—contusion.
J. E. Strallan, Co. D., 23d N. J.—right knee.
J. Coombs, Co. A, 23d N. J.—head, severely.
Francis Ferral, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Patrick Kenney, Co. B, 63d New-York Volunteers.
Franklin Hilt, Co. E, 106th Pennsylvania.
Albert Merrell, Co. A, 106th Pennsylvania.
John Leonhardt, Co. H, 52d New-York.

CARVER BARRACKS.

Geo. E. Watrons, Co. D, 76th New-York.
Jas. M. P. Appleton, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts.
Jas. Timmins, Co. B, 15th New-Jersey Vol
Geo. C. Austin, Co. G, 123d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Pearson, Co. A, 118th Pennsylvania.
Frederick Raaf, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Peter Anker, Co. G, 7th N. Y.
Corp. Geo. M. Tipton, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Peter King, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Chas Reichert, Co. G, 7th New-York Vol.
Capt. Amos Schrock, Co. D, 133d Penn. Vol.
First Sergt. Henry Haller, Co. D 133d Penn. Vol.
Abner W. Hagenbuck, Co. H, 6th Penn. Reserves.
Jos. Kline, Co. A, 6th Penn Reserves.
Pet. Wesner, Co H, 26th N. Y.
Ambrose Northcott, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Wm Tuilley, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania
Mich. Finn, Co. E, 26th N. Y.
Mich Brastow, Co. C, 9th Ms.
Jacob Sanders, Co. K, 142d Pa
Phnip K. Bleecker, Co. I, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Evan Bonner, Co. B, 5th Penn Reserves
Corp. Jacob Bamkard, Co. E, 26th New-York.
Thos. McNabb, Co. I, 5th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Flanegan, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire.
Benj C. Wood, Co. I, 3d Vermont.
Corp. Chs. Feusch, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Fred. Bosse, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
Fred Forstuer, Co. G, 7th New-York.
John Martin, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
Corp. C E. Rose, Co D, 19th Pennsylvania.
Sergt H. Tiltert, Co. C, 7th New-York
J. Sigmond, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
Adam Dinkledein, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Wm. Shulz, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
H. Wendorff, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
L. Daytona, Co. D, 12th Pa.
J. W. Hiller, Co. D, 12th Pa.
A. J. Lambert, Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania
A. Frey, Co. F, 129th Pa.
H. E. Burton, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts.
G. Cantel, Co A, 22d Mass
J. Crampelter, Co. D, 129th Pennsylvania.
T. Weaver, Co K, 129th Pa.
A. Gaddis, Co. A, 35th Mass.
J. Sweeney, Co. H, 88th N. Y
G. Hamilton, Co. H, 88th New-York
C. Dickel, Co D, 72d Pa.
R. Small, Co. D, 72d Pa.
John Fismeir, Co. A, 106th Pennsylvania.
John F. Jacobs, Co. K, 18th Massachusetts.
Thomas R. Du Puy, Co. G, 44th New-York.
Patrick Prophy, Co. L, 9th N. Y. State Militia.

AT COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

S. D. Bates, Co D, 2 th N. Y.
Horace Feathin, Co C, 12th Penn. Reserves.
Hewitt Bartholomew, Co E, 9th New-York.
Michael Welch, Co. E, 40th New-York.
Ad Reach, Co. I, 9th Mass.
M. Casey, Co. F, 30th N. Y.
M. Mullen, Co. G, 30th N. Y.
P. O'Connor, Co E, 46th N.Y.
John Tack, Co. F, 7th N. Y
Wm. Bannumber, Co. A, 10th New-York.
M. S. Ellis, Co. H, 23d N. J.
Jas. Moore, Co. E, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Co. F., 13th N. Y.
J. Grisley, Co C, 13th N. Y.
D. W. Chapman, Co. E, 13th New-York.
John McMahon, Co. I, 5 th New-York.
Wm. Shaw, Co. G, 7th N. Y.
E. S. Heath, Co. E, 105th New-York.
Wm. W. Sprague, Co. I, 5 th New-York.
H. Frank, Co. I, 7th N. Y.
M. Smith, Co. I, 7th N. Y.
W Bonacker, Co. I, 7th N. Y
A. Rocker, Co. I, 7th N. Y.
J. O. Edwards, Co. B, 7th New-York.
T. Mullen, Co. A, 25th N. Y.

Following is a partial list of the killed and wounded during the battles of the three days, as gathered by another correspondent:

Killed.

Capt. Hoaglan, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Lieut. Murphy, Co. I, 91st Penn.
John Smith, Co. D, 11th N. H.
S. Cheney, Co. D, 11th N. H
David Brown, Co. A, 51st N. Y.
James Evans, Co A, 51st N. Y.
Corp. J. Williams, Co. A, 51st New-York
H. McSorley, Co. B, 6th Pa.
H. T. Huber, Co. C, 131st Pa.
J. W. Farington, Co. A, 14th Connecticut.
J. Smith, Co. K, 11th N. H.

Wounded.

Capt. D. C. O. Weymouth, 19th Mass.—knee.
Capt. A Mahoney, 19th Mass.—severely.
Capt. W. Burn, 19th Mass.—thigh.
Adjt. Wm. L. Palmer, 19th Mass—leg.
Lieut. E. M. Newcomb, 19th Mass.—knee.
Lieut J. L. E. Dodge, 19th Mass—contusion.
Lieut. Geo. Peacock, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—ankle.
Lieut. Henry Hickman, Co. D, 56th N. Y.—leg and head.
Capt. Chas. Abott, Co. H, 20th Mass.—died.
Lieut-Col J. H. Ball, 66th N. Y.—died.
Lieut. J. H. Morrison, Co. B, 11th New-Hampshire—arm.
Capt. A. B. Shattuck, Co. E, 11th New-Hampshire—leg.
Lieut E. F. Kenn, Co. B, 51st New-York—thigh.
Lieut Wm. Schoonmaker, Co F, 51st N. Y.—head.
Lieut. Whitman, Co. F, 51st New-York—cheek.
Lieut. Butler, Co. K, 51st New-York—face.
Capt Steward, Co. F, 51st New-York—groin.
Capt. J. W. Colliuwood, Co. H, 16th Mass—hip.
Lieut W. G. Hewins, Co, B, 18th Mass—thigh.
Capt. E. W. Gibbons, Co. B, 14th Connecticut—thigh
Lieut. J. T. Waters, Co. K, 13ist Pennsylvania—arm
Lieut. E. F. Keen, Co. B, 51st New-York—thigh.
Maj. Todd, 91st Pa.—thigh.
Capt. W. A. Crofts, Co. B, 5th New-Hampshire—leg.
Lieut. M. Murphy, Co. C, 6th N. Y.—shoulder.
Lieut. J. W. Henry, Co. I, 127th Pennsylvania—leg
Capt. W. H. Windsor, Co. F, 18th Mass.—head.
C. Maher, Co. D, 16th Mich.
R. Creamer, Co. H, 106th Penn.—head.
Lieut. J. C. Doubleday, Co. A, 72d Penn.—face.
Lieut. F. Smith, Co. K, 72d Penn.—shoulder.
F. Simmons, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania—head.
R Brown, Co B. 47th Penn.
Jno. A. Cranston, Co. F, 72d Pa.—hand.
M. Roatch, Co. E, 7th Michigan—leg.
E. Woodward, Co. I, 20th Mass—shoulder.
J. Nonke, Co. K, 66th N. Y.—arm.
M. Shield, Co. H, 66th N. Y.—foot.
J. McFurgern, Co. H, 61st Penn.—thigh.
R. Pryor, Co I, 81st Penn.—thigh
S. Kresyes, Co. I, 81st Pa.—hip.
W. Willner, Battery G, 1st N. Y.—face.
D Deno, Co. C, 61st Penn.—hand
C. D Earnest, Co. A, 89th New-York—thigh.
Wm. Hill, Jr., Co. C, 89th New-York—leg.
J. F. Jordan, Co. B, 19th Mass.—leg.
G. Dew, Co. B, 19th Mass.—thigh.
H. Orr, Co. B, 19th Mass.—thigh.
D. Jewett, Co K, 19th Mass.—arm.
E. B. Bartlett, Co. A, 19th Mass.—side
John O'Conner, Co. I, 20th Mass—nose.
John Hay, Co. D, 20th Mass.—ankle.
Chas. Hunt, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—arm
Thos. J Russell, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Jas Harrett, Co. I, 20th Massachusett—foot
F. A. Schoff, Co B, 20th Massachusetts—groin.
Walter Williston, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts.
Joseph Berry, Co. I, 24th Massachusetts—back.
Patrick Morrissey, Co. K, 2 th Massachusetts—leg.
Wm. H. Cressu, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—stomach.
Ambrose Hales, Co. E, 7th Michigan—anus maxillary
Peter Kilty, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—hand.
Wm. Casey, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—side.
Geo. H. Harris, Co. A, 59th New-York—arm.
Geo. W. Vaughn, Co. C, 7th Michigan—hand and arm.
Patrick Dally, Co. B, 69th New-York—arm.
M. Powers, Co. A, 59th New-York—leg.
Ed. Kenny, Co. A, 59th New-York—breast.
Color-Sergt. Z. K. Brallee, 19th Massachusetts—hip, slight leg.
Chas. Feye, Co. C. 20th Mass. —right leg.
Richard Todd, Co. K. 59th New-York—thigh.
Albert Rice, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts—hip.
Joseph Heiu, Co. C. 20th Massachusetts—both legs.
Serthon Meyers, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts—thigh.
Eugene Conner, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts—arm.
Jas. Boyle, Co. I, 16th Mass. —arm.
Geo. Bradley, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
J. F. Murphy, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts—cheek.
Amos Jones, Co. G, 13th Maine—hand.
T. Wren, Co. G, 4th Ohio—arm and leg
Geo. W. Bank, Co. B, 131st Pennsylvania—side.
John Walsh, Co. D, 28th Massachusetts—cheek.
Charles Tefft, Co. I, 24th Massachusetts arm.
Edw. O'Berne, Co. D, 28th Massachusetts—knee.
Thos. Cook, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—knee.
John Homer, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts—side
G. Hem, Co G, 28th Massachusetts—thigh.
E. Sysiee, Co. H, 53d Pennsylvania—leg
F. Lambert, Co. D, 57th New-York—hand.
John McAlee, Co K. 28th Mass—face.
N. Whitmore, Co. G, 5th N. H—leg.
W. B Welch, Co. F, 5th New-Hampshire—foot.
J. P. Hibbard, Co. A, 6th New Hamp.—shoulder.
R. Regan, Co. K, 5th New-Hampshire—breast.
L. H. Barnes, Co. I, 6th New-Hampshire—knee.
G. H. Jevers, Co. K, 4th New-York—knee.
M Ettisle, Co. I, 28th Massachusetts—finger.
T. M. Barber, Co. C, 81st Pennsylvania—foot
Geo Davison, Co. B, 28th New-Jersey—face.
John Brook, Co. B, 51st Pennsylvania—leg.
Wm. Baker, Co. B 53d Pennsylvania—hand.
S. Jones, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania—shoulder
P. Smith, Co. A, 59th New-York—leg.
John Divine, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts—elbow.
H. Deny, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
M. Sullivan, Co E, 20th Massachusetts—ankle.
P. J. Campion, Co. K, 23th Massachusetts—arm.
Donald McPhee, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—wrist.
E. F. Briggs, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—hip.
Albert C. Parker, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—groin.
Wm. Bickford, Co. B, 59th New-York—arm.
Alex. Winthrop, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—chest.
Richard Hawkins, Co D, 20th Massachusetts—neck.
John Driscoll, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—slightly.
Jas. McGinnis, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts—groin.
P. Coll, Co. H, 81st Penn.—shoulder.
Richard Boyle, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania—leg.
W. Curry, Co. K, 28th Massachusetts—knee.
W. A. Hazes, Co. E, 28th Massachusetts—head.
T. Griffin, Co. K, 25th Massachusetts—shoulder.
John Hoar, Co. B, 28th Massachusetts—arm.
John Mannin, Co. E, 28th Massachusetts—hand.
M. Sullivan, Co. H, 28th Mass.—finger and loins.
M. Coil, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts—shoulder.
P. Brazzel, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts—arm.
P. Loucks, Co. G, 1st New-York—elbow.
M. McManis, Co. C, 81st Pennsylvania—hip.
P. McDermott, Co. D, 81st Pennsylvania—arm.
Geo. Mansfield, Co. H, 57th New-York—head.
D. Downey, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts—wrist.
H. Lee, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts—thigh.
E. Murphy, Co. E, 28th Mass. —thigh and wrist.

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE PIANO-FORTES.

The attention of the musical public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by HORATIO WORCESTER, in the construction of the piano forte, and for which letters patent have been granted.

The valuable results following from this invention may be briefly set forth thus:

I. A HINGED PLATE PIANO-FORTE POSSESSES DOUBLE THE VIBRATORY POWER and musical or "singing" quality of tone heretofore found in the very best instruments of a corresponding scale.

II. The weaker portion of the keyboard, the tenor and the lower treble notes, are strengthened so as to give a nearly uniform power to the whole scale.

III. Hinged Plate instruments will stand in tune for a much greater length of time

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Gen. Burnside's Reasons for Re-crossing the Rappahannock.

The Evacuation a Military Neccssity.

Surprise of the Rebels on Discovering the Movement.

HOW THE RETREAT WAS CONDUCTED.

No Movement of Importance Yesterday.

The Rebels Still Strengthening Their Fortifications.

OUR ARMY LARGELY REINFORCED.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock River, because I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and *it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire.* A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances.

The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and *without loss, either of property or men.* AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Major-General Commanding.

GEN BURNSIDE'S SUNDAY DISPATCH.

The following is a copy of a dispatch from Gen BURNSIDE to the President, sent and received on Sunday morning last, concerning the precise import and phraseology of which there has been some disputation in the newspapers

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Four o'clock A. M., 14th December.

THE PRESIDENT: I have just returned from the field. Our troops are all over the river, and hold the first ridge outside the town and three miles below. We hope to carry the crest to-day. Our loss is heavy, say five thousand. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General Commanding.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning when daylight appeared the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had succeeded in returning to this side of the Rappahannock River.

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement.

A few soldiers, who had straggled off, made their appearance on the river bank, after the pontoon bridges had been removed, but they were subsequently brought over safely in small boats.

A few privates, who were guarding a house inhabited by a private family, were not during the night aware of our recrossing the river, but, in the morning, becoming aware of this fact, they safely swam over.

The pickets of the contending armies being separated by only a few yards, rendered it necessary that everything should be conducted with the utmost caution.

The pickets of the rebels were unaware of the movement we were making until just before daylight, when notice went to each individual man, and then a few of the rebels began to fall back

After they got sufficiently far away to be out of danger they were ordered to quicken their pace and run to the bridges as quickly as possible.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning the enemy advanced en masse to the entire front line, and by noon had driven in the whole of the pickets near the bank of the river.

We had a large number of men on what was regarded as "picket-guard," and as soon as it was known our troops had recrossed the river, the rifle pits, the soldiers of the enemy can be seen rubbing the lifeless bodies This can plainly be seen through a field-glass as well as facts can be with the naked eye.

About Five O'clock ladies, very neatly dressed, were seen walking about the streets of Fredericksburgh. They had, doubtless, been concealed in their houses during the time the city was occupied by our troops, and doubtless, availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their reappearance after our retreat.

On Monday the pickets of the contending armies fronting the Second Corps, in close agreed up many to armistice among themselves, and freely intermingled with each other, exchanging their dead friends and comrades who lay on "neutral ground."

During the time a General of our army rode by, and put an end to these peace vigs. The result was that both parties immediately commenced firing, when some of our men were killed. After the General had left, the friendly demonstrations of our pickets were renewed, and butternut and blue uniforms freely mixed.

About that time Gen. FRANKLIN dispatched a flag of truce, which was promptly recognized, and the exchange of dead bodies was resumed and continued until complete.

Yesterday Gen. LEE sent a flag of truce to Gen. BURNSIDE, asking him to let them bury his dead in front of Gen. SUMNER'S Grand Division. This was done.

The wounded, with the exception of those whom the enemy obtained, have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and, as rapidly as possible, are being sent to Washington.

During the flag of truce Gen. STUART, of the rebel cavalry, in answer to a question, stated that Gen. BANKS' Expedition had gone "South," but that he did not know exactly where.

Our entire army is now encamped on the same ground which they previously occupied.

The soldiers are as comfortable for the present as they can be in "shelter tents."

Our army has been considerably reinforced since the battle, and no danger whatever attaches to our present position.

It is the opinion of military men that even if we had succeeded in taking the first ridge of the rebel works, the opportunity for slaughter by the rebels would have been far greater than previously.

Our soldiers, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, courage, bravery and determination, but no troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of heavy ordnance and musketry, under cover of fortifications, as was sent forth by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The weather is cold, with a northeast wind.

Last night the enemy increased their intrenchments on the terraces in the rear of Fredericksburgh, and threw up rifle-pits near the river, on the left of the city.

To-day their battalion drills were visible to the naked eye on the plain.

No movement of importance has taken place to-day.

Our troops are in excellent condition, and as enthusiastic as previous to the late engagements.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Withdrawal of the National Forces to the North Bank of the Rappahannock—How the Movement was Accomplished—Removal of the Sick and Wounded.

FALMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The whole country will experience a sense of relief at the announcement that the Union Army has been successfully withdrawn from its position before the rebel Malakoff at Fredericksburgh, to the north bank of the Rappahannock, that the sick and wounded have been safely removed: the entire *materiel* of the army saved, and the forces placed in a position to renew the attack at its leisure, upon a more vulnerable point of the enemy.

The telegraph will have already informed you that this took place last night, upon a thorough survey of the situation of affairs, and by agreement of all the Generals commanding at a Council of War held on Monday. The order was not given until evening, and the movement was not even suspected by the troops, who had just arranged their bivouack for the night, and laid down upon their arms, when they were ordered to fall in and retire across the bridges to the north bank of the river. It is needless to say that the order was obeyed with alacrity, and that every man took a *personal* interest in its execution, for the experience of Saturday had fully satisfied both officers and men that it would be a useless sacrifice of brave soldiers to renew the attempt to carry the rebel works by assault. The position was known to be a very strong one, but the effort to dislodge the enemy revealed new and previously unlooked-for difficulties.

The enemy had been successfully deceived as to the point we should attack, and a large part of their army, under JACKSON, had been rapidly marched to a point fifteen or twenty miles down the river, and another portion of it, under D. H. HILL, in the opposite direction, in anticipation of the crossing at one or the other of those points.

Thus, while they were least of all expecting the Union army to cross in front of the town, their forces were so disposed as to make the *direct attack* the only one likely to succeed. Their forces had been divided, and an end to an assault upon their centre promised to place us in possession of their well-chosen position, and between the right and left wings of their army, which would have compelled them to fall back and open the way for our advance upon Richmond by their line of retreat.

These I understand, were in part the reasons which operated in the mind of Gen. BURNSIDE for crossing where he did, and it is presumed that the same arguments secured the assent of the majority of the Corps Commanders to the plan.

That it did not succeed is, no doubt, owing to the delay of a whole day in throwing the army across the river, and shrouding the enemy while he was off his guard—a delay which was made by the stubborn resistance of a regiment of Mississippi riflemen (Gen. BARKSDALE'S command), who had ensconced themselves behind the wooden structures, stores and houses opposite to and near the landing, and thrice compelled our men to abandon the attempt by their deadly fire.

A whole day was thus saved to the enemy, who, notified of our movements, rapidly counter-marched his forces, and concentrated them behind his skillfully-chosen position. Gen. JACKSON, on his return march, was just in time to fall upon Gen. FRANKLIN'S left flank, who had crossed two miles below the town, while the two HILLS and LONGSTREET engaged him in front, and prevented him from forming a junction with the right and centre Grand Divisions, under SUMNER and HOOKER.

The details of the gallant fight which was made by our troops, against one of the most formidable positions ever confronted by an army, have already been laid before the public, and its result is known. After an enchanting and bloody struggle, beginning early in the day, and lasting until long after the darkness of night had thrown its mantle over the field, our brave boys sank down beside their wounded and dying comrades upon the bloody ground, within rifle-shot of the enemy's intrenchments, which human courage and endurance had proved inadequate to scale.

The natural formation of the ground had been most ingeniously improved by the rebels, on which to construct entrenching batteries, with long lines of rifle-pits and breastworks at the base of the hills, under cover of their guns. These all taxed our line of advance, and exposed our men to a perfect cross fire of shrapnel, shell and round shot.

The position of Gen. FRANKLIN on the left, though not the key to the whole field for operations, was found to be very critical, as described as he was on three sides by the most desperate rebel generals before each of the best soldiers of the southern states, e. g. all of the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, &c., &c., &c., and the whole of Jackson's command.

Though his losses were severe, and his troops driven back, creating temporary confusion in front of the right, which he kept under control, still his exchanges, here, on the left, they have only the line of defence in advance of the woods the railroad cut—out of which they were soon driven by the impetuous courage of FRANKLIN'S men—while the rebels fought on their mounds, the woods and ravines beyond.

The result of the day's struggle, however, only proved that the rebels are to be forced from a position with the right and centre, and a renewal of the engagement would only weaken our forces without accomplishing anything decisive,

Under these circumstances, a conference of several Generals took place late in the evening, and Gen. BURNSIDE, at midnight, proceeded to confer with those general officers who could not leave the field.

On Sunday nothing occurred to indicate that either party would abandon its position. The rebel batteries kept up an irreligious shelling of our pontoon bridges whenever the notion seized them, and the picket lines continued to fire occasionally upon each other, when the relief went and came.

Some of the wounded remained on the field so near the enemy's lines that they could not be recovered. When they raised their heads to attempt to get away, it is said, they were fired on by the rebels. At night food and water were conveyed to them by comrades, and on Sunday night most of them were removed from the field.

On Monday, orders were issued to all the Regimental and Brigade Surgeons to prepare for a considerable increase of the wounded.

During the forenoon, shelling from both sides was kept up, and unusual activity among the troops in the town and at the various batteries, indicated a renewal of the engagement during the afternoon.

The wounded were all sent across the river to tent hospitals, and every one expected to see the town shelled by the rebel batteries when the fight begun. With this feeling one of your reporters, who had been busy in town procuring the names of killed and wounded, made himself scarce about 2 o'clock P. M., and crossing the lower pontoon bridge, where there was less danger from the occasional shells, he took his position upon a commanding hill on the opposite side of the river, confidently expecting to see the opening of another terrific fight. There was an ominous silence of all the batteries—a lull before the storm—as was supposed. Night came, however, and yet there was no fight. The wind had been blowing very fresh and warm all day from the south and west.

At an early hour orders were sent to the various Commanders to silently and rapidly withdraw their troops across the river, as soon as it became dark enough to do so without being observed and drawing the enemy's fire.

At about 6½ P. M. the movement began, on the right, and almost simultaneously on the left also. Dirt was strewn across the pontoon bridges, so as to deaden the sound of the artillery as it passed over. This precaution, however, was hardly necessary, as *a gale of wind, blowing all night from the direction of the enemy toward our own lines, rendered it impossible for any sound to reach him from the river.* Silently, but with steady tread, our infantry continued to press over the bridges, the artillery coming in between each command.

A person standing at the river side would not have observed that anything unusual was going on. I stationed myself at the upper crossing, between the hours of 4 and 5 A. M., and watched the long, dark lines of infantry and artillery as they filed across the bridge, and along the base of the hill below the Lacey House.

As each command came over, they marched to the same quarters which they had occupied before breaking camp.

By 6 o'clock, SYKES' Division of Regulars passed up the hill, and took their way across the slippery plain toward their old encampment. A heavy shower of rain had fallen about 5 o'clock, drenching the roads, and wetting the poor soldiers to the skin.

Two brigades of infantry, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S corps, (the Fifth,) were left on picket in front of the rebel lines.

Thus the crossing of the right grand division, and of the left, had been simultaneously and most successfully accomplished under cover of night, and the Army of the Potomac once more rescued from the certain destruction and annihilation which the rebel Generals had prepared and *predicted for it.*

Under the circumstances, the achievement, in all its parts, is one of the most adroit and successful military escapades which has occurred during this eventful war. The only parallel to it is that of the escape of the rebel army under JACKSON, after the battle of Antietam, and fairly balances that account. This may be truthfully stated without admitting the parallel in other respects.

These events are variously commented upon by officers and soldiers. The latter are but too glad to escape from a bad box, and find little inclination to criticize the way they were placed there, or the manner of their getting away.

Disparaging remarks and innuendoes have been heard from some officers, who have been predicting nothing but evil since the removal of their "Little Mac" from the command of the army. Then there are the inevitable wiseacres, who always exclaim, "I told you so." How many there are who know how the ship might have been saved after she is on the lee shore.

The arrival of Gen. SIGEL, and other large reinforcements, will inspire new courage in the army, and a brief respite will prepare them for a new movement, under more favorable circumstances, and with greatly renewed chances of success.

A considerable number of wounded and sick officers and men were sent to Washington on Monday, and also on Tuesday.

Herewith is a further instalment of the names of killed and wounded. The remainder will be forwarded as fast as their names are returned to the division hospitals. E. S.

Movements of the Left Wing—How the Evacuation was Conducted.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, TUESDAY, Dec. 16—2 o'clock A. M.

After the severe battle of Saturday, our Generals became convinced that it would be next to an impossibility to dislodge the rebels from their strong position, and the question now arose, not how we should advance, but how we could successfully regain our former position. A bold front was decided upon, and accordingly we have manœuvred in such a manner as to cause the enemy to suppose we meditated an immediate advance upon their works. That they have been most successfully foiled, the result proves. Gen. LEE undoubtedly thought the whole army within his grasp, and when he awakens on the morrow to find us gone, chagrin and mortification will indeed take the place of exultation

Early this morning we commenced crossing over the wounded from the hospitals on the opposite side, and by night they were all safely across.

Up to dark the forces maintained the offensive attitude which they have exhibited since the battle. No sooner, however, did the darkness afford a protection than the work of recrossing began. Artillery and cavalry were moved to the rear on the left, to prevent a dash upon our rear when the line of march was taken up. The upper and lower bridges were assigned for infantry, and the middle one for artillery and cavalry. Brigadier-General PEARY was placed in command of the rear guard.

By 9 o'clock the forces were in motion, moving rapidly across the pontoons. Gen. BURNSIDE had previously estimated that, in case it should become necessary to do so, 10,000 could cross each bridge per hour, or at the rate of 10,000 every sixty minutes over the six Bridges. The Forty-third New York, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth, Maine and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, were the first to cross, followed during the succeeding hour by the Twentieth, Forty-ninth, Thirty-third, Seventy-seventh, Sixth and Twenty-sixth New-York Regiments, Twenty-first New-Jersey, and Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments. By midnight NEWTON'S, BROOK'S, GIBBON'S, BIRNEY'S DOUBLEDAY'S and SICKLES' Divisions were all safely over. When I left the bridges, an hour since, they were continuing to cross, and by this time the entire left wing must be on this side. Everything has moved like clock-work. No disorder, no eager haste to reach this side, as little crowding and hustling as could be expected under the circumstances—a steady moving forward of the different divisions as their turn came. Up to 1 o'clock the picket line had not been withdrawn, but remained as stationed before night, effectually deceiving the enemy. DOUBLEDAY'S and SICKLES' Divisions, on reaching this side of the river, took the road leading to headquarters, along which they are encamped for the night. The other divisions marched on the roads further to the southward and leading into the woods. Early in the evening some of the batteries crossed and were planted on the bluffs to the right of the road, which command the plain on the opposite side of the river, in order to open on the enemy in case of pursuit. Capt. GIBBON'S Regular Battery of 12-pounders occupied the extreme left of the first line of hills. At 1½ o'clock the Regular Engineer Corps moved down on the road leading from headquarters, to take up the pontoons, between seven and eight in number. This will probably not consume more than three hours' time at the furthest—one more than would be required to lay them were no resistance offered. MERDEN'S, BROOKS', GIBBON'S, SICKLE'S, and several other division hospitals, are within easy range of the enemy's guns, should they shell the woods in the morning, which it is not probable they will do. The pickets may experience some trouble in withdrawing, and possibly many of them be taken prisoners. This is to be expected when we move directly from under the eyes of the enemy. A number of Company A, Sixteenth Massachusetts, belonging to SICKLES' Division, came near being left. They had just been relieved on picket, and were sleeping under a tree on the extreme front when the falling back commenced. A mounted officer on riding by happened to discern them, and on shouting out "For God's sake, men, what are you doing here?—your Division has crossed the river some time since," they immediately come to a realizing sense of their condition, and darted off in double quick for the river. The elements have been exceedingly propitious to this withdrawal from the opposite shore. Though the stars are shining, no moon has made its appearance until within a few moments, and the sky has been considerably overcast. A strong breeze has blown since sunset from the westward, thereby preventing the enemy from hearing the rumbling of the pontoons as column after column was put over, and thus discovering our movement. The lords are in good condition, and the weather mild and balmy. Let Heaven be praised for the timely succor.

But little of note has occurred to-day on the left wing of the army. Skirmishing has been kept up to some extent between our own and the rebel outposts on the extreme left. Few casualties, however, have resulted on our side. Our pickets have continued to hold the advanced position which they occupied on Sunday. J.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

New-York Regiments.

Subjoined will be found partial lists of the killed and wounded in New-York, New-Jersey and New-England regiments:

NINTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Killed.

Lieut C C Hubbard, Co C	C F Tyson. Co C
Corp P Egan, Co C	
Lieut Thos Layton, Co E	David A. Morgan
A Lewis	
Corporal Benner, Co F	
Lucien N Sower, Co I.	John P. Jordon, Co. I.

Wounded.

Sergt G O Hirst. Co C—hand, slightly	J B Brady. Co C—right shoulder and leg
Corp P Sullinan. Co C—flesh wound, leg	H C V Bradley, Co C—leg
Corp R P S Kinner. Co C—flesh wound, leg	J H Dowers. Co C—leg, slightly
Corp J M Carleton. Co C—side, severely bad	H T Paddock Co C—head, slight
Jno Bierau, Co C—both legs and arm	W H Pedley, Co C—right arm
J Van Camp. Co C—neck	G I Seyfort. Co C—side; will live
Orderly Sergt. Robt F Cook —leg	John Malone—leg amputated
Orderly Sergt John J Gonney—breast	E F Farge—breast
Corp Jas E Sprague—leg	A Mc reery—arm
Corp Thos J Davis—hip	A F Terry—leg
Capt Augus Cameron, Co F—slightly	John Collin—breast
Sergt Spaulding, Co F—arm amputated	W Pinckney, Co F—arm
Daniel Simmons Co F—in foot	M Sheppard, Co F—head, slightly
—Storer, Co F—in shoulder	—Stones, Co F—wrist wound
Sergt Frank Page, Co G—wrist	near knee
Private Jos J Weaver, Co G—leg—arm shattered	—Jacobs, Co F—slightly
Lay H Munday, Co G—left leg amputated	William H Lawson, Co G —shoulder, slightly
John Brown, Co I—side	Edward Tower Co I—left leg—bruised
James Bigbee, Co I—leg	Samuel Jones, Co I—wrist
John Bergen, Co I—arm	Sergt John Kuiper Co I—missing
Sergt Co I Pardi, Co I—arm	Lieut George F Allen, commanding Company—knee
Michael Hacket, Co I—leg	Corp Hugh Ireson
Sergt Arbuckle	Wm M Whitney—slightly.
Sergt Foster	Kerr
Corp Johnston	Sergt W Sanborn
Silas Brokaw—leg—severely	
Edward Dobel—	

Maj Gen Washburne—Lieut Col Hendricks—slightly
Geo P Ruggs, Co C—
Corp G A Harriet, Co I—
— Ross, Co H—shot
— Harris, Co H—slight
— Larkin, Co H—slight
— McGuire, Co H—serious

— Gilfoyle Co I.
— Palmer Co H.
Geo E Smith, Co H—thigh
— Walsh, Co B—serious

NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—FIRST BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION—FIRST ARMY CORPS

Wounded.

Charles Mosier	W W Standard
J Bonnet	Wm Sibbets
Sergt Chas Chevers	Henry Harris
Chas Morrison	Edward Cunningham
Myron Rose	Jas Swart
Abel Persons	George Parker
Nicholas Rector	George Crane
Saml Treadway	Jeremie More
Lewis Hoover	Isaac W Rose
Clerk Orig. Taylor	George Shurfelt—since dead
Fred Brenkingham	J D Newman
Capt Saml Peace, Co E—lee, not seriously	J W Rhodget
Adjt Tyler—leg, not seriously	B M Bonna.
Lieut J P Bobell, Co K—thigh	Charles Lucae
Sergt R P Halladay	C V Halliday
Sergt J Mastt	J M Clapp
Geo Walters	Frank Bean
Jas Deming	Corpl F Bowhall
Clark Field	Addw Smeil
	Addw Tarbett—badly

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Killed.

Dan'l C Kerr, Co C	Fifer Co. Neal Cole
Amos Robinson, Co I	

Wounded.

Capt G M Palmer, Co K—leg and ankle	D Salmons, Co C—foot
Lieut Co Rockwell, Co E—foot	J Bonnet, Co C—foot
J A Young, Co D—hip, severely	J Decker, Co K—leg
C Paddock, Co B—neck	Chas Webb, Co G—finger
H L Devoe, Co B—mouth, face and shoulder	Hugh Davis, Co C—shoulder
Sergt Thos Carr, Co E—leg	H T Eaton, Co B—hand
Geo Wood, Co C—shoulder	L A Bolster, Co I—shoulder
Jacob Savoy—thigh	J Hutchings, Co K—thigh
Chs Mercein, Co G—groin	L Daley, Co K—fore head
J Wheeler, Co E—knee	H Proctor, Co C—leg
S Kluber, Co B—ankle	P Constock, Co E—wrist
J Hastings, Co K—leg	H Burch, Co F—shoulder
D Untathunt, Co C—body	J Gressel, Co C—leg
F Breen, Co I—elbow	Wm Cahill, Co E—leg
James Johnson, Co I—missing.	

The above list is imperfect, and comprises only the names of such of the wounded as were admitted to the Division Hospital. The cases are all of shot wounds unless otherwise specified.

3 killed, 50 wounded, 1 missing.

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Surgeon 97th N. Y. V.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH N. Y. V.

Killed.

Lieut W Pierce, Co F	Corporal Humphreys, Co
Philip Irvin, Co I	Sergt. Wm Pargeter, Co K

Wounded.

Capt H A Wiley, Co B—abdomen.	Perry Haines, Co A.
Lieut Geo L Snyder, Co B—finger.	Wm Chislet, Co A—through lungs.
Second-Lieut Andrew Andrews, Co C—leg, amput'd.	Corp Thompson, Co A—mlsg.
Capt Spence, Co E—slightly.	Luciene Carpenter, Co A.
Corp Lewis Sutton, Co A—arm.	Octavis Cherk, Co A.
John W Pipe, Co A—arm, amputated.	Sidney Miller, Co B—thro' both thighs.
Philetus Mogchen, Co A—hnd. and leg.	Wesley Lewis, Co B—arm.
Wm Democker, Co A—hand and leg.	Almenzo Morhl, Co B—hand.
David F Taddn, Co A—hand and neck	Cop Cearl Gutchill Co C—leg.
Sergt Wollae Wiley, Co F—thigh	Francis M Bell, Co C—foot and finger.
Lewis Clntchez, Co C—shoulder	James Butts, Co D—foot.
Sergt Joseph McGrigga, Co C—thigh	Daniel M Cordle, Co D—leg
Amajiah Tracy, Co E—leg, above knee	Patrick McBride, Co I—leg
Andrew Kaughman, Co E—arm	Daniel Haley, Co I—hand
John H Cromel, Co C—leg	Color-Sergt Hoil Whitney—Co C—leg
Erusmas Saifret, Co D—arm	Lorenzo Brainard, Co G—shoulder
Patrick Casey, Co I—arm	David Bingham, Co I—leg
	Geo W White, Co F—finger
	Isaiah Smalley, Co K—right arm amputated
	Sergt Veman, Co K—arm
	Corp J Cunningham, Co I—arm
	Sergt Joseph Casey, Co H

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

E Corcoran, Co G	W Montgomery, Co I
W Ryan, Co G	Hiram Cady, Co C
Ed McManus, Co H	R Harrington, Co C
Morgan Donovan, Co I	Sergt Keyes, Co C

Wounded.

Maj D A Sharpe—foot, slight	Sergt Scott, Co A—thigh, slight
Sergt-Maj Leonard—arm	Geo Richards, Co A—side
Act-Adj White—arm, slight	Sergt Hersey, Co B—leg, slight
A Vanalstine, Co A—thigh, amputated—dead	Sergt Jas Newton, Co B—knee
Thomas McGuire, Co A—leg, amputated	M Riley, Co C—groin
Wm Bastian, Co A—arm, slight	J K Usman Co C—leg, slight
Lorenze Osborn, Co A—shoulder, slight	John B Nay, Co C—thighs
Patrick Bolger, Co C—thigh	C D Mercer, Co C—arm
J McArdle, Co C—thigh, slight	Sgt McManus, Co H—thigh, severe
Thos Cody, Co C—scrotum	Sgt Connolly, Co I—thigh, very slight
Jas Craddock, Co C—hand, slight	Sergt Brennan, Co I—hand, very slight
Jas Bolan, Co C—shoulder	John Shenan, Co I—thigh, slight
Frank Dart, Co C—breast	John Flattery, Co I—arm, slight
Lieut Jos F Conway, Co H—slight	W Welsh, Co I—leg and shoulder
Sergt Convery, color Bearer Co H—leg, severe	B Cahill, Co I—eye, severe
Sergt French, Co H—shoulder, slight	Thos Ellcott, Co I—leg, amputated
Jas Cullahon, Co H—hand	P McIlvany, Co I—forehead, severe
J McMahon, Co H—breast, severe	P Commers, Co I—thigh, slight
J Talbot, Co H—shoulder, slight	Lt Willow, Co K—leg, slight
D Flinn, Co H—abdomen	

Missing.

Lieut Degraff, Co C — Lieut Rodgers, Co B

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. John Ripley, Co I—severely.	Geo. H. Watts, Co. B—slightly, leg and over right eye.
Capt.—Reid, Co. G—leg, flesh.	Sam'l Goodwin, Co. B—severely, right groin
Capt. Chas. F. Packerd, Co. B—right eye.	Joseph Cockrin, Co. B—severely, right leg.
Capt.—Clark, Co A—slightly, leg.	Patrick Campbell, Co. B—severely, right leg
Lieut Frank Pratt, Adjt—severely, shoulder.	Jas. Merrill, Co B—Killed.
Lieut.—Lovell, Co. G—severely, foot.	H Harley, Co. B—slightly, leg
Sergt. Joseph E. Blake, Co. B—severely, left leg	Edward Cottoo, Co. B—severely, leg.
Sergt. Edward J. Hackley, Co H—leg amputated	Geo. Stinson Co B—slightly, top of head
Corp William H. Humphreys, Co. B—slightly, head.	John Chase, Co. B—severe, groin, left with rebels.
Corp. Michael Fleming, Co. Co. B—slightly, leg.	James Weblen, Co. B—not heard from.
	— Manly, Co. B—killed.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS

Michael Dalton, Co A—leg	J Rogers, Co A—hand
Thos McPherson, Co A—leg	E K Wingate, Co A—arm
T J Donivan, Co A—hip	M Murphy, Co F—three fingers shot away
T Hadley, Co A—hip, slight	— Sullivan, Co D—neck
John Fay, Co A—stomach, will recover	

Two members of Co K were also wounded. The casualties in this regiment resulted mostly from picket firing.

SIXTEENTH MAINE—GIBBONS DIVISION.

Killed.

Capt Hutchins, Co B	Lieut Herrick, Co B

Wounded.

Capt S C Belcher, Co G	Lieut Pennel, Co C
Lieut Austin, Co C	Lieut Peters, Co C

Missing.

Capt Ayer, Co H	Lieut Edwards, Co H

C. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Sixteenth Regiment Maine Vols

Wounded received into the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. Dr. M. STORAS, Division Surgeon

Isaac D Thompson, Co B, 15th Conn—leg amputated	Pat Bierdon, Co I, 16th New-York—herum and femur
James Breen, Co B, 15th Conn—leg amputated	Jos Good, Co C, 4th New-York—chest
Willard Pardee, Co B, 15th Conn—face	H H Doyr, Co H, 105th New-York—chest
Jas I Moran, Co B, 5th New-Jersey—finger	Fleetwilow, Co K, 81st Penn—femur
William Fria, Co F, 21st Mass—killed	August Chrisp, Co B, 57th New-York—leg
Corp Thos Piety, Co G, 14th Indiana—side	C. W Prentiss, Co I, 21st C Vols—head
Jas McKay Barty, Hancock, 11—left arm	Jas Shields, Co I, 65th New-York—head
Jas Rogers, Co K 20th Massachusetts—finger	Corp Thomas W Dwingell, Co G, 21st Mass—arm
Franklin M Higgin, Co. B, 5th N H—ankle	K Keehn, Co A, 7th New-York—leg
Wm W Sprague, Co D, 52d New-York—forearm	Wm W Heck, Co A, 7th New-York—arm
Ed Zander, Co A, 5th N Y—shoulder	D Conroy, Co F, 5th N H—arm
E. Ubman, Co I, 16th New Hampshire	M Shiller, Co A, 2d Maryland—side
Jno Harris, Co G, 87th N York—hip	A Goodrich, Co A, 35th Massachusetts—finger
Jno L Gilman, Co A, 11th N H—finger	M A Merritt, Co A, 35th Massachusetts—finger
Wm Hannegan, Co C, 9th N H—finger	Harrah, Co C, 5th Rhode Island—heel
Hugh Mooney, Co I, 12th Rhode Island—chest	Kerr, Co D, 5th R Island—leg and shoulder
Joseph Shiell, Co K, 5th New-York—femur	O Brien, Co C, 2d Rhode Island—arm amputated
Sergt Jas Matchett, 7th Rhode Island—arm amputated	Corp Wm J Mason Co C, 6th Massachusetts—arm
Corp Wm H Mason Co C, 6th Massachusetts—arm	O Brien, Co K, 2d R I—leg amputated
Lieut Co A Wood, Co C, 7th Rhode Island—breast	Sergt Wm Hall, Co A, 2d R I—leg amputated
Sergt Wm Willard—abdomen, died 14th	Peter Cain, Co I, 5th N J—foot
Andrew Rieker, Co B, 2d Maine—elbow	Sergt Wm Nelson, Co D, 2d N J—head
Corp Wm H Sheppard, Co B, 83d N H—wrist	Chas Gallagher, Co I, 2d N J—head
B F Baker, Co K, 13th N Y—jaw	Corp Wm J Mahon, Co D, 2d N J—head
Maj — Willard—abdomen, died 14th	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
Andrew Rieker, Co B, 2d Maine—elbow	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Corp Wm H Sheppard, Co B, 83d N H—wrist	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
D H White, Co I, 25th N J—arm and chest	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
D B Powell, Co D, 2d N J—hip	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Eli Ward, Co G, 24th N J—shell wound	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
Jeff Rankin, Co G, 27th N J—foot	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
L H Peddinson, Co B, 25th N J—arm—slight	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Chas Cook, Co F, 27th N J—head	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
M J Cole, Co F, 27th N J—head	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
T A Barker, Co I, 25th N Y—thigh	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Adjt W Tice, Col 25th N J—back	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
J Dempsey, Co I, 25th N Y—head	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
— Rodgers, Co I, 25th N Y—head	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
John Talbot, Co D, 27th N J—hip	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
B F Price, Co B, 27th N J—knee	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
John Harris, Co I, 25th N Y—leg	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Patrick Cassidy, Co I, 25th N Y—leg	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
Edward Mahon, Co I, 25th N Y—leg	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
Michael Hackett, Co I—leg	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head
Thos Brenner, Co B, 163d New York—foot	Henry Chrisfield, Co D, 2d N J—head
	Lieut Col Hall, 2d N J—head
	Capt Wm Ayres, Co D, 2d N J—head

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the majority and minority reports of the Commission appointed relative to the acceptance of League Island. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of the Corporation of Washington relating to the military defences of the city. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals. Also, a bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to forfeit the pay of absent officers of the army.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill relating to the transfer of certain appropriations for the naval service, which was passed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to establish a branch Mint at Portland, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill allowing a set-off in certain cases in favor of loyal citizens of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any soldiers were sent into the State of Delaware to be present at the polls in November last at the general election in said State, and, if so, by whose orders, upon whose application, the necessity, if any, of their being sent, to what place they were sent, and how many were sent, and how many to each of such places, the names of the regiments or companies sent, with the names of the officers commanding such regiments or companies, and whether any, and if so, how many Provost-Marshals have been appointed in said State, and at what places, and their names, and the necessity, if any, for their appointment, and the powers conferred upon them; to communicate all papers in his department relative to the sending of these soldiers. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether citizens arrested by his authority, or by those executing arrests under his authority, have been required, in order to obtain release from imprisonment, to take oath or give any obligation that that they would not aue or bring any action against those who arrested them, or caused them to be arrested. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBUR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether he has authorized a military organization called the Home Guard in Delaware; if so, for what purpose, by what authority of law, and by what necessity for such organization in that State. whether he has undertaken to exempt from liability to be drafted persons who shall become members of such Home Guard, and if so, by what authority; whether he has promised pecuniary compensation to such persons as an inducement to join such Home Guard, and if so, by what authority of law; whether such persons have been assured by his authority that they shall not be required to leave said State in the military defence of the country; and to communicate all orders and papers in his Department relative to said military organization in the State of Delaware. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the act to provide for the collection of the Internal revenue, approved July 1, 1862, was taken up. After some debate, the bill passed.

The bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners, and allow Judges of the United States Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure their trial, was taken up.

Mr. POWELL moved to strike out the third section, which gives the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed until Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the Confiscation acts, so that in all cases pending, or which may hereafter arise, wherein any ship, vessel or other property may be condemned, the court rendering judgment shall, before making award, first provide for the payment of any *bona fide* claim filed by any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner, where proof of the claim shall be established. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions. Its consideration was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the service, ending June 30th, 1864, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The resolution of July last, providing for the printing of 10000 copies of the President's Message on the subject of confiscation, was taken up and laid upon the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) argued that the present organized Democratic Party did not render unqualified support to the war, but was continually throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. He undertook to say that it was a delusion to think that this war might have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. It was true that some of the leaders of the rebellion had voted for that compromise. But the history of subsequent events shows that if ten or twelve more votes had been necessary to defeat that measure, they could have been procured. He would go further, and say that there was nothing in the Crittenden Compromise that would have prevented the rebellion. The enemies of the Administration talk about the idea that the war was not for the restoration of peace, but for the abolition of Slavery. But this was untrue, although such might be the result. They assert that the Administration has no plan on the Constitution, and all the rights and privileges under that instrument are to be swept by the board, and that the Union is to be overthrown for without the Constitution. He had witnessed some of the so-called violations of the Constitution. When the war broke out the enemies in the country were not confined to the rebel States, but were scattered all over the land. Never was a conspiracy so well concocted. Notwithstanding the opinions of Judge TANEY and others as to the President being guilty of a violation of the Constitution in suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*, he had PRESIDENT LINCOLN in doing so. It was by [illegible] all means to suppress the rebellion. The confiscation of the rebel property is another [illegible] of carrying war on the Administration. Those of the Border States who have been plundered in the [illegible] as much as those of the citizens of the war expected their sympathies only upon the wives and children of men engaged in rebellion. The Border States wish to see retaliation visited on the rebels for their crimes. Again, the enemies of the war exhibit a frightful picture of the financial condition of the country. But those who got up the rebellion are responsible for every drop of blood, every dollar of extraordinary expenditure, and for all the irregularities committed.

Mr. NOELL proceeded to contrast the course of the anti-war party of 1812 with that of the present day, insisting that the parallel was perfect. In this connection he quoted the position of the Federalists of that time.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) interrupting, said if the gentleman from Missouri desired in any way to give character to the class of men whom both of them condemned, viz.: the Peace Democrats, he could not have pursued a more effectual course; for the old Federalists of New-England were the most honest and patriotic party that ever lived beneath the throne of God.

Mr. NOELL, resuming, said he started with the proposition that the present Democratic Party was inconsistent. When Slavery covers it as an element of rebel strength, and the question is presented between its perpetuation and the preservation of the Union, then let the former die. He would so act in the suppression of the rebellion that Slavery should never again produce results similar to those now witnessed. He was against compromise with men who were now endeavoring to break up the Government. He would agree to nothing but absolute submission on their part. He spoke the opinion of the straightout loyal men of the Border States. In conclusion he advocated emancipation in the Border Slave States. He stood by the Government by such men as ANDREW JOHNSON. There were but two parties—one for war, the other for compromise. He would not lend himself to any scheme to produce strife among the people, to divide the National councils, and weaken and unnerve the arm of the Government, and strengthen the cause of the enemy.

The Committee rose, when the resolutions under consideration were reported and agreed to. They refer the various branches of the President's inaugural Message to the appropriate Committees.

Adjourned.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Important Dispatches from Gen. Porter to Gen. Burnside—What Gen. Porter thought of the Army of Virginia—His desire to leave it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

All the members of the Court were present this morning.

Testimony of Gen. McDowell resumed—Q.—By Judge Holt—From the extent of the ground occupied by Gen. Porter's corps, how many men had he at his disposal? How many do you suppose he had?

A.—Somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand—say twelve thousand.

By Mr. Eames, Counsel for the accused. Q.—When you parted from the accused and proceeded to your own corps, were you and he alone together, or did you observe others near? A.—We were not alone; some of my Staff were with me, and I think some of his Staff were with him; how near they were, or whether they could hear or not, I can't say: I do not recollect hearing any observation in any raised tone of voice as I rode away; I think Capt. Cutting was with me; I cannot give all the names.

The Judge Advocate submitted a copy of a telegraphic dispatch sent by the accused to Gen. Burnside, as follows:

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Aug. 27—4 P. M.

To Gen. BURNSIDE, Falmouth:—I send you the last order from Gen. Pope which indicates the future as well as the present. Wagons are rolling along rapidly to the rear as if a mighty power was propelling them. I see no cause for alarm, though I think this order may cause it. McDowell moves to Gainesville where Sigel now is. The latter got to Brickland Bridge in time to put out the fire and kick the enemy who is pursuing his route unmolested to the Shenandoah or Loudon County. The forces are Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's, Jackson's, Whiting's, Ewell's and Anderson's, late Huger's Divisions. Longstreet is said by deserter to be very strong. They have much artillery and long wagon trains. The raid on the railroad was near Cedar Run, and made by one regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and a section of artillery. The place was guarded by nearly three regiments of infantry, and some cavalry. They routed the entire guard—captured a train and many men—destroyed the bridge and retired leisurely down the road toward Manassas. It can easily be repaired. No troops are coming up, except new troops, that I can hear of. Sturgis is here with two regiments. Four were cut off by the raid. The positions of the troops are given in the order. No enemy in our original front.

A letter of Gen. Lee's, seized when Stuart's A. A. G. was taken, directs Stuart to leave a squadron only to watch in front of Hanover Junction, &c. Everything has moved up North. I find a vast difference between these troops and ours; but, I suppose they were new, as they, to-day, burnt their clothes, &c., when there was not the least cause. I hear that they are much demoralized, and needed some good troops to give them heart, and I think head. We are working now to get behind Bull Run, and I presume will *be there in a few days, if strategy don't use us up. The strategy was sufficient, and tactics in inverse proportion.* I would take some of my ambulances; I would like, also, to be ordered to return to Fredericksburgh, and to push toward Hanover, or, with a large force, to strike at Orange Court House. I wish Sumner was at Washington and up near the Monocacy with good batteries. I do not doubt that the enemy have a large amount of supplies provided them, and I believe they have a contempt for this Army of Virginia. I wish myself away from it and all our old Army of the Potomac, and so do our companions. I was informed to-day, by the best authority, that in opposition to Gen. Pope's views, this army was pushed out to save the Army of the Potomac—an army that could take the best care of itself. Pope says he long since wanted to go behind the Occoquan.

Don't let the alarm here disturb you. If you had a good force you could go to Richmond. A force should at once be pushed out to Manassas, to open the road. Our provisions are very short.

I am in great need of ambulances, and the officers need medicines, which, for want of transportation, were left behind. I hear many of the sick of my corps are in the houses on the road—very sick. I think there is no fear of the enemy crossing the Rappahannock. The cavalry are all in the advance of the rebel army. At Helly's and Barnett's Ford much property was left in consequence of the wagons going down for grain, &c. If you can push up the grain to-night please do so. Direct to this place. There is no grain here or anywhere, and this army is wretchedly supplied in that line. Pope says he never could get enough. Most of this is private. But, if you can get me away, please do so. Make what use of this you choose. F. J. PORTER.

After telegraphing, this letter will be sent by messenger to Gen. Burnside. F. J. P.

Mr. Moreland, a telegraphic perator, testified to the sending of the above dispatch on the 22d of August, and that he thought the orighal was in the handwriting of the accused, but that the origioel was, at Gen. Porter's request, delivered to the Major who brought it, to be sent to Gen. Burnside. Witness did not keep the original and could not remember having sent any portioos of the dispatch except the concluding clause.

Q.—*By the Accused*—Did you convey at any time to the accused the iotimation that Gen. Burnside required the accused to send him information from time to time?

A.—No Sir. My assistant knows of such a circumstance—I do not know of it of my own knowledge.

Witness was shown the order of Gen. Pope of Aug. 27, and asked whether it was the ooe alluded to in the dispatch.

Pending the examioatiou, Gen. Huoter, President of the Court, called attention to the fact that thus far they had departed from the usual practice of denying counsel the privilege of addressing the Court. He thought the continuance of the liberty thus far allowed would detain the Court.

Gen. Porter addressed the Court, statiog that he was unfamiliar with the formalities of law, and could not conduct his case properly himself. He feared that a return to the old system of writing questions would detain the Court longer than the continuance of the present plan of employing counsel. He did not desire to de ain the Court, and wished to bring out the truth. He knew that was also the object of the Court.

Gen. Hunter remarked that the questions might be repeated to the stenographer (Mr. Lord) employed by the Judge Advocate, and could be taken down by him.

Gen. Porter desired that the proceedings should be continued as heretofore, and that his counsel should be heard in support of that view. The latter request was granted, and Mr. Eames, on behalf of Gen. Porter, addressed the Court, showing the advantage which the Judge-Advocate had in the assistance of a stenographer of acknowledged skill and ability. He thought that to return to the old practice of writing out each question would detain the Court much longer than their present mode of proceeding, however much the accused might desire to avoid it. The employment of a stenographer was unprecedented in the annals of courts martial.

The room was here cleared, to enable the Court to deliberate. When the doors were opened, Gen. Hunter announced that the Court had decided that counsel should go on as usual in questioning the witnesses, but should not address the Court except by express permission.

The Judge-Advocate here introduced, in evidence, the following order by Gen. Pope, referred to in the above telegraphic dispatch by Gen. Porter to Gen. Burnside:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WARRENTON JUNCTION, Aug. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —The following movements of troops will be made, viz.

Major-Gen. McDowell, with his own and Sigel's Corps, and the division of Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, will pursue the turnpike from Warrenton to Gainesville, so as to reach Gainesville, if possible, to-night.

The Army Corps of Gen. Heintzelman, with the detachment of the Ninth Corps, under Major-Gen. Reno, (Gen. RENO leading,) will take the road from Catlett's Station to Greenwich, so as to reach there to-night or early in the morning. Major-Gen. Reno will immediately communicate with Major-Gen. McDowell, and his command, as well as that of Major-Gen. Heintzelman, will support Major-Gen. McDowell in any operation against the enemy.

Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter will remain at Warrenton Junction till he is relieved by Major-Gen. Banks, when he will immediately push forward with his corps in the direction of Greenwich and Gainesville, to assist the operations on the right wing. Major-Gen. Banks, as soon as he arrives at Warrenton Junction, will assume the charge of the trains, and cover their movement toward Manassas Junction. The train of his own corps, under escort of two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, will pursue the road south of the railroad, which conducts into the rear of Manassas Junction. As soon as the trains have passed Warrenton Junction, he will take post behind Cedar Run, covering the fords and bridges of that stream, and holding his position as long as possible. He will cause all the railroad trains to be loaded with the public and private stores now here, and run them back toward Manassas Junction as far as the railroad is practicable. Wherever a bridge is burnt so as to prevent the further passage of the railroad trains, he will assemble them all as near together as possible, and protect them with his command, until the bridges are rebuilt. If the enemy is too strong before him before the bridge can be repaired, he will be careful to destroy entirely the trains, locomotives and stores, before he falls back in the direction of Manassas Junction. He is, however, to understand that he is to defend his position as long as possible, keeping himself in constant communication with Major-Gen. Porter on his right. If any sick, now in hospital at Warrenton Junction, are not provided for, and able to be transported, he will have them loaded into the wagon-train of his own corps (even should this necessitate the destruction of much baggage and regimental property,) and carried to Manassas Junction. The very important duty devolved upon Major-Gen. Banks, the Major-General commanding the armies of Virginia feels assured that he will discharge with intelligence, courage and fidelity.

The General Headquarters will be with the corps of Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman, until further notice.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. and Chief of Staff.

The Court expressed some doubt as to the admissibility of this paper. Gen. Porter stated that it was necessary to explain his dispatch. The dispatch was sent to prevent the alarm which might be caused by the order of Gen. Pope. He could show that he had been requested to send this sort of information to Gen. Burnside.

The Court admitted the order of Gen. Pope, as above given, as evidence.

The Judge-Advocate offered in evidence the following copy of dispatch from Gen. Porter to Gen. Burnside, from Bristow Station.

Received 5 30 P. M., Aug. 29, 1862.

FALMOUTH, Va., 5½ P. M., 29th.

Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following message has just been received:

BAILSTOW, 6 A. M., 29th.

TO GEN. BURNSIDE. I shall be off in half an hour. The messenger who brought this says the enemy had been at Centreville, and pickets were found there last night.

Sigel had severe fight last night. Took many prisoners. Banks is at Warrenton Junction; McDowell, near Gainesville, Heintzelman and Reno at Centreville, where they marched yesterday. Pope went in Centreville with the last two as a body guard, at the time not knowing where was the enemy and where Sigel was fighting within eight miles of him, and in sight. Command is unnecessary.

The enormous trains are still rolling on—many arrivals not having been watched for 50 hours. I shall be out of provisions to-morrow night. Your train of 40 wagons cannot be found.

I hope "Mc's" at work, and we will soon get ordered out of this. It would seem, from proper statements of the enemy, that he was wandering around loose; but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than any one here or anywhere knows

Just received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR BULL RUN. AUG. 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. PORTER—Gen. McDowell has anticipated the retreat of Jackson. Sigel is immediately on the right of McDowell.

Kearny and Hooker march to attack the enemy's rear at early dawn. Maj.-Gen. Pope directs you to move upon Centreville at the first dawn of day with your whole command, leaving your trains to follow.

It is very important that you should be here at a very early hour in the morning.

A severe engagement is likely to take place and your presence is necessary.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col., &c.

A large body of enemy reported opposite. I am preparing, and will hold the place until the last. The only fear I have is a force coming from Manassas Juoction. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-Gen.

Gen. Porter said he had sent the dispatches to Gen. Burnside, the original of which he would give the Court when required.

Mr. Cherry, a telegraphic operator, testified to the sending of the dispatches. He also said he had been asked by Gen. Burnside whether he had any news from the army of Virginia, Gen. Pope's Division. He had written a note to Geo. Porter, requesting him to send all information he could for the benefit of Gen. Burnside, who was then at Falmouth.

The Judge-Advocate offered in evidence a dispatch from Gen. Porter to Burnside, dated The Advance, Aug. 27—11 45 P. M.

Gen. Porter objected, unless the object was stated.

The Judge-Advocate stated that the object was to show the animus of the accused toward his superior officer, at the time stated in the specification.

Gen. Porter withdrew his objections, and the paper was read as follows:

FALMOUTH, 1 P. M., Aug. 29, 1862.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, and Major-Gen. McClellan, Alexandria:

The following just received from Porter, four miles from Manassas, the 28th—2 P. M.:

"All that talk of bagging Jackson, &c., was bosh. That enormous gap, Manassas, was left open, and the enemy jumped through, and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet had no good foundation. The enemy have destroyed all our bridges, burnt trains, &c., and made this army rush back to look at its line of communication, and find us bare of subsistence. We are far from Alexandria, considering the means of transportation. Your supply-train of forty wagons is here, but I can't find them. There is a report that Jackson is at Centreville, which you can believe or not. The enemy destroyed an immense amount of property at Manassas—cars and supplies. I expect the next thing will be a raid on our rear, by way of Warrenton, by Longstreet, who was cut off."

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

This is the latest news.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Received Aug. 27, 1862.

From Advance, 11¼ P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Burnside:

I have just received orders from Gen. Pope to move Sykes, to-morrow, to within two miles of Warrenton, and to call up more to same point, leaving the fords guarded by the cavalry. He says the troops in rear should be brought up as rapidly as possible, leaving only a small rear guard at Rappahannock Station, and that he cannot see how a general engagement can be put off more that a day or two. I shall move up as ordered, but the want of grain and the necessity of receiving a supply of subsistence will cause some delay. Please hasten back the wagons sent down, and inform McClellan, that I may know that I am doing right. Banks is at Fayetteville; McDowell, Sigel and Ricketts at and immediately in front of Warrenton; Reno on his right. Cox joins to-morrow; Sturgis next day, and Franklin is expected—so says Gen Pope. F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Col. *Sprod*, Aid to Gen. Pope, testified that he was on the 30th of August at Centreville, at headquarters, Gen. Griffin's Brigade arrived at eleven A. M., on the morning of the 30th, and Gen. Piard's some time after on the same morning; Gen. Griffin's Brigade came from toward Manassas Junction; heard Gen. Griffin say he came from that point, there was a battle on that day between the rebel forces and those of the United States; the sound of the artillery was very distinct; Gen. Griffin's Brigade remained three or four hours; think the command of Gen. Piard made no halt, but marched directly to the field; suppose they left about twelve o'clock; the battle continued to near five o'clock—perhaps four P. M.

The Court adjourned to Thursday. The friends of Gen. Porter think that there is a disposition to sacrifice him on account of his loyalty to McClellan.

O. JR.

—Mrs. George D. Prentice, of Louisville, left Nashville on December 1st, under a flag of truce, on her way South, to visit a son and brother.

—Gen. HALLECK has recommended for promotion to Brigadier Generalships, Cols. TIDBS and STEVENSON, of Massachusetts

—Ben. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was sued the other day for kissing a pretty girl in open Court. He was fined $1 for it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Skating Ponds in New-York and Vicinity.

The Skating Community of New-York—which may be said to comprise nearly the whole population, male and female, so popular has the amusement become within the last two or three years—must be gratified at the change in the weather which has taken place in the last forty-eight hours, and as they are no doubt looking round for the best place to indulge their favorite sport, a list of the various ponds in the vicinity of New-York may be valuable as a reference. We are enabled to give such a list, which we compile from a forthcoming work by Edw. C. L. GRIL, called the *Skater's Manual*, and to be published at No. 702 Broadway. The book will contain a history of skating in New-York, and a guide to the art. The following is a list of the ponds, and for particulars regarding each we would refer the reader to the book itself

CENTRAL PARK POND.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND, between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets—area, 11 acres.

UNION POND, Brooklyn, E. D., bounded by Marcy and Harrison avenues and Rutledge-street, 630 feet long by 500 feet wide.

CHICHESTER POND, Williamsburgh, Bushwick-avenue, near North Second-street—area, five acres.

NASSAU POND, Flatbush, L. I., near the railroad—area, eight acres.

CAPITOLINE POND, Brooklyn, between Marcy and Nostrand avenues, and bounded by Putnam and Fulton avenues—about the size of the UNION POND.

WASHINGTON POND, Brooklyn, corner of Fifth-avenue and Third-street—area not given—but one of the largest in Brooklyn.

MONITOR POND, Greenpoint, near the landing of the Tenth and Twenty-third streets ferries, and the Greenpoint cars pass it. Very large area.

SYLVAN LAKE, New-Jersey, at the foot of Seventh-street, Hoboken, to be reached via the Hoboken ferries. This is the largest in this region, comprising an area of more than 26 acres.

LAKE LINCOLN, Bergen Hill, N. J., two miles from Jersey City, to be reached via Hoboken Ferry and Hudson City cars, or from Jersey City. Area large, and appointments superb.

HEACTLES POND, Jersey City, corner of Morgan and Warren streets. Area, 4 acres.

MORRIS CANAL, Jersey City. The Company, at the request of citizens of Jersey City, have consented to allow the water to remain in this canal during the Winter, which will afford *eight miles* of excellent skating.

International Relief Fund.

A. A. Low, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-alip, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Dec. 17:

Premium on $5 United States notes	$1 38
Reimer & Mecke	100 00
James M. Drake & Co	100 00
Henry Sheldon	100 00
Charles McDougall	50 00
Total	$251 38
Previously reported	119,549 00
Grand total	$119,980 38

The Board of Education.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President CURTIS in the Chair.

After the meeting had been called to order a large number of Ward Reports, of trifling public importance, were presented and referred to the appropriate Committee. Commissioner WATERBURY moved, in order that all bills might properly be attended to, as they were approaching the close of the year, that the President should have power to refer all bills, to which he had objection, to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WALSBURY called attention, by resolution, to what he considered the insufficiency of warming power in the heating apparatus in schools Nos. 32 and 33. He stated that during the cold days of the present season the heat was insufficient, and asked that power be given to test the power of the furnaces. The resolution was adopted.

A proposition to purchase two lots in Vestry-street for the site of a school building, with a view to consolidating schools Nos. 11 and 33, at $14,000, was carried.

Another proposition was made in the form of a resolution to appropriate $7,000 for the purchase of four lots in West sixty-third-street for school purposes. Mr. TUCKER opposed the resolution, on the ground that the lots were not worth in the market more than $1,000 each, and that even if they were worth more, there was not a dollar in the treasury for the purpose.

Mr. FARR thought $1,200 would be a high price, while $1,000 would be low. In his opinion there would be no harm in letting the matter lay over, which was done.

The report in favor of introducing military instruction in the schools was called up, and on motion was laid over until next year.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Teachers' Association to have the books of the Free Academy Library opened to them, was received, and a resolution opening the Library to them on Thursdays and Saturdays was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made a report, to which the following resolution was attached and adopted:

Resolved, That the sums hereinafter mentioned be appropriated from the amounts reserved for their respective purposes, viz.:

For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors	$110,000 00
For Support of the Free Academy	1,000 00
For Repairs of the Free Academy	1,000 00
For Support of Normal Schools	4,000 00
For Repairs throughout the Schools	3,000 00
For Support of Evening Schools	2,000 00
For Rents of School Premises	5,000 00
For Salaries of Officers of the Board of Education	2,000 00
For Incidental Expenses of the Board of Education	3,000 00
For Corporate Schools	1,386 98
For Pianos for Ward Schools	1,600 00
For Payments of Special Appropriations	9,433 00
Total	$142,919 98

Resolved, That all balances of sums set apart and appropriated, remaining at the termination of the year 1862, to the debit or credit of the several specific objects for which such sums were appropriated, be transferred to general account in the books of the Finance Department.

After passing upon a number of other reports, not of special importance, the Board adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th inst.

Naval.

DEPARTURE OF A "CONVERTED" STEAM FRIGATE.

The process of converting a transport and supply steamer into a first-class steam frigate has been carried out in two remarkable instances of late. Yesterday as formidable a man-of-war as need be, left the Navy-yard for active duty. She was heavily armed, and resembled the regular navy-built frigate *Lackawanna*. Her name is the *Continental*. She formerly steamed between New-York and Port Royal, carrying supplies, but was recently "converted." Although not so strong as the *Ironclads*, in which a similar change was effected, she is a remarkably efficient ship. Her destination is not to be made known.

THE KEOKUK.

This vessel, which was launched some time since, is now having turrets fitted in with wood and iron. Strips of pine are placed inside bars of iron to the extent of about 4½ inches in thickness. When this work is finished the outside leaf of iron will be laid on. The vessel cannot be ready for sea for a considerable period.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The Board of Officers, appointed to report on the most suitable location for a new Navy-yard, having reported in favor of New-London, the Navy Department is preparing to act on the decision of Congress, when an Act is passed confirming the views of the professional gentlemen. Already contractors are in the field for dock building, &c., and it is thought that about New-Year's Day New-London will have over 4,000 men working at the new site. The commandant of the new Yard is not named.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Newport has informed the Secretary of the Navy that the amount which will be required for the support of that institution, during the next fiscal year, is $350,950; for pay of naval officers generally, $103,569; for five hundred and three midshipmen, as students, $261,500, for watchmen and others, $12,691, and for contingent expenses, $12,200.

Arrival and Departure of the 177th Regiment.

The 177th Regiment N. Y. S. M. arrived in this city yesterday morning from Albany, and took breakfast at the Park Barracks. In the afternoon they embarked at the foot of Canal-street, on the steam transport *Merrimac*, and will proceed to join the Banks Expedition. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—Ira W. Ainsworth.
Lieut-Colonel—Frank Chamberlain.
Major—David M. Woodhall.
Adjutant—Richard M. Strong.
Quartermaster—Charles D. Rathbone.
Surgeon—Wm. H. Craig.
Assistant-Surgeon—Jephta R. Boulware, Oscar H. Young.
Chaplain—Sherman M. Merrill.
Co. A.—Captain, Lionel C. Lennox First Lieutenant, Charles H. Raymond, Second Lieutenant, David A. Teller.
Co. B.—Captain, Charles E. Davis, First Lieutenant, Edward H. Merithew, Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Brainerd.
Co. C.—Captain, Stephen Bronk, First Lieutenant, Wm. H. H. Luttner, Second Lieutenant, Alfred H. Bronson.
Co. D.—Captain, James Dodd First Lieutenant, James Williamson, Second Lieutenant, Samuel Flood T. Bantham.
Co. E.—Captain, James McFarland, First Lieutenant, George A. Varick Second Lieutenant, David Hunter.
Co. F. Captain, James R. Harris First Lieutenant John P. Phillips, Second Lieutenant, William T. Bird.
Co. G.—Captain, Morgan L. Pilkins First Lieutenant, Frank White Second Lieutenant, Wm. W. Brithell.
Co. H.—Captain, Harman L. Merriman First Lieutenant, John M. Bailey Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. McCulloch.
Co. I.—Captain, Edw. H. Tomlinson, First Lieutenant, Wm. Mix, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Anthony B. Seger.
Co. K.—Captain, Wm. H. Brandenburgh, First Lieutenant, Francis Roseke; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Damm.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder H. Hall.

In this Court yesterday, ADAM SPINGLER was tried for an assault upon ADAM CRESTMAN and acquitted.

MARGARET FOLEY, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $40 from her employer, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

AUGUSTUS WEISE pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 101 Church-street, and was remanded for sentence.

JOHN MULLANY *alias* DIVINE, was put on trial charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of JAMES MILLER and stealing silks valued at $2,000. A jury having been impannelled, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the trial will commence.

The Hospital on David's Island—An Appeal from the Chaplain.

The Chaplain of the United States General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., would earnestly appeal to the friends of the soldier, in behalf of the "Chapel of St. Luke, the beloved Physician," and the perpetuation of church service among the sick and wounded men sojourning at the above hospital. The Government has generously provided, and is rapidly completing, a neat and commodious chapel building, which will be ready for occupancy at Christmas; but with so many claims pressing upon the Central Government on every hand, it will perhaps be esteemed a privilege by the many friends of our church, and of the Union abroad, to aid us in furnishing our chapel with melodeon, bell, communion service, lamps, carpets, etc., all of which will add much to the convenience of our new church, and the comfort of the noble-hearted men who, on every occasion of a religious service, heartily respond to and devoutly attend upon the call.

Donations may be sent to F. S. WINSTON, Esq., Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway, New-York, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of our chapel fund. ROBERT LOWRY,
Chaplain U. S. A., David's Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF COL. JOSEPH B. CURTIS.—The funeral of this gallant officer, who fell at Fredericksburgh, will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 27 Washington-place, at 11 o'clock this morning. The deceased was a brother of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, well known as an author and lecturer. The remains of the late Colonel will be conveyed to Providence, R. I., for interment.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—On Tuesday afternoon, THOMAS DUNN went into the hallway of house No. 368 Water-street, occupied by ALBERT MERRITT, for an improper and indecent purpose. MERRITT remonstrated with the aggressor on the impropriety of his conduct, when DUNN became indignant and made threats of violence. Finally he rushed at Mrs. MERRITT, who was standing in the hall with a babe in her arms, struck her in the face several times, blackening her eyes, and otherwise injuring her very severely. MERRITT attempted to protect his wife from further violence, when DUNN drew a revolver and fired at the husband, but without effect. Officer DREW, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the assailant, and took him to the Tombs Police Court. While in Court he committed an assault upon one of the officers without any provocation. Justice CONNOLLY committed DUNN for trial, in default of $1,500 upon two distinct charges of felonious assault.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner RANNEY held an Inquest yesterday at No. 97 Columbia-street, on the body of THOMAS PORTER, a boy 4 years of age, who died from the effects of scalds accidentally received in consequence of falling backward into a kettle of boiling water, which his mother had just removed from the fire. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

DEATH OF A PRISONER IN THE TOMBS—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—On Friday last, a man named ALEXANDER WATSON was committed to the Tombs for five days, by Alderman HALL, on a charge of intoxication. At that time he was suffering from the effects of a severe contusion behind the left ear. Dr. HODGMAN, the Prison Physician, was called to attend WATSON. In that gentleman's opinion, the wound was the result of a blow from a club, or other heavy weapon, and the patient soon relapsing into a state of insensibility, and remaining so, no explanation as to how he received his injuries could be obtained. He lingered till early yesterday morning, when he died. Soon after his incarceration, the deceased told Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Prison Book-keeper, that he was 40 years of age, and born in Scotland. He was a school-teacher, and lived in Brooklyn, where he has a family. Several letters were found in his possession which had been addressed to the care of Messrs. G. S. WOODMAN & Co., No. 596 Broadway. Coroner COLLIN has been notified, and will investigate the matter to-day. Deputy Coroner ROBINSON will make a *post-mortem* examination of the body.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING—A FERRY COMPANY CENSURED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, on the body of an unknown man about 50 years of age, who was drowned on Tuesday evening by walking off the ferry bridge foot of Eighty-sixth-street. After falling into the water, the deceased was heard to scream for help, when JULIUS PETER and his son GEORGE ran to the spot, and, going out in a boat, recovered the body, but not till life was extinct. The jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning, and also censured the Hoffgate Ferry Company for not having a suitable fence and gate for the protection of passengers. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and had gray hair. He had a muslin shirt, flannel shirt, brown cotton vest and pants, black cassimere frock coat, and boots on feet. It is thought he was a tailor by trade.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—Officer TAYLOR of the Fifth Ward, yesterday arrested Thomas WARD, a young man 18 years of age, who is charged with picking the pocket of HENRY CONNER, living at No. 531 Atlantic street, Brooklyn. About three weeks ago, Mr. CONNER was in [illegible] down town, and while there the light-fingered gentry relieved him of his watch and some money, amounting in all to $62. On the day of the theft the stolen watch was seen in the prisoner's possession by MICHAEL BRADY, of No. 4 Broome-street. Justice CONNOLLY committed WARD to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—The discourse delivered by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., on Thanksgiving day, will be repeated by request, in the Chapel on Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, this (Thursday) evening, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

FLAG RAISED ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—A handsome banner was raised yesterday at the Fifth-avenue skating pond.

BROOKLYN NEWS

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Thursday, Dec 18—Nos. 5, 42, 40, 22, 23, 24.

THE PENALTY FOR EJECTING A PASSENGER FROM A RAILROAD CAR.—The case of RICHARD HAEGET against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was tried in the Brooklyn City Court during the present week. The plaintiff, who is a colored man, brought an action against the Company for having been expelled from one of their cars. He had no change and offered a dollar bill. The conductor either could not or would not make change, and ordered the plaintiff from the rear platform, upon which he was standing. The plaintiff refused to get off and was forcibly ejected. He then got upon the front platform,

Wm. P. Brennan,
Jacob Cohen,
Henry Wallace.
Moses D. Gale,
Jacob Hatsen,
John Scott,
Fred. G. Gedney,
Benjamin Merritt,
Chas. E. Loew,
Wm. Campbell,
Thos. J. McCahill,
Geo. W. Dean,
John C. Bailey,
Wm. H. Wood,
William Geonert,
Samuel R. Smith,
George W. Bogart,
Dennis Quinn,
George G. O'Reilly,
Thomas Stevenson,
Jacob Acorn.
Charles T. Watts,
D. H. Printup,
Simon Myer,
Levi Cohen,
Michael McGowan,
Bernard Casserley,
William Bruerton,
J. Augustus Page,
Jerome Buck,
Edward A. Moore,
James McGowan,
Daniel McLean Shaw,
John Hewitt,
James M. Tnthill,
Joseph A. Jackson,
Alexander H. McGarrow,
J. Milton Waterhouse,
David Crawford,
William E. Frost,
Alfred E. Baker,
T. B. Wakeman,
James J. Reilly.
J. W. Reynolds.
Robert Reid.
H. L. Robertson.
Geo. A. Robbins.
Nelson Smith.
Joel O. Stevens.
Theo M. Squires.
Luman Sherwood.
Wm. E. Smith.
John T. Sweeny.
Samuel Sherwood.
Henry A. Sayre.
Robert Stanwood.
Daniel Selzas.
Thomas Stevenson.
William Sinclair.
A. J. Smith.
George G. Smith.
John S Sweeney.
John L. Slingerland.
William M. Tweed.
Daniel B. Taylor.
P. W. Teller.
John J. Tindale.
George G. Taylor.
E. W. Taylor.
George F. Thompson.
Thomas Veitch.
Peter Van Antwerp.
F. I. Vultee.
C. H. Woodruff.
Richard Winne.
Charles Wiegand.
William Walsh.
Charles F. Wetmore.
Samuel T. Webster.
F. B. Wakeman.
H. E. Davis, Jr.
Simon Myer.
Norman McLeod.
H. P. McGown.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Burke, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Corwin for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aquednct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the sidewalk on South-street side.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take up a report from the Board of Councilmen, laid over this evening, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, appointing sundry Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, eighteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts in the Twentieth Ward.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bills being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the conduct and business of said Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, for furnishing, for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell—10.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Francis Klein for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the 63d Metropolitan Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John V. Green for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse and harness, caused by the breaking down of the pier at the foot of Stanton-street, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Allen for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied by said George W. Allen in payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Fowler for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Fowler by the laying out of Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to open said street accordingly.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Butler for the sum of two hundred dollars, for filling up East Farm District, in the Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Councilman W. Boole.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to relay, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company for the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution be amended by adding, "and also in favor of each of the Chairmen of the respective Committees."

Some confusion ensuing,

The President pro tem. declared that, there being no regular business before the Board, the Board stood adjourned.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1862—4 50 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call, viz:

To John A. Towle, Esq., Deputy Clerk of Board of Councilmen:

You are hereby requested to call immediately a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862, Four and a-half o'clock P. M.

GEORGE A. BARNEY,
JOHN HOGAN,
GEORGE HEALY,
C. DESMOND,
JOHN BRICE,
J. LONG,
M. SNYDER,
H. BABCOCK,
THOS. STEVENSON,
A. H. KEECH,
W. GEDNEY,
S. WEBSTER,
S. HAZLETON.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

In the absence of the President, Councilman Keech moved that Councilman Hayes take the Chair.

Councilman Snyder moved as an amendment that Councilman Ross take the Chair.

Which was carried

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

Councilman Ross declining to take the Chair,

Councilman Keech moved that Councilman Hogan take the Chair

Which was carried.

And Councilman Hogan assumed the Chair.

The minutes of meeting held December sixteen, were read and approved.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Essex street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at said place. [The annexed resolution provides that permission be given to construct and maintain ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, that the occupation and use of so much of Seventeenth-street, north of the centre line thereof and of Avenue D and East-street, as is necessary for such ferry slip and landing thereto, be hereby allowed and granted, however that such ferry slips and landings shall be constructed and made without charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.]

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each, in the sums of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, reporting list of names for Commissioners of Deeds, in place of those whose names are set opposite, whose terms of office have expired.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

And the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock—4.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, regulated and graded according to the established grade as marked upon the diagrams and maps in his office.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

GENERAL ORDERS.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be released from arrest, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of thirty dollars, the same to be full for loss of time, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one Hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account

Councilman Gedney moved that the same be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Petition of the Protestant Episcopal Dutch Church, in Bedford, asking for remission of tax.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Beaver street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Williamsstreet be paved with Belgian pavement, half at the expense of the City, the other half at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, recommending that the Board of Councilmen adopt a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the thousand dollars bond, under the charge of Bowery Theatre, and Abraham Hart, in favor of the Ladies' Relief Christmas Association, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock—4.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, regulated and graded according to the established grade as marked upon the diagrams and maps in his office.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

GENERAL ORDERS.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be released from arrest, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of thirty dollars, the same to be full for loss of time, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one Hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account

Councilman Gedney moved that the same be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Petition of the Protestant Episcopal Dutch Church, in Bedford, asking for remission of tax.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Beaver street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Williamsstreet be paved with Belgian pavement, half at the expense of the City, the other half at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Adam Close for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting the distinguished services of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, late of the 69th of New York State militia, and of the officers of said regiment, in the unfortunate battle of Fredericksburg, and according to the usual custom in the Board of Aldermen concerning Committee of five from each Board to be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, etc., to be presented to Brigadier-General Meagher, Resolved, That the Committee from this Board be Councilmen Hayes, Keech and Gedney, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts in the Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Dooley for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Moran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh District, Eighth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Dooley for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, on and after the first day of January, one Thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aquednct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the sidewalk on South-street side.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take up a report from the Board of Councilmen, laid over this evening, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, appointing sundry Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, eighteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts in the Twentieth Ward.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bills being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Otiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the conduct and business of said Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, for furnishing, for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Francis Klein for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the 63d Metropolitan Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John V. Green for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse and harness, caused by the breaking down of the pier at the foot of Stanton-street, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Allen for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied by said George W. Allen in payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Fowler for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Fowler by the laying out of Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to open said street accordingly.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Butler for the sum of two hundred dollars, for filling up East Farm District, in the Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Councilman W. Boole.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to relay, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company for the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution be amended by adding, "and also in favor of each of the Chairmen of the respective Committees."

Some confusion ensuing,

The President pro tem. declared that, there being no regular business before the Board, the Board stood adjourned.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1862—4 50 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call, viz:

To John A. Towle, Esq., Deputy Clerk of Board of Councilmen:

You are hereby requested to call immediately a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862, Four and a-half o'clock P. M.

GEORGE A. BARNEY,
JOHN HOGAN,
GEORGE HEALY,
C. DESMOND,
JOHN BRICE,
J. LONG,
M. SNYDER,
H. BABCOCK,
THOS. STEVENSON,
A. H. KEECH,
W. GEDNEY,
S. WEBSTER,
S. HAZLETON.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

In the absence of the President, Councilman Keech moved that Councilman Hayes take the Chair.

Councilman Snyder moved as an amendment that Councilman Ross take the Chair.

Which was carried

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

Councilman Ross declining to take the Chair,

Councilman Keech moved that Councilman Hogan take the Chair

Which was carried.

And Councilman Hogan assumed the Chair.

The minutes of meeting held December sixteen, were read and approved.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Essex street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at said place. [The annexed resolution provides that permission be given to construct and maintain ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, that the occupation and use of so much of Seventeenth-street, north of the centre line thereof and of Avenue D and East-street, as is necessary for such ferry slip and landing thereto, be hereby allowed and granted, however that such ferry slips and landings shall be constructed and made without charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.]

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each, in the sums of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, reporting list of names for Commissioners of Deeds, in place of those whose names are set opposite, whose terms of office have expired.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

And the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock—4.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, regulated and graded according to the established grade as marked upon the diagrams and maps in his office.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

GENERAL ORDERS.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be released from arrest, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of thirty dollars, the same to be full for loss of time, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one Hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account

Councilman Gedney moved that the same be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Petition of the Protestant Episcopal Dutch Church, in Bedford, asking for remission of tax.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Beaver street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Williamsstreet be paved with Belgian pavement, half at the expense of the City, the other half at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Adam Close for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting the distinguished services of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, late of the 69th of New York State militia, and of the officers of said regiment, in the unfortunate battle of Fredericksburg, and according to the usual custom in the Board of Aldermen concerning Committee of five from each Board to be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, etc., to be presented to Brigadier-General Meagher, Resolved, That the Committee from this Board be Councilmen Hayes, Keech and Gedney, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts in the Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Dooley for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Moran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh District, Eighth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Dooley for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourteenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, on and after the first day of January, one Thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aquednct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the sidewalk on South-street side.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take up a report from the Board of Councilmen, laid over this evening, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, appointing sundry Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, eighteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts in the Twentieth Ward.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bills being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Otiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the conduct and business of said Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, for furnishing, for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Francis Klein for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the 63d Metropolitan Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John V. Green for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse and harness, caused by the breaking down of the pier at the foot of Stanton-street, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Allen for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied by said George W. Allen in payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Otiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Fowler for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Fowler by the laying out of Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to open said street accordingly.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Butler for the sum of two hundred dollars, for filling up East Farm District, in the Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Councilman W. Boole.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to relay, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company for the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIE REILLY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE—Mr. Stoggs's Boarding Houses.

LECTURE-ROOM—No. 187 Bowery—VENTRILOQUISM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning Gen. BURNSIDE'S dispatch to Gen. HALLECK, announcing the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Fredericksburgh side of the Rappahannock, and giving his reasons for the movement. He says he felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and that it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire. Not a single man nor a gun was lost in the retreat. The enemy appeared to be much surprised when they discovered on Tuesday morning that the Army had been withdrawn during the night, and it was not until about 9 o'clock that their pickets were advanced, their skirmishers first feeling the way. Our entire army is now encamped on the same ground previously occupied by it, and it is announced that it has been considerably reinforced since the battle. No movement of importance was made yesterday. During Thursday night the enemy increased their fortifications on the terrace back of Fredericksburgh, and dug rifle pits near the river, to the left of the city.

All speculation in regard to the destination of the Banks expedition is now at an end, as it is ascertained definitely that it is destined to operate in the Department of the Gulf. An arrival from Port Royal yesterday brings information that no less than five transports belonging to the expedition have put into that harbor—some for repairs and some for supplies. As usual, the Government has been terribly imposed upon in regard to some of the vessels hired for transport service, as the experiences on board one of them, as detailed in the letter by our special correspondent, will sufficiently prove. A vessel which arrived yesterday from New-Orleans reports having sighted off the coast of Florida, on the 9th inst., six large steamers heading South.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing from Suffolk, Va., under date of Dec. 12, notices an unsuccessful movement on the part of FOSTER'S, FERRY'S and GIBBS' Brigades to cross the Blackwater. He writes: "We have had to retire from the Blackwater, being unable to cross it, the attempt being made at different points several times. A portion of DODGE'S Cavalry succeeded in crossing, but were forced to retire from the fierce firing of the enemy. We now occupy Windsor, and expect to return to camp to-morrow morning. Our boys behaved gallantly, and the Mounted Rifles were the first to reach the other side. Five of the cavalry are wounded, two seriously. The loss of our forces, as far as could be ascertained, amounted to about thirty in killed and wounded. The river is full of what is known generally as 'top sawyers' (trees thrown into the river,) rendering it impossible to get our pontoons across."

A private letter from a person attached to the Mississippi Gunboat Fleet, written only thirty miles above Vicksburgh, on the 3d inst., states that the gunboats were to be concentrated at the mouth of the Yazoo River, twelve miles below "Island 100," while the army were to mass at some point above and march across the country to Yazoo City, which place is but a few miles back of Vicksburgh, so as to make the attack simultaneously. "We left," says the letter, "at Helena, about 50,000 Federal troops, besides a large force at Memphis."

Gen. GRANT has issued an order respecting Kentucky, that as the State has fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and laws of Congress, by choosing loyal men to fill the State offices and execute the laws, the military authority is prohibited from any interference, and is not to be used except to suppress riots and mob resistance to the laws. All civil authority that can be executed at military posts will be permitted. Another order is to the effect that after Dec. 15, Oxford will be open for trade and travel.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Nashville, December 16, says: Information received at headquarters from the front to-night, indicate that the rebels are pressing forward cautiously in great force towards this city. Gen. ROSECRANS has concentrated his forces, and will not probably await an attack, but will move upon the enemy soon. Everything seems to be in readiness for immediate action here. Gen. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, will assume command of the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland to-morrow. This post of honor has been given him in consequence of his able defence of this city some time since. The BUELL court-martial is still in session here. At the examination yesterday of Gen. STEDMAN, that officer stated under oath that Gen. SCHOEPF had said that "Major Gen. BUELL was a traitor, he believed." Gen. SCHOEPF is a member of the court-martial.

The Nashville *Union* states that Gen. CRITTENDEN took possession of Franklin on Friday last, and that he captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The news is too vague to be reliable.

A lot of about fifty pack mules, for service in the mountain districts, left Louisville on Saturday, under orders from Gen. ROSECRANS.

GOV. JOHNSON has issued an order assessing about $40,000 upon the wealthy rebel citizens of Nashville for the support of the poor. Mr. JOHN OVERTON, whose estate is valued at $5,000,000, is down for $2,500, and the other amounts range from $1,500 to $250.

The Murfreesboro, Tenn., *Banner* states that, according to official returns, the number of prisoners taken by the rebels in the battle of Murfreesville, was 2,104—quite double the number of forces engaged under Gen. MORGAN and Col. HUNT.

Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, commanding the United States forces at Houston, Texas County, Mo., writes to Gen. CURTIS, at St. Louis, under date of Dec. 4, giving the story of a young man, formerly from Warren County, Iowa, who had just come in from the South, having deserted from the rebel army. He was conscripted in Texas, passed through Little Rock in the rebel army, numbering 25,000 men, having thirty pieces of cannon. A large number of Enfield rifles had just been distributed at that place. All the heavy guns had been sent from Little Rock to Arkansas Post, to dispute the passage of any National flotilla up the Arkansas River. HINDMAN'S forces are said to number 15,000, and are going into Winter quarters near Fort Smith. BURBRIDGE had with him four pieces of artillery, 6-poundera, and two pieces captured at Clark's Mills, 13-pounders, with about 1,000 men. He says they intend a raid on Springfield.

The schooner *J. W. Congdon*, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, Nov. 30, reports that the pirate *Alabama* was at Dominica Nov. 28. There was a rumor at Guadaloupe that she had chased a schooner, which had run into Dominica for protection. The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto* had been at Point Petre but a few days previous, but had sailed for St. Thomas.

The President on Tuesday signed the order relieving Maj.-Gen. WOOL from the command of the military department of Maryland. Gen. SCHENCK has been designated as his successor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the majority and minority reports relative to the acceptance of Lsague Island as a place on which to establish a naval dépôt, were received from the Secretary of the Navy. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers was reported back from the Military Committee; also the bill to improve the organization of the cavalry force, also the bill to forfeit the pay of absent army officers. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, introduced two resolutions of inquiry—one relative to sending soldiers into that State to be present at the polls during the November election, and the other relative to the organization of a Home Guard in the State. Both inquiries were directed to the Secretary of War. They were laid over. Another resolution, introduced by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, inquires of the Secretary relative to the discharge of State prisoners, and whether they are required to take an oath not to prosecute those who arrested them, or caused their arrest. The bill to amend the Revenue act, so as to allow Assessors and their assistants to administer oaths, was passed. The bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners, etc., was taken up, but was postponed until Monday. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which provides that before the confiscation of any rebel property the claims of any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner against it shall be allowed. The Senate joint resolution, calling for a prompt report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was passed. The Pension bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and its consideration postponed until Monday. A Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported from the same Committee, was made the special order for Tuesday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and on rising referred its various divisions to the appropriate Committees, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. A resolution, by Mr. FARLEY, was adopted directing the Committee on National Affairs to receive and bury the remains of Capts. HOAGLAND, (of the Twelfth Regiment of New-York Volunteers,) WHELE and DODGE, (of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers,) who were killed at Fredericksburgh. The bodies are understood to be on their way here. The Board concurred in the appointment of 152 Commissioners of Deeds, —put off the special order—the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to obtain control of the Central Park, till the next meeting, and adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The Committee on Salaries and Officers reported 152 names for appointment as Commissioners of Deeds, in the place of that number of vacancies of those offices occurring this year. The report was adopted. It is understood that the Mayor will veto these appointments. Concurrence was had to donate $10,000 to the Blind Mechanics' Association, and to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 each per annum. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee met, yesterday, and adjourned without transacting any business, till 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The United States sloop-of-war *Juniata* sailed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday, to join one of the expeditions said to be fitting out at Fortress Monroe. From the working of the machinery of the *Juniata* on her trial, trip it is believed she will be one of the fastest steamers in the navy.

The Secretary of State, of Missouri, has granted certificates to the following Congressmen: First District—Frank P. Blair, Jr.; Second District—Henry T. Blow; Fifth District—Joseph W. McClurg; Sixth District—Austin A. King; Seventh District—Benj. F. Loan; Eighth District—Wm. A. Hall; Ninth District—James S. Rollins. The returns from Third and Fourth Districts are not yet complete.

One hundred and forty loyal East Tennesseeans recruits for the National army, arrived at Louisville, by the train from Lexington, on Saturday evening.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, United States Volunteers, assumed command of the post at Nashville, on Wednesday, and of the troops composing the garrison. The following Staff Officers are announced: Capt. John Pratt, A. A. G.; Capt. C. A. Garrett, A. G. M.; Lieut. W. O. Osgood, A. D. C.; Lieut. John K. Rankin, A. D. C.

Brig.-Gen. CARLETON, in command at Santa Fé, N. M., has issued orders dishonorably discharging from the service, and turning over to the civil authorities for trial, First Lieut. PHILIP MORRIS, of the Fourth Regiment New-Mexican Volunteers, and three privates, for the part which they took in the recent cowardly murder of Dr. J. N. WHITLOCK.

Gen. JOHN COOK, and a portion of his Staff, consisting of Capt. B. F. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. W. L. MANN, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Sioux City, Dacotah Territory, on the 5th.

Col. JONES, formerly a lawyer of Independence, Jackson County, Mo., and lately a Colonel in the rebel service in Arkansas, surrendered himself to Col. CATHERWOOD'S Cavalry, a short distance from Warrensburgh, Mo., on Dec. 11. He represented himself as tired of the war, anxious to absolve himself from all connection with the rebels, and particularly disgusted with the policy and administration of such men as Gen. HINDMAN. Col. CATHERWOOD sent him to Sedalia, under guard as a prisoner, to go first to Jefferson City, and thence probably to St Louis.

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kentucky, left Frankfort on Saturday last to visit Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the President regarding the condition of affairs in that State.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, the alleged seducer of CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, was admitted to bail. SIMMS has been indicted as an accessory in the manslaughter of Miss ANDERSON.

The Stock speculation was again active yesterday, and prices on the Share list generally firm. A further rise of 4@5 ℔ cent. was made on Pacific Mail shares. Government Securities weak. Gold, 132¾@133; Exchange, 146 ℔ cent.

A livelier inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, at advancing prices. Provisions were in demand; Pork was cheaper, and Bacon rather firmer. Sugars and Molasses were more freely offered and purchased, the market closing quite heavily. Coffee, Teas, Cotton, Rice, Hemp, Spices and Whisky were inactive. A fair business was transacted in Hay at full rates. The freight market was quiet, with 481 vessels of all classes in port.

The Existence of a State—How it is Known.

The suspension of the President's action on the bill admitting West Virginia as a State into the Union, indicates that it is still a question of debate whether the action of Congress should be sustained. In all the discussion to which the subject has given rise, we have nothing variant from the proposition laid down in the TIMES on the first passage of the bill. We held then that the regularity and right of admission of the new State turned solely on the question whether the State Administration, organized in and by the western counties of Virginia to succeed the State authorities that rebelled against the Union at Richmond, was to be taken as the true and veritable Government of the Commonwealth of Virginia—the Virginia known to the Constitution and laws of the United States. If that new State Government was really the Government of the State of Virginia, then every step in the formation of the new State is regular, and West Virginia is entitled to admission as a State.

But the competency of the counties of the West to organize a Government that should represent the entire State of Virginia, has not been sustained on any sound principles of public law. No one denies that when the Government of a State fails, by treason, abdication, or any other cause, it is an inherent right of the people to organize at once another Government in its place.

When Gov. LETCHER and the Virginia Legislature engaged in rebellion against the Union, they forfeited all claim to official recognition by the citizens of the State, who, as citizens of the Union, had elected them. They were liable to be repudiated and superseded. The question is, were they repudiated and superseded by the people of Virginia? The answer is, *they were not*. A portion of the people of Virginia, but a very small portion, comparatively, not over *one-fifth* of the whole population, took any action against the treason of their rulers. On the contrary, by unparalleled labor, sufferings and sacrifices, the vast majority of the people of the State, representing twelve hundred thousand inhabitants, have upheld their old and regularly constituted State Government. For good or for evil, the rebels as they are, are the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the organization at Richmond is the one by which they hold themselves out to the world as a State.

It has never been admitted by any publicist, because it is opposed to reason and equity, that a minority of the people of a State can represent or give laws to it. The argument is briefly this: the action of a State must be directed in one of three ways. 1. As the citizens shall *unanimously* agree—which is never practicable; or 2. As the minority decide—which is not reasonable or equitable; or, 3. As the majority wish; which is natural, reasonable and practicable. The majority of every community or State, under Republican institutions, must decide the form and expression of their organic existence. As the majority speak, the people speak. And on the effect of the popular dictum, an eminent reasoner, who is authority on the question, says:

"The people alone can appoint the form of the Commonwealth, which is by constituting a legislature and appointing in whose hands that shall be; and when the people have said we will submit to rules and be governed by laws made by such men and in such form, nobody else can say other men shall make laws for them. Nor can the people be bound by any laws but such as are enacted by those whom they have chosen and authorized to make laws for them."

The people of West Virginia do not pretend that the form of government they organized and the laws they have enacted, have the approbation of the Commonwealth of Virginia as known to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In their work of reorganizing a State Government in the West, they adopted the style and title of the old Commonwealth, but the matter of State Identity is a question of *fact*, not of speculation, title or terminology. All nations act on this principle. France is France unchanged—whether under the rule of BONAPARTE, LOUIS PHILLIPE, a Provisional Government of Republicans, or LOUIS NAPOLEON. England preserved its identity under CHARLES and CROMWELL. And Virginia, as a State having a distinct organic existence, with rights and duties, internal and external, remains unchanged, by reason and by public law, which rests on reason, whether claiming LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS for President. It is to trifle with principles settled by reason and in the practice of nations until they are as firmly fixed as truth itself, to hold the contrary.

The friends of the new State of West Virginia have never yet made an argument to show that the counties of Western Virginia were competent to organize a Government for the whole State, and in defiance of the repudiation and open hostility of the vast majority of the State, comprising four-fifths of the whole. They claim merely that the people of a small portion of Virginia organized a Government styled the State Government of Virginia; that they elected Senators and Representatives, who were recognized by Congress; that the President and all Executive Departments of the Government have recognized their organization as the real and veritable Government of Virginia; and that, therefore, it was and is such. And that the consent by that Western State Government, in the name of the whole State, for the division of the territory thereof, is valid and binding.

The argument is not sound. The form and expression of the Commonwealth of Virginia is a matter of fact, not of argument or interpretation. The recognition by Government of something assumed to be a fact cannot *create a fact*. If the President and Congress have recognized and acted on a wrong principle, they have neither established nor overturned facts thereby. And a hundred repetitions of their error cannot destroy truth and make a part equal to or greater than the whole. But that is what the counties of West Virginia have attempted, and Congress by the bill in question has recognized.

We need, in conclusion, but apply one touchstone to the assumption of the people of Western Virginia. If they were recently the true and veritable Government and people of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as they assumed, then they, having all the rights of the whole State, were under all its obligations and duties. Among these obligations is a debt of $45,000,000. The people of Western Virginia having, by their conduct, come under a liability for that entire debt, must see to it that it is paid. They can never lay down that obligation, which, with the regular State Government, they deliberately assumed.

Plans of the Campaign.

If there has been for the last year any doubt in anybody's mind as to where the strength of the rebellion lies, we hope the battle of Fredericksburgh has finally effectually removed it. It is neither on the sea-coast or in the sea-ports, nor in Texas nor Arkansas, but in Northern Virginia and East Tennessee. The fact was recognized very frankly by JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, in his message to his Congress after the capture of Hilton Head and Roanoke Island. He said on that occasion that in attempting to defend her whole frontier, the South had attempted too much, and that if she meant to succeed she should concentrate all her forces, and make head against the enemy at one or two points. On this policy he has ever since acted. The point which he has chosen for the efforts of his best armies, and ablest Generals, has been that in which they can not only threaten our Capital, but defend their own,—in other words, the region between Richmond and Washington. He has staked the one against the other, and thus played his game so desperately and so far so successfully, that the whole South, as well as the whole world, has come to regard the contest in this particular spot as that on which the issue of the war depends. The enemy's capital is, in nearly all wars of invasion, the object aimed at, and its capture has nearly always been considered the finishing blow in the struggle. We have deliberately and advisedly, from the very outset, adopted this idea, and made it the basis of our operations. We have thus furnished to Europe, and to the rebels themselves, a sort of standard by which they can judge of the amount of progress we are making, and suppose ourselves to be making, in our work. JEFFERSON DAVIS, too, has adopted it ostensibly, and agreed to abide by it. So that, as matters stand now, neither our successes in the West nor on the Eastern coast have any great moral weight either in the South or abroad. As long as they have 130,000 men in good fighting order between us and the point which we have deliberately selected as the main point, the enemy and their friends will always consider the chances of the struggle still in their favor; and this confidence in final success, is, let us say, one of the greatest forces of warfare. We warn the public—and we cannot do it too strongly or too often—that if we were to capture Charleston and Savannah and Mobile to-morrow, we should not have improved our prospect in a very great degree. One of the worst errors all along, has been our tendency to attach great importance to the seizure of points which the Confederates had deliberately made up their minds to lose. We shouted with exultation over the capture of Hatteras, of Roanoke Island, of Hilton Head, and of New-Orleans, and announced regularly after each one of them that "the back of the rebellion" was broken. The only result has been that the smallest allusion to "the back of the rebellion" produces a horse-laugh throughout Christendom, while the rebellion itself is apparently as strong and vigorous as ever.

The fact is, that the general plan of our operations has been of a kind which has been utterly repudiated and thrown out of use since NAPOLEON'S first campaign in Italy. The grand objects of "*haute strategie*" before his time was the seizure of *places*, the occupation of frontier provinces, in nearly every campaign. To this theory he never paid the slightest attention. He addressed himself at once, on taking the field, to the task of pursuing and attacking, with every man at his disposal, *the principal army* of the enemy, and never rested, not only till he had defeated it, but until he had destroyed it; because he held—and the results showed that he was right—that all States and all cities and provinces are sure to fall when there are no longer any organized forces in existence to cover them. The war in Spain is an apparent exception to this rule, but it is only apparent—inasmuch as all popular resistance there, as well as everywhere else, was utterly worthless, in a military point of view, unless sustained and directed by a regular army, either native or foreign. The English supplied to the Spaniards the rallying point of which the destruction of their own armies had deprived them. NAPOLEON never sent out little expeditions, and never attached, or seemed to attach, the slightest importance to the capture of any town, or fortress, unless the main body of the enemy's force was inside of it.

There are people who flatter themselves that the capture of the seaports, by putting a complete and final stop to the running of the blockade, will bring the South to its senses. This is, in our opinion, another of those delusions which work infinite mischief. It is not English goods that bar our way to Richmond; it is 130,000 men, shoeless and half naked, living on pork and corn-bread, armed with our muskets, and with home-made powder in their cartridges. As long as they have these things, they will fight desperately, and they would have them, though their whole coast were lined with our batteries to-morrow. The people of the North will not be content to see the South starved or blockaded into submission or defeat. We are not reduced to such a pitch of abasement as to be ready to acknowledge to the world that the twenty millions of the North are so imbecile that it is only on sea, where it meets with no resistance, that their Government can make head against half that number of traitors. To confess that, with 800,000 men in arms, and the resources of a continent at our disposal, we can achieve nothing on land against the rebels, would be to invite insult from the smallest and paltriest Powers of the world, and would furnish a page to American history which none of our posterity would ever look upon without a blush.

IMPROPER WORK FOR CONGRESS.—It is to be hoped that the resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator FIELDS of New-Jersey, proposing to "manifest the sympathy of Congress toward the suffering operatives in Great Britain," will come to naught. It is obviously and utterly improper that our *Government* should do any such thing as the New-Jersey Senator proposes, though it is obviously proper and humane that our *citizens* should express, and manifest, and furnish the munificent testimonial of, their sympathy with the parties referred to, as has already been done. The Government of Great Britain has done nothing, and most likely will do nothing, to aid the suffering operatives of the realm; and any action of the kind is strenuously opposed by leading men and Presses of England. Under such circumstances, it would be impertinent for our Government, as such, to interfere in the matter. The *people* of Great Britain, however, are making vast efforts to relieve their famished fellow-countrymen; and our citizens have nobly stepped forward to aid them in the work of charity. In this City and Philadelphia contributions to the extent of a *quarter of a million* of dollars have already been received; and the offers of grain from the West, and the offers of railroad and sea transportation that have been made, will raise the total amount furnished by our citizens for the relief of Lancashire, in thirty days, to over half a million of dollars. We do not see that there is any need for Congress meddling in this work. The proper bodies to manage such things are just such bodies as now have this one in hand—Committees of citizens formed from those who furnish the donations. The matter will thus be managed economically, efficiently and wisely. If Congress takes it up, it will be not only an impertinence, but a job.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY AND THE BANK NOTE COMPANIES.—In response to a communication upon this subject, which appeared in the TIMES yesterday, we learn that the printers have already furnished the Treasury with $220,000,000 of demand notes. In denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollar bills. Of the postal or fractional currency, we understand nearly four millions have been supplied. Of the notes, larger and smaller, still forthcoming from the presses of the contractors, there are thirty millions above one dollar to be delivered, and some forty-six millions below that denomination: making a deficit at this moment of seventy-six millions of dollars. The work upon the contracts has been delayed by the call for notes of the smaller numerical designations. This call, while it has largely increased the profits of the contractors, has made a corresponding demand upon their mechanical resources, a demand to meet which they have not chosen to sacrifice all outside business. It is obvious, however that whatever portion of the responsibility for the withholding of the soldiers' pay may be due to the note printers, a weighty share of it must rest elsewhere. Where, yet investigation ascertains.

Serious Charges Against a Congressman.

The Albany *Evening Journal* quotes the following paragraph from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and accompanies it with the comments appended:

"Certain New-York members of Congress are said to have been detected in receiving fees for procuring commissions in the army, in other cases as high as four hundred dollars for their services in effecting a single commission of a low grade."

We have heard similar rumors, and they point to Hon. ALFRED ELY, Representative in Congress from the Monroe District in this State. A case has this is stated. A young gentleman from his district was an applicant for a position in the navy. The application was pressed for some time, but without apparent success, when Mr. ELY informed the young man that there was another applicant for the place, who could be bought off for $250. This amount was handed over to the member, and the commission was soon after secured. Subsequently, as the story goes, it was ascertained that there was not only no other applicant in the way, but that Mr. ELY had the commission in his pocket when he bargained for the $250.

Several other cases of a similar character are being brought to light.

One of Mr. ELY'S brokers—one BROWN, of Rochester—is an applicant for Paymaster in the navy. This position, requiring the highest integrity, is to be secured for the applicant, if possible, to reward him for his past services in behalf of this 'venal Congressman.' 'Like master, like man,' is an old adage, and the community in which both 'master' and 'man' live, do them both injustice if either of them are proper persons to occupy the responsible position of Paymaster in the navy."

Heavy Forgery on the Banks of Newark, New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 17.

A forgery of $8,000 on three banks of this city was perpetrated to-day by means of forged certificates and checks. Part payment was made in three one thousand dollar bills of the Mechanics' Bank, and five hundred dollar bills of the Newark City Bank, which latter were numbered from one to ten. The forger is aged about 35 years, is stout built, and about five feet in height. The banks offer $1,000 reward for the detection of the forger.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

Intelligence from the Banks Expedition.

Transports Putting In for Repairs and Supplies.

EXPERIENCES IN A STORM.

The U. S. transport *Star of the South*, WOODHULL, from Hilton Head, with passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived this morning.

On Monday, 15th inst., at 8 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, spoke steamship *Ella Warley*, hence for Havana. On the 15th inst., at 4 P. M., HENRY O. BROWN, of Company C, Eighth Maine Volunteers, died of chronic diarrhea. Also, at 10 P. M., GEO. R. DEXTER, of Company C, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, of dropsy.

During the past week five of the transports belonging to Gen. BANKS' expedition put into Port Royal for various causes. The *Thames*, with the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, was towed in in distress, and has been condemned. Her troops are to be transferred to the bark *Voltigeur*. The *Ericsson*, with the One Hundred and Tenth, and the *Salver*, with the One Hundred and Sixtieth, also the *Albany*, put in for coal and water. The *Quincy*, with the Forty-second Massachusetts, and one Company of the Twenty-eighth Connecticut Volunteers, put in for repairs to her boilers. The *Ericsson* and the *Salver* had both departed to rejoin the fleet. The balance will leave as soon as practicable.

The *Star* brings the following passengers:

Lieut. J. H. Dinely, Lieut. W. M. Brown, Lieut. A. J. Wadlea, Lieut. J. T. Bennett and servant, Lieut. Sneadly, Sergt.-Major Shiply, Chas. G. Loring, U. S. N., Mrs. Conart, Mrs. Capt. Newman and child, Mrs. Bingham and two children, Mrs. J. L. Mulford, Mrs. Capt. Gould, Mrs. Martin and daughter, S. J. Barr, Wm. S. Benjamin, Rev. J. W. Brinkeroff, Mr. Dowse, Edwd. Courtlandt, John Richardson, Wm. Garnitson, A. Ford, B. H. Kilbourn, Jno. S. Tyler, Mr. Hermand, J. G. Thompson, Wm. Toby, V. A. Ryan, Capt. T. D. Kido, Capt. Gooker, Capt. Chas. G. Smith, Mr. Godeard, S. W. Ely, S. W. Covell, T. J. Borse, J. O. Mayo, J. B. Conard, J. H. Samere, Geo. Wright, Mr. McClean, John Hays, Osborne Chase, A. D. Bigelow, and seventy-five steerage.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Banks Expedition—Disabled Steamers Seeking a Port—The Fleet in a Storm—The Thames Condemned—A New Paper to be Started.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

The present appearance of things here would indicate that we are doomed to at least another tiresome month of inactivity.

Geo. BANKS' Expedition—the destination of which general opinion argued in placing here—has gone further South; and Gen. HUNTER'S Expedition, which was to have been here long since, we have almost given up all hopes of ever seeing. Whether Gen. HUNTER himself is coming here at all, is a question which involves an immense amount of speculation, and upon which no one as yet has been able to arrive at a definite conclusion. This cheerless prospect of nothing to do, together with the arrivals of steamers from the North, like the visits of angels, few and far between, has rather a dampening effect on our spirits here.

On the afternoon of the 10th inst., three steamers and a sailing vessel were sighted off the bar and entering the harbor, and were supposed to be the avant-couriers of a large and powerful fleet—either BANKS' or HUNTER'S—which great excitement and joy invaded the quiet monotony of this place. But they brought us no glad tidings beyond a few later dailies from New-York. One of the steamers was the Boston ferryboat *John Adams*, and the other two the steamer *Ericsson* towing the steamer *Thames*, whose engine had become disabled in a gale, by the breaking of the rock shaft. Both these vessels belonged to Gen. BANKS' expedition, which left Fortress Monroe on the 4th inst., and had on board portions of the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York regiments. When twenty-four hours out, the fleet met a violent storm of wind and rain, which raged so furiously that the vessels were unable to keep together. It was at the height of this storm that the *Thames* met with the accident to her machinery, which rendered her utterly helpless. Her signal of distress was fortunately perceived by the *Ericsson*, through the haze which nearly hid the vessel from view, and was fast becoming more dense. The *Ericsson* immediately went to her assistance, and succeeded in attaching a hawser, but not without great difficulty, as the sea ran so high that the two vessels collided with a shock which threatened destruction to the frail *Thames*. The collision, however, resulted in nothing more serious than the demolition of the small boat belonging to the *Ericsson*, and the fracture of the rail and carrying away of the spanker-boom of the *Thames*. In the tumult, Capt. AVERY, of the *Thames*, received a blow upon the thigh from the boom, which knocked him down, and incapacitated him from [illegible] during the voyage. After towing the disabled vessel for twenty-four hours, the hawser parted, at another scene of excitement [illegible] the attempt to [illegible] the vessels [illegible] the steam of the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the small [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] items. Not the least [illegible] the excitement was that caused by the [illegible] of six [illegible] horses, who bravely [illegible] the [illegible] to assist by carrying a line [illegible] the [illegible] vessel. The contesting [illegible] between the [illegible] and the [illegible] was [illegible] immediately while [illegible] was [illegible] over the [illegible] waves—which [illegible] was [illegible] like an egg-shell, and only regained the steamer by the herculean exertions of the gallant fellows at the oars. During the whole of the storm, which increased in fury until midnight of Saturday, the *Thames* pitched and rolled continually. Bunks, which had been constructed between decks for the soldiers, were prostrated into a mass of lumber, the cooking galley was swept overboard, and boxes, barrels, and hogsheads, thrown from their lashings. The danger arising from the latter circumstance compelled the sacrifice of a large quantity of commissary stores, clothing, &c. All who were on board speak of the voyage as intensely exciting, and concur in condemning the craft as entirely unseaworthy.

The troops are now here waiting transportation, the *Thames*, although a new vessel, having been condemned by a Board of Survey at this port. An examination proved her to be hastily and cheaply constructed, without regard to the strength required for a sea-going vessel, as which she was chartered, and consequently without regard to human life. The report of the Board was: "That her staunchions, knees and braces are entirely too weak and inadequate for the purpose of a sea-going transport vessel, and that her seams are exposed and open and freely admit water, and that her planking and timbers generally are of such light proportions as would render her altogether unseaworthy, and therefore the Board deem it entirely unsafe for her to proceed on her voyage with the troops on board." Her timbers in some places were found to be placed three feet apart.

and she was built up above the water-line with 1½-inch pine plank, without any ceiling. This planking, through which one might have driven a marling-spike, was the only barrier between four hundred lives and Eternity. If this vessel were examined when chartered, then the examiners must have been culpably negligent of their duties; if she were not examined, the Government certainly incurs the gravest censure for intrusting the lives of our soldiers to a new craft without any guarantee as to her safety. For her owners, who would not hesitate to risk human life for the greed of gain, no terms of censure can be too strong.

The steamer *Ericsson*, which put into this port for a supply of coal, left on Wednesday morning to rejoin the fleet. On Thursday morning two more vessels belonging to BANKS' expedition, the *Quincy*, with four companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and the steamer *Salvo*, with a portion of the One Hundred Massachusetts Volunteers, put into this port. The *Salvo*, which came in for coal and water, has had her wants supplied, and departed yesterday. The *Quincy* had suffered an accident to her boiler, and will leave as soon as the damage can be repaired. The four companies of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, from the *Thames*, will be sent forward on the bark *Voltigeur*, which will be ready for their reception by Sunday, and the *Thames* will be sent back.

A paper is about to be started in Beaufort on a large scale. The sheet is to be of the size of the New-York *Tribune*, and will be devoted to the interests of the anti-Slavery cause. The printers, type and 3,000 reams of paper have already arrived by the steamer *Star of the South*, and a large Hoe cylinder press is to come by the next steamer. It is rumored that the whole affair is at the expense of the Government, and that the papers, if they do not circulate at a nominal price, will be given away.

One of Gen. SPINOLA's aids had arrived, and we expect the General.

A Fleet Sighted on the Florida Coast.

The bark *Anna*, Capt. WHEELER, from New-Orleans, arrived this morning. She reports that she saw on the 9th inst. at 6 A. M., off St. Augustine, Fla., six large steamers bound South. As it was not sufficiently light, she could not distinguish them particularly, but judged from the course they were steering that they were bound further south than Florida.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

SENSATION RUMORS.

These have been current for the last few days, without the least foundation except such as the imaginations of the inventors can supply. Among them are the landing of Gen. BANKS in North Carolina; the arrest of Senator SAULSBURY; a visit of the President to Gen. MCCLELLAN; the capture of Mr. COVODA by the rebels at Fredericksburgh; the retreat of Gen. BURNSIDE upon Washington, followed by Stonewall JACKSON, etc.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-two wounded from Fredericksburgh arrived here early this morning, and twelve hundred more are expected to-morrow. The majority of these are only slightly wounded. The more serious cases will be brought up in a day or two. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is still at Falmouth, superintending the care and removal of the wounded.

WHY THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION IS DELAYED.

It has leaked out at last that the Quartermaster's Department must bear the blame for the delay in the long-talked-of exnedition down the Mississippi, in consequence of the failure to furnish supplies of coal in season.

FINANCE IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Finance Committee having been fully organized by the appointment of Senator RICE *vice* Senator PEARCE, had another protracted session yesterday. The Committee are about equally divided respecting the Secretary's scheme, and have determined to take no definite action until the Secretary submits his new bill. They will not agree, either, to a further issue of green-backs.

The Ways and Means Committee are also a good deal divided, and it is believed by the best informed on the Committee, that a majority are decidedly averse to a further issue of Treasury notes.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF FLORIDA.

The Vice-President to-day presented to the President an application, numerously and influentially signed, for the office of Military Governor of Florida for Hon. ELI THAYER.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH is still here, and has been assigned to the command of Gen. KING's Division. Gen. SYKES is also here from the West.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

SITE FOR A NAVY-YARD, ETC.

The majority report upon the selection of a site for a Navy-yard and Naval Dépôt, signed by Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM, Commodore GARDNER, Commodore VAN BRUNT, and Engineer SAUGER, makes choice of New-London, in preference to League Island, Narragansett Bay being objectionable on account of fogs. It claims for New-London superiority in the ease of access, obstructions from drift and moving ice, safe anchorage, adaptation to construction of dry docks, grading or filling site, range of tides, rapidity of currents and healthfulness of location. The report makes League Island and New-London equal in facility for providing workmen and supplies, cost of site, security against attack, depth of water and supply of fresh water, and gives League Island superiority in the facility of obtaining coal and iron, and fresh water better for preserving the bottoms of vessels.

The minority report of Professor BACHE and Lieut.-Commander THOMAS S. PHELPS, gives League Island the preference in defensibility against exposure to violent winds, area of anchorage, preparation of site, facility for procuring supplies, and differing to New-London in only two points, namely, health and exposure to ice.

MEMORIAL FOR A RAILROAD.

The City Councils of Washington to-day memorialized Congress to aid the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad from this city to Hagerstown, and from here to the deep waters of the Chesapeake—the latter twenty miles. The memorializers state, that by a road to Point of Rocks, fifty-one miles of transportation, and in effect, three millions of dollars annually could be saved to the Government. The railroad company furnish one-third or one-fourth the capital, and ask the Government to guarantee bonds for the remainder of the sum necessary to its construction, the cost per mile not to exceed $50,000. The whole line could soon be constructed. The point is made that all capitals have several diverging railroads, and Richmond has five; also, that the navigation of the Potomac is liable to obstruction from natural or military causes.

THE PENSION BILL.

The Invalid Pension Bill appropriates yearly $8,000,000 for the year, ending with June, 1864, of which there are for invalid pensions under various acts $3,000,000; pensions to revolutionary widows, $250,000; pensions to widows and orphans, under the acts of 1836, 1848, 1853 and 1856, $3,800,000; navy invalid pensions, $130,000, navy widows and orphans, $500,000; privateers invalid pensions, $300.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill for the year ending with June, 1863, appropriates $108,800,000, including the following items: Supplies for the Quartermasters' Department, $6,000,000; for the purchase of horses, $11,000,000; transportation and supplies, $25,000,000; barracks and hospitals, $1,730,000; clothing and equipage, $27,136,000; for the support of the fleet of steamrams, $450,000; arms and ordnance, $13,127,000; gunpowder and lead, $1,500,000; Medical Department, nearly $4,500,000; surveys for military defence; $50,000; subsistence, $18,163,000.

THE PROPOSED COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

To-day a highly influential delegation of members of both Houses of Congress, with Vice-President HAMLIN at their head, waited on the President with a request numerously signed by loyal men of Florida, asking for the appointment of Hon. ELI THAYER as Military Governor of that State, with authority to raise twenty thousand loyal emigrants. They also presented to the President a paper signed by one hundred and thirty-four members of the Senate and House earnestly concurring in the request of the loyal men of Florida, and a paper from Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, in command of the Department of the South, to the same effect. The Committee were well satisfied with the interview.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Maj.-Gen. RUFUS KING was examined, and contradicted a portion of the testimony of PETER CLARK, with reference to the alleged spy, LITTLE. He stated also that he was instructed by Gen. MCDOWELL to preserve the growing crops in order to secure them for the use of the army. He thought they were subsequently harvested for the use of our army. He further proved that the good effect of Gen. MCDOWELL's Orders in this particular had a fine effect on the discipline of his troops, and that the subsequent change in the policy had a very bad effect on the discipline of the army.

Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH testified to Gen. MCDOWELL's efficiency as a Corps Commander. He did not believe Gen. MCDOWELL was instrumental in having the Department of the Rappahannock formed, for he had expressed to him his regret at having his command separated from the Army of the Potomac. The reason why MCDOWELL did not join the Army of the Potomac at a subsequent period (as the witness was informed) was, he did not think the number of troops which would thus be left for the defence of Washington would be sufficient. The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Losses in the Battle of Prairie Grove—The Position of the Rebel Forces, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 15, *via* ELKHORN, 17th.

The following additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Grove have been received.

The official report puts the loss in killed and wounded in HERRON's command at 843; BLUNT's, 152; total 995. Later accounts increase the rebel loss to 2,700, and nearly 600 by desertion. Thirty-two commissioned officers in HERRON's command were killed or wounded.

The following is the latest information by our spies: HINDMAN is on the south side of the Arkansas River, with all infantry and artillery. MARMADUKE is on the north side with a heavy cavalry force. Our outposts watch within 20 miles of Van Buren. Forage, south of the Boston Mountains, is said to be entirely consumed. Great activity prevails in the Federal army. A campaign of much interest is on the tapis.

HERRON had only 3,500 men in battle, the remainder of his force failing to come up on account of excessive fatigue. Major HUBBARD, of the First Missouri Cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the day of battle, counted 22 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry and 22 pieces of artillery on the retreat.

HINDMAN, yesterday, had the impudence, by a flag of truce, to ask privilege to send a topographical engineer to make a drawing of the late battle field of Prairie Grove and its approaches. BLUNT replied that he would grant the request when he was allowed an engineer to make a survey of Van Buren and surroundings.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Rebel Cavalry Force Threatening Jackson.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

A considerable force of rebel cavalry is reported in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., supposed to be under MORGAN. Ample preparations have been made to resist any attack he may make.

All is quiet at Oxford.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—A good performance of BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio" attracted an excellent house here last night—composed, we think, of equal parts of Americans and Germans. It is a work that improves so steadily on acquaintance, that we are not surprised at its increasing favor with the public. Now that there is no Italian opera, an evening at its German substitute is profitably and pleasantly employed. It affords a new and almost unexplored field of enjoyment. The artists, last evening, were in excellent voice. We have seldom heard that meritorious singer and actress, Mme. JOHANSSEN, to greater advantage. Mme. ROTTER, to whom devolved the entire responsibility of the first act, was also in fine condition, and in the opening scene contributed in a large measure to the *encore* which was obtained for the quartette. Messrs. LOTTI and WEINLICH sang with spirit and effect—especially the last named gentleman. The prison chorus in the first act has been heard to greater advantage at this house, and—what we can seldom say at these performances—the orchestra was not so clean as we have been accustomed to find it. It was only in the overture to *Leonore*, preceding the third act, that we recognized the experienced *bâton* of its steady chief.

To-night Mme. ROTTER will take her benefit, and for the occasion MOZART's opera of "Figaro's Hochzeit" (the "Marriage of Figaro,") will be performed.

IRVING HALL.—Miss BARUETCHE, the young and talented pianist, who assisted Mr. GOTTSCHALK at several of his entertainments, will give a grand concert here to-night, assisted by several well-known artists. The advertisement will be found in another column.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tuesday, the 23d, has been fixed by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as his opening night at this theatre, in compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. BOOTH's peculiarly chaste and cultivated style of acting suits him especially to win admiration from a Brooklyn audience. His opening part will be *Richelieu*, perhaps the grandest of his *rôles*. He will appear also on Christmas night and on Saturday, 27th.

Ladies' Anklets and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at JEFFERS, No. 513 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at D. W. BIXBY'S, No. 8 Astor-place.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!! ALSO, LADIES' FANCY FURS, At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER, No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Heavy Knit All Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich man's bliss, is found in AYER'S MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Climatic Adjuvant, The world's remedy for CONSUMPTION And Inflammation of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

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Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—GRIFFEN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Second day, Dec. 17, after the order of the Society of Friends, CHARLES CARPENTER to MARY W., daughter of James Griffin.

HYDE—MITCHELL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Teese, WM. CLEVELAND HYDE, of New-York, to ELIZA L., daughter of the late Minott Mitchell, Esq., of White Plains.

PHELPS—SCHANDLEIN.—In this City, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. A. PHELPS, of Patchogue, L. I., to Miss A. E. SCHANDLEIN, of Greene County, N. Y.

TOMPKINS—HOADLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rector of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., Capt. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., to AUGUSTA R., daughter of the late Hon. S. R. Hobbie, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BONNET.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, GRACE BERRIEN, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Margaret A. Bonnett, aged 2 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 109 East 34th-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOWNE.—At Rhinebeck, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 16, after a long illness, JAMES BOWNE, son of the late John R. Bowne.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHESTER.—On Monday, Dec. 15, JOHN CHESTER, aged 74 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 746 Washington-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CURTIS.—Killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 13, at the head of his regiment, Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH BAIDGHAM CURTIS, commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his mother, Mrs. George Curtis, No. 37 Washington-place, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of the family, are especially invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

DENNIS.—At New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, SARAH, wife of Henry Dennis, and mother of Charles Dennis, of this City, in the 73d year of her age.

ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, son of Rev. S. R. Ely, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 8½ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2½ P. M.

GATES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, Mrs. HANNAH E. GATES, relict of the late Hiram Gates, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 42 Beach-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, FRANCES AMELIA, wife of W. A. Hitchcock, in the 42 year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Amity-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

JENKINS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, CHARLOTTE E., wife of George W. Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, Harlem, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LEFFINGWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, at her residence, in New-Haven, Mrs. SARAH S. LEFFINGWELL, widow of William C. Leffingwell, and daughter of the late David Dudham, in the 65th year of her age.

RATHBONE.—At Parkersburgh, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 7, Judge WILLIAM C. RATHBONE, in the 58th year of his age.

Judge RATHBONE was for many years a respected resident of this City.

ROSE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, MARTHA JANE, only child of Walton and Phebe C. Rose, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, No. 19 Jones-st.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, NANCY, widow of the late Capt. Henry Russell, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. S. H. Low, No. 111 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

☞ The funeral of the late Brig.-Gen. BATARD will take place at Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. His family and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 597.—Dec. 17, 1862.

46, 21, 45, 47, 13, 55, 26, 35, 19, 50, 74, 16, 10.

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10, 22, 66, 49, 18, 14, 63, 33, 76, 54, 74, 28.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. A large assortment of RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE, USEFUL and BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS COFFEE and TEA URNS, TEA SETS, SALVERS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, WATER PITCHERS. Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety, FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, Etc.

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SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. The friends of the "Seventy-ninth" are respectfully invited to meet at Ireland's Star Hotel, Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration a request of the members of that regiment to have the "Glengarry" as a mark of nationality. A letter on the subject, from Lieut.-Col. MORRISON, will be laid before the meeting. WM. BRUCE, No. 280 8th-av.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors, windows and skylights of every description. For circular and reference to over one thousand of the solid men of New-York and adjoining cities, address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

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A LOT OF NEW PENNIES FOR SALE, in sums from $5 to $10, at WARD'S Shirt Store, No. 357 Broadway.

WHO DID IT? We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou mart of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyre toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, nons could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger: civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

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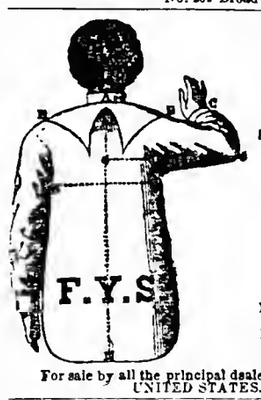

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If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.

Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Unbonnes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Pop-guns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-Boxes, Juncheneon Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Gheasmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier Mache Watch stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c., Tea-sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Woolen Under-Skirts, CORSETS, UNDER-CLOTHING, Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zonaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen White and Parti Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY GIFT-SEEKERS
Will find the most recherche as well as popular collection
OF
"ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES"
In the complete variety of
FRENCH AND SWISS
CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS,
viz.: Cuckoo Clocks, Work-Boxes, Inkstandishes, Glove Boxes, Thermometers, Cigar-Boxes, Book Racks, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSEPARTOUTS,
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,
PORTFOLIOS AND DRAWING ALBUMS,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 159 BROADWAY,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM
Skates from 25 cents to $2, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

HAYT & KARR,
No. 361 Broadway,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

859. OLD PRICES. EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 359.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

859. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
859. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE OFFER OUR FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PEARL AND LAVENDER SEAL SKIN CLOAKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 BROADWAY.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, MANILLA AND EAST INDIA DRESS GOODS.
Chinese and Chinese Fancy Goods in great variety; Ayah Indian Goods, Irish Bog Oak and Horse-hair Goods, French and Indian Fans, new styles, White and Colored Pineapple, for ball and evening dresses, and many other novel articles, to be procured only at No. 1 Astor House. No. 653 Broadway. Dressmakers and Ladies generally are invited to call and examine the assortment.
F. I. NIXON & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

DAVIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE. Colors plain and fancy, 3 buttons, 75 cents. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves, Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Hoods, Ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies knit to order, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 1 oz. to the pound. Saxony yarns, all colors. A large lot of Gents' Gloves, very low prices.
LEVER'S, Nos. 805 and 807 Broadway, near Prince.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufactoring Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Sole agents for all kinds of Rubber Goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can make jellies, blanc mange; also, is a good cake and biscuit maker; no objection to assist with the washing; can furnish the best of City references. Call at or address No. 181 West 35th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK—A GOOD AND WELL EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and would assist with the washing, if required; the best of city references from her last employer. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook, is a good washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of the 9th av., second door, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry of all kinds, and fowl and game of all sorts, and would do the coarse washing and ironing, if required; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address at No. 166 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate-sized family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer; would like to live anywhere around Brooklyn Heights. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pies, soups and jellies, game, and knows how to make turtle soup; wages, $10; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young respectable woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking; no objection to assist in the washing if required. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker and understands the dairy; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts also, a chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 Bth-st., between 4th and 6th avs. in the rear, the first high stoop, up stairs. The best of City reference

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as excellent cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game and desserts. Call for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., third floor, front room; best of City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS A FIRST-class cook, by one who understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and has the best of reference. No objections to the country. She can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as excellent cook; no objection to do the coarse washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days. Call or address No. 56 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor. Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American baking; also, soups, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, baking and carving; can give eight years of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Apply for three days, at No. 327 West 15th-st., third floor.

A GOOD ORDER-COOK FOR A RESTAURANT.—An experienced woman, understanding her business perfectly, wishes a situation as above—would take an assistant cook's place. Address A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at same number.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, tidy young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do light housework; is willing to make herself useful; good references. Can be seen, if not engaged, for two days, at No. 239 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored Spanish girl speaks English desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 108 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewing, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 418 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or laundress, the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 72 Bedford-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or chamber-maid and waitress. Apply, for three days, at No. 5 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman wants a situation as seamstress. She understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and all family sewing, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable lady, who has had good experience in all kinds of family sewing, boys' clothes, &c.; can work on dress-making; would engage by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call this week at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Swiss Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; speaks French and German fluently; is capable of teaching young children, and can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situation, by two American Protestant young women, one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go together, or separate, if required; first-class reference from their last place. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth, is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES as a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 Broadway, between 2d and 3d sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant lady desirous of finding a situation in a gentleman's family, will be found reliable, help, and fully competent to do and direct; is fond of children; no objection to leave the City; would like to engage with a family going to California, and willing to pay part of expenses, if necessary; refereoce unobjectionable. Address, for this week, Station G. E. M., Broadway Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, or both, in some good family in the city or vicinity; unexceptionable references given. Inquire at No. 37 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as housemaid, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 310 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has first-rate City reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family for a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with the washing; has no encumbrances as regards character and ability; are unexceptionable. Apply during Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 153 West 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Welsh girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 148 east 14th-st

AT BOOKHAMS, No. 160 4th-av., NEAR 22d-st., families in quest of good, civil, capable servants, will find an abundant supply, representing every department of household services. Parties are respectfully invited to give us a call, they will find a very superior class of help at moderate wages.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established institute on the corner of 4th-av. and 12th-st.; Germans, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLYN. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS TRAVELING AGENT OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent or collector for a wholesale house—hardware preferred; the best of reference given as to character and business qualities. Salary not so much of an object as a steady situation. Address S., Box No. 238 Newark Post-office, N. J.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, by a young man who can give the best of references as to character and abilities. Address, with terms, &c., J. H. B., care of A. G. Havens & Sons, corner 1st av. and East 31st-st., New-York.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a merchant's office, by a young man twenty years of age; resides with his parents, and has one year's experience in the City; is willing to begin with a small salary; refers to his last employers. Address CLERK, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man (German); understands the management of greenhouse and grapery; also, vegetable and flower garden, can give good references as to character and capability. Call or address F. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer, his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at Montague's livery stable, Nos. 80 and 82 West 28th-st., for two days, or address a note in care of FOREMAN.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first-class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 304 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant married man, without incumbrance; perfectly understands his business; strictly temperate; the country preferred. Good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 41 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man, as coachman, or to take care of horses; has ten years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen at or address T. M., No. — East 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good driver; good City reference given. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as groom; has the best of City references from his last place. Address P. S., No. 36 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who will be found faithful and trusty with good and well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 1 6th-av., in the drug store, between 24th and 25th sts., N.Y.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; understands French dusting; or would do housework and the washing, or assist with any other domestic duty required. Is a City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 [illegible] court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WASHING.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take a family's washing by the dozen pieces or by the month; would do it on reasonable terms. Can give excellent references as to honesty, capability, &c. Call at No. 14 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough and short knowledge of trade, in a lively dry-goods jobbing house; good salary will be given to a suitable party. Apply by letter to Box No. 4,824 Post-office, with full name and where last employed. No other answers will be attended to.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, FOR THE WHOLESALE cloth department, a gentleman of experience and ability. Apply personally or by letter to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A PERSON of domestic habits, about 40 years of age, Protestant, without children, to do all the work of a small family and be treated as a member; a good cook, washer and ironer. Address M. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A colored man, single (must be a first-class driver on road, groom, perfectly sober, honest and strictly trusty, with the best City reference. Call at A. M. SEE'S office, 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A VALET, APARTMENT WOMAN, butler, to go to Washington, also, a housekeeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOY WANTED—TO FEED A POWER RULING machine; one who has been employed in that line will be preferred, if well recommended. W. PORTER,
No. 16 College-pl.

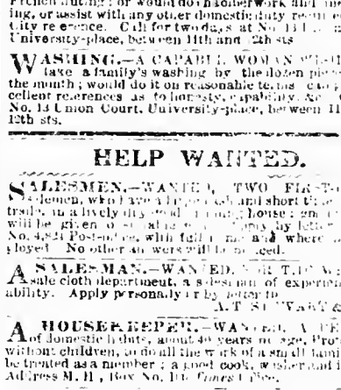
LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HALL'S HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE (ILLUSTRATED) wanted everywhere, at home or traveling, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 70 names or papers, no services in the town of Lee; clear for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in the country. Apply immediately, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 315 Broadway, New-York City.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st. and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' newly invented Patent Mink and Siberian Squirrel Muffs and Tippets, for the solid one per cent. less than any other house in the city. Call at
PHILLIPS', No. 206 Grand-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Pocket Books.
For holiday, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Envelopes, Paper, &c., go to
LOTHROP'S,
No. 216 Fulton-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK,
[illegible] Ink, Sold at No. [illegible]
Jersey-st., Boston.

PRINCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At the Irish Factory, No. 30 Canal-st. Buttons of Every Description. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Every [illegible] of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN S. [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depôts, at Hoboken, Jersey City, after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids [illegible] for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty [illegible] per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receipt of the order for the coal, which must be called for within [illegible] days thereafter, and the coal taken away within [illegible] days from the day of sale, unless otherwise [illegible] is distributed.

The other conditions of sale will be made [illegible] by those present, and by purchasers, by private contract, of coal during the [illegible] Square sports, or fairs, or [illegible] The sales will be delivered direct from the cars [illegible] arrival from the mines, when practicable [illegible] the stock. These conditions will be rendered [illegible] the ways of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival can [illegible] orderly [illegible].

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, that the Board are aware is a great [illegible] to the public, will be followed by [illegible] from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys [illegible] open every day in the year. Sundays excepted, [illegible] during but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot fail to [illegible] mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of [illegible] and the Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY LOTS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots east side, between 150th and 151st sts., and twenty-three lots west side, between 149th and 150th sts.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD—Sixteen lots west side, between 153d and 154th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Six lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Eleven lots south side, 50 feet west of 8th-av.

The property is within two blocks of the Harlem River Railroad Landing, and near the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Sixty per cent can remain for three years. Maps at the office, No. 35½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PICTURES.

To be sold without reserve by order of the Trustees
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on account as above, on FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, the well-known collection of Paintings known as the "Dusseldorf Gallery," the most extensive ever exhibited in this country. Among the principal artists represented are the following: "Leaves from the Note-book of Mendelssohn," by Hildebrandt; "Scene on the Northern Seacoast," by Lessing; "Scene on the Rhine," by Hasenclever; "Obstructed Well," by Lindner; "Interior of a Cathedral," by Lessing; "Battle of Ascalon," by Lessing; "The Cavalier and Lady," by Leutze; "Young Bear and Cubs," by Hall; "Portrait of Dr. Hall," by Leutze; "Portraits of Children," by Hall; "Portrait of Mendelssohn," by Hildebrandt; "Portrait of Schroeder," by Schroeder; "Christian Martyrs," by Lessing; "Scene from Queen Catharine," by Lessing; "The Hunchback," by Lessing; "Scene from the Life of Luther," by Lessing; "Scene from the Life of Luther," by Lessing; "Scene from the Life of Luther

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay tha largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum jr. vs. The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State aforesaid, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being bona fide holders, on or before the 1st day of February next; that on such presentation said Receiver shall have authority to determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in his possession, and that he shall report his decision thereon to the next term of said Court; and further, that all coupons not presented as aforesaid, or not presented within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and excluded from participating in the Trust Fund in question.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, on the 1st day of February next, and from that date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the bonds aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE OFFICE of the Company this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to hold office for three years from Jan 1, 1863:

Wilson G. Hunt,	Lucius Hopkins,
Wm. M. Halsted, Jr.	Henry F. Capen,
David Jones,	Philip Tillinghast,
Wm. Seligman,	Theron R. Butler,
Mahlon Aspar,	George N. Miller,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Allen Hay,
Jacob S. Carter,	Wm. H. See,
Jeremiah Loder,	Aaron Arnold.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, BENJAMIN F. MANIERE was reelected President of the Company. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are extended are requested to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES of the second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the associated creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to receive for the Preferred and Common Stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company upon the terms of the said holders' agreement, as altered, modified and extended on surrender of the Certificates to C. H. MEYER, Secretary of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, deceased. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next. Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

Octavo, Th Sa SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Condon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,

Commissioner for Ramsay County.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.—A meeting of the Bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company will be held, at the office of Messrs. Frost & Forrest, No. 23 William-st., at 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1862. Important matters will be brought before the meeting.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 82 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after tha 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent. (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 23d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 60 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11¾ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M and 1 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4 15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with parlor and sleeping cars,) 10 30 P. M.	(Sundays include 6 P. M.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TO-MORROW, Sept. 26, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo and all intermediate stations. 9 A. M., Express for Buffalo, daily, for Port Jervis, Owego and Binghamton, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, &c. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cattaraugus.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 2 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M and 4:20 P. M., for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DeMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. S. STANLEY, JR., THOMAS DONALDSON, and ROBERT A. JOHNSON, No. 314 Washington-st., New-York, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

WM. S. STANLEY, Jr., and ROBERT A. JOHNSON, will continue the Produce Commission business at No. 314 Washington-st., under the firm of STANLEY & JOHNSON. WM. S. STANLEY, JR.,
R. A. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MACHINE-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchase I before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 211 Pearl-st., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, MR. MASON JONES will, by special request of the public, REPEAT HIS ORATION ON THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION, At the Academy of Music on THURSDAY next.

ADMISSION, 25 cents.

Reserved Seats in Parquet and Boxes, 50 cents.

Tickets for the Oration can be obtained at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,

Commissioner for Ramsay County.

Horace Waters' music store, Broadway;
Brentano's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway;
The Fifth Avenue Hotel;
St. Nicholas Hotel,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Astor House Hotel;

And at the Academy of Music.

Doors will open at 7; Oration commence at 8.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st

Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

FIFTY-FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,

BENEFIT OF MADAME ROTTER.

First time of Mozart's opera of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

Susennah..... Mme. ROTTER

Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 18, Mme. ROTTER'S BENEFIT.

Mme ROTTER'S BENEFIT.

First time here NOZZE DE FIGARO. NOZZE DE FIGARO. NOZZE DE FIGARO.

IRVING HALL,

Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, Pianist, will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, Assisted by the following distinguished talent:

Madame ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and Signor ABELLA.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

DE CORDOVA—THIS EVENING.

The public is hereby cautioned against purchasing tickets from speculators outside of the hall.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS. Z. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies, lads and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are in successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,386. Circulars sent free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, will be dispatched FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL ON SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $165

each berth, according to the size, location and accommodation of the state-rooms, having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under two years of age, be Free, Infants free.

Second Cabin Stateroom berths, meals furnished at separate table $90

Third Cabin, interm diate state-room passengers, found with bedding, table utensils, meals and good substantial food ..... $ 5

Steerage, with superior accommodation ..... $ 5

Each passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 20 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 27
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$140
Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	165
Steerage to London	73
First cabin to Paris	185
Steerage to Paris	78
First cabin to Hamburg	170
Steerage to Hamburg	75

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Forms from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $120. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 15 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNY & BROTHER, in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King Williamst., in Paris to JULES DEFOREST, No. 1 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, or to the Inman Line Office, No. 191 Washington-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANNA, J. VON SANDEN, Commander, will sail as the United States Mail, and carry Passengers for North German Ports, FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., taking Passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail-side wheel Steamship MARION, Capt. JOHNSON, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP MARION, FOR NEW-ORLEANS, will be detained till SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at which time she will positively leave.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will sail on or about the 5th of January next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 63 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)

Seventh time of Morton's standard Comedy, SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Hob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blendford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Postillion	Mr. Parsloe
John	Mr. Parkes
Peter	Mr. Turner
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques

FRIDAY—Tenth representation of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.

SATURDAY—Coleman's favorite comedy, THE HEIR AT LAW.

MONDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY—Will be acted, for the first time here, a drama translated from one of Scribe's best productions, called THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, enhanced by entirely new scenery, by Mr. Isherwood and assistants, new costumes and appointments, new and appropriate music by Mr. Stoepel, and produced with the utmost care in every department.

MONEY, LOVE AND MONEY, and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL will be repeated.

In preparation, PAULINE, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, and other plays.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THOSE CHARMING DELINEATORS OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Who have been nightly received by the most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled within the walls of this beautiful theatre.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 18, will be presented, for the last time, the popular drama of

WILLIE REILLY.

WILLIE REILLY	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MARY MORIARTY	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To be followed by, for the last time, the charming comedietta of CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

MELISSA, (with songs) MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with for the last time the roaring Farce of PAT'S BLUNDERS.

PAT ROONEY, (with songs,) MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

THIS EVENING affords the last opportunity of seeing Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in those THREE CHARMING PIECES

FRIDAY, Dec. 19,

BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Box Book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

Benefit of MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Three Excellent Pieces,

IRISH AND YANKEE SONGS AND DANCES.

ALL HALLOW EVE;

in which MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS APPEAR.

LAW FOR LADIES;

Mrs. Williams in five characters.

To conclude with the first act of IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

Pat, with song and pig story, Mr. B. Williams; Nancy, a Yankee Girl with a Yankee song, Mrs. B. Williams.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,

AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

The celebrated and original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, BRASS BAND AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE, In conjunction with MISS JULIA GOULD, Will make their first appearance SINCE THEIR RETURN FROM ENGLAND, Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES, Afternoon at 3, evening at 7½.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS, 25 Ladies and Gentlemen, Appear at COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

E. G. MAGOWAN'S SECOND LECTURE, (The first took place THIS EVENING, at Sinclair, in the Stuyvesant Institute.) A private band. Admittance 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I.—A commanding location, 8 acres, with cottage, worth at least $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm and near Boston. Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 44 Forest.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE HUDson River, or Bergen, N. J., with 3 to 5 acres, with cottage house, containing 6 rooms. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address, first offer, P. Box No. 3,226, with price and full description.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of thirty acres, in the City of Orange, N. J., one mile from depot, and 2½ miles from centre of Newark. A good house, size 35x36, on the same. A rare and beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat. Will be sold low for cash, and part of purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years. Inquire or address KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 19th-st., for any length of time

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

B Heath, Co F, 11th N H—leg.
Dr S Barnes, 2d Mass—shoulder
G Donohy, Co D, 51st N J—leg.
S L Hamilton, Co D, 118th Pa—leg.
J Duffy, Co I, 28th Mass—elbow.
Thos McGovern, Co B, 29th Mass—shoulder.
J Kehler, Co E, 24th N J—head.
A Goetig, Co E, 27th N J—leg.
L Lamb, Co A, 28th Mass—shoulder.
W Ashwell, Co F, 14th Conn—arm.
H Murphy, C, 5th N H—arm
A O Griswold, Co I, 8th Ohio—hand
D McCollum, Co F, 7th N Y—hand
H Doyle, Co G, 52th N Y—groin
G B Russell, Co G, 14th Conn—side
D Slaherty, Co G, 28th Mass—arm
H S Briggs, Co I, 24th N Y—hand
G J Grammel, Co I, 24th N Y—arm
W M Myers, Co H, regt unknown—ankle
Corpl Langdale Co G, 114th Penn—lost leg
Jas Henderson, Co C, regt unknown
D Hickman, 38th Ga, rebel—left shoulder
W H Chaney, 61st Ga, rebel
Wm Shields, 4th Me—breast
J C Luke, 61st Ga, rebel—head
A J Hasty, 31st Ga, rebel
Jas Irvin, Co F, 57th Pennsylvania—left leg
Robt Daniel, Co I, 55th New-York—chest
H R Jones, Co C, 47th Virginia—left groin—rebel
Silas Shumway, Co C, 40th New-York—bowels
Isaac Sterling, Co I, 38th Georgia—side—rebel
Sylvanus Grier, Co I, 38th New-York—right shoulder
B Noles, Co A, 61st Georgia—right thigh
Henry Street, Co D, 9th N Y—right thigh and back
Lieut A R Norris, Co D, 20th Indiana—left leg
Maj Leo, 3d Maine—flesh wound through thigh
Lucius Kinney, Co A, 20th Indiana—left leg
M J Sweeney, Co D, 40th New York—arm
Silas Schumway, Co C, 40th New-York—hip & bowels
Jos Wnighe Co H, 9th New-York—foot and side
G Marston, Co E, 11th Maine—ear
Daniel Murray, Co H, 40th New-York—head
G Thompson, Co H, 40th New-York—head
P McElroy, Co F, 40th New-York—shoulder
D Callahan, Co A, 40th N Y—neck
Chas Harper, Co F, 40th N Y—leg
Sergt Carleton, Co G, 5th Mich—hand
John Becker, Co G, 5th Mich—side
Patrick Marvin, Co G, 5th Mich—eye
John B Day, 60th Georgia
J D Foster, 5th Penn.
George Kirtland, Co. G, 5th Mich—hand
Harris Erwin, Co C, 20th Ind—leg
Franklin Doolittle, Co C, 5th Michigan—side, serious
J Thompson, Co E, 57th Pa
John W Swalo, Co A, 40th N York—hip, severe
Gilbert Smith, Co A, 40th N York—arm
David M Blizzard, Co A 40th N York—leg, severe
John S Libby, 17th Me—thigh, severe
Adam Shaltes, Co H, 38th N York—thigh
Lieuenzer Tyler, Co G, 17th Maine—finger
John C Hackitt, Co E, 5th Michigan—side
S C Donnell, Co H, 17th, Maine—leg, severe
Lieut. E R Slater, Co F, 38th New-York—leg
Chas Wolley, Co C, 20th Indiana—thigh
Wm Scheder, Co I, 53d New-York—leg
Robt Brown, Co A, 5th Mich—sick
Harman P Cole—sabre cut
Andrew Yereuton, Co I, 5th Mich—shoulder, severe
John Minnie, Co G, 6th M—thigh and finger
H Hickey, Co G, 5th Mich—left side
Philip Smith, Co B, 7th N J—dead
John Williamson, Co D, 11th N J
John Brown, Co E, 1st Mass, from Cambridge—supposed to be killed
Wm Cronin, Co C, 81st N Y—right hand
C C Prover, Co H, 1st Mass—left knee
John York, Co H, 1st Mass—left hand
John Burrill, Co F, 1st Mass—right ankle
Jacob Hayes, Co A, 1st Lieutenant—right leg
Richard Burke, Co A, 2d Lieutenant—left finger
John Bollard, Co C, 2d Lieutenant—left leg
Edward Corbett, Co C, 1st Mass—right leg
John Dorman, Co C, 1st Mass—left finger
Sergt Wm J Loheed, Co F, 1st Mass—head
Alfred Hookery, Co D, 1st Mass—left arm
W H Corse, Co B, 2d N H—thigh
Lieut J Brady, 3th N Y—arm
Elijah McKerrow, Co K, 2d N Y—left hand
Richard Brooks, Co C, 3d Excel N Y—right thumb
J B Brady, Co C, 5th N Y—disposed mortal
Lieut Sergt S M Heilly, Co F, 11th Penn—thigh
Hewitt, Co E, 49th N Y—left shoulder
Jos Lane, Co K, 10th Me—fracture of scalp
Lieut Wm Jenkins, Co L, 7th N Y S M—right leg
W H Briggs, Co B, 31 Me—left hand
D Manning, Co I, 44th N Y—right arm
Sergt Hildes, Co A, 4th Me—shoulder
A Cox, Co D, 20th Ind—foot
L M Faber, Co C, 94th New-York—thigh
J Sherwood, Co A, 1st New-Hampshire—wrist.
—Mathews, Co F, 106th N Y—ankle.
C Bresel, Co K, 40th N Y—thigh.
C Miller, Co C, 4th Me—thigh
Clark Wright, Co F, 101st N Y—killed
C Hooper, Co F, 40th N Y—thigh
J Cannoon, Co E, 60th N Y—thigh
Michael Gerwell, Co F, 40th New-York—leg
G Thompson, Co H, 40th N Y—leg
Wm McElwell, Co F, 40th N Y—shoulder
J B Mouil, Co D, 40th N Y
Paul Windsor, Co B, 26th New-York—arm
David Franklin, Co C, 97th New-York—head
W F Blanchard, Co B, 13th Mass—leg
J A Young, Co B, 13th Mass—leg
Adolph Vosht, Co D, 83d New-York—thigh
P Burns, Co I, 26th New-York—finger
A E Hows, Co I, 26th New-York—head
Oscar Shurdrock, Co I, 26th New-York—arm
D McNeil, Co B, 88th New-York—leg
Alf Lander, Co D, 16th Me—thigh
Adjt W Tyler, 94th N Y—right ankle
M Allen, Co H, 40th N Y—cheek
Sergt Willie, Co E, 12th Mass or 104th N Y—right thigh
Andrew J Andruss, Co C, 10th N Y—right leg amp
Corp Saml Place, Co E, 94th N Y—left leg
A Smith, Co I, 94th N Y—lower bowels and thigh
David Tedder, Co A, 104th N Y—entered left eye, coming through tongue and lower jaw
P J Lonigan, Co A, 3d Me—right hand
Sergt W House, Co B 94th N Y—scalp
G Smith, Co H, 16th Maine—right breast
W H Bigelow, Co G, 16th Me—right leg
G W Evans, Co G, 16th Me—shoulder
Nelson H Wade, Co I, 16th Maine—leg
Saml Bowman, Co D, 94th N Y—forehead, ball
W H Nelson, Co A, 16th Me—right thigh, ball
R W Evans, Co I, 107th Pa—left thigh, ball
Capt E Shirtz, Co C, 26th N Y—left thigh, ball
J D Brooks, Co F, 16th Me—thigh, ball
C M Phillips, Co B, 16th Me—cheek, ball
H B Richmond, Co C, 26th N Y—left thigh, ball
A Bates, Co D, 26th N Y—hand, ball
Lieut — Halstead, Co E, 20th N Y—face, ball
Corp A Fay, Co C, 105th N Y—right shoulder, ball
E D Mercer, Co C, 105th N Y—arm, ball
Corp Reed, Co G, 12th Mass—left leg, ball
G Tyler, Co F, 16th Maine—mouth, ball
J Baynes, Co F, 90th regiment unknown
Cyrus Rogers, Co F, 16th Me—hand, ball
Capt G L Davis, Co F, 4th Maine
John Tobin, Co D, 20th N Y—left leg
Barnard Cuyna, 99th N Y—right knee
Michael Heiser, Co E, 26th N Y—left hip
G B Hooper, Co K, 12th Mass—right arm amputatd
G D Bisby, Co C, 16th Me—left wrist
F G Bell, Co C, 101th N Y—1st right finger amputated
W Vanalsbio, Co A, 105th N Y—leg, dead.
S C Paine, 17th Me—right arm, left hand, ball
A Farcott, Co D, 94th N Y—right leg amptd above knee
A J Quin, Co G, 16th Me—right shoulder
J S Mahoney, Co K, 1st Mass—scalp
Doolittle Co G, 105th N Y—right shoulder
M Witter, Co C, 3d Maine—fingers
Chas McGunnd, Co G, 97th N Y—groin
Corp B W Cote, Co K, 16th Maine—knee
Corp J B Frasier, Co F, 26th N Y—leg, amputated
C G Laforce, Co E, 26th N Y—arm and knee
A Snowberger, Co G 99th N Y—arm and knee
W Brown, Co G, 16th Maine—both arms amputated
S F Parnuiu, Co D, 16th Me—leg and hip
H B Ramsdell, Co G, 16th Me—shoulder
R M Cook, Co D, 26th New-York—abdomen
C Bourn, Co I, 25th N Y—leg an putated above knee
H L Cobb, Co D, 14th Tennessee—arm amputated
A A Hodgdon, Co F, 16th Maine—leg
J W Reed, Co C, 16th Me—head, badly will live
F B Johnson, Co E, 16th Maine—knee
A B Barker, Co A, 16th Maine—chest
Nelson H Wade, Co I, 16th Me—thigh
Thos Mecoire, Co A, 16th N Y—leg amputated below knee
J H Thomas, Co I, 26th N Y—leg amputated above knee
John M Donal, 2d Me Battery—left finger by buckshot
D L Barret, Co K, 26th N Y—eye, third.
Matthew Mawes, Co A, 14th Mass—left leg amputated
Cap. Wiley, Co B, 16th N Y—right side, saved by knife
G W Hall, Co I, 16th N Y M—killed
John Swartz, Co S, 19th N Y—missing
John Kerwin, Co A, 16th Me—left leg
Ellis Harris, Co —, 2d Mass—left leg
Thos Hall, Co —, 1st Mass—right leg
Robert Barker, Co C, 5th N H—right leg
R Lash, Co C, 12th N Y—through body
Sergt B S Backleton, Co G, 5th N J—right arm, sh
J Noland, Co L, 5th Vermont—head, severely
Sergt L H Dutton, Co I, 5th Vermont—foot, slightly
Corp A C Corley, Co I, 5th Vermont—right arm severely
Sergt M Haugrow, Co E, 3d N Y—hip, slightly
H Adams, Co I, 5th Vermont—left hand, slight
S. M. Sparks, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—head.
C. Douglas, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania—head.
John Grady, Co. D, 69th Massachusetts—severely.
John Brallier, Co. C, 5th New-York—hand.
Jas Mason, Co. G, 11th New-York—hand.
P O'Hare, Co. A, 7th Mass.—head
Jas Kenner, Co B, 7th Mass—abdomen
Wm Campbell, Co F, 19th Mass—knee
Jno. McIntyre, Co L, 20th Mass—thigh.
John Lynch, Co A, 20th Mass—severely
Wm. Powers, Co H, 20th Mass—severely
Dan Murphy, Co D, 20th Mass—arm
Daniel Cronin, Co F, 59th N Y—leg
J J Johnson, Co D, 20th Mass—arm
C H Bell, Co B, 11th New-York—shoulder
S A Flint, Co C, 11th N H—right shoulder
Jos Barnes, Co D, 11th N H—leg
Lieut Wm Martin, Co A, 20th Mass—head
Corp John York, Co H, 1st Massachusetts—left hand
Wm Potter, Co B, 1st Mass—groin, contusion
Thos Kinney, Co K, 2d New-Jersey—left arm
Harrison Smith, Co —, 5th Mich—breast, slight
Lieut Wm Whittaker, 120th N Y—left wrist
E J Brown, Co B, 29th New-York—thigh
Sergt W Smith, 20th New-York—left hand
Corp A J Parkman, Co K, 1st Mass—back
Lieut Wm Cornwell, Co G, 20th New-York—right thigh
M Very, Co I, 105th New-York—forehead
Thos D Falon, Co I, 4th Maine—right arm, above elbow
Chas H George, Co F, 16th Me—arm, gunshot
Edward Starr, Co G, 24th N Y—left thigh
Orderly Sergt F Becker, Co B, 12th Me—thigh
A Drummon, Co H, 3d Me—foot
C Bangley, Co H, 3d Me—side
H Buckholm, Co E, 66th Pennsylvania—left cheek
Chas Miller, Co B, 3d Michleft arm
Frnedi F Colley, Co A, 97th New-York—arm.
James Donovan, Co A, 97th New-York
M Erwey, Co A, 4th Me—left shoulder
Wm A Fihlitts, Co E, 16th Maine—shoulder
John McDean, Co G, 5th Me—jaw
James H Huy, Co D, 5th Me—left thigh
V T Campbell, Co H, 9th Me—shoulder
Wm Haing, Co H, 8th Mich—scalp
H M Dowell, Co F, 87th Pennsylvania—foot
George F Franc, Co D, 20th Indiana—right thigh
Geo A C Rockette, Co C, 40th New-York
Peter Conaidine, Co E, 101st New-York—finger
Lieut Fetix Hirt, Co B, 9th N Y S M—killed
Corp Wm R Chompry, Co D, 13th Mass—killed
J Osborn, Co D, 9th N Y S M—side
David Power, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
Jacob Nixon, Co. A, 24th New-Jersey—leg.
Geo. W. Hanns, Co. H, 24th New-York—hip.
E Carr, Co. H, 69th N. Y.—legs.
T. Ackney, Co. F, 20th Mass. leg.
H. V. Calkins, Co. I, 22d Conn.—shoulder.
Daniel Griffiths, Co. F, 48th Connecticut—shoulder.
Jos. W. French, Co. B, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
James Diven, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
D. F. Cuburn, Co. E, 19th Massachuse ts—leg.
R. G. Collins, Co. F, 108th New-York—leg.
Thos. Conway, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts—severely.
Sergt. D. Lynch, Co. C, 9th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. J. R Good, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania—hip.
Sergt. A. H. Grutini, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey—leg.
Corp D. Sweeny, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
W. R. Merrill, Co A, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
C. H. Sergent, Co. I, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
R. H. Fisher, Co. I, 11th New-Hampshire—leg.
Geo. Blanenburg, Co. K, 30th Mass.—leg.
S. W. Day, Co. F, 17th Mass.—fnce.
Geo. Kemmel, Co. F, 81st Penn—knee.
James Robinson, Co. I, 7th R. I.—cheek.
S. Harrison, Co. C, 48th Pa.—hand
Corp. E. D. Knight, Co. I, 1st Maes—shoulder.
Corp. M. Mnloney, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—abdomen.
Corp. W. C. C. Hall, Co. A, 64th N. Y.—leg.
P. Casey, Co. D, 103d New-York—thigh.
T. H. Burnett, Co. B, 103d New-York—foot.
G. C. Sheets, Co. B. 131st Penn.—thigh.
C. Angelo, Co. B, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
J. Wadenburg, Co. C, 118th Penn.—hand.
Geo. Richardson, Co. E, 13th New-York—foot.
John W. Kelly, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—hip and side.
Geo. G. Lane, Co. F, 69th New-York—thigh.
H. E. Person, Co. G, 24th New-Jersey—side.
N. Farrel, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
Z. Vanhook, Co. B, 24th New-Jersey—arm.
Geo. Bucklin, Co. K, 12th Rhode Island—leg.
John Mulville, Co. C, 14th Connecticut—shoulder.
Morris Lewis, Co. A, 133d Pennsylvania—elbow.
David Power, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
Jacob Nixon, Co. A, 24th New-Jersey—leg.
Geo. W. Hanns, Co. H, 24th New-York—hip.
E Carr, Co. H, 69th N. Y.—legs.
T. Ackney, Co. F, 20th Mass. leg.
H. V. Calkins, Co. I, 22d Conn.—shoulder.
Daniel Griffiths, Co. F, 48th Connecticut—shoulder.
Jos. W. French, Co. B, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
James Diven, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—leg.
D. F. Cuburn, Co. E, 19th Massachuse ts—leg.
R. G. Collins, Co. F, 108th New-York—leg.
Thos. Conway, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts—severely.
Sergt. D. Lynch, Co. C, 9th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. J. R Good, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania—hip.
Sergt. A. H. Grutini, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey—leg.
Corp D. Sweeny, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
W. R. Merrill, Co A, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
C. H. Sergent, Co. I, 6th New-Hampshire—leg.
R. H. Fisher, Co. I, 11th New-Hampshire—leg.
Geo. Blanenburg, Co. K, 30th Mass.—leg.
S. W. Day, Co. F, 17th Mass.—fnce.
Geo. Kemmel, Co. F, 81st Penn—knee.
James Robinson, Co. I, 7th R. I.—cheek.
S. Harrison, Co. C, 48th Pa.—hand
Corp. E. D. Knight, Co. I, 1st Maes—shoulder.
Corp. M. Mnloney, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—abdomen.
Corp. W. C. C. Hall, Co. A, 64th N. Y.—leg.
T. Washburne, Co. H, 11th New-Hampshire—head.
C. Green, Co. E, 26th Massachusetts—leg.
T. Conklin, Co. I, 28th Massachusetts—hip.
John Burns, Co. G, 76th New-York—arm.
W. Quirk, Co. K, 63d New-York—hand.
Jas. C. Johnson, Co. C, 11th N. H.—right arm.
Martin Wauldon, Co. B, 8th Ohio—hip.
M. McDower, Co. G, 69th New-York—shoulder.
John Hagerty, Co F, 131st Pennsylvania—hip.
Daniel Bonney, Co. I, 1st U. S. Artillery—leg.
Thomas Kelly, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Cyrus Twksherz, Co H, 16th Massachusetts—thigh.
D. W. Landensburg, Co F, 131st Pennsylvania—hip.
P. Retting, Co. H, 24th New-Jersey—hip.
S. Hardley, Co C, 11th New-Hampshire—hand.
R. B. Gardner, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—hand.
H. H. Heckert, Co E, 33d Pa. knee.
Corp. Chas. Brown, Co. E, 4th U. S. Art.—elbow.
E. A. Kingsbury, Co. E. 4th U. S. Art.—stomach.
Wm Anderson, Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery—neck.
P. Casey, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art.—thigh.
G. Goodwin, Co. H, 20th Mass.—ankle.
W. Patten, Co. I, 1st U. S. Artillery—neck.
M. Daley, Co. B, 4th Mich.—stomach.
M. Farrell, Co. I, 2d New-York—leg.
W. J. Stewart, Co. B, 7th Virginia—breast.
Sergt. A. J. Tornhill, Co. D, 1st Pennsylvania—leg.
Benj. H. Cobb, Co. D, 27th Connecticut—hip.
Corp. A. B. Jones, Co. G, 24th N. Jersey—shoulder.
Sergt. W. Davis, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts—thigh.
G. Sliney, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
Henry Shaw, Co. D, 91st Pa.—shoulder.
Corp. W. H. Ross, Co. B, 24th N. J.—leg.
Anson Thompson, Co. B, 24th N. J.—stomach.
M. Smith, Co. I, 12th R. I.—arm.
T. Flannigan, Co. K, 30th Mass.—ankle.
Jas. Clements, Co. F, 15th Mass.—leg.
A Hill, Co. F, 15th Mass.—ankle.
W. H Medler, Co. G, 81st Penn.—hip.

KILLED ON THE TAKING OF THE TOWN AND BURIED AT THE CORNER OF CAROLINE AND WOLF-STREETS.

Walter S Kenneman, Co K, 17th Maine
John Caffery, Co D, 69th Pa Reserves
Sergt W B Kelly, Co D, 56th New-York
W H Whitford, Co B, 52d New-York
Thomas Donnelly, Co B, 20th Massachusetts
George E Snow, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
James Bryoder, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
— Maccaninni, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Charles F Swaim, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Wm H Winslow, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Ezekiel Cannton, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Nathaniel F Thooper, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Charles A Morris, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Benj F Clifton, Co A, 20th Massachusetts
James Donohue, 20th Mass
Thomas Clnrence, Co K, 20th Massachusetts
John Donnelly, Co K, 20th Massachusetts

MAJOR HAWKSWORTH WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Major HAWKSWORTH, of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, has had a leg amputated just below the hip. He is at Falmouth, at Gen. BIRNEY'S headquarters. Major HAWKSWORTH served with distinction in Mexico, and commanded a company in the three months' service. His misfortune has created a profound impression in Philadelphia, where he is universally esteemed. He is one of the publishers of the *Sunday Transcript* of this city.

THE REMOVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Gov. CURTIN and Surgeon-General KING started for Washington this afternoon to make one more vigorous effort to procure from the United States authorities to remove all the Pennsylvania sick and wounded soldiers to the various hospitals within the State.

GEN. MEAGHER'S WOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Col. HELNAN, of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, who arrived here at midnight, wounded, from the battle-field, says that Gen. MEAGHER was wounded but slightly, receiving a spent musket-ball in the fleshy part of the thigh. Col. HERNAN met Gen. MEAGHER just before leaving, when the latter complimented the Philadelphia Irish Regiment for its bravery.

It was reported that Acting Brig.-Gen. LYLE, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, was among the killed.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Details of the Expedition Under Gen. Hovey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IUKIA, Miss., Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

I sent you a letter from the mouth of the Coldwater three or four days since, in which was given a hasty outline of the events which had occurred from the time of our departure from Helena till our arrival at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Coldwater Rivers.

That letter left with an escort carrying dispatches to Helena, and as there was considerable doubt as to its getting through, I gave you only guarded information of our movements; hence a more detailed account of the expedition, including a repetition of some matters before spoken of, may not be inappropriate.

The cavalry force with the expedition was commanded by Gen. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, numbering about 4,500, and was made up as follows:

Ninth Illinois, 270, Maj. BURGH.
Fourth Iowa, 300, Capt. PETERS.
First Indiana, 350, Capt. WALKER.
Fifth Illinois, 200, Major ——.
Second Wisconsin, 250.
First Missouri, 100.
Third Illinois, 200.
Sixth Missouri, 100, Maj. HAWKINS.
Fifth Kansas, 350, Lieut.-Col. JENNINGS.

In company with the infantry, the cavalry reached Delta, Mississippi, Thursday night, last week, and the same evening marched eastward some seven miles, and encamped that night near the plantation of Dr. HULL. After feeding themselves and horses, and performing a few necessary operations, such as sleeping shooting some of the Doctor's hogs, chickens, cattle, and rifling a few trunks and bureaus, they left at daylight on their legitimate mission.

A little after dark they reached the mouth of the Coldwater. Notwithstanding that it was a bright moonlight night, a guard of some sixty Confederates, seated around the fire on the other side of the stream, did not observe their approach, and only realized the fact that "something was up," when a twelve-pound shell, from a National howitzer, came shrieking along just above their heads.

A most patriotic Confederate song was unceremoniously cut short—several butternut gentlemen, who were just in the act of indulging in a sociable drink, heard the fierce whistle of the shell, and, dropping their cups, thereby spilling much good liquor, along with the chorus, "broke" wildly for the woods. An instant later, an Egyptian silence reigned where all had been hilarity and happiness. One Confederate alone refused to run, and he, gallant fellow, remained. Possibly his daring soul refused to fly before the Hessians, or perhaps it was because a ball from the carbine of a cavalryman went through his breast, just below his shoulder blade—in any case he, of all the sixty, stayed.

The cavalry encamped that night on this side of the river, waiting the infantry, with the pontoon train. They came in the next day, Saturday, and at 5 o'clock the Tallahatchie was bridged, and the cavalry then pushed forward. That night they followed the road along the south bank of the Yorkuapatalfa River for some twenty miles, and then struck southward in the direction of Grenada. The next day at 10 o'clock they reached Hardee's Station, a point on the railroad leading from Grenada to Memphis. Here the whole force halted for the first time since leaving the Tallahatchie, having made the whole distance of seventy-five miles without rest or food.

Here Major BURGH, of the Ninth Illinois, with fifty men, set out, under the guide of a negro, to reach a bridge on the Mississippi Central. The negro was one of those "intelligent contrabands" developed during the present war, and who have been of such singular service in all cases to the National Government. This one's stock of information consisted mainly in "Yes, Mass'r."

"Is there a bridge across on the other road?"

"Yes, Mass'r."

"Do you know where it is?"

"Yes, Mass'r."

And so on. Of course, upon reaching the railroad no bridge was found, although the intelligent contraband "clar'd to God, Mass'r, dar was a bridge dar, *sho'*, 'clare week!" Proceeding a mile nearer Grenada, the cavalry found a small culvert, which they destroyed, and then tore up the track for fifty or sixty yards, and pulled down some two hundred yards of telegraph wire. All this time an engine was about a mile above them on the track, apparently watching their movements. Just before they concluded their operations the engine disappeared up the road, and soon after returned with a train of cars, and halted about three-fourths of a mile above the Nationals. Fearing the approach of infantry, the others retreated through the woods, and in good time, too, for the Confederates soon after got a gun in position, and, with creditable precision, commenced dropping shells into the place just vacated by our troops.

After destroying a train of cars and a locomotive at Hardee's Station, and impairing the track to some considerable extent, the whole command took the back-track, and without further adventure of importance, reached the point across the Lochuafatafn, where they first struck southwards. Here they went into camp, and after a rest of a day or two, pushed eastward. In passing through Oakland—on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad—they were ambushed by three regiments of Texan cavalry. The road led across a ravine, and was fringed on both sides by a dense thicket, impervious to cavalry. Here a force of the enemy had concealed themselves, while the balance of their command was drawn up in line of battle across the road, a short distance in the advance. As our advance came up, the rebels poured in a volley from the thicket, but, singularly enough, they only wounded two or three of our men, without killing a single one. The advance immediately fell back, and two 7½-pound steel guns belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry were run forward on a gallop, and placed in position a short distance behind the ambuscade, while at the same time the Fourth Iowa and Ninth Illinois Cavalry deployed across a field to the left of the road to support the battery.

Gen. WASHBURNE'S body guard were ordered to form on the right to support the pieces, but, mistaking the order, they formed with their flank to the enemy instead of deploying in line of battle to the front. The rebels, in the meantime, had formed their line of battle on both sides of the road, and by their superior numbers, forced the Nationals back before the battery could be brought into play. The forces supporting the guns on the left fell back slowly and in good order, while those on the left, the body guard, after receiving one fire, turned tail to the fire, and in more haste than order, sought the security afforded by the rear. This left the pieces of the First Indiana without any support, and in consequence, the gunners followed the example of the body guard, omitting, however, to take their pieces with them.

The rebels followed up their advantage, and pushed forward until their line of battle reached the deserted guns. Just then, however, the Ninth Illinois got two 12-pound howitzers into position, on an eminence two or three hundred yards back, and opened fire. The gunner sent his first charge of grape into the mules hitched to one of the lost guns, killing three and disabling the others to an extent that prevented the rebels from running the piece off. He then turned his fire upon the enemy who thereupon drew off, carrying the other gun belonging to the First Indiana with them. A short distance ahead was a road turning to the left from this main road, along which the enemy retreated. Our forces in the pursuit followed this main road for a mile or so before they discovered their error; and thus the main body of the rebels, with their captured gun, made good their retreat.

Three rebels were killed in this battle and skirmish, twenty-one wounded, a Lieutenant and half a dozen privates captured, and also several wagons, and a considerable quantity of arms and other material which the rebels threw away in their retreat.

This skirmish, with a few stray shots which were fired at them while fording the Tuchnatatafn, was all the resistance met with by the cavalry during their entire trip.

The next day they made a dash into Panola, a point on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and notwithstanding that the place was strongly fortified, the enemy evacuated without firing a shot. Here they burnt the bridge across the Tallahatchie, and then returned to Camp.

This operation was the last performed by the cavalry, and was immediately followed by their return to this place. Taken as a whole, their expedition was as brilliant as any of the renowned operations of STUART. They penetrated a distance of one hundred and ten miles, through an enemy's country, cut the railroad to the rear of PRICE and exactly on his main line of operations, and returned in safety, without having lost a man. When on the railroad at Grenada, it would have been much easier for them to have passed to the east and joined GRANT's left, above Abbeyville, than to come back the way they did, in doing which they would have performed the much vaunted operation of "going round" the enemy. Not only was their expedition of the most brilliant, as well as daring character, but its effects as a demonstration on PRICE's left, were in the highest degree important. It forced him to draw off a large portion of his forces from Abbeyville, to protect Grenada and preserve his line of retreat; and if, as was intended, he, at that particular time, was attacked by GRANT and SHERMAN in front, the result of the conflict must have been in our favor.

There is only one thing to mar the effect of their efforts; and that is, that on their return, everything on the route was destroyed. Charleston, Oakland and Panola were sacked, and everything taken or destroyed that fell in their hands. Stores were broken open, houses plundered, citizens insulted—in short, the country was reduced to a wilderness.

Friday night the whole expedition left Coldwater, and reached here this morning without further adventure than an attack upon the rear-guard by a small party of guerrillas. Last night the Twenty-eighth Iowa encamped some five miles back of the main column. They had just lighted their camp fires, when about thirty mounted Confederates dashed boldly through the camp, blazing away right and left as they passed, but hitting no one save one individual, who was straggling away from the regiment, and who was shot dead while running in. Two teams and wagons were run off, and along with the rebels, disappeared in the recesses of the swamp.

What shall we do with them? Along with our forces on the return, came some three hundred negroes, of all ages, sexes, color, sizes and conditions. Tramping eagerly through the deep mud, came old, paralytic women, bent with age and infirmity, who bore the pelting rain and the discomforts of the camp without complaint, their faces and souls all aglow with the thought that they were bound for the North and Freedom. Mothers waded through mud and water, carrying babies in their arms, sustained by the thought that they had at length obtained that wonderful blessing—Freedom. Barefooted children, ragged adults, young women clad in hermaphrodite suits of half petticoats and pantaloons, all came budging on, grinning over the sublime thought that they had obtained that priceless boon—Freedom.

Freedom in the abstract is a fine thing, and will do to fight, preach, pray, suffer, starve for; but when Freedom amounts to no more than what the negroes obtain at Helena, it is a different affair. There it means simply freedom to starve, rot, die, and the sooner the better. Since I reached that place the average daily mortality among the contrabands has been from ten to twenty. Nobody takes any further interest in them than to kick them out of the way whenever they get in it, and to curse them upon all occasions as a source of the most serious demoralization to the army. Their condition is not a single remove above that of brutes—a more degraded, helpless class of people exists no where on the Continent. If our philanthropy is to end in taking them away from their masters, we had better, in mercy to them, decree that as fast as emancipated they shall be shot.

Our whole expedition has been a complete success, having accomplished all that was designed on the start. We bring back about sixty prisoners, several hundred horses and mules, and any quantity of other plunder. Much cotton has been burned by rebels between here and the Coldwater, yet there still remains not less than 3,000 bales along the road, besides thousands of acres from which the cotton has not yet been gathered. Within a very short time this region will be permanently open to commerce, and the supply of cotton will become comparatively abundant.

I omitted to mention that several of Gen. HOVEY'S Body Guard, while we were lying at the ferry, pushed down the river some ten miles, and set fire to a steamer called the *New Moon*, and which had been used for distributing supplies along the Tallahatchie and Yazoo Rivers.

Another expedition of importance is being organized at Helena, the particulars whereof I hope to advise you in due season. GALWAY.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S SAFES
IN THE
GREAT FIRE
AT
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 10, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: On Saturday last our town was visited by the largest fire we ever had. Nearly all the business portion was destroyed—some forty or fifty buildings. The Safe we had, of your make, stood the test nobly.

Our books and papers are in a perfect state of preservation.

We will send the Safe to you, and order one of larger size. We have all confidence in your Safe, and want no other make.

There was one cast or rebilled iron Safe, all burned up, made in Troy, New-York.

Yours truly, WOODS & WRIGHT.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 9, 1862.

MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., our town was nearly destroyed by fire, consuming about forty buildings, my store among the rest.

I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes in my jewelry store at the time, and it saved all my stock, books, paper and money. I would like to know if you can fix the safe up, if I send it to you, or what difference you will charge me in exchange for a new one of the same size. Yours truly, C. G. WISTHAHN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFE—With HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron.—The best protection now made against a burglar.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES COMBINED.—One safe within the other.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—For silver plate, jewelry and valuable papers, finished as ornaments for the parlor and the dining-room, also those of plain finish.

HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]
A RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—This individual is no other than KNOX, the hatter, who is continually introducing some new style of cover for the head. He has carried this trade to such an extent in this City, that it is as well known as the name of Smith or Brown. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, where can always be found the best variety of hats in the City. Give him a call.

[Advertisement.]
LECTURES ON HUMAN CHARACTER.—Embracing Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy.

FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of five lectures, as above, to be given in Literary Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, every night next week, except Wednesday. Open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for the course, $1. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, or at the door.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Anna, from Neuvitas—Capt. Clemente, Thos. Kelson and son, W. W. McAnally, Mr. McCullough, wife and 3 children, Thos. Orpin, wife and child, W. R. Nesom, F. W. Grothe, J. S. West, Capt. F. C. Lewis, Lieut. Roberts, U. S. Wheeler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises	7 2d	Sun sets	4 49
		HIGH WATER—THIS DAY	
Sandy Hook.	5 04	Gov. Island.	5 5
		Hell Gate.	7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1862.

Arrived.

[Steamer Cahawba, Cochran, Savannah 14th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bridgeport, Waite, Washington, D. C., 15 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Eureka, Heath, Troy, with mdse. to Wm. Johnston.

Steamer Alice, Meaklim, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baldwin.

Steamer Potomac, Dyer, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship [illegible], Liverpool, July 30, via The Downs, Oct 11 and Dec 13, with passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Hero, Lawrence, Boston, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Ericsson, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Commodore, Lewis

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3507. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler Stirring up the Rebels.

How he Treats the "Registered Enemies of the United States."

Another Assessment for the Benefit of the Poor.

Blooded Stock to be Sold on Government Account.

SICKNESS OF MRS. GEN. BEAUREGARD.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PORT HUDSON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

Our city, just at this time, presents a scene of no little excitement. It has been a matter of intense curiosity for nearly ten weeks to hear what Gen. BUTLER would do with the "registered enemies" in our midst, some two thousand or less. So long a time had elapsed since the memorable 23d of September, that a sort of notion prevailed that friends stood no better chance than enemies, but the delusion was dissipated a few days since by the following rather sugtive "Order":

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, all the registered enemies of the United States, both men and women, with their families, who desire to go within the rebel lines, and not to return, will report themselves by letter to the Provost-Marshal General, on or before the 10th day of December, when conveyance will be found them. They will be allowed to take personal clothing only, not exceeding $50 in value for each adult.

All persons desiring to go within the rebel lines and not to return, because they prefer to live there, will report in the same manner, for the same purposes.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal General Louisiana.

All this is exceedingly provoking to the parties interested, for the order is directed to those *who desire to go*, and now comes up the inquiry, "what is Gen. BUTLER going to do with those who *do not* desire to go?" and I have no doubt we shall learn all about it in due time. The position of these registered enemies, however, is getting, under any circumstances, rather unpleasant. In the first place, they are to leave for the "happy land over Jordan" with only fifty dollars worth of clothing; of course they are obliged to abandon their houses and all other property they possess, in many instances an abundance of the necessaries, and in some cases the luxuries of life, for a country robbed and desolated by the guerrillas, to live among a people almost literally starving to death, and literally clothed in rags. In addition, all able-bodied men from 18 to 45 years are unceremoniously conscripted and sent off to Virginia. Such is the fate of those who have had the insanity to register themselves, under a solemn act, enemies of the United States. It would seem that folly and insanity could go no further than this,—and what is the result? These insane people have themselves under the flag of the Union, deprived of all civil rights, except personal security, and under the Confederacy either beggars or conscripts—forced into the field under a military despotism that finds no parallel for its utter disregard for human rights elsewhere in the world. Another cause of palpitation is the second assessment made by Gen. BUTLER for charitable purposes, which is explained by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 105.—Under General Orders No. 55, current series from these Headquarters, an assessment was made upon certain parties who had aided the rebellion, "to be appropriated to the relief of the starving poor of New-Orleans."

The calls upon the fund raised under that order have been frequent and urgent, and it is now exhausted.

But the poor of this city have the same or increased necessities for relief as then, and their calls must be heard; and it is both fit and proper that the parties responsible for the present state of affairs should have the burden of their support.

Therefore, the parties named in Schedule B, of General Orders, No. 55, as hereunto annexed, are assessed in like sums, and for the same purpose, and will make payment to D. C. G. FIELD, Financial Clerk, at his office at these headquarters, on or before Monday, Dec. 15, 1862. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, Ass. Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

SCHEDULE B.

List of cotton brokers of New-Orleans who published in the *Crescent*, in October last, a card advising planters not to send produce to New-Orleans, in order to induce foreign intervention in behalf of the rebellion:

The sum assessed upon these brokers amounts to $28,000, which will only pay for two weeks' provisions served out by the Relief Committee. As many of these brokers, who were so anxious to contribute their hundreds of thousands of dollars to break up the Union are English, I presume the secesh demonstrations, today, on board of the *Rinaldo*, will be unusually brilliant, and that the "Bonny Blue Flag" will be played with increased vehemence, to say nothing of additional toasts of "destruction to the Hamerican Hunion," to be drunk before invited guests, made up entirely of secesh young ladies residing in this city.

Among the passengers which sail to-day for New-York is Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, unconditional Union candidate for Congress from the First District. It is an interesting fact that while the total vote is 1,408 less than the election of 1859, yet Mr. FLANDERS received 55 more votes than did the successful candidate of that year, showing that the ultra secessionists have alone been absent from the polls, and that there is an increased vote in favor of conservative Union sentiment, in spite of the hundreds who have left within the last eighteen months for the seat of war.

It is within two days of a year when Mr. FLANDERS was waited upon at his house by a vigilance committee, and ordered to leave New-Orleans. He begged to know the charges against him, and they were—"You are known to be a Union man, and are suspected of encouraging the sentiment among the people." For this crime he was torn rudely from his family and delivered within the national lines that within a few miles of Cairo. No story could be more effective of more illustrative of the fearful tyranny of the rebellion than was Mr. FLANDERS'. In the time Gen. BUTLER reaches our city. He returns, finds family safe and his friends numerous, and now he goes back to Washington, not a refugee but one not being from the tyranny of the inside appendages of JEFF. DAVIS—but the honored representative of his Congressional District in the National Congress. Seldom is it that justice is so prompt; it is so poetical. Mr. FLANDERS is a native of New-England, a graduate, I believe, of Dartmouth College; but has been in this city over a quarter of a century. He was one of the founders of the public school system of New-Orleans; was for many years, and at the time of his banishment, Secretary and Treasurer of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and since his return to New-Orleans has acted as City Treasurer and Chairman of the Relief Committee. He takes his proud position in Congress as an unconditional Union man; will sustain the President and all his measures, and urge, I believe, a vigorous, and if possible, speedy end of this war. His associate, MICHAEL HAUN, is, I believe, of German birth, but has resided since childhood in this city. In the Presidential campaign he was a Douglass Democrat, and is a thorough Union man. Mr. HAUN is industrious, active and energetic, and has always ranked among the most intelligent and useful of our citizens. It is indeed a triumph to have such men, by the voluntary choice of the people, sent to represent Louisiana—yet it is not strange, for this State was *forced* out by the chicanery of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN & Co., against the wishes of the people, as declared at the ballot box that elected the very members to the Convention that subsequently betrayed a trusting and loyal people.

In the public square opposite the old Cathedral is a copy of CLARK MILLS' equestrian statue, erected by him in front of the White House. The statue is on a base of gray granite some twenty feet high. At the time of its erection there was to have been an inscription beneath it of the General's most memorable words, "The Union must and shall be preserved," but there was treason enough among the parties who had the affair in charge even at that time to neglect this important part of their duty. A few days ago, Gen. BUTLER ordered that the words so full of meaning "should be cut deep in the granite, and covered with gold." This work is now under way, and in a few days all who look upon the likeness of the old hero will be reminded of the dearest sentiment of his heart. May no event occur that will ever cause this record to be effaced from this monument.

It will be interesting and regretful to many to know that among the things seized some time since on "the coast" by our troops were some of the best blooded stock in the country, owned by D. F. KENNER, Esq., now, I believe, a Senator in Richmond, and Capt. W. J. MINOR, who has remained through the rebellion at his plantation in Natchez. The advertisement in to-day's paper tells its own story:

GREAT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—I will sell on the 15th day of January, 1863, in the City of New-Orleans, La., for the benefit of the United States Government, a large lot of blooded stock, consisting, in part, of the celebrated stallions *Panic*, *Ben Wood*, *Vice Roy*, *Whale* and *Bob Cheatham*, together with thirteen mares and fillies, being the celebrated stock of Messrs. KENNER and MINOR. This sale will be without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash.

By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

J. W. SHEFFER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.

The time is rapidly approaching, thank Heaven and efficient National authority, when we are to have none other than loyal people in this city. It is certainly a melancholy idea of human nature to witness the ingratitude of most of those people who have rebelled against the "best government under the sun." There have been thousands of persons here who have enjoyed a sense of personal security under the present government of this city they never felt under any other rule—persons who have had every possible favor shown them by the National authorities—who have, in return, found no language too offensive to apply to Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. BUTLER, no opprobrious epithets too sweeping to characterize the conduct of our troops—persons who have come North by special favor of our authorities, and yet who have abused their privileges by slandering Gen. BUTLER and his troops when in the North, and thus made themselves offensive to loyal people on board of the return steamer, by their impotent rebel bravado and bad manners to National officers and Northern ladies. These people are at last to be brought to their senses, as will be seen by the following injunctions and most needed notice:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, it is hereby given that all persons leaving at New-Orleans, or at any place within the lines, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Captain of the port is enjoined to allow no person to leave from any vessel arriving at the port, until it shall have been boarded by an officer empowered to administer the oath of allegiance to all on board. Officers in command of outposts will see that the above instructions are strictly enforced.

(Signed,) JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal-General Louisiana.

MRS. GEN. BEAUREGARD, I understand, is now at her house in this city, seriously ill, reported, and her husband has had, I understand, all facilities offered him by the military rule I live here to visit his family, and many persons are daily executing the pressure of this ever hospitable soldier of the United States, but now unfortunate victim of a miserable rebellion.

The fortifications at Port Hudson daily increase in size and importance. I understand that one hundred guns are now in position, and that the different roads leading from the country to the rear of these fortifications are lined with defences for miles. From the peculiarity of the hills at Port Hudson, they being in some respects a series of spurs or mounds coming up close to the river, there are a series of independent forts, one rising above the other, and the whole commanded by the main works on the crest of the hill. The Southern people in the vicinity of Port Hudson call this point their Sebastopol, and profess to believe it to be impregnable. No doubt the military forces which used to occupy the country between New-Orleans and Donaldsonville are now in and about Port Hudson.

In the beginning of last week a force under Col. MCMILLAN, Twenty-first Indiana, assisted by the gunboats, destroyed the buildings and machinery of the celebrated salt works on the sea-coast near Franklin. This point is one of remarkable interest, for in a point where of all others such a thing would be deemed impossible, exists a salt mine—a rock, indeed, that is described as being in some places two hundred feet high! and of course of sufficient magnitude to supply the whole South with this necessary of life. The works for making this place of wealth available have been for the moment destroyed, but can be restored by a few days' labor. In this connection I should perhaps mention, that the rebel iron-plated gunboat *Cotton* is to the narrow, crooked Teche, five miles from Berwick's Bay, where she is prostrated in front by a sunken boat, so that she can neither come out of the river nor can she be approached by any of our boats from the sea. Of course, in her present position she is harmless, except in her immediate neighborhood, and the rebels have made arrangements to blow her up if there appears to be any possibility of the boats being successfully attached from the land. HOPEFUL.

Arrival of the Calhoun.

The steamship *Calhoun*, Capt. BAKER, from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., and the Southwest Pass on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Ben Lee* was to sail from New-Orleans on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., since the *Texas Wind*, same line.

The following is a list of passengers by the Calhoun:

Hon. B. F. Flanders, Hon. H. Hahn, Congressman elect from New-Orleans, Miss Flanders, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Brent, 2 children, Mrs. Monroe, Miss Monroe, Miss Bourier and child, Hon. J. D. Bodigney, Lieut. J. Clinton and wife, E. L. Reynolds, P. Farrell, J. M. Sharp, Capt. W. H. Cook, U. S. N., Lieut. H. A. Glassford, H. Lord, 1 in the Cabin, Wm. Hargrave, U. S. A., Wm. E. Y. Dunk and wife, Miss Lacy, Miss Gonzales, Miss Dunn and child, Miss Brown and two children, Mrs. Green.

Correspondence Northampton.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The Democrats of the First District, in Convention to-day, nominated JOEL EASTMAN, of Conway, for Congress.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Dead Buried Under a Flag of Truce.

Statements of the Chief of Longstreet's Staff.

The Rebel Position Considered Impregnable.

The Prisoners on Both Sides Paroled.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Evening, Dec. 18.

Yesterday the rebels sent, under a flag of truce, a request that we would bury our dead. A burying party accordingly went over, and continued their labors to-day.

During the truce Col. WALTON, Chief of LONGSTREET's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force engaged on SUMNER's front on Saturday, was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve near by.

He said our men exhibited the greatest bravery, but he considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of 500,000 would find it impossible to carry the heights in the face of their batteries.

The rebel loss was small, compared with ours, from the fact that they were protected by stonewall and rifle-pits. Our losses, as heretofore reported, have been considerably decreased by arrivals of stragglers in camp.

The enemy took nearly 600 prisoners from us—a considerable portion of whom were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled.

It is stated that LEE and LONGSTREET came down to-day, and held a conversation with some of our officers. The flag of truce was withdrawn to-night, after all our dead were buried.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of the Enemy During Monday—Their Picket Fires Again Close to the River Banks—Our Losses—The Winter Campaign Not Ended.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared coming over the plain vacated by us the night previous. Sharpshooters were thrown down near the river bank to pick off the engineers employed on the pontoons, which, though taken up, had not been mounted on the wagons. They also attempted to plant a battery on a woody crest about half a mile back from the Barnard House. Their sharpshooters and artillerists were, however, driven back by our guns erected on the hills. While standing near a Pennsylvania battery, about 10 o'clock in the morning, three horsemen were observed venturing close to the river. A shell was sent after them, which occasioned a most rapid skedaddling, much to the amusement of our troops.

Their picket fires were scattered along the river brink last evening.

The wounded are doing very well, most of them being provided with comfortable quarters. No estimate of the losses has yet been made. The Adjutant-General reports the loss of MEADE's Division at twenty-two hundred. This will, however, I think, prove to be exaggerated. NEWTON's Division lost only fifteen.

We have given up the City of Fredericksburgh. The enemy have not yet occupied it. This, by *no means*, ends the Winter campaign. J.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESERVE CORPS.

Its March to Stafford Court-House—The Difficulties in the Way—Narrow Escape of Rebel Cavalry—Incidents, &c.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

After a somewhat tedious march of three days—over numerous streams and muddy roads—we have arrived at the point indicated above. No incident of importance has transpired since we left Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, except that at Dumfries, HAMPTON's Legion made a dash into the town, early Friday morning, and captured the telegraph operator, Mr. LAKE, of Boston, Lieut. BOWERS and fourteen men, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, seventeen loaded and seven empty Sutlers' wagons. This is the second time Mr. LAKE has had the misfortune of falling into the hands of the rebels—the first time he was taken in the Shenandoah Valley, while Gen. BANKS was, last Summer, falling back before JACKSON's column, and was only exchanged about three months ago.

HAMPTON's Legion made a narrow escape. Had the orders of the commanding officer been fully obeyed and carried into effect, that corps would have encountered a force of our own cavalry, who were quite eager to meet them. This force was composed of the Ninth New-York, under Col. SACKETT, Fourth New-York and Sixth Ohio Cavalry—the whole commanded by Col. CLENDA. This force left Centreville Thursday morning early, with orders to cover the right flank of the Ninth Corps on its march in this direction, and the main body should have reached Brentsville at an early hour Thursday, and a patrol formed at Dumfries the same night. Unfortunately, a mistake was made, and it stretched along to Brentsville by a road only thirteen miles long, we took one hundred and three miles in length, and consequently did not reach Dumfries until late in the afternoon. As the forage wagons were all behind, a delay of several hours occurred in obtaining forage for the animals, and the patrol, which was finally started off under Capt. HARNEY, did not reach Dumfries until after dark, and all the inhabitants had left. A few only remained behind, among whom were the rebel operator and his two assistants. The rebels in that section of the country are all through alarmed, owing to the recent reverses, and it was only by the presence of a Jew named Isaac, who had a few goods to peddle, that a single wagon was brought through, and only a few had to be abandoned on the way.

At Dumfries a rebel captain was concealed in a house when our troops entered. A woman whose husband is in the same service gave him a suit of her husband's citizen clothing, and thus disguised he managed to escape before his presence was known. Yesterday, while marching from Dumfries to this place, a soldier went to a house by the wayside and asked for a drink of water. The man who occupied the house not only refused to furnish the water, but presenting a pistol to the soldier, threatened to shoot him if he did not leave instanter. The soldier retreated, but soon after returned to the house with a companion, and captured several pistols and a shotgun. The belligerent owner escaped. The Provost-Marshal of this corps, Capt. BROWN, I am happy to say, succeeded in arresting at Dumfries several important rebels—among them the Sheriff of Stafford County—so that we have something to show for our mee lost there.

The all-absorbing topic here is, of course, the battle that has been going on at Fredericksburgh since Thursday last, and this corps marched for two days to the music of the cannon, which could be distinctly heard. But you doubtless have received before this time full details of that battle, and I will not trespass on your space by a reiteration of the details.

Advance of the Eleventh Army Corps to Falmouth—The Eighth New-York Volunteers—The Case of Miss Brown, Wounded at Upperville.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FALMOUTH, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The advance of the Eleventh Army Corps arrived near this place to-day, after a tedious march of four days, but the troops are in excellent spirits at the prospect of once more meeting the enemies of their country in battle.

The march here was not characterized by any incident worthy of special note. The muddy condition of the roads caused much detention of the teams, which were heavily loaded.

In a letter some time ago, I expressed a hope that the Governor of the State would not appoint strangers to positions in regiments, when there are competent persons to be found in the regiment. Particular reference was then made to the Eighth New-York Volunteers, the officers of which had signed a remonstrance against appointing Prince SALM SALM as Colonel, because it would be a gross act of injustice to one of the best regiments in the service, and particularly to Lieut.-Col. HEDTERICH, who had for months commanded the regiment to the entire satisfaction of all parties directly interested in its welfare. The remonstrance was not heeded, and Prince SALM SALM now commands the Eighth New-York.

As might have been expected there has been much trouble in the regiment since that time. One court martial has already been held, at the request of the new Colonel, to try an officer, and it is not improbable that others will be held as soon as it can be done without detriment to the service. The Court referred to, was held to try charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. HEDTERICH for "contempt and disrespect toward his commanding officer," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The defendant pleaded "not guilty," and his plea was confirmed by the Court after a full investigation of the charges.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS BROWN AT UPPERVILLE.

In a recent charge into Upperville by a detachment of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, under Major KNOX, a Miss BROWN, who was on horseback, got mixed up in the affair and was severely wounded. After the fight, she roundly abused the Union troops and called them cowards for shooting a woman. The troops engaged in the skirmish felt somewhat nettled at the charge preferred, and for the purpose of settling the question as to who inflicted the wound, as well as to render whatever assistance might be necessary, Dr. STREETER, of the Ninth New-York, volunteered to return to Upperville and attend the injured woman. An examination of the wound, when taken in connexion with the position of the woman at the time the injury was inflicted, conclusively showed that the shot was not fired by the Union soldiers, a fact which Miss BROWN herself subsequently reluctantly admitted. I have been thus particular in referring to this case, to correct a statement made in the Richmond papers to the effect that "the Abolitionists had willfully shot a Miss BROWN at Upperville," and cited the fact as a piece of additional evidence of the atrocity with which the Yankees were conducting this war.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Lee's Announcement of the Repulse of Our Forces.

A Rebel Loss of 500 Killed and 2,500 Wounded Admitted.

The following dispatches, received by way of Nashville, are from the Murfreesboro (rebel) *Banner*, of the 17th inst.:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.

An official dispatch from Fredericksburgh to Gen. COOPER, says: "At 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted, the battle raged along the line from right to left until 6 P. M., the enemy being repulsed at all points, thanks be to God. As usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be renewed to-morrow morning.

Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON reports that he entered Dumfries, and captured twenty wagons with mules, and fifty prisoners. Gen. SIGEL is expected at Dumfries to-morrow. (Signed,) R. E. LEE

A second dispatch to Richmond says: "Passengers report that the enemy was driven back two miles yesterday, and our troops occupied the battle-field this morning. Our loss is variously stated—probably not more than 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. The body of Gen. THOMAS COBB was brought down this evening. The enemy's loss is reported immense. A thousand lay dead in one field. Gen. HOOKER, Union, is reported killed."

A private dispatch from Gen. PEARY says: "We have had a great fight, and repulsed the enemy at all points. We have lost many good men. Passenger report that we have 1,500 prisoners."

The Vanderbilt Has Been Captured by a Privateer.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

On Friday last the gunboats *Cairo*, *Marmora*, and *Signal*, ascending the Yazoo River, reached a point about twelve miles below Hayne's Bluff, when a torpedo exploded under the *Cairo*, sinking her low. She sank in fifteen minutes, in forty feet of water, and will not be raised. No lives were lost. The *Cairo* was one of the first seven armored gunboats built for service on the Western rivers, and participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Communication from Secretary Chase Regarding the Pay of the Soldiers.

Nature and Extent of the Requisitions on the Treasury.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

IT CALLS FOR $731,000,000.

An Inquiry into the Disaster at Fredericksburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives in regard to the failure of the Treasury Department to more promptly fill the requisitions of the Paymasters in the army, Secretary CHASE has addressed a reply to the Speaker of the House, stating that the requisition of the Secretary of War for money for the payment of the troops have always been promptly met at the Treasury, when absolute want of means did not prevent. Since the 1st of July, the Secretary adds, the sum of $86,551,261 64 has been paid on such requisitions, as follows:

For bounties on enlistment	$7,500,000 00
Recruiting, collecting, drilling and organizing	10,172,300 41
Ordinary pay	48,851,921 23
And the amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is	28,700,000 00

Requisitions regarded as the most urgent by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, to the extent of $1,000,000 daily, are now met from the customs, from internal revenue, from the proceeds of conversions from temporary loans, and from new issues of United States notes. Still these resources are inadequate. Secretary CHASE deeply regrets "that a single American soldier lacks a single dollar of his pay, and no effort of his has been wanting to prevent such a condition;" and he expresses the hope that if Congress approves the financial recommendations of his annual report, all grounds of complaint because of delay of payment may soon be removed.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE.

It is understood that Secretary CHASE intends to act on the suggestion made to him by the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and prepare a bill embodying his ideas in regard to needful financial legislation.

THE DISASTER AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, to-day introduced the following important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the facts relating to the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, Va., and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault upon the enemy's works made, and also the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy, and that the Committee report to the Senate.

Senators WADE and CHANDLER, and Messrs. COOK, GROW, COVODE and JULIAN, of the War Committee of the House, and Hon. H. WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, leave at midnight, in a special boat, for the late battle-ground, in obedience to the resolution of the Senate to-day. Gen. HALLECK accompanies the party by request.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND returned this evening from Falmouth. The wounded there are all in a comfortable condition, and are being removed to Washington as rapidly as possible. Upwards of 2,000 wounded from Falmouth arrived here to-day, and 700 at Alexandria. They were distributed among the hospitals, which are being rapidly filled up. A great many of cases which arrived to-day were serious, requiring litters to remove them from the boats. Two thousand more will arrive here to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, are here, their principal errand being to secure the removal to their homes of the sick and wounded from their respective States. An order to the same effect was to-day made in the case of New-Jersey, and a similar general order is expected to be issued to-morrow.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The reports in the Washington and Philadelphia papers, of the arrival here of Gen. MCCLELLAN, are incorrect.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

To-morrow being the day fixed for the execution of the Minnesota Indians, great pressure has been brought to bear on the President for their pardon or reprieve, but Mr. LINCOLN will not recede from the position he has taken, and assured Senator WILKINSON and others that the sentence shall be executed as pronounced.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

A wounded rebel officer, captured at Fredericksburgh, announces that Stonewall JACKSON is "played out;" that he cared nothing for the comfort or safety of his men, exacting from them intolerable hardships; and that his popularity with the army is about gone.

ACTION OF GENERAL BATES' OPINION.

The opinion of Attorney-General BATES on the Habeas Corpus question is being printed, and will be ready for general circulation to-morrow.

EXECUTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, in reference to the Treasury Department's plan for suppressing smuggling on the Northern frontier, has had a mass of evidence on this subject, and are determined to adopt most stringent measures to put a stop to this unlawful traffic.

BORDER STATE CAUCUS.

The Border State men on the [illegible] caucus, which was largely attended, for the purpose of adopting some plan to induce the President to defer or recall his emancipation proclamation. After a full interchange of views, they appointed a Committee composed of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; JOHN W. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, and Mr. HALL, of Missouri, to consult with the President and to lay before him their views. The Committee are also instructed to ascertain the President's opinions, and the course he intends to pursue. The Border State men are unalterably opposed to the proclamation, and will strongly urge upon the President, in deference to these States, not to insist upon it. If, however, he shall persist in the attempt to carry it out, then the Border States and their representatives will be compelled to take their stand against it, and oppose it with all their strength.

RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The Senate Post-office Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the proposition submitted to them some time ago, to inquire into the expediency of an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. The Committee are giving this measure a thorough examination, and will probably bring forward a bill to provide against the difficulties that now encumber this route.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The statement of the existence at this early day of counterfeit postal currency, causes much comment, and it certainly gives rise to rather gloomy forebodings as to our financial affairs, when it is considered that in addition to the estimated prospective debt of the Government, may have to be added an indefinite and daily increasing counterfeit issue, which will as surely as the genuine, and as successfully, unless immediate measures of additional security are taken, knock at the counter of the Treasury Department for redemption. Let their be no delay in adopting some additional safeguard.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized LUDWIG VON BAUMBACH, of Milwaukee, Wis., as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, for the State of Wisconsin; and B. B. HAARSTRA as Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, to reside at St. Louis.

THE COSTA RICA CLAIMS.

The cases growing out of the Costa Rican Commission, which were submitted to the Umpire, Mr. BERTINATTI, the Sardinian Minister, are still under consideration. The Commissioner on the part of Costa Rica has submitted an argument against their allowance. The American Commissioner, Judge REVERDY, will to-morrow submit his argument in favor of the claimants. The probabilities are that the Umpire will throw them all out.

THE DISCHARGE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The following is Senator WILSON's bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals:

Be it enacted, That there shall be added to the present Medical corps of the army two Medical Inspectors-General, and eight Medical inspectors, who shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the Medical corps of the army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to examination, and who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of those grades.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the Medical Inspectors' Department shall be charged, in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws, with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of all military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and shall, upon each such inspection designate to the Surgeon in charge of such hospitals or camps all soldiers who may be, in their opinion, fit subjects for discharge from the service, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, or suffering to be returned to their regiments for duty; and the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, to direct the return to duty or the discharge from the service, as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS FROM DUTY.

The Senate Military Committee authorized Senator RICE to report the following bill:

Be it enacted, That during the existence of the present rebellion, officers of the volunteer and regular army, when absent from their appropriate duties for a period exceeding thirty days without leave, shall not receive the pay or allowance authorized by existing laws, except such absence be on account of wounds received in action, or on account of illness contracted while in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the volunteer and regular army absent without leave, shall be stricken from the rolls of the army.

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1862.

Sick and wounded officers of the regular army in this city will call on Surgeon J. K. BARNES, U. S. Army, for professional attendance. Office, No. 256 H-street.

Sick and wounded officers of volunteers in this city will call on Surgeon M. CLEVER, U. S. Volunteers, for professional attendance. Office, No. 205 Pennsylvania-avenue.

The above-named Surgeons are specially assigned to this duty. JOSEPH R. SMITH, Acting Surgeon-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

The postal appropriations for the coming year amounts to $12,000,000. This does not include the appropriation for the California Central route, for which a special grant of $1,000,000 was last year made, which, it is presumed, will be requested.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day Lieut.-Col. FRED MYERS and Major S. F. BARROW, were the only witnesses examined. Their testimony was brief and had reference merely to the character of the night of the 27th of August.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

Representative BINGHAM's bill, introduced to-day, to remit certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of contracts with the Navy Department, in to relieve from disabilities in consequence of the proclamation of blockade, the increase of imports and laying of revenue duties, &c.

PENSIONS.

The bill to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions, submitted to-day by Senator LANE, of Indiana, empowers the Secretary of the Interior to designate officers authorized by local laws to administer oaths, who may take and certify all applications for pensions, administer all necessary oaths, and render unnecessary and further establishment of right to pensions in a court of record. Such officer is made subject to a fine of $500 to $5,000, and imprisonment for life for from one to five years, for conniving at fraud in these applications.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The bill of Representative ALDRICH to indemnify the State of Minnesota, for expenses incurred in connection with the recent Indian disturbances, appropriates $500,000 for that purpose.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Naval Retiring Board, which has been in session in New-York, will hold its next meeting in Washington and after that, for the [illegible]

GENS. STRONG AND [illegible]

Brig.-Gen. STRONG has been relieved from duty in New-York [illegible] Department of Tennessee, and [illegible] Fort Pulaski.

[illegible] Boston has been [illegible] Commander [illegible] Commissioner Rudy has been ordered to [illegible] Steamer

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6759, 7003, 8075, 8171, 8235, 8283, 8341, 9161, 9163, 9164, 9165, 9173, 9183. *Part II.*—Nos. 7594, 7802, 8014½, 8800, 8801, 8876, 9120, 9176, 4428. *Part III.*—Nos. 2900, 3090, 3305, 767, 4176, 537.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nn. 141.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3241, 3.243, 315, 3133, 2569, 3183, 2401, 2921, 3921, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303. *Part II.*—Nos. 3634, 3010, 3044, 3046, 3050, 3252, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3064, 3070, 3076, 3078, 3080.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

INTENTION TO VIOLATE THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Patras and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Bienville*, on May 27, 1862, off Charleston. A claimant intervened in the suit for the vassel, but none for the cargo. Part of the cargo consisting of military equipments and supplies, was, pending the suit, delivered over to the use of tha Government on appraisal.

The vessel had a British register. Har shipping articles dated April 3, 1862, were for a voyage not to exceed twelve months, from London to Bermuda and any other port in the West Indies, North and South America, or the Mediterranean, and back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, or Continent of Europe between tha Elbe and Brest. It appeared by an entry of their depoalt at the British Consulata at Havana, that sha was thara on May 18. No instructions, manifest, bill of lading or other shipping paper, was delivered from the vessel to tha captors, showing when she left Havana, or her destination from there, or what cargo she took thence.

There were two logs found on board. One was written in a pocket memorandum book, the entries beginning April 13, and ending May 7, all apparently written at the same time with the same ink. It was headed "From Falmouth to Madeira," and spoke of the vassel as coaling at Funchal on April 19. The official log entered the beginning of the voyage as April 3, 1862, and its direction to be "West Indies and Mexico," and stated that the vessel was coaling at St. Thomas on May 10. Neither log had any entry about the proceedings of the vessel after May 21, 1862.

The master testified that the vessel was bound to St. John, N. B. The carpenter testified that tha voyage was undertaken according to the shipping articles, and he did not know she was going to St. Johns, except that he heard so from the master at Havana.

The master testified that he did not know what the lading was. The carpenter, cook, and a seaman testified that they understood that there was powder and muskets, or rifles, in boxes, which ware shipped for the voyage in England.

The carpenter understood the vessel was intended to make the port of Charleston.

The master said the vessel was thirty miles from Charleston bar when captured; the carpenter says she was 10 or 12 miles and the cook and seamen say 8 or 10 miles.

Held by the Court—That no affirmative fact is stated by any witness going to mitigate the pressure of the presumptive avidence to show the culpability of the voyage, as one plainly arranged with intent to violate the blockade of Charleston, and to introduce into that port articles contraband of war.

That all of the witnesses admit their knowledge of the blockade when the voyage was undertaken, and at the time of the approach of the vessel to the port, and no suggestion is offered in proof justifying her position when arrested, directly in the vicinity of the port and heading for it.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

BLOCKADE—FALSE DESTINATION—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her Cargo.*—The proofs in this case showed that the vessel evaded the blockaded port of Wilmington, on the 1st of May, 1862, with a cargo of cotton and other produce of the enemy port, and went to Nassau, where sha took on board a cargo of arms and ammunition, and on the 22d of May departed with that cargo, and with papers purporting that she was destined o St. John, N. B., and took her course directly for Wilmington again, and was captured in the act of attempting to enter that port. The British Vice-Consul intervened in this suit, claiming vessel and cargo to be British property. She had a British registry, executed May 16, 1862, to Augustus John Adderly, at Nassau, N. P. She was built in New-York in 1851. No bill of sale or transfer of her at the time of her registry is produced.

Held by the Court—That as the proofs show that the master and owners of vessel and cargo knew of the blockade and intended to violate it, and that the vessel had previously violated it, and was now carrying contraband of war, and that a false destination of the vessel was knowingly stated on her papers, it is not requisite to detail the particulars of the proofs or the doctrine of public law which determine her guilt and confiscability.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

INTENDED VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Stettin and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Bienville* on May 24, 1862, about thirty miles from Charleston. She was English built and documented, and was dispatched by nautral charterers, from England, on a voyaga to Tampico, thence to any ports in the West Indies, American States or British North America, and back to the Continent of Eurore, and finally terminating in the United Kingdom. The charter was exacuted March 4, 1862. The charterers were shippers of the cargo. The crew-list, manifest and bills of lading ware all signed at Hull. The cargo was to be dailvered at Tampico, to order. A letter on board, dated at Nassau, N. P., May 21, 1862, addressed to S. Simpson, Esq., supercargo steamer *Stettin*, and signed Henry Adderly & Co., directed the cargo to be taken directly to St. John, N. B, as being a better market for it than Nassau. The vessel cleared from Nassau for St. John on May 20. No one intervened in this suit for the cargo. The underwriters on the vessel intervened for their interest under the policy.

Some of the witnesses testified that they believed she was destined to enter a blockaded port when she left Nassau, from the course she ran, and because pilots were taken on board at Nassau for that purpose. The master knew nothing of the owners or consignees of the cargo. Other witnesses said they believed it was to be delivered at some Southern port. Tha master did not know or believe that the vessel attempted to enter or was going into any blockaded port. Other witnesses believed she was. One seaman, about an hour and a half before her capture, heard the Captain say they were going to enter Charleston, and that intention was generally known on board. The last entry in the log was May 21, 1862, and there were strong indications in it that a sheet had been abstracted next to the last entry.

Held by the Court—That the suspicion is strong that the log has been mutilated and the case does not stand before the Court as entitled to intendments favoring the fairness or innocency of the transaction.

That the representation of the voyage in the shipping articles, manifest and charter was palpably fictitious, as there is no reasonable support for the assertion that the vessel was expected to perform the tortuous and protracted navigation so ostentatiously set forth. And that Addeily & Co., of Nassau, turned up at her first stopping to be the umpiras of her destiny although not named as shippers, consignees, charterers or agents, augments the impression that a house so long and openly occupied in the line of trade which this vessel seemed to be pursuing, became actors in the enterprise on the understanding that it should result in a fraudulent interaction of our belligerent rights.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

The War Department and Assigned Military Claims—How a Lieutenant Lost His Money.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Christie & Stow vs. *F. Bouine—S. Kohnstamer* vs. *Same.*—These actions were brought to recover the amount of two loans as claimed, advanced to the defendant.

At the time the loans were made the defendant held the position of First Lieutenant in one of the City regimants, and assigned his pay to the plaintiffs to the extant of the loan ($500.) It was alleged that the defendant was guilty of fraud in collecting his pay after such assignments, and upon such charge orders of arrest ware issued on both actions, and the defendant was arrested on the 30th of August last.

Motion was subsequently made to vacate the orders of arrest, upon defendant's affidavit averring that the War Department would not pay assigned claims, and that no one could obtain such pay but the officers and soldiers themselves, and that under such circumstances he had collected his pay, and was on his way here to pay the claims involved in these actions when he was robbed of all the money he had. The motion was denied. No answer was put in, and plaintiffs took judgment by default, issuing execution against the property of the defendant.

Another motion was now made for the discharge of the defendant upon his own and his wife's affidavit, that they have no property and are both destitute. Counsel contended that it was in the discretion of the Court to discharge where the defendant remained in custody under an order of arrest after judgment was docketed, and no execution had been issued against tha person.

Application granted, and the defendant discharged.

A. H. Raavey for motion; Bulkham, Van Cott and Bangs opposed.

The Walton-Matthews Case—The Alleged Assault at a Funeral.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Boyt.

Ellen Walton vs. *William Walton.*—The plaintiff in this case is the widow of the late John Walton, from whom she had separated a short time before his death.

She alleges that at the funeral of her husband, she was about to view his body, but was prevented from doing so by the defendant, who, as she avers, seized her hands and rudely wrenched them. The action is brought to recover for an assault. She claims $20,000 damages.

The defendant denies the allegations of the complaint.

James and Dunphy, for, plaintiff; D. D. Field for defendant.

A Libel Suit about a Law Report—The Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Warren vs. *Owen.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant, who is a lawyer, for an alleged libel in publising in the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Transcript*, a statement or report of a certain trial in the Marina Court, in Octobar, 1861. Tha report of tha trial complained of, stated that the plaintiff and his partner, while carrying on business in this City, had engaged in issuing fictitious paper in the shape of accommodation paper, by issuing notes and bills of exchange made by clerks, salesmen, and parties in their employment, for the purpose of raising money.

On tha trial it appeared that the defendant gava two copies of tha report of the case, written by himself, to Mr. Lea, tha law reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who exchanged with Mr. Kampton, of the *Herald*, and Mr. Stout, of the *Transcript* and *Tribune*.

The defence was, that the report furnished the law reporters was a true and accurate statament of what appeared on tha trial reported.

The jury rendered a vardict for the defendant.

Rufus J. Belt and Edwin James for plaintiff; Mr. Owen, defendant in person, and Charles Tracy, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Beny vs. *Kelly et al*; *Schulten et al.* vs. *Habersham.*—Case settled. Papers with the Clerk at Clerk's office.

Gowle vs. *Golan et al*; *Todd* vs. *St. John.*—Stenographers' notes required by the Judge.

Purchase vs. *Bellowe.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Hencken vs. *Hencken*; *Button* vs. *Earle.*—Motions granted.

Fettretch vs. *Leanny.*—Order granted.

Moore vs. *Glover.*—The Clerk's taxation of costs is confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

Webster vs. *Smith*; *The American Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *Gondridge.*—Cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 18, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	5 Nor. & Wor. R	73
2,800 Fr. 7.30 p cn. Sm	103	510 Mich. Central R	93
5,000 do	103⅛	250 do	92⅞
1,000 U. S. 1 yr. C	98⅛	100 do	830 92⅞
10,000 do	98⅜	400 do	92⅞
4,000 Ky. State 6s	99⅛	700 M. So. & N. Ind. R	38⅛
10,000 Ind. St. 6s, W.L.	96	300 do	810 38⅜
2,000 Mu. St. 6s	51⅜	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82⅛
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	62	100 do	82⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M	103⅛	20 Ill. Central Full Sh.	17
5,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds	96	100 Ill. Central R. S	77⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	103	500 do	810 46⅛
25,000 A. & T. H. In. B.	60	100 do	b10 77⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	98⅛	100 do	810 77½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	81	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	b10 48⅛
1,000 do	80½	1150 do	48⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	92⅛	100 do	860 46⅛
5 Commonwealth Bk	89	300 do	46⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	98⅜	300 do	810 46⅛
30 Penn. Coal Co	117	100 do	b30 46⅜
300 Cumb Coal Pref	123	300 do	b30 46⅜
31,000 Amer. Gold	132⅛	200 do	860 45⅞
5,000 do	b60 132⅛	50 Galena & Chicago R	81⅜
10,000 do	830 132	350 do	81
10,000 do	b30 132⅛	100 do	830 81
6,000 do	830 132	100 do	810 81
10,000 do	b30 132⅜	50 do	85 81
30,000 do	132⅛	50 do	830 80⅝
10,000 do	b30 132⅜	150 do	830 80⅝
100 Pacific Mail S. Co	132	100 Clev. & Tol. R	830 69
150 do	131⅜	100 do	830 69⅛
136 do	131	200 do	69
100 do	830 131	300 do	69⅛
50 do	131⅜	200 do	860 69
350 N. Y. Cen. R	103	100 Chi. & R. I. R	89⅜
100 do	103⅜	15 Chic. B. & Q. R	87
450 Hudson Riv. R	76⅜	12 do	87⅞
50 do	830 76⅜	10 Pitt. Ft. Wayns & Chi	51⅜
40 do	76⅛	15 Rome & Water'n R	82⅜
50 do	76⅜	250 Erie Railway	61⅜
100 do	76⅝	100 do	810 61⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	160 N. Y. Cen. R	103⅛
2,500 U. S. D. N's	127⅜	200 do	810 103
1,000 do	127⅜	60 do	830 103
6,000 Treas. 7-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103⅜	50 do	103⅜
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	53⅜	200 do	830 103⅜
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	51⅜	50 do	103⅜
5,000 Mo. 6s Isa. to Hn. & St. J	75	100 Erie Railway	61⅜
30,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2dm.	92⅜	50 do	b30 61⅜
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	69⅜	50 do	830 61⅜
1,000 Tol. and W. 1 Mt.	98⅜	100 do	61⅜
3,000 Mich. C. 1s. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs	115	22 Erie R. Pref	94
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1u. B.	60	200 do	93⅝
3,000 C. & Tol. S. F	104	100 do	b30 93⅞
7,000 Mich S. sink. f	103	560 Hudson R. R	77
15,000 Amer. Gold	b30 132⅜	100 do	77⅜
65,000 do	132⅛	50 do	810 77
10,000 do	132⅜	100 do	860 76⅜
10,000 do	b30 132⅜	200 Harlem R	810 21
25,000 do	830 132⅜	200 do	21⅜
20 Penn. Coal Co	116⅜	200 do	50⅜
30 Gal. & Chi. R	81⅜	50 Mich. C. R. ex div.	80⅜
50 do	81⅜	50 do	83⅜
150 do	81⅝	150 do	860 83⅜
160 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	110	100 do	83⅜
91 do	110⅜	150 do	89
90 do	117	200 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	33
50 do	117⅛	200 do	810 38⅜
10 Pacific Mail S. Co	131⅜	150 do	36⅜
100 do	132⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83⅜
160 do	830 131	150 do	83
50 do	829 131	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	74
450 do	133	50 do	810 77⅜
50 do	810 132⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	830 46⅜
100 do	b30 133	200 do	46⅜
50 do	830 131⅜	200 do	46⅜
50 do	830 131⅜	500 do	47
50 do	830 131⅜	500 do	830 46⅜
50 do	830 133⅜	100 do	b10 47
50 Chi. & R. Isld R	810 89⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	69⅜
450 do	89⅜	100 do	b3 69⅜
20 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	31	100 do	83 69⅜

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 Wiltom-street.

$20,000 American Gold	132⅜	1650 Erie Railway	61⅜
20,000 do	b3 132⅜	100 do	b3 61⅜
6,000 U. S. Dem. N.	127⅜	250 Mich. Central R	92⅞
100 Niagara	83	150 do	83
60 Hamilton Coal Co	117⅜	100 do	b3 83
150 Pacific Mail S. Co	132	1300 Michigan So	83 38⅛
100 do	132⅛	50 Mich. So. Guar	82⅜
50 do	131⅜	300 Pittsburgh R	40⅜
50 do	131	200 do	48⅜
50 do	b10 132⅛	50 Galena & Chicago R	81⅜
100 Clev. & Tol R	69⅛	50 do	81⅛

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 Wiltom-street.

$14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	103	400 Mich. Central R	89⅜
160,000 Amer. Gold	132⅜	200 do	89⅜
5,000 do	810 132⅜	100 Mich. So. R	39⅛
25,000 U. S. De Notes	127⅜	100 do	38⅜
150 Del. & Hudson	118	100 Mich So. Guar	83⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co	117⅜	59 do	b3 83⅜
50 do	83 117⅜	150 do	83⅜
650 Pac Mail S. Co	134	450 Ill. Central R	78⅜
100 do	133⅜	200 do	83 78⅜
10 do	133⅜	100 Pittsburgh R	47
50 Erie Railway	61⅜	250 Gal. & Chi	81⅜
150 do	b3 61⅜	500 Clev. & Toledo	89⅜
200 Erie Railway P	b3 84	100 do	69⅜
250 do	84	300 do	69⅜
400 do	83 61⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	69⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	21⅜	200 do	810 69⅛
100 Harlem R. Pref	51	50 Chi. & R. I	80⅜

THURSDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The temper of the Stock Exchange early in the day was less firm on the speculative Share list than yesterday. The lower bids, however, at the early Board were not responded to by sellers to any considerable extent, and the printed sales were comparatively moderate. Later in the day the market recovered part of the decline, and at the Second Board the demand was generally firm, and nearly the whole list about as high as yesterday afternoon. The Government Securities continue neglected by speculation under the recent discouraging news from the Rappahannock; but actual holders are not especially pressing in their offers to sell at the decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. since Monday. There is a large business doing in 12-months' Treasury Certificates, at about 90½ ₱ cent. At this rate the investment is equal to 9½ ₱ cent. per annum, irrespective of the premium upon the 6 ₱ cent. in Gold in which the interest is to be paid. There is no security on the Bond list which pays so well, the advantage of the assured income in Gold being taken into the account. There is not the slightest question that the Certificates will be paid off at maturity in legal tender United States Notes, and the accumulated interest in Gold. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds are quiet, at 103⅛@103½ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was an increased demand for Stocks, and prices generally firm and looking up. Michigan Central brought 89½, ex-dividend, equivalent to 94½; Pacific Mail, 134, sales:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜	103⅜	Missouris	51⅞	51⅞
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	103⅛	103⅜	Tennessees	53⅛	53⅜
U.S. Notes C. H.	127⅜	127⅜	Harlem	21⅜	21⅜
American Gold	132⅜	132⅜	Illinois Central	78⅛	79
N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅜	Toledo	69⅜	69⅜
Erie Common	61⅜	61⅜	Pittsburgh	46⅜	47
Erie Preferred	93⅞	93⅞	Rock Island	80⅜	80⅜
Hudson	76⅛	77⅛	Galena	81⅛	81⅛
Mich. Cent.	92⅞	89⅝	Pacific	133	133⅞
Mich. Southern	38⅛	39	Panama	165	160
Mich Guarant'd.	83	83	Harlem Pref	51⅛	50⅜

The price of Gold Coin opened this forenoon at a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. from the last quotation of Wednesday night. The sales at the early Board were at 132⅛@132¼ ₱ cent. After the adjournment and before the Afternoon Board there was a demand on the Street at 132¼@132⅜ ₱ cent., and sales were made at the same figures at the Second Board. The rate of Exchange on London for Saturday's steamer is 145½@146 ₱ cent. The price of Money to-day is 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, at which there is a steady supply, especially to the Stock and Money Exchange firms of established credit. We notice again to-day that more Bank Note Currency is coming in from the country, of the New-England and New-Jersey Banks, and there is also a better supply of United States Notes of lawful tender, which begin to return to this Market from the interior since the close of Canal navigation. These are signs of the banking up of Deposits and country bank balances again at the close of the year. The disbursements of the 1st January Dividends, on the Public Debts of the United States, and States of New-York, Illinois and Ohio in Gold, will also add to the Specie line at Bank. The Export demand for Gold this week is thus far short of the last California arrival.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York, (ex div.)	104	Irving	79
Mechanics'	107	Metropolitan	104
Union	106	People's	90
America	109	Grocers	98
Phenix	104½	East River	90
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	101
Commerce	98⅜	Continental	88
Broadway	140	St. Nicholas	80
American Exchange	97	Commonwealth	89
Chatham	87	Importers' & Traders'	101
Bank of N. America	98⅜	Park	119

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	103⅛	St. Al. & T. H. 1sts.	86⅛
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
N. Y. Cen 7s, con., '76	110	Chi. & N. W. appl. ext	87
Erie thirds, '83	102⅝	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, Cal. s.	75
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	54
Erie fifths, '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	93	Han. & St. Jo. 8 sts.	54⅜
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85.	111	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson thirds, '75	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	94
Hudson Convert., '67	98⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	83⅛
Harlem 1sts,	101	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	78
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex.	100
Harlem thirds, '66	93	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	92⅝
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₱ c. '62	114⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	102
Chi. Bur. & Q. s. f. c. 1sts	115⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	109	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70

The statement of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compares with the previous one, and tha corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 13	$172,933,346	$104,620,866	$36,708,774	$9,929,814
Boston, Dec. 15	78,452,914	34,089,107	8,744,859	8,120,006
Phila., Dec. 15	56,495,540	27,527,964	5,765,615	4,535,112
Total	$59,5,81,7,53	$166,329,037	$52,920,258	$22,575,492
Last week	284,978,873	214,814,240	51,902,375	22,877,020
Last year	254,736,318	180,185,929	55,418,589	17,092,329

The Hanover Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2.

The earnings ot the Western Roads for the second week in December show the following gains over the same week last season: Cleveland and Toledo, $16,400; Toledo and Wabash, $6,700; Michigan Southern, $15,200; Rock Island, $4,600; Galena, $6,800.

We are authorized to say that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will transport over their entire line—470 miles—free of charge, all Western donations in meat or bread provisions designed for the suffering Lancashire operatives in England.

We understand that the Milwaukee and Chicago Railway Company have completed a reorganization of the finances of the road. The floating debt has been satisfied by an issue of 7 ₱ cent. Income Bonds, and the property, held for some time by Messrs. BISHOP & Co., surrendered to the Company, now directed by Mr. F. SCHUCHARDT, of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Mr. EDWARD WESTON, of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., Mr. C. L. FROST, Mr. F. A. RUSCH, and Mr. BENJAMIN M. PRICE, all of this City. The original mortgage liens upon the road, second in preference to the present Income issue of Bonds, are not disturbed by this arrangement. The prompt payment of interest upon these mortgages is secured by it.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $205,703 75, including for Customs, $44,000; payments, $563,010 22; balance, $8,138,389.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, *Dec.* 18, 1862—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 40,287 bbls. Flour, 372 bbls. and 627 bags Corn Meal, 134,401 bushels Wheat, 194,677 bushels Corn, 1,123 bushels Rye, 12,524 bushels Barley, 1,401 bushels Malt, 15,515 bushels Oats, 5,510 pkgs. Provisions, and 662 hds. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are very dull, at $8 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, and is heavy. Sales, 450 bales, (including 160 bales Surat, on private terms,) at 66c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and has declined a shade, yet has been less active. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 75@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 20@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 95
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Geneses	6 45	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour lands downward; sales of 1,150 bbls., at $6 75@$7 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore &c.; $7 25@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request at drooping prices; sales 460 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull at $3 75@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand and is firm, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and has declined slightly, closing heavily. Sales since our last of 92,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 51@$1 57; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 47; Red Western, Winter, at $1 40@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 34; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 29, and Amber State at $1 46 ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 90,000 bushels, at 75c.@77c. for shipping Mixed Western, 71c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed co., 65c.@70c. for unsound, ₱ bush. Rye continues inactive, at 85c.@91c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in brisk request, including Canada, at 69c.@70c., Western, at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand, but is down to $1 15@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Sales, 28,000 bushels. 2,500 bushels Barley Malt were sold, at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in lively request, at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop are selling freely, in part for export, at from 17c.@25c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales of all kinds have been unimportant; prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull, at previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine at $2 55@$2 60 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet, yet generally quoted firm. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for the last week, says: "In the absence of material sales, we continue the quotations of last week, viz.: $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl., packages included. We quote Oil at the wells at $5@$6 ₱ bbl., and we have heard of one sale at $8. Holders are firm at our quotations. Navigation is closed at present, and the roads are in such bad condition that there is little or no teaming done. We estimate the losses by the late pond freshet and tha ice, at 40,000 bbls., and the money value of the total loss at $500,000. The prospective loss by datention, &c., is immense. There is a gradual decrease in the quantity produced by most of the wells now flowing. Some few have increased, but these are rare exceptions. What change may ha effected by boring deaper or by pumping, yet remains to be tested."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,300 bbls. in lots, at $13 87½@$14 12½ for Mess, and $11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are also in moderate demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively request, at 7½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,750 boxes. Lard tends downward; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@9⅝c., ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, at former rates; sales, since our last, 125 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $25 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales: 425 bags East India, at $6 75@$7 free, and $5 12½ in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 180 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@10¾c., with 230 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 175,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was dull, and rates were depressed. For Liverpool, there were engaged 4,000 bushels Wheat, to fill up, at 7½d. ₱ bushel, and 50 tons Logwood at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; 600 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 300 pkgs. Provisions at 37s. 6d., and 300 pkgs. Tallow at 30s. ₱ tnn. For Glasgow, 25,000 bushels grain at 9d. ₱ bushel.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Poole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition to change the name of Desbrosses-street to West Grand-street.

Prayer of petitioners granted.

By the same—

Bill of James E. Poole for fitting up election polls, Fourth District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of A. T. Stewart for crape and gloves for the funeral of Patrick Gallagher.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Bill of Charles Neary for fitting up poll of election, Third District, Sixth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, by ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, West Washington Market has been designated as one of the public markets of the City of New-York, therefore,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows

Section one. There shall be a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Clerks of the other public markets of the City are now appointed.

Section two. The Clerk to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Section three. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth street be paved with Belgian stone, from Eighth avenue to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Finance from consideration of a memorial from the New-York Prison Association, asking for a loan of $2,500.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to recommit the petition to the Committee on Finance.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, held on Monday, Dec. 15, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Official Canvass be published in the following named newspapers:

Sunday Dispatch,	Irish American,
New-York Porcupine,	Tribune,
Leader,	New-Yorker,
Atlas,	Metropolitan Record,
Staats Zeitung,	Commercial Advertiser,
Mrs. Hankin's Paper,	New-York Times,
Sunday Times and Messenger,	Evening Express,
Freeman's Journal,	Herald.
Sun,	Transcript,
and World.	

And that the complete Canvass, by districts, be published in the Transcript. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, in relation to the vote cast for Comptroller; Counsel to the Corporation, an Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City with an odd numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District, one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward, one Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools in each Ward, and such other school offices as have become vacant by reason of death, resignations, or from other causes

The Board of City Canvassers having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of the said City and County, at the election held December second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR COMPTROLLER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York was sixty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Matthew T. Brennan received thirty-nine thousand and thirty-one.

Of which Robert T. Haws received twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty-three.

Of which fifty-two were blank.

And of which thirty-eight were scattering votes.

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York was sixty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which John E. Develin received forty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Alexander W. Bradford received nineteen thousand seven hundred and five.

Of John Slosson received three.

Of which twenty-five were blank.

And of which fifty-two were scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the First Aldermanic District was two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which John Fox received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Henry Smith received nine hundred and twenty-two.

Of which fifteen were blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District, was three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which John C. Henry received one thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Gershon Cohen received five hundred and two.

Of which Christian B. Woodruff received four hundred and twenty.

Of which Michael Norton received seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Charles B. Lewis received one.

Of which David D. Eagan received two hundred and nine.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifth Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John McCool received two thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which Alexander H. Koch received one thousand and four hundred.

Of which Thomas G. Girvan received fifty-two.

Of which nine were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventh Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Charles J. Clapp received one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Of which H. William H. Gedney received one thousand three hundred and forty-one.

Of which Charles Crane received four hundred and four.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which twenty-three were scattering votes.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and three.

Of which Lewis R. Ryers received two thousand and twelve.

Of which Isaac Dayton received nine thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Of which John McIntyre received seventy.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District was five thousand and two.

Of which John Hardy received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which William J. Peck received one thousand four hundred and four.

Of which E. Harrison Reed received one thousand three hundred and two.

Of which eleven were blank.

And of which nineteen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand and thirty.

Of which Peter Masterson received two thousand and sixty.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Ira A. Allen received one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which five were blank.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Stephen Finch received two thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Russell H. Wyer received one thousand and seventy-nine.

Of which Michael Norton received seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Charles B. Lewis received one.

Of which David D. Eagan received two hundred and nine.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifth Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John McCool received two thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which Alexander H. Koch received one thousand and four hundred.

Of which Thomas G. Girvan received fifty-two.

Of which nine were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventh Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Charles J. Clapp received one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Of which H. William H. Gedney received one thousand three hundred and forty-one.

Of which Charles Crane received four hundred and four.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which twenty-three were scattering votes.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and three.

Of which Lewis R. Ryers received two thousand and twelve.

Of which Isaac Dayton received nine thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Of which John McIntyre received seventy.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District was five thousand and two.

Of which John Hardy received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which William J. Peck received one thousand four hundred and four.

Of which E. Harrison Reed received one thousand three hundred and two.

Of which eleven were blank.

And of which nineteen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand and thirty.

Of which Peter Masterson received two thousand and sixty.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Ira A. Allen received one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which five were blank.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Stephen Finch received two thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Russell H. Wyer received one thousand and seventy-nine.

Of which Michael Norton received seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Charles B. Lewis received one.

Of which David D. Eagan received two hundred and nine.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fifth Senatorial District was seventy-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Wesley Hunt received five thousand one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Michael O'Connell received eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Joseph B. Varian received eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received eight thousand three hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Joseph Hays received eight thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Jacob Hays received eight thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Frederick W. Geyer received seven thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Nathan H. Hall received three thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Simon Hamilton received five thousand three hundred and forty.

Of which Viner L. Cornell received three thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Patrick J. Raftery received three thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Of which James Cox received three thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Thomas G. Van Cott received six.

Of which Thomas J. Carlton received one.

Of which John Farrell received three hundred and seventy.

Of which John Kaiser received sixteen.

Of which one hundred and twelve were blank.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District was seventy-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six.

Of which John Honghtaling received seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six.

Of which John G. Haviland received seven thousand and seventy-four.

Of which John P. Gaw received seven thousand and forty.

Of which James Murray received six thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Of which Richard O'Brien received six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Of which George McGrath received six thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Harvey T. Cleaveland received six thousand four hundred and three.

Of which Abraham Lent received six thousand two hundred and thirty.

Of which George Ross received five thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Of which James S. Chamberlain received six thousand four hundred and two.

Of which William Atkinson received five thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Of which William H. Housner received six thousand five hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Henry S. Purdy received five hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Elbert Roberson received one hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Charles P. Edwards received five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Cornelius V. DeForest received one hundred and eighty one.

Of which Thomas J. Doremus received one hundred and nineteen.

And of which sixty eight were scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and ten thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which David Fitzgerald received eight thousand and thirty.

Of which Patrick Russell received nine thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which John Price received ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Alexander Brandon received eleven thousand and thirteen.

Of which William Joyce received ten thousand two hundred and one.

Of which Valentine Cook received eleven thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which James Crowe received three thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which William C. Higgins received two thousand and thirty-nine.

Of which John H. Sinrin received one thousand and eight.

Of which Thomas Nolan received two thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Roger Dowling received three thousand and twelve.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received six thousand three hundred and six.

Of which Hamlin Babcock received six thousand two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Cornelius A. Runkel received five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Charles C. Pinckney received six thousand five hundred and two.

Of which Michael Snyder received six thousand and thirty-three.

Of which Ira O. Miller received five thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William Oakley received two hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Samuel D. Bingham received fourteen.

Of which Charles N. Romain received fourteen.

Of which Stephen McCormick received fourteen.

Of which John U. Gent received one thousand and nineteen.

And of which sixty-eight were blank

And of which eighty-seven were scattering votes

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and eighty-four.

Of which William Jennett received one thousand one hundred and eighty.

Of which Edward Burke received three hundred and eleven.

Of which ten were blank

And of which ten were scattering votes

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Second Ward was three hundred and fifty-one.

Of which John P. Huggins received one hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William Buckley received one hundred and sixty-two.

And of which three were scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Third Ward was three hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John Patten received two hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John M. Costa receive one hundred and ninety-nine.

And of which thirteen wese scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Fourth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Arthur O Dounell received six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Felix Murphy received eight hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles Mandewirth received two hundred and fifteen.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Fifth Ward was three thousand and four.

Of which William H. Crane received nine hundred and forty-two.

Of which James P. Dupignac received one thousand and fifty-two.

Of which four were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Sixth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Owen Kinney received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of which two were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Seventh Ward was two thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which Edward L. Cary received one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Daniel Fitzpatrick received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which three were blank.

And of which thirty-seven were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Eighth Ward was two thousand and forty.

Of which Samuel J. Montgomery received two thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

Of which two were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Ninth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which James W. Barr received one thousand and eighty-eight.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

Of which Thomas Lee received two thousand and eighty-four.

Of which John McLean received one hundred and seventy-four

And of which one was a blank vote.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Tenth Ward was two thousand one hundred and eighty-three

Of which Jeremiah Welsh received one thousand and ninety-six.

Of which Casper Wetteran received nineteen.

Of which David Miller received one thousand and sixty-two.

Of which four were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Eleventh Ward was three thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

Of which Jeremiah Sauert received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Wm. E. Duryea received two thousand one hundred and eighty two.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Twelfth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Orlando P. Smith received two thousand and two.

Of which Benjamin C. Wandell received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which one was blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Seventeenth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John A. McLoughlin received two thousand nine hundred and two.

Of which Michael Hahn received two thousand and two.

And of which forty-three were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Eighteenth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John N. Hayward received two thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Richard Warren received one thousand six hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Royal Phelps received thirty-five.

And of which one was a blank vote.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which William Hitchman received one thousand three hundred and seven.

Of which John Jacob Russe received seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which William G. King received eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Francis Fitzsimon received seven.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Edmund Connolly received two thousand one hundred and eighty-one

Of which William Bradley received one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven

Of which John Hooper received one thousand six hundred and twenty-four.

And of which six were blank votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Twenty first Ward was three thousand seven hundred and seventy one.

Of which James M. McLean received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Morgan L. Harris received five hundred and forty.

Of which Francis Lieber received one thousand five hundred and one.

And of which seven were blank votes.

TWENTY SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Commissioner of the Twenty second Ward was four thousand and five.

Of which Frederick W. Smith received two thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

Of which James Marreoer received one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Mullins received one hundred and eleven.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and fourteen.

Of which Thomas Cleary received one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Matthew T. Beirne received three hundred and thirty-five.

Of which ten were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Second Ward was three hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which James Young received one hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Frederick Moynahan received one hundred and sixty-six.

And of which five were scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Third Ward was four hundred and eighty-three

Of which John F. W. Mangles received four hundred and fifty.

And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Fourth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

Of which John Flinn received one hundred and sixty-six

Of which James McClusky received ninety-six

Of which Lewis Postner received two hundred and nineteen

And of which Daniel Gallup received one hundred and sixty five

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was four hundred and forty-two

Of which James Grady received nine

Of which Joseph P. Graham received one hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which James H. Noe received two hundred and fifty-three

And of which one was a scattering vote

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Fourth Ward was three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Jeremiah Murphy received seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Eugene Sullivan received seven hundred and fifty.

Of which Frederick Schwerdfeger received two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William Wagner received two hundred and twenty-three.

And of which Patrick Craddock received six hundred and thirty-four.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Fifth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and five-seven.

Of which William H. Burrass received eight hundred and ninety.

Of which William Myers received eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which David D. Acker received one thousand one hundred and five.

Of which George Ireland, Jr., received one thousand seventy-eight.

Of which two were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, for full term, was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

Of which one was Campbell received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

And of which Gordon J. Warden received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand nine hundred and ninety

Of which Herman Broking received two thousand nine hundred and eighty

Of which one was blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Seventh Ward was five thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Thomas Shields received one thousand four hundred and eighty two

Of which William Peoplerty received one thousand six hundred and seventeen

Of which John H. Wayne received one thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which William H. Merrill, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Francis Meehan received fifty-nine.

On which forty-one were blank

And of which forty were scattering votes

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, for full term, was five thousand five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which David A. Fowler received two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Francis Fleet received two thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Of which Thomas Shields received one thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Anderson received eight hundred and eighty-two

Of which John B. Holly received one thousand one hundred and one.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Ninth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Joshua R. Dunn received one thousand two hundred and thirty.

Of which Aaron McCall received six hundred and forty-seven

And of which Herman Koelder received three hundred and forty three

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand and forty-seven.

Of which John Mullholland received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which William H. Miller received two hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John Conoors received five hundred and twenty-six.

And of which three were blank votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand three hundred and seven.

Of which Frederick Widdows received one thousand and thirty-one.

Of which Albert Gillert received one thousand one hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Benjamin Swan, Jr., received ninety-four.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Inspector of the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Noah Tugwell, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Nathan Condie received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Trustees of the Eleventh Ward was seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James H. Cutter received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John B. White received one thousand three hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles Curtis received two thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which George Moelvare received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which one was blank.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward was six thousand.

Of which Benjamin Moore received one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John Hart received one thousand and eighty-three.

Of which John Scallin received one thousand and forty-eight.

Of which John Moore received one thousand and fifty-two.

Of which John Vanorden received eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Addison Sandford received eight hundred and nine.

And of which fourteen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Joseph H. Tucker received one thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Robert Hair received one thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Aden Holbrook received six hundred and twenty-six.

And of which two were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward was four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick Brennan received one thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Thomas Smith, Jr., received nine hundred and thirty-three.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Theodore B. Bronsenn received one thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Of which James S. Hayler received one thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Lewis A. Rosenmiller received one thousand nine hundred.

Of which Patrick Campbell received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Mordecai L. Marsh received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four

Of which Hooper C. Van Vorst received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

Of which William Cochrane received one hundred and four.

Of which Charles S. Halloch received ninety-seven.

Of which two were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, for full term, was nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five

Of which Boardman Baldwin received two thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Of which Patrick McGrane received three thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Joseph Koch received two thousand and eighty.

Of which Robert B Boyd received one thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which William Truslow received two.

And of which nineteen were scattering votes

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Barnard P. Woods received three thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which Edward Dobbs received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Edward L. Cary, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.

That Samuel J. Montgomery, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.

That James W. Barr, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.

That Jeremiah Welch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.

That Frastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward

That Orlando P. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That John A. McLoughlin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That John N. Hayward, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

That William Hitchman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

That John Patten, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward.

That Felix Murphy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.

That James P. Dupignac, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.

That Owen Kinney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.

That Edward L. Cary, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.

That Samuel J. Montgomery, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.

That James W. Barr, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.

That Jeremiah Welch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.

That Frastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.

That Orlando P. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That John A. McLoughlin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That John N. Hayward, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

That William Hitchman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

That Edmund Connolly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.

That James M. McLean, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty first Ward.

That Frederick W. Smyth, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That Thomas Cleary, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward.

That James Young, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward.

That John F. W. Mangles, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward.

That John McDonald, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.

That John Hewitt, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.

That Terence Foley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.

That Thomas Lynch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.

That Henry Schiel, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.

That Charles S. Wright, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.

That George T. Patterson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.

That William E. Duryea, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.

That John B. Hobby, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.

That Josiah R. Dunn, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.

That John Mulholland, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.

That Albert Gilbert, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.

That Charles Cnodie, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.

That George H. W. Neander, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That Hugh O'Brien, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

That Francis Blessing, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

That Louis Ohlc, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.

That James Underhill, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.

That Lewis H. Buckbee, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That Dennis Keenan and Thomas Brennan, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected School Trustees of the First Ward.

That Thomas Egan and Elijah Curtis, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full term, as School Trustees of the Second Ward.

That John A. Dawson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, for School Trustee of the Second Ward.

That Horatio Howarth and Lewis Pertier, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full term, as School Trustees of the Third Ward.

That James H. Noe, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Third Ward.

That Jeremiah Coughlin and Jeremiah Murphy, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected for School Trustees of the Fourth Ward.

That Dennis Kenny and Terence Foley, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected for School Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

That Charles Graham and John W. Warren, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full terms, as School Trustees of the Sixth Ward.

That Herman Ehrking, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Sixth Ward.

That Thomas Shields and William Dougherty, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Seventh Ward.

That David A. Fowler and Francis Fleet, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full terms, as School Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

That James A. Brown, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Eighth Ward.

That James H. Tooker and James Harrison, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

That Charles Curtis and Lorenzo Delafield, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

That Charles Curtis and Lorenzo McElvare by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

That Benjamin Moore and John Hart by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

That Joseph H. Tooker and Thomas F. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

That Cornelius P. Jourdan and Patrick Brennan, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected School Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward.

That James D. Fuller and Lewis W. Stevens, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full term, as School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward.

That Therefore B. Bronson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward.

That Lewis Rosenmiller and Patrick Campbell, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

That Patrick McCrane and Wyndham Baldwin, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full term, as School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

That Barnard P. Woods, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

That Michael Dugan and William Baird, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected, for full term, as School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

That Edward Cooper, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected, to fill vacancy, as School Trustee of the Eighteenth Ward.

That Thomas Cummins and John H. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

That Edward Schichtlop and Edward Dobbs, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

That Thompson W Decker and Michael Geoghan, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

That Willard Seeley and Terrence Riley, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures and have caused the seal of the Board of City Canvassers, this 15th day of December, 1862.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER.

That Matthew T. Brennan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Comptroller of the City of New-York.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That John E. Develin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

ALDERMEN.

That John Fox,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Law for Ladies—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Broker of Bogota.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Tirrell's California.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

LECTURE-ROOM—No. 1st Bowery—Ventriloquism.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—A Night in Granada.

NEW HALL OF ART—No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	26 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our telegrams and correspondence, from the Army of the Potomac, furnish details of events to last night. Gen. Sigel is now at Falmouth with his reserve corps, and we receive the assurance that the Winter campaign is *by no means* ended.

Geo. Lee, in his announcement of the repulse of our forces at Fredericksburgh, admits a heavy rebel loss, though, of course, nothing to compare with that suffered by us. A dispatch, unofficial, published in the rebel papers, puts their loss at 500 killed and 2,500 wounded.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Among her passengers are the two members of Congress recently elected for the First and Second Districts of Louisiana—Messrs. Flanders and Hahn. The news by this arrival is not important, no military movement of consequence having taken place since the date of our last previous advices. The rebels seem to have been entirely cleared out of the Lafourche District by Gen. Weitzel, and a number of the inhabitants have returned to save their property from confiscation under Gen. Butler's recent order. Numerous conscripts, escaped from the rebel army, arrive within our lines—an average of thirty a day, our correspondent says. There is danger that a large agricultural region of the State will be overflowed during the coming rise in the Mississippi, as the customary work on the levees has been wholly neglected during the past Summer.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the iron-clad gunboat *Cairo*, while proceeding up the Yazoo River on Friday, was sunk by a torpedo in forty feet of water. No lives were lost, as she was accompanied by other vessels, which took off her crew.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Nashville, under date of Dec. 13: "It is generally conjectured that Gen. Rosecrans will have two armies to meet instead of one. Certainly some of the army of Gen. Price have arrived at Murfreesboro. From contraband information we learn that two Mississippi regiments have arrived in Tennessee, and, as a confirmation of this rumor, two out of seven prisoners captured yesterday, and brought before the Provost-Marshal, belonged to that army, and stated that they had just arrived from Oxford, Miss. To-day a letter was captured, the contents of which were conclusive. The writer says: 'The Catholic-Jew will be a little astonished should he chance to meet some of his Corinth *friends* bargaining for their rights in Tennessee.' I read the whole letter, but was not permitted to take possession of it, as the general tenor was of a description most important to the authorities."

In the skirmish near Tuscumbia, Ala., on Thursday, Dec. 4, the Second Iowa and Fifty-second Illinois, one independent company from Illinois, and a section of the First Missouri Battery, were engaged. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, and abandoned everything. Col. Sweeny burned their baggage and stores, and brought away large numbers of horses, and seventy prisoners. Our loss was five killed and sixteen wounded.

A scouting expedition, sent out from Brownstown, Va., has just returned. It made a march of 160 miles in nine days; caused Floyd to retreat with his force across the Big Sandy to Pikeville, Ky.; burned the town of Logan, with the residence of Floyd, his mills, and some adjoining farm buildings; destroyed an ordnance store of the rebels at Wyoming, and a commissary store on the head of Island Creek; broke up a gang of bushwhackers near Logan, and captured fifty head of cattle, forty horses, some arms and thirty-seven prisoners.

Gen. Kelly has been making a tour of inspection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling to North Mountain Station,—seventy-two miles from Cumberland. The road is now completed within seven miles of Martinsburgh, and it is thought that Jan. 1 will see it in running order to Baltimore. The rebels did the work of destruction most effectually, tearing up the ties, and building log-cabins of rails, which they roofed over with railroad iron. They then set the cabins on fire, and when the rails became red hot in the middle, they were bent around trees, and thrown aside. Many of these rails were straightened out by the employes of the Company, but only after the greatest labor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions for a Bankrupt law and for other objects, and the introduction of a number of bills which were referred to the appropriate Committees, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts relating to the late disaster at Fredericksburgh, and make report to the Senate. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army was taken up, and after some debate was passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information regarding the recall of Gen. Saxton from Port Royal. The bill to improve the organization of the cavalry force was passed. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, argued in favor of its passage. Subsequently a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the disabled transports of the Banks Expedition, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling for a Select Committee to inquire whether any officer of the Government is interested in any banking house, or moneyed corporation, or business firm, having contracts with the Government, and dealing in stocks or other property. Its consideration was objected to, and it went over. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill extending relief to loyal men for slaves wrongfully taken or abstracted, with the recommendation that it do not pass. After a long debate it was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report at an early day whether letters-of-marque ought not to be issued for the capture of the *Alabama*, and other piratical vessels now being fitted out in English ports. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It provides for an aggregate appropriation of $731,000,000. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, sought to amend it by the addition of a resolution, specifying certain objects for which no part of the money appropriated should be used, but it was tabled. The bill was then reported to the House, and passed with only three dissenting votes—Messrs. May of Maryland, Norton of Ohio, and Wickliffe of Kentucky. The rest of the session was occupied in general debate in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An ordinance to create the offices of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, at the salary respectively of $1,500 and $1,000, was presented and laid over. A report from the Finance Committee in favor of donating $2,500 to the Prison Association was recommitted because Dr. Griscom's name was attached to the petition upon which the report was based. The reason for this aversion was stated by Mr. Brady to be a villification of the Common Council by the Doctor at Albany, last Winter, while in his petition he addressed the Aldermen as "Honorable body," &c. Two or three veto messages of the Mayor were read and laid over. They may be found in full in the official proceedings. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Comptroller replied, in relation to the distribution of the Relief Fund in the Nineteenth Ward, that in several cases it had been found necessary to permit the "visitor" to receive money for beneficiaries of the Fund, because of their infirmity. The communication was referred. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor and laid over. One of them relates to the appointment of 152 new Commissioners of Deeds. The Mayor holds that as the law limits the number to 300, and 152 vacancies occur this year, only 41 appointments can be made, there now being an excess of 111. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution to give $1,500 to David A. Fowler, the Deputy County Clerk, for services to the County Canvassers during the last five years, was presented and referred. There was a long discussion over a report and resolution directing the payment of claims of workmen employed on the new Court-house, amounting to about $600, and which have been assigned to Geo. H. Purser. Mr. Blunt quoted law to show that these claims were not presented in proper form to be audited—that they must come in as bills, with items given and sworn to. The matter was finally recommitted to the New Court-house Committee, and probably will hereafter be acted upon without opposition, in the manner presented yesterday, as the Mayor is disposed to pay the claims, with the view of settling up the back affairs of the New Court-house. The resolution was introduced with a view of drawing out a veto, overriding it, and making the question a test in Court, to decide whether the Supervisors or the New City Hall Commission are entitled to the work of building the Court-house. The Board adjourned till 3 P. M. of next Tuesday.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee gave another hearing yesterday in the Sixth-avenue Railroad matter. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. Bailey Myers, represented that the turnouts put down without the authority of the Common Council were all especially for the public convenience, and that any stretches of authority on the part of the Company ought not to be treated unkindly, as they had lost a portion of their route by the Central Park act. The license fees and surcharges, he said, had been paid up for all cars that had been run on the regular time-table. Mr. Lamont disputed the latter point. The Committee adjourned without coming to any decision about the matter.

Some of the sick and wounded soldiers in hospital at Washington are likely to have a good time on Christmas. The citizens of Providence, R. I., have raised $2,500 toward a fund to give the disabled soldiers from that State a dinner: the Philadelphians have raised $2,800 for the Pennsylvanians, and the people of Indiana are taking vigorous action toward the same end.

The Grand Jury of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, have instructed the District-Attorney to present to them for indictment at their next session, on the 4th of January next, all persons who shall then be engaged in circulating or issuing shinplasters of any character.

The iron-clad gunboat *Passaic* has been at the Washington Navy-yard undergoing repairs of the damages which she sustained in the gale through which she passed while making the trip to Fortress Monroe. She started down the Potomac yesterday for some unknown destination.

Mr. Samuel Zane, United States Inspector of Steamboat Hulls, has examined the transport *Niagara*, which put into Philadelphia, with 700 soldiers of the Banks expedition on board, and has condemned her as totally unseaworthy. Some portions of her deck timbers were so rotten that large pieces could be removed with the hand.

On Wednesday there was sold in Philadelphia, by order of the United States Marshal, 1,858 bars of railroad iron, captured in the taking of Jeckel's Island, Ga., and condemned by the Prize Court. It brought prices varying from $50 to $52 per ton.

An application was made to the Prize Court in Philadelphia on Wednesday, for an order to deliver to the Government the arms and ammunition found on board the prize steamers *Bermuda* and *Caroline*, at their appraised value. The matter is held under advisement.

The Jersey City *Standard* states that the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, are endeavoring to obtain the privilege of extending their line to Philadelphia, *via* the New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad to Delaware River.

Col. Dubois, in command of the Post at Holly Springs, Miss., created a sensation on Dec. 8, by issuing an order which read thus: "On account of the scarcity of provisions, all cotton speculators, Jews, and other vagrants, having no honest means of support except trading upon the miseries of their country, and in general, all persons from the North not connected with the army, who have no permission from the General Commanding to remain in this town, will leave in twenty-four hours, or they will be sent to do duty in the trenches."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, the trial of George Wilkes, editor of *Wilkes Spirit*, for an alleged libel upon John Lawrence, was commenced, and, after the examination of two witnesses, was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The alleged libel was contained in an article entitled "The Strippers of New-York," and published in that paper on the 20th of September last.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hoyt, an action is pending, brought by Ellen Walton against Wm. Walton, to recover for an assault. The plaintiff charges that the defendant rudely prevented her from viewing the body of her deceased husband at his funeral.

The Stock and Gold markets opened ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than on Wednesday night, yesterday, but subsequently recovered the decline, and left off generally firm. Gold, 132⅝@132¾; Exchange, 145½@146; Money, 6 ₱ cent. per annum.

Heavy receipts made holders more eager to sell Breadstuffs, yesterday, and prices declined slightly, yet the demand was less active. Provisions were in fair request, especially Bacon, which was very firm. Groceries were dull, as were also Fish, Fruit, Metals and Naval stores. Liberal sales of Hay and Hops were effected, at steady rates. Whisky was more sought after. Cotton was depressed. Light freight engagements were reported.

On To Richmond Still.

We have tried, and for the moment failed. But no time should be lost in trying again, on some other line. We cannot afford to lose the Winter in idle repining. Our armies, in all probability, will never again be so strong as now. Volunteering has substantially ceased. Conscription seems to have about finished its work. Every army, without new recruits, constantly and rapidly grows weaker by disease, even without battle. Moreover, the time will soon come when the term of enlistment of many of the soldiers will expire. There are two large classes in the army—the two years' men enrolled at the beginning of the war, and the nine months' men called out by the Proclamation of last Summer—who soon will be no longer available. Our Government is bound ever to bear in mind that there is this very important difference between itself and the rebel rulers: it can have no soldiers except for limited periods, while they, practically liberated from all control of law, can force their rank and file to serve as long as they please. It is specially bound, then, to use its present soldiers while it has them. Even if their places could be supplied with fresh volunteers, which is by no means certain, it must take long and valuable time to organize and discipline them—a disadvantage the rebels are mainly free from, for the *personnel* of their armies will remain nearly the same throughout the war, however long it may be continued. We repeat, then, that we must waste no time in vain regrets. *Action* must still be the word.

Of course it is not strange that late events should have depressed the public mind. It is plain that the direct assault upon Fredericksburgh Heights should have never been ordered by the Government against the settled judgment of General Burnside. It is equally plain that the Government made a deplorable mistake in dispatching the Banks expedition to the Gulf, instead of having it cooperate in some great concentrating movement upon the rebel capital and their chief army. Indeed, it has been the most extraordinary thing of this war, that while *crushing* by overwhelming force has been the constant idea and the favorite phrase with the people from the beginning, it has never for a day been seriously attempted by the military authorities. The war for the first year was conducted with no more men than the rebels themselves had mustered; and our larger levies since have practically given us little advantage, because of their having been so widely scattered. The policy of the Government in this respect passes comprehension. In fact, one is tempted to believe that the Government has no public policy in the matter, at all—that these distant expeditions are dispatched either to satisfy the personal solicitations of some Southern Unionists or set of Unionists, or for some other equally unmilitary reason. Certainly, if there has been one popular demand more urgent and more reasonable than any other, it is that every practicable blow should be aimed against Richmond, whatever else might escape. The rebel leaders have long recognized it to be the vital point of the rebellion, and have hesitated at no effort or sacrifice to protect it. The Northern people, with that high instinct and plain common sense, which so often are more accurate than the labored calculations of science, have long seen the same truth. No wonder that the people are depressed, and even embittered, that our rulers do not see it, or if they do see it, that they do not regulate their action by it.

But, despite of all, let there still be equanimity and patience. The cause is lost if we give ourselves up to discouragement and distraction. The North, from the beginning, has exhibited a steadiness of spirit that has astonished the world. Let us still hold on. Fortitude is a virtue quite as potent for the salvation of nations as active courage. If it be possible to secure better men or better counsels at Washington, by all means let it be accomplished. Personal predilections or party predilections should weigh no more than the dust of the balance, in a matter so deeply concerning the national life. But whether the advisers of the President and the heads of Administration shall be changed or not, let the people but stand fast and true—holding fast to their sacred cause through every disappointment, and to the last upborne with the old Roman spirit,—*Nil desperandum Reipublicæ*—Never despair of the Republic. The great English orator, Edmund Burke, once reminded his countrymen that "some States, at the very moment when they seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, have suddenly emerged; they have begun a new course and opened a new reckoning, and even in the depths of their calamity, and on the very ruins of the country, have laid the foundations of a towering and durable greatness."

We must not only bear more firmly than ever, we must also act more vigorously than ever. The Winter campaign, instead of being cut short by this check, should be pushed forward on a larger and wiser scale, and with redoubled energy. Delay teems only with mischief. Even though foreign intervention did not come from it, increased embarrassment at home surely would. If there be anything in strategy, draw at once upon its every resource. If there be an available soldier away from Virginia, order him forthwith to that field. Notwithstanding all that has happened, it is still a question of will, rather than of power. We certainly have the power. Let it be faithfully tried, and this Winter, if not this year, will yet see Richmond ours.

Extraordinary Battle Account—Herron's Victory in Arkansas.

Unless our officers in the Far West draw very largely upon their imaginations for their facts when they report a battle, they are doing even more for the country in the suppression of the rebellion than they have ever had credit for. The great distance from headquarters, and the unaccountable absence of that omnipresent person, "Our Special Correspondent," from the extreme Western armies, give comparative immunity to any little trifling with out credulity that vain-glorious commanders may be disposed to practice. But we are very far from asserting or believing that any officers in the war have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them. On the contrary, we truly believe that our distant champions have transcended by far the average effectiveness of the Union armies, and for reasons that it needs no very deep inquiry to furnish.

But with all this disposition to do justice to our brave forces in the West, we confess that the later reports of Gen. Herron's great battle with Hindman's rebels, at Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, is a marvel for which we were not fully prepared. The account now is, that Gen. Herron had only 3,500 men in the fight. The force of the enemy is said to have been composed of twenty-two regiments of infantry, ten regiments of calvary, and twenty-two pieces of artillery. At a moderate calculation of the strength of rebel regiments, it is fair to assume that Hindman had 20,000 men. Yet Herron's gallant 3,500 are alleged to have fought against this immense army all day long, and with a slaughter altogether unparalleled in the war. The loss of Gen. Herron is officially reported to be 832, killed, wounded and missing—almost *one-fourth* of his whole army; while Hindman is said to have lost 2,700 killed and wounded, and nearly 600 by desertion in the retreat that occurred when Gen. Blunt arrived on the field to Herron's assistance. In other words, Gen. Herron, in losing one-fourth of his own troops, destroyed of the rebel army a number about equal to the whole force he himself carried into battle!

This is not quite all of the staggering story. An amended report from Prairie Grove comes in by telegraph, this morning, which claims that Herron's men have actually *buried* 1,500 *of the enemy's dead!* By applying the ordinary rule which allows to a field fight four wounded for one killed, we shall have Hindman's loss 6,000 in wounded, or total killed and wounded 7,500—more than twice the number of Herron's little army that did the work! We trust that all this is true. But, if so, it is a phenomenon which the world will never cease to wonder at. And every man in Herron's command is a hero deserving a distinct bulletin to announce his deeds, and a vote of Congress to sound his fame.

If these reports had not reached us under apparently the official indorsement of Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis, we should be slow to give them the prominence we do. But when an officer of such rank makes himself responsible for their publication, it is our duty to regard them as at least within conceivable distance of truth. And we will draw only one not very new moral from the subject. The success of the Union arms have been so far, undeniably, in the inverse ratio of their nearness to *Washington*. In this view of the case, the finest fighting power of the American soldier is developed at the distance of a thousand miles from the Headquarters at Washington. The question is a natural one—would it not be a national gain to have Headquarters located at Prairie Grove till the fighting is over in front of Washington?

Rotten Vessels of the Banks Expedition—Who is Guilty?—We are gratified to observe that a resolution was adopted by the Senate yesterday, directing the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the circumstances of the charter of the vessels of Gen. Banks' expedition—from whom, and by what agent of the War Department they were chartered, at what price and for what period of time they were engaged, and what agents examined them as to their seaworthiness. Our readers know that a number of rotten hulks, belonging to this expedition, have been floundering along the Southern coast for the last fortnight, and that it is the greatest wonder in the world that whole ship-loads of our troops have not fallen through their decayed timbers into a watery grave. The transport *Niagara*, as the telegraph has already informed us, which left here a few days ago with five hundred soldiers, had to put into Philadelphia to escape destruction; and on examination, her cross-timbers were found to be a mass of black-rot. Our South Carolina correspondent yesterday described the condition of the ship *Thames*, also of the Banks Expedition, which put into Port Royal on the 10th in a disabled condition, and was there surveyed and condemned. The report of the Examining Board was, that she was altogether unseaworthy. "Her timbers," wrote our correspondent, "in some places, were found to be placed three feet apart, and she was built up above the water-line with 1½-inch pine plank, without any ceiling. This planking, through which one might have driven a marling-spike, was the only barrier between four hundred lives and eternity." These are not the only vessels of this expedition of which we have heard ill accounts.

We hope that Congress, which investigates everything, will investigate profoundly into this atrocious imposition upon the country and our troops. The man who would hire the means of sending five hundred Union soldiers on a voyage of a thousand miles, in a vessel whose cross-timbers were a "mass of black-rot," is a hundred times more criminal than any assassin that ever graced gallows or guillotine—a worse knave than the foulest traitor south of the Rappahannock. And a nation that will continue, expedition after expedition, to permit such things, has a worse disease in its vitals than the black-rot in the cross-timbers of the *Niagara*.

We hope that the case will not end in investigation, either; but that the guilty parties will be brought to the condignest punishment. We have had enough of this thing. Every sea-going expedition we have sent South, there has been the same complaint. And it will continue, just so long as we have expeditions, unless the guilty parties are made to suffer. Let Congress perform its duty, and justice be done.

The Facts Concerning Fredericksburgh Called For.—The country will be gratified to learn that the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War were yesterday "directed to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at *Fredericksburgh, Virginia, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault which was made upon the enemy's works, and also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy.*" We trust the committee will push this matter through with a promptitude equal to that with which they have performed other essential services to the country, and let the facts be known to the people at once, so that swift punishment may follow upon the crime. The feelings of the country are terribly strong upon this subject, and instead of decreasing, are daily becoming more intense. We assure those in authority that it will be dangerous to trifle with them.

We know that when a month ago Gen. Burnside made his splendid march from near Warrenton to before Fredericksburgh, there was no enemy of any strength between the latter point and Richmond; and that he would at once have crossed the Rappahannock and pushed on to Richmond had not his pontoon trains, his supplies, and every other necessary thing been delayed by the culpability of parties at Washington. If these things be so, it need not take Congress long to fasten upon the culprit.

And, if after waiting on this side of the Rappahannock till the enemy had constructed a series of works, whose tremendous strength was described by our correspondent on Wednesday, if, as has been asserted on very good authority, Gen. Burnside was then ordered from Washington to throw his troops across the river and against those works, it will be very easy for Congress to discover the fact by calling for Gen. Burnside's orders.

It will not do to shift this responsibility from one head to another. Congress must drag forth the guilty party, that he may receive the maledictions and the justice of the country. Fifteen thousand heroes killed and wounded in vain (ah! *not* in vain!) demand it. A hundred and fifty thousand brave souls, who for a long day breasted the iron storm of the rebel artillery, demand it. A country and a people suffering fearfully, will compel it. Neither the heroes dead nor the heroes living, nor the country in general, would begrudge the blood necessary to save the Union. But it must not be forever shed in vain.

Army Appropriation Bill.—The House of Representatives passed the Army Appropriation bill, yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, the only names recorded against it being Norton of Ohio, May of Maryland, and Wickliffe of Kentucky. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, in response to a question from Mr. Vallandigham, said it contained an aggregate appropriation of $731,000,000. Even Vallandigham appears to have voted for the bill. Men of every party and shade of party voted for it. It is pleasing at this moment to see the unanimity with which Congress thus votes that the army must be sustained, and the war pushed on.

Fine Arts.

At a moment when the pictures of the famous Dusseldorf Gallery are about to pass under the hammer of the auctioneer—for that meritorious and, in some respects, extraordinary collection will be sold by Henry H. Leeds & Co. to-day—it is a consolation to know that a pleasant artistic remembrance of them may be preserved by means of the photographer's art. Messrs. Appleton & Co. are now issuing a splendid serial publication, called *Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery*. It is a large quarto, and will be completed in twenty-six parts—each part containing two large photographs and accompanying letter-press explanations of the pictures there represented and preserved. The literary department of the work is entrusted to thus be perpetuated, and the talents of a most vigorous and well-practiced critic will be able to recall, and sadly we venture to say, the day when New-York could boast at least one public collection of pictures that was not made ridiculous by pitiful, or worse, somebody mercantility. It is a thousand pities that such a collection should ever be exposed to the accidents of commerce, that the owner should be under the vulgar necessity of turning the canvasses into cash. But the fiat has gone forth, and at 11 o'clock to-day connoisseurs and dealers will be haggling over poor old "Lear," and talking dollars and cents to "Diana and her Nymphs." The loss is well nigh irreparable, for what speculator will touch the Arts again with this result before him? There are pictures in the collection that enjoy a world-wide reputation, and that would be regarded singly as a good attraction in any European capital. Here a congregation of worthies was not sufficient to draw a remunerative response from the community. To-day the pictures will be scattered to the winds. Under these circumstances, we hail with peculiar satisfaction the publication to which we have referred. Its appearance at any time should be a matter of congratulation, for in all details of the publisher's art it is perfect, and a credit to the presses whence it comes. The photographs have been taken from the original pictures by Mr. A. A. Turner, and are reproduced for the first time under the superintendence of Mr. B. Frodsham. The first-named gentleman is well known as one of the most skillful operators in America, and Mr. Frodsham's knowledge of art, quickness of glance, and taste as a writer, is a guaranty that nothing has been passed over hastily. The photographs are in fact superior to any that have been produced in this country, and equal to the best that are imported from Dresden and Munich. They are rightly called "Gems," nor only wonder is how such a work, on which care and capital have been lavished, can be sold at the small price of one dollar a

M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Testimony of Gens. King and Wadsworth Exonerating Gen. McDowell.

Important Official Documents Bearing Upon the Shenandoah Campaign.

How Army Operations are Conducted.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG.-GEN. RUFUS KING.

I have served about a year under Gen. McDowell—first as commander of a brigade, and afterward as commander of a division. One of my brigades was posted in Fredericksburgh, and three toward the river. Gen. Patrick was Military Governor. I do not recollect the instructions issued with regard to passes.

I recollect a man named Little, whom I supposed, and still suppose, to be a private citizen of Fredericksburgh. He was frequently at my headquarters, and I understood, either from him, or a friend of his, that he had been in the militia of Virginia some months previous, but was not so any longer. I think he told me so himself. I do not recollect of any report being made to me by Peleg Clark as to Little being a rebel spy, or as being in the rebel service, and asking to have him arrested; I had a conversation with Clark, in which Clark told me that Little was a rebel Adjutant; it was not a "report." There was no report made to me by Gen. Patrick as to Little's being a spy or rebel officer. The growing crops which were in the fields in our neighborhood were protected by instructions. The reason given was that we should need the wheat if the rebels did not. The wheat in those fields was, I think, harvested for the Government; I think it was, but am not sure. The effect produced upon the troops by Gen. McDowell's orders with reference to marauding and protecting property, was excellent, and the policy was, in my judgment, the best that could have been pursued. A supposed change in that policy was the cause of a very great and serious falling off in disciplina. That falling off in discipline was the cause of certain representations to the Commanding-General. I do not know what those representations were; my impression is that they were the cause of orders which produced a change for the better. The arrival near our division of troops with a larger allowance of baggage than ours had was the cause of complaint in my division. Of Peleg Clark, at Fredericksburgh, I know that he, when I first went to Fredericksburgh, was represented to me as one of the three or four Union men in that town. I do not know that he had any connection with the rebel mails, or with illicit trade. The day we entered the city my Quartermaster was directed to seize some grain at the railroad station, said to belong to the rebel Government. He reported to me that he found 20,000 bushels of corn in sacks, marked C. S. A., which I directed him to take and use in forage for our troops. This Clark claimed 2,000 bushels of that corn. I directed my Quartermaster to investigate the claim, which he did, and reported to me that—

The Court here interposed objections to testimony impeaching the character of Clark, other than such facts as were personally known to the witness.

Gen. McDowell said his object was merely to show the animus of Mr. Clark; that Clark's claim on the corn was in the form of a lien for money due him from the Confederate Government, that his claim was not allowed, and that therefore he had an animus against himself. (Gen. McD.)

The room was cleared, and after deliberation the doors were reopened, and the Court announced that the line of inquiry could not be pursued with reference to the animus of Clark.

Gen. King's testimony continued—I understood that the wheat spoken of was to be protected for our own use, and was housed under my orders. I think Peleg Clark reported to me that Little was an Assistant in the rebel service. I think it quite likely that I referred him to Gen. McDowell as my commanding officer. I can't remember precisely the orders given by Gen. McDowell as to the admission of citizens within our lines. My general impression is that no disloyal citizens were to be admitted within our lines, and that none were permitted.

Gen. King said in reply to a general question, "All I know of Gen. McDowell, all that I have seen during a year's service under his command, has satisfied me entirely of his zeal, fidelity to the Government, and devotion to duty. I have seen him under fire, and have no doubt as to his personal courage, his skill in the disposition of his troops, or his readiness to cooperate with any officer associated with him in the army of the Republic. I know nothing in the world to the contrary. I have no information whatever of any matter or thing not within my personal knowledge tending to implicate Gen. McDowell. I don't recollect that any disloyal citizen was allowed to pass to and from our lines while Gen. McDowell was in command at or near Fredericksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, United States Volunteers, was the next witness. He testified that he had served on Gen. McDowell's staff as volunteer, and from the 29th of June to the 9th of August, 1861, from the 9th of August, 1861, to 15th March, 1862, commanded a brigade of his Division. It was my impression at the time that Gen. McDowell's Division drilled quite as much as any, and much more than some. The General himself paid a great deal of attention to the drills, and to the police and disciplina of his division. His conduct and policy toward the inhabitants of the country while he was Division Commander, as respected their persons, he protected our non-combatants from disturbance or molestation from the soldiers, and protected all, regardless of their views of the war. As respects their property, he took a large amount of property for the public service at a time when it was not furnished, paying loyal citizens in money, and giving to those of questionable loyalty certificates stating that they would be paid after the war, if they were loyal from that time on. He did not [illegible] ing soldiers. As far as I knew, his army policy was continued by him while he was [illegible] mand of the Department of the Rappahannock. From the 15th of March up to [illegible] ber, I have seen Gen. McDowell [illegible] Columbia, and for the most part [illegible] time commanding the troops [illegible] the Capitol. I was [illegible] Gen. McDowell, while [illegible] Department of the Rappahannock, [illegible] Gen. McDowell [illegible] the line of inquiry [illegible] Gen. Banks was at Winchester, [illegible] expired. Gen. Banks was at Winchester, the other side of the Blue Ridge, and about eighty miles from here. I cannot think his force was intended to cover Washington; I know of no other troops available for the defence of Washington; I was not furnished with a correct list of the troops left under my command, I took command just as Gen. McClellan left for the Peninsula. I issued a general order for all troops in this Department within my command to report to me. I should consider troops at Centerville or Manassas as covering Washington, but not troops the other side of the Blue Ridge or Bull Run Mountains. Baltimore, or in the Department of Gen. Dix. I have understood that there were very few troops at Baltimore—not more than were required for police

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city. I should have stated that I received a communication from Gen. McClellan indicating that my right would rest upon Gen. Banks' left at Manassas, but I subsequently received the order to send 4,000 men to Manassas. I do not know what was Gen. McClellan's plans that occasioned this change. Gen. Abercrombie had, I think, a brigade of infantry—four regiments—six or eight hundred to a regiment and some cavalry. I heard that Gen. Banks had at that time about 17,000 men in the Valley of the Shenandoah. This is an inference. I only heard from subsequent developments. I do not know anything of a communication made by Gen. McClellan to the Government giving the number of troops left for the defance of Washington, or whether the troops in the Valley of the Shenandoah and Maryland were considered part of the defence of the Capital. I know nothing about it.

The Court here adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The following is a portion of the documentary evidence submitted by Gen. McDowell yesterday.

O. Ja.

GEN. SHIELDS TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION, FREDERICKSBURGH, May 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

With the permission of the General Commanding I beg leave to offer the following suggestions: If Jackson and Ewell have moved against Banks, they have placed themselves in a position to be caught by Milroy, Bleiker and Schenck. If the troops of the Mountain Department did not move in opposition to throw themselves into the Valley of the Shenandoah, and cut them off, they must have changed their direction. They have but one thing to do: Cross to Waynesboro', seize Charlottsville, and destroy them with one body, and with another follow the turnpike to Strasburg, and the enemy will be caught. I know that department; I knew a few days. I could derive the rest. Is Front Royal in the hands of the enemy? Do the cars still run on the Manassas Junction Railroad? Do the wires still stand on the line to Strasburgh? Is the bridge burned at Front Royal? If all this has taken place there is some force of the enemy there; if not, there is a panic; but in my opinion, in any event, no help would reach them in time from here, and a panic there ought not to paralyze this movement just now prepared and on the eve of execution. I am ordered to leave a brigade here already.

Any more would leave this command unfit for any great movement. Banks has enough of troops, if well handled, to defend himself against everything that can, by any possibility, be in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

(Signed) JAMES SHIELDS, Major-General.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

You have properly understood your instructions, and I thank you for their prompt execution. The last intelligence from Banks' Division, he was in full retreat, hotly pursued, and in great danger.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON.
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

Move a brigade to Washington as speedily as possible. Send up the regiment now at Acquia the moment you have transportation. Banks has been driven from Winchester; is in full retreat near Harper's Ferry. No time is to be lost. The brigade now ordered is to be in addition to the one you are sending to Manassas, and should be the first sent. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Maj.-Gen McDowell:

Intelligence received this morning shows that Gen. Banks' has been attacked in force at Winchester, and is retreating toward Harper's Ferry. The entire force of Jackson, Ewell and Johnson are operating against Harper's Ferry. The *Vanderbilt* was ordered up to Aquia Creek yesterday, with a view to bring up some force by the river from your command. You had better have a regiment ready to embark at a moment's warning. The movement ordered yesterday should be pressed forward with all speed. The President thinks your field of operations at present is the one he has indicated.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Dispatches just received from Gen. Geary have been sent you. Should not the remainder of your force except sufficient to hold the point at Fredericksburgh, move this way, to Manassas Junction or to Alexandria? As Commander of the Department should you not be here? Ask these questions.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

No. 1 telegram just received I have already reported. The three brigades of Shields, between this and Thoroughfare Gap, will continue their march to-morrow upon Front Royal. The brigade at Warrenton will join the division by the Warrenton Turnpike. Ord's Division will follow as soon as it all gets up. We shall thus, while feeling for the enemy, still cover Washington. The only rumors we have as to his present position is of his being in the direction in which we are marching.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE SAME.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

The following I find to be the disposition of the troops: Gen. Shields' advance brigade at Haymarket, on the road to Thoroughfare Gap, the Second Brigade close to the First. The Third is here and the Fourth at Catlett's. Of Ord's Division, two brigades, less two regiments, are on the railroad between this and Alexandria, and one brigade at Centreville; the artillery and cavalry not yet arrived. On questioning Gen. Geary as to the forces of the enemy, he tells me he estimates Jackson to have had 7,000; Ewell about as many, making together between 14,000 and 15,000. I called his attention to his having reported 20,000 threatening to cut him off; he replied he gave these as the reports he had received. Gen. Shields had just received the following from his Brigadier-General, commanding his advanced brigade:

"We are now moving finely; roads good. Geary burned 1,000 Enfield rifles and 1,700 carbines, all new, and tents and clothing. *This is the all-freshest scare I ever heard of.* I want that cavalry and my baggage train. The railroad is all right. One or two baggage cars are here (New-Market) on the track, and one at Gainesville. The one at Gainesville is loaded with corn. NATHAN KIMBALL, Brig.-Gen."

Gen. Geary reports having diverted the burning of the tents for want of transportation, but did not know of the arms. The parties of cavalry sent out by Gen. Shields have not as yet discovered any enemy. I was delayed in getting here by trains ahead of me, loaded with troops. IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

Gen. Shields, Catlett's:

Banks is at Williamsport and safe. Harper's Ferry is held by Brig.-Gen. Saxton. Gen. Geary reports the enemy to be marching by Aldie to cut off his communications, and thinks he has the whole of the enemy upon him. Saxton reports rumors of intention to attack him.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. SHIELDS.

Maj.-Gen. James Shields, Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The Major-General Commanding desires you to move your army on the line leading through Thoroughfare Gap to Front Royal. The three brigades now on the march are to be joined by the one at Catlett's as soon as that place can be occupied by a force to be sent immediately from Washington.

While urging your march as much as is consistent with its entire efficiency for action at any moment, you are desired to keep your brigades in supporting distance of each other, and to impress upon all commanders the necessity of keeping the ranks closed up so that we may be ready for any emergency.

You have received a copy of the instructions to Gen. Geary. Keep him also advised of your progress, and of anything which may in any way affect or interest him. Department Headquarters will be either at this place or on the line of your march. Communicate with them frequently—as often as anything occurs, and, in any event, at least twice a day.

Major-General Ord's Division will follow you as soon as he can get on the march. I will endeavor to lead him soon within supporting distance of you.

He has not yet to get his wagons, which will soon be done. The depot for your supplies will be established as close to your command as the present condition of the railroad will permit, and the railroad will be reestablished as soon as possible. You will take with you a telegraphic operator, and reestablish telegraph communication.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Maj-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN M'DOWELL.

CATLETT'S, May 27, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I think there is no force before Col. Geary except the cavalry of Ewell among the mountains. I think the whole is a panic. I don't think there is ten thousand of the enemy at any one point in the Shenandoah Valley. I will send on my cavalry, and scour the country in advance towards Front Royal as far as possible to-day. I want no assistance. My own Division is sufficient for present emergencies. Gen. Geary weary was, in my opinion, in the slightest danger. All I will need is more forage and subsistence at Manassas, to push me forward to Front Royal. I beg Gen. McDowell, tell the President and Secretary of War that I will clear the valley of the Shenandoah as far as I advance. I regret the panic that has been taken in Washington. That the force that created it was an insignificant one. Tell him that I hope to return to Fredericksburgh as soon as I drive the enemy out of the valley of the Shenandoah. Ask if he has any special orders to give me other than what I have.

(Signed,) Gen. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, the testimony of Col. Myers, Chief Quartermaster on McDowell's staff, related to the seizure of property of both loyal and disloyal owners, in order to satisfy the immediate wants of the troops, which could not have otherwise been supplied. As to whether certificates of compensation had been properly or improperly furnished for such seizures, he could not certainly say—the book containing that information having been lost in the attack at Catlett's Station, though he knew of one instance where a loyal citizen had been suitably indemnified. He further stated that a quantity of goods, marked C. S. A., had been taken from the possession of Price Clarke, but no certificate was either given by him nor required. He had no personal acquaintance with Clarke, nor did he desire any.

After a few moments' secret session, the Court received a series of letters from McDowell, referring to his conduct in the campaign of the Shenandoah, many of which were read, and the remainder deferred to another day.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Rebel Operations Near Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The Harper's Ferry correspondence of the Baltimore *American* of the 17th says, as soon as the Twelfth Corps started to reinforce the army at Fredericksburgh, the rebels appeared in the vicinity and threatened to enter Harper's Ferry and burn the stores. They met with a warm reception from Colt's Maryland Cavalry. They retired, and made a dash at the convalescent camp in Loudon County. Driven from there they made a raid at Pooleaville. Gen. King's Maryland Brigade and a company of cavalry from Monocacy, has since arrived at the Ferry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

This morning the Baltimore mailboat brought down 150 Confederate prisoners, captured at Anuchea, many of whom were wounded.

The flag of truce boat *Delaware* left this afternoon with them and others for City Point, in charge of Capt. Alexander Mann, of the Third New-York Regiment.

There is no truth whatever in the reports that Gen Banks or Gen. Emory is co-operating in North Carolina with Gen. Foster and one troops in Gen. Dix's Department.

It is rumored here that J. C. Jones, Charles Davis, D. W. Curtis, Mr. Phillips, and one other, have been captured by the rebels while on their way from Norfolk to Elizabeth City. They had goods to the amount of $20,000, on board a schooner in tow down the canal.

From Halifax.

A BUNDLE OF ENGLISH PAPERS, PICKED UP ON SABLE ISLAND, ADDRESSED TO THE STEAMERS PERSIA, CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIAN.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 18.

A bundle of English papers, dated Oct. 31, addressed to the steamers *Persia*, *Canada* and *Nova Scotian*, was found on Sable Island previous to Nov. 22.

A revenue-cutter will probably be dispatched to that vicinity to inquire if any wrecks have occurred there.

The American steamer *Detroit*, for New-York, has arrived here.

The Recent Battle at Prairie Grove.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Gen. Herron telegraphs that Gen. Curtis' victory at Prairie Grove was much more complete and the enemy's loss far greater than first reported. Over 1,500 rebels were killed and buried by us. Their wounded were found scattered through the woods for miles in the rear of their position, which had been carried during the action, and left where they retreated. Many consequently died for want of attention.

Our cavalry pursued the retreating rebels closely, driving them beyond Van Buren. The position and condition of our forces are excellent. The campaign has been most brilliant, reflecting great credit on the officers and men of the army of the frontier.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Sailed, ship *Galatea*, for Manila.

Both Houses of the Nevada Legislature have passed a Corporation bill which requires a majority of the stock of all the Mining Companies to be owned by actual residents of the Territory—all companies' officers to be located there. It was passed under the influence of an intense loyal pressure. Most of the stockholders now reside in San Francisco, and all the officers are located here. Strict compliance with the provisions of the bill would materially increase the population of Nevada. The Governor may veto it. It is also contended that it is unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Sailed, ship *Tempest*, for Akyab, (East Indies,) thence to England, with rye.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The market is dull and depressed. Candles, 18c.; currants, 12c.; 200 boxes of Castile soap at 17c.; 100 tons of pig iron at $36.

The ship *Haze* has been chartered for dye-woods from the coast of Mexico to New-York.

Arrived—steamer *Oriental*, Panama; brig *Josephine*, Shanghai, 20th of October. News not transpired.

Sailed—ships *Highlander*, Liverpool, carrying 34,000 sacks of wheat; *John Howland*, New-Bedford, with 1,750 bbls. oil.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Oregon dates of the 9th instant, state that new gold mines have been discovered on the Boise River, which rival in richness the Salmon River mines.

The Victoria *Chronicle* says that seventeen hundred pack animals have recently died at Caribou, where the snow is over a foot deep.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—This charming artist, who has been attracting such delighted crowds to this establishment during the past six weeks, takes her first benefit this season to-night. We doubt not the many who have derived so much merriment and enjoyment from her performances, will gather around their favorite in full hosts. The performances are of a highly attractive character—"All Hallow Eve, or the "Law for Ladies," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains a VIGOROUS, GRAPHIC AND FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTROUS BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURGH ON SATURDAY, from our Special Correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, and A MAP OF THE BATTLE-GROUND, showing the position and nature of the rebel defences, the line occupied by our troops, the location of our batteries, &c. Also, a full report of the Gen. PORTER COURT-MARTIAL, from our Special Correspondent, with COPIES OF DOCUMENTS that give interesting glances into the GREAT HISTORY OF THE WAR. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorial on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, condensed from our issues of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the person who preserves it, as it condenses in a conveniently classified form all points of interest, and has always value as a record for reference.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-seventh Anniversary of the Society, and the Two Hundred and Forty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others will be present. Gov. Seymour, Gov. Sprague, Gen. Strong, Com. Paulding and others are expected.

Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

I. B. Wyman,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
S. N. Stebbins,	Charles A. Stetson,
John W. Quincy,	Henry A. Hurlbut,

Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members, will hand in their names to the Secretary, at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by the MORGANS' SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st.
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FOR
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CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
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Ladies' Anklets and Balmoral Boots
For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
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Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at B. W. BIXBY'S,
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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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Christmas Coming.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful gaiter boots, skating balmorals, &c., with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes, of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 351 Canal-st.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laureus and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
No. 351 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BARSTOW—KLOTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, HORATIO A. BARSTOW, of Brooklyn, E. D., and MARIA M. KLOTS, youngest daughter of George Klots, of New-York. No cards.

CHICHESTER—BABCOCK.—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. S. G. Coe, WILLIAM R. CHICHESTER, of Whitehall, N. Y., to JANE A., eldest daughter of the late Avery C. Babcock, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEVELAND—GANTZ.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at St John's Church, by Rev. A. B. Carter, HENRY B. CLEVELAND to ANNA R. R. GANTZ, all of Yonkers.

MUNSON—ROWAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., WILLIAM Y. MUNSON, of Michigan, to SARAH A. ROWAN, daughter of Wm. Rowan, Esq., of this City.

OHLEN—SWINSEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at the marble M. E. Church, 4th-st., by Rev. J. P. Newman, HENRY C. OHLEN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MINERVA B. SWINSEN, of this City. No cards.

TWINE—CAPLIN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas McPeters, FREDERICK WM. TWINE to Miss ELIZABETH A. CAPLIN, daughter of George Caplin, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ACKERSON.—On Thursday, Dec 18, HENRY V. E. ACKERSON, aged 52 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 754 Washington-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

BONNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, GRACE BERRIAN, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Margaret A. Bonnett, aged 2 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at Dr. Cook's, M. E. Church, No. 151 East 24th-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEE—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, son of Rev. S. R. Lee, aged 27 years and 1 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Rodin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 9 A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—At Quogue, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 15, Miss NANCY HOWELL, aged 55 years.

HICKS.—In this City, suddenly, at her residence, No. 261 5th-av., last evening, ALMY T. HICKS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Dec 17, FRANCES AMELIA, wife of W. A. Hitchcock, in the 42 year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Amity-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

JENKINS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, CHARLOTTE E., wife of George W. Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, Harlem, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACOMBER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, ANTONETTE, wife of Rev. J. W. Macomber.

Funeral services from Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PERT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, HARVEY PERCIVAL PERT, eldest son of Isaac Lewis and Mary T. Peet, aged 5 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The funeral exercises will be held in the Chapel of the Institution, this day, (Friday,) Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The 12 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at 152d-st., the nearest station. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

SPRAGUE.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., CYNTHIA E., wife of P. W. Sprague, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 97 West 36th-st., New-York.

WATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, ALEXANDRE WATSON, Esq., late of White Plains, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this day.

WATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 18, WILLIAM WOODWARD, youngest son of John W. and Anna S. Watkins, in the 3d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, E. S. Whitney, No. 293 Union-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarlane, 907, corner 23d-st. In Brooklyn, by W. B. Swayne, 210 Fulton-st.

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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE CRISIS—A MEETING OF CITIZENS CALLED—The citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, who are in favor of correctly informing the Administration in regard to the people's sense of their misconduct of the war for the restoration of the Union, are requested to assemble at Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
Hon. A. OAKEY HALL will call the meeting to order.
Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., will preside.
Daniel Lord, Esq., Hon. James Brooks, Hon. James W. Beekman, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. A. Low, Esq., Charles Cowper, Esq., R. Whitehaus, Esq., and others, will be invited to address the meeting. WM. CHAUNCEY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Geo. McLEAN, E. J. BROWN, } Secretaries.

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AS COOK.—A GOOD AND WELL EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and would assist with the washing, if required; the best of city references from her last employer. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of the 9th-av., second floor, front room.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pies, soups and jellies, game, mock turtle soup, wages, $10; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young respectable woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking; no objection to assist in the washing if required. Apply at No. 93 West 33d-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; also, a chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. in the rear, the first high stoop, up stairs. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A good cook, who understands soups, meats, game and desserts, good City reference given. Call at No. 6 Crosby-st., between Prince and Spring sts., front basement, in the early store, for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as excellent cook, can make the best of bread and pastry, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as excellent cook; no objection to do the coarse washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days. Call or address No. 198 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Apply for three days, at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

A SORDER-COOK FOR A RESTAURANT.—An experienced woman, understanding her business perfectly, wishes a situation as above—would take an assistant cook's place. Address A. M. SEE, No. 224 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at same number.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat tidy young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do light housework; is willing to make herself useful; good references. Can be seen, if not engaged, for two days, at No. 239 East 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable lady, who has had good experience in all kinds of family sewing, boys clothes, &c.; also work on dress-making; would engage by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call this week at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situation, by two American Protestant young women, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, would go together, or separate, if required; first-class references from their last place. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

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AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, or both, in some good family in the city or vicinity; unexceptionable references given. Inquire at No. 37 West 9th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family; has good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has first-rate City reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 East 41st-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a superior washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants work at her own or employer's house; is a good dress-maker, and can cut and fit and baste for the machine; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Lower Ladies.

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AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at Montague's livery stable, Nos. 50 and 52 West 24th-st., for two days, or address a note in care of FOREMAN.

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AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant married man, without incumbrance; perfectly understands his business, strictly temperate, the country preferred. Good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office, for one week.

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AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young Englishman, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Apply for, or address, for two days, JAMES WILLIAMS, at Mr. Lowdens, Harnessmaker, No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man, as coachman, or to take care of horses; has ten years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen at or address T. M., No. 5 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness and is a good driver; good City reference given. Address H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

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AS TRAVELING AGENT OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent or collecter for a wholesale house; has hardware preferred; the best of reference given as to character and business qualities. Salary not so much of an object as a steady situation. Address S., Box No. 238 Newark Post-office, N. J.

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AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who will be found faithful and trustworthy; can give the well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 405 6th-av., in the drug store, between 24th and 25th sts., N.Y.

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AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist with any other domestic duty required. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 1 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with written recommendations, from 10 till 12, at No. 25 Washington-square

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This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of

PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,

of Bordeaux, France,

Offers for sale his

LARGE ST. CROIX OF WINES, &c.,

at the lowest prices.

J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,

No. 253 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROADWAY, either between the Metropolitan Hotel and Bond-st. or between Bond-st. and Union square, a Promissory Note, with the upper left-hand corner torn off for about three-quarters of an inch, and a Certified Check on the Bank of the State of New-York, for Twelve Hundred and Forty dollars. Whoever will return the same will receive the above reward. The public are cautioned against receiving the same.

CHAPLIN, MELLEN & CO.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1862.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A SIGHT DRAFT Lon Potter, Chapman & Co., No. 3 Frankfort-st., New-York, for $4,53, indorsed by Cochran, Crum & Co. in favor of H. C. Spencer, and by him indorsed over to our order, also indorsed by us. Payment has been stopped, and any person finding it will be suitably rewarded by presenting it to us.

BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.,

No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Gumes, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOTTREL, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet Black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and by all stationers generally. JESSEE KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash, and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 710 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

R. CARROLL W. MONTGOMERY,

ANTHONY W. WINANS,

s23-lawfri6* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREAS T. NICHOLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

M. FLY FANNING, Executors.

JOHN H. FANNING,

THOMAS FANNING, Jr.,

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 15, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchant's Exchange, Nos. 25 and 27 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depôt, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the Trade; but with a fair basis avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide water, open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration both of the Trade and the Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERTS, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY LOTS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots east side, between 151st and 154th sts., and twenty-three lots west side, between 149th and 154th sts.

MCCOMB'S DAM ROAD—Sixteen lots west side, between 152d and 154th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Six lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., and nine lots north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Eleven lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

This property is within two blocks of the Harlem River steamboat landing, and near the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Sixty per cent can remain for three years. Maps at the office, No. 55 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

TO THE WATCH AND JEWELRY TRADE.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c. LADIES' JEWELER'S SAFE, (Herring's make)

Being the entire stock of a party relinquishing business.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS,

WILL SELL

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, AT HIS SALESROOM, No. 6 NASSAU-STREET, WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH.

About 500 Gold, some rising Ladies' and Gents' Gold Hunting Cased Watches, Chronometer and Lepine Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, Ladies' Gold Chatelaines, Gold Vest Guard and Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear Drops, Gold Pencils and Pens, Silver Hunting Case Watches, Gold Rubies and Studs, Gold Spectacles, Gold Finger Rings, Breast & Vest Hooks, and numerous other articles suitable for the Jewelry trade.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE,

and they will be offered in lots suitable to

THE TRADE ONLY, and every lot will be positively sold regardless of cost. The goods are now ready for examination, and catalogues may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 6 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

HENRY D. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PICTURES,

To be sold without reserve by order of the Trustees.

HENRY D. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the entire collection of Pictures known to the public as having excited by any collection ever exhibited in this country. Among the great artists are represented Achenbach and her Nymphs, by Prof. Sohn; "Northern Scenery," by Achenbach; "Grand Duke," by Lauye; "Obstructed Well," by Hubner; "Gethsemane," by Kohler; "Battle of Asculon," by Daughenbaugh; "The Flower Girl," by Coser; "King Lear and Cordelia," by Hildebrandt; "Fruit and Flowers," by Von Loss; "The Dusseldorf Artists," by Bosse; "Raising of Lazarus," by Decrants; by Schroedter; "The Cardinal Wolsey's Reconciliation with Queen Catharine," by Carl Classen; "Tiger Hunting," by Cesane; "Dream of Italy," the best work of Soster; "Don Quixotte," by George H. Hall; "Superb Marine," by Achenbach. Also, works of Sonderland, Lauchenwitz, Shumaker, Volkhart, Schreuer, Bude, Berver, Oswald, Schroeter, Schneider and many others of the highest celebrity. Also, the great Marble Statue, called the "Fisher Girl," by Wm. H. Barber. "Ariadne," by Chauncey B. Ives, one of his best works. They will be on exhibition free on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND AND FOURTEEN-CARAT JEWELRY,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

By order of T. BLACKSTONE, Esq.

The most magnificent sale of diamonds and warranted fourteen-carat. The finest gold jewelry, consisting in part of the finest

DIAMOND AND EMERALD SETS,

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS,

PINS, CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE RINGS,

CORAL FULL SETS,

TURQUOISE AND MOSAIC,

ETRUSCAN, FLORETINE,

And all the NEWEST and LATEST style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Watches. Every article IS WARRANTED the finest fourteen-carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to Ladies to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the sale-room on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.

A. M. KERRIS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

AT AUCTION,

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 682 Broadway,

Between Bleecker and Bond sts.,

Will sell, through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., without reserve, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1862, commencing at 7 o'clock, and each succeeding evening until the week-day sales are sold. Consisting of fine British and French engravings, photographs, &c., &c., the sale will include a collection of water-color and drawings, three French plate portglasses, six print vases, portfolios, &c., &c.

The sale will be peremptory, to close out the balance of the stock.

B. A. CHARLTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF SALT BEEF AND BACON.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Quartermaster's Depot, No. 57 Washington-st., near Washington,

350 Barrels Salt Beef,

2 Pieces Salt Beef,

1 Barrel Salt Bacon.

Sale positive. Terms—Cash in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

$2,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The above are now on exhibition.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, at the sale-room No. 511 Pearl-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, new and second hand Rockaways, top buggies, six seat rockaway, four seat wagons, sunflowers, jaegers, harness, sleighs, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COTTON AT AUCTION.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 1 Pine-st., near Broadway, 6 bales of cotton

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Sale-room No. 3 Nassau-st., and the Exchange.

MINER & SODERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sinclair, No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st., a fine collection of highly-finished oil-paintings, by our favorite American artists.

H. D. MINER, Esq., of New Haven,

This collection comprises chiefly the familiar Winter scenes of New-England, the representation of which Mr. M. D. has made his specialty, and for which he is so justly celebrated. They are now on exhibition, and are worthy of attention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PERFUMERIES,

FIRST CLASS COLOGNES, SUPERFINE FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS, FINE GLASS BOTTLES, EMPTY BOXES, IRON SAFE, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Liberty-st., a very fine assortment of perfumeries, colognes, essential oils, fancy soaps, labels, flavoring extracts, boxes, bottles, and other articles; Iron safe, Herring's (patent) Catalogues in a few days at office, No. 56 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK of lumber, goods in Hand, good will, and lease of premises and buildings of the yard will be sold at private sale at a fair valuation for cash or approved paper. Parties desirous of purchasing a paying business, can by personal or by letter, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Bedford and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

$40.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND Counter, with drawers, shelves, &c., suitable for a fruit and confectionery store. Also, a small fruit stand and place to make money—$2. Also, a first-class dining saloon, No. 17 Cortlandt-st., and Rose and 3d business chances—$100. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 14, for two days.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency. Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 6-17 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German der Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

Any one who has ruined himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery, by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copy may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions arrested in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerions, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, ulcers, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are without. To Send for Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular, first read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., two doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he can and will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 100 pages, 12 colored illustrations. The best work extant.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina base, $50; silver or rubber, $40; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $4; silver or rubber, $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREROOMS AND SALESROOMS.—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.
MAJOR HILTON,
Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.

HORSES.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR THREE or four horses on a gentleman's farm on Long Island. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 6 Beaver-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Rowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $135
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55
Steerage, with superior accommodation $35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $75; Steerage found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 27
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London ..... 105 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 100 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY FOR $40.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class Clyde-built iron steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, is intended to sail from NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, on SATURDAY, 20th of December, at 12 Noon, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon. Rates of passage, First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, found with bedding, $55; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION, Capt. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP MARION, FOR NEW-ORLEANS, will be retained till SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at which time she will positively leave.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $30 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will sail on or about the 5th of January next. For freight, apply to
JOHN F. BIDDY,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3 45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 37 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 4 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo. 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis. 12 M., Express for Middletown only. 3:2 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Dunmilgne.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The fastest and most reliable Steam and Rail Freight Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River Supplies, New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., on Mondays 4:15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT,
complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artistes have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme:
Madame ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. F. EBEN,
and Signor ABELLA,
And others.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sohed and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7, concert commences at 8 o'clock. Sale of seats commences this morning.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the honor to make his first appearance in Brooklyn on the evening of
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23,
in his great rôle of
RICHELIEU,
in compliance with the following invitation:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with what we believe to be the almost universal desire of the citizens of Brooklyn, to witness a series of your performances at the Academy of Music in our city, permit us to request, if not inconsistent with your other engagements, that we may have the pleasure of such an opportunity at your earliest convenience. We believe the people of Brooklyn will, on such an occasion, exhibit their well-known taste and appreciation of ability, and it will afford us great pleasure should you find it practicable to comply with our request.

Martin Kalbfleisch, James Troy,
L. B. Wyman, N. H. Morse,
George F. Thomas, D. P. Barnard,
J. Henry Whitehouse, Rodman B. Dawson,
William M. Richards, Winchester Britton,
E. D. Plumpton, A. M. Cue,
N. R. Pearson, E. Brandon,
Thomas E. Pearsall, Edward Lambert.

WINTHROP HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I need hardly say how gratifying it is to me to receive so high a compliment as your letter conveys from a city so deservedly distinguished for its cultivated taste and refined artistic perception. I accept with pride and pleasure your invitation, and in accordance with what I am informed is your desire, will appear at the Academy of Music, in your city, on Tuesday evening, the 23d, in the character of Richelieu. Pray accept and convey to the other citizens of Brooklyn, who were so good as to evince a similar desire to see me in their city, the expression of very grateful sense of kindness with which I am, most respectfully, EDWIN BOOTH.
To MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Esq., Mayor of Brooklyn, &c.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
FIFTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
For the second time, Kreutzer's celebrated Opera, in three acts,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA,
Which will be supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
And produced on an unprecedented scale of
ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL SPLENDOR.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family circle 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Dec. 20,
Mozart's Grand Opera,
NOZZE DE FIGARO.
NOZZE DE FIGARO.
NOZZE DE FIGARO.
SUNDAY, Dec. 21,
SACRED CONCERT.
MME. ANNA BISHOP
MME. ANNA BISHOP
Will make her second appearance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-1863. SECOND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1862. *Orchestral pieces.—Symphony No. 1. by Gade, Tasso by Liszt* and *Overture Leonore No. 3. by Beethoven.*
Solo Performers—Signor *Centemeri* "Baritone" and *Mr. N. Paterson*, "Piano." *Conductor—Mr. Theodore Eisfeld.* Extra member tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the usual places. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert $1,50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS. N. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies, lads and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,386. Circulars sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWers for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,750 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:
8,000 Acres on the Quiquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.
5,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.
2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 300 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.
450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers; about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.
300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.
The above water powers, both with respect to their position and capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber, and other recommendations, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.
Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.
Signed, S. W. BABBIT Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON the northeast corner of Fifth and Rivington-sts. Being 125 feet by 86. Also, between 8 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of North River, and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 40 West 19th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 318 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 252 AND 254 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts.; lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dix-on, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE HUDson River, or Orange, N. J., with 3 to 5 acres, with good house with modern improvements. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address Post-office, Box No. 3,220, with price and full description.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of thirty acres, in the City of Orange, N. J., one mile from depôt, and 2½ miles from centre of Newark. A good house, size 35x26, on the same. A rare and beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat. Will be sold low for cash, and part or purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years. Inquire or address KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad depôt, furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose, will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York City.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars call on the premises of CYRUS W. FIELD.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN SAIEparate parts, the marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25x200 feet. Rent moderate. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, No. 4 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of 20th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of boilers, etc., for sale.
SAM'L COLT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Entrance from office of the *Tri-Weekly Times*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN 34th and 40th-sts., until the 1st of May, by E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5, P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
BENEFIT
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN FORREST,
On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated character of
FEBRO, THE BROKER.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1862,
Will be performed Dr. Bird's admirable play of the
BROKER OF BOGOTA.
Mr. FORREST ..... as ..... The Broker
Mr. Wheatley as Antonio; Mr. McCullough as Roman; Mr. Shewell as Palmero; Mr. Barnett as Pablo; Madame Ponisi as Juana; Mrs. J. H. Allen as Leanan.
The orchestra under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Will perform during the evening a selection of the most popular and classical melodies.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 20, 1862,
BENEFIT AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MATILDA HERON,
When she will appear, for the last time, in her triumphantly successful drama of
EDITH.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, will be produced, for the first time at this Theatre, the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
Which has been many months in preparation for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
And will now be produced with Grand and Essentially Novel Mechanical Effects, Properties, Appointments, Scenery and Dresses, ALL NEW.
The celebrated tragic artist
J. B. ROBERTS,
will make his first appearance, supported by a full and powerful Company.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Thirtieth night
Of the grand fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
The most magnificent scenic Play ever witnessed.
Received nightly by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
Produced at a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. H. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
25 Ladies and Gentlemen,
Appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

INSTRUCTION.

QUESTION.—WHICH IS THE BEST FEMALE SEMINARY IN THE COUNTRY? Answer—DEERPARK INSTITUTE, at Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. Why is it the best? Because it has an experienced Principal, and well qualified teachers in all its departments; has a thorough course of study, embracing the solid and ornamental branches; has by far the most thoroughly built house, of brick, having ample halls, parlors, study and lodging-rooms, furnished in a style superior to any house used for a similar purpose in the United States, and sets a table unsurpassed in any school. A good home and generous fare are essential as good teachers and books, in order to success in learning. Parents wishing to send their daughters to school are invited to visit Deerpark Institute, three hours' ride on the Erie Railroad from New-York. For Circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Junior term opens fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BE

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

Saginaw, at San Francisco; Lieut.-Commander Burnham has been detached from the *Roanville*, and ordered to the steam-sloop *Sacramento*; Master Henry C. Kean, of the *Predonia*, has been promoted to be an acting Volunteer Lieotenant; Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Meekley has been ordered to the *Ladona*; Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn has been ordered to the *Hendrik Hudson*; Acting Assistant Frank Clark has been ordered to the *Currituck*.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has communicated the following to the House of Representatives:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1862.

SIR:—In compliance with the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 3d and 5th inst., I respectfully submit the following statement: No official transfer of the property of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, has been made to this Department, nor has any official report or transfer of the unexpended balance, if any, of the agricultural fund of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, been received. Bills chiefly for contributions to the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1861, (completed prior to the organization of this Department) and amounting to about $1,000, have been referred to me for settlement by the Commissioner of Patents, and others outstanding will, according to his letter of the 8th inst. to the House of Representatives, probably change the amount to a sum not much short of $4,000. If, as is intimated in the opinion of the Attorney-General, a copy of which is here with annexed, marked B, this Department may be called upon to meet these claims, or any part of them, I shall be compelled to ask a special appropriation for the purpose. This Department entered into operation on the 1st of July, 1862. The sum expended under its direction, for all purposes, to the 5th inst., as shown by the detailed statement, a copy of which is hereunto annexed marked A, is $27,782 22, leaving an unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, of $32,217 78. The outstanding claims against the Department are, as follows, viz.:

Charles Hill, for tobacco seed	$600 00
Little, Browne & Co., books for library	23 23
Bullock & Renshaw, for chemicals	27 75
Phillp & Solomon's, for stationary	270 00
Charles Margsgiee & Co., for stationary	303 42
H. A. Dreer, for bolbs and cuttings	26 90
F. E. Elliott, for balance due for contibntion to forthcoming report	150 00
William Saunders, for vines and cuttings	125 60
Sibley & Grey, for stoves and fixtures	115 00
Total	$1,651 50

Rieas & Co. £70—exchange to be added—for the purchase of wheat in England, not yet arrived.

In addition to the cereals and seeds (to the amount of $7,000,) already purchased and paid for, orders to the amount of $8,000 have been sent to Europe for additional new and valuable varities, which will be ready for distribotion to the members of both Houses early in the new year. An order has also been forwarded to China for a fresh supply of pure sorghum seed to meet a very general demand throughout the Western States, where the growth of sorghum sugar and syrup is attended with the most gratifying success. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,
ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Mr. COWAN, of Penn., (Rep.,) presented a petition asking for the passage of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., (Rep.,) presented a petition asking for a redunction of the duties on orude oil imported from other countries.

Mr. LANE, of Ind., (Rep.,) introduced a bill to facilitate proof for the allowance of peosione. Referred.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to extend the Walla-Walla and Fort Banton Military Road to Fort Abererombie. Referred.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific. Referred.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and decide upon military claims originating during the present rebellion, in the State of Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, prior to Sept. 30, 1862. Referred.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, Va., and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault which was made upon the enemy's works; and also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) suggested that the resolution be so amended as to direct that the Committee report the result of their investigations to the Senate.

The amendment of Mr. MCDOUGAL was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and for the inspection of convalescent camps and the hospitals of the army, was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the first section, which provides for the appointment of two Medical Inspector-Generals and eight Medical Inspectors, by striking out that part which allows their selection from the Medical Corps of the army, or Surgeons in the volunteer service, which was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words "under such regulations as may be hereafter established," in order that these men might be immediately discharged. He referred to the great difficulty in getting disabled men discharged from these hospitals. It took months to get a disabled man clear.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) was in favor of the amendment. He feared that the bill did not go far enough in this respect. He had the greatest difficotty in getting men discharged who were utterly disabled, and many men could not get into the hospitals at all, onless some person went with them and insisted upon their admission; and there were Surgeons in hospitals not far from this city who were living upon the rations of soldiers and forfeiting their own.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this was a bill to add more Inspectors and Generals to the incompetents already appointed. If the men already appointed were not proper for their duty, more of the same kind would do no good.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) supported the bill at some length, referring to the large number of men in the hospitals, and the necessity for a greater force to carry our these discharges properly.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said: "We found all last session that the relief for all abuses in the army was an increase of rank and pay, and especially in the Adjutant-General's office. My friend from Massachusetts insists that these men cannot perform their duties onless they are all made Majors and Colonels. The trouble is that the man at the head does not see that his subordinates do their duty, and not that we have not proper laws. If we had a strong directing mind, which would control all under him, we would not have so many of these complaints. There is no difficulty in having incompetent officers discharged from the War Department. But the remedy is not to put on epaulets and increase their pay. He was tired of that mode of correcting abuses. The Brigade Surgeon is competent to perform his duty, and he will do it no better if called Inspector-General. What we want is order, vigilance and discipline, and not more Generals.

Mr. GRIMES referred to the case of a soldier who enlisted last November, and was taken to a hospital in Rhode Island, and the surgeon could not discharge him because he had no descriptive papers; and on inquiry it was found that there was no record of his having ever been in the service at all; so that the trouble was not all in the Medical Bureau.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed that a great deal of the trouble was owing to the inefficiency of the company officers in not making out the proper papers.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) was opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut. He thought there was need of some rules to regulate these discharges; and, in an army where there were seven thousand surgeons, there should be some persons in authority over them. He referred to a case where a man went to a surgeon and asked for a certificate of discharge, and the surgeon refused, telling him he was perfectly able to do duty in the field. The next day that man came back, and asked the surgeon what he would charge for such a certificate. Thousands of men were discharged last Winter upon importunities of members of Congress, when the army was plenty destitute of officers. He [illegible] case, if this amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER withdrew his amendment, and after some further discussion, the bill was passed.

A message was received from the President transmitting a report from the Acting Secretary of War, in relation to the claim of Mr. Foster, with the correspondence with the petitioner thereon, and in reply to certain resolutions of the Senate, with regard to certain vessels chartered for public service.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill in relation to the bounty of seamen serving in certain navy yards. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any information has been communicated to the Government from Mr. Vanderbilt, and if so, to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in his possession, showing why Gen. SAXTON was removed from his command at Hilton Head.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts the bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces was taken up and passed.

The Bankrupt act was then taken up, and Mr. FOSTER proceeded to address the Senate in favor of its passage. He argued to show the urgent necessity of an act of this character, and referred to the fact that similar laws had been in force for a long time in England and France, and had been considered beneficial to those countries. In this country we had had but two general bankrupt laws; one passed April 4, 1800, which continued until Dec. 19, 1803; and another, passed Aug. 19, 1841, which continued in force for only thirteen months. Under it there were 37,329 applications, representing an indebtedness of $140,934,615 01, out of which but a very small dividend was made. He contended that the operation of this law was salutary, and calculated to do no injury to the creditors, and quoted from Justice STORY and others in support of this opinion.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of whom the transport vessels *Thomes* and *Niagara*, and schooner *Nymph*, were chartered for Banks' expedition, and by what agent or agents of the War Department they were chartered; at what price, and for what period of time; and also to report to the Senate what officers or agents examined said vessels as to their seaworthiness. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a select Commitee to inquire whether any officer or employe in any Department of the Government is a partner or is interested, directly or indirectly, in any banking-house or moneyed corporation or business firm, having contracts with the Government, and dealing in stocks or other property.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) objected to the consideration of the resolution, unless some fact on which it was based should be stated. He did not believe in general inquisitorial investigations.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) thought that the resolution ought to pass.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill extending relief to loyal men for slaves wrongfully taken or abstracted, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, who had originally introduced the bill, remarked that it had been referred to the Committee of the Judiciary contrary to his wishes. His preference was to have it referred to a select Committee. He did not, however, despair of satisfying the House that some legislation on this subject was necessary. The bill did not interfere with the laws of war forbidding any army or naval officer from returning fugitives.

Mr. MALLORY of Kentucky, (Union,) called his colleague's attention to a publication in a newspaper, which, emanating from the War Department, gives right to serve a civil process within our lines for the recovery of fugitives.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said it was impo tant that some such measure should be proposed to enable the military authorities to discriminate between "loyal men" and "traitors." He (MAYNARD) had been informed, on the best authority, that in some parts of Tennessee the "Secessionists" had been in the practice of inducing their slaves to get within our lines, where they could not be reclaimed, merely for the purpose of annoying us.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) mentioned several instances to show the injustice to loyal men in Kentucky growing out of this question, and in this connection stated the case of a young and gallant officer who had been dismissed from the service. Something, he repeated, ought to be done to protect loyal men, and to prevent scenes which he did not want to see.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) regretted this discussion. He (LOVEJOY) was weary of its persistency and shameless attempt on the part of the slaveholders.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (from the other side of the hall)—Do you call this a shameless attempt?

Mr. LOVEJOY—I can call it a shameless attempt.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I am not at all surprised to hear that from your standing and position on this floor.

Mr. LOVEJOY.—I call it a persistent and shameless attempt on the part of slaveholders to get the army in the United States—these volunteers who have of their own free will offered up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country—to turn themselves to the base business of chasing fugitive slaves. And in this he gentleman from Kentucky has the effrontery to appeal to the justice of the Republicans. What justice is there in holding any one as a slave? They all have the right to run away. There is just as much justice in delivering the slaveholders into the hands of the slave, as the delivering slaves into the hands of the slaveholders. The former might be done with great propriety, for the slaves are superior to them mentally, physically, and morally besides. Their toys it is unbridled. I protest against bringing before the House this miserable nicer which is sought to be thus covered here. If the rebels have friends and sympathizers on this floor, they could not do anything more than has been done to retain their position in this hall.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replying to Mr. WICKLIFFE, said the reference of this bill to the Judiciary Committee, was the proper one. In the opinion it was a violation of the Constitution, and if the principle should be established it would return some day to torment the inventor. The bill authorizes the National Government to interfere with the rendition or deliverance of fugitive cases within the limits of the States—a power not known in the Constitution. The National Government is clothed, by law, [illegible] and [illegible] heard the [illegible] and [illegible] more frequently than the larger [illegible] from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY [illegible] whether under the principle of [illegible] the [illegible] in time of war it [illegible] be supposed to meet the objection of the gentleman from [illegible] stated.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the gentleman had not found in our country room for introducing any such amplification of power as that suggested. He had attempted to exercise [illegible] such functions.

Mr. MAY—Then I do not comprehend your position.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then, if you don't understand, why do you undertake to explain them.

Mr. MALLORY—There was nothing in the question I asked to lead to the supposition that I understood the doctrine of the gentleman (Mr. BINGHAM). I asked him a question to fix my understanding of his doctrine, and he assumed that I understood him, which no other gentleman can do.

Mr. BINGHAM—You undertake a considerable job, to judge of the intellectual faculties of all others.

Mr. MALLORY—No, that would require omniscience.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman then sets himself up as a judge of omniscience.

Mr. BINGHAM then argued that the bill was opposed to the new Article of War, the Confiscation and Emancipation act, and, not the least, the act which expressly provides that the Executive may employ, in the service of the United States, slaves, whether belonging to rebels or loyalists, coming into our lines. The bill was for the purpose of burning down and seizing slaves.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that was not the object of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM quoted from the bill to show that the process was intended to be served, whether in camp or on the march; and officers and soldiers were ordered, under penalty, to make return of the fugitives. There was no limitation to the process, but it was general in its provisions.

Mr. WICKLIFFE explained some points in his bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, resuming, said it was a cowardly, mean attempt to induce the House to send back to the enemy slaves who had fled to the flag of their native country for protection, and to return them to the hell of human bondage. No glossing over could conceal this.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said he understood from the remarks of Mr. MALLORY that a general order had been issued, forbidding many officers from concealing slaves within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. He wished to know whether the order was restricted to that State.

Mr. MALLORY replied that he had made the order more broad than he had found it to be on examination. It was issued by Gen. GRANT, directing the officers under him to obey the civil process respecting fugitive slaves escaping into our lines. It was not an order from the headquarters of the army, but he supposed it was sanctioned there. He desired to read the order, but—

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said they did not want to hear it read.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that the order had nothing to do with the bill, when he moved to lay upon the table.

The bill was read. It provides for the rendition of slave property belonging to loyal citizens on the presentation of proper proof to be determined before competent judicial authority. Officers and soldiers who refuse to obey the civil process, or attempt to rescue the slaves, are to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and liable to be tried by the courts of the States where they are to be punished according to the rules [illegible] Where the evidence is not satisfactory [illegible] claimant, he is to be returned [illegible] taken at the expense of the claimant.

Mr. [illegible] a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 43, nays 85.

On motion of Mr. E. A. COBURN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to report at an early day to this House whether it is expedient and safe to be associated for purposes of exploring or declaring the frozen ocean, and that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform this House whether any expedition now fitting out in the ports of great Britain, the British provinces, or under the auspices of [illegible] and if so, what are its objects and plans in the [illegible] and whether any [illegible] in the British [illegible]

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1863.

Mr. SPAULDING, of [illegible], (Rep.,) in response to a resolution from Mr. VANDENBURGH, said that he was in possession of [illegible] amounting to $71,000 [illegible].

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That [illegible] be directed to [illegible] be so expended as to encourage the escape of slaves from their masters, or to support and maintain slaves that do escape from their masters, or for any purpose of emancipation, or colonization, or for any other object than the reestablishment of the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the United States over the rebels.

This amendment was disagreed to, Ayes 33, Nays 66.

The bill was reported to the House.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the 2d of January next. Disagreed to, 27 against 93.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 80 against 27.

Mr. MALLORY said if his proviso was addad to the bill it would secure an unanimous vote.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as follows: Yeas, 97; Nays, 3, viz.: MAY of Maryland, NORTON of Ohio, WHEELER of Kentucky.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the first bill on the calendar, the bill being to enable the testing of SANDASON'S breech-loading cannon.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, made a speech, during which he explained the reasons why he recently offered resolutions declaring the emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN unconstitutional and not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, and as an assumption of power dangerous to the perpetuity of the Government and the rights of the citizens. He said that he had promised his constituents to uphold the unity of the Republic and the supremacy of the laws, and that he would support the Administration and the President so far as he (the President) would wage an honest, earnest and decent war, within the pale of the Constitution and according to the usages of civilized and humanity, for the vindication of the laws. He (YEAMAN) would, if the chance were presented, take the Government without Slavery in preference to Slavery without the Government. But differing from the radicals, he (YEAMAN) did not believe that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion; therefore he would do nothing to destroy the institution, nor could he, for the same reason, support the President's Proclamation to liberate the slaves; and he (YEAMAN) relied upon the conservative feeling of the people of the country to sustain his position on this question.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Rep.,) replying to Mr. NOELL, who spoke yesterday, said that he (CRAVENS) belonged to the Democratic Party, who have ever been the friends of the Union in all its terrible conflicts at home and abroad, and who have ever maintained the constitutional rights of our citizens. He (CRAVENS) spoke for the Democrats of the State of Indiana, who have not hesitated to give President LINCOLN and the Departments all the men and money they had asked for to put down this rebellion, and more too. He (CRAVENS) was opposed to the emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. He was for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and in favor of leaving the negroes where they are. The people who had achieved such glorious moral triumphs in the recent election would continue the contest until they had trampled out implicitly rampant radicalism, which, if not repressed, would overthrow the Union—the task is stamped upon their civil and religious liberty. The Democratic Party intend to maintain the Constitution, but they feel humiliated to see only a similar effort manifested by the Administration. To have this Government maintained on the basis of the Constitution, and to have this rebellion put down, was what the Democratic Party wanted.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

CASUALTIES AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Casualties in Gen Meade's Division.

Corp H E Smith, Co I, 5th Pa—fever	F Wick, Co G, 4th Ver—hand slightly contused
Richard Dodge, Co D—2d Va—flesh wound slightly	G A su[illegible] Co E, 7th Penn—arm slightly
Capt P McDonough, Co B, 2d Penn Res—ie contusion	John Burkhauer, Co B, 81st Penn—thigh slightly
Corp Jas A Barr, Co C, 3d S Y—shoulder contusion	Oliver Searles, Co K, 5th Vermont—thigh slightly
Jno Whitley, Co I, 4th Penn—forehead contusion	John Starrow, Co B, 5th N Y—arm [illegible]
Wm Brown, Co C—right knee badly	[illegible] Mc[illegible], Co [illegible], 42d N Y—thigh
G P Bixby, Co I, 5th Vermont—right foot, slight.	H Taylor, Co [illegible], 5th N Y—left foot slightly
W B Armstrong, Co B, 15th N J—throat, slight	N B Pitney, Co [illegible], 15th N J—right upper left hand.
Corp [illegible] Co [illegible], 42d N Y—right thumb	[illegible] Varney, Co A, 1st N J—right thumb
J Wade, Co [illegible], 1st Vt—right arm slight	[illegible] Co F, 5th N Y—left foot [illegible]
John Boyd, Co F, 21st N Y—slight	Henry [illegible], Co [illegible] Vt—left side and back, slight
Thos Johnson, Co G, 1st Art—left side and head, slight	[illegible] Rucker, Co [illegible] N C—[illegible], seriously
A C Wooley, Co A, 5th Vt—right forearm	[illegible] Wood, Co B, 5th Vt—right [illegible]
W Burton, Co C, 5th Vt—right foot	John Donohue, 8th Mich—[illegible] hand
John Welsh, Co A, 69th N Y—right thigh contusion	J Mc[illegible], Co E, 16th Pa—left thumb
Thos Carpenter, Co E, 45th N Y—back, contusion	Serg C Root, Co B, 2d Ind—right hip, slight
Rufus Clarke, Co G, 35th N Jersey—leg	Lafayette Smith, Co G, 14th Indiana—leg
J B Van Winkle, Co A, 6th Pennsylvania—arm.	Wm A Cummings, Co H, 36th New-York—leg
Corp F Robinson, Co G, 62d Pennsylvania—elbow	[illegible] Flowers, Co [illegible], 16th New-York—arm
Corp [illegible] Co B, 37th New-York—arm	[illegible] Mc[illegible], Co I, 85th Pennsylvania—[illegible]
J Flanigan, Co B, 37th New-York—head	[illegible] Co E, 5th Michigan—[illegible]
Thos Purdon, Co H, 38th N Y—[illegible]	C Murray, Co H, 86th Pennsylvania—leg
C E Miller, Co E, 24th New-York—thigh	[illegible] Foot, Co I, 4th Mich—leg
W Cheatham, Co H, 5th N Y—back	[illegible] Perry, Co E, 4th New-York—[illegible]
J A Daily, Co E, 67th New-York—arm amputated	[illegible] Quick, 5th N Y—face
[illegible] Davis, Co E, 2d U S Battery—face	[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

J B Van Winkle, Co A, 6th Penn—left arm.	M Monday, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania—forearm.
L Davis Co D, 2d Pennsylvania—forearm.	A Mynick, Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
A S McCloy, Co C, 2d Pennsylvania—face and [illegible]	J Conner, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
W H Goodwin, Co G, 4th Pennsylvania—[illegible]	J Smith, Co G, 2d Pennsylvania—leg
J Steelcraft, Co K, 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]	P [illegible], Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—leg
S Worthman, Co [illegible], 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible]	[illegible] Campbell, Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
C W Hagerty, Co [illegible], 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible]	L [illegible], Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—forearm.
W Robb, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania—knee.	[illegible] Co E, 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
J Hasselbe, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania—shoulder.	A [illegible], Co [illegible], 1st Pennsylvania—leg.
W Mekord, Co C, 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]	[illegible] Co G, 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
J Shoemaker, Co C, 2d Pennsylvania Res Corps—right side	[illegible] Co C, 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible]
R Adams, Co I, 5th Penn Res—thigh	[illegible] Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—face
R Adams, Co I, 5th Penn Res—arm amputated	[illegible] Co [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—[illegible]
W Loyal, Co D, 1st Penn—shoulder	A Davis Co C, 2d Pennsylvania—head
J Hibble, Co D, 5th Penn Res—shoulder	R Spotten, Co G, 1st Penn Res—thigh
J Dewin, Co C, 2d Penn Res—knee	G W Curtis, Co I, 1st Penn Res—thigh
B Dunham, Co H, 11th Penn—knee	R A Moore, Co I, 142d Penn—[illegible]
B Shatle, Co C, 7th Penn Res—shoulder	F M Fiddler, 4th Penn Res—thigh
T Buck Smyh, 5th Penn Res—arm	J G Cromwell, Co I, 4th Penn—arm
F H Baker, Co H, 1st Penn—[illegible]	Thos Simpson, Co D, 8th Penn—[illegible]
L Lichtenberger, Co B, 142d Pennsylvania—shoulder.	J Keane, Co A, 5th Pa—thigh
D Sullivan, Co I, 1st Pennsylvania—foot	W Corner, Co H, 11th—[illegible]
J I Nesbit, Co[illegible]'s Battery, 1st Pa Art—knee	Corp [illegible] Co [illegible], 5th Pennsylvania—eye
Wm. Meiteer, Co D, 61st Pa—shoulder and hip	A Dailey, Co B, 69th New-York—arm amputated
Sergt A Mecklilip, Co E, 11th Penn Res—shoulder	J Grundy, Co E, 142d Penn—hand and lower jaw
J H Wenzel, Co H, 6th Pennsylvania—thigh	Sergt Jacques, Co D, Sucker-ledge
James P Munson, Co A, 121st Pa—legs, right nmee	[illegible] Sergeant, Co B, 6th Pa Reserves—thigh
Wm Schouewald, Co A, 2d Pa—left groin	Sol Fitzgerald, Co K, 11th Penn—arm
Peter Cuntea, Co D, 24 Pa—left leg	Capt S F Lloyd, Co E, 121st Pa—left groin
Samuel Wilson, Co H, 1st Pa Res—left leg	1st Lieut C F Roberts, Co E, 12 s Pa—right side
J H Lynch, Co H, 1st Pa Res—left hand	2d Lieut John Borrowdow, Co [illegible], 121st Pa—back sprained
Maj Jno Bradley, Co G, 142d Pa—left leg amputated	3d Sergt J D Curry, Co C, 121st Pa—left side
2d Lieut H Cameron, Co H, 142d Va—right arm and left thigh	Adjt C M Stout, 5th Pa Res—right leg
Capt E K Howland, Co G, 142d Pa—left thigh	Capt P Molonough, Co B, 2d Pa Res—eye
2d Lieut C S Campbell, Co K, 142d Pa—left leg	Capt Patrick Smith, Co H, 2d Penn—side
2d Lieut Jacob T Long, Co [illegible], 1st Pa—left forearm	Lieut H P Kennedy, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves—side
Capt John H Coyle, Co [illegible], 142d Pa—forearm	Capt E A Irwin, Co K, 1st Pa Reserves—forearm
Capt John Eschenbirger, Co F, 7th Pa Res—knee	1st Lieut [illegible] Yandill, Co F, 1st Penn—right breast
Capt A D Collins, Co K, 5th Pa Res—forearm	M Carr, Co D, 5th Pa Res—left hand
Capt J B Gill, Co B, 5th Pa Res—right breast	Lafayette Bess, Co D, 1st Pa Rifles—foot
Capt J B Smith, Co G, 10th Pa Res—right breast	West Shoemaker, Co C, 1st Pa Rifles—left ankle
1st Lieut Brad Bagnell, Co C, 142d Pa—right jaw	Richard Stewart, Co I, 4th Penn—right thigh
Wm Nagle, Co C, 142d Pa—[illegible]	Corp [illegible] Co F, 1st Penn—neck
[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d Pa—[illegible]	Benjamin Co [illegible], 142d Penn—[illegible]
F Roberts, Co [illegible], 1st Penn—[illegible]	L Frost, Co [illegible], 1st Penn—arm and breast
[illegible] Co E, 1st Penn—shoulder and head	[illegible] Co K, 1st Penn—shoulder
John Wilson, Co K, 142d Penn—[illegible]	[illegible] Cooke, Co K, 142d Penn—[illegible]
Lieut Sheets, Co K, 142d Penn—[illegible]	R Moore, Co K, 142d Penn—[illegible]
[illegible] Co C, 142d Penn—[illegible]	[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d Penn—arm amputated
Sergt Moore, Co C, 142d Penn—[illegible]	[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d Penn—[illegible]
[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d Penn—[illegible]	Corp [illegible] Co E, 6th Penn—[illegible]
[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d Penn—[illegible]	[illegible] Co [illegible], 142d

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Reports of Recent Operations.

General Lee's Official Account of the Battle of Saturday.

He Puts the Rebel Losses at 1,500 Killed and Wounded.

General Cobb Killed and Gen. Gregg Wounded.

Extent of the National Losses Unknown.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following:

GEN. LEE'S REPORT OF THE EVACUATION.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, Dec. 16, 1862.

As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General-Commanding.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

The following official report of Gen. LEE was received in this order on yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 17, 1862.

To the Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: On the night of the 15th inst. the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburgh, and he third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburgh stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be, had our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

On the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and under cover of his guns he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held the position in the city under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge.

Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left. The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 8 o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. JACKSON's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. LONGSTREET's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburgh, Gen. STUART, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted on the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. STUART, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant PELHAM a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by Gen. A. P. HILL's Division, forming Gen. JACKSON's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of Gen. HILL's brigadiers were driven back upon our second line, Gen. EARLY, with part of his Division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond HILL's front, encountered the right of Gen. HOOD, of LONGSTREET's Corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of HOOD, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburgh and massing them in front of LONGSTREET's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the Heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. WALTON, and a portion of McLAW's Division, which occupied these heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Col. ALEXANDER's Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss during the operations since the movements of the enemy began amounts to about 1,500 killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS R. R. COBB, who fell upon our left; among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig.-Gen. MAXCY GREGG, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right. The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead.

His troops are visible in their first position, in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of the loss is unknown. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Official—CHAS. MARSHALL, A. A. G. and Aide-de-camp.

THE RICHMOND LOSS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

Richmond papers set the rebel loss at 2,000 and acknowledge the arrival at Richmond of 2,500 wounded. They describe the situation of their wounded as deplorable, they having received little or no attention, and being conveyed on common platform cars.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 19—Evening.

All has been quiet, to-day, excepting two shots fired from our hillside batteries, to disperse the gathering hands of rebels on the plain opposite.

The enemy strongly picket the river along our front, and maintain a peaceful condition with our men on this side.

Several members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War of the Senate and House of Representatives, were here to-day examining into the causes of the recent repulse and evacuation of the southern side of the Rappahannock. They are guests of Gen. SUMNER to-night.

Official reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported, being less than 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded. A large portion of the wounded were only slightly hurt. We lost 800 prisoners, and took about as many.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Bomb among a Squad of Rebel Officers—Two of them Killed—The Enemy's Pickets Advanced to the River.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING ARMY, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning a squad of rebel officers, to the number of a dozen or more, rode down on the plain opposite near to the Bernard House. No sooner had they come within range than Battery C, Fifth Regulars, dropped a shell among them, which exploding killed two. The riderless horses dashed off toward the point where the pontoons were laid. On reaching the bank of the river they were killed by some members of the Bucktail Regiment, who were employed in digging rifle pits on this side. Nothing further of note has occurred to day.

The enemy's pickets have advanced to the river bank, along which they are strongly posted. The wounded in the hospitals are doing well, the weather being favorable to their recovery.

Fredericksburgh Occupied by the Enemy in Force—Burying the Dead, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The rebels occupied the town of Fredericksburgh in force this morning. Their pickets are now extended along the southern bank of the river—the same as before the battle. Our pickets are posted along the northern bank. This morning a detachment of our men were sent over the river, under a flag of truce, to bury the dead. WHIT.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Third Army Corps.

The following is an official report of the casualties in the First Brigade, (Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR,) Second Division, Third Army Corps.

ELEVENTH NEW-JERSEY.

Killed.

Christopher Graham, Co. I. | Warren Green, Co. D.

Wounded.

Geo Parnett, Co. D—slightly.
P. Burke, Co. D—severely.
G. Davis, Co. D—leg & arm severely.
E. P. Nelson, Co. D—slightly.
John Williamson, Co. D—severely.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

M. Cullen, Co. E. | G. Ergley, Co. K.

Wounded.

Corp. John Fry, Co. A.
F. J. Bailey, Co. A.
C. J. Donovan, Co. A.
E. K. Wingate, Co. A.
M. Dalton, Co. A.
J. Rogers, Co. A.
James Coughlin, Co. D
James Campbell, Co. E.
D. L. Murphy, Co. F.
James B. Wheeler, Co. I.
J. Harmon, Co. K.
C. L. Fletcher, Co. K.
C. Hancock, Co. K.
J. A. Smith, Co. K.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

John W. Brown, Co. G.

Wounded.

John H Borden, Co. F—arm
John H Baldwin Co. D—back.
Chas. F. Brown, Co F—shoulder.
F. Pierce, Co. E—knee.
W. S. Hannan, Co. G—shoulder.
J. T. Carboy, Co. G—arm
J. Chadwick, Co. I—hand.
J Morton, Co. G.
B. Blanchard, Co. H—arm
J. Donavon, Co. H—shoulder.
G. Sullivan, Co. H—hand.
S. Woodhall, Co. I—head
G. R. Ridder, Co. I—arm.
A. Basteaux, Co. K—shlder.
L. Sheriff, Co. K—arm.
John Mahony, Co. K—head.
S. T. Westcott, Co. K—leg.
D. D. Messer, Co. K—front.
F. A. Tewksbury, Co. E—hand
J. Borrence, Co C—hand
W. Mathmon, Co. C.
S. Ford, Co C—leg
C. Tafler, Co E—neck.
T. D. Brill, Co. F—ankle.
Sergt. Leland, Co. F—head.
W. B. Emerson, Co. H—leg.
C. C. Grover, Co H—thigh.
John Co b. Co. H—hand.
W. Beaty, Co. I—head.
V. D. Sylvara, Co. F.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

M. Desmond, Co. A.
P. O'Brien, Co. E.
F. Howard, Co. E.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wounded.

C. Vosberg, Co. D.
A. J. Roberts, Co. B.
M. F Mase, Co B
D. S. Martin, Co. B.
J. H. Morse, Co. B.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

—Ralston, Co. F
Murphy, Co. E.
Robenwood, Co A

Wounded.

W. H. Jaques, Co G
—McCabe, Co. A.
R Fricker, Co G.
—Stone, Co. G.
Hekker, Co D.
—Nelson, Co. C.
Sergt. William Leg, Co. F.
—Coleson, Co G.
Palling, Co. K.

Missing.

—Young, Co. C.
—Robinson, Co. G

Bombedier's Division.

Wm. Lawton, Co. A, 1st Md Battery—sh'd.
Sergt. C. Robbins, Co. K, 22d New-York—thigh.
J. Stemslpiench, Co C, 35th New-York—left foot.
H. Eukenbert, Co K, 39th N. Y.—arm and breast.
J. E. Bryant, Co. I, 24th Mich.—left arm.
Sergt. G. B. Grower, Co. A, 5th Maine—left leg.
Chr. Flemming, 55th N. Y. A. R.—leg amputated.
R. S. Montgomery, Co. I, 106th N Y.—leg amp'td.
J. D. Monson, Co. L, 1st N. Y.—abdomen.
M. Taylor, Co. G, 82d N.Y.—arm and thigh.
A. C. Lane, Co. G, 5th New-York—arm.
T. H. Owens, Co. C, 26th N. Y.—arm and thigh.
R. B. Saxon, Co. E, 82d N Y.—arm amputated.
J. Watson, Co. D, 2d Vermont—face.
Sergt. G. W. Peet, 2d N. Y. S. H—leg amputated.
G. F. Dresser, Co. A, 66th Mass—leg amputated.
Wm. Hagarty, Co. B, 4th U. S. H.—shoulder amp.
A. Ely, Co. I, 24th Mich.—leg fractured.
Sergt. H. Malone, 36th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
G. W. Will, Co. H, 16th Pa.—leg.
C. C. Clagett, Co. D, 14th New-York—forehead.
Sergt. M. Purcell, 25th N.Y. S. H—groin.
L. C. Patrick, Co. B, 4th U. S Battery—thigh
Sergt. J. J Barton, Co. D, 2d Classon—shoulder.
P. Mellaniels, Co. E, 2d Wisconsin—ankle.
C. Leheil, Co H, 20th Ind.—shoulder.
J. Paciey, Co. B, 36th New-York—left leg.
Chas. W. Mower, Co. K, 12st New York—thigh.
J. Gist, Co. F, 26th New-York—hand.
Sergt. S. H. Reynolds, Co. A, 1st Md. Battery—leg amputated.
R. A Bane, Co. R, 24th Mich—arm amputated.
W. R. Goodman, Co. A, 1st Md Battery—left arm amputated.
D. G. Beckwith, Co. K, 23d N. Y.—leg amputated
E. Johnson, Co. H, 4th U.S. Battery—shoulder amp.
E. B Stevens, Co. I, 35th New-York.
L. R. Allen, Co. I, 35th New-York—back, badly.
A. A. Randall, Co. C, 35th New-York—leg, badly.
Thos. Leeler, Co. D, 24th N. Y.—arm amputated.
Sergt. D. W. Stonst, 35th N. Y—leg amputated.
S. Toolbrook, Co. D, 1st N. H.—leg amputated.
Thos. Hyatt, Co I, 25th N. Y. S. M.—head.
Fred. Yerrichs, Co. D, 6th Michigan—hand.
C. Willard, Co. A, 25th Mich.—back.
C. R. McNiff, Co. B, 25th N. Y. S. M.—head.
Sergt. J. S Thompson, 22d New-York Vols.—leg.
O. H. Gilbert, Co. E, 19th Indiana—leg
G. Hindman, Co B, 67th N Y.
F. Baker, Co. G, 25th N. Y.
H. Hodson, Co. F, 7th Wisconsin, head, shot
Lewis Lamnileon—hand and thigh.
Cherick France, Co C.
Wm. Dawson—hand.
Jos. M Crandler—shoulder, hand & arm—shoulder.
Chas. K. McNiff—head
Capt Alex S. Smith—hand.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance of Gloucester County—A Great Number of Cattle Captured, and a Rebel Tannery Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

By advices from Yorktown, dated Dec. 16, 1862, we learn that Gen. NAGLEE and Staff have just returned from the reconnoissance of Gloucester County. He took out four regiments of infantry and a hundred and fifty cavalry, and brought all back—none even wounded, or straggled off.

Among the prisoners is one John SEAWELL, Captain of the new guerrilla party just organizing in Gloucester County. We brought in his horses, cattle and sheep. Our captures of animals from the rebels will foot up near a thousand head. A number of prisoners were also taken, but released on parole not to take up arms nor aid the rebellion in any way.

Major HALL, with the hundred and fifty cavalry, proceeded to Saluda, over sixty miles from Yorktown, and seized a large tannery which was engaged on work for the rebel army. He brought away a quantity of leather and the whole concern. A squad of rebel cavalry were found, and on pursuit being given they abandoned their horses and took to the woods. Their horses were secured, but they escaped. At "Cross Roads," where the rebels have their headquarters, barracks had been erected, and these were visited. The rebels were followed through Centreville, but were not overtaken.

On returning we burnt their barracks and all belonging to them.

During the absence of Gen. NAGLEE, Capt. GEO. H. JOHNSTON was in command of Yorktown.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The Richmond *Despatch*, of the 17th inst., contains in its telegraphic columns the following dispatches:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The bill to raise ten thousand troops for State defence passed the second reading in the House to-day. The troops are to be taken from those liable to conscription. The vote was close. A preamble disclaiming any intention to come in conflict with the Confederate Government in this matter, was voted down.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

No fighting up to 1 o'clock to-day. The telegraph is under military surveillance.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Dec. 15.

The Convention of railroad officials met here this morning. Business Committees were appointed, and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

YANKEE GUNBOATS NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

The enemy's gunboats have again been shelling James Island, at intervals to-day, without effect.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Care for the Fredericksburgh Wounded.

Interview Between Border-State Congressmen and the President.

PROPOSED EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

THE BORDER STATE MEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Among the visitors to the President, last night, was a delegation from the Border State Congressmen, to confer in reference to his Emancipation Proclamation and his policy after Jan. 1. The President is understood to have replied to their remonstrances in much the same language that he employed in his letter to Mr. GREELEY. Mr. WILLEY was anxious that the slaves in the loyal States might be exempted, but Mr. CASEY, of Kentucky, said: "Do what is best, but why should protection be extended to rebel slave-owners in Kentucky which is refused to loyal slave-owners in Tennessee?" The President finally remarked that he was an Anti-Slavery man, and considered Slavery to be the right arm of the rebellion, and that it must be lopped off.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, introduced an important bill to-day, granting the aid of the United States to the State of Missouri to emancipate the slaves in said State. It provides that whenever satisfactory evidence shall be presented to the President of the United States that the State of Missouri, through its General Assembly or other properly constituted authority, has adopted a law, ordinance or other provision for the gradual or immediate emancipation of all the slaves in said State, it shall be his duty, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to the Governor of said State, as hereinafter provided, to be used by said State to compensate for inconvenience, produced by such change of system, bonds of the United States to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable thirty years after the date thereof; provided that said bonds shall not be delivered as herein directed, unless the act of emancipation shall be adopted by said State within eighteen months after the passage of this act, nor unless said act shall provide that Slavery or involuntary servitude within said State, except in punishment of crime, shall forever cease and determine on some day not later than the 4th day of July, 1865.

BRAVERY OF NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

Gen. LEE, in his dispatches giving an account of the battle at Fredericksburgh, admits that our troops fought with the most desperate courage.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Fifteen hundred wounded arrived here this evening from Falmouth, and more are expected to-morrow.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION

The Sanitary Commission, as we learn from Mr. EDWARD ABBOTT, have been at work since Sunday, giving attention on the spot to the wounded at Fredericksburgh. They have distributed thirteen hundred and fifty suits of hospital clothing, six hundred blankets and quilts, two hundred cans of condensed milk and beef stock, over two hundred bottles stimulants, six hundred pounds of dried fruits, four hundred towels, and a large number of other articles.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

One errand of Gov. CURTIN in his last visit to Washington, was to secure the appointment of Provost-Marshals for the State of Pennsylvania. Five weeks ago, Secretary STANTON requested the Governor to nominate a Provost-Marshal for each county of the State, in order to give efficiency to the draft, in preventing desertions, and arresting deserters. The nominations were promptly made by the Governor, but remain still unacted on, to the great detriment of the service. Gov. CURTIN is now resolved to see the matter through, unwilling that so great number of men should be lost to the country at the present crisis.

WORK FOR THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee have before them a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic States and California, Oregon and Washington Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The same Committee also have a bill appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in extending the Walla Walla and Fort Benton Military Road from Fort Benton to Fort Abercrombie in Dakotah Territory.

Also a proposition for the appointment of a Commission to examine and decide upon military claims originating during the present rebellion in the State west of the Blue Ridge.

SECRETARY CHASE'S STATEMENT REGARDING SOLDIERS' PAY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1862.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive from the Clerk of the House of Representatives the following resolution:

Whereas, Grevious delays happen in the payment of money due soldiers, therefore, in order to ascertain if any and what legislation may be necessary to remedy so hideous a

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to this House the reasons why requisitions of Paymasters in the army are not promptly effected.

In compliance with the request of the House, I beg leave to state that the requisitions of the Secretary of War for money for payment of troops have always been promptly met at the Treasury, when absolute want of means did not prevent.

Since the 1st of July the sum of $66,533,261 64 have been paid on such requisitions, as follows:

For bounties on enlistment $7,515,683 10
Recruiting, collecting, drilling and organizing 10,179,578 61
Ordinary pay 46,838,021 13

The amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is $3,000,000. These unpaid requisitions are about equal to the amount required for pay during one month of the period. A portion of them represent pay which is due before the commencement of the last quarterly period of September and October; while others of equal amounts have been issued for more than one month's pay become due since its commencement. Precise information on these points can only be obtained from the books of the War Department.

When the resources of the Treasury became inadequate to all the demands upon it, the Secretary of the Treasury communicated the fact to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and requested them to designate the particular requisitions which they regarded as most urgent, to the amount of about one million of dollars daily. To this extent requisitions are now daily met from customs, from internal revenue, from the proceeds of conversions, from temporary loans, and from new issues of United States notes. These resources, though large, are as the Congress has been already informed, inadequate.

No one can feel deeper regret than the Secretary that a single American soldier lacks a single dollar of his pay; and no effort of his has been wanting to prevent such a condition. It is not in his power, however, to arrest the accumulation of demands upon the Treasury beyond the possibility of provision for them, under existing legislation.

In his Annual Report, he has laid before Congress the measures which, in his judgment, will enable him to provide for the ultimate wants of the public service. If in this judgment, he is fortunate enough to have their concurrence, he entertains the hope that all ground of complaint because of delays of payment may be soon removed.

With the highest respect,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MILITARY GOVERNSHIP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator SUMNER has introduced the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information showing why Gen. SAXTON has been removed from his command at Hilton Head, as Military Governor of South Carolina.

THE WOUNDED.

It is understood that the policy is being adopted by the War Department of sending the seriously wounded soldiers to their homes, or to hospitals in their own States. Several hundred went North to-day by rail.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Senator HENDERSON'S bill in aid of the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri, provides for compensation to that State, upon the passage of a law emancipating all the slaves therein, to the amount of $25,000,000. It is further provided that if the law of emancipation should manumit all slaves on or before July 4, 1866, the President shall have the whole amount of bonds prepared and delivered on the passage of the act; if it should provide for the termination of Slavery at a later period, the bonds shall be delivered in four equal installments, dating from the passage of the act to the time when Slavery shall cease. The faith of the United States is pledged to the fulfillment of the agreement, and requires Missouri to refund the money received, if she should ever reintroduce Slavery.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The petition presented to-day by Representative COLFAX was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It was from numerous firms and publishers of New-York Buffalo, Troy, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Wheeling, Albany, Pittsburg, New-Haven, Hartford, Providence, Manchester, Milwaukee, Newark, Muscatine, Peoria, Dubuque, Toledo, Cleveland, and many other cities, in favor of the reduction or abolishment of the duty on paper.

CAPTAINS OF CIVILIANS.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the exchange of sutlers and other civilian prisoners, reports that Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners by the cartel of Sept. 25, 1862, made arrangements for the exchange of sutlers, teamsters and civilians, in accordance with which exchanges have been made, and others are on the lists for exchange.

THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

A Board of Officers will meet in Washington in a short time to propose amendments or changes in the rules and articles of war, and a code of regulations for the government of the armies in the field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war. The Board consists of Francis Lieber, LL. D., Maj.-Gens. Hitchcock, Cadwalader and Hartsuff, and Brig. Gen. Martindale.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Reported Resignation of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The *Star* of to-day says that Secretary SEWARD has resigned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT.-COL. MYERS.

I was Chief Quartermaster on Gen. McDowell's staff in May last. The witness submitted a list of property seized by him on behalf of the United States. His returns were not complete from the fact that they were captured by the enemy at Catlett's Station. Had no recollection of any stores being paid for except in one case which was paid on his order by Capt. Ingersoll to a loyal citizen who vote I against secession, as the records of the County Clerks office in Warrenton show. He was one of the four who voted against secession in that county. In taking stores certificates in form were made out by the agents of all the Quartermasters, providing that the owner of property seized, should be paid by the United States in all cases where such owners were loyal. The witness presented copies of the forms of orders to the officers to secure forage or supplies, and of the receipts given for the same. He also gave a list of the stores taken from various parties, including those from the witness. Peleg Clark (one of Gen. McDowell's accusers.) A claim was made on witness for nearly all these last stores, but no claims were ever paid. Payment was refused on the ground of the claimants being rebels; payment was always refused to disloyal persons on that ground. Mr. Clark never made any claim to witness; witness never spoke to Clark, and never allowed Clark to speak to him; never refused payment to Clark, because Clark never called upon him.

Pending a question as to whether Clark ever called upon any of the subordinates of the witness for payment for the Confederate corn taken from Clark's store, the Court was ordered cleared. Upon the opening of the doors, the Court announced that the question was disallowed, and that the testimony impeaching the character of the witness Clark would be allowed, except general testimony against his character, and not as to particular acts.

Gen. McDowell has submitted a further list of letters, telegrams and documents, bearing on the case, which will be furnished in the order of their interest to the public.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry assembled at 11 o'clock. No witnesses were sworn, but a lengthy correspondence was read, comprising letters between Gen. McDowell and his subordinates, also between him and Gens. BANKS, FREMONT and the Secretary of War, all indicating energy and foresight in Gen. McDowell's operations. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

The Porter Court-Martial did not sit to-day, on account of the absence of several witnesses.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

A Commissioner arrived yesterday afternoon at Norfolk, to transact John McCRAE as a candidate for Member of Congress from the Third District of Virginia. The election will be held next Monday, in connection with Gen. LEE's recent raids.

A fleet of nearly one hundred and fifty schooners, and several vessels, have put in here, owing to a heavy gale of wind.

A British bark is ashore on Cape Henry, and the crew is safe. The Collector goes this afternoon to their rescue.

Gen. CUTCHEON is at Fortress Monroe to-day.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 19.

Hon. LOT CLARK died here last evening.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Another Victory in North Carolina.

CAPTURE OF KINSTON BY GEN. FOSTER.

Five Hundred Prisoners and Eleven Pieces of Artillery Taken.

THE WAY OPEN TO GOLDSBORO.

The Capture Acknowledged by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 19.

Gen. FOSTER's forces have taken Kinston, N. C., capturing 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery.

A REBEL DISPATCH.

KIGSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, &c., Richmond:

Gen. FOSTER attacked Kinston, N. C., yesterday, with 15,000 men and nine gunboats.

I fought him ten hours, and have driven him back to his gunboats.

His army is still in my front.

N. G. EVANS, Major-General Commanding.

THE CAPTURE ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th contains a dispatch from Goldsboro, N. C., as follows:

Eight thousand rebels fought the Abolitionists, at Kinston, yesterday, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. After driving the Abolitionists once, the rabel Gen. EVANS was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals to occupy the town. No report of loss is given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The train from Jackson to Columbus was fired into to-day by guerrillas. No damage was done.

An arrival from Vicksburgh reports that the rebels are vigorously fortifying that place. Report says they had extended their works back from the river eight miles. Seventy guns are mounted on the river, and 200 in all.

The citizens have been some time busy packing up preparatory to evacuating the place upon the opening of the anticipated National attack.

Cotton burning is still kept up by guerrillas.

Gen. HERRON has ordered the drinking-houses and saloons of Memphis closed immediately. Persons violating the order, directly or indirectly, are to be severely punished.

From California and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Hermann* has been chartered to take the *Moses Taylor's* passengers to Panama, and sails to-morrow.

Dates from Kanagawa, Japan, to the 10th of November, are received. A private letter says all is quiet in that country. On the 7th, the authorities saluted the American Minister with seventeen guns, being the first regular salute ever given by the Japanese to any foreign minister.

The Japanese have ordered two steam sloops-of-war, and one gunboat, mounting in all sixty-four guns, constructed in the United States, being the commencement for a complete steam navy.

Sailed, ship *Monsoon*, for Hong Kong, carrying $100,000 in treasure.

Money is abundant at the usual rates, Atlantic currency. Exchange, 2@5 discount. Gold, 4@5 premium. Sterling Exchange unsettled. Legal tenders, 82@84.

Funeral of Gen. Bayard.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Dec. 19.

The remains of Gen. J. D BAYARD were consigned to their resting-place at Princeton to-day. A large number of military companies of the First Brigade, of Mercer County, formed the escort. Maj.-Gen. PARKER, Gen. RENYON, Brig.-Gens. ROBINSON, HALSTED, PALMER and VAN VOAST were pall-bearers. A large number of distinguished men were in attendance. An impressive sermon was preached by Dr. HODGE.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—A most interesting exhibition of private theatricals was given last evening to a select party of friends specially invited for the occasion, at the house of Mr. GEORGE PETERS, No. 313 West Twenty-first-street. The design particularly contemplated was, to bring into notice the really superior talents of two young girls, sisters, Miss LORINA and Miss JOSEPHINA MYERS, both of this City, respectively aged about 14 and 11 years, who intend to make the stage their profession. The play selected for the occasion was "The Little Treasure," a comedy in two acts, by HARRIS. The plot and incidents are English. *Gertrude*, the principal character, who, by the peculiar witchery incident to woman, succeeds in bringing about a reconciliation between her long-separated parents, was most admirably played by Miss LORINA, while the personation of a member of the "fast" *monde* of Paris, by Miss JOSEPHINE, met with justly merited applause. The principal male character, *Walter*, ardently in love with *Gertrude*, but lacking pluck enough to let her know it, was finely rendered by Master PERCY HEALY—a youth who evinces decided histrionic talent. The other characters were sustained by ladies and gentlemen in private life, who volunteered their services to give *eclat* to the occasion. The entire play was loudly applauded. The subsequent proceedings consisted of recitations, songs, and scenes from "King John" and "Henry V." The celebrated scene between *Hubert* and the young Prince, in the former, was happily rendered by the two sisters, and gave Miss JOSEPHINE a chance to display the melo-dramatic talent which she possesses in a remarkable degree. Hoon's "Bridge of Sighs," recited by Miss LORINA, was an almost faultless reading, and appallingly received. The musical abilities of the sisters were satisfactorily evinced in the rendition of the duett, "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows." Miss LORINA has an even, sweet, and withal, powerful soprano voice, while the younger sister possesses an alto of a quality very rarely met with in one so young. In the rendition of a solo composed expressly for Miss J., "I'm very weary, father," the peculiar sweetness of her alto was the subject of common remark among the auditory. We predict that these two young misses will rise to eminence in the honorable profession they have selected for themselves, and we respectfully commend them to the favorable consideration of our caterprising managers. They have already become favorites in private circles, and will be sure to command the respect of an intelligent and appreciative public.

MR. MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN.—The Oration on the Rebellion, which, on each occasion of its delivery in New-York during the past week, has been received with tumultuous applause, will be repeated in Brooklyn, this P. M. A very full house may be anticipated.

Personal.

Rev. DAVID BROWN, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has arrived in this *Scotia*, from a visit to Europe.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Attitude of the American Question.

Mr. Gladstone Defines his Position.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Distress in the Manufacturing Districts.

THE FRENCH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A Permanent Occupation of Mexico Designed.

REVIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 4th, and reached Liverpool.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The newspaper comments on American affairs are without any new political significance.

It is stated that the powerful new steamship *Britannia*, which recently commenced to run between the Tyne and Edinburgh, has been purchased for the Confederate Government in America.

The London *Globe* thinks that the situation in America promises to soon yield striking results of some kind.

The London *Times* editorially argues that the success of the Democratic Party at the elections has rendered the Government desperate, instead of daunting it; and it looks upon the last news from America as the worst that has yet been received, as it indicates that the match has at last been put to the combustible materials which lie strewed over the whole of the Southern States, and that the President has resolved upon the propagation of a servile war. The *Times* hopes there will yet be a pause before the warring factions are actually committed to some terrible act of outrage and reprisal.

The *Daily News* replies to the *Times* on the horrors of LINCOLN's emancipation scheme, and quotes evidence to show that the predicted horrors are purely imaginary, and that the slaves will make better use of their freedom.

The Lord Mayor of London, (Ross,) Conservative, had been elected Member of Parliament for Southampton by a small majority over Capt. MANGLES.

The London *Times* says it has been arranged that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess ALEXANDRA, shall be solemnized at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and not according to precedent, at the Chapel Royal, St. James'. The Lord Chamberlain had received Her Majesty's commands that the ceremony shall be celebrated with the utmost magnificence.

Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN, who figured in the Galway contract affair, had brought an action against Sir GEORGE GREY for having neglected to lay before the Queen a petition of right, and claiming damages to the extent of £100,000. Sir GEORGE GREY stated that he did present the petition to the Queen, but recommended her not to indorse it. The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. HENRY THOMAS HOPE, eldest son of the wealthy capitalist of Amsterdam, died at his mansion in London on the 4th. His immense property will be mainly inherited by his only child, the Countess of LINCOLN.

The English Government had ordered to be manufactured, as soon as possible, over 1,200 miles of submarine cable, to be used in completing the telegraphic communication between England and India.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Contracts have been concluded by the French Government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. From this it is reasonable to infer that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended."

Two of the new streets in Paris are to be called Rue de Mexique and Rue de Puebla.

An Athens dispatch of the 1st says: Public opinion being irritated by an unfavorable telegram, has obtained from Government a plebiscite for the election of Prince ALFRED.

The *Morning Post* says a club at Athens has declared that failing Prince ALFRED they would apply for a son of Lord DERBY's.

The Provisional Government had prevented demonstrations in favor of the Duke DE LEUCHTENBERG.

A dispatch dated Athens, Dec. 5, says: "Voting for the election of a King commenced yesterday; 2,500 signatures have been taken, which are without exception in favor of Prince ALFRED. His election is considered certain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that "the distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be most severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. The sufferings of the working classes are daily on the increase. Some of the principal manufacturers and merchants state, in an address, that 'In the Department of the Lower Seine, 100,000 workmen are now destitute, and to-morrow there will be 150,000. From every quarter, town and village, as well as from the rural districts, we get the most melancholy accounts. The communes have exhausted their very last resources. The retail trader has no longer any money or credit. The manufacturer has no longer the means of employing his workmen. We are happy to testify that each one does his duty nobly. The sacrifices of the master are numerous and incessant; the resignation of the workingman dignified and calm; but, destitute as he is, he can no longer wait.' Subscription lists are now opened."

It was rumored that French police agents had been sent to Turin to watch the movements of suspected persons there.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was heavy. Rentes, 70.50.

The *Alliance*, of Milan, publishes an article by KOSSUTH, recommending the Italian Government to direct all its efforts toward Venice and Hungary.

A squadron of the Lancers of the Guard at St. Petersburgh recently mutinied. All the privates and non-commissioned officers were placed in chains, and were awaiting trial by Court-martial.

The following is the probable list of the new Turin Ministry: President of the Council and Foreign Affairs, PASELLINI; Finance, MINGHETTI; Commerce, MANNA; War, PETITTI; Marine, RICCI; Justice, CASSINIS; Interior, PERUZZI.

A later dispatch says: "Fresh difficulties have arisen, causing a failure of the formation of the Ministry."

In the text of the Queen of Spain's speech on the opening of the Cortez, in presenting communication respecting grave events on the coast of Cuba, she said she fell confident that those events would not change the excellent relations maintained with the United States Government.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Calm on the American Question—The Fetes of Compeigne—Gossip and Scandal—New Boulevards—Garibaldi's Wound, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A total calm reigns this week on the American question, at least on the surface, and since the Court and Cabinet are for the moment more occupied with the *fête* at Compeigne than with politics, we may assume that the question sleeps as well under as on the surface. The following words of the *Moniteur* in regard to the arrival of the French fleet at New Orleans may or may not possess importance:

"The arrival of these three vessels was received with lively satisfaction by the people of New-Orleans, and the French residents show themselves happy at this new proof of the solicitude of the Government of the Emperor for the interests of his subjects."

Marvelous tales come to us this year of the brilliancy of the *fêtes* at Compiègne, and especially of the general abandonment of Court and courtiers to the pleasures of the moment. The stock-jobbers try indeed to mar these pleasures by inventing stories of attempts on the Emperor's life, but no "old settlers" are disturbed by these stories, and even the sensitive Bourse no longer trembles at them. We hear also of Court intrigues, and of adventures more or less damaging to certain fair reputations; but all this must be placed to the account of the traditionary ideas of the people, for there are few Courts more careful of appearances in its interior relations than that of NAPOLEON III. At any rate, contemporaneous scandal never reads well, and the secret history of this remarkable reign had better be left to germinate and magnify for the use of future historians. Time and distance, as every one has remarked, give a wonderful effectiveness to the supposed or real incidents of a Court life. The present Court of LOUIS NAPOLEON is, physically, a handsome one, the Emperor being about the only defective specimen of humanity in it. His Cabinet Ministers and Marshals are all, or nearly all, fine-looking as well as able men, while his household embraces several young men who have performed valorous deeds in the wars of the present Empire, and who, at an earlier period, and under a different *régime*, would have ranked with the legendary heroes of history. Little by little LOUIS NAPOLEON is drawing around him, not the great names, but, what is more important, the developing talents of the country—all that talent which was not old enough or celebrated enough to be committed to former Governments, and which is destined to cluster around and strengthen his dynasty, and to render the passage of the crown from his own head to that of his son more easy and certain.

The English nobility have been largely represented this year at the *fêtes* of Compiègne. The guests are invited in series of about forty each, to remain one week, and each of these weekly series have embraced something like half a dozen of the first names of England. The Duke of Athol, who so grandly entertained the Empress during her visit to Scotland, two years ago, and who has already enjoyed the hospitalities of the Palace of Compiègne, was again invited this year, as well as the Duchess. He brought with him this year, as he did the last, his piper and dancer, those two inseparable appendages to the household of the old Scottish Chiefs, and now as then, they formed one of the principal features of the Court amusements. Every day after dinner they were demanded in the apartments of their Majesties, or of the Imperial Prince, to execute to the notes of the bagpipe the national airs of Scotland. A group of Arab Chiefs, specially invited from their desert homes, have also formed a feature in the Court amusements, and seem to have astonished most by their own astonishments.

The inauguration of the new Boulevard of the Prince Eugene, on Sunday next, is to be attended with ceremonies which entitle it to the rank of a national *fête*. The reason for this exceptional display can only be surmised. The Boulevard is very long, very wide and very straight; it opens up a long shot for rifled cannon through the revolutionary part of the city; the outer terminus of the road at the Barrière du Trône is to be decorated with a triumphal arch, fountain and circular colonnade, in honor of the victories of the military decade from 1852 to 1862—a blank being left for the prospective victories in Mexico this year; and lastly, the road is named after the popular EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS. But which of these titles to honor merit the grand celebration of Sunday it would be hazardous to say. The road lets light and health through a dark and dismal quarter for a space of two miles; it offers for the first time an agreeable route to Vincennes and the newly decorated park, and alas! furnishes also a more easy and direct road to the cemetery of Père la Chaise! Hundreds of thousands of people will be drawn by curiosity to see the ceremonies, and many thousands will reluctantly stay at home, from fear of the many infernal machines which the gossips have laid for the Emperor and Empress that day.

The triumph of the Paris Surgeon, M. NELATON, in the case of Gen. GARIBALDI, while adding new laurels to this eminent Surgeon's reputation, has also flattered the national pride. The opinion of M. NELATON, in regard to the presence of the ball in the foot, was given at the first examination, and almost as soon as he had touched the wound, while Dr. PATRIDGE, a Surgeon of equal eminence at London, and Dr. PERIGOFF, the first military Surgeon of Russia, together with a considerable majority of the Italian Surgeons, declared that the ball was not in the foot. But not only was M. NELATON'S decision proved correct, but his treatment and his predictions of results have been exactly verified. The ball was found to be lodged exactly where he indicated, it was extracted by M. ZANETTI at about the period he declared such an operation possible, and the patient is progressing toward a cure in the ratio he promised. The result is that the English and Russian Surgeons are to-day the subject of many jokes from their colleagues of London and St. Petersburgh, and the Italian Surgeons who opposed M. NELATON'S diagnosis are no doubt suffering from the same cause.

M. NELATON, after his return home, and in order to satisfy his doubting colleagues, ordered the fabrication of three stylets armed on the end with small pieces of the white, half-baked porcelain, known under the name of *biscuit*, and sent them at once to the surgeons in attendance on GARIBALDI. By slightly rubbing the end of one of these stylets on a metallic substance like a leaden ball, the porcelain acquires a perfectly visible and adherent covering of the lead, and so little friction is required as not to injure other tissues, if placed against them. These stylets were entirely successful in the case of GARIBALDI, and I mention the circumstance here because of the particular value of the invention at the present time in our own army. A Professor at Marseilles invented also for the wound of GARIBALDI an electrometer, which decided the presence of the ball, and which I need not describe here any further than to say that it operates by establishing through the medium of the ball when found by the two poles of the instrument, an electric current visible at the free end of the instrument.

It required all the tact of M. NELATON to prevent a colossal demonstration by the students at the opening of his course of Clinical lectures at the Hospital of the Faculty ten days ago. M. NELATON enjoys not only the largest surgical practice of Paris, but he is the most popular lecturer of the present able Faculty. And notwithstanding his absolute silence on political questions, the "boys" insist upon it that because he is their favorite he must needs be a Republican and in the Opposition. So they demanded that for the opening lecture he should talk about GARIBALDI; but M. NELATON, who smelt the danger from afar, and knew that half the Police of the town could not prevent a demonstration if he gave it the least encouragement, put off his GARIBALDI lecture three or four days, and gave the boys to understand that he should be displeased if they made any demonstration of a political character. His reception, however, at the opening, and on the morning of the delivery of the lecture on the wound of GARIBALDI was most boisterous.

[MALAKOFF.

Mr. Gladstone Explains Himself—The Response of Prof. Newman.

The following letter from Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Prof. NEWMAN, is is published in the London *Star*:

No. 11 CARLTON-HOUSE TERRACE, Dec. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sure you will receive indulgently a comment I have to make on a statement in a recent letter on American affairs published in the *Star*, touching a matter not of opinion but of fact.

I have not, to my knowledge, expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President DAVIS. In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

Perhaps I should end here, but I cannot avoid adding that I think myself a much better friend to the North Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I, of course, assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and your undoubted sincerity.

Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

To Prof. NEWMAN.

Professor NEWMAN replies to Mr. GLADSTONE, lamenting that the policy of the English Government appears to be the encouragement of rebellion, and to foster a party of insurgents without moral claims; and he says that all the world inevitably believes that England has been actuated by an intense desire to see the destruction of the Union, and that every other pretext is hypocrisy.

Mr. Russell on the Frederickaburgh Route to Richmond.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The flank march of Fredericksburgh, from the very embarrassing and unsafe positions held by the Federals under the Blue Ridge Mountains, has been effected so easily that the Confederates must either have been unprepared or too weak to avail themselves of such a favorable opportunity for attacking the enemy. In taking up this new base of operations, the Federals obtain considerable advantages. They get upon an inner line; they secure shorter and safer communications; they have their left flank quite secure; their command of the sea and rivers is rendered most valuable. They may, if bad weather forces them to suspend operations, get supplies much more readily by water carriage, and procure shelter in the country between Fredericksburgh, Aquia Creek and the railroad. Their movements can be regulated in concert with any expeditionary efforts the other columns and flotillas may feel disposed to make by the York and James rivers, and from Fortress Monroe and Suffolk. On the other hand, the country nearer to the sea becomes more difficult, the rivers more broad and deep, yet these obstacles are sufficiently compensated for by the facility afforded to gunboats to cover the passage. The moral effect is bad. The country is less healthy. Time, now golden in every movement, is lost. BURNSIDE is not "a live man," and unless he be taken in hand either by a man of determination and settled purpose, or be directed by some superior intellect, he will tumble into a quagmire of strategy, and be extinguished. If SIGEL were not a German, he would have a good chance of being next Commander-in-Chief. As it is, SUMNER'S chances are looking brighter, but any success gained by BURNSIDE'S army while he is in command, will be sufficient to reestablish him in his place, till the five men and the dead men of the North begin to grumble and move again, or his popularity with the army excites the suspicion and provokes the jealousy of the politicians at Washington. To cross the Rappahannock in the face of an enemy is a dangerous operation for troops like those of the present Federal army, but rivers form weak lines, and military history proves the defence is rarely successful. Fredericksburgh must be at the mercy of the Federal cannon, and the delay obtained by the inhabitants will be made most useful to the Confederates in any plan of operations they may think fit to adopt. In our opinion they will not defend the city, nor oppose the passage should the gunboats be able to get up, unless some extraordinary opportunity tempts them to make an attack or to resist the advance. Between the south banks of the Rappahannock the country is of such a character that a heavy fall of rain will render it unfit for the march of an army. The Federal guns would be "pounded" and the Confederates would lose the advantages they have derived from their superiority in cavalry. The climate is as capricious in that portion of the Confederate States in which the Federals are operating as our own, but there are fair grounds for expecting that the "Indian Summer" will come at its usual period, toward the beginning of December, and that there will be two weeks of most favorable weather for campaigning before Christmas. With it generally comes, however, an increase of the zymotic diseases, of typhoid fever, and of other camp disorders, which will afflict both armies alike. If BURNSIDE goes into Winter quarters, he will deprive the Federal columns in the South of the assistance they had a right to rely upon from his combination.

Revival of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Mr. HOSKYNS, R. N., who recently surveyed portions of the Western coasts of Ireland on board the *Porcupine*, had made a communication to the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the subject, and the following are extracts:

"I think there can be no reasonable doubt now but that the descent from the Irish bank to the bed of the ocean is all that we can desire for the safe lying of the cable. So far from its being a precipice, a locomotive might run up some of the inclines, and many turnpike roads have steeper ascents. The face of this slope, and, indeed, the bed of the ocean everywhere, when below the depth of 500 or 600 fathoms is covered with the soft clayey substance called by seamen "ouze." This deposit in the opinion of Professor KING and other naturalists, is going on so copiously and unceasingly, that a cable once laid would in the course of a few years be covered up, and so forever sealed against the action of all external agencies." The letter speculates on the best kind of cable for the service. It winds up as follows: I think therefore that the lightest cable that can be made would be the one most likely to solve this problem successfully. The shore ends, and where it crosses shoal water, must of course be protected. The comparatively small cost of such a cable, and the ease with which it it may be run out, makes it worth a trial; if one should succeed, of which I have no doubt, we might soon have duplicates and triplicates.

I remain, &c., R. HOSKINS, Master, R. N.,
Late Commanding *Porcupine*.

Mr. C. F. VARLEY, the electrician, had addressed a fresh communication to the Company, showing the improvements that have recently taken place in the insulation of cables and the conducting power of copper. Mr. VARLEY says:

"The cost of working a cable across the Atlantic with a large core, whose speed is twelve words per minute, will be no greater than that of working a smaller core of only one or two words per minute. The large core giving twelve words per minute, will cost but little more for the external covering and submersion than the smaller core, giving but one or two words per minute. £350,000 will make and lay a cable across the Atlantic with a conductor weighing 93 pounds to the mile. £706,000 will make and lay a cable with a conductor of 560 pounds to the mile. Hence, there would be a manifest economy in using a cable whose speed of transmission is pretty rapid. To go beyond the speed of twelve words a minute, would not be attended with a corresponding economy, because the operators cannot work with so much efficiency at higher speeds. The Atlantic Telegraph Company would have but two stations, in a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, and could consequently afford to pay such a price as would secure the services of the most skilled operators to be found, together with the most improved instrument which science can produce—two very important items in the commercial success of the undertaking."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were weak on the 5th, and closed fractionally lower. Consols 92¾, ex. dividend.

There was a steady demand for discount, but the supply continued abundant at 2¾@3 ₱ ct.

The bullion at the Bank of England had decreased during the week £9,179.

Messrs. JANVAIN, GRASSIS & DELISLE, of London, had suspended payment, and one of the partners who had largely used the funds and credit of the firm had disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The firm is said to have incurred recent losses by speculative operations at Lloyds in American war risks.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars 5s. 2¾d.; Eagles 76s. 4½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 6—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market, last Friday, closed with a dull and drooping tendency at about ⅛d. ₱ lb below the quotations in the Circular. On Saturday, however, on receipt of the *Scotia's* advices, bringing orders for the purchase of Cotton, a firmer tone sprung up, and prices partially regained the above decline. On Monday there was an active demand and a dearer market, and this was further strengthened by some improvement on the following day in Manchester, which induced a larger attendance of the trade than usual on Wednesday, and a considerable business was then done, the sales reaching 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export, establishing an advance in American descriptions of 1d. ₱ lb.; ½d.@1d. in Brazil; 1d. to 1½d. in Common Egyptians, which is becoming scarce; ¼d. ₱ lb. in Surat of the grades, and lower ½d.@¾d. in the better kinds; this advance has since been firmly maintained, with a good business doing. Sales of the week, 52,710 bales, including 16,960 to speculators, and 4,230 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the business was computed at about 6,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, at steady prices. The official quotations are:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	26d.	Orleans	23½d.
Mobile	25d.	Mobile	22½d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	22d.

Stock on hand, 284,350 bales, of which 24,110 are American. Indian Cotton now at sea, 147,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday, was firm and steady, and there was a more general inquiry. Confidence in a resumption of business appeared to be gaining strength.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BATES & Co., report: Flour dull and partially 6d. lower, but good qualities scarce and steady.; quotations, 23s.@28s. Wheat very dull, and 1d.@2d. ₱ cental cheaper. Red Western, 9s.@9s. 7d.; Southern, 9s. 8d.@9s. 10d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s., ₱ 100 lbs. Corn dull at a decline of 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.; Yellow, 29s.@29s. 3d.; White, 31s.@33s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: Beef and Pork slow of sale and unaltered in value. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard, rather more doing, at 39s.@41s. Tallow in fair demand, at the reduced prices; Butchers' Association, 45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady; Pearls, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s. Resin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine—small sales, American at 115s. Sugar rather dearer end in good demand. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive, but no change in prices. Linseed steady. Jute declined 10s.@15s. ₱ ton. Cod oil sells at £48. Linseed Oil steady at 40s. 6d. Petroleum excited under the American news. Pennsylvania advanced to £23 for crude and to 3s. 3d. for refined. Subsequently the market gave way a little, but at the close a firm tone prevailed.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at former prices. IRON firm; Rails and Bars, £5 15s.@£6.; Pig, 55s. 7½d.@55s. 9d. SUGAR firm but closes quiet. TEA without material change; Congou, 1s. ½d @1s. 1d. COFFEE quiet and again 6d. lower. TALLOW steady; Y. C., 45s. 6d. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE lower for French; American nominal at 115s. RESIN dull, 27s. 6d. PETROLEUM advanced during the week to 3s. 3d. for Refined and £23 for Crude. LINSEED OIL dull, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. SPERM OIL barely maintained. Cod, £49@£49 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS say:

"United States Sixes have been taken at 69; Fives are quoted at 64@66; Virginias have been done at 46. For Railroad Bonds there is more inquiry: Illinois Central Sevens, 76@77; Sixes, 75@78; New-York Central Sixes, 73@75; Erie, first mortgage, 83@85."

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closes dull, with a declining tendancy.

PROVISIONS—The market closes heavy and downward.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6,

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 42⅜@43; Illinois Central shares, 40¾@40, discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 4,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 100fr., *bas* 85fr. Stock in port, 52,000 bales.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The Trial of George Wilkes, Esq., editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for an alleged libel upon one John Lawrence, was resumed in this Court yesterday morning. A large audience was in attendance, comprising numerous members of the gambling fraternity. Mr. McKeon, for the prosecution, called to the stand Thomas H. Ferrie, who testified that he was now Deputy Sheriff of the City of New-York, which office he had held since January last. He had known the complainant, John Lawrence, fifteen or sixteen years. Witness was shown a picture of Lawrence, published in the same number of *Wilkes' Spirit* that contained the alleged libel, and asked if he would recognize it as Lawrence. Mr. Whiting, for the defence, objected to the question, and the objection was overruled by the Court. Witness answered that he would recognize it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—In answer to a question as to his previous business before he became Deputy-Sheriff, witness said he had at one time been a boatman on the Hudson River, at another time in the Custom-house, at another time an officer in the United States Army, and at another time in the liquor business; he made the acquaintance of Lawrence when he was a boatman, had never played cards with him, but had seen him in a place where cards were played; thought he had seen him in a gambling house on Broadway; heard the house was kept by Mr. Dance; it was on the right-hand side of Broadway, near Bond-street; declined to answer whether he had ever gambled himself or not; he was requested to come as a witness in this case by John Morrissey; didn't know the present occupation of Lawrence.

Richard Cowles, a clerk in the office of *Wilkes' Spirit*, was next examined, and testified that the copy of the paper containing the alleged libel was published at that office on the 20th of September last.

Mr. McKeon here proposed to read the libelous article to the jury, and also to offer the picture of Lawrence as evidence.

Mr. Whiting objected to the picture on the ground that it was published as the picture of John Dooley, *alias* Lawrence, and there had been no proof that the complainant's name was Dooley.

The objection was overruled and exception taken.

Mr. McKeon then read the following extract from the article in *Wilkes' Spirit*, entitled "The Strippers of New-York," on which the indictment was founded:

"There are numerous instances where citizens have recently been knocked down, maltreated and robbed by these dandily-dressed brigands, (for they all affect to be pugilistic) and many a murder, whose secret stands unrevealed, might, with a little aid, undoubtedly be traced to the same pilfering beds wearing lazzaroni. We have two instances of outrage in our own individual case within six weeks. The first occurred on the Boston track, where an attempt was made to waylay us by three ruffians of the stamp we name, and the second took place on Wednesday of last week, upon the Fashion Course, just as the race of that occasion closed.

The two operators in the latter case were an English pickpocket named "Dooley," *alias* John Lawrence, who professes to be a pugilistic trainer and claims to keep a low, cheating gaming-house in Ann-street, in this City, and Michael *alias* Billy Mulligan, burglar, assassin and miscreant in general. These fellows dogged us on the race-course for a long time on the day we mention, and at length taking an opportunity when we were separated from our friends, concluded to open their campaign. We first brought Mulligan to a stand still by confronting him steadily from a position in which he saw plainly that we were able to defend ourself: but scarcely had we got rid of that annoyance, than the danger broke out in another shape. In short, the fellow Lawrence came up and demanded $20 of us, on pretence of debt, with the view, I've loud talking, to surround us with a crowd. We were a valuable watch and carried quite a sum of money in our pocket; moreover, we had personal safety and even life at stake, so telling Mr. John Lawrence if he had a demand upon us to bring it to our office, we turned quickly on our heel and got out into a clear space on the sward. The two hounds, Mulligan and Lawrence, being thus brought to bay, gave tongue, and we were consequently saluted with such delectable terms as thief, rascal, &c., until the blackguards had exhausted the whole range of their entire vocabulary. But they did not advance upon us from the tavern stoop, when they saw we were not to be surrounded, and so the matter ended—for the time. We merely mention these instances to illustrate the rampant mark to which ruffianism has arrived in this community, and to induce the public to reflect how much more further it may go, when a man so well known as we, can be openly threatened and insulted, by a couple of notorious thieves and bravoes."

After the reading of the above extract, the prosecution rested their case, and Ex-Judge Whiting proceeded to open the case for the defence. He said that the public prosecution presented the remarkable spectacle of bringing into a court of justice for trial, a well-known and respectable citizen, of high standing and attainments, for an alleged libel upon a man of such vile character and degrading associations, that the District Attorney, in opening the case, was ashamed to pollute his lips by the mention even, of his name, and whom the prosecution dare not put upon the stand to enable the jury to learn from his own lips the past history and present standing of the man on whose complaint this indictment was founded. The idea that anything written about such a man as Lawrance could be a libel, was absurd, and the fact that such men should ever dare to enter the temple of justice for any other purpose than to be tried for their crimes and receive the sentence of the Court, was only another and a painful proof of the corruption and degeneracy of the times. These men were not content with corrupting the youth of our City, robbing the strangers who visit here, controlling our ballot-boxes and electing men to fill our public offices, but they even had the hardihood to come into our Courts of Justice and undertake to prosecute respectable citizens for exposing their vile acts. He had no doubt there were hundreds of bets now pending as to the result of this trial, and bets also as to what would be the punishment inflicted upon his client in case he was convicted—In "fact, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you are here now and have been called away from your homes merely to decide a bet for the benefit of these gamblers." (Laughter.) The speaker dwelt at length upon the corruption, the misery and the wratchedness produced by such man as the complainant in this case, and their demoralizing influence upon the community. Our city was filled with the pestiferous hell-holes, kept by these men, where the young, the unwary and the stranger were decoyed and robbed of their property, and oftentimes of their father's property, bringing the gray hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave. They had their gilded palaces where they carried on their acts by night, and by day they promenaded our streets, insulting our women, controlling our elections and filling our Sheriff's office with dapulas like him whom they had just listened to as a witness on the stand. Honest men were threatened and browbeaten by these scoundrels even in the Courts of justice. Only yesterday, the jury saw the Court-room disgraced by one of these rowdies called Billy Mulligan, who undertook to bully and threaten his associate counsel for barely mentioning his name. And who was this Billy Mulligan? Counsel here read, for the information of the Jury, the following extract from the article which laid the foundation of this prosecution:

"Mulligan commenced life by a burglary in this City, and, having broke jail, found his way to the Mexican war, where he figured largely among that captured people as an assassin. He is reported, on one occasion, to have shot a superb looking officer, whose horse he was leading by the bridle, merely for the fun of seeing the 'greaser' jump; and on another with having coldly blown out the brains of a dying soldier at Humantla, while the ear of the confessor was bending to the poor creature's lips. Amid the drift of the army he found his way to San Francisco, but his crimes in that community brought him under such a notice, that the citizens thrust him forth, never to return on pain of death. He reached this city in 1858, and here his infamous career for a time wound up, by his being sent to the State Prison for threatening to shoot a gaming-house keeper, from whom he had long extracted money. On coming out of the State Prison, he endeavored to raise a regiment, in connection with several fellows of his own kidney, and who, we knew, had been in association with Washington was first threatened, to go down there and assist in its plunder by the enemy. We informed the Government of these facts, gave the antecedents of Lieut.-Col. Mulligan & Co., and were substantially the author of the order which Gen. Scott subsequently issued to the Governors of States, directing that in all future nominations of Staff officers, they be sure to select "*men of good moral character and known loyalty.*"

Counsel continued to read at intervals the entire article, interspersing the passages with the most severe and telling comments. He said that Mr. Wilkes' agency in breaking up the regiment of which Mulligan had made himself Lieutenant-Colonel, was the real cause of the attack on him at this race course, which led to the publishing of the article complained of. At the conclusion of Mr. Whiting's opening speech, Mr. Geo. Roberts was called as the first witness for the defence. Mr. Roberts testified that he went to the Fashion Course with Mr. Wilkes, on the 12th of September, and that during the day they went into the saloon on the track to get a cigar, where they found Mulligan and Lawrence. Mulligan tried to annoy and insult Mr. Wilkes by sneeringly laughing a kind of horse laugh while he was in the saloon; and as they were about going out, Lawrence accosted Wilkes, and had a short private conversation with him, after which Wilkes left the saloon, and was followed by Lawrence, who asked him to pay a bill of $20. Mr. Wilkes told him if he owed him anything he could have it by calling at his office, whereat Lawrence assailed him with the most abusive epithets entirely unfit for publication. Mulligan also joined in the assault, and said to Lawrence, "Make him pay it; he is a d—d thief," &c.

James Hughes was next sworn, and testified that he had known Lawrence about four years; didn't know as he had any business except gambling; he kept a gambling house in Broadway, where he had seen him deal, and was told that he was interested in the house as a partner; witness also knew him as a trainer of Morrissey previous to his fight with Heenan; Lawrence came to England where witness was, and was accompanied by Morrissey, Dad Cunningham and Hughes; Lawrence belonged to the Morrissey and Sayers' party; witness was a Heenan man.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—Q.—What is your business? A.—That is my business. [Laughter.] Question repeated—A.—A going home when I get ready.

Witness finally said he was a bricklayer by trade, but had not worked at it much for ten years past. He had also been in the liquor trade, but was obliged to sell out to pay his bets lost on the Heenan and Morrissey fight. At present he said he had no business except gambling, and he found that paid better than laying bricks.

Mr. Lindsay, reporter for *Wilkes Spirit*, was next sworn, and testified that the debt claimed to be due Lawrence from Mr. Wilkes, and for which he dunned him at the Race-course, was a debt contracted by a young man named Cole, employed in Wilkes' office, and was his own private debt, with which Wilkes had nothing to do.

Mr. Foster, assistant editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, also testified that previous to the affair at the Race-course, Lawrence had called at the office several times to see Cole about the debt, and that the last time he called he was informed that Cole had been discharged for embezzlement; Lawrence then asked Wilkes to pay it, and Wilkes told him that instead of paying it he ought to be paid $200 for advertising the pictures for which the debt was contracted, and that he also ought to be paid $2,000 out of which he had been robbed by Cole. Witness said Wilkes had nothing whatever to do with the debt, and received no benefit from it; and that Lawrence never claimed that Wilkes ought to be responsible for it until after Cole had been discharged. The debt was for pictures of the international fight, which Cole had sold against the express orders of Mr. Wilkes, that no one in the office should act as agent for their sale.

Another witness was examined, whose testimony was unimportant, after which the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Extensive Burglary in Canal-street—Arrest of Two Well Known Criminals.

About three weeks ago some thieves secreted themselves in the large building on the corner of Canal and Elm-streets, just before the place was closed for the day, and during the ensuing night they broke into the store of EMANUEL J. NASCIMENTO, and stole therefrom a quantity of goods, consisting of trimmings, bindings, &c., of the value of $2,800. No trace of the offenders could be obtained until day before yesterday, when GEORGE COHEN, of No. 311 East Broadway, took some costly silk bindings to a cap-maker in Grand-street, and sold them for five cents a yard. The latter afterwards exhibited them to a hat manufacturer, when the goods were proved to be the property of Mr. BROWN, a hatter in Broadway. Capt. HOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, was applied to, and the latter advised Mr. BROWN to purchase all the man had to sell. While the negotiation for the sale was going on, Capt. DOWLING, aided by Sergt. JOURDAN, arrested both the buyer and seller, pursuant to an arrangement previously made. The seller of the goods gave his name as REMSEN, and stated that he had obtained them from a Mr. COHEN in East Broadway. The latter was then taken into custody, and, upon being questioned, he said that Mr. THOMAS SNOW, of No. 57 Stanton-street, had given him the goods to sell on commission. SNOW was, therefore, the next man arrested, and his premises taken in charge by Officers GOLDEN and WOOLKINS. While the officers were in charge, some dozen or more shoplifters came to the place to see Mr. SNOW, all laden with plunder, none of them having been apprized of his arrest. A search warrant was issued by Justice BRENNAN, and the premises of SNOW were thoroughly searched. Among other things found was a trunk filled with dress silks, sewing silk, hosiery, gloves, &c., a portion of which have been identified as the property of Mrs. NASCIMENTO. Both COHEN and SNOW are well known to the Police, and have several times been arrested upon charges of a similar character. The Police say that COHEN is the man who, a few years ago, stole $150 worth of diamonds from a relative of his then in this City, and immediately made his escape to Europe. When he was pursued by Detective BOWLEY, arrested, and all of the stolen property recovered. As to SNOW the officers state that he was arrested in this City about four years since, and taken to Philadelphia on the charge of having been the receiver of a large quantity of stolen goods in the latter city. Upon this charge he gave bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of $10,000, but subsequently forfeited his recognizance by non-appearance, and it was afterward ascertained that he had fled to Canada. SNOW and COHEN are now in the Tombs, awaiting an examination before Justice BRENNAN. KONSKY has been discharged, as no guilty knowledge could be proved.

The International Relief Fund.

Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer of International Relief Committee, No. 31 Burling Slip, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Dec. 19:

E. L., Pennsylvania	$10
Cash	1
John G. Sewall	10
J. J. Carpenter	100
Bliss & Wheelock	100
William Curtis Noyes	100
D. J. Arnold & Co	100
Trial	421
Previously reported	$120,619 82
Grand Total	$121,040 82

Anniversary of the Half Orphan Asylum.

The Twenty-seventh anniversery of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum was held Thursday evening, in the building devoted to the purposes of charity, No. 7 Tenth-st. From the reports it was ascertained that there are now in the Institution 250 children, 135 of whom are boys. A remarkable fact in connection with the Institution is, that there has been but one death in it for nearly three years. The reports were to the effect that, although the usual currents of the charities of the City had been somewhat affected by the war, still the Half Orphan Asylum is in a prosperous condition. Officers for 1863 were elected, as follows:

Mrs. R. L. Stuart, First-Directress; Mrs. Wm. G. Bull, Second-Directress; Mr

York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for a location.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to enrb and gutter and flag Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avennes, where not already done.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report, concurring, to donate the Low Dutch church three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents, to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The first special order for this evening being an ordinance from the Board of Councilmeo for the more effectual protection of the streets of this City, was, on motion of Alderman Boole, taken up for consideration.
The ordinance having been read,
Alderman Boole moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in adopting the said ordinance.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Froment—3.
The second special order of business for the evening belog a preamble and resolution in relation to transferring the supervision and control of the Central Park from the Central Park Commissioners to the Street Commissioner of this City, was here taken up for consideration.
Alderman Hoole moved that the paper be laid over.
Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be fenced in immediately, and the sidewalks in front of the same repaired, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Aldermen Brady moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, twentieth instant, at five o'clock.
Which was carried.
And on motion the Board then adjourned.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, }
Dec. 19, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 18 City Hall.
Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:
Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.
The minutes of meetings held December 17th and 18th were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Miller moved that the Committee on Joint Accounts be discharged from the further consideration of report of Joint Special Committee appointed to receive the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel for the sum of one thousand and six dollars, for dinner furnished to the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard on their return from Harper's Ferry; also in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of thirty-five dollars, for engrossing resolutions; also in favor of James Young, for the sum of twenty dollars, for printing: also in favor of Mr. Graffilla, leader of Shelton's Band, for music, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was carried, and the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of James E. Poole, for fitting up polls of Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Charles Neary, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Petition of E. L. Morris, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. L. Morris, in payment of assessment on his property, numbers ninety-one, ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-nine, one hundred and one and one hundred and three East Sixteenth-street, for the work of holding a sewer in Seventeenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Home School, for the instruction and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of their funds, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble, with a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to all who may volunteer after the adoption of this resolution, until the quota is filled.
Councilman Webster moved that the same be indefinitely postponed.
Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.
(In Board of Councilmen, December five and fifteen, lost, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.
Which was laid over.
Petition of Dr. G. DeWolff, to be paid for certain services rendered at the request of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward.
Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.
Which was carried.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair pier foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River.
Councilman Hogan moved that the same be amended by inserting the words "advertise for proposals to," between the words "to" and "repair."
Which was carried.
And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Loog—13.
Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedoey, Keech, Lent—4.
Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that the Common Council, on the second of September, appropriated ten thousand dollars to any militia regiment that would reorganize or volunteer for the war: that the Sixty-ninth Regiment did so reorganize, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of ten thousand dollars in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment—said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment; said sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars under the ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers for the City of New-York, organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war, passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, September second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
In connection therewith Councilman Jones presented a protest of Colonel Bagley and officers of the Sixty-ninth Regimeot, New-York National Guard, against the above resolution.
Councilman Hogan moved that the preamble and resolution and protest be referred to a Special Committee of Three, with instructions to investigate the matter forthwith.
Which was carried.
Subsequently, the President announced, as such Special Committee, Councilmen Hogan, Lent and Hayes.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting amendment that the carriage way of Coenties-slip, from the northerly line of Front-street, to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the same to be done half at the expense of the City and half at the expense of the property owners benefited.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keech moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.
Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Aldermen, of officers of Second Regiment New-York State Militia, to pay bill of Charles Whitlock, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty two cents, for fitting up Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, paid by the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Preamble reciting the distinguished services of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the City of New-York should show, in some substantial manner, its appreciation of his valuable services, with resolution that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a Committee of Five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Brice, Long—10.
Negative—Councilmen Repper, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder—8.
Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.
Which was lost.
Subsequently Councilman Webster renewed the motion to reconsider the above vote.
Which was carried.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—14.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Ross, Snyder—3.
And the same was laid over.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen that all necessary repairs to the building known as the "City Arsenal," corner of Elm and White streets, be made forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, [the matter was then, on motion, referred to the Board of Aldermen, who subsequently reported the following substitute therefor which was adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the building known as the City Arsenal or Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.]
Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, be amended by adding the words, "That the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor.
Which was carried.
And as amended the same was adopted.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—13.
Negative—Councilmen Miller, Gedney, Snyder—3.
Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vanderwater and Thomas J. Marshall, each, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment.
Which was lost by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Desmond, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—8.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Webster, Miller, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—9.
Report of Committee on Ferries in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of a ferry-pier at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at such place. [The annexed resolution provides that permission be given to construct and maintain ferry-slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, north of the centre line thereof and of Avenue D and Eighteenth-street, as is necessary for such ferry-slips and landing thereto, be hereby allowed, provided, however, that such ferry-slips and landing shall be constructed and made without charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.]
Councilman Lent moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Ferries.
Which was carried.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to purchase a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments provided the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bills being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.
Which was concurred in by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Petition of S. Vanderpark and son, to be compensated for injury to horse.
Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Which was carried.
Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company Number Forty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fresh-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, half the expense to be paid by the property owners.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Loog—19.
Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close, for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.
Councilman Lent moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.
Which was carried.
Report of Commissioner on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh street between the third and fourth avenues flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Hammond street, from West street to the Thirteenth avenue, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Leot, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fresh-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, half the expense to be paid by the property owners.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Loog—19.
Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vanderwater and Thomas J. Marshall, each, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment.
Which was lost by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Desmond, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—9.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Webster, Miller, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—9.
Report of Committee on Ferries in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of a ferry-pier at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at such place. [The annexed resolution provides that permission be given to construct and maintain ferry-slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, north of the centre line thereof and of Avenue D and Eighteenth-street, as is necessary for such ferry-slips and landing thereto, be hereby allowed, provided, however, that such ferry-slips and landing shall be constructed and made without charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.]
Councilman Lent moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Ferries.
Which was carried.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to purchase a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments provided the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon said bills being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.
Which was concurred in by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Petition of S. Vanderpark and son, to be compensated for injury to horse.
Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Which was carried.
Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company Number Forty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.
Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Brig Robert Bruce and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Penobscot*, off Charleston Inlet, about a mile from the land, on the coast of North Carolina. No one appeared in the suit brought against her, for either vessel or cargo. The ship had a register issued at Bristol, England, to William Gough, a merchant resident there, on Feb. 7, 1856. There were shipping articles executed Aug. 26, 1862, for a voyage "from Hull to Halifax, N. S., or from to any ports or places in British North America, or the United States, or North or South America, or the West Indies, and returning to any port of the Continent of Europe, or in the Baltic or seas adjacent, (with leave to call for orders,) and terminating finally in the United Kingdom, for a probable period of nine months." There was no manifest or clearance among the ship's papers. The log was kept up till Oct. 20, when it stopped. The master testified that the vessel sailed directly from Hull to the coast of North Carolina, and intended to enter the port of Wilmington, if she could evade the blockade. He knew of the blockade, and had been in Wilmington in September, 1861, and brought away a cargo of turpentine.
Held by the Court—That the evidence convicts the vessel of two grossly illegal acts. 1. The voyage was performed under false and simulated papers. 2. The vessel attempted to violate the blockade of Wilmington.
That either of these subject her to condemnation and forfeiture.
Decree condemning vessel and cargo.
The United States vs. *The Schooner Revere and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Monticello*, on Oct. 11, 1862, off the Western Bar of Cape Fear River. She was British built and had a British registry. Her shipping articles were executed in Nassau, in September, 1862, for a voyage from that port to Baltimore. She cleared on the voyage Sept. 15, 1862, with a miscellaneous cargo, part of which was thirty-nine cases of haversacks. There were bills of lading for the cargo from Henry Adderly & Co., and a letter from them to F. H. Monteil & Co., of Baltimore, stating that the goods were shipped to them for sale on account of the shippers, owners.
The master of the vessel was formerly master of the *Ariadne*, one of the first prizes condemned in this District. He is an Englishman, but has lived in Charleston since 1847. He took command of the vessel on the day she cleared; did not know the vessel or the firm of Adderly & Co. before that day. He knew of the blockade, and that there was a warning indorsed on the vessel's register not to enter any of the blockaded ports.
It was understood between him and Adderly & Co. that if he did not see any blockading vessel, he should go into Wilmington or any other port, but if he saw no chance to go in, he was to proceed to Baltimore.
It would seem from her log, that she must have hugged the shore of the Insurgent States from the time she first reached their latitude.
No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo.
Held by the Court—That it is very palpable on the proofs that the vessel and cargo were prepared at Nassau, and dispatched thence for the purpose of evading the blockade at Charleston or Wilmington, and that her papers were simulated and falsified with a view to cover that culpable purpose.
Decree forfeiting both vessel and cargo.

Madison-avenue Opening.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

A motion was now made by Judge Bronson, the Counsel for the Corporation, for the appointment of Commissioners relative to the opening of Madison-avenue to Eighty-sixth-street. The motion was granted, and the Court took the papers to nominate the Commissioners.

The Case of Alleged Assault upon Mrs. Walton, at the Funeral of her Husband—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Ellen Walton vs. *William Walton.*—This was an action to recover for an alleged assault upon the plaintiff, at the funeral of her husband, by the defendant, the brother of deceased. It was claimed that he violently prevented her from viewing the dead body of her husband. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Balm for Bruised Fingers—Judgment for the Old Man's Daughter.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Moses Goldstein vs *Nelson Sherwood.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover for the loss of services of his daughter, a girl of about fifteen years of age. The defendant occupies a marble-yard on the corner of Attorney and Rivington streets, and on the evening of the 9th of October, 1862, the daughter of the plaintiff, in company of another young lady of her own age, were passing in front of the defendant's place, when she slipped, putting her foot against a marble slab, which fell over and crushed several of the fingers of her right hand.
The effect has been, as alleged, to disable her so that she can no longer work upon a sewing-machine, at which she had formerly earned about $5 per week. The defence was that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the party injured. Plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendant had negligently permitted marble slabs to be improperly placed upon the sidewalk. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for $50, the full extent of the jurisdiction of the Court.
Henry L. Clinton and Royal S. Crane for plaintiff: C. Minor and D. R. Jaques for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Will of the late Thomas Byrnes.—The will of Thomas Byrnes, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, was now admitted to probate, having been made in his last moments. The property of the testator, real and personal, is all left to his widow and three daughters. John Fox and William Miner are appointed executors of the will, and John Fox and Mrs. Byrnes are constituted guardians of the infant children.
Mr. Byrnes, it will be remembered, was recently killed in a political rencounter in the First Ward, where he resided.
Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following-named persons were now admitted to probate, making no provisions of public interest: John Shotwell, Daniel C. Campbell, Joseph Carlisle, John Lombard, Francisca Hardter and Sarah Smith.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Martin Rasshail.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Craig vs. *Hyde and others.*—Memoranda for Counsel.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thompson vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied.
Scrutiny Fire Insurance Company vs. *Mortin, et al.*—Referred back to Referee for further proof.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of City of New-York relative to the Widening of Worth-street—Report confirmed.
Cragin et al. vs. *Leitner and others.* Report confirmed, and judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Strant vs. *Strant.*—Referred to Wm. H. Elting, Esq., to take proof, &c.
Mackay vs. *McMonnies.*—Referred to Alex. L. Kirchles, Esq., to take proof, &c.
Gluck vs. *Davis et al.*—Default set aside, and cause referred to Henry Nicholl, Esq., to hear and determine the same.
Patterson vs. *Letzetzynski.*—Order granted.

Before Justice White.

Redfield vs. *Widdleton.*—Judgment for the plaintiff with costs, but with liberty to the defendant to answer in ten days after notice of the order to be entered upon this decision the costs of the demurrer to be taxed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 19, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. cs. '81, Con	103⅛	100 Hnd River R	77¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	92	100 do	77⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	125 do	77½
21,000 do	96⅜	100 do	b30. 77
25,000 U. S. D. Ns	127	400 do	77
1,000 Tr. 7.3-10, p. c. N	103	200 Harlem R	21⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	300 do	21½
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	50	250 do	21⅝
2,000 Georgia St. 6s	80	20 Sixth-av. R	42
13,000 Mo. St. 6s	51½	700 Reading Railroad	75⅜
2,500 Cal. St. 7s	115	50 Alt. & T Haute 2d Pr	39
1,000 N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	115	88 Rome & W. R	83
1,000 Hnd. R. 3d M	103⅜	100 Bellmont. & Ind. R	113
5,000 H. R. Cons. 7s	97	100 Mich Central R	85⅛
32,000 Mich. So. S. F	103	120 do	90
15,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	100	400 do	90⅜
5,000 A. & T. H. In. E.	60⅜	100 do	90⅜
4,500 do	60⅛	250 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	29⅛
5,000 do	61	100 do	29⅜
700 Ch. & N. W. 1 7s	85⅜	100 do	b30 29⅜
8,000 C. & N. W. Ass'ns.	60⅜	400 M. So. & N. I. R. S.	83½
25,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	81	100 do	83⅛
2,000 Mil. & P. dut. in.	103	100 do	b10 83⅜
5,500 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.	107	150 Ill. Central R. S	78⅜
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.	73	200 do	78⅝
3,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.	73	200 do	b60 79
2,000 Cl. Col. Pitts. & Ch.	73	50 do	78⅝
10 Bk of Commerce	93⅜	100 do	78⅜
100 Am. Ex. Bank	97	50 do	s10 79¼
200 Erie R.	62	100 do	s30 79⅛
800 do	62½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	48⅜
10 Bank of N. Amer	109	1200 do	43
5 Continental Bk	99	1 0 do	s60 43⅜
10 Corn Ex. Bank	101½	150 do	43⅜
120,000 American Gold	132⅜	100 do	s60 43⅛
15,000 do	b10. 132⅜	100 Cal. & Chic. R	s30 82½
20,000 do	132⅜	250 do	82½
140 Del. & Rnd. Can. Co.	118	100 do	s10 82⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co	117⅜	50 do	b30 82⅜
150 Niagara Trans. Co	5	100 do	b30 83
5 Pac. M. Steam Co	104	100 do	b10 83
10 do	134⅜	100 do	83
100 do	134½	100 do	83⅛
100 do	134⅝	100 Cleve. & T. R.	70
50 do	135	1200 do	70⅛
25 do	135	100 do	s10 70⅜
50 do	s60 131	200 do	70⅜
100 New-York Cen. R.	103⅜	200 do	s60 70
300 do	103⅝	200 do	b30 70
300 do	103⅜	200 do	49
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	136⅜	100 Galena & Chicago R.	83
300 do	b10 136	100 do	b3 83
200 do	s30 136	50 do	83
200 N. Y. Cen. R	104	150 do	s10 83
150 Erie Railway	62⅜	50 do	c 83⅜
100 do	c 62⅛	100 do	83⅜
600 do	62⅜	500 do	s60 83
200 do	b3 62⅜	100 do	b3 83⅜
200 do	s3 62⅜	200 do	83⅜
300 Erie R. Pref	94⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	s3 70⅜
150 Hudson Riv. R	71⅜	700 do	s3 70⅜
200 Harlem R.	21⅜	50 do	b30 71
100 Harlem R. Pref	52	100 Chic & R. Isl	c 82
500 Mich. Central R.	92	100 do	81⅝
200 Mich. So & N. I. R.	83⅜	50 do	81⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	92⅝	400 Hudson R. R	77⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	300 do	77⅛
2,000 Treas. 7.3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	small	150 do	b30 77⅛
1,500 do	103	200 do	77⅜
25,000 do	103⅛	200 Harlem R	21⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅜	200 do	22
4,000 do	96⅜	250 Harlem R. Pref	52
16,000 U. S. D. N's	127	150 do	52⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53⅝	1200 Mich Central R.	92
5,000 Mo St. 6s	51½	500 do	92⅜
4,000 Erie R. 2d M. B.	103⅜	100 do	92⅝
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st M. bs	100	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	31⅜
15,000 A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	70	400 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	30
1,000 do	70⅜	200 do	40⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	81	100 do	40⅜
10,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds	110	100 do	b10 40⅛
7,000 Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Ch. 2d M.	92⅜	500 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	83⅛
30,000 Amer Gold	132⅛	50 Panama R.	161
15,000 do	132⅜	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	79⅜
10,000 do	s10 132⅜	100 do	79⅜
5 Del. & Rnd. Ca. Co	118⅜	100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	115
37 do	119	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R	49
272 Pac. M. St. Co	137	350 Gal. & Chi. RR	83⅜
100 do	s30 135	50 eo	s10 83⅜
50 do	136⅜	25 do	83⅜
50 do	136⅜	1800 Clev. & Tol. R	71
50 do	b3 136⅜	100 do	s30 70⅜
550 N. Y. Cen. R	104⅜	500 do	71⅛
100 do	b50 104⅜	200 do	b30 71
100 do	s10 104⅜	100 Chi. & R. I	82
250 do	b8 104⅜	50 do	82⅜
400 Erie Railway	b3 62⅜	100 do	82⅜
200 do	62⅜	100 do	82⅜
200 do	62	50 Chic. Bur. & Qn. R.	88
450 Erie R. Pref	94⅜	100 do	87⅜
300 do	b30 94⅜	250 P. Ft. Wa. & C. RR.	52

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	b3 49
25,000 American Gold	132⅜	200 do	s30 48⅞
5,000 U. S. Dem. 6s	127⅜	100 do	b3 49
5,000 do	127⅜	200 do	49
10,000 do	127⅜	100 Galena & Chicago R.	83
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	136⅜	100 do	b3 83
300 do	b10 136	100 do	83
200 do	s30 136	50 do	c 83
200 N. Y. Cen. R	104⅜	150 do	s10 83
150 Erie Railway	62⅜	50 do	c 83⅜
100 do	c 62⅜	100 do	83⅜
600 do	62⅜	500 do	s60 83
200 do	b3 62⅜	100 do	b3 83⅜
200 do	s3 62⅜	200 do	83⅜
300 Erie R. Pref	94⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	s3 70⅜
150 Hudson Riv. R	71⅜	700 do	s3 70⅜
200 Harlem R.	21⅜	50 do	b30 71
100 Harlem R. Pref	52	100 Chic & R. Isl	c 82
500 Mich. Central R.	92	100 do	81⅝
200 Mich. So & N. I. R.	83⅜	50 do	81⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83½		

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	s3 132⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜
10,000 do	s6. 132⅜	2200 Mich. So. R	40
25,000 do	132⅜	200 do	b3 40
30,000 U. S. Dc. Notes	127⅜	300 Ill. Central R.	s30 78⅜
5,000 do	127⅛	50 do	s3 78⅜
200 Pacific Mail S. Co	136⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. R	48⅜
50 do	b30 137	100 do	48⅜
100 do	136⅜	100 do	b10 48⅜
1100 Erie Railway	62	100 do	s3 48⅜
150 do	61⅞	100 do	s30 48⅜
350 Erie Railway Pref'd	94	300 Clev. & Tol. R	b3 70⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref	51⅜	400 do	70⅜
1500 do	52	100 do	70⅜
500 Mich. Central R	91⅜	300 Chi. & R. Isld R	s1⅜
100 do	s10 91⅜	100 Gal. & Chi	83

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of November were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present the comparative results of the month, and also for eleven months of the calendar year, with the figures of last season.

The Import entries of Foreign merchandise, for the month of November, 1862, at the port of New-York, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,565,185
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,108,009
Free Goods	1,526,496
Total entries, November, 1862	$10,199,690
Against November 1861	8,740,188
Increased entries this season	$1, 59,502

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $109,708 as against $908,825, same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $1,914,983, or $193,026 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed during the month is $10,006,668, as against $8,577,253 marketed in November, 1861.

The Export clearances, of all descriptions, from the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Law for Ladies—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Heir-at-Law.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Edith; or, The Earl's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

LECTURE-ROOM—No. 187 Bowery—Ventriloquism.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Le Nozze de Figaro.

NEW HALL OF ART—No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Saloon)—Theolet a la Recherche D'Un Pere.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, gives us the highly important intelligence that Kinston, N. C., has been captured by Gen. Foster, who secured five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. The rebel General—Evans—who was in command at Kinston, on the 14th inst. telegraphed to the rebel War Department that Gen. Foster had attacked the place with 15,000 men and nine gunboats, and that, after a ten hours' fight, the National forces were repulsed. He took care to say, however, that Gen. Foster was still "in his front," and the sequel shows that he staid "in front" until he saw the enemy's rear. The details of this brilliant operation will be awaited with much interest. Kinston, it will be seen by a glance at the map, is but twenty miles from Goldsboro, situated on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Atlantic and Carolina Railroad. Gen. Foster is doubtless by this time in Goldsboro, and has command of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

All was quiet yesterday with the Army of the Potomac. The enemy strongly picketed the river along our front. Official reports of our losses during the late battle make the number less than has been previously reported—less than 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded. We lost 900 prisoners, and captured about as many. We give this morning Gen. Lee's full official report of the battle, forwarded by one of our correspondents. He puts down the rebel loss at 1,800 killed and wounded. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb was killed, and Gen. Maxcy Gregg wounded, probably mortally.

We learn from Yorktown of a brilliant reconnoissance of Gloucester County, Va., recently made by Gen. Naglee, with four regiments of infantry and 150 cavalry. He captured a guerrilla Captain, and a number of other prisoners, dispersed a company of rebel cavalry, and captured their horses, secured nearly a thousand head of cattle, and destroyed a tannery which was engaged in manufacturing leather for the rebel army. Not a man was lost on our side during the expedition.

Gen. Halleck is reported to have left Washington on Thursday, for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to consult with Gen. Burnside and the corps commanders.

Gen. Heintzelman, it is said, will immediately take the field at the head of a new *corps d'armée* and the command of the defences of Washington will be added to the duties of Military Governor.

An arrival at this port yesterday brings intelligence of the wreck of the steamer *M. Sandford*, of the Banks Expedition, on the West Florida Coast, about two miles southward of Carysfoot Reef Light. She had on board eight hundred troops and a quantity of supplies. The troops were all saved by the bark *Gemsbok* and the steamer *Blackstone*, and landed at Key West. A large portion of the supplies were lost.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing from on board the propeller *Albany*, under date of Dec 13, states that that vessel is entirely unfit for the voyage upon which she was sent, and that she could not live through a severe storm. She put into Fortress Monroe for a pilot because her Captain was entirely unacquainted with that part of the coast to which he was ordered.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 16, says: "Gen. Rosecrans has moved a portion of his forces on the enemy, but advices to-day represent great scarcity of provisions, and only ten days' provisions ahead for our army. If the Cumberland River does not rise, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is cut by Morgan, Forrest & Co., which is now feared, the Federal army will be unfortunately situated. Our Commissary Department is moving all the provisions it can collect, but the railroad cannot transport them as rapidly as needed. Morgan and Forrest have certainly advanced northward, and before Christmas will be heard of in Kentucky. It is also expected that Bragg will be reinforced by 50,000 troops from the East, swelling his number to 130,000 men."

It is generally rumored in the West that Gen. Sherman, who has so long been in command at Memphis, is to lead the expedition down the Mississippi instead of Gen. McClernand. Gen. Sherman took leave of his corps at Oxford, Miss., on Dec. 9, and but one division of it returned with him to Memphis.

Gen. Dumont publishes a long statement in the Louisville *Journal* defending himself from the charge of responsibility for the disgraceful affair at Hartsville. He shows that the brigade which surrendered to Morgan had been separated from his command, and that at the time of the disaster he was prostrated at Gallatin, Tenn., with sickness, from which he had been suffering a fortnight.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information regarding the appointment of Rear Admirals. Mr. McDougall, of California, introduced a resolution, which was laid over, calling for information regarding the Buell Court of Inquiry. A resolution granting pecuniary aid to Missouri to emancipate the slaves in the State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution inquiring whether any oath had been proposed to citizens released from arbitrary arrest, but it was not acted upon. The Bankrupt act was considered, and several verbal amendments were made. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the recaptured Africans returned to Liberia in 1860 and 1861. A resolution was adopted, directing the Military Committee to make inquiries relative to the discharge of disabled soldiers, the condition of the convalescent camp, etc. The Senate bill to facilitate discharges was passed, without amendment. The credentials of Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders, as Representative from the Second District of Louisiana, were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections, Mr Vallandigham objecting to Mr. Flanders being sworn in at once. A resolution to adjourn over for the holidays was postponed until Monday. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for an Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific States and Territories. Mr. Delaplaine, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Committee to investigate the causes of the disaster at Fredericksburgh, but it was objected to. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of revising the duties of the office of Quartermaster-General. Resolutions of thanks to Lieut. Morris and Lieut. Worden were passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding cases before the Prize Courts. The Pension bill was passed without debate. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made an explanation of his financial proposition, lately submitted. The House subsequently adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have a week later advices from Europe, by the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the steamship *Scotia*. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst. The comments of the English newspapers on affairs in America are without any particular significance. Chancellor of the Exchequer Gladstone had written a letter to Prof. Newman, in which he denied ever having expressed any sympathy for the Southern cause. At the same time he intimates his belief that the North had better consent to a separation. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that contracts have been concluded by the French Government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years—indicating that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended. The distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be most severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. The Ministerial crisis continued in Italy. Voting for the election of a King commenced in Greece on the 5th inst.; 2,500 signatures had been taken, which were without exception in favor of Prince Alfred. His election is considered certain. The Queen of Spain, in her speech on the opening of the Cortes, said she felt confident that events on the coast of Cuba would not change the excellent relations maintained with the United States Government. There is very little change to note in the Liverpool markets. Consols were down to 92¼@92¼ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A remonstrance from property-owners in the vicinity of Central Park, against any action being taken to transfer the management of it to the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Finance Committee, who are authorized to make an investigation into the past and present management of the Park. The first special order—the ordinance, with an appropriation of $25,000, to enable the Croton Board to resist the laying of rails and obstruction of the streets without the consent of the Common Council—then came up. Mr. Boole said the Corporation Counsel had failed to stop the breaking up of the pavement by the new Parallel Railroad Company created at Albany, through roundabout decisions of the Courts, and he wished now to have a further test made by the Croton Board. Mr. Walsh said he had voted for the railroad organization in the Legislature, but he was willing that his acts should be tested, and those of the Legislature also, as he believed that some of the latter were unsound. Mr. Froment thought some exceptional measures at Albany relating to the City were forced by mismanagement here. At any rate, they had heretofore been acquiesced in by the Common Council, and therefore he saw no reason now for making preparations for a formidable contest over one railroad act. The ordinance was concurred in. The second special order—the resolutions proposing the transfer of the Central Park management to the Street Commissioner—was next considered, and was finally laid over, on motion of Mr. Boole, who said it was a party measure, and could be attended to as well next year as now. This idea surprised Mr. Froment, who supposed that mismanagement and corruption only were the reasons for the proposed change. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolution to increase the bounty for enlistments to $200 came up in "general orders," and was indefinitely postponed. When the resolution from the other Board, to give the Sixty-Ninth New-York State Militia $10,000 through their Colonel, Matthew Murphy, came up, Mr. Jones presented a protest from Maj. Bagley, setting forth that not more than one-fourth of the officers, or one-sixth of the men of the old corps had returned to the National army with the regiment commanded by Col. Murphy, and that the old Sixty-Ninth Militia regiment organization still existed here. Mr. Hayes said Col. Murphy's officers had commissions from Gov. Morgan, assigning them to the Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard. The subject was referred for investigation to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hogan, Lent, and Hayes. The committee will meet in the chamber of the Board at one o'clock P. M. to-day. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says the big guns have been placed aboard the iron-clad *Tuscumbia*. She is to have a stern battery of two guns, in addition to her present armament.

According to the Washington *Chronicle*, Congressman Kerrigan, of this City, got himself into the difficulty for which he was arrested in Washington, by intruding himself into a conversation with Major-Gen. King, in which he denounced Mr. Lincoln as a traitor to the country, and used other language evidencing disloyalty. Gen. King replied substantially, "I know you, Kerrigan, and if I were President of the United States I would attend to you. You are a traitor." Kerrigan retorted that if Gen. King were a General he should take the liberty of slapping his face. Gen. King quietly informed him that if he did he would kill him instantly. Kerrigan didn't slap Gen. King's face.

The prize steamer *Lodona*, taken while trying to run the blockade at Savannah, has been converted into a gunboat and is nearly ready for sea.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hoyt, the case of alleged assault upon Mrs. Ellen Walton at the funeral of her husband, brought against William Walton, the brother of deceased, resulted in a verdict for defendant. In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Alker, one Moses Goldstein recovered a judgment of $500 against Nelson Sherwood, the owner of a marble-yard at the corner of Rivington and Attorney streets, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by his daughter in consequence of a slab of marble having fallen upon her while passing his yard, crushing several of her fingers on her right hand—thus disabling her from earning $6 per week, as it was claimed she had formerly done, by working on a sewing-machine. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of the late Thomas Byrnes was admitted to probate, having been made in his last moments. All the property of the testator, real and personal, is left to his widow and three daughters.

The trial of Geo. Wilkes, Esq., for an alleged libel upon John Lawrence, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday at 11 o'clock.

There was a very buoyant Stock Market yesterday, and a general advance on the Share list. The extreme prices of the day were not sustained at the close, or ½@¾ ₩ cent. Gold left off 132¾ @132¼; Exchange, 145¼.

Bread-stuffs were unusually dull yesterday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper, and Corn was quite heavy. Cotton, Pork and Lard were in more demand, and were firmer. Bacon was active and steady, as were also Hay, Hops, and Tallow. Petroleum was in lively request at advancing rates. Groceries were quiet, as likewise were Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Spices, Wool, Whisky, Tobacco, Seeds, Salt, Iron, Lead and Tin. A fair inquiry prevailed for Logwood, Ingot Copper and plate Spelter. The freight market continued depressed.

The Border States and the President.

A majority of the Border State Congressmen are about to make a dead set upon the President to constrain him to revoke, or at least postpone, his Emancipation Proclamation. This majority is known to be that portion of them whose speeches and votes in the past have shown them to be the most devoted to Slavery. Their intended demonstration would amaze us, had we not long ago learned that judicial blindness is one of the peculiar effects of the peculiar institution. Nothing can be more plain than that these men are doing the thing most calculated to defeat their proposed object.

What has been the strongest argument against the Proclamation from the beginning? Why, that it would have no effect within the rebel lines. Not a few cool-headed men have called it a *brutum fulmen*. Even the President has publicly made the objection that it might be but "a Pope's bull against the comet." There is no denying that the public mind generally, irrespective of opinions about Slavery, has had great misgivings concerning the expediency of the step. The fear has been that it would both divide the North, and divert the Government from its legitimate fighting business, without appreciably weakening the resources of the rebellion. Well, the mischief—so far as there has been any in it—has spent its force. The North has already experienced all the division that can come from the measure; and the Government, even if it has been influenced—as we by no means admit—to relax fighting until the new appliance should start, can be so influenced but little longer, inasmuch as we are now on the eve of a practical demonstration whether that auxiliary will be of any account or not. The Northern people, as a body, have pretty much ceased to borrow trouble about the Proclamation, content to abide the actual test. If it does not work, it will be abandoned. If it does work, it will be accepted as a public benefit.

Were there any doubt now left respecting the expediency of giving the Proclamation a trial, it would be dispelled by this demonstration of the Border State men against it. Nobody can mistake their motive. There is no reason why they particularly should thus concern themselves, but their interest in Slavery. It must be that they feel that the Proclamation endangers Slavery, and that it is not to prove a mere dead letter. Otherwise they would be quite as composed about it as are the Congressmen from the Free States. Now the practical testimony they thus give to the latent power in the Proclamation has a peculiar value. There are no men in Congress who are so well acquainted with Slavery as they. They know all about the weak spots of the institution. They, therefore, are the best qualified of all accessible men to judge whether the blow aimed at it will or will not take effect. Having the peculiar interest, and the peculiar capacity of judging, their anxiety to avert the blow can only mean that the Institution is in real danger. The mother does not struggle to protect her child, nor the merchant his ship, nor the General his army, against what they know to be *imaginary* perils; no more will the champion of Slavery.

In the judgment of these Border State men, then, the Proclamation will injure Slavery. We thank them for their evidence, undesigned though it is. It furnishes the very strongest inducement for holding fast to the measure. The Proclamation had no other object than to injure Slavery. That object alone gives it its character as a war measure. Slavery has been proved not only to have been the original instigator of the rebellion, but its prime supporter. By its tillage of the soil, it has enabled the white able-bodied men of the Confederacy to turn out *en masse* for the war. By its service in building fortifications and doing the fatigue work of the camps, it has given the rebel troops an opportunity to improve constantly in drill, and kept them at all times in good condition to either give or receive battle. To cripple it, then, is to cripple the rebellion itself; and it is no more legitimate to interpose for the one than for the other.

If it be said that it is the interests of Slavery only in the loyal Border States that these men are caring for, nothing is gained by the plea. The Proclamation does not apply to the slaves of those States. It extends solely to "persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then—to wit, on the 1st of January—be in rebellion against the United States." If these men claim that the breaking down of Slavery in the rebel States would make it not worth keeping in their loyal States, the reply is that the National Government has promised them compensation for any loss thus sustained; and, in the supposed event, can well afford to grant it. If you break down Slavery in the rebel States, you soon break down the rebellion itself; and to effect that, no price can be too dear. The National Government would be sure to make the loyal slaveholding States whole for any indirect damage thus sustained.

If these Border State men really prefer Slavery to the nationality, and would rather see the latter perish than the former, the sooner they make this plainly understood the better. The Northern people will never consent that the practical action of the Government shall be shaped by any such bastard Unionism. They have shown themselves willing to make great concessions to the Border States for the purpose of staying up their loyalty—have again and again seen the Government bend to their demands, to the detriment of the cause which all alike ought to have at heart. If this liberality begets no better spirit than the present demonstration against the Proclamation indicates, it cannot be too soon exchanged for a different policy. Even though Slavery were actually the blessed thing its friends declare it to be, yet it would be unreasonable to ask the North to pour out their blood and treasure a single day longer, if relief were to be gained by its sacrifice. This rebellion must be put down at all costs—even if need be, at the cost of Slavery, whether it be deemed the most adorable of all idols, or the most accursed of all pests. The loyalty that cannot rise to that level deserves only to be trodden under foot; and if these Border States men call upon the President on the errand indicated, we trust he will "put his foot down."

Our Victory in North Carolina.

While on Saturday last the great battle raged all day at Fredericksburgh, forty miles this side of Richmond, another battle, of smaller proportions, was going on at a point one hundred and sixty miles south of Richmond, two hundred miles south of Fredericksburgh—at Kinston, North Carolina. Our first news of the latter engagement was by a dispatch from the rebel Gen. Evans to the authorities at Richmond, dated on Sunday last, which announced that Gen. Foster had attacked Kinston the previous day with 15,000 men and nine gunboats; and, said the rebel officer, "I fought them ten hours, and have driven them back to their gunboats;" but, added he, "his army (Foster's) is still in my front." A telegram this morning from Fortress Monroe puts quite a different aspect on the result of the engagement. It is briefly that "Gen. Foster's forces have taken Kinston, capturing five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery." It may be that the battle was undecided after the ten hours' engagement of Saturday, and was renewed next day by our army with greater success; or it may be that the dispatch of the rebel commander deviated slightly from truth and from the facts. Whichever may be the case, it is certain that this not unimportant point is now in possession of our forces; for we give an extract from a Richmond paper which puts the matter beyond dispute. But we have no idea that Gen. Foster's movement terminated with Kinston.

Kinston is a small town on the Neuse River, about forty miles above Newbern, where, in March last, one of our best-fought battles was won by Gen. Burnside. Its importance at present, and in its bearing on the campaign, consists in the fact that it is only some twenty-five miles from *Goldsboro*, which is on the line of the great railroad that runs from Aquia Creek, through Fredericksburgh and Richmond, down to Wilmington, N. C., and is at the junction of that road with the one running from Newbern and Beaufort to Raleigh. Goldsboro was undoubtedly the point at which Gen. Foster aimed; and as the Neuse River is navigable from Kinston up to and beyond that point, there is little doubt that if our troops captured Kinston last Saturday or Sunday, they have by this time been pushed up to Goldsboro. That place in our hands, and the rebels at Richmond are cut off from the use of one of the most valuable railroad systems in the South. They have still, it is true, the road running from Richmond to Danville, and from thence connecting with the Southern system—the break in which line from Danville to Greensboro' Jeff. Davis lately had completed, in anticipation of the very movement of our forces which has now taken place. So that, even if we have Goldsboro, we do not entirely cut off the rebel communication with the States of the Southern seaboard: but we have taken one successful step which makes the next easier—we have cut off one of the arms by which the rebels convey to Richmond supplies and force.

Goldsboro is distant less than eighty miles by railroad from Weldon, which was generally supposed to be the destination of Gen. Banks' expedition, and at which point Foster's column and the column from Suffolk were to unite with the troops of Gen. Banks, and the combined army then march upon Petersburgh and up to the line of the James River. That beautiful and feasible movement, which so pleased the public mind for several days, was not, it seems, in accordance with Gen. Halleck's ideas of strategy; for Banks and his expedition are by this time in the Gulf of Mexico. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that if it pleases our military authorities to properly and quickly reinforce Gen. Foster, he will push up to Weldon and Petersburgh himself, even without the co-operation of the able soldier who, it was hoped, was about to lead in the attack on the rear of the rebel capital.

Some people will be astonished to find that the rebels had an army at Kinston last Saturday, able to cope with the military and naval force which Gen. Foster led up the Neuse River. It must be remembered, however, that they had anticipated an attack somewhere in the rear of Richmond simultaneous with the grand assault of our army on the main rebel force at Fredericksburgh; and as Gen. Foster had been preparing for this movement some days before it was actually made, they had gathered up several thousand men and planted them on the line of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, prepared to defend any point that might be attacked in the vicinity of that road. They knew there were but few points which his gunboats could reach, and therefore threw up earthworks at each of those points, prepared to rush to and defend either of them. It is quite likely, too, that Lee had such confidence in the overwhelming strength of his works on the heights of Fredericksburgh, that he knew he could spare a few thousand men from his main body to defend any other vital point that we might assail.

We have a hope that our military authorities will not permit the important work so well begun by Gen. Foster, to end where it has begun; but that they will so strengthen his column that he can push up to Petersburgh, and cooperate in the next great movement which we are confident Gen. Burnside will not wait long to commence.

"Registered Enemies."

We may expect soon to hear a new and deafening outcry against Gen. Butler as the curtain rises on "the fifth and last act" of his great play—How to Tame a Secesh City. Our New-Orleans correspondent, in yesterday's issue, quoted an order issued by Butler on the 5th of December, requiring all "registered enemies" of the United States, both men and women, with their families, who desire to go within the rebel lines and not return, to report themselves to the Provost-Marshal-General on or before the 10th of December, when conveyance was promised them. They were to be allowed to take with them personal clothing only, and fifty dollars in money for each adult.

The inattentive reader of news from the South may inquire, Who are the "registered enemies" of the United States for whom this order is intended? A very brief explanation will be given. When Butler found himself fully in possession of the City of New-Orleans, he immediately allowed the largest liberty of personal, social and commercial operations—provided only all things were done in accordance with public decency and the authority and laws of the United States. Every facility was afforded to those who wished to resume business and restore the city to its normal condition as the chief seaport of the South. Many citizens were delighted with the dawn of peace, order and prosperity held out under the reëstablished authority of the Union, and in order to give the most public and emphatic evidence of their loyal satisfaction, they began to come in crowds to headquarters to take the oath of allegiance. The papers published the cheerful facts. But they proved gall and wormwood to the malignant Secessionists still harboring in the city. These immediately put all their powers at work to defeat so hopeful a prospect of peace. The cotton brokers among them united in sending advice to planters in the interior of the country *not* to send their cotton to New-Orleans, which England and France might then obtain, and have no further motive to intervention and raising the blockade! All Secessionists of minor pretensions and pursuits were equally anxious to discourage the business of humbler loyalists, by making it disgraceful and unprofitable to take the oath of allegiance. They made use of the columns of the New-Orleans newspapers, right under Butler's eyes, to give prominence and *eclat* to their continued and dogged rebellion. Frequently such notices as the following would be published:

> A. B., who is reported to have taken the oath of allegiance, is *not* the A. B. who keeps shop at No. 1 Blank-street. The latter begs leave to assure his friends and customers that he is, as ever,
>
> A REBEL.

The rebels having thus set the example of "drawing the lines," and separating the sheep from the goats, Gen. Butler, with that marvelous aptness that distinguishes him in every emergency, took up the suggestion, and determined to turn it to practical account in behalf of loyalty. He issued orders, at once, requiring all citizens of New-Orleans to declare themselves, whether loyal or disloyal—and relieved the froward Secessionists of any further expense of publishing their contumacious disloyalty in the newspapers, by requiring the record of the sentiments of every soul of them to be filed in his office, for official and public inspection and information. Thus there were to be but two classes thereafter in New-Orleans—those who would take the oath of allegiance, and those who were prepared to declare and register themselves "enemies of the United States." Over two thousand persons had the audacity to register themselves as "enemies" of the Government. It is this foolhardy lot who are now to be furnished transportation, and allowed to leave the city of New-Orleans—a permission they will not be at liberty to disregard.

But, Secessionists and their sympathizers will say, these people are residents of New-Orleans, they have houses, business and families there—it is wrong to turn them out, exiles from the city. It is a pity, but they have brought it on their own heads. They committed the greatest and cruelest crime of the ages in rushing into this bloody rebellion at the start. When their city was captured they were allowed space for repentance, and safety for family, person, and property. They deliberately rejected the clemency shown them; they saw the Government feeding daily the starving thousands of their own people, whom their crime had made destitute, and yet continued to revile and oppose it, they resisted openly every effort to restore peace and prosperity to the city, and on challenge of their conduct, went boldly to the public record and wrote themselves "*enemies* of the United States." For such persons the Government of the United States can have no protection, and it is a National clemency that permits them to join their belligerent brethren and do their worst. At present it requires all the vigilance and power of the Government to restrain them from rebellion, turbulence, and crime.

The Banks Expedition.—The destination of Gen. Banks' Expedition was a subject of so much mystery and speculation that the public and the Press were all led astray; and almost every point on the Southern coast, from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, was suggested as the real and veritable spot at which the troops would debark and take up their line of march for Richmond, or, if not for there, nobody cared where. It is now certain that the expedition has entered the Gulf of Mexico, and, it is quite likely, is now hovering close to the coast of Alabama or Louisiana. Our telegraphic correspondent, at Washington, in a dispatch published on Monday of this week, prior to the time when the true destination of the expedition had been anywhere stated, gave this as the region for which it was bound, and furnished some interesting details of the work it was expected to do. On the same day came the false and bogus dispatch of the Philadelphia *Press*, stating that Banks had landed at Winton, North Carolina, and, with an army of eighty thousand men, and was marching upon Petersburgh. It would have pleased us and the country much better if the Philadelphia dispatch had been correct; and for that end we would have been willing to forego, for once, even the usual accuracy of our Washington telegrams. But now that the truth of our Monday's dispatch has been officially acknowledged in Washington, and that we have had news from other sources that the vessels of Gen. Banks had entered the Mexican Gulf, we not unwillingly recall the fact that amid the jumble of contradictions and falsehoods about Gen. Banks' destination, the Times, through its Washington correspondent, was the first to give the facts to the public. Nearly every statement in these dispatches, though some of them may be obscured for a moment, is subsequently confirmed.

The Enemy's Loss at Fredericksburgh.—The dispatches of the rebel Gen. Lee lifts a little gloom from the fact of our military failure at Fredericksburgh, by acknowledging very serious losses to the rebel army in the conflict. From the descriptions of the battle given by our correspondents, it was impossible to obtain any idea of the enemy's loss; and the eventual abandonment of the field rendered it quite impracticable for our Generals to give any data in the premises. But as the enemy fought mostly behind their defences, the belief was general that they received comparatively no injury.

The rebel General admits to his Government a loss, which, though much below ours, affords some comfort, as proof that it was not on their part wholly a bloodless victory. And we have no doubt that now, as always, heretofore, the rebel leader vastly underrates their losses. Richmond papers set the rebel loss at 3,000, and acknowledge the arrival at Richmond of 2,500 wounded. Our gallant soldiers charged up very close to the enemy's works, both on the line of Sumner and Franklin; whenever and wherever they could get a chance at the enemy, they committed terrible havoc in his ranks; and had it been within the power of human courage or endurance to take the works, they would unquestionably have been reduced.

It is not the purpose of battle or of war, however, to *kill* for its own sake; the purpose is to gain an end. For the moment, we failed to achieve our aim last Saturday.

The Death of J. Sheridan Knowles, the Dramatist.

Mr. J. Sheridan Knowles, the eminent dramatist, died at Torquay, a well known watering place on the English coast, on November 29, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Knowles was born in Cork, Ireland, to the year 1784, and was the eldest and only son of James Knowles Esq., who was distinguished in his day for his learning. When but twelve years of age the peculiar talent which afterward gained Mr. Knowles such a wide and enviable reputation, displayed itself in the composition of a play for a company of juvenile performers of which he was the leader, and soon afterward he prepared the libretto of an opera founded upon the history of the Chevalier Da Guilen. This was lost through the carelessness of Richardson, the literary veteran of the day, to whom it was handed by Knowles' father, and the author made no effort to restore it. His first publication was the ballad of the "Welsh Harper," which he wrote when about 14 years old, and at this early age he made the acquaintance of Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt, who freely gave him the advantage of their extended literary experience. For a very short time Mr. Knowles held a commission in the army, but he surrendered it after hearing that his regiment had no immediate prospect of other than home service. The Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, and the establishment in Waterford, Swansea, were the scenes of Mr. Knowles' earliest histrionic efforts. The offer of an engagement at Belfast drew him thither, but finding an opening there for a school, he determined to avail himself of it, and in his pedagogical efforts, met with the greatest success. During his residence in that city he made his first dramatic efforts. "Brian Boroihme," the modification of a play by another author, was first submitted to the public, who received it with great favor. "Caius Gracchus" followed, and then came "Virginius," in which Macready sustained the leading character. This composition established the reputation of both actor and author.

It is said this play was originally written for Kean, and at his request; but he never appeared in it. The plays of "William Tell," "The Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Daughter," "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendorpt," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Rose of Arragon," and "The Secretary," in several of which Mr. Knowles himself sustained the leading characters, were successively rapidly given to the public. While enacting this double rôle of actor and author he made a successful tour not only of the United Kingdom but of this country also. As years began to weigh heavily upon him the British Government signified its appreciation of his eminent literary services by bestowing upon him a pension of £200 per year, which he continued to enjoy until his death.

The last years of Mr. Knowles' life furnish a singular contrast to the rest of his career. Having abandoned the stage and the drama he became a zealous and eloquent Baptist preacher and controversialist. Two polemical works, *The Rock of Rome*, and *The Idol Demolished by Its Own Priest*, are the chief of his theological productions. A London literary journal gave currency to a statement some years ago in connection with a reference to the change in the manner of Mr. Knowles' life, which has not been contradicted, perhaps because of its manifest absurdity;—that on abandoning the stage and adopting the pulpit as his sphere of action, although he entered a formal protest against the publication of his dramatic works, he never failed to call annually upon his publishers, Messrs. Groom Routledge & Co., for his share of the profits accruing from the sale of these works during the year preceding.

By Mr. Knowles' first marriage he had a large family, six of whom lived to maturity, but only two, a son and a daughter, survive him. His second wife, Miss Elphinstone, once favorably known as an actress, also survives her husband. For many years Mr. Knowles has suffered much acutely from rheumatism, and it was from the effects of this malady that he died. His remains, in accordance with his expressed wish, were taken to Glasgow for interment.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the insidious ways of theatrical management, we have much pleasure in announcing that there is on this and all Saturdays a matinée at Miss Keene's pleasant establishment. The wonderful spectacle "Blondette" is, of course, the attraction. It is only necessary to add that the performance commences at 1 o'clock.

German Opera.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Anschutz there will be no performance at this house until Thursday next, the 25th instant.

Brown's Pictures.—The auction sale by Minor & Somerville, of the pictures of G. L. Brown, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday of this week, realized the handsome sum of over $6,000. The highest price bid was for the painting called "White Mountain Scenery," which was sold for eight hundred dollars. There was an unusually large attendance at the sales, including a goodly number of ladies, many of whom bought pictures.

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CANTRELL has all the leading styles of ladies' shoes, for presents. Gentlemen and ladies can select from this extensive stock suitable boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers for misses, masters, children, or for their own wear, at No. 813 Broadway.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.
On and after Dec. 20, a full assortment of first-quality French kid gloves for ladies will be included in our stock.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 115 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

To Druggists.—A substitute for Davidson's Plasters, Crittenton's Poor Man's on cloth.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 38 6th-av.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets and Balmoral Boots—
For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at D. W. BIXBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 601.—Dec. 19, 1862.
40, 16, 48, 73, 25, 32, 72, 67, 51, 44, 17, 8, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 602—Dec. 19, 1862.
45, 23, 30, 71, 9, 52, 46, 5, 18, 14, 42, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement an eighth page.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen *best* quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $2 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12 cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box,
and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

A. B. HYATT'S A. B.
DOUBLE STRENGTH LIFE BALSAM
Is a most certain curative for the worst cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, &c. To be had only at the Principal Depôt, No. 249 Grand-st. One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, etc.
Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HUGHMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HUGHMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the great meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening, which will unquestionably be one of the most important gatherings ever convened in New-York, will be

REPORTED IN DETAIL,
with every incident that may occur, in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW MORNING,
(DECEMBER 21.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS
UP TO 4 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING,
Served up by the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
on the
SUNDAY BREAKFAST TABLE.

On the morning of the only day of the week when nine-tenths of the community have leisure to read quietly and understandingly—on SUNDAY morning—the greatest treat that can be offered to them is the VERY LATEST NEWS, in relation to every subject of public interest at home and abroad. To supply them with this fresh intelligence, is one of the great objects of the

SUNDAY MERCURY.

Its columns are kept open later than those of any other morning paper, and devotes more space to the various departments of LOCAL NEWS than any other five journals published in New-York. Its staff of City reporters is the largest ever attached to an American newspaper, and its reports of current events in the Commercial Capital and the neighboring cities are admitted to be more accurate, thorough, graphic and comprehensive, than those of any of its cotemporaries, weekly or daily. Every Sunday morning it publishes columns of local intelligence of which they contain not a single item. Long after most of them have gone to press, the City reporters of the SUNDAY MERCURY are at work. The result is, that whoever desires to know all that has transpired of general interest in New-York and its environs, between Saturday morning and Sunday morning necessarily resort to the pages of the

GREAT LOCAL GAZETTE

referred to. Open it at the morning meal to-morrow, and you have the previous TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' HISTORY OF NEW-YORK in print before you. Every New-Yorker will acknowledge that the Empire City has never been reported in any morning journal so fully, as fairly, as clearly, and up to as late an hour, as it now is in the SUNDAY MERCURY.

But its triumphs as a NEWSPAPER are not circumscribed by local limits. In the wider field of

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE,

it bears away the prize from all competitors. Its special lightning dispatches from Washington, and other points of interest, are up to the EDGE OF DAYLIGHT on Sunday mornings, and often contain

EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION,

which cannot be obtained through any other medium. Everywhere the agents of THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER are on the alert, and promptly transmit over the wires every scrap of news likely to be of interest to any class of the community. An extensive mail correspondence, (home and foreign,) embodying a vast amount of general, military, sporting and theatrical intelligence, is another feature of this

UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

These specialities have contributed to give the SUNDAY MERCURY its present rank among the leading journals of this first City of the Union—a City always hungry for FRESH NEWS, and determined to have it, if possible.

The present circulation of the paper tells the story. It is MORE THAN THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS published in New-York. This UNPARALLELED FACT speaks volumes. And when it is borne in mind that the PRICE of the SUNDAY MERCURY is only FIVE CENTS, notwithstanding the advance in paper, it will be acknowledged by every sane citizen that it is the cheapest newspaper published in the United States.

PIERCE EGAN AGAIN.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST WORK
OF THE
MOST POPULAR STORY-WRITER OF THE DAY,
WILL OPEN IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
FOR TO-MORROW.

This Entertaining, Exciting, and Touching Romance, entitled,

THE POOR GIRL;
OR,
THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET,
BY PIERCE EGAN,
Will be published from the
ADVANCE SHEETS

Furnished by the Author, and for which the proprietors of the Great New-York Sunday Newspaper, pay UPWARD OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS—the largest amount ever paid by an American Newspaper for a similar privilege, but not more than the extraordinary merit of the story justifies.

The admirers of "Imogen; or, the The Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," and other stories by the same distinguished Romancist, will find "THE POOR GIRL; Or, The Marchioness and Her Secret," the crowning effort of the great Literary Magician, whose pages are devoured by tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, with an appetite that seems continually to "grow by what it feeds on." It is not one of those superficial "sensation stories" which only create a momentary impression, and fade from the memory like an incongruous dream. In his marvelous, yet consistent narrative, the author sounds the depths of human feeling, probes the passions and excites the sympathies. His characters stand out in relief like living, breathing entities. The heart is developed through a series of the most interesting adventures and situations ever embodied in fiction. From the commencement the heart of the reader warms to the "POOR GIRL," whose progress through a thousand perils and adverse circumstances, from infancy to womanhood, gives such a deep and fearful interest to the work.

It would spoil the enjoyment of the thousands who will peruse the story to give them an insight into its advance. The opening chapters promise well; but as the narrative proceeds, it carries the reader with it into scenes even more intensely interesting than could be anticipated from the commencement. The main incidents upon which it is founded are of a peculiar character—the plot unlike that of any other tale in existence. The double marriage and the subsequent life of the ill-matched pair, which are the circumstances upon which the marvelous history hinges, have no parallel, it is believed, in the whole field of fiction. If ever there was a thoroughly original story—entirely out of the buckneyed and beaten track—this is one. NO WOMAN WITH A HEART can read it without tears: no student of human nature can fail to acknowledge that the best and worst of human passions are portrayed with masterly skill by its entrancing pages. It is literally CROWDED WITH ADVENTURES OF THE MOST STRIKING AND STARTLING NATURE, and its deep pathos is relieved by touches of humor that have rarely been surpassed. Pierce Egan knows how to provoke smiles as well as tears. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," says Shakespeare, and it is by his touches of Nature, sometimes tender, sometimes bold and sometimes humorous, that this versatile author is enabled to carry with him the hearts and sympathies of the public. To accompany the poor girl in her career from childhood to maturity, is like sailing along a stream now shrouded in gloom by impending mountains and solemn forests, and now illumined by bursts of sunlight breaking through rocky recesses and sylvan glades.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY, by a liberal outlay of capital, and the devotion of all their energies to one darling object, have already rendered that journal the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA. It has no rival, and defies competition from every quarter. Its present circulation is now THREE TIMES that of all the other Sunday papers published in New-York combined. But, as yet, the public have only seen the "beginning of the end." It will be rendered still more interesting, still more comprehensive, and to take it shall have become a UNIVERSAL NECESSITY.

Price, FIVE CENTS A COPY, of all Newsmen and boys.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Pays
OVER TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS
for the
ADVANCE SHEETS
of
PIERCE EGAN'S
NEW ROMANCE,
entitled
THE POOR GIRL,
OR THE
MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET.

This great story which, from the intense interest that attaches to the adventures of the Heroine, will create a deeper sensation in the reading world than has been produced by any romance of the present day, will be commenced in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW. "Imogen: or the Marble Heart," by the same author, has been pronounced one of the most absorbing and exciting fictions ever published in this country, but "THE POOR GIRL; or THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET," far transcends that highly wrought tale, in its tenderness and touching scenes, its startling disclosure, and the wonderful dramatic talent exhibited in its descriptions of every phase of social life, from the lowest to the highest. The story of Camille, which has drowned so many audiences in tears, is not so moving and pathetic as the pen of Bulwer has never portrayed the passions and emotions of the human mind more powerfully; nor has Dickens even presented a more humorous picture of the sayings and doings of the classes who live by their wits at the expense of the ignorant and the credulous. Pleasure will be founded in this extraordinary production. The story is found on facts, and many of the characters, under other names, actually figured in real life during the present century.

The tenth interest of the plot grows out of the double marriage of a lady of high rank, and the adventures of her daughter. "The Poor Girl," who is discarded in her infancy, and left to the mercy of gipsies and vagabonds and wretches of the lowest grade. The vicissitudes through which she passes give the author an opportunity of introducing the reader into the secret counsels of the vicious of every grade, and also of showing to glorious contrast the brighter side of human nature. Sympathy, indignation, astonishment and vivid curiosity are by turns excited as the narrative proceeds. The female characters are all drawn with a masterly hand. It is here that most novelists fail. Sir Walter Scott's heroines are cold and tame. Cooper's are unnatural. Dickens's have no counterparts in real life. But Pierce Egan seems to hold the key which unlocks the heart of woman, and in this story he gives such an insight into the passions, the feelings, the impulses of the sex as they are variously influenced by temperament, education and association, by love, pride, revenge, cupidity, friendship and the spirit, as was never yet obtained through the pages of romance.

The work opens most felicitously. The early chapters rivet the attention of the reader, and in passing on from one charming scene to another in the progress of the "startling eventful history," the mind and the imagination become so powerfully interested in the fate of the "Poor Girl," as if she were a living victim of neglect and persecution.

The sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARD may seem a large sum to pay for the advance sheets of a story, but the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY, in pursuance of the determination to make the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER the model of its class, have resolved that money shall not be spared in the accomplishment of their object.

The year now closing sees the SUNDAY MERCURY so far ahead of all the other Sunday papers of the day, that it literally has no competitors, and the year about to open will be signalized by such improvements upon the past, in every department, as will astonish and delight the reading world. THE CIRCULATION IS NOW THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK COMBINED. PRICE FIVE CENTS, AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
At the close of the Old Year, and on the threshold of the New, presents its
GRAND PROGRAMME
for the future: On TO-MORROW, the 21st of December, a new and most enchanting story from the pen of
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "Imogene, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," &c., entitled
THE POOR GIRL;
OR,
THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET,
will be commenced in its columns.

This POWERFUL ROMANCE, embracing the most marvelous vicissitudes of fortune, and embracing scenes of the most intense interest, will be published from
ADVANCE SHEETS,
The monopoly of which has been purchased at a heavy cost from the author.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
will continue his famous letters from the Capital, the most popular specimens of NATIVE AMERICAN HUMOR that have yet appeared in our periodical literature.
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
whose graphic satire is in quaint contrast with the brilliant humor of the historian of the Mackerel Brigade, will also keep the people informed in relation to CABINET SECRETS unknown to any outsiders except himself.

In every issue of the Great Sunday Newspaper tha latest
THEATRICAL AND SHOW NEWS
will be given more fully than has ever heretofore been done in any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. The readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY will thus be kept posted as to every spectacular and theatrical novelty, and the doings and whereabouts of public favorites, and of exhibitionists of every class.

In the department of
SHORT STORIES
new attractions will be found, several of the best sketch writers in the country having been recently engaged exclusively for the paper.
OUT-DOOR SPORTS
of every description, including matches on the *tapis*, as well as those just decided, will form a prominent feature in every issue. Base ball players, cricketers, patrons of the turf and the ring, and all who take an interest in athletic exercises, are notified that all sporting events at home will be faithfully chronicled in the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is intended to make this department a *vade mecum* for sportsmen, and a record to which the public may confidently refer for accurate information on all sporting events.
THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE
of the SUNDAY MERCURY is more copious than that of all the other City papers combined. It embraces letters from all ranks, from the field officer to the private soldier, and presents such a panoramic view of military life in the garrison, the camp and the field, as can be obtained from no other source. The important movements now in progress will give increased interest to this department in the coming year.
THE FIRE AND LOCAL MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
will receive the care and attention, which has already led the public to look to them as tantamount to official records, and the
LOCAL NEWS,
the fullest and latest procurable by a corps of reporters ever on the qui vive for interesting facts and important occurrences. The
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
in the SUNDAY MERCURY will comprise, as heretofore, all the very latest intelligence. These dispatches will be up to the hour at which the paper goes to press, which is later than that at which the dailies close their columns
INDEPENDENT EDITORIALS,
spicy, piquant and vigorous, upon all questions that interest the people, will define the SUNDAY MERCURY'S position, fearlessly, and freely. Finally, the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
now the largest, cheapest, and most varied newspaper extant, will be from time to time improved, wherever improvement is possible, and without regard to expense, during the progress of the coming year.

Its circulation is now THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL ITS SUNDAY COTEMPORARIES COMBINED, and it is not as yet anywhere near the meridian either of its usefulness or its success.

PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY.

THE COUNTRY RINGS
With the fame of
ORPHEUS C. KERR'S
LETTERS,
Published from week to week in the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
They mark an epoch in the
COMIC LITERATURE
Of America, and are read at the
WHITE HOUSE,
And every other house in the land, with intense relish. Country papers throughout the Union copy them piecemeal or in full, sometimes crediting them to the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,
And sometimes omitting that act of justice. If, however, the
LAUGHTER-LOVING PUBLIC
Wish to keep thoroughly posted as to the sayings and doings of the
MACKEREL BRIGADE
and its distinguished officers, they must follow the corps and its eccentric historian, as they unpsy through the columns of the
BEST CIVIL AND MILITARY NEWSPAPER
of the age. The SUNDAY MERCURY'S Comic Department is also Illuminated every week by the quaint letters of
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
in which the war is discussed with a mixture of humor and sagacity, that leaves the reader in doubt whether the veteran is in jest or earnest.

Both these popular correspondents will continue their inestimable services, and persons wishing to read clear witticisms and enjoy their palpable hits, will do well to purchase the SUNDAY MERCURY, the most comprehensive, all-sensible, wide-awake and thoroughly independent newspaper in the Union. It now enjoys more than
THREEFOLD THE CIRCULATION
of ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS IN THE CITY COMBINED, and the public is fast arriving at the conclusion that no family that does not take it can keep up with the march of events in all the various departments which come within the scope of a UNIVERSAL JOURNAL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY
Will be the price of TO-MORROW'S issue of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The rise of more than one hundred per cent. in the price of paper, which has compelled the Daily Presses to increase their prices fifty per cent., and the slow coaches of the Sunday Press to charge a higher figure for the opposite doses they administer to the public, brings the SUNDAY MERCURY at length, though with great reluctance, into the same category. It is the last to require an advance, though its proprietors know and feel that it would be cheaper at ten cents, than any one of the Sunday newspapers referred to at seven cents. It would be placing a lower estimate upon the shrewdness of the public to suppose them incapable of discriminating between the *cadre* of a live newspaper, combining all the best features of a leading daily, with those of a first-class weekly, and those more of a sleepy sheet, oblivious of special telegraphic dispatches, special correspondence, and all the adjuncts required to keep a wide-awake nation posted up to the latest hour, on all points which it imports them to know.

This the SUNDAY MERCURY does. This the other Sunday papers do not. The price of the old fogy concerns, and of the SUNDAY MERCURY, is the same. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY—TREBLING THOSE OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PUT TOGETHER—show which way that choice tends.

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TWO BEAUTIFUL BOOKS
FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE.

Just published—the two handsomest and cheapest juveniles of the season, entitled

SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Vol. I. Boston. Vol. II. St. Petersburgh.
Price 75 cents each.

These charming little books are written by a sister of the late Gen. Leader, are more fully illustrated than any other new juveniles, having tinted frontispiece, illustrated title page, with many half-page cuts, and are elegantly printed and bound in fancy colors, making altogether the most attractive books for young folks for the holidays.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
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CHARLES T. EVANS,
No. 448 BROADWAY.
Prices of Books are raised. They are sold at the old prices at No. 448 BROADWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S WITH THE CHILDREN.
MERRY'S MUSEUM
For 1863.
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S FAVORITE
This popular juvenile Magazine commences its twenty-third year in January, and promises to be even better than ever before. It is the best
BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE
published, and contains the choicest stories and most instructive articles, with illustrations unsurpassed for beauty and variety; also, Puzzles, Riddles, Labyrinth and Prize Trials. A beautiful steel engraving of Robert Merry will appear in the January number. Send for it.
Terms, $1 per year; 10 cents single copies.
Address J. N. STEARNS, Publisher,
No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

ELEGANT JUVENILE BOOK.
THE BOBBIN BOY.
The boy life of Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, handsomely illustrated. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.
Sold by all booksellers
Also, by the same author, THE PRINTER BOY, a life Illustrated of Benj. Franklin.

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IN THE WOODS, with BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, and HALLECK. Containing "Death of the Flowers," by Bryant; "When Woods were Green," by Longfellow, and "Wyoming," by Fitz-Greene Halleck. Superbly illustrated on wood, from drawings, by JOHN A. HOWS. The most elegant book of the year; in illustrations, paper, printing, binding, unequaled. Uniform with the same artist's famous "Forest Hymn." cloth, gilt edges and sides, $3; full morocco, gilt, $6.

II.

A FOREST HYMN. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Richly illustrated on wood, from drawings, by JOHN A. HOWS. This volume and "In the Woods," are exclusively productions of American art, and compare favorably with the best efforts of European skill. Cloth, gilt edges and sides, $3; morocco, $6.

III.

STORIES OF THE WOODS; or, Adventures of Leather Stocking. Selected from the Leather-stocking Tales, by JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. A book for Boys. Illustrated by DARLEY. This work contains in condensed form the principal incidents from several of Cooper's famous romances of the forest. It is entirely new. Cloth, 16mo., gilt back and side. Price 75 cents.

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STORIES OF THE SEA—BEING NARRATIVES OF ADVENTURE—Selected from the Sea Tales by J. FENIMORE COOPER. A Book for Boys. Illustrated by DARLEY. Uniform with "Stories of the Woods." Price 75 cents.

V.

"A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS." The famous poem, "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," etc. Illustrated in tints, from drawings by DARLEY, with an illuminated cover. An elegant Christmas trifle for the entire household. Price 50 cents.

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THE COUNTRY PICTURE BOOK. With twelve large Views of Farm and Country Scenes. Finely printed, flexible cover. Price 25 cents.

Published and for sale by
JAMES G. GREGORY,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
READY THIS WEEK.

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ILLUSTRATIONS TO LES MISERABLES.

A superb small quarto on tinted paper, elegantly bound, containing 26 magnificent photographic illustrations of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The illustrations after the original designs by G. Brion, who has already created a sensation in Paris by these masterpieces of illustrative painting. Price $3, elegantly bound in cloth, beveled boards, and $5 in antique morocco.

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A charming little volume in blue and gold binding. The first complete edition, including "The Ballad of Babie Bell." Price $1, with a Steel Portrait.

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An exquisite mediæval Legend, in verse, by RICHARD H. STODDARD, author of "Songs of Summer." Tinted paper, beveled boards, cloth. Price 75 cents.

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A Remembrance of Emma Whiting, by Hugh Smith Carpenter, and a vol., elegantly printed on tinted papar. Price $1.

***These books are sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

JUST READY.
FINE GIFT BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS'

I.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE AGE OF FABLE," ON LAID TINTED PAPER.
THE LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE;
OR,
ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
This work has been in press two years, and is one of the most elegant of illustrated books. Price $2 50; Turkey Extra, $6.

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Compiled by Rev. A. L. THOMPSON. An entirely new edition, on laid tinted paper. Price, $2. Extra, $4.

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FADING FLOWERS.
By the author of "Light on the Dark River," &c. Richly illuminated, on tinted paper. Cloth, $1 50; Extra do., $2; Turkey Extra, $4.

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Or, COUNSELS AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUTHFUL CHRISTIANS. Price, 75 cents; Gilt Extra, $1 25; Tinted Paper, Morocco Antique, $2 50.

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Or, THOUGHTS FOR THE AGED. By the author of "Life's Morning." Price, 75 cents; Gilt Extra, $1 25; Tinted Paper, Morocco Antique, $2 50.

VI.

QUIET THOUGHTS FOR QUIET HOURS.
By the author of "Life's Morning," "Life's Evening," &c. Price, 75 cents; GILT EXTRA, $1 25.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

THE MAGNET STORIES, for Summer Days and Winter Nights. By the author of "Dig to Catch a Sunbeam." "Helen Ashleyffe," &c. 1 Vol. Illustrated. 85 cents.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE, Christ Church, located on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., will be opened for divine service, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

The public in general, and particularly those interested in the welfare of the Church, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Rector will officiate in the morning, and Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., of Holy Trinity, in the afternoon.

The Bishop of the Diocese, Horatio Potter, D.D., LL. D., will officiate on Christmas Day. Service at 10½ A. M.

The pews of the new church will be rented for the ensuing year, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock.

The friends of the Church are requested to assemble in the Church on that occasion to select their pews.

The Vestry will be in attendance and do all in their power to accommodate all who desire sittings in their new and commodious church edifice.

A prompt and general attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Vestry.
F. C. KEMPTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MINISTERS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a public meeting of ministers of churches and members of Christian congregations in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to consider the duty of the Church and the ministry in the present state of our country.

Reserved seats for clergymen in the body of the Church.

Pastors who have been notified by circular are requested to notify their churches.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. D. Addison, D. D., of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. T. Duryea, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A collection and subscription will be received to sustain the operations of the Society for 1863.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Sabbath School Anniversary will take place on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, commencing at 7 o'clock. Dialogues, addresses, recitations, &c., written for the occasion, by members of the school, singing, music, &c., constituting a very attractive programme. Tickets, 25 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—MISSIONary Anniversary on SUNDAY. Rev. C. A. E. Hoe will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School meeting at 2½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. G. F. Cox, C. B. Hasbrouck and others. Sunday-school Anniversary Christmas night, Dec. 25. The services will consist of solos, duetts, choruses, recitations, dialogues, &c., commencing with the Grand Appearance of Santa Claus, bearing the annual gifts to the children.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON — the second in the course in connection with behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood" of the City will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hoes, of Staten Island, on Sunday Evening next in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

CREATION SERIES.—THE SECOND IN THIS series of discourses will be preached in the Newtown Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Tompkins, on SABBATH EVENING next, if the weather is favorable. Subject—*The Original and Geological Structure of the Earth.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, corner Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *The Brahmins*, and *Flowers for the Christmas*. At 3 P. M., on *The Conqueror*. On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, his eloquent lecture on *God's Noblemen*. Doors open at 7, lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—Broadway, below Grand.—Chas. C. Cook, SUNDAY EVENING, Subject: *Horses and Horsels in the Years Men of our City*. Singing by the Musical Alliance. Sunday-School and Bible-Classes at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector. Bishop Potter holds his Advent Ordination in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. William C. Sabine will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division-st.—Rev. Robert M. Hatfield will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John Lacy, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening sermon—*I've Learn'd Song at a Strange Land.* Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL DELIVER his second discourse on the Angelic Orders, O. V., in the large Hall northwest corner 42d-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Dawn of the Angels with Eve, &c.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School of Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in that Church on SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. Thos. Tilton, Esq., of the *Independent*, and the Missionary of the Society, Chas. E. Ayer, will deliver addresses, and the children will sing. All friends are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mathews-st., bet. Myrtle-av. and Fleet-pl., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. Milburn will preach a sermon to young men at the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Gillette's, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH —23d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. L. Phillips. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. James D. Dana, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Young Men, strangers and families residing in that part of the city, cordially invited.*

A CHRISTMAS SERMON WILL BE preached SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., by L. Scott Fox, in the MORNING, the closing sermon upon the Authenticity of the Scriptures, upon *The Historic Source of Jesus.*

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Pacific and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. M. C. Vincent, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Missionary meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), on East-Four-tenth-street, between 3d and 4th-avs. Rev. ROBERT H. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seat free.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*Public Charities and Hospitals.* Admission free five cents. At 7½ P. M.—*Relations of the Spiritual World to the Present Rebellion.* Admission ten cents.

BEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Hosea Ballou preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 7½ P. M. he will consider the following question, viz: *If a man commits murder, and then kills himself, when, how and where do Universalists suppose that he gets his punishment?*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—30th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Rev. A. H. Sears will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Symbolic Meaning and Use of the Sword, as used in the Divine Language.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES TUTTLE SMITH, U.S. CHAPlain, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. A funeral discourse on *The Death of Robert S. Marr*, of the Typographical Union, will be given in the morning, by the Rector.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. Vincent. Subject—*The Reactions of Young Men to the Christian Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. S. Francis.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD his regular Advent ordination in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCourse will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Not even the Wise may see God and live.* Ordinances will be administered.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. E. F. Rexmond will preach.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near the river. Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 21, by the Pastor. Prayer Meeting Association, Sabbath School, commencing at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Come early.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 4th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., when Rev. Dr. Hatfield will preach. Youth's Home Missionary society at 2:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.—SAMUEL Messenger of the Gathering Place, pen-man, will preach on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in Union Relief Room, Broadway, on *The Impending Crisis*. Seats free and all friends of Christ invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religion in Active Life*, particularly upon its bearing upon those returning home from the war. Singing by Mr. Waters's Sunday School vocalists and others.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d-st., Rev. Dr. Adams, will preach in this church on SUNDAY next, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Parker, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening by Prof. Hitchcock.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. D. G. Prime, will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to come. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING, EIGHTH-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Episcopal services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Price. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the Cooper Union, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. G. F. Bristow, Conductor.

BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH AT the Alanson M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rector, 45th-st., north side, east of 4th-av. Divine service, SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Harlem—Sixth corner Waverly-place.—Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Elliott Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecies of the Soul.*

CHRISTIAN NIGHT—IRVING HALL.—The oratorio, "Elijah," by MENDELSSOHN, will be performed by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, in full force, with large orchestra, etc. See advertisements, on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR as General Housework.—A respectable young woman desires a situation in the City or country, in the above capacity, will be found an experienced servant—clean and economical. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 326 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch cook, who understands soups, meats, game and deserts, good City reference given. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., between Prince and Spring sts., front basement, in the city, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as above, or would do housework in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 155 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chamberwork and laundress; does French fluting; has been there years in her last place; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 19 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. She can recommend her for a good servant. Apply at the Lafarge House, Room No. 70.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HIGHLY respectable married lady, having been confined within a week, and having lost her infant, would like to obtain a situation in a family as above; is healthy as she ever was, and would have no objections to travel. The highest references given. Address WET NURSE, Box No. 117 *Times* office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 24 East 31st-st., third floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine and plain needlework, and basting for the machine; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman desires a situation as waitress, in a first-class private family; understands her work thoroughly, has unexceptionable City reference; near-ness and cleanliness. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING AGENT OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent or collector for a wholesale house—hardware preferred. The best of reference given as to character and business qualifications. Salary not so much of an object as a steady situation. Address S., Box No. 2 Newark Post-office, N. J.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, from the 1st of January next, by a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; has good State and City trade; refers to some of the best houses in the City; salary small. Address, J. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, by a young man who can give the best of references as to character and abilities. Offers with terms, &c., J. H. B., care of A. G. Havens & Son's, corner 1st-av. and East 31st-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation as waiter in City or country houses; is used to all its branches; has been with the best families in Europe and America; has the best of references. Address M. N., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO PIANO FORTE MAKERS.

Wanted, a tip-sawyer. A good workman can have good work and plenty of it. Apply at No. 219 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, FOR THE WHOLEsale cloth department, a salesman of experience and ability. Apply personally or by letter to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, ABOUT 15 years of age, living with his parents, to learn the printing business. Address GOODBAIT, Box No. 211 *Times* office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DISTILLERY UP town. Salary $540 per year. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME CATECHISE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 50 new paying subscribers in the town of Troy cleaning for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to MRS. HANKINS, No. 411 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Edgewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Edgewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHEAU'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. Term begins Jan. 7 next. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Boarding, with two Assistants,) prepares pupils day and boarding, for all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

MISS GEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. KOWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 6 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, who is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. She can recommend her for a good servant. Apply at the Lafarge House, Room No. 70.

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FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY,
SIMONDS CAGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs
Sables, minks, ermine, gentlemen's fine collars, latest fashions.

BUY YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
AND CARD DE VISITES,
from the largest assortment in the City,
At
ROSE'S, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—A Chinese gold shoe, four days old, has been found united by still life passing through the eye of a needle from the inside to the outside of the shoe, and is now an article of commerce. To sell it we are determined to have my name and opinion on the same. I am now in my prime, and any reasonable offer will be accepted to furnish me with a comfortable home for the remainder of my days. Address, Box 1-853, Boston, Mass. Please give me a chance to show you what I can do. Yours truly,
CHARLES H. HOYT.
Office of the Boston Directory, No. 21 Pemberton-square, Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchant's Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESHMINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their dock, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the Trade; but with a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide water, upon every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration both of the Trade and the Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY LOTS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots east side, between 153d and 154th sts.; and twenty-three lots west side, between 149th and 151st sts.

M. COMB'S DAM ROAD—Sixteen lots west side, between 153d and 154th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Six lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.; and nine lots north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Eleven lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

The property is within two blocks of the Harlem River steamboat landing, and near the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Sixty per cent. can remain for three years. Maps at the office, No. 55½ Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
SALT BEEF AND BACON.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at R. Getty's Inspection-yard, No. 104 Morton-st., near Washington:

333 Barrels Salt Beef.
2 Tierces Salt Beef.
4 Tierces Salt Bacon.

Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, Dec. 22,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 55 Wooster-st., between Delancey and Pineapple sts.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.—Walnut parlor suits in hair-cloths; marble top centre tables; mahogany marble top dressing bureaus; washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, engravings, pier glasses, dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Catalogues at sale-rooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, elegant bronzes, clocks, dinner set, ivories, work-box, jewel caskets, and other elegant French goods.

Also,
ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A large and elegant assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COTTON AT AUCTION,

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, 5 bales of cotton.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, at the salesroom No. 55 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, new and second-hand rockaways, top buggies, six-seat rockaways, four seat wagons, sunbrowns, jaegers, harness, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 9 o'clock, at No. 8 James-st., corner New-Bowery, mortgage sale, the effects of a public house, consisting of library chairs, looking-glasses, lounges, pictures, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
S. HIRSCH, Attorney.

At 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 William-st., four mahogany billiard tables, complete, household furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bedsteads, bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, beds and bedding, lace curtains, stoves, furs, cutlery, plated ware, cottage suites, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE BROADWAY Bank, a true thousand Dollar Treasury Note, with the upper left-hand corner torn off for about three-quarters of an inch; also, a Certified Check on the Bank of the State of New-York, for fourteen hundred and forty dollars. Whoever will return the same will receive the above reward. The public are cautioned against receiving the same. CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1862.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN NASsau-st., a small GOLD WATCH, new, white dial, quick seconds, Frink back—Wm. F. Ladd, maker, No. 146 or 148—Was in buckskin case, with silver key attached. Apply to MARTIN &

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. Forty years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate elsewhere. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent case of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in necent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his grea reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB LISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	*Cures* Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	*Cures* Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	*Cures* Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	*Cures* Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Griping, Colic	25
6.	*Cures* Cholera-Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting	25
7.	*Cures* Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	*Cures* Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	*Cures* Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	*Cures* Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach	25
11.	*Cures* Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	*Cures* Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	*Cures* Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	*Cures* Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head	50
15.	*Cures* Rheumatism, Pain in the Chest, Back, or Limbs	25
16.	*Cures* Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Dumb Ague	50
17.	*Cures* Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	*Cures* Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	*Cures* Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	*Cures* Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palisating	50
21.	*Cures* Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	*Cures* Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head Impaired Hearing	50
23.	*Cures* Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	*Cures* General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	*Cures* Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings	50
26.	*Cures* Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea	50
27.	*Cures* Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	*Cures* Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	*Cures* Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	*Cures* Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	*Cures* Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms; Pruritis	50
32.	*Cures* Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	*Cures* Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 4 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS,

Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

ASTROLOGY.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MADAME CLIFFORD, No. 197 Dean-st., corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, detects disease, prescribes remedies and communicates clairvoyantly with the army. Never fails. Business sittings, 50 cents. Medical examinations, $1. Hours, 2 to 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. EDWARDS and SAMUEL C. RICE is dissolved from this date. JOHN S. EDWARDS.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1862.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st., Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINE Lock Stitch, Howe, and other first class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly instalments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Fourth-st., Harris' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BROOKS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port soon next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80, and $50. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued to bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55
Steerage, with superior accommodations $35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 20
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $43
First cabin to London ..... 105 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES, MACEY, No. 29 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY FOR $40.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class Clyde-built iron steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, is intended to sail from NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, on SATURDAY, 20th of December, at 12 Noon, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, found with bedding, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION, Capt. JONES,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP MARION, FOR NEW-ORLEANS, will be detained till SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at which time she will positively leave.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer BELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $30 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GURCOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel (to follow the U. S. ADAMS,) will sail on or about the 5th of January next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 51 Walker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be RECEIVED at this office until the 23d day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.:
400 all wool, light blue, Kersey overcoats.
400 dark blue cloth Chasseur jackets.
400 pairs light blue Kersey Chasseur trowsers.
To be in material and style of manufacture, according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.
The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.
The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Uniform Clothing."
C. A. ARTHUR,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
No. 19 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK,

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22d of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying cooked rations to United States Volunteer troops, who may be in this City or neighborhood. The ration will consist of three meals each day of good and wholesome food.
The contractor must also supply candles and soap in accordance with the Army ration, as follows: One pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, and four pounds of soap, to every hundred rations.
The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with two approved sureties of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.
Any additional information may be obtained at this Office.
(Signed) I. V. D. REEVE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. V.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Lighting Vessels," will be received at this office until TUESDAY next, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock for the following sizes of St. Louis gas lightenville, to be delivered at the New-York Navy-yard, Brooklyn, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Yard, each one to consist of 2,240 pounds, and to be delivered within thirty days, viz.
Five tons to be 3½ inches diameter.
Five tons to be 4½ inche diameter.
Five tons to be 5½ inches diameter.
Ten tons to be 10 to 14 inches diameter.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Tuesday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city of two hundred two-horse ambulances, complete, "Wheeling Pattern." The whole to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of January, '63. The ambulances to be made according to the specifications for the same to be seen in this office. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT.
complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artistes have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme:
Madame ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL, Mr. F. EBEN,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Signor ABELLA,
And others.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 789 Broadway; Sibell and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock. Sale of seats commences this morning.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the honor to make his first appearance in Brooklyn on the evening of
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23,
in his great rôle of
RICHELIEU,
In compliance with the following invitation:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with what we believe to be the almost universal desire of the citizens of Brooklyn, to witness a series of your performances at the Academy of Music in our city, permit us to request, if not inconsistent with your other engagements, that we may have the pleasure of such an opportunity at your earliest convenience. We believe the people of Brooklyn will, on such an occasion, exhibit their well-known taste and appreciation of ability, and it will afford us great pleasure should you find it practicable to comply with our request.

Martin Kalbfleisch, James Troy,
L. B. Wyman, N. H. Morse,
George F. Thomas, D. P. Barnard,
J. Henry Whitehouse, Rodman B. Dawson,
William M. Richards, Winchester Britton,
E. D. Plimpton, A. McCue,
N. R. Pearson, E. Brendon,
Thomas E. Pearsall. Edward Lambert.

WINTHROP HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I need hardly say how gratifying it is to me to receive so high a compliment as your letter conveys from a city so deservedly distinguished for its cultivated taste and refined artistic perception. I accept with pride and pleasure your invitation, and in accordance with what I am informed is your desire, will appear at the Academy of Music, in your city, on Tuesday evening, the 23d, in the character of Richelieu. Pray accept and convey to the other citizens of Brooklyn, who were so good as to evince a similar desire to see me in their city, the expression of very grateful sense of kindness with which I am, most respectfully, EDWIN BOOTH.
To MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Esq., Mayor of Brooklyn, &c.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
FIFTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,
Second time of Mozart's Opera of
LE NOZZE DE FIGARO.
LE NOZZE DE FIGARO.
LE NOZZE DE FIGARO.
There will be NO OPERA after this Evening until Thursday, Dec. 25.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Second appearance of
MME. ANNA BISHOP

MASON & THOMAS'
SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER,
Have the pleasure of announcing their
EIGHTH SEASON.
Of Six Soirées of Chamber Music,
To be given at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Opposite 11th-st.,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 789 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
The grand piano is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS Z. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies, lads and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet at 2 P. M. MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are in successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,368. Circulars sent free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOUR.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO ASsociate himself with a party practically acquainted with the wholesale FLOUR TRADE in this City. He will furnish capital and devote his time to the business. Any person already established, and in possession of facilities for using profitably additional capital, or who, though not now in the trade, has a business acquaintance that will justify an arrangement for opening a business, may address, stating when and where an interview may be had, FLOUR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$300.AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—Wanted, a reliable man to assist and share in the most lucrative and best-paying traveling business in the United States. Duties light, and associations first-class. A rare chance. Apply before 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 503 Broadway, Room.

$2,000 OR $3,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with this amount to take an interest in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash, and will yield a good profit on the investment. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $5,000, TO join the advertiser, who has a similar amount, in establishing a house for the transaction of the specie, banking and stock brokerage business. Address G. H. W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

$25,000—WITH A PARTNER, WANTED in an established dry goods' commission business, quite safe, and profits sure. Address X. R. O., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD,
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10: 1, 3 45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 4 o'clock.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Berlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Dunmore and Moosey at 9:15 A. M and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., on Mondays 4:15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7¼; begins at 8 punctually; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
Colman's very celebrated standard comedy, the
HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Dick Dowlas ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Zekiel Homespun ..... Mr. Young
Stedfast ..... Mr. Norton
Henry Moreland ..... Mr. Reynolds
Kenrick ..... Mr. Floyd
Waitar at the Hotel ..... Mr. Parsloe
Waiter at the Blue Boar Inn ..... Mr. Turner
John ..... Mr. Parker
Cicely Homespun ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Duberly ..... Mrs. Vernon
Caroline Dormer ..... Miss Henriques

THE ORIGINAL EPILOGUE BY ALL THE CHARACTERS.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
Monday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS
Tuesday—Will be acted, for the first time here, a comic drama, translated from one of Scribe's best productions, called
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
enhanced by entirely new scenery by Mr. Isherwood and assistants, new costumes and appointments, new and appropriate music by Mr. Stoepel, and produced with the utmost care in every department.
Wednesday—CENTRAL PARK.
Thursday—INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Friday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Saturday—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal" and "Bosom Friends" will be repeated
In preparation, "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other plays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
BENEFIT
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
MATILDA HERON,
Who will appear THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. as EDITH, in the triumphantly successful drama of
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
LADY EDITH ..... MATILDA HERON
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, will be produced, for the first time at this Theatre, the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
Which has been many months in preparation for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
And will now be produced with Grand and Essentially Novel Mechanical Effects, Properties, Appointments, Scenery and Dresses, ALL NEW.
The celebrated tragic artist,
J. B. ROBERTS,
will make his first appearance, supported by a full and powerful Company.
A Grand Matinee will be given on CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, at two o'clock.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Performance commences at quarter to eight.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquet Stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
REPETITION,
TO-NIGHT, Saturday, Dec. 20,
of the
GLORIOUS BENEFIT BILL
of
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
whose
GRACE, GAIETY,
DELIGHTFUL ANIMAL SPIRITS
AND
WONDERFUL VERSATILITY,
to use the language of one of our greatest critics, render her
THE MOST CHARMING AND ATTRACTIVE ARTISTE
now on the stage.
A magnificent night's amusement.
THREE FAVORITE PIECES.
1.—ALL HALLOW EVE.
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Kitty Killeen
Mr. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Rody O'Connor
Revival of the Comedietta of
2.—LAW FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Sophia Heratate
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Gertrude
with song of "Lovely Nancy."
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Sally Soh
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Sam Soh
Mrs. Barney Williams ..... as ..... Nancy Slocum
3.—To conclude with the first act of
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Pat, with song of Widow Machree and the Irish pig story,
Mr. B. Williams.
Nancy, with song of My Mary Ann ..... Mrs. B. Williams

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3, evening at 7½.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high basement, brick house in Broad-st., one of the most convenient and best finished houses, with all the modern improvements, and as desirable a residence as any in the city, having a large lot, containing a choice variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The house is new, and built for the present owner, and in fine condition. Also, a brick stable and carriage-house near the same for sale. Also, a large corner lot on High-st., 71 feet by 240 feet deep—one of the most desirable lots on the street. For particulars apply to KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY BRICK BUILDings, now occupied as stores. Also, a two-story frame cottage. This property is situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, a three-story brick house as low as $4,000. Also, a fine place at Huntington, L. I., containing 11 acres, and a farm at Hempstead of 50 acres. Any or all of this property will be sold low or a part of it will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of NICHOLLS & PULLIS, No. 20 South 4th-st., over the Mechanics' Bank, third floor, back room.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—EAST OF CENTRAL Park, a three story, high-stoop, &c., brick house, all the modern improvements complete; 25x60 feet lot, 25x106 feet; would exchange for a small house or lot; price, $8,000. Also two houses on 54th-st., one a corner lot 25x110 feet; price, $6,000. Also, many other houses and properties at prices good for an investment. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 242 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON the northeast corner of Fifth and Rivington sts., being 125 feet by 80. Also, between 8 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of North River, and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 9 West 16th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage. D. WARNER, No. 343½ Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKW

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Steamer M. Sandford, of the Banks Expedition, a Wreck.

The Troops Taken off by the Blackstone and Gemsbok.

The United States transport *Blackstone*, Capt BERRY, arrived yesterday from Key West, *via* Port Royal and Charleston Bar. On the 12th instant, when off Key West, exchanged signals with steamer *George Washington*, bound west. The *Blackstone* brings a mail from Key West and the Atlantic blockading squadron. Passengers, Rear-Admiral J. S. LARDNER and several other officers of the Navy.

Her Purser makes the following report:

"The chartered steamer *Blackstone*, Capt. W. C. BERRY, left the wharf, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 1 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862, having as passengers Acting Rear-Admiral THEODORUS BAILEY, (who goes out to relieve Acting Rear-Admiral LARDNER, in command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron,) and several officers to join their respective vessels in the North and South Atlantic Squadrons. She stopped at all the principal points of blockade on the Atlantic coast, and supplied the vessels with fresh provisions, mails, &c., and reached Key West, Dec. 7, having made the run in twelve days, which is considered rather a good passage, taking into view the fact that she was was forced to remain over night in several places, for the reason that the vessels could not come out till morning, and Capt. BERRY did not wish to pass any without communicating.

She remained in the port of Key West three days, for the purpose of discharging her naval stores, (which formed most of her cargo,) also supplying the fleet stationed there with provisions, mails, &c., also leaving the mail for the Western Gulf Squadron. She left Key West at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 10th for Turtle Harbor, the rendezvous of Admiral WILKES' fleet, for the purpose of supplying them with a few of the necessaries of life. Capt. BERRY there found the steamer *M. Sandford*, laden with eight hundred troops and their supplies for the great Banks Expedition, ashore about two miles to the southward of Carysfort reef light, and the United States bark *Gemsbok*, Capt. CAVENDY engaged in removing the troops on board his vessel. Capt. BERRY was requested by Capt. CAVENDY to stay by him during the night, in case he wanted help. He did so, and at daylight on the following morning Capt. B. received on board his vessel some two hundred and fifty of the troops; also received a hawser from the bark for the purpose of towing her to Key West.

At 1 P. M. of the 11th, having everything off the wreck that was deemed possible to take, she again headed for Key West, with the *Gemsbok* in tow. The following morning she arrived for the second time at the above place. After discharging the troops and handing them over to the tender mercies of their Colonel and the United States Quartermaster at that place, also getting another supply of coal and water, started at 2½ P. M. of the 12th, direct for Port Royal, thinking she would avoid Turtle Harbor, for fear that perhaps she would have to perform another trip to Key West to Port Royal she experienced some very bad weather, but aside from that she made a fine run of fifty-two hours to the entrance of the above harbor. Arrived at the light-ship at 6:30 P. M. of the 14th, and as the pilot thought it unadvisable to run in during the night, laid by till daylight the following morning, at which time it was all hands up anchor, and at 7:30 A. M. she was safe at anchor under the stern of the flag-ship *Wabash*. Left Port Royal at 11 A M., and arrived off Charleston at 6:30 P. M. Received mails, &c., from the fleet stationed there. Arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5 P. M. on the 17th. Left same evening at 7:30, and arrived here at 6:30 A. M. on the 19th, having made the round trip in twenty-three days and nineteen hours.

[Advertisement.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.—IF YOU WANT to make a present to your wife which will restore to her heart all the warmth of its first and most ardent attachment, go to KNOX, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and buy her a set of Furs, in the late and elegant styles which he has just issued. At the same time you can purchase for yourself a sample of his Holiday Hat, and thus kill two birds with one stone.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON HUMAN CHARACTER.—Embracing Physiology, Phrenology and Psychognomy.

FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of five lectures, as above, to be given in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, every night next week, except Wednesday. Open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents, for the course, $1. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, or at the door.

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MARRIED.

BROOM—DURNIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Ascension, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., EDWARD P., Eldest son of Chicago, Ill., to EMMA, daughter of Wm. H. Durnin, of this City.

BURTON—PECK.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Mead, JOSEPH W. BRITTON, of New-York, to ANNA C., daughter of Thos. L. Peck, Esq., of the former place.

CLARK—BUXTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. JOHN H. CLARK to Miss BETSY BUXTON, all of this City.

HYDE—MITCHELL.—On Monday, Dec. 15, in the Presbyterian Church, at White Plains, by Rev. David Prosser, WILLIAM C. HYDE, of Brooklyn, to ELIZA L., daughter of William Minott Mitchell, deceased, and grand-daughter of the late William Simmons, of Eastchester.

PEWARS—DOWNING.—At Sandyville, Penn., on Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. William Ridgeway, J. EMORY HOWARD, A. M., to Miss EMILY V. D WNING. No cards desired.

STEVENSON—NESBIT.—At Trinity Church, by E. N. Yo, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Cook, Mr. GEORGE STEVENSON, of New-York, to Miss LILIAN Jo, daughter of Hon. Geo. Lesley, of the former City. No cards.

BUILDS—RAPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Wm. S. Karr, Mr. STUART SHIELDS to SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Bogart W. Raper, Esq.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Eat New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 18, Mrs. SARAH JANE ARMSTRONG, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, William B. Howard, at east New-York.

BELL.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 19, MIDDLETON, youngest son of Middleton and Eleanora H. Bell, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st. at 9½ A. M. His remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at his residence in the City of Buffalo, Hon. LOT CLARK.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. WARREN W. CHAMBERLAIN, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM SEAGUE, son of Rev. S. R. Ely, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead Depot, L. Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James slip at 8½ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2½ P. M.

HYDE.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, after a short illness, ALBERT HYDE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Henry R. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 Pearl-st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In the City, on Friday morning, 19th inst., of consumption, MILTON M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Martin, aged 23 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 241 Pearl-st., on the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MACOMBER.—[illegible] ANNA, youngest child of Rev. J. W. [illegible]

Funeral services [illegible] day, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Alexander and Charles [illegible] respectfully invited to attend.

MCCLEAN.—[illegible] of Alexander and Charles [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. [illegible] this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the house on the arrival of the cars from Jersey City.

[illegible].—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on [illegible] Mrs. [illegible], aged 75 years.

[illegible] this residence, No. 17 [illegible] Monday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

[illegible].—On Friday, Dec. 19, Mrs. CORNELIA SEGUINE, widow of the [illegible] aged 80.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

SUDDEN.—On Friday morning, Dec 19, ANNA SOPHIA SUDDEN, youngest child of James L. and Anna Sophia Sudden, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 123 2d-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday.

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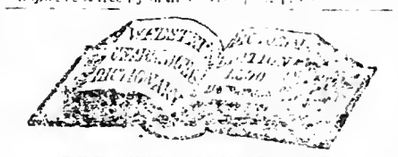

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3508. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1862. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of the Capture of Kinston.

TWO DISTINCT ACTIONS FOUGHT.

The National Troops Victorious in Both.

The Rebels Driven Out of a Strong Position After Five Hours' Hard Fighting.

Artillery, Prisoners and Stores Captured.

Our Loss About Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th instant, but that owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to my trains, etc., I did not reach Southwest Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th instant. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh, bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack therefore was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five hours' hard fight we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of Quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our loss will probably not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. FOSTER,

Major-General Commanding.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD

A Caucus of Republican Senators Requests his Withdrawal.

Probable Reorganization of the Cabinet.

The following is the statement of the Washington *Star*, regarding the resignation of Secretary SEWARD, which was briefly referred to in our morning edition of yesterday:

A majority of the Senate, in caucus, on the 17th inst., adopted a resolution which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence on their part, in the Secretary of State, but which was modified so as to express to the President a unanimous recommendation of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and communicate their action. On being informed of the fact, the Secretary of State on the same day sent to the President his resignation, and requested that it might be immediately accepted. The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time and in the same manner. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary still remain at their desks, awaiting the appointment of their successors."

In a later issue, the *Star* says:

"It seems that the Republican Party of the Senate met in caucus on the 16th instant, when the original resolution virtually requesting the President to dispense with the services of Mr. SEWARD, as Secretary of State, was introduced and discussed, developing the fact that the caucus stood upon it about sixteen for, to thirteen against it. Finding it impossible to obtain anything approaching to unanimity of action upon it, or on either of the many propositions as a substitute for it to which its introduction gave rise, they adjourned over until the next day.

On again meeting, the substitute for it, recommending the President to partially remodel his Cabinet, was unanimously agreed to, the Conservatives believing that it would be regarded as being a general Republican Party Senatorial invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign, leaving the President free to elect who should hereafter be his official advisers; and that the grand result would surely be to induce him to accept what they considered to be the recent unmistakable manifestations of popular sentiment as his guide in the necessary reconstruction.

As the resolution finally adopted by the caucus carefully excludes any allusion to any particular member of the Cabinet, it seems to be universally taken for granted here that all his colleagues will follow Mr. SEWARD's example; leaving the President entirely unfettered in the matter of remodeling his official council.

We learn, further, that the Committee who waited on the President bearing this resolution consisted of nine Senators—six regarded as Radicals and three as Anti-Radicals. It was doubtless so composed by the Senator who presided in the caucus on the occasion, who, in all probability, was himself a member of the Radical wing."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"Since the disaster at Fredericksburgh the feeling has grown strong, almost universal, that there must be a change in the Cabinet and policy before the war can be prosecuted further. It finally took shape by a number of Republican Senators waiting upon the President last night and urging the reconstruction of his Cabinet. On being informed of the intention of the Senators Secretary SEWARD and his son, the Assistant Secretary, tendered their resignations. They have not yet been accepted, but it is highly probable they will be, and that Secretary BLAIR will follow suit, and Gen. HALLECK will be removed. Secretary STANTON still retains the confidence of the President."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1862.

THE CABINET EXPLOSION.

Political circles in Washington are to-day in a complete whirl of excitement over the resignation of Secretary SEWARD and the expected complete explosion of President LINCOLN's Cabinet. No two people agree in relation to the facts in the case, and nobody appears to be able to say what is the exact upshot of the complications, into the midst of which the Administration has been thrown by the great blunder and disaster before Fredericksburg.

The facts, as near as they can now be got at, are these: A caucus of the Republican Senators was held on Wednesday evening. The holding of the caucus was generally known, but amid the excitement existing in relation to military events, it attracted less attention than is usually given to such movements, and the secret of its proceedings was kept with an unusual degree of secrecy. Not a whisper was heard until this morning, when it was suddenly announced that Secretary SEWARD had peremptorily and definitely resigned the portfolio of the State Department, asking to be relieved at the earliest moment. It then appeared that at the caucus held on Monday night a resolution was proposed, (Senator SUMNER is credited with the authorship of it), declaring, or rather intimating, that the Republican Senators lacked confidence in Secretary SEWARD, and in delicate, yet definite terms, requesting the President to dispense with his services. The resolution was discussed and several amendments proposed, but no decisive vote taken. It appeared from this discussion that the caucus was nearly equally divided, though on a test vote it was probable the resolution would have had a majority of one or two votes in its favor.

Some degree of unanimity being desirable, no decision was reached, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday. At the second meeting, a substitute for the original resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the President to remodel his Cabinet. A Committee was charged with the presentation of the resolution to the President. The exact effect which this recommendation is designed to have is the point at which opinions diverge. The radicals aver it is an invitation to purge his Cabinet of the conservative Republican element, and to fill the places of the withdrawing members with men of their own extreme stamp. The conservatives contend that as the resolution sedulously excludes all reference to any particular members, that it is an invitation or hint for them all to resign, thus leaving the President free to entirely remodel his Cabinet, which they hope will be done under the influence of public sentiment and in wise deference to the obvious needs of the country, which demands an Administration more national in tone and less pledged to extreme party measures.

Mr. SEWARD has set the example in giving this interpretation to the resolution, and it remains to be seen whether his radical colleagues will have the manliness to follow his lead. His resignation was placed before the President at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is, as I have already stated, a definite declination of the duties of the State Department. Mr. SEWARD, it has been known here for some time, has been anxious to be relieved, and his friends have predicted his resignation as a very probable event. As the chief adviser of the President, his position has not been a pleasant one, though his personal relations with Mr. LINCOLN are of the most cordial kind. He has, however, been pursued with bitter animosity by the Greeley and Sumner faction, and has been held responsible for measures which he was powerless to prevent.

THE NEW CABINET.

Speculation is of course rife as to the composition of the new Cabinet, should there be a general resignation. The radicals of course desire that only certain members should retire, and speak of SUMNER for the State Department, with some equally radical successor in the Interior Department already vacant by the appointment of Mr. SMITH to a District Judgeship. The conservatives hope that the President will rise to the full responsibility of the emergency and constitute his Cabinet on a National basis, and thus seek to again render the loyal States the unit they were immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter. In such an event the names of Judge HOLT, of Kentucky, Gen. DIX and other National men of that stamp are spoken of. If Gen. BANKS were not absent he would be perhaps the most popular nominee for the War Department—that is if Mr. STANTON will resign, a happy event which very few people seem to expect. There is, however, so obvious a propriety that the the President should be afforded an entirely untrammeled opportunity of wholly reconstructing his Cabinet, that it is hoped Mr. STANTON'S sense of duty will overcome his well-understood fondness for the power and importance of the War Department.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The resignation of Mr. SEWARD was expected and predicted after the issue of the proclamation of the 22d September, in which he did not concur. But at the beginning of the war he gave deep offense to the radical Abolitionists by his instructions to our Ministers abroad, wherein he contemplated the restoration of the Union with slavery. In addition to these causes, it is said that Mr. SEWARD has offended the radical clique that governs the Administration by an admission that the election in New York was an evidence that his State did not approve of the management of the war. Mr. Seward was denounced by the radical caucus, but perhaps would have resigned of his own accord. ION.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, sends the following paragraph to that paper:

"Gen. BURNSIDE has undoubtedly tendered the resignation of his command. His friends stated yesterday that Gen. BURNSIDE would retire if the army was not to be engaged in active service this Winter."

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

"The effort to cause Gen. BURNSIDE to retain command of the Army of the Potomac during the Winter will not probably have much influence upon him, as Winter is now upon us, and inaction is the best policy to this quarter."

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE

Pardoned Military Prisoners again Mutinous—Troops for the Banks Expedition.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The steamer *Gen. Meigs* arrived yesterday (Sunday) from Key West and Tortugas, bringing passengers and the pardoned prisoners of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, (First New-York.) They had not reached their camp from the ship before the spirit of mutiny again showed itself. Lieut.-Col. HALL, (son of Gen. HALL, of New-York City,) now in command of the regiment, (in the absence of Col. SERRELL,) used every possible effort to show the men their folly, and the consequences of it. A few returned to duty, but the most were marched off to the Provost-Marshal's quarters, where they now are, with balls and chains to their legs, and bread and water their only food. Undoubtedly the ringleaders must be shot, for if such insubordination is tampered with to too great an extent, we may as well give up all idea of military discipline, efficiency, and hopes for the success of our arms at once. These men have been at Tortugas for seven months, and were pardoned by our merciful President, a few weeks ago.

We have no other news of consequence. Gen. HUNTER has not arrived, but is daily expected. Four companies of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, with Col. J. W. KINGMAN, and four companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, are here, on their way to join the Banks Expedition.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, ME., Saturday, Dec. 20.

The steamer *North American* sailed for Liverpool at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

—Gen. McCLELLAN and wife will probably visit Boston in a few days.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

A Change of Front—Deserters from the Rebels—The Position of the Rebels the Same as Before the Battle—Gen. Lee's Official Report—The Vermont Brigade, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1862.

During yesterday this wing of the army was employed in changing position so as at the same time to present a bold and extended front to the Southward, and occupy more suitable camping grounds. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Headquarters have been removed back from near the river to a delightful grove on the road leading to ——. The troops are in fine condition and fully prepared to do battle with the enemy as before the late terrible conflict. Our flag of truce extended until 6 o'clock last evening, up to which time our men were busily employed in crossing the river and burying the dead. Several of the soldiers have gone over and exchanged tobacco and other commodities with the Rebels scattered along the banks. During yesterday afternoon, a member of Col. COBB's Fifth Wisconsin regiment—LADUE by name, constructing a raft and paddling himself over spent several hours with the Rebs. Before leaving he made arrangements to get forty over the river to our lines who wished to desert. Among the number were two young men from Lockport, New-York, whom he had known at that place. Affairs remained unchanged in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh; the enemy have not returned to the city in any force, and probably will not so long as our guns frown down upon it from this opposite shore.

It would require but a few more hours of shelling on our part to complete the ruin of this wicked city. The enemy still remain encamped in the woody crest which they occupied during the late battle. Were a few 100-pounders to be sent down here from Washington, and planted on the high bluffs which lay along this side of the river, they could in a short time dislodge the enemy. Had five or six such guns as are mounted on the Maryland Heights been here to lend their aid on Saturday, the result of the contest would have been different. They could have been spared from the fortifications around Washington, and shipped to this place in five hours' time. The railroad runs out upon the steamboat landing at Aquia Creek, and the termination at this point is close by the bluffs to which we have referred.

I inclose to you the Richmond *Dispatch*, containing Gen. LEE's official reports, which I telegraphed last evening. With the exception of one outrageous falsehood in regard to their losses, they are, perhaps, the least prevaricating of any dispatches which have hitherto emanated from rebel sources. Gen. LEE very properly claims no victory, but merely a repulse, on our part of the left. That we were not defeated he well knew, and acknowledged when he gives it his opinion that we had recrossed the river merely to make an attack at some other point. "His troops," he further continues, referring to ours, "are visible in their first position, in line of battle." He should have said full five hundred yards in front of it. He frankly confessed to our having crossed the river without his knowledge—a confession which it must be most humiliating for him to make. The more I reflect upon this retrograde movement, the more I am convinced that it was the most brilliant exploit of modern warfare, equal, in itself, to a grand victory. It has given the troops a confidence in their new leader which nothing save a most egregious blunder will neutralize. The statement of Gen. LEE that the rebel loss was only 1,800 is refuted by a paragraph in the same columns of the same paper containing it, which informs us that "exclusive of the wounded Confederates who were expected and had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night, (Wednesday,) about 2,150 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1,500 having been brought in on Sunday and Monday. Gen. LEE is likewise very careful not to say anything of the 700 prisoners which we took, and of which 460 were paroled in one batch. The rebel loss will not fall short of 6,000 at the lowest figure. The Vermont Brigade, of which I send you a complete list of casualties, belongs to Gen. HOWE'S Division, and is stationed near the left of Gen. SMITH'S Corps. I observe that my account of a brilliant affair which they had in the Saturday's fight has been omitted in your printed description of the battle. During the latter part of the day, a brigade of rebels emerged from the woods directly in front of Howe's Division, and dashed forward to capture the Second Maine battery planted to the right of GIBBONS' Division. The Vermont Brigade had been doing picket duty, the Second Regiment then being deployed as skirmishers. As the rebels advanced in overwhelming numbers, they discharged volley after volley upon them, falling back, too, at the same time, to the line of battle. The rebels kept on until within easy range of the Second and Fourth Vermont Regiments, when they poured in a most terrible fire into the advancing column, causing them to first reel, stagger and finally to break and flee in wild disorder to their covert retreat. It was a most brilliant repulse, for which the Vermont Brigade deserves honorable mention. J.

THE CENTRE GRAND DIVISION.

The Prospect for the Winter—The Men Ready to Move Forward Again—The Losses in the Late Battle—Burial of the Dead, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

What now is to be done with the Army of the Potomac is doubtless the inquiry of an anxious and perhaps disappointed public. One or two things must be chosen—an advance or Winter quarters. Whether it has been determined upon by the War Department to continue a vigorous prosecution of hostilities during the cold season, or to allow the army to resuscitate itself and prepare for a Spring campaign, is a matter that has not as yet been made known. It cannot be denied that we were severely punished at the late battle of Fredericksburgh, but one point in our favor is that we did not lose a single gun, a single wagon nor a single pound of ammunition or subsistence stores. That fact alone serves to relieve the magnitude that would otherwise attach to our defeat. It cannot be said of the army that it is demoralized or unfitted for duty. The men, as a general thing, would fight with the same earnestness and impetuosity to-morrow as characterized them in previous battles. The order to advance would be obeyed promptly without reference to the feasibility of accomplishing certain ends. The men entered the service for the purpose of battling against secession, and that they may do so successfully and speedily they ask to be led forward.

Many criticisms will be offered as regards the planning and attacking the enemy's works at Fredericksburgh. It may be safe to assert that if the movement had been successful Gen. BURNSIDE would have been extolled by every loyal lip. Now, that the result has proved a failure, it is easy to detect some slight symptoms of discontent with the general management of affairs among that class of officers who are seeking the first opportunity to lay down their swords and retire from service.

It is to be hoped that the people at home will not allow themselves to become despondent, or, what is worse, alarmed at the present aspect of affairs. If they are inclined to view the matter any other wise than philosophically, they have but to reflect that it is due in part to their own premature urging that Gen. BURNSIDE was forced to enter upon a winter campaign. No greater injustice could be done Gen. BURNSIDE than to measure his ability and skill as a commander by the result of Saturday's engagement. If he can be allowed to prosecute the war according to his own inclinations he will prove most satisfactorily that he is the man for the place. So long as the opinion of any impatient and inexperienced public is taken as a basis upon which to found military operations, just so long will misfortunes and blunders attend the conduct of the war.

With few exceptions, the Union regiments engaged in the fight last Saturday fought gallantly. The men marched up to the enemy's fortifications in face of a concentrated and deadly fire. They stood their ground for hours, and until it was evident that a breach could not be made without the sacrifice of two-thirds of their number, when they were ordered to fall back to a more tensible position.

As will be seen by the figures, the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S, sustained a heavy loss. The corps was stationed on the right of the line. The three divisions comprising the corps, crossed the three upper pontoon bridges, simultaneously, at about 2 P. M. The object was to reinforce SUMNER, who had been fighting with his troops since morning. It was at last decided to reinforce SUMNER'S troops, and with that view GRIFFIN'S Division was ordered to the left to take the place of FRENCH'S Division, HUMPHREY'S to the centre to relieve HANCOCK'S and SYKES' Division of Regulars to the right. At 4 P. M., the corps, with the exception of SYKES' Division, which was ordered to hold its position and not fire unless attacked in force, was hotly engaged with the enemy. The firing which was rapid on both sides, was continued until dark. At night we held the ground occupied by us in the early part of the day. The corps did not gain ground, neither did it lose any. SYKES' Division suffered principally from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. They made one bold charge, however, toward night, and caused the advancing columns of the rebels on the right to beat a hasty retreat. According to the official returns the Fifth Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing 2,434 men.

Capt. Tucker, acting on Gen. Butterfield's Staff, was shot in the arm, the ball entering above the wrist and passing through the arm.

Major Kirkland, also of Gen. Butterfield's Staff, had his horse shot under him.

Col. James Barnes, commanding the First Brigade, had two horses shot under him.

An aid attached to Gen. Humphrey's Staff was killed. Gen. Humphrey himself had a horse shot under him.

The casualties in Gen. Sykes' Division are as follows:

Officers Killed—Capt. McLandburg, Seventeenth United States, shot through the head.

Officers Wounded—Lieut. A. R. Benedict, Fourth United States, in breast; Lieut. J. F. Sensel, Fourth United States, in hip; Lieut. James McKlan, Sixth United States, in back; Capt. James K. Lawrence, Eleventh United States, in neck; Lieut. J. Kennington, Eleventh United States, in right shoulder; Lieut. A. Q. Howbeu, Seventh United States, missing.

Enlisted Men—First Brigade—Killed, 4; slightly wounded, 25; seriously wounded, 12; mortally wounded, 3; missing, 6. Second Brigade—killed, 11; slightly wounded, 58; severely wounded, 53; missing, 12. Third Brigade—Slightly wounded, 5; severely wounded, 1; missing, 27. Battery 1, Fifth United States Artillery—wounded, 1. Grand total —228.

GRIFFIN'S Division lost in killed, wounded and missing over 1,100 men. Lieut. ROSS, of Gen. GRIFFIN'S Staff, had his horse shot under him.

WHIT.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

A number of our men were detailed again yesterday to cross the river under a flag of truce to bury the Union dead.

By aid of a glass the rebels can be distinctly seen upon the field and behind their fortifications. Since the recent battle they have made no active demonstrations. Two regiments of rebel infantry occupy the town.

This morning a number of ladies crossed the river at Fredericksburgh, under a flag of truce, and took the cars for Aquia Creek, thence the boat to Washington.

Two deserters, who came into camp yesterday, agree to the statement that much dissatisfaction is expressed by the rebel authorities because the Commanding General did not order the town of Fredericksburgh to be shelled Sunday, when our forces were massed in the streets. They also state that a Court of Inquiry will be instituted to investigate the matter.

There is no appearance of an advance of the Union forces at present. WHIT.

The Crossing of the River—The Wounded—Estimate of Our Forces, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The entire portion of the Union army that passed over the river to engage the enemy, recrossed to the northern bank last night and this morning. Several intimations were current yesterday that the movement was to take place, but it is believed that Gen. BURNSIDE did not decide upon giving the order until 9 P. M. A half an hour later SUMNER'S Grand Division commenced recrossing. Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division followed, the Division of Regulars, under command of Gen. SYKES, bringing up the rear. The retrograde movement was under the management of HOOKER. At 7 A. M. the pickets, who kept their position at the front until the main army had left the town, retired slowly toward the river, which was crossed by the last man at 7.30 A. M. The artillery and ammunition trains were all safely transferred to the northern side. Not a single accident occurred. When the army had passed over, the pontoon bridges were taken up. It is regarded as a singular and fortunate circumstance that the enemy did not shell the town yesterday, when it was occupied by our troops. Such a course would certainly have been followed by a fearful carnage.

The movement of last night was conducted with so much quiet that the enemy was doubtless unaware of what had transpired until our pickets withdrew this morning. During the night he fired perhaps a half dozen rounds. This morning early a few shots were fired from our guns.

All the wounded that could be found in the place were removed to this side. It is not improbable that some few who crept into out of the way places were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The troops are now encamped on the same ground they occupied before going to Fredericksburgh. What the next movement of the army will be, and when that movement will take place, is a very difficult point to decide.

Our loss in the late battle of Fredericksburgh is estimated to be 12,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. GRIFFIN'S Division lost over 1,100 by the official returns. Gen. HUMPHREY'S Division sustained a loss of about 1,100. In Gen. SYKES' Division of regulars 200 were killed outright. A large number of the killed were left on the field of battle, it being impossible to remove them on account of the enemy's sharpshooters. The troops are deeply sensible as to the extent of our defeat, but refrain from expressing any opinion in regard to the cause. They are ready and willing to make another attempt upon the rebels whenever called upon to do so. WHIT.

CASUALTIES AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Fifth Army Corps.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the First Brigade, (Col. JAMES BARNES,) Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, with the exception of those in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania:

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Capt B F Harris, Co K—head.
Lieut T Cook, Co C—head.
H Hulire, Co A—breast.
W Doyle, Co A—thigh.
H Goley, Co A—leg.
T Riley, Co A—leg.
T Malady, Co A—shoulder.
Sergt W Kennedy, Co B—side.
J Kennedy, Co B—shoulder.
J Goff, Co B—arm.
Wm Everard, Co B—face.
A Dowling, Co B—missing.
Sergt J C Martin, Co C—ribs and back.
Corp J Hedden Co C—ribs.
Corp J McManus, Co C—hand.
J Kelly, Co C—breast.
Ed Lovely, Co C—hand.
Jas Hill, Co C—face.
Thos Lee, Co C—face.
M Smith, Co C—breast.
Sergt J Relean, Co D—foot.
Sergt W Neill, Co D—killed.
Dennis Kelly, Co D—breast.
J O'Brien, Co D—hand.
Sergt B Conran, Co D—shoulder.
Sergt G McMurtrie, Co F—breast.
Corp W F Smith, Co F—leg.
J Archibald, Co F—wrist.
Thos Sherry, Co F—leg.
P McQuaire, Co F—missing.
Sergt E Erichson, CoG—face.
Sergt J Welch, Co G—dangerously.
Corp F McCoombs, Co G—missing.
W Cash, Co G—ankle.
Sergt J O'Neill, Co H—head.
F McGinnis, Co I—arm.
Jas Hurly, Co I—arm.
J Conway, Co K—head.
T Keoney, Co K—neck.
H Solomon, Co K—hand.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Lt-Col I C Abbott—face.
Capt J B Kennedy, Co F—killed.
1st Lieut Marion F Bishop, Co E—breast, mortal.
2d Lieut Frank R Rice, Co F—leg amputated.
2d Lieut John Bedford, Co E—thigh, serious.
2d Lieut Alex McDougall, Co B—shoulder.
2d Lieut Wm Robinson, Co G—breast.
Silas Deo, Co A—killed.
John G Frank, Co E—killed.
Sergt Chas Stehman, Co F—killed.
John Sutton, Co F—killed.
1st Sergt Wm A Biddlecomb, Co I—killed.
Corp E Newell, Co H—killed
Wm Kuntz, Co I—killed.
C H Manly, Co A—shoulder.
Eug. DeWolf, Co. A.
Louis Labran, Co I—leg.
Chas H Sager, Co B—leg.
S J Moore, Co B—knee.
Corp R North, Co C—leg.
Nicholas Baker, Co C.
Geo Meade, Co C—leg and breast, amputated.
Lieut J Stephen, Co H—leg.
John Wahl, Co K—head.
Pat O'Brien, Co C—fingers.
Edward Rogers, Co. C.
Alfred Wilson, Co C—hand.
Wm. Seigle, Co C—hand.
Geo Forester, Co C.
Corp L Born, Co E—shoulder.
John Fuhrman, Co F—leg.
Thos Stewart, Co F—shoulder.
Jos Phillips, Co F—hand.
1st Sergt Jas F Russell, Co C—breast.
1st Sergt Thos Palmer, Co G—arm.
1st Sergt Wm Frost, Co G—head.
Corp J O'Connor, Co G—leg.
D F Eastman, Co G—shoulder.
John Heath, Co G—head.
F W Whalt, Co H—head.
H Abbott, Co G—thigh.
Corp E F Hart, Co H—breast
B Shuppe, Co I—abdomen.
Wm Smith, Co I—fingers.
Sergt R Neigle, Co K—leg.
Corp C S Mills, Co K—breast.
S Karr, Co K—shoulder
J N Tower, Co K—fingers.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

Sergt Chas Bridges, Co B—leg
Chas S Morris, Co B—face
Corp J Meweene, Co C—arm
H Crocker, Co C—missing
S G Melcher, Co C—missing
Archibald Cambell, D—arm
V E Keene, Co D—deafened by bursting of shell
Corp S D Benros, Co A—face
Warren H Durgit, Co A—leg
Peter Carney, Co A—leg
A H Goodfrey, Co A—leg
E D Bennet—legs, slightly
Sergt J E Anderson, Co A—arm
J F Black, Co A—missing
Wm Patterson, Co F—breast
John Wallace, Co K—knee
Corp J F Hawthorn, Co F—leg
B F York, Co I—leg amp
Patrick Welch, Co G—leg
Patrick Casey, Co G—hand
Patrick Hamersbury, Co G—arm
C H Ellison, Co G—abdomen
H H Moore, Co G—side
W J Robinson, Co G—head
A E Frazier, Co G—leg
C S Lovejoy, Co H—arm
John V Jorden, Co H—hotb thighs
H J Emery Co H—shoulder
S D Hurd, Co H—breast, arm, finger
Jno Hannun, Co H—shoulder
Corp Thos Stokes, Co I—finger
J Murray, Co I—seriously
Geo W Young, Co I—hand
Sergt John Sawyer, Co K—foot
Stephen Frye, Co K—hand
Jos Winslow, Co K—face and neck

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Col E G Marshal—breast and neck
Adjt J C Hedges—arm
First Lt J Hutchinson, Co A—thigh
Corp George Curtis, Co A—leg
Robt Donelson, Co A—missing
Corp Wm Glasgow, Co A—breast
Lyman May, Co A—arm
H Cusick, Co B—thigh.
E Fenstermaker, Co B—missing.
N Mitchell, Co B—missing.
1st Sergt G Spoor, Co C—chest
Sergt L Keoing, Co C—head.
Jacob Miller, Co C—killed.
Jacob Pfeifer, Co C—chest.
Jos. Ainsmire, Co C—head.
B Seaman, Co C—head.
Geo Eichhaus, Co C—arm.
Ernst Meinrich, Co C—leg.
Lawrence Ruby, Co C—chest
Julius Kleister, Co C—arm.
Frank Faus, Co C—breast.
Christian Faber, Co C—foot.
Claus Kreiser, Co C—head.
N Shubart Co C—head.
Jacob Lais, Co C—hand and back.
R Fairlee, Co D—killed.
Joel Sokes, Co F—killed.
Michael Tool, Co D—foot.
Edward Tool, Co D—head.
John Jewett, Co D—arm.
Mayor William, Co D—neck.
J H Stoddard, Co D—face.
Samuel Bell, Co C—face.
J D Clicksner, Co K—foot, slight.
J Clicksner, Co K—shoulder, slight.
W Donnelly, Co K—hand, slight.
J Gilbert, Co K—killed.
John Stoddard, Co A—forearm
Chas Vazo, Co A—ear and scalp
Wm Williams—missing
Sec Lt E F Hamilton, Co B—thigh
First Sergt E G Richardson, Co B—breast
Corp M H Fitch, Co B—head
C F Avery, Co B—head
J Ash, Co B—shoulder
J McLaughlin, Co D—leg.
John Keefe, Co D—thigh.
Wm Leland, Co D—missing.
B Tuttle, Co D—missing.
Corp B Pollard, Co E—ankle
N J Clark, Co E—hand.
B Fitz Simmons, Co E—missing.
Jas E Canty, Co F—foot.
Sergt T Claven, Co G—leg.
Corp G Smith, Co G—head.
H S Potter, Co G—thigh.
Capt W Abbott, Co H—face.
Corp S C Fairchild—hand.
Thos. Kennedy, Co H—arm.
Henry Miller, Co H—arm.
James Shea, Co H—arm.
2d Lieut J M Richardson, Co I—head.
Corp Geo Clark, Co I—thigh
Irving Collens, Co I—face.
Sergt H Sturges, Co K—side
Sergt Ed Scott, Co K—face
Rich'd Barnum, Co K—leg.
Henry L Bridgman, Co K—leg amputated.
Capt Baker, Co K—face.
Robert Bell, Co K—killed
Pl'tpr, Co K—arm, slight.
W. Martin, Co K—side.
J Weir, Co K—side
J Wesley, Co K—arm, slight.
G Richardson, Co K—foot, severe.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

2d Lt F Swift, Co E—lip.
E Leadbetter, Co F—breast, slightly.
2d Lt L Smith, Co F—colonel on shoulder.
D Barry, Co A—head and neck, severely.
H E Burton, Co A—slightly, missing.
W A Currier, Co B—seriously, missing.
P Fuhrright, Co B—in groin, seriously.
W Flynn, Co B—missing.
T Flood, Co B—missing.
J Stetson, Co B—missing.
Sgt J Rock, Co C—severe flesh wound in leg.
Sgt L S Crane, Co C—severe flesh wound in thigh.
B F Brown, Co C—bruise on hip.
C G Lincoln, CoC—face, severely.
G A Perry, Co C—missing.
W C Smith, Co C—head, slightly
Corp J H Collins, Co D—rib broken.
J T Maynard, Co D—foot.
H Poole, Co D—killed.
W L Poore—missing.
Sgt D Morrissey, Co E—head, severely.
A Ayer, Co E—head, slightly.
Stephen W Fitts, Co H—concussion in chest
Sergt Wm Bruce, Co I—leg, slight
Corp Bartholomew Clancy, Co I—shoulder, slightly
Corp P T Gillette, Co I—thigh
Lyman Ball, Co I—hand, slight
Alonzo Hartford, Co I—leg, slight
Lewis S. Stevins, Co I—hip, severely
Sergt Daniel Walker, Co K—wrist, slightly
Corp Chas E Anderson, Co K—wrist, slightly
Capt Geo C Ruby, Co B—supposed to be killed
2d Lt Jas B Hamrock, Co A—supposed to be killed
Capt Jos W Collingwood, Co H—thigh
Capt W H Winsor—Co F—Lead
Capt Lewis N Tucker, Co A—arm
Capt Chas H Drew, Co D—leg
First Lieut W G Hewins, Co B—leg
Second Lieut Wm S Walker, Co H—thigh
Second Lieut Albert W Sturdy, Co K—foot
Sergt W Welch, Co D—killed.
Sergt Wm Blanchard, Co K—face.
Corp Walter Weston, Co E—killed
Fred'rick G Pruden, Co F—killed
John H Keyes, Co F—killed
Lucas Loogendycket, Co G—killed
Edward Turner, Co H—killed
Sergt H H Hosmer, Co A—hand
Jacob Doremus, Co A—hand
Edward Harrington, Co A—arm
John Bryant, Co A—breast
Thos Curran, Co A—breast
Henry Keyes, Co A—ankle
George Wixon, Co A—leg
Andrew Hall, Co A—hand
Thos Ford, Co E—Hand
Patrick O Donnell, Co E—hand
John Dolan, Co E—leg
Color Corp Edmund Whalley, Co E—leg
Thos H Griffin, Co E—Breast
F Luce, Co E—arm.
A Soule, Co E—leg.
Seth C Vickery, Co E—leg broken
Truman Clark, Co F.
Haviland S Bonney, Co F.
Thomas P Wetherly, Co E—hand.
Eugene S Covert, Co F.
B Soule, Co F—leg.
J Clemens, Co F—leg amputated.
A Hill, Co F—leg amputated.
A Miller, Co F—leg.
M Nolan, Co F—foot.
E R Tripp, Co F—hand.
Color-Corp N H F Richardson, Co F—thigh.
D Leahy, Co F—head
Sergt W Bates, Co G—hand.
Corp J W Nelson, Co G—side.
John D Damon, Co G.
B Battles, Co G—hand.
H Chandler, Co G—severely.
John E Cullen, Co G.
C H Damon, Co G.
J E Damon, Co G.
William R Damon, Co G.
J D Gardner, Co G—dangerously.
P H Smith, Co I—hand.
J White, Co I—face and leg.
Sergt Jas Churchmak, Co K.
Corp W D Smith, Co K—hand.
J Q Jacobs, Co K—arm.
Edward Cairt, Co K—arm.
H F Packard, Co K—side.
A Rayward, Co K—arm.
P O'Derlintz, Co K—shoulder.
N S Barry, Co K—hand.
T Kennedy, Co K—leg.
Color Corp G H Stevens, Co G—thigh.
Charles Tolman, Co G—dangerously.
Eugene Whitney, Co G.
Corp Washington King, Co E—thigh.
Corp Dennis Holland, Co A—missing.
T Donovan, Co A—missing.
P Clapp, Co A—missing.
H E Blake, Co A—missing.
Isaac Hoyt, Co A—missing.
Corp Jacob S Burgess, Co E—missing.
C F Drake, Co E—missing.
Isaac C Whitemore, Co F—missing.
W A Richardson, Co. I—missing
N W Withersil, Co I—missing
Corp Darius R Clark, Co D—missing.
A Young, Co D—missing.

Following is an official list of casualties in the Third Brigade, Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON commanding, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps:

TWELFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt Wm H Hoagland, Col D
Corp Jno Warner, Co H

Wounded.

Alex Bentley, Co A—severely
Richd O Brien, Co B—severely
Colorbearer Wm Horan, Co B—slightly
Fred Pratt, Co B—severely
Henry E Ackerly, Co C—severely
Peter Cheneno, Co R—slightly
J McC Mason, Co F—severely
Jno Thornton, Co G—slightly
Maxwell McLallen, Co G—slightly
Corp Wm McManus, Co H—slightly
Lieut Drake, Co I—slightly
Sergt Webb, Co I—slightly
Corp Jno McGraw, Co K—slightly

Missing in Action.

Geo S Braisted, Co B
Chas Minott, Co B
W Thompson, Co C
Leander Miller, Co C
Chas H Bates, Co D
Frank Donnelly, Co D
Jno Manchester, Co H

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Capt A M Whaley—head
Capt M J Kelly—head
Adjt C C Wilson—knee
Isaac Craft, Co A—left hand
Thomas Topping, Co B—leg, slightly
1st Sergt Carman, Co C—thigh, severely
Thos Haley, Co C—shoulder and arm
Ed Rate, Co C—wrist and hand
J O'Neil, Co D—foot, slight
A Reynolds, Co F—leg, slight
Geo A Ide, Co F—contusion of the breast
Corp Melly Ayre, Co G—both arms and lower jaw badly
Sergt Clancy, Co H—shell wound in breast
J Andrews, Co A—missing
W M Wood, Co B—missing
J C Loomis Co H—missing
L Doyle, Co K—missing

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Sergt Robert Orr, Co A
Dennis Canadee, Co D

Wounded.

Lieut-Col Freeman Conner—arm
Patrick Ryan, Co B—hand, severely
2d Lieut Chas Kelly—face, slightly
Alex Penny, Co. C—leg amputated
2d Lieut A. N. Husted—leg, slightly
J K Giddings, Co C—

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Expedition of Gen. Hovey into Mississippi.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOUTH OF THE CULDWATER, MISSISSIPPI, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

The place from which I date this, might, instead of the above, be termed, "In the deepest mudhole, in the midst of the wildest swamp in the most uncivilized portion of Mississippi"—it has all these characteristics and many others equally undesirable. The particular point at which this command is encamped is shown on a map at the spot where the Coldwater River debouches into the Tallahatchee, some forty miles east, or nearly so, from the Mississippi River.

Some eight days ago Gen. HOVEY received orders to leave Helena with a force of—cavalry, infantry and artillery—with a view of making a demonstration toward PRICE'S left, while Gen. SHERMAN, from Memphis, and Gen. GRANT, from La Grange, advanced upon his front. This was the programme, but what has been done by the other two columns, I do not know, as we are as completely isolated from the world here as if we were in the centre of the Great Desert—probably, however, ere this, you have received the information that GRANT has moved upon PRICE'S works with the success that usually attends that gentleman's efforts.

Embarking on steamers at Helena one sunny morning, we found ourselves the same evening 20 miles below, at a point on the Mississippi shore called Delta—a point so named from a formation made by the Yazoo and Coldwater rivers. The desolate bank of the river was soon after aglow with camp fires, and an hour later a clear moon looked down upon the whole force, wrapped in blankets and slumber.

At daylight the next morning a heavy cavalry force pushed forward under Gen. WASHBURNE, and soon after infantry and artillery and wagons were creeping along slowly in their rear. As we left, the only residence at Delta—an immense flat-boat—was fired, and from that time until we reached the Coldwater, the flames that licked up the unpretending flat-boat, were reflected along every mile of our march. A half mile from the river we entered a swamp, from which we only emerged at rare intervals, and in which we are still lingering. After the column was well under way I rode ahead, and some ten miles from the river came to a rise of ground upon which was a cotton plantation, owned by a Dr. HULL. A fine residence, surrounded by negro quarters, stood in a pleasant grove of trees, while the cleared land ran straight back for a distance of two miles, by a half mile or so in width. So remote from the world, it seemed the very birth place of the genius of quietness; although from the appearance of the place, when I reached it, it seemed as if the presiding spirit of the place had been ousted by desolation.

A woolly-head or two peered timidly around the corners of the log buildings; a large, stolid negress sat upon the door-step of her shanty, and with her head leaning upon her hands, gazed without interest as I rode up. The yard in front of the house was strewn with broken furniture, fragments of clothing, bedding and small piles of cotton. Inside the house I found no one. Muddy feet had thronged each room, while shattered trunks and bureaus with their contents scattered over the floor told the objects of the visit. In the parlor were several fine paintings and engravings, evidently the work of some school girl of more than ordinary genius; an elegantly finished piano stood at one side of this room, and upon it lay a book of bound music stamped with the owner's name. The name upon the music book and that upon the crayons was the same—MARY T——.

"Who is MARY T——?" I inquired of the negress.

"Dat was missus' name 'fore she married Mars' HULL," was the reply.

The first night we camped at about 10 o'clock, twenty miles from Delta. Our camping ground was exactly upon the road, with thick, impenetrable canebrakes filling the gloomy recesses of the cypress swamp on both sides. Dipping water from the mud-holes just stirred up by the wheels of the heavy artillery and baggage wagons, we made some coffee, drank it with the accompaniment of hard crackers, posted a few pickets in front and rear, and then sought such sleep as the ground, tired nature and freezing cold weather would admit.

There is a silence about these swamps that is mournful. It does not seem like repose, but is rather like the stillness that reigns over a graveyard. Night here has no voices; day is as tongueless as a vault. No squirrel chatters from some high limb; no birds rival with each other in song; even the tall green canes do not break the stillness with a rustle, but stand as void of motion and sound as the brown cypresses that surround them.

The next morning, more coffee and mud for liquids, and more "hard tack" for solids, and then the column moved on. About noon we struck the bank of the Coldwater, thirty miles from the Mississippi River at a point occupied, or formerly so, as a plantation, by a man named HILL. Here, exactly upon the bank of the river, is a fine brick residence, and close by it a wooden vault, surmounted with a cross, in which sleeps the late owner of the three thousand acres, by which we had been passing for miles.

I rode in the yard, and accosted a smart-looking, ringleted negro.

"Where's your master?"

"Dar he is," said he, pointing to the wooden vault.

"Where's your mistress?"

"Ain't got none, 'cept Miss MATTIE; Ole Mars' never had any wife."

"Who is Miss MATTIE?"

"Ole Mars' daughter. She's gwine down to her gardeen's, an' dais nobody at home but niggers."

Old HILL, when a boy, was apprenticed to a tanner, served out his time, went into business, worked and saved and speculated until he found himself the owner of a fine residence and plantation, two hundred negroes, and more gold and silver than he knew what to do with. He was never married, but had an illegitimate child whom he educated, and who, at his death, became sole heir to all his wealth. Two weeks ago he fell a victim to a prevalent Southern complaint—whisky—died, and was gathered to his mother dust.

The house had been turned inside out. A fine bureau was broken to pieces, $1,200 which it contained abstracted, and all the private papers of the late owner scattered over the yard. While there the yard was filled with soldiers, who amused themselves by pitching the bedding out of the window, smashing in windows with the butts of their muskets, and driving their bayonets into the carved panels of a costly canopied bedstead that occupied the best room of the house.

When we left there was not a thing that grunted, squeaked or bellowed left alive on the plantation. Two miles further down I came to a log house where the "Gardeen" lived, and I dismounted to pay my respects to "Miss MATTIE." She was chatty, young and tolerably good-looking, took her losses with a tolerably good grace, gave little alternatione of sunshine and showers as the mood ruled her, and avowed her determination never to marry anything but a Secessionist.

That night we encamped here, and since that time have amused ourselves principally by devising ways and means to get dry as fast as we get wet; which, considering the fact that it rains heavily twelve hours out of every fourteen, is an operation of considerable magnitude.

The cavalry force, under Gen. WASHBURNE, pushed forward, and the second day after leaving struck the Mississippi Central Railroad at a point five miles above Grenada. Here they found the enemy in force and fortified, but before leaving they cut the track in three places, burnt two bridges, and then fell back upon the railroad leading from Memphis to Grenada, at a point called Hardee's Station, where they so effectually disabled the track, that it will require six weeks to repair it. They then fell back within twelve miles of this place, and yesterday proceeded to Panola on the same road, where they burnt several hundred yards of bridging and trestle work, and then fell back in safety to their former position.

In all this march—one unexampled in length for this same time—they only had one skirmish with the rebels. This occurred at the crossing of a tributary of the Tallahatchie called Loch-na-frata-fa, where a small squad of rebels attempted to dispute their passage. A few shots from a light howitzer battery sent the chivalry into the canebrakes with a loss to them of a few prisoners, and without any to us.

Dispatches—the first sent—are about to leave for Helena, and I must close. Will write more at length of operations as soon as possible.

GALWAY.

INTERESTING FROM CHICAGO.

The Message and its Reception—Real Estate—Sorghum Culture—Chicago Historical Society—An Observatory—Military—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

The President's Message is generally well received, except, as a matter of course, by the Pro-Slavery politicians. The friends of the President, however, are of opinion that he ought to follow JACKSON'S example—hack out his veins and get some LIVINGSTON to elaborate them, as in the case of the celebrated Nullification Proclamation.

As a sign of the times it may be noticed that there have been quite extensive movements in real estate in this city recently. Since the crash of 1857, when almost every one was in for real property, generally covered with a substantial mortgage, but little has been done in this line except to close out old scores. The general disaster which befell the entire West, involving alike city and country, it would seem, ought to have taught us a lesson, and learned us wisdom. But before we get well over the effects the spirit of speculation rises up again, and, although the full fever is not upon us yet, the symptoms are very decided. The redundancy of currency, and the prosperity of trade, are inducing many to turn their attention to real estate, as an outlet for their surplus means. In this city, in many instances, outlying and unproductive lots have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent., and are changing hands quite rapidly. It may be that we are entering another era of speculation.

I have from time to time given what information I became possessed of in relation to the important subject of sugar production in the West. The cultivation of the cane in this section has now assumed a national importance, and we may place its productions third upon the list of those derived directly from the soil—wheat and corn alone being in excess of it in point of value. A convention of those engaged in sorghum culture was held at Rockford, in this State, which was largely attended, and much valuable information was elicited. Many have gone largely into the business. J. H. SMITH, of Adams County, reports the making of four tons of sugar, besides a large quantity of syrup; H. SPALDING, of Ogle County, made 3,000 gallons syrup; O. N. BRAINARD, of Marion, Iowa, 3,600 gallons, and a large number of others reported from 1,500 to 2,500 gallons each.

There appears to be quite a difference, in the yield per gallon, of the juice of the cane, as well as in the cost of manufacturing syrup. The lowest reported was 6¼ gallons to one, and the highest at 13. The general average would be about 8½—7 occurring more frequently than any other number. The lowest cost of manufacturing per gallon was 5, 8-10, and the highest 35. The average would be about 80. This difference arises, undoubtedly, from the difference in machinery, and the facilities possessed by the manufacturers and the quality made. Mr. P. W. GATES, of Chicago, reported that he could manufacture at four cents per gallon, when making 1,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The crop of this year, in Illinois, will be worth $2,500,000 to our people, and keep just so much money at home. So you will observe it is a most fortunate, as well as economical circumstance, that we are thus enabled to produce our own saccharines.

There is no reason why sorghum in Illinois may not be profitably grown in New-York, as well as here. In Illinois, the product is about 250 gallons per acre—worth, after deducting cost, at least $75. This throws corn, or wheat, or any other agricultural staple, entirely into the shade.

One of our most important local institutions is the Chicago Historical Society. It has now been in existence six years, and during that time has collected a mass of documents and facts in relation to the Northwest, which forms one of the best and most comprehensive libraries of the kind in the country.

The importance of institutions of this character cannot be well overestimated. We as a people, have been altogether too careless about the preservation of the records of our past, and much that should have been perpetuated is even now lost beyond recovery. But within a few years past an interest has been awakened upon this subject, and institutions like the Chicago Historical Society have been the result. Its Sixth Anniversary, which was celebrated a few evenings since, showed that it was successfully accomplishing its work, and that in nearly every department its library was already rich in records of our past.

Among other enterprises which have been inaugurated here, a movement is now on foot, headed by our "solid men," for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory. There is nothing of the kind in the Northwest, the one at Cincinnati being the nearest. Chicago is destined to be the great Educational, as well as the Commercial, centre of this section of the Union. Already the foundation has been laid for several institutions of learning of the highest order, which in time must grow up to be the Yales and Harvards of the West. It is most fitting, therefore, that the great science of Astronomy should have a temple here, where the "wondrous works of God" may be studied face to face. The movement meets with much favor, and a substantial committee has been organized, and a plan adopted and laid before the public. There is every prospect now of a successful issue of the enterprise.

Military operations in this State have about come to a stand still. There are but one or two incomplete regiments remaining—one of these, cavalry, recently authorized. There is a general feeling abroad that enough men have been sent into the field to crush the rebellion, if properly handled, and I think it may be safely said that, if it is not put down by the means already furnished, it will not be put down at all. It would be difficult to fill another call by volunteers, and such a vacillating and undecided policy has been pursued in relation to drafting, that the opinion has gone abroad that the Government dare not resort in this mode of raising troops. This state of things is peculiarly unfortunate, and would have a most pernicious effect in case another requisition becomes necessary. This feeling, I know, prevails to a great extent in this region, and probably throughout the loyal States.

There is another influence which will work against any future call for volunteers. This is the cruelty and neglect with which private soldiers—and especially the sick and wounded—have been treated. Your New-York regiments left some three hundred here to the tender mercies of our citizens mostly, as neither the Governor of their State nor the officers of the United States paid any attention to their wants. I have heard it repeatedly said by these men, and by their friends, that no one should ever enter the army of their acquaintance, if they could prevent. It is scandalous, and a disgrace to both humanity and the Government. If friends send their money, it never reaches them. It sticks to the hands of officials through whom it should pass. They have received no pay, and are utterly destitute.

The Ninth Vermont, still in camp, is suffering severely. The deaths are from one to three daily, mainly from diseases contracted in Virginia. They, too, are neglected and in a most miserable condition.

General business continues active. Money is plenty, such as it is, and the currency we have answers every purpose of trade, though, as a matter of course, prices are inflated by its use.

The grain trade of Chicago, to the first of December, will foot up not far from 57,000,000 bushels; consisting of 1,651,781 barrels of flour, 12,510,000 bushels of wheat, 30,628,000 bushels of corn, 3,396,000 bushels of oats, 955,000 bushels of rye, and 958,600 bushels of barley. This exceeds the aggregate of last year's business about 6,000,000 bushels. The entire receipts for export at all the shipping points in the grain-growing region will reach 120,000,000 bushels. This is doing pretty well for a year of civil war which has taken from us one in four of our able-bodied working population. In addition to this, there are the pork, beef and various other articles which we shall send forward.

The extent of the pork-packing business here astonishes everybody. Last year's receipts went ahead of all expectations; but so far the increase has been about 100 per cent. The following are the figures to date:

	1862.	1861.
Hogs received	421,310	211,163
Hogs shipped	165,819	81,568
Hogs packed	255,491	129,595

This increase is unparalleled, and should it continue at anything like this ratio through the season, Chicago will be able to supply the world with pork. Iowa promises 900,000 hogs as the crop for this season, a large proportion of which must come through this city, either dead or alive, or packed. A larger share of the pork put down than usual has been "English bacon," for which there appears to be an extensive demand. The salt speculators, who sought to control the market, and run up the price to an enormous figure, have been bit by a fall of from fifty cents to a dollar fifty per barrel, and the general verdict seems to be, "good enough for them."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Government Contracts Filled—The Troops at Camp Douglas Paid Off—Plenty of Money in Salt Lake City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

In less than three days the contract for supplying the California volunteers with three hundred tons of hay was more than filled, coming in simultaneously from a circuit of at least a hundred miles, the beautiful dry weather and excellent roads being all in favor of speedy work. Oats and barley fetch now in the stores about 70 cents per bushel, that is about a cent and three-quarters per pound, or less for the barley. The hay delivered in the camp was one and a quarter cents per pound. One cause of this approximation of prices of hay and grain, is that the small grains can be raised successfully on the higher lands, with three or four waterings, while the waters are high, whereas hay can only be raised on the much more limited amount of rich bottom lands which are always moist—in fact, inclining to be marshy. Some of this kind of land is fertile enough to satisfy the most exacting, for this climate. For instance, my mind rests on a farmer whose five acres of hay-land adjoining this city, he assured me, brought him, at one cutting this year, twenty tons of good timothy and red-top hay. Reckoning this at the above-named contract price of $25 per ton, the produce of the five-acre patch would be $500 the present season, and this without manure, plaster, or any special fertilizer. These figures afford satisfactory interest on capital, such land being one of the best possible investments for the few lucky owners. Indeed, good hay-land fetches the highest price in all the settlements, particularly near this city, or within reasonable distance of any market.

A gold and silver currency promises soon to be a thing of the past. Everybody considers it a ruinous thing to pass the hard metal in exchange for Treasury notes. So every storekeeper is issuing his one dollar "promises to pay," which are declared redeemable in United States Treasury notes on presentation of five dollars. This affords all the accommodation without the necessity of paying out change in hard cash, and, of course is, to the issuers, the same thing as a loan, except that the time of repayment or redemption is uncertain, and, if the loan be taken advantage of too strongly, may happen at an inconvenient time.

As to money, the volunteers just now are having a good time, Major SEDGWICK having just disbursed among them the snug sum of $74,000, so that they can now rejoice in being paid up. Of course this sum could not all stop in Camp Douglas. Much of it must needs keep in motion, and consequently the storekeepers of the city are doing a heavy business. The stores are thronged most of the day, and "greenbacks" are more plentiful than blackberries in this Territory. As a general thing, however, the peace and quietness are remarkable, considering so much money is stirring in such a small place. As the run upon the stores is heavy, much of "the paper" will eventually gravitate toward California, to secure a replenishment of stock, though profits being greater that way, a large share will seek the Eastern markets next Spring. There are frequent times and seasons when Salt Lake is one of the best places in the world to turn over money in. The cost of long land carriage is so great, however, that the means ultimately rests in the hands of a very few lucky dogs.

A week ago Major MCGARRY, with a company of the Second Cavalry, started for Cache Valley from Camp Douglas, to recover a little white boy, held captive by a band of Shoshone Indians encamped on Bear River. While I am writing, it is stated the troops are returning, though with what success is not reported.

The story goes that the Indians massacred the boy's father and mother, and took captive himself, a younger brother and two sisters. The boy, now about ten years old, says his brother went on an expedition with the Indians, and was seen by him no more. One sister he knows not what became of. The other sister, younger than the boy, was sickly, and was purchased by the Cache Valley people, but subsequently died. The Indian possessor of the boy is said to have bought him from another band who captured him, and thinks "great things" of him, insomuch that he would not part with him on any consideration, of course excepting that of force.

One of Brannan's sons, Oscar by name, was thrown from a horse last Friday and hurt considerably. Considering that all the "boys" hereabouts are forever on horses, it is rather a wonder that so few accidents of the kind occur.

Alderman CLINTON put a heavy fine upon a man named MOONEY, on Monday last, for selling liquor without a license—not less than $100. MOONEY, however, means to appeal, and it is said has now an establishment in operation at the mouth of Emigration Canon, outside of the city limits, and rather handy to Camp Douglas.

There are now two licensed dispensers of fire-water in this city, Mr. FELT and Mr. HICKEL. The latter has but a limited stock, but the former is regularly established in the line, and under ordinary circumstances our city fathers consider one dealer in that inspiring article all-sufficient for this city. There are sufficient lovers of whisky in this city to support a number of establishments, but the authorities are by no means in favor of that kind of trade, and therefore will keep down the number of licenses granted.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Union Labors for the Relief of the Poor—Soldiers in a Tobacco Factory, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

You will be surprised to hear that since my return to Springfield I have been at work in a *tobacco factory*, yet such is the simple fact. I found 1,500 sick soldiers here, some of whom were sleeping in pews and upon the bare floor in an old church, others are out of doors, in tents; and in one house *twenty-seven* sick men are crowded into a room, fifteen feet square, without beds, and compelled to cook in the same room. Under these circumstances, I offered my services to the Medical Director, to assist in making suitable preparations for the accommodation of these poor fellows, that they might not die for want of proper attention. He accordingly appointed me overseer of about twenty prisoners and ten United States soldiers. The soldiers act as a guard, and the prisoners have been cleaning out and renovating an immense tobacco factory, which is to be used as a hospital, and will accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients. The floor has been scrubbed, new doors and stairways built, a chimney erected, and the walls covered on the inside with canvas, which was procured by ripping up some old condemned tents.

The mention of a tobacco factory reminds me of the prisons in Richmond, and they remind me of our prisons in Springfield. I do not believe that the tobacco warehouses in the rebel capital are any more filthy or more uncomfortable. The prisoners sleep on the floor, without beds or bedding. Even the sick are not better supplied. There are neither chairs nor tables in the rooms. Many of the men are unprovided with sufficient clothing. One poor fellow who worked under me had a handkerchief wrapped around his head in place of a hat, and, for stockings, he had carefully enveloped his feet in some woolen rags, and then thrust them into the remnants of what had been a pair of shoes, a century ago or less. One morning, the whole gang came in work, without having had any breakfast. I have written by permission of Gen BROWN, to Mrs. ——, asking her to collect some money among her friends with Southern sympathies, and to furnish these miserable specimens of humanity with bedticks and blankets, at least.

At this point, the current of my thoughts is changed again. I am reminded of my labors among the poor of our town. Gen. BROWN has issued an order, requiring the dwellers in houses whose rebel owners are absent, to pay rent, as if the owners were here. But the rent is paid to a collector appointed by the General, and in this way a fund has been provided for the relief of the destitute. Of this fund, I have the entire control, and I have called the ladies to my assistance. They have formed a "Relief Society," and have undertaken the work of personal visitation among the indigent families who are in the town, and whose name is legion. In one day they found thirty destitute families, embracing one hundred and nine living souls, most of whom are women and children, and have been impoverished by the war. I have obtained a storehouse, and shall buy bacon, flour, meal, &c., and then appoint a person to weigh, measure and distribute the provisions. Every family receiving aid must have a printed ticket, which is to be presented on a certain morning, every week, at the storehouse. No provisions will be issued at any other time. Every grown person and every child over ten years old, shall receive a ration, weekly, viz.: Three pounds of bacon, three of flour, two of corn meal, and a quantity of beans, or hominy, or other vegetable, the quantity being not yet decided upon. Every child three years old, but not more than ten, will receive a half ration. Children under three years old are to receive nothing. I have written a notice and had it printed and circulated through the town, inviting all the poor to come to me for aid.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Threatened General Massacre of Whites in Missouri—The Rebels Probably at Work Among the Savages.

From the Sioux City (Iowa) Register, 5th.

We are indebted to Major CAMPBELL, Paymaster, United States Army, who has just returned from Fort Randall, for the following intelligence respecting the present whereabouts and movements of LITTLE CROW and his Indian allies on the Upper Missouri. Major C. obtained this intelligence from Dr. BURLESON, who, in turn, received it direct from a spy:

A spy sent out from the Yankton Agency, and who has just returned from up the Missouri River, reports five different companies of Sauntees on the Missouri River above Fort Pierre, located as follows: One at Swan Lake, sixty miles above Fort Pierre; one at the old Ree Village, 100 miles above; one at Beaver Creek; one at Cannon Ball River, and at Red Wood. Little Crow is now at Long Lake, 150 miles from Fort Pierre. He recently sent tobacco and other presents to two bands of the Tetons (the Onekpapas and the Black feet Sioux) with an invitation for them to join him in this war against the whites, and received a promise that they were ready to aid him, and would attack Fort Pierre as soon as the Missouri was frozen over.

The Sauntaes have sent a messenger to STRIKE-THE-BEE, head Chief of the Yanktons, asking him to join them with his tribe, and are now awaiting a reply.

The BIG HEAD, TWO BEARS and BONE NECKLACE, (three Yanktonnais Chiefs,) have sent a messenger to STRIKE-THE-BEE, informing him that they will listen to him, and to no one else.

A party of friendly Indians recently went to the Sauntee camp on Beaver Creek, where they found WHITE LODGE and SLEEPY EYES, two Sauntee chiefs, who had in their possession seven prisoners—two women and five young girls. The friendly party offered the chiefs a ransom of seven horses for the prisoners, but they refused to give them up, supposing that the ransom came from whites. The friendly Indians told them they must either trade or fight, and they concluded to trade. The prisoners are now at Fort Pierre, safe and in good hands. One of the women is a daughter of JACOB PRICE, of Illinois.

Some of the Sauntees have gone to the British Possessions for powder, guns, &c. A party of Indians recently returned from the British Possessions report that they had a council with a white man, who said that his people were at war with the United States, and he wanted all the Indians to join him against the Government. He offered to supply them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and everything they needed. He said they had men enough to begin with, and should start down the Missouri River in the Spring, "as soon as the grass was as long as his hand." He intended to wipe out all the whites on the Missouri as far down as Sioux City, then cross to the St. Peter's River, and up that stream to the British Possessions. He sent word to STRIKE-THE-BEE that he must join them, or he would be killed.

The friendly Yanktonnais have sent word to the Yanktons to keep a sharp look-out, as they will certainly be attacked this Winter.

Buffalo and other game was plenty on the river.

It may be proper to remark here, that STRIKE-THE-BEE is undoubtedly in his devotion to the whites, and has the entire confidence of Maj. BURLESON. It is probable that he will be of great service to the frontier should the Indians attempt a raid in this direction. However, we have little fear that the hostile tribes will attempt any advance before Spring, when we trust there will be a sufficient force at hand to meet them.

Gov. RAMSEY has issued a proclamation touching the Indians now under sentence of death for participation in the recent massacres, taking as his text the attempt made by some of the exasperated citizens to execute summary vengeance. He says

"Hitherto the conduct of our citizens in the midst of the extreme provocations which they have endured has been honorable to themselves and to the State.

The captured Sioux, instead of being indiscriminately slaughtered in the heat of passion as might have been expected, were conceded an impartial trial by a military tribunal. Those found guilty of capital crimes were condemned to death and now lay in durance awaiting the order of the President for their execution.

Our people indeed have had just reason to complain, of the tardiness of executive action in the premises, but they ought to find some reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President.

The pressing and earnest representations repeatedly made to him from this Department, of the necessity of proceeding promptly with the execution of the condemned Indians, have been zealously sustained by the military and other authorities.

The agent sent out by the Government gave the assurance upon his departure that he would spare no effort to procure an order to that effect. No official intimation has been received that the President contemplates any other course, and his final determination of the matter may therefore soon be expected.

But whatever may be the decision of the President, it cannot deprive the people of this State of their right to justice, or exempt the guilty Indians of the doom they have incurred under our local laws. If he should decline to punish them, the case will then clearly come within the jurisdiction of our civil courts. In a month the State Legislature will assemble, and to them it may be safely left to provide for the emergency.

I appeal then to the good sense of the people to await patiently and peacefully the due course of law. I entreat them not to throw away the good name which Minnesota has hitherto sustained, by a single act of lawlessness which is neither necessary to the ends of justice, of personal security, or even of private vengeance; but which would be subversive of public order and a perpetual stigma upon the community."

I entreat them as good citizens, having at heart the public welfare, not to add to the injury which our young State has already sustained at home and abroad from its exposure to savage violence the worse and more permanent injury which it would suffer in the estimation of the world from the spectacle of barbarous violence among our own citizens.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this sixth day of [L. S.] December, A. D. 1862.

By the Governor: ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

D. BLAKELY, Secretary of State.

Battle of Fair Oaks—Services of the First Long-Island Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the concluding article on the Peninsular Campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN, written by the Prince DE JOINVILLE, and published in the *Herald* of the 19th November, there will be found in the fifth paragraph the following sentence:

"About a mile of ground has been lost, fifteen pieces of cannon, the camp of the division of the advanced guard, that of Gen. CASEY; but now we hold our own. A sort of line of battle is formed across the woods, perpendicularly to the road and the railroad, and there the repeated assaults of the enemy's masses are resisted. The left cannot be turned, where is the White Oak Swamp, an impassable morass; but the right may be surrounded. At this very moment, in fact, a strong column of Confederates has been directed against that side. If it succeeds in interposing between Bottom Bridge and the Federal troops, which hold beyond Savage's Station, the entire left wing is lost. It will have no retreat, and is doomed to yield to numbers; but precisely at this moment—that is to say, at six o'clock in the evening—new actors appear on the scene. Gen. SUMNER, who has succeeded in passing the Chickahominy, with SEDGWICK'S Division, over the bridge constructed by his troops, and who, like a brave soldier, has marched straight through the woods to the sound of the cannon, arrived suddenly on the left flank of the column with which the enemy is endeavoring to cut off HEINTZELMAN and KEYES."

The part borne by the First Long Island Regiment, which I had the honor to command in this battle, was not an insignificant one. The official reports of Maj.-Gen. KEYES, who commanded the Army Corps, and who in person posted the regiment, and Gens. KEARNY and NAGLEE, make honorable mention of the regiment, as I am told, but I have never seen the reports myself. My own report of the battle was made, as is usual, to the General commanding the brigade, who was doubtless well occupied elsewhere, for I neither saw him during the engagement, nor for some hours previously, nor until several days afterward. I have long wished an opportunity to render merited justice to the brave men who stood by me on that day, and the statement of the Prince DE JOINVILLE, quoted above, happily furnishes the text upon which I may publicly claim for them a consideration to which their services on that day entitle them.

The Brigade to which the regiment belonged was posted on the right of the left wing, which extended, as stated by DE JOINVILLE, from Fair Oaks Station on the York Railroad, south to the White Oak Swamp. The post of the regiment was near Seven Pines, on the nine mile road, which ran northerly to Fair Oaks, from which it was separated by a swamp; the remainder of the Brigade (with the exception of two regiments, which early in the action had been posted in advance of this swamp and supporting CASEY'S right) was posted near, and in the rear of Fair Oaks Station, and was under the immediate command of the Brigadier-General of the Brigade.

When CASEY'S Division, which was some half mile in our front, was driven in, which took place within an hour and a half of the opening of the battle, the two regiments of our brigade, spoken of as posted in front of the swamp, were utterly overwhelmed, and did not appear again as regiments on that day. The swamp proved less impassable than was previously supposed, and the enemy profiting by the cover afforded, had ample opportunity to form there in great force, and advance on the right of our regiment, *which was the only regiment in line of battle at that point*, and separated, as already stated, by the swamp from the remainder of the brigade, who were thus effectually prevented from cooperating with us in resisting their advance. Had the First Long Island Regiment given way at this time, *the left wing of the Army of the Potomac would have been turned*, and the magnitude of such a result may be estimated by the evidence furnished above by the Prince DE JOINVILLE. It would have proved the destruction of the entire army.

The regiment held this position without wavering. A storm of shot and shell, from the batteries which had demolished CASEY'S Division, in their front, and a terrific fire from an overwhelming force posted under cover on their right, within pistol-shot distance, was enough to test the nerves of old veterans. Well might Gen. KEARNY characterize them as "a noble regiment." From the dead it was subsequently ascertained that the force opposed to us was the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-second North Carolina, the Twenty-fourth and Forty-second Virginia, the Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Tennessee, the Eighth and Thirty-fifth Georgia, the Sixth South Carolina, and the Hampden Legion.

The regiment had now been under fire for five hours. Had seen the *debris* of four antra regiments seek shelter in their rear—not to mention the stream of humanity from Casey's routed division, which sifted through their line like water—an overwhelming force pressing and gradually extending on their unprotected right, the gaps opened by the lead and iron hail, as it tore through their ranks, growing fearfully wider and more frequent, and having a third of their number killed and wounded; yet they walked the order to retire. Riding out of the line and to toe left, I perceived that the battery which we were supporting had retired from its position, and I accordingly ordered a retreat—not a moment too soon, for the enemy, far outnumbering us, was even then in our midst.

It was now past 6 P. M., when, according to the statement of the Prince DE JOINVILLE, SUMNER'S column had arrived at Fair Oaks, to check the, till then, victorious enemy. The purpose had been served, and the regiment was withdrawn without pursuit by the enemy, to the line of defences in our rear.

I do not hesitate to declare, that to the firmness and gallantry of the First Long Island Regiment, is due the preservation of the Army of the Potomac on that day. Not that they fought better than others. I dare say the rest of the division did their duty equally well in their positions, but it was good fortune to occupy the key-point of the field and to hold it against fearful odds, until the tide was turned by the arrival of reinforcements.

In corroboration I will state that no less than six general officers, old soldiers all, and not political aspirants, were grouped with me at frequent intervals during the battle; several without command added me in encouraging the men, and remained with me until the last. Two were wounded beside me, and their horses killed under them. Major-Gen. KEYES, commanding the corps, in the hottest of the fire, addressed the men of the regiment individually, and encouraged them by praising their good conduct, and promising them speedy reinforcements. The continued presence of these general officers at this point, (one of whom was the famous KEARNY,) indicate pretty clearly the importance of the position. I mention this in justice to the men of the First Long Island Volunteers, whose indomitable bravery and calmness on that occasion has not been exceeded, if equaled, by that of any regiment during the war.

JULIUS W. ADAMS,
Colonel Second Hawkins' Zouaves,
Late Colonel First Long Island.

The Admission of West Virginia.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the comments recently made by your journal upon the proposed admission of "West Virginia" into the Union, it was apparently conceded that the President, having once recognized the Peirpoint Government as that of the whole State, must now, as, of course, give his assent to the proposed bill.

Is not a recognition of the existence of a State Government a very different thing from an approval of its acts? To a measure like this, not only the assent of the parent State, but the assent of Congress is required. Of the Federal Legislature the President is a constituent part, of no small power, and, therefore, of no small responsibility. The lawmaker and the Executive are one, but distinct. In the one capacity he has recognized the authority of a State organization; in the other he may disapprove and dissent from its policy. Should Delaware, finding her power in National affairs growing less, because newer States have outstripped her, by a vote of her Legislature, authorize the creation of a "North Delaware," to come into the Union with two new Senators and a new Congressman, and thus double her importance, would Congress or would the President be forced to assent to its admission, because they had recognized the authority of the State Government of Delaware?

More strongly than ever, then, should the reasons against the measure weigh with the President, while its fate rests with him alone. Let me mention four out of many.

1. How could we continue to recognize Gov. PEIRPOINT and Senators CARLILE and WILLEY as the highest officers of Virginia, when they are citizens of another State?

2. What security have we that, after its admission, another Convention, controlled by the lower counties, (not heretofore represented in the new Government, and strongly Pro-Slavery, (may not repeal the emancipation provisions, and give us only a new Slave State?

3. With what justice can the loyalists of Eastern and Central Virginia be denied a voice in so vital a change, because, for the present, they are prevented from uttering it by the presence of a rebel army?

4. As the only representative of this part of the State in Congress (Mr. SEDAR, of Accomac and Hampton) is earnest in opposition to the measure, ought not his voice, as that of the other and larger party in interest, to have more weight than that of those representing the few counties around the Panhandle, that are desirous to escape the just obligation of a common debt? B.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—PORT MULNES, M. P., lectured on the 27th ult., before the Canbrald Institutions of Leeds. Referring to the American struggle, he said:

"There were some persons—though but few—who had looked with something like inhuman gratification on the American catastrophe; but he, for one, would never share those feelings which could regard that event as any other than the greatest calamity which ever fell upon the human race, and as one which Englishmen, above all others, were bound to denounce and execrate. [Cheers.] All present knew the miserable poverty existing in Lancashire through this American disaster. Such events as these did not occur without latent of moral improvement to the world; but it was not his business to 'improve' those occurrences for any peculiar purpose. All he could do was to call upon all to suggest to themselves as they best could, what had been the wrong, what had been the evil, in what had been either the injustice or other peccant cause from which the calamities he had referred to had sprung. Of the last to which he had alluded he would say this—and he trusted that there was no person in that hall, whatever his abstract opinions might be upon political subjects, who would not agree with him—that *this great American disaster was an awful lesson to every other nation how they allowed a great national evil, as was that of American slavery, remain within the community unrepealed of, uncared for, and unimproved.* [Applause.] There were many evils in society to which we must bend; there were many which in our limited understanding we see no means of abolishing or even of rectifying; but that was a totally different thing from trying to make of the evil good—it was a totally different thing from saying, 'this is not an evil; we will declare that to be good which God's law and the law of humanity declares to be wrong.' This it was which was filling with desolation the valleys of Lancashire and Cheshire.

And subsequently he asked, was it to be said that, because the American people were the best educated people in the world, and that because this great calamity of a civil war had fallen upon them, it would have been better had they not been educated at all? If some unknown disaster should follow any individual who had labored in the cause of his own education, thwarting his efforts, preventing him from attaining that success in life which he thought he had a fair claim to, was it to be said, 'Better he had not been educated at all?' It were better to labor, even to fail, than if any one were to succeed unjustly, and without labor. [Applause.]

The number of paupers in the Unions of Lancashire and Cheshire increased from 59,812 at the end of the first week of November, 1861, to 227,162 in the last week of October, 1862. The increase was comparatively gradual till the beginning of September, 1862, since which it has mounted up with great rapidity from 155,444 to 227,162, or in all, 71,718 in two months. The increase during the month of October alone was 57,123—the numbers during the five weeks that ended in that month being 189,039, 195,113, 201,078, 214,427 and 227,162."

—Mr. WINWOOD READE, who has just returned from the Gorilla country, writes to the London *Athenæum*, correcting a number of Du CHAILLU'S statements about the gorilla and his ferocity. Mr. READE, referring to Du CHAILLU'S work, says in closing his letter:

"This book, so strange a *melange* of truth and fiction, was prepared by a gentleman well known in the New-York literary world, from copious notes made by M. Du Chaillu when engaged in these expeditions. And I must do the latter me justice to confess that from the same spurces which afforded me proofs of his impostures, I learn that he is a good marksman, possessed of no common courage and endurance, that he has suffered many privations and misfortunes, of which he has said nothing; that his character as a trader has been unjustly blemished; that his notes as a naturalist have been very remarkable; and that during his residence in Africa he won the affection of the natives and the esteem of those whose most merit to be esteemed—the missionaries. And a fellow-laborer, though an humble one, may be permitted to say at that, whatever his abstract opinions might be upon political subjects, who would not agree with him—that *this great American disaster was an awful lesson to every other nation how they allowed a great national evil, as was that of American slavery, remain within the community unrepealed of, uncared for, and unimproved.* [Applause.] There were many evils in society to which we must bend; there were many which in our limited understanding we see no means of abolishing or even of rectifying; but that was a totally different thing from trying to make of the evil good—it was a totally different thing from saying, 'this is not an evil; we will declare that to be good which God's law and the law of humanity declares to be wrong.' This it was which was filling with desolation the valleys of Lancashire and Cheshire.

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PERSONAL.

—There has been a singular fatality attached to the family of the lamented Chaplain Fuller, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell at the battle of Fredericksburgh. Three of tha family have perished by untimely deaths. Eugene Fuller, one of the sons, was drowned on the voyage from New-York to New-Orleans in 1859, the same year that the mother died. Margaret Fuller, Countess of Ossoli, perished by shipwreck on Fire Island, near New-York, in 1850. She was returning from Italy to her native land, from which she had long been absent. Her husband and child were lost with her. And now Arthur B. Fuller has been killed in battle. In every instance the surviving members of the family received the sad tidings by telegraph. Gov. Andrew, in a letter to the brother of the deceased, writes:

"My long intimate acquaintance with him and all your family render this instance of bravery and of affection one of unusual interest, as it really is of unusual pathos. His conduct was worthy of his State and his blood. It will be forever remembered. Nor was it too soon for a good man to die, falling, as he did, in splendid devotion to a sublime idea of duty, adventuring his life beyond the necessities of his position or the occasion of his office, but not beyond the dictates of an ardent nature, nor, in my judgment, beyond the highest and best idea of the example and decorum of the occasion."

—Rev. J. J. Talbot, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., who was with the late Maj-Gen. Nelson in his last moments, has resigned his charge. The *Journal* says:

"The untortunate divisions among the congregation have led us for some time to anticipate such a step, as no loyal or honorable gentleman, clerical or lay, could consent to occupy a position amid those who sympathize with rebellion and carry their political heresies to the very chancel of the church. We hope the reverend and eloquent gentleman will soon find an appropriate field of labor, where, while he can preach 'peace on earth,' he may at the same time be permitted without hindrance to pray against 'sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion.'"

—"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The President has been breaking over his usual rules, and—perpetrating a joke! It was known that the new levies would require the appointment of a large additional number of Brigadier and Major-Generals. The applications and recommendations accordingly poured in in immense numbers. One who went over the parcels, assorted me that they were carried to the President for examination, by the bushel-basket full. His Excellency, in examining them one day, came upon one, wherein the claims of a certain worthy (not in the service at all) '*Jack Generalship*' were glowingly set forth. The clerk in examining this, had noted the fact that the applicant didn't specify whether he wanted to be Brigadier or Major-General. The President observed the difficulty in the mind of the clerk, and solved it by a lucid indorsement. The clerk on receiving the papers again, found written across its back, '*Major-General Jackson, A. Lincoln.*"

—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Steen, who fell in the battle of Fayetteville, Ark., while in command of a portion of the Missouri State Guard, was a native of Missouri, and entered the service of the United States as Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on the 6th April, 1847. His regiment was disbanded July 20, 1848, and he was afterward appointed Second Lieutenant Third Infantry June 30, 1852. He continued in the service of the United States until May 10, 1861, when he resigned his commission and entered the rebel service. While in the army he married a daughter of Col. P. Morris, of the regular army, now Lieutenant of Camp Butler, in this State. His father, Col. Enoch Steen, is also in the regular army of the United States, in command near St. Louis. Gen. Steen has been in active service ever since the rebellion commenced, and was, we believe, at Boonville, Lexington, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge.

—Among the advertisements in the New-Orleans *Delta* before the election, we find the following:

Mr. La Pevey's compliments to the officers of the *Delta*, and requests that they will place his name before the Union people as a candidate for Representative for the Second District. Mr. Lee can swim, row a boat, command an army, or ship, at Hurdle-cells. Mr. Lee is a Virginian by birth, and understands the wish of this section. Mr. Lee hopes his friends will vote early and vote often on the 3d of December. Mr. Lee is a free colored man, and he trusts his complexion is pleasing.

—Recently, a lady in Newburyport, Mass., whose husband was at the seat of war, received two letters from the Dead Letter Office, which had been written to her husband, one by a widow in that city, and another by a female in a neighboring town, which had failed to reach him from the change of location of his regiment. Their contents, it may readily be imagined, were not such as to promote domestic felicity.

—A girl soldier, who gave her name simply as Mary Francis, was before the Police Court in Chicago, a few days ago. She fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and received a wound in the latter battle which compelled her to go into hospital, at Louisville, when her sex was discovered. She was arrested near Camp Douglas, Chicago, for supplying a soldier who inside it there. It adds to the romance of her career to know that she chews tobacco voraciously.

—Col. T. W. Sweeney, of the Fifty-second Illinois lost an arm and was wounded several times in the Mexican war. He has received a number of wounds in the present war, and although now an active Major-General in the command of a division in the Western army, he has only the rank and emoluments of Colonel.

—There have been some important changes in the proprietorship of the Buffalo newspapers. Mr. J. N. Matthews leaves the firm of Clapp, Matthews & Warren, who have heretofore published the *Express*, and connects himself with the *Commercial Advertiser*. The last number in which the last paper is published is by Warren, Matthews, & Warren.

—Rev. Dr. Forbes, of Potsdam, N. Y., joined in the Thanksgiving of multitudes, on Thanksgiving Day, by marrying Josh Wilson, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pensioner, and Mrs. Abigail Knapp, aged 67, at the parsonage. The doctor gave the young couple his best wishes as he bounded exultingly up the first experience steps successfully through the matrimonial entanglements which they have just started.

—Information was received the aged centenarian, who was sent to the city from Philadelphia, Pa., with small-pox, a few weeks since, has been placed in charge of the Poor-house commissioners, at Bergen county, N. J., who will take care of him. He has reached the age of one hundred and two years, and says he thinks him very much improved.

—It is reported that Col. Dodge will shortly be promoted from the command of Fort Wayne, and will have charge of the command of Corinth, Jackson, Columbus, and all the forces in that vicinity. Col. Dodge is a native of Danvers, Mass., and is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. He is a brother of Mrs. Gen. Grant.

—A correspondent in the paradise of secession—South Carolina—has this paragraph in the New-Orleans *Era* a few days since, Miss Rosa Merk, [illegible] with a pistol. Nothing [illegible] probably on Tuesday was at the bottom of the matter."

—Capt. J. C. Jackson, of Newark, late a member of Gen. Franklin's Staff, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel graduated at Yale College in 1861, and is in every respect well fitted for the duties of his new position.

—Billy Rose Speaks, of East Tennessee, and one Mr. Harry Kilby, had a personal interview in Louisville on Dec. 4. Gen. Spears calls Kilby a — rascal, whereupon Kilby retorted by slapping his assailant in the face. The bystanders interfered, and Mr. Kilby was sent to jail.

—The office of the Wheeling *Press* and a paper manufacturer had a brisk set-to a few days ago on that exciting topic, the price of printing paper. The editor came off second best, having received a blow from a stone in the hands of his antagonist, which floored him.

—A native Philadelphian, Mr. Joseph Bellamy Crosley, has offered himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Southampton. Mr. Crosley was formerly an American Consul at that port, and has been for some years engaged in extensive business in London.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Washington *Intelligencer*, acknowledges the receipt of a gift of one person unknown, stated to be for duties and interest due to the United States. The amount has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer United States.

—Recently, a telegram from Cape Race announced that Prince Alfred of England would probably be raised to the Throne of Greece. Some of the Cleveland (Ohio) papers had it that he was to be elevated to the Throne of Greece.

—Ex-Senator Laflin, of Herkimer County, has succeeded in making an excellent quality of pulp from corn husks, straw, &c. He entertains no doubt of his ultimate success in the manufacture of a good quality of printing paper from these materials.

—The girls who attend the South Ward High School, in Harrisburgh, Penn., had a furious set-to five days since, on the Union question, and those who espoused that side were decidedly worsted by their rebellious antagonists. Bad for Harrisburgh.

—John McCann, of Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., while engaged in working on the bridge opposite Troy on the 4th of July last, was severely wounded in the hip by a slug fired from a musket apparently in the hands of some one on the opposite side of the river. He has brought an action for damages against the authorities of Troy.

—Mr. Amzi Dodd, a prominent lawyer of Newark, N. J., and a member elect to the State Legislature, is strongly urged as a successor to the United States District Judgeship, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Philemon Dickerson.

—Seventeen suits have been commenced at Norfolk against the Wise family, consisting of Henry A., John J. H., George B., and O. Jennings, for the recovery of debts varying from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars.

—Tom Sayers is out of the ring for life. He thus announces the fact in the newspapers of London: "Tom Sayers begs most respectfully to state that he will never again fight, or second any man who may fight."

—W. P. Bacon, of New-Haven, a graduate of Yale College in the class of '58, and for some time Adjutant of the New-Haven Cavalry, has received the appointment of Major in the Fifth New-York Cavalry.

—A pretended drover succeeded in swindling a Buffalo banker out of nearly ten thousand dollars, on Tuesday last, by selling him $5,000 in counterfeit bills of a Canada bank, at 16 per cent. premium.

—Rev. Dr. Plumer, late of the Western Theological Seminary, has accepted an invitation from the session of the Arch-street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, to supply their pulpit this Winter.

—The Grenada *Appeal* speaks of Humphrey Marshall as "only 40 years old," whereupon Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* remarks: He is 60. He isn't Modern Grease, he's Ancient Grease.

—Daniel Drew intends to purchase ground in Carmel, Putnam County, New-York, for the purpose of establishing a college there. He proposes to endow it with five hundred thousand dollars.

—Col. Butler, brother of the Major-General, who has been doing a large business in New-Orleans, since the occupation of the city, has returned in favor of his partner, Mr. C. A. Weed.

—It is said that Dr Edson B Olds, who was for some weeks a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, has been elected to the Ohio Legislature from the County of Fairfield by 2,500 majority.

—The Steuben (O.) *Courier* says that one man walked forty miles to claim exemption from the draft on the ground of lumbility to endure long marches and the hardships of camp life.

—A complimentary ball was given to Gens. Buell, Wallace, Ord, Tyler, Dana, Schoepf, and Van Rensselaer, at the Burnet House, on the night of Dec. 2, by leading Cincinnatians.

—A farmer from Bullefon, (Penn.) who recently lost $350, remunerated the finder with the sum of one dollar as a reward. The latter had previously offered seventy-five cents in advertising.

—Mr. Edwin James has undertaken the defence of Charles Lewis, now confined in the Mercer County Jail, N. J., charged with the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton.

—Mrs. Nancy Stetson, of Orange, N. J., has been granted a divorce by Chancellor Green. Her husband deserted her and eloped with another woman three years ago.

—The Editor of the Hartford *Courant* might be called a "bold operator." He was married and raised the price of his paper in the same week.

—Mrs. George D. Prentice, of Louisville, left Nashville on December 1st, under a flag of truce, on her way South, to visit a son and brother.

—Gen. Butler has made a donation of $77 to Mrs. Clary, the widow of the man who was recently hanged in New-Orleans by his order.

—Gen. Halleck has recommended for promotion to Brigadier Generalships, Cols. Hinks and Stevenson, of Massachusetts.

—It is reported that Capt. Maury has gone to St. Petersburg, as Commissioner from the Confederate States to Russia.

—Patti has created a great sensation in Paris as *Amina* in "Sonnambula."

-Parson Brownlow is in Washington.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWORD TO LIEUT. WORDEN.

Letter of Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State—Lieut. Worden's Reply.

The Assembly, at the last session of the Legislature, in recognition of the gallant services of the commander of the *Monitor*, Lieut. John L. Worden, in the action with the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, it will be recollected, authorized the Secretary of State to "cause a sword and its accoutrements, with a suitable inscription, to be manufactured and presented to that gallant son of the State of New-York, as a slight testimonial to his bravery." The sword was completed by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. a few weeks since, and a description given of it in the Times.

On Wednesday, the Secretary of State, through his son, John H. Ballard, Esq., delivered it to Lieut. Worden at the Astor House, together with the following letter from the Secretary:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1862.

To Lieut. John L. Worden:

Sir—In accordance with the inclosed resolution of the Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and in behalf of the people of this State, the accompanying sword is presented to you, as a memorial of your heroism and skill as commander of the *Monitor* in the action with the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads.

You achieved a triumph there which is not surpassed even by the glories that already glorify naval renown. The timely arrival of the *Monitor* at the scene of action was of such high importance as to make the event one of the most remarkable in our annals. The *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, two of our noblest frigates, were summarily destroyed by the assisted monitor. Our naval supremacy seemed clearly overthrown. The public mind was overwhelmed with the magnitude of the calamities, and the

[illegible] fact of your being a citizen of this State, and the appalling carnage of their extinction, that every loyal heart with anguish and humiliation that your noble *Monitor* was not matched by a kind Providence, to surmount the perils of the deep and come to the rescue. And then ensued a struggle such as never had been witnessed in naval warfare; it was between two iron-clad antagonists. From the Fleet, the Fortress, and the adjacent shores, thousands were upon the scene in fearful anxiety. From morning till noon, the storm of battle continued, and the result lay between the forlorn hope of the Republic, and the triumph of rebellion and anarchy. Battle-tried hearts quailed with fear. The *Merrimac* was beaten. The battle was won. Our Fleet was rescued, and other scenes from the attacks of this iron-clad, I very well knew, were electrified with joy. Gratitude for your illustrious services was manifested in Legislative Hall, and in all classes of Society, throughout the Union. Accept this sword, emblazoned with the record of that glorious day, as an offering from your native State, commemorative of your virtues, and as an emblem of the victory which has given you enduring fame.

With sentiments of great regard,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO BALLARD,
Secretary of State.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S REPLY.

Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State:

My Dear Sir—To serve our country in any hour of peril has been my highest ambition. I have looked loodly in many distant climes upon the emblem of her greatness, power and glory floating from the masthead, and ever with the determination that it should never be sullied, if my life could avert such a calamity.

It is not surprising, then, that regarded as having won a tribute to my devotion, and the approbation of my own gallant and patriotic State, I should feel that fame has nothing to offer. These events, while they fill to the brim the measure of my happiness, only make me more sensible of the support which I received from the brave officers and men associated with me, and the heroism of the noble spirits who, less fortunate than myself, perished in the effort to save our flag from traitors.

I am very happy that the triumph to which you refer presents so grand an illustration of the great principle by which our nation is distinguished. The genius and skill of another land, fostered by our institutions, furnished the means by which, under the Providence of God, I have been enabled to act apart, for which, without such assistance, I could not have been qualified. The gratitude of our country is an honor for which men far more deserving than I have often struggled in vain. That this should be deemed a proper reward to me is a circumstance which I cannot mention without feeling that nothing less than the aid of Heaven could have produced a result so gratifying. I am not unconscious that many of my brethren in the navy, occupying my position, would have attained the same end, or that thousands of our countrymen would have been overjoyed to have rendered the same service, but I hope I may be pardoned in rejoicing that I was given the opportunity to accomplish the greatest hope of my existence. May our glorious Union be perpetual!

For the kind manner in which you have presented this testimonial, I beg to return you my thanks.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Yours, very respectfully,
Dec. 18, 1862. JOHN L. WORDEN.

The sword will remain on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway, for several days. Thence it will be sent to his wife.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association—Report of Operations During the Past Year.

A large meeting of the above excellent Association was held on Friday evening, in the rooms No. 194 Broadway. The ladies composing the "Woman's Auxiliary Committee" were all in attendance, thus showing the deep sympathy evinced by them for the sick and wounded soldiers who have nobly acted their part in the defence of the Union.

Among the gentlemen present were Col. Frank E. Howe, (General Superintendant,) Gen. Wetmore, Charles Gould, Samuel E. Low, Treasurer, Col. Joex H. Almy, of Connecticut, &c.

The assemblage was called to order by Charles Gould, Esq., who was unanimously voted to the Chair, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the objects of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Col. Howe then read the Report of the Association, which was very full in its details. The following abstract embraces the important points touched upon in it:

The report defines the working of the "New-England Soldiers' Relief Association" from its commencement up to the present time, from which it is evident Col. Howe has not only rendered a faithful account of his stewardship, but has also furnished much interesting information concerning the Association and the work it has endeavored to accomplish, all of which cannot but prove interesting to the friends of the society and the soldiers too, who have been the objects of its care.

No. 194 Broadway, the report says, was selected for the use of the Association on account of its central location, its convenience to the routes of travel by which disabled soldiers arrive in the City, and for its easy and cheap adaptation to the wants of the Association.

The Association occupies the second, third, fourth and fifth stories of the building, which is 25 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and is most thoroughly ventilated and lighted. The ground floor and basement are occupied by the Superintendent for his private business, the entire building being rented for $1,000 per annum, of which the Superintendent pays $2,000. The next story is used as a lavatage and reception room, and for the office of the Association.

The reception room is used at night as a sleeping room, and in the office are the closet and store rooms for clothing and supplies of that description. The second story contains the "Sick Ward." The first half is devoted to convalescents, and the rear half exclusively to cases of serious illness and to surgical cases. The apartment of the Resident Physician and Surgeon is on this floor. The third story is a grand dormitory. It contains 56 beds, and is as comfortable and clean as can possibly be desired. The upper story contains the dining hall and the kitchen, pantries, laundry and washroom. Each story is furnished with supplies of water, in bath-rooms, water-closets and washstands, sufficient for the utmost requirements of cleanliness and comfort. The laundry is filled with all the necessary conveniences for washing bed linen and soldiers' garments, and all who desire it may have their under clothes washed, ironed and restored to them the same day.

The report then goes on to enumerate the articles which are received from private sources, as those rooms were opened, and gives Dr. R. L. Sayrelle, Medical Purveyor, much credit for his action in the matter. They are as follows:

33 quilts, 50 woolen shirts, 50 pair woolen socks, 50 pair drawers, 150 towels, 30 pair drawers, 25 pair slippers, 100 pillows, 30 cushions for wounded, and 16 jars currant jelly.

It next makes special reference to the numerous articles of various descriptions which were furnished by the Eastern States and the City of New-York, such as second-hand clothing, shirts, stockings, drawers, mittens, hats, bracelets, vests, boots, pockets, quilts, lint, bandages, cotton, slippers, &c., which were thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and it says lastly of the contributions of hospital stores and delicacies for the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, which "steam of charity has never ceased to flow." The only regret is that the "supplies of clothing and other garments of every description are quite inadequate to the necessities of the men." "In the month of June last more than 1,500 destitute Union soldiers, just released from the loathsome rebel prisons of Richmond and Salisbury, were cleaned, fed, and clothed from head to foot by the Association."

The report, after speaking of the benevolence of Dr. C. Macdougall, Medical Director of New-York, states that from April 5, 1862, to and including Dec. 1, 1862, the Association received, registered, clothed and clothed sick and wounded or disabled soldiers of the several following States:

Maine, 1,184; New-Hampshire, 424; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 1,972; Rhode Island, 411; Connecticut, 549; New-York, 806; Pennsylvania, 530; Michigan, 342; Ohio, 277; New-Jersey, 99; Wisconsin, 19; Virginia, 69; United States Regulars, 114; Kentucky, 58; Minnesota, 57; Indiana, 122; Texas, 8; Berdan Sharpshooters, 23; Illinois, 27; Louisiana, 15; Tennessee, 6; Missouri, 3; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 5; Maryland, 12; Delaware, 7; United States Navy, 5; California, 1; District of Columbia, 5. Making a grand total of 7,756.

After ably combating the idea entertained by some New-York people, that the Association had no claims upon their sympathy, it shows that of those relieved, New-York stood third in point of numbers, and that if the Association be sustained in the future as in the past, it will be capable of providing for the wants of all soldiers who may be the objects of public sympathy, and in need of material assistance.

The Association continued this "labor of love" until August last, when an order was made by the Government, "forbidding all sick and disabled soldiers, not furloughed or discharged, from receiving other than Government care," and from that time forward it only aided those who had been actually discharged from the service, or were furloughed, or were on their way to join their regiments, and how Agents to the number of 1,409.

The report then takes up the "Hospital Record" under the general charge of Mr. Frank F. Hoffman, which contains the names, condition and destination of soldiers of the following States:

Maine 670, New-Hampshire 253, Vermont 271, Massachusetts 1,239, Rhode Island 111, Connecticut 191, Indiana 215, Wisconsin 220, Minnesota 7, Total 2,977.

Thus it appears that the Association has been the means of relieving in the various ways above mentioned, 10,733 sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to twenty-six States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the United States Regulars, and the "Berdan Sharpshooters."

Since April, 1862, thirty-two of the last deceased, of these seventeen were forwarded to their friends, and fifteen were buried in the Soldiers' Lot at Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island. The States to which they belonged, and the number of each, are as follows:

Maine, 8 deaths, New-Hampshire, 3, Vermont, 4, States at large, 1, Rhode Island, 2, Connecticut, 5, Pennsylvania, 1, New-York, 1, Indiana, 2, Michigan, 2—total, 32.

After dwelling at some length upon minor points of a great public interest, the report refers to the Sanitary service, which were performed regularly every Saturday afternoon in the Rose Room, and by ministers of every denomination in New-York.

After making special reference to the original manner in which the officers of the Association performed their duties, it speaks very flatteringly of the conduct of the ladies and the "Women's Auxiliary Committee," and concludes by stating that "many a home, suffering solace, has found strength in their ministrations; those sympathies and acts of love which believed the wounded and only in the distant home and among his kindred."

The Treasurer, Mr. Low, then read his report.

The conclusion of both reports was fully applauded, and then unanimously adopted.

Gen. Wetmore then addressed the meeting. He said the sons of New-England were always ready to perform their duty toward the soldiers of New-England. He had a something to say of the daughters of New-England, for the manner in which they had acted, and there was not a son of New-England who was not ready to shed his blood in defence of the Union and Constitution. (Applause.) There was something in the name of New-England that he contemplated with delight. Her people had always nobly stood by the Union, and if it were left to the people of New-England themselves, they could wrest from the grasp of the rebels what they had so wantonly taken. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were offered by Nehemiah Knight, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Committee of ladies and gentlemen engaged in the management of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, have abundant reason to feel grateful for the signal success which has attended their efforts in ministering to the sick, maimed and dying soldiers, who have given their blood and period their lives in a cause which ought to open every heart to the fullness of loyalty and love of country.

Resolved, That in closing a year of active, earnest and faithful labor in behalf of an object nearest of all to our hearts, to Christian humanity, the Joint Committees desire to make known their deep, cordial sense of the unremitting toil, skilled management and fidelity to duty, evinced on all occasions by Col. Frank E. Howe, their superintendent of the business rooms of the Association, and his efficient agency, assiduity and devotion to their arduous and responsible duties, for the beneficent results of their efforts to relieve the want and soothe the sufferings of the sons of New-England.

Resolved, That as a grateful tribute for services of incalculable value rendered to the cause of benevolence and humanity, that the proceedings be suitably engrossed, signed by the joint committees and framed, and that the officers of the Association present the same to Col. Howe.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Governors of the several New-England States, and published.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the matron, Mrs. Russell, Major Brown, and the Assistants, for their indefatigable exertions in alleviating the sufferings and contributing to the comfort of our sick and wounded, and the faithful manner in which they have discharged their manifold duties.

After the adjournment of the meeting the ladies and gentlemen present retired to partake of an excellent repast provided for them by the Association, at which toasts were given and appropriately responded to. The Association appears more than ever determined not to relax in the good work.

Dispute over a Regimental Designation.

Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, consisting of Messrs. Hogan, Lent and Hayes, to whom was referred for investigation the matter of the protest against giving the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. Matthew Murphy, the sum of $10,000, gave a full hearing to the parties interested. The proposition for the appropriation is based upon the pledge of the Common Council, given in a series of resolutions adopted last September, that any militia regiment from the City volunteering into the National army for either nine months or three years, should be entitled to $10,000 from the City Treasury for their regimental fund. It was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Walsh, and passed there, but when it came up in the Board of Councilmen a protest against it was presented by Mr. Morgan Jones, signed by Major Bagley, in behalf of a number of the old officers of the original Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Col. Murphy first addressed the Committee, and presented many facts, in a clear and able manner, to show that the regiment which he commands, and which is now at the seat of war, is the "Original Jacobs," and therefore entitled to the money. The chief points were an account of the repeated assurances of the Board of Officers of the regiment, to Gen. Corcoran, that the corps would volunteer into his "Irish Legion;" an order from Adjt.-Gen. Hultzhouse, issued last October, excusing the regiment from the Fall parade for inspection, because the regiment had volunteered into the National army, and ordering Brig.-Gen. Ewen to modify his order relative to the parade and inspection to that effect; and a presentation of the muster-in rolls of the regiment, showing that they now have muster-d into the National army more than the complement—eight full battalions—required by the Common Council in order to be entitled to $10,000 from the City.

Major Harley replied at considerable length, mainly calling the attention of the Committee to the following representations: That the officers had no right to tender the services of the regiment without the consent of the men, which was not given; that the pledge to Gen. Corcoran to volunteer into his Brigade was with the condition of being allowed to elect their own officers, the same as they did under the State law, which condition was violated by Gen. Corcoran, who appointed resolutes to office, and exercised so arbitrary a course of action in this respect, that a large portion of the officers of the regiment withdrew from it and are now in the City; that the order given by Gen. Harbeson was procured by request, in order to save the regiment from injuring Gen. Corcoran's recruiting operations by a show of their small numbers; that the officers remaining here have made a formal claim for the State designation of Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., because several hundred of the old members, many of whom served in the first three months' campaign, are here, and when claim is awaiting the decision of Judge Advocate Gen. Anthon, to whom it has been referred; and that very few of the old members went out with Col. Murphy, the name of "Sixty-ninth Regiment," &c., being used only to attract into the ms.

Quartermaster Tully said the question was altogether of a legal character. He had no objection to Col. Murphy's regiment getting $10,000, but not as the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, because given in that view it would injure the claim pending before Gen. Anthon.

The Committee adjourned without indicating how they will report upon the subject.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE DENTIST.

Dr. Richard D. Anderson, a dentist, residing at a boarding-house, No. 26 Clinton-place, was arrested yesterday, and brought before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on three charges of deadly assault with a knife upon his late landlady, Mrs. Rich, and two other persons. The facts of the case, as they transpired upon the examination before the Justice, yesterday, are these: Dr. Anderson was complained of by some of the lady boarders in the establishment as having been guilty of taking improper liberties with them, and when this intelligence reached the ears of the hostess she at once took steps to put an end to the scandal. The latter keeps an extensive and somewhat private boarding-house at the number above indicated, and she very naturally felt that the reputation of her house was at stake, when stories of this nature were put into circulation by her own boarders. She therefore appealed for counsel to her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles W. Miller, a boarder in the house, and it was finally resolved that the best way would be to wait upon the objectionable boarder at once, and inform him that his presence there was no longer required. Mrs. Rich, accompanied by Mr. Miller, went to Anderson's room. The latter, upon being informed of the conclusion to which Mrs. Rich had arrived, seized a long knife lying upon his table, and with it struck the lady in the face and also on the right arm, thereby wounding her very severely. At this stage of the affray, Mr. Miller, her brother-in-law, interfered, when the gallant Doctor stabbed him in eight different places on the head and body. Some of the wounds are very serious, and may possibly prove fatal. About this time Miller's wife interfered for the protection of her husband, when the desperado struck that lady in the breast with his knife, and then stabbed her on the nose, just between the eyes. After having glutted his appetite for blood in this manner, he fled from the house, but was very soon afterwards taken into custody by Officer Jones, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Dr. Sanger was called in, and dressed the wounds of the injured persons, none of which are considered dangerous, with the exception of those inflicted upon Miller. The prisoner had a preliminary examination, yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, during which he stated that he was 42 years of age and a dentist by occupation. As to the question of paying his board bills to Mrs. Rich, he said nothing to say. Justice Kelly committed the accused to prison upon three separate charges of felonious assault.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Eight hundred sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Jersey City, last evening, from Washington. Quartermaster Johnson, of this City, had two large steamboats ready for their reception, which have been in use during the afternoon, and on board of which he had placed bedding, blankets, clothing, and other essentials for the well-being and comfort of the sufferers. A corps of nurses and hospital stewards were also in attendance, and the most humane and judicious arrangements for their speedy and safe transportation to their several destinations were made. A large number of the soldiers were from Pennsylvania, and were conveyed to the Cortlandt-street Ferry, and thence to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in Jersey City. Many of the soldiers were in a very feeble condition, and were carried on stretchers to the boats. Among the number were a few rebel prisoners, who were also sent to Jersey City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Surprise and Presentation.—On last Wednesday evening a large delegation of Alderman Boole's constituents visited his house without the slightest notice beforehand, and presented his wife and himself with a magnificent silver tea set, valued at $1,500, the presentation being made by Mr. Harvey C. Calkins. The Alderman was thoroughly taken by surprise, but specially recovered himself and returned thanks for the honor paid Mrs. Boole and himself, adding that if he had been previously consulted about the matter, he probably would have objected to the presentation taking place, as he had always been averse to forms, testimonials, &c., because it was popularly supposed that civil affairs were generally prearranged by the beneficiary. He was willing to excuse the surprise on that plea, and was happy over the gift from his friends, although he somewhat feared they had not taken into consideration the additional burden of taxes they were imposing upon him by the possession of so much valuable plate. A rich repast brought by the visitors caused a further surprise, and was zestfully enjoyed by all present.

Changes in the Police Department.—The following are the changes made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Charles Closs, to the Second Precinct, Nelson J. Marsh, Wm. J. Harkins, Henry C. Kingsley, Henry Hastings and James M. Tilley, to the Third; Henry Brent and Embree Hill, to the Eighth; John Brannan to the Seventh; John W. Rooney and Robert Boyle, to the Fifth; John Riley, Fourteenth; John McGowan, Fifteenth; Thomas Cole, Second: Thomas W. Brown and Owen Daly, Eighteenth; Timothy Shea and John Rowan, Twenty-first; Norman B. Anderson, John W. Stote and Silas Wright, Twenty-seventh; Joseph Hyland, Twenty-eighth; Cornelius Mahony and Daniel Cunningham, Twenty-ninth; and Henry B. Nafew, to the Forty-fifth. *Resignations*—Edward Darke, of the Second Precinct; Stephen T. Gregory, of the Fifteenth; and Thomas Howles, of the Twenty-second. *Deceased*—Abraham Forshay, of the Twenty-second.

Surprise and Presentation.—On Wednesday evening Alderman Boole was much mystified by receiving a note, while he was in the Board, fixing upon 8½ o'clock as the time when he must be at home that night. He was not aware that anything extraordinary was to take place at his home that evening, but, concluding that the appointment must be important, he went home shortly before the hour designated and found his parlors in possession of a large delegation of his constituents. The object of their informal visit was immediately developed in a formal speech by Mr. Harvey C. Calkins, presenting the Alderman and wife with a magnificent tea set of silver, suitably inscribed to them. The affair had been planned with such thorough secrecy that the Alderman was completely taken by surprise, and for a brief time his astonishment elicited the heartiest merriment from his gratified friends. He speedily recovered himself, however, and replied with much good humor, expressing regret that he had not been given some slight hint of the intended presentation, so that he could have "fixed up" a speech, if he had not interposed to prevent its being made, as heretofore he had always declined to receive any public testimonial. As it was, he accepted the present and returned thanks for Mrs. Boole and himself. He excused the surprise, but feared his friends had not considered the amount of taxes they were imposing upon him by the possession of so much valuable plate.

After an inspection of the various articles the Alderman was again taken aback in finding a splendid repast spread out on his tables in another room. It was freely enjoyed by all hands. The present, it should be added, is valued at $1,500.

Peace and War Views of the Mississippi.—Banvard's magnificent panorama of the Mississippi River, the largest painting in the world, is nightly attracting hundreds to the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, the eagerness of the public to see it being apparently as great as when it was first exhibited. As a truthful delineation of the mighty "Father of Waters," this panorama (on three miles of canvas) cannot be excelled. The "war section," which has been added to it since the breaking out of the rebellion, is an interesting and attractive feature, representing, among other stirring incidents, the disembarkation of troops from Cairo, the battle of Belmont, Ky., the dead after battle by moonlight, the running of rebel batteries by the United States gunboat *Carondelet*, the siege of Island No. 10, bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, near New-Orleans, the siege of Vicksburgh, and the great naval engagement before Memphis. The Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances gives an exhibition of the panorama for the convenience of ladies and children.

Gen. Burnside's Rifle.—At the meeting of the Polytechnic Association Thursday evening, at Cooper Union, the rifle invented by Maj.-Gen. Burnside was exhibited and explained. It is a breech-loader, and has received the unanimous preference of two Military Boards over all other breech-loaders submitted to their inspection. The powder is contained in a brass cartridge-case, which fits in a chamber formed in a swinging breech piece, the breech piece being fitted into a slot at the base of the barrel. The ignition is performed by means of a percussion cap, the flame entering the cartridge through an orifice in the rear, which is closed against the escape of gas by a little bit of beeswax, rendering the cartridge perfectly waterproof. These guns are now being manufactured on a very large scale at Providence, R. I., for the use of the United States cavalry.

The Catacombs of Rome.—Rev. Mr. Bowland, who has spent two Winters in Rome, devoted to the study of the Catacombs of that antique city, will deliver a lecture illustrated by large paintings upon the subject on next evening, at the large Hall corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway. The lecture will be for the benefit of St. Timothy's Episcopal Free Church. Those who desire to inform themselves about those interesting monuments of antiquity will have a rare opportunity in this lecture.

New-York Hospital Weekly Report to Dec. 15, 1862.

	Purulent	Medical	Total
Remaining on Dec. 12	136	227	363
Admitted to Dec. 19	32	56	88
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	31	74
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	125	247	372

Males, 350; females, 22.

Presentation of Colors to the Ironsides Regiment.—The Ironsides Regiment, at present located at "Camp Curtis Neves," near Jamaica, L. I., will be presented with a stand of regimental colors, at 2½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at their encampment. The presentation address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. Cars leaving the South Ferry at 12.45 will reach the ground in time for the presentation.

Overcoat Thieves—A New Dodge.—The overcoat thieves have opened their Winter campaign with a new dodge. They visit the first-class dining saloons, take their seat at a table nearest to where good-looking overcoats are hanging, and on arising from the table select one to their liking, and walk out with an air of the coolest and most gentlemanly innocence. If detected by the owner, they beg his pardon for the *mistake*, in the most affable manner, and generally succeed in disarming suspicion. Two coats have thus been stolen from a good-looking dining saloon within the past week, and it behooves the wearers of good overcoats to look on their guard.

Drunken Among Policemen.—The Twenty-second Police Precinct has lost two valuable officers within the past four days—Messrs. Clarkson Forshay. The former was unmarried, but the latter leaves a wife and several children. Some time since the officers of the force passed a resolution, that in case of the decease of their number, they would pay the funeral expenses. The deceased's resolution was, in the case of the above-named, here carried out.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Gotten held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Ann Williams, who came passenger in the ship *Kingsdale* from Liverpool, and who died on the 15th inst. at the Five Points House of Industry. Deceased was 35 years of age, and was single. Verdict, Died from the effects of a fall.

Fire and War Views of the Mississippi.—Banvard's magnificent panorama of the Mississippi River, the largest painting in the world, is nightly attracting hundreds to the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, the eagerness of the public to see it being apparently as great as when it was first exhibited. As a truthful delineation of the mighty "Father of Waters," this panorama (on three miles of canvas) cannot be excelled. The "war section," which has been added to it since the breaking out of the rebellion, is an interesting and attractive feature, representing, among other stirring incidents, the disembarkation of troops from Cairo, the battle of Belmont, Ky., the dead after battle by moonlight, the running of rebel batteries by the United States gunboat *Carondelet*, the siege of Island No. 10, bombard

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch in yesterday's TIMES announced the resignation of Secretary SEWARD. We give elsewhere such information on the subject as has reached us. The resignation, it is understood, has not been accepted by the President, although tendered with the request that it might be accepted immediately.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, announcing Secretary SEWARD's resignation, states that Secretary BLAIR will follow suit, and that Gen. HALLECK will be removed. Secretary STANTON still retains the confidence of the President.

Some of the Washington correspondents state that Gen. BURNSIDE has tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

We have this morning Gen. FOSTER's official report of his victory at Kinston, N. C. He first met the enemy at Southwest Creek, strongly posted, but succeeded after a brisk fight in forcing his way through, with small loss. He then pushed on to Kinston, where he found the enemy strongly posted, where he could not reach him effectually with artillery, and the battle was consequently principally fought with infantry. After five hours' hard fighting he succeeded in driving the enemy from his position, and the result was the capture of the town, with eleven pieces of artillery, four or five hundred prisoners, and a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Our loss was about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's force numbered about 6,000, with twenty pieces of artillery.

Gen. HERRON telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS et St. Louis his belief that the rebel Gen. HINDMAN has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while MARMADUKE is still on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men were deserting from HINDMAN's army and joining Gen. HERRON—principally Missourians. Gen. CURTIS has recently received a communication from the rebel Gen. HOLMES, forwarded by direction of JEFF. DAVIS, making inquiry relative to the shooting of ten "Confederate citizens" by Gen. MCNEIL.

A gentleman who left Little Rock, Arkansas, on Nov. 15, has arrived in St. Louis. The *News* thus sums up the information which he brings: "There were but few troops at Little Rock, but there were about 18,000 at Austin, 23 miles from there, under Gen. HOLMES. The force under HINDMAN in Northwestern Arkansas, was estimated at 14,000. Many of them had been unarmed, but a lot of 6,000 Enfield rifles had been recently received and distributed amongst them. CLAIB JACKSON was at Little Rock on the 15th ult., very sick with the flux. He was on his way to Richmond, as he said, to induce JEFF. DAVIS to send more arms to HINDMAN. His attending physician had serious doubts of his recovery. CLAIB JACKSON, Jr., 'son of the old man,' was at Des Arc, sick also. There are many Union men in Little Rock. The people of Arkansas are tired and sick of the war, and, if they had the opportunity, many of them would take sides with the Union army."

Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOYLE, commanding the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, made a dash into Tennessee a day or so ago, and penetrated as far as Livingston. He had a fight with the rebels at that point, routing them, and wounding some, and taking ten prisoners. He then returned, without loss, to Burkesville, Ky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was received and laid over. The Mayor thinks the salaries paid by the city are liberal, and that out of patriotism every municipal or county officer should be satisfied with his present pay, in order to save the city from as much taxation as possible, within reason. The Board were in session but a short time, and adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the Fractional Currency ordinance—a measure that had received nearly a unanimous vote of the Common Council—was read and laid over under the rule. The Mayor says the ordinance would be in violation of the State law, if it should be put in force, and, besides, that he deprecates the issuing of "shinplasters" by Corporations. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Several changes have recently been made in the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. A third corps, known as the Reserves, has been organized and placed under command of Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. It is composed of the divisions of NEGLEY, PALMER, the East Tennesseeans, and Maj. KING's command, consisting of the Regulars. This leaves the organization as follows: Commander of Corps—Maj.-Gen. WM. S. ROSECRANS; Commander Right Wing—Maj.-Gen. ALEX. M. MCCOOK; Commander Centre—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS; Commander Left Wing—Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. In the Second Division Brig.-Gen. SILL has been superseded by Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who was taken prisoner by MORGAN at Gallatin in August, and has been recently exchanged. Gen. NEGLEY has, at his own request, been relieved of the position of Commandant of Nashville, and is assigned to the command of the Eighth Division, under Gen. HAMILTON.

The prize steamer *Emile*, which was condemned by the Prize Court at Philadelphia, has been chartered by the Government, and will leave at an early day for the South, under the command of Capt. THOMAS HANN, formerly of the steamer *Kennebec*.

The dentists of Boston have determined to advance their prices 30 per cent. in consequence of the premium on gold.

In St. Louis, parties employed in the manufacture of pilot bread for the Government have struck for higher wages, and Gen. CARR has issued an order declaring that he will arrest and imprison any person who shall interfere with or intimidate parties who may signify their willingness to work at the old rates.

The barque *Harriet Spaulding*, which was reported some days since as burned by the pirate *Alabama*, arrived safe at Havre, France, on Dec. 5.

The Government hospital at Woodsonville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday, Dec. 8. The sick were removed, and no casualties occurred. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The proprietors of the Rochester *Union* have purchased a papermill, where they propose to manufacture their own paper.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in on Saturday; Flour and Wheat were quoted rather lower; Corn was steady. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Beef were active. Groceries were quiet, as also were Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Petroleum, Leather, Seeds, Wool and Whisky. Salt was more sought after. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were freely purchased at full rates. The Freight market was inactive, with 515 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Resignation of Secretary Seward.

The City was as much startled yesterday by the announcement of the resignation of Secretary SEWARD as it had been a few days before by the news of the repulse of Gen. BURNSIDE, and the retreat of our army across the Rappahannock. Indeed, the first-mentioned event, and the rumored breaking up of the Cabinet, affected the public more profoundly, if possible, than the other. Mr. SEWARD has been the right-hand man of the President from the day of his election until now. He has had, in great measure, the shaping of the policy of the Government, beside the management of what has been, on several occasions, its most important and difficult Department. For him to step out of the Cabinet at this most critical moment of the Government's and the Country's history, portended—no man knew what. But every one was filled with apprehension and doubt.

We have little to say regarding the step at this hour. We do not know that the resignation has been, or will be accepted by the President. We give in other columns what is said in the Washington papers regarding the immediate causes that led the Secretary to resign. It may or may not be true. But we believe that Mr. SEWARD has long desired to quit the post of Secretary of State, and has had the step he has now taken in contemplation for some time. As soon as he felt that there was a want of confidence in him by a leading body of Senators, and perhaps as soon as he felt that the policy he thought wise was thwarted, he has carried his purpose into execution.

If President LINCOLN decides to accept this resignation, it will probably not be the only resignation from the Cabinet that will be compelled and accepted. The Minister who now has now gone out has long been recognized as among the very ablest statesmen of the country. Other Departments are filled by men who have no reputation, no administrative ability, no public respect—who are at the same time imbecile and headstrong, who have driven the Government to the very verge of ruin, and who would long ago have vacated their posts had they had the least regard for the opinion, the sentiment, or the welfare of the country. If they will not resign, they should be expelled before the country is swept over the brink of despair on which it is now trembling. Let the President give the country a strong Cabinet and capable Generals, regardless of party and geographical lines, and we shall begin the new year under hopeful auspices, and with renewed public confidence.

The Washington *Star* of Friday night says that Mr. SEWARD remains at his desk, awaiting the appointment of his successor. Public speculation runs wide as to who that successor is likely to be. But the President will probably not make choice until he decides in what form, and under what auspices, the Cabinet is to be reconstructed.

BLUNDERS OF THE WAR.—The two radical blunders in the conduct of the war, have been bureaucratic dictation and lack of concentration. Persons without the claim of even superior ability, and utterly ignorant of the science or nature of war, have attempted to wield the mightiest armies of modern ages. Instead of committing the control of military affairs to skilled commanders, and holding them to inexorable accountability for the accomplishment of feasible objects with adequate resources, there has been a measure of meddling with, and muddling of, military plans fatal to the nation. The successive campaigns in Virginia furnish humiliating illustrations of the futility of this policy, and should restrain officials who have had no practical or theoretical schooling in the military art from interference with the campaigning of those whose life-study is war.

"Bushwhacking" may get on thus very well where a few daring men, rifle in hand, take to the forests and hunt their foes as they follow beasts of prey. Guerrilla bands need only the cunning and dash which frontier life engenders. A little army like that which used to suffice for garrison service and to restrain Indian depredations, might be posted and controlled by a Washington functionary, as the blunders affected no vital interest. But a war of invasion, carried forward along a coast and interior line of thousands of miles, with something like a million of troops, is a task from which the most skilled military genius might shrink, and which it is the consummation of folly for any other sort of man to meddle with. The management of armies should be committed wholly to a competent General-in-Chief, and to the commanding officers in the field. Thus we shall have war—successful war; and not till then.

This system should extend still further. Tender-hearted souls should not meddle with military discipline. If the experience of the most warlike nations has demanded the necessity of summary dealing with spies and deserters, it is folly for mawkish philanthropy to step in and sacrifice thousands of lives and the cause itself, by trifling with the most dangerous class of men. Military law must rule in military affairs, or war becomes a farce—nay, inexcusable butchery of the nation's soldiers.

The other stupendous blunder—lack of concentration—we have exposed very frequently. It may grow out of the other; it may have still less respectable parentage. Whatever be its cause, its effects are ruinous. In every conflict there are main issues, and in every war there are vital points of assault and defence. The whole world has seen that the centre and soul of the rebellion was at Richmond—*that* pierced, its life-blood must flow. Everybody, outside of Washington, hoped and believed that whatever else was done or left undone, such forces would be massed against the Confederate capital as would render resistance vain. That this has not been done is the marvel and the shame of the nation. *It must still be done*, and that promptly, or the Union cause will be ruined. Though every sea-coast town were ours, and the Mississippi plowed by our gunboats, and every Border State firmly fixed in the Union, the possession of Richmond by the rebel Government and armies, would stand forth as the single fact, more potent to the world's eye than all others, in proof of Southern success.

The two principles of this war, as of all others, must be, *warriors for war—concentration of strength*. Such a rôle would inspirit the nation anew.

The Battle and Retreat at Fredericksburgh.

The growing interest which centres in our latest Virginia battle-field necessitates the most searching investigation into the causes which brought disaster when we had every reason to expect triumphant success. Fruitful in evil as would be the old French Revolutionary policy of following with a special inquest of querulous functionaries every movement of the army, in this case inquiry is a sacred, public duty. Among other necessary information which will be elicited, we shall learn how far our repulse was probably due to the delay of the pontoon bridges, and why the battle was fought at a perilous bend of the river where the position was strong, and the chances ran so seriously against us. On whom the crushing responsibility must fall, the report of the Congressional Committee will inform the expectant nation without undue delays.

Meanwhile, however, we should beware of being prematurely led astray by distorted news of the real facts. Hasty judgments are usually capricious, irrational and mischievous. "A people that cannot brook defeat," it has been well said, "is unfit for war, and firmness under the pressure of disaster is as indispensable to a great nation as moderation in the intoxicating hour of victory." Viewed in this light the undaunted spirit with which the recent news from the Army of the Potomac has been met, reflects high honor on the national character. Much as the sublime and terrible scenes around Fredericksburgh may occasion us of disappointment and regret, no one is disposed to view them as showing a stain on the valor of our army, or as justifying a moment's distrust of the result of the war and the success of our holy struggle for the safety, honor and integrity of our great and free Republic.

It is certain, from the concurrent testimony both of our own Generals and those of the enemy, that no men ever fought better than the heroic troops who rallied under the Stars and Stripes in the tempest of death which for ten long hours swept over the Southern slopes of the Rappahannock. Whatever else we may doubt, whoever else we may distrust, it is clear that the honor and glory of the nation is safe beneath the defending ægis of our citizen soldiers.

Armies of veterans, led by the greatest captains of their age, have never marched to uniform sure victory. HANNIBAL was beaten by SCIPIO in the midst of his dépôts of supplies and reinforcements. NAPOLEON himself was frequently defeated by opposing armies, as were also before him FREDERICK the Great, and CHARLES the Twelfth of Sweden. A reverse, if well improved, may change to victory. Thus it is well remembered that NAPOLEON, after losing the battle of Marengo, forced the victorious Austrians to evacuate Italy the following day, and wrested from them the main objects of a well-fought campaign.

What moral force the rebels will derive from their recent success remains to be seen. The short dispatch of Gen. LEE, which we published on Friday, is of more interest in this point of view, than the elaborate report which appeared in our columns yesterday. The former document was written on the field shortly after the battle, and shows us how the rebel General then regarded the events of the day. It will be observed that he does not claim the victory. Viewing the affair as a drawn battle, he acknowledges heavy losses, but states that as yet he has succeeded in holding his main position, adding that, although he has repulsed our first assault, he is apprehensive of a new attack the following day. Occupied wholly with the scence under his eyes, he forgets that great as were his losses, ours were greater still. So far from taking the bold, though hazardous resolve of following up his first advantage by pressing on our troops, and forcing them into the river, his mind, happily for us, seems to have been capacious enough to admit but two ideas—first, the grateful sense that he had escaped an immediate peril; and, secondly, the urgent conviction that he must protect himself, and provide against further attempts to make him quit his earthworks.

"Some men," says NAPOLEON, "see everything on the battle-field, through a highly-colored medium. They are deeply moved by what is before their eyes, while the distant pieces on the chess-board, being out of view, make less impression than they should. Whatever knowledge, or talent, or other good qualities such men possess, nature has not formed them for the command of great armies, or for the direction of extensive operations in war. The first qualification of a General-in-Chief is a cool head—that is, a head which receives just impressions and estimates objects at their real value." Judging from the Napoleonic stand-point, we have already had an appalling amount of this short-sighted imbecility in the conduct of our armies, and the rebels, it would appear, are not much better supplied with military leaders than we ourselves have been.

Gen. LEE, as we have said, makes no claim to victory. Nor could he do so. For with one or two insignificant exceptions he never stirred from his fortified position during the entire day. Fighting unseen behind his intrenchments, defended by a triple concentric fire of rifles and heavy artillery, which raked our lines, picked off our officers, and decimated whole brigades, he made no efforts except to defend himself. Had he left his fortress and met us on equal terms in the open field, the battle might have been decisive, and one army or the other could have been undisputed masters of the field. But so bold a venture for a decisive result was not risked, and a similar want of enterprise was shown after the battle.

For to this cause in part we must ascribe the success of Gen. BURNSIDE in concealing his subsequent finely conducted retreat. LEE, by a series of well executed feints from our side, was kept in constant alarm. Not until our last man had been withdrawn, did the mystified foe wake up to the assurance that, for the present he was safe from the dreaded but deferred attack. The annals of military nations scarcely record a single instance in which, after disasters so severe, an immense army, with all its artillery and munitions of war, has been safely withdrawn across a rapid, deep, rising river, from under the commanding guns of an enemy, equal in numbers and flushed with recent success. Not a man was lost, not a gun abandoned, not a caisson missing. This able and unprecedented movement is a good augury for the future. Let this same rapidity, secrecy, inventive resources, and masterly combinations characterize the offensive strategy which is shortly to hurl against the rebel Capital our heavy, well-concentrated masses of veterans, and the battle of Fredericksburgh may prove to us another Marengo.

Sunday and Its Sensations.

It has happened, throughout the war, that the events creating the greatest sensations of the public mind have occurred on Sunday. Whether this is owing to that fatality which often seems to impel men and nations directly on to that fate that they exhibit the greatest anxiety to avoid, belongs to philosophers to investigate. We only call attention to the fact in the case of our own Government, that Sunday has been marked by more and intense excitements than any other day, notwithstanding the efforts of our authorities, civil and military, to secure its sanctity and peace.

In the very beginning of the war we got the wrong foot foremost in this matter. Gen. MCDOWELL was unlucky in feeling obliged to fight the first battle of Bull Run on Sunday. For this violation of the sentiments of the religious part of our people he was soundly lectured. And the "unco righteous" did not hesitate to ascribe his defeat directly to his profane deed of offering battle on the Lord's day. When Gen. MCCLELLAN took command of the army at Washington, he found it labouring under popular disfavor as a Sabbath-breaking inatitution, and he issued an order requiring the Sabbath to be observed, by an entire suspension of all drills, musters and other camp duty, and work not absolutely necessary to be performed. How well this order was observed in practice before Manassas and on the Peninsula, we are not able to say. Nor do we know how far Gen. POPE was able to maintain the fitting observance of the Sabbath day, during his brief rule as the Chief in the field. But we apprehend the demoralization resulting from the campaign of the army on the Peninsula, and its transfer from there, and the subsequent battles and retreat under Gen. POPE, led to very considerable backsliding in army conduct. And this was probably not amended in the brief Maryland campaign and the march down the base of the Blue Ridge; for about the time MCCLELLAND turned over the command to BURNSIDE, President LINCOLN thought it proper to issue a General Order enjoining on all commanders of armies to regard the customs of Christian nations by keeping the Sabbath properly and abstaining on that day from all work and warlike movements, as far it was practicable to do so.

This order received the hearty assent and commendation of the country. But it was a singular commentary on the text, a passage in the letter of one of our correspondents, who, in describing the flank movement of Gen. BURNSIDE from the Blue Ridge to the Rappahannock, made a few days after the President's order was published, stated that Gen. SUMNER's Corps, which led the advance, struck their tents in the night of Saturday, and in the early dawn of *Sunday* took up their march toward Fredericksburgh!

Either the occurrence of the events themselves that have so violently agitated the nation, in connection with war movements between Washington and Richmond, has fallen on Sunday, or on that day the news of the same has been received, to disturb and distress Church-going people. Too often during the war have our Christian congregations found themselves, in spite of the best resolves of peace and prayer, converted by the cry of newsboys in the streets into the Church *militant*—too seldom, alas, in that time have they been allowed to congratulate themselves on National success and rejoice as members of the Church *triumphant*. Down to the latest record this lot pursues us. It was on Saturday a week ago that our noble army under BURNSIDE recoiled from the impregnable heights of Fredericksburgh. It was on Sunday last, the black omens of disaster flew thick and low through the land, sending a tremor of apprehension into every heart.

And *to-day*, what have we but conflicting and distressing stories from Washington, that speak of distrust among our rulers and the probable breaking up and reorganization of the Administration? The popular demand goes up in thunder-tones for *some change*. Unfortunately there is no general agreement, and can be none, as to the specific change demanded. We all are satisfied that something is wrong—terribly wrong. We all know that there is strength and loyalty in the land abundantly sufficient to save the nation and Government—that those elements are not properly wielded at present—and that a change must be made which shall give the country better results. Changes are rumored at Washington. Changes have actually begun. But while we demand changes, how do we know that the *right* sort of changes will be made? How can we foresee that a stop will be made when the proper limit is reached? There is, unhappily, as we stated, no general agreement as to the reorganization needed in the Cabinet, and the resignations demanded by one party will be fiercely opposed by another. But the most unpleasant reflection of all to a true patriot is that any change at all in the composition of the Administration is needed. It argues, in spite of ourselves, inherent weakness in the head of affairs. It is an axiom of politics and war, as old as society itself, that it is a hazardous thing to change front in the face of an enemy. But that is just what our Government now feels obliged to do. Let us trust that the presentation of these grave matters to our people *to-day* will be accepted by all faithful Christians who seek the sanctuary, as evidence that Heaven commends the crisis to their humble, truthful and prayerful consideration.

The Mark of Kane.

We cannot help wondering oftentimes at the excessive audacity in falsehood, which we cannot avoid observing. It prevails everywhere, but especially in politics. One would have said that the political untruth which had disgraced this country in years past could not be excelled this side the bottomless pit. But the rebellion has given increased virulence to it. It would seem as if no previous respectability, no station in society, no position, no reputation prevented any one who became touched with this fatal heresy of secession from losing all regard for truth; and more than that, such men seem to lose all regard for common sense, and give the public no credit for any knowledge of facts or power of reasoning, and make statements, not in the heat of a verbal discussion, but coolly, and in writing, which every one who has any memory of the events of the past two years knows are utterly false. Think, for instance, of BUCHANAN's written, deliberate statement that FLOYD had never stolen any public arms at all! which Gen. SCOTT so summarily exposed, and which needed no such exposure, for every one both North and South who knew anything of what has happened the past two years, knew it was untrue the moment he saw it.

As remarkable a document for this quality as we have lately seen is a letter of the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, to the New-York *Tribune*, in answer to some queries put to him by that journal. We cannot pretend to pick out for our readers all the falsehoods which this document contains, but some of the largest nuggets of mendacity we cannot refrain from excavating from so rich a placer.

The Marshal declares, for instance, that "there never was any body of leading Marylanders who sought, by their action, to take Maryland out of the Union"—and this in face of the fact that a secession ordinance was only prevented from passing the Maryland Legislature by its being broken up. To say nothing further of any knowledge which we here have had in the matter, was the universal assertion to the same effect throughout rebeldom false and a delusion? The rebels had, and have, as we all know, constant communication with sympathizers in Maryland. Did these sympathizers lie to the rebels, or does KANE fib now?

The Marshal declares also that he "had made careful and adequate preparations" to prevent any assault upon the Massachusetts volunteers in their passage through Baltimore. No one can credit this who remembers that on the very day when that assault was made, this very KANE sent the telegraph dispatch to BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick, (the same individual who accompanied the rebel army when it entered Frederick, dragging the Stars and Stripes at his horse's tail,) which our readers have often read, but which they will do well to look at again in this connection.

Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterward. Streets red with Maryland blood.

Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes [of Union volunteers] will be down upon us to-morrow [the 20th.] We will fight them and whip them or die.

GEO. P. KANE.

But it is when KANE comes to speak of this dispatch of his that he shines most shockingly. He actually has the impudence to declare that the "fresh hordes" which he speaks of in it, were not "Union volunteers," but were the Editors of the *Tribune* and their "Abolition associates." But "fresh hordes" means more of the sort that had passed through Baltimore the previous day, and if KANE was expecting the arrival of the *Tribune* Editors with their "Abolition associates" on the 20th, they must have been there on the 19th. Really, to see KANE declare that he did not mean "Union volunteers" by that expression—that it was not the soldiers of the Union whom he threatened "to whip or die," is almost the ultimate sublimity of—it must be said—lying.

After that, such minor misstatements as that he has never been guilty of hostility to the Union," and that the tearing up of the railroads and breaking down of the telegraph lines which shut off Washington from communication with the North at the outbreak of the rebellion were not produced by hostility to the Government, hardly deserve notice. It can surprise no one, after seeing such misrepresentations as we have specified, to know that KANE closes his letter by admitting that his wishes are for the triumph of the Southern Confederacy, and declaring that "no honest man can call this a war for the Union, and no patriot can give it his support." Sympathy with the rebels and unblushing mendacity go hand in hand, and to some people they seem to "come by nature," as reading and writing did in Dogberry's opinion.

The Latest Outrage in Japan.

Personal security is not to be numbered among the blessings which foreigners enjoy in Japan. Whatever disposition the Government of the Tycoon may have to protect them, there can be no doubt that the Princes and their followers regard outside barbarians with aversion, and avail themselves of every opportunity to give vent to their animosity. The latest instance of this, and perhaps the most wanton and outrageous that has yet occurred, has been narrated by the Yokohama correspondent of this paper, and occurred on the 14th of September. A party of English, consisting of three gentlemen and one lady, left Yokohama on horseback, to visit a temple in the vicinity of Kawasaki. They had arrived midway between Kanagawa and the place of their destination, without meeting with accident of any kind; but there they unfortunately encountered a Prince and his retinue, who brusquely ordered them to turn back. This they immediately proceeded to do. Hardly, however, had they commenced their retrograde movement, when they were fiercely assaulted by the armed followers of the Japanese Chief. The lady, a Mrs. BORRADALE, had her hat cut from her head by a stroke of a sword, and owed her life to the fleetness of her horse. Two of the gentlemen—Messrs. MARSHALL and CLARKE—were severely wounded, yet succeeded in reaching the American Consulate in Kanagawa. But the fate of Mr. RICHARDSON, the remaining member of the party, was more tragic and terrible. Faint from loss of blood, he was unable to keep his seat, and fell on the road insensible. On recovering consciousness he begged for a drink of water. There was, however, no good Samaritan there to minister to the wants of the dying stranger. Far otherwise. A *norimon*, or native carriage, passing at the time, its occupant, seeing a wounded man sitting on the wayside, asked what was the matter. "Oh, nothing," responded some of the bystanders, "he is merely a foreigner." Whereupon the inhuman wretch descended from his vehicle, drew his sword, and completed the work which the retainers of the Prince had left unfinished. The corpse of the murdered RICHARDSON was dragged some ten or twelve yards off the road, where it was subsequently pointed out to a party of Europeans and Americans, who came to seek it, by a youth who had been an eye-witness of the last act of butchery. When found it was covered with matting, and horribly mangled and mutilated. Such, according to our correspondent, and confirmed by the Japan *Express* and *Herald*, are the leading facts of this shocking catastrophe. A Singapore journal, evidently in the interest of Col. NEALE, the British *Chargé*, who has given great offence by his want of sympathy with the sufferers, attempts to apologize for the conduct of the Japanese, by alleging that the Europeans, in obstructing the way of the procession, were violating one of the social customs of Japan, which allows no person to intrude upon the thoroughfares when a Prince and his train are to pass. This view of the matter cannot, however, exculpate the assassins, or take from the atrocity of the outrage. For, notwithstanding the existence of such a custom, Mrs. BORRADALE and her friends were guiltless. The Prince who contemplated the procession was bound to notify the Government of his intention, while the Government was bound to give notice to the foreign Consulates or Legations. Now, in the present case, no notification of any kind had been given either to the Government or the foreign representatives, and therefore none of the individuals who composed that fatal pleasure party could have had the faintest conception that they were committing any breach of etiquette in riding into or out of Kawasaki, or that, by so doing, they were performing an act which might have cost them all their lives.

There is no justification whatever of this ferocious attack of the Prince's followers on these unoffending strangers. It was not their obstruction of the highway that roused the savage passions of the barbarians in question, and provoked the murderous assault which followed. That was merely a pretext. It was the native hatred of foreigners, and the occurrence of so favorable an opportunity for indulging it that led to the outrage. The commercial and diplomatic relations which Christendom has forced on the Japanese are altogether distasteful to the aristocratic class of that Empire. They would prefer their ancient isolation to intercourse and commerce with the external world. All the hospitalities and honors lavished on the Ambassadors of their nation, during their visit to America and Europe, have not softened the antipathies of the Princes; and, as they are as powerful as their Government is feeble, they run no risk in offering violence to the intruders. But if the Japanese Government cannot protect the persons and property of foreign sojourners, then must those foreign Governments which claim the allegiance of such sojourners defend their rights. They can tolerate no more outrages like that near Kawasaki.

Another Arrival from Europe.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. MCGREGOR, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Hindman's Army Across the Arkansas.

Hundreds of His Men Joining Gen. Herron.

The Shooting of Ten "Confederate Citizens" by Gen. McNeil.

An Inquiry from Jeff. Davis---Gen. Curtis Replies.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 19.

Gen. CURTIS has received a dispatch from Gen. HERRON to the following effect:

"It is believed that Gen. HINDMAN has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while Gen. MARMADUKE is on the north side with his cavalry."

Hundreds of men from General HINDMAN'S army are daily joining that of Gen. HERRON. Many of them are Missourians, who express the greatest disgust with the rebel campaign in the West, and avow as their conviction that its further prosecution is hopeless.

Gen. CURTIS yesterday received a written communication from Gen. HOLMES, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department of the rebels, forwarded by direction of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The communication is an inquiry for the facts relative to the shooting of ten Confederate citizens by order of Gen. MCNEIL.

Inclosed with the communication is a printed slip from the Grenada *Appeal*, containing a passage credited to the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*.

Gen. HOLMES and the Confederate Government desire to know if the passage in the Palmyra *Courier* is substantially correct.

The reply of Gen. CURTIS will probably be published, and it is looked for with much interest.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

The Disgraceful Surrender at Hartsville—Gens. Negley—Gen. Mitchell—Movements of the Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

Upon my return from Louisville I am enabled to present your readers with a statement of the disgraceful surrender at Hartsville, the news of which reached you some days since. The brigade which was stationed at this post was commanded by Col. MOORE, of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois—who said some weeks since, in a speech made at the Galt House in Louisville, that "he only wanted to catch MORGAN; MORGAN was the only man he was anxious to have a brush with," &c.—and consisted of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, and one section of the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, and at the time of the fight there were present about 200 of the Second Indiana Cavalry, which was, however, no part of the brigade, but was at Hartsville on duty.

The enemy, consisting of three regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, under command of MORGAN and DUKE, crossed the Cumberland about daybreak, two miles above Hartsville.

There was no surprise, as the National force was fully aware they would be attacked. The battle commenced about 6 A. M., with artillery, which the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio was ordered to support. This regiment gave way on the first fire of the enemy, and was soon followed by the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio. The fight was then left to the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the Battery and the Second Indiana Cavalry. These conducted themselves with bravery, the One Hundred and Fourth driving back the enemy two or three times, until, overpowered, they were compelled to surrender.

The One Hundred and Fourth Illinois lost about 50 killed and 100 wounded. The two Ohio regiments lost about 10 or 12. The Second Indiana Cavalry lost about 15. The rebels lost in killed and wounded over 200, among them FRANK BUCHANAN, of Wilson County, reported killed.

Our troops consisted wholly of the new levies, and had been upon the march since their organization. The reserve of the rebels, consisting of a force equal to that which attacked us, were stationed upon the opposite bank of the river. After the surrender the Confederates retired from that locality, and are supposed to be in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. Col. HARMAN, of the Tenth Kentucky, now commands at Hartsville.

Gen. NEGLEY has been ordered to take command of his brigade, and Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL succeeds him as commander of this post, and the troops composing the garrison. Gen. MITCHELL has announced the following as his Staff officers:

Capt. JNO. PEATT, A. A. G.
Capt. C. A. GARDNER, A. Q. M.
Lieut. W. O. OSBORN, A. D. C.
Lieut. JOHN K. RANKIN, A. D. C.

Gen. MITCHELL is the "Kansas MITCHELL," and is said to be a brave and efficient officer. The rebels are very strongly posted at Murfreesboro, and their outposts extend from thence towards Nashville as far as Lavergne. About 50,000 troops are said to be in Murfreesboro, under command of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. The enemy are continually changing their positions; first they will appear on our right, then left, and then upon our right centre and left in force. The indications are that they will fight this side of Murfreesboro, though I think it unlikely, as the country affords no natural defences, and the armies consequently would be on too much of an equality for the fun to fight. Yesterday they were in considerable force at Nolensville and Triune. Forrest was at Charlotte, and, it was believed, attempting to flank us. JEFF. DAVIS was at Murfreesboro last week, at the house of a Mr. MANNING. Probably the rebel President thinks Richmond may soon be occupied by our troops, and deems that *duty* calls him from thence.

JOHN MORGAN, disguised as a National officer, in company with two of WOODWARD'S rebel cavalry, breakfasted with Mr. LINDSLEY'S—our Postmaster—family at his house in Edgefield, last Wednesday morning. Gen. L. H. ROSSEAU was in the habit of taking his meals at Mr. LINDSLEY'S, and it is believed MORGAN'S idea in visiting the house was to capture him. The "grapevine" reports Gen. BUCKNER at Franklin, and Gen. CHEATHAM at Brentwood, eight miles west of Nashville. This sort of telegraph also circulates the rumor that JOHNSON is to receive heavy reinforcements from LEE'S army, thirty thousand of whom are daily expected to arrive under command of Gen. EWELL. There is no doubt but that there is to be some heavy fighting in Tennessee within the present month.

The Governor has issued his proclamation, calling an election for Congressional delegates.

In addition to the above proclamation, the Governor has issued an order to relieve the pinching necessities of the families in this vicinity, who are suffering from this inhuman rebellion. Many of the parties called upon have contributed largely of their wealth, and exerted all their influence in decoy men into the army of the rebels, and now that the wives and children of these men are starving and freezing, they would not voluntarily contribute to assist them. It is distressing to witness the sorrow and poverty of the poor wives and mothers who daily crowd the Executive Office for relief. Hundreds are reduced by this war to the most abject poverty. Not only the families of men who are now in the rebel army, but also the wives and children of those whom the rebels have plundered of all they possessed, and who have been driven by want to seek food and shelter within our lines. The man whose name heads the list, herewith appended, is the Tennessee millionaire JOHN OVERTON, who placed his whole property, valued at about $5,000,000, at the disposal of Gov. HARRIS, to further the rebellion. He is now called upon in a small way to aid the Government.

The Buell examination still progresses and is conducted with the utmost secrecy, though occasionally items of the trial leak out. One of the leaks occurred to-day. Gen. STEDMAN was sent for and arrived here from Gallatin in an ambulance. Upon being called up he was questioned by Gen. BUELL as follows:

Gen. BUELL—Have you ever heard any officer present express doubts of my loyalty?

Gen. STEDMAN—I have, Sir.

Gen. BUELL—Is that officer now on this Commission?

Gen. STEDMAN—Yes, Sir, he is.

Gen. BUELL—Who is that officer?

Gen. STEDMAN—I decline answering that question.

Gen. BUELL—If any officer upon this Commission has made remarks derogatory to my loyalty, I demand his name. I ask again, Sir, who is he?

Gen. STEDMAN—Gen. SCHOEPF.

Gen. BUELL—Do you recollect the remark made?

Gen. STEDMAN—Yes, Sir.

Gen. BUELL—What was it?

Gen. STEDMAN—To the best of my recollection, Sir, the remark made by Gen. SCHOEPF was, substantially, that he "believed Gen. BUELL was a traitor."

The outspoken General will doubtless be Court-martialed for thus giving air to his honest sentiments which he was unable longer to conceal.

C. H. W. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL was on the stand for three hours. He testified to the particulars of his relations with Gen. MCDOWELL'S Corps during Gen. POPE'S campaign, and as to the participation of his corps in the second battle of Bull Run. Gen. SIGEL expressed the opinion that Gen. MCDOWELL did not properly guard Thoroughfare Gap; did not acquaint himself with the position of SIGEL'S Corps, and was not therefore able to make the requisite assault upon the extreme right wing, which, under a proper knowledge of facts, he (MCDOWELL) could have done. Gen. SIGEL also blamed Gen. MCDOWELL for keeping him without orders, and for making his troops march to no purpose. Gen. SIGEL testified that, so far as related to his own corps, (SIGEL'S,) he thought Gen. MCDOWELL was inattentive to his duties as a division commander on the occasion referred to.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

A Congressman, speaking the other night to the President of the bitter cold night, said, "What a terrible night this must be for the unfortunate soldiers who are badly provided with shelter." The President answered, "Would that I had one of their places. There is not a man in the army with whom I would not willingly change places to-night."

THE ATTACK ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

We have authority of a high character for the statement that the President himself wrote a dispatch to Gen. BURNSIDE to use his own judgment in crossing to make the attack, and that the dispatch was suppressed by Gen. HALLECK.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED

Fifteen hundred wounded arrived here last evening, from Falmouth, and more are expected to arrive to-morrow. Thus far, about seven thousand have come up from the battle-field. A considerable number yet remain at Falmouth, but will be brought up as soon as possible. A good many of the wounded there have died since the battle.

CLEMENT BARCLAY, the philanthropist, came up from the army last night. He reports our wounded all well cared for, and amounting to 8,300. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the untiring exertion and labors of Surgeon-General HAMMOND and Dr. LETTERMAN, Surgeon of the Army of the Potomac; he says there never was a battle where the wounded were so well cared for.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS NOT GRADUATES OF WEST POINT.

Major-Generals.

J. D. Cox.	Thos. Crittenden.
Franz Sigel.	—— Cadwallader.
J. A. McClernand.	N. P. Banks.
Lewis Wallace.	B. F. Butler.
S. A. Hurlbert, at Shiloh, Corinth and Bolivar.	
R. C. Schenck, wounded.	

Brigadier-Generals.

Daniel E. Sickles.	Daniel Butterfield.
Lawrence P. Graham.	W. K. Strong.
E. Dumont.	W. H. L. Wallace.
Robert H. Milroy.	Carl Schurz.
Wm. A. Richardson.	Max Weber.
Willis A. Gorman.	A. Duryea.
James Shields, at Winchester.	
—— Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff.	
—— Lander, wounded—died.	
B. M. Prentice, at Shiloh, wounded.	
B. F. Cerley, wounded.	
Charles D. Jamison, killed.	
James W. Denver, wounded, Ball's Bluff.	
Alfred Schoepf, at Mill Spring.	
James Garfield, at Pound Gap.	
—— Rousseau, at Garrettsburgh.	
James G. Blunt, at Cane Hill.	
—— Herron, at Prairie Grove.	
—— Jackson, killed at Fredericksburgh.	
—— Kimball, wounded at Fredericksburgh.	

THE EVIDENCE ON GEN. SHIELDS.

It is said that the evidence taken in the McDowell trial bears with great severity upon Gen. SHIELDS, and fully justifies the Government for withdrawing him from the public service.

INFANTRY CHANGED TO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York Regiments, and the Eighteenth Maine and Eleventh Vermont, have been changed from Infantry to heavy Artillery.

MEDICAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Surgeon COOPER, U. S. A., late Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, against whom charges of bribery, &c., were recently made by parties in Philadelphia, has asked for a Court of Inquiry into the matter. His request has been forwarded to the Secretary of War by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, with the recommendation that a Court be granted.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE SOUTH.

One new feature in the Southern papers is a special column for "substitutes" wanted for the army, which seems to be patronized with a very generous liberality.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE

A general order issued by Gen. MARTINDALE, Military Governor of this District, confirms the sentence of a recent Court-martial in the case of Lieut. H. MCCLUNA, of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was tried under the following charges, viz.:

First—Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Second—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Third—Uttering disloyal sentiments.

The sentence is that he be cashiered, and be deprived from ever holding any office or post of honor or trust under the United States, and that he be confined by imprisonment in the Old Capitol Prison, or such other place as the Commanding General may direct, during the present rebellion, and that this sentence be published throughout the United States—to take effect on the day the sentence is approved.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Eleven hundred patients from the old Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, were removed on Tuesday to the new camp, situated a few miles from the Long Bridge, where good substantial tents, with floors, have been temporarily provided for the former denizens of "Camp Misery." A large force of carpenters is engaged in erecting barracks, which, when completed, will be capable of accommodating about 5,000 men. The men have dubbed the new rendezvous "Camp Comfort," so striking is the contrast between the old and the new camp.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Commissioner BARRETT to-day made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. J. W. S. Gondy, Newcomarstown, Ohio.
Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dr. Abijah P. Cook, Hudson, N. Y.
Dr. J. H. Morrison, Denver City, Colorado Ter.
Dr. George W. Burvall, Dodgerille, Wis.
Dr. Henry S. Conkling, Sidney, Ohio.
Dr. Wm. Bowen, Akron, Ohio.
Dr. J. L. Stewart, Erie, Penn.
Dr. H. A. Spencer, Waterford, Penn.
Dr. James Neil, Harlem, N. Y.
Dr. Charles M. Turner, Tonawanda, Penn.
Dr. D. W. Stormont, Topeka, Kansas.

ORDERS RESTORING DISMISSED OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 203.—So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. HOLLON RICHARDSON and Second Lieut. CHARLES PUSH C. LEFLER, Seventh Wisconsin Vols., is hereby revoked, it appearing that those officers were tried and acquitted by a Court-martial for the offence for which they were dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 204.—On examination of the case of First Lieut. FRANK C. GOODRICH, Second Lieutenant regiment United States Infantry, sentenced to be cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy on the day of the engagement of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, which sentence was promulgated in "General Orders" No. 141, from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated July 21, 1862, the President of the United States has been pleased to order that the said First Lieut. GOODRICH be restored to his commission in the Second Regiment United States Infantry, and that he be suspended from rank, pay and emoluments for six months from the date of his sentence. The President is moved to this act of clemency by satisfactory evidence, not before the Court, that the accused left his command on account of sickness.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 20.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE BILL.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed his Finance bill, recommending a nine hundred million loan at 7.30 per centum, and the repeal of the 5.20 Conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report that the money can be raised by loan.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions. That morocco, goat, kid, or sheep skins, are subject to a single duty of four per centum ad valorem, payable either when tanned, curried, or finished.

Under the provisions of Section 75, of the Excise law, by which building stone is declared not to be a manufacture, it is held that stone designed for building, whether rough hewn or carved, is not subject to taxation, provided that articles manufactured from stone, marble or slate, such as fire-places and mantle-pieces, even though designed for particular buildings, but which are of such nature that they might be introduced into the commerce of the country as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of three per centum ad valorem. Other manufactures of stone, marble or slate, which are recognized as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of three per centum ad valorem.

It is the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to apply these rules to cases as they arise.

Exchange Inland Stamps—When all these instruments, namely, mortgage bond and note, are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate stamp, powers of attorney, given to claim, attorneys, agents and others to prosecute the claims of relatives of deceased soldiers, for pension, bounty and back pay, require the dollar stamp, provided by the excise law to be affixed to general power of attorney.

Whenever any person shall make a communication to the office of Internal Revenue, in the nature of an appeal from the action of an Assessor or an Assistant Assessor in the discharge of his official duties, or for the purpose of obtaining an opinion as to the liability of the writer to taxation, such communication must first be submitted to the Assessor of the District, and his written assent obtained to the truth of the statements made in said communication, or the writer must certify that he has transmitted a copy thereof to the Assessor of the District, either by mail or otherwise. The appeal will be considered, and the answer forwarded to the writer through the Assessor from whom the appeal is taken.

Concerning Claims for Taxes improperly paid.—Claims for taxes improperly paid under the Excise law, may be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through the Collectors of the respective districts, supported by the affidavits of the claimants and the certificates, under whose discretion the taxes were assessed.

Regarding manufacturers of cabinet ware, and manufacturers and dealers in furniture.—Looking-glass and picture frames are manufactures, and subject to tax as such, but merely placing mirror or picture in the frame does not constitute a new manufacture, nor render the article liable to additional taxation. Furniture finished with the exception of oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing, on which the excise duty has been paid, shall not be subject to additional taxation in consequence of such oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing. The mere addition of a marble slab to a table, or other furniture, is not construed as the production of a new manufacture, provided the taxes on the material has been paid. When all the component parts of a piece of furniture are got out, shaped etc., but not ready to be put together, and tax is paid for the piece of furniture as a whole, the putting together of the several parts will not be considered a manufacture.

On Bond and Mortgage.—When bond and mortgage or note and mortgage are given to become the same debt, both bond and mortgage or note and mortgage require to be stamped. The bond as a personal bond for a certain sum of money requires a mortgage stamp, the mortgage, a mortgage stamp, and the note a Bill of Exchange (inland stamp. When all the instruments, viz.: mortgage, bond and note, are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate stamp.

PRIZE MONEY.

There is much feeling here, among naval officers, in regard to the extraordinary delay in paying over prize money for distribution. The value of the captures amount to at least $10,000,000, but as yet the sum of only $500,000 has been accounted for to the Department. Representative SEDGWICK'S resolution of inquiry, adopted to-day, will elicit all the facts in the premises, and lead to a thorough investigation. Many of the vessels and cargoes were sold at least six or ten months ago. The money is known to be in the hands of Marshals, yet no returns have been rendered.

BRITISH SCHOONER CAPTURED

The Navy Department has been informed by Lieutenant Commanding ENGLISH, of the *Saginaw*, that he recently captured the schooner *By George*, from Nassau, N. P., with an assorted cargo of coffee, salt, &c., and sent her to Key West.

International Relief Fund.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the International Relief Committee, No. 31 Burling-slip, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Dec. 20, 1862:

W. A. Freeborn & Co.	$200 00
H. B. Watson	25 00
Hon. E. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.	310 00
Total	$535 00
Previously reported in cash	$190,665 82
Other contributions	20,375 00—$121,040 82
Grand Total	$121,575 82

—Miss Helen E. Morrell, of New-Haven, died in Hartford on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 13, while visiting at the house of a friend. She seemed in good health during the evening, but was found dead in her bed the next morning. A bottle of ether and a cloth saturated with the fluid were by her side, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Success of Mlle. Patti—A Soiree at Dr. Doremus'—Miss Adelaide Phillips—Return of Emile Girardin to the Presse, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

The success of Mlle. PATTI at the Italian Opera has reached the fabulous. To such an extent is she the *lionne* of the town, that a fashionable man or woman who has not yet heard her dare not confess it and look society in the face. And yet how many there must be who have not yet seen her, for she has only sung six times—in the "Somnambula" three times, in the "Barber of Seville" twice, and in "Lucia" once. She is engaged at the rate of three hundred dollars a night for the nights she sings during two months, and a full benefit—making an equivalent of four hundred dollars a night. The engagement has been extended, by a subsequent contract, through January, and will recommence next year, for a period of three years; so that, with the exception of a possible flying visit, New-Yorkers in general hereafter who desire to hear her will be obliged to cross the Atlantic for that purpose.

At a musical soiree a few evenings ago at Dr. DOREMUS', we had the pleasure of hearing Miss ADELAIDE PHILIPS, of Boston, who is engaged for Vienna, but who makes first a flying visit home. Mrs. GRAVIER JOHNSTON, of New-York, the Pianist, Mrs. RUGG, of Washington, a brilliant amateur vocalist, and the learned chemist himself, who, with only one arm at his disposition, manages to extract sounds from the keys of a cornet such as few men obtain with two arms and more practice than the Doctor, with his numerous scientific occupations, can afford to spare.

M. DE GIRARDIN has at length reëntered the editorial columns of the *Presse*, with M. ROUY as political director. The paper, notwithstanding the retirement of M. ZUIF, who until now has so ably filled the post of "American Editor" on the paper, will continue to defend the cause of right in the American question, as it is bound to do by its political rank as a liberal paper. Nevertheless there is some talk of M. GAILLARDET returning to the paper, a circumstance much to be regretted, since we now all see how difficult it is for any man who possesses negroes, or who has even a fortieth cousin tainted with the black poison, to see clearly into the great question which is now convulsing the American States.

The Baron PAUL DUBOIS, ex-Dean of the Faculty, Accoucheur to Her Majesty, has just resigned the Chair of Professor of Obstetrics in the Faculty of Medicine, and been succeeded by M. DEPAUL, a brilliant lecturer and polemist, highly esteemed in the profession. MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

A Good Time for British Ships—Impression Contributions for the Operatives—English Feeling—Supposed Schemes of the Emperor for a Southern Empire—A War of Extermination—Logic, Necessity and Responsibility—Spirit of the War—Possibilities of Peace.

London, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

The London *Times* of this morning copies a report that certain New-York merchants have talked of fitting out a piratical steamer to capture British merchant ships. That such a thing has been talked about in Wall-street, as a good offset to the *Alabama*, is not unlikely. It is clear that that one steamer has put millions into the hands of British shipowners, and damaged those of America to the same figure. British merchants, if they had no hatred to the North, and no sympathy with the South, could yet afford, as a mere commercial speculation, to fit out a dozen *Alabamas*, and drive American commerce from every sea, or compel every American ship on the ocean to carry foreign flags, and be protected by foreign papers. It is a "smart" game; but I do not see that it is one that two can play at. The British Government will not get into a war with you. Mr. ADAMS protests to Earl RUSSELL. RUSSELL promises to speak to the Secretary, who should hinder gunpowder from being sent to the South. He actually did so, and a steamer ready to leave for Nassau, with a cargo of powder, was refused a clearance. But that was all the good it did. She sailed without it all the same, and if she has any trouble at Nassau in consequence, which is not likely, she will run for Charleston. You may rest assured of this. *England will not risk a war until the ice is out of the St. Lawrence.*

But Englishmen are more and more disposed to do all they can to cripple the North and help the South. It is seen now that the elections have not brought peace or hope of peace. They see that the National Government is more determined, more energetic than ever in the prosecution of the war, even to the bitterest extremities. They look round to see what can next be done. The cotton famine increases. The large supplies from India are a mockery. They set no mills going, nor do they stay the giant strides of pauperism. The magnates of Lancashire have held a great meeting, and subscribed £120,000, say $650,000. They are determined to feed the half million of operatives, whose wages have been cut off by the war, but no man who gives his money in England forgets what has made it necessary. The feeling against the war, and the North for persisting in the war, deepens every day. It is all but universal. It comes out in unexpected quarters. The most "liberal" of politicians, and the most ultra of Abolitionists share the general feeling. If nothing is done before, the opening of Parliament will bring an expression of this feeling.

People who profess to be well informed respecting the feeling at Paris, say that the Emperor, in connection with his scheme of Mexican reorganization, is determined upon securing an ally in the Southern Confederacy. He expects the North and South to occupy on the Western Continent positions like those of England and France in Europe. The South is to be the France of the West and the ally of France in the East. Mexico will have the same relation to the Confederacy that Spain has to France, and there may be an opportunity of consolidating these with Cuba and Central America into a great Southern Empire. I cannot aver that the Emperor entertains these projects, but there is no doubt that he has listened to them, as, in fact, he listens to everything. And it may be well to understand that 100,000 French workmen in the cotton manufactures are at this hour in as much distress as the operatives of Lancashire. Still, there is not, at this moment, any absolute indication of a movement to compel peace and bring cotton. We shall listen with open ears to whatever falls from imperial lips at New Year's.

The entire English Press, almost without exception, denounces the idea or a war of extermination, or of using any means to excite negro insurrection. They see that such measures will call for acts of retaliation. The theory of the moment is that Gen. BURNSIDE will soon give way to another leader, and that Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled, sooner or later, to accept of Gen. FREMONT, who will carry out the extreme measures of the most ultra party.

That the war, if continued another year, will be carried on with greater earnestness and desperation on both sides, it is natural to suppose. Military executions, like that of Gen. MCNEIL, and negro insurrections, like those upon the sugar plantations, must bear their bloody fruit. It is easy to see that the actual tendency of the war at this moment is toward such atrocities as have not, for centuries, been seen in civilized warfare. The Southern leaders may hesitate, but the time will come when their threats will be accomplished. The black flag will be flung to the breeze, and no quarter will be asked or taken. It rests with the Federal Government to say whether this shall be done, and whatever may be thought of the matter in America, in Europe the stronger and invading party will be held responsible, and there will be a demand for intervention which no Government in Europe will have power to resist.

I am well aware of the spirit in which the war began. The idea, a year and a-half ago, was to go down South and hang JEFF. DAVIS. The North was covered over with pictorial representations of the Southern President suspended from a gallows, or just about to undergo that unpleasant operation. There may have been a few persons, eighteen months ago, who recognized the necessity of catching him before he could be properly executed; but they did not anticipate so long a postponement. Much has changed since that time. When great armies have fought together, when thousands on one side or the other have been taken prisoners, and thousands of dead buried under flags of truce, these first crude ideas of the war are forgotten. The Confederacy has been, so far, recognized as a belligerent, even by the National Government. No doubt extermination, or, as Gov. ANDREW termed it, "the solemn extinction of treason," is a logical doctrine—perhaps a logical necessity. It is hard to see any other result.

There must be war or peace. If war, there may be conquest and submission or extermination. A country, like an individual soldier, may be killed in case of a refusal to surrender. The North must choose, if it have not already chosen, between war, conquest, and whatever may be necessary to subjugation, and whatever may follow, and peace, with the Union divided and the Confederacy an independent Power. You may see a third position between the horns of this dilemma. American correspondents of some English papers talk of a disposition to restore the Union and peace together, by submission to the South, or such compromises as would be equivalent to submission. There are probably few persons at the North ready, even with the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to advocate such a policy.

Mr. GLADSTONE has again expressed his opinion on American affairs, but it is only the opinion of nine-tenths of the nation. He thinks the war useless because he thinks its objects are impracticable. He is waiting to hear what will be said to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities. That is what we are all waiting for. MONADNOCK.

—Two brothers—Moses and Jacob Harrison—aged respectively eighty-eight and ninety-two years of age, died in Orange, N. J.—one on Dec. 8, and the other on Dec. 9.

Scarfs, Ties, Ruban,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Kuk All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

To Druggists.—A substitute for Davidson's Plasters, Crittenton's Poor Man's on cloth
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 48 Gold-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ankelets and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
H. FERRIS,
No. 578 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at D. W. BINBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL,
No. 513 Broadway.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
No. 357 Canal-st.

Burton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. WARREN W. CHAMBERLAIN, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM SEABURY, son of Rev. S. R. ELY, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 8½ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2½ P. M.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 19, of consumption, MULFORD M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Martin, aged 23 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 301 West 18th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. He will be taken to Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., for interment.

☞ Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

SEABURY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 19, DAVID SEABURY, aged 7 years.

His relatives and the friends of his uncle, Robert McFeeters, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his uncle's residence, Washington-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., on Sunday, (this day,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

WHELPLEY.—At his residence, in Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862, EBENEZER WHELPLEY, aged 70 years.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 20, JAMES YOUNG, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 603—Dec. 20, 1862.
51, 39, 34, 58, 29, 25, 67, 4, 25, 11, 52, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 604—Dec. 2, 1862.
36, 46, 58, 38, 34, 47, 1, 18, 19, 51, 61, 68, 69, 71.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, &c. Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, Corner Canal-st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, COLD, PAIN IN the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ANNUAL OPENING
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AND
CHRISTMAS TOYS,
AT
No. 43 MAIDEN-LANE,
By PETER TIERS & CO.

We offer for sale this season the largest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS ever imported by us. We have
BAGATELLE TABLES,
TIVOLI BOARDS,
CHESS, DOMINOES,
SOLITAIRE, LOTO, CRIBBAGE,
PUZZLE BLOCKS, WITH PICTURES,
PUZZLE BLOCKS, WITH MAPS,
BUILDING BLOCKS, WITH WINDOWS AND DOORS,
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES,
CHESTS WITH IRON TOOLS,
CHESTS, WITH STEEL TOOLS,
BATTLES AND BESIEGED CITIES,
GUNS, SWORDS, PISTOLS, DRUMS,
AND ALL THE ARTILLERY OF WAR,
SWISS TOWNS,
FRENCH VILLAS,
ILLUMINATED PALACES,
FLOWER GARDENS,
MENAGERIES, &c.
NOAH'S ARK, WITH ALL CREATION,
WAX DOLLS LARGE AS LIFE,
DOLLS WITH NATURAL EYES AND HAIR,
DOLLS WITH NATURAL HANDS, ARMS AND LEGS,
DOLLS THAT LAUGH,
DOLLS THAT CRY,
DOLLS THAT SAY MA—MA,
DOLLS THAT SAY PA—PA,
WALKING DOLLS, at $2 each.

And all the new and ingenious TOYS that the combined skill and industry of the whole world can produce. Trusting our efforts will meet with the usual appreciation, we assure our friends and patrons that we shall do all in our power to make a
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

PETER TIERS & CO.,
Importers of French, English and German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY.
A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Cloves for chapped hands, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
READY THIS WEEK.

I.
ILLUSTRATIONS TO LES MISERABLES.
A superb small quarto on tinted paper, elegantly bound; containing 26

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	103½	100 Cumb. Coal Pref....	13
50,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	94	37 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119
2,500 Tre. 7 3-10 Dirct. Notes....small.	102⅜	50 Hnd. River R.....	76⅝
14,000 do.....	102⅝	250 Harlem R.....	22
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	200 do.....	22⅝
28,000 do.....	96⅝	860 do.....	32½
15,000 U. S. D. Ns.....	127	1250 do.....	24⅝
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.....	53½	200 Hor. R. Pref s30	51⅛
10,000 do.....	54	300 do.....	53
4,000 Georgia St. 6s...	80	700 Mich. Central R. s30	90⅜
18,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	51¾	250 do.....opg	90¾
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s..	64	100 do.....s30	90⅝
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.....	115	650 do.....opg	91
5,000 Ill. War Loan....	105	500 do.....b30	91½
10,000 Erie 4th M. Bds..	101	700 M. So. & M. Ind. R	40
3,000 B. N. Y. & K. 1st m.	93¼	160 do.....	40¾
5,000 Harlem R. 2d M..	105	550 do.....	40⅜
17,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. S. F. Bonds..	115	100 do.....c15	40
5,000 Mich. So. S. F....	103	50 do.....s10	40¾
4,000 Ala. & T. H. 1st M..	99	150 do.....s30	40¾
4,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pre.	80	100 do.....	40¾
500 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	63	400 do.....	40¾
1,500 do.....	64	100 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	84
23,000 do.....	65	100 do.....	83¾
10,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	105	100 do.....	83
15,000 Cle. & Ptts. 4th M.	73	300 Ill. Central R. S....	70
20 American Ex. Bk...	97	400 do.....	70¾
10 Metropolitan Bank.	105	150 do.....	70⅝
30,000 American Gold..	132⅜	100 do.....	70¾
65,000 do.....	132⅝	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R....	40
5,000 do.....	132¾	10 do.....	40¾
5,000 do.....	132⅝	50 do.....b30	40
5,000 do.....	132¾	50 do.....s60	40⅛
5,000 do.....	132⅝	100 Cal. & Chic. R.....	83¼
200 Nicaragua Trans. Co..	8	50 do.....	83
200 Pac. Mail St. Co....	135	50 do.....b30	83¼
100 do.....	135⅜	100 do.....b10	83
25 do.....	135⅜	1850 Cleve. & T. R.....	71
25 do.....s10	135	100 do.....s10	71
200 do.....	135⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....	81⅞
150 New-York Cen. R..	103⅝	450 do.....	82
50 do.....s9	103⅞	200 do.....b30	82
150 do.....	55 103⅜	200 do.....b10	82
100 do.....b30	103⅝	150 do.....b30	82½
250 do.....	103⅜	250 Chic. B. & Q. R....	87⅛
100 Erie Railway.....	62	50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pf.	81
250 do.....	61⅞	25 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	81
200 no.....b30	61⅞	87 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R.	82
182 Erie Railway Pref..	93⅛	250 do.....	82⅝
100 do.....	93¼	150 do.....	82⅜
450 do.....h10	94	50 do.....b30	82½
200 do.....s30	93⅝	50 do.....b30	82½
50 do.....b5	94	29 A. & Ter. H. 2d. Pf.,	89

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R.....s5	103⅛
25,000 do.....	103⅜	150 do.....	103⅞
5,000 do.....	103⅜	500 Erie Railway.....	62
5,000 U. S. Bds. N.b60	127⅜	50 Erie R. Pref.....	94⅛
10,000 do.....	126⅞	50 do.....	94⅜
12,000 U. S. 6's '67 Reg.	95⅝	100 do.....h10	94⅜
60,000 Tr. 7-10, p. c. N..	102	100 do.....	94⅝
7,000 do.....	101¾	200 Hudson R. R.....	76⅝
50,000 do.....	101⅞	35 do.....	76⅝
65,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	95⅞	1200 Harlem R.....	23
18,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	52	750 do.....	23⅛
2,000 do.....	51⅞	600 Harlem R. Pref	64⅜
6,000 Virginia St. 6s...	60⅜	1000 do.....	54⅜
1,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	68½	200 do.....b30	54⅛
5,000 Erie 6s, 2d M. B. '83	108	50 Mich. Central R ...	91⅜
3,000 Harlem R. 2d M.	104⅜	100 do.....	91⅝
3,000 A. & T. H. 2dm. pf.	83¾	50 do.....s10	91⅝
5,000 A. & T. H. 1n. B.	66	50 do.....b10	91⅝
20,000 do.....	65¼	200 M. So. & N. Ind. R...	41⅜
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93	1000 do.....	41⅜
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cu. 1st M. S. F. Bs...	115¾	50 do.....b10	41⅜
40 Merchants' Bank...	99	100 do.....s30	41⅜
150 Phenix Bank.....	106	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S....	83⅜
5,000 Amer Gold.....	132⅜	50 do.....	83⅜
25,000 do.....	132⅛	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	70⅜
10,000 do.....s15	132⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. R....	49⅜
65,000 do.....	132⅜	200 do.....s60	49
10,000 do.....b30	133	200 do.....	49⅜
10,000 do.....	132⅞	200 do.....b30	49⅜
200 Cu. b Coal Pref....	12⅜	300 do.....	49⅜
150 Penn. Coal Co.....	117⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....b30	82⅜
85 Pac. M. Steam Co..	136	100 do.....	82⅜
25 do.....	135⅞	50 do.....	71⅝
100 do.....s10	134	1300 do.....	71⅜
50 do.....b10	136⅜	200 do.....	71⅜
100 do.....h10	136⅜	300 Chi. & R. I.....	82
50 do.....s60	136	50 do.....s10	81⅜
100 Tol. W. & W. R. g..	36⅛	16 P. Ft. Wa. & C. R .	82

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	103⅞	100 Harlem R. Pref.	54¾
2,000 Treas. 7-10 p. ct. Notes	101⅞	300 do.....	54⅝
50,000 American Gold..	132⅞	200 Reading Railroad .	75⅝
15,000 do.....	132⅞	200 Mich. Central R .	91⅜
25,000 do.....	b3 132⅝	300 do.....opg	91⅜
50,000 U. S. D. N's	127⅝	300 do.....s30	91⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co.....	136⅛	500 Mich. Southern.....	41⅜
100 do.....s30	134	5000 do.....	41⅜
300 do.....	136⅞	1200 do.....	s10 41⅜
100 do.....s30	134	1200 do.....	41⅜
100 do.....	137	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85⅛
200 do.....	136⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	49¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	103⅞	300 do.....	s30 49
1750 Erie Railway.....	62	300 do.....	49
500 do.....	62⅛	300 Gal. & Chi.....	82
300 do.....	62	100 do.....	82⅜
100 Hudson R. R.....	76⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R...	71⅜
50 do.....	76⅜	100 do.....	71⅛
250 Harlem R.....	22⅞	300 do.....	71⅜
800 do.....	22⅝	200 Chi. & R. Isld R....	81⅞
150 Ill. Central R. ..	70⅜		

SATURDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market was considerably excited to-day, mainly upon the rumors of a reorganization of the Cabinet, the very suggestion of which appeared to be favorably construed. The rapid advance in prices for a day or two past, however, is, perhaps, more directly owing to the success with which two or three particular Stocks have been put up by the *Bull* interest. The same speculative confidence is extended to-day to Michigan Southern, Harlem (of both classes) and Toledo. After an active day's work, and the closing rates at 4 o'clock were about as follows, compared with last night:

	Evn'g	Sat'y		Evn'g	Sat'y
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	103⅛	103⅛	Missouris.....	51⅝	51⅝
7 Tens.....	101⅞	102	Tennessees.....	53½	53
Cou. Sixes.....	127	127	Harlem.....	21⅝	22
American G.....	132⅛	132⅛	Illinois Central..	70	70
N. Y. Central.....	103⅛	103⅜	Toledo.....	70⅜	70
Erie Common.....	62	62	Pittsburgh.....	48½	48
Erie Preferred.....	94¼	94⅜	Rock Island.....	81⅝	82
Hudson.....	77	76½	Galena.....	83	83
Mich. Cent'r'l.....	91⅛	91⅜	Pacific.....	136⅝	136
Mich. Southern.....	41¾	41¾	Panama.....	136	136
Mic. Southern pf....	85⅜	85⅜	Harlem Pref....	52	54⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York (old div.)	104½	Broadway.....	140
Atlantic.....	109	American Exchange	97
Mechanics'.....	107	Bank of N. America	97
Union.....	105	Irving.....	73
America.....	110	Metropolitan.....	105
Commerce.....	130	East River.....	92
Leather Manufac'rs	135	Shoe and Leather	101
Butchers' and Drovers'	118	Continental.....	89

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Central 6s.....	103	Mich. Southern 1st Mort.	103⅜
Hudson River 6s.....	102	Mich. Southern 2d Mort.	102⅝
Harlem 6s.....	100	Mich. Southern 3d Mort.	100
Harlem 7s.....	110	Mich. Central 8s.....	110
Harlem 2d Mort. 6s....	104	Mich. Central 7s.....	104
Harlem 3d Mort. 6s....	100	Mich. Central 6s.....	100
Harlem Conv. 6s.....	100	Mich. Central Bds.....	100
Harlem Conv. 7s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Harlem Conv. 8s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Harlem Conv. 10s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Harlem Mortgage 7s....	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Harlem Mortgage 8s....	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Harlem Mortgage 10s...	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 1st Mort.	103	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 2d Mort.	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 3d Mort.	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 7s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 8s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River 10s.....	110	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River Mortgage 7s	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River Mortgage 8s	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100
Hudson River Mortgage 10s	100	Mich. Cen. & Mich. Sts.	100

Yesterday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $491,605 32, including $117,-000 for Customs; Payments, $536,340 12; Balance, $10,197,990 16.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Dec. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
North Briton	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Newfoundland	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	" 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	" 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Dec. 24	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Thursday at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—STATEMENT Of the whole number of votes given for Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Mo. Milo Seymour.	James S. Wadsworth.	Whole No. of votes
Albany	10,829	8,409	19,262
Allegany	2,493	5,796	8,296
Broome	2,733	4,28	7,023
Cattaraugus	3,240	4,824	8,066
Cayuga	4,072	6,441	10,516
Chautauqua	3,712	7,178	10,890
Chemung	2,631	2,989	5,220
Chenango	3,795	5,034	8,832
Clinton	3,279	2,778	6,068
Columbia	4,789	4,034	8,829
Cortlandt	1,977	3,488	5,367
Delaware	3,969	4,435	8,408
Dutchess	5,419	5,005	10,424
Erie	11,783	9,642	21,441
Essex	1,868	2,607	4,474
Franklin	2,250	2,326	4,577
Fulton and Hamilton	2,862	2,863	5,758
Genesee	2,569	3,497	6,066
Greene	2,668	3,954	6,622
Herkimer	5,416	5,018	10,433
Jefferson	11,817	9,626	21,443
Kings	1,263	2,612	4,475
Franklin	2,246	2,335	4,581
Fulton and Hamilton	2,662	2,686	5,359
Genesee	2,547	3,513	6,061
Greene	3,710	2,612	6,324
Herkimer	5,501	4,598	8,004
Jefferson	6,186	7,638	13,824
Kings	19,582	12,942	32,562
Lewis	2,475	2,667	5,143
Livingston	3,118	4,347	7,468
Madison	3,346	5,524	8,870
Monroe	7,453	8,246	15,699
Montgomery	3,351	3,208	6,559
New-York	54,343	22,572	76,880
Niagara	4,036	4,059	8,095
Oneida	9,580	10,236	19,816
Onondaga	7,728	9,363	17,096
Ontario	3,540	4,657	8,199
Orange	5,994	5,188	11,183
Orleans	2,103	3,234	5,337
Oswego	5,187	7,168	12,336
Otsego	5,513	5,802	11,315
Putnam	1,530	1,971	3,501
Queens	4,431	2,974	7,405
Rensselaer	7,912	6,964	14,876
Richmond	2,376	1,154	3,529
Rockland	2,208	1,178	3,387
St. Lawrence	3,629	9,696	13,325
Saratoga	4,662	5,198	9,761
Schenectady	2,054	1,986	4,040
Schoharie	4,469	2,698	7,167
Schuyler	1,719	2,202	4,012
Seneca	2,906	2,327	5,234
Steuben	5,570	7,018	12,588
Suffolk	3,110	3,319	6,739
Sullivan	3,281	2,463	5,744
Tioga	3,721	3,290	6,011
Tompkins	2,524	4,009	6,533
Ulster	6,719	5,628	12,351
Warren	1,924	2,197	4,121
Washington	3,248	5,047	8,297
Wayne	4,043	5,302	9,347
Westchester	7,863	5,574	13,443
Wyoming	2,356	3,688	6,044
Yates	1,479	2,674	4,158
Total	306,705	295,897	603,038

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes Given for Governor.

Albany County—Edwin D. Morgan, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received two votes, John A Dix, received seven votes; Wadsworth, received one vote; J. Wadsworth, received one vote; Jas. K. Wadsworth, received one vote; Simeon Draper, received one vote; Blank, received ten votes.

Allegany County—O. Seymore, received one vote; John A. Dix, received three votes; Col. Albert Brown, received two votes; James S. Wadd, received one vote.

Broome County—Wadsworth, received one vote; J. S. Wadeworth, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote; German W. Logao, received one vote; Lyman Tremaine, received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—H. Seymour, received one vote; Wadeworth, received one vote.

Chautauqua County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Cayuga County—Seymour, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote.

Chemung County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Chenango County—O. Seymore, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; H. Seymour received one vote.

Clinton County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Columbia County—Seymour Seymour, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote; Horatio Seymour, received one vote; Horatio Seamr, received one vote; D. Seymeur, received one vote; John A. Dix received ooe vote.

Courtland County—Morgan, received one vote; Ratio Seymore, received one vote.

Delaware County—Abraham Cofurt, received one vote. Wadeworth, received one vote; Garrett Smith, received one vote.

Dutchess County—H. Seymour, received one vote; W. H. Lawson, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; Blank, received five votes.

Erie County—Wadsworth received one vote; Gen. Wadsworth received one vote; H. Seymour received one vote; J. D. Fremont received one vote; John A Dix received two votes; James Wadsworth received one vote. Blank received nine votes.

Essex County—John A. Dix received one vote.

Franklin County—Edwin D. Morgan received one vote; James S. Seymour received one vote.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—J. S. Wadsworth received two votes; S. Wadsworth, received one vote; John A. Dix received one vote.

Genesee County—Semore received one vote, Edward D. Morgan received two votes; Seymour received two votes, and J. S. Wadsworth received ooe vote.

Greene County—R. Seymour received ooe vote. John A. Dix receved four votes; Blank received one vote.

Herkimer County—George B. Cheever received one vote.

Jefferson County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote. F. B. York, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote; Wadsworth, received ooe vote; J. H. Wadsworth, received one vote; Jerrie Petrie, received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Kings County—John A. Dix, received eight votes; J. A. Dix, received one vote. H. Walbridge, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received ooe vote; Martin Wall, received one vote; Martin Kalbfleish, received one vote; Wadsworth, received ooe vote. Seymour, received one vote; General Mcclellan, received one vote; James Harper, received one vote. Horatio Seymour, received three votes, John Dix, received one vote; James Whitin, received one vote; Francis B. Ellson, received one vote. H. Seymour, received one vote; Blank received fifty-three votes.

Lewis County—John A. Dix, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote; J. S. Wadsworth, received two votes. Blank, received two votes.

Livingston County—James Wadsworth, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote. Horatio Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received seven votes.

Madison County—Wm. Maloney, received one vote.

Monroe County—H. Seymour, received one vote; Horatio N. Seymour, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote; Charles O'Conner, received one vote James Wadsworth, received ooe vote.

New-York County—Scattering, ninety-nine votes.

Niagara County—James H. Wadsworth, received one vote; Horato Seymour, received one vote. Wash Hunt, received one vote.

Oneida County—Wadsworth received one vote; John A. Dix received five votes; Martin King received one vote; H. W. Seymour received one vote; Seymour received one vote, Blank received two votes.

Onondaga County—J. Wadsworth received one vote, John A. Dix received two votes, Seamore received one vote. Seymour received two votes. Wm. Goodell received one vote; Orat o Seymour received one vote, Blank received eight votes.

Ontario County—David F. Cole received three votes. Seymour received one vote. Semore received one vote Blank received two votes.

Orange County—James Wadsworth received one vote J. Wadsworth, received one vote. Wadsworth received one vote.

Orleans County—John A. Dix received one vote, Orasio Seymour received one vote. Wadsworth received one vote.

Oswego County—Seymour, received one vote Horatio, received one vote. J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote. J. Wadsworth, received one vote. Wadsworth received two votes; James S. Seymour, received one vote. Blank, received five votes.

Otsego County—H. Seymour received one vote; H. Seymor, received one vote. John Bell, received one vote. John A. Dix, received one vote; James W. Wadsworth, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote. John H. Dix, received one vote Wadsworth, received one vote.

Queens County—John A. Dix, received five votes. James Wadsworth, received five votes. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Rensselaer County—H Seymour, received one vote. Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Rockland County—Scattering, one vote.

St. Lawrence County—John A. Dix, received two votes, J. S. Wadsworth, received two votes. Seymour, received ooe vote. Horientia Seymour, received ooe vote.

Saratoga County—H. Seymour, received two votes. Seymour, received one vote. John H. Dix, received two votes; J. W. Wadsworth, received one vote. William Dodell, received one vote; Blank, received four votes.

Schenectady County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Schoharie County—John A. Dix, received one vote.

Schuyler County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote; Daniel Nichols, received one vote.

Seneca County—William Goodell, received one vote.

Steuben County—Jeff. Davis, received one vote; John A. Dix, received two votes; George Northrop, received one vote, J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Suffolk County—John A. Dix, received two votes. E D. Morgan, received one vote.

Sullivan County—David Wr. Brannon, received one vote. H. Seymour, received one vote

Tioga County—Wadsworth, received two votes.

Tompkins County—J. S. Wadsworth, received one vote.

Ulster County—James Wadsworth, received one vote; Chs. Wadsworth, received one vote; John A. Dix, received one vote. O. Seymour, received one vote.

Warren County—Benjamin F. Butler, received one vote.

Washington County—John A. Dix, received four votes. Blank, received one vote.

Wayne County—Fred. Douglas, received one vote; Wadsworth, received one vote. James S. Wads, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Westchester County—John A. Dix, received five votes; Wheeden Bowler, received two votes; John Price, received one vote. Washington Philips, received one vote; William H. Gardner, received one vote; James Wadsworth, received one vote. Stonewall Jackson, received one vote; Seymour, received one vote.

Wyoming County—Seymour, received one vote; J. S Wadsworth, received two votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for GOVERNOR, at the General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that HORATIO SEYMOUR was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected GOVERNOR of the said State.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor at a General Election, held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	David R. Floyd Jones.	Lyman Tre-main.	Whole No. of votes
Albany	10,817	8,432	19,281
Allegany	2,498	5,801	8,299
Broome	2,726	4,307	7,044
Cattaraugus	3,237	4,220	7,457
Cayuga	4,062	6,454	10,516
Chautauqua	3,758	6,159	10,917
Chemung	2,647	2,581	5,228
Chenango	3,791	5,045	8,836
Clinton	3,259	2,791	6,050
Columbia	4,779	4,059	8,840
Cortland	1,864	3,503	5,368
Delaware	3,968	4,448	8,419
Dutchess	5,416	5,018	10,434
Erie	11,817	9,626	21,443
Essex	1,863	2,612	4,475
Franklin	2,246	2,335	4,581
Fulton and Hamilton	2,662	2,686	5,359
Genesee	2,547	3,513	6,061
Greene	3,710	2,612	6,324
Herkimer	5,416	4,598	8,004
Jefferson	6,186	7,638	13,824
Kings	19,582	12,942	32,562
Lewis	2,475	2,667	5,143
Livingston	3,118	4,347	7,468
Madison	3,346	5,524	8,870
Monroe	7,453	8,246	15,699
Montgomery	3,351	3,208	6,559
New-York	54,343	22,572	76,880
Niagara	4,036	4,059	8,095
Oneida	9,580	10,236	19,816
Onondaga	7,728	9,363	17,096
Ontario	3,540	4,657	8,199
Orange	5,994	5,188	11,183
Orleans	2,103	3,234	5,337
Oswego	5,187	7,168	12,336
Otsego	5,513	5,802	11,315
Putnam	1,530	1,971	3,501
Queens	4,431	2,974	7,405
Rensselaer	7,912	6,964	14,876
Richmond	2,376	1,154	3,529
Rockland	2,208	1,178	3,387
St. Lawrence	3,629	9,696	13,325
Saratoga	4,662	5,198	9,761
Schenectady	2,054	1,986	4,040
Schoharie	4,469	2,698	7,167
Schuyler	1,719	2,202	4,012
Seneca	2,906	2,327	5,234
Steuben	5,570	7,018	12,588
Suffolk	3,110	3,319	6,739
Sullivan	3,281	2,463	5,744
Tioga	3,721	3,290	6,011
Tompkins	2,524	4,009	6,533
Ulster	6,719	5,628	12,351
Warren	1,924	2,197	4,121
Washington	3,248	5,047	8,297
Wayne	4,043	5,302	9,347
Westchester	7,863	5,574	13,443
Wyoming	2,356	3,688	6,044
Yates	1,479	2,674	4,158
Total	306,705	295,897	603,038

Dated at Albany, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Eng. and Surv'r.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes Given for Lieutenant-Governor.

Albany County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote; David R. Jones, received two votes; William A. Young, received one vote; George Dawson, received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Broome County—L. Tremaine, received one vote; Tremaine, received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Chautauqua County—John Lechoer, received one vote.

Cayuga County—William L. Skinner, received one vote.

Columbia County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote; H. Seymour, received one vote.

Cortland County—D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Delaware County—Horatio Seymour, received one vote; William Cofurt, received one vote; Fred. Douglass, received one vote.

Dutchess County—J. Phillips, received one vote; Black, received four votes.

Erie County—Blank, received five votes.

Genesee County—Sanford E. Church, received one vote.

Greene County—D. F. Jones, received one vote; Blank, received one vote.

Kings County—Rev. Moses L. Scudder, received one vote; Philip Wisemendel, received one vote; William J. Sinnett, received one vote; Thomas Ripton, received one vote; Blank, received eighteen votes; Scattering, received six votes.

Lewis County—Lyman Tram, received one vote.

Livingston County—Blank, received three votes.

New-York County—Scattering, seventy-five votes.

Niagara County—David Floyd Jones, received one vote.

Oneida County—Joseph Pell, received one vote; Blank, received one vote, Scattering, one vote.

Onondaga County—David Turner, received one vote; W. O. Duvol, received one vote; Blank, received three votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

Orange County—Frank Bounty received one vote.

Oswego County—Edwin Chase, received one vote; Blank, received ten votes

Queens County—R. F. Jones, received two votes; David Floyd Jones, received one vote; D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Rensselaer County—Blank, received four votes.

Rockland County—Scattering, one vote.

Saratoga County—David Floyd Jones, received three votes; M. B. Callaghan, received one vote; Robert Anderson, received one vote; D. R. F. Jones, received one vote.

Schuyler County—Roswell Shepard, received one vote.

Seneca County—William W. Chapman, received one vote.

Steuben County—Stonewall Jackson, received one vote, Garret Smith, received one vote.

Suffolk County—R. Lloyd Jon, received one vote.

Ulster County—L. Tremaio, received three votes. Francis Snyder, received one vote.

Washington County—Horatio Seymour, received one vote; Blank, received ooe vote.

Wayne County—Jell. Davis, received one vote, Horace Greeley, received one vote.

Westchester County—John D. Hains received two votes, John A. Thatcher, received one vote, Wright Knapp, received one vote; James L. Parshall, received one vote; D. F. R. D. Jones, received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
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D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW

William E. Lansing, received one vote; D. C. Littlejohn, received two votes; Gerrit Smith, received one vote; J. D. O'Brian, received two votes; Blank, received fourteen votes.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cortland County—T. S. Davis, received one vote.

Onondaga County—T. T. Davis, received four votes; Samuel Lee, received one vote; O. Sluttis, received one vote; W. K. Blair, received one vote. Benjamin Herton, received one vote; Strong, received one vote; Blank, received fourteen votes. *Defective*, one vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cayuga County—S. G. Hadley, received two votes; Peter Mills, received one vote; Laban Hoskins, received three votes.

Seneca County—Sterling G. Kalley, received one vote; Henry Burtless, received one vote; Esq. Hadley, received one vote; Andrew Rogers, received one vote; John Abbott, received one vote.

Wayne County—Theo. Pomeroy, received one vote; S. G. Hadley, received one vote.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Livingston County—Blank, received four votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Broome County—Giles Hotchkiss, received two votes; Giles H. Hotchkiss, received one vote; C. Day, received one vote; Samuel H. P. Hall, received one vote; Robert Parker, received one vote; William Stuart, received one vote.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Steuben County—Samuel G. Hathaway, received two votes; S. G. Hathaway, received two votes; Hathaway, received one vote; Ambrose Mosher, received one vote.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Monroe County—F. Clarke, received one vote; Alfred Ely, received one vote.

Orleans County—Russel Doan, received one vote; S. E. Church, received two votes.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Genesee County—W. Huot, received two votes; Hunt, received eleven votes.

Niagara County—W. Huot, received four votes; John Manchester, received one vote.

Wyoming County—John S. Putnam, received one vote; A. Frank, received one vote. August Frank, received one vote; Huut, received two votes; W. Huot received three votes.

THIRTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Erie County—Ganson received two votes; John Ganso received one vote. Eldridge Spaulding received one vote; Joseph Stringham received one vote; Blank received sixteen votes.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Chatauqua County—James Culver received one vote; S. D. Caldwell received two votes; Calwell received one vote; Caldwell received one vote; Samuel D. Caldwell received one vote, Reuben Fenton received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senators in Congress at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons, respectively, by the [illegible] number of votes given in the several Congressional Districts of the State, were elected REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, to wit:

First District	HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Second District	MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.
Third District	MOSES F. ODELL.
Fourth District	BENJAMIN WOOD.
Fifth District	FERNANDO WOOD.
Sixth District	ELIJAH WARD.
Seventh District	J. WINTHROP CHANDLER.
Eighth District	JAMES BROOKS.
Ninth District	ANSON HERRICK.
Tenth District	WILLIAM RADFORD.
Eleventh District	CHARLES H. WINFIELD.
Twelfth District	HOMER A. NELSON.
Thirteenth District	JOHN B. STEELE.
Fourteenth District	ERASTUS CORNING.
Fifteenth District	JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
Sixteenth District	ORLANDO KELLOGG.
Seventeenth District	CALVIN T. HULBURD.
Eighteenth District	JAMES M. MARVIN.
Nineteenth District	SAMUEL F. MILLER.
Twentieth District	AMBROSE W. CLARK.
Twenty-first District	FRANCIS KERNAN.
Twenty-second District	De WITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
Twenty-third District	THOMAS T. DAVIS.
Twenty-fourth District	THEODORE M. POMEROY.
Twenty-fifth District	DANIEL MORRIS.
Twenty-sixth District	GILES W. HOTCHKISS.
Twenty-seventh District	ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURGH.
Twenty-eighth District	FREEMAN CLARKE.
Twenty-ninth District	AUGUSTUS FRANK.
Thirtieth District	JOHN GANSON.
Thirty-first District	REUBEN E. FENTON.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State, in said State in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes given for Senator in the place of John Willard, deceased, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

Montgomery County.—William Millspaugh received twenty-one votes; Daniel S. Morrel received one vote; Cornelius Lansing received one vote; C. S. Read, received two votes; Peter F. Nellis received one vote; Richard D. Bond, received two votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District of said State, at a General Election held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected Senator, in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District of said State, at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected Senator, in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
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D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District of said State, at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected Senator, in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SENATOR, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased, at a General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	William Clark.	John M. Carroll.	Whole No. of votes
Montgomery	3163		3221
Fulton and Hamilton	2678	103	2781
Saratoga	5189	4583	9772
Total	11,030	4,744	15,774

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District of said State, at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected Senator, in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

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WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

John King, Co A—hand
J S Mahaffy, Co A—miss'g
S Brance, Co B—head
Andrew Richer, Co B—arm
G E White, Co B—shoulder
N H DeCoster, Co C—shoulder
A B Lathan, Co C—hand
A Thompson, Co C—arm
J S Hodgdon, Co C—face
Seth Gregory, Co D—arm
Wm Fincham, Co D—leg
E S Cohen, Co D—head
D C Baker, Co D—leg
R F Dodge, Co G—hand
John H Pollard, Co H—arm
Hiram Keary, Co H—miss'g
Geo L Witham, Co I—thumb
Danl W Keene, Co I—thumb
Wm B Bradford, Co I—side
Joshua Ingalls, Co I—head
Corp C Allen, Co K—leg
Corp S S Richards, Co K—hip
L Field, Co K—shoulder
H M Reed, Co K—forehead
Lewis Colan, Co K—hand
Bugler Jos Tyler, Co K—leg

The Vermont Brigade.

SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT—COL. WHITING.

Sgt F E Smith, Co A—killed
Elijah elet Balch—killed
Corp W M Wyman—head
C F Smith—leg, slightly.
Corp H Heiden—arm, slight.
H C Smith, Co B—arm.
L Tranner, Co B—leg.
Abel Titus, Co E—leg.
J R Wheeler, Co C—leg.
Kirk Rand, Co C—thigh.
W Mallerson, Co C—face
Corp G C Center, Co D—shoulder
G F Brown, Co D—thigh
W R Bean, Co D—knee
I N Camp, Co D—arm
R Dodge, Co D—knee
J Dimond, Co D—leg
M Dyer, Co D—breast
N Goodell, Co D—knee
J O Hovey, Co D—foot
G Hubbard, Co D—leg
C Hartwell, Co D—head
J Boddy, Co D—foot
F Sanders, Co D—shoulder
Ebon E Whitney, Co I—killed
Sergt A D Beckwith—shoulder, slightly
Hiram P Bixby, Col—breast, slightly
Byron H Butterfield, Co I—thigh, seriously
Daniel Cannou, Co I—thigh, slightly
Peter B Chase, Co I—breast and head—slightly
Michael Gilligan, Co I—leg, slightly
Henry G Hemmenway—hand, slightly
Philip Halpin, Co I—head, seriously
I Watson, Co D—head
T Wood, Co D—shoulder
S Veadrean, Co K—breast
E C Stevens, Co E—shoulder
T W Chamberlin Co E—shoulder
Sergt Gee W Doty, Co F—knee
Sergt J Q A Ditty, Co F—leg
A Marce, Co F—arm
C White, Co F—knee
S Taylor, Co F—arm
R Barton, Co G—ankle
M E Palmer, Co E—wrist
Corp A C Homphrey, Co G—back
D W B McClond, Co H—face
J Doran, Co H—leg
R C Loomis, Co H—leg
J S Hastings, Co B—killed
A E Moore, Co I
E E Whitney, Co I
Philimon Holden, Co I—slightly
Thes J. Jaquith, Co I—thigh, slightly
Edw Martin, Co I—arm, serteusly
Jas M Stevens, Co I—knee, seriously
Wm Sinnott, Co I—arm, seriously
Cyril Wheeler, Co I—head, seriously
Sullivan E Read, Co I—hand, slightly
Albert Hathorn, Co I—leg, slightly
Michael Foley, Co K—thigh, seriously

THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

Benj Farwell, Co G—killed
Jelie W Whipple, Co G—killed
J S Moore, Co G—arm and thigh, seriously
Sergt L H Dutton, Co C—foot
G L Smith, Co A—head, slightly
E R Heath, Co C—shoulder, slightly
E Boyington, Co E—side,
Corp M O Williams, Co K—knee, slightly
Wm H Emmons, Co K—knee, slightly
C Rhodes, Co F—head

FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Capt G W Quinby, Co D—killed
Jno Fawett, Co A—killed
Corp L A Doris, Co A—killed
1st Sgt C Cleveland, Co B—killed
Capt R Brook, Co B—killed
H Johnson, Co B—killed
N Moulton, Co L—killed
Tyler Alvey, Co E—killed
Roswell R Dearborn, Co E—killed
Joel Bruce, Co B—killed
E M Sprout, Co B—killed

Wounded.

Sgt M Martin, Co A—leg
Corp. — Grange, Co A—arm
R Roberts, Co A
Martin S Atwood, Co A
Sergeon B Currier, Co A—seriously, in three places
Corp R H Haywood, Co B—seriously
C Mallster, Co B—leg
Sgt L Walbridge, Co B—leg and arm
Corpl W Bliss, Co B—hand
L S Clark, Co B—mortally
C M Clark, Co E—leg and shoulder, seriously
J D Rowell, Co D—thigh
M Colby, Co D—arm amp'd
Milton J Allen, Color Bearer, Co F—arm
Timothy Kelley, Co E—slightly
Myron E Chapman, Co F—leg
Albert A Graves, Co F—breast, seriously
Oliver Pease, Co F—thigh, seriously
C G Holden, Co F—breast, seriously
F B Reuns, Co F—shoulder, slightly
Sergt W H H McAllister, Co E—knee
H Kent, Co G—foot shot aw'y
Sergt Jno Gillen, Co A—slight
Abraham Hayes, Co A—slight
Louis Enright, Co D—severe wound, foot
Frederick Donaldson, Co F—slight wound, arm
Lieut James Conaty, Co I—both thighs—severely, not dangerous
Lieut Jno H Bradley, Co I—slightly by ball
T F Bardlie, Co E—said to be wound'd by shell in leg
Sergt Jno Quinn, Co G—severely in left hand
Private Solomon Northrop, Co C—slightly, in hand
Peter C Dewitt, Co D—not dangerous
Alonzo Whitney

Missing.

Corp A Bigelow, Co A
W H Roberts, Co F

FIFTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Jos O Gilbert, Co I—killed
Sergt Warren R Dunton, Co B—foot
Corp Jerome Noland, Co E—head
Oliver Searles, Co E—hand
Corp John Le Newsenux, Co H—finger
John Coats, Co I—ankle
John C Sunderlin, Co I—back and side
Corp D A Smith, Co I—lower jaw
Corp Asa A Cooley, Co I—right arm
Henry Adams, Co I—finger off
Geo P Bixby, Co I—toes

SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Asa Miles, Co E—killed
George Veo, Co G—slightly

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK, ATTACHED TO VERMONT BRIGADE.

Sergt David Rigbee—w'ded
John M Sloat—wounded

The Excelsior Brigade.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the Excelsior (Second) Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut Jos N T Levick, Co I—slight wound in hand
Henry Sexton, Co H—slightly by accidental discharge of his own musket

SECOND REGIMENT.

James Flenaran, Co A—slight wound, foot
Louis Enright, Co D—severe wound, foot
Frederick Donaldson, Co F—slight wound, arm

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut James Conaty, Co I—both thighs—severely, not dangerous
Lieut Jno H Bradley, Co I—slightly amputated
T F Bardlie, Co E—said to be wound'd by shell in leg
Sergt Jno Quinn, Co G—severely in left hand
Private Solomon Northrop, Co C—slightly, in hand
Peter C Dewitt, Co D—not dangerous
Alonzo Whitney

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names not received—[illegible]

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names not received—[illegible]

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK, ATTACHED TO VERMONT BRIGADE.

[illegible]

YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

In addition to the above, a number of the regiment are reported missing, who are supposed to have been taken prisoners by the rebels.

The Remains of Gen. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Fox.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20

The remains of Gen. Jackson left here today for Pennsylvania.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Bell and Capt. Dodge of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and of Lieut. Fox, of the Thirty-seventh Volunteers, reached here to-day. They will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow.

Funeral of Lieuts.-Cols. Curtis and Sayles.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Curtis and Lieut.-Col. Sayles lay in state in the State House this morning, which was thronged by thousands wishing to pay their last respects to the fallen soldiers. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was largely attended by Masonic fraternities, with appropriate honors.

Funeral of Maj. Sidney Willard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Maj. Willard arrived in this city this morning, and were escorted to the house of Lieut. Colburn, where they remained until this afternoon, when they were taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery for burial. Gov. Andrew and many distinguished citizens were present at the funeral. The Independent Cadets and the Home Guard escorted the remains.

Large Fire at Baldwin, Me.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Union Block was burned last night. The building, occupied by Sawyer & Co., dry goods; Bragg, books; [illegible], Mrs. Cunningham, millinery, and [illegible] stock. Loss about $40,000; insured for $20,000.

A Rebellious Reverend Gentleman Caterpillared.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 19.

Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of the Pine-street Church, has been ordered by the Provost-Marshal General to leave the State within ten days, for encouraging the rebellion and sustaining disloyalty in his Church. Three members of his Church have been appointed Provost, and directed to fill the pulpit with a loyal man.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SIGEL.

Further Documentary Evidence Submitted by Gen. McDowell.

Papers Relating to the Shenandoah Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Maj. McDOWELL, a brother of the General, was the first witness sworn. He was dismissed after replying to a few unimportant questions.

Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL was next sworn. He was examined in regard to his (SIGEL'S) movements whilst coöperating with Gen. McDOWELL in the Virginia campaign, of which he gave a detailed account.

In answer to an interrogatory whether he (SIGEL) had ever found reason to impute treachery, inefficiency or want of courage to Gen. McDOWELL, he replied that he was loth to testify on a matter affecting the standing of a general officer, and he would frankly state that he (SIGEL) might have been mistaken in his opinions.

With respect to the first charge, he had no proof of Gen. McDOWELL having held unlawful communication with the enemy.

In regard to the second change, he believed that Gen. McDOWELL had evinced incompetency as a corps commander, to support which opinion Gen. SIGEL cited several instances. He (SIGEL) believed that the junction of LONGSTREET'S and JACKSON'S forces was not sufficiently obstructed by Gen. McDOWELL, and that he might easily have kept possession of Thoroughfare Gap.

In the course of his testimony, Gen. SIGEL referred to a remark made by Gen. McDOWELL to one of his (SIGEL'S) staff officers, but Gen. McDOWELL objected to its publicity on the ground of similar evidence having been ruled as inadmissible.

The Court was here cleared, and after a secret session of half an hour, was reopened without any decision upon the matter having been arrived at.

The examination of Gen. SIGEL was continued.

He replied that having sent to Gen. McDOWELL on a certain day for orders to march, that officer interfered the aid-de-camp that "Gen. SIGEL should fight his own corps." The aid-de-camp was Capt. DAHLGREN.

As Capt. DAHLGREN was present, the Court said that if Gen. McDOWELL considered the further interrogation of Gen. SIGEL prejudicial to his cause, the other witness, Capt. DAHLGREN, might be called.

Gen. McDOWELL did not so prefer, but insisted on the manifest impropriety of Capt. DAHLGREN remaining longer in the room, as he was to be examined on the same point.

The Court then requested Capt. DAHLGREN to leave the room, and be ready to appear when required.

The remainder of Gen. SIGEL'S testimony was substantially the same as the foregoing

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

CATLETT'S, May 27, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I will open communication with Geary at Thoroughfare Gap this morning. I will support him if necessary. I will push forward my men and supplies to Manassas to-morrow early. I have plenty of subsistence and forage.

(Signed,) Gen. SHIELDS.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

I have seen Gen. Geary, who is here. The whole panic is causeless. We are ashamed of it. Evidently the force which moved against Banks, threw out a small force to observe our forces by way of the two routes from Front Royal to White Plains, and Berry Ferry, toward Aldie. Only a few hundred men were sent. They had one or two pieces of artillery, and the moment they opened fire, our men ran. Geary, with most of his command, is here now. Some of his cavalry is at Aldie. The enemy has burned the bridges on the railroad. I will soon find out how far it is practicable. With your permission these will be my dispositions. Three of my brigades proceed immediately to Thoroughfare Gap, one brigade remains at Catlett's, with instructions to push forward cavalry beyond Warrenton to observe. This brigade will join us by way of Haymarket. Gen. Duryea will resume his former dispositions to guard railroad and depôt. Gen. Geary will march with his force by way of Aldie to Berry's Ferry, and when I get to Front Royal resume his position. Railroad and telegraph lines to be repaired immediately. Everything as it was *except the commanders, wihnought to be required to save us* from disgrace. I will soon clear the Valley of the Shenandoah.

(Signed) JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Army of Rappahannock,
First Division.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

All quiet this far. The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division have arrived at Bacon Race Church, stating that we had evacuated Manassas. They have been ordered forward instantly. I was in error yesterday in saying that Sheild's fourth brigade, which is at Catlett's, was the rear guard of the main body of the division for Thoroughfare Gap. He is sent at Catlett's, guarding said place. One way of the regiments which have been sent to Washington are ordered out to guard this place, so as to force Shields and Ord's division for operations in the Valley.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

You are very well aware of Ord's Division having been ordered from Bacon Race Church.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have sent Gen. Geary, who is here, with 3,000 infantry, two companies of artillery, to march to Aldie, and thence, by the way of Middleburg to Ashby's Gap, keeping up the communication with Gen. Shields. The rest is passing toward Front Royal, and will be supported by the masses of Ord's Division. I have ordered Bayard's Cavalry Brigade from Fairfax Courthouse to Catlett's, where it will arrive to-morrow. It will thence communicate with Gen. Shields' outposts, if it can be done. The enemy is reported to be burning up the railway toward Thoroughfare Gap, Col. Haupt will go there to-day, and will begin immediately to repair the railroad communication.

Matters are getting considerably better.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

Gen. Geary reports this morning that his scouts find nothing of the enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Nothing else of importance.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT INQUIRES

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

You say Gen. Geary's scouts report that they find no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Neither do I. Have they been to the Blue Ridge?

Signed, A. LINCOLN.

EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

[illegible] Manassas [illegible] Washington. Assuming that it is a question of [illegible] the enemy and Col. Haupt [illegible] as rapidly and [illegible] to drive it, this as fast as possible. By the map I suppose you know Centreville can go up to 20,000 [illegible] Shenandoah.

Signed A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

[illegible]

My dear Sir:

The [illegible] just received from Gen. King. I sent off [illegible] upon Bowling Green road, and Tuesday took [illegible] to Bloomfield. They returned [illegible] twelve [illegible] men. I saw nothing of the enemy, and learned from citizens and white Unionists that [illegible] Jamestown, at the mouth of the Occoquan, and [illegible] the Potomac. The direction to retreat to Jackson, depôt, [illegible]. They were about 15,000 strong, 14 regiments of infantry, small body of cavalry, and 14 companies of artillery. They were well accoutred as to force and transport. Col. Kilpatrick reports [illegible] the reconnoissance I shall push the cavalry still further [illegible] to-day, in hopes of obtaining additional information.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ANSWER.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

In view of the information just received from Gen. King, through you, I propose to order Gen. King's Division to reinforce the movement I am directing: to follow as soon as he can, unless I receive other orders from the Department.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. McCall, Falmouth:

Instruct Gen. King to move his whole division, early to-morrow morning, to Catlett's, Warrenton, and White Plains. Make arrangements to have that division of the pontoon train, which is provided with horses, and under Capt. Sweet, of the Third Maine Battery, to come with the wagons of Maj. Houston, for which one company of King's Cavalry will serve as an escort. They are to move on to this point, and Dumfries, and Brentsville. Let 300 beef-cattle, now at Falmouth, be driven with King's Division, to Catlett's. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

By order of Gen. McDOWELL.
E. SCHRIVENER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'CALL TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

FALMOUTH, May 29.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Your dispatch, 1:30 A. M., 28th, and 5 A. M., 29th, have only this moment reached me. I have ordered King to march without delay and push on as fast as possible. The operator reports that he is the only one here, which is the cause of his not receiving the message at night. I shall inform you of all that passes here. Gen. A. McCALL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. McClellan, at half-past six P. M. yesterday, telegraphed that Fitz John Porter's Division had fought and driven in 13,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Brence, from Hanover Court-house, and was driving them from a stand they had made on the railroad. At the time the messenger left, two hours later, he telegraphed that Stoneman had captured an engine and 11 cars on the Virginia Central, which he at once sent to communicate with Fitz-John Porter. Nothing further heard from McClellan. If possible, effect a lodgement on both railroads, near Hanover Court-house. Consider whether your force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through to and join him. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

I beg leave to report, in reply to your telegram of this morning, directing me to consider whether my force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through and join the army under Gen. McClellan, that, in the present state of affairs, I do not think it would be well to attempt to push through a part of that force, or to leave Fredericksburgh otherwise than strongly held, which could not be done as troops are now posted. I trust in a few days to be able to effect the object you have in view, and which no one desires more than I do. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. Saxton's dispatch, received at five minutes past one, P. M., reports intelligence from Gen. Banks, that two regiments of cavalry, and some infantry, were at Martinsburgh against a prisoner states that Ashby was there on Monday night or Tuesday morning, will withdraw part of his cavalry and some artillery. Gen. Banks says he shall occupy Falling Waters to-day, and believes that the enemy is still strong at Winchester. (Signed,)

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Following has been received from Gen. Hamilton, Harper's Ferry:

There is very little doubt that Jackson's force is at Winchester and Charleston. His troops were too much fatigued to pursue Banks. A large body of rebel cavalry near Charlestown now. Jackson and Ewell were near Bunker Hill yesterday at noon. Of this last there is no doubt.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862.

His Excellency, The President:

In reply to your last telegram, acquainting me of the position of Jackson and Ewell, I beg leave to report that I am posting Gens. Shields and Ord upon Front Royal, with all the expedition possible. As soon as the railroad cars can be unloaded, I will use them to get the troops forward, so that nothing shall be left undone to catch them.

To guard against all chances, please have the water transportation detained at Aquia Creek, sufficient to bring up a division with its artillery, from below, if it should be needed. I will have one held ready to move up at short notice.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. Kimball, commanding advance brigade of Shields' Division, reports as follows:

THOROUGHFARE GAP, 9 o'clock, A. M.

I am in the Gap; my advance guard is beyond. The railroad is all right so far. All is moving very well. I will go to White Plains, if not checked, or countermanded by your order. I hear nothing of rebels been seen in this vicinity. There is a large amount of camp equipage of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers here.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

Gen. McDowell will thank you to report to him when, and by whose order, the Third Indiana Cavalry was placed under command of Gen. Geary.

E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

I have no doubt you did right in sending the Indiana Cavalry to Gen. Geary. The Secretary seemed to reproach me for leaving you only 300 horsemen. I never knew of your sending away any of the regiment I left you.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

As Department Commander I beg leave to report that I cannot consider Washington City in any danger by reason of there being only 300 cavalry there. I have from his end this is no military necessity for any greater cavalry force in the city than is sufficient for police purposes, and that the Capital would be much better and more satisfactorily protected by such patrolling than by [illegible]. I did not know, however, that the number was so low as 300. I thought Gen. Wadsworth had a regiment of cavalry, or some three hundred [illegible] your report.

If I learn that part of the regiment I thought was with Banks is now at Aldie, under Brig.-Gen. Geary, I will [illegible] from there, or place [illegible]. I will [illegible] to Gen. Wadsworth a part of the First [illegible] Gilsenny, amounting to 500, which I hold I [illegible] to Gen. Geary. Now I [illegible] so I know [illegible] Washington [illegible] unprotected condition which I detest. In the hopes all beginning strong. I have had attention to [illegible], by motion [illegible] they will be able to go to Winchester.

Very respectfully,
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Your telegram just received. I have no orders to give. You have a little force in front of you that the Department has in possession, and I refer it to you to direct such military movements as the exigency in your judgment requires. A telegram from Gen. Banks states that he has information that all the enemy's cavalry in the Valley of Virginia and Washington. He intends the enemy to be a force before him at Winchester, and also threatens Harper's Ferry. Frederick was heard from this evening, ten miles east of Winchester. He was informed of the position of the enemy, and has orders to move upon him. Considering the condition of affairs in Western Virginia, I submit it to your judgment whether at least a part of King's force should not be brought here. Is it not possible that the Potomac may be crossed between Harper's Ferry. If this be done in any force, Washington City will be no longer with only its present garrison. The transportation has been ordered to Aquia Creek, and the [illegible] can be made as soon as the troops reach the wharf.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

I [illegible] see the necessity for immediate action. I have been from Front Royal to-morrow night. As I have [illegible] my whole command I hope you will send other troops to guard the Railroad and depôts between Manassas and Front Royal. Geary's command is [illegible] Ashby's Gap, and can only [illegible] any one [illegible] event, they are making for [illegible] Sperryville. I [illegible] and concentrate Ord's Division at Front Royal, while I follow the enemy North, it will be able to [illegible] the [illegible] Shenandoah. [illegible] information from Front Royal, at [illegible] have been forwarded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] troops to Front Royal [illegible] night. Shall I [illegible] to [illegible] depôt at Manassas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to have [illegible] Alexandria. We have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Capt. King [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3509. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

A Full Exposition of the Causes Which Led to It.

Action of the Senate Republican Caucus.

The Resignation of Secretary Seward Peremptory.

SECRETARY CHASE ALSO RESIGNED

The Chances for a Reconstruction.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

The political crisis which has been impending so long, was precipitated by the military disaster of Saturday last. Not even the most reckless politicians affect to regard it with indifference, and the universal feeling is one of gloom and apprehension.

On Tuesday last the death of Mr. MANCHATE, of Wisconsin, was announced in both Houses—the Senate, consequently, adjourned at a very early hour. Before the Senators had separated, each of the Republicans was notified, not in the usual way by a printed notice, but by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to attend a caucus immediately. Twenty-four were present, and as soon as the caucus had organized, Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution to the effect that the welfare of the country required the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. Mr. GRIMES accompanied the resolution with a speech denouncing Mr. SEWARD in the simplest manner; and he was followed by Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. WADE, Mr. FIELD the new Senator from New-Jersey, and several others in the same strain. The general tenor of their remarks was that Mr. SEWARD exercised a complete and controlling influence over President LINCOLN, and that this influence was the cause of the tardy and ineffectual prosecution of the war. It was alleged that he had resisted strenuously the Proclamation of Emancipation, as well as the removal of M. CLELLAN,—and that the departure of Gen. BANKS for the Gulf, just at the moment when he was needed to cooperate with BURNSIDE in the movement upon Richmond, was due entirely to him. The attack was evidently concerted, and was pressed with the utmost vehemence. The more conservative Senators, taken entirely by surprise, met it mainly by pleas for delay. Mr. KING, of New-York, at some length, deprecated hasty action on a question of so much moment, and a proposition was finally made to adjourn. This was resisted very warmly and with a good deal of impatience, by the supporters of the resolution, who demanded an immediate decision. It was carried, however, by a vote of 13 to 11.

On Wednesday afternoon the caucus met again, and 29 Senators were present. The feeling of the members had not changed, and it was thought necessary by the conservatives to evade the issue which had been raised—thus to meet it directly. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. GRIMES, declaring that, in the judgment of the Republican members of the Senate the welfare of the country would be promoted by *a reconstruction of the Cabinet*. It was urged that this would deprive the movement of the appearance of being directed against Mr. SEWARD personally, and would give the President an opportunity of making other changes which might be deemed desirable. Occasion was taken to correct some of the misstatements which had been made in regard to Mr. SEWARD. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had been assured, in the most direct and explicit manner, by the Secretary of War himself, that Mr. SEWARD *had had nothing whatever to do with the expedition of Gen. Banks*, either in its original inception or in its final departure, and that it was in the highest degree unjust to hold him responsible for it. Similar statements were made concerning other specific allegations which had been brought against the Secretary of State. It was said, for example, on the authority, I believe, of Mr. CHASE, that so far from opposing the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. SEWARD not only gave it his support at the time it was issued, but suggested and caused to be inserted one of the most important of the provisions which it embodies.

These denials, however, failed to shake the authors of the movement in their purpose to eject Mr. SEWARD from the Cabinet, and Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. HARRIS, by inserting the word "*partial*" before the word "reconstruction," so as to call for a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet only. This amendment was accepted by Mr. HARRIS, and thus amended, the resolution was adopted, 28 Senators voting for it, Mr. KING, of New-York, declining to vote at all. It is very clear that the conservative Senators regarded the amendment offered by Judge HARRIS as having the effect to deprive the movement of its original *animus*, else they would not have voted for it; while it is equally clear that the authors of the movement considered Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment as sufficient to define the specific purpose of the resolution, in the sense of their original motive. After taking the vote, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon President LINCOLN and inform him of the action which had been taken. This committee consisted of Senators DOOLITTLE and M. SUMNER, FESSENDEN, HARRIS, HOWARD WADE, TRUMBULL, GRIMES and BROWNING.

Mr. SEWARD learned the action of the caucus within a very few minutes after the vote was taken, and before the adjournment of the caucus he placed in the President's hands a letter resigning his office as Secretary of State, and another from his son, F. W. SEWARD, resigning his office as Assistant Secretary,—and requesting that the resignations might be accepted immediately. This was on Wednesday evening. The President did not send any answer to the letters, and the next morning called at the State Department to confer with Mr. SEWARD. I have heard from what I regard as good authority that Mr. SEWARD told the President that he must be excused from holding any conversation with him upon the subject of his resignation—that it was based on what seemed to be a unanimous expression of opinion on the part of the Republican Senators that he ought no longer to hold the place; that the President knew better than any other man how far the opposition which their action rested were well-founded; that he had no explanation to offer which could possibly be one to him—that so far as his personal relations were concerned, the happiest day of his life would be that which should release him from office, and without any disposition to shrink from labor or responsibility from public office, and that he must leave the President to act upon the question without the slightest interference or solicitation from him. He declined also to attend any more meetings of the Cabinet, or to take any action in regard to any suggestion, concerning public affairs, but would continue to perform the routine duties of his office until his successor should be appointed. Thursday is the day set apart each week by the Secretary of State for interviews with Foreign Ministers. On that day, however, he saw none of them, but in the evening dined with Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister. None of the others, however, were informed of what had taken place.

On Thursday evening the Committee from the Senate caucus had their first interview with the President. Senator COLLAMER, as the Chairman, read a brief paper which embodied the sentiments of the entire Committee. Its general purport was to urge the importance of a Cabinet which should be united in its views of public policy, and which should insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. It avoided all reference to individual members. After this had been read each member of the Committee expressed his individual views on the subject; they were such as would naturally be expected from the antecedents and known opinions of the several Senators. President LINCOLN listened with attention to all that was said. He then expressed the profound solicitude which he felt on the subject they had brought before him, and the overwhelming anxiety which oppressed him concerning the condition of the country and the progress of the war. *What the country wanted*, he said, *was military success*. Without that nothing could go right—with that nothing could go wrong. He did not yet see how the measure proposed by the Committee would furnish the remedy required. If he had a Cabinet of angels they could not give the country military successes, and that was what was wanted and what must be had. But he promised his most careful attention to the subject, and another interview was appointed for the next evening to announce the decision of the Cabinet.

Last evening (Friday) this interview took place and lasted four hours—Mr. SEWARD, of course, not being present. The President at the outset said that what he desired to know was whether *more harm or good* would result from the acceptance of Mr. SEWARD'S resignation, and each member of the Committee was desired to express his opinion, with the grounds on which it rested, upon that practical point. Mr. FESSENDEN declined to do so—saying, he did not feel called upon to discuss the question. Mr. GRIMES declined because his views were sufficiently understood. Mr. WADE, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. SUMNER, were unequivocally for its acceptance. Mr. COLLAMER, Mr. HARRIS, and one or two others, were against it, mainly on the ground that his exclusion from the Cabinet, under existing circumstances, would seem to the country like the triumph of a faction, and would lead to still further divisions among the loyal people of the North, and thus increase rather than diminish the evils that afflict the country.

Thus, so far as I am informed, the matter stands to-day. The question of a successor to Mr. SEWARD has not been mooted, except by those who are imperative in demanding his removal and they encounter unforeseen difficulties in the attempt to fill his place even to their own satisfaction. Up to last night no other member of the Cabinet had tendered his resignation, though it is not believed that, if Mr. SEWARD is permitted to withdraw, he will go alone. In that event, probably, all the members will feel called upon to place their commissions at the President's disposal, and it is not unlikely, in my judgment, that they will do so before the President has arrived at any decision in regard to Mr. SEWARD, in order not only to relieve him from embarrassment, but also to relieve themselves from any imputation of seeking to throw upon others, responsibilities that belong to all in common. It is universally conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury is very strong in his position, and that no considerable sentiment anywhere demands his withdrawal. For that very reason, I should not be surprised if he were to send in his resignation as an encouragement to some other members who cannot, without presumption, lay claim to any such immunity from public censure.

The occasion for the extraordinary demonstration on the part of the Senate, which has led to this political crisis, was the repulse of the Army of the Potomac, in its attempt upon the rebel lines at Fredericksburgh. It was evident that the country would be roused by that disaster to the highest pitch of indignation, and men who had political ends to serve were quick to appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of directing public sentiment against the objects of their resentment. Naturally enough Mr. SEWARD was the special victim first selected. It was assumed (and I have already shown with how little truth) that he was responsible for the departure of Gen. BANKS to a point where he could not possibly cooperate with Gen. BURNSIDE in the new movement upon Richmond.

It was also [illegible] in high official circles, and is very widely believed, that Gen. BURNSIDE made his attack upon the rebel lines in front of Fredericksburgh contrary to his own judgment, and in pursuance of explicit and peremptory orders from the President, from the Secretary of War, or from Gen. HALLECK—the name of the responsible official being varied to suit the purposes or the feelings of the various parties with whom the imputation in its several forms originates. I think you may safely assure the country that all these statements are without foundation. Gen. BURNSIDE will unquestionably avow the entire responsibility of that particular movement. I do not mean to say that he has been supported in the *whole* movement upon Fredericksburgh from the time he took command, as he had reason to expect; but that the selection of his point of attack, which proves to have been so unfortunate, was exclusively his own—though it was not the one he had originally contemplated and reported to the War Department.

His first intention, after receiving his pontoon trains, supplies, &c., was to make a *feint* at Fredericksburgh and cross his army at Port Royal, twelve miles below—hoping thus to take the enemy by surprise, and turn his right flank. He announced this purpose to the War Department, and made his arrangements accordingly. Pontoons were sent to Port Royal; supplies lay in the river protected by gunboats below that point; a division was pushed forward, and every thing was made ready for its transit. But he found that the enemy had anticipated that manœuvre and was ready to meet it. It then occurred to Gen. BURNSIDE that as the rebels expected him merely to make a feint at Fredericksburgh, *he would surprise them by crossing there*, and with that view at the last moment he resolved to do so. I think he confidently expected to find the heights in rear of the town held by a small force. He was delayed in constructing his bridges by the tenacious and deadly resistance of the rebel sharpshooters, which he sought to silence by demolishing the houses which sheltered them. This attempt, however, proved ineffectual, and he succeeded only by driving them out with the bayonet. But he had lost a day—which in executing a surprise at such close quarters, is as good as an age; and by the time the assault took place the defence had been made too strong for its success. I think in this fact will be found the explanation of Gen. BURNSIDE'S failure. He was mistaken in his calculations—a mishap that has overtaken some of the best Generals in the world, as well as some of the worst. All that any commander can do when he gets thus caught, is to extricate himself with as little loss as possible. This Gen. BURNSIDE did. If he had attempted, after crossing, and ascertaining that his movement had been anticipated, to withdraw his troops without a fight, he would have been attacked and driven into the river. An attack had *then* become essential to the salvation of his army. The vigor with which it was made convinced Gen. LEE that it could be repulsed, and he, therefore, awaited its renewal. This waiting, which was the result of fighting, enabled Gen. BURNSIDE to save his army.

I do not, therefore, believe that the authorities at Washington can, in any just sense, be held responsible for the result of that specific action. But I am inclined to think that Gen. BURNSIDE has reason to complain that the Government did not fulfil the conditions which he had laid down as indispensable to the success of his movement upon Fredericksburgh, when he first proposed that movement the day after receiving his command, and to which the President and Gen. HALLECK gave their explicit assent. But my letter is already too long to permit me to state the facts on which I base this opinion.

Yours, &c., R.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

From the Washington Star of Saturday Evening.

Mr. CHASE has tendered his resignation, and we have every reason to believe Mr. BLAIR has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow the example, if they have not already done so.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward Consents to Remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chase Holding the Matter Under Advisement.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ONLY PARTIAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

The political thunder gust seems nearly spent, which, for a few days past, has agitated with tempestuous emotion the Senate, the Cabinet and the President. There is now every reason to believe that to-morrow's sun will set, if it do not rise, in a sky purified of vapors, and serenely smiling promises of peace.

It is known that storms affect the telegraph, and this one is no exception. Acting on that mysterious influence, the Censorship, which is more powerful than electricity, the rare imbroglio in which the Government has lately been involved has prevented the transmission over the wires of its own interesting details as they occurred. As the sky clears, this censorship relaxes, and to-night we are permitted to say that there has been a partial disruption of the Cabinet, and a partial reconstruction.

The facts are easily stated. The Republican members of the Senate, dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, met in caucus and passed resolutions declaratory of a want of confidence in the Cabinet, and the necessity of a partial reconstruction. This action was mainly intended to affect Mr. SEWARD, and no sooner did it reach his knowledge, than he promptly tendered his resignation. The Senate Committee, communicating the resolution to the President, was invited to a second interview on Friday night, where they unexpectedly encountered the whole Cabinet excepting the Premier. The members of the Cabinet were equally astonished with the Committee, but a general debate took place. Senators HARRIS and COLLAMER declaring that the removal of Mr. SEWARD would cause great dissatisfaction among the people of New-York and Vermont; Senator FESSENDEN declining to speak in this sense for those of Maine, and Senator GRIMES affirming that such an event would gratify those of Iowa.

Secretary CHASE seemed greatly to regret the action that had been taken, and deprecated Mr. SEWARD'S retirement. Secretary STANTON did not "seem to see it in that light," nor, on the whole, did the President.

The net result of the interview impressed the Anti-Seward Senators with the belief that they had carried their point, and that the resignation of Secretary SEWARD would be accepted. The next morning, however, brought the resignation of Secretary CHASE, which was made unconditional, and accompanied with a request that his Assistant Secretary, Mr. HARRINGTON, be appointed Acting Secretary. The President complied with this request, so that Mr. CHASE, at the present moment, is out of office.

This new move on the chess board seems to have damaged all existing combinations. The game went actively on, yesterday and last night, the President working zealously to prevent the disruption which threatened to become general—as Messrs. STANTON and BLAIR had informally requested that he would consider their resignations as also tendered.

This morning Mr. SEWARD finally consented to resume his portfolio, and the President then appealed to Mr. CHASE to do the same. This request Mr. CHASE has now under advisement, and will reply in the morning. All statements to the effect that he *has* consented to resume his office are erroneous, but we entertain little doubt that he will feel impelled by considerations of duty to do so.

Why Mr. SEWARD resigned is well known. The censure of so large a portion of the Senate left him no other manly alternative. The causes of Mr. CHASE'S action have been differently conjectured, but were really very simple. Oppressed by his arduous duties, and conscious of failing health, he has long meditated an escape from the Cabinet as soon as he could honorably effect it. The present complication furnished that opportunity, and impressed him that it was his duty at once to disembarrass the President by promptly affording all the latitude in his power for a reconstruction. If he assumes the duties of the Treasury Department, it will be at the sacrifice of his personal preferences.

The Committee of Senators who waited on Mr. LINCOLN with the resolution of the caucus, in regard to Cabinet reconstruction, were Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Sumner, Wade, Trumbull, Grimes, Pomeroy, Harris and Howard—the two last being added. Each member of the caucus pledged himself not to accept any Cabinet office if a new organization was made.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned to Washington at 12 o'clock last night, having completed such investigations in regard to the battle at Fredericksburgh as they could prosecute on the ground. The Committee was in session to-night, and to-morrow will hold another, in which Gens. HALLECK and MEADE will be examined, after which the evidence taken will be printed and sent to the Senate on Tuesday.

It is known already that Gen. BURNSIDE assumes all responsibility of the change of base from Warrenton to Aquia Creek. The fatal defeat, as before suspected, was owing to the delay in getting the pontoon bridges in season for an immediate crossing of the army. Gen. SUMNER, in this connection, testifies that he could have crossed immediately on his arrival, and taken possession of the heights, had the bridges been on the spot. No sufficient reason for their non-arrival has been assigned—Gen. WOODBURY alleging that the fault was in their tardy starting from Washington.

Gen. BURNSIDE also assumes entire responsibility of the assault, and firmly believes that he could have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had not a continuance of the engagement been opposed by his Council of War. He does not regard the whole affair as a serious disaster, and is firm in his convictions of a speedy success.

Neither the President, Secretary STANTON nor Gen. HALLECK seem to have been responsible for the attack, according to the evidence taken by the Committee. Gens. SUMNER, HOOKER and FRANKLIN were all examined, and all disclaim having favored the assault of the enemy's works.

Senator WILSON is satisfied that a more prompt movement of FRANKLIN'S Division Saturday would have resulted in turning the enemy's right flank, and that the same thing might have been accomplished on Sunday, and can yet be done.

The testimony taken by the Committee is not voluminous, and will make only about eight columns in the TIMES. The rumors of Gen. BURNSIDE'S resignation are all unfounded, and the best judgment seems now to be that he will remain in the command to which he has been assigned, as neither the President nor the army seems to have lost any portion of the confidence originally reposed in his ability.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

A member of the Border State Committee, appointed by the recent caucus, states that in an interview the Committee had with President LINCOLN on Friday, he informed them that, as to his "Emancipation Proclamation," he had acted from the belief that it would effect good results, but if he could be convinced to the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject, his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances which surrounded him.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to breweries:

Under the fifty-first and sixty-fourth sections of the Excise law, any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, may sell the same at the place of manufacture, in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as wholesale dealers in liquor. Any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, who owns or hires a depot or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, lager beer or ale, in a collection district other than that in which the manufactory is situated, and who shall have obtained a permit for the removal of such beer, lager beer or ale, agreeably to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the Excise Law, may sell such beer, lager beer or ale of his own manufacture, removed as aforesaid, at such depot or warehouse, in quantities of not more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale at such depot or warehouse of any beer, lager beer or ale, not removed from the place of manufacture in the manner prescribed in said fifty-first section.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters ARTHUR SEWALL, SILAS S. SANDS and WM. R. TERRY, have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster FRANCIS B. ADAMS has been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamer *Saginaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. WOOSTER has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Cincinnati*.

Acting Master CHARLES SMITH and Acting Ensign BARTLETT have been ordered to the *Sagamore*.

Dr. WM. B. GREENE, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Sagamore*.

Acting Master JAMES N. TRUESDELL of the steamer *Georgia*, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Comforts and Delicacies for the Sick and Wounded.

No New Movements of the Enemy Observed.

A REBEL RAID ON OCCOQUAN.

REBEL RAID UPON OCCOQUAN

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec 20.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, about 100 of HAMPTON'S rebel cavalry entered Occoquan and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were also seized by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 21.

Rev. Mr. REED, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Christian Commission, has visited these Headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the Medical Department, and were highly appreciated by the Medical Director.

No new movements of the enemy have been observed since we evacuated the south side.

It is not known to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff that he has handed in the resignation of Commander of his army, as stated by a Washington correspondent. Everything is quiet along the lines.

Although the stock of supplies in this command is nearly exhausted, and supplies are much needed, it is not deemed advisable by them to transport their goods by the overland route.

Wounded Arrived in Washington.

The exigencies of space compel us to omit from the subjoined lists the large number of Pennsylvanians who were wounded.

TRINITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Corner of Third and C streets.—A. J. BAXTER, Assistant Surgeon.

John Stewart, Co C, 2d Regt
D Gallahan, Co C, 34th N Y
James Dean, Co E, 56th N Y
Leslie Norton, Co C, 23d N Y
Michael Martin, Co K, 9th Mass
James Kane, Co H, 28th N J
W Horan, Co H, 1st N Y
Andrew Cole, Co D, 34th Conn
Wm Conway, Co F, 28th Conn
M McShane, Co D, 14th Conn
G A Case, Co K, 9th N H
B S Robinson, Co I, 9th N H
Harris Knott, Co I, 9th N H
C C Chesley, Co I, 9th N H
C Gordon, Co I, 11th Conn
C Gates, Co I, 5th N H
G A Craver, Co E, 21st Mass
Corp L White, Co E, 21st Massachusetts
H Gallagher, Co L, 1st Mass
T C Barker, Co E, 21st Mass
B Lavener, Co C, 1st N Y
J Daly, Co F, 69th N Y
P Jeffers, Co D, 69th N Y
G Chandler, Co C, 11th N H
Lieut P Burke, Co I, 69th New-York
Lieut James Collins, Co I, 69th New-York
M J Sweeney, Co D, 40th N Y
H C Bugbee, Co E, 9th N H
Michael Sullivan, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
Dennis Ryan, Co D, 40th New-York
John Sheehan, Co C, 5th Mass
James Cavanagh, Co B, 37th New-York
John Flanagan, Co B, 37th New-York
B H Orthrop, Co G, 27th Penn
H Warnock, Co F, 12th Conn
A J Harvey, Co G, 27th Conn
Sergt J J Gladson, Co G, 27th Conn
Jno Cooley, Co B, 2d Reg
Ralph Thrasher, Co F, 106th New-York
G A Curtis, Co D, 6th N H
L F Lewis, Co D, 6th N H
Capt H H Lloyd, Co B, 14th
Sergt J N Goodwin, Co K, 14th Conn
J Gaffield, Co G, 14th N H
M A Wade, Co A, 14th Mass

ARMORY HOSPITAL, EAST OF CAPITOL.—SURGEON, W. CLENDENING.

J E Neffer, 5th N Y Battery
W Gresham, Co G, 12th Mass
E F Hamilton, Co H, 9th N Y
P Roche, Co A, 14th Mass
J H Prince, Co I, 7th N H
Silas McGuire, Co H, 2d Md
N Hurlburt, Co D, 14th N Y
D Shook, Co D, 23d Mass
G Campbell, Co D, 2d Md
C Taylor, Co D, 69th N Y
Jas Murphy, Co A, 27th N Y
Mat Barrack, Co C, 2d R I
F G Carlton, Co G, 9th N H
Jas A Lewis, Co D, 23d Mass
A W Gray, Co D, 12th N H
R S Keeney, Co L, 14th R I
J Sutton, Co C, 69th N Y
Wash Spayd, Co K, 1st Del
Waino Farmer, Co H, 9th Mass
L Arnold, Co G, 7th N H
Corp P Bell, Co E, 69th N Y
J Whitson, Co L, 69th N Y
Sergt R Nagle, Co I, 14th New-York
Corp'l Connor, Co C, 14th Wisconsin
Corp'l H Richardson, Co G, 1st Michigan
Sergt S McClan, Co B, 5th Mass
Corp G Fallon, Co I, 9th N Y
R E Corley, Co I, 9th N Y
G J Lewis, Co I, 23d Mass
W H Perry, Co I, 6th N H
J Gregory, Co I, 2d N Y S M
M Ray, Co B, 28th N J
G F Burbank, Co A, 24th N Y S M
W Clough, Co K, 12th Wis
Lt O'Brien, Co C, 1st Mich
J B Phillips, Co F, 1st Mich

Wm Sewell, Co F, 28th N J
C N Norton, Co F, 14th Conn
S M Stone, Co G, 2d Md
Corp L R Potter, Co C, 9th N H
W H Perry, Co C, 9th N H
J C Flanagan, Co I, 69th N Y
D J Fisher, Co K, 9th N Y
Sergt D O Riley, Co I, 69th N Y
Corp Jno Fitzpatrick, Co H, 69th New-York
J O Mayhight, Co A, 69th N Y
Ed W Shanelle, Co K, 14th New-York
Pat Callahan, Co K, 2d Mass
Ed Kearns, Co K, 2d Regt
W Neely, Co I, 5th Delaware
Ed Brereton, Co G, 4th Iowa
Geo Williams, Co K, 4th Iowa
J Noddart, Co A, 1st N Y
Chas Vays, Co D, 1st N Y
Barnard Starkey, Co I, 14th Connecticut
Warren R Ellis, Co I, 9th New Hampshire
James Fuller, Co E, 2d Reg
A F Lane, Co F, 5th R I
John Lynch, Co H, 5th R I
Capt Collins, Co H, 1st R I
Webster Gordon, Co E, 9th New-Hampshire
James Carroll, Co B, 9th New-Hampshire
Robt Crosley, Co K, 5th Regulars
Thos Conway, Co E, 20th Massachusetts
Corp Michael Culleron, Co K, 6th Regulars
Capt W R Johnson, Co B, 14th Conn
Sergt R W Shaw, Co G, 14th Conn
Corp Henry Burks, Co D, 2d Regulars
Daniel Murry, Co H, 69th New-York
David T Patter, Co F, 51st New-York
Charles Bridges, Co K, 14th New-York
G Thompson, Co H, 69th New-York
Sergt C H Weirman, Co K, 69th New-York
Capt A Brown, Co K, 9th N H
Jno Welch, Co I, 69th N Y

W. P. Quigley, Co D, 88th New-York
Sergt W Cosh, Co G, 4th Vt
J Bourbeau, Co G, 4th Vt
H Hewitt, Co D, 2d N Y
Lieut Franklin Co I, 20th Conn
Pat O'Neil, Co B, 69th N Y
C C Wells, Co A, 5th R I
P Lintash, Co B, 69th N Y
J Harley, Co K, 28th Mass
C Kerry, Co A, 28th Mass

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL.

Surgeon J. T. ROBINSON.

Lieut W Taylor, Co C, 63d New-York
W H Ayres, Co B, 51st N Y
T Sexton, Co I, 61st Mass
J McGinley, Co F, 24 Del
Sergt Grant, Co K, 2d Del
W F Smith, Co A, 2d Md
Sergt Marr, Co A, 2d Md
W E Smith, Co C, 124 Mass
J Hawn, Co K, 1st Del
J Duffin, Co K, 1st Del
W H Smith, Co H, 15th Mass
John Sack, Co I, 14th N Y
F Jones, Col, 14th N Y
L E Jones, Co H, 5th P R C
Co C, 5th N Y
W C Cra[illegible], 22d Mass
Sergt T C Baren, Co G, 13th New-York
Co C, 93d N Y
Co H, 21st Mass
Co I, 20th Ind
Co C, 66th N Y
Co F, 25th N J
Co A, 61st N Y
Co H, 28th N J
Co A, 28th Mass
Co I, 1st Mich
Co H, 16th N Y
Co H, 28th N J
Co I, 1st Del
Co K, 1st Del
Co H, 16th N Y
Co H, 69th N Y
Co H, 14th N Y
Co H, 5th P R C
Co D, 5th N Y
Co G, 5th N Y
Co H, 2d Mass
Co K, 38th New-York
Co C, 5th N Y
Co H, 5th N H
Co I, 20th Ind
Co F, 14th N J
Co D, 61st N Y
Co A, 12th R I
Co A, 28th Mass

AT SINLAY HOSPITAL.

The following arrived at Washington, Dec. 17

H F Anderson, Co H, 118th New-Hampshire
J B Bennett, Co K, 118th New-Hampshire
J H Wilson, Co E, 118th New-Hampshire
Rhode Island.
S S Leedy, Co D, 126th Pa
M O Hagler, Co I, 140th Pa
Corp C Osborne, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
C H Bellis, Co D, 11th N H
G J Raymond, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire
Wm Hinds, Co I, 5th N H
H H Hoyt, Co H, 1st N Y
M O Neal, Co C, 14th N Y
Wm McKee, Co C, 14th N Y
G Stannard, Co G, 14th N Y
C Morgan, Co C, 2d Del
R Bass, Co E, 14th N Y
S B Robinson, Co E, 14th New-Hampshire
M C Stephenson, Co A, 11th New-Hampshire
L Burr, Co H, 14th N Y
W H Harris, Co H, 15th Mass
Wm Crown, Co C, 14th N Y
W Cushman, Co B, 15th Mass
P Maguin, Co H, 4th U S
J Rumsey, Co F, 14th N Y
W T Thomasson, Co I, 1st New-York
Corp G Barry, Co C, 18th Mass
Ed Herrington, Co E, 14th Maine
J Mellody, Co A, 51st N Y
G Carroll, Co G, 4th N Y
G A Greig, Co G, 4th Ohio
M N Keith, Co H, 4th Ohio
P Sue, Co D, 5th N J
Pat O'Neil, Co B, 69th N Y
C C Wells, Co A, 5th R I
P Lintash, Co B, 69th N Y
J Harley, Co K, 28th Mass
C Kerry, Co A, 28th Mass

ECKINGTON HOSPITAL.

Surgeon A. M. Stimson, Co G, 5th N Y Cavalry
T H Burnett, Co B, 93d N Y
Reuben Mason, Co K, 11th New-Hampshire.
S Lewis, Co E, 5th N Y
D Crosby, Co F, 5th N Y
A Chandler, Co K, 51st N Y
J Johnson, Co K, 51st New-York
P M Keenan, Co E, 5th N Y
Patrick Meek, Co E, 51st New-York
Sergt Hutchinson, Co C, 1st Del
W Cunningham, Co K, 1st Del
W Dunlap, Co D, 2d Del
W P Shaw, Co D, 2d N J
Corp E [illegible], Co G, 1st N Y

WHITE LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

Can the White Man Raise Cotton and Sugar—Gen. Butler's Solution of the Problem Presented by Gen. Wolfzel—Feeding the Poor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

One of the many delusions of the Southern people has been that the white man, by his own labor, could not raise cotton and sugar, and hence the necessity of negro Slavery to retain the valuable crops as part of the agricultural wealth of the country. The fact has always been vaguely stated, and requires a little clarification before it can be ascertained or exploded. The people, who say that cotton and sugar cannot be raised by white labor, argue that the heat is the first great objection in the case of cotton, and that to control white labor or free labor at the critical time of gathering the cane crop is impossible. I frankly confess that a long residence in the South had imbued my own mind so largely with these ideas that I accepted of them as generalized truths, and thought little on the subject. My experience in this country for the last six months has created an entire revolution in my mind, and I now believe that white labor in tha South is not only possible but even more favorably situated for all kinds of farm labor and liberal reward than it is even in the more temperate regions of the West and East.

In May last, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, finding that it was necessary to feed the starving population of New-Orleans, conceived the idea of organizing a force of a thousand white laborers, men with families, who should be employed at fair wages upon the streets and public works of New-Orleans. Through the entire summer these men have wrought on the levee and canals, either wheeling dirt to increase the width of the land in front of the city, or in cleaning out the various canals, when the drainage of the city demands for its preservation from inundation. In the very nature of things no work could be harder, as it has been performed steadily, and without injury to the laborer through the hot summer months, much of the time under a heat of one hundred and twenty degrees. Now the levee laborer's work was to wheel out of the river bank the wet earth, push it up a very considerable elevation, and deposit it in the ruts, so that the muscles were most thoroughly strained by this exertion, and the heat to the unaccustomed must intense. The canal laborers were in a worse fix, for they not only had to contend with the heat, but they were much of the time knee-deep in the most offensive drainage of the gutters and streets, which, black, offensive muck as it was, turned up to the sun, added an intolerably sickening stench to the evils of the tropical heat. And yet these men, day after day, worked all Summer, and enjoyed uninterrupted health. In fact, a finer set of men, as far as the mere physical man was concerned, I never saw; yet in spite of the evidence, there are hundreds, even here, who will gravely tell you that the white man cannot stand the labor demanded to cultivate and secure a cotton or sugar crop. In other words, it is easier to shovel in reeking swamp mud all day, than it would be to plow in arable land, or pick cotton from the delicate boll in which it grows.

I contend that in the South, with an entire or controling white population engaged in agricultural pursuits, there would gradually spring up villages, and neighborhoods, and rich farming districts, such as find no parallel in less hospitable climes. Certainly the small farmer of Louisiana, with a few acres of rich alluvial soil, would have to work not more than half as hard as his representative in the New-England States, while his reward would be, for the same toil, at least double. I will suppose, for instance, that a large tract of country was occupied with small cotton planters, not one raising more than from five to ten acres of cotton. Now, why could not the wealthy capitalist in the centre of such a population buy up the produce of these planters, and prepare the aggregate product for market, just as the capitalist at the North now buys up and disposes of the wheat of the farmers in his district? And who will say, after a careful examination of this proposition, that under such a system there would not be more cotton raised in the South than under the present homogeneous one, and, at the same time, wasteful labor of Slavery? So far as the sugar crop is concerned, the experiment is now being tried of taking off the crop, not only with free black, but with white labor, and the result I look forward to with great interest.

That you did not do Gen. BUTLER injustice, in your editorial statement, on Nov. 19, that he was the man, of all men in the service, to solve cleverly such practical difficulties as those suggested by Gen. WEITZEL, regarding the disposition to be made of the contrabands, you will perceive in the course of my statements regarding the use of free labor, as applied to the raising of sugar-cane and cotton in the State, the result of which is likely to create a powerful impression throughout the Christian world. The Government agent appointed for the purpose informs Gen. BUTLER that, upon one of the plantations where sugar is being made by the negroes who had escaped therefrom into our lines, and have been sent back under wages, that with the same negroes and the same machinery, by *free labor*, a hogshead and a half more of sugar has been made in a day than was ever before accomplished on a plantation, under coercive labor. Col. SHAFFER has put up, to be forwarded to the President, a barrel of the first sugar ever made by *free blacks* in Louisiana, and the fact that sugar can be produced under such circumstances is certainly one of profound interest. Most of the planters have been struck with a sort of judicial blindness, and have abandoned their crops rather than even try the experiment of free labor production. Gen. BUTLER, who has taken such a deep interest in the subject, offered the planters a contract which he drew up for the governance of the slave and master; but the contract was, as a general thing, rejected, because the right to use the lash was insisted upon, although the General provided a punishment for the refractory, through the Provost-Marshal, consisting of a bread-and-water diet and solitary confinement. The General was therefore compelled to inform the negroes that they should have the same rights as to freedom on the plantation, if so the law was, that they would have in camp, and the negroes in a great majority of instances went back to their work, and have worked with a will. At first they were afraid to [illegible] repeated assurances [illegible] of their rights with [illegible] ers, they were entirely [illegible] press himself satisfied that [illegible] can be carried out and [illegible] obtained without loss to the [illegible] with a profit that will enable the [illegible] authorities here to support the [illegible] and [illegible] the most talent the same [illegible] pathies and the resources of the Commanding General.

The Government is now daily feeding in the City of New-Orleans more than 32,000 whites, 17,000 of whom *are British subjects*, and mostly claiming British protection. Of all this vast number of poor, only about one thousand are native Americans—the rest are made up of the several nationalities represented here from all parts of the globe. Beside all this drain upon the generosity of the Government, there are 10,000 negroes to feed, besides those at work upon the plantations, principally women and children. All this immense charity has been accomplished by Gen. BUTLER without drawing upon the United States Treasury, but how much longer this can be done in this way is a problem difficult to solve. Gen. BUTLER finds this difficulty in prospect. Many of the planters here, while professing loyalty, and possibly feeling it in their hearts, if the "institution" can be spared to them, have agreed together not to make any provision this Autumn for another sugar crop, hoping thereby to throw upon the charity of the United States an immense number of starving blacks, who will be without employment, and destitute of all means of support; hoping thereby to compel the Government to come to the masters' terms. Gen. BUTLER is endeavoring to obviate this destructive policy, by encouraging industry and economy on all the plantations within our lines; and he will accomplish much, for the levees have been kept up; but outside, as I have already suggested, the moment the water rises, there seems to be a promise of ruin, such as never overwhelmed the same number of people.

Gen. BUTLER, who has treated the Slavery question in a broader and more comprehensive manner than any other of our soldiers or statesmen, expresses it as his conviction, and the conviction of his most intelligent officers, that Slavery is doomed. He says, that with every prejudice and early teaching against the result which his experience here has brought his convictions, that he is convinced:

First—That labor can be done in Louisiana by whites more economically than by blacks.

Second—That black labor can be as well governed, used and made profitable in a state of freedom as in Slavery.

Third—That while it would have been better could the emancipation of the slave been gradual, yet it is quite feasible, even under the present great change as a Government proposition, to organize, control and work the negro with profit and safety to the white, but that this can best be done under military supervision.

The experience of such an observing and practical mind as Gen. BUTLER'S must weigh with the people at large, and offer, we think, some glimpses of light in this literally most dark and absorbing subject, of what is to become of Slavery.

THE PRESIDENT ON POPULATION.

Law of Population—Natural Growth—Effects of Immigration—Doctrine of Immigration—Ultimate Law of Growth.

THE BRETHREN, December, 1862.

The ultimate law of population is one of the most interesting problems of social science. The President has assumed that the law of *past* growth in the United States is to be that of the future. There is good reason to believe this will prove incorrect; but not to an extent sufficient to diminish materially the growing strength and good sense of the nation. In order to estimate justly the future population of this country, we must found our calculation mainly on the *natural* growth, and not on that of a continually increasing stream of foreign immigration. The reason why the per centage of increased population in this country has been kept up to the same high per cent. is, that *immigrants* from Europe *constantly increased* from 1820 to 1855, while prior to 1810 there was considerable importation of negroes. There may be those who believe that the same proportion of immigration will be maintained hereafter. I do not. It would be almost a miracle if it was. For, observe, that to keep up the same *proportion*, you must increase the immigration,—enormous as it has been in the last ten years. Such a result is hardly credible, without supposing Europe in a state of starvation and America in profound peace. Look at the increase from 1850 to 1860 by immigration. I think you will be astonished at the result. The number of foreign immigrants who arrived in the United States from December 1, 1850, to December, 1855, was 1,745,424, and in the next five years, not far from 1,000,000; making in round numbers 2,750,000 foreign immigrants from 1850 to 1860. Of this number, after allowing for more than usual mortality, 2,100,000 were alive in 1860, *beside their offspring*, which (alive) were half a million more. Then the same population of 1860 was *two and a half millions greater than the natural increase*. If we take this excess from the census returns, we find the natural increase to be 25 per cent., which is the fact, in a new country, and in our state of civilization. This effect of immigration on the increase of population in the United States was first noticed by Mr SADLER, a member of the British Parliament, in his reply to MALTHUS. The same error was made by Mr. DERBY in his "View of the United States." DERBY was a scientific geographer, who lived before his proper time. He was the only scientific geographer we have had, and his "View" remains to this day the best account of this country.

DERBY made an estimate in 1828, year by year, for the next century. It is curious to see how very accurate he was for about thirty years, and then how he erred, and *why*. DERBY evidently assumed what Mr. LINCOLN does, that the same *ratio* of increase would continue, without reference to the *races*, or to foreign immigration. Hence he gives the same law to the colored race, and to the whites; a great mistake, when no blacks could be imported. Let us take his estimates, and compare them with the facts, and with Mr. LINCOLN'S.

The following is DERBY'S estimate, made in 1828, for certain periods, viz:

	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.
In 1840.....	16,211,000	4,114,709	19,355,709
In 1850.....	20,412,000	5,756,000	26,168,000
In 1860.....	27,307,590	7,860,118	35,167,708

We see here the very extraordinary fact, that in his estimate of the *white* population, Mr. DERBY did not vary from the fact—30,000 in twenty-seven millions, for 1860—but that he made the *colored* population nearly double. The cause of this is precisely what I have stated. He made no allowance for the enormous variation, from the natural law, made by immigration. And as this utterly failed in regard to the colored people, his estimate fell off accordingly. He would have made a great error in the whites but for the fact stated—that from 1820 to 1860 the [illegible] immigration increased enormously. Having got [illegible] millions for [illegible] 1860 [illegible] enough for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

them erroneous. In my opinion, foreign immigration will never be as proportionably large as has been; and in twenty years more will have but little sensible effect on population; after which, if the country is prosperous, the increase will be twenty-five per cent. in each ten years. When the population reaches forty millions, immigration will have but little effect on it; and the great law of natural increase will carry the population steadily up to three hundred millions. If that be the case, can this country be governed, without a change in the form and power of the Government? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; but, *that* is a problem which must be her after solved. It will depend on the benevolence of Christian principles, whether that problem shall be solved, as we would solve it, on our theory of Government, or whether it is to be solved *as History has solved it in other nations.*

I will now state my estimate of population, white and black, for the same period:

	Whites.	Colored.
In 1860.....	45,740,000	6,500,000
In 1900.....	71,800,000	9,000,000
In 1920.....	114,500,000	15,500,000

In 1920 I make a population of 130,000,000; Mr. LINCOLN, 186,000,000, and Mr. DERBY, 207,000,000. According to Mr. DERBY, the colored people would be in 1880, 14,000,000; but it is evident they cannot be much over 6,000,000. At that time they will make but *one-eighth* of the population. If this diminishes the evil of their continuance among the whites, it also increases the ease of removing them. In that respect we shall have to consider the alternative of giving up the sugar or cotton country round the Gulf to the negroes, or of removing them to some other country, whether in America or Africa. I have already shown that the latter is *practicable*, if we choose to do it. But I shall never argue the point, for it is not one to be argued; but to be *considered* in that calm, Christian spirit which, while it concedes all rights, legislates at least for the greatest good of the greatest number. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Books are more certain to come with December than snow. The demand for them, as the holiday season approaches, is only equaled by that for turkeys and toys. This is natural enough, for the first and readiest answer to the self-debated question, what to give a friend, is "a book." A book, in fact, combines all the elements of a first-class gift. No cheaper way of testifying and expressing regard can be found. It indicates to a friend that you consider him above the vanities of dress, and given to the pursuit of that mental adornment which fades not, neither wears out with ages. If the book given is brilliant and interesting, your friend is gratified and satisfied; it, on the other hand, it is stupid, like the sad majority of both men and books, the recipient is thankful that you didn't give him two. As holiday gifts for children, books have a special adaptation. They are such convenient things to slide into little stockings, to the exclusion of bugles, and drums, and pop-guns, and all the other loud and long nuisances which ingenious toymen have invented for the delight of children and the torture of adult eyes and ears. In the matter of books, of course, children are subject to the same inflictions that grown-up people are. They are quite as apt to find their stockings distended with the miraculous memoirs of some phenomenal boy who never took sugar surreptitiously from the bowl, tangled his mother's yarn, or teased the cat, as to find them filled with the sparkling stories that make young eyes look bright and young faces glow with interest. When so many capital books for children are in the market, it should be made a capital misdemeanor for even a parent to present a child with any other at Christmas time.

Of Aunt Fanny's "Night Cap Stories," we have already said so much in these columns that we are very unwilling to say more, lest the suspicious mind should conclude that the author is an aunt of ours and that the publishers are our uncles—both of which conclusions, we regret to say, would be eminently wrong. For this reason we shall say good night to the "Night Caps," but a new set of stories by "Aunt Fanny"—*The Six Mitten Books*—also published by the APPLETONS, deserve special and honorable mention. There are "Mittens," "Little Mittens," "More Mittens," "The Two-Story Mittens"—had they been three-story little folk would have liked it better—"New Little Mittens," and "The Orphan's Home Mittens." The dullest observer would not be long in arriving at the conclusion that the same hand that worked the "Night Caps," also knit these "Mittens." Aunt Fanny looks out from every page. They are sensible and sprightly, brimfull of fun, and yet enforcing the very best of moral lessons—practical morality at that; in short, there is more, in one little finger of these mittens—setting the great thumb wholly aside—to amuse and instruct children, than is contained in the whole bodies of many books we could mention.

Side by side with the "Mittens" we find another book case, or case of books, labelled "Socks," of which LEAVITT & ALLEN are the publishers. A quaint-looking owl, perched on the cover of this most acceptable Christmas fox, informs us that the books were written by "Aunt Fanny's Daughter." The same look of exaggeratad importance is on the owl's countenance while making this announcement that other old and old-fashioned people often wear when they trumpet out as a secret something that every one else has long before discovered. It does not need the bird of Minerva to tell us that these socks are woven either by Aunt Fanny herself, or by "one of the family." They are finished off so much in the same off-hand way, and the way the heels are run and the toes tapered off, is so similar to like work in the mittens, that no one could be for a moment in doubt as to where the author learned knitting. Cordially and conscientiously we can commend these "night caps" socks and mittens to all young heads, feet, hands and hearts.

—With a degree of judgment which it is somewhat extraordinary that no publisher has before evinced, Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY, has compiled from COOPER'S novels two charming books for boys, *Stories of the Sea and Stories of the Woods*. Those who have read—and who has not? *The Leather Stocking Tales, The Pilot, The Water Witch, Afloat and Ashore*, and the other works which our great novelist left as a legacy to readers, imperishable through all time, will not need to be reminded of the wealth of narrative, the mine of deep absorbing interest to the youthful mind, which judicious selections and collections from these novels could but afford. No wonder that naturally suggests itself—Who has not ere done this before? In the wide world of letters, nothing pays [illegible] to follow safer to put into the hands of boys as to interest it is only necessary to remember the natural bent of a boy's mind to feel certain on this point. The volumes are beautifully illustrated by DARLEY.

Mr. GREGORY also publishes *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, on most tasteful tinted paper, with illustrations by the same artist. Will—

"'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring—not even a mouse,"

—ever be forgotten so long as chimneys stand and Santa Claus is expected to come rattling down them?

The Country Picture Book is a book of pictures which the same publisher furnishes for the delight of little boys and girls.

In the Woods, which Mr. GREGORY publishes with illustrations from drawings by JOHN A. HOWS, is a beautiful gift book, showing conclusively what our country is capable of doing in the way of the typographic art. The contents are well worthy of their paper, binding and illustrations; and in these respects differ from those of most holiday books—BRYANT'S "Death of the Flowers," LONGFELLOW'S "When Woods Were Green," and "Wyoming—a Fragment," by FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

—Mr. SCRIBNER publishes for Mr. BIDWELL a book which is about as rich and magnificent as paper, purple, gold and Turkey morocco can make it—*The Imperial Courts*. As the title would indicate it is devoted to the Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses, now occupying thrones, or even likely to, giving their portraits, and as much of their lives past and prospective as is consistent with morality and the space between its covers. For getting out a work of this kind, expensive in every particular, and yet with a cheapness that would warrant the enterprise, Mr. BIDWELL has peculiar facilities, as it was only necessary to retouch the plates of the engravings that have appeared in the frontispiece of his *Eclectic* through past years, to bring out the Emperors and Empresses, Princes and Princesses, fresh as the morning and perhaps something better than new. Such confidence as Mr. BIDWELL exhibits in the currency of the country—which he will be necessitated to take in payment for his book—in venturing upon such an enterprise at the present time, surely merits a popular recognition.

—The first two of a series of books for young people, which promises to be very interesting, is published by WALKER, WISE & Co, of Boston—*Spectacles for Young Eyes*. It will consist of twelve volumes, "Boston," "St. Petersburgh," "Pekin," "Berlin," "Rome," "Venice," "London," "Paris," "Moscow," "Zurich," "Rio Janeiro" and "Washington." SARAH W. LANDER—sister of the late Gen. LANDER—is the author, and her work promises quite a fund of amusement and instruction for the young.

—Mr. LORING, of Boston, publishes a capital juvenile book, *Boys at Chequasset; or, a Little Leaven*. It has a deal of fun and life in its pages, telling the adventures of a bright City boy who went up to spend the holidays with his country cousins, and a glorious time egg-hunting, rabbit-hunting, and all that. Almost every boy will recognize his own experience in it.

—J. G. HOLLAND'S poem, *Bitter Sweet*, is published in gift-book form by CHARLES SCRIBNER. The merits of the poem have been settled some time since in the minds of all—or should have been. It is printed on tinted paper, and will compare favorably with gift-books of the season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The Christmas Holidays is peculiarly the season for the children of the rich and the happy to remember those of the poor and outcast. As the family circles gather from far and near around the cheerful firesides for the pleasant festival, they will naturally think of the children who have no fireside and no home, or who, without shoes and warm clothing, are exposed to the frost and storms of winter. The memory of One, who was, beyond all others, the Friend of little children, will remind them then of those who have no earthly father or friend.

The Children's Aid Society are especially the guardians of the poor children. In view of the disappointment of the newsboys in their usual Thanksgiving Festival, they propose to make Christmas Day a truly happy day to them, as well as to the large numbers of poor children under their charge. They purpose (if the generosity of the public furnish the means) to give bountiful meals on that day to the newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, to the poor girls at the Girls' Lodging-House, and to put clothes and shoes on the most destitute. They desire, also, to clothe and feed as many of the twelve hundred children in their Industrial Schools as means are provided for. The best of all gifts, however, to an orphan and homeless child is the gift of a home and they accordingly appeal confidently to the public for the means to send off, as soon after the holidays as may be, a large party of these poor children to homes in the West. The average expense for each child, including all the expenses of visitors, agents, &c., is $11 40. That is, fifty dollars will give homes to four poor houseless little ones.

What child, especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a home to some poor boy or girl?

The newsboys will have their dinner at 1½ P. M. Christmas Day, at their rooms, No. 128 Fulton-street, highest floor. The girls at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 New Canal-street, at 3 P. M. Christmas Day.

Supplies can be sent, marked for the object, either to the above addresses or to the office, No. 11 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, or they will be called for, if the address be sent.

Money can be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 95 Front-street, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

Mr. MASON JONES' Saturday evening lecture at the Academy of Music, upon the "European Aspects of the Rebellion," was in every respect a brilliant success. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the telling points in the address of the orator received the applause which they merited. This lecture of Mr. JONES covers the entire ground relative to the merits of the question, and may be said to exhaust the subject, leaving nothing further to be said. The minuteness and accuracy of Mr. JONES' information with regard to the rebellion, and upon American affairs generally, is astonishing, considering the short time he has been in the country; and his correct appreciation of the momentous questions at issue in this war, is only excelled by his eloquent and forcible manner of presenting them to the understanding and judgment of his hearers. No loyal man should fail to hear this lecture.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.—Mr. O. VINCENT COFFIN has called our attention to an improvement in Clothes Wringers, for which the inventor deserves the thanks of housekeepers and washers. The Wringer is called the "Putnam" and the inventor claims, that in it are combined simplicity, efficiency, durability and economy. The spiral-springs which render the machine self-adjusting are the feature most noticeable, as by its means articles of whatever thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure. The invention is a good and a deserving one.

GIFT BOOKS.—The new and attractive publications of Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. are advertised in another column. They are calculated to suit the wants for all ages and peculiarities. "The Bobbin Boy," "The Printer's Boy," the four "Window and Wall Books," "Wonderchen in Elf Land," "Davy Jack," and "Frolicsome Pet Darlings" are among the novelties.

THE FIFTEEN SIX SHOOTER.—We learn from Mr. C. [illegible] Co. [illegible] manufactory [illegible] Bridgeport, Skating-Pond, will be ready for operations [illegible] the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT FORT NEW-YORK.—The body of private [illegible] who was killed in a duel between [illegible] of the Twenty-first [illegible] Forty-second Regiment, [illegible] Camp Lincoln, Wallabout, on Saturday afternoon, [illegible] an account appeared [illegible] This [illegible] the County Hospital, yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination was made by Coroner MORSES, and an investigation into the circumstances will be commenced to-day. REDDEN was a married man, and has a family residing at No. 71 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The perpetrator has not been arrested. It is doubtful whether he could be identified, as the tumult was about at its height when the shooting took place. The Police are still on guard, and will remain in charge of the camp until to-morrow, (Tuesday,) when the regiment is expected to leave for the seat of war with the Brooklyn Regiment, with which it has been consolidated.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—A young woman, named ANN SWEENEY, employed in the family of Mr. TAPPAN REEVE, No. 302 Dean-street, as a servant, escaped from the house about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in a perfectly nude state. She ran a distance of three-fourths of a mile, when she was prostrated by the bitter cold. She was found lying on the sidewalk in Fulton-avenue, between Bond and Hoyt streets, by a citizen, who conducted her to a neighboring engine house. She was wrapped up in blankets, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, by Officer HORACE BROWN, where she still remains.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 119, of which 55 were adults and 64 children, from the following causes: Consumption, 16; croup, 12; scarlet fever, 6; infantile convulsions, 7; old age, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 5; dropsy in the chest, 4; apoplexy, debility, dropsy on the heart, typhoid fever and marasmus, 3 each; bronchitis, diphtheria, inflammation of the stomach, inflammation of the bowels, whooping-cough, typhus fever, 2 each. Under one year of age, 20.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in a dwelling-house No. 85 Remsen-street yesterday afternoon, caused by a defect in the flue. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.....On Saturday morning a fire occurred in a small frame building in Smith, near Mill-street, occupied by Mr G. S. PAGE as a manufactory of oil and patent roofing, caused by the overboiling of a pitch pot. The structure was destroyed with contents. No insurance.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—[illegible] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Jr., Adjutant of the First [illegible] Island Regiment Volunteers, now at Palmos, [illegible] was presented with a splendid sword, on Friday night last, by the clerks of the Brooklyn Post-office, as a testimonial of their friendship, having himself been formerly employed as a clerk in that establishment.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon a man named ARTHUR MCCARTY was found dead in a stable rear of No. 38 Bridge-street. It is supposed that he entered the night previous for the purpose of finding a lodging-place, and was frozen to death.

SKATING.—The ponds were in excellent order, yesterday, and the prospects are that skating will be good to-day, when all will be thrown open to subscribers.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF NEWARK.—The several charitable institutions of Newark are making preparations for their annual Fairs, which are always held during Christmas week.

The Newark Orphan Asylum will hold a Fair at Military Hall, commencing on the 23d inst. The Asylum was established in 1848, and is managed by a Board of Lady Trustees, elected annually, assisted by an Advisory Board composed of gentlemen of position and influence. The Society, about five years ago, removed to the edifice they now occupy, an elegant and commodious brick structure in the Norman style, occupying a very commanding site upon Hill-street. The Society has now about 57 orphans under its charge, of whom 22 are from the towns in the vicinity. The Society has auxiliaries in Paterson, Morristown, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Orange and Bloomfield. Two hundred and forty-six orphans have found a home in the Asylum since its organization.

The Newark Foster Home fills a sphere of benevolence equally important with the Orphan Asylum, yet distinct in its objects, which are to provide a home for unfortunate children, whether orphans or others, who may need the loving care of some such Society. It occupies a spacious mansion, with a farm attached, situated on the Belleville Road, near Mount Pleasant Cemetery. This Association was also organized in 1848, a year which has thus the honor of giving birth to two noble charities. In its management it is similar to the Orphan Asylum. The "Home" will have their Fair at McGregor Hall, commencing also on Tuesday.

A somewhat animated, though generous, rivalry existing between the two Institutions above named redounds, undoubtedly, to the benefit of the little castaways whose welfare they aim to promote. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for boys, and St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, for girls, both connected with St. Patrick's (R. C.) Cathedral, the former containing 65 and the latter 30 orphans, are both flourishing institutions, and are admirably managed by the Sisters of Charity, who have them in charge. The Fairs of those Asylums during Christmas week are mammoth festivals, and always yield a large revenue.

In addition to the above Societies, but filling a peculiar sphere, is the Venerable Female Charitable Society, the oldest benevolent association in Newark, its operations extending back to 1803, a period of 60 years. The society has for its object the relief of all worthy indigent females, without denomination or distinction, who are in need of assistance. The custom of the Society is to have an annual sermon preached in one of the city churches, when a collection for its aid is taken up. The report of the Society for the current year shows an aggregate of 200 families visited and relieved.

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this body will be held at Middletown, N. J., beginning Dec. 29, and continuing through the 30th and 31st. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold to those wishing to attend the meetings, by the New-York and Erie, New Jersey, Camden and Amboy, Camden and Atlantic, and West Jersey railroads. These tickets, to be good for the return trip, must be indorsed, at the convention by the proper person, who will be there announced.

NEWARK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Newark City Tract Society was held on Sunday evening, in the First Baptist Church, a large audience being in attendance. Addresses adapted for the occasion were made by Rev. Drs. CRANE, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and JOEL PARKER, of the Park Presbyterian Church.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The Postmaster of Newark announces, that having received instructions from the Department to that effect, the redemption of stamps which have been used as currency, will begin at the Post-office on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and continue for thirty days, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., under the regulations prescribed for the purpose by the Department.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—CALEB TOWNLEY, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth New-York, arrived on the 19th.

THE ARMSTRONG TRIAL.—The trial of Rev. S. ARMSTRONG and others at Elizabeth, for disturbing a meeting at New-Providence, N. J., the particulars of which have been narrated in our columns, resulted in the acquittal of all the parties, the jury being out but a few minutes.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWARK.—"Old Trinity," in Newark, having been elegantly refitted and improved, at a cost of $8,000, was opened for divine service on Sunday night. Bishop ODENHEIMER preached to an immense congregation. The improvements involve an entirely new chancel, with a superb cast window of richly-stained glass.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman FREAR—

Whereas, The "Excelsior Brigade," consisting of the Seventieth, Seventy first, Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth regiments, New-York Volunteers, having won the highest praise for their invincible bravery in all the battles from Yorktown to Bull's Run Second, under their gallant leader, D. E. Sickles; and, whereas, the fifth regiment of this brigade, Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers, carried their colors in battle until they were literally torn from its staff and were stripped from the broken staff, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, by the colorsergeant, who hid them in his bosom therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to procure a tasteful stand of colors to be presented to the [illegible] and a regimental stand of colors to be presented to the seventy-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, not to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, increasing the salaries of the several Police Justices of this City from three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars to five thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January last.

My objections are the same as stated in my communications of the thirteenth instant to your honorable body, returning unapproved the resolution increasing the salaries of certain officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

I may be permitted to repeat that, in view of the necessarily heavy burdens now pressing upon the people of this City, it devolves upon the officers of one already expensive City Government, to show their patriotism and public spirit by a strict regard to the public interests, and a faithful discharge of their several duties, consistent with the comparatively liberal salaries which they are at present receiving.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pay GEORGE F. THOMPSON for services as Clerk of the Board of Health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars in favor of GEORGE F. THOMPSON for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

My objection to this is, that no evidence accompanies the resolution of Mr. THOMPSON having been Clerk, or rendered any services as such, to the Board of Health or to the Board of Commissioners of Health. The Board of Health, of which the Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. VALENTINE, is Clerk, has not been convened for two years past, and as to the Board of Commissioners of Health, there does not appear in the records of that body any minute or evidence of Mr. THOMSON having been appointed its Clerk, or of his rendering any service as such. It would appear proper that, if services such as are mentioned in the resolution, were rendered, they should be compensated, but the bill therefor should be presented to the Board of Health or the Board of Commissioners of Health, who would, of course, be best acquainted with the nature and value of the services rendered by any one acting as their Clerk.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table and ordered to be inserted in the minutes and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a petition of Engine Company number Nineteen, for a new pattern fire-engine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at five o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was laid over and directed to be printed at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of [illegible] the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:

Your Committee having given due consideration to the petition of the "Prison Association of New-York," asking for a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars, beg leave to report that it is with pleasure that they indorse the application of the petitioners, as in the opinion of the Committee this is one of the most worthy objects to which both private and public beneficence can be applied. This association is engaged in the philanthropic work of supervising the moral and religious interests of the unfortunate inmates of our prisons, devoting to their individual cases the constant labors of devoted and disinterested men, among whom the name of Mr. J. Beal, the indefatigable agent of the association stands foremost.

Many cases of permanent reformation have been among the fruits of their good work, redeeming from infamy, and restoring to the bosoms of fond and forgiving wives and families, many who had fallen under the stroke of the first severe temptation to crime.

Before, however, leaving this matter for your final action, your Committee beg leave to add, it has been with surprise that they have observed among the names of the petitioners of this Association, that of John H. Grisom, who, while he consents to the petitioners, addresses your body as "the honorable," your Committee are at a loss whether to be surprised or gratified at this, as an indication of repentance evinced on his part, or of dissimulation: for your Committee have not forgotten that this same man did, before the Legislature of New-York, stigmatize and brand this Board as a set of thieves and robbers, and prayed the Legislature to save this City from their hands. He may have seen the error of his ways, but until your Committee may be assured of the sincerity of the [illegible] gentleman in addressing your body as "honorable," they do hope that in all future applications made by this most worthy and devoted association, his justly obnoxious name be omitted from their petitions.

Your Committee, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the "Prison Association of New-York," for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. ($2,500.)

F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Finance.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Church of Good Shepherd in Fifty-fourth-street, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from J. C. De Vries, to visit a painting of an allegorico-historical representation of the present eventful era in the history of our country.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Marion Hose Company number Four to attend their sixteenth annual ball.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, being his annual report of actions prosecuted to the present date, December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTION RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen—11.

Resolution, that the salary of the Deputy Sewer Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutions and ordinances as follows, viz:

Ordinance that Seventy-seventh-street, between the First-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ordinance that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolution that Fifty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that a cross-walk be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, east side

Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13

Preamble reciting that, by ordinance approved July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington Market was designated as one of the Public Markets, with ordinance providing, first, that there shall be a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, to be appointed as the Clerks of other markets are appointed; second, that the Clerk shall receive one thousand five hundred per annum, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand per annum; third, that the ordinance shall take effect immediately,

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the South side of Fifty-first streets, and also the vacant lots on Fifteenth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with that of Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in, forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty second instant, at about o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 10 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Sergeant-at-Arms here announced the Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor who presented the following message, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1862

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I return, without approval, to your Honorable Body, in which it originated, the accompanying Ordinance to provide for the issue of change notes which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar.

The following very serious objections preclude me from assenting thereto:

First—The manufacture of paper money is obviously not a proper function of municipal government.

Second—The ordinance practically, in my judgment, violates the following Statute of this State, which will be found on page 982, of the second volume of the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 6. No person, association of persons, or body corporate, except such bodies corporate as are expressly authorized by law, shall keep any office for the purpose of issuing any evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money, nor shall they issue bills or promissory notes or other evidence of debt as private bankers, for the purpose of loaning them or putting them in circulation as money, unless thereto specially authorized by law.

SEC. 7. Every person and every corporation, and every member of a corporation, who shall contravene either of the provisions of the last section, directly or indirectly assent to such violation, shall forfeit one thousand dollars

Third—But if the ordinance were legal, the occasion which gave rise to it, the scarcity of change, no longer exists. The Government of the United States is now furnishing its small currency with all possible dispatch. So far as my observation and information extend, we have already in this City a sufficient supply. I have been informed that it is already being deposited in the Savings Banks, which would indicate that there is an excess rather than a deficiency of change currency. With the present and for becoming liberal supply of United States small notes, and the probability of a redundancy, it is doubtful whether there would be a demand for the City change-notes provided for by the ordinance such as would keep a considerable amount of them in circulation.

Another objection is the expense of the issue of the notes. While the ordinance appropriates but ten thousand dollars for this purpose, it is quite certain that the issue of them as contemplated will involve an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

Besides these objections, which to the City, there is great danger of forthwith counterfeiting, and by unfaithfulness on the part of those connected with the details of furnishing the currency.

Finally—I object to this ordinance because I am opposed to taking any part officially, or having the City of New-York take part as a Corporation, in the issue of any addition to the amount of so-called "ship plaster currency already in circulation. If, under the present extraordinary circumstances, we must have paper money, or the fractional parts of a dollar, as small change currency, it appears to me better that the United States Government furnish it, even though that may have but one uniform specie, and that a character of unquestionably legal, undoubted value, and universally current everywhere throughout the country.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Also, the following communication, viz

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1862

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I return unapproved the accompanying resolution and ordinance that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

My objection to this is, that we appear to have no right, under the grant of these lots from the City to Mr. Appleby, the present owner, to fill them in at his expense until he shall fail to do so himself for three months after being thereto required by the City authorities.

Mr. Appleby states, in his affidavit herewith sent to your honorable body, that he has never been so required to fill in the lots, and he has expressed his readiness to fill them in, if time be given him for that purpose.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Chase for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, dredged, to a depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was laid over

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution, from Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the southeast corner of Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner forthwith

Which was carried

Councilman Hogan moved that such resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following: "and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healey, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Snyder—2.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from J. C. Devries to view an allegorical-historical representation, containing the portraits of men who have distinguished themselves in the present struggle, at his studio, No. 15 Leroy-place

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Charles Koch, for filling up election poll of Seventh District, Eighth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thos. McGibney, for filling up election poll of Eleventh District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be fenced in immediately, and the sidewalk in front of the same repaired, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Councilman Snyder moved as an amendment that the same be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

And the original motion was decided in the affirmative.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Chase for the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty-seven dollars, being amount paid by him for [illegible] and Eighty-fifth-streets, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Chase for the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty-seven dollars, being amount paid by him for the work of regulating, [illegible] and flagging Eighty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

(By Board of Aldermen, [illegible] hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty cents.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healey, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—None.

Report of Board of Aldermen, [illegible] Seventh Regiment Armory, [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street, [illegible] Fifth-avenue, [illegible] Sixty-first-street, [illegible] Sixth-avenue, [illegible] Fifty-second-street, [illegible] Fifth-avenue, [illegible] Fif

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
WINTER GARDEN—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
WALLACK'S—BACHELOR OF ARTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
COOPER INSTITUTE—FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS.
HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RICHELIEU.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.
PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—CHRISTY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. — Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $6 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give in other columns a full history of the resignation of Secretary SEWARD, with the causes which influenced him in his decision. It will be seen also that Secretary CHASE tendered his resignation on Saturday morning, and the indications were that an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet would be necessary. Our correspondent telegraphed last night, however, that Mr. SEWARD had consented to resume his position, and it was thought that Mr. CHASE would do likewise. So the reconstruction of the Cabinet will probably be but partial.

Some of the Washington correspondents state that Gen. BURNSIDE has tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac. The members of his staff, however, profess ignorance of any such action on his part.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, announces that everything was quiet along the lines. No new movements of the enemy have been observed, since the evacuation of the south side of the Rappahannock.

A party of rebel cavalry, about daylight on Friday morning, made a raid into Occoquan, and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New York Cavalry, together with eleven Sutlers and six Sutlers' wagons. Occoquan is about midway between Alexandria and Dumfries, the scene of the last previous raid.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says: "Eight thousand three hundred wounded men have been brought over to Falmouth from Fredericksburgh. The number of our actual killed and wounds is not over 2,000. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will amount to upward of 10,000. The above figures may be relied on as correct. They were given us by a person who had ample opportunities for securing the information."

We have this morning Gen. FOSTER'S official report of his victory at Kinston, N. C. He first met the enemy at Southwest Creek, strongly posted, but succeeded after a brisk fight in forcing his way through, with small loss. He then pushed on to Kinston, where he found the enemy strongly posted, where he could not reach him effectually with artillery, and the battle was consequently principally fought with infantry. After five hours' hard fighting he succeeded in driving the enemy from his position, and the result was the capture of the town, with eleven pieces of artillery, four or five hundred prisoners, and a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Our loss was about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's force numbered about 6,000, with twenty pieces of artillery.

On Saturday morning a considerable body of rebel cavalry made an attack on the railroad near Jackson, in West Tennessee, fired into a train, and tore up the track for some distance. They subsequently attacked Newton, but with what success is not yet known.

A rumor prevailed at Santa Fé, at last advices, that the Texans were about attempting another invasion of New-Mexico, under command of Gen. BAYLER. They were said to be six thousand strong, and approaching Santa Fé by way of Los Vigos and El Paso. The rumor lacks confirmation.

Gen. HERRON telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS at St. Louis his belief that the rebel Gen. HINDMAN has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while MARMADUKE is still on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men were deserting from HINDMAN'S army and joining Gen. HERRON—principally Missourians. Gen. CURTIS has recently received a communication from the rebel Gen. HOLMES, forwarded by direction of JEFF. DAVIS, making inquiry relative to the shooting of ten "Confederate citizens" by Gen. MCNEIL.

A gentleman who left Little Rock, Arkansas, on Nov. 15, has arrived in St. Louis. The *News* thus sums up the information which he brings: "There were only few troops at Little Rock, but there were about 3,000 at Austin, 23 miles from [illegible]. The force under [illegible] was estimated at 5,000. Most of them were unarmed, and [illegible] Little Rock on the 15th, all were with the [illegible]. He was on his way to Rock Island, as he said to reduce JEFF. DAVIS to get more arms to FINDLAY. His attending physician had serious doubts of his recovery. CLARK [illegible], Jr., son of the [illegible] was at DES AR-sick also. There are many Union men in Little Rock. The people of Arkansas are tired and sick of the war, and, if they had the opportunity, many of them would take sides with the Union army."

Lieut.-Col. JOHN BYRNE, commanding the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, made a dash into Tennessee a day or so ago, and penetrated as far as Liviogston. He had a fight with the rebels at that point, routing them, and wounding some, and taking ten prisoners. He then returned, without loss, to Burkesville, Ky.

The United States steam-transport *Thames*, Capt ARNY, from Port Royal on the 16th inst., in ballast to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here last evening. The steamer *Jersey Blue*, hence, arrived at Port Royal on the 15th, in a disabled condition, and would proceed no further. The steamer *Quincy* had repaired, and sailed on the 15th. The *Quinnebaug* was still in port. Nothing new had transpired since last advices.

The Ogdensburgh *Advance* says: "We understand that Judge FLANDERS, of Malone, who, it will be remembered, was sent to Fort Lafayette some time since, is now in New-York, making arrangements for the prosecution of WM. H. SEWARD, for false imprisonment."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoeing the resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was received and laid over. The Mayor thinks the salaries paid by the city are liberal, and that out of patriotism every municipal or county officer should be satisfied with his present pay, in order to save the city from as much taxation as possible, within reason. The Board were in session but a short time, and adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the Fractional Currency ordinance—a measure that had received nearly a unanimous vote of the Common Council—was read and laid over under the rule. The Mayor says the ordinance would be in violation of the State law, if it should be put in force, and, besides, that he deprecates the issuing of "shinplasters" by Corporations. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Last evening the City Tract Society held their thirty-sixth anniversary in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue. Addresses were made by several influential clergymen, and at the conclusion a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society. The published report shows the Association to be in a flourishing condition, having eight mission stations in different parts of the City.

An immense audience was present last evening at Cooper Institute, to listen to Hon. GERRIT SMITH on Slavery and the War. A resolution of strong Anti-Slavery import was passed with but one vote in the negative.

Several changes have recently been made in the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. A third corps, known as the Reserves, has been organized and placed under command of Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. It is composed of the divisions of NEGLEY, PALMER, the East Tennesseeans, and Maj. KING'S command, consisting of the Regulars. This leaves the organization as follows: Commander of Corps—Maj.-Gen. WM. S. ROSECRANS; Commander Right Wing—Maj.-Gen. ALEX. M. MCCOOK; Commander Centre—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS; Commander Left Wing—Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. In the Second Division Brig.-Gen. SILL has been superseded by Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who was taken prisoner by MORGAN at Gallatin in August, and has been recently exchanged. Gen. NEGLEY has, at his own request, been relieved of the position of Commandant of Nashville, and is assigned to the command of the Eighth Division, under Geo. HAMILTON.

Capt. ALLEN, of the British brig *Hannah*, arrived yesterday, from Maracaibo, reports the port of Maracaibo still under blockade by the Venezulean Government. Capt. ALLEN was allowed to take his vessel in and load, having brought the Government Commissioners from Laguayra, to that port.

The prize steamer *Emile*, which was condemned by the Prize Court at Philadelphia, has been chartered by the Government, and will leave at an early day for the South, under the command of Capt. THOMAS HAND, formerly of the steamer *Kennebec*.

The dentists of Boston have determined to advance their prices 30 per cent. in consequence of the premium on gold.

In St. Louis, parties employed in the manufacture of pilot bread for the Government have struck for higher wages, and Gen. CARR has issued an order declaring that he will arrest and imprison any person who shall interfere with or intimidate parties who may signify their willingness to work at the old rates.

The barque *Harriet Spaulding*, which was reported some days since as burned by the pirate *Alabama*, arrived safe at Havre, France, on Dec. 5.

The Government hospital at Woolsonville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday, Dec. 8. The sick were removed, and no casualties occurred. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The proprietors of the Rochester *Union* have purchased a papermill, where they propose to manufacture their own paper.

The speculation in Stocks was large, at rising prices on the Share list, on Saturday. Government Stocks depressed. Gold, 132¾; Exchange, 145¾@146; Money, 6 ₩ cent. per annum.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in on Saturday; Flour and Wheat were quoted rather lower; Corn was steady. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Beef were active. Groceries were quiet, as a so were Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Petroleum, Leather, Seeds, Wool and Whisky. Salt was more sought after. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were freely purchased at full rates. The Freight market was inactive, with 515 vessels, of all classes, in port.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—While the people and the Government are absorbed in the consideration of the great events of the day—those that affect the existence of armies and the continuance of Cabinets in place—there is reason to fear that many small but still important interests may be lost sight of. Are the people fully alive to the great losses they are liable to suffer through the Postage Currency? And is the Government doing any part of its duty for our protection against the threatened losses? It has already been stated that the Postage Currency notes have been counterfeited. We were about to write *successfully* counterfeited, but it is a burlesque on success to impute it where there is no difficulty of achievement. It seems that the style of Postage Currency bills furnished by the authorities to the people, was adopted without the slightest suspicion that a value was to be attached to the notes, which might lead dishonest persons to attempt their imitation—so vile is the paper used and so common and unskilled the designs of the print. Probably there is not a town of twenty thousand inhabitants in the Union that cannot turn out an engraver who can duplicate the plate of any Postage Currency note now in circulation. The counterfeiting of them begun within a month after their first emission and if the Government agents do not respond more freely to the wants of the Treasury Department, it will not be long before the bastard bills will be thrown upon the public more rapidly even than the genuine ones.

No man scrutinizes now the postage currency notes he receives in payment. Every dirty brown [illegible] passed again with a mere glance at their denomination. Each holder is too glad to have the service of exchange performed for him to attempt the ungrateful task of discrediting the bills if he is a receiver, or the unprofitable one of detecting the counterfeit if he is a payer. Under such circumstances, how is it possible to expose or check an evil which, like the plague of the lice or frogs of Egypt, threatens to intrude into every household, and entail disgust and loss on all?

There seems to be but one way for the Government to recover from its perilous position, and that is by suspending entirely its present issues of postal currency, and seeking new safeguards in any future issues of such currency. In the meantime, Congress should not delay a day in passing a bill to punish with the heaviest penalty known to our laws the crime of counterfeiting the postal currency.

The National Crisis—Affairs at Washington.

It is not unusual for a military disaster to bring on a political crisis. We are not surprised, therefore, that the defeat at Fredericksburgh should have taken effect upon the Administration at Washington. The first result was Mr. SEWARD'S resignation; and this will doubtless be followed by that of the other members of the Cabinet. A correspondent in another part of this morning's TIMES, gives a detailed, and we think an accurate, account of the incidents which led to Mr. SEWARD'S retirement. It was caused by a vote of the Republican Senators, in effect holding him individually responsible for the unsatisfactory progress of the war. The Senators who started the movement aimed it avowedly and directly at him alone. They concurred, however, in finally giving it such a direction, as by implication to include others in the scope of its condemnation.

We are not prepared to say that the Government would not be strengthened by a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Beyond all question the confidence of the country in the Administration has been sorely tried and sadly impaired during the past six months. It is not necessary to decide whether the Government has deserved this or not—whether the responsibility for the failures of the past rests with the Cabinet or with the President, or with neither. The fact remains, and that is quite enough. The Administration cannot succeed without the support of the people, and that will not be given if public confidence in its competency is seriously impaired. It may be a fortunate circumstance, therefore, that President LINCOLN is enabled to respond to what is undoubtedly the sentiment of the public, and bring new men into the councils and conduct of the Government.

The attempt of a party caucus in either House of Congress, to dictate to the President, in a matter so personal to himself as the selection or retention of his Constitutional advisers, is novel and suspicious. That the movement in this case originated with a section of the party and aimed at a factious triumph over the rest, makes it all the worse. It is possible that Mr. SEWARD'S place in the Cabinet might have been better filled by some other man; and if that had been the free, unbiased judgment of the President, the whole country would have acquiesced in the decision. But if he were to be thrust out upon the demand of a portion of a party, pressed under the excitement of a military disaster, and based on aspersions quite as disparaging to the President as to him, the act would not command the approval or assent of the people at large. They would see in it the triumph of a *faction*—unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the public calamity to promote its own selfish ends. The country already suffers from the vehemence of party spirit. The Administration Party suffers from the rage and rancor of factions within its bosom. It has been torn and weakened by intestine dissensions,—conflicts springing far more from personal ambition than from public principle, and aiming to gratify personal hatreds at whatever cost to the Administration and to the country. It cannot afford longer to encourage or tolerate these fatal dissensions. It cannot with safety to itself or the country, give a triumph to any faction or clothe it with the power of official position. What the people demand at its hands is that it shall *over-ride all factions*, and plant itself upon the ground of supreme devotion to the welfare of the country.

President LINCOLN, in his reply to the Senate Committee, is said to have told them that *the one thing which the country wants and must have is military success.* Nothing could be more just and true than this. It hits the nail exactly on the head. The people will give anything, surrender anything, forgive everything if they can have *victories in the field*,—for victories will save the country and nothing else will. They will throw all party considerations to the winds. They will trample under foot all factious aims and all personal aspirations. They will make any sacrifice, and will give any price for a military success, and they will visit with their wrath any man and any party that makes this subservient to party successes, or to the still baser triumphs of narrow and malignant faction.

The Senators who originated this movement against Mr. SEWARD based it solely upon assumptions which we believe to be entirely false. To a very large extent, we are well aware, these charges have obtained a lodgement in the public mind. Mr. SEWARD is supposed to have been the leading man in the Administration,—to have suggested policies and caused their adoption,—to have held back the President from measures which he desired to adopt, and to have forced upon him actions he did not wish to perform. We believe that in this is without the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. SEWARD has, unless we are greatly mistaken, followed the President's lead in every movement of his Administration. Not a solitary act, but [illegible]

ted to give vigor to the war, that has not had his hearty and zealous support. He did not oppose the issuing of the Proclamation. He did not resist the removal of McCLELLAN. He did not originate, direct, or in any way interfere with the Banks Expedition. He had nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the movement of Gen. BURNSIDE. He has attended exclusively to the affairs of his own department, and has sustained, with cheerful and hearty loyalty, whatever measures the President has deemed essential to the public good. In our judgment, therefore, he was not amenable to the censure of the Republican Senators.

But this, as a merely personal matter, is of small moment. If his removal from the Cabinet, justly or unjustly, would strengthen the Administration, add harmony to its councils or vigor to its action, or promote the union and zealous cooperation of the great body of the people in the prosecution of the war, no man would make whatever of sacrifice it might involve more cheerfully than he. The good of the country,—the safety of the Republic,—the preservation of the Union, must override every personal and every party consideration. *We must have military successes.* We must have a united North. We must avert the terrible and portentous phantom of civil war among ourselves, which already hovers on the near horizon. Unless we do this, and do it soon, we must not only bid farewell forever to all the visions of National Integrity and National glory which have beckoned us on thus far in our contest with rebellion, but must prepare for scenes and experiences which may well appal the stoutest heart.

President LINCOLN will have to form a new Cabinet. He must first fix the principles on which he will conduct his Administration, and then he must select a Cabinet which will cooperate heartily and zealously in giving those principles full effect. We trust his decision will be such as to command the approval of the great body of those who desire, above everything else, the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

P. S.—A dispatch which was permitted to come over the wires, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) morning, announced that, on yesterday morning, Mr. SEWARD finally consented to *resume his portfolio*, and that Mr. CHASE, also, has a resumption of his position under advisement, and his decision will be announced to the President this morning.

Military Law for Military Camps.

A member of Congress has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill, giving soldiers and officers convicted by Courts-martial the right of appeal at any time within six months after receiving sentence, and giving the President the power of ordering a new trial. If we concurred in the principle of this bill, we should object to it on the ground that it does not go far enough. If we thought that the soldier in the field was entitled to two trials, and to six months' time in which to lodge an appeal whenever he committed an offence, we should object to his being tried by Court-martial at all, and urge the passage of an act giving him the benefit of the common law and of the *habeas corpus*. We should recommend the detailing of Justices of the Peace to each regiment, and two or three Judges of the Courts of Record to every division, and compel officers, in case of a man's skulking, or deserting, or disobeying, to file bills for specific performance, or bring actions for damages against the culprit before juries of privates, and give in every case the usual right of appeal to the general term of the Court of Appeals, with the usual delays for printing cases, taking evidence by commission, &c., &c.

We do not recommend anything of the sort, however, because we want to see the army remain in the field, and the rebellion put down. And we take it to be well settled that anybody who proposes to take out of the hands of commanders in active service the power of enforcing obedience to their orders, by punishment as nearly summary as is consistent with an attentive hearing both of the accuser and of the accused, is either indifferent to our success in the field or totally ignorant of what military discipline is. The notion that, because our men are generally more intelligent and drawn from a better class of society than foreign soldiers are, the commanding officers can safely be deprived of military power, and be left, for the enforcement of discipline and the vindication of their authority, to a sort of semi-civil process, is a delusion of which we had hoped sad experience had by this time effectually disposed. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the public mind, that men in camps get rid, by the very nature of their employment, of most of the restraining influences of civil life, and are afflicted, no matter what their training or culture may be, with an irresistible inclination to follow their own sweet wills. If an army were composed entirely of doctors of divinity, courts-martial, armed with summary powers, would be just as necessary, to keep it in a state of military efficiency, as if it were made up of jailbirds. We say to keep it in a state of efficiency for military purposes—not to prevent crimes of a gross kind; for of these there would, it is to be hoped, be no danger. Our army may not be so much addicted to certain vices as European armies, but they are just as much addicted to the highest of military vices—disobedience of orders—as any army ever was. Now, though a man never swore, or gambled, or plundered, or got drunk, he might still be a very bad soldier, because he might fail utterly in the highest of a soldier's duties, that of exact, literal, regular, unswerving obedience to orders. This is a thing which cannot be enforced, in time of war, unless the power of inflicting punishment at [illegible] be left with [illegible] the imagination strong enough to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] Yago and [illegible] anything that would [illegible] the [illegible] that all the [illegible]

the ties of discipline, in a life in which impressions of all kinds succeed each other so rapidly as a life in the field. And whatever takes the power of inflicting or remitting the punishment made out of the hands of the General, after sentence is pronounced, in like manner weakens his authority. We have had enough of this already seriously to impair the efficiency of the army, in the act which directs all sentences of death to be referred to the President before being carried out. The President, unfortunately, does not seem to have much idea of the exigencies of war, or the nature and value of military discipline, and he consequently never does confirm any such sentence. We have, as the natural and unavoidable consequence, straggling, desertion, plunder. Let us not add to this folly the other and crowning folly of trying any longer to destroy an army which we know to be subject to an iron discipline, enforced by a lavish infliction of the death penalty, by the aid of one in which the worst any man has to face is dismissal from a service of which he is probably already heartily tired.

MENDACITY OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The reports of proceedings in the Prize Court in this District, within a few days back, have shown us the condemnation of three steamers and two sailing vessels as prizes. We need hardly say that all of them were sailing under British register; and that three out of the five came direct from England with the cargoes which they carried when they were taken, and that three out of the five carried articles contraband of war, will occasion no surprise to our readers.

There is, however, one thing worthy of notice in the cases, especially of those that sailed directly from England, and that is, the extraordinary description of the voyages on which the vessels started, taking the statement of them, given by the ship's papers, to be true.

Our readers may not perhaps understand that the rule of prize law is, that unless a ship's papers are found to be perfectly regular, expressing fully and accurately the voyage on which she is bound, and are entirely free from misrepresentation and suspicion, the vessel is to be condemned as lawful prize. A ship is bound to tell a true story of herself, and if she does not, or if her actions do not correspond with her story, she cannot complain if a presumption arises against her honesty. It would seem plain, therefore, that it would be the interest of these vessels to start with representations upon their papers which carried with them some show of probability. Yet we find one of them, for instance, whose papers represented that she was bound "from Hull to Halifax, thence to any ports in British North America or the United States, or North or South America or the West Indies, and returning to any ports in the Continent of Europe, or in the Baltic or seas adjacent, (with leave to call for orders,) and terminating finally in the United Kingdom, for a probable period of nine months." And the other cases are similar, stating voyages which one need but read the description of to know that it was not honest trade which the vessels were engaged in; and, as a matter of course, vessels setting out with such a preposterous statement of a proposed voyage, were sure to be found hovering on the blockaded ports and watching their opportunity to slip in with their contraband of war to help the rebellion.

Two thoughts suggest themselves to us. The first is how naturally dishonesty wraps itself in falsehood. One would say that these parties determining to try and run the blockade might at least be open and manly about it, and express in the papers of their ships, what was the purpose in their hearts—that the voyages were intended to be to Charleston or Wilmington. But the sense of the dishonest purpose did not harmonize with such an open statement, and it drew around itself, by inevitable attraction, a covering of lies, even though its flimsy texture and utter lack of proportion betrayed it just as completely as would the open declaration of it.

And again, what hard work it is to lie naturally and credibly. It is a gift in the practice of which even our English friends have not yet attained absolute perfection, though what may be the result of their exertions in this direction, if the war should continue, it is not hard to foretell. The rebels are such proficients in the art that those who join with them ought to acquire it rapidly—and, judging from these cases, they have in England some willing, if not apt, scholars.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Shipping—Raw Silks from Japan—Treasure from the Mexican States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Arrived ship *Franklin*, from New-York.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed this afternoon for Panama, with thirty passengers and $650,000 in treasure for New-York, and $775,000 for England.

The steamship *Herman* will sail on Monday.

The markets generally are dull. Large sales of pure spirits are being made, at 37½c.@38c. per gallon.

The *Josephine* brought fifty bales of raw silks from Japan, for reshipment via Panama to New-York. It is stated that, if freights are reasonable, and there are no unnecessary delays on the Isthmus, a large freight business will be done on this line.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived from Mazatlan, bringing $73,000 in treasure and eighty sacks of silver ore from various mines in Sonora and Sinaloa for ASTEN.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Orders of Gen. Carleton—The Navajoe Indians—Six Thousand Texans Reported to be Marching on Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Orders have been issued by Gen. CARLTON that all [illegible] Navajoe Indians must be [illegible] the Pueblo Bosque, Sante Fe, [illegible] the [illegible] any under [illegible] and give [illegible] to the Government.

[illegible] from the Navajo Indians [illegible] with [illegible] siege [illegible] Tegas and [illegible]

THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of the Capture of Kinston.

Artillery, Prisoners and Stores Taken.

Our Loss About Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th instant, but that owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to my trains, etc., I did not reach Southwest Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th instant. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh, bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack therefore was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five hours' hard fight we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of Quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our loss will probably not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

AN ATTACK ON GOLDSBORO.

A REBEL REPORT.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 21.

The Chattanooga *Daily Rebel* of Friday, the 19th inst., contains the following:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 17.

Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH is being heavily reinforced at Goldsboro. There was heavy fighting there, yesterday, in which the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss (rebel) small.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Raid of Rebel Cavalry on the Railroad Near Jackson, Tenn.—An Attack on Trenton, &c.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 20—Midnight.

A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000, made a raid on the railroad three miles this side of Jackson, Tenn., yesterday morning. After firing into a train, they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and burned a long trestle-work.

The operator at Trenton this evening reports an attack on that place. There has even been considerable excitement at Columbus, in anticipation of a rebel visit to that place.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 21.

We are still in doubt regarding the extent of injuries done the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The rebels first made a break this side of Jackson, and then moved this way, so there is no chance to hear from the territory passed over. They have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and at last accounts were moving on Union City. At Trenton large quantities of cotton at the Station-house, and other property was burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars.

A passenger train from Columbus, on Friday, was fired into, but got through to Jackson and was the last train that passed over the road. The strength of the rebels is not yet known, nor do we yet know the commander. CHEATHAM, MORGAN and FORREST are conjectured.

There is a great panic at Hickman for fear the rebels will make a dash at that place. It is reported here to-night that the rebels have retaken Holly Springs, but nothing reliable has been received.

The steamer *Millboy*, while taking cotton at Commerce, Miss., on Wednesday last, was surprised by BLYTHE'S rebel cavalry and fired upon. Three persons were killed. The *Millboy* returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat *Juliet* and transport *City Belle*, with detachments of the Eleventh and Forty-seventh Indiana, were dispatched to Commerce, where they arrived Thursday night and burnt the town and plantations for five miles around. Ten prisoners were taken.

The Loss of the Gunboat Cairo, in the Yazoo River, from the Explosion of a Torpedo.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The gunboat *Marmora* arrived to-day from Yazoo River. She brings the crew of the *Cairo*, which gunboat was destroyed by a torpedo, twenty-one miles up the Yazoo, Friday last, at noon. In a reconnoissance made up the Yazoo some time ago, by the *Marmora* and *Signal*, torpedoes were discovered in the river, two miles below Horn's Bluff, where the rebels have a battery of four or five guns.

An expedition, consisting of the *Cairo*, *Pittsburgh*, *Marmora*, *Signal* and the ram *Queen of the West*, went up to clear them out. They had already raised two of the monsters, and were proceeding cautiously—the *Cairo*, *Marmora* and *Signal* aforeast, and *Louisville* and *Queen* close to the rear—when a torpedo discharged under the port bow of the *Cairo*, tearing a hole in her twelve feet square.

The concussion knocked down everyone on board, but no one was seriously hurt. The *Queen* came along and took the crew of in nine minutes. The *Cairo* sunk in six fathoms water, nothing but the signal mast and chimneys being visible.

She had just been refitted and clad with railroad iron in front, and was considered the lightest and fastest of our iron-clads. Master H. K. HASLETT thinks the torpedo was exploded by a galvanic battery. Five torpedoes were taken up before the explosion, when they returned to Helena.

It is expected that, before this, another expedition has been sent up the Yazoo.

Fire in the Vermont State Insane Asylum.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 21.

A fire broke out in the extensive buildings of the Vermont Insane Asylum, this morning, about 2 o'clock. The wind blew a gale from the north. The [illegible] were entirely consumed, also the centre building. The east wings were saved, though somewhat damaged. All the [illegible] were saved. At the present time the amount of damage cannot be ascertained.

From Fortress [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements at the various places of amusement are more than usually interesting to-night. Mr. WEMYSS, the spirited manager of Niblo's Garden, will produce a new version of "Faust and Marguerite," for the purpose of introducing Mr. J. R. ROGERS, a gentleman who has won much distinction as *Mephistopheles*. The play is based on GOETHE'S well-known work, and whilst affording a fine opportunity for scenic display, is, in a literary point of view, immeasurably superior to the average run of spectacles. At the Winter Garden, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS revives the "Lakes of Killerney," prepared, also, with unusual care, as a holiday piece, with new scenery, dresses, &c. At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre, "A Bachelor of Arts" will be played; and to-morrow evening, a lively and delightful piece for the laughing season, "The Invisible Husband" will be revived. At Miss LAURA KEENE'S the burlesque of "Blondette" is now in its prime and gains favor with the public. It is certainly filled with brilliant scenery and curious mechanical contrivances. At Baraum's Museum BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Colleen Bawn"—which is excellently placed upon the stage and admirably acted—is still the sufficient attraction. Great preparations, however, are being made for the holidays, when performances will take place every hour. In the way of miscellaneous entertainments, we would refer our readers to the advertisements of the Palace of Music (Buckley's Serenaders;) of BANVARD'S Panorama; of Father Kemp's Old Folk's Concerts, (Cooper Institute;) of the Broadway Menagerie; of Professor MOORE'S series of ventriloquial performances, and of the Artists' Fund Society and Mr. CHURCH'S picture.

The second concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, and was attended by the usual overflowing audience. The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. THEODOR EISFELD, and the programme displayed that gentleman's usual good taste in selection. We may add briefly that the performance of the various pieces was in all respects perfect. It does not always happen that the customary rehearsals of the Society are rewarded with such praiseworthy results. The principal items of the programme have been heard at previous concerts of the Society, and therefore call for little remark. GADE'S symphony No. 1 in C minor, (opus 5,) although theatrical, and somewhat overcharged with repetitions, is a fine, healthy composition, and displays a vigorous knowledge of color. LUBY'S poetic poem, called "Tasso," opened the second part, and was probably pleasing to the admirers of this artist. The programme ended decorously and delightfully with BEETHOVEN'S ever fresh and beautiful overture to "Leonora," in C (No. 3.)

Signor CENTEMERI, a meritorious artist, who is worthy of a place in any Philharmonic concert, sang a long and very well treated scena by Mr. THEODOR EISFELD. It is written fluently and with effect for the voice, but is somewhat too diffuse for a concert piece. Signor CENTEMERI was also heard to advantage in the well-known "Non più andrai," from "Le Nozze de Figaro."

Mr. J. N. PATTISON was the pianist of the occasion, and may be fairly congratulated on having exceeded every one's expectations. It is apparent that the gentleman has devoted himself honestly to study since we last had occasion to speak of him in these columns, and with a result which is as gratifying as it is astonishing. MENDELSSOHN'S Capriccio Brillante in B minor, has seldom been heard to such advantage. Mr. PATTISON'S conception of it was excellent, neither hurried nor restrained, neither overwhelming in pedal power, nor poor in expression, nor deficient in clean executive skill. It was, in fact, a well-considered effort, poetic in so far as certain qualities of touch were concerned, and in all other respects intelligent and thoroughly enjoyable. It was not in our power to hail Mr. PATTISON with applause on the occasion of his first appearance in public, but it is our privilege to give him the heartiest greeting at this point of his career. No one will dispute, after the performance on Saturday night, that Mr. PATTISON is entitled to rank with the best pianists in the country.

The next concert of the Society will take place on the first of January, when the following orchestral pieces will be performed: Symphony No. 1, opus 38, in B flat, by R. SCHUMANN; concert overture, opus 60, in B flat, by A. RUBINSTEIN; and the overture to "Tannhauser," by R. WAGNER.

Miss TERESA CARRENO'S grand farewell concert, at the Academy of Music, to-night, promises to be an unusually interesting event. It is, as our readers are aware, the anniversary of the little lady's birthday, who, having been born at Caracas, Venezuela, on the 22d of December, 1853, is now nine years old. Certificates from the local authorities leave no doubt on this subject. Mad. D'ANGRI, the contralto, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL, Mr. F. ERBEN, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, will assist on the occasion. May all little folk be made cheerful and happy on this glad holiday time.

A new entertainment will be opened at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday night (Christmas Eve.) It is a panorama of the leading incidents of the war, from the affair at Sumter down to the present time.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will give its annual performance of HANDEL'S sublime work, the "Messiah," at Irving Hall, on Christmas night. Unusual care has been bestowed on this repetition, and it is believed that it will exceed in precision and power, any of its predecessors. The solos are to be sustained by Mrs. MOZART, (soprano,) Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, (alto,) Miss E. COLMAN, Mr. G. SIMPSON, (tenor,) and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, (basso.) The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS conducting.

The first of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' soirees of chamber music, (eighth season,) will take place at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The programme is as follows: 1. Quintette, piano and stringed instruments, (E flat, minor, opus 87,) by HUMMEL. 2. Quartette, (F major, opus 18, No. 1,) by BEETHOVEN. 3. Fantasie-stricke, piano, (opus 12,) by SCHUMANN. 4. Quintette, stringed instruments, (G minor, No. 3,) by MOZART. The variety and sterling excellence of this programme can hardly be surpassed.

Mme. GUERRABELLA appears to be a favorite with the Philadelphians. One of the papers there speaks rapturously of the lady's appearance in "La Traviata," and adds:

"Madame GUERRABELLA has all that is requisite for a reigning operatic celebrity and favorite—youth, beauty, splendid voice, high culture, and exquisite taste. It is a long time since we have seen upon our stage any one who could vie with her in good looks, dignity, grace or ease of manner; and we do not exaggerate when we say that she is indeed the belle of the opera. It is not usual to find such a physique united to decided dramatic talent, superior voice and excellent cultivation; but such is the case with La GUERRABELLA, and we are not surprised at her European popularity."

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the justly esteemed tragedian, in compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, will commence an engagement in the City of Churches, to-night, appearing as the *Cardinal Duke*, in BULWER'S play of "Richelieu." The interest which this event has excited on the other side of the East River, will be sufficient, we have no doubt, to keep the Academy of Music crowded during the period of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement. The company is an excellent one, and includes the name of a *débutante*, Miss NINA FOSTER, well known and appreciated here as a dramatic reader.

The favorite vocalist, Mad. DE LUSSAN, whose concerts in New Yock and the sister city of Brooklyn are among the most pleasing events of the musical season, will give an excellent entertainment to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum, assisted by well-known artists. The announcement will, we are sure, be sufficient to attract a large gathering of the lieges of this estimable artist.

At the little French Theatre, where the smaller pieces are hailed with the most satisfaction, and display the ability of the artist to the greatest advantage, M. GUIGNET proposes to-morrow night to produce the famous drama of "Don Cæsar De Bazan." All the new members of the company are in the distribution.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Sheridan fellies, will take place to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute. The pupils of the music class of the Institute, aided by well-known artists, have the enterprise in hand.

TERRELL'S CALIFORNIA, AT HOPE CHAPEL.—This will be the last week of TERRELL'S "California," at Hope Chapel. The exhibition, which is well worth a visit, is given every day at 3 and 7½ P. M.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 21.

The "Owl train," due in this City at 2:40, did not arrive until 11 A. M., having been thrown off the track between Camden and Rancocas, by some defect in the switches. The switch-tender was killed while holding his lever. The coupling with the locomotive broke, or several lives would probably have been lost.

The Health of Gen. Schofield.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, having fully recovered his health, left for the Southwest to-day, to resume the command of the Army of the Frontier.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-seventh Anniversary of the Society, and the Two Hundred and Forty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others will be present. Gov. Seymour, Gov. Sprague, Gen. Strong, Com. Paulding and others are expected.

Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

L. B. Wyman, Elliot C. Cowdin,
S. N. Stebbins, Charles A. Stetson,
John W. Quincy, Henry A. Hurlbut,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members, will hand in their names to the Secretary, at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of

BOYS' CLOTHING

they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the

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a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 12 years. New styles of Overcoats, Oversacks and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c.

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The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
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THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

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Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
SKATING CAPS,
Neat, Warm and Comfortable,
For Gentlemen, Ladies,
Misses and Boys.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old established drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

To Druggists.—A substitute for Davidson's Plasters, Crittenton's Poor Man's on cloth.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 38 6th-av.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ankiets and Batmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS,
No. 513 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at D. W. BIXBY'S,
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No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GUNNELL—HOGENCAMP.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. J. W. Lindsay, R. HASAY GUNNELL, U. S. N., to Miss CARRIE HOGENCAMP, daughter of J. W. Hogencamp, of this City. No cards.

KRUG—NEIL.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, T. B. KRUG to ELVIRA NEIL, both of New-York. No cards.

DIED

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, Mrs. SARAH BRIGGS, aged 60 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 6½ o'clock, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Her remains will be taken to Somersville for interment, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Harlem Railroad.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. WARREN W. CHAMBERLAIN, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

DANE.—On First day morning, 12th month, 21st, WILLIAM B., son of Moses and Amy Ann Deme, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Third day, 23d inst., from the residence of his father, southwest corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st.

DOUGHERTY.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, of consumption, CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, eldest son of George Dougherty, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family, those of his brother, George, and the members of the Tammany Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Duane-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at 10½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) Dec. 22. The funeral will take place from the Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Concord, N. H., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 21, HATTIE, daughter of DAVID and MARTHA DAVIS, aged 2 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 104 East 40th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to North Castle by the 10½ o'clock train, for interment.

Farewell, little Hattie, thy troubles are o'er,
Thy spirit has heaven-ward flown;
Thou art safely at rest on yon beautiful shore,
Where flowers of love ever bloom.

ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, son of Rev. S. R. Ely, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 9¾ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2¾ P. M.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 20, Gen. HAMAR FLOYD-JONES, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in readiness at Farmingdale on arrival from New-York of the 9 o'clock train of cars by Long Island Railroad.

FORSYTH.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, Mrs. SARAH FORSYTH, widow of the late Dr. Rossel Forsyth, of Albany, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev Charles G. Somers, No. 17 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be interred in Albany.

GRIFFIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, PHILIP N. GRIFFIN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LYNCH.—On Friday, Dec. 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Paymaster Bleecker, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., ANASTASIA AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Henry Lynch, of New-York.

The remains will be brought to this City for interment, of which due notice will be given.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 19, of consumption, MULFORD M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Martin, aged 23 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 301 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. He will be taken to Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., for interment.

Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

SEGUINE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, CORNELIA SEGUINA, widow of the late James Seguine, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. S. Bonnaff, No. 7 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, C. Seguine, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

THIELMANN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 20, suddenly, of enlargement of the heart, JOHN F. C. THIELMANN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, SADA W., daughter of W. W. Van Zandt, of Lockport, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. L. Van Zandt, No. 223 West 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

Albany papers please copy.

WHELPLEY.—At his residence, in Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862, EBENEZER WHELPLEY, aged 70 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 603.—Dec. 20, 1862.
51, 39, 34, 58, 29, 23, 67, 4, 25, 11, 52, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 604.—Dec. 20, 1862.
36, 46, 58, 38, 34, 47, 1, 18, 19, 51, 61, 68, 60, 71.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
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Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
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These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.
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Will offer for the balance
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At greatly reduced prices.
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EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from One Cent to One Dollar.
Thousands of REAL MALTESE LACE COLLARS, at 6, 10 12, 25, 31, 44 and 50 cents each—about quarter prices
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Look at our Dollar and a Quarter PUSCHER VAILS, 6-8 inches LONG BOBBIES, from $1 00 each, only one.
Embroidered LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 25, 37½, 44, 50 cents and $1. All less than Importer's Prices.
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WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY (MONDAY) EXTENSIVELY
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Consisting of
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CLOTH, SILK, CALF AND RUBBER-LINED GLOVES
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THE NEW WAVE PATENT SHIRTS.
To order or ready made.
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THEODORE CRANNELL,
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GREAT VARIETY OF
OTTOMAN, REPS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES AND CALICOS, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES
Also, POUCHE, SHAWLS, STRIPE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, and LONG CAPES of all kinds,
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AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW LINE OF OSTRICH FEATHERS,
IN DESIRABLE COLORS, TO-DAY.
Also IMPORTED VELVET AND OTHER FLOWERS
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Entrance to Store also at Books, Nos. 64 Allen-st., 65 with block east from the Bowery.

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EVERY ARTICLE MADE IN
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Line of All-Silk BLACK GLOVES,
Desirable MILLS 3BS LACE GLOVES,
Over 10,000 FELT and BEAVER HATS and BONNETS, (Friday's purchase) from 42 to 75 cents, one third less than last week's price.
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EDWARD RIDLEY,
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Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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To customers and our friends on the occasion of the season and in order to accommodate all we
ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED
And will be offered at
RETAIL DURING THE HOLIDAYS
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST.
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RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Of every New Pattern, suitable for the Holidays
Also
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
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LORD & TAYLOR,
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AT DE PEYSTER'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY.—A splendid variety of Chenille Dresses, Breakfasts, Sacques, Chemisettes, Corsets, Infants' Wardrobes, Hoods, Bibs, Insertings, &c. Carnival Costumes, Indian and Armored Chemises and Nightgowns, Zouave Jackets, Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Infants and coat of arms embroidered on Marseilles, Table-cloths and bed-clothing, cotton and all varieties made to order, stamping for embroidering and braiding.

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A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
WOODS & SCHUYLER,
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Respectfully announce to the Ladies of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, that their
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK
OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
MANUFACTURED AND OPENED EXPRESSLY FOR THE BROADWAY TRADE,
Will be offered at greatly reduced prices for the next fifteen days.
These goods are of the newest and choicest material, and made from very late designs; but opened too late for the early trade, consequently will be sold at a sacrifice. To those wanting a most fashionable garment at a low cost, an inspection of this stock is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' SKATING BASQUES.
DEMI-BASQUES AND SACQUES,
on hand.
Also, any garment made to order without extra charge. Misses' Cloaks in great variety.
Up-stairs, corner of Mercer.

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ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering at reduced prices,
A large line of
SUPERIOR DOUBLE DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
Measuring from three to five yards long.
Up-stairs, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS,
In new and Elegant Designs, and
Now on exhibition, and offering at
Very reasonable prices.
Also,
VESTIBULE LACES AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
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EVENING DRESS AND DRESS GOODS.
A large and choice assortment
Just received.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard
8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 78, 88, 98, 1s., 1s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
Also
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
2 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
4 cases Chameleon and Pekin De Laines, in new and fashionable styles
4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Poplins, &c., to be opened a full assortment of Housekeeping Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash
ARNOLD, HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS.
WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT COST FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS, TO CLOSE OUR RETAIL BUSINESS.
THESE GOODS ARE MOSTLY MADE FROM THE RICHEST PLAIN CASTORS AND RIBBED BEAVERS, AND ARE WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THE CITY.
WOODBRIDGE & KEELER,
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BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

ARMS, JONES,
No. 343 Broadway,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Real Point Collars and Sets, real Valenciennes Collars and Sets, Maltese Collars and Sets, Veils, Barbs, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, etc.
EMBROIDERIES.
Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs Embroidered Tape Border and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Infants' Waists, Robes, etc., etc.
RIBBONS,
Ribbons in a large variety, etc., etc.
Full line of Ladies' Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
Full line of Misses' Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
Full line of Gentlemen's Gloves and Undergarments.
Full line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
A complete assortment of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, etc.
FANCY ARTICLES AND YANKEE NOTIONS
An endless variety of Fancy Articles and Yankee Notions—such as can be appreciated.
H. ARMSTRONG,
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STRANG, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Nos. 335 and 335 BROADWAY,
Will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 22,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at a reduction on former prices, for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Putting in DRESS PATTERNS, with PRICE MARKED in FIGURES ON EACH DRESS, and PLACED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS for CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS.
ALSO,
SILK SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SCARFS, ETC.,
At a
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
In
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
All the fashionable Colors.
PLAID AND PLAIN DE LAINES, BROCHE FIGURED VELOURS EPINGLINE, FIGURED AND PLAID POPLINS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
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W. K. PEYTON,
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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DRESSES
(12 YARDS EACH)
PLAID VALENCIAS, FROM AUCTION
at $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st

BALMORAL SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED,
3,000 NEW BALMORALS
at $1, 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3
at W. K. PEYTON'S,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FROM AUCTION.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Everybody's DOLLAR KID GLOVE, sold at 75 cents per pair, both plain and embroidered
The BEST, warranted superior to Alexanders' $1 75 Paris Kids.
FINE KID BACKS, same quality, $1 15 the Pair. Over 10,000 PAIRS FRENCH, CLOTH and CASHLINE GLOVES, 31 to 75 cents per pair
1,000 dozen KID GLOVES, 12c., 25c., and 50c., cheap.
FANS, HOODS, and SKATING CAPS now ready.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 31 and 33 GRAND-ST., and No. 64 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FANCY TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
Myself and BOYS' CLOTHING has been again established for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
J. WOLFE, No. 731 Broadway.

WILLIS & GRANT, NO. 303 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READING.
Fancy Silks,
Fashionable Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere Shawls,
Choice and approved styles at low prices.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE
Also a large assortment of Dark and Winter Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fancy Stitches, Gauntlets and Trimmed Gloves and Mits. N. B.—Ladies fine morocco boots, 3 cents only, worth $1 50. At Auction Store, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway, near Prince-st.

ENGLISH CHEVRETTE GLOVES, CHEAP.
Made expressly for us, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 2 Howard-st.
Depot for all styles of the Trade,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN ICE!
Ice Pitchers, Tumblers, Goblets and Oddities, in great variety, for sale at the Ice Depot, 21 Park-row, Tribune-building. Parties in want of a tasteful and appropriate present for the holidays, will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Depot, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention.
JOHN D. VAIL,
Depot, 21 Park-row, Tribune-building.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock of
FINE FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink, Fitch, Squirrel, Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Grebe, Marten, Fox, Lynx, Cat, Coon, Opossum, Wolf, Buffalo, Bear, Seal, Otter, Beaver, Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Thibet, Goat, Hare, Rabbit, Monkey, Fur Trimmings, Robes, Rugs, Mats, Gauntlets, Mittens, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Capes, Cloaks, Sacques, Coats, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Hoods, Collars, Cuffs, Capotines, Ruffs, Tippets, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Leggins, Shoes, Overshoes, Moccasins, Slippers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Shawl-straps, Whips, Lap-robes, Horse-clothing, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Horse-boots, Horse-brushes, Combs, Curry-combs, Sponges, Chamois, Dusters, Feather-dusters, Whisks, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Rugs, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Table-covers, Hassocks, Stools, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Comforters, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Table-linen, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Tray-cloths, Tea-cloths, Dish-cloths, Floor-cloths, Stair-rods, Curtains, Curtain-fixtures, Curtain-cords, Tassels, Fringes, Gimps, Bands, Buttons, Ornaments, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Plushes, Cords, Braids, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Elastics, Suspenders, Garters, Braces, Belts, Buckles, Clasps, Hooks and Eyes, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Portfolios, Satchels, Reticules, Work-boxes, Work-bags, Baskets, Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Razor-strops, Shaving-boxes, Shaving-brushes, Shaving-soap, Shaving-cream, Shaving-paper, Shaving-mugs, Shaving-stands, Mirrors, Looking-glasses, Hair-brushes, Tooth-brushes, Nail-brushes, Flesh-brushes, Clothes-brushes, Hair-dye, Hair-oil, Hair-restorer, Hair-curlers, Hair-pins, Hair-nets, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Cosmetics, Toilet-powders, Toilet-waters, Toilet-sets, Dressing-cases, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Bronzes, Ornaments, Vases, Statuettes, Busts, Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, Stereoscopes, Views, Frames, Mouldings, Cornices, Brackets, Pictures, Albums, Portfolios, Writing-desks, Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, Ink, Rubber, Erasers, Sealing-wax, Wafers, Seals, Blotting-paper, Blotting-books, Pen-wipers, Rulers, Paper-weights, Paper-cutters, Paper-knives, Pocket-knives, Table-knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Sugar-tongs, Butter-knives, Fish-knives, Carving-knives, Carving-forks, Steels, Plated-ware, Britannia-ware, Tin-ware, Iron-ware, Wood-ware, Willow-ware, Glass-ware, China-ware, Earthen-ware, Stone-ware, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Bohemian, Parian, Alabaster, Bisque, Ivory, Pearl, Shell, Coral, Amber, Meerschaum, Tortoise-shell, Horn, Bone, Ebony, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Maple, Pine, Cedar, Ash, Hickory, Cherry, Ivy, Bamboo, Rattan, Cane, Whalebone, Gutta-percha, Gum-elastic, Vulcanized India-rubber, Leather, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Deer, Buck, Doe, Fawn, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, Antelope, Chamois, Seal, Otter, Beaver, Rabbit, Hare, Cat, Dog, Monkey, Squirrel, Rat, Mouse, Bird, Fish, Reptile, Insect, Shell, Coral, Sponge, Feather, Quill, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Cord, Braid, Thread, Needle, Pin, Tape, Elastic, Suspender, Garter, Brace, Belt, Buckle, Clasp, Hook and Eye, Pocket-book, Wallet, Purse, Portfolio, Satchel, Reticule, Work-box, Work-bag, Basket, Cutlery, Scissors, Razor, Razor-strop, Shaving-box, Shaving-brush, Shaving-soap, Shaving-cream, Shaving-paper, Shaving-mug, Shaving-stand, Mirror, Looking-glass, Hair-brush, Tooth-brush, Nail-brush, Flesh-brush, Clothes-brush, Hair-dye, Hair-oil, Hair-restorer, Hair-curler, Hair-pin, Hair-net, Comb, Perfumery, Soap, Pomade, Cosmetic, Toilet-powder, Toilet-water, Toilet-set, Dressing-case, Watch, Jewelry, Clock, Bronze, Ornament, Vase, Statuette, Bust, Painting, Engraving, Chromo, Photograph, Stereoscope, View, Frame, Moulding, Cornice, Bracket, Picture, Album, Portfolio, Writing-desk, Writing-paper, Envelope, Pen, Pencil, Penholder, Inkstand, Ink, Rubber, Eraser, Sealing-wax, Wafer, Seal, Blotting-paper, Blotting-book, Pen-wiper, Ruler, Paper-weight, Paper-cutter, Paper-knife, Pocket-knife, Table-knife, Fork, Spoon, Ladle, Sugar-tongs, Butter-knife, Fish-knife, Carving-knife, Carving-fork, Steel, Plated-ware, Britannia-ware, Tin-ware, Iron-ware, Wood-ware, Willow-ware, Glass-ware, China-ware, Earthen-ware, Stone-ware, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Bohemian, Parian, Alabaster, Bisque, Ivory, Pearl, Shell, Coral, Amber, Meerschaum, Tortoise-shell, Horn, Bone, Ebony, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Maple, Pine, Cedar, Ash, Hickory, Cherry, Ivy, Bamboo, Rattan, Cane, Whalebone, Gutta-percha, Gum-elastic, Vulcanized India-rubber, Leather, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Deer, Buck, Doe, Fawn, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, Antelope, Chamois, Seal, Otter, Beaver, Rabbit, Hare, Cat, Dog, Monkey, Squirrel, Rat, Mouse, Bird, Fish, Reptile, Insect, Shell, Coral, Sponge, Feather, Quill, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Cord, Braid, Thread, Needle, Pin, Tape, Elastic, Suspender, Garter, Brace, Belt, Buckle, Clasp, Hook and Eye, Pocket-book, Wallet, Purse, Portfolio, Satchel, Reticule, Work-box, Work-bag, Basket, Cutlery, Scissors, Razor, Razor-strop, Shaving-box, Shaving-brush, Shaving-soap, Shaving-cream, Shaving-paper, Shaving-mug, Shaving-stand, Mirror, Looking-glass, Hair-brush, Tooth-brush, Nail-brush, Flesh-brush, Clothes-brush, Hair-dye, Hair-oil, Hair-restorer, Hair-curler, Hair-pin, Hair-net, Comb, Perfumery, Soap, Pomade, Cosmetic, Toilet-powder, Toilet-water, Toilet-set, Dressing-case, Watch, Jewelry, Clock, Bronze, Ornament, Vase, Statuette, Bust, Painting, Engraving, Chromo, Photograph, Stereoscope, View, Frame, Moulding, Cornice, Bracket, Picture, Album, Portfolio, Writing-desk, Writing-paper, Envelope, Pen, Pencil, Penholder, Inkstand, Ink, Rubber, Eraser, Sealing-wax, Wafer, Seal, Blotting-paper, Blotting-book, Pen-wiper, Ruler, Paper-weight, Paper-cutter, Paper-knife, Pocket-knife, Table-knife, Fork, Spoon, Ladle, Sugar-tongs, Butter-knife, Fish-knife, Carving-knife, Carving-fork, Steel, Plated-ware, Britannia-ware, Tin-ware, Iron-ware, Wood-ware, Willow-ware, Glass-ware, China-ware, Earthen-ware, Stone-ware, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Bohemian, Parian, Alabaster, Bisque, Ivory, Pearl, Shell, Coral, Amber, Meerschaum, Tortoise-shell, Horn, Bone, Ebony, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Maple, Pine, Cedar, Ash, Hickory, Cherry, Ivy, Bamboo, Rattan, Cane, Whalebone, Gutta-percha, Gum-elastic, Vulcanized India-rubber, Leather, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Deer, Buck, Doe, Fawn, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, Antelope, Chamois, Seal, Otter, Beaver, Rabbit, Hare, Cat, Dog, Monkey, Squirrel, Rat, Mouse, Bird, Fish, Reptile, Insect, Shell, Coral, Sponge, Feather, Quill, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Cord, Braid, Thread, Needle, Pin, Tape, Elastic, Suspender, Garter, Brace, Belt, Buckle, Clasp, Hook and Eye, Pocket-book, Wallet, Purse, Portfolio, Satchel, Reticule, Work-box, Work-bag, Basket, Cutlery, Scissors, Razor, Razor-strop, Shaving-box, Shaving-brush, Shaving-soap, Shaving-cream, Shaving-paper, Shaving-mug, Shaving-stand, Mirror, Looking-glass, Hair-brush, Tooth-brush, Nail-brush, Flesh-brush, Clothes-brush, Hair-dye, Hair-oil, Hair-restorer, Hair-curler, Hair-pin, Hair-net, Comb, Perfumery, Soap, Pomade, Cosmetic, Toilet-powder, Toilet-water, Toilet-set, Dressing-case, Watch, Jewelry, Clock, Bronze, Ornament, Vase, Statuette, Bust, Painting, Engraving, Chromo, Photograph, Stereoscope, View, Frame, Moulding, Cornice, Bracket, Picture, Album, Portfolio, Writing-desk, Writing-paper, Envelope, Pen, Pencil, Penholder, Inkstand, Ink, Rubber, Eraser, Sealing-wax, Wafer, Seal, Blotting-paper, Blotting-book, Pen-wiper, Ruler, Paper-weight, Paper-cutter, Paper-knife, Pocket-knife, Table-knife, Fork,

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Verplanck & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
The following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds now held by this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons on the Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid as heretofore.

The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the office of the Company, or at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDNER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, bonds of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1862. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, DREW & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000.

On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum jr. vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. T. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or any part of $175,000 ten years 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid. Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. T. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York city, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1864, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where bonds are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assenting creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the bondholders' agreement, as referred, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 26 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing the following bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, said bonds having been stolen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this day, in Wall-st.:

Income Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 460 to 464.
Income Bonds, $500 each, Nos. 1,451, 1,455, 1,456, 1,522, 1,523, 1,530, 1,532, 1,534, 1,579, 1,643. In all, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Coolidge, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, all outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK

FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information, apply to ALBERT B. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—HARLEM AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

H. D. VAIL, Cashier.
Dec. 19, 1862.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER BOOKS of the above named Company will be closed in New-York on the first day of January, 1863, and opened on the first Tuesday in February next.

[illegible]

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD [illegible]

COUPONS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in Gold, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are declined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 310 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank), payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

d22-law6wM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 105 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. H. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Cedar, corner 7th-st
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3 and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st., No. 16 West-st., 23d Canal, and No. 2 East 14th-st. Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (BEACH ORCHARD) Lehigh (Beach Mountain, also English house Cannel Coal, of the best Diamond of the most qualities, of good market prices. 118 Nassau, Eighteenth and Canal, and corner of 23d and 10th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] OF AN ORDER OF ROSCOE [illegible]

[illegible] COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT.

Complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artistes have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme:
Madame ESTENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. P. FIEN,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Signor ABELLA,
And others.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Linie, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

The grand piano is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Reserved and private boxes can be procured at the Academy of Music, during the day, on Monday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will have the honor to make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THAT CITY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22D,
in the character of
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of that title.
Mr. Booth will be supported by
Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
and a company including the names of H. F. Daly, V. Marcowe, A. H. Davenport, J. C. Owens, J. J. Prior, S. H. Wikins, Morris, Evans, Rhodes, Mrs. Nina Foster, (her first appearance,) and Miss Hind.

The box office will be open for sale of seats, which may be secured for twenty-five cents extra, instead of fifty as heretofore, every day from 9 A. M.

Doors will open at 7, performance commences at 7½.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3, evening at 7½.

MASON & THOMAS'
SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER,
Have the pleasure of announcing their
EIGHTH SEASON
Of Six Soirees of Chamber Music,
To be given at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 809 BROADWAY,
Opposite 11th-st.,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Linie, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

The grand piano is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Programmes can be procured at the music stores and at the door.

Reserved seats in private boxes can be secured at the Academy of Music, during the day, on Monday.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Madame DE LUSSAN will give a vocal and instrumental concert on MONDAY, Dec 22. She will be assisted by Mme. Erminia Carrire, pianiste, pupil of Thalberg; Mons. De la Perriere, tenor; Mr. T. Appy, violinist. Mr Maerath, Musical Director. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE Ladies, Benevolent Society connected with the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1862. Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Coos, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
——.....Saturday.....Jan 3
——.....Saturday.....Jan 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES BEPOIX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American transit company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fisher, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to JOHN E. DODY,
No. 56 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. G. MESSERVE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's dock at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, next.

Passage money to Nassau.....$40 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE Cuban Steamer BELIEF, Capt. E. Lyon, will sail from North river, for the above ports, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
at 2 P. M., will be presented after many months of careful preparation, the
GRAND, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
in which
MR. J. H. ROBERTS,
will make his first appearance at this theatre, in his celebrated character of
MEPHISTOPHILES.
Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shepherd. | Valentine.....Mr. J. Lamerton
Brander.....Mr. A. S. Peak. | Wagner.....Mr. Hudson
Marguerite (her first appearance).....Miss Fanny Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells. | Dame.....Mrs. Mark Smith
Fine SCENERY (ENTIRELY NEW), BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7, to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday 29), Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.
Scenes from the first
BREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness inspiring reality.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.
Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.
No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.

THE NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Soloists specially engaged:
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto.
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra selected by Prof. F. Ebeo, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 50 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, purchased for the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 24th-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. THEO. THOMAS, Leader; GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 563 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Ilsley & Co., No. 53 Broome-st., at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 481 Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
25 Ladies and Gentlemen,
Appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3 45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point 34th-st. Ferry at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6 15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. | 7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with 10 A. M. (Sundays included) Pullman sleeping car, 10 30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

DARTAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch and Sea Girt, and thence, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M. Express for Buffalo and all Way-stations. 10 A. M. Milk, daily, for Port Jervis, 12 05 P. M. Accommodation, daily. 3 30 P. M. Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—Increased facilities and reliable Steamer and

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Interesting Testimony of Gen. Sigel.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF GEN. McDOWELL.

SOME HISTORY OF GEN. POPE'S BULL RUN.

Additional Documents Bearing on the Shenandoah Campaign.

Special Report for the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, was engaged in hearing the testimony of Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel. The room was quite crowded, and there was considerable interest manifested, both to see the General and hear his evidence.

After some formal testimony, as to his rank and last connection with Gen. McDowell's command, Gen. Sigel testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

During the operations on the Rappahannock I was under the direct orders of Gen. Pope, cooperating with Gen. McDowell. After the engagements at Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, I received an order from Gen. Pope that my corps was detached to the command of Gen. McDowell. I reported myself under his orders from this time until after the battle of Bull Run. I cannot give the exact dates of the engagements without the papers. I cannot give the date when I went to Harper's Ferry and Winchester. We arrived at Harper's Ferry about the 6th of June, and I marched the same day to Winchester. I arrived at Culpepper on the 9th of August, during the battle of Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. After the battle of Cedar Mountain my corps marched to Robertson River and Crooked Creek. We left this position in the middle of August, and marched by Amen River to Sulphur Springs, and from this to Rappahannock Station, where we joined Gen. McDowell's Corps. On the 24th of August we were at ——Bridge, and on the 27th in Warrenton. On the 28th we marched from Gainesville toward Manassas, Gen. McDowell following the First Corps—my Corps—which was at that time the first. I do not know how far Gen. McDowell followed my movements from that day. I had orders to march to Manassas, and took the shortest road I could find. This was on Aug. 28. During the march from Gainesville to Manassas I heard firing to my left. I marched toward that point and formed in line of battle, when I received orders from Gen. McDowell to march to Manassas. When my advanced guard arrived at Manassas it was reported that there was no enemy there; that the enemy had retreated to Centreville; I therefore sent my Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Pope to get permission to march to New-Market. He then directed me to march to Centreville. On this march, when we arrived near New-Market, I met a detachment of the enemy, which I attacked immediately, and advanced toward Groveton. During this engagement we heard firing on our left, which I supposed came from part of Gen. McDowell's corps. It had become dark, and my camp on that night was on the heights near Mrs. Henry's farm, near Groveton, when, on the morning of the 29th, I received direct orders from Gen. Pope to attack the enemy, which I did about 5 o'clock in the morning. I did not know where Gen. McDowell's Corps was at that time, nor where any other troops were, except those of the enemy. During the 29th, and toward noon, when all the troops of my corps were engaged with the enemy, I received a dispatch from Gen. Pope, saying that Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter would attack the enemy's right flank, and would come on my left; and that we had probably to go back to Centreville that night, to get provisions. This is what I remember; I can probably find the original dispatch of Gen. Pope. I do not know whether any attack was made by Gen. McDowell, or when his troops arrived on my left, because I was too much occupied on the right, where the battle was principally fought. I did not see Gen. McDowell during that day, until 6 30 P. M., when I saw Gen. McDowell and his staff arriving. On the next day, the 30th August, I did not know where Gen. McDowell's Corps was, and did not see Gen. McDowell during the whole day, as much as I can remember; but I knew that Gen. Reynolds' Division was on the left of our line, or near the left of our line, on the 29th and 30th. On the 30th of August, when Gen. Porter made his attack on the centre and was forced to retreat, I received a dispatch, which I believe was transmitted to me by an officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff, but the dispatch was written by Gen. Porter, as much as I can remember. In this dispatch, it was said that probably the conflict would end fatally, and that Gen. McDowell should push my corps forward. I did not receive an order, but made all preparations to assist Gen. Porter or to take his troops up, who were at that time coming out of the woods by squads. I did not receive any order from Gen. McDowell during the day. I have also to add in regard to the connection between the corps and that of Gen. McDowell, that when at Sulphur Springs Gen. Pope wrote to me that Gen. McDowell would assist me in supporting him at Waterloo Bridge; but I did not see any troops of Gen. McDowell's there, or some miles from that point; and at Waterloo Bridge, on that same day I received an order through Gen. McDowell, of which one page was missing, so that I did not know what my orders were. I immediately sent to Gen. McDowell for orders, but he answered that he could not give me any. Allow me to say that I sent to McDowell for instructions, because I am not sure that when I received the order from Gen. Pope that my corps was attached to that of Gen. McDowell's, but I can find it out. The officer whom I had sent to Gen. McDowell then proceeded to Warrenton Junction to find Gen. Pope; he returned nearly at dark with an order from Gen. Pope for my corps to march to Warrenton that night - which I did. When the corps was at Warrenton with the main force, and I came in with the rear-guard at two and a half o'clock A. M. on the next morning, I met an officer of Gen. McDowell's at the entrance of the town, who delivered me a dispatch in which it was said that I should force with my corps the pass at Waterloo, on that same morning, which was an impossibility. I state this to show that I received an order from Gen. McDowell on that morning. When my corps had arrived at Gainesville I received an order that night from Gen. McDowell at three o'clock in the morning, saying that I should march to Manassas. I asked the orderly when he had left Gen. McDowell, and he said he had left him two hours ago—although the headquarters of Gen. McDowell were not more than two hundred paces from my quarters. Those are the principal facts which I can give you.

In response to a general question as to his knowledge of any causes of complaint against Gen. McDowell, Gen. Sigel said that the question was comprehensive, and he would answer it in detail. As to whether Gen. McDowell was treacherous, Gen. Sigel asked whether he was called upon to say whether Gen. McDowell was treacherous to him or in connection with the enemy.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel that it was desirable to have him give in his own language his knowledge of the points embraced in the question.

Gen. Sigel replied—In regard to treachery, I have no proof or no knowledge of such actions of Gen. McDowell which deserve the name of treachery, so far as relates to connections or communications with the enemy, or other such acts. In regard to the second point—his attention to his duties as a General officer—as relates to myself, in my judgment he was not attentive to them, and, to qualify my judgment, I will give a few points.

The Court instructed the witness to give his reasons for any opinion he might express.

Gen. Sigel—I will do it now. I am extremely sorry that I am called as a witness against a General officer. I think it is better that I speak frankly. I may be mistaken in my judgment. In the first place, I do not believe that Gen. McDowell did what he could, under the circumstances, to hinder Gen. Longstreet from joining Gen. Jackson. I am not certain, but I believe that he left not a sufficient force at Thoroughfare Gap, or in the neighborhood, to prevent the enemy's troops from passing by this defile, which is very easy to defend. I further believe that there was not the necessary cooperation of the corps on their way to Manassas, between my corps and Gen. McDowell's, by which want of cooperation we lost the opportunity to attack the enemy in his left flank, when in the act of retreating from Manassas. On the 2d of August, at Cross Hills or Bull Run, it would have been necessary to have Gen. McDowell had made a disposition by which our two corps could act with more unity. I believe that he could have been on the battle-field with the greater part of his troops at any early hour of the day. I also believe that he did not give me the necessary information on the 29th, to cause instead of always following the enemy in his retreat, by coming in on his left, his troops should and could have been thrown in the rear. That could have, instead of coming from the direction of New-Market, the same day, from Gainesville to Centreville. I do not know for what reason. I do not understand for what reason Gen. McDowell left the position, which he held on the 29th in the morning, which would have been, according to my opinion, the right place for attacking the enemy in the flank on the 29th. As to the next point, that I consider wanting in cooperating with me, I mean the following: When I received an order from Gen. McDowell at Gainesville, I was informed by the officer who delivered me the order that Gen. McDowell was at Manassas. I think that Gen. McDowell neglected to get a personal knowledge of the events of the 29th of August, and that it was indispensable, therefore, for him to make his appearance as they should have been, or as they were intended. I also must mention a remark of Gen. McDowell, which he made to one of my staff officers, during our march to Manassas Junction.

The Court whether this was proper testimony to be given?

The room was cleared in order to allow the Court to deliberate.

Gen. Cadwallader, on behalf of the Court, asked Gen. Sigel the name of the Staff officer alluded to, and whether he was alive and could be produced at Court.

Gen. Sigel—It was Capt. Dahlgren. He is alive and is here. He is accessible, and can be produced before the Court.

The Court decided that Gen. Sigel should be permitted to continue the statement with reference to what Gen. McDowell said to his (Gen. Sigel's) Staff officer. It being understood that the Staff officer himself could be examined and testify to the words used by Gen. McDowell.

Gen. Sigel continued—Our troops—

Gen. McDowell interrupted, and asked whether Capt. Dahlgren was in the room.

The Court informed Gen. McDowell that if he deemed it necessary they would suspend the examination of Gen. Sigel until the testimony of Capt. Dahlgren could be given.

Gen. McDowell had no objections to Gen. Sigel's proceeding now, but desired that Capt. Dahlgren should not be present while Gen. Sigel was testifying.

Gen. Sigel (after Capt. Dahlgren had been requested to withdraw, and had complied,) continued—When our troops were on their march to Manassas, and the head of the column about one mile distant from Manassas, and I was of the opinion that a battle would be fought near a point where the troops of Gen. McDowell were at that time, I ordered all the troops back, and formed them in line of battle, advancing about a mile toward Groveton, which is directly southwest of Centreville, midway between Centreville and Louisville—about five or six miles north of Manassas—so as to come on the right of Gen. McDowell's corps. I sent first one of my engineers back to see where Gen. McDowell was, and to bring me instructions, but, as his answer was not satisfactory to me, as he did not speak English very well, I sent Capt. Dahlgren, who came back and told me that Gen. McDowell directed me to march to Manassas immediately, and that, after having questioned Gen. McDowell in regard to the position I should take, the General made a remark that Gen. Sigel ought to fight his own corps—that I should fight my own corps. I said nothing, and marched to Manassas, but I thought that this was a great mistake. I must, although unwillingly, add that after the battle of Bull Run, induced by this remark of Gen. McDowell, I refused to have any private conversation with Gen. McDowell, but to receive only his official communications. In regard to his "going to the aid of the Associates in command of the army," I have an special point which I could mention. In regard to personal courage or discretion in battle, or the disposition of his troops, I have had no opportunity to gain any knowledge of the personal behavior of Gen. McDowell, as I was not in his immediate neighborhood. As to the disposition of his troops for attack or defence, I have had no opportunity to form a judgment. What relates to his being "unfaithful or inefficient as a general officer," my relations to Gen. McDowell were only of a short duration. I only say that his knowledge of great learning—of general military knowledge, I have given facts independent of the general coherence of military operations, which may naturally modify my own judgment. I would like to make one remark in explanation to my remark as to the movement toward Manassas. I thought it was a mistake; I meant to say it was because the troops had in march five or six miles further to come again at the evening at the same place where they started. They lost time in marching and countermarching. This was in compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell. In speaking about the troops of Gen. Reynolds: This division of Gen. Reynolds was on the 29th near our left wing under the command of Gen. Schenck, but I do not know whether they took any part in the action on that day, or whether they were ordered to attack the enemy. The troops of Gen. McDowell, who came from the Centreville road when it was nearly dark, were as much as I could distinguish—those of Gen. King, which troops had fought on the evening before near Groveton. I suppose it was King's Division, but I am not certain.

The Court adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

Maj. Malcolm McDowell, previous to Gen. Sigel's testimony, testified that Gen. McDowell was no relation by blood or marriage to either Secretary Stanton or Secretary Chase, or to either of the enemy's Generals. O. Jr.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

MOOREFIELD, May 29, 1862.

To the President:

Our advance occupies to-night the bridge at Lost River, sixteen miles ahead. The scouting party of Indiana Cavalry sent out last evening, under charge of Lieut.-Col. Downing, drove the enemy's pickets through Downiesville this morning, killing two. Col. Downing's horse was shot from under him. My command is not yet in marching order. It has been necessary to halt to-day to bring up parts of regiments and stragglers, hundreds of whom from Blenker's Division strewed the roads. You can conceive the condition of the command from the fact that the Medical Director protested against further advance until one day's rest had been allowed, the regiments being much reduced and force diminished. Accordingly I could not venture to proceed with it in disorder, and cannot with safety venture to be at the point you mention earlier than by 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. At that hour I will be at it or near it, according to position of the enemy. Companies of the rear are marching night and day to bring up the entire force. Will be on the road early to-morrow morning, and couriers will be provided to bring on your dispatches. Answer, which please send to-night. Let me know if Gen. McDowell's force can be so controlled as to make this combination.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Gen. Fremont's force should, and probably will be, at or near Strasburg by 12 M. to-morrow. Try to have your force, or the advance of it, at Front Royal as soon.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I have not yet heard from Gen. Geary, nor has he yet arrived at Aldie. Let me suggest that 1,000 troops is sufficient to guard the railroad and station at Catlett's, 1,000 infantry and 400 cavalry sufficient to guard the railroad from Manassas to Front Royal, one company of cavalry at Ashoy's Ford is as good as a thousand. All the rest be poured into the valley at once. This railroad can be completed in two days to Front Royal. That point will furnish us with ample supplies for any operation in the valley, if the road is well managed. I would be at Front Royal to-night but for misdamagement of commissary train. I will now take leave of you to put my command in condition to move, hoping to have the pleasure of conversing with you to-night, at any hour you may name.

JAMES SHIELDS, Major-General.

GEN. SHIELDS TO COL. SCHRIVER.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

All well, and everything going on finely. Pioneers felling trees to reconstruct bridge from here to Front Royal. All we want for that purpose are three or four kegs of spikes. We have picked up tents, private baggage, swords, and even commissions, which Geary's officers threw away.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding Division.

SAME.

Gen. McDowell: MAY 29, 1862.

Three of my brigades are here in hand. The Fourth Brigade has not yet been heard from. My artillery is all consolidated again. The forge is again at work, shoeing horses. If I had forage I could go forward to Front Royal immediately. It is only twenty miles distant. But for this accident to the commissary train, I could be in Front Royal to-night. If you can push forward the forage train, and give me forage, I can leave on its arrival.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have ordered King's Division in motion immediately to this line to go against the rear of the enemy, now between Winchester and the Potomac. I think it better to concentrate than to divide the force now in the field. I do not believe in the enemy's ability to cross the Potomac in force and go down on Washington. They are neither bold nor strong enough, and we are neither weak or timid enough for that. Gens. Banks and Saxton are able and will prevent them crossing the river, if they have any such intention. I think they will be abundantly satisfied if they force their way across the bridge and destroy the ferry. I think the garrison of Washington might be increased from the North, but it would be a most damaging confession of weakness in us to throw into it our force from the field—a step only to be justified by a degree of probable danger to which I do not think we have arrived. I shall push Shields and Ord forward to-day, so far as ways and steam will allow.

Shields was at Rectorstown last night. Railroad and telegraph in order in that place. Bridges burned over Goose Creek. I may be short of wagons when I get out to the end of the railroad. I have a supply on the Fredericksburgh line, which we are coming over, and I hope to make a shift with what I have until I can come up, or I can get some more from Washington. I will spare nothing to get forward, and note to the above to-night, respectively. Ord's Division is new, and not imperfectly organized and provided. Still I trust to get forward.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding Department.

THE SAME TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

It has been reported to me that a train of cars has been fired at Aldie. Mr. Corbin, Gen. Geary and the others, in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Winchester. I have heard nothing. Have also ordered reinforcement been pressed to the Thoroughfare Gap.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. PEACE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Major-Gen. Sheilds, Commanding Division, Front Royal:

I have just heard that the engine and train on the track at Thoroughfare Gap are now on again, and that the work will be in running order in a few minutes. There is forage and subsistence for you on the cars, which will soon be in your [illegible].

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields:

What's to prevent you from forcing the gauging railroad that already to effect here and [illegible]?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Major-Gen. Shields, Rectorstown, Va.:

How is it you have not sent forward supplies of forage and provisions? Have I not supplies enough? Have you plenty of fresh meat? Can't you send forward some? Have them with your artillery in starting to-day.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

[illegible] OF THE

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Major-Gen. Shields, Rectorstown:

Gen. Sumner writes from Harper's Ferry that he drove the enemy through Charlestown. Had they were captured and many guns with caissons and one gun of artillery, before we could be relieved in great force.

Gen. Banks reports the enemy on his front in force. Yesterday it seemed [illegible] to Washington that the enemy [illegible] threatening the Potomac and threaten, if not actually menace Washington.

Gen. Fremont says Gen. Gordon is ordered to us as we are, by the President, to push the enemy with all speed. The question now seems to be one of less—whether we can get in Jackson's rear [illegible] before they can escape.

Gen. Fremont from Harper's Ferry says that he has received intelligence from Gen. Banks from Hedgeville that Jackson's advance [illegible] by way of Martinsburg on the Potomac. I have ordered King's Division to Catlett's Station to Warrenton and to White Plains, to hold with us the Secretary of War suggested, at the instance of Gen. Sykes, to send part of King's Division to Washington in ground it runs up with a [illegible], who might come upon it from near Harper's Ferry. But not seeing that there was any danger of an attack from that quarter, I have not changed King's destination. You see by this how important it is for us to get forward to settle this difficulty to our [illegible].

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. SHIELDS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division, Rectorstown:

You shall go forward with your whole division, none left behind for guards. Ord's Division shall be on your heels if I can get them there. I am sending out large trains to get Ord up with you immediately. The accident at Thoroughfare Gap will not detain us many hours. Forage and subsistence are on the way to you. Col. Haupt has joined us and will go forward and see to rebuilding the bridges up to the Shenandoah. We cannot afford to wait for that, as we must make our arrangements to operate for the present from Front Royal.

Telegraph repairs will be commenced to-morrow to Front Royal.

I cannot now say as to your sending your sick to Manassas, but think they will have to be sent to Alexandria. The guns at Alexandria are the Napoleon guns. I am afraid it would only embarrass us to try and substitute them at this late moment with everything taxed to the utmost. As we are, I will soon be with you in person. I intend going to your headquarters to-day, but for the accident which has blocked everything up. Have you heard from Gen. Geary yet?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division Rectorstown:

I have received a telegram from the President, saying Maj.-Gen. Fremont's force should be at Strasburgh at 12 M. to-morrow; and the President adds that he wishes my force, or the advance of it, may be at Front Royal as soon. We must not disappoint the expectations of the President, if extraordinary exertions will enable us to fulfill them. Tell me how much subsistence you have now on hand, and how many beef cattle? Will not a short march this afternoon and an early one to-morrow bring you to Front Royal by the time indicated?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Maj.-Gen. Shields reported an accident on the railroad at Thotoughfare Gap, which he feared could not be repaired under twenty-four hours, and that this would detain him nearly a day. I sent him the President's telegram, and he reports he will make such arrangements as will enable him to be in Front Royal before 12 o'clock on to-morrow, with the other two brigades within four miles of the town by the same hour. Since then the locomotive and force sent from here have repaired the break in the road, and the trains are expected to move through to Rectorstown without further hindrance. I have sent heavy trains to help Ord's Division along, and learn it is making good progress.

Bayard's Brigade has arrived at Catlett's, and will march to-morrow for White Plains or Rectorstown. Everything seems to be getting along well now, notwithstanding this morning's trouble.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 30.

Gen. Shields or Gen. Ord:

How are your divisions getting on this morning?

(Signed) For Gen. McDOWELL,
EDS. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. SHIELDS' AFFAIR AT FRONT ROYAL.

FRONT ROYAL, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The First Brigade of this division, Gen. Kimball commanding, preceded by four companies of Maryland Cavalry and Maj. Nelson, entered this place at 11 o'clock this morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and nine missing—all of the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers and 150 men. Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith, West Forty-eighth Virginia; First Lieut. Grimes, Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. K. Dickson and Waterman, Twelfth Georgia. We captured 18 of our troops taken by the enemy at this place a week ago, among whom are Maj. W. D. Collins, First Vermont Cavalry; Adjt. Geo. H. Griffin, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Driver, Fifth New-York Cavalry, and Adjt. Frederick Farr, Fifth Maryland Cavalry. We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars, five wagons with teams, much Quartermaster's stores and a quantity of small arms recently captured from us. We have recaptured the [illegible] of the enemy is killed is not yet ascertained. The names of all prisoners captured and recaptured will be forwarded to-morrow. Your obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS, M. G.

SAME.

FRONT ROYAL, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The enemy is at Winchester. The force is variously estimated from twenty to forty thousand. Most probably its amount is twenty thousand. Jackson, Ewell and E. Johnson have united their forces at that place. A large force from Richmond is reported to have already entered the valley and to be marching in this direction. Fremont has not yet reached Strasburg, and I fear he will not reach it in time. Ord's Division should be pushed forward, but with supplies, or it will starve here without them. The railroad should be put in order at once, but, from what I saw, they have neither workmen, tools, or bridge spikes provided. All now depends on activity. King's Division ought to be ordered into the valley at once. Duryee's and Geary's, leaving enough to guard the railway, should be pushed forward to Berryville, to fall upon the flanks. Banks and Saxton should press close on his rear when he begins to fall back. The railroad should be put in working order in two days. No effort or expense should be spared to effect this. A body of workmen, with tools and bridge spikes should be employed on every bridge between here and Rectorstown, which I learn are six in number. Fremont's forces should be pushed forward by direct orders from Washington. If all this be done with activities, the enemy will be captured or cut to pieces.

JAMES SHIELDS, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

MANASSAS, May 30, 1862.

To His Excellency, the President:

I am pushing forward everything to the utmost, as I telegraphed the Secretary of War last night. Majs. Gen. Shields did not think he could cause Front Royal before to-night. I sent him your letter, and asked him what could be done by extraordinary exertions to accomplish your wishes, [illegible] the advance of my forces should be at Front Royal by 12 o'clock by noon to-day. I answered him of the want of supplies, and now necessary it was to get forward. He fully appreciated the case, and said he would go without supplies, except what the men could carry themselves, and I would place two brigades at Front Royal by 9 o'clock, and the other brigades within twelve miles of Front Royal by the same time. He would use all the energy to accomplish this, and the day is fair, I am writing this, and it will be with all the physical exertion of the railroad and myself to get a single regiment of the brigades of the rear. He will be in Front Rayal before [illegible]. Gen. Shields has 10,000 men, and Gen. Ord 5,000. About 2,000 are sick. Bayard's Cavalry Brigade will advance to Front Royal. Geary's and Shields' Divisions, 8,000 will give about 21,000 men for offensive operations, the others being required to guard the railroad and get forward. I have not to have a regiment of Ord's Division to guard Catlett's Station, as I shall be obliged to leave no place entirely guarded, and have guards at all the bridges in the rear. Ord's Division will be at Catlett's to-morrow, and I shall endeavor to have it forwarded to the front as [illegible]. I will do my utmost to be [illegible] to-morrow night. I am sure you will be pleased to learn very speedily [illegible] Major-Gen. Fremont will move with [illegible] Strasburg, and what Division will he have? Will Blenker's form part? I am about to give [illegible] headquarters in Rectorstown, to which point we have the [illegible]. Can any of the force coming by Winchester be sent to secure the railroad [illegible] or the one belonging to the advanced division? They should, if possible, not be weakened.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

Hon. Gerrit Smith on the Rebellion.

The "Hall of the Union" Cooper Institute was found to be [illegible] last evening by a most influential meeting to carry out Lincoln's Proclamation, and to hear the views of Hon. Gerrit Smith on [illegible] the extinction of Slavery will have to effect [illegible]. Hon. Gerrit Smith, [illegible] of the Hon. Secretary [illegible] and presided, and [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] Rev. Dr.

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

An Important Letter from Gen. Burnside.

HIS EXPLANATION OF RECENT EVENTS.

Why the Battle of Fredericksburgh was Fought, and what Prevented Success.

HIS RESPONSIBILITY ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Army not Demoralized or Disorganized.

Our Loss in Killed 1,192; in Wounded, 9,000; in Prisoners, 700.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Dec. 19, 1862.

Major.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, the Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, tous weakening his defences in front, and I also thought I discovered that he did oot anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburgh, and I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor

To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded. In which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was we came very near success

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order ot battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade—not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe everything.

For the failure in the attack, I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endorance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead, I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but for the wounded, I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this one rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me responsible.

I will visit you very soon, and give you more definite information; and finally, will send you my official report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Division Corps and my General and Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty cooperation.

I will add here, that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different Staff Departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounts to eleven hundred and fifty-two, our wounded to about nine thousand, and our prisoners to about seven hunured, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all but recovered by a flag of truce.

The rebels report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, 1,632 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them,

I remain, General, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Army of the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Visit of Gen. Halleck to Gen. Burnside—The Losses in the Left Wing—Probable Losses of the Entire Army—Condition of the Wounded, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, Saturday Morning, Dec. 20, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK arrived at Falmouth yesterday, and I was constantly out of the day with Gen. BURNSIDE. He says nothing has reference to new movements, while he knows no condition to undertake, notwithstanding the reports and assertions of the New-York *World* that he was demoralized, has almost ruined the fine country, besides 20,000 men and all confidence in the Generals commanding.

The Army of the Potomac is stronger to-day than before the battle. The total loss in that memorable struggle will not exceed 11,500, and reinforcements to more than that number have already reached us, and they continue to arrive.

I am at length able to furnish you some estimates of the losses which occurred in this wing of the army. There were eight Divisions engaged, the three constituting Gen. REYNOLDS' command, First Corps, viz.: Gens. MEADE'S, GIBBON'S, DOUBLEDAY'S; three constituting Gen. SMITH'S command, Sixth, FRANKLIN'S old Corps, Gens. HOWE'S, BROOKS' and NEWTON'S, and two Divisions of reinforcements, which arrived during the latter part of the engagement, from Gen. STONEMAN'S Corps, HOOKER'S Grand Division, viz.: Gens. BIRNEY'S and SICKLES.

The official returns of losses made to headquarters by the various Divisions are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Meade's	154	1,357	174
Gibbons'	150	954	991
Doubleday's	34	119	116
Howe's	19	153	—
Brooks'	13	19	69
Newton's	—	15	—
Birney's	72	800	192
Sickles'	1	41	—
Total	443	3,158	1,842

Total of killed, wounded and missing, 5,443.

These returns were, for various reasons, however, larger than the facts of the case would warrant. Large numbers who were temporarily reported from these commands, in the confusion which always accompanies a battle, were returned as missing, or in other words prisoners. Gen. LEE, in his official report, claims but 500 prisoners in all; add to this number about 300 who were left in Fredericksburgh, having strayed away for plunder, or secreted themselves in the houses for rest or to escape from a second engagement, and who, owing to the secrecy and celerity of the retrograde movement across the river, did not become aware of it until too late, and we have the number of prisoners, from all the three grand Divisions reduced to 800 instead of being 1,842 from one wing alone. Owing to the hurry and necessities of the case, many of the wounded, as they were borne from the field, were conveyed to the nearest division hospital, who belonged to some other division. I had personal knowledge of this fact myself. During the engagement large numbers were brought to the Bernard House, used as a hospital for Gen. HOWE'S Division, instead of being conveyed across the river to the hospitals to which they properly belonged. In the first hasty summing up, some of the losses were returned twice over. The truth of this statement is likewise shown by the returns of GIBBONS' Division. The first estimate of losses sent to Headquarters, placed the wounded at 954. Dr. NOYDQUIST'S (Medical Director of the division) report, completed yesterday, reduces the number to 819, which are the accurate ogures.

The facts in the case warrant me, therefore, in saying that 5,000 will fully cover, if not exceed by several hundreds, the total of losses incurred in the left wing of the army. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Adjutant-General joins with me in this statement. The same causes, likewise, operating on the centre and right of the army, it will be found that the accurate list of total casualties there incurred were much less than 7,000, the figures first reported to Headquarters.

We are safe, then, in concluding that 11,500 will cover the full losses suffered by our army during Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

When all the "straggglers" and "lost men" have returned to their commands, (I have met hundreds of them wandering through the fields and forests in search of their commands;) when all the wounded, scattering now in various division hospitals, and twice or thrice returned on the list of casualties; when, in brief, order takes the place of the confusion which necessarily follows a great battle, I shall not be surprised if it is found that nine or ten thousand will cover the actual losses.

What the rebel loss amounts to it is difficult to estimate at this time. Gen. LEE'S official reports estimate it at eighteen hundred in full. Richmond papers—as well as our own large list of casualties—give the lie to this statement. The Richmond *Dispatch* speaks of "2,500 wounded" reaching Richmond "in addition to the number which had already arrived." More than 1,800 casualties must have resulted from the shelling of our heavy guns alone—planted on this side of the river—and described to me by prisoners and deserters as the most terrible thus far experienced during the war.

Two of our division hospitals, GIBBONS' and MEADE'S, continue to remain on the river bank, near by to where the lower pontoon bridge was laid. A large dwelling, belonging to a Dr. MORRISON, and until the battle occupied by him, is used for the former. Long rows of wide roomy tents are pitched in the front yard and to the right and left of the dwelling. Dr. CHAS. J. NOYDQUIST, the experienced Surgeon of the Ninth New-York State MILITIA Regiment until recently, but now of this division, has charge of the hospital. His assistants are: Dr. ENOS G. CHASE, Surgeon-in-Chief of First Brigade; Dr. ABRAHAM L. COX, Surgeon-in-Chief of Second Brigade, Dr. ALLISON W. WHITNAY, Surgeon-in-Chief of Third Brigade; Dr. WALTER B. COVENTRY, Twenty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, D. R. S. DANA, Recorder.

Sixty seven cases of amputation have occurred, from which only two deaths have resulted. Chloroform has been administered to 186 patients with complete success. Out of the whole number of wounded (819) 40 have died in the hospital and 3 in the ambulances while being conveyed from the battle-field. The names will be found below. The remaining 779 the Director informs me will recover with the exception of six. The following is a copy of his report completed and sent in yesterday.

Tabular Statement of Wounded in Hospital, Reynolds' (Second) Corps, Gibbons' (Second) Division, near Fredericksburgh, on the 17th day of Dec-mber, 1862.

	When.	Bullet.	Amputation.	Arrow.	Grape.	Given others.	Total
Head	2	42	—	—	—	—	44
Neck	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Chest	3	39	4	—	—	—	46
Abdomen	4	8	—	—	—	—	10
Back and spine	1	9	—	—	—	—	10
Hips and genitals	1	39	—	—	—	5	45
Shoulder	2	33	—	—	—	10	45
Arm	5	71	15	—	—	19	110
Forearm and hand	2	33	5	1	—	7	48
Thigh	2	57	10	—	—	16	154
Leg	2	154	18	1	—	43	216
Foot	3	15	4	—	—	8	31
Finger	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Toes	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Patella	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Grand total							819

Three hundred have since been forwarded to the Washington Hospitals.

Assistant-Surgeon R. S. DANA, Recorder.

DOUBLEDAY'S Division Hospital is located in the woods, directly back from where the lower bridges were constructed. It consists of two rows of large, roomy tents, made as warm and comfortable as the circumstances of the case will allow of. The wounded are doing well, every thing considered. I have also forwarded you the names of seven. The following are the additional:

Wm. DAVENPORT, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
Wm. LINCOLN, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
Two others, Rebels, Dead.

PIERCE'S, SICKLES', HOWE'S, NEWTON'S and BROOKS' Division Hospitals are situated further up the river, in the direction of Falmouth, on White Oak Church, on the Left Centre Road. Yesterday upon business, which has caused me to ride along the river, (MEADE'S Division Hospitals are not at all in my path, as I have not been along the river road while down yesterday,) I noticed that the tents were vacated, and the wounded had been removed. Whether to Falmouth or to the hospitals on this side of the river I am unable to say. I will endeavor to-day to ascertain, and will report in my next letter.

Gen. HOWE'S Division Hospital is located in the woods, on the Left Centre Road, and is in charge of Dr. HOLLOWAY, Surgeon Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. Dr. H. is assisted by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeon Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers. The wounded are doing well, and are comfortably provided for. Their names will be found below.

Gen. NEWTON'S Division Hospital is also located in the woods, on the Left Centre Road, and is in charge of Dr. HOLLOWAY, Surgeon Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. Dr. H. is assisted by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeon Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers. The wounded are doing well, and are comfortably provided for. Their names will be found below.

Gen. BROOKS' Division Hospital is also located in the woods, on the Left Centre Road, and is in charge of Dr. HOLLOWAY, Surgeon Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. Dr. H. is assisted by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeon Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers. The wounded are doing well, and are comfortably provided for. Their names will be found below.

Gen. BIRNEY'S Division Hospital is also located in the woods, on the Left Centre Road, and is in charge of Dr. HOLLOWAY, Surgeon Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. Dr. H. is assisted by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeon Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers. The wounded are doing well, and are comfortably provided for. Their names will be found below.

Gen. SICKLES' Division Hospital is also

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Court of General Sessions.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of GEORGE WILKES, Esq., editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for libel upon JOHN LAWRENCE, was resumed in this Court yesterday morning. A large crowd of spectators was in attendance. There was a delay of over an hour after the opening of the Court, caused by the non-attendance of the witnesses summoned for the defence. Attachments were issued against them, but they were not forthcoming, and, as the Recorder would not keep the Court waiting, the defence had to close their testimony without them. In consequence of the absence of witnesses the testimony had to be taken very irregularly, the defence and the prosecution calling witnesses alternately, according as they could catch them in Court.

The testimony was resumed by calling for the defence RICHARD COWLEY, a clerk in the office of *Wilkes' Spirit*. Mr. WHITING said he proposed to prove by the witness that COLES, a former clerk of WILKES, was a defaulter to the amount of between $2,000 and $3,000, which amount he had been robbed out of in a gambling-house kept by LAWRENCE. This inquiry was objected to by the prosecution, and the Court sustained the objection unless counsel for defence could say that they had witnesses to follow up the proof of the defalcation by proving that he lost the money at LAWRENCE'S establishment. Mr. WHITING said he could not tell what his witnesses would prove until they were examined, but they hoped to be able to prove all they had proposed. The testimony was excluded.

James Shields, a carriage driver for the Brevoort House, was next examined and testified: That he saw the affray at the Fashion Course between Messrs. Wilkes and Lawrence, and that Lawrence on that occasion called Mr. Wilkes a thief and other abusive epithets unfit for publication; Mulligan also joined in the abuse of Mr. Wilkes, and applied the same epithets to him.

Wm. Lindsay, reporter for *Wilkes' Spirit*, was recalled and testified: That Lawrence was a trainer for Morrissey, the prize fighter.

John Stacom was sworn, and testified that he had seen Lawrence in a gambling-house, but did not know whether he was the proprietor or not.

Daniel G. Lobdell was then called by the prosecution, and testified that he was Superintendent of the United States Bonded Warehouse.

(The prosecution here proposed to prove that Lawrence had been in honest employment under Mr. Lobdell from 1855 to 1858. The evidence was objected to by the defence, and overruled by the Court on the ground that it was too remote. Mr. WHITING remarked that the defence might be able to prove that Lawrence was even now on the pay-rolls of the Comptroller, but that would not prove that he was not a low, cheating gambler, as alleged in the libel.)

Henry L. Jewell, called by the defence, testified that he was a horse-shoer; was at the Fashion Course in September last, but did not see the affray between Mr. Wilkes, and Mulligan and Lawrence; he was in the bar-room at the time, and heard loud talking and the word "thief," &c., used, and supposing it to be Mulligan, he went out and requested him not to have any difficulty there; Mulligan said he knew his business, and told witness he had better attend to his, whereat witness went back into the bar-room, and heard no more of the affray.

Thomas C. Burns, called for the prosecution, testified that he went to the race-course on the day of the affray, with Lawrence and other parties, that he did not meet with Mulligan at the course, and did not see the affray.

Cross-examined—Have known Lawrence for twelve years; don't know whether he ever kept a gambling-house or not; was never in such an establishment; don't know whether there are any bets pending on the result of this trial.

Michael Norton, called for the prosecution, testified that he went to the race course with Lawrence and others, and that Mulligan was not of the party.

Cross-examined—Saw part of the affray; Lawrence said Wilkes owed him $20; Wilkes said he did not recollect of owing him anything, but if he did he could have it by calling at his office; Wilkes told Lawrence he did not want to have anything to do with him, and left; when Wilkes came into the saloon Mulligan commenced laughing; did not hear Lawrence call Wilkes any names; I was a clerk in Street Inspector's office on the day after last election, when I was engaged in being a candidate for office against the present nominee; do not know what Lawrence's occupation is.

Alfred Sebring, Esq., in the Inspector's office, called for the prosecution, testified that Lawrence was appointed Inspector of Contracts in the Street Inspector's office in January last, and now held that office.

Cross-examined—Lawrence was appointed by Mr. Knapp, but don't know whether he does any work or not, he makes his returns every month, swears to them, and gets his pay; Mulligan is not on the pay-roll; Dad Cunningham is not now, but has been.

John B. Frost, called by the defence, testified that he knew Lawrence had seen him in a gambling house on the corner of Hudson and Chambers streets; this was about two years ago; since that time had seen him in a gambling house No. 17 Ann-street; saw him there five or six times; I am a contractor for Corporation work; reside at No. 81 Walker-street; decline to answer whether I keep a place at No. 17 Ann-street or not; Lawrence never had an interest in the business at No. 17 Ann-street, to my knowledge; am not a partner of Lawrence in any business, and never was.

The testimony was here closed, and Mr. WHITING proceeded to sum up the case for the defence. He claimed that the defendant had justified the libel by proving that it was substantially true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends. He commented at length and with great severity upon the character of the complainant in the case, and the gambling fraternity generally. He told the jury that if they would only take the trouble to inspect the pay rolls in the Comptroller's office they would find them thickly studded with the names of just such vile characters as Lawrence, who were holding office under our City Government and drawing their salaries from the public coffers, while their days were spent in sleep and their nights in the gambling hells where the young men of the City were corrupted and robbed of their money. His speech occupied about an hour.

JOHN MCKEON, Esq., summed up for the prosecution, and argued that the libel was one of the most atrocious ever published, and that the defence had utterly failed to prove the truth of the charge that the defendant was a "pickpocket" or "thief," or that he kept a "low, cheating gaming-house." The general character of the defendant had nothing to do with this trial; it was a public prosecution for the purpose of sustaining the public peace, which such libels had a tendency to break, and it was the duty of the jury to find a verdict of guilty with that view. If such men were to be sent out of Court without a remedy, they would take the law in their own hands, and the City, instead of sitting here to try an indictment for libel, would then be called upon to try an indictment for murder. At the close of Mr. MCKEON'S argument, Recorder HOFFMAN charged the jury in a clear and brief statement of the law of libel, and the powers and duties of a jury in the case. The jury were told by the express words of the Constitution of the State the judges of the law and the fact in libel cases for libel, and under these circumstances he did not feel called upon to make any remarks upon the facts as proved in this case. If the jury found that the statements in the libel had been proved by the defence, and that the libel was published from good motives and justifiable ends, they must acquit the defendant; if not, they must convict him. The jury would have the right to bring in a verdict of acquittal on one of the counts in the indictment, and conviction on others, if the evidence to their minds should warrant such a verdict. The jury, after being absent about five minutes, returned with a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with manifestations of approbation by the audience.

What to Get and Where to Find It.

To-day and to-morrow much pa-and-maternal anxiety will be felt by the immediate ancestors of Gotham's little folk, as to what they shall give to their darlings, and where the same shall be found. A review of our advertising columns will not fail to answer either query.

JEWELRY—Which, however lily adapted to the beauty of youngish people, is nevertheless a staple gift, stares at us from every corner. TIFFANY offers diamonds, rich silver ware, jewels and jewel cases, bronzes and clocks, and miscellaneous fancies of *bijouterie* to a limitless extent. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co. ask attention to Bohemian wares and ornamental table sets of costliest or cheapest make. KINAY has an entire invoice of games, puzzles and mechanical running mice, with all sorts and kinds of WAX and otherwise babies, some of whom cry and some of whom don't. R. H. MACY claims to have made a successful raid on the domain of Santa Claus, and to have brought thence monkeys in all positions, Noah's arks, surprise boxes, turtles, comic countenance, bleating goats, photographic albums and balmoral skirts, all of which it seems Santa Claus possesses in great quantities and varieties.

At SCHAUS' delightful gallery our friends can find artistic presents fit for old or young, to suit the most fastidious taste, choice engravings tastefully framed, Swiss carved ware for which, just now, there is a great demand, albums for postage stamps, and in fact, everything in that line of business. HENRICI tata CHRONOMETER, makes this sixty-second annual display of presents, comprising in part porcelain, terra cotta and other choice wares. STARLEN & PALMER promise to delight the palate of all who will invest in their fine French confectionary. STRASBERGER & NUNE consider a call only necessary to ensure the patronage of the visitor. JOSEPH J. ROGERS who has recently returned from Europe with a very superior collection of the latest styles of jewelry, calls attention to the absolute desirability of his wares.

The dry goods people are lavish in the display of costly fabrics and of beautiful material. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. offer dresses by the thousand, cloaks, embroideries and laces. LE GAAIN prides himself upon his shelves full of figured silks, and his boxes groaning with *point de Venise* and Valenciennes handkerchiefs. HOYT & KERR confine themselves to the specialty of wholesale cloaks, at retail prices. EDWARD RIDLEY offers real maltese lace collars, chantilly veils and infants' long robes. E. WILLIAMS & Co. continue the probationary sale of pusher veils, guipure laces and "real" point applique. GRANNIS, Lord & Taylor, Le Boutellier Bros., De Perceval, Woods & Schuyler, Heard & Co., Armstrong, Strang, Adriance & Co, Peyton, Woll, E. S. Mills & Co. and Miller & Grant, advertise on the sixth page a countless variety of ornamental and useful articles of "female apparel," which, for intricacy of cognomen, and variety of price and material, passes in mystery tha most soutde of diplomatic verbiage.

At APPLETON'S may be found, in every conceivable variety, photographic albums, photographs, gift books, gift boxes, Swiss work, and fancy articles of every description, while the solid matter turned out daily from the warehouses of the firm represents the true wealth of the intellect of the nation.

The pressure upon our columns forbids a more extended notice of one and all. Let the advertisements speak for themselves. They do it correctly and succinctly.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Affairs at the Brooklyn navy-yard are exceedingly brisk, over five thousand men being employed, many of them by night and day. The caulkers, especially, are kept busy incessantly. The different houses and shops, of which hardly more than a single department of each was used in time of peace, prove too small for the exigencies of war. Hence the great ordnance rendezvous, which was as large and roomy as a long block of city houses, is now increased by the addition of an entire story; several additional forges have been added to the blacksmith's department, an immense bakehouse is soon to be constructed, and no less than two paddle-wheel steamers are in progress in the open air, while the ship-houses are also taken up with new craft. The Lyceum, in which the different officers of the yard have their bureaus, is crowded always with persons who were not supposed to evan have any business there when it was built. The Storekeeper, the Commandant, tha Commander, the Purser, the Constructor, of the yard, are obliged for the present to work in old quarters.

A complete revolution has taken place in the mode of doing things in tha various shops. Tha ordnance, authorities, for instance, beside receiving all the ammunition cast at the Washington Yard, where the great foundry for the navy is located, have to examina and test projectiles got up by contract. Mr. EUSTACE, the foreman blacksmith, has just invented a system for casting shells at this station, which is most valuable. He is now turning out over fifty a day, without interfering in the least with his regular work. Capt. NICHOLSON rejected a lot of shell sent from Fourteenth-street last week.

A Naval Court-martial is in session in the Lyceum, of which Commodore CRABBE, Commodore WILLIAM D. PORTER, of the *Essex*, Capt. EATON, Capt. CARUTHERS, and Lieut. ——, are members. At present they are trying some seamen on the *Patrona*—which vessel, by the way, has been condemned.

A monster 20 ton gun of 15-inch bore, is to be rigged for the iron-clad *Roanoke*, which is now rapidly preparing for sea. The gun will be sent to its destination in a day or two.

The fleet of vessels in the stream is very large. They are all preparing for sea, and have been spoken of as they reached the various stages of repair. In the dry dock is the steam sloop-of-war *Seminole*, one of the only two naval vessels ever built at Pensacola. She was sent to Brazil, although reported rotten, and was then transferred to the blockade, and came here to be overhauled. She has to be almost torn to atoms—every portion of her timber being unsound. She is remarkable for having in her capstan part of the original gun used by Gen. JACKSON in the defence of New-Orleans.

The *Iroquois* was yesterday finished. She has been in hands some months, having performed service for a few years. She went ashore on the Mediterranean coast when cruising there, and suffered damage which is all remedied now, however. Her officers have reported to Admiral PAULDING, and will leave in their vessel this week.

The two new steam-frigates *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga* will next week be turned over to the active navy. They were both built here, by the regular Constructor of the Navy Department. In appearance they surpass anything of their class in the service. Each will carry almost 300 men, and some 14 or 15 guns. They are propellers, and cannot fail to be a great acquisition to the country at this time. Officers for the *Lackawanna* have reported, and will soon be attached.

The *Wamsutta*, *Savannah*, *North Carolina*, and the iron-clad *Montauk*, complete the regular naval fleet in the stream. Of chartered and purchased ships there is a large number. The *Blackstone*, *National Guard* and *Colombia* will be the first to leave. The *What is it?* will be launched in a few days.

The strike of the ship carpenters not yet having ceased, has of course almost paralyzed work on the new ships. It is said to be contemplated by the authorities to give $3 a day, but not to employ one of the malcontents. They do not, it is alleged, work as much in a week as outsiders do in three days.

Capt. WOODAS has received his new sword. Mr. BALLARD, from Albany, son of the Secretary of State of New-York, presented it to him on Saturday, at the Astor House. It was described while in process of making. The gallant Captain expects to leave to-day, unless stormy weather should set in.

The Japanese Police Fund

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AS TO ITS DISPOSITION.

Considerable interest has lately been produced among the members of the Police Department, in regard to the way in which it was proposed to expend the Japanese Fund, and although, as it appears, a large majority of the force were in favor of distributing the proceeds of it among the families of those who have thrown up their situations in the Department, and gone to fight the battles of their country, a few were found opposed to the plan. Accordingly the Commissioners have, as will be seen by tha following resolution passed yesterday, come to the conclusion to make a compromise of the whole difficulty.

The following are the preamble and resolution:

Inasmuch as a large majority of the members of the Police has requested this Board to expend moneys of Japanese Fund in aid of the families of recruits, or for such other object as the Board may deem expedient, therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to convert the principal of that Fund, amounting to $13,750, into cash, which with the accrued interest amounting to a sum $900, and expend the same in the following manner:

1. To pay over to the Committee of Police, now having charge of the funds of Policemen who have enlisted in the army of the United States, the sum of $12,000 for the benefit of the families in their charge.

2. To pay to such members of the Police, as have declined to assign their interest in the fund, their equitable share of said fund.

3. To pay to the aforesaid Committee of Policemen the residue of the fund that may remain after paying the policemen who have declined to assign their interest in the said fund.

The following statement of the monies in the hands of Commissioners, and the expenditures have been made, accompanies the resolution.

Original sum	$13,750
Interest to 1st November, 1861, about	900
Total	$14,650
Expenditures.	
Captains' reward, given at their request to the loyal sufferers in North Carolina	$2500
Sergt. Leech and Sergt. Cropsey, $150 each	300
Five Patrolmen, $100 each	500
Total	$1,000

The Late Accident on the Erie Railroad.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.—It will be recollected that a very serious accident occurred to a train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, about 7½ o'clock on Friday evening last. The train was coming East, and when near Ramsay's Station, about twenty-seven miles from Jersey City, the boiler exploded. A young man named CALLAHAN, who acted as firemen, was thrown with great violence from the train and instantly killed. Mr. WM. CALLOHAN, the Engineer, was also found at some distance from the place where the train stopped, in a horribly mangled condition. He was put on board the cars, brought to this City and placed in the New-York Hospital, where he remained in an insensible condition until Saturday evening, when he died. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon his body yesterday. The jury rendered the following verdict, viz.: "That death was the result of a compound fracture of the skull, caused by the explosion of an engine of the New-York and Erie Railroad."

The evidence given upon this inquest went to show that the accident was caused by the breaking of the main rod of the engine. The rod, after having been broken, forced a hole into the fire-box, which caused the water to come out, and the steam to escape, and thus an explosion was produced. It was at first reported that the deceased was blown from the engine, but the witnesses yesterday were unable to say whether this was the case, or whether, when he saw the dangerous position in which he was placed, he jumped from the train.

The deceased was 46 years of age, a native of this State, and had been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, as engineer, since the beginning of its operations. The young man who was instantly killed was a son of his, and another son was in the battle of Fredericksburgh, where he was seriously wounded, and is now on his way to this City.

A Small but Precious Parcel.

Miss LAVINIA WARREN, a young lady from Middleboro, Mass., is now stopping at the St. Nicholas. So are many other ladies, and if that was all about her, it would hardly be thus chronicled in the TIMES. Miss WARREN has, however, a right to be publicly noticed, gazetted and described, and so far as we are concerned, she shall have her due.

In compliance with an invitation extended to the Press of this City, we attended Miss WARREN'S reception yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas. It was a festive gathering, including prominent members of the craft, of the more "sacred calibre," of the legal fraternity, and of the cutting and slashing profession.

All were gathered about, and paying court to a very beautiful, an exceedingly symmetrical, a remarkably well developed, and an absolutely choice specimen of feminine humanity, whose silken tresses, beautified and adorned a head, the top of which was not quite thirty-two inches from the floor.

In other words, we saw a dwarf—aye, and the Queen of them. To-day and to-morrow, and possibly the day after, Miss WARREN holds a reception at her parlor at the St. Nicholas, to which such members of the elect as may be honored with her invitation will be graciously welcomed.

She leaves the City on Saturday for Europe, where she expects to renew the acquaintance formed with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when that charming person was tarrying at the Revere House.

Her accomplishments are numerous and *bona fide*. Her conversational powers are like those of most young women at the age of twenty-one—rather extensive; and she possesses a fund of wit and humor which rivals that of Mr. BENTON'S celebrated publication of that name.

With NUTT, THUMB and WARREN, the United States can certainly lay claim to being the birthplace and home of the littlest of people in the world, though perhaps it would be as well for us if we could occasionally turn out a great one.

We predict for Miss WARREN a great success in the Old World. Her face is bright and sweet, her eyes brilliant and intelligent, her form faultless, and her manner that of the woman of the world. What more could we desire?

Officers Killed at Fredericksburgh.

The Committee on National Affairs will meet on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, to make arrangements to receive the bodies of Col. BELL and other officers recently killed in the battle of Fredericksburgh. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

T. Farley, Chas. J. Chipp, Ira A. Allen, Peter Mitchell, H. Smith, Committee Board of Aldermen.
Wm. Orton, M. Jones, Thomas Stevenson, John Hogan, Alexander H. Keech, Committee of Board of Councilmen.

Lancashire Aid Fund.

Additional subscriptions received by the Produce Exchange Relief Committee, in aid for Lancashire operatives:

J. G. Deshler, Buffalo, 500 bush. corn, valued at	$175
George Kitchen	250
J. L. Riker	100
A Friend	100
Total	$625
Previously reported	21,710
Grand Total	$22,335

E. K. ALLEN, Treas.

A Card.

ALEXANDER W. HOPKINS, a pupil of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, absented himself, on Sunday, Nov. 30, and has not since been heard from. His parents reside at Fishkill Landing, and are, after making diligent inquiry, and advertising in the City newspapers, now willing to be received of him, it is supposed, that he had taken some public conveyance, for the purpose of going home, but was carried in a wrong direction. He is a fine young man of age, has a stout figure, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light brown hair. His name is marked on his clothing. He belongs to the class of deaf mutes, but having lost his hearing in childhood, he still retains some knowledge of articulate sounds, and can utter a few words, though not very intelligible to strangers—such as his own name and the place of his residence. He was admitted into the Institution last September, and consequently has not acquired written language, so as to enable him to communicate with others, except to a very limited extent.

Will other papers please copy this notice, and thus aid in relieving the solicitude of his parents, and subserve the cause of humanity? Any information concerning his "lost boy" will be thankfully received by

H. P. PEET, Principal.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Dec. 22, 1862.

City Mortality.

There were during the past week 330 deaths in the city and county of New-York, of which 66 were of men, 81 women, 101 boys, 82 girls, 147 adults, 183 children; 167 males, 163 females, and 4 colored persons. The most frequent fatal diseases were consumption, of which there were 55 cases; inflammation of the lungs, 28; scarlet fever 22; croup, 21; and other infantile illnesses, 34. There were also 8 cases of typhoid and 1 of typus fever, and four deaths from old age.

During the past week there were but eighteen deaths in the public institutions.

Of the 330 deaths, 72 were infants under one year of age, while one of the deceased was upward of one hundred years old. There was but one death in the Second Ward, while the opposite extreme was reached by the Twentieth Ward, where 31 deaths occurred.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 15th day of Dec. to the 22d day of Dec., 1862:
Men, 66; Women, 81; Boys, 101; Girls, 82. Total, 330.
Adults, 147; Children, 183. Males, 167; Females, 163.
Colored Persons, 4.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	3	Premature birth	1
Bones, joints, &c.	1	Scrofula, bowels and diseases of mesentery	15
Cerebro-spinal system	7	Syphilis	1
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	23	Tabes mesenterica	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	81	Unknown	11
Old age	4	Urinary organs	4
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	11	Violence, accidents, &c.	11
Total	330		

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of last and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 23, 1861	420	Dec. 29
Week ending Dec. 15, 1862	330	
From acute diseases	190	
From chronic diseases	126	
From external causes, &c.	25—351	
Week ending Dec. 22, 1862—		
From acute diseases	193	
From chronic diseases	111	
From external causes, &c.	21—330	
Decrease this week	21	

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Dec. 20, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	70
Complaints for which no cause existed	9
Notices for abatement served	84
Abatements of nuisances under notice	110
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	81
No. of loads of night soil removed from the City limits	284
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	70
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	9
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	2
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	51
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	235
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,789

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PACKER CHRISTMAS.—The pupils of the Brooklyn Packer Institute hold their annual Christmas Festival to-night in the chapel of the Institution. There will be performed, or rather exhibited, a *Panorama Vivant* of the Progress of civilization, called "Tales in the Affairs of Men," which beginning at the First Era, 1491 years B. C., with the story of Egyptian Bondage, runs through the darkness of the Middle Ages, brightening with the promises of the Reformatory Era, and concluding with the glories of the Era of Liberty. Those who are favored with tickets are most fortunate.

VERNEIT'S picture of the "Market and Harbor of Rio Janeiro," has been removed to DZADY'S Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, where it will remain on exhibition for a few days. It has been suggested that a series of equally authentic and pleasing delineations of two principal marts of commerce in the world, would form a unique and interesting collection for a mercantile metropolis. At all events, we should like to have this excellent work of VERNEIT'S retained among us, and it is understood to be for sale.

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.—LEWIS UHL was arrested yesterday, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. ABRAM MEARSOLE, Jr., of No. 16 Clinton-place, with the intention of extorting money from him. The parties are connected by marriage, and UHL claims that a large amount of money is due to him from MEARSOLE on account of some family arrangement. The Justice held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

GERMAN SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 439 GRAND-STREET.—There will be a Christmas celebration of this school at No. 281 Grand-street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at 7 P. M. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, speeches and distribution of presents. The school is under the care of the Children's Aid Society, and its field of operations is one of great interest to the public. All are invited to attend.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. CHAMBERLAIN.—The funeral services of this lamented officer, who held a commission in the Fourteenth Regulars, and was attached to the Staff of Gen. SYKES, took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. MORGAN DIX and Rev. DR. VINTON and DOANE, officiated in the burial service. Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 19:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 12	138	227	365
Admitted to Dec. 19	32	56	88
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	31	74
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	135	247	372

Males, 350; females, 22.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—We would call the attention of our readers in the advertisement in another column of the concert of Father KEMP this evening, in behalf of the New-York Seamen's Aid Society in aiding them to build a Sailor's Home in this City for our navy.

WARD SCHOOL No. 33.—The teachers and pupils of Ward School No. 33 will give a reception at the Grammar Department at 11 A. M. Songs, compositions and various exercises, under the care of Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, the Principal, will enliven the occasion.

AARON BURR ON HOUSTON-STREET.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN will lecture on *Aaron Burr* this evening, at the corner of Houston and Thompson streets. The lecture is excellent, the cause—the benefit of Sabbath-schools—deserving of success.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.—To-day, at 1 P. M., the opening of Grammar School No. 19 will take place, with appropriate exercises by the pupils. The Principals are Mr. WM. SEATON and Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE.

GRAND CONCERT AT COOPER UNION HALL.—To-night, under the conduct of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the hall of the Cooper Union, for the benefit of our wounded soldiers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board held a regular meeting last evening.

A communication was received from the Mayor, with his objections to the ordinance passed on the 15th inst. in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds. The ordinance provided that the total number of Commissioners should not exceed $400; that each applicant should undergo an examination as to qualifications, and should pay a license fee of $3—$2 of which to be paid into the City Treasury, and $1 to the Law Committee.

The Mayor also objected to the action of the Board in passing a resolution over his veto, authorizing the payment of expenses incurred in the reception of Col. WILCOX. The appropriation, he states, was without the authority of law, and he therefore feels constrained to withhold his signature from the warrant for its payment, and thus give the parties interested an opportunity to test the legal validity of their claims.

The communications were ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication from Black Inspector JONES was submitted. In answer to a resolution of the Board asking for information in reference to the number of cars operated on the City Railroads, and the number for which licenses are paid. The report goes to show that the total number of cars operated by the City Railroad Company is 102, on the following routes:

Fulton-avenue and East New-York line	2 cars
Myrtle-avenue line	14 cars
Greenpoint line	19 cars
Greenwood line	15 cars
Flatbush line	8 cars
Flushing-avenue line	8 cars
Fort Hamilton line	11 cars

The city ordinances provide that the Railroad Company shall pay licenses for the average number of cars operated during the year, exclusive of extra cars for parties or on holidays. The average number of cars run as above given includes extras. Deducting these there are ninety-eight cars regularly operated during the year, for which licenses are paid, the licenses amounting to $1,960. The Brooklyn City and Central Railroad Company are running twenty-three cars, with extras—eleven on the Greenwood line, and twelve on the East New-York and Bedford line. They pay license for twenty cars, (including extras,) amounting to $400. The Brooklyn City and Coney Island Railroad Company operate twelve cars, for which a license of $240 is paid. The Brooklyn City and Newtown Company operate fifteen cars, and pay license for twelve cars, amounting to $240. The Brooklyn City and Broadway Company pay license for seventeen cars, all they operate, amounting to $340. The Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company refuse to pay any license.

The communication was referred to the same Committee.

On motion of Alderman BLENNIS, resolutions were adopted directing the display of the flags at half-mast from the City Hall, on the day of the funeral of Capt. SOLOMON WINCHESTER of the Tenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh.

A communication was received from the officers of the Fifty-second Regiment complaining that the enlisted men had not received the bounties which were authorized to be paid to them by the Common Council and expressing dissatisfaction in consequence.

Alderman STRAND intimated that the object on the part of those whose duty it was to pay the money was to keep the Federal army from being reinforced. The payment of one hundred dollars bounty to each man had been authorized and there was no excuse for not paying it to the full amount in advance.

Alderman DAVIS explained that the bounties would not be paid until the men had been mustered into the United States service and spoke of the difficulties he encountered in paying bounties before the men left for the seat of war. Out of five hundred who had received their money one hundred was missing when mustered to march.

The subject was referred to a Special Committee of three to report on Wednesday evening next, to which time the Board adjourned.

THE NAVY-YARD STRIKE.—The ship carpenters who struck for higher wages are still idle, and express a determination not to resume work until their demands are complied with. Another meeting was held at Tammany Hall yesterday morning to hear the report of the Committee appointed to call upon Mr. DELANO, the naval constructor. The Chairman reported that the Committee had had an interview with Mr. DELANO, who informed them that a determination of the question had been sent to Washington, and that an answer to-morrow. He requested the men to go to work until an answer could be obtained. The report was accepted. Several resolutions expressed their views upon the matter at issue, and from the tenor of the remarks, it appears evident that the carpenters will not resume work until they can get $3 per day. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

DROWNED.—A man, named MICHAEL COWN, fell into Gowanus Creek on Saturday night last, and was drowned. He is supposed to have been intoxicated. The body was removed to the Dead House for identification.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment mustered only 102 men yesterday morning, including officers. They are under orders to embark this morning for the seat of war, having been merged into the Ironsides Regiment. As some difficulty is apprehended, a strong police force has been detailed to escort them to the city. One of the members of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who was injured in the riot on Saturday, died at the County Hospital yesterday. This makes tha second death from that affair.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE.—This gallant Brigade, which includes the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, had the honor of covering the retreat of our army across the Rappahannock. Gen. FOSTER, at last advices, had not received his commission as Brigadier. It is, however, understood that the appointment has been made.

NEWARK MORTALITY.—The report of interments in Newark for the week ending Dec. 20, shows 53 deaths, being 21 more than the week preceding. Of the number, 32 were under 10 years of age.

CHILD KILLED BY DRINKING LIQUOR.—On Saturday night last, a little boy named BERNARD RILEY, living with his uncle and aunt, at No. 206 Plane-street, Newark, died from the effects of drinking liquor, which he had obtained in some unknown manner. The County Physician, Dr. COLES, was called, but deemed a *post-mortem* unnecessary, as it was obvious the child died from the cause stated. The persons who had charge of the child, were themselves intoxicated, and professed total ignorance concerning the whole matter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an old lady named GALLAGHER, residing at No. 61 River-street, Newark, fell upon an icy place in Mulberry-street, near Clinton, sustaining a serious hip injury, which, at her advanced age, it is feared will prove fatal.

MASON JONES IN NEWARK.—There is great interest manifested in Newark, to hear Mr. MASON JONES in his new oration on the rebellion, which he delivers at Concert Hall, on Wednesday night.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of John Kinnan for fitting up the Second Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Remonstrance of property owners in Manhattan-street, against the flagging of said street from the Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances, December 1st, 1862, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving reasons for refusing to refund moneys voluntarily paid on taxes on bulkhead property of Charles A. Coe.

Which was received and printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from John W. Dempsey, of the 22d Regiment, New York State Militia, relative to the continuation of the City bounty.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved a reconsideration of the vote taken at the last meeting, concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions, &c., in relation to the slain officers from the City at the battle of Fredericksburgh, the first resolution having been adopted at the meeting of the Board on the seventeenth instant, and the second and third of which were laid over.

Which was carried.

He then moved to fill the blank in the third resolution with the words "not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars."

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the second and third resolutions.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars toward the erection of a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, which originated with your Honorable Body, donating to the Managers of "The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Appreciating, as I do, and highly commending the benevolent care of orphans which the various religious organizations have so piously fostered in our community, it is a matter of regret to me that I cannot, in the conscientious discharge of my official duty, give my assent to the large donation proposed in the resolution.

My best objection is to the amount designated. In a time of war like the present, when the unavoidable taxation of our citizens is of a magnitude unprecedented with us, it behooves the City Government not to add to additional burdens which are not of imperious necessity. Many donations of larger amount, like the present, which in times of peace and prosperity might be justifiable and even commendable, seem to me, in our present circumstances, to be unwarrantable.

And so I object to the appropriation on the ground that so munificent a gift to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum would establish a precedent which similar benevolent institutions, sanctioned and sustained by other religious denominations, would be duly justified in appealing to, while urging on the Common Council their petitions for equally large donations, which under the circumstances upon our resources forbid such extravagant liberality.

But two of the excellent charitable institutions, and which I am pleased to learn are in a flourishing condition, would be equally benefited by the donation proposed, and which I feel would be rejected in withholding my assent from a resolution donating to each a moderate amount suitable to the exigencies of the times.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Daniel Moran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up room in Eleventh Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Report of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Railroads, with resolution that permission be granted the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad on the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting ordinance that the carriage-way of Continental-ship, from the northerly line of Front-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the same to be done, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property-owners benefited.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Essex-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted, half the expense to be paid by the property-owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resol

Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ordinance, that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be curbed and guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolution, that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, east side, at the intersection of Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution, that Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, and the street put in passable condition, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution, that Seventy-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Barney (introduced by unanimous consent):—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized in the cancelling the assessment against James Clark to draw his warrant in favor of James Clark for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, so as to balance said account, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

By Councilman Keech—(introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to establish an armory and workshop in the basement of this building for the manufacture of swords, for the purpose of furnishing said implements to the Common Council for presentation purposes only.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Stevenson—(introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was laid over

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Division-street, from the Bowery to Essex-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, that the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Division-street, from the Bowery to Essex-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, that the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—5.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Division-street, from the Bowery to Essex-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, that the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Orton, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth-st., between Third and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Princa and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Father Kamp's Old Folks.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tidrell's California.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richelieu.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Saloon)—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears. Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART—No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretaries Seward and Chase are once more at their places in the State and Treasury Departments. The President, we learn from Washington, acknowledged the reception of their resignations, and informed them that after due deliberation he had come to the conclusion that their acceptance would be "incompatible with the public welfare." He therefore requested both Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase to resume their respective functions, and they have done so. The Cabinet thus remains precisely as before.

Gen. Burnside has written a letter to Gen. Halleck, giving a full explanation of all the movements of the Army of the Potomac in connection with the battle of Fredericksburgh, and assumed all responsibility for crossing the Rappahannock when he did and where he did. The crossing at the city was determined upon, he says, because he had succeeded in impressing the enemy with the idea that he intended to cross at Port Royal, and had consequently weakened their centre to reinforce their right wing. Had no delay, from fog and other causes, occurred, he is confident that the victory would have been ours. As it was, he says, "we came very near success."

The *National Intelligencer* intimates that Gen. Burnside has really tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac, but that the President has not accepted it, and does not intend to do so.

Two squadrons of the Banks Expedition are reported to have passed Key West—one of six steamers, on the 9th inst., and the other of seven steamers, on the 10th—all loaded with troops.

A detachment of Gen. Cluseret's Brigade, which is stationed at Moorfield, Hardy County, Virginia, captured a rebel mail on Dec. 16, at Hardensville. It contained two or three hundred letters and Richmond papers but two days old.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, relative to the chartering of steamers for the Banks Expedition. It appears that Gen. Banks was authorized to procure his vessels from Commodore Vanderbilt, but that no official report has yet been received from Gen. Banks in regard to the matter. A letter was also submitted from the owners of the steamer *Thames*, similar in purport to the one published by us yesterday. A resolution, providing for a Select Committee of Inquiry, was adopted. A memorial from the Express Companies, asking for an amendment of the Internal Revenue law, was presented. A resolution was adopted, directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the Marine Corps as a naval organization, and attaching it to the army as the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry. The Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information regarding the appointment of a greater number of Captains and Commanders than are authorized by law. The resolution, inquiring whether any person arrested had been required to take an oath not to sue those arresting them, was passed. A motion to refer Mr. Saulsbury's resolution, relative to sending troops into Delaware on the occasion of the election there, to the Military Committee, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and others addressed the Senate, which subsequently adjourned, after an Executive session.

In the House, the credentials of Michael Hahn, as representative from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Elections. A resolution regarding arrears of pay of soldiers was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution which he proposed to debate—and it consequently went over—which pledges the House to such an amendment of the provisions of the Constitution as may be found necessary to secure the rights of the several States and sections within the Union under the Constitution. A protest and remonstrance of thirty-six members of the House, against the bill recently passed to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, was laid on the table. Bills proposing a temporary Government for the Territory of Idaho, and to enable Nevada, Colorado and Utah to form State Governments preliminary to their admission into the Union, were referred to the Committee on Territories. A resolution declaring null and void the appointments of Midshipmen during the recess of Congress, was laid over. The President was called upon for information relative to the action of our Minister to Mexico, in signing a protest against the expulsion from Mexico of French subjects. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tax newspapers not circulating over 2,500 copies. A bill for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels in the States and Territories of the United States was introduced by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and referred. A resolution, offered by Mr. May, of Maryland, calling for an order from Secretary Seward charged to have been sent to the prisoners at Fort Warren, forbidding them to employ counsel, was laid on the table, 63 to 48. A joint resolution was passed, declaring it as the opinion of the House that the claims of the soldiers and sailors should have the preference of all other claims on the Treasury. A resolution to extend the privileges of citizenship to aliens serving one year in the Marine Corps or Navy, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A Select Committee to inquire whether any employé of the Government is interested in banking or contracts was ordered. A resolution to give gold medals to the troops who first crossed at Fredericksburgh, was referred to the Military Committee. It was resolved to adjourn over for the holidays, from Tuesday until the first Monday in January. A motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill in effect carrying out the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was negatived. A bill appropriating twenty millions to aid Missouri to emancipate her slaves, was reported and recommitted to the Select Committee on that subject. The Deficiency bill was passed and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our Havana correspondent gives an interesting account of the arrival there of the new Captain-General of Cuba, Dulce, which event took place on the 9th instant, although he did not make his public entry into the city until the 11th. His predecessor, Gen. Serrano, took his departure a day or two afterward. The addresses delivered on the two occasions are given in our correspondent's letter. Pierre Soule is now a resident of Havana.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from Lieut. Dempsey, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., who is here on recruiting service, reminding the Common Council that the bounty fund is exhausted, and suggesting that a further appropriation be made to replenish it. The subject was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The Comptroller reported $2,481,304 94 as the amount of the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the ordinance to appropriate $50,000 toward the construction of a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum building, which was laid over. The Mayor thinks the amount proposed for the purpose is extravagant for these times. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilman met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A report from the Special Committee to investigate the claim of Col. Matthew Murphy's Regiment, the Sixty-ninth New-York State National Guard, for $10,000 from the City, in favor of concurring to make the appropriation for that corps, was presented and laid over. The sword-giving mania was cleverly hit off in a resolution by Mr. Keech, which was laid over, authorizing the Street Commissioner to establish a manufactory in the basement of the City Hall for making swords specially for presentation. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Committee on Railways of the Board of Councilmen, it is understood, intend to report on all the papers before them, at the meeting this evening. The most important subject is the alleged assumption of privilege by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company in unauthorizedly extending their tracks.

A meeting of the ministers of the various churches in this City and vicinity, was held in Dr. Cheever's Church last evening. The object of the meeting was to consider the duty of the Church and the ministry in the present state of our country. Edward Gilbert, Esq., presided. Rev. Prof. Mattison opened the meeting with prayer; after which the Chairman made a brief address, in which he stated that a report had been prepared by a Committee of Clergymen appointed at an informal meeting some short time since. Dr. Cheever, Chairman of the Committee, then read a memorial to the President and the United States Congress now in session, begging that they would, in the name of God, Justice and Humanity, immediately enact and execute the decree of universal freedom, as the memorialists believed the whole cause of our disasters to be in our own continued complicity with that crime of human slavery, which is the foundation and the inspiring demon of the rebellion. At the conclusion, the names of the Committee were asked for, and were given, viz.: Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Rev. Nathan Brown, Rev. William Grodell. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr. Conway, late Chaplain of Hawkins' Zouaves, Mr. Francis S. Lambert, Prof. Mattison, Dexter A. Hawkins, and others.

An awkward alteration of the corporation checks issued by the Poughkeepsie Common Council is in circulation. The ten cent shinplasters have been partially altered to fifty cents by changing the figures. The words "ten cents" on the body of the checks remain unaltered.

The rotten transport *Niagara*, of Banks' Expedition, is regarded as a genuine curiosity in Philadelphia. Visitors inspect her in crowds and take away pieces of her rotten timbers as relics. The five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts which were on board of her, have been assigned quarters on shore, where they will await the arrival of another transport to convey them to their destination.

The *Oil City Register*, in its review of the oil trade for last week, says: "The oil market has been quiet since our last report, with limited transactions. The market is fast recovering from the depression caused by the late disaster, and is again assuming its wonted buoyancy. Prices have not materially changed since last week. Sales have been made at the wells during the past and present week at $5@$6 ₱ bbl., which we give as the ruling rates. Some sales have been made at lower figures, but the cause of this was a scarcity of packages, or it was an inferior article of oil. So great has been the scarcity of barrels, that several refineries have been compelled to partially suspend operations. The Alleghany is now in good boating order, and by the end of this week, the balance of the oil left from the disaster will be on its way to Pittsburgh. Beyond the daily production, there is but a small quantity in tanks upon the Creek. Considerable mining is going on, but we have heard of no new wells being struck. Many of the pumping wells will soon be in operation. Our market closes active and firm."

The trial of Geo. Wilkes, editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for libel upon John Lawrence in calling him a "notorious English pickpocket" and "thief," and a keeper of a "low, cheating gaming-house," was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and concluded by a verdict of "not guilty"—the jury only being absent about five minutes.

The Stock Market was firm on the Share list yesterday throughout the day. In the morning there was a panic feeling in Treasury Bonds and Certificates, but this was recovered from at the close of the day. Gold 132¾@132¼; Exchange 143½: Money 6 ₱ cent.

All branches of business were very dull, yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally a shade cheaper, and in limited request. Provisions were less active; Pork declined, and Lard advanced slightly. Groceries, Cotton and Whisky were inactive, as were also oils, Metals, Fish, Wool and Naval Stores. Hay and Hops were salable and steady. Limited freight engagements were reported.

The cattle yards were filled with 4,000 beeves yesterday, some very fine, others fair, and a good many poor. Prime bullocks sold as well as one week ago, or 10c.@11c. for premium animals, 9c. for good cattle, and 6c.@7½c. for poor. The market was lively in the morning, but with fresh arrivals and the supplied wants of butchers, trade grew dull and sellers were anxious to close out their droves, the more so as some 600 additional cattle were reported on the way, and likely to arrive in season for to-day's sales.

Military Calumnies—Gens. Sigel and McDowell.—In the heat and hurry of current events, probably many of our readers have already forgotten the startling reports which reached us by telegraph of the extraordinary behavior of Gen. McDowell, as attested by Gen. Sigel, on the battle-field of Manassas, in the Pope campaign. It was asserted that Gen. Sigel had detected McDowell waving his handkerchief as a treasonable signal to the enemy—that he marched his men up to be surrendered—that Gen. Sigel rode up and indignantly demanded explanations of his conduct, and that, failing to receive them, he shot the detected traitor on the spot. The next day it was ascertained that McDowell was not dead, and that Sigel's bullet glanced from his sabre. But confirmations of the main part of the story continued to come in, and probably thousands and tens of thousands of our people settled down into a calm conviction of its truth.

Gen. Sigel gave his testimony as to the conduct of Gen. McDowell, under oath, before the Court of Inquiry at Washington on Friday last, and it was published in yesterday's Times. He makes not the slightest mention of a single one of the extraordinary incidents alleged to have passed under his immediate notice. He did not kill Gen. McDowell—he did not shoot at him—he did not charge him with treachery—he did not see him wave his handkerchief as a signal—he did not "observe *any* act or any movement indicative of a treacherous intent or purpose." Nor had he any knowledge of any such acts or purposes on his part. The whole story, then, was a deliberate fiction—one of those pleasant inventions by which military gentlemen seek to establish their own reputation at the expense of others, and which, through the kind offices of obliging gentlemen of the Press, they are enabled to impose upon the country and the world as *history*.

Gen. Sigel must permit us to ask him why he has allowed this most shameless and infamous slander to circulate on his authority so long. Why has he given countenance to it for months by his silence, when five lines from his pen would have put it to rest forever? He states in his testimony that he had been put under command of Gen. McDowell on the field,—a most extraordinary proceeding certainly, for which there must have been some extraordinary reason. What that reason was Gen. Sigel does not explain, but we shall probably ascertain when Gen. Pope comes to be examined, or when his orders are published; and we are not greatly surprised to find Gen. Sigel disapproving of Gen. McDowell's movements on the field after he had thus been put over his head. All this is natural enough. But we can scarcely conceive that such a motive as this should have led an officer like Gen. Sigel to permit so atrocious a calumny as that referred to against McDowell to circulate so long under his protection, and apparently resting on his authority.

The Cabinet Crisis.

The latest advices from Washington import that the "ministerial crisis," as it is styled, has passed, and that the members of the old Cabinet are all back in their places. We are not sure whether this is the best result that could have been attained, under the circumstances, or not. We are inclined to believe that the confidence of the country in the Administration would have been increased by the infusion of new blood into the Cabinet. But we have no hesitation in saying that this result is infinitely better than would have been the ejection of Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, through the action taken by the Senate caucus.

That action was not only "irregular," as the *Evening Post* styles it, but was directly at war with the independence of the Executive and the stability of the Government. The *Post* may find it convenient just now to assert the right of a caucus of party Senators to overrule the President, by a majority vote, and compel him to change his Cabinet in whole or in part. But is it prepared to vindicate such action on principle, and adopt it as a rule in the permanent conduct of public affairs? It urges that in this way alone can we assimilate the working of our political machinery to that of the English Government. There the Ministry changes whenever the House of Commons declares a lack of confidence in it. But is a party caucus of the Senate in any sense equivalent to the House of Commons? And is it not perfectly clear that our Constitution did not intend to assimilate our Government to that of England in this respect? Party caucuses have already quite power enough in the political affairs of this country. We would much rather see it diminished than enlarged. And we should deem it a sad day for the country when a party caucus of either House of Congress could dictate to the President, in this or any other matter confided by the Constitution to his exclusive jurisdiction.

In the present instance the action of a portion of the Republican Senators was open to other objections of a very serious nature. The caucus was called, not to urge a reconstruction of the Cabinet, but to secure the expulsion of Mr. Seward. It was not called in the usual way nor by the usual Committee, but was summoned on the instant by the men who had previously consulted and combined on its object, and were prepared to force it through. Nor did they institute any inquiry into the truth or falsehood of the current rumors by which Mr. Seward had been assailed and upon which they professed to base their desire for his removal. They *assumed* the truth of everything which they wished to believe. They opposed strenuously any postponement of action which should give opportunity for inquiry. And even when specific information had to some extent been obtained, and the most explicit denials of the most serious of their charges had been made, this did not change in the slightest degree their purpose or their action. The ejection of Mr. Seward was a "foregone conclusion." That was the specific object of the whole movement, and to that everything else was made to bend.

We repeat our conviction that the success of such an effort would have been a public calamity. Whatever may have been the motives of individual Senators, it would have been regarded by the country as a factious movement,—as aiming rather at a personal triumph or the victory of opinion on minor points, than at the consolidation of the North in hostility to the rebellion. It must not be forgotten that the substantial union of the great mass of the loyal people of the country, has been our strength thus far in the prosecution of the war. We have had, to a most remarkable extent, all things considered, the concurrence and aid of the great body of the Democratic Party in the terrible contest we have been called to wage. *And we need it still.* Yet no considerate man can doubt that the success of the caucus movement, in all its length and breadth, would have turned the tide of public sentiment, and deprived the Government of aid essential to its success. These considerations may escape the attention of heated partisans, but no man who appreciates the crisis aright can fail to give them weight.

We trust this explosion will have one good effect at all events. It must impress the Government with the conviction that the Senate and the country demand a vigorous prosecution of the war. It should incite the Administration to renewed and still more resolute efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. If it has this result, it will not have occurred in vain.

Impatience and Injustice.

"Who it is, I can't say; all I can say is, *somebody* ought to be wopped for this." A very natural feeling, that of Sam. Weller, when things go wrong. Were the feeling, as in his case, confined to the indefinite *somebody*, there, perhaps, would be no great harm in it—though it is notorious that things often do go wrong when *nobody* is really in fault, inasmuch as all human affairs are more or less at the mercy of fortune. But the great mischief is that men in this humor are apt to hit out incontinently against any one who happens to be in their way, and, in their blind choler, are as apt to "wop" the innocent as the guilty. Matters are only made worse by this folly, and yet it is common enough.

The Fredericksburgh business turned out badly. The result was, a terrible cross to our highest hopes happened at a time when apparently we could least afford it, and excited universal chagrin. A feeling quickly arose that somebody was egregiously to blame, and ought to be punished. This was natural, but yet it put itself in the wrong the moment it undertook to strike out. It first fell foul of the President and General Halleck, for having peremptorily ordered Burnside to cross the river and storm the heights. A little investigation has shown that Burnside received no such orders, and acted entirely on his own discretion. This was hardly settled before a dead set was made upon Secretary Seward from the Senate chamber. He was denounced as an enemy of the Emancipation Proclamation, and was held guilty of having sent the Banks Expedition on its wild-goose chase to the Gulf of Mexico. On this score, the most extraordinary attempt ever heard of was made to trip up his heels; but it quickly appeared that the Secretary has been a firm friend to the Proclamation from the day of its appearance—though it is impossible to see how that bears upon the Fredericksburgh misadventure—and also that he had no more to do with originating or managing the Banks Expedition than had the Khan of Tartary. The simple truth is, that all of the energies of Secretary Seward—great as they are—are and have been completely engrossed in the business of his own department, the duties of which are not surpassed by those of any others, either in gravity or in difficulty. While his general influence has uniformly been given for the vigorous prosecution of the war, he has just as uniformly abstained from all interference, whether direct or indirect, with its practical management. The raid from the Senate Chamber could not possibly have taken a wilder direction than into the Department of State.

Now we are far from saying that somebody is not greatly in fault for the late reverse. It may be so. But it may also be that it is one of those vicissitudes beyond human foresight or control, from which no war ever waged, even though by the greatest commanders of the race, are entirely exempt. The military historian, Napier, in the very last paragraph of his *Peninsular War*, after summing up the splendid endowments and no less splendid achievements of Napoleon and Wellington, is yet obliged to close with this reflection: "Fortune, however, always asserts her supremacy in war, and often from a very slight mistake such disastrous consequences flow, that in every age and every nation the uncertainty of arms has been proverbial." This is the hard truth, and should always chasten our too eager hopes. Still, if it can be shown that the recent misfortune is fairly chargeable to any sort of inefficiency, either in the Cabinet or in the field, let it be so shown, on rational evidence—so that justice may strike unerringly. A hasty, impulsive laying about to the right and the left, without any clear discernment, may cool passion, perhaps, but can serve no other rational purpose. Our own firm belief is, that it is important there should be changes in the Cabinet. But we are even more concerned that the public spirit should maintain its constancy and firmness. It is from that alone that any Administration can derive its vital force, its living stimulus. When that goes, all goes. Change the pilots, if need be. By all means change them, if you can find stronger and truer. But whether they are changed or not, the universal cry should be: *Don't give up the ship!*

This hope deferred is hard. Of course it is hard. It is a very sore trial. But after all what are our trials to those experienced by our rebel enemies? And if they are patient, why should we be so restless? It has always been supposed that patience was anything but natural to their Southern temperament. And yet they have schooled themselves into it in a situation vastly more trying than ours. While we are surrounded with abundance, they are in personal want of many of the necessaries of life. They do not dress themselves in the morning, but that they feel it in their mean attire. They do not sit at a meal, but that they see it in their hard fare. They do not stand by the bed of the sick or wounded, but that they hear it. The effects of this war come home to them in a commerce annihilated, staples rotting, currency ruined, credit extinguished, property unsalable, mail intercourse broken up, education arrested in the enforced absence of fathers and sons from nearly every household—in the daily apprehension of invasion from the sea, in the nightly dread of servile insurrection—in the falsified promise that their flag should float over the dome of the Capitol—in the loss of three powerful States upon which they had relied with certainty—in the capture of their great commercial metropolis, and nearly all of the grand river which was to be their chief artery of trade; in the defiant intrenchments of armies in every State, without an exception, they still call their own; in the vain solicitations and abortive efforts of their emissaries for European help; in their blasted expectations of a divided and demoralized North. The rebels, notwithstanding all their trials and disappointments, have been patient. They have submitted with hardly a murmur to the management of their leaders—have not clamored for intelligence, nor dictated plans, nor indulged in reproaches, nor maundered over mishaps. They have exhibited remarkable trust and constancy. If they with their unrighteous ends, have brought themselves to this equality of temper, we certainly should do it in the interest of the noblest cause the world ever knew, even if our trials were equal to theirs. Infinitely more, when those trials are so small in comparison. Let it never be said that loyal men have less power of self-control than these roistering renegades.

A Good Example.

It is refreshing in these days of shirking and sneaking to find a man willing to take the full responsibility of his acts, and especially of his failures. Gen. Burnside's letter to Gen. Halleck is a model of manliness and true courage. While the popular heart is swelling with grief and indignation over the repulse at Fredericksburgh,—while a howl of wrath goes up from every quarter against the officials at Washington for having forced Gen. Burnside to make this attack against his judgment and in spite of his protest, and while, one after another, his subordinate commanders seek to clear their skirts of all responsibility, the General himself calmly informs the country that he alone is responsible for the failure,—that the Government, through every Department, gave him to the full its confidence and support,—that the "extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by his troops were never exceeded," and that he is largely indebted to the Division Commanders and to all his officers for their support and hearty cooperation.

We wish Gen. Burnside's example might not be lost upon the army, Congress and the country. If it were generally imitated, we should have less of wrangling,—less of that selfish crimination which bewilders and disgusts the people, and which does so much to paralyze the Government in its contest with the rebellion. Such disasters as that of Fredericksburgh touch the keenest sensibilities of the public heart, and it is perfectly natural that men thus excited and aroused should seek to make somebody responsible for them. Nor is it strange that suspicion should first fall upon those who have incurred dislike. So much has been said of the interference of the Government with Generals in the field, that the first impulse of the public was to cast the responsibility of this failure upon the Administration. Some held the President responsible, others the Secretary of War, still others Gen. Halleck, while it was reserved for a dozen Senators, with Mr. Grimes at their head, to discover that on Mr. Seward's head rested the guilt of this fearful slaughter.

Thanks to the manly and straightforward courage of Gen. Burnside, all this fog—thicker and more fatal than that which hung over his brave legions as they climbed the hills to the death which crowned them,—has been dispersed. The country is not left to await the slow progress of Courts of Inquiry to ascertain the truth. He seeks no shelter behind military etiquette, and scorns to let others suffer blame for acts which belong to him alone. The nation will honor his frank trust in its justice, and will pardon his failure for the courage and truthfulness which redeems it.

Gen. Burnside's explanation of the attack, and of the reason of its failure, is precisely that given yesterday morning in our correspondence from Washington. His original purpose was to cross below Fredericksburgh, making a feint in front of that town. The enemy anticipated his movement and prepared to meet it. Perceiving this, Gen. Burnside believed that the real point for a surprise was at Fredericksburgh, and that by throwing his army rapidly over at that place, he could divide the forces of the enemy and inflict upon him a signal and decisive defeat. The fog and other unforeseen obstacles so delayed the movement as to prevent its success. But neither the army nor its General is discouraged or broken in spirit. Nor is there any reason why the country should be. Indeed, it is easy to see that what weighs upon the public heart is not this single disaster, but the fact that it seems to be only one of a series of kindred calamities. The country, depressed and dismayed by failures, was longing for a victory, and had looked to Burnside at Fredericksburgh as to a forlorn hope. His failure, unlooked for as it was, came upon the public like the last blow of the wave which shivers the battered and shaken ship into fragments on the wild surface of the angry sea. The country must resume its hopefulness and its confidence. It must imitate the moral courage of Burnside, and be willing, as he is, to look failure in the face without dismay.

But there is one thing that remains to be accounted for: Whence came that cloud of lies which overhung the country and filled the land with cursing and bitterness? Who invented the falsehood that Burnside protested against fighting this battle, and refused, until peremptorily ordered to fight from Washington? Who invented the lie that Burnside was solemnly promised pontoons, and that Gen. Halleck "forgot to give the order?" These and the kindred falsehoods that were instantly let loose, and spread with inconceivable rapidity throughout the land, were not accidents; they were not mistakes; they did not spring up through misapprehension. They were distinct and deliberate lies,—forged somewhere, and by somebody, for a purpose. The men who invented and spread them did so with a motive. They sought either the gratification of personal revenge, or the achievement of a political purpose—possibly both. Under cover of screening Gen. Burnside, they hoped to stab Gen. Halleck, or to strike still higher, and paralyze the Government at its very head. Thanks to the simple-hearted nobility of the gallant soldier who scorned the base friendship they proffered, their scheme has failed. But there ought to be some mode of reaching men base enough thus to sacrifice the country to their selfish and unprincipled designs.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Details of Gen. Foster's Movements.

GALLANTRY OF THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY.

Officers to be Promoted for Their Bravery.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Newbern, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 16—3 o'clock P.M.

On the 11th instant, Major-Gen. Foster left Newbern with an adequate and well appointed force, and proceeded toward Goldsboro.

An inconsiderable skirmish occurred at Trenton, at noon, on Friday, in which Capt. Mossell's company of the Third New-York Cavalry, charged upon and put to flight a body of rebel cavalry and two companies of infantry.

The advance shortly afterward reached Southwest Creek, the bridge over which had been destroyed by the rebels.

At 11 o'clock on the following morning the Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers made a detour through the woods, crossing Southwest Creek at a point above, and seized the rebel battery stationed in the middle of the road, on the opposite side of the stream, consisting of eleven guns. Capt. Chesney, of Company A, was the first to reach the rebel guns. At about dusk the rebels advanced, some 2,000 strong, and made another stand, four miles this side of Kinston.

The Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, with Morrison's Battery, were sent forward to feel their position, when a brisk engagement ensued, lasting for some thirty minutes. The rebels again fell back. Our men then bivouacked for the night on the battle-field.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., the main body of the National forces reached the scene of conflict.

At 9 o'clock, our advance, the Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, with Morrison's Battery, moved briskly forward about a mile further, when a general engagement with the rebels, 7,000 strong, commenced, continuing from 10½ A. M. until 2 P.M., when the rebels, who were heavily pressed, retreated over the long bridge across the Neuse River, and our army victoriously entered Kinston.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will probably not exceed 150.

Among the killed is Col. Gray, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment while bravely and splendidly leading it to a successful charge.

Capt. Wells and Lieut. Perkins, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, also fell, mortally wounded, in the very flush of victory. Their loss is deeply felt.

The loss of the rebels is not definitely ascertained.

We took upward of 500 prisoners, among whom are two Colonels and several other officers.

Col. Hageman, of the Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, and Col. Hunt, of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, are to be promoted to Brigadier-Generalships for their distinguished gallantry and bravery.

The strategy of Maj.-Gen. Foster in the conduct of the expedition was most masterly and thoroughly successful, stamping him as a brilliant and able soldier.

Our troops fought well, without exception. They are greatly elated at their victory, and clamor loudly to be led on to Raleigh.

On Monday morning, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, our army again took up its line of march forward.

The Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers and the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers sustained a heavier loss than all the rest of the regiments put together, and deserve more than an especial notice for their valor, determination, and good discipline.

Admiral Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has issued an order reprobating in severe terms the practice of granting permits to vessels entering at Beaufort to trade in the inland waters of North Carolina, which he regards as a blockaded region.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst. says:

"On Monday Gen. Evans fell back across the Neuse River and burnt the bridge. He retreated seven miles before the overwhelming force of the enemy. The Yankees have possession of the Clinton road on the south side of the river, whilst our troops occupy the north side. Every mile of the advance of the enemy was strongly contested. Gen. Evans will wait for reinforcements, and will then probably drive the invaders back to Newbern."

Goldsboro, N. C., Monday, Dec. 15.

The report of artillery has been heard in the direction of the lines since the last dispatch.

Recent North Carolina papers are full of complaints about an order emanating from the rebel Major-Gen. French, directing the burning of all the cotton in the counties bordering on the Roanoke River, which is not moved west of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad by the 15th inst.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th instant, says that the smallpox now prevails there as an epidemic.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, says:

"At Fredericksburgh, yesterday, a sorry spectacle was presented. Several flat cars laden with wounded soldiers, were there waiting for some hours. They were wet through, and hardly looked like human beings. This is shameful. Who is responsible for this state of things?"

The *Dispatch* also says:

"At the 'Summit,' to-day, ranged side by side with our wounded, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care and enjoying like kind treatment with our own unfortunate defenders."

The *Dispatch* also gives an account of the funeral of Major-Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina, "who fell in the conflict at Fredericksburgh."

The Artists' Fund Society Sale To-night.—The pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund Society of this City, by its members, will be sold at auction for the benefit of the fund this evening, at the Art Gallery, in Broadway. A list of the paintings, between sixty and seventy in number, will be found in our advertising columns. It will be seen that it embraces some works of great merit, and as there has been ample time to examine them during their exhibition, the public have doubtless formed an intelligent judgment of their value. Among them are landscapes, life scenes and fruit-pieces, and a few—we are sorry to say, only a few—pictures relating to the scenes and events of the present great time—a time whose events and scenes will be memorable forever. There is "Bull Neck Mountain, Md.," by Sonntag; "Incident at the Battle of Newbern, N. C.," by Carter, and "The Contraband," by Vincent Colyer, who, though best known to the public from his practical work among North Carolina contrabands, is equally worthy of honor for his fine art studies among the same unfortunate class. Beside the names mentioned, there are pictures by Bierstadt, Lentze, Mrs. Greatorex, Kensett, Gignoux, Boughton, and other equally distinguished artists. All the pictures to be sold are, as usual, the gift of those who executed them to the fund of the Society, which does such excellent work for the sick and unfortunate artists of the City, and for the widows and children of the members who may be left destitute. Considering that every painting is a work of benificence as well as of art, we trust that the prices they will command will be the expression of the appreciation of both sentiments by the purchasers.

Volunteer Diplomatists—A Note from W. Cornell Jewett.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been directed in your editorial comment upon my independent national trip to Europe, with a view to a restoration of the Union in all its original purity, upon either a Convention or through the mutual friendly aid of European Powers, who have a voice in the American question, at least from an interest in the disposition of the slave, as connected with humanity. You refer to me nationally and socially. Nationally, you have a right to criticise me and deem me weak in judgment, impracticable, or without authority as a citizen of the United States to act. Socially, you have not, to which I protest, and in reply I state you are mistaken. My family rank among the leading men of the country, who have for the last century filled the most important and responsible trusts, while I hold myself, individually, second to none in the right to the confidence of all men. If I approach leading men it is through the proper channels, for I can command introductions to the leading men here or in Europe, and through which I gained a position in Europe enabling me to become instrumental in the friendly inauguration move of NAPOLEON. In further replying to your statement that I had no other object in Europe, I direct your attention to the Liverpool *Post*, of Dec. 6, containing my address to the Queen of England, urging the co-operation of England in the move of France; stating that I had succeeded in the basis of a consideration of European capital for a matter connected with the interest of the country.

Returning to advocate this mediation move of the Emperor and to further my business, I but ask the courtesy and justice of your publication of this—with such part of my address to the American people published in the Portland *Journal*, and which contains my address to Europe, letter to the Emperor and farewell to Europe, not published here. That you may deem me to the position of the Emperor of France, and my own, for I deny that I have been instrumental in this move to serve the interests of the South; but solely to aid in the preservation of the Union; adding, in justice to Europe, neither of the foreign Powers have intended or do recognise the South, or interfere with either the North or South, through force. I further state, in justice to England and Mr. SEWARD, I have wronged them both in my heretofore published belief of their hostility to our Union in connection with the overthrow of Slavery.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, "Colorado."

We publish the above, because Mr. JEWETT asks us to do so as an act of justice. We do not see that it touches a single point of the article to which it professes to reply. We have said nothing of Mr. JEWETT'S "social position,"—and all we have said of his political standing and influence was that he had none.

As to his motives for opening diplomatic intercourse with all creation, we do not doubt they are what he alleges. But what business has he to be meddling with matters which belong exclusively to the Government? He has no right to speak for either the Government or the people. Neither recognize him as their representative, or as entitled or authorized to express their sentiments and wishes. Whenever we wish foreign nations to interfere in our affairs, they will probably hear of it through our Government. Until then they will probably be wise enough not to act on the application of Mr. JEWETT.

The New City Hall at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The corner stone of the new City Hall was laid to-day. Mayor WIGHTMAN delivered an address, after which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts conducted the ceremonies in conformity with ancient Masonic usage.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES. New styles, made for Holiday Presents. The best and cheapest Gold Pens ever made. $1 to $5 each. For a Diamond-Pointed Gold Pen That will last for years. I claim To make the best Gold Pens now in use, as the following circular amply proves:

CIRCULAR.

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use. Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, stand preeminent; their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of these Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish the "best" and most perfect Pen made.

Signed by the following, and over 1,000 others:

John E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank.
Henry L. Jaques, Vice-President Metropolitan Bank.
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Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.

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Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

Holiday Goods at Cantrell's,—Boots and shoes of every variety, for old and young, male and female, for drawing-room, dancing-saloon, promenade, rail-car and steamboat, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. As he sells cheap, and his fabrics are of acknowledged superiority. CANTRELL has some very pretty novelties in slippers, which are designed for holiday gifts.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old fashioned drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

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Ladies' Ankiers and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at J. PEERS, No. 573 Broadway.

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An Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of BOYS' CLOTHING they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the "METROPOLITAN JACKET," a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 15 years. New styles of Overcoats, Oversacks and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c. MODERATE PRICES, and no deviation from the marked figures. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

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We should not suffer from a Cough, Which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL Will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

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Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BIGELOW—TODD.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, in Pittsfield, Mass., by Rev. John Todd, D. D., ALBERT E. BIGELOW, of New-York, to LUCY B. TODD, of Pittsfield. No cards.

NOLL—BRAAN.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, JAMES NOLL, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., and ISABELLA F., daughter of A. E. Baard, Esq., of South Norwalk. No cards.

SUTTON—RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, WILLIAM A. SUTTON to KATE FERRIS, daughter of the late John W. Richardson, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Dec. 22, MRS. HARRIET H. ALLEN, widow of the late Capt. James Allen, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, James C. Allen, No. 135 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred at Bridgeport, Conn.

BOYER.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a lingering and painful illness, JANE M., wife of William Boyar, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Warren Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Bantist Church in 45th-st., between Avenues B and C, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BULL.—At Falmouth, Va., on Friday, Dec. 12, from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va., Col. JAMES H. BULL, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Vols., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 203 West 56th-st., on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CEFFROY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 21, Sergeant CHARLES D. B. CEFFROY, of Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Col. Wilson,) of hypertrophy of the heart, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 302 Pearl-st. His friends, members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DENTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, at Oyster Bay, L. I., SARAH JANE, wife of James Denton, aged 23 years.

DUNCAN.—In North Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM DUNCAN, in the 80th year of his age.

DAME.—On first day morning, 12th month, 21st, WILLIAM B., son of Moses and Amy Ann Dame, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Third day, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, southwest corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec 21, HATTIE, daughter of David and Martha Dayton, aged 2 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 124 East 40th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to North Castle by the 10½ o'clock train, for interment.

Farewell, little Hattie, thy trophies are o'er,
Thy spirit has heavenward flown;
Thou art safely at rest on yon beautiful shore,
Where flowers of love ever bloom.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 20, Gen. HENRY FLOYD-JONES, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in readiness at Farmingdale on arrival from New-York of the 9 o'clock train of cars by Long Island Railroad.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 22, at his residence, No. 404 Pacific-st., ROBERT HILL, aged 66 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State-st., near Bond, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

LYNCH.—On Friday, Dec. 19, ANASTASIA A. LYNCH, daughter of the late Henry Lynch, of this City.

The friends of this family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, at Trinity Church.

LONGETT.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a long and severe illness, ANTOINE LONGETT, aged 42 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 East 33d-st., on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, MARGARET, wife of Jonas Phillips, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROACH.—In Suffolk, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 13, HENRY D. ROACH, son of the late William Roach, of Far Rockaway, L. I.

His remains will be interred in lot No. 5,735 Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEELY.—In Norwalk, on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, of consumption, LAVINIA, wife of Oliver H. Seely, in the 33d year of her age.

SEGUINE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, CORNELIA SEGUINE, widow of the late James Seguine, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. S. Bonsall, No. 7 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, C. Seguine, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

THIELEMANN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 20, suddenly, of enlargement of the heart, JOHN F. C. THIELEMANN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, SARA W., daughter of W. W. VAN ZANDT, of Lockport, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. L. Van Zandt, No. 233 West 16th st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WALTERS.—In London, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, after a brief illness, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Wm. T. Walters, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

WILSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 22, MARY MILLO, infant daughter of John and Phebe A. Wilson.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 397 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 605.—Dec. 22, 1862.
34, 38, 27, 29, 45, 5, 65, 66, 42, 10, 73, 51, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 606—Dec. 22, 1862.
5, 59, 20, 33, 39, 24, 27, 47, 2, 40, 60, 37, 9.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest prices paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger: civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

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Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

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CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

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See the new patterns of Note Paper.
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We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 37 Park-Row.
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We have been permitted to read portions of this work from proof sheets, and take great pleasure in commending it to our readers. It evinces a wide range of observation and mature reflection. Searching and accurate in its analysis of character, terse and vigorous in expression, and pervaded by a healthful and inspiring moral tone, it can scarcely fail to quicken and elevate the minds of young women, for whom it is specially intended, and to furnish them with salutary and beneficial "Springs of Action;" nor can we doubt its adaptation to the moral and spiritual wants of young men as well. As an exposition of the personal moralities and proprieties of life, and of the true springs of mental and moral action, we regard it as unequaled by any book of its class, and we predict for it a wide circulation and enduring usefulness.

II.
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The extracts from the writings of Mrs. Joanna Bethune, which are given as an Appendix to the Memoirs, are a rich legacy to the Church. In many respects they are not less valuable and interesting than the remains of her remarkable mother, Mrs. Isabella Graham. They exhibit a life of extraordinary activity, of deep, spiritual feeling, and strong faith in the promises of God to parents for their children and children's children. The extracts complete the biography written by her son, and show the mother in the midst of her incessant toil for the young, founding the Sunday School Union system, Infant Schools, the Orphan Asylum, and abounding in every good work.

Christian ladies will read these pages, and be stimulated in noble, self-denying labors for the world around them; and aged women will here find a beautiful example of holy living and dying that will comfort and cheer them in the evening of their days."

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To be Sold at Auction,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway,

BY MESSRS. H. H. LEEDS & CO.

No.	Subject.	Artist.
1	Study in Pastel	A. MORRIS, Esq.
2	Ammonoosuc, White Mountains	T. A. RICHARDS.
3	Love's First Lesson	J. CARLIN.
4	By the Chimney Corner	J. M. FALCONER
5	Canvassing its Merits	C. F. BLAUVELT.
6	New-York from Weehawken	D. JOHNSON.
7	Summer Time	ALFRED JONES
8	Fruit	J. H. CAFFERTY.
9	Childhood	T. P. ROSSITER.
10	September	JAS. R. BREVOORT.
11	Before Breakfast	EASTMAN JOHNSON.
12	Landscape	J. D. BARROW.
13	Looking Homer	LOUIS LANG.
14	Coast of Florida	J. B. BRISTOL.
15	Barking up the Wrong Tree	F. W. EDMONDS.
16	Monument Mountain	W. WHITTREDGE
17	Wild Flowers	ALFRED JONES
18	The Duchess and Her Friends	J. H. CAFFERTY.
19	Twilight Reverie	E. BENSON.
20	Contest, an Original Marble Bust	C. MULLER.
21	Early Autumn	R. W. HUBBARD
22	Boquival, France	S. COLEMAN.
23	Crossing the Lots	J. G. BROWN.
24	On the Harlem River	H. CANDIDUCKE.
25	Pleasant Dreams	G. G. FISH.
26	Claverack Meadows	S. R. GIFFORD.
27	The Contraband	V. COLYER.
28	The Meti	A. W. WARREN.
29	Thoughtful Hours	WM. MORDAN.
30	Swiss Lake	A. BIERSTADT.
31	A Pennsylvania Home	THOS. HICKS.
32	Summer in the Catskills	C. H. MOORE.
33	Mother and Child, from the Great Picture in the Capitol	E. LEUTZE.
34	Feminiscence of Stockbridge, Mass	J. WILLIAMSON.
35	Farring Apples	C. F. BLAUVELT.
36	October Day	J. W. CASILEAR.
37	Autumn Dreams	W. J. HENNESSY.
38	Near Leeds, N. Y	J. R. BREVOORT.
39	Incident at the Battle of Newbern, N. C	D. M. CARTER.
40	Bull Rock Mountain, Md	W. L. SONTAG.
41	Roman Contadina	H. A. LOOP.
42	Landscape	J. S. JAMESON.
43	La Brigandiera	LOUIS LANG
44	Spring-Time on the Hudson	MRS. GREATOREX.
45	The Girl and the Parroquet	R. STAIGG
46	First Snow	R. GIONOUX
47	Lighting His Pipe	F. JOHNSON.
48	Sunset on the Coast	J. F. KENSETT.
49	Old Warehouse near Faneuil Hall, Boston, built 1680, taken down 1862	J. M. FALCONER
50	Spouting Rock Beach, Newport	J. A. SUYDAM.
51	On the Beach	GEO. G. FISH
52	Newport Downs	W. WHITTREDGE.
53	Morning Prayer	G. H. SOUGHTON
54	The Peaks of Chocorua	D. HUNTINGTON
55	Sunset	D. C. W. BOUTELLE
56	Study from Nature	J. B. BRISTOL.
57	Twilight	L. R. MIGNOT.
58	Crossing the Ford	J. G. BROWN.
59	In the Valley of the Housatonic	T. A. RICHARDS.
60	Noonday Fog	J. A. SUYDAM.
60A	Landscape	F. D. NELSON.
60B	Western Stream	C. C. GRISWOLD.

HENRY B. HARRIS, JR., Auctioneer

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE

of

ELEGANT

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY,

FIRST CLASS

GOLD WATCHES, &c.,

On

WEDNESDAY,

Dec. 24,

At 11 o'clock,

At the

SALESROOMS,

No. 450

BROADWAY.

This sale is got up expressly to suit private purchasers, and comprises the very choicest portion of the stock of Mr. Joseph Rafel, late of New Orleans, all of which is of the very finest quality, and will be guaranteed in strict accordance with the description in the catalogues.

The stock comprises

FINE BRILLIANT RINGS, PINS, EAR-RINGS,

STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.,

in clusters and single stones,

superb eighteen-carat Gold Sets, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-Rings, Idings, &c., in Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise, Cameo, Lava, Florentine, Mosaic and other Settings.

Finest quality of Gold Hunting and Open-faced Watches, of Jurgensen, Nardin, Bretting Frères, Jules Rause, Tobias, Beesley, Jas. Johnson, and other celebrated makers, together with a general assortment of fine Jewelry, got up expressly for the New-Orleans market, and offering an opportunity that seldom occurs to get such goods at auction.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY

and

GOODS ON EXHIBITION

early on

MORNING OF SALE,

at which

LADIES are especially INVITED

TO ATTEND.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 19, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 29 and 31 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids [illegible] being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

[illegible] cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto in force, as to purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the Trade; but with a reliable supply from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration both of the Trade and the Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF G. A. ROLLINS, ESQ., RECEIVER OF HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PERFUMERIES,

BEST CLASS COLOGNES, SPLENDID FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS, FINE GLASS BOTTLES, EMPTY BOXES, IRON SAFE, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Liberty st., a very fine assortment of perfumeries, colognes, essential oils, fancy soaps, flavoring extracts, corks, goat-skins, &c also, iron safe. (Herring's patent.) Catalogues in a few days at office, No. 55½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 62 Remsen-st., between Henry and Hicks sts.,

Rosewood piano, (Stoddart & Hunt,am,) also, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, Stoves, &c. Cat. [illegible] at salerooms

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COTTON AT AUCTION,

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, 6 bales of cotton.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer.

Salerooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

NICHOLS & SHERWILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of original modern Oil Paintings, by our most eminent American artists, viz: J. W. Casilear, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, D. Johnson, J. G. Brown, A. D. Shattuck, J. R. Brevoort, S. L. Fyre, F. Bonde, W. M. Brown, Oertel, Cary, Smith, G. L. Brown, Pratt, Wyldenfeld, Inman, La Croix, Fredericks, Shirlaw, Hazelton and others; also, the well-known picture of the "Doubtful Bill," by Blauvelt—undoubtedly his finest work, also, a beautiful marble medallion of Spring, by R. E. Parks; also, a number of pictures representing the French, Belgian and English schools, among which are the names of Palmeo, Diebold, Mc. Knight, S. harp, Bridgeset, Partin, of London, and other celebrated artists. The attention of the public is called to these sales, as the majority of the pictures are of great size and highly finished, and fine examples of the artists to whom attributed. They are now on exhibition.

M. [illegible] Auctioneer

[illegible] STILL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible] contained in the private residence [illegible] Washington Parade, consisting of rosewood [illegible] parlor furniture, in reps and brocatelle, [illegible] wood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, [illegible] mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany [illegible] rockers, extension dining tables, [illegible] oval mirrors, [illegible] and glassware, [illegible] and kitchen furniture, oil cloths, &c., the whole [illegible] cash.

JOHN R. BERDELL, Auctioneer

JOHN R. BERDELL WILL SELL, THIS [illegible] at No. [illegible] Canal-st., carpets, oil cloths, bedding, hair mattresses, sofa beds, [illegible] washstands, chairs, tables, cottage suites, chandeliers, [illegible] gas fixtures, plated ware, table cutlery &

AUCTION SALES.

LIST OF HOUSES

FOR SALE

BY

HOMER MORGAN,

NO. 2 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

5th-av., No — 4 story 16.x60, leasehold 15 years to run, ground rent $400	$8,000
5th-av., 5 story, English basement	20,000
5th-av., 4 story, high stoop, near 33st-st	32,500
6th-av., 4 story, high stoop, near 22d st	26,000
6th-av., 4 story, high stoop, near 36th-st	26,000
6th-av., cor. 38th st., 25x65	30,000
5th-av., cor. 38th-st., with extra lot	45,000
5th-av., cor. 43d st., leasehold	20,000
Madison av., near 30th-st., 30 feet wide	35,000
Madison av., cor. 31st-st	28,000
Madison-av., cor 32d-st	27,000
Madison av., cor. 33d-st	25,000
Madison av., 6 houses, 4 story each	22,000
Madison-av., near 29th-st	17,500
Madison av., near 30th-st	27,500
Madi on av., cor. 40th-st	45,000
Madison av., near 41st-st	18,000
Several desirable vacant plots on Madison-av.	
Lexington-av., near 25th-st	8,000
Lexington-av., near 33d st	7,500
Lexington av., near 25th st	10,000
Lexington-av., near 33d-st	9,000
Lexington av., near 33th st	8,000
Murray Hill Park, near 34th-st	24,000
Murray Hill Park, near 34th-st	20,000
2d-av., near 19th-st	8,000
2d-av., near 19th-st	10,000
2d av., near 19th-st	20,000
Bond-st., No 34, 25x110, elegantly frescoed, and in splendid order	20,000
Bond-st., with stable	25,000
Clinton-place, near Broadway; leasehold	14,000
41st-st., near Broadway; leasehold	14,000
10th-st., Brevoort-place; leasehold	14,000
10th-st., Brevoort-place	25,000
10th-st., near 6th av.	11,000
11th-st., near Broadway	12,500
11th-st., near 5th av., 28 feet wide	20,000
12th-st., near Broadway; house and stable	27,000
14th-st., near 4th av., leasehold	8,000
15th-st., near Friends' Meeting House	20,000
West 16th-st., 33 feet wide and stable	35,000
E. 16th-st., opposite Dr. Tyng's church, in fine order	10,500
West 17

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bands, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., } JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1858. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay to doooinations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and, the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., } JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 106, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 26 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing the following bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, said bonds having been stolen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this day, in Wall-st.:
5 Income Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 460 to 464.
10 Income Bunds, $500 each, Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,496, 1,523, 1,530, 1,532, 1,564, 1,579, 1,643. In all, $10,000.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish the Company with the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.
W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Dec. 19, 1862.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of this Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation*, in GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

E. A. VANDERBILGH,
No. 54 Wall-st., Regular Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on stocks and Bonds.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons collected at best rates by Grace, Mc Culloch & Co., No. 101 Pearl and 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of $1,000 and upwards, at the lowest rate of interest, on the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building, No. 92 Broadway, for 5 years, or shorter time.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, GROVER & BAKER, and other first class sewing machines, to rent, for sale for cash, and the balance in monthly instalments. PHILBRICK, No. 297 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.
W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive.
GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 6th day of January.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 8.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—6 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.
GEORGE FULSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALLER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide interoal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 541 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventh-ninth-street; paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street, on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

ASTROLOGY.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MADAME MILFORD, No. 127 Dean-st., corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, detects disease, prescribes remedies and communicates clairvoyantly with the army. Never fails. Business sittings, 50 cents. Medical examinations, $1. Hours, 9 to 4.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will have the honor to make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THAT CITY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23,
in the character of
RICHELIEU.
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of that title.
Mr. BOOTH will be sustained by
Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
and a company including the names of H. F. Daly, O. Marlowe, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Owens, J. J. Prior, S. H. Wilkins, Ferris, France, Russell, Miss Nina Foster, (her first appearance,) and Mrs. Hind.

The box-office will be open for sale of seats, which may be secured for twenty-five cents extra, instead of fifty as heretofore, every day from 9 A. M.

Doors will open at 7, performance commences at 7½.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

MASON & THOMAS'

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and E. BERGNER,
Have the pleasure of announcing their
EIGHTH SEASON
Of Six Soirées of Chamber Music,
To be given at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Opposite 13th-st.,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scherfenberg & Luis, No. 763 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

The grand piano is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 24 and 25.
Twenty-five Ladies and Gentlemen in
COSTUME OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA, assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS.
Grand Matinée Christmas Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
Corner of Broadway, 4th-st., and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., until Tuesday, Dec 23
A brilliant display of gifts to be disposed of by chance.
Entrance fee, 10 cents. Season tickets, $1
N. B.—In order to complete the arrangements, the exhibition will be closed next Wednesday, and a few days longer.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW, LIGHT, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen. Misses' and Boys' Private and Select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. The regular classes in gymnastics will continue as heretofore.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, SPENCE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing our passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, will have been inspected and approved by the Agents of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be despatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $125
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms. All leaving the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $60

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $45

Steerage, with superior accommodations $35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 27
..... Saturday ..... Jan. 3
..... Saturday ..... Jan 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Fateot Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to KIVES & MAY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOIE, No. 46 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 16 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.). The next vessel to follow the U. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 83 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $40 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOGORZA & CO., No. 61 Broad-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Iron Steamer Nangatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Springfield and New London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and to any hour in the night. Apply to the Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go in a cab from New-Haven at 6 o'clock P. M. or remain on board over night without charge

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
By the Pupils of the
COOPER UNION MUSIC CLASS,
ASSISTED BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
Mrs. Mozart, Madame Stoepel, Klasy Stoepel, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Thomas White, Mr. F. Eben, Flutist, Mr. F. Stoepel.
In the large Hall of the
COOPER UNION
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1862.

Under the patronage of

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD,	AUGUST BELMONT, Esq.
Hon. D. F. TIEMANN,	Hon. S. S. RANDALL,
PETER COOPER, Esq.,	SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,
Hon. MOSES F. ODELL,	E. C. BENEDICT, Esq.,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,	E. M. CARRINGTON, Esq.,
Rev. S. H. WESTON,	J. N. DAYWARD, Esq.,
LUTHER B. WYMAN, Esq.,	D. SLOTE, Esq.,
HENRY KIDDLE, Esq.,	Hon JAMES BROOKS.

GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents: Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
PETER COOPER, Esq., Treasurer.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Chairman.
ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND REVIVAL OF THE
SPECTACULAR DRAMA
OF THE
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Introducing the following beautiful scenic representations
1.—Lakes of Killarney.
2.—Foot of Torc Mountain
3.—Opening of the Water-Lily.
4.—View of the Lake at the foot of the Eagle's Nest.
5.—Torc Waterfall.
6.—O'Sullivan's Cascade.
7.—The Black Valley.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in the lovely Irish drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS as LANTY McLAUGHLIN
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as ..... KATE KEARNEY
Revival of the Comedy of
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as ..... OUR JEMIMA
Also the Comedy of
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
Thus presenting an entertainment for the Holiday week of UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
In rehearsal, the charming burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
DON LEANDER, her original character in America,
Mrs. B. WILLIAMS

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday, 29,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.
Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fell upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at ½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.
Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.
No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.

THE NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
SOLOS SUSTAINED BY
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto,
Mr G. SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. P. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 30 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. THEO. THOMAS, Leader, GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 542 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Isley & Co., No. 130 Broome-st., at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 484 Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a second-story front room and two small rooms to gentlemen and their wives, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Who Chartered the Vessels for the Banks Expedition.

A Special Committee of Inquiry on the Subject.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The statement editorially made in an evening paper here that Gov. CURTIN, during his late visit, stated that any attempt to remove Secretary SEWARD from the Cabinet would place Pennsylvania in opposition to the Administration, is authoritatively denied. Immediately after the battle of Fredericksburgh, Gov. CURTIN telegraphed to Secretary STANTON, offering on the part of Pennsylvania, any possible aid, and while here stated that nothing, in a time of such peril to the Government, could array Pennsylvania against the Administration.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The following resolution, to-day introduced into the Senate by Mr. GRIMES, is a prompt and praiseworthy movement in the right direction. The investigations of Congress have been of incalculable value to the country, and if the Government will follow conviction with punishment, their value will be doubled:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Three be appointed to inquire into and report to the Senate the facts, including brokerage, in regard to the chartering of transport vessels for the BANKS Expedition, the unworthiness of such vessels and the character of the men employed to navigate them, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

It is understood that this resolution means work, and that the Committee will prosecute the inquiry with energy and zeal.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE's bearing under the late repulse from Fredericksburgh is such as to extort admiration from the most prejudiced of his opponents. His report of operations on the Rappahannock has produced here the same effect on the public that his demeanor has done on his associations. All admire the lofty manhood which is visible in every statement, and a more intimate knowledge of facts is fast producing a reaction in the sentiment that first regarded our repulse as a terrible disaster. We now know for a certainty that the number of the badly wounded will fall short of eighteen hundred—the rest being only slightly injured. The killed will somewhat exceed Gen. BURNSIDE's estimate, and nearly reach fifteen hundred. The *morale* of the army is excellent, the men being in the best of spirits, and anxious to be again led to battle by their commander, in whom they have unbounded confidence, and for whom they entertain the warmest affection. Our regret at the repulse at Fredericksburgh is mitigated by the discovery of qualities in the army and its Commanders calculated to excite enthusiasm and inspire hope. The courage of the troops has thrown into the shade all the operations of the war, and the result has developed in their Chief the noblest of qualities in a leader, and such as are worth more to the country in this period of official vacillation, cowardice and selfishness than can well be estimated. That the Army of the Potomac has found a leader who is a soldier, without being a mere martinet, and whose patriotism overrides all personal aims, is rapidly becoming realized. The public may rest assured that out of our apparent disaster on the Rappahanock are destined to grow the most hopeful results.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have concluded their investigation into the circumstances of the Fredericksburgh defeat, and will to-morrow submit to the Senate a short report and all the testimony taken. The evidence is very strong in proof of the splendid fighting of the army, which has nearly redeemed the affair from the consequences of a defeat. It is proven that at the council of war, held at Warrenton before the change of base, the order for sending the pontoons from Washington to Falmouth was written by Gen. MARCY and signed by Gen. HALLECK.

THE ADJOURNMENT OVER.

It is aspected that the Senate will to-morrow concur in the House resolution of adjournment till after the holidays.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Porter Court-martial will most probably close its testimony by to-morrow noon, and will then adjourn for a few days to give the Judge-Advocate time to prepare his brief for the summing up.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PEESS.

WASHINGTON, Mondey, Dec. 22.

THE PROTEST.

The protest against the passage of the bill to Indemnify the President and others for certain arrests under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, etc., was drawn by representative PENDLETON, and those who signed it had voted against the bill.

THE VESSELS OF THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

A communication was sent to the Senate to-day, from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relating to chartering certain worthless ships for the Banks expedition, in which it is stated the hulls of the steamers *Thames* and *Niagara* were inspected by an official designated by Commodore VAN BRUNT; the engines by Ex-Chief-Engineer HASWELL, designated for that purpose by Gen. BANKS. Accompanying is an indignant protest against the condemnation of the *Thames*, by her owners, EVERETT, STORRS, TAYLOR & HURBALL.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The bill agreed upon by the House Select Committee on Emancipation is substantially that recently introduced by Representative NOELL, of Missouri, for facilitating emancipation in that State, and appropriating $20,000,000 for that purpose.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Recent information from the Cherokee Nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there. The loyal and disloyal Indians slaughter one another, the Government severed, and a new one organized by the Confederate Party, which is in the majority.

REWARDS FOR DESERTERS.

The Navy Department offers a reward of $100 for MICHAEL REARDON, of New-York Acting Second Assistant-Engineer, who deserted from the *Mercedita*, and $50 for JEREMIAH REGAN who deserted from the *Delaware*.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon CHARLES S. [illegible] has been ordered to the ship *Shepherd Knapp*.

POSTMASTERS.

Among the recent nominations for postmasters are the following:

Nathaniel Law, at Dover, N. H., Darius M. Whitney, Green Bay, Wis., Emerson Hall, Ft. Johnsburgh, Vt.; Daniel Kellogg, Jr., Brattleboro', Vt.; Hezekiah H. Naylor, Pekin, Ill.; Ephraim Longgear, Lansing, Mich.; John Rowe, Portsmouth, Ohio; Clinton Cullom, Meadville, Penn.; Isaac Baker, Princeton, N. J.; Harvey Palmer, Niles, Mich.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Thoughtful provision on the part of Medical Director LETTERMAN for the removal from the field of battle and the subsequent care in the temporary hospitals of the wounded rendered far less necessary than heretofore supplementary assistance. The record of facts of both surgical and medical character respecting the wounded are unusually complete, and will afford valuable data for statistical research.

NOMINATIONS.

Several hundred nominations of Assessors and Collectors, under the Tax law, were sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation. These were appointed during the recess of Congress.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of CALEB B. SMITH, for District Judge of the District Court of Indiana. No nomination has yet been made to supply the vacancy thus occasioned in the Department of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to an inquiry from the Senate, in relation to the chartering of the steamers *Thames* and *Niagara* for the Banks Expedition.

The communication states that Major-Gen. BANKS was authorized to procure his vessels from Commodore VANDERBILT, of New-York, but that no official report has been received from Gen. BANKS in regard to the matter.

The Secretary of War further states, unofficially, that he was informed that the vessels of the "Banks Expedition" were inspected by G. H. VAN BRUNT, and the engines by C. H. HASWELL.

The Secretary of War also states that Gen. BANKS had full power in the matter, and that upon the receipt of a report from him it would be transmitted to the Senate.

The Vice-President also submitted a letter from the owners of the steamer *Thames*, Messrs. ITURBELL & STRAGISS, of New-York, stating that the *Thames* was a new vessel; that she was launched in 1862; that she was built of the best material and in the best manner; that her engines were made at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York; that she was purchased for the China trade, and that the story that she was a worn-out lake steamer is utterly without foundation.

The Vice-President also submitted a letter from the builders of the boat at Mystic Conn., certifying to the same facts.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there seemed to be a great diversity of opinion in regard to these vessels, and he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Select Committee of three members be appointed to inquire into, and report to the Senate, the facts in regard to chartering the transport vessels for the "Banks Expedition," the seaworthiness of such vessels, and the character of the men employed to navigate them, and that the Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that the resolution better be enlarged so as to include this whole subject. He (HALE) had been told that a brokerage of ten per cent. in some cases had been paid for these vessels—nye, even ten per cent. every month.

After a slight modification the resolution was adopted.

The Vice-President also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the correspondence with the Russian Government relative to telegraphic communication between the mouth of the Amoor River and San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented a memorial, signed by nearly all the Express Companies in the United States, asking for an amendment to the Internal Revenue law.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay the funeral expenses of the late Senator E. D. BAKER. Which was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the United States Marine Corps as a naval organization, and attaching it to the United States Army as the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate by virtue of what law the number of Captains on the active list has been increased beyond the number authorized by the law of July 16, 1862, and by virtue of what law ninety-one Commanders appear on the active list on the Naval Register, when the aforesaid law limits the number to seventy-two. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate a copy of the report made by Chief Engineers STIMER and NEWELL upon the causes for delay in the completion of the *Housatonic*. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL also offered a resolution of inquiry into the causes of the accident to the *Passaic*. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill requiring the President to appoint a Commissioner to adjust, settle and liquidate the claims, accounts and debts between the United States and any State during the existing rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POWELL's resolution, inquiring whether any person arrested had been required to take an oath not to sue those arresting them, as a condition of release, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY's resolution relative to sending troops into Delaware at the late election there, was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, the bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr LANE proceeded to address the Senate.

On motion of Mr. FIELD the bill was postponed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Representative elect from the First Congressional District of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) they were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what number of volunteer regiments were in the service of the United States to whom arrears of pay are now due, for what length of time due to each regiment, and the reasons why they have not been paid.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) said a similar resolution had already been adopted.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that the information had already been given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) a resolution was adoptad instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the tax laws, so that licences may be transferred, and may be good in the hands of the assignees for the time given.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is required on a letter submitted by him from an Illinois Colonel, which sets forth the annoyances to which he has been subjected in consequence of negroes freed from the rebels being hindered in their transportation with the army. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following, saying he proposed to debate it, when called on it to be over:

Resolved, That this House earnestly desire that the most speedy and effectual measures be taken for restoring peace to the country, and that no Emancipation or Confiscation measure, or any exclusive question of boundaries, in order to the prosecution of the unhappy civil diversities which brought on this unnecessary and disastrous civil war, by just and amicable security to all the citizens of like columbia to him and to come, and that a committee be appointed to report forthwith such amendments to the Constitution as they shall deem necessary to secure that end; and that they carefully consider the propriety of the Executive and the states for the restoration of the Union by such next [illegible] most solemn amendment or amendments of the Constitution as they may deem necessary to secure forever to the United States and each and every State thereof the Union of the States under the Constitution.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the protest and remonstrance of thirty-six members of the House be omitted therewith against the unconstitutional [illegible] of the bill recently passed indemnifying the President and others for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered on the journal.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried, 75 against 40.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced bills proposing a temporary Government for Idahoe, and to enable the Territories of Nevada, Utah and Colorado to form State Governments preliminary to their admission into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which by his request was laid over, setting forth that the Secretary of the Navy has wilfully and illegally appointed Acting-Midshipmen during the recess of Congress, and attempted to justify himself by the arbitrary assumption of necessity. The House accordingly protest most decidedly against his action, and all such appointments are declared null and void.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to this House any correspondence or other information in his possession relating to the alleged interference of our Minister to Mexico in favor of the French in the present war between the Mexican Republic and the Emperor of the French, by signing a protest against the expulsion from Mexico of French subjects.

On motion of Mr. SHERMASAGER, of Ohio, (Rep.) the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Tax Law so that newspapers circulating not exceeding 2,500 copies may not be subject to tax.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels in the States and Territories of the United States. Referred.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House a copy of the order of the Secretary of State issued about the 25th of November last, and which he caused to be read to the State prisoners at Fort Warren, forbidding them to employ counsel, on the ground that such a course would be deemed by the Government and the State Department as a reason for prolonging their imprisonment.

Mr. MAY said he wanted to know whether such prisoners were guilty of a crime for clinging to the privileges of the Constitution.

The Speaker informed him that debate was not in order.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 63 against 48.

Mr. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution, which passed, declaring it as the opinion of Congress that the Secretary of Treasury should take immediate steps for the payment of the sums due to soldiers and sailors, and that preference be given to such classes of creditors over all others, whether judicial, legislative or executive.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution to include aliens in the marine corps and navy, who have served one year and been honorably discharged, in the privilege extended to those serving in the army of becoming citizens without previous declaration of citizenship. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted providing for a Select Committee to inquire whether any officer or employe of the Government is interested, directly or indirectly, in any banking-house or moneyed institution having contracts with the Government, or dealing in stocks or other property.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution proposing to give gold medals to the soldiers who, in the midst of peril, first crossed over to Fredericksburgh. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY's resolution, that (the Senate concurring) an adjournment take place from Tuesday to the first Monday in January, passed by a vote of 79 against 47.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill declaratory of emancipation of slaves in rebel States and Territories.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,)—Oh! don't be in a hurry. Wait for the Proclamation.

The bill was read for information. It provides that all persons held in involuntary servitude or Slavery, except for crime, in any State or Territory of the United States, or any parts thereof, the people of which may be in insurrection on the 1st of January, 1863, shall on the day and year aforesaid be declared free and forever released from the involuntary servitude or Slavery aforesaid; and that the President of the United States shall by proclamation on that day declare all persons so held within such States and Territories in insurrection to be free and entitled to the protection of their personal liberty, according to the Constitution and laws, and by all persons in the civil and military service of the United States; and that full compensation shall be hereafter provided by the United States to all loyal citizens whose slaves may be emancipated by this act.

The question was taken and resulted in a vote of 62 against 62; a two-thirds vote being required, Mr. BINGHAM's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Select Committee on Border State Emancipation, asked leave to report a bill appropriating twenty millions to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves, and that it be recommitted to the Select Committee. Agreed to 77 against 33.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, of such denominations as shall be best adapted to the purpose of circulation, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum annually, payable in three or five years, at the pleasure of the Government, and receivable for all dues to the Government, except customs.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the KENNEDY who wrote the recently published letter to JACOB THOMPSON, is the same who now holds the office of Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. COX objected, saying it was known that Mr. KENNEDY still held the office.

The House considered the bill to supply the deficiencies for the year ending with June next.

Mr. COX regarded all deficiency bills as leading to corrupt legislation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, replied, showing that thousands of volunteers had been added to the army since the last session; hence provision should be made for their payment.

The bill passed. The House adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

In the McDOWELL Court of Inquiry to-day Gen. SIGEL, upon his own request, underwent a critical examination into the nature of the charges, which he had preferred against McDOWELL last Saturday. He did not mean to impeach the latter's loyalty, but to point out, though unwillingly, the occasions when Gen. McDOWELL had in his judgment displayed incapacity. He gave in detail the reasons which induced such opinion referring to Gen. McDOWELL's conduct at Thoroughfare Gap. He stated that the bulk of Gen. McDOWALL's army was encamped but a short distance therefrom; that the roads were good, and the only force required to hold it would have been about 10,000 men. These might have easily retarded the enemy for a day or so, and utterly deranged his movements. He also charged upon Gen. McDOWALL a want of attention to the position of his (SIGEL's) corps, with which McDOWELL was at that time cooperating, and a want of discretion in bringing his troops into action at the battle of Manassas.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Porter Court-Martial held a brief session to-day. The following witnesses were examined in reference to the condition of the road from Warrenton to Bristow Station, and as to the character of the night of Aug. 27: Col. BENJ. F. SMITH, Lieut. EDWARD BROOKS and Capt. W. B. C. DUREA. Here the Court gave notice that they had concluded the examination of witnesses on the part of the Government. No witnesses for the defence being accessible, at the request of Gen. PORTER, the Court adjourned over till Wednesday.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Reports from Richmond via Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF NATIONAL PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 21.

It will be seen from the Richmond newspaper account of the battle at Fredericksburgh, that while Gen. LEE, in his official report, places their loss at 1,500 killed and wounded, the same papers containing it say that up to Monday, 2,000 Confederate wounded had arrived in Richmond, and mention many more at Fredericksburgh in a pitiful, wretched, and unprovided for.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th, says:

"There arrived at Castle Thunder, yesterday, A. C. WEBSTER, charged with the murder of Capt. STEPHENS, a Confederate prisoner of war; DAVID ROBERTSON, charged with forgery; A. M. DARNELL, charged with having a forged pass, and AARON BERNSTEIN, charged with disloyalty."

Up to yesterday morning, 2,0 Abolitionists and prisoners had arrived at the Libby Prison from the Richmond battle-ground, among whom are Capt. S. S. [illegible], time illustrated, Thirty-six Pennsylvanians, Col. JOHN S. POWELL, Surgeon [illegible], of the United States Telegraph Corps, WM. FOSTER, of New-York, and a number of sutlers and clerks.

—Last evening 400 more prisoners arrived, including 11 commissioned officers. The men were in fine spirits, and indulged in joking remarks, saying they had arrived here before "BURNSIDE," taking Richmond by themselves.

—Heavy firing was heard near Kinston all day yesterday, (17th,) but we have no particulars.

—During last week reinforcements were constantly being sent to Suffolk. The report was Petersburgh is to be attacked from Suffolk, while another force was to land at City Point under the protection of iron-clads. Since BURNSIDE's defeat, it is believed the programme has been changed.

GOLDSBORO, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The artillery duel at White Hall, sixteen miles East of this point on the Neuse has been going on all day. The Abolitionists seem to have changed their base to the South side of the Neuse. Their cavalry made a raid on Mount Olive depot on the Wilmington Railroad, nine miles from this point, tearing up the road, burning bridges and depots and cutting telegraph wires.

—An explosion occurred at the powder works in Columbus, S. C., on Saturday afternoon.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 13.

Col. BARTEAU's scouts burned 1,500 bales of cotton belonging to Yankee speculators near Corinth.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The bill to raise 10,000 troops for the State defence passed the second reading in the House to-day. The troops are to be taken from those liable to conscription.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Anniversary Dinner at the Astor House.

Speeches of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John Van Buren, Wm. M. Evarts, and Others.

The Sons of New-England held their annual festival at the Astor House last evening. At 7 o'clock the three large tables running the entire length of the dining-room were filled with the members of the Society and the prominent natives of New-England residing in or transiently stopping in New-York. WM M. EVARTS, Esq., President of the Society, presided at the officers' table, having as guests Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS and Gen. WHITE, of Massachusetts; Judge DALY, President of the St. Patrick's Society; EDWARD WALKER, Esq., of the St. George's Society; PARKE GODWIN, Esq., of the New-York *Evening Post*, and other gentlemen. Each table was decorated with pyramidal confections and pieces descriptive of the landing of the Pilgrims, and a *fac simile* of the *Mayflower*. The room and all the tables were lighted with red, white and blue candles. Full justice having been done to the luxuries provided by the host, Mr. SIMPSON, and the cloth having been removed, the toasts were then taken up.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The day celebrated, he said, was one which marked the completion of an important event in the history of the world, the emigration of the Pilgrims—an emigration prompted by none of the selfish motives which usually give rise to such enterprises, but undertaken and accomplished by men who faced the dangers of the deep, end of the New World, that they might preserve their principles, the only property they brought with them, and, as subsequent events had proved, the best and most profitable they could have brought.

In San Francisco another New England Society was celebrating this Anniversary, and but for the Rebellion, it would be celebrated by similar societies in Charleston and New-Orleans. JOHN C. CALHOUN had once said to him that the formation of the Federal Government (which he called the best Government) was due to the statesmen of New-England, and that but for their influence a different and worse Government would have been formed. Men talked of excluding New-England from the future councils and Government of the country; but she would have in the future the same share in the direction of the affairs of the nation that she had had in the past and has in the present—the share to which her wisdom and patriotism justly entitled her, and no more.

The President announced that the New-England Society of New-York had telegraphed a sentiment to the sister Society of Montreal, and received a response, as follows:

"The New-England Society of the City of New-York to the New-England Society of Montreal, sends greeting: Wherever the children of New-England gather together to celebrate this day, may they bear true witness to those principles of civil and religious liberty, which their Pilgrim Fathers loved."

The New-England Society of Montreal to the New-England Society of New-York, send their greeting. Although residing under the British flag, our hearts beat warmly to the descendants of the Pilgrims wherever scattered. We heartily sympathize with them, whether in their quiet New-England homes, in the capital of the Western World, in the field, or in hospital, in this hour of our country's need. May the next return of this day find a united, free and peaceful Republic.

The following regular toasts were then read, and favorably received:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—An era in the history of civil and religious liberty; it commemorates the sacrifices, the virtues and the zeal of our Pilgrim Fathers, and serves to kindle anew our reverence for their pious patriotism, and our attachment to free institutions.

2. *The President of the United States.*

3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

4. *The City of New-York.*—First in population, commerce and wealth; she owes this greatness to the Union of the States; she will give her strength to uphold and defend it.

Mayor OPDYKE responded to the toast, *The City of New-York*. He felt that the wealth, the greatness and the munificence of the City spoke for it in tones more loud and eloquent than any he could command. He would speak first of New-England. He could honestly say that he cherished an intense admiration for the New-England character; but, lest he should be suspected of a desire to flatter, he would speak of that character as he had heard another speak of it—a Southern slaveholder and Democrat—and therefore not liable in the suspicion of being prejudiced in favor of New-England. He had listened to a conversation in Paris between this gentleman and an Italian upon national characteristics. The Italian asked the American which of the countries through which he had traveled was most advanced in civilization and refinement. The American replied that in some respects England was entitled to that position, in other respects France, and in others Germany; but that the only country where the best qualities of all these were combined in the same people, and shined by all the people, was New-England.

Of New-York he would say that she had already given to the country 75,000 volunteers and $250,000,000; and that her patriotism would continue as bounteous as it had always been until the rebellion should be suppressed. There was a moral sublimity about the patriotism of New-York which could only be appreciated by remembering that it was a Democratic City, upon the support of which the leaders of the rebellion had relied, and whose people had to break old and strong political ties in refusing such support and rushed to the defence of the General Government. He was sure that the present attitude of hostility to the Administration assumed by the Democratic Party was not dictated by any sympathy with rebellion, but only by the very natural feeling that they were better qualified than any other party to govern the country.

The next regular toast:

5. *Our Country*—Founded on the principles of our Pilgrim Fathers, like the Rock on which they landed—it shall stand unshaken, and be forever the home of all races—the common inheritance of all mankind.

Was responded to by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER:

He had lately heard something which led him to believe that not a few men in the country were becoming ashamed of New-England. ["Never."] If any man was ashamed of New-England, he might be sure that New-England had first occasion to be ashamed of him. It would be impertinent in him to ask the Yankees whom he saw before him, whether the time had come when a New-Englander should lace his head with shame at the mention of his country, and of the principles which, working themselves out in that country, had made her what she now is. No man could be ashamed of New-England. Nay, might hate her, as the devil hates Heaven; but no one could despise her. He would concede that a real Yankee was an inquisitive and somewhat meddlesome person, but he attributed this to an over-charge of brain. Understanding that the whole world was his legitimate field of operation, the Yankee inquired about and interfered with everything in it, feeling all the time that he was on a heading to his own business. He was very much like when a man wanted quiet. He was a provocative, trying, stimulating creature. There were two sorts of radicalism—radicalism of the passions, and radicalism, which was ferocious, degrading and damnatory; and radicalism of the sentiments, a radicalism which insisted that that which was legal should be made to appear right, and should stand reign. That the latter should have precedence of the impure, that the good should yield to the better, and that the best should be set above all. Every man who, in the Old World or the New, had taken part in the promotion of the protestant, contestant, Puritan idea—every man who had anything to do with fashioning the ideas upon which New-England policy and character were based—was a radical of the latter kind.

It had been said New-Englanders were men of one idea—restless, disturbing men; and it was partly true. But was New-England like a weazen-faced shrew, always talking of virtue, but making all who saw her dread it? Where in the world did man live more as men should live than in New-England? And yet, to any one who saw it, New-England before the landing of the Pilgrims, it would have appeared the last place where men would choose to settle themselves to work out a new and advanced civilization. It seemed as if God had determined to settle the vexed question whether liberty or despotism was better for man, and had said: "I will place liberty in the poorest part of the world, where there shall be only ice in Winter and rocks in Summer, and despotism in the richest and most highly-favored portion of the earth, leaving each to work out its own civilization. Each had worked out its own civilization before the eyes of the world, which would judge between them. New-England, laboring under great natural disabilities, had become intelligent and rich, while the South, with all natural advantages, had failed to become either.

There were men who talked of forming a new Union, from which New-England should be excluded. New-England could not be kept out. She was the pick-lock of the world. Her strength lay in her ideas, and they could not be hemmed in or shut out by any geographical lines.

The next regular toast:

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—A sacred compact of the people to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,

was loudly and unanimously cheered.

Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, responded humorously to the toast:

7. *Our Common Schools*—They underlie the essential power and glory of New-England, and are everywhere the best nurseries of public and private virtue, enlightened liberty and true patriotism.

The regular toast next in order,

8. *The Clergy*—As faithful teachers of Divine Wisdom their influence is universal; may it ever be exerted in behalf of the eternal sentiments of religion and virtue, freedom and justice,

was eloquently responded to by Rev. Dr. STORRS of Bronklyn.

9. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Devoted to the safety and permanence of the Government; their honor is in obedience to the laws; their fame in the triumph of the Constitution over the rebellion.

Responded to by Brig.-Gens. ANDREWS and WHITE, of Massachusetts.

10. *The Press*—The terror of despots—the glory of freemen; its influence is co-extensive with civilization—its power as universal as the intelligence of mankind.

PARKE GODWIN, Esq., of the *Evening Post*, responded on behalf of the Press, claiming that its true mission was to teach the principles of liberty to all mankind.

11. *Our Sister Charitable Societies*—Colaborers in a noble cause, we welcome as our guests their honored representatives.

Responded to by EDWARD WALKER, Esq., on behalf of the St. George's Society; Hon. Judge DALY, for the St. Patrick's Society; and JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., for the St. Nicholas Society.

Mr. VAN BUREN said he never before had attended a festive gathering of the Sons of New-England, but he was proud to be with them to-night. (Some one here called out, "He's a traitor," but by order of President EVARTS the interrupter was put out of the room.) As JOHN VAN BUREN, lately so much spoken of, he was not there to-night, but as a representative of the St. Nicholas Society. There were many things in which the old Dutch and old New-Englanders assimilated, and many in which they differed. He should mention only the former. They agreed as to the beneficial effects of these social gatherings, and the descendants of both classes now agreed as to the present war. It was an unholy rebellion against the best Government on earth, and must be put down at all hazards by the power of the loyal people. Any reconstructed Union, with New-England left out in the cold, would never meet the approbation of the St. Nicholas Society. He was not ready to say of the States composing New-England, "Wayward Sisters, depart in peace." He closed by proposing the health of Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, a descendant of the Puritans, transplanted to New-York, and whose family thrived by the transplanting. (Applause.)

The health of Mr. SEWARD was drunk with enthusiasm.

12. *The Old Homesteads of New-England*—The abodes of industry and intelligence—of piety and patriotism; they are fresh in our memories and hallowed in our affections.

13. *Woman*—The best teacher and guardian of sound principles and true happiness.

The regular toasts being concluded, volunteer toasts were offered, and the company dispersed between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning.

Death of a United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 22.

Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, United States Senator from Maryland, died at Charlestown on Saturday, aged 56.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of Lieut. BIRMINGHAM, of MEAGHER's Irish Brigade, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, will take place to-day. The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., are requested by Maj. BAGLEY to assemble at their Armory, Essex Market, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of proceeding to the funeral.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EDWIN BOOTH opens to-night at this establishment in "Richelieu," (not as stated by mistake in some advertisements on Monday) and there is already a prospect of the most brilliant house seen for a long time at the Academy. Five hundred seats had been disposed of last evening. We doubt not many of Mr. BOOTH's New-York friends will pay a visit to Brooklyn to welcome their favorite.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies...$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman..... 5 00
Ladies' tickets..... 2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age 3 00
Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The majority of Hatters are very partial, at this time of the year, to exhibit in their store windows specimens of head gear, the fashion in other parts of the world. But KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, does not fall into this weakness. Enough for him to know that the Hats he sells are his; ditto, ditto the public, who do not require, because they know it is unattainable anything beyond.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY USEFUL PRESENT.—Dr. LEVETT's Dentifrice and Lotion for preserving and whitening the teeth, has been used in his practice for upward of twenty years, and is highly recommended. It can be obtained of all druggists, and of Dr. LEVETT, No. 12 Waverley-place.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
have prepared new and elegant styles of
Hats and Caps for the
HOLIDAY AND SKATING SEASON.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURE ON HUMAN CHARACTER—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, to-night. Open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and at the door.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 7 68

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 42 | Gov. Island 10 31 | Hell Gate....11 83

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Baveria (Hamb.,) Weler, Hamburg Nov. 30, and Southampton Dec 3, with mdse and 167 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales, with a great deal of snow and heavy head seas, during the passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook this morning, at 7 A. M., and off the Battery at 8½ A. M.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Washington, D. C., 32 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Warhington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen Wilmington, Del., via Philadelphia, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Mail steamship Union, Wilson, Havana Dec. 18, at 3 P. M., with mdse, and passengers to Harkous & Co.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse, and 24 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. During the passage a colored seaman, name unknown, fell from aloft on deck and was killed. 8th Inst., on the western edge of the Banks, saw a suspicious looking bark, apparently a privateer, and another bark close by; hove to, a snow squall came on soon after, when we lost sight of her, and when it abated saw the two vessels together under sailing very fast at the time soon ran hor out of sight.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse, and 33 passengers to John A. McGaw. Nov. 16, lat. 45 46, lon. 21 18, exchanged signals with a ship showing the 3d disp. pendant, No. 8,463. Dec. 18, lat. 41 18, lon. 67 38, exchanged signals with same ship. Dec. 8, 9 and 10, saw several icebergs.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Cutten, Liverpool Oct. 31, with mdse. and 261 passengers to Williams & Guion. (One infant died.) Had westerly winds the entire passage. John Williams, seaman, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost.

Ship Daring, (of Boston,) Simmonson, Liverpool Oct. 28, with mdse. to Cornelius Comstock. Dec. 7, Robert Ogg, a boy, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship E. W. Stetson, (of Damariscotta, new,) Read, Damariscotta 4 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Is of 1,113 tons burden.

Ship West Point, Child, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse. to Charles Carow. Has experienced

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Address to the Army by President Lincoln.

The Inquiry Into the Fredericksburgh Disaster.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Interesting and Important Testimony of Gen. Burnside.

His Explanations of the Causes of Failure.

A History of the Campaign Since he Assumed Command.

The Latest Intelligence from Headquarters.

John S. Rarey's Report of the Condition of the Army Horses.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburgh. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an intrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported, in answer to a Senate resolution of the 18th inst., calling on that Committee to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, Va., and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault, that they had proceeded to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and taken the depositions of Major-Generals BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN and HOOKER, and Brigadier-Generals WOODBURY and HAUPT, and on their return to Washington, that of Major-General HALLECK and Brigadier-General MEIGS. All the facts relating to the movements of the army under Gen. BURNSIDE, the forwarding of pontoons and supplies, the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, are so fully and clearly stated in the depositions herewith submitted, that the Committee report the testimony without comment.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY.

Major-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, sworn by the Chairman.

Question—You have seen the resolution of the Senate under which this Committee is now acting; will you now go on, and in your own way, without questioning, give such accounts of the matters embraced in that resolution as you may consider necessary and proper?

Answer—In order that the whole matter may be entirely understood, it may be well to go back a little.

Q.—Very well; make your statement in your own way.

A.—When, after the battle of Antietam, Gen. MCCLELLAN decided to cross the Potomac, I said to him that in my opinion he would never be able to take this army on that route beyond the Rappahannock unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side; that if he proposed to go to Richmond by land, he would have to go by way of Fredericksburgh, and in that he partially agreed with me. After we had started we had another conversation on that subject, and several other officers were present. On the 6th of November, after this conversation, General MCCLELLAN gave an order to Captain DAUM, his Chief Engineer, to have all the pontoon bridges at Berlin, and in that neighborhood, that could be spared, taken up and sent down to Washington, with a view of getting them down to this town in case he decided to go by way of Fredericksburgh. The letter conveying that order was written on the 6th of November, but, as I understand, was not received until the 12th of November. On the 7th or 8th of November, I received an order from the President of the United States, directing me to take command of the Army of the Potomac, and also a copy of the order relieving Gen. MCCLELLAN from that command. This order was conveyed to me by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, who was attached to the War Department. After getting over my surprise, I told BUCKINGHAM that it was a matter that required very deep thought; that I did not want the command; that it had been offered to me twice before, and that I did not feel I could take it. I consulted with two of my Staff officers in regard to it, for, I should think, an hour and a half. They urged upon me that I had no right, as a soldier, to disobey the order, and that I had already expressed to the Government my unwillingness to take the command. I told them what my views were with reference to my ability to exercise such a command, which views were those I had always unreservedly expressed, that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I had said the same over and over again to the President and Secretary of War, and also that if matters could be satisfactorily arranged with Gen. MCCLELLAN, I thought that he could command the Army of the Potomac better than any other General in it; but they had studied the subject more than I had, and knew more about their obligations to Gen. MCCLELLAN than I did. There had been some conversation with regard to the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN when he was bringing away his army from before Richmond. The first of these conversations with the President and Secretary of War occurred at that time, and then after Gen. MCCLELLAN had got back to Washington, and before the commencement of the Maryland campaign, there was another conversation of the same kind, and on both of these occasions I expressed to the President the opinion that I did not think there was any one who could do as much with that army as Gen. MCCLELLAN could, if matters would be so arranged as to remove their objections to him. After I had conversed with my staff officers I went to see Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, and had agreed with us that this was an order which I, as a soldier, had to obey. He said that he could not retain the command, for he, as a soldier, would have to obey the order directing him to give up that command. In the midst of a violent snow storm, with the army in a position that I knew but little of—I had previously commanded but one corps, upon the extreme right, and had been upon the extreme right and in the advance since that campaign had begun—I probably knew less than any other Corps Commander of the positions and relative strength of the several corps of the army. Gen. MCCLELLAN remained some two or three days to arrange his affairs, and came with me as far as Warrenton, and then left, having given me all the information he could in reference to the army.

Gen. HALLECK came down to see me on the 11th of November. On the 9th I made out a plan of operations, in accordance with the order of Gen. HALLECK, which directed me not only to take command, but also to state what I proposed to do with it. That plan I wrote on the morning of the 9th of November, and sent it by special messenger to Washington. I can furnish the Committee a copy of that plan if they desire it. I do not have it here now.

Q.—State the substance of it, if you please. That may do as well.

A.—I stated, in substance, that I thought it advisable to concentrate the army in the neighborhood of Warrenton, to make a small movement across the Rappahannock as a feint, with a view to divert the attention of the enemy, and lead them to believe we were going to move in the direction of Gordonsville, and then to make a rapid movement of the whole army to Fredericksburgh, on this side of the Rappahannock. As my reasons for that, I stated that the further we got into the interior of Virginia the larger would be our line of communications, and the greater would be the difficulty we would have in keeping them open, as the enemy had upon our right flank a corps that at almost any time could, by a rapid movement, seriously embarrass us. If we were caught by the elements so far from our base of supplies, and at the same time in the enemy's country, where they had means of getting information that we had not, it might, I thought, prove disastrous to the army, as we had but one line of railway by which to supply it. In moving upon Fredericksburgh, we would all the time be as near Washington as would the enemy, and after arriving at Fredericksburgh, we would be at a point nearer to Richmond than we would be even if we should take Gordonsville. On the Gordonsville line, the enemy, in my opinion, would not give us a decisive battle at any place this side of Richmond. They would defend Gordonsville until such time as they felt they had given us a check, and then, with so many lines of railroad open to them, they would move upon Richmond or Lynchburgh, and in either case the difficulty of following them would be very great. In connection with this movement, I requested that barges, filled with provisions and forage, should be floated to Aquia Creek, where they could be easily landed; that materials be collected for the reconstruction of the wharves there, and that all the wagons in Washington that could possibly be spared should be filled with hard bread and small commissary stores, and with a large number of beef cattle, started down to Fredericksburgh on the road by way of Dumfries, and that this wagon-train and herd of cattle should be preceded by a pontoon train large enough to span the Rappahannock twice. I stated that this wagon-train could move in perfect safety, because it would be all the time between our army and the Potomac, or, in other words, our army would be all the time between the enemy and that train; but at the same time, I said that if a cavalry escort could not be furnished from Washington, I would send some of my cavalry to guard the train. On the morning of the 14th of November, feeling uneasy with reference to the pontoons, as I had not heard of their starting, I directed my Chief Engineer to telegraph again with reference to them.

Q.—To whom did he telegraph?

A.—He telegraphed to Gen. WOODBURY or to Maj. SPAULDING. It subsequently appeared that that was the first these had ever heard of my wish to have the pontoon train started down to Fredericksburgh, although the authorities at Washington had had my plan sent to them on the 9th of November, and it had also been discussed by Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEIGS, at my headquarters, on the night of the 11th and 12th of November, and, after discussing it fully there, they sat down and sent telegrams to Washington, which, as I supposed, fully covered the case, and would secure the starting of the pontoon trains at once. I supposed, of course, that those portions of the plan which required to be attended to in Washington would be carried out there at once. I could have sent officers of my own there to attend to those matters; and perhaps I made a mistake in not doing so, as Gen. HALLECK afterward told me that I ought not to have trusted to them in Washington for the details. In reply to the telegram I had ordered to be sent, Gen. WOODBURY telegraphed back that the pontoons would start on Sunday morning, probably, and certainly on Monday morning, which would have been on the 16th or 17th of November, and would have been in time. They did not, however, start until the 19th, and on that day it commenced raining, which delayed them so much, and the roads became so bad, that when they got to Dumfries they floated the pontoons off the wagons, sent to Washington for a steamer and carried them down to Aquia Creek by water, sending the wagons around by land. The pontoons did not get here till the 22d or 23d of November. On the 15th of November I started the column down the road to Fredericksburgh, not knowing anything about the delay of the starting of the pontoons, because the telegram announcing the delay did not reach Warrenton Junction until I had left to come down here with the troops, and that telegram did not reach me till I arrived here on the morning of the 19th, when it was handed me by an Orderly, who had brought it down to Warrenton Junction. After reaching here I saw at once that there was no crossing the Rappahannock with the army at that time. It commenced raining, and the river began to rise—not to any great extent, but I did not know how much it might rise.

There were no means of crossing, except by going up to the fords, and it would be impossible to do that because of the inability to supply the troops after they should cross. Gen. SUMNER arrived here with his troops in the advance. He sent to me, asking me if he should cross the river. He was very much tempted to take his own corps across to Fredericksburgh, by a ford on Falmouth. As there was no enemy there, except a very small force, I did not think it advisable that he should cross at that time.

The plan I had in contemplation was at the same time to make a feint with a small force at Warrenton, and those bridges had come here as I had expected, to throw Gen. SUMNER's whole corps across the Rappahannock, fill the wagons with as many small stores as we could, and having beef cattle along for meat, then to make a rapid movement down in the direction of Richmond, and try to meet the enemy and fight a battle before JACKSON could make a junction there. We knew that JACKSON was in the valley, and felt that there was force enough on the Upper Rappahannock to take care of him. We felt certain that as soon as the enemy knew of our crossing down here, the force under JACKSON would be recalled, and we wanted to meet this force and beat it before JACKSON could make a junction with them, or before JACKSON could come down on our flank, and perhaps cripple us. I had recommended that some supplies should be sent to the mouth of the Rappahannock, with a view of establishing a depôt at Port Royal after we had advanced to Fredericksburgh. After the first delay in starting the pontoons, I think they were sent as quickly as they could have been, and the supplies and Quartermasters' stores have always been in as great abundance as we could have expected, for after the 19th of November the weather and the roads were particularly bad. Horses, mules, &c., were sent down to us, so that our cavalry and teams were in very good condition. After it was ascertained that there must be a delay, and that the enemy had concentrated in such force as to make it very difficult to cross, except by a number of bridges, we commenced bringing up from Aquia Creek all the pontoons we could. After enough of them had been brought up to build the bridges, I called several councils of war to decide about crossing the Rappahannock. It was first decided to cross down at Skinner's Neck, about twelve miles below here, but our demonstration was simply for the purpose of drawing down there as large a force of the enemy as possible. I then decided to cross here, because, in the first place, I felt satisfied that they did not expect us to cross here, but down below in the next place. I felt satisfied that this was the place to fight the most decisive battle, because if we could divide their forces by piercing their lines at one or two points, separating their left from their right, then a vigorous attack with the whole army would succeed in breaking their army in pieces.

The enemy had cut a road along the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man from the other side of the town information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two, and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.

I succeeded in building six bridges, and taking the whole army across. The two attacks were made, and we were repulsed, still holding a portion of the ground we had fought upon, but not our extreme advance. That night I went all over the field on our right; in fact, I was with the officers and men until nearly daylight. I found the feeling to be rather against an attack; in fact, it was decidedly against it. I returned to my headquarters, and after conversation with Gen. SUMNER, told him that I wanted him to order the Ninth Army Corps—which was the corps I originally commanded—to form, the next morning, a column of attack by regiments. It consisted of some eighteen old regiments and some new ones; and desired the column to make a direct attack upon the enemy's works. I thought that these regiments, by arriving quickly up after each other, would be able to carry the stone wall and the batteries front, forcing the enemy into their next line, and by going in with them, they would not be able to fire upon us to any great extent.

I left Gen. SUMNER with that understanding, and directed him to give the orders. The order was given, and the order of attack was formed. The next morning, just before the column was to have started, Gen. SUMNER came to me and said, "General, I hope you will desist from this attack. I do not know of any general officer who approves of it, and I think it will prove disastrous to the army."

Advice of that kind from Gen. SUMNER, who has always been in favor of our advance, whenever it was possible, caused me to hesitate. I kept the column of attack formed, and sent over for the Division and Corps Commanders, and consulted with them. They unanimously voted against the attack.

I then went over to see the other officers of the command on the other side, and found that the same opinion prevailed among them. I then sent for Gen. FRANKLIN, who was then on the left, and he was of exactly the same opinion.

This caused me to decide that I ought not to make the attack I had contemplated; and, besides, inasmuch as the President of the United States had told me not to be in haste in making this attack, that he would give me all the support he could, but he did not want the Army of the Potomac destroyed, *I felt that I could not take the responsibility of ordering the attack, notwithstanding my own belief at the time that the works of the enemy could be carried.*

In the afternoon of that day I again saw the officers, and told them that I had decided to withdraw to this side of the river all our forces, except enough to hold the town and the bridgeheads, but should keep the bridges there for future operations, in case we wanted to cross again. I accordingly ordered the withdrawal of our forces from the town, and Gen. FRANKLIN to conduct it on our left.

During that evening I received a note from Gen. HOOKER, and about 10 o'clock at night, Gen. BUTTERFIELD came over with a message from Gen. HOOKER, stating that he (Gen. HOOKER) felt it his duty to represent to me the condition in which I was leaving the town and the troops in it. After a long conversation on the subject with Gen. BUTTERFIELD, I felt that the troops I proposed to leave behind would not be able to hold the town. I then partially decided to withdraw the whole command, a still more perilous operation.

It commenced raining, which to some extent was an assistence to us, but was a very bad thing in the moving of the troops. I thought over the matter for about two hours, and about one o'clock I sent over an order to withdraw the whole force, which was successfully accomplished.

There had been a great deal of division of opinion among the Corps Commanders as to the place of crossing, but after all the discussion upon the subject, the decision to cross over here was well received, I understood, by all of them.

While on his way here, Gen. HOOKER, on the morning of the 20th of November, wrote me a note, which I received on the 21st, in which he suggested that he should cross his force over the Rappahannock at the ford nearest the town, Richard's Ford, and move rapidly down to Saxton's Station, and take position there. He stated that he had three days' provisions, and thought that he could meet any force of the enemy in front of him. I replied to him that I was always very glad to take the advice of my general officers, and should always be loth to make a move without consulting them. But I could not approve of the move he had suggested, because, in the first place, he would have to march some thirty-six miles to get to Saxton's Station. It was raining, and he would have to ford two rivers, which might rise and cut him off from the main body of the command; and as I had no means of crossing at Fredericksburgh, I would be prevented from sending him supplies and assistance, and although he might reach Saxton's Station and not meet any force of the enemy at that time, yet it would be a very hazardous movement to throw a column like that beyond the reach of its proper support. This reply I sent to Gen. HOOKER by an aid-de-camp. He thanked me and said he had only made it as a suggestion, and the weather, as it was then raining, of course rendered it impossible to make the movement he had suggested.

Q.—What reasons do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

A.—It was found to be impossible to get the men up to the works. The enemy's fire was too hot for them. The whole command fought most gallantly. The enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight as hard as on that day.

Q.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

A.—Their works are not strong works, but they occupy strong positions. It is possible that the points of attack were wrongly ordered; if such is the case, I can only say, I did to the best of my ability. It is also possible that we would have done better to have crossed at Skinner's Neck, but for what I supposed to be good reasons, I felt we had better cross here, that we would have a more decisive engegement here, and that if we succeeded in defeating the enemy here, we would break up the whole of their army here, which I think is now the most desirable thing, not even second to the taking of Richmond; for if this army was broken up, though they might defend Richmond for a while, they could not make any protracted defence here.

Q.—By Mr. GOOCH—Do I understand you to say that it was your understanding that Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEIGS, while at your headquarters in Warrenton, and before you commenced the movement of your army, sent orders to Washington for the pontoons to be immediately forwarded to Falmouth?

A.—That was my understanding, certainly.

Q.—In your judgment, could the pontoons have been forwarded in time for you to have crossed the Rappahannock when you expected, if all possible efforts had been made by those charged with that duty?

A.—Yes, Sir, if they had received their orders in time.

Q.—Did the non-arrival of these pontoons at the time you expected prevent your crossing when you expected to cross, and interfere with the success of your plan?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since you have assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made by you according to your own judgment, or have some of them been directed by the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, or the President of the United States?

A.—They have all been made in accordance with my own judgment. In some cases I have submitted my views, which have been approved.

Q.—Who did you understand was responsible for the forwarding of the pontoons to Falmouth.

A.—I understand that Gen. HALLECK was to give the orders, and then the officers who should receive the orders were the ones responsible for the pontoons coming here. I could have carried out that part of my plan through officers of my own; but having just taken command of an army with which I was but little acquainted, it was evident that it was as much as I could attend to, with the assistance of all my officers, to change its position from Warrenton to Fredericksburgh; and I felt—indeed I expected—that all the parts of the plan which were to be executed in Washington would be attended to by the officers of that place, under the direction of the different Departments to which those parts of the plan appertained.

Q.—Did you, or not, understand that you were to be responsible for seeing that these orders were carried out?

A.—I did not. I never imagined for a moment that I had to carry out anything that required to be done at Washington. Gen. MEIGS told me distinctly several days ago in Washington, that he never saw my plan of operations until I showed it to him on that day.

Q. Do I understand you to say in your statement that you expected Gen. FRANKLIN to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry their fortifications?

A. I did expect them to carry that point, which, being done, would have placed our forces in the rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces on the ridge to such an extent that the position in front could easily be stormed and carried.

Q.—To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?

A.—To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there. I expected the bridges would be built in two or three hours after they were unloaded, which was at about daylight. Instead of that those on the right were not built until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and I had only the means of getting across one division over the bridges on the right. Gen. FRANKLIN's bridges were built about noon, and were held by our troops on the opposite bank. This gave the enemy time to accumulate their forces, which were stretched along the river from Port Royal up to the battle-field, before I was able to order the attack. Whilst the men here were unloading the bridges and putting them into the water, the enemy's sharpshooters opened a very heavy fire from the town, and our batteries opened on the town with a view to silencing them. In this manner the bridges were built about two-thirds of their length, at which time the bridge-builders were driven off and had to take shelter under the bank. Repeated efforts were made to get these bridge-builders out to the ends of the bridges with the necessary materials, but they all failed. It was then reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges under that fire, and that the sharpshooters could not be driven out of the town by the artillery. We had 113 guns in position, the larger portion of which were playing upon the town. I said to the officers who had reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges, that they must be built, and some plan must be devised for getting those sharpshooters out of the way, so that our men could get to work. Upon consulting with Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, and Gen. WOODBURY, of the Engineers, it was agreed to fill the boats with our own men, run them quickly across under fire, throw them on the bank, and let them go up into the streets and houses and drive the sharpshooters away. This plan was successfully carried out, and in fifteen minutes after the first detachment of troops had reached the opposite bank our men began building the bridges, and in half an hour more they were completed.

Q.—What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?

A.—With the exception of a single regiment, it was excellent.

Q.—Will you state as nearly as possible the whole number of our troops that were engaged?

A.—We had about —— men on the other side of the river.

Q.—What part of that number were actually engaged in the battle?

A.—Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in columns of attack. Every man was put in column of attack that could be got in.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to the force of the enemy here?

A.—It is estimated at on the way from 70,000 to 200,000. I think myself it was less than 100,000.

Q.—What was the extent of the casualties on our side resulting from all the fighting?

A.—It will not be far from 10,000 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Q.—What is the present condition of our troops here?

A.—As far as my knowledge and information goes, it is good.

Q.—Do you or not consider your troops demoralized, or the efficiency of your army impaired, except so far as it has been, from the loss of so many men?

A.—*I do not.* I would add here, that although at the time I ordered the column of attack to be formed on the morning after the battle, I thought the enemy's works could be carried, and adhered to that opinion during that day.

I afterward became convinced that that could not have been done, owing to the great strength of the enemy, the time given them for reinforcing, and the belief, also, of our officers, that it could not be done. I accordingly telegraphed to the President of the United States that I withdrew our army because I felt that the enemy's position could not be carried.

GEN. SUMNER'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner sworn and examined by the Chairman:

Question—What is your position in the Army of the Potomac?

Answer—I command the right grand division of that army, consisting of the second and ninth *corps d'armée.*

Q.—Of how many men does your grand division consist?

A.—Before the late action, it consisted of about —— men; it is being increased by new troops as they come up; it was originally intended to be something over —— men.

Q.—Would it have been better, in your judgment, to have crossed the river and engaged the enemy earlier than you did, and, if so, why was it not done?

When Gen. BURNSIDE was ordered to the command of this army, he told me what he proposed to do; that is to march on Fredericksburgh instead of Culpepper, I that the surest plan for these reasons. If we had marched on Culpepper according to the former plan, even if we had been successful, we would have had to fall back for supplies, whereas, by coming on this line, on reaching Fredericksburgh, I confidently expected to take the heights in the rear of it before the army of the enemy would come from Culpepper, and I thought the chance of making Richmond was much better than by going the other way; because if the pontoons had been here on my arrival and in time for me to have crossed and occupied the heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh before the enemy could mask them, we should have kept pursuing the enemy off from this line of railroad, keeping it in our own possession, and if we could not have preceded them in Richmond we could have kept so close to them that they would have had no time to build fortifications. These were the reasons why I thought that it was a very judicious measure on the part of Gen. BURNSIDE to change his base of operations instead of advancing on Culpepper, which, I believe, Gen. MCCLELLAN intended to have done. On my arrival here on the 17th of November a battery of artillery on the other side of the river opened upon us the moment a portion of my troops appeared on the ridge back of Falmouth; I immediately put a battery into position, and I think in not to exceed fifteen minutes they drove every man on the other side from their guns, and they ran off and left four guns on the field; my orders were to advance and hold Falmouth—not to cross; but the temptation was so strong to go over and take those guns the enemy had left, that at one time I actually gave the order to cross the fords at all events and seize the guns and occupy the city, but on reflection I concluded I was rather too old a soldier to disobey a direct order, and there was another reason, too. I had a little too much experience on the Peninsula of the consequence of getting astride of a river to rush it here. For these reasons I revoked my order that night. That same night I sent a note to Gen. BURNSIDE, who was some eight or ten miles distant, asking him if I could take Fredericksburgh in the morning, should I be able to find a practicable ford, which by the way I knew when I wrote the note that I could find. The General replied, through the Chief of Staff, that he did not think it advisable to occupy Fredericksburgh until his communications were established, and on reflection I myself thought he was right; that it was prudent and proper to have the bridges ready before we occupied Fredericksburgh.

I think I could have taken that city and the heights on the other side of it at any time within three days after my arrival here if the pontoons had been here; for I do not think there was much force of the enemy here up to that time.

With regard to the delay in making the attack, I do not think that the movement could have been made sooner than it was made. It will be recollected that no preparations had been made at Aquia Creek. When we came across here there were no means at Aquia Creek for landing anything there. All those things had to be prepared afterward. The railroad had to be completed before we could get up supplies for this great army. It takes an enormous amount of transportation to supply an army of 100,000 men, and I do not think if the General could have made his preparations, he could have done all that was necessary to do sooner than he did after the arrival here of the pontoons.

The first proposition to cross the river was to cross at Snicker's Neck. It seemed to me that you could scarcely cross a river in the face of an enemy of equal or superior force, except by surprise. Therefore after the preparations were made to cross at Snicker's Neck, after a large number of wagons had been sent by the General down there in order to deceive the enemy, I was decidedly in favor of throwing the bridges over here and carrying the town, as we did carry it, by surprise, as the enemy were massing their troops down below, expecting we were going to cross below there. I was in favor of crossing the Rappahannock because neither our Government nor our people would be satisfied to have our army retire from this position, or go into Winter quarters until we knew the force that was on the other side of the river, and the only way in which we could have done so was by going over there and feeling of them. I think it was necessary to have made the attack on that day—on Saturday—and it was necessary, therefore, to attack their strong works, and the repulse was what frequently happens in campaigns. The works were stronger than we believed them to be. I know it was a very hazardous movement, but I did believe we could carry the enemy's works. The attack failed owing to the enemy's fortifications being much more formidable than we supposed them to be.

Q.—Will you describe these fortifications?

A.—I cannot describe them any further than this: They were one upon tier for two or three tiers. If we had carried the first tier, we could not have held it, for their next tier was a much more formidable row of fortifications, only a mile distant, and on a much higher position still; and no doubt large masses of infantry were between the two crests, and having got on the top of one crest, we would have been compelled to contend with masses of fresh troops over whom their own batteries could fire. I was ordered by the General Commanding to select the corps to make the attack. I selected the corps of Gen. FRENCH and Gen. HANCOCK, two of the most gallant officers in our army, and two corps that neither of them ever turned their backs to the enemy. They made repeated assaults, but were driven back, in spite of all the efforts that could be made by their officers. The principal obstacle that they found was a long stone wall, which was the outwork of the enemy. That wall was some four or five hundred yards in length, as represented to me, and had been raised and strengthened. The enemy had artillery that enfiladed that wall on both sides. They held their fire until our troops arrived at a certain point, when they rose and poured a perfect volley over this wall, their artillery enfilading our column at the same time. No troops could stand such a fire as that. I do not think it a reproach to those two divisions that they did not carry that position. They did all that men could do. I had Gen. HOWARD's Division in readiness to support those two, and one strong division of Gen. WILCOX's Corps, the Ninth Corps of Gen. BURNSIDE's old corps, detached to keep open communication with Gen. FRANKLIN's right. That division was not under fire during the day. Some of the other divisions of the Ninth Corps were more or less engaged. Gen. HOOKER had a part of his grand division in the town, and one of his corps under Gen. HUMPHREY was engaged. They made a gallant attack, but were driven back. The fight was continued on the left, but I was so remote from that that I cannot give any description of it at all. The General commanding directed me to establish my headquarters at the Lacy House, so that I could superintend the operations of both my corps. I was there while the General Commanding was at the Phillips House during the action. During an action there is a constant running of orders for reinforcements, artillery, troops at different points, ammunition, &c. I considered the crossing of the river, under the circumstances, a very serious thing, and I also consider the retreat, under the circumstances as very much so. It was not a gun, or anything else that the entire army returned without [illegible] I was close to it and here, because it was also on the same occasion when the General Commanding and myself have differed in regard to any point, that I did not wish to relinquish Fredericksburgh. I thought we could have held it with a single division, by passing our batteries right [illegible] It would not have been giving up an expedition, but simply a change of tactics. That is the way in which I viewed it, that we would just be drawing back a little to try it again. I was, therefore, strongly in favor of holding Fredericksburgh. Others were not. Perhaps I was the only General Officer of rank who was of that opinion. I thought it would present a better and a different appearance if we continued to hold the town. We could have commanded it any time with our artillery, and we can do so now. I do not think there was any danger or difficulty in holding it, but I may have been mistaken.

Q.—Do you know any reason why the pontoon bridges did not arrive earlier?

A.—I do not.

Q.—You know nothing on that subject?

A.—I do not; I expected, as a matter of course, to find them here when I came, or very soon afterward.

Q.—If you had found them here, as you expected, what would, in your opinion, have been the result?

A.—I should have taken the crest in rear of the town on that night or the following day. Not considering Fredericksburgh as being of any consequence except as being on the road to Richmond, I should have passed through the town and taken possession of the crest.

Q.—Are there any fords above here which might have been crossed?

A.—There are several fords on the river, and in the Summer time two or three of them would be practicable, perhaps.

Q.—I mean, were there any practicable fords at the time you did cross? and if so, where were they?

A.—There is a rough cavalry ford down by the upper bridge at Falmouth, where horsemen sometimes go over; but that ford depends upon the tide, which rises above the town. The tide was in when I arrived here, which was in the afternoon. The tide was then receding, and a citizen told me that it would not be possible to get anything over the ford until after dark. That ford is represented to me as being a deep ford; deep holes in it; men can skip from rock to rock, a few men at a time, but there are occasionally deep holes, from six to eight feet deep. Such a ford would never be considered practicable for marching troops over.

Q.—What reasons do you assign for not crossing either above or below where the enemy have fortified?

A.—The reason was this—we did not attempt to turn their left flank because there is then a slack water navigation taken out of the river some two miles above here, and brought with the basin at the upper end of the town, that runs along at a considerable distance from the Rappahannock. In making the movement to turn the enemy left flank, if a force had been sent up between the river and canal, the canal would have to be crossed, and to do so it would be necessary to bridge it. The only way to have made that movement would have been to have gone entirely on the left of that canal, and that would have exposed the troops all the way up to a fire upon the flank from the batteries which had been erected all along up there, without our being able to return their fire at all.

Q.—In regard to the condition of the army since the battle, is it demoralized any more than by the loss of that number of men?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—To what extent, and in what way?

A.—It is difficult to describe it in any other way than by saying there is a great deal too much croaking. There is not sufficient confidence.

Q.—What number of men, or about what number, do you suppose were engaged on our side on the day of the battle?

A.—Under fire, do you mean?

Q.—Yes, Sir.

A.—Do you mean to include the reserves?

Q.—I mean to include all under fire.

A.—I should think there was hardly —— men under fire. When I say that —— men were all that were under fire, I would say that I do not consider the reserves beyond musketry fire as being exactly troops under fire.

Q.—What was the whole number of our forces over the river?

A.—I should suppose there must have been ——, and the difference between that number and the number actually under fire was held as a reserve.

Q.—From the best light you have, what do you estimate the force of the enemy?

A.—I thought our forces were about equal.

Q.—At what do you estimate our loss to be in killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think 10,000 would cover our whole loss. I have stated over that number, but those things are always exaggerated.

Q.—At what do you estimate the loss of the enemy?

A.—A great deal less than our own from the fact that they were covered by their works.

Q.—In your judgment, as a military man, were there any faults or mistakes in bringing on or conducting the attack?

A.—I think not. The General Commanding conferred a great deal with me about it. If he made a mistake, I made one, too, for I certainly approved the steps, one by one, that he took. As regards the responsibility for ordering the attack, I do not know what orders he, General Commanding may have received from Washington. He, however, told me that he had received a telegram from the President that he did not wish the army sacrificed. I think, myself, I would made but a single attack instead of making two attacks. I would have made but one, massing everything upon one point. That is a point upon which military men may differ.

Q. *By Mr. GOOCH*—Did the commanders of the Grand Divisions concur in all of them, so far as you know, in the movement that was made?

A. *I do not know*; but I suppose they did.

Q.—By the Chairman—What is your opinion of the general condition and efficiency of the army since the battle?

A.—I consider that within a few days, with sufficient exertion, this army will be in excellent order again.

Maj.-Gen. Wm. B. FRANKLIN sworn and examined.

Q.—By the Chairman—You have seen the resolution of the Senate under which this Committee are now acting. Will you go on and state in your own way what you deem it necessary to state?

A.—I do not recollect the precise time but it was just before we moved from Washington, Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEIGS came down there and had a conference with Gen. Gen. BURNSIDE. The result of that conference, as I understand it, was that Gen. BURNSIDE was to move this army from Washington and that vicinity to Fredericksburgh, and not across the river here as an important part of that movement. I understood from Gen. BURNSIDE that when the advance of his army arrived in front of Fredericksburgh a pontoon train, enough to build two bridges was to meet him there. I know the advance of the army did arrive at Fredericksburgh at the proper time, but there was no pontoon train to meet it there, and in consequence of that the army could not cross at the time we expected to cross. We were therefore delayed several days in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the pontoon train. After arriving here we accumulated provisions for twelve days. Then Gen. BURNSIDE called a council in which it was the unanimous opinion, I think, of all the Generals present, that if this river could be crossed, it ought to be crossed, no matter what might happen afterward. The point of crossing was not then definitely determined upon; but I thought at the time we were to cross several miles further down. Afterward, Gen. BURNSIDE called us together again, and informed us that he had determined to cross at the two points at which we finally did cross. I had no objection to that, but thought they were as good as the point further down. I know nothing at all, in fact, about the defences on the other side. It was not my business to know anything about them.

I think the arrangements for the crossing were all well made. At the same time, I doubted our power to cross, and I do not believe we could have crossed had the enemy chosen to prevent it; and I know from what I have since seen, and what I before suspected, that they could have prevented our crossing at these two points if they had chosen.

However, as the Committee know that the crossing was successfully made under cover of a fog, and, as far as my wing was concerned, we got into position safely, with the loss of a very few men; still we were in such a position that if the enemy had at any moment opened upon us with the guns they had bearing upon us, I think that in the course of an hour our troops would have been so scattered that it would have been impossible to rally them. For some unaccountable reason they did not open their batteries. On the morning of the 13th inst., I made an attack according to the order of Gen. BURNSIDE. I put in all the troops that I thought it proper and prudent to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my communication with the river open. The reason that we failed was that we had not troops enough to carry the points where the attack was made. Under the orders that were given, after we were pressed in a little that a position should be held as far in front as it was possible to hold it, and I brought up all the troops in reserve to hold that position. A bold not position until I was ordered to recross the river, and from what I knew of our want of success on the right, and the demoralized condition of those troops on the right and centre, as represented to me by their commanders, I confess that I believe the order to recross was a very proper one. We recrossed on the night of the 15th, without the loss of a man, and with no trouble at all. At our wing the fords were not fordable at all. At our wing the fords were not fordable at all. At our wing the pontoons been here at the time of the arrival of the army, what would have probably been the result?

A.—The probable result would have been that the army—as much of it as Gen. BURNSIDE supposes to be necessary—would have immediately crossed the

Continued on Eight Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Extraordinary Testimony of Gan. Sigel—Some Remarkable Theories as to what Gen. McDowall should have done at the Second Battle of Bull Run—Strategy by Wholesale.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

To-day—the twenty-seventh session of the McDowall Court of Inquiry—the testimony of Gen. Franz Sigal was continued. Gen. Sigel requested to make an additional remark with reference to his testimony of Saturday, which request was granted by the Court, and Gen. Sigel said: If the Court will allow me to make a remark, I take the liberty to say that I fell exceedingly sorry for the attack made on Gen. King's Division, on the evening of the 28th, by the enemy, under such circumstances, where this division had to fight the enemy alone, whilst it should have been supported by my corps at the right time. I thought that these troops of Gen. King became unnecessarily exposed; I further forgot to say in my record what was reported to have been said by Gen. Milroy in regard to his asking assistance from Gen. McDowell, and what was said in the official report of Gen. Milroy.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel to testify as to facts known to his own knowledge, and that Gen. Milroy could testify to any facts known to him, (Milroy.)

Gen. Sigel said he only brought these things forward in regard to the questions put to him. Those questions were put so rapidly that he could not recollect everything immediately.

In response to a question from Gen. Martindale Gen. Sigel said that Gen. Milroy was in his (Sigel's) command.

Gen. Martindale asked whether Gen. Milroy made the communication to him at the time, and immediately after he had received it from Gen. McDowell?

Some discussion here ensued as to the propriety of the question, Gen. McDowell objecting that the fact of his having made any communication to Gen. Milroy was not proven. The testimony was then continued:

Gen. Sigel—Gen. Milroy did not report to me this fact himself. The fact was reported to me in his official report after the battle.

Q.—Where were you when you received an order placing you under the command of Gen. McDowell, and where was Gen. McDowall? A.—I believe I received an order (from Gen. Pope) after my arrival at Warrenton, where I found Gen. McDowell, and reported to him in his tent; I remember that he asked me to state the strength of my force.

Q.—Did you report to Gen. McDowell when you found him in his tent, in pursuance of such order, and did he give orders to you as your commander, agreeably to the orders of Gen. Pope? A.—Whether the order attaching my corps to Gen. McDowell came from Gen. Pope to me, or by Gen. McDowell, I cannot say, but I found the order in my book; I know that it was given me; I reported to Gen. McDowell, as much as I remember, because he directed me to do so; I remember that when we were together, Gen. McDowall and myself, conversing about our situation, and that the enemy has marched to Manassas, he questioned me whether it was not good to march to Salem with our troops, whereupon I proposed to march to Gainesville with the whole army so as to come between Jackson and Longstreet; Gen. McDowell approved, and said that he would report to Gen. Pope in regard to this movement. During the day I read a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pope wherein he said that Gen. McDowell should execute the movement proposed by him, (McDowell;) I afterwards received the order from Gen. McDowell to march by Buckland Mills on the road to Gainesville; whether it was a written or verbal order I cannot remember; I sent to Gen. Pope on the 28th of August to get orders to march to Centreville, it was at noon when my advanced guard under Gen. Milroy had their right at Manassas Junction and the main force was near Bethlehem Church; I sent my Adjutant to Manassas Junction to gain knowledge about matters there, and to report to Gen. Pope to tell him where we were; the Adjutant came back with a verbal order of Gen. Pope; I must add that I proposed to Gen. Pope to march to New-Market instead of Manassas, because the enemy had left Manassas; I did not send for an order, but merely to get information of the state of affairs at Manassas Junction; if he said I should march to Centreville, I understood I was to march by New-Market.

Q.—If you were then under the command of Gen. McDowall, why did you send to him? A.—I knew about the position of the Corps of Gen. McDowell, and I sent my Adjutant to Manassas because I was in front; I sent him forward because I did not know what was going on at Manassas.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel that his answer was not responsive to the question.

Gen. Sigel—It was not my intention to send for orders, but I meant to see what was going on in front. I told the orderly to see Gen. Pope and report to him where we were. Gen. McDowell knew where we were and it was unnecessary to send to him.

Q.—Did you furnish Gen. McDowell a statement of the strength of your corps? A. As much as I know I did immediately—and in writing.

Q.—When did Gen. Longstreet join Gen. Jackson, and where, and what should Gen. McDowall have done, if he could, to have prevented such junction? A.—When we arrived at Gainesville with the corps, after the skirmish at Buckland Mills, we made about 300 prisoners, and after examination of many of them we found that no one belonged to the corps of Gen. Longstreet; these troops which were made prisoners came through Thoroughfare Gap, on their way to Gainesville; the day before this happened, the 27th, I received news by my scouting parties that Gen. Longstreet was on his way by Salem and White Plains to Manassas—that would lead him through Thoroughfare Gap—and that Jackson had already passed Thoroughfare Gap to Manessas; during the battle of the 29th Gen. Longstreet was reported to me at about one o'clock, on his march from Gainesville to the battlefield, which I reported to Gen. Kearny; I thought that Geo. Longstreet must have passed Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville on the morning of the 29th; I believe that on the 28th, in the morning, one division should have been posted, so as to hinder Gen. Longstreet to pass either through Thoroughfare Gap or Haymarket, if too late to occupy the Gap.

Q.—What knowledge had Gen. McDowell of the approach of Longstreet? Did you communicate to him the facts which you had learned from your scouts on the 27th? A.—I communicated this fact to Gen. McDowell on the night of the 28th at Gainesville, when he proposed to march to Salem. No, it was the night of the 27th, at Buckland Mills, that I communicated it to him, and said to him that Longstreet must be between Salem and Gainesville, and if we were marching to Salem, Longstreet and Jackson would unite and separate Gen. Pope's and our troops; besides this, they would unite in the centre at Gainesville and Manassas, while our troops would be separated. I received an order from Gen. McDowell, at Warrenton, to send my whole cavalry force with Bayard to Salem, on an expedition; I gave an order to this effect to Col. Beardsley, the Commander of my cavalry, who was at Salem, and when he returned to me on the 29th, during the battle, he said that Longstreet's forces were near Salem; I supposed, as it was natural, that Gen. McDowell had received the report from the Commander of the cavalry to which my cavalry was attached; on the same night of the 27th, the question arose what troops should stay against Gen. Longstreet; the question arose between Gen. McDowall and myself; Geo. McDowell's statements showed that he was aware of the approach of Gen. Longstreet.

Q.—How far would it have been necessary to march a division to Thoroughfare Gap? What route would it have to take? What was the number of Gen. Longstreet's force? A.—Thoroughfare Gap is about five miles from Gainesville, and 3½ miles from Haymarket. This road leads from Gainesville to Haymarket, through the Gap, (illustrating by map,) another road from Buckland's Mills by Carter's Switch, leaving Haymarket to the right. I believe that Gen. Longstreet had about 35,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Q.—Where were the divisions, and what ones which could have been sent to Thoroughfare Gap? A.—My whole corps could have been sent there, and the division of Gen. McDowell was behind me at Buckland Mills. It is about three miles from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, and five miles from Gainesville to Thoroughfare Gap. There is a direct road from Buckland Mills by Carter's Switch to the Gap, which must be shorter. It is five miles from Buckland Mills to Haymarket by Gainesville. The road from Gainesville to the Gap is excellent. At that time my corps was about eleven thousand men, including a brigade of cavalry and nine batteries of artillery; I did not know at that time what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's corps, and do not know it exactly know; I saw when I returned from Gainesville at night the Pennsylvania Reserves at Buckland's Mills; I also saw Gen. King's Division there; I think that Gen. McDowell's corps then with him was at least 15,000 strong; it was night, and I could not see very well, it was so dark; Jackson must have been at that time near Manasses Junction, and beyond toward Kettle Run—so at least I thought at that time. From couriers and other sources I learned that he had with him his own division, that of Gen. Ewell and that of Gen. A. P. Hill, amounting to about 40,000 men, at the highest. I think that I would have sent about 10,000 men to Thoroughfare Gap, with an intention to retard the movement of Gen. Longstreet. I do not believe these troops could have fought Longstreet the whole day, but they could retard his movements. They could not hold the Gap, because their position could be turned on the right and left. I cannot answer whether Gen. McDowell made any efforts to hold the Gap. I thought it was easy for Longstreet to join Jackson.

The Court, per Gen. Columbus—I say I don't know, say so.

Gen. Sigel—I did not hear of any engagements near New-market or Thoroughfare Gap, and this is what induced me to say that I did not believe the necessary arrangement was made to hinder Longstreet.

Q.—If Longstreet had been delayed at Thoroughfare Gap on the night of the 28th or the morning of the 29th of August, what advantage would have been gained? A.—These troops (of Gen. Longstreet) had made a long march, and if they had to form in line of battle near Thoroughfare Gap or Haymarket, they would not have arrived, probably, on the afternoon of the 29th at Groveton, and would not have been able to support Jackson on the evening of the 29th, and to make the great attack against our left wing on the next day, which attack resulted in the defeat of our army. When Gen. McDowell's troops and my own were on the march to Manassas, Jackson changed his position, and was on his march between Manassas and Gainesville. He therefore was not in order of battle, and presented us his left flank. If my corps and the division of Gen. McDowell could have attacked him, he would not have been able to come so early to the point which he intended to reach; near Sudley Springs was, I think, the point; near Sudley Springs—no, not that, because that is to the right, but the point between Groveton, Centreville and New-Merkel. Secondly, if my corps had not been ordered to march to Manassas it would have been able to assist Gen. King, or those troops which were attacked on the evening of the 28th. I did not say that Gen. McDowell omitted to do something on this march. By sending away my corps either of these two opportunities was lost: First, to attack the enemy, or second, to assist Gen. King. I do not think it probable that we would have defeated the enemy, but we would have retarded his movements, brought him to a stand where he perhaps would not have liked to fight, and given an opportunity to the Commander-in-Chief to see clearly where was the enemy's position and to what points he should direct his troops.

Q.—On the 29th, what particular disposition of the troops of your corps, and of Gen. McDowell's, did he omit to make, which he could have made, so that the two corps could have acted in unity at Bull Run? What advantages would have resulted from such disposition? A.—From the letter of Gen. Pope, I supposed that the whole corps of Gen. McDowell would attack the enemy on the right, and I would stay in front with my corps to check the enemy in his advance, or to follow up advantages; under this supposition I covered the whole front and extended my lines more than I would have done under other circumstances, in make the enemy believe that we were very strong in front; the enemy directed his principal attack against our centre and right wing, which was about seven thousand men strong; my left I had to cover by one division, as I did not know in the morning up to twelve or one o'clock that Gen. Reynolds was on my left; I could not make any disposition of the division of Gen. Schenck, to assist my right wing and centre, because I had no other troops on my left; I also did not receive a report when I had sent different officers, that Gen. McDowell had really arrived on my left. Now if this corps of Gen. McDowell had advanced toward Groveton, and continued the movement, they must have come into the rear and on the right flank of the enemy. I do not know what orders the division of Gen. Reynolds had or what they did; my opinion is they did not understand their task to attack the enemy in the right flank or in his rear; I am also of the opinion that if the division of Gen. King had been united with that of Gen. Reynolds on the same day, at noon, or in the afternoon, or with at least 15,000 men had marched against the right flank of the enemy, the enemy must have been routed. I speak, in answering (as to McDowell's troops) about the division of Gen. King. I supposed that King's Division remained where it was on the night of the 28th. I supposed that these troops were, on the morning of the 29th, about five or six miles from the battle-field of the 29th, if not more, as I did not know, and do not now know which road they had taken, and suppose they should have taken the shortest road, which is about five or six miles. I could not and cannot understand why they arrived on the battle-field at sunset on the 29th. I supposed that the division of Gen. King remained where it fought on the 28th. I did not know where the division of Gen. Reynolds was, but I supposed it was near by. I supposed they were somawhere on the road between Gainesville and Manassas. I think that Jackson could hardly resist our attack in front, especially when Gen. Heintzelman's troops, under Gens. Hooker and Kearny, had the right. I believe that Jackson wanted all his men to protect himself in front and on his left, and that therefore he could have had a sufficient number of troops to oppose an attack by Gen. McDowell; and therefore he could have been crowded, or forced, at least, to give up his position. I think that it was the duty of Gen. McDowell to gain a personal knowledge of the position of my troops, and of the extension of the battle-field, so as to be able to give his own troops (or corps) the necessary directions. I would have gone to him personally, but could not leave the battle-field; and, as much as I remember, sent an officer to Gen. McDowell, who could not find him. I do not know whether it was possible for Gen. McDowall to come personally to the battle-field, but I think it would have been of advantage to our operations. I do not remember that General McDowell sent a Staff officer to me to gain the information he might have desired to have. On the 28th of August, in the evening, I sent an officer to see where Gen. McDowell was, and I received news that Gen. McDowell would be at Centreville in some house, the name of which I do not remember. I do not remember that he sent me any notice of his whereabouts except in regard to what I have stated as to these dispatches to Gen. Porter. On the 29th or 30th, I sent an officer (Lieut.-Col. Evans) to the left to see what troops were there, and how matters were going on, and besides this I sent an officer of Gen. Milroy to the left. The latter was made a prisoner, and the other was also nearly made a prisoner, losing two of his orderlies. I do not know, and did not know where Hooker's and Kearny's troops were. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. King's Division, (as I suppose it was,) came from the rear, our line was formed of the following troops as much as I can remember. On the right was Gen. Kearny; in the centre was my corps, and that of Gen. Hooker's troops which had partially relieved my corps, but the troops so relieved were then in good order and ready to advance. on the left of this line was Gen. Reno, in support of Gen. Schenck; Gen. Stevens commanded one brigade of Gen. Reno's, the whole number of these forces (opposed to Jackson) must have been about 30,000 men, which is a low number, not including Reynolds' Division and the troops of Gen. McDowell, the enemy had lost ground during the whole day and in the afternoon.

The Court here adjourned to Tuesday morning.

O., Jr.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Court assembled at 11.15 A. M. The few remaining witnesses on the part of the Government were examined to-day, chiefly upon the state of the weather and the roads on the night of the 27th of August.

Col. Smith was sworn: He was Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Captain of the 81xth Regiment Infantry; I was serving in Col. Chapman's and Gen. Sykes' Division on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of August; the forces marched from Fredericksburgh, by the way of Warrenton, to Manassas Junction, and arrived on Friday, the day before the battle of Bull Run; we then retraced our steps by a branch railroad to Gainesville, and halted on some rising ground, where we could see the surrounding country; while halting here, the rebels opened a battery, and fired three or four—perhaps half a dozen—shells; we then advanced and formed in line of battle; Morell's Division was in the advance on tower ground; some of our batteries replied; half an hour afterward we retraced our steps, and encamped in the woods near the Junction; at night I was on duty, and at daybreak we marched to, and engaged in the battle of Bull Run, the firing seemed to silence that rebel battery; they retired, it was reported that there was about a regiment of rebels supporting the battery; I did not see them; I received my impressions from the reports of others [struck out]; before we received orders to fall back, I think the rebel battery had been silenced; I could see distinctly clouds of dust, as of a large body moving; I did not see Gen. Porter at the head of the column, or Gen. McClellan or Gen. McDowell that day during the battle; I arrived at Manassas some time during the afternoon; I had no means of knowing, when we fell back, what the force of the enemy was, but supposed the falling back was for some proper cause; did not have the impression that we were retreating from the enemy; supposed we were making a reconnoissance to feel the enemy in that direction; remember the roads over which we passed. Witness inspected the map, and stated that the railroad was in view from the camping ground, and was, by measurement, about two miles distant. The rebel battery (previously referred to by witness) I thought was withdrawn. Am under the impression that my division arrived at the Junction about noon; do not recollect the camp at which we encamped the day before; and do not recollect whether our division led the march on that day or not.

Lieut. Edward Brooks, of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment sworn: I was serving with the Army of Virginia on the 27th of August; I was at Bristow and Greenwich Stations on the night of that day; it was not very dark, not so dark but that I could find my way through the woods; nothing unusual in the character of the night to prevent the march of troops; I had full opportunity of knowing the character of the roads having traveled from beyond Warrenton to Warrenton, and then from Warrenton to Bristow Station, and then across the country to Greanwich; the roads were in good condition. I left Warrenton Junction about 4 o'clock, and arrived at Bristow about 7 o'clock and at Greenwich at 10 minutes past 12 midnight. I remained at Greenwich all night; I had despatches for Gen. Kearny and was ordered by Gen. Pope to remain there, and conduct the troops over the next morning. I had an escort; there were indications of reoel cavalry. Did not sleep; Gen. Kearny called me up at one time when I laid down—before I got to sleep. It sprinkled a very little early in the evening. There were wagons on the road from Catlett's going to Warrenton; it was starlight but no moon.

The witness made his statements with great clearness, and with a readiness which pleased the Court.

Capt. W. B. C. Duryea, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Duryea, was sworn: I was on the march from Warrenton on the 27th August, and we halted at night, three or four miles this side, about midnight; we experienced no unusual difficulties up to that hour on account of the character of the night, the march was slow and tedious, halting every ten or fifteene minutes; it is hard for me to judge what caused the slowness of the march.

This closed the testimony for the Government.

Gen. Porter stated that he had made every exertion to get his witnesses, but had failed, thus far, in nearly every instance. He had only a few witnesses in town, and asked for a delay in the proceedings until Wednesday morning. The witnesses were chiefly with the Army of the Potomac. In consequence of not being able to see his witnesses, the list was a large one.

The Court was ordered adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. E. S.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the New Captain-General, Gen. Dulce, and Departure of the Late Captain-General, Gen. Serrano—Their Several Proclamations—The "Secesh" Steamer Atlantic—The Walls of Havana to be Pulled Down—Gen. Banks' Expedition Seen off Key West, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

We have lately had an animated time, occasioned by the arrival of the new Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, Gen. Dulce, and the departure of his predecessor, the late Captain-General, Gen. Serrano, both events taking place within a day or two of each other. Gen. Dulce, Marquis of Castell-Florita, arrived here in the steamer *Isabel Segunda* on the night of the 9th inst.; but being a little indisposed, did not make his public entry into Havana until the 11th, having remained on board the intermediate time in privacy. The ceremonial of a public reception took place with the usual formalities, His Excellency the new Captain-General being received on landing by the Ex-Captain-General, the municipal authorities and other individuals of rank and distinction, and the principal officers of the army and navy.

After the exchange of courtesies, the two Captain-Generals, followed by the above-mentioned personages, proceeded on foot, through a double file of soldiers drawn up from the place of disembarkation, to the gates of the palace, when Gen. Dulce took formal possession of his new dignity.

Immediately on the arrival of his successor, Gen. Serrano issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

I did not in vain invoke, on taking possession of the supreme civil Government of the Island, the claims to consideration that this Province had on my part the ties of affection which bound me to it.

During the not extended period of my government, through different causes, known to all, there have occurred mercantile difficulties, economical crises, wars close by, that must have had an adverse influence on the future of this rich island of the Antilles, essentially agricultural and essentially commercial.

Notwithstanding, thanks to the privilege of its situation, the fertility of its soil, the activity of its merchants and industrious classes, to the association of its most enlightened men, to the patriotism of all its inhabitants, to the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, and to the protection of God, who watches over worthy, laborious, tranquil, loyal and Christian nations, the difficulties have disappeared, the conflicts have passed, and under the shadow of a stable peace, of a strong and just power, of a secular monarchy, the traces of recent misfortunes are rapidly effaced, commerce again rises up, new prospects are opened to agriculture, a sister Island of the Antilles comes to unite herself voluntarily to the mother country, and foreign nations that were formerly envied by some, in their turn envy our profound tranquillity, and the increasing prosperity that this fortunate island enjoys.

I acknowledge, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, that your enlightenment, your good sense and your patriotism, have made my task easy and agreeable, even in the midst of the gravest circumstances; I am proud of having been at the head of the Government of this people; at the termination of my career, I am sorry that the moment of separating from you approaches, and I shall never forget either the virtues that adorn you, or the esteem and distinctions which I have received from you.

If anything could mitigate this sorrow, it would doubtless be the leaving you under the governorship of the illustrious and prudent Gen. Marquis De Castell-Florita, who has given in the Peninsula so many proofs of his high qualities to command, and whom the solicitude of Her Majesty the Queen for your well being has selected to take my place in the important office which I am about to resign in the hands of my worthy successor.

Continue giving to him the same consideration, the same confidence, the same support that you have given to me, and the prayers that I offer up for your good fortune, for your future condition, for your fe-licity, will be found completely satisfied.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

HAVANA, Dec. 9, 1862.

SOLDIERS: On undertaking the military command of this Island, I declared to you the perfect conviction I entertained that you would be always found equal, by your valor and discipline, to defend the important interests confided to you.

To-day, on taking leave of you, I fulfill a pleasing debt of justice in assuring you that during my command I have confirmed so honorable an opinion, and that you are so diers worthy of noble Spain. This you showed when you went to Santo Domingo to embrace those natives who returned to the bosom of their country. This you likewise proved landing on the Mexican territory, and putting an end, by your noble conduct and severe discipline, to the erroneous ideas which the unfortunate natives of that fine country entertained for the Spanish army. It is my duty to mention here the brilliant behavior and distinguished services of the navy on all occasions, and more particularly on those just mentioned.

Soldiers I thank you for the military virtues of which you have given so many proofs, and which have made my command over you so easy and so flattering for me. Continue to proceed under the orders of my most worthy successor, the Lieutenant-General, Marquis de Castell-Florite, in the path of honor and loyalty, and in this manner you will become daily more entitled to the gratitude of the Queen and your country.

Volunteers: The just eulogiums which my worthy predecessor pronounced upon you, I repeat with pleasure, have been confirmed by my own observation and experience. Your loyalty and patriotism shine very high, and the confidence of the illustrious Captain-General of this Island may repose on those virtues. When the circumstances of Santo Domingo and Mexico rendered your services necessary, you hastened to offer them, and I with pleasure received them, being highly satisfied with your conduct. Great are the merits that you are contracting; the Government and your fellow-countrymen will know how to appreciate them.

Soldiers and Volunteers: Always preserve unfurnished the honor of the glorious Spanish flag let discipline reign constantly in your ranks, and before separating let us all salute our country with the cry of "Long Live the Queen."

Your Captain-General, SERRANO.

On the day after, being the day of his inauguration the new Captain-General, Gen. Dulce, issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

Her Majesty Queen Isabella II., who esteems with particular predilection the loyal inhabitants of this province, has deigned to honor me by intrusting to me the command over you, which I begin to exercise on this day.

Her Majesty's Government, desirous of the happiness and greater prosperity of the Cubans, also confides that I will second its aspiration.

I have the good fortune to find a worthy model to imitate in the illustrious Captain-General, the Duke De la Torre, who has known how to acquire your esteem.

Identified completely with the idea of Her Majesty's Government, and relying upon the efficient cooperation of the authorities and sensible persons of this Province, it will be my perfect satisfaction if I succeed in making Cuba preserve a grateful remembrance of the command of your Captain-General, Domingo Dulce.

Soldiers and Volunteers: The most worthy Captain-General of the royal armies, the Duke De la Torre, has just given up to me the military command of this Island which Her Majesty, the Queen, conferred upon me by royal decree, on the 13th of August last.

The just eulogiums that a General of so much authority and competency, as a military magnate, has given of your brilliant behavior on all occasions, and most signally in the reincorporation of Santo Domingo with the mother country, and in the expedition to the Mexican Republic, are to me more than a hope; they give me the complete certainty that you will continue to observe the same conduct, whatever may be the circumstances in which we may happen to be placed.

Still I regret that I am successor to the Duke De la Torre, because, knowing his distinguished abilities in commanding, I am ignorant if I shall or able to follow him in the path he has left me traced out.

Assist me, therefore, all of you in so noble an enterprise, with that your subordination and discipline. Armies that possess these qualities are the surest guarantees of the peace and prosperity of nations and the firmest bulwark of their independence.

Soldiers and volunteers, with the union of your wishes, with the loyalty of your hearts, and with the efforts of your arms, I will try to preserve such inestimable blessings for this rich and favore Island, always maintaining in it as lofty, as it is found at present, the flag of Castile, under whose shadow we will always live as brothers, all Spaniards of both hemispheres.

Soldiers and volunteers, long live the Queen.

Your Captain-General,
DULCE.

The Ex-Captain-General, Serrano, previous to his departure, which took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., was the recipient of various addresses from Corporations and Committees, expressive of regret at his resignation of office. The following is one of the kind addressed to the Ex-Captain-General, in the name of the City of Havana, and delivered by Col. D. Miguel Cardenas y Chavez:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: In the course of a few hours your Excellency will be distant from us, but as the vessel that conducts you to leaving our shores, let your Excellency know that a unanimous and general feeling of sorrow predominates in our town; and all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, lament their separation from so beloved a Governor. The mildness and benevolence of your enlightened and paternal government, joined to the duties of justice, will make the recollection of you eternal, because your Excellency has shown by your noble actions that justice can be administered to all, and at the same time he affectionate and kind. Just, affable, accessible to all classes of society and at all hours, active, indefatigable, your high political and administrative qualities found here a vast theatre in which to display themselves, and although your Excellency came already preceded by an honorable reputation from your past deeds, you gave it among us a new brilliancy, for you leave after a government of nearly three years, without having caused a tear to be shed, nor excited any other complaints than those of sorrow at your departure. What greater glory most excellent Sir? For a Governor there is no other more worthy, not purer, nor is there any greater title to be wished for in order to attain immortality. Cuba is the country of your wife, under its beautiful sky your tender children saw the light of day, and this twofold recollection, united to that of the gratitude which it inspires us with, will awaken in the lofty heart of your Excellency pleasing reminiscences, on turning your view from the Capital to this fertile land, where a strictest union and most enviable peace have placed their throne, renewing to our august Sovereign the sentiments of adhesion and loyalty which are unchangeable, and under whose protecting guardianship it proceeds on the road of its prosperity and wallare. In like manner we hope from your Excellency, although separated from us by a long distance, how shall not the beneficent influence of your decided support and protection be felt in Cuba?

Your Excellency's name will be eternal, and on taking leave of your Excellency, perhaps forever, we are overwhelmed with sorrow, for there is not a heart that, on recollecting your beneficent government, does not bewail the painful moment of a leave-taking which is about to separate us by the immensity of the ocean from a Governor who has bequeathed to our history an imperishable name, and who lives and will always live in our hearts as the truest type of all the virtues that can adora the life of the statesman.

This is the reason, most excellent Sir, that our prayers are raised to Heaven that happiness may follow your footsteps, and after a prosperous voyage you may arrive in your country, sure that the illustrious name of Gen. Serrano, surrounded by the popular favor of which he is worthy, will live eternally engraved in our hearts as the noblest and purest of recollections.

In reply, the late Captain-General observed:

"My noble and worthy friend Don Miguel Cardenas and Chavez will allow me to correct a single passage of his discourse, that he did not speak correctly when he said that I would not forget Cuba in treading the shores of my country. Gentlemen, I am here in my country. I am in Spain, surrounded by friends whom I love,—in the midst of people whom I shall never forget."

At this part of his reply, the *Diario* says, the Captain-General's emotion was so strong that tears came in his eyes. He then proceeded:

"Excuse me, gentlemen; what I experience at this moment you all can understand, for I am going to separate from this Spanish province which I love so much. When one feels one cannot make speeches. I shall never forget this moment, nor any of you. I will do for this fine country all that is in my power. I will tell her Majesty all that Cuba is and all that Cuba is worth. Gentlemen, I cannot go on. I repeat, excuse me."

At the conclusion of the above, the vice-regal party entered their carriages, the Duchess de la Torre, with her children, in one, and the late Captain-General, the Duke de la Torre, with his successor, Gen. Dulce, in another, and took the road from the Quinta de los Molinos to Havana, accompanied by their escorts, and followed by a long line of carriages belonging to the upper ten of Havana. At the place of embarkation to go on board the *San Quintin*, the steamer put at the late Captain-General's disposal to carry him back to Spain, there were already in waiting deputations of various corporations of the Island, the principal officers of the army and volunteers, and a large number of ladies, elegantly attired, who wished to bid farewell to the late Governor of the Island of Cuba and his family.

Serrano intended to have left immediately on the arrival of his successor, but on account of the roughness of the weather was induced to defer it for a few days, at first proposing to leave on Sunday, the 14th, but eventually leaving on the 12th, as the weather had moderated. The steamer put at his disposal was, as already mentioned, the Government steamer *San Quintin*, which took out, in addition to the late Captain-General and his family, the ex-political Governor of Havana, Señor Manzella, and some other ex-employes of the late Administration.

Several steamers, carrying a large number of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied the *San Quintin* to the mouth of the harbor, gaily adorned with flags and banners. Among these was a "secesh" Mississippi steamboat, called the *Atlantic*, which had run the blockade some time ago, and is now lying idle in our harbor. The Confederate gents wanted to flaunt a rebel flag, but met with a decided negative from the Government on making the proposition.

The new Captain-General, it is said, comes out with instructions to demolish the walls of Havana, which will be a decided improvement to the city, and be of no injury to its defence, as they are completely useless against modern warfare. The proposition was made some time ago by Gen. Concha during his Administration, and is at last going to be put into effect. Our new Captain-General has had some practice in pulling down city walls, those of Barcelona in Spain having been leveled while he was Captain-General of Catalonia, and therefore performed under his superision. Another part of Concha's plan was to change the tongue of land on which Havana is built into an island, by means of a canal from the sea across the neck of land into the bay, but I have not heard whether this project has received the Government sanction. It could be very easily done, as where the proposed canal was planned there is a stream of water running into the bay, which would only require to be enlarged, and to be extended a short distance into the sea. Whatever may be thought of this improvement, the first named—namely, the demolition of the city walls—meets with general approbation, as the health of the city will or thus materially improved.

According to the local newspapers, the sugar crop of the present year—or rather of next year, as the cutting of cane has only just begun—will be very good. The *Correo de Trinidad* says that in all the estates of that district they are cutting the cane, or have begun grinding—the technical term here for sugar-making—the yield being as good or better than that of the past year. The *Fomento*, of Cienfuegos, observes, on the same subject, the grinding has already begun on some estates of that district, and, to judge by the appearance of the cane fields, the crop will be one of the most abundant ever collected about there. Good prices are also anticipated, from the small quantity of sugar made this year in Louisiana.

The French transport *Jura* left Santiago de Cuba on the 4th with 440 mules and horses for the expeditionary army of that country in Mexico. It also took 234 bags of coffee, 276 barrels of sugar, 77 hogsheads of spirits, 78 other horses with their equipments, 12 head of cattle, 27 sacks of corn, and various other articles bought in that city for the use of the French army.

On the 13th inst. there arrived here the United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander Fleming, from Matanzas, having Admiral Wilkes on board.

The United States gunboat *Magnolia* arrived here on the 11th instant from Key West, and brings the news that there passed by that place on the 9th inst., a naval force consisting of six steamers, and on the 10th another consisting of seven. They were all loaded with troops. One of them, the flag-ship, it is believed, came in collision, it is said, with the United States mailboat *Nonpariel*, which had come up along side to collect the mails, the Captain and crew of the latter only escaping with their lives in the boat that was at the stern of their vessel.

They are supposed here to form a part of the expedition under the orders of General Banks, and the *Diario de la Marina*, from which the above news is translated, concludes from its private correspondence that they are intended for the Mississippi to open the navigation of that river, operating in conjunction with the expedition under McClernand against Vicksburgh.

Two of the vessels of war intended to strengthen the Spanish fleet in these waters, arrived the day before yesterday, the screw steamer sloop-of-war *Santa Lucia*, and the side-wheel steamer *Ulloa*. Several naval and military officers appointed to places in the army and navy, stationed in and about the Island came by them as passengers. The *Ulloa* brought, also, four stallions, a part of the number allotted by the Government to improve the breed of horses on the island, the *Isabel Segunda* brought six, only one having died on the passage.

Pedro Solis is now a resident of Havana, having come passenger from New-York in the steamer *Roanoke*, on her last trip. He was heralded in the list of passengers, as given by the newspapers of the city, as Don Pedro Solis.

"LARA."

A Steamer Burnt by the Guerrillas on the Lower Mississippi.—We learn from the officers of the *St. Maurice*, that on Saturday evening last, the steamer *Star*, Capt. McKinzz, was captured and burnt by guerrillas at Point Pleasant, two miles below Plaquemine. The account given by some of the crew of the *Star*, is about as follows:

On Saturday the *Star* went up as high as Pinpemine, she soon left, and came down about a mile, when she landed and took in forty-five hogsheads of sugar, after which she crossed over to the left bank, at a wood pile about another mile lower down, to take in wood. She had not got more than a cord, when she was surprised by a gang of guerrillas, who took possession of her and moved her to the opposite side of the river, and after rolling out about forty hogsheads of sugar, set her on fire. She is said to have been entirely consumed.

Capt. McKinzs and the engineer, Wm. Dewey, were detained as prisoners, but the rest of the crew were given their liberty. Three white men, including the mate, and four negroes belonging to the crew of the *Star*, came down the river about two miles to a place where the *St. Maurice* was taking in wood, and came on her down to the city. The *St. Maurice*, on learning the guerrillas were so near, put out immediately for a safer locality.—*New-Orleans Evening Delta, Dec. 2.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Departure of the Montauk—Ovation to Capt. Worden—The Patapsco, Nahant and Weehawken Ordered to Move.

Yesterday wee another eventful day in our iron-clad navy. The United States steam battery *Montauk* left this City, her commander, Capt. Worden, receiving a perfect ovation on his departure. As early as 10 o'clock A. M. crowds of persons endeavored to obtain admission to the Navy-yard to witness the departure of the gallant officer, and his new Monitor. All were kept outside, however, save a favored few. Steam was got up on board the *Montauk* at an early hour, and Admiral Paulding was informed at 10½ that she was about to leave. Officers then thronged the wharf, and when Capt. Worden arrived each took a warm farewell of him. The scene was most affecting. Prophecies of great events, and fresh laurels soon to be won, were heaped upon him. On board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* the enthusiasm of sailors, both recruits and old salts, was so marked, that the commanding officer ordered the rigging to be manned, after which three rousing cheers were given for the hero of the *Monitor*. At 11 o'clock the *Montauk* began to move, and cheers greeted her as she turned seaward. The engines were subjected to a brisk pressure of steam, and commenced making over forty revolutions a minute. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the boilers should leak again, as it was their doing so which prevented the departure of the vessel for some days. They remained tight, however, and worked well all the way down the river. Opposite Fulton Ferry boatmen and passengers on the river shouted and waved handkerchiefs in an excited manner. The speed attained on the trip down the Bay was nearly seven miles an hour, although the engines were not doing their best. When off the Battery the Revenue ensign and the flags of all naval vessels and transports were dipped, it having been known who commanded the *Montauk*. There was no stopping for powder, and at about 1½ o'clock, the low hull of the "Monitor No. 4," disappeared in the distance. Annexed is a list of the *Montauk's* officers;

Commander, John L. Worden; Lieut. Comd. and ex-officer C. H. Cushman; Master, Pierre Giraud; Ensigns, J. J. McKinley and G. P. Avery; Asst. Paymaster, S. F. Brown; Asst. Surgeon, S. M. Brayton; Engineers—2d Asstz. R. Potts, (acting chief) and G. Stevens; 3d Asstz. D. P. Cartney and G. H. Greene.

The steam convoy *Columbia*, which is to accompany the *Montauk*, to Hampton Roads, left the Navy Yard at 3 o'clock, and overhauled the iron-clad outside the Spit.

The *Patapsco*, one of the last nine Ericsson batteries tried her engines on Monday, at Wilmington, Del., having received orders, when they were in working condition, to proceed to Philadelphia. This is one of the three iron-clads armed with a rifle, instead of an 11 inch gun. She has besides a 15 inch piece of ordnance. The *Patapsco* is said to be a complete success so far, and as no firing is deemed indispensable to prove the efficiency of her armament, she will be dispatched to active service immediately. Her officers have all joined her, and she will probably be manned from the receiving-ship *Princeton*.

The *Weehawken* is under sailing orders, and will follow the *Passaic* and *Montauk*. She is now at New Jersey, and will not, it is believed make any regular trial trip beyond the usual test of her engines at the wharf.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Anniversary of the Opening of Grammar School No. 19.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock Grammer School No. 19 held the anniversary of its opening at the School-house in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. The school-room was prettily decorated with evergreens and draped with flags. At one end of the room was the inscription "Excelsior," at the other "Welcome Christmas," both of which were formed by evergreens. A large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present, and appeared highly delighted at the performances of the children. The programme consisted of readings and singing, the most noticeable of which were the reading of "The Bells" by six young ladies, and the declamation of "The Ravens" by Master Samson Ayres. Class Section C performed several military evolutions with a precision that reflected great credit on their drill-master. Mr. William Smeaton is principal of this school.

WARD SCHOOL NO. 11.

The female department of Ward School No. 11, West Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, held a reception yesterday forenoon, which was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils. The programme of exercises was gone through with in a manner highly creditable to Miss Mary A. Simms, the Principal. The singing, readings, recitations, etc., gave ev

made remarks in response to various sentiments, some personal and others complimentary to the Municipality of New-York, offered by other gentlemen of the party, and all gave the due meed of praise to the cemetery authorities for their liberality and patriotism, in being the first, and, so far, the only donors to the Corporation of a burial plot for the interment of the patriotic dead. The gift, it should be added, was originally intended only for the benefit of such Catholic soldiers as might die in the hospitals of the City, but this more liberal condition of including all Catholic soldiers of New-York, falling in the war, has since been added to the terms of the donation. The deed for the land is now being prepared. The visitors returned to the City at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, much pleased with their jaunt. It now remains for the Common Council to inclose the burial plot with a suitable railing and place an appropriate monument in the centre of it.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—Grammar School No. 33, Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, yesterday inaugurated their "Merry Christmas Time," by their usual semi-annual "Reception." A large audience was in attendance, and the pupils, under the care of Miss CLARA M. EOMONOS, Principal, were in high feather, and gave great delight to all who witnessed their performances. The songs, duetts, recitations, with the exhibitions of Calisthenics, were well given. TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Six Hundred," recited by one hundred young misses, had a singularly thrilling effect, and we think would have given to its author a new idea of his lines. The whole entertainment was a very good success, though an instance of discourtesy on the part of one of the subordinate teachers toward a lady visitor, was to be regretted. Such things should be "reformed altogether."

STREET-SWEEPERS' STRIKE.—There are about forty street-cleaners—laborers and cartmen—employed in the Seventeenth Ward, under a sub-contractor named HARRIS, who has failed to pay them promptly for their labor, and now is considerably in arrears. The men have been employed under HARRIS since last August. They went to work reluctantly, knowing from experience that sub-contractors are not the best of paymasters; but they were assured by Mr. HACKLAT that they need have no doubts of the reliableness of HARRIS, and that he (HACKLEY) would see that they received their pay, if anything should prove unsatisfactory in respect to getting their wages, while engaged under HARRIS. This hope has also failed, and hence the men have left their work and demand not only back pay, but a surety of their pay for the future, being unwilling to work for any irresponsible sub-contractor.

OUR DEAD AT FREDERICKSBURGH.—Friday, the 26th inst., has been fixed by the Committee on National Affairs as the time for the obsequies of Col. JAMES H. BULL, late of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, at whose head he fell before Fredericksburgh. The body of Capt. JOHN P. DOOGE, of the same regiment, will be interred at the same time, with probably the remains of several others of our gallant dead. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock precisely, and in the meantime the bodies will lie in state at the Governor's Room, though not exposed to view, under the care of Mr. GEO. W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall. The Seventy-first Regiment will act as a guard of honor on the solemn occasion. Capt. DOOGE was the late Assistant Surgeon of this gallant militia command, and this fact makes it more proper that the Seventy-first should turn out. The regiment will parade in full fatigue, white gloves, belts and overcoats. Line will be formed on Bond-street, at I o'clock precisely.

TAMMANY HALL.—A meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall was held on Monday, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman; Dr. A. B. ROLLINS, Secretary. After organizing, it was on motion resolved, that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to refer ence to a change in the Board of Police Commissioners. Also that the 8th of January, the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, be celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion, by a sumptuous dinner at Tammany Hall, to which the distinguished victors of the Democratic Party are invited. The report of the Finance Committee for the year 1862, was received and approved. At this time a telegram was received by Hon. E. F. PURDY, announcing a full Democratic victory in the city of Bridgsport, Conn., which was received with immense cheering. The Committee then adjourned to meet on Monday next, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

TWO CONVICT MURDERERS HAVE A FIGHT IN THE TOMBS.—A few days ago, Dr. MOSES LOWENBURG and CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, both confined in the Tombs under sentence of death for murder, got into a discussion while together in the new part of the prison. They soon became very much excited, whereupon JEFFERDS struck LOWENBURG several blows in the face with his fist, blacking his eyes, and otherwise injuring him. By order of Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, the prisoners were taken back to the old part of the prison, where they remain in close confinement. JEFFERDS exhibits his vicious nature on every convenient opportunity.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—Coroner RAMSEY held an inquest at No. 74 Suffolk-street, on the body of Mrs. SARAH BRIGGS, 60 years of age and born in New-York, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received in consequence of her clothes taking fire while sitting with her back to the fire. She was horribly burned before the flames could be extinguished... CATHARINE HILTZENMAN, a child 3 years of age, died in Sixty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue, from burns received by her clothes taking fire from a grate. Her legs, body and arms were terribly burned. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of death from burns accidentally received.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BIRMINGHAM, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—The funeral of this gallant young officer, who fell before Fredericksburgh, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence in Seventh-avenue, and was attended by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, of which deceased was a member during the first campaign of Virginia. The body was taken across Twenty-third-street Ferry to Calvary Cemetery.

A JUVENILE DEPREDATOR.—JOHN DOWD, a lad 15 years of age, was arrested by Officer BLACKWELL, of the Fourth Ward, on the charge of stealing $75 in gold from PATRICK MARTIN, of No. 89 Roosevelt-street. After his arrest, the prisoner confessed to taking the money, and said he gave it to a woman, who subsequently returned $15 to the owner. DOWD was taken before Alderman HALL and committed to the Tombs for trial. Search is being made for the balance of the money.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—THOMAS SNOW, recently arrested on suspicion of receiving stolen goods, has had an examination before Justice CONNOLLY, which resulted in his honorable discharge, there being no evidence against him.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—We hope the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house will not be forgotten by the public at Christmas, and that they may not suffer such a disappointment as they did on Thanksgiving Day. Contributions may be sent to the Superintendent of the Institution, Sun Building, Fulton-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STREET CLEANING AND REPAIRS TO WELLS AND PUMPS.—The Brooklyn Board of Contracts met yesterday morning, to receive and open proposals for cleaning the streets, and repairing the wells and pumps of the city for the ensuing year. The bids were numerous, and there was a large attendance of parties interested. The lowest bidders for cleaning the streets, and to whom the contracts will probably be awarded, are as follows, with the prices at which they offer to do the work:

First Ward, Timothy Bannon, $1,200; G. Burns, the same, (two bids;) Second Ward, F. Hickey, $1,200; Third Ward, F. Hickey, $1,220; Fourth Ward, F. Hickey, $1,240; Fifth Ward, J. Mahon, $1,500; Sixth Ward, J. O'Donnell, $1,493; Seventh Ward, Wm. Sweeney, $850; Eighth Ward, J. Delaney, $425; Ninth Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $650; Tenth Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $1,400; Eleventh Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $1,500; Twelfth Ward, M. Kelleher, $340; Thirteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $1,300; Fourteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $953; Fifteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $622, Sixteenth Ward, J. Starks, $1,173; Seventeenth Ward, P. Quinn, $250; Eighteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $225, Nineteenth Ward, (two bids,) J. King, $650, and P. Quinn, $650.

The bids are so ridiculously low that it cannot be expected that the streets will be in any better condition during the coming year than they were last year, when scarcely a contractor in the city pretended to do more than to let his money at the beginning of every month. Now, since the city was a go ernmental organization, were the streets ever so filthy as they were last year, under the present contract system.

The following are the lowest bidders for repairing wells and pumps:

First Ward, L. F. Hauft, $5; Second Ward, L. F. Hauft, $26; Third Ward, L. F. Hauft, $20; Fourth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $70; Fifth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Sixth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Seventh Ward, J. Tuer, $76; Eighth Ward, J. Tuer, $10; Ninth Ward, A. F. Keach, $270; Tenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $112; Eleventh Ward, L. F. Hauft, $1; Twelfth Ward, D. Egan, [illegible] Ward, L. F. Hauft, $120; Fourteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Fifteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $72; Sixteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $94; Seventeenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $40; Eighteenth Ward, J. Haskins, $49; Nineteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $50.

The same will apply to the wells and pumps ae to the streets. At the recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. TYNAN stated that the contract for repairing the wells and pumps of the Ninth Ward last year, was $300, when it was well known that it would be a losing job at $1,000. The consequence was, when a pump became disarranged, it remained in that condition, and long before the year expired citizens were compelled to go a distance of several blocks for water—that Ward not being generally supplied from Ridgewood. The Board will meet again on Friday, when the awards will probably be announced.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.—The pupils of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, gave their Christmas entertainment in the chapel of that building last evening. It consisted of a series of tableaux called "Progress; or, Tides in the Affairs of Men," entirely original, having been written by the scholars who took part in the representation. The argument was this: "The omnipotence of Jehovah above the nations of the earth is shown by the redemption of the children of Israel. The rise of polytheism and the spread of learning and the civilizing arts are illustrated by Greece and Rome. Then Christianity is introduced in its primitive form, and the universal dominion of Christ foretold. Then come the middle ages of ignorance and superstition, when the Christian faith loses all its simple purity and the world seems plunged in impenetrable darkness. The Era of Reformation dawns. Then the Goddess of Liberty enters, proclaiming herself the great moving principle of all progress, and the glories of freedom are rehearsed by representative nations. Then Liberty appeals to the nations to rally round her standard, and fight for Universal Freedom."

Where all were so excellent, it would appear invidious to particularize one young lady more than another; suffice the whole entertainment was most interesting, and passed off to the delight of all.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The skating season is now fairly inaugurated, and all the ponds in Brooklyn are doing an excellent business. The Capitoline, located between Marcy and Putnam avenues, near the line of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, opened with a fine field of ice on Monday, and yesterday a band of music was in attendance to add to the attractions. The grounds embrace eleven acres, of which eight acres are of ice—the whole surrounded with a high board fence, containing commodious buildings for ladies and gentlemen. A planked walk leads from Fulton-avenue to the pond. There are in all seven ponds within the city limits—the Washington, on Fifth-avenue; the Union Pond, in the Eastern District; the Willow Pond, in Gowanus; Chichester's and Monitor Ponds, in Greenpoint—all well conducted in every respect. Skating excellent on all.

THE STRIKE AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The ship carpenters of the Navy-yard held two meetings yesterday—one in the morning, and the other at 5 o'clock last evening, at which time they expected to receive a favorable report from the Naval Constructor. The Committee on the subject reported, however, that they had been unable to obtain an interview with that officer, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned until Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The remnant of this regiment, numbering about 140 men, having been consolidated with the Ironsides Regiment, located at Jamaica, were escorted to the camp of the latter, from the Old Lunatic Asylum, in Flatbush, yesterday. The regiment is preparing to embark for the South.

NEW-JERSEY.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIRST NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.—From an official statement of Adjt.-Gen. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, of the killed, wounded and missing in the First New-Jersey Brigade, we take the following recapilulation:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Second Regiment	—	1	—
Third Regiment	—	2	—
Fourth Regiment	8	36	36
Fifteenth Regiment	4	20	5
Twenty-third Regiment	5	37	9
Total	17	96	50

Of the New-Jersey troops engaged, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth lost the heaviest, the first having five killed, 99 wounded and 37 missing. In the Twenty-eighth 12 were killed, 157 wounded and 31 missing. The report that New-Jersey had 2,000 men killed, wounded and missing in the recent engagements are evidently gross exaggerations.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—JAMES SHERRY, Co. A, Second District of Columbia Volunteers, (President's Guard,) died on the 22d, of anasarca. A very acceptable donation of 300 neat earthen spittoons has just been received at the hospital from the ladies of Woodbridge, N. J., by the hands of Mrs. DALLEY. The soldiers are much in need of reading matter, and books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., will be thankfully received.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, as Mr. LUCIUS D. GOULD, a well-known citizen of Newark, was riding in his carriage, the tire of one of the wheels suddenly broke, and springing up, struck Mr. GOULD upon the head, inflicting a serious injury. He was removed to his house in Franklin-place, where he remained insensible during the night, but was somewhat better yesterday morning. The tire was a new-fashioned, patent contrivance, put on in two pieces, and fastened by bolts.

BILLS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.—Five bills upon the Newark City Bank having been fraudulently obtained from that bank by means of a forged check, the bank has issued a circular, announcing that bills of the above description—of which it has but six in circulation—will be redeemed for the present, only at the bank counter, and that their further issue will be discontinued. The above bank, together with the Mechanics' and State Banks, offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the forger who recently drew nearly $9,000 from those banks on forged checks.

CORRECTION.—In our notice yesterday of the First New-Jersey Brigade, the types made us say, "Gen. FOSTER has not yet received his commission." It should have been Gen. TOWNSEND, who is in command of the Brigade. Gen. FOSTER, as is well known, is in North Carolina.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862.

Present—John T. Hepry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottilwall, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of December twenty and twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of George Jenkins, for fitting up First Election District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of James McCabe, for fitting up Fourth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again on Friday next, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a preamble and resolution in favor of providing a stand of brigade colors for the Sickies' Brigade, also a stand of regimental colors for the Seventy-fourth Regiment New-York State Militia.

But he subsequently withdrew the motion.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to employ a person to compile the debates, &c., of the Common Council during the past year

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return unapproved the resolution originating in your Honorable Body, providing that the Clerk of the Common Council employ a suitable person to compile the debates in the two branches of the Common Council, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars.

I have been unable to agree with the Common Council as to the force of the reasons urged in the preamble to this resolution.

The compilation would be useless without an expenditure of ten or twelve thousand dollars for its publication. Such an expenditure does not seem to me to be warranted by any advantages likely to arise from it. Before the publication could be completed most of the subjects discussed in the debates would have lost their interest. Such publications, moreover, are not usual in legislative bodies; indeed I do not know of any recent precedent for such a publication.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The veto was received, directed to be printed in the minutes and ordered to be printed in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Supervisor Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Samuel C. Reed be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gross—

Resolved, That Adam Hoops be and is hereby respectfully appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Henry L. Roberts be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to Geo. W. Jenkins, to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue included in and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue between the points above indicated shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting his financial estimates or Budget for the year 1863.

Which was directed to be printed in document form, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to renumber Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to donate the Congregation Anshi Chesed a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the rules and orders, in order to present a resolution.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following:

Resolved, That the Common Council will attend the funeral obsequies of Colonel Bull and Captain Dodge, of Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on Friday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Allen, Froment—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Duffy for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. F. Plumb, for the sum of ten dollars for fitting up First Election District of the Sixth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Printz, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that all necessary repairs to the roof of building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White-streets, be made forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, the following substitute therefor adopted, viz.

Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the building known as the City Arsenal, or Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Board of Councilmen, December nineteen, substitute of Board of Aldermen amended, by adding the words following thereto, "and that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor," and as amended adopted.)

Alderman Boole moved that this Board do adhere to its former action, and a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President announced as such Committee, Aldermen Reed, Chipp and Brady.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair pier foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp on the westerly side of Ninth-avenue, about fifty feet north of Forty-seventh-street.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—Aldermen Froment, Farley—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that it is the sense of this Board that the Belgian pavement, from the Bowery to Essex-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, half the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the tax for three years—one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—amounting to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ten cents, with interest, against the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, be and the same is hereby remitted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition from Board of Councilmen, of Lafayette Engine Company number Nine, for the purchase of a steam fire engine, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare the necessary specifications, and advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Lafayette Fire Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday next, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pluckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of December twenty were read and approved.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following Message, returning without his approval the resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property.

[The reporter has failed to furnish us with the Message.—ED. TIMES.]

(Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Stevenson moved that the communication be received, laid on the table ten days, published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and printed in full in the minutes.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "all the" before papers, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—6.

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick Leddy, amounting to nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Whereas, The person with whom Andrew J. Hackley contracted for cleaning the streets in the Seventeenth Ward has failed, or has neglected to pay the men employed by him to clean the streets of said Ward, thereby causing great distress to these poor persons and their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board what steps he has taken, or can take, to have payment made to these men for their services.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the crosswalk on the east side of Third-avenue, at the junction of Seventeenth-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same hereby is given to Benjamin Drachmann to keep and exhibit goods on the sloop in front of his premises, known as number three hundred and eighty-one Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers, for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at said place.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences procure a portrait of General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and the sum of four thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the purpose.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a full-length portrait of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the portrait of Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises known as number nine hundred and ninety-eight Broadway, occupied by Engine Company number twenty-five as a meeting-room, from September first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to Jnna thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, both inclusive, and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars, to be in full for rent of premises number two hundred and forty-six Seventh-avenue, occupied by Engine Company number twenty-five as a lodge-room, and take his receipt for the same.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS

Report of majority and minority of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of instructing the Corporation Counsel to take action in reference to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Forty seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of John Kiernan, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, the twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hayes moved to take up ninety thousand six hundred and eighty-one, being report of Special Committee of Board of Councilmen in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment—said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment—said sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the ordinance "to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war," passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, September two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words following, viz., "in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words following, viz. "payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund on a requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers, provided satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Comptroller, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is entitled to the same."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Ross, The President, Long—4.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Repper, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Snyder, Long—8.

And the President *pro tem* declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4327, 4337, 4437, 4443, 4445, 4447, 4449, 4451, 4453, 4455, 4457, 4459, 4461, 4463, 4467, 4469, 4477, 4483, 4485, 4487, 4489, 4493, 4495, 4497, 4499, 4503, 4507, 4511, 4515, 4519. *Part II.*—Nos. 4588, 4622, 4751, 4826, 4836, 4840, 4844, 4846, 4848, 4850, 4852, 4862, 4864, 4866, 4872, 4876, 4878, 4880, 4884, 4886, 4888, 4890, 4892, 4894, 4900, 4902, 4912, 4914, 4918, 4920. *Part III.*—Nos. 3873, 2682, 2353, 767, 2837, 4584.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 1752, 3134, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3170, 3178.

Husband and Wife—May they contract as drawer and drawee of a bill of Exchange?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour

The Lee Bank vs. *George B. Satterlee.*—This action was brought by the Indorser and holder, upon three bills of exchange, drawn in Massachusetts, by Pierre C. Kane, upon defendant, payable to the order of Edith Kane, the wife of the drawer, three, four, and six months after date, respectively, and indorsed by her and duly accepted by the drawer before maturity.

The defence was, that the drawing of a bill of exchange and its delivery to the payee constitute a contract between the drawer and the drawee, whereby the former becomes bound to pay to the latter, or to his indorsers, the amount of such bill, in case the same shall not be accepted or paid upon due presentment; that a husband is incapable of thus contracting with his wife; that the wife in this case, took no title by such delivery, and that the bills in question were and are, for these reasons, void and inoperative, as against the acceptor.

The Court, per BARBOUR, J., held that in the absence of all evidence of *mala fides possessio* in the holder, proof of the possession of the bills by the plaintiff is, *prima facie*, sufficient to establish his ownership of them. (Conroy vs. Warren, 3 John, Ca., 259; Peacock vs. Rhodes, Doug., 636; Moltram vs. Mills, 1 Sandf., S. C. Rep., 37.) The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover, if the bills were valid obligations against the acceptor.

In respect to the contract between the husband and wife, as insisted upon by the defendant's counsel, the Court said:

It is true that, by the Common Law, which in that regard most control in this case, a husband and his wife are in general incapable of contracting with each other so as to create a right of action in favor of the one as against the other. But a bill of exchange is not merely a contract between the drawer and the payee. It is, when accepted, a new contract between the acceptor and the then holder, who, in this case, was the indorser of the wife. Nor is such a bill always a contract as between the drawer and the person to whom or to whose order it is payable. It may be made payable to the drawer himself, or to some one receiving the same for collection for the benefit and use of the drawer; or, what is a very common occurrence in commercial communities, it may be payable to the order of some person who indorses it, simply for the accommodation of the maker. In none of those cases is there any contract which can be enforced by the payer named in the bill against the maker. In each instance it is a mere direction to pay, and has no validity whatever as an obligation until indorsed by a *bona fide* purchaser or acceptor.

In this case the defendant held in his hands moneys belonging to the drawer to the amount mentioned in the bills. (Griffith vs. Reed, 21 Wend., 502.) He was directed by the drawer to pay these moneys over to his wife or to such person as she should, by her order, appoint to receive the same, and, by the same instrument, such drawer, to effect, constituted the wife his agent to receive the moneys, or by her order to appoint their payment to such other person as should become the holder of the bills; as he might well do. (Co. Litt., 520.) Under the authority thus conferred upon her, the wife indorsed the bills, the defendant duly accepted them, and the plaintiff is their *bona fide* holder. The objection of the defendant to pay, rests, not upon any supposable interest, or want of interest in the wife as the payee named in the bills of exchange, but on his promise, implied in the acceptance, to pay the amount out of the funds of the drawer, which was in his possession. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

F. C. Bliss, for plaintiffs. Richard O'Gorman, for defendant.

How Wife's Property was Seized to Pay her Husband's Debts—The Consequences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Adolphene Kluender vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.*—The plaintiff sues to recover the value of the contents of a cigar store, recently owned by her, as claimed, at No. 78 Bowery. Mrs. Kluander claims that the cigar store was her separate property, and that the defendant wrongfully seized upon its contents and carried them away.

The defence was that the goods were seized under an execution against the property of Frederick Kluender, plaintiff's husband, to whom it belonged.

Thus the question was resolved into one of fact, and the Jury solved it in favor of the plaintiff, giving her a verdict for $500.

Lowton & Fullerton for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *McClellan et al.*—*The Same* vs. *Priest, et al.*—Judgments ordered.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Journay, et al. vs. *Perkins, et al.*—Settled.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Tagier vs. *Shipman, et al.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Dec 23, 1862.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	103⅝	100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	130
10,000 Tres. 7.30 p. cent N	102⅛	50 do	130
5,000 do	102⅝	50 do	c 130
5,000 U. S. 1 yr. C	95¾	10 do	130
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	100	5 do	130
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s 90	54	100 N. Y. Cen. R	89⅝
7,000 do	53⅝	500 Erie Railway	42⅝
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	52	1750 do	42⅝

The speculative excitement has very much abated in both Gold and London Exchange. The latter left off steady at 145½@146 ₱ cent. The market for Money is 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The Banks are not disposed to lend below this rate on even the best class of collateral, as their balances to each other have to be paid daily at the Clearing-house in Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury, bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, or else in United States Notes of legal tender, which are growing scarce again.

The following additional Dividends have been announced: The Chemical Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 6 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2. The Bank of Commerce, in New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable Jan. 5. The Bank of America, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable Jan. 2. The Tradesmen's Bank, a [illegible] annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₱ cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 12. Transfers close on Dec. 31, to reopen on Jan. 10.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.		
Capital Stock	$11,723,25	$11,724,660	Inc.	$1,035
Loans	36,125,340	36,772,912	Inc.	647,572
Specie	5,266,645	4,706,188	Dec.	*560,455
Due from other Bks.	1,903,664	1,795,640	Dec.	108,024
Due to other Bks.	6,482,277	6,588

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Father Kemp's Old Folks.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polymorama.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Again the rebel report of a disaster to our arms in North Carolina is followed by our own report of a victory. A day or two ago, it will be remembered, we published a rebel dispatch, received by way of Nashville, dated at Wilmington, N. C., announcing that Gen. Foster had attacked Goldsboro, but had been repulsed with great slaughter. This morning we have a dispatch from Gen. Foster, which, though covering but a dozen lines, is pregnant with importance and success. He says he has burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and torn up several miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Four engagement have been fought—at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro—in all of which the enemy have, to use Gen. Foster's expression, been "handsomely whipped." The details of these brilliant operations will be awaited with much interest. No intimation as to our losses is given.

The President has issued an address to the Army of the Potomac, regarding the late battle of Fredericksburgh. He says that although the army was not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. He extols the courage with which our troops, in an open field, faced the enemy behind intrenchments, and the skill with which the Rappahannock was crossed and recrossed. He condoles with the mourners for the dead, sympathizes with the severaly wounded, and tenders all, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, regarding the recant repulse at Fredericksburgh, is given in full in the columns of the Times this morning. It includes the testimony of Gen. Burnside regarding all the movements of the army since he assumed command, and coincides in all particulars with the atetements on the subject recently given by us.

The advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are not important. No shots have been exchanged with the rebels for several days, and the river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

Gen. Burnside has made another statement in ragard to the loeses at Fredericksburgh, correcting his former one in the light of later medicel reports. The whole number of wounded he now puts down at between six and seven thousand, instead of nine thousand, as before reported. About one-half of the wounded are receiving treatment in hospitals.

Mr. John S. Rarey has, at the request of Gen. Halleck, visited the Army of the Potomac, to ascertain and report upon the condition of the horses in that army. His report is given elsewhere. It will be seen that he gives a better account of their condition than we have been led to expect, though it is certainly bad enough. He gives some suggestions as to the proper treatment of the animals, which will no doubt be adopted, as far as possible.

A body of rebel cavalry are said to have been about Leesburgh on Saturday last—doubtless a portion of White's band.

The lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature, on Friday, by a vote of 130 to 42, adopted a resolution which reads thus: "That our confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States remains unshaken, and that, as the representatives of the people of this State, we pledge ourselves to support and sustain him in the prosecution of all measures which shall be found necessary to suppress the infernal rebellion now raging, and to reëstablish the National Union, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and restore the supremacy of the law throughout our entire country. And while we tender to him our sympathy in the trying and difficult circumstances in which he is placed, and in the pressure of so momentous responsibilities, we deprecate every attempt to impute to him such evils or disasters as may have resulted from the errors of judgment, inefficiency or culpability of subordinate officials, and which no exertions on his part could have prevented or averted."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner to New-Orleans. The House resolution, to adjourn over for the holidays, was concurred in. A resolution, making the inquiries of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the Banks' transports general, was adopted. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of colored soldiers. A bill for the relief of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold* was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution relative to sending troops into the State of Delaware during the election was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up and debated at considerable length. During the proceedings, a report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relative to the disaster at Fredericksburgh, was handed in and ordered to be printed. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, made another effort to get the protest against the Indemnity bill placed on the journal, but it failed. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and its consideration postponed until Jan. 5. A bill to establish a postal money order system was reported from the Post-office Committee, and immediately passed. It provides for a charge of five cents on every ten dollars. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the correspondence which passed in April, 1861, between Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, then one of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet officers. The bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dacotah Indians, and to indemnify the sufferers by their atrocities, was considered in Committee of the Whole. A vote was subsequently taken upon the passage of the bill, but no quorum was present, though the vote was 64 to 18. The House soon after adjourned until the first Monday in January.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Comptroller sent in his estimates of the expenses of the City Government for 1863, which were referred to the Finance Committee. Their total amount is $7,088,587 56, of which $1,071,657 36 is for the redemption of the City debt, including war loans, and $825,771 20 for interest on the City debt. The total amount of the appropriations for the City for 1862 was $6,187,659 15. The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolutions authorizing a purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, at the price of $533,000, on the ground that he believes the title to it is in the Corporation, and that the price is far too high, even if the purchase were a proper one to be made. The message was laid over. A resolution by Mr. Ryan was adopted, inquiring of the City Inspector what steps he has taken, or can take, to have the street-sweepers in the Nineteenth Ward paid by the street-cleaning contractor, who is behindhand in paying his men employed there. The Railway Committee presented majority and minority reports in relation to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. Both reports recommended that the Corporation Counsel be empowered to prosecute the Company for arrearage license fees on cars that have been run without licenses; and the majority report further recommends that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the tracks which the Company have put down without the authority of the Common Council. Both reports were laid over. The resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. $10,000, in consideration of their having enlisted for the war, was concurred in. Adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions to transfer the charge and control of the new Court-house building to the Board, was read and laid over. The veto is based on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, given in October, 1861, and very recently reaffirmed by him, that the New City Hall Commissioners are entitled to the work of constructing the building. The Police Commissioners reported that they have expended $87,884 of surplus funds in building the new Police headquarters, and requested the privilege of using $20,000 of unexpended balances of appropriations for the Department for the purpose of fitting up the building. The communication was referred. The Excise Commissioners reported, in a lengthy document, a list of the names of the persons, and their places of business, to whom they have granted licenses this year. The report was referred, with power to send for persons and papers, with the view of ascertaining the amount of income from the licences. The resolution to pay Geo. H. Purser the various amounts of a small batch of the claims assigned to him by the workmen employed on the new Court-house, was taken up and passed. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

The Sunday-school children of Trinity Church will hold their annual Christmas festival in Trinity Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The church is gaily decorated with evergreens, and in the middle porch will stand a large Christmas tree, the gifts upon which will be distributed to the children at the close of the festival. During the afternoon the well-known chimer, Mr. James Aylifee, will play several tunes upon the bells.

The iron-clad *Patapsco*, built at Wilmington, Del., is expected to arrive at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Friday next, completely equipped for service. She is one of the Monitor fleet.

Early on last Saturday morning the Post-office in New-London, Conn., was broken open and robbed. The mails from Boston and New-York, those prepared for the United States frigate *Sabine*, and the contents of the general delivery were taken.

The people of New-Haven, Conn., have been trying to flood the principal city park, so as to make a skating pond of it. Thus far they have only succeeded in producing a strip of ice where little urchins slide.

Capt. Baylor, notorious throughout Western Virginia as a guerrilla leader, has been captured near Charlestown.

The principal business men of Troy have published a card, saying that they will neither receive nor pay out individual shinplasters after Jan. 1.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Barbour has rendered decision in a case involving some interesting questions touching contracts between husband and wives, and also in relation to bills of exchange, acceptances, &c. A note of the case will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was less firm yesterday on the speculative shares, but steady on Governments. Gold, 132¼; Exchange, 145½ ₩ cent.

Flour was quiet and depressed yesterday. Wheat and Corn were more sought after and closed rather firmer. Pork and Lard were less active and declining. Beef was in fair request, as were also Cotton and Molasses. Bacon was freely purchased at full rates. Sugars were more inquired for. Coffee, Teas, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Rice, Spices, Chemicals, Tobacco, Wool, Whisky and Naval Stores were in limited demand. More extensive freight engagements were reported, but at drooping rates.

The Live Stock markets are not so well supplied with animals this week. There is a falling off of 1,200 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 18,600 hogs, making a large deficit as compared with last week. Poultry, however, in part makes up for this loss, an enormous quantity of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens having been forwarded for holiday week. They are selling so cheap that large numbers of citizens turn from the roast beef or pork steak to the more savory turkey. Beeves number 5,012, of which 4,391 were offered at Forty-fourth-street. This proved too many after the large supply last week, and the yards were only cleared by heavy sacrifices, the closing rates being nearly 1c. lower than the opening. Good cattle were not plenty, and, as most butchers wanted good beef this week, they were in special request, and went off quite lively at rising last week's rates. There were a goodly number of extra fat cattle for Christmas, for some of which 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., net weight, was paid. All of this class were well sold, but come to the "rough scuff," of which the supply far exceeded the demand, and there was almost a dead lock. Butchers did not want such mean animals, and would not take them except at very low rates. One lot want begging purchasers at $25 ₩ head, or 5c. ₩ lb. The average for all classes was about 7¾c.....Sheep and Lambs number less than 8,000. There is a good demand for fat sheep at 5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, and 6c. if selected. A few very large and extra fat sheep brought $19@$20 each, or 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Common stock sells slowly.....Live Hogs number but 35,154—a large supply at ordinary times, but light compared with the late arrivals of more than 50,000 ₩ week. Prices are rather firmer, fat corn-fed hogs bringing 5c.@5½c., medium 5c., and still-fed 4½c. All kinds are selling as fast as they arrive.

Gov. Seymour.—We understand that Gov. Seymour has tendered to Major Sprague, of the United States Army, the position of Adjutant-General. We are further informed that in the letter inviting him to assume the duties of that office, Gov. Seymour expresses his desire to have some one fill it who will act in harmony with the Federal Government, and whose practical acquaintance with military affairs will enable the State of New-York to maintain the proud preëminence she has thus far held in the work of maintaining the Union and the Constitution. The tone of the letter indicates anything but the purpose of obstructing the war, which has been attributed to Gov. Seymour by some of his political friends as well as by many of his opponents.

The Great Necessity—The Government and the People.

The war needs many amendments doubtless; but the prime one is this: *the people must deal more fairly by the Government, and the Government more fairly by the people.* The Government and the people have reciprocal rights and duties. These must be better observed *on both sides*, or failure is inevitable.

First, the people must judge the Government less hastily and harshly. They have just poured upon it their hottest wrath—for what, as is now proved, it was in no wise responsible for. Gen. Burnside moved upon Fredericksburgh heights not only without the orders of Government, but, as he himself declares, against its anticipations. The movement, under the circumstances, was probably justifiable on every military principle; but, whether so or not, everybody now admits that the Government has not to answer for it. This undue swiftness to condemn has latterly been becoming a regular habit of the public mind. It comes, naturally enough, perhaps, from the continued disappointment in realizing decisive results. But it must not be indulged. There never was a human Government yet that could command events. "Man proposes, God disposes." All that can rightly be asked of our Government is, that it should do its best. Knowing the motives which should impel the Administration thus to endeavor—its recorded oath, its personal devotion to the cause, its praise among the people, its credit in history—we are bound to suppose that it is guilty of no lack of faithful effort, until it *clearly appears* to the contrary. A just allowance must be made for the unexampled difficulties with which the Government is surrounded. Upon almost every one of its departments an amount of work and responsibility has been devolved, in comparison with which all that has ever before been known there was mere child's play. It would require more than human intelligence, and more than human energy, to meet all this host of new duties infallibly and completely. At the best there must be some shortcomings and error. Improvement, of course, we have a right to expect. But every observant man knows that the business administration of the war has mended greatly since its early stage—quite as much so, probably, as its martial conduct in the field. A thousand faults have been corrected in both spheres of action. Others doubtless still remain to be exposed and remedied. Experience develops these, and experience takes time. We must be patient. Above all things, we must avoid *the fault-finding spirit*. Nearly every man feels a strong temptation in this direction. His favorite General has not been elevated to, or retained in, the highest command; or his favorite policy, in respect to Slavery, has not been observed. This excites dissatisfaction, which in turn begets general censoriousness.

But it is all wrong. The cause at stake is of infinitely more moment than any personal consideration, or any party policy. It is impossible that all shall be satisfied in respect to such predilections. The true patriot, however earnest he may be concerning them, will yet keep them to their own proper limit, and never allow them to bias his judgment upon matters with which they legitimately have nothing to do, and to stimulate a general indiscriminate opposition. This is the very essence of faction. This spirit vents itself not only in rash judgments and fierce reproaches about current events, when only half understood or altogether misunderstood, but also in reverting to the past, and dragging up old complaints. For instance, there is still a loud clamor in certain quarters about arbitrary arrests, in spite of the fact that no such arrests are now made, and that those who suffered from them have been released. Whether those arrests, under the circumstances, were or were not justifiable, may perhaps be a debatable question. But this is not the time to debate it. Those who do so, in spite of the fact that it has ceased to be practical, and who make use of it to bring the Government into reproach, are, whether they feel it or not, untrue to patriotic duty. If the Government has erred in the past, let its errors sleep. They have no business with the present. Judge the Government by the present. In common justice, judge it only on *known* truths; and, in common charity, considering its tremendous burden of duty, judge it generously.

Second, the Government in return must put more trust in the people. It must take more pains to get a correct understanding of public opinion. There is reason to apprehend that, in its constant press of business, it pays little attention to what is said of it outside of its immediate circle. Mischief must come of this. No responsible Government can afford to ignore or neglect public opinion—least of all a Republican Government, which lives only in the people. The Government, too, is bound, so far as it well can, to enlighten public opinion by timely explanations. One of the peculiarities of our system is the exclusion of the Cabinet from seats in the legislative halls. In England, and in France, and even in the rebel Confederacy, under the Confederate Constitution, the heads of the various departments are present at the legislative sittings, and always ready to submit to any interpellations, and by speech explain every governmental act. In consequence, these Administrations, whether sustained or not, are at least *understood*. Again, our present Administration, unlike nearly every one which has preceded it, has no public journal that can speak, on occasion, with its authority. The non-possession of such an organ, though an advantage in some respects, operates unfavorably in this. Thus, in default of a place in Congress, and of a newspaper organ, it has happened that our present Administration has been exposed to frequent misunderstanding. It has again and again suffered from mistakes of fact as well as misconceptions of intention. Had it not been for Burnside's letter, which, brief as it was, threw a flood of light upon the late affair, the storm of public excitement, under false statements, might have lasted for weeks, and wrought incalculable evil. And yet our escape from all this is due only to the happy impulse of the magnanimous General.

The Government should always see to it that the public is somehow put in possession of the prime data needful to a correct understanding of every important event. Methods can easily be found, if there be the desire. It is an abuse that the telegraph should so frequently be made to keep back intelligence, or send it in a false shape. This has been done almost uniformly after great disasters. It seems to have been the Government's first care, on such occasions, to delude the people; and it is natural that the people should resent it, as an indignity and a wrong, when they come to know the real truth. The loyal people of the country are no children to be easily scared. They can bear ill tidings with a manly heart—bear them with a thousand times more composure than they can these attempts to cheat them, for a few hours, into a false ease. This practice of the Government officials is puerile and pitiful. Let it cease. In all its relations, let the Administration show that it respects and trusts the people. On all occasions let it be careful to give the public mind the right means of judging. So only can it escape the misjudgments which have heretofore wrought such great mischief both to itself and the sacred cause it has in charge.

Could the Government and the people come faithfully up to the line of mutual duties we have indicated, the success of the war, sooner or later, would be as certain as any future event can be. If, on the contrary, both Government and people continually recede from it, as has been the recent tendency, nothing short of a miracle can save the Republic.

Goldsboro Captured—Four Battles and Four Victories in One Week.

The victorious feats of Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, come to the country as gleams of light and glory in a dark hour. The dispatch which he sends concerning the work he performed in the week extending from Saturday, the 13th, to Saturday, the 20th inst., is brief and soldierly. In four lines he chronicles as many triumphs: "We fought," says he, "four engagements, viz.: At Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time."

He has captured the important railroad centre at Goldsboro, which was the prime object of his expedition. With the details of the later battles we are as yet unacquainted, but the perfect success which has been the issue of each of them shows that they were well planned and well executed. We suppose that in the meantime Gen. Foster will simply hold Goldsboro, and will not attempt an advance, either toward Wilmington on the one hand, or in the direction of Weldon on the other. He holds the line of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and thus cuts the Richmond rebels off from this great artery of communication with the States of the Southern seaboard. It is very probable, considering the great value of the position, that the rebels will make a desperate effort to drive him back; but as he has destroyed the railroad bridges and torn up several miles of the track, we think that with the aid of the gunboats, he is perfectly secure in his position. When the Government furnishes him reinforcements, he will be ready to take either Wilmington or Petersburgh "in the rear."

In the two rebel dispatches we have had concerning Gen. Foster's operations, there has been more than usual mendacity. In the dispatch of the rebel Gen. Evans, received last Friday, he said that he had fought the Abolitionists ten hours and driven them back to their gunboats. Next day we received the facts of our victory and of the capture of Kinston. Yesterday a rebel dispatch was received concerning the battle near Goldsboro, asserting that the "Abolitionists fled from the field." This morning Gen. Foster announces the capture of Goldsboro, and thereby proves as well as asserts that he had whipped the rebels handsomely each time. The importance of these fine triumphs will be comprehended by a glance at any map of the Southern States.

The Nation to its Army.—The President's Address tendering the thanks of the nation to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for their splendid conduct at Fredericksburgh on the 13th, gives a slight expression to the heartfelt praises and gratitude of the country to those gallant men. The Address is timely, and its issue at this moment eminently just. Gen. Burnside testified, in his letter to Gen Halleck, that the "extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by his officers and soldiers were never exceeded;" and with reference to their recrossing the Rappahannock on Monday night, he said, that they marched across the river in face of the enemy as if they were going on parade. It is on these statements that the President bases his address. The same thing has been recorded by every correspondent of the Press, and by every spectator of these great events. The history of the world's wars exhibits no army possessed of grander qualities than those displayed by our troops in the six days, from the 11th to the 16th of this month of December, 1862.

We would here specially signalize one point which the Commanding General, the President and the Press, have all mentioned: that is, the skill, the good conduct and the daring of our *officers* of every grade under Burnside at Fredericksburgh. In the early days of the war there was much complaint about inefficient and cowardly officers. This class seems to have been pretty thoroughly weeded out of the service. Brigadiers, Colonels and Captains led their men into the thickest of the fight, and amid the hottest fire of the rebel artillery, with a coolness, and what might almost be called a recklessness of death or wounds; and the long record of killed and maimed officers, while it is a mournful spectacle to the nation, is a glorious and eternal testimony of honor to them. It will be impossible quickly to supply the places of those gallant fellows who thus fell fighting for their country's flag.

It is true, there has been a complaint that Washington hotels were crowded, even while the battle was going on, with the officers of regiments which were then facing the rebel fire. If such be the fact, it is disgrace enough to those concerned. But we are persuaded they formed but a very small fraction of a body which has furnished so honorable a record.

Such officers and such men as fought at Fredericksburgh, must give the nation the assurance expressed by the President, that the Army of the Potomac now "possesses all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government."

Grant's Army.

The war news continues to come in unfavorably from the Southwest. From the day of Gen. Grant's pause at Oxford, Mississippi, the rebel reaction against his movement has been manifest. Gen. Hovey's expedition against Grenada came to nought because it was a cooperating demonstration, only lacking in the vital element that it failed entirely to cooperate. There was no communication between Grant and Hovey, and the former did not know that the latter had been near Grenada until Hovey returned to Helena and reported the fact *viâ* Cairo, Columbus and Holly Springs! Cooperation between commands thus distant and isolated is a remarkable idea. The grand combination between Grant, Sherman and Hovey that promised so much in the matter of clearing the State of Mississippi of rebel armies and opening up the Mississippi River, having ended so unsatisfactorily, it became a very serious question with some, whether any forward movement of our whole forces had been really intended. But we see no reason to doubt that the general advance was meditated, and that it has been arrested for causes not given to the public. In no other way can we excuse Gen. Grant for the present position of his army. He abandoned Jackson, Bolivar, Corinth and Grand Junction—all very valuable strategic points in and for West Tennessee, which were strongly held by his troops, and in which positions he was able to keep his communications easily open with his base at Cairo. He was likewise able to keep the rebel troops pressed down into Mississippi. The citizens of West Tennessee being thus delivered from Confederate authority were rapidly returning to their senses, resuming their ordinary avocations, engaging in trade and taking steps to elect members to the National Congress. Conventions were held, and nearly every county in West Tennessee was well represented by Union delegates. Candidates of sterling loyalty were nominated, and it seemed likely that a formal return to the Union of all that part of the State would soon be witnessed. But as soon as Gen. Grant moved on to Oxford the rebel hordes began to *rush in behind him*, and now all that section of Tennessee where loyalty was so lately nurtured into strength is given up to Confederate occupation and pillage, except just around the military posts which are garrisoned. The rebel conscript law will be enforced, hundreds of recruits obtained, the elections broken up, and those loyal citizens that took part in the Union movement subjected to wrong and violence.

But this is not the worst feature of the present situation. The rebel cavalry in very considerable force, estimated from 2,000 to 8,000, have got possession of the railroad north of Jackson, Tenn., and cut off Gen. Grant from Columbus, Ky., and Cairo. This is the line by which his army has drawn its supplies; by which, indeed, Jackson, Bolivar, Corinth and Grand Junction communicate with the loyal States and with the Government. The position looks critical. Having broken up the railroad immediately north of Jackson, the rebel cavalry continued northward, taking possession of all the stations on the railroad—Carroll, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton—and at last accounts were moving on Union City, which is the next and nearest important depôt to the old rebel stronghold of Columbus. At Trenton large quantities of cotton were burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and a number of cars were destroyed. Trenton is the point where one of the late Union Congressional Conventions was held.

By this movement the rebels have got possession of fully 100 miles of the railroad north of Grant's army, and as the line of the road lies mostly in a level, swampy country, intersected by frequent bayous and by the Forked Deer and Obion rivers, it seems that the rebels, if they choose, can, by the destruction of bridges, trestle-work and rails, destroy Grant's communications utterly for the Winter, and compel him to a change of base *to Memphis*. But this will require several weeks of industrious work repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Grand Junction. And how is the army and the garrisons now cut off from their northern base, to be supplied while the new base is being established?

We have called attention before to the unreasonable and dangerous experiment of trying to penetrate the State of Mississippi with a large army from the North, with the base of supplies at *Cairo* instead of at *Memphis*. Gen. Grant has been drawing every pound of his subsistence over 250 miles of a railroad line, beginning at Columbus on the Mississippi [illegible] whole of it in an [illegible] bulk of his army was within [illegible] plus and south of it, with a railroad [illegible] which he might have [illegible] He has not the [illegible] for war, "vital" to prepare [illegible] His advance is now [illegible] a fire in the rear, [illegible] he will be [illegible]

but time and his campaign by the blunder of his base.

Why has this long and unsafe railroad line been relied on? We venture the assertion that *cotton-speculating influences* have controlled the policy and kept the road open. The profit of individuals and not the prosperity of the campaign has ordered it.

The Battle of Fredericksburgh.—The testimony of Gen. Burnside, Gen. Halleck and the other chief officers of the army, concerning the responsibility for the battle of Fredericksburgh, which has been elicited by the Congressional Committee, and which we give this morning, will finally settle a question which has greatly agitated the nation for a week past. Gen. Burnside has already assumed the sole responsibility for the attack, but it will be seen that there were circumstances bearing upon the battle which leave a heavy weight of blame on other shoulders than his. The whole of the long report will be perused with intense interest by the entire public.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Model Dispatch from Gen. Foster.

HIS EXPEDITION A PERFECT SUCCESS.

The Rebels Whipped at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro.

The Railroad Bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive Burnt.

Several Miles of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Torn Up.

[illegible] Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at headquarters here:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Dec. 20, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My expedition was a perfect success.

I burned the railroad bridge at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and tore up several miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We fought four engagements, viz.: at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time. J. G. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DISPATCH.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A supplementary dispatch from Gen. Foster has been received by the Government to-day, in regard to the capture of Goldsboro, in which he states that the rebels are reported to be advancing upon him in heavy force, estimated at 25,000, for the purpose of driving him from his position. He is confident of his ability successfully to resist until reinforcements can reach him.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 17, via Fortress Monroe, Monday, 22.

In the engegement at Kineton, on the 14th, Company K, Third New-York Cavalry, Capt. Cole, which was in the advance, charged over four deep ditches, eight feet wide, and captured seven pieces of rebel artillery, bringing them off in triumph.

Gen. Foster's forces were to reach Goldsboro today, and, as cannoneding has been distinctly heard here, the probability is that the battle has been fought, and that that important point is in our possession. *The army will immediately move from there to another important point.*

The case of Rev. Mr. Mallen, Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who was court-martialed for preferring serious charges, through a Boston paper, against Gov. Stanly, has been honorably acquitted.

There are two candidates for Congress from this District, one on the platform of Free-labor, and the other in opposition to the Confiscation and Emancipation acts. The latter receives the active support and aid of Gov. Stanly, and will doubtless be elected.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The following dispatches are published in the Richmond papers of the 20th:

Goldsboro, Friday, Dec. 19.

A reconnoissance last night by a squadron of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, under Capt. Carraway, found the enemy encamped about two miles below Whitehall. The citizens represent them as scared and out of food and ammunition. A rumor on the streets this morning says reinforcements have passed Kinston, on the south side of the Neuse, to succor their skedaddling friends.

As the smoke of battle clears away it reveals a considerable slaughter among the Yankees, at Whitehall, on Tuesday. A hundred of their dead were left unburied on the field, and a pit, one hundred yards long, filled with dead, has been found. Only three companies of the Fifty-ninth and Eleventh North Carolina were engaged, Col. Pearson, of the Fifty-ninth, with eighteen men of the Fourteenth, fought the enemy for several hours, until reinforced by three of his own companies, who were subsequently relieved by the Eleventh, Col. Leventhorpe, under the immortal Bethel flag, who ultimately drove them from their guns into the field. The Twenty-first North Carolina, Col. Jordan, was on the field, but, with the exception of one company, seems to have taken no part in the action.

Goldsboro, Friday, Dec. 19—P. M.

Col. Fremont, Chief-Engineer of the Wilmington Railroad, has just arrived in town from Wilmington. He passed over the entire track to the Neuse on a hand-car, and says he can repair all damages on the road in two days, and the bridge over the Neuse in six or eight. All quiet here.

The Raleigh *State Journal*, of the 18th, says:

"Nine regiments and two batteries of artillery arrived on Tuesday, and several brigades are on the way. Prudence will not allow us to specify from whence they were drawn, as the concentration was rapid, and by this time a force is in and around Goldsboro sufficient to battle, if not capture, the invaders."

The *Examiner* states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected.

A correspondent of the *Progress* says: "Intelligence has reached Goldsboro that Banks' column had probably joined Foster's, making some forty or fifty thousand of the enemy."

Gen. Smith is represented as [illegible] of success, and it is reported that Gen. Lee [illegible] from [illegible] Railroad [illegible] with Wilmington [illegible] Carolina Standard [illegible]

[Communicated.]

Arctic Regions on Broadway.

We were standing, the other day, in Barnum's Museum, looking at the male and female Esquimaux and the little picaninny, and talking to Capt. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, who brought the strangers down with him. Among the topics of conversation were the handsome dresses of skins of Arctic animals worn by the Esquimeux, and Capt. Hall gave us some very interesting information in regard to the polar bear, the white polar fox, the seal, and other animals from which the adventurous hunters manage to derive subsistence for themselves and to supply luxuries to others. Speaking of polar bears. "They have some very fine specimens of polar bear skins now in the City," said the Captain. We remarked that we had occasionally seen one, but rarely one large enough or fine enough to be worthy of special notice. "Eh, havn't you, though?" said the Captain; "Well, just put on your hat and light one of these cigars, and go out with me for only a few steps, and see if we cannot find a few." We followed his directions and went out with him to Broadway, expecting to be introduced to some kind of "Fur Company" or other. Marvel of marvels! he merely led us down the sidewalk a few steps, and into KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX was busy selling hats and chatting with customers, and the Captain led us down the counter, past piles of what seemed to be Arctic fox skins, and showed us a skin suspended from the top shelf on the Fulton-street side. "There," he said, "there is one of the very largest and finest Polar bear skins I ever saw, and I have seen many thousands." We examined it. It was really a marvel in size and quality—pure cream white, without a spot or blemish, and enough to make the very soul of a fashionable sleigh rider content. But that was not all. The Captain, who seemed to have paid several visits to "KNOX'S Arctic Regions" previously, showed us others of those superb bear skins, of nearly the same size and value. Then he showed us such a wilderness of other rich Arctic furs, fox, lynx, sable and otter, as we had thought could not be found nearer than Siberia or the Hudson's Bay Territory, and concluded by calling our attention to a splendid assortment of Buffalo Robes, trimmed in the handsomest manner, and many others without trimmings, tanned so as to shed water like a mackintosh, and especially fitted for keeping dampness and eventual rheumatism out of the legs of soldiers who sleep upon the ground. The Captain informed us, speaking of this, that the Indians of the far Northwest never have such an ache as rheumatism, no matter how much they sleep upon the damp ground, owing to the fact that they always sleep upon the impervious tanned skin of the Buffalo. By this time, and looking around to see what a splendid collection of Ladies' Furs, of all styles and qualities he had in his boxes ready for the visits of the fashionable, we became aware that KNOX really kept the most extensive fur store in the City, in addition to his extensive trade in head coverings. We had long known him as the leading Hatter in the City, keeping one of the very largest assortments of Hats, Caps, For Caps and Soft Hats always on hand in the cool season, as well as Panamas and other light Hats in summer, and making Dress Hats to order with a rapidity and skill to which no other manufacturer could pretend. But we had no idea, until Capt. Hall opened our eyes, how extensive and choice was his stock of Furs—ready, apparently, to accommodate all tastes and all pockets. KNOX himself, meanwhile, was about half the time busied in selling Military Caps to officers who continually came dropping in; and from the conversations held between one and another, and which we occasionally overheard, we learned that he had a peculiar reputation through the whole service for furnishing blue Cloth Caps, both for army and navy, of such excellent dyed-in-the-wool material, that while those from other makers became gray and dingy after being out in the rain a few times, those of KNOX never faded, and come back looking about as bright as when they went away. Then we took a general look around the establishment and studied the Fall and Winter styles of Hats, more curved in the brim, and with more bell to the crown than they have before been for a long period, and unmistakably French in their whole appearance. Then he had a short chat with KNOX himself, who is quite as much an object of interest as any object he has in his collection, being an unmistakably earnest business man, who thinks that every man should devote his whole energies to the profession he has chosen, and who believes (with good reason) that the mission of a man who makes a better Hat than his neighbor, is just as important and just as noble as that of the man who preaches a better sermon, or the other man who makes a more telling speech. Such men as KNOX, who build up a business like his, with probity at the bottom, and enterprise and taste furnishing the superstructure, are among the reliable features of an unreliable age, and we cannot pass them by without a word of appreciation when we happen to meet them. All these things impressed us more than ever with the fact that KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is as much of an institution as the City Hall, or the Museum itself; and so, bidding good day to the Arctic Captain—who ordered a new Fur Tippet, and carried it back to the Esquimaux woman to delight her heart on Thanksgiving Day—we had our measure taken for the new Winter Dress Hat we had been so long intending to order, and came away, intending at the time to put KNOX before the people in precisely this manner.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Woolen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	3 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

No Holiday Gift compares with the "Craig MICROSCOPE." It magnifies 10,000 times; is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; cost but $2; twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent, postage paid, for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 152 Centre-st., New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, No. 633; Fowler & Wells, No. 308; McFarlane, No. 957, corner 23d-st. In Brooklyn, by W. B. Swayne, 210 Fulton-st.

Holiday Goods at Cantrell's.—Boots and shoes of every variety, for old and young, male and female, for drawing-room, dancing-saloon, promenade, railroad and steamboat, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 Broadway. As he sells cheap, and his fabrics are of acknowledged superiority, CANTRELL has some very pretty novelties in slippers, which are designed for holiday gifts.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Skates. Skates. Skates.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Skates for sale cheap, at retail, to close out the samples of an importing house.
Call at No. 18 Cedar-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ankleta and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS',
No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for skating, will find them at D. W. BIXBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 750 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING
they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the
"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"
a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 12 years. New styles of Overcoats, Oversacks and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c.
MODERATE PRICES,
and no deviation from the marked figures.
Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old established drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP,
FOR CASH,
At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Asa Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pen to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL,
No. 413 Broadway

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
No. 387 Canal-st.

Misfits Unknown, at McLaughlin's Custom Shirt Establishment, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

ENDAR—BEYDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, WILLIAM H. ENDAR, of Yonkers, to MARY, youngest daughter of John Bryden, Esq., Clark's Mills, Oneida County, N. Y.

KAMP—COLEMAN.—In Baltimore, on Monday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Wm. O. Jarvis, of Niagara Falls, JOHN H. U. KAMP, of this City, to EMELINA A., daughter of Robert H. Coleman.

TAYLOR—COLEMAN.—In Baltimore, on Monday, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. O. Jarvis, of Niagara Falls, Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., to PHEBE S., daughter of Robert H. Coleman.

WAXELL—DEMAREST.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. A. T. Stewart, EVERT H. WAXELL, of Cold Spring, to Miss REBECCA DEMAREST, of New-York City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. HARRIET H. ALLEN, widow of the late Capt. James Allen, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, James C. Allen, No. 135 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred at Bridgeport, Conn.

ANONE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, JAMES W. ANORE, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence in Elizabeth, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Albany and Hartford papers please copy.

BOYER.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a lingering and painful illness, JANE M., wife of William Boyer, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Werren Lodge, No. 61, O. of O. F., and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Brother Church, in 13th-st., between Avennes B and C, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, GEORGE FRANKLIN BROWN, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 Henry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRUEN.—In Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Nov. 2, Mrs. MATILDA BRUEN, widow of the late Wickliff Bruen, and youngest daughter of the late George Knox, of this City.

ENTWISLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, HENRY EUGENE, Infant son of Edward and Bethia W. Entwisle, aged 1 month and 21 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Lawrence-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLEEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, JOSIAH PARSTON, only son of W. H. and Lucy Ann Fleeman, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, in Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 22, at his residence, No. 404 Pacific st., ROBERT HILL, aged 66 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State-st., near Hoyt, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

LANE.—On Monday, Dec. 22, GEORGE W., son of George W. Lane, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 2 West 29th-st.

METZ.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, FREDDIE, youngest son of Albert and Julia M. Metz, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City.

POE.—Killed at Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Lieut. PAUL M. POE, Fifty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Vol., aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, and those of Mr. M. Echeverria, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. M. Echeverria, No. 17 East 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Members of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, now in the City, are also respectfully invited to attend.

LONGETT.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a long and severe illness, ANTOINE LONGETT, aged 42 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 East 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, MARGARET, wife of Jonas Phillips, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 222 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROACH.—In Suffolk, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 13, HENRY D. ROACH, son of the late William Roach, of Far Rockaway, L. I.

His remains will be interred in lot No. 5,735 Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEGUINE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, CORNELIA SEGUINE, widow of the late James Seguine, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. S. Bonsall, No. 7 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, C. Seguine, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TIEMANN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, ANTHONY TIEMANN, father of Ex-Mayor Tiemann, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d aves., without further notice.

WIGHT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, of diphtheria, JOHN FREDERICK, twin son of Franklin and Mary Elizabeth Wight, aged 9 months and 24 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 44 East 22d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 607.—Dec. 23, 1862.
75, 5, 74, 30, 40, 18, 39, 55, 32, 66, 22, 64, 71.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 606—Dec. 23, 1862.
38, 8, 26, 60, 59, 33, 65, 28, 9, 22, 17, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.,
formerly, No. 11 Wall-st.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KORNESTERON for rejuvenating wasted and decayed hair, or restoring gray hair to its primitive color. For sale at Nos. 208 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or wholesale, by H. WAFROUS, General Agent, No. 96 Chambers-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES,
SOME AS LOW AS
One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and library room suites unsurpassed. Mahogany and walnut wood. Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st. P. HARTLEY.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!! Instantly and safely cured by Dr. THOMAS'S ECLECTRIC LINIMENT. It never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 96 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $15 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c., Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Importer of fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c.,
No. 575 Broadway,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
A great variety of new designs are offered. Also, National Flags, Mooltoes, Drums, Glass Balls, Lanterns, Zouaves, Military Caps, &c.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Fancy Boxes, Superb Silk Sacks, Cornucopias, Surprises, all filled with delicious confectionery.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S
BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES,
ICE CREAM, FANCY ICES, PICKLED OYSTERS, &c.
All of the best quality.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT
OF THE
GIFT-BUYING PUBLIC
Is that the most beautiful assortment of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
In the city, is to be found at the
LOOKING GLASS WAREHOUSE,
of
WHITEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 516 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
N. B.—Open evenings till January 1.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY.
A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—American watches for ladies—American watches for gentlemen—American watches for boys—all of unequaled workmanship and time-keeping qualities. ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, Agents for the Company.

REV. JOHN JONES.
Who is well known to all who reside in the Southern part of New-Jersey, renders the following testimony:
SEAVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.:
SIRS—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony with others to the virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I have used for about three years with great advantage.
For more than two years I was unable to attend to my usual duties on account of profuse hemorrhage of the lungs, and have received great benefit from the use of the Balsam of Wild Cherry than from any other medicine. I cheerfully recommend the Balsam to all others afflicted with like diseases.
Yours respectfully, JOHN JONES.

YOU WOULD BE ASTONISHED!!
AT WHAT, PRAY?
To learn at what moderate prices Mr. HART sells his
PLATED GOODS.
Indeed they are
BROADWAY GOODS AT BURLING-SLIP PRICES.
And it pays to go a little out of the way to trade with him.

The above remarks were recently overheard: made by two of our well-known citizens.
The public can test the matter by calling on
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE!
TO THE PUBLIC.
No. 379 BROADWAY, Dec. 21, 1862.
There are many persons who seem to have the impression that we are selling goods at "ruinous prices."
Now we wish it distinctly understood by all who deal with us, that we do not sell goods at an "awful sacrifice," "great slaughter," "less than cost," &c., &c. The use of such terms by any one is a delusion and a snare, and we most earnestly protest against having our names associated with that manner of dealing. Our relations with the European manufacturers are such that we are enabled to offer large quantities of first-class goods at prices which no other house can possibly name, and at the same time we make a fair profit on every article sold.
We opened this store in September, 1861, as a temporary affair and as a matter of necessity. It has been appreciated by the public, and has proved a magnificent success, and we now intend to make it a public necessity by continuing to RETAIL first-class
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
At the lowest possible rates consistent with the interests of both buyer and seller.
TEN experienced salesmen now await your further orders.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gents' Scarfs, new styles, from 75c.
Scarf Rings and Pins, from 75c.
Undershirts and Drawers, from $1 25
French Flannel Shirts, from $2 25.
Winter Gloves, from 50c.
Skating Jackets, from $2 50.
Gents' Four-ply Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
White Shirts to measure, all prices.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves.
No. 387 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE STRIPPERS OF NEW-YORK DEFEATED.
THE STRIPPERS OF NEW-YORK DEFEATED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE STRIPPERS OF NEW-YORK DEFEATED.
THE STRIPPERS OF NEW-YORK DEFEATED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET,
at C. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each,
at C. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE, FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS EACH,
at C. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors, windows and skylights of every description. For circular and reference to over one thousand in the solid met. of New-York and adjoining cities, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY desire to acknowledge receipts of the following contributions from
Miss Beaton, by Mrs. Grimm ... $31
Fairchild & Tomshawe ... 23 1
S. M. & B. Cobeen ... 12 1
Coggin, Hurlbut & Sears ... 10 0
... ... 5 1
... ... 10 1
... ... 15 1
... ... 5 1
... ... 1 1
... ... 1 1
... ... 1

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax writes from Washington to his paper,—the South Bend (Ind.) *Register:*

"From the hour last October, when the exciting contest in the Ninth District closed, I have felt that no office in the gift of the Government, if tendered, would justify me in resigning my seat, and exposing principles that then succeeded by a small majority to the perils of a new election at a time when it would be difficult to poll a full vote. If I even *desired* promotion, as I do not, duty to the cause and obligation to friendly constituents would prevent it. And hence, I determined many weeks ago, and so stated to friends at home, and have had to repeat it here, that no possible proffer could induce me to resign the position with which the people had again honored me with. Indeed, the nearest that there has been to a vacancy from my District was when the steamer *Bay State*, on Long Island Sound, was run into by a sch. and nearly sunk, two or three weeks ago. Happening to be a passenger on her, I *did* think, as I looked at the ugly hole the collision had made in her side and boiler, that my constituents had had a narrow escape from the labors and trials of a special election. But having escaped it, no *voluntary* act of mine ought to subject them to its toils and excitements."

— The drummer-boy who distinguished himself by crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh with the detachment of the Seventh Michigan, which went over in boats to protect the construction of the pontoons, has returned to his home in Detroit, dismissed from the service because he is subject to epileptic fits. After the crossing, he entered a house, and seeing a rebel sharpshooter who had his forefinger shot off, he told him to surrender, or he would shoot him. The rebel immediately threw down his gun, and the boy took him and delivered him to the Seventh. He captured a variety of things which struck his fancy, among which was an old clock, which he prizes highly. On returning to this side of the river, Gen. Burnside stood upon the bank. He took him by the hand and said to him. "Boy, I glory in your spunk. If you keep on in that way, you will be in my place before many years."

—No less than three members of the Class of 1861 in Harvard College, have recently died in the service of their country. The deceased are Samuel Dunn Phillips, who died of fever, at Port Royal, on the 5th, aged 24; William Gates Ghalson, Jr., a Captain in the 106th Ohio, who fell at Hartsville, Tenn., on the 7th, while rallying his men, aged 21; Arthur Dehon, aid to Gen. Meade, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed at Fredericksburgh, on the 12th, aged 22.

—Three Pikes—Benjamin and William, with Moses, their father—were arrested in Geneva, N. Y., a few days since, charged with having robbed an express pouch of $900 in bank bills, of a draft for $500, and several other articles of value. They have just been convicted in Canandaigua, and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for the term of four years and ten months each.

—Mr. R. C. Real, of Auburn, has been fined $5 for cutting down a pole which Mr. Greenway had erected for some political object, at a cost of between $30 and $40.

— Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, has made for the army and navy twenty-nine batteries of brass guns, at a cost to the Government of $252,000.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA:

Arabia	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec. 27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EXTRA! EXTRA!
EXTRA
RAID ON SANTA CLAUS!!!
R. H. MACY, having made a RAID on the dominions of SANTA CLAUS, and captured his entire budget of effects, is now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Rattles that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Peppguns, Ducks, Bullds, Bulldog Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier Mache Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c., Tea-sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Bandleores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Under-Skirts, CORSETS, UNDER-CLOTHING, Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen White and Part Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st!

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
Nos. 159 Broadway,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

PRESENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.
STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway,
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
No. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Cake Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM WOOD'S,
No. 20 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Purchasers have an opportunity of selecting from a choice stock of jewelry purchased in Paris and Rome by JOSEPH J. ROGERS, recently returned. Lowest styles to suit all tastes at importer's prices, to close out the stock.
JOSEPH J. ROGERS',
No. 9 John-st., up stairs

BOOKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE for presents, are to be found at
A. MAZE'S, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS; illustrated books in fine bindings, standard books of History, &c., in library bindings; Family Bibles. The works of Irving, Prescott, Cooper, Dickens, Scott, and others
Also,
New and pretty Photographic Albums, the Fairy Album; the Boston Natural Flower Cards, Rogers' celebrated English Knives, the new Coventry Book Markers, and a large variety of new and pretty presents, can be obtained at LOW'S, No. 821 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th sts., New-York.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York

ALBUMS, VERY CHEAP.—TWO HUNDRED at cost. Examine for yourself. No. 177 6th-av., near 12th st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.
6,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 75, 88, 98, 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Clothe, Paramettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
We offer our entire stock of
BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILVER GRAY PLUSH CLOAKS.
Children's Cloaks reduced to $4 and $5.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART.
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS.
THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
During the past week we have manufactured a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED,
Many of them superbly adorned with
PARIS ORNAMENTS,
and intended expressly for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
ALSO,
the largest assortment of medium-priced
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6 and $7.
PLUSH CLOAKS, at $6 50 to $8.
FRENCH VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 to $10.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 to $12
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
In
RICH DRESS GOODS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOS, AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
All the Fashionable Colors.
PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMANS, BROCHE FIGURED VELORS EPINGLINE, FIGURED AND PLAID POPLINS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
and at low prices at
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
1000 DRESSES
(12 YARDS EACH)
PLAID VALENCIAS, FROM AUCTION
at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED,
3,000 NEW BALMORALS
at $1, 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.
at W. K. PEYTON'S,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
P. J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

POPULAR TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING has been again replenished for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basket, &c. Embroideries, Embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' embroidered under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers of youth's, boys' and children's clothing, will please to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prices have been reduced again to suit customers. J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1, new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety, by Foot Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor skates, &c.
NATHAN'S KUGLER & MORRISON
No. 225 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

F. CURET,
704 BROADWAY, 708
Would beg to serve complete assortments of establishment style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Pate, Gelantin, Water Ices, Sherbets, &c
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath School of the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church will celebrate its Thirty-ninth Anniversary next SABBATH EVENING. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, and Rev. Mr. DEKEYSER, of the College Church. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, Tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough lown Irese; does up linen and is fully competent; wages $8, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RespectAble Protestant woman, either in City or country, as an excellent cook and baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, and is an excellent dairy woman, and can give good City reference. Apply or address No. 260 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; can send dinners either late or early to table in the best manner; understands cooking for the best families in the City, and is a professed baker, would assist in the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 43d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., front door.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls, one as cook, or will do the housework of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the neighboring city; both good washers and ironers; best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, and understands all kinds of baking; would do some washing and ironing. Has City reference. Call at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a genteel and most respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or fine washing and ironing, or to wait on young ladies; has been in the capacity of assistant housekeeper; no objections to go to California or Cuba; the most satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No. 60 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, would assist with children, or any other duty required. Has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; none but respectable private families need apply. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 121 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st, between 10 and 12 o'clock, for two days

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a genteel private family; she is a willing and obliging servant; is fully competent for the situation, is a superb baker and can make plain cake; wages not so much an object as a home for the Winter; would go in the country. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper, or to do the work of a small family, by an American widow, who is competent, neat and tidy, can be seen for four days at No. 808 Broadway, her present employer.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to find a good place for an honest, trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress or seamstress alone, or to wait on a lady; can recommend her as a good servant. Apply at Room No. 35 Lafarge House.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Reference given. Call, or address No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employments, No. 850 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or clerk, in a broker's, mercantile or insurance office, by a young man who is a good and rapid penman, both in French and English, and can offer the best of City references. Address G. L. C., Box No. 5,472 New-York Post-office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION As a dry goods, grain, flour, hardware or tea-house, as a salesman, entry clerk or book-keeper, by one who has had several years' experience, and can give satisfactory references; has traveled through all the Western, Middle, part of New-England, and both Canadas. Address, or call on W. B. C., No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a competent man, from Dutchess County. Can be seen at No. 15 John-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man; he understands his business well; he is a sober, honest man; he will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City and country references; left on account of his employer's furniture the horses out. can be seen in this City. would go as porter. Address note to G. W. H., No. 491 Broadway, New York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an honest, obliging, and strictly temperate man, as coachman; has the recommendation from his last employer of over four years. Address MARTIN LEE, Box No. 251 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself useful; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H., Box No. 257 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection in the country. Call or address R. M., No. 81 West 16th-st., or Box No. 257 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter in a private family; the best of City and country references can be given. Call, for two days, at Corwin's grocery store, No. 400 Broadway

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who has served his apprenticeship in the retail trade. Address T. R., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN AND wife to go a short distance in the country; the man must be able to take care of a horse, cow and poultry, and be willing to make himself generally useful, the woman to do the washing, ironing and plain cooking for a small family, none but those willing to work, and having good recommendations need apply at No. 221 West 26 h-st., between 6th and 8th avs. Scotch or German preferred.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough acquaintance with the cash and short-time jobbing trade; none but experienced salesmen need apply. Call before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. J. D. LEWIS & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY FINisher. A good workman can leave steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby six months old; wages $7. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block manufacturer, a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address No. 67 Court-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A STAtionary engine. None but a sober, steady man, and one willing to work, need apply at No. 221 West 24th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY IMMEDIately at No. 42 East 35th-st

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soap, which give the most unexampled satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 207 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high basement, brick house in Broad-st., one of the most convenient and best finished houses, with all the modern improvements, and as desirable a residence as any in the city, having a large lot, containing a choice variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The house is new, and built for the present owner, and in fine condition. Also, a brick stable and carriage-house near the same for sale. Also, a large corner lot on High-st., 74 feet by 210 feet deep—one of the most desirable lots on the street. For particulars apply to KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces of silver in each ton; the ore is very rich and easily mined; a new process of separating the silver from the lead will go with the mine. The property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of thirty acres, in the City of Orange, N. J., one mile from depot and 2½ miles from centre of Newark. A good house 35x28, on the same. A rare and beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat. Will be sold low for cash, and part of purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years. Inquire or address KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON the northeast corner of Pitt and Rivington sts., being 125 feet by 95. Also, between 8 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of North River, and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant house, with large lot; house 25x55, with extension; lot 25x103. House elegantly decorated and in fine order. For permit and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, 1 to 20 acres each, payable $1 a week; also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—At Fordham, 12 miles from City Hall, one block from Railroad depôt. Will be sold together or separate. A good chance for a business man.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon. Ill.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—WANTED, A WORKshop, well lighted, with steam power, or one suitable for its introduction. It must be located between Canal and Fourth-st., and not more than three streets east or west of Broadway. Any one having such a building, or one that could readily be converted, address, stating size and situation, FACTORY, Box No. 1,389 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE: IT MUST be located between 12th and 24th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 1,537 P. O., stating particulars and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, lady and servant, two rooms communicating, handsomely furnished. Address, stating terms, MONTCALM, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM WITH partial or full board, at No. 38 University-place.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Rosewood piano-forte, cost $600, for $250, including stool and cover; drawing-room suites $125, one $50; carpets, bronzes, clocks, bureaus, bedsteads, at half original cost. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale or retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE—LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call at T. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 269 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., note the number; you will save money.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, Manufacturers 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small lunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM A LADY, AT 12 o'clock last Saturday, in 6th-av. stage, a POCKET-BOOK with $7, and a broken ring wrapped in white paper. If the ring is returned with rosette of seven diamonds, the money is not wanted. Address No. 7 West 34th-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSEL, KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 386 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. IRETS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
of
ELEGANT
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY,
FIRST CLASS
GOLD WATCHES, &c.,
On
WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 24,
At 11 o'clock,
At the
SALESROOMS,
No. 450
BROADWAY.
This sale is got up expressly to suit private purchasers, and comprises the very choicest portion of the stock of Mr. Joseph Rafel, late of New Orleans, all of which is of the very finest quality, and will be guaranteed in strict accordance with the descriptions in the catalogues.
The stock comprises
FINE BRILLIANT RINGS, PINS, EAR RINGS,
STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.,
in clusters and single stones
superb eighteen-carat Gold Sets, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-Rings, Rings, &c., in Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise, Cameo, Lava, Florentine, Mosaic and other Settings.
Finest quality of Gold Hunting and Open-faced Watches, of Jurgensen, Nardin, Bretting Frères, Jules Kauss, Tobias, Bowley, Jas. Johnson, and other celebrated makers, together with a general assortment of fine Jewelry, got up expressly for the New-Orleans market, and offering an opportunity that seldom occurs to get such goods at auction.
CATALOGUES WILL BE READY
and
GOODS ON EXHIBITION
early on
MORNING OF

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyee & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, such part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCLAMROCK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
From **$1,000 to $75,000,**
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including, said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and examining claims of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1862,
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1862.—At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was

Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 26th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the associated creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended on surrender of their certificates to J. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 23 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 31 to the 15th of January. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DEC. 19, 1862.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold as usual at Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 55 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM P. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 261 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukie and Horicon bonds, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 92 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Bonds, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and loans, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the interest desk of this office. Care should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent exclse tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10th, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 16th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAYER.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 7. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 11th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 16 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. PUCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK &tixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO MILITARY MEN.—WANTED, A RETIRED army officer, or other competent gentleman as military partner and assistant principal in an established institution near New-York. Some capital would be required. Address D. D. D. PUTNEY, Box No. 116 *Tribune* Office.

LADY PARTNER.—A MEDICAL GENTLEman, not tainted from the seat of war, is desirous of meeting with a lady possessed of some means or a furnished house, to join him in his profession. Address SURGEON, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$2,000 OR $3,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with this amount to take an interest in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash and will yield a good profit on the investment. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS, Nos. 21 and 23 Wooster-st.—Storage for all kinds, every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second hand stock for sale or storage.

MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 21 and 23 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE had in Westchester County, one hour from New-York, in a private stable above ground, with the best of hay and grain. Terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
GRAND CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE.
EDWIN BOOTH
Will have the honor to make his
SECOND APPEARANCE
In Brooklyn in
TWO CHARACTERS,
As
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER
In the
IRON CHEST,
And as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Thus appearing in both
TRAGEDY
and
COMEDY
On the same evening, assisted by
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
And the following admirable company:
Messrs. H. F. Daly, A. H. Davenport, O Marlowe, Prior, Ferris, Francis, Morris, Miss Maria Forbes De Lacy, Mrs. Hinde, &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are specially informed that rehearsal is called at 11 o'clock to-day. Box office open from 8 A. M. daily.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 185 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
By special and unanimous desire,
THE POACHER. (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
THE POACHER. (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE,)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862,
LA MERE DE FAMILLE,
UN TENOR LEGER,
UN HAMME DU SUD.

Doors open at 7½, curtain rises at 8 o'clock précise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 24 and 25,
Twenty-five Ladies and Gentlemen in
COSTUME OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA, assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS.

Grand Matinée Christmas Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUME (gradna'e of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 22th-st, near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

YOUNG FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ATTENtion of the public is respectfully directed to an entertainment consisting of solos, duetts and choruses, interspersed with recitations and dialogues, to be given by the Young Folks at the M. E. Church in 15th-st, near the 6th-av., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents; children's tickets 15 cents. The piano used on the occasion is from the establishment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st, New-York.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE Skating Pond announce that a formal opening will take place to day. The pond will be open for the inspection of visitors from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., to give our citizens the opportunity of inspecting the arrangements made for the accommodation of those who patronize this enterprise. It will be open without regard to the ice. Due notice will be given as to the safety of the ice by placards posted at the entrance. The entrance to this pond is at the corner of 5th-av. and 58th-st.

SKATING.—GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.—There will be a band of music in attendance and splendid illuminations. Come one, come all, to Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, only ten minutes walk from the ferry.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ASORSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOSOIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. B——, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York—first-class, according to accommodations, $90, and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued or bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agents of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be despatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $135
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $35

Steerage, with superior accommodations $25

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 27
GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 3
ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$100	Steerage $40
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London 45
First Cabin to Paris	140	Steerage to Paris 48
First Cabin to Hamburg	115	Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $70, $100, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the same rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MACCOLL, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MALEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOPE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte, Greytown. The next vessel to follow the steamer HAVENS, will be the first-class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to JOHN E. RODY,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $60 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin; $40 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
CHRISTMAS EVE.
TO-NIGHT. (WEDNESDAY,)
Eleventh night of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive Comic Drama of
CENTRAL PARK,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Wyndam Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England	Mr. Young
Bayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a boatman	Mr. C Parsloe, Jr
William	Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a city policeman	Mr Browne
Dobsou, a Central Park policeman	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flemberry	Miss Gaonon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY, (Christmas night,) THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
MONDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal," and "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday 29,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.

Scenes from the first
GREAT SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.

No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR
Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7½, in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry r. Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7.5, 10, 1, 3.45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 23th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Sprosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8.2 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3.30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9.52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Avon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Dunkirk; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 2.15 P. M., Accommod

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

river, driving away the enemy here—perhaps 500 or 1,000 men—and they would have occupied these very heights which we have since been obliged to attack; and that crossing would have been permanent and successful.

Q.—Do you know on whom rests the responsibility of the delay in the arrival of the pontoons?

A.—I do not officially.

Q.—What is your opinion is the number of your killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think it would amount to about 10,000 altogether.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the loss of the enemy?

A.—I have not, except what I saw incidentally in a Richmond paper.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you concurred in the movement to cross the river?

A.—It was not my opinion that we could cross at any of the points indicated.

Q.—Will you state whether or not it is your opinion that if the movement of the army from Warrenton had been delayed until the time the pontoons arrived here, the army could then have come here, and with these pontoons have made a crossing here, and occupied the heights before the enemy could have reached here in sufficient force to have prevented it?

A.—Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q.—Then it is your opinion that if it had been ascertained that the pontoons could not possibly be here at the time Gen. Burnside expected them to be here, he should have been notified of the time when they could be here, so that he might make the movements of his army correspond with the time when the pontoons could be here.

A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—What is the condition of the army now as to its efficiency? Is its efficiency impaired either than by loss of so many now, or is it demoralized by the recent disasters?

A.—I think it is not demoralized at all—that is, so far as my own wing is concerned, I know it is not.

Q.—After the crossing had been made, was it possible, in your opinion, for our troops to have carried the heights, or to have held our position upon the other side so as to have derived any advantage from it?

A.—It is my opinion that if, instead of making two real attacks, our whole force had been concentrated on our left, that is, our available forces, and the real attack had been made there, and merely a feint made upon the right, we might have carried the heights. I think we could have carried them. Whether the army would have achieved a success by that I cannot say. I do not mean to say that the mere carrying of the heights would have secured our success. I do not know what was behind them, or how much of a force the enemy had there. I know that wherever we appeared we found a great many more men than we had. I would like to impress as firmly upon the Committee as it is impressed upon my mind the fact that this whole disaster has resulted from the delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridges. Whoever is responsible for that delay is responsible for all the disasters which have followed. We were rather astonished when we came down here to find that Sumner had been here for some days, and had not received the pontoon bridges. I think that is the main cause for this disaster.

Q.—Do you know what the expectation was as to the pontoons being here. On the arrival of the First Army Corps that would get here, was it expected that the pontoons would be here?

A.—Certainly, it was expected they would be here.

Q.—What was that corps to have done if pontoons had been here?

A.—That corps was to have crossed at once and taken possession of the heights. If the pontoons had been here, there would have been very little difficulty in doing that.

[The testimony of Gens. Hooker and Franklin followed that of Gen. Sumner. It was corroborative, and does not bring out any new points.—Ed. Times.]

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters Army Potomac, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

By comparing an official copy of Gen. Burnside's report to Gen. Halleck with the publication of the same in the Washington papers of this morning, several important errors are noticed. In the first paragraph, last line but one, the word "to" should be substituted for "by," reading thus: "indicated to you," instead of "by you." The tenth paragraph, as printed, erroneously terminates in the middle of a sentence. It should read as follows: "I will write you very soon, and give more definite information, and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Army Corps, and my general and personal Staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation." The next paragraph should commence with the words "I will add," &c.

A flag of truce crossed the Rappahannock this afternoon, with a communication for Gen. Lee, the purport of which has not been made public.

Richmond papers of yesterday and to-day have found their way here. The *Enquirer* says the losses in A. P. Hill's Division, on the 13th, was 211 killed, 1,494 wounded and 417 missing. This division was confronted by Franklin's left, and consisted of six brigades, with artillery. More than half the rebel loss occurred in this division.

Intelligence from below is, in effect, that the rebels have considerably strengthened their forces near Front Royal, and that the enemy maintain a contraband communication with their Northern friends via the Potomac and Mattax Creek, crossing the Peninsula and Rappahannock at Leedsville, about 30 miles below this point.

No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days.

The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF OUR WOUNDED.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at Headquarters here:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Dec. 23, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

In my report to you of the 19th instant, the number of our wounded was stated at about nine thousand, and the number receiving hospital treatment at sixteen hundred and thirty. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. Letterman, our Medical Director, the whole number of wounded is between six and seven thousand. About one-half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF ARMY HORSES.

THE REPORT OF MR. RAREY.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.

General: Pursuant to your orders, I visited the Army of the Potomac, on the 12th inst., to inspect the horses and mules in the cavalry, artillery and teams of the army.

The movement of troops on that day, and the engagement at Fredericksburgh that followed during the six days that I remained with the army, gave me but little opportunity to see the management of the horse department in detail, though I had the opportunity to see them on duty.

Having gone there very unfavorably impressed with accounts drawn from the dark side of the picture by those taking the rejected and disabled horses of the army as their standpoint, I found these animals in better condition than I had expected. The mule teams, with some exceptions, were in good condition, and I doubt if ever an army under similar circumstances was better provided for in this respect.

The cavalry horses suffer most, and many of them were then scarcely fit for service. The duties that they had to perform—excursions that sometimes require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food or rest—the heavy weight they have to carry, and the unskillful manner in which they are ridden, makes it almost impossible to be otherwise, except they were treated with the greatest care. The artillery horses suffer much, but are a grade better than the cavalry.

The greatest abuse and destruction of the horses in the army is, I believe, in the want of skill, judgment and care of the individual man to his individual horse. A more diligent looking after of this detail by the officers in charge would be highly beneficial; the good effects of which has been seen, in some instances, where diligence has been exercised with judgment by officers attending to this important, but much neglected duty.

Every man who is permitted to ride a horse, should be compelled by duty, if he has not the humanity and moral principle to see that the horse has every care in his power to give, that he is properly groomed, watered and fed.

The manner in which food is given, where only a sufficiency is allowed, is highly important, as much is wasted and trampled under foot.

I believe that for cavalry service on a Winter campaign a saddle-blanket to cover the back and loins of the horse, to be left on when the saddle is removed, would be of great service. The Arabs, who live more with the horse than any other people, and who are nicer in horsemanship than any other nation in the world, never remove the saddle from the horse's back when on a long journey. Their saddles have always blankets attached that cover the back and loins of the horse. They argue that this vital part, when healed by riding, should never be made to feel the effects of cold.

As one who loves the horse, who appreciates his intelligence and keen sensibilities, and can anticipate his wants, I do most deeply deplore the dejection of spirit, suffering and loss of life consequent upon the exigencies of war; but while war rages, this law must continue.

In an army of 50,000 horses, subjected to the service and exposure of the army, there must necessarily be a large percentage of disabled and diseased horses constantly accumulating. It is ever so with the soldiers of the army, who are gifted with intelligence and reason, and whose first law of nature is self-preservation, and for the comfort and welfare of whom the greatest energies of the people and the officers of the army are exerted.

How can it be otherwise with the horse? He is not invincible to exposure, which he can scarcely bear as well as man, and with whom he must suffer alike, if not more, in time of war.

I am happy to see the extensive hospitals lately erected in this city to restore disabled horses. I believe they are conducted on the best and most economical principle, and will, I have no doubt, be the means of restoring thousands of horses to the army, that will be better on their second service than they were on their first.

Hoping that the Government will, as an act of humanity as well as economy, use every effort in its power for the protection of this noble animal, I remain, General, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. S. RAREY.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE.

Secretary Chase has completed his financial bill, prepared on the invitation of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will send it to the committee at once. All the statements lately emanating from Washington in regard to its provisions are materially defective and erroneous.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It seems to be certain that the President has made up his mind to the appointment of Judge Usher as Secretary of the Interior, and only delays sending his name to the Senate for the acceptance by Secretary Smith of the Judgeship, to which he has been appointed. A new movement, however, is on foot, with a view to the appointment of Speaker Grow as Secretary of the Interior, and the election of Hon. Schuyler Colfax Speaker of the House. This arrangement, it is thought, will satisfy the Senate and prevent a disruption of the Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF GEN. KING.

Gen. Rufus King, while sitting in his carriage in front of the National Hotel, suffered a slight attack of epilepsy. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and he is now nearly recovered.

GEN. HOOKER'S PLAN.

The plan of Gen. Hooker for attacking the rebels at Fredericksburgh, was to cross the Rappahannock ten or twelve miles above Falmouth, at the first arrival, and fall upon their rear.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice to-day of his intended introduction into the Senate of a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip two hundred regiments of infantry, composed of persons of African descent, to be used in the suppression of the rebellion.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to-day authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. The bill passed last session has been found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which this Committee is expected to suggest.

SENT IN FOR CONFIRMATION.

The name of Ex-Gov. Randall, nominated for First Assistant Adjutant General, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, as by some blunder it only reached him officially yesterday. The President is silent in regard to his intention.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR MORE HOPEFUL.

A fuller examination of all the circumstances surrounding the recent battle of Fredericksburgh, shows it to be less disastrous than was at first believed. The losses are less than supposed, with a smaller proportion of killed and badly wounded. The army is but little, if at all, demoralized; and is ready and anxious again to be led against the enemy.

As regards Gen. Burnside, it now appears that his plans were good, and his failure owing to the faults of others. At all events, it is thought that his exhibition of activity and zeal give him a claim to renewed confidence; and his dash at the enemy's works, though unsuccessful, is full of promise for the future. It is better that a thousand men should die in such an effort, than that two thousand should perish ingloriously in malarious camps.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A bill will shortly be introduced in Congress to promote the comfort of the soldiers in hospital. It is proposed to increase the value of the ration from eighteen to thirty cents. The commutation of this ration will render it possible to procure many necessary delicacies not allowable under the present system. The same bill will also increase the numerical strength of the Medical corps.

The Medical Inspectors are visiting the various hospitals, and discharging such of the inmates as are unfit for further duty. Heretofore the red-tape system has detained for a long time many who were entitled to their discharge.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

The Senate Judiciary Committee through the Chairman, Mr. Trumbull, has reported back the House bill to reorganize the Court of Claims, amended in many particulars. Two additional Judges are added, and it authorizes the President to appoint a Chief Justice for said Court. If the bill becomes a law, their decisions are not final, for one of their amendments is to the effect that either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said Court, wherein the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars. The other amendments are not important.

CIVIL WAR AMONG THE CHEROKEES

Late information from the Indian Territory is to the effect that a fierce and sanguinary warfare is progressing there between the loyal and disloyal Cherokees. The loyal Indians, although greatly in the minority, nevertheless make up in pluck and spirit what they lack in numbers.

THE OHIO STATE

During the recent Cabinet embroglio, the President while canvassing Ohio for a new Secretary, is reported to have expressed a preference for Hon. Thomas Ewing over all other candidates.

WHO PROPOSED THE GUNBOATS

It is now stated on "good authority, that the Mississippi gunboat fleet, for the origination of which Gen. Fremont has enjoyed the credit, was first suggested and urged by Attorney Gen. Bates.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

Col. James Montgomery, of the Kansas Third Infantry, and well known as a prominent Free State leader during the Border Ruffian war upon that State, is here upon business of importance. We understand that Col. Montgomery will be pressed by his friends, and by Kansas men, for promotion. That his qualities have been so long overlooked, is due more to his own modesty than any other cause. With his record, and the strong influences operating in his favor, it is scarcely possible that the President can hesitate giving him the star he is so well fitted to wear.

THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson of Kentucky, and his Adjutant Gen. Fennell, have been here for some days upon important business with the Government.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. Sigel was cross-examined. This examination had reference more particularly to the causes of prejudice which he might be supposed to have against Gen. McDowell, in connection with the remark that officer is alleged in have made to one of his (Sigel's) Staff. Witness acknowledged this remark to be his chief reason of complaint, but there were others, "it being a personal dispute," which he did not wish to mention. One was, that having sent an Aid-de-Camp to General McDowell during the march from Gainesville to Manassas, to make a report, and inquire the cause of a firing heard on their left, the officer was grossly insulted by him in the presence of his (McDowell's) Staff; but he (Sigel) did not so much regard this as an affront to himself as to a member of his Staff. Gen. Sigel next recounted, in the order of date, the movements wherein he thought Gen. McDowell had been tardy in coöperating; for instance, when Jackson was allowed to overcome Shields, escape Fremont, and to rejoin the main army of the rebels contending against Gen. McClellan near Richmond. He also accused McDowell of leaving Gen. Banks at the battle of Cedar Mountain with only 9,000 men to withstand alone 25,000 of the enemy, even after both he (McDowell) and Pope had been warned of their approach.

The Court then adjourned.

The Porter Court-martial did not meet to-day.

TELEGRAPH TO MOSCOW.

The Secretary of State has communicated to Congress unpublished correspondence between the State Department and the Minister to Russia, relative to the telegraphic line from Moscow, eastward to the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast and thence by the joint effort of Russia and the United States, to San Francisco. Portions of the line in the Russian Empire, have already been completed. Mr. Bayard Taylor writes that our agent, Mr. Collins, is awaiting the answer of the Emperor to the proposition to extend the line eastward to the Amoor River.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The principal Express Companies of the country have united in presenting to Congress alleged grievances under the tax bill, amounting to from 7 to 13 per cent. of gross receipts, praying that the tax may be made 1 per cent.

THE MIAMI INDIANS.

It is ascertained that $36,100 of the annuity of the Miami Indians for 1854 and 1855 was carried to the surplus fund, and has not been paid.

CONSUL AT HAN KOW.

Wm. Breck, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to the Senate as Consul at Han Kow, China; and Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin, as first Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Kasson, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting his annual financial report; also a communication in regard to the amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottowatamie Indians: also a message from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Commissioner at New-Orleans.

The concurrent resolution of the House, that the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 23d inst., to the first Monday in January, was then taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it a joint resolution, adjourning both Houses until the first Monday in January.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Browning, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Field, Foot, Harding, Harris, Howard, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) McDougall, Nesmith, Pomroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Missouri,)—26.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howe, Latham, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, (Massachusetts,) Wright—13.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in constructing railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to inquire into the chartering of the transports for Banks' Expedition be also instructed to inquire into the employment of transports generally by Quartermasters and agents of the War Department, the rates at which they were engaged, by whom, and for how long.—Adopted.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.) gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of infantry composed of persons of African descent.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold.*

Mr. Saulsbury's resolution, inquiring whether any troops had been sent into the State of Delaware at the late election, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting homesteads when exempt by State laws where bankrupts reside.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words exempting banking and railroad corporations from the provisions of the bill for compulsory bankruptcy. He said the laboring people of Illinois had lost five million dollars in less than five years by these banking corporations. In no way have the people lost more or been cheated worse.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas, 17, Nays 18.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, here made a report relative to the late battle at Fredericksburgh, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting municipal corporations from that provision of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Collamer also offered an amendment to exempt literary, religious and eleemosynary institutions.

Mr. Hale objected to exempting charitable institutions, for he thought no such institutions ought to get in debt in order to give charity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, moved that the protest he offered yesterday, against the passage of the bill indemnifying the President and others for arrests under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered upon the journal. This he said was embodied in his resolution, a part of which only appeared in the journal.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the House had refused to enter the protest on the journal, and cited former precedents in support of his decision, from which Mr. Pendleton appealed.

The Speaker was sustained by a vote of 74 against 20.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864, and it was made the the special order for Jan. 8.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that when the House adjourn to-day that it be to the first Monday in January.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, made an adverse report on the resolution to inquire into the expediency of giving the franking privilege to Assessors under the Internal Revenue law.

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a postal money order system. It proposes to charge five cents on ten dollars; on more than ten, or less than twenty, ten cents; on all additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents. Duplicates to be issued when orders are lost. The bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution embracing the letter written by the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. Kennedy, to Jacob Thompson, in April, 1861, already published, and further stating that it is reported that Kennedy has written other letters showing a want of sympathy with those who are endeavoring to suppress the rebellion; therefore, that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether Kennedy is the author of the letter to Thompson, whether the other statements are true, and report the facts; and whether he still holds office under the Government, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.), remarked that he yesterday objected to the introduction of the resolution which merely proposed an inquiry into a fact they all knew. But as other matters were included in the resolution now proposed, he would not press his objection. Mr. Kennedy himself desired the investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), offered the following:

Resolved, That the use of this hall be granted to Mr. James E. Murdoch for an evening during the recess for a reading, the entire proceeds of which to be appropriated for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Dem.), withdrew the objection he first made, saying that he understood that Mr. Murdoch was a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, and not like the Rev. Mr. Fenton, who recently desecrated the Sabbath-day in this Hall.

The resolution tendering to Mr. Murdoch the use of the Hall for his benevolent purpose was then passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces by providing that each regiment may have two assistant surgeons, and that the number of privates in each company be increased from seventy to seventy-eight.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dakotah Indians, and indemnify the sufferers by their enormities.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said ten thousand inhabitants of Minnesota, in consequence of Indian atrocities, are now subsisting on charity.

Mr. Windom, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this was the most horrible Indian outbreak that had ever occurred on this continent, which he proceeded to describe.

The bill proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to entertain and hear the complaints of the parties aggrieved. It protects the rights and interests of those Indians who sought to save the whites from massacre, and proposes to transfer the funds from these thieves and murderers to the sufferers. The bill appropriates a million and at half dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. White, of Indiana, (Union,) said from what he had already heard there would be no security until these Indians were exterminated, which should be done.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. No quorum voted. The vote was 64 against 16.

By unanimous consent the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of debate, it being understood that no business should be transacted.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, occupied an hour, speaking against the sending of freed negroes into that State against the organic law.

Adjourned.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Capture of Trenton, Tenn., by the Rebels—A Cavalry Force Badly Cut Up—Gen. Sherman Leaving Memphis with a Large Force.

Cairo, Monday, Dec. 22.

An eye-witness of the taking of Trenton says: Col. Fry was in command of 200 men, half sick—the main part of the garrison having previously been sent to Jackson, as that place anticipated a rebel attack. It was, however, only a feint to draw the troops from Trenton. When Col. Fry heard of the rebel approach to the latter place, he made breastworks of cotton bales around the depôt. The rebels attacked him with three pieces of artillery. Thirty rounds were fired, when the Nationals surrendered. During the skirmish several saddles were emptied.

On Friday, Col. Taylor, of the Fifth Ohio, with Col. Hawkins' Tennessee Regiment, went on a reconnoissance to Lexington, Tenn., where they met a large rebel force and were badly cut up, and a number of them captured. Col. Hawkins escaped, but reached Trenton in time to be captured there.

Dyer Station, this side of Trenton, was evacuated yesterday morning.

At Rutherford, the first station this side of Dyer, there was skirmishing yesterday afternoon. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Black, formerly of Trenton. Gen. Davis started from Columbus this morning, with a large force, to drive or capture the rebels.

Gen. Sherman's Division, it is reported, embarked on transports at Memphis on Saturday. His destination is either Vicksburgh or a flank movement on the rebels at Grenada, in which vicinity they have concentrated a large force.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A Cairo special dispatch gives the following additional in regard to the rebel raid:

The force consisted of a full brigade, with six pieces of artillery. The first crossed the Tennessee at Clifton, 48 miles from Jackson, and marched direct to Lexington, where they were met on the 18th by two National cavalry regiments, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. Ingersoll, who had been sent from Jackson against them. A battle of three hours ensued, in which the Nationals were forced to give way. Our loss was seven killed, ten wounded, and 124 captured. Rebel loss, thirty-five killed and wounded. They captured our artillery.

During the rebel march northward they were attacked several times from the South by a force supposed to be those who escaped from Lexington.

Last night the rebels commenced their retreat, having approached within seven miles of Columbus. The damage done the road is not so great as might be supposed. Several bridges were burned, but throughout the trestles are all safe. The damage will probably be repaired in two weeks.

Revolving Batteries—An Invention Brought Forward in 1807.

We are indebted to Col. Tuos. F. Devoe for a volume containing the proceedings of the *Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New-York*, published at Albany in 1807. We find in it a description of a plan for a revolving battery, to be used on the water, which contains suggestions not unlike those recently realized by the revolving turret of Capt. Ericsson. In the volume referred to there is a cut illustrating the nature of the new machine, and accompanying it is the following description:

A FLOATING BATTERY ON A NEW CONSTRUCTION, BY THE LATE ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD

"The model of this Battery was exhibited to the Society with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen above, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, *the battery is made to turn round on its centre.* This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on float-boards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts, or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold, drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel, and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The strength of horses might, perhaps, be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the keel is held are to be entirely under water, and thus secure from an enemy's shot.

The advantages of such a battery would be:

1. Its rotary motion would bring all its cannon to bear successively, as fast as they could be loaded, on objects in any direction.

2. Its circular form would ensure every shot that might strike it not near the centre, to glance.

3. Its motion, as well as its want of parts on which grapplings might be fastened, would render boarding almost impossible.

4. The steadiness with which it would lie on the water would render its fire more certain than that of a ship.

5. The guns would be more easily worked than in common, as they would not require any lateral movement.

6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the elevated parts of an enemy's ship.

7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, &c."

Further Concerning Gifts.

In addition to the list, given already in the Times, of places at which desirable gifts for the approaching holidays might be found, we desire to call attention to the following

At Gurney's Temple of Photographic Art can be found a collection of photographic albums, which, for convenience and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. They range from the lowest to the highest prices, ranging from the plain muslin cover to the elegantly gilded velvet, and from the capacity of ten pictures to that of seventy-five. There are also there *cartes de visite* of the most prominent and distinguished individuals, American and foreign, including soldiers, ministers, editors, lawyers, actors and civilians.

Sedars, who has recently opened as a free gallery his picture-hung *boudoir*, has just received a choice collection of engravings, a lot of Swiss carvings, and photographic albums innumerable. "Cinderella and her Sisters," Van Lerius's celebrated picture, is yet there, and would prove an acceptable $5,000 present to most any person.

Lemain, at the corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, advertises a very cheap lot of silks, and a superior collection of point laces, which are being sold rapidly at very low rates. The reputation enjoyed by this house for taste and skill in the selection of laces is well merited. Balmorals may also be obtained there, in styles to suit all tastes.

Chung calls attention to his "Craig Microscope," which magnifies 10,000 times. Robbins & Appleton exhibit the far-famed American watches. Leggat Bros. indicate the cheapest book-store in the world. Patterson Bros., alive to the necessities of the season, have on hand a fine collection of skates, and Gunther insists upon it that rubber is the only fit material for children's toys.

Booth at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Last night Mr. Stuart opened at the Brooklyn Academy with Mr. Booth in "Richelieu." The house was crowded with an appreciative audience, very many of whom went from this City, tempted by the beauty of the night and their devotion to the star of the evening.

Mr. Booth's conception of the character has too often been criticised in these columns to need special mention at this time. His good and bad points were given with an unmistakable force and energy, causing his admirers to applaud vociferously. The rest of the cast, including Mrs. Barrow, Miss Nina Foster, and Messrs. Daly, Prior, Marlow, and Wilkins, did as well as the limited stage and scenic accommodations would permit.

On Christmas night, Booth appears as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and as *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

Christmas at Plymouth Church.

Annually the children of Plymouth Church Sunday School have a jolly good time on Christmas. This year they give a Christmas entertainment in the Church, when there will be singing, declaiming, and various other interesting performances, not to mention an address from Henry Ward Beecher.

Gift Books for the Young.—Among the juvenile books that are in the market about this time, those published by the Harpers must not be forgotten. Theirs are the standard works—the classical ones, so to speak—of the youthful library. *The Rollo Books, The Franconia Stories, Dickens'* and *Bonner's Child's Histories, The Child's Book of Quadrupeds, The Child's Book of Birds*, and a hundred of books and series of books, neatly and uniformly bound, and accurately packed for transportation in the smuggest, strongest and most portable of boxes, suggest themselves as necessaries as well as delicacies of the season.

—James Miller, of No. 522 Broadway, publishes some capital juvenile books, and enjoys the advantage of being conveniently located. *The story of Cecil and his Boy* is a translation from the French, and may be freshly and strikingly characterized as being both "useful and interesting." Cecil is an orphan; and the adventures of himself and his protégé the latter, although not an orphan, labored under the disadvantage of being widely separated from any known parents—are told with a simplicity and truthfulness that may well serve as models to those designing more pretentious works. In *Always Happy*, the secret which so many are laboring to discover, is unveiled. Felix and his sister Serena, the hero and heroine of the book, solve it, and generously do not attempt to copyright the invention. *Right and Wrong* is a profitable little book, containing the story of two sisters, one of whom was generally right, and the other wrong. The moral is pointed by the result in the happiness of the young ladies through childhood and life. The *Sunbeam Stories* are an excellent collection of tales for the young, commencing with "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." Surely, it were infinitely more easy to weave springes to catch woodcock. If sunbeams ever are caught napping in this way we shall look to find them looking from the sparkling wells of laughing young eyes, or tangled in the golden meshes of floating curls.

A Christmas Tree for the Wounded Soldiers.—It has been the custom of the principal of one of the most fashionable schools for young ladies in the City to prepare every year a magnificent Christmas Tree, filled with beautiful and costly presents, for her scholars. Circumstances have this year induced her to give the tree, not to her fair scholars but to the ladies who are providing for the wants of our sick and wounded heroes. Its exhibition and the sale of the presents, on Friday, at Irving Hall, as our readers will see by the advertisement, will surely be the occasion of a brilliant gathering of fashionable belles who are not yet "out" of various ages, from sweet seven to sweeter seventeen.

Photographic Albums.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Appletons offer a large assortment of what may be classed among the best holiday gifts of the season—photographic albums. The Appletons were the first to introduce the manufacture of these albums into the United States, and seem determined to keep the lead in that line of business if possible. Their latest novelty is the Illuminated Photograph Album, a superb book, bound and colored in the same style as the old Romish missals. As specimens of beautiful coloring the illuminations of these superb books have never been surpassed in this country. Six colors are combined, blended with exquisite taste and the most perfect harmony, while the title page, index, &c., is printed in gold. These albums suggest themselves as most valuable and appropriate holiday presents.

Books for the Season.—Mr. James Miller, of No. 522 Broadway, exhibits a large assortment of holiday books, from which the present-giver may make an unlimited choice. His announcement will be found in another column.

The Alabama Again.

The schooner *Mary E. Mangum*, Hallett, from Dominica in twenty-five days, reports that on the night of Nov. 27, while entering the port of Roseau, Dominica, she was fired into by the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She fired two shots at her and then steered away. Dec. 1, at night, when passing the Island of Guadaloupe saw the *Alabama* making signals to the shore. Next day saw her anchored close in shore, apparently receiving provisions.

Advertisement.

OPENING

The New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene will open at No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, Dec. 29, for the reception of patients and instruction in the New School Practice of Medicine. The New School consists in Medicated Electricity, Aerated, Vapor and Medicated Baths, the Swedish Movement, cure of Luor and Hydropathy. The building is elegantly fitted up with bath apparatus and separate apartments.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
JOHN E. BEDFORD, M. D.,
W. W. SHELDON, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

[Advertisement.]

Great Holiday for Ladies and Children at Barnum's to-day. That splendid Drama "Colleen Bawn," which has delighted so many thousands the last three weeks, will be played both afternoon and evening. Who can fail to see it?

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies..$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman..... 3 00
Ladies' tickets..... 2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age..... 2 00

Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.. 4 38 | Moon sets.... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 28 | Gov. Island 11 17 | Hell Gate.... 12 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 52 hours, to U. S Quartermaster.

Steam transport W. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Lyoner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Nickerson, London 43 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Victory, Lyttle, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 128 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Robert Cushman, (of Bath,) Otis, Havre 36 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to master. Has had heavy weather, spring foretopgallant-yard, &c.

Ship I. F. Chapman, (of Thomaston,) Levensalar, Pensacola 26 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell. Left barks Kate Stanmer, for New-York soon; Philena, unc.; Leland, do.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Rocko, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Westfield, (Br., of St John, N. B.,) Travellick, Liverpool 14 ds., in ballast to Murdock & Smith.

Bark Maria Morton, Baldwin, Alexandria, Va., 7 ds., in ballast to D. Colden Murray.

Bark Highlander, (Br., of Sunderland,) Spoor, Bristol Oct. 30, in ballast to order.

Bark Gen. Warren, (of Boston,) Hartz, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Colcord, Vera Cruz Nov. 2, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Portia, (Br., of Wexford,) Ryan, Wexford 54 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Bark Isabella Robinson, (Br., of North Shields,) Trundy, Sagua 21 ds., in ballast to James Harry.

Bark Lizzie Rice, Rice, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith. Had heavy weather.

Brig Orison Adams, Wait, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with heading to master.

BELOW—One bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N., very light.

Sailed.

Dec. 22.—Ship Pocahontas, (transport.) Barks Benedicting Billow, Orient, Flora, Crawford, Colombia. Brig Mamma Maria, (Aus.) Schrs. Vinard, J. H. Horton, A. Hammond.

Dec. 23—steamship Cahawba.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

river, driving away the enemy here—perhaps 500 or 1,000 men—and they would have occupied these very heights which we have since been obliged to attack; and that crossing would have been permanent and successful.

Q.—Do you know on whom rests the responsibility of the delay in the arrival of the pontoons?

A.—I do not officially.

Q.—What is your opinion is the number of your killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think it would amount to about 10,000 altogether.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the loss of the enemy?

A.—I have not, except what I saw incidentally in a Richmond paper.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you concurred in the movement to cross the river?

A.—It was not my opinion that we could cross at any of the points indicated.

Q.—Will you state whether or not it is your opinion that if the movement of the army from Warrenton had been delayed until the time the pontoons arrived here, the army could then have come here, and with these pontoons have made a crossing here, and occupied the heights before the enemy could have reached here in sufficient force to have prevented it?

A.—Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q.—Then it is your opinion that if it had been ascertained that the pontoons could not possibly be here at the time Gen. BURNSIDE expected them to be here, he should have been notified of the time when they could be here, so that he might make the movements of his army correspond with the time when the pontoons could be here.

A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—What is the condition of the army now as to its efficiency? Is its efficiency impaired other than by loss of so many now, or is it demoralized by the recent disasters?

A.—I think it is not demoralized at all—that is, so far as my own wing is concerned, I know it is not.

Q.—After the crossing had been made, was it possible, in your opinion, for our troops to have carried the heights, or to have held our position upon the other side so as to have derived any advantage from it?

A.—It is my opinion that if, instead of making two real attacks, our whole force had been concentrated on our left, that is, our available forces, and the real attack had been made there, and merely a feint made upon the right, we might have carried the heights. I think we could have carried them. Whether the army would have achieved a success by that I cannot say. I do not mean to say that the mere carrying of the haights would have secured our success. I do not know what was behind them, or how much of a force the enemy had there. I know that wherever we appeared we found a great many more men than we had. I would like to impress as firmly upon the Committee as it is impressed upon my mind the fact that this whole disaster has resulted from the delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridges. Whoever is responsible for that delay is responsible for all the disasters which have followed. We were rather astonished when we came down here to find that SUMNER had been here for some days, and had not received the pontoon bridges. I think that is the main cause for this disaster.

Q.—Do you know what the expectation was as to the pontoons being here, on the arrival of the First Army Corps that would get here, was it expected that the pontoons would be here?

A.—Certainly, it was expected they would be here.

Q.—What was that corps to have done if pontoons had been here?

A.—That corps was to have crossed at once and taken possession of the heights. If the pontoons had been here, there would have been very little difficulty in doing that.

GEN. HOOKER'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER'S testimony was to the following effect: About the 10th of November BURNSIDE was in command. After HOOKER had been there a day or two there was some talk of transferring the line of the Rappahannock from the line of the railroad to the line of the railroad [illegible]

Gen. MEADE visited Gen. BURNSIDE, as he was encamped, to determine whether the transportation, if practicable to make, [illegible] that time about the [illegible] should be made. At that time, either Gen. HALLECK or Gen. BURNSIDE remarked that [illegible] everything ready this side of the river. This was not a private conversation. They said they thought they could have the pontoons ready, the stores landed, and everything in readiness to advance in three days. But he thought it was not within the range of human possibly to do that. Soon after the movement to the Rappahannock commenced, he brought up the rear of the army, in marching from Warrenton to this point. He mentioned this because he thought it had an important bearing upon some matters which were to come afterward. The rear of this movement was considered the post of honor. After being upon the road for about three days, he stopped one day with his command at Hartwood. From that point he addressed a letter to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting that he would permit him to cross the river with his grand division at one of the fords there, and come down on the south side of the Rappahannock; but for reasons assigned in a communication from him the request was denied. After giving a circumstantial account of movements, he said when SUMNER'S advance column reached here, there were only some 500 of the rebels in Fredericksburgh. He did not know why they did not take possession of Fredericksburgh, but the feeling seemed to be they could take possession of Fredericksburgh at any time. Only a few days before, Lieut. DAHLGREEN, of the Cavalry, with 55 men, crossed the river, and took possession of the town. When he was at Hartwood he heard there was going to be a delay of three or four days in getting the pontoons here, and that was one reason why he asked permission of Gen. BURNSIDE to cross at the ford there, and come down on the other side of the river. When we got here, he said we should have been in condition to march right forward without stopping a day anywhere, but the same mishap was made here that has been made all along through this war. I think it would have been better to have held the line where we were by retaining sufficient force there to threaten the enemy and keep them up to their works at Culpepper and Gordonsville, but instead of that we withdrew every man, and even burned the bridges, thus exposing our plans to the enemy, the very moment we did so. If Gen. SUMNER'S corps had come down here and left one up their threating to advance on that line, it led them to believe that we were going to advance on both lines. It would have been better, but the enemy saw at once what we were at, and came right down here, and they were nearer here than we were; and this country is such that whenever you give them two or three weeks to fortify, one hundred thousand men can make any place impregnable to any other hundred thousand men.

By Mr. Gooch—What was the strength of your command at Hartwood?

A.—It was —— men.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in supplies in your moving down the other side of the river as you proposed?

A.—I had three days' rations there. I was preparing to march down through Caroline County where the people had just gathered their crops, and I would have got plenty of forage and provisions enough for a week or a fortnight. At the time of the conversation between Gens. HALLECK, MEIGS and BURNSIDE, there was some talk of forwarding some supplies up the Rappahannock. I said that at Bowling Green I could draw my supplies from Port Royal as easily as I could get them when I was at Hartwood. I knew that I could take a position with 40,000 men that the whole rebel army could not move me from.

Q.—Would that movement have been safe in view of the fact that the army had not the means of crossing here?

A.—Yes, Sir; because I could take the heights there with my command, and then put them in a condition of defence. If I had gone there, not a man of the enemy would have come to Fredericksburgh; but they would have gone to some other river and fortified there, if we had given them time, as effectually as they have here. I regard the rebel position on the Rappahannock as a strong one—I mean the one they retired to from Manassas. They had the advantage of two railroads, one to bring their supplies to them from the West, and the other railroad from Richmond to bring their troops up from there. It is the strongest position they had in Virginia. The advantages of this position to hold against a force wishing to cross the river and attack it are such as I have never before seen.

Q.—How far apart are the bridges at the two points where our army crossed here?

A.—About four miles.

Q.—You speak of the "telegraph road." Will you state more definitely what that road is?

A.—The telegraph road leaves Fredericksburgh from Hanover-street, and runs through a depression in the hills in the direction of Bowling Green.

Q.—How do you explain the fact that the enemy did not shell the city when our troops were massed there?

A.—I cannot explain it. It is inexplicable to me that they did not do so, as I have before stated. It was reported under flag of truce that they had an unlimited shot, by heating which to fire the city—and that would have made a terrible time of it.

Q.—Was our crossing made unknown to the enemy?

A.—I think it was here. How it was down below I cannot say. It was late when I got the order to withdraw my command—between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was between 8 and 9 o'clock when the last of the troops were withdrawn. The enemy did not seem to realize that there were no troops in the houses. I withdrew my exterior line of pickets last of all, and they were not followed by the enemy.

Q.—Had they discovered that our troops were to be recrossed what could they have done?

A.—I do not think we should have suffered much from their artillery fire on such a night as that was, as it would have been but random firing.

[The testimony of Gen. WOODBURY, Gen. WALLACE and others reaches us at so late an hour that it is impossible to give it in our First Edition.—ED. TIMES.]

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

By comparing an official copy of Gen. BURNSIDE'S report to Gen. HALLECK with the publication of the same in the Washington papers of this morning, several important errors are noticed. In the first paragraph, last line but one, the word "to" should be substituted for "by," reading thus "indicated to you," instead of "by you." The tenth paragraph, as printed, erroneously terminates in the middle of a sentence. It should read as follows: "I will write you very soon, and give more definite information; and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Army Corps, and my general and personal Staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation." The next paragraph should commence with the words "I will add," &c.

A flag of truce crossed the Rappahannock this afternoon, with a communication for Gen. LEE, the purport of which has not been made public.

Richmond papers of yesterday and to-day have found their way here. The *Enquirer* says the losses in A. P. HILL'S Division, on the 13th, was 211 killed, 1,101 wounded and 417 missing. This division was confronted by FRANKLIN'S left, and consisted of six brigades, with artillery. More than half the rebel loss occurred in this division.

Intelligence from below is, in effect, that the rebels have considerably strengthened their forces near Front Royal, and that the enemy maintain a contraband communication with their Northern friends via the Potomac and Mattax Creek, crossing the Peninsula and Rappahannock at Leeds, about 30 miles below this point.

No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days.

The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF OUR WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at Headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Dec. 23, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

In my report to you of the 19th instant, the number of our wounded was stated at about nine thousand, and the number receiving hospital treatment at sixteen hundred and thirty. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. LETTERMAN, our Medical Director, the whole number of wounded is between six and seven thousand. About one-half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF ARMY HORSES.

THE REPORT OF MR. RAREY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your orders, I visited the Army of the Potomac, on the 12th inst., to inspect the horses and mules in the cavalry, artillery and teams of the army.

The movement of troops on that day, and the engagement at Fredericksburgh, that followed during the six days that I remained with the army, gave me but little opportunity to see the management of the horse department in detail, though I had the opportunity to see them on duty.

Having gone there very unfavorably impressed with accounts drawn from the dark side of the picture by those taking the rejected and disabled horses of the army as their standpoint, I found these animals in better condition than I had expected. The mule teams, with some exceptions, were in good condition, and I doubt if ever an army under similar circumstances was better provided for in this respect.

The cavalry horses suffer most, and many of them were then scarcely fit for service. The duties that they had to perform—excursions that sometimes require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food or rest—the heavy weight they have to carry, and the unskillful manner in which they are ridden, makes it almost impossible to be otherwise, except they were treated with the greatest care. The artillery horses suffer much, but are a grade better than the cavalry.

The greatest abuse and destruction of the horses in the army is, I believe, in the want of skill, judgment and care of the individual man to his individual horse. A more diligent looking after of this detail by the officers in charge would be highly beneficial; this good effects of which has been seen, in some instances, where diligence has been exercised with judgment by officers attending to this important, but much neglected duty.

Every man who is permitted to ride a horse, should be compelled by duty, if he has not the humanity and moral principle to see that the horse has every care in his power to give, that he is properly groomed, watered and fed.

The manner in which food is given, where only a sufficiency is allowed, is highly important, as much is wasted and trampled under foot.

I believe that for cavalry service on a Winter campaign a saddle-blanket to cover the back and loins of the horse, to be left on when the saddle is removed, would be of great service. The Arabs, who live more with the horse than any other people, and who are older in horsemanship than any other nation in the world, never remove the saddle from the horse's back when on a long journey. Their saddles have always blankets attached that cover the back and loins of the horse. They argue that this vital part, when heated by riding, should never be made to feel the effects of cold.

As one who loves the horse, who appreciates his intelligence and keen sensibilities, and can anticipate his wants, I do most deeply deplore the dejection of spirit, suffering and loss of life consequent upon the exigencies of war, but while war rages, this loss must continue.

In an army of 50,000 horses, subjected to the service and exposure of the army, there must necessarily be a large percentage of disabled and diseased horses constantly accumulating. It is ever so with the soldiers of the army, who are gifted with intelligence and reason, and whose first law of nature is self-preservation, and for the comfort and welfare of whom the greatest energies of the people and the officers of the army are exerted.

How can it be otherwise with the horse? He is not invincible to exposure, which he can scarcely bear as well as man, and with whom he must suffer alike, if not more, in time of war.

I am happy to see the extensive hospitals lately erected in this city to restore disabled horses. I believe they are conducted on the best and most economical principle, and will, I have no doubt, be the means of restoring thousands of horses to the army, that will be better on their second service than they were on their first.

Hoping that the Government will, as an act of humanity as well as economy, use every effort in its power for the protection of this noble animal, I remain, General, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. S. RAREY.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE

Secretary CHASE has completed his financial bill, prepared on the invitation of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will send it to the committee at once. All the statements lately emanating from Washington in regard to its provisions are exclusively defective and erroneous.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It seems to be certain that the President has made up his mind to the appointment of Judge USHER as Secretary of the Interior, and only delays sending his name to the Senate for the acceptance by Mr. CHASE'S successor, pledged to which he has been appointed. A new movement, however, is on foot, with a view to the appointment of Speaker COLFAX as Secretary of the Interior, and the election of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX Speaker of the House. This arrangement, it is thought, will satisfy the Senate and prevent a disruption of the Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF GEN. KING.

Gen. RUFUS KING, while sitting in his carriage in front of the National Hotel, suffered a slight attack of epilepsy. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and he is now nearly recovered.

GEN. HOOKER'S PLAN.

The plan of Gen. HOOKER for attacking the rebels at Fredericksburgh, was to cross the Rappahannock ten or twelve miles above Falmouth, at the first arrival, and fall upon their rear.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice to-day of his intended introduction into the Senate of a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip two hundred regiments of infantry, composed of persons of African descent, to be used in the suppression of the rebellion.

THE LACEY RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to-day authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. The bill passed last session has been found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which this Committee is expected to suggest.

SENT IN FOR CONFIRMATION

The name of Ex-Gov. KANFALL, nominated for First Assistant Adjutant General, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, as by some blunder it only reached him officially yesterday. The President is silent in regard to his intention.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR MORE DEFEAT

A fuller examination of all the circumstances surrounding the recent battle of Fredericksburgh, shows it to be less disastrous than was at first believed. The losses are less than supposed, with a smaller proportion of killed and badly wounded. The army is but little, if at all, demoralized, and is ready and anxious again to be led against the enemy.

As regards Gen. BURNSIDE, it now appears that his plans were good, and his failure owing to the faults of others. At all events it is thought that his exhibition of activity and zeal give him a claim to renewed confidence; and his dash at the enemy's works, though unsuccessful, is full of promise for the future. It is better that a thousand men should die in such an effort, than that two thousand should perish inglorlously in malarious camps.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Kansas Third Infantry, and well known as a prominent Free State leader during the Border Ruffian war upon that State, is here upon business of importance. We understand that Col. MONTGOMERY will be pressed by his friends, and by Kansas men, for promotion. That his qualities have been so long overlooked, is due more to his own modesty than any other cause. With his record, and the strong influences operating in his favor, it is scarcely possible that the President can bestow giving him the star he is so well fitted to wear.

THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. ROBINSON of Kentucky, and his Adjutant Gen. FINNELL, have been here for some days upon important business with the Government.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowall Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. SIGEL was cross-examined. This examination had reference more particularly to the causes of prejudice which he might be supposed to have against Gen. McDOWELL, in connection with the remark that officer is alleged to have made to one of his (SIGEL'S) Staff. Witness acknowledged this remark to be his chief reason of complaint, but there were others, "it being a personal dispute," which he did not wish to mention. One was, that having sent an Aid-de-Camp to General McDowell during the march from Gainesville to Manasses, to make a report, and inquire the cause of a firing heard on their left, the officer was grossly insulted by him in the presence of his (McDOWELL'S) staff, but he (SIGEL) did not so much regard this as an affront to himself as to a member of his Staff. Gen. SIGEL next recounted, in the order of date, the movements wherein he thought Gen. McDOWELL had been tardy in cooperating; for instance, when JACKSON was allowed to overcome SHIELDS, escape FREMONT, and to rejoin the main army of the rebels contending against Gen. McCLELLAN near Richmond. He also accused McDOWELL of leaving Gen. BANKS at the battle of Cedar Mountain with only 8,000 men to withstand alone 25,000 of the enemy, even after both he (McDOWELL) and POPE had been warned of their approach.

The Court then adjourned.

The Porter Court-martial did not meet to-day.

TELGRAPH TO MOSCOW.

The Secretary of State has communicated to Congress unpublished correspondence between the State Department and the Minister to Russia, relative to the telegraphic line from Moscow, eastward to the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast and thence by the joint effort of Russia and the United States, to San Francisco. Portions of the line in the Russian Empire, have already been completed. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR writes that our agent, Mr. COLLINS, is awaiting the answer of the Emperor to the proposition to extend the line eastward to the Amoor River.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The principal Express Companies of the country have united in presenting to Congress alleged grievances under the tax bill, amounting to from 7 to 13 per cent. of gross receipts, praying that the tax may be made 1 per cent.

THE MIAMI INDIANS.

It is ascertained that $36,100 of the annuity of the Miami Indians for 1854 and 1855 was carried to the surplus fund, and has not been paid.

CONSUL AT HAN KOW.

WM. BEECH, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to the Senate as Consul at Han Kow, China, and ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, as first Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of KASSON, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting his annual financial report; also a communication in regard to the amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottowatamie Indians; also a message from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. RIVERDY JOHNSON, United States Commissioner at New-Orleans.

The concurrent resolution of the House, that the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 23d inst., to the first Monday in January, was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it a joint resolution, adjourning both Houses until the first Monday in January.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution as amended was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane, of Ind., Lane, of Kan., McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Carlile, Clark, Davis, Foster, Hicks, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wall, Willey and Wright—16.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in constructing railroads and telegraph lines in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to inquire into the chartering of the transports for Banks' Expedition be also instructed to inquire into the employment of transports generally by Quartermasters and agents of the War Department, the rates at which they were engaged, by whom, and for how long.—Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of infantry composed of persons of African descent.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold.*

Mr. SAULSBURY'S resolution, inquiring whether any troops had been sent into the State of Delaware at the late election, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting homesteads when exempt by State laws where bankrupts reside.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words exempting banking and railroad corporations from the provisions of the bill for compulsory bankruptcy. He said the laboring people of Illinois had lost five million dollars in less than five years by these banking corporations. In no way have the people lost more or been cheated worse.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas, 17, Nays, 18.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, here made a report relative to the late battle at Fredericksburgh, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting municipal corporations from that provision of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER also offered an amendment to exempt literary, religious and eleemosynary institutions.

Mr. HALE objected to exempting charitable institutions, for he thought no such institutions ought to get in debt in order to give charity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, moved that the protest he offered yesterday, against the passage of the bill indemnifying the President and others for arrests under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered upon the journal. This he said was embodied in his resolution, a part of which only appeared in the journal.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the House had refused to enter the protest on the journal, and cited former precedents in support of his decision, from which Mr. PENDLETON appealed.

The Speaker was sustained by a vote of 74 against 20.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1863, and it was made the the special order for Jan. 5.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that when the House adjourn to-day that it be to the first Monday in January.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, made an adverse report on the resolution to inquire into the expediency of giving the franking privilege to Assessors under the Internal Revenue law.

Mr. BLAIR, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a postal money order system. It proposes to charge five cents on ten dollars; on more than ten, or less than twenty, ten cents; on all additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents. Duplicates to be issued when orders are lost. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution embracing the letter written by the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. KENNEDY, to JACOB THOMPSON, in April, 1861, already published, and further stating that it is reported that KENNEDY has written other letters showing a want of sympathy with those who are endeavoring to suppress the rebellion: therefore, that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether KENNEDY is the author of the letter to THOMPSON, whether the other statements are true, and report the facts: and whether he still holds office under the Government, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that he yesterday objected to the introduction of the resolution which merely proposed an inquiry into a fact they all knew. But as other matters were included in the resolution now proposed, he would not press his objection. Mr. KENNEDY himself desired the investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the use of this hall be granted to Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCK for an evening during the recess for a reading, the entire proceeds of which to be appropriated for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) withdrew the objection he first made, saying that he understood that Mr. MURDOCK was a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, and not like the Rev. Mr. FRENCH, who recently desecrated the Sabbath-day in this Hall.

The resolution tendering to Mr. MURDOCK the use of the Hall for his benevolent purpose was then passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces by providing that each regiment may have two assistant surgeons, and that the number of privates in each company be increased from seventy to seventy-eight.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dakotah Indians, and indemnify the sufferers by their enormities.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said ten thousand inhabitants of Minnesota, in consequence of Indian atrocities, are now subsisting on charity.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this was the most horrible Indian outbreak that had ever occurred on this continent, which he proceeded to describe.

The bill proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to entertain and hear the complaints of the parties aggrieved. It protects the rights and interests of those Indians who sought to save the whites from massacre; and proposes to transfer the funds from these thieves and murderers to the sufferers. The bill appropriates a million and a half dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Union,) said from what he had already heard there would be no security until these Indians were exterminated, which should be done.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. No quorum voted. The vote was 64 against 18.

By unanimous consent the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of debate, it being understood that no business should be transacted.

Mr. ATLEE, of Illinois, occupied an hour, speaking against the sending of freed negroes into that State against the organic law.

Adjourned.

Revolving Batteries—An Invention Brought Forward in 1807.

We are indebted to Col. THOS. F. DEVOE for a volume containing the proceedings of the *Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New-York*, published at Albany in 1807. We find in it a description of a plan for a revolving battery, to be used on the water, which contains suggestions not unlike those recently realized by the revolving turret of Capt. ERICSSON. In the volume referred to there is a cut illustrating the nature of the new machine, and accompanying it is the following description:

A FLOATING BATTERY ON A NEW CONSTRUCTION, BY THE LATE ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD.

"The model of this Battery was exhibited to the Society with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen above, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, *the battery is made to turn round on its centre.* This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on float-boards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold, drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel, and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The same power to use might, perhaps, be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the keel is held are to be particularly out of water, and thus secure from the ice by season.

"The advantages of such a battery would be:

1. Its power over an enemy's fleet, as cannon balls can be fired successively, as fast as forty men could be loaded, in all parts of the circle.

2. Its position from which cannon balls could be fired, as above, at the same time in any direction.

3. Its peculiar form would cause every shot that might be made at it to bear the centre of gravity.

4. The small number of men it would require, as those only employed in working the battery would be exposed.

5. The steadiness with which it would be enabled to act, as it would render its five more certain than that of a ship.

6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the elevated parts of an enemy's ship.

7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, &c."

Further Concerning Gifts.

In addition to the list, given already in the TIMES, of places at which desirable gifts for the approaching holidays might be found, we desire to call attention to the following

At GUERNEY'S Temple of Photographic Art can be found a collection of photographic albums, which, for convenience and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. They range from the lowest to the highest prices, ranging from the plain muslin cover to the elegantly gilded velvet, and from the capacity of ten pictures to that of seventy-five. There are also there *cartes de visite* of the most prominent and distinguished individuals, American and foreign, including soldiers, ministers, editors, lawyers, actors and musicians.

SPEARS, who has recently opened as a free gallery his picture-hung *boudoir*, has just received a choice collection of engravings, a lot of Swiss carvings, and photographic albums innumerable. "Cinderella and her Sisters," VAN LERIS'S celebrated picture, is yet there, and would prove an acceptable $5,000 present to most any person.

LEGRAIN, at the corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, advertises a very cheap lot of silks, and a superior collection of point laces, which are being sold rapidly at very low rates. The reputation enjoyed by this house for taste and skill in the selection of laces is well merited. Bain-orals may also be obtained there, in styles to suit all tastes.

CHAIN calls attention to his "Craig Microscope," which magnifies 10,000 times. ROBBINS & APPLETON exhibit the far-famed American watches. LLOYAT BROS. indicate the cheapest book-store in the world. PATTERSON BROS., alive to the necessities of the season, have on hand a fine collection of skates, and GOODYEAR insists upon it that rubber is the only fit material for children's toys.

Booth at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Last night Mr. STUART opened at the Brooklyn Academy with Mr. BOOTH in "Richelieu." The house was crowded with an appreciative audience, very many of whom went from this City, tempted by the beauty of the night and their devotion to the star of the evening.

Mr. BOOTH'S conception of the character has too often been criticised in these columns to need special mention at this time. His good and bad points were given with no uncertainty of tone and energy, causing his admirers to applaud vociferously. The rest of the cast, including Mrs. Barrow, Miss NINA ESTELL and Messrs. Daly, Prior, Marlow, and Wilkins, did as well as the limited stage and scenic accommodations would permit.

On Christmas night, BOOTH appears as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and as *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

Christmas at Plymouth Church.

Annually the children of Plymouth Church Sunday School have a jolly good time on Christmas. This year they give a Christmas entertainment in the Church, when there will be singing, declaiming, and various other interesting performances, not to mention an address from HENRY WARD BEECHER.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Among the juvenile books that are in the market about this time, those published by the HARPERS must not be forgotten. There are the standard works—the classical ones, so to speak—of the youthful library. *The Rollo Books, The Franconia Stories, Dickens'* and *Bonner's Child's Histories, The Child's Book of Quadrupeds, The Child's Book of Birds*, and a hundred of books and series of books, neatly and uniformly bound, and securely packed for transportation in the snuggest, strongest and most portable of boxes, suggest themselves as necessaries as well as delicacies of the season.

—JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, publishes some capital juvenile books, and enjoys the advantage of being conveniently located. *The story of Cecil and his Boy* is a translation from the French, and may be freshly and strikingly characterized as being both "useful and interesting." Cecil is an orphan; and the adventures of himself and his dog—the latter, although not an orphan, labored under the disadvantage of being widely separated from any known parents—are told with a simplicity and truthfulness that may well serve as models to those designing more pretentious works. In *Always Happy*, the secret which so many are laboring to discover, is unveiled. Felix and his sister Serena, the hero and heroine of the book, solve it, and generously do not attempt to copyright the invention. *Right and Wrong* is a profitable little book, containing the story of two sisters, one of whom was generally right, and the other wrong. The moral is pointed by the result in the happiness of the young ladies through childhood and life. The *Sunbeam Stories* are an excellent collection of tales for the young, commencing with "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." Surely, it were infinitely more easy to weave springes to catch woodcock. If sunbeams ever are caught napping in this way we shall look to find them looking from the sparkling wells of laughing young eyes, or tangled in the golden meshes of floating curls.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It has been the custom of Principal of one of the most fashionable schools for young ladies in the City to prepare every year a magnificent Christmas Tree, filled with beautiful and costly presents, for her scholars. Circumstances have this year induced her to give the tree, not to her fair scholars but to the ladies who are providing for the wants of our sick and wounded heroes. Its exhibition and the sale of the presents, on Friday, at Irving Hall, as our readers will see by the advertisement, will surely be the occasion of a brilliant gathering of fashionable belles who are not yet "out," of various ages, from sweet seven to sweeter seventeen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the APPLETONS offer a large assortment of what may be classed among the best holiday gifts of the season—photographic albums. The APPLETONS were the first to introduce the reproduction of these albums into the United States, and seem determined to keep the lead in that line of business if possible. Their latest novelty is the Illuminated Photograph Album, a superb book, bound and colored in the same style as the old Romish missals. As specimens of beautiful coloring the Illuminations of these superb books have never been surpassed in this country. Six colors are combined, blended with exquisite taste and the most perfect harmony, while the title page, index, &c., is printed in gold. These albums suggest themselves as most valuable and appropriate holiday presents.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.—Mr. JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, exhibits a large assortment of holiday books, from which the present-giver may make an unlimited choice. His announcement will be found in another column.

The Alabama Again.

The schooner *Mary E. Mangum*, HALLETT, from Dominica in twenty-five days, reports that on the night of Nov. 27, while entering the port of Roseau, Dominica, she was fired into by the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She fired two shots at her and then steered away. Dec. 1, at night, when passing the Island of Guadaloupe saw the *Alabama* making signals to the shore. Next day saw her anchored close in shore, apparently receiving provisions.

[Advertisement]

OPENING.

The New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene will open at No. 5 Union-square, on Monday, Dec. 29, for the reception of patients and instruction in the New School Practice of Medicine. The New School consists in Medicated Electricity, Aerated, Vapor and Medicated Baths, the Swedish Movement, cure of Lung and Hydropathy. The building is elegantly fitted up with bath apparatus and separate apartments.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
JOHN E. BEDFORD, M. D.,
W. W. SHELDON, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

[Advertisement]

Great Holiday for Ladies and Children at Barnum's to-day. That splendid Drama "Colleen Bawn," which has delighted so many thousands the last three weeks, will be played both afternoon and evening. Who can fail to see it?

[Advertisement]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies...$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' tickets.....2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age.....3 00

Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FISHER'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 9 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 28 | Gov. Island 11 1 | Hell Gate... 12 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 52 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steam transport W. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bylder.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Nickerson, London 42 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Victory, Lyttle, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 128 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Robert Cushman, (of Bath,) Otis, Havre 35 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to master. Has had heavy weather; sprung fore-topgallant-yard, &c.

Ship L. F. Chapman, (of Thomaston,) Levensalor, Pensacola 20 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell. Left barks Kate Stanley, for New-York 8000; Helena, ann., Leland, do.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Rocko, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Westfield, (Br., of St. John, N. B.) Travellick, Liverpool 54 ds., in ballast to Murdock & Smyth.

Bark Maria Morton, Bunkley, Alexandria, Va., 7 ds., in ballast to Jr. Foster Murray.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3512. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Late News from Richmond Papers.

The Blockade Run at Charleston by a Very Large Steamer.

A Heavy Freight of Shoes, Blankets, Cloth, and Other Supplies for the Rebel Government.

The Rebel Troops to be Clothed Like National Troops.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Richmond papers contain a dispatch from Charleston, dated 19th, announcing that a very large steamer, freighted for the Confederate States Government, safely arrived yesterday at a Southern port, bringing a heavy stock of shoes and blankets, an immense quantity of cloth, and other supplies.

It is stated by rebel officers that a large establishment is engaged in Richmond making pantaloons of the same color and texture as is furnished to our soldiers. Large numbers of them appeared on the rebel troops in Fredericksburgh yesterday during a flag of truce.

Gen. BONHAM has been unanimously elected Governor of South Carolina, in place of Gen. MAXEY GREGG, who was killed in the recent battle of Fredericksburgh.

EX-GOV. WISE is spoken of as a prominent candidate for Governor of Virginia.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

Senator Harris in Camp—Gen. Franklin—Arrival of Gen. Wadsworth and Staff—The Military Position Unchanged.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, 11 o'clock, Dec. 22, 1862.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, arrived here, yesterday, from Washington, accompanied by Dr. D. BAILEY of Albany. Other Congressmen are also journeying hither. Surgeon-Gen. KING, of Pennsylvania, reached Falmouth on Saturday, and dined yesterday with the officers in charge of DOUBLEDAY'S Division Hospital. He comes to provide for the wants of the wounded belonging to Pennsylvania regiments. Gen. FRANKLIN, accompanied by his Staff, rode out among the camps of the left wing today, to inspect the quarters of his men, equipped in military hat, with rim depressed *a la* Burnside, plain "regular" surtout, dark pants and army boots—free from all military trappings. His appearance presented a strong contrast to the showy dress of his retinue.

The medical branch of the service has lost a valuable member by the withdrawal from the army of Surgeon H. N. BALLOU, Medical Director of Gen. HOWE'S Division, Gen. SMITH'S Corps. Dr. BALLOU came out as Surgeon of the Second Vermont. Col. WHITING, and has been one of the most successful practitioners in the army. Dr. ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN, Surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin, another volunteer officer, has just sent in his resignation. We know not what may have influenced these gentlemen to leave the field, yet we are aware of a growing feeling of discontent among army Surgeons, on account of the act of Congress reducing their salary to the amount of $150 or more. Many of them have left lucrative practices to offer their services in the army, influenced by no selfish motives, but from a desire to have the soldiers receive the benefit of their experience. The *post facto* act of Congress cuts down their remuneration to a sum barely sufficient to maintain their families.

The appearance of Gen. WADSWORTH, with Staff, at Aquia Creek, gives plausibility to the rumor which has been in circulation some time, to the effect that he was going to assume command of HOOKER'S Division, KING'S not. You will recollect that the duty devolved on Gen. [illegible] in the absence of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth New-York Regiments. It was at this point he took leave of his men last March, to assume the duties of Military Governor of Washington. The parting was a most affecting one. Going round to the various regiments, he bade them a most affectionate adieu, while the tears moistened his eyelids and poured down the cheeks of many of the officers and privates. Nothing but a speech would answer, and accordingly, seated on his horse, the General addressed a few words to the men, at the close of which they rent the air with their cheers. He was very loth to leave, and has many times since expressed himself as desirous of returning.

No change has occurred in the position of affairs in front to-day. The enemy continue to show themselves in numbers in Fredericksburgh, while their white tents, so long concealed, are beginning to peep out above the woody crest beyond, as the trees are being felled, and they have become indifferent as to our knowing of their whereabouts and position. Their pickets along the river bank, who, prior to the battle, pared their beats with impunity, now seek refuge in houses, rifle-pits, or behind rude earthworks, hastily thrown up. Various movements are taking place on this side of the river, but none looking to an immediate advance upon the enemy. J.

Picket Duty Removal of Gen. Burnside's Headquarters—Efficiency of the Medical Service.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, Saturday Evening, 11 o'clock, Dec. 20, 1862.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquility of the day, save an occasional shot from our heavy guns at objectionable rebels on the opposite side. The medical staff of our hospitals doing the best on account of the withdrawal of our pickets. Some were disposed by the appearance of a few rebels [illegible] of work. Instead, however, of standing the enemy in the river, the latter took up position [illegible] the river, at a short distance from the river, and in rifle pits. Major [illegible] and Gibbons' Division Hospitals. The rebels, however, instead of paying to and fro along the river bank, as was the case before the battle, now remain stationary behind diminutive earthworks hastily thrown up. The rebels continue to dig rifle pits and throw up breastworks in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. They have again occupied the city in force, but whenever we desire to rid it of their presence, all we have to do is to open upon the brick and mortar with our heavy guns, and a general skedaddling to the woody crest will follow. Fredericksbutgh will be a most thoroughly ventilated city before Gen. BURNSIDE gets through with it. The General, accompanied by SIGEL, came up on a special train from Aquia Creek yesterday. His headquarters, together with all the surroundings, are to be removed to-morrow, so reads an order issued this afternoon. Did I know, it would be improper for me to make known the site chosen for a new encampment. It is probably not more than a mile from here. On my way down from Falmouth this morning I met with a company of female contrabands of all ages, trudging along with bundles on their backs and babies in their arms, striking out, as they informed me, for Washington. Their countenances all bore a most cheerful expression, and they were evidently not displeased with the idea of journeying to Yankee land.

I have spent most of this day among the sick and wounded, and find them doing remarkably well. The new medical arrangement, of which I gave you a lengthy description last week, has worked to a charm, and it is the universal testimony that in no previous engagement has the medical work been performed so speedily and successfully.

While at GIBBONS' Division Hospital, Capt. JOHN RIPLEY, of Co. I, Twelfth Massachusetts, expired after much suffering. JOHN MALONE, another brave spirit, has gone to his last home. This young hero was a member of the Ninth New-York State Militia, from your City. After the brigade to which his regiment belonged was withdrawn from the fight on Saturday, he requested to "go in" again with a fresh brigade. It was while doing so that he received the wound which rendered the amputation of his leg necessary, and from the effects of which he expired to-day. Dr. NICHOLS did all in his power to save the boy, but human skill availed not. J.

The Army not Going into Winter Quarters—A Probable Speedy Movement in Some Direction.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Now that the public desire for a great battle has been realized, the question naturally rises to every one's lips Is the army of the Potomac going into Winter quarters?

The Army of the Potomac is not going into Winter quarters. Though operations in front may be abandoned, the troops are not to remain cooped up in Winter huts through the long weeks which intervene between now and March. A portion of the soldiers may be sent to Washington to prevent a backward movement of the enemy in that direction, while the remainder are shipped southward to commence operations anew on the Peninsula. Perhaps it may appear best to our Generals to cross the Rappahannock further down—say at Port Conway—under the protection of our gunboats, and again give battle to the enemy. Should we desire to do so, it would be, as a General remarked to me to-day, almost impossible to winter the army in this locality, owing to the scarcity of wood. The circuit of country now occupied by us, in addition to being limited, and producing a stunted growth of timber, has been pretty effectually invaded by rebel wood-choppers, who have heretofore congregated in this vicinity—BEAUREGARD, JOHNSON, and such fellows of the baser sort. Owing to the sandy formation of the soil, the roads soon dry up after the heaviest storms, so that the elements, however unfavorable they may be, will hardly prevent our locomotion. In riding around among the camps to-day, I observed that several of the regiments were constructing themselves snug quarters, in anticipation of remaining here for some time. They need the exercise to keep their blood in circulation, and banish *ennui* and "camp misery." J.

The Rebels in Strong Force in Front—Another Movement Probable.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The supposition expressed by many that the rebels are not in strong force on the Fredericksburgh side of the river, has been proven to-day to be without foundation. A reconnoissance made this morning resulted in the discovery of a large body of the enemy directly in our front, also another force a little to our right. An unlimited number of rebel tents has sprung up to view within the past two days, and not a few log huts have been built. All of the enemy's fortifications are well garrisoned.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington this evening. A rumor to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE had resigned his position was industriously circulated throughout the army yesterday, but failed, on account of its doubtful authenticity, to create any commotion or excitement among the troops.

What disposition is to be made of the army the Washington authorities cannot, from appearances, to determine. A number of Generals have arrived their headquarters in the most fastidious manner, and made every preparation for settling down into Winter quarters. The impression exists, however, that another attempt will be made soon to break the enemy's lines. WHIT.

FROM SIGEL'S RESERVE CORPS.

The Enemy Across the Rappahannock and on Our Flank—Rebel Cavalry at Brentsville and their Pickets at Summersville—Their Intentions—Our Position—Health and Spirit of the Troops—Return of Exchanged Soldiers—What They Heard and Saw in Dixie—Fort Darling—True Chivalry Not Extinct.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, STAFFORD COURTHOUSE, Va., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1862.

At the date of my last letter the headquarters of this corps were near Falmouth. On that day Gen. BURNSIDE decided to recross the Rappahannock and evacuate Fredericksburgh, and on the following day the bulk of the corps fell back to this place, as indicated above, where it has remained ever since, waiting patiently for something to turn up. Having marched several days to the music of the cannonading at Fredericksburgh, the officers and men naturally feel somewhat disappointed at being thus suddenly stopped in their onward march for Richmond, but they console themselves with the belief that the delay is only a temporary one, and occasioned by the "exigencies of the service," for which no one in the army, in particular, is responsible, and they submit as quietly as possible to the fate of war.

While our troops are idle at this point, the enemy is not. Information obtained reliable comes to us that HEINTZELMAN'S Buck House Cavalry were in Brentsville on Thursday night last, and that he had pickets advanced toward Dumfries and Manassas Junction. To-day, we have another report from scouts, to the effect that there is a strong cavalry force [illegible] heads were at Summersville, and that [illegible] of the cavalry were [illegible] Fredericksburgh, [illegible] proper means to cross the river [illegible] Evidently [illegible] Fredericksburgh [illegible]

JAMES A. HALL, Captain [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Dec. 23, [illegible] Fredericksburgh [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Petersburgh [illegible] Fort Darling [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Fredericksburgh [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Fredericksburgh [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Fredericksburgh

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of Gen. McClellan's Campaign.

In a former notice of the Prince DE JOINVILLE's historical sketch of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac—[See NEW-YORK TIMES Nov. 29]—we followed his narrative to the date of Gen. McCLELLAN's embarkation for the Peninsula, on the 9th of March, 1862, in pursuance of the plan he had formed in October of the previous year, but which he had pondered in "secresy and silence" during the whole of the intervening Winter. According to the Prince's atatement, this plan was to avail himself of the water approaches and to throw his whole army snddenly upon the rebel capital. Ths enemy evacuated Manassas in his front on receiving thrangh treachery, (as the Prince helievee, thongh without any just ground so far as we can see,) information of this schems. McCLELLAN spent a week in a sham pursuit of their retreating force—going no further, however, than to the most advanced position they had occupied—and then devoted himself to the embarkation of his army,—for which, however, very inadequate preparations had been made.

On the 8th of March, the very day of the evacnation of Manassas, the *Merrimac* came ont from Norfolk, disabled onr fleet at Hampton Roads, and in spite of the *Monitor*, completely blockaded the James River, and, according to the Prince's assertion, also "*kept paralyzed in Hampton Roads the naval forces assembled to join the land army*, which was landing at Fortress Monroe, *in the attack upon Yorktown*." If this is true,—if the *Merrimac*, by the terror she inspired, did actually prevent the movement of our gunboats up the York River, as well as blockade the James, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, who commanded our squadron in Hampton Roads, ought to have been instantly snperseded, and put npon his trial for cowardice or incapacity, or both. There is abundant reason for believing that, if proper energy had presided over onr naval operations at that moment, the *Merrimac* conld have been snnk and the James River opened to onr gunboats and to McCLELLAN's army. The Prince DE JOINVILLE does not hesitate to aay "I am perfectly satisfied that if the *Merrimac* had ventnred into the deep water, beyond the shoals which obstruct the entrance to the James and Elizabeth, where her adversaries could get way upon them, *she would have gone down in a few moments*;" and the *Monitor* could easily have forced her into such a position. But "paralysis" presided over the squadron in Hampton Roads; neither the James nor the York River was open to us, and Gen. McCLELLAN landed his army at Fortress Monroe, and marching by land up the Peninsula, was arrested by the cannon on the works at Yorktown. A few gunboats, going up the York River, had found it guarded by some forty pieces of heavy calibre. The naval officers "*concluded* that they could not pass this hattery—the investment of the place hy water must consequently be abandoned." No adequate attempt was made to test this point; the rebel fire from this water battery waa partially drawn hut once: in point of fact, as it proved afterward, not a dozen guns were mounted upon it:—tbe "conclusion" of the naval officers,—based upon nothing hut conjecture, was accepted as final, and the coöperation of onr gunboats was abandoned. If Com. FARRAGUT, who thought the two formidable forts below New-Orleans *could* be passed, had been at Yorktown, we should have had a different "conclnsion."

But Gen. McCLELLAN marched np by land. He came upon a series of works stretching across the Peninsula at the edge of a marshy stream called Warwick Creek, which was found impassable by infantry. "Throughout the aeven miles of the Confederate lines," says the Prince, "we encountered the same attitnde of alert defence. Everywhere cannon and camps. Of conrse the inference was that we were arrested by forces apparently formidable, and before a position not easily to he carricd." *How* formidable the rebel forces, were Gen. McCLELLAN did not know. The Prince notes, as a singular feature of the war, the "complete absence of all information in regard to the country and the position of the enemy—the total ignorance under which they labored in regard to his movements and the number of his troops." The usual mode of obtaining such information is by reconnoissances in force,—by pushing forward bodies strong enough to penetrate the enemy's lines and ascertain his strength, and then, if necessary, to withdraw. Bot for some reason or other this method does not seem to have been resorted to in a single instance. Gen. McCLELLAN relied on other means of accomplishing the deelred result.

The Prince says that Gen. McCLELLAN had foreseen the difficulty of taking Yorktown, and had provided for it. He thus sets forth the plan and the reason of its failure:

"In order to gain time, and avoid the tedium of a siege, Gen. McCLELLAN had thought out the means of turning the position. The enemy held the James, with the *Merrimac* and his gunboats; the York was closed by the Yorktown and Gloucaster Point batteries. Nevertheless, *by a disembarkation on the Severn, beyond Gloucester, we might carry the latter position* and open tha way of the Federal gunboats into the river York. A subsequent movement up the left bank, in tha direction of West Point, would put us so far in tha rear of the army charged with the defence of the lines of Yorktown, that it would have been in a most perilous position. Tbis accomplished, the Confederates must have abandoned Gloucester, and fallan back hasily upon Richmond. The execution of this *coup de main* had baen left to a corps of tha army commanded hy Gen. McDowALL. This corps was to he the last to embark at Washington, and it was calcutated that it ought to reach Yorktown [tha rear of Gloucester?] in a body on its transporta at tha momaat whan the rest of the army, moving hy land, should appaar hefore that post from Fortress Monroe.

Instead of finding it, wa received the inexplicable and as yet unexplained intelligence that this corps, 35,000 atrong, had heen sent to anothar destination. Tha news was received in the army with stupefaction, although the majority could not foresee the deplorable consequences of a step taken, it must be supposed, with no avil intantion, hut certainly with inconcelvable rackleasnass. Fifteen daya before, this measure, although it must always have been injurious, would have been much less so. We might have made arrangements upon a new basis. Taken when it was, it oeranged a whole system of machinery fairly at work. Among the divisions of McDOWELL's corps, there was one, that of FRANKLIN, wbich was more regretted than all the others, as well on account nf tha troops themselves, as of their commanders. The General-in-Chief had bestowed special pains on its organization during the Winter, and earnestly demanded its restoration. It was sent back to him without a word of explanation, precisely as it had been detached from him. This fine division, 11,000 strong, arrived, and *for a moment the General thought of intrusting to it alone the Gloucester expedition. But this intention was renounced.*"

Why this intention was renounced the Prince does not inform us. Gen. FRANKLIN's Divislon was unquestionably strong enough to have taken Gloucester, whlch was never hsid by over 5,000 of the rebels, and which could not have been reinforced without weakening Yorktown. And its movement toward West Point would have had precisely the effect which was expected from the similar movement assigned to McDOWELL. The enemy would have been menaced by a strong force in his rear,—a force exposed to no danger, as it was protected by the York River, which the rebels had no means of crossing, and hy our gunhoats which could at once have pushed forward to its aid. The plan of Gen. McCLELLAN does not seem to have contemplated any severe fighting for McDOWELL's Corps. The purpose of his movement upon the rear of the enemy was to force him to "fall hack hastily upon Richmond." And we see no reason why Gen. FRANKLIN's Division would not have been sufficient for this, or why, if necessary, it could not have been very considerahly strengthened hy detachments from the very large force of Gen. McCLELLAN himself.

Gen. McCLELLAN's partisans have hitherto thought him completely relieved from all responsibility for the failure aooner to capture Yorktown, hy the fact that McDOWELL's Corps was not sent to his aid as he had expected it would be. Whether the Government acted wisely or not in withholding this corps, is a qnestion we need not now discuss. Its solution turns upon a question of fact, concerning which the evidence is not yet complete. Gen. McCLELLAN has testified recently that when he embarked for the Peninsula he left Washington protected by 75,000 men: while on the other hand it is asserted that there were not more than 25,000 available for that purpose. The Government, whether rightly or not, deemed the Capital unsafe, and withheld 24,000 of McDOWELL's troops for the purpose of covering it. The remainder, under FRANKLIN, were sent to the Peninsula; and Gen. McCLELLAN, according to the Prince DE JOINVILLE, at first thought of intrusting to them the turning of Gloucester, and the advance up the York as a menace to the rear of the enemy, which was holding Yorktown. We wish the Prince had favored us with the reasons which induced Gen. McCLELLAN to *renounce* this excellent intention, almost as soon as it was formed.

No wise General who has any confidence in his own resonrces will ever consider himself reatricted to a single method of accomplishing a desired result. When one plan fails he seeks another. When the Government withheld McDOWELL, it was Gen. McCLELLAN's duty to devise aome scheme for taking Yorktown without him. He did so. His first plan was to commit the turning of Gloucester to FRANKLIN: hut this was "renounced." His next ia thus described by the Prince DE JOINVILLE:

"Tben came the raflection, that somewbare in these seven miles of Confederate intrenchments, *there must be a weak spot*. Could this spot be found *and forced*, the usual rasult in such cases would probably come to pass. Tha enamy at either extremity would suppose themselves to have been turned, and would become demoralized. If wa then continued to pour a constantly increasing force of onr troops through the opening thus made, wa *would probably inflict upon the army thus cut in two one of those disasters which settle the fate of a campaign*. This weak point, it was supposed, had been found near the cantre of the lines of Warwick Creek, at a place called Lee's Mill. The bottom here was firm, the water waist deep. In front of the hostile works was a kind of open plateau upon which a strong artillery force might be brought up to shatter tham. On the 16th of April, an attempt was made at this point. Eighteen field-pisces opened fire at five hundred yards, on the Confederate batteries, and *silenced them*, and the creek was then passed *by some Vermont companies*.

They advanced gallantly, carriad a rifle-pit, but their ammunition had been wetted in passing the stream; *they were not supported*, and retired after losing many of their number. *The project thus began was, no doubt, found to present unforeseen difficulties, and it was at once abandoned.*

This operation, like that against Gloucester, *not being feasible*, we wera forced to undartaka tha siege of the uninvestad fortifications of Yorktown."

We regard this as a very important passage in the history of this campaign. It assigns a motive for a movement which attracted general attention at the time it was made, the meaning of which, however, we have never before seen disclosed. Instead of being a mere skirmish intended, as was supposed at the time, to silence a troublesome battery, the attack at Lee's Mill was really the initial step of a general assault upon the rebel lines.

The design attributed to Gen. McCLELLAN by the Prince DE JOINVILLE seems to have been a good one, and up to a certain point it seems to have been well executed. He sought for a *weak spot* in a line of entrenchments seven miles long, and found it. His intention was to *force it*,—to pour rapidly heavy bodies of troops through ths gap,—turn each wing of the enemy, and thus "inflict upon him one of those disasters which settle the fate of a campaign." Tbe calculation was just, and everything seemed favorable to the execution of the plan. Lee's Mill was the "weak spot" selected for the trial. Eighteen field-piecea "silenced" the opposing batteries, and "*some Vermont companies*" were pushed across the creek, carried a rifle-plt, and thus prepared the way, with complete success, for the grand movement of a solid force through the opening which had just been made. But that grand movement was not even attempted! The Vermont companies, says the Prince, "*were not supported and retired*." "The project was, *no doubt*, found to present unforeseen difficulties, and it was at once *abandoned*." What were these difficulties? What reason has the Prince for supposing that any such difficulties existed? Everything had succeeded as completely as Gen. McCLELLAN himself could wish. So far as appears, the project was proved to be perfectly feasible; and if Gen. McCLELLAN had poured a "constantly increasing force of our troops through the opening thus made," as he originally intended to do, it seems to have been reasonably certain that he would have completely turned their flank, and been able to assail them with overwhelming success in rear of their intrenchments. Why was this not done? Why did Gen. McCLELLAN so suddenly abandon a plan which he had himself conceived, which contained all the elements of success, and which he had hegun to put into successful execution?

We know not where to seek an answer to this question. No official reports exist, none certainly have reached the public, which throw any light upon it. The Prince DE JOINVILLE, who received, perhaps, more of Gen. McCLELLAN's confidential explanations than any other man, is forced to assume that reasons existed, of which, he seems, however, to have been utterly ignorant. Are we to seek these reaaons in a peculiarity of Gen. McCLELLAN's character—in the fact that, while he displays great ability in planning a campaign, and in aiming blows at the enemy, when the moment for putting hia designs into execution arrives, a feeling of self-distrust—a fear of failure—a shrinking from the responsibility of possible disaster, arrests his uplifted hand, and makes all his plans abortive?

Two well-devised plans for taking Yorktown were thus ahandoned—without even an earnest and resolute attempt to execute them. All that remained was a siege, and to that Gen. McCLELLAN next addressed himself. The Prince does full justice to the energy, the skill, the persevering patience with which onr troops prosecuted this protracted labor, though he seems to ua very considerahly to overstate the opposition which they encountered from the enemy. When he says that "the defenders kept up on all that they saw or suspected, a tremendous fire,"—that "the shells from the rifled guns flew in all directions,"—and that "the accuracy of their fire forced us to abandon all the signal posts we had established in the tops of the tallest trees," his statements lack the corroboration of others, who had equal facilities for observation. Indeed, it was noted as one of the most curious features of the siege, that the hesiegers suffered ao little interruption in their work at the hands of the enemy; and there were not wanting those who based upon that circumstance the belief that the enemy did not intend to make any formidable resistance at Yorktown. Thus the Editor of the TIMES wrote from the camp on Wednesday—four days before the evacuation:

"Why the rebels permit our works thus to be carried on under their noses, *with scarcely an attempt at interruption*, excites a good deal of comment and speculation. It certainly is something very unusual. While the Allies were carrying their approaches toward Sebastopol, *sorties* in great force took place nightly, and were often attended with very heavy loss. Indeed, usually in a siege, the beaviest of the fighting takes place in the tranches; when they are completed, the work is nearly done. Many infer from the quiet of the rebels that they do not mean really to contest the place, *but that as soon as the assault commences, they will withdraw. I confess I cannot help thinking so myself.*"

Gen. McCLELLAN, upon whom this view of the case was more than once warmly pressed, thought differently. He did not believe there was any position between there and Richmond where the rebels could make so good a defence as at Yorktown; and he, therefore, believed, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, that they would defend it to the last. But he was also perfectly confident of his ahility to take it. He had determined not to open fire at all until all hie batteries were ready, believing that a very few hours would then suffice to silence the enemy's guns. He had opened a splendid aeries of trenches, under cover of which he wonld throw his troops selected for the assault into ths enemy's works, and had everything ready to follow up the victory which he did not doubt awaited him. The Prince saya:

"Everything was ready for the decisive blow. Not only was a terribla bombardment to he directad against the city; not only were the choicest troops selected for the grand assault which was to follow the bombardment, hut the *steam transports waited only for the signal* to pass up into tha York River as soon as the place should fall, and land the forces of FRANKLIN high up on the line of the Confederate retreat. *A part of the forces were actually kept on board of the transports. In a few hours they would have passed over the distance which it would have taken the enemy two days to traverse.* Driven by storm from Yorktown, followed up step for step, intercepted on their road by fresh troops, the army of the South would have been in a very critical position, and the Federals would have found what they so greatly needed, a brilliant military success."

Thus affaira stood on Saturday, the 3d of May. The opening of the ball was fixed for Monday morning. But on Sunday morning at daybreak it was discovered by our advanced sharpshooters that the rebels had evacuated Yorktown. There was no longer any sign of an enemy there. Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed to Washington that Yorktown was in his possession—that he had thrown all his cavalry and horse-artillery in pursuit of the rebels—that he should on *that day* (Sunday) send FRANKLIN and the gunboats to West Point, and that he should "push the enemy to the wall." Part of the army was pushed forward on that day; STONEMAN, with his cavalry and four batteries of artillery taking the lead. But "FRANKLIN and the gunboats" did *not* start for West Point until the succeeding Tuesday—after the battle of Williamsburgh, and when it was entirely too late to arrest the retreating foe. On emerging from the woods into the large open plain this side of Williamsburgh, STONEMAN came upon the rear guard of the rebels, with whom he sustained a brief and unsuccessful engagement. Next day a portion of our troops renewed the attack, and FLEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNY maintained a bloody and most unequal fight for five hours, without orders or any general supervision, in the midst of the most terrible confusion of wagon trains, and marching over narrow roads leading through dense woods, and over which it was almost impossible to force an empty wagon drawn by six mules. At 5 o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN came upon the field, having, says the Prince, "been *detained at Yorktown*." This is an error. Gen. McCLELLAN had remained at his headquarters, two miles in the rear of Yorktown, until half-past 2,—when he was summoned to the field twelve miles off, by an urgent appeal brought hy Gov. STRAOUE. He rode with his Staff, through the rain, not even stopping at Yorktown, to the scene of the engagement, and arrived just in time to see the charge of Gen. HANCOCK upon a Georgia brigade, at the extreme right of the field, where the hattle had been raging since noon. The Prince says that "the success of HANCOCK had been decisive, and the reserves brought up by the General-in-Chief charging upon the field settled the affair." The General-in-Chief brought up no reserves but his Staff:—the real brunt of the battle had been borne by HOOKER and KEARNY, long before he reached the ground,—and he contributed absolutely nothing to the success of the day.

What we have further to say of this campaign we must reserve for another occasion.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Dastruction of the Gunboat Cairo by a Torpedo in the Yazoo River—How the Machine was Arranged—A Large Number of Torpedoes Removed—The Way Cleared for Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

From Our Spacial Corresponasnt.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The most exciting event in this Department that has occurred lately, is the blowing up of the armored gunboat *Cairo* by a torpedo, in the Yazoo River. The occurrence haa not only settled the *Cairo*, but also the fact that torpedoes *will* explode—a fact which for aome tima has been very generally douhted.

Rebeldom has spent much money, or rather scrip, in getting up ingenious infernal machines, wharewith to stay the progress of their most formidahle opponents—the gunboats. They were placed in shoals all along the Cumberland; they dotted the bosom of the romantic Tennessee; the Mississippi at Colnmbus, Number Ten, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans was so filled with them that navigation, even for fishes, was almost impossible; and yet, in spite of this, the gunboats of the Yankees passed among and over them with perfect impunity. Ingenious affairs were they, and costly, too—great iron things, as big as an Irishman's shanty, arranged with lines, locks and triggers, very formidable in theory, and only in practice lacking the one important quality of explosion. Snapping locks did no good—you might build a fire around one till its rivets were red-hot, and even then it would refuse to perform its intended duty; they never would go off unless carried, and thus it resulted that this magnificent system of defence adopted by the young Confederacy, proved a failure.

It could not, however, be expected that a people whose *forte* is chivalry, and whosa contempt for greasy mechanics is so well known, should excel in the construction of either steam engines or torpedoes. Your true Southron can chew tobacco, drink unlimited quantities of whisky, play a tolerable game of poker, brag much on his sunny South, chivalry and hot blood, curse Yankees, handle a bowie knife, and shoot a "Fed" from out of the "bush," but he can't descend to the vulgar level of a good torpedo-builder. A renegade Yankee in Memphis plannad the iron-ram *Arkansas*, and renegade Yankee mechanists taking the plan, wrought out, away up the tortuous Yazoo River, that impregnable monster, which astonished the world and Commodore DAVIS by running through the Federal fleet at Vicksburgh.

Later, the same mind turned its attention to torpedoes, with a result that does honor to its genius. A man named IVINS—originally a native of the State in whose metropolis revolves the Hub of the Universe—devised a plan which resultad in blowing through the bottom of the *Cairo* a hole so large that yon might drive through it with a team of elephants.

Taking a common twalve-gallon demijohn he filled it with powder and sat it upon the end of a log of wood some three feet in length. To the lower end of this log was fastened an iron staple, in which was tied the end of a piece of strong rope. An anchor attached to this rope held the log under water, while the other end of the rope, after being passed through the eye of the anchor, was fastened to a stump ashore. In the neck of the demijohn was placed some fulminating powder, the end of a wire well roughened was inserted in this, the whole well-waxed to keep it water-tight, and then the balauce of this wire was extended just below the suface of the rivar and fastened to something on the bank.

There was a torpedo, which cost probably, exclusive of the powder, about fifty cents, and which was as certain to explode if the wire were strained ever so little, as effect is to follow cause. Its cheapness recommended it, and in consequence the invention of Mr. IVINS was placed at once in the Yazoo river. So much for preliminaries.

Early last week the ram *Metamora*, Capt. GETTY, and the iron-clad *Cairo*, Capt. SELFRIDGE, were ordered to proceed up the Yazoo River, with a view to inspecting affairs prior to the movement of the expedition up that river. They proceeded up about seventeen miles, being shot at at intervals hy guerrillas on shore, and returning the compliment with shell and canister; but in other respects meeting with no serious obstructions. When they had penetrated thus far, they came across the first of the aeries of obstructions organized by Mr. IVINS; and, by the aid of a couple of prisoners, were enabled to ascertain their locality and remove them without trouble. Showing nothing above the surface of the water, their detection was a matter of extreme difficulty, and could only be accomplished by watching narrowly everything on the bank with a view of find ing the rope by which they were anchored. This once found, a cut from a knife severed the rope, and instantly the torpedo would shoot to the surface, when, by careful handling, its removal was a matter of some dalicacy, but no great difficulty.

Within the distance of a mile, they discovered and removed eleven of these dangerous articles. When the blow from the knife allowed them to come to tha surface, they would be towed off by seamen in small boats, care being taken to handle them tenderly until the wire was found and its connection with the shore severed.

The ram *Metamora* was going slowly, followed a short distance behind by the *Cairo*. The ram passed over a torpedo, but did not explode it, as she happened to be on the side of the river to which the engine was moored. The *Cairo* became somewhat unmanageable, owing to a high wind, and instead of following in the wake of the ram, as she should have done, she was blown over toward the side opposite that taken by her leader. The result waa that sha ran her nosa against the wire of the torpedo, which operation was followed by an explosion that crushed in the bottom of the *Cairo*, as if it had been an egg-shell. The blow waa given her well forward, and did not affect her machinery to an extent that prevented it being used to run her ashore.

In just eight minutes from the time of the explosion, all that was visible of the *Cairo* were the top of her flag-staff and smoke-stacks—she lay on the bottom in thirty feet of water. So short was the time, that the officers and crew had nothing left but to jump and swim for it—not a single thing beyond what was on their persons was saved. Fortunately—it may be almost said miraculously—no lives were lost, nor was any ona injured materially by the explosion. Boats were immediately lowered from the ram, and the floating, swimming crew, were picked up, and transferred to the *Metamora*. The blow was given immediately under the forecastle; had it been under the boilers, the results would have been too horrible to contemplate.

So terrific was the explosion that it drove the bottom completely in, and at the same time threw a 64-pound gun, carriage and all, completely up to the upper deck—breaking, as it did so, the heavy axletree squarely in two pieces. There were undoubtedly many other queer and astonishing operations performed, but owing to want of time they were unnotlced. Men had just time to reach a port and plunge into the river ere the *Cairo* was lying quietly on the bottom.

The smoke-stacks were torn down, and every vestige of the boat that was visible above the water was destroyed, with the view, I suppose, of concealing the catastrophe from the rebels.

In this expedition the boats penetrated within a mile and a half of tae first fortifications of the rebels on the Yazoo, and succeeded in removing up to that point all obstructions, so that the passage of the troops of the present expedition will be comparatively easy.

That expedition, composed of about sixty steamers, landed with troops, and a fleet of rams and gunboats is now well under way.

In my next, I hope to be able to give yon the results.

GALWAY.

COTTON IN ARKANSAS.

A Temple at Helena—Its Votaries—Certain Grounds of Infidelity—Trading off Negroes for Cotton—Salt and Quinine as a Circulating Medium—Fortunes Made by the Army—Preparations for Vicksburgh.

HELENA, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

In the absence, for the present, of more exciting news, it may, perhaps, be well to say somathing of regal cotton. After having spent months in offering inky incense to red-browed Mars, it is no more than right to pay one's duty to the white-headed monarch, to whom Manchester, Jewery, and the hungry and speculatiug world, generally, pine to pay allagiance.

We have a temple here, whose dimensions are none of the smallest, whose wealth is not the least, and whose sttendance is not the fewest—the worship is the grandest, and glorious and golden are the rewards paid to the devotees.

Our King is rather a saint than a ruler, for men offer wealth; honor, life, integrity, everything, rather than the mere lip-allegiance of courtiers. Men boldly dare the shot-gun of the bushwhacker, the perils of water, arrest, imprisonment; the recesses of swamp, morass and bayou; in short, they dare everything and fear nothing in search of altars upon which they can offer their devotion to this saint of saints, this king of kings.

Nor, as in the case of many other allegiances or theologies, do the worshipers represent a single nationality or neighborhood. The congregation is cosmopolitan, and includas the shoulder-straps of the Major-General and Lieutenant. The pork-hating descendants of Abraham, the dull-eyed disciple of KANT and SCHLEGEL, the thin-legged son of chivalry, and the sharp-looking Yankee. Never were worshipers more devout than these; never approached pilgrim Mussulmen the sacred casba with feelings more reverential than approached these to the hooped and hemped object of their worship.

Yet withal, there are infidels, as there are in all faiths; and perhaps I can no better illustrate tha beauties of the cotton-worship than by giving an extract from the creed of one of the unbelievers. The divine precepts of Him who uttered tho sermon of the mount never were more beautiful and benevolent than when contrasted with the cold, unpromising infidelities of a Paine. I will avail myself of tha effectiveness of the contrast, and give the subjoined document

"HELENA, Ark., Sept. 29, 1862.

In compliance with an official request, I make the following statement

On tha 24th of September, sixteen negroes were taken from a planter living twelve miles below Lacon, Mo., by Col. CHAS. E. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. On the 24th or 25th nf September, these negroes were placed on the Government steamer *Iatan*, ttakan back to their owner, and exchanged for forty bales of cotton. When going down the negroes asked if they were going to be given up, and were answered amphatically in the negative by Col. HOVEY; but when the boat started to return they found themselves on shore and their price in cotton on the boat. It is generally believed that transactions of a similar kind in Col. HOVEY's command are of frequent occurrence—that is, the exchanging of negroes for cotton and money.

On the 26th of September, a force of two hundred men from the Eleventh Illinois were sent to Friar's Point, a distance of five miles from HOVEY's camp, who surrounded and held the place, while a force consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry started for a point immediately opposite HOVEY's encampment, and proceeded to a point twenty miles into the interior of Mississippi, where they seized some three hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Putting it in wagons, they started back, reaching the river bank on the 27th inst.

This cotton, taken hy United States troops, and transported on United States wagons, was sold, and its proceeds pocketed by the gentleman who captured it. The cost, apart from the march of troops, &c., was Capt. CHRISTY and three privates of the Eleventh Illinois, killad, and Capt. POTTER and five privates of the same regiment, wounded."

This statement is made by a gentleman who is running for Congress in Tennessee, and who undoubtedly has concluded that serving his country in a legislative capacity, at $3,000 per annum, is better and more profitable than service in the congregation of the cotton worshipers

I might add that a dozen other atatements of perfect reliability might be adduced, showing that not only is the practice of running off negroes and then trading them for cotton common, but also that it is equally an every-day operation to use the power of the Government in seizing cotton, whose proceeds are put in the pockets of enterprising private speculators.

In our late trip under Gen. HOVEY, an enterprising Hebrew, who had smuggled himself along as the correspondent of the *Volk's Freund*, of Cincinnati, deputized me to offer Gen. HOVEY $200 for the privilege of buying up a little cotton on the route homeward. The antecedents of the General convinced me that the offer would be an unsafe one; and in consequence, notwithstanding a most liberal inducement, I refused to act as tha agent.

There is another branch of cotton worship that has its peculiarities—that is, in fact, less patriotic than profitable. The South needs salt and quinine, and several other things—particularly recognition. For all of these she is willing to give cotton—her only available circulating medium at present—and of these, the two first-named only are attainable. Every cotton seller makes two atipulations—one, that upon delivering of his cotton he shall receive a certain amount of salt and quinine in addition to cash. Buyers are allowed to give limited quantities of these articles, or rather the sellers, upon receiving a permit from the Board of Trade in this place, are allowed to purchase sufficient quantities of these more necessary articles for family use.

Agents of the Confederate Government, however, are willing to supply cotton in unlimited quantities, providing they can be supplied with salt and quinine. The opportunity for a good speculation is tempting; it is only necessary to smuggle a few barrels of salt and a few bottles of quinine aboard, drop down to some point agraed upon, unload the contraband goods, receive tha precious cotton, return to St. Louis and dispose of the freight at an advance that will render the operator independent for life. So gigantic has grown this species of transaction of late, and so profitable, that many persons heretofore, not overwealthy, have been enabled to purchase steamboats and carry on a trade entirely upon their own responsibility.

Officials here knew of the transaction, but failed to see it, providing a bandage of greenbacks were bound over their eyes—apt personifications of Justice, who always rights a wrong when she sees it.

Somebody, however, failed to pay the proper bonus, and the result is, that within tha last week or ten days, not less than a dozen vassels, engaged in this lucrative contraband trade, have been tied up, and their owners threatened with arrest, and their boats and cargoes with confiscation. All these boats have, for some time past, been in the practice of dropping below this point and exchanging supplies for cotton. By a tacit understanding between the Confederate agents and the guerrillas, none of the boats engaged in this trade have been molested; if they made fortunes for their owners, they furnished much-needed articles for the Confederates, and hence ware of too much benefit to the latter to be molested.

The fortunes that have been made here in cotton buying are beyond all belief. Not merely have thousands of citizens thus benefited themselves, but officers of all grades in the army have been participators in cotton transactions whereby they have suddenly become possessed of immense wealth. I am personally acquainted with men—officers in the United States Army, who, six months ago, could scarcely raise sufficient money to buy a clean shirt, but who to-day have a "clean" half million.

They become rich in various ways. Sometimes an agent operates for them, but most generally they get a start by receiving a few thousand dollars from some speculator, and in liquidation thereof, they send out a few wagons and an escort, which, under pretence of going for forage, goes a few miles into the interior, and brings in a hundred or two hundred bales of cotton.

The extent of transactions in cotton may be estimated when it is known that the shipments through Cairo alone since September 1st have reached a figure not less than 24,000 bales.

These few facts may give you an idea of how we manage things in this Department. Matters in relation to Vicksburgh are assuming a tangible shape. All the boats in the river above here have been seized and ordered to report at once to Memphis, and as the whole number of boats is about one hundred, something important may reasonably be anticipated.

GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

The Indian Tragedy—Treachery Among the Chippewas—The Condemned Sioux, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
SAINT PAUL, MINN., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

Since my last letter to you, dated Nov. 25, and published in your edition of the 7th inst., there has been no news of any particular moment in this remote corner of the Union. But I am to-day put in possession of some facts, which, when they find their way into the public prints of Minnesota, (copied from your journal,) may cause a profound sensation in this and some neighboring counties. Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, who has succeeded to the command of this Department, has exhibited a degree of energy in his efforts to encompass this Indian trouble, that justly entitles him to the respect of every citizen of the State, and in connection with Hon. H. M. RICE and others, has succeeded in making some discoveries of Indian treachery, the timely knowledge of which, it is hoped, will lend to the embarrassment of LITTLE CROW and his forces, now arrayed against the Government.

There is a small town called Sunrise, not a great way from here—surely not over fifty miles to the northward—and in this vicinity there are numerous lodges of Chippewas. Some of these redskins have been found far beyond their usual hunting-grounds; and upon being interrogated, always profess to be trappers. Upon some of these have been found correspondence from HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, or some of his band, to LITTLE CROW, proposing a joint raid upon the whites in the neighborhood of Sunrise, at as early a period as possible. It is presumed that the Chippewas are only waiting to lay in their usual supply of vension, and that in the course of thirty days they will make another attempt at exterminating the whites. In view of this, Gen. SIBLEY, with his usual promptitude, has dispatched a scout to go up among the Chippewas, and mingle freely with them, to ascertain, if possible, what their real intentions are. This scout, named MCLEOD, was formerly a Judge in some of the upper Counties, and is intimately acquainted with the Indian character, and thinks he will be able to find out definitely the extent of their arrangements with LITTLE CROW. On Sunday last I saw this scout fitted out at the Ordnance Department with the necessary arms and ammunition to insure his safety, and long ere this he is on his way up the Saint Croix, where in disguise he is to move around among the lumbermen under pretence of measuring logs, but with no other real motive than the one spoken of above. He understands his position perfectly, and speaks of it as one of no ordinary peril, as his life would evidently pay the forfeit of his temerity if his designs are discovered. I believe this same MCLEOD was Sheriff at Sunrise last Summer, when a number of half breeds desired to enlist, but, after obtaining permission to do so, they withdrew, and in excuse said, in the style peculiar to the Indian when he knows something that he fears to communicate, yet wishes to reveal, "Oh, we half breeds know something—we know something." It is presumed by those well versed in Indian characteristics and peculiarities, that these half breeds are waiting to unite with the two bands in a campaign this Winter.

The Chippewas are so insolent that they visit the houses of the whites at will, and as most of the men have gone to the war, the wives of our brave volun-

beers now in the field are compelled to comply with the most unreasonable demands these "red devils" take delight in making. A company of volunteer cavalry is to leave here to-day for Sunrise, with the double purpose in view of being ready for any emergency, and providing a present defence against the existing outrages. Perhaps, in view of the probability of the rising of this band, the prompt execution of a portion of the condemned Sioux at South Bend, would exert a salutary influence upon HOLE-IN-THE-DAY and his band. This chief is a very dangerous man, possessing more than his share of Indian treachery, and as he is what is termed a civilized Indian, and can read and write, he is only the more dangerous. The squeamishness exhibited by some in respect to applying the death-penalty to the convicted Sioux, has emboldened this bad Chief, and he verily believes we dare not do it. Your editorial in regard to the hanging—contained in the TIMES of the 8th—has been widely discussed here, and has produced so much of an effect, that if the order should come to hang the thirty-nine, or any number the President may decide upon, *immediately*. I doubt not the public wrath would be greatly appeased, and perhaps the neighboring tribes be induced to forego their murderous designs. *Something* must be done, and that right speedily, or before we are aware, the cry will ring in our ears, The Chippewas are upon us! In whom shall rest the responsibility? F. S. T.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Interesting Statement of a Fugitive Louisiana Planter.

The following commentary upon the state of affairs in the Southern Confederacy is from the pen of a gentleman of the highest culture, who left the wealthiest region of the South last Summer, and whose observations throw instructive light upon the present condition of things among the rebels:

Various and quite contradictory statements have been made at different times since the commencement of the war by persons professing to speak from their own knowledge concerning the present condition of the Southern (rebel) States. Some were "Union refugees;" some released prisoners of war; some "intelligent foreigners," or even "intelligent contrabands." The following account of these matters as they stood early last Summer is given by a gentleman who left one of the wealthiest and yet most secluded parts of the cotton region in June, 1862. He is identified with that country by long residence, marriage, intimate friendships and property; and he had thus, under God's gracious providence, remained there to safety so long, though dissenting entirety from the prevailing policy of secession, war, &c.

What is here stated may explain the discrepancy of the different accounts alluded to above, and show that persons may have innocently repeated false statements made to them, (sometimes purposely,) or mistaken a temporary or local condition of affairs for what was the tone of the whole country. This might well happen to prisoners of war as foreigners. So any one living at the military centres, to which all the resources of the country were drawn with a stern, unhesitating rigor, would have a very incorrect notion of the country at large. None of the above-mantioned statements that have met the eye of this writer have described the particular region of his residence, though it is one of the most wealthy, populous, and, so to speak, *Southern* parts of the South; a fair and very favorable specimen of the whole.

Any one arriving in the North, after having resided in the South during the past year, is amazed at the contrast apparent at the first view; he has just left, so far as business and industry is concerned, the stillness of palsy or of death, and he finds everything here in a roar and whirl of activity. Last Spring, I used sometimes to remark cautiously to a few of the more moderate persons about me that we were really in a very bad way—no money, no business, articles of necessity frightfully dear and scarce, and no prospect of relief. "Yes," one would say, with a gloomy shake of the head, "but," brightening up, "the North is suffering twice as much as we are." When I cautiously questioned this, I was told, with a look of suspicion of my soundness, that it *must* be so; all Northern prosperity was built upon Southern trade, and when that foundation was withdrawn, of course the superstructure fell in ruin.

It was therfore with actual curiosity that I looked at the crowds of well-dressed and well-to-do people whom I saw everywhere on steamboats and railway trains and in the city streets, and scattered over a country teeming with harvests and busy with well paid labor. I watched these persons, too, to see whether they were the ignorant, vicious and ferocious savages which the Southern press and people, with one voice, had been calling them for a year. There are few persons who will not be somewhat influenced by living in an atmosphere of opinion, totally opposed to their better judgment or previous prejudices, *when they cannot discuss or controvert those assertions.* It was, therefore, curious to me to see a people whom I had heard called a nation of detestable infidels, flocking to churches and Sunday Schools as generally and devoutly, to all appearances, as formerly.

I have been much amused sometimes at statements published in Northern newspapers of "great development of manufactures" in the South, of that people becoming "self-sustaining," and so forth. The truth is that *more* manufacturing establishments have been burned, captured, or otherwise destroyed in the South, since the war began, than new ones have been established. The whole are utterly inadequate to supply the absolute necessities of the people. There is no skilled labor to make machinery, (and to import it is out of the question,) and very little to use it when obtained. These things cannot be organized and set at work in a year, even under the most favorable circumstances, and almost everything is now unfavorable. There is, to be sure, an exclusion of foreign competition. But then the Southern people never was industrious, ingenious and painstaking, and now, when the distracting excitement and pressing exigencies of war aggravate their characteristic aversion to such things, even want and self-preservation cannot make the South a manufacturing people. Of the small number of Northern men and Europeans, who are available for this, no regulations will prevent a considerable part from being drawn into the army.

Many persons here expected the South to succumb under the want of necessaries early in the war. This failing, they now believe that whatever is said of the South groaning and sinking under this want is "humbug." They were wrong then, and they are wrong now. The old stocks imported from the North or Europe held out long; the pressure of scarcity gradually increased, and at last, as I think, the point of destitution is reached. Look at prices as a test of this. Some say "Oh, but that is in Confederate notes." True; but it is all the money they have, and *scarce enough* at that. Some of our wealthiest citizens cannot get a thousand dollars of this money, where they could once get twenty thousand in gold, or its equivalent. And they must purchase at such rates as these. The old stocks were also sold on credit, the dealers *preferring* this to accepting the currency as cash. But now the little imported or manufactured must be paid for (as it is purchased by the dealers) in cash.

The following were some of the prices six months ago. Common shoes $8 to $12, per pair. Yellow (unbleached) cotton cloth 40 to 50 cents per yard. Commonest calicoes 75 cents per yard. Pins and needles 50 cents per paper. Flour $40 per barrel. Tea $5 to $7 per pound. Coal oil $7 per gallon

They doubtless have advanced considerably since.

I have sometimes been asked what number of men the Confederates had in the field. Having taken great pains to keep informed [illegible] of the state and progress of their military affairs, I feel confident that they cannot [illegible] whatever they [illegible] they understood [illegible] Europe cannot [illegible] of such military [illegible] stated is insignificant. [illegible] barrier in the North for its [illegible] at every point where they cannot be [illegible] force. Desertion and desertions, and [illegible] cessionists in Baltimore," and timid Union men, are all used for this. I have no doubt that this day the National forces in Virginia outnumber them nearly, if not quite, two to one. But if they can create the opposite impression, they may prevent being attacked and beaten, and this much more cheaply and conveniently than by really having a superior army.

One of their greatest difficulties is in regard to transportation. They have lost most of the rivers; the railroads, with their rolling stock, are rapidly wearing out, and are monopolized for military purposes, to the great injury of the people at large, and they cannot keep supplied with wagons, notwithstanding all they have captured.

No class in the South escapes this crushing adversity. The soldiers are, to a great extent, ragged and barefoot, pining in sickness by thousands; the well shivering and sometimes famishing. But the army is the best off of all. That *must* be fed and clothed in some fashion; so the inexorable and irresistible powers at Richmond decree; and everything that can be discovered by Quartermasters and Commissaries, ranging through the whole country, is drawn into this vortex. Some money, too, finds its way to every soldier.

But take the great cotton planters,—heretofore the envied lords of the land. They not only have *no* income now, but they cannot get rid of their great expenses, many of these, indeed, doubling upon them. The man whose crop was worth $20,000 last year, had $7,000 or $8,000 expenses on it,—very easy to pay in an ordinary year, but *impossible*, when his receipts have been nothing, (0.) Another such year has overtaken him on the back of the first. There is to pay overseer's wages, negro clothing, meat, bagging, medical attendance, &c., &c.,—and receipts for cotton, two years—*naught*. All this time he has not a dollar for his family or private expenses. The tenants of the "quarter" he feels *must* be clothed, and fed, and employed, or the dwellers in the house will not be safe. The concern and distress which darken many thousands of homes in this way are indescribable.

The poor (for insensible of it as we of the South had heretofore been—we *have* the poor with us in vast overwhelming numbers—I mean the poor of our own color and race;) the poor are in no better case Heretofore the careless and often neglected labor of a husband or father, or son, has supplied many a cabin in the "piney woods" with the scant "store goods," the "bread and meat," which was all they thought of from year's end to year's end. But now the man of the house has long since gone to the wars, perhaps is dead of pneumonia, or in battle; or, if alive, can do nothing for his family, or know nothing of their condition. Their rich neighbors are as bad off as they. There are, perhaps, 200,000 such cases of intolerable misery now in the South, perhaps many more. Our patrician class may have thus sowed the seed of future dreadful troubles to themselves.

The slaves, so far as I know, have remained quiet and obedient. How the tenubles of the masters mentioned above and the advance of National armies may affect them, I cannot say. I do not apprehend insorrection and violence, but rather their abandonment of work and thus the utter loss of the crops in the South next year. The negro population there is not insensible to what is going on, as it concerns them; but they are disposed to await what they think the certain result, without exposing themselves to massacre. I know this from many things which have fallen under my observation, and I think it is the opinion of all careful observers in the South. As for their taking arms against the North, that is absurd, on the contrary, they will give information, and in many other ways do all they can to assist the invading armies.

Is there a Union party in the South? Is there any Union sentiment? How many Union men are there? These are questions often asked. To the first I say No! except in the City of New-Orleans, and a few such places, where the mechanics and laborers, especially of Northern birth, do not feel that they have any lot in the Southern Confederacy. Yet, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity and earnestness of the Southern people, I think no one can fairly say that there are not men scattered over the Southern States, and very respectable in character, who have always had a deep disgust for this rebellion, and a hope that it would fail. Most of them have probably professed the contrary, as they would applaud a mad man in what he was doing, lest he should murder them. The writer of this could never do that, yet he can understand how others have. But "Union sentiment" may include something different yet. It it means disappointment with the results of secession, and regret that it was ever undertaken, there may be a great deal of that; and I think there are even Union men who still talk violently of eternal separation and everlasting hatred. There has been terrible disappointment of hopes—hopes of prompt yielding by the North, or of rapid and glorious triumph in war on their part. Then the action of the controlling power of cotton in the world has been abandoned, and the safety and power of Slavery as connected with cotton has been disproved and given up. There are also very serious dissensions in the South, only kept down now by the urgency of the war.

Still any attempt at conciliation of the South would be utterly thrown away. The only argument which they will understand or respect now is superior and overwhelming force. Prostrate and break to pieces, this Winter, (as you can,) their *organized Government*, and the whole resistance will fall utterly exhausted and helpless. The talk of its being impossible to subjugate the South seems to me very foolish. I believe it the duty of the nation to God and the loyal people, and unhappy South itself, in whose welfare I am very deeply interested.

A year ago I had myself given up to the dreadful *fact*, as I supposed, that the nation was torn asunder. But since the events of last Spring, and what I have seen myself of the prosperity and tremendous power of the Northern States, I have entirely changed my mind. It is plain that, so far as human prudence can foresee, nothing can prevent the speedy fall of the Richmond Government but a sudden blindness and cowardice seizing upon our loyal people just as complete victory is within their reach. B.

Citizen Prisoners Paroled.

The following are the Federal citizens, paroled and delivered by the Confederate authorities, at Aiken's Landing, Va., Sept. 13, 14 and 15, 1862 and since exchanged Sept. 21, 1862.

Geo. Ashby, teamster.	Chas. Clark, teamster.
S. P. Allen, teamster.	Frank Drummond, telegraph operator.
H. C. Burr, sutler.	H. Deitrich, sutler's clerk.
H. C. Buel, telegraph operator.	Michael Donoghne, teamster.
E. Burnett, railroad employer	Patrick Daniel, teamster.
Frank Bowers, teamster.	Henry Dunlop, teamster.
Sam'l. Brindley, teamster.	Edward Dunn, teamster.
B. W. Brigham, teamster.	James Downing, teamster.
Wm. Bannan, teamster.	Michael Doolin, teamster
J. C. Burrell, physician	R. C. Eveleth, sutler.
Thos. Cogue, captain's servant.	Patrick Flynn, railroad employer.
W. C. Chapin, sutler's clerk	Jno. Ferguson, teamster.
Jas. T. Crawford, assistant wagon-master.	Michael Frawley, teamster.
L. C. Fontague, sutler.	E. B. Fisher, sutler's clerk.
C. E. Hildersleeve, sutler's clerk.	H. L. Funk, carpenter.
Andrew Geller, teamster.	Samuel Homan, teamster.
Peter Griffin, teamster.	Jonas Heydt, sutler.
Wm. Gardiner, teamster.	J. L. Hart, teamster
Henry Haworth, sutler's clk	Andrew Hauner, teamster
Jacob Hepp, sutler's clerk.	John Ikes, teamster.
Lewis Hatmoker, teamster.	Lyon Isaacks, sutler
D. W. Hale, teamster.	W. H. Kerner, tel. operator
Ernest Hahne, teamster	P. Kelly, railroad employer.
Chas. Hahn, sutler.	Chas. Kimmel, Quartermaster's clerk.
John Hartigan, teamster.	Peter Kenneth, blacksmith.
Jas. S. Hamilton, sutler.	E. H. Lamb, tel. operator.
Jas. W. Hahn, sutler.	Robt. Lefferty, railroad employer.
W. L. Laughlin, sutler.	Geo. Lawless, teamster.
Joseph Long, teamster.	A. Newman, sutler.
G. B. Myers, commissary	J. H. Otis, teamster.
Chas. W. Morse, telegraph operator.	Hugh O'Neal, teamster.
Reuben Moyer, blacksmith.	L. L. Parkhurst, sutler's clerk.
Peter Mellory, seaman.	Wm. Phelps, sutler's clerk
Henry C. Meham, sutler.	R. K. Parker, sutler.
Samuel May, sutler	Isaac M. Parrill, teamster.
C. R. Marin, sutler.	Wm. Pott, teamster
Gustavus Mills, sutler	D. F. Peal, teamster.
Charles Mitchell, teamster.	Levi Peay, teamster.
John Menahan, teamster	A. J. Seely, railroad employer.
L. H. Michotte, railroad employer.	Peter Seibat, sutler
Henry Wiman, sutler.	G. R. Sansbury, sutler's clerks.
[illegible] St. Vrain, sutler.	[illegible] Schenck, sutler.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	Wm. Tetrando, teamster.
A. [illegible], teamster.	[illegible] Tetrando, teamster.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	[illegible] Wilson, sutler.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	[illegible] Wilson, sutler.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	Samuel West, teamster.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	[illegible] Whistler, teamster.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	Edward White, teamster.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler's clerk	S. M. Walker, Provo deputy.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler's clerk.	S. F. [illegible], sutler.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	[illegible] Wilson, teamster.
M. V. Tetrando, wagon-maker	Wm. Westerman, sutler.
[illegible] Sparks, sutler.	John Funk, teamster.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Novel Mode of Defrauding the Public.

ARREST OF AN IMPOSTOR.

About two months ago an Israelite, giving his name as Mons. EDERRI, and wearing the full uniform of a Captain in a French Zouave regiment, arrived in this City, and stopped at the Prescott House, attracting a great deal of attention by his appearance, almost every day promenading Broadway in his gay uniform. In a short time his ostensible errand became known. He introduced himself to the most prominent Jews in this City, and represented that he had just arrived from Algeria where the regiment to which he claimed to be attached was stationed. Owing to some difficulty between the Emperor of Morocco and the Jewish inhabitants of that country as he stated, the Emperor oppressed the Jews most grievously, and levied a heavy tribute on them, amounting to some hundred thousand francs. In case this sum was not paid within a certain time, the Jews were to be banished, or otherwise punished. He also represented that the Jewish community there were in great distress and destitution, and consequently unable to pay the sum required by the oppressor. The community determined to apply to their co-religionists in other countries, and had delegated this gay *Zou-Zou* to travel to Europe and America and make collections among the benevolent Jews for the purpose of liquidating this heavy burden put upon their brethren in Morocco by a despotic ruler. The soldier told his piteous story in such a manner, and was supplied with such apparently genuine credentials, that he met with greater success than he could have anticipated, and the Jews, ever willing to respond to a call from a portion of their people in distress, received the delegate from Morocco very kindly, threw their purses open to his visits, and contributed liberally to the object of his journey. Appeals were made in the behalf of the supposed distressed people by the Jewish clergy, and in a short time Mons. EDERRI collected over $3,000. During this time, however, certain parties, partially distrusting the story of the Algerian, opened a correspondence with the Board of Deputies of British Jews in regard to the Morocco gentleman and his mission. Letters were received in this City that Mons. EDERRI was evidently an impostor, and his story a base fabrication from beginning to end. This somewhat opened the eyes of those who had been so basely imposed upon. In the meantime, however, the bird had flown, he having announced his intention to visit the principal cities of the vicinity. Nothing was heard of him until yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that he was in this City, and staying at one of our fashionable hotels. Information was immediately conveyed to the police, and Detective FARLEY was detailed to work up the case, and arrested EDERRI at the Prescott House. He still wears his Zouave uniform, but states that his right name is Mons. MESSARB DRAID. When arrested he was searched, and a considerable sum of money was found on him. He states that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he went probably on a similar errand on which he visited this City.

Yesterday afternoon the accused was committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

Christmas Eve Festival at St. Thomas' Church.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was filled yesterday afternoon by the communicants of that parish, and others, the occasion being the annual Christmas Eve festival by the children of the Sunday schools attached to the church. The interior was most attractively decorated with evergreens, the work of the ladies of the congregation. On the left of the chancel was placed a wide-spreading Christmas tree, the branches of which were filled with gifts for the scholars, and toward which their youthful eyes would wander with delight even amid the religious ceremonies which preceded the distribution. The pulpit was tastefully adorned with green festoons, and immediately under the grand window, in the extreme rear of the chancel, was the inscription, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus." The marble baptismal font was placed at the end of the centre aisle, immediately in front of the communion railing, having on one side the beautiful banner of the Sunday school, and on the other the National flag. The scholars, seated on each side of the church, the infant class being in the extreme front, numbered upward of seven hundred, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS H. SILL, Superintendent. At half past three o'clock the exercises were commenced by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of the hymn "Shout the Glad Tidings, Exultingly Sing," in the rendition of which the children exhibited the careful training they have undergone as to musical culture. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector, then recited evening prayer, which was followed by the singing of a Christmas Carol by the Infant Departments in chorus. The Rev. Rector then propounded to the scholars catechetical questions, which were answered with unusual promptness. After these exercises were concluded, Dr. MORGAN took occasion to thank the teachers for their "labor of love," in having instructed the children so thoroughly in a knowledge of Christian doctrine, and complimented the scholars for their proficiency. He also congratulated the congregation on the increasing success of the schools, and predicted that great and good results to the cause of religion would ensue therefrom. He was followed by Rev. FREDERICK SILL, assistant pastor, in the same strain, after which the free-will offerings of the scholars and congregation were received, the baptismal font being used as the receptacle. After another hymn and the Benediction, the exercises were closed by the distribution of the gifts with which the Christmas tree was laden, when the assemblage dispersed, the countenances of the children betokening their great satisfaction on being the recipients of these kind remembrances of their teachers and friends.

Celebration of Christmas Eve at Trinity Church.

The children of the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, held their Christmas Festival yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church. The aisles, pulpit, chancel, and organ loft were beautifully decorated with evergreens. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the children filed into the Church, and occupied seats in the centre aisle. The celebration commenced by the children singing the "*Adeste Fideles*;" after which Rev. Dr. OGILBY delivered an address, terse and simple, which delighted the children immensely Then the Christmas Carol, composed by Mr. CUTLER was sung, commencing:

"Again the hour is pealing
When Jesus left the sky;
All worlds before Him kneeling—
For man to bleed and die.

Chorus—Ring, bells! ring sweetly ever,
Till Christ shall come again,
And from the graves deliver
His Saints, with Him to reign."

At the conclusion of the chorus, the bells of Trinity rang out an echo with most charming effect. Then "The Christmas Tree," composed by the Rev. Dr. OGILBY, was sung with marked effect, which closed the vocal celebration of the day.

Immediately all eyes were turned toward the middle porch, in which the principal feature of the day, in the eyes of the children, was to be seen. This feature was a large Christmas tree, nearly twenty feet high, laden with nearly every conceivable kind of holiday trinket, and brilliantly lighted with Chinese lamps. Around this tree the children marched, and as each one passed by, was presented with a Christmas gift. This concluded the celebration, and, with beaming eyes and cheerful hearts, the Sunday-school scholars left for their respective homes.

During the afternoon the bellringer of Trinity, Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE, rang out the following changes and tunes upon the chimes

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Silent Night, Holy Night."
3. Rondo, with variations in major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Church Chimes, by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
4. Christmas Carol.
5. Evening Bells.
6. Christmas Carol—"Once in Royal David's City."
7. Vesper Hymn.

This morning at 11 o'clock the usual Episcopal services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. VINTON. Previous to the services the bells will ring forth the subjoined tunes

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Hosanna to King David's Son."
3. Rondo, with variations, arranged by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
4. Christmas Carol—"Bright, Bright in Silver Light."
5. Samson, from HANDEL'S Chorus—"Then Round About the Starry Heavens."
6. Old Hundred.

School Examination on Governor's Island.

The annual examinations of the children at the Post School, and of the Military School at the south battery, on Governor's Island, came off on Monday last, before the Commandant of the Island, Col. LOOMIS, Mrs. LOOMIS and family, and several other officers, among whom was the Provost-Marshal, Lieut. CASEY. The answering of the children of both schools was very good, and reflected much credit on their teachers, Messrs. BYRON and LONG, as well as Miss MOORE, who superintends the female department. At the conclusion of the examination Col. LOOMIS addressed the children of the Post School as follows:

CHILDREN: I am very much pleased with you today, and I am highly instructed to see so many boys and girls around here. You are improving very much, and are setting an example worthy of imitation by your scholars. You will be soon called upon to take the [illegible] of your fathers, who are [illegible] you, and to redeem me, and all the world if they will only come to them. They are there beautiful words [illegible] little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

and he (the Saviour) took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them and blessed them. The Bible, you know, tells us this. You must never forget also that the Saviour reads your hearts and wishes to take up his abode there. If you love the Lord Jesus he will love you too, and he will at last show how he loves you, by bringing you to his glorious kingdom in Heaven. As you have sung so nicely this day, the Saviour will teach you to sing a new song in Heaven. It will be the song of the Lamb, and He will lead you to participate in all the joys that flow from His throne. You must pass through the trials and temptations of this world; but in Heaven all will be peace and happiness and joy. May God protect you all through life, and at the last bring you home to Heaven.

During the delivery of this short and simple address, the Colonel seemed much affected, and then left for the military school.

The examination here was very well conducted, and the boys appeared healthy and robust, considering that they had been picked up principally from the streets of New-York as young vagrants.

At the conclusion of the exercises they were addressed in a neat and appropriate speech by Acting Adjutant CHILDS.

The children of the Post School were entertained in the evening, to which entertainment Mrs. Col. LOOMIS handsomely contributed.

A Shrewd Swindler Caught.

SEVERAL WHOLESALE MERCHANTS THE VICTIMS.

A young German named THEODORE MANHEINS, has been arrested by Detective J. C. KINNER, of the Merchants' Independant Private Police, upon complaints lodged with him by the merchants of Park-place, Chambers, Reade and Murray streets and Broadway. Young MANHEINS was recently employed as a cutter in one of the large tailoring establishments on the west side of the town, from which he was discharged for having stolen a pair of shears. Having acquainted himself with the signatures of various firms, he turned his attention to another branch of tailoring, that of purchasing the goods. He drew orders upon firms for samples of goods, and presenting these orders represented that he would call again and take several cases of goods, but that at the time he would take several pieces of goods as a sample. The card ran well. He thus purchased many pieces of valuable goods from Messrs. HOYT, SPRAGUE & Co., of Park-place; HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & Co., of Chambers-street; WEAVER, RICHARDS & Co., of Reade-street; LEE, BLISS & Co., of Broadway, and others. His orders purported to have been drawn by LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & Co., Broadway, PAINE & CARHART, and others. For some time Detective KINNER had been watching for this rare bird, and the merchants had arranged to give their detective officer the earliest information. A day or two since, MANHEINS presented an order at the warehouse of Messrs. LEE, BLISS & Co., when he was at once detained and surrendered to an officer, who took him to the 6th Ward Station House. On his person were found many pawn tickets, leading Captain DOWLEY to regard him as a dishonest person. The Captain gave him lodging during the night, and in the morning took him before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed. Counsel sued a writ of *certiorari*, and took the case before Judge MCCUNN, and owing to the non-appearance of witnesses he was discharged. But Detective KINNER preferred other complaints, upon which the prisoner was held for subsequent examination, and a hearing was had yesterday afternoon at the office of the City Judge. Some of the goods have been recovered.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly statement.

Remaining Dec. 13, 1862		6,419
Admitted		1,528
Total		7,947
Died	40	
Discharged	1,162	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	285	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,491
Remaining Dec. 20, 1862	6,456	
Increase	37	
Bellevue Hospital	589	
Lunatic Asylum	770	
Almshouse	1,470	
Penitentiary	364	
Workhouse	759	
Small Pox Hospital	13	
Randall's Island	664	
Randall's Island Hospital	220	
City Prison	250	
Second District Prison	22	
Third District Prison	16	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	781	
Colored Home	279	
Colored Orphan Asylum	181	
Children at Nurse	35	
City Cemetery	43	—6,456

There are at Bellevue Hospital 225 sick and wounded soldiers.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since Dec. 20

Edward T. Potter, Schenectady, N. Y.	$400	
John Munroe & Co	100	
Cash	5	
Robert H. Berdell	100	
John Dowdry	3	
John L. Rogers	50	
Amos Preston, Cheshire, Conn	5	
"Union forever," Havana, Cuba		75
Dowley, Corners & Co	300	
Hadden & Co	250	
Cash, (in stationery)	8	
Rev. James R. Page, (one sovereign)	6	40
Henry Rood, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Stafford County, Va	10	
Total	$1,238	15
Previously reported in cash	101,200	82
Grand total	$102,438	97

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Court of General Sessions

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the Grand Jury came in with several indictments for minor offences, which they delivered to the Court, and announced that they had concluded the business before them. The Judge thanked them for the attentive and faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and discharged them for the term. It was expected by some, and hoped by others, that the Grand Jury would find an indictment against the Secretary of War, for his supposed agency in certain alleged arbitrary arrests, but the jury, it appears, did not think fit to make asses of themselves for the sake of gratifying the spite of certain politicians of doubtful loyalty.

LUDWIG ALEXANDER, convicted in March last of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, after which the Court adjourned to Saturday; the 27th inst.

Christmas Knockings.

In justice to our columns, in justice to the wants of our readers, we call attention to Mr. KNOX. Not content with tiptoeing the topmost round of fashion, this individual has wormed himself deep into fur, and advertises a collection of bear-skins, lynx-skins, fox-skins and otter-skins, fur caps, fur capes, fur collars and fur cuffs, fancy hats of all styles, sober hats, with no fancy whatever, and Winter dress hats by the score, grace his windows, while military caps suitable to the humblest private or the most distinguished General, perch saucily by their side.

Give KNOX a call.

George and Martha.

The beautiful pictures of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON, of which we wrote in terms of commendation, are meeting with great and merited success. The likeness is identical with the traditional Stuart, and the pictures, as such, are exceedingly beautiful, making at this time a most appropriate and elegant present. The agent, Mr. W. S. BARLOW, is now canvassing the City.

Funeral of Col. J. H. Bull.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 21.—The funeral of those gallant officers, Col. JAMES H. BULL and Capt. JOHN P. DODGE, both of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell, while in the performance of their duty, in the desperate charge of the heights at Fredericksburgh, will take place on Friday next, the 26th inst., from the City Hall, under the direction of the National Committee of Arrangements.

Brig.-Gen. SPICER will direct the Seventy-first Regiment Col. SMITH, to parade as the funeral escort on that occasion. The regiment will be formed in line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. Col. SMITH will detail a Guard of Honor, to take charge of the remains in the Governor's Room, on the day previous.

Officers of the Division not on duty, are requested to attend in uniform, in the Governor's Room, at 1½ P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.

By order of Major-Gen. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHRISTMAS AT THE INSTITUTIONS.—Through the liberality of the Commissioners of Charities, who have voted to the several charitable institutions sums of money, with which to supply some extra delicacies to the inmates, they will all have a merry day.

At Bellevue Hospital the bill of fare for the day consists of [illegible] soups to the strangers and [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] of an interesting character.

[illegible] will be served to the patients of the following [illegible] Wednesday, March 1, Governor's Island, Randall's Island, Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Small Pox Hospital, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Almshouse, Penitentiary, Workhouse, City Prison, Second District Prison, Third District Prison, Fourth District Prison, City Cemetery, Children at Nurse, Out-door Poor, Police Department, Fire Department, Quarantine, Inspectors' Office, Commissioners' Office, Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Superintendent of Almshouse, Superintendent of Penitentiary, Superintendent of Workhouse, Superintendent of Small Pox Hospital, Superintendent of Randall's Island, Superintendent of Island Hospital, Superintendent of Colored Home, Superintendent of Colored Orphan Asylum, Superintendent of Children at Nurse, Superintendent of City Cemetery, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Superintendent of Police Department, Superintendent of Fire Department, Superintendent of Quarantine, Superintendent of Inspectors' Office, Superintendent of Commissioners' Office, Superintendent of Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Superintendent of Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Superintendent of Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Superintendent of Superintendent of Almshouse, Superintendent of Superintendent of Penitentiary, Superintendent of Superintendent of Workhouse, Superintendent of Superintendent of Small Pox Hospital, Superintendent of Superintendent of Randall's Island, Superintendent of Superintendent of Island Hospital, Superintendent of Superintendent of Colored Home, Superintendent of Superintendent of Colored Orphan Asylum, Superintendent of Superintendent of Children at Nurse, Superintendent of Superintendent of City Cemetery.

MR. MASON JONES, ON SUNDAY EVENING.—This very popular Irish orator will deliver an oration on the "Life and Character of St. Paul," at the Academy of Music, next Sunday evening. There will be no charge for admission. All the pews will be free. They who go first will have a chance of a parquette pew, whilst those who go late will certainly have to take their pew in the gallery, for the congregation will undoubtedly be a large one, and the Academy of Music will present a scene very rarely witnessed within its walls on a Sunday night.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—Yesterday the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond—the entrance of which is at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, was opened to the public. No skating took place, as the water was only let in early in the morning, and the weather was not severe enough to freeze it. A band was in attendance, as it will be every day when skating is practicable, which will be the first severe frost.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The seventh anniversary of the Memorial Church Sunday-school will be held this (Christmas) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Church corner of Hammond-street and Waverly-place. Admission free. A collection will be made for the School fund.

FUN AT BARNUM'S ALL DAY LONG.—Every hour to-day there will be a dramatic performance at BARNUM'S Lecture Room. Little Nutt, The What-is-it, and several millions of curiosities, can be seen for two shill—twenty-five cents.

SOCIAL TEA.—There will be a social tea meeting of the Sunday School and friends of the Christian Alliance this evening at the dining hall of the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. Admission free.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.—The wild animals at the Broadway Menagerie will take their Christmas dinner to-day, at 12 o'clock. It's a good thing to see.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Message of Mayor Opdyke on the Purchase of the Fort Gansevoort Property.

The following, which is part of the official record of the transactions in the Board of Councilmen Tuesday evening, was omitted in this morning's issue of the TIMES

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was in attendance by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, returning, without his approval, the resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, viz

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862. }

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen.

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without approval, the report and resolution which originated in your House for the purpose of authorizing the City of James B. Taylor to sell to the City "all that block of land bounded northerly by Twelfth-street, easterly by West-street and Twelfth-avenue, southerly by Gansevoort-street, and westerly by Thirteenth-avenue and the North River, together with all the water rights, privileges and immunities as the same were granted to Joseph B. Varnum by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by deed bearing date December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, for the use and purposes of a market, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, exclusive of incumbrances, and requiring the Comptroller to receive the deed and pay for the same in the bonds of the City, bearing six per cent. interest, and pledging the faith of the City for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds.

The purchase contemplated by these resolutions is of the land and water rights known as the "Gansevoort property." This property formerly belonged to the City. It was sold by the Corporation in the year 1852 to Joseph B. Varnum, for the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, forty thousand dollars being received in cash, and the bond of the purchaser secured by mortgage on the premises, received for the balance, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. On this bond and mortgage no payments have been made either of principal or interest nor has the purchaser paid any of the taxes or assessments that have since been laid upon the property. It therefore appears that the purchase-money due the City would be [illegible] hundred and fifty-three thousand [illegible] hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, more than it received for the same property ten years ago. During the interval between the sale and the purchase, there has been but little change in the value of property in that locality, from which it is evident that the property was either sold greatly under its value or the price at which it is proposed to repurchase is much too high.

The [illegible] of the land has been made by filling up the water front between the [illegible] at which it will rent a room for [illegible] because it is well known that filling up [illegible] is a very [illegible] steady expense to the owner. All who are familiar with this class of improvements know that, as a general rule, surrounded, as this property is, by [illegible] it has [illegible] for the purpose of depositing [illegible] which [illegible] with the property. We must [illegible] that terms of the lease [illegible] that [illegible] and dollars, exclusive [illegible] hundred and fifty-three thousand [illegible] hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the City [illegible] per cent. upon the [illegible] the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Iron Chest—Katherine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama. Hardyknute; or, The Knight and the Wood Demon, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Fatska Kemp's Old Folks.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Peltmorama.

YOUNG FOLKS' CONCERT—M. E. Church, 18th-st. near 8th-av.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

IRVING HALL—The Messiah.

AULD LANG SYNE—Group of Statuary, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It appears from the dispatches published this morning, that Gen. Foster did not remain at Goldsboro long after its capture, but returned to Newbern after destroying both the railroad and telegraph, so that they cannot again be used by the rebels. The capture of Goldsburo was effected without much loss. In destroying the railroad Gen. Foster seems to have taken a lesson from the rebels in the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He took up the ties, burned them, and rendered the rails unfit for use. The General is reported to have arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday.

Our dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac contains no news of the army itself. Richmond papers of the 23d have been received there, however, which contain a dispatch from Charleston announcing that a large steamer had run the blockade on the previous dey, freighted for the rebel Government with a heavy stock of shoes and blankets, an immense quantity of cloth, and other supplies

The rebel Gens. Floyd and Humphrey Marshall are reported to have advanced into Eastern Kentucky from Western Virginia through Pound Gap, with a large force. A movement of National troops is said to have taken place from Richmond, Ky., which will probably cause the rebels to again take the back track.

Gen. Blunt's command has been extended to include the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas.

It is reported that Major-Gen. Fremont is to assume command of the Mississippi River expedition, now organizing at Memphis.

The Murfreesboro *Rebel Banner*, of the 17th inst., says that the Confederate Court at Knoxville has issued decrees in four hundred cases, under the sequestration laws, embracing over a million dollars' worth of property. Among the cases are Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and John Coffee Childs, the Whetmore estate in Bradley County, and Ducktown Copper Mines.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Children's Christmas festival took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Ooilby delivered a brief address to the children, after which the Christmas Carol was sung, at the end of each chorus the bells chiming in as an echo with delicious effect. A large Christmas tree was exhibited in the middle porch, brilliantly lighted, and laden with presents, each Sunday-school scholar received one, and left the church perfectly happy.

The annual Christmas Eve festival by the Sunday schools attached to St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was celebrated yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Sill. The church was beautifully decorated, and a large number of gifts distributed to the scholars.

Col. Miller, of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, commander of the post at Mankato on Dec. 17, issued an order which read thus: "The President of the United States having directed the execution of thirty nine of the Sioux and half-breed prisoners, now in my charge, on Friday, the 26th inst., he having postponed the time from the 19th inst., said execution will be carried into effect in front of the Indian Prison, at this place, on that day at 10 o'clock A. M. The Executive also enjoins that none of the prisoners be allowed to escape, and that they be protected for future disposition by the Government, and the orders will be executed by the military force at my disposal, with the utmost fidelity. The aid of all good citizens is invoked to maintain the law and constitutional authority of the land on that occasion. The State of Minnesota must not, in addition to the terrible wrongs and outrages inflicted upon her by the murderous savages, suffer, if possible, still more fatally in her prosperity and reputation at the hands of a few of our misguided, though deeply injured, fellow citizens."

Shipments up the Green River, Kentucky, have been prohibited by the authorities at Evansville, Indiana.

In accordance with some agreement with Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Bragg has unconditionally released Dr. Charlton, of Davidson County, Tenn., who was arrested and paroled by the Confederates some time since. It has been intimated that the agreement is the result of recent negotiations between these Generals, looking to the protection of peaceable citizens within their respective lines from molestation and arrest, so long as they continue non-combatants.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has this paragraph: "We learn, from a source entitled to credit, that the Secessionists of a portion of Fayette and other counties in this Congressional District, have matured a plan by which they hope to play foul in the approaching election. They have seen President Lincoln's letter, and they are wonderfully in favor of voting in the approaching Congressional election. But they do not wish thus to participate in the spirit evinced by President Lincoln. They say that if Lincoln will let them vote, while they have a representative at Richmond, they are perfectly willing to do so; but they will only participate provided they have an opportunity to do so *without making a record*. They say that, under the laws of Tennessee, no one has a right to make a voter disclose the person for whom he votes, and if they can do this, and not be compelled to take the oath, they will vote!"

There are now less than one thousand men wanting to fill the quota of Massachusetts, and recently recruiting has been more brisk than it was a few weeks ago. It is not probable that there will be a draft to obtain any of the number wanting, unless it be in a few towns in Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire Counties. In one town which sold its surplus to Boston, and now finds its quota not quite full, the Selectmen refuse to pay back the money to the city, saying they prefer to let the town stand the draft.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press* describes a revolting execution which transpired at Woodstock, on Tuesday, Dec. 16. Thomas Cook, who murdered his wife at Innerkip, in July last, then suffered the penalty of his crime. The drop of the scaffold upon which he was executed, was arranged so as to give a fall of nine feet and four inches, and when the executioner drew the bolt, the unfortunate man fell with such momentum that his head was actually torn from his body.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which has just been converted into a gunboat, received severe usage on her first trip. She arrived at Fortress Monroe from Boston on the 18th, having encountered a tremendous gale, which carried away both her wheel-houses, and did other serious damage. After outriding the gale, and while going into Hampton Roads, at midnight on Wednesday, she struck on a reef, where she remained till daylight next morning. She will probably have to go up to Norfolk.

Hon. J. W. Noell replies to some strictures made upon his emancipation project by the St. Louis *Democrat*, with the assertion that he introduced it into Congress in good faith, and to test the sincerity of no one. He adds: "The broad assertion is made that no such measure can pass this Congress. I here declare, as my deliberate opinion, from extensive intercourse with members and Senators on the subject, that such a measure will be in good faith passed this Congress. The only opposition to it is from Northern Democrats and Border State Conservatives. The dominant party here will, in my opinion, pass a liberal and just bill, in spite of this opposition."

Brig.-Gen. W. B. Campbell, who was wounded in the battle at Fredericksburgh, has been confounded with the distinguished Unionist of Nashville of the same name. Although the latter holds the same rank in the army, he has no active command, and was in Nashville on the day of the great battle.

The London (C. W.) *Prototype* has the following notice of a recent highly important decision: "On Saturday the Judges delivered judgment in the important case of the Commercial Bank vs. The Great Western Railway, to recover about $1,000,000, the amount of the notes held by the bank against the Company. The money claimed had been advanced by the bank on account of the Detroit and Milwaukee Branch of the Great Western. The Great Western Company withstood payment on the ground that the sum had not been asked for by the Company, or advanced on their responsibility, but on that of Messrs. Brydges & Reynolds. The Court would seem to have taken the view that the money was advanced to those gentlemen as agents for the Company, and that, therefore, the Company, as principals, were liable. Judgment was given for the bank to recover the amount claimed. The Judges were unanimous."

The General Term of the Superior Court, in a case brought before them, in which a blind lady had recovered a verdict for $1,000 against the City for a defect in the sidewalk, by reason of which she claimed to have sustained damage, have affirmed the judgment, holding that it is the duty of the Corporation to keep its sidewalks in such repair as that even the blind shall be protected from injury by reason of defects therein.

The Grand Jury announced in the Court of Sessions yesterday that they had concluded all the business before them, and they were discharged for the Term. The much talked of indictment against the Secretary of War, which many anticipated would be found by this Grand Jury, was not forthcoming.

Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention on Wednesday, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Provisions, Hay, Hops and Cotton were in fair demand at steady rates. Groceries were very quiet, as were also Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Whisky, Metals, Spices, Wool, Tobacco, Dry Goods and Naval Stores. Limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Foster's Expedition.—Those who expected and hoped for great things from the Goldsboro expedition of Gen. Foster, with its four successive victories, will be badly disappointed to learn that his army has retired from the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and is now back at Newbern, while he himself was at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday. The entire result of the expedition, and its victorious battles, was that Foster "tore up the railroad, burnt the ties and destroyed the rails and telegraph." This is rather small fruit, certainly, compared with the promise we had yesterday, and compared with the heavy losses we sustained in the four victories. The battles were well fought, and undoubtedly were victories for our arms; but we think that if the object of the movement was merely to cut the telegraph wires, and tear up some rails, that a properly organized secret expedition of a dozen men, or a cavalry raid after the style of Stuart and Hampton, might have accomplished as much, without sacrificing a single life. The dispatch states that the destroyed wires and rails "cannot again be used"—which is quite likely; but it remains to be proved that the rebels cannot put up other wires and put down other rails in a shorter time than was occupied in this expedition. We have no doubt that, if when Gen. Foster got to the line of the railroad, he had run his troops down in the rear of Wilmington, instead of back to Newbern, he could easily have captured that most important city of North Carolina, and the port at which the blockade is often run.

The supplementary dispatch from Gen. Foster yesterday stated that he was confident of his ability to hold Goldsboro until reinforcements reached him; and that the enemy was reported to be advancing upon him in force estimated at 25,000. We anticipated that the rebels would attempt to drive him from Goldsboro; it is too important a point to be given up without a far greater struggle than they have yet made for it; but we had imagined that Gen. Foster also had anticipated this, and that he would not have advanced at all unless his "confidence in his ability" to hold the place was well founded.

There may possibly be an explanation of these things in the theory that this movement was really primarily intended and ordered as a diversion against the rebels while Burnside was moving on their works at Fredericksburgh. It will be remembered that Foster started out from Newbern the same day that Burnside threw the bridges across the Rappahannock, and that his first battle was fought on the same Saturday as the battle of Fredericksburgh. It may be that his movement was even then too late for Burnside; and it may be that Burnside's operation having failed, this one also, in its main object, has fallen through with it. On no other theory can we account for the advance to Goldsboro and the sudden return to Newbern.

The Armies in Winter.

We suppose that this year at least will witness no more military operations. Whatever might be the desire of the country, or the army, or the President, it would be impossible for Gen. Burnside to make any movement in the solitary week that remains of 1862. Gen. Sigel's Grand Division has been moved up north from Falmouth, to act as a check upon any designs of the rebels against Washington, and the other three Grand Divisions which fought the great battle of the 13th, could not now be judiciously led into another such assault upon the enemy's works. Our soldiers will enjoy their rough and tough Christmas dinner to-day, and their New Years' Festival on Thursday next, on the north bank of the Rappahannock—our Generals in the meantime keeping a sharp eye upon the enemy, lest he attempts to take some advantage of the expected repose and enjoyments of the holidays.

But we suppose the rebels have no designs this Winter beyond the simple and direct work of defending Richmond on the line which it has pleased Gen. Burnside to choose as his line of advance. The rapidity with which they have moved troops southward to repel the advance of Gen. Foster, shows that they are determined not to permit any movement in their rear as long as it is in their power to prevent it. They have succeeded in that object at present, and their subsequent manœuverings will probably be shaped and guided entirely by ours. No route to Washington is now open to Stonewall Jackson—either our own forces or the forces of nature blocking up his pathway in every direction. The Confederate army doubtless expects to enjoy precisely such a Winter at Fredericksburgh as they enjoyed, or suffered, last Winter at Manassas.

It is strongly urged in the West that the Army of the Potomac, having so frequently been baulked in its efforts against Richmond, also remain simply on the defensive this Winter, and that Government direct its energies and its forces to operations in Tennessee and on the Mississippi River. This would be no part of the "anaconda" strategy, which is so praised and ridiculed by its friends and foes, but might be so conducted as to bear almost as directly upon the sources and centres of rebel strength as the movement straight upon Richmond. An advance of Rosecrans' army upon Chattanooga and Knoxville, which has been so long expected and so tediously delayed, and an advance of Grant's army to Vicksburgh, would solve two very serious problems of the war, and, it may almost be said, would bring the rebellion to an end in the States of the southwest.

But we do not see how the stoppage of military operations in the East, would aid in carrying out such a scheme. On the contrary, it would give the rebel Government a most excellent opportunity to throw forward men over the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad to the menaced points in Tennessee; and this they would do—bringing them backward and forward as the case might require—with a facility far greater than it would be possible for us to transport troops, considering the long and roundabout route we would necessarily traverse. The Western troops in the Army of the Potomac, of which some persons in the West are calling for the transfer, could not reach any point in the West where they would be of service under a month—during which time the rebels, seeing our Virginia army depleted, and necessarily only on the defensive, could throw force enough into Tennessee to capture the capital of the State itself.

We do not think there is any need to stop operations in the East that they may be carried on in the West. Our armies, in either section, if concentrated and properly led, are strong enough to do each its respective work. Gen. Rosecrans, we hear, is only awaiting the development of an operation of our armies near the line of Northern Mississippi to push forward into East Tennessee; and such a cautious commander would certainly not move unless he felt quite able to cope with the enemy's forces.

We have no idea, either, that Burnside has given up the plan of further Winter work. Fredericksburgh, though it cost much, proved nothing. It does not imply a change of base, or a change of route, or a lengthy stoppage to operations. It did not involve essential damage to our army, nor its demoralization, nor its dispiritment. And we should not wonder if, before the Winter is over, it had not only, under its able leader, begun work again, but finished its work.

Liabilities of City Governments—A Case in Brooklyn.—A matter came up in the City Court of Brooklyn last week, to which we think the attention of people of that city should be called. It appears that a man sued the city, to recover damages occasioned to him by falling into a hole in the street, which had been opened to receive sewer pipes, and left in a dark night without any light up or any safeguard around it. The counsel for the city, when the case was opened to the jury, called the attention of the Court to the 39th section of the new city charter, passed by the last Legislature, and which, as he claimed, relieved the city from all claims for such injuries. The section provides that the city "shall not be liable for any nonfeasance or misfeasance" of "any officer of the city" of duty imposed upon him by the act in question, but "the remedy of the party aggrieved for any such nonfeasance or misfeasance" shall be by *mandamus* or other action against the officer

Judge Reynolds, after a brief argument, dismissed the complaint, in order that the question might have the benefit of a full argument and more deliberate consideration, before wasting time with trying the questions of fact.

It will be seen that if the Courts shall sustain the view thus taken of the effect of this statute, and if the statute itself shall be held to be constitutional, Brooklyn will stand in a unique position among the cities of the country. Others are liable in damages for the neglects or wrongs of their officers. Suits against them are frequent, and damages recovered form no inconsiderable item in municipal expenses. It will be otherwise in Brooklyn, and parties who suffer from negligence of officials will have to look to their personal responsibility instead of that of the city.

One effect of this will be likely to be that the possession of property, out of which such claims can be enforced, will make a man less likely to accept such a position, and a man without anything will have a decided advantage over one who has property, in taking any office for the city. But, on the other hand, it would seem as if the citizens would be led to take more heed to secure careful and responsible officers, because no one knows when he may, by some neglect, suffer great damage, for which he would otherwise have no remedy except against an irresponsible party.

The principle is an entirely different one from that on which municipal governments have been hitherto organized. It remains to be seen whether it will be sustained by the Courts, or whether, if sustained, its working shall be found to be such as to commend it to the judgment and secure the safety of the people.

Another Job.

We are threatened with two 7,000-ton ships, iron-clad in a manner which the whole practice of Europe and America has proved defective, at four million two hundred thousand dollars a-piece. If that is not bad enough, we may add that the designs of hull and machinery were made by the Bureaux of Construction and Steam-engineering. We understand that the Department has actually received proposals for the construction of these vessels.

While the most enlightened professional opinion and the best practice, everywhere, favored the *concentration* of armor, so that it may be made thick enough to be really protective at *vital points*, these forty-two-hundred-thousand-dollar ships are to have a thin skin of armor all over—armor thick enough, undoubtedly, to employ all their buoyancy, but thin enough to let in the projectile of any first-class navy gun, and a beam of daylight and splinters as big as a barrel.

While the best talent of the profession in England, *backed* by the unlimited means of the Government, has in vain strained every resource to dispense with wooden backing behind armor plates—while the Admiralty have discussed, and, we believe, have concluded upon the necessity of changing the nine-inch backing of several large ships already half constructed, to eighteen-inch backing—while Fairbairn, the eminent engineer, who insisted on dispensing with wood in all forms, and furnished a very thoroughly made and costly target without it, has now acknowledged the absolute necessity of using it behind armor plates—while Dahlgren, right before the eyes of the Department, has sent his eleven-inch shot through the very plates proposed for these wonderful vessels—while, in short, the importance of elastic material in rear of the armor, to deaden the blow on the structure behind, and to prevent the skin and ribs of the vessel from being smashed in bodily, is patent to the merest schoolboy in iron-clad ship-building, the bureaux of construction, and steam engineering at Washington have actually received proposals for staking, not only a sum that would build a small navy of *Monitors*, but the issue of perhaps a decisive battle, and the credit of the service, on four and a half-inch plates, *without any backing at all*. Four and a half-inch plates, however well backed, would appear to be sufficiently unsafe. Whitworth sent a *shell* through them, and exploded it beyond them, the first time he tried; and the experimental ordnance, of to-day, will be the service ordnance of every European iron-clad, long before these remarkable vessels can possibly be completed.

Again—what person connected with the Bureau either of Construction or Engineering has the knowledge or experience necessary to elaborate the plans of an *iron* vessel of this magnitude? In England, when an iron navy was wanted, the preparation of the designs was given, with obvious propriety, to the *iron* shipbuilders, and not to the wooden men. The talents of their Scott Russells were employed by their Government; the assistance of our Scott Russells is declined by ours.

And if the hulls of these mighty ships are to be so formidable, what are the chances for their machinery? It will develop great speed, no doubt, but at what sacrifice? Its designer has, by causing naval machinery to be constructed solely from his own plans, not only filled the ships of the Government with the most complicated, costly and inefficient marine engines extant, but has neutralized the entire engineering ability of the country, which might otherwise have been employed for the benefit of the service. He has constructed the whole fleet of gunboats with engines and boilers above water, and in shot range, when there was plenty of room for them below water and out of danger. He has contradicted the steam-engineering practice of the whole world since steam-engineering began, on the basis of a few inadequate experiments, by denying the advantages of expanding steam by means of cut-offs, which are actually realized in practice. And at last he has designed the machinery of these ships. They are, indeed, costly; but, as they say in England, and as it may turn out here, in some sense, it is only a question of pounds, shillings and pence.

So far, three bids have been received for the construction of these vessels, and it is a strange coincidence that two of them—one from Pennsylvania and the other from New-York—are of precisely the same amount, viz., $4,200,000, which, taking the present price of materials and labor into account, is only a million and a quarter more than such vessels can be built for, including the common profit; and only two millions more than the price of the English *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Minotaur*, which, having only a little less tonnage, are the finest iron ships ever designed, as to the distribution and quality of material, the excellence of workmanship, and the amount of armor. The extra cost of our 7,000 ton vessels, then, above a fair price, is sufficient to build two iron-clads of the *Dictator* class—enlarged and improved *Monitors*, which have already attracted great attention in England, on account of their 10½ inches of side armor, *backed by fifty inches of oak*.

On the whole, this operation throws the defective vessels of the Banks expedition, and all the little idiosyncracies of Government agents in that range of magnitude, entirely into the shade. We think the people have had enough of it already, and we hope Congress will put the whole matter out of sight and hearing as quickly as possible.

The Rise in the Price of Paper.

We publish in another column a communication from a member of the "Paper-Makers' Association," intended to enlighten the public as to the reasons for the recent very rapid increase in the price of paper, and especially to correct the impression that it has been caused in any degree by a combination among the paper-makers themselves. The writer attributes the increase to the scarcity of rags—to the efforts of paper-makers to lay in a supply for the future, which caused an increased demand—to the alarm of consumers of paper, which led them to pay large prices, and to sundry other reasons of a kindred character. Unquestionably, all these causes had a good deal to do with it. They certainly laid the foundation for the movement. The main question relates to the action of the paper-makers themselves, to the extent to which they availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the scarcity of rags to create the very state of things which they now attribute to other causes.

The writer claims for paper-makers the right to combine in regard to prices. "Even if there had been an agreement in reference to prices, it would have given no just ground of complaint." We think otherwise. Paper is an article sold in open market, its price varying according to the laws of supply and demand; and any attempt to interfere with the natural operation of those laws, to keep prices up when otherwise they would go down, is a fraud upon the great mass of consumers—just as much a fraud as would be a similar combination, for similar purposes, among the sellers of bread or flour, or any other article of universal use. The example of the newspaper Press, which our correspondent cites, is not in point. Newspapers are sold at a fixed price—never varying, whatever may be the natural fluctuations in the price of paper, of ink, of labor, or the other materials used in their manufacture. Their price remains the same, and it is only to meet the crushing effect of such combinations as that of the paper-makers, and the other extraordinary emergencies of the present crisis, that the newspapers have now departed from this general rule.

Our correspondent makes a very cautious and guarded attempt, however, to deny that any combination exists among the paper-makers to control the price of paper. His denials, however, are very feeble. The fact is notorious. Indeed he admits that the manufacturers of *writing* paper "agreed to an advance in prices *several months since*,"—long before the scarcity of rags had begun to be felt. In their first meeting at Springfield, they combined not to sell paper for less than 17 cents per pound,—and at their subsequent meeting in this City they fixed the price at 25. It was their example undoubtedly that led to the formation of the Paper-Makers' Association, and to the effort to control the prices of *all kinds* of paper. The same men are members of both combinations—and although they only "recommended" an increase in the price of printing paper, it was well understood, as it has since proved, that this recommendation had all the force of an obligation.

The fact is, that neither rags nor paper had advanced in price to any considerable extent until after the combination of the paper-makers:—and some of the members of this Association had then and still have a very large supply of rags on hand, which they bought at low prices. They *hold* them for the purpose of keeping up the prices of rags and paper:—and then they attribute both to the scarcity of raw material.

We do not suppose that this combination among the paper-makers is the *sole* cause of the enormous price of paper. Unless there had been a scarcity of the raw material and an inflation of the currency, they could not have forced prices to their present point. But without their aid that point could not have been reached. They have, in our judgment, contributed largely to the increase in prices, and unless the whole reading community is content to be entirely at their mercy, some means must be found of enlarging the market from which supplies can be obtained.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

A Cargo of Slaves Run Ashore on the Cuban Coast, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

M. Budin and suite passed through Santiago de Cuba on the 7th inst., in the French steamer *Tampico*. He has been Collector of Imposts at the Capitol of Savoy and goes on a mission from Napoleon III. to Mexico.

On the 9th, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, the English steamer *Mia*, from Martinique, with 111 French sailors, for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Noc Daqui* has, it is reported, run ashore a cargo of negroes near Cienfuegos—1,180 are said to have been landed. The Government sent an officer down immediately. Tulleia and Foca, who have been known for a long time to be connected with the Slave-trade, went to call on the Captain-General, but were refused admittance. This leads us to suppose that the expedition belonged to them.

We have to-day a norther, quite a gale, which will prove prejudicial to the English ship *Colorado*, 1,200 tons, which came in from Liverpool this morning with a full cargo of coal to the Gas Company, and which got ashore on Cayo Cruz. She is on a rocky bed with a slight layer of mud on it, and some fears are entertained for her.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 24

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Sigel underwent a searching cross-examination at the hands of Gen. McDowell, in which several discrepancies were shown between Gen. Sigel's official report to Gen. Pope and his evidence before this Court. Gen. Sigel explained these discrepancies by stating that his evidence was given from memory, and he might have been mistaken in some portions of his report. It will be recollected that Gen. Sigel has severely censured Gen. McDowell for alleged neglect to defend Thoroughfare Gap from the approach of Longstreet to join Jackson. It came out in evidence to-day that Gen. McDowell issued an order, which was sent to Gen. Sigel, and which Gen. Sigel admits made ample provisions for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap. Gen. Sigel did not remember the last part of the order referring to the disposition of other troops than his own, but was obliged to admit that it was his duty to have made himself acquainted with the whole order. It appears that McDowell defended the Gap with twice the force Sigel estimated should be put there, and Sigel did not know it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov. Pierrepont has written the President a letter in regard to the admission of West Virginia as a State, in which he says that the refusal of the President to sign the bill will be a fatal blow to the loyalists of the State, and tantamount to their delivery to the tender mercies of the Richmond regency.

LOYAL INDIAN BRIGADE.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Indian Bureau to raise two additional Indian regiments, for service as a "Home Guard," in Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. These regiments, when organized, will be incorporated with the three loyal Indian regiments already in the field, and the whole force consolidated into a brigade, which will probably be commanded by Judge Ewing, who at present is Colonel of a Kansas regiment. The command will be further augmented by the addition of two regiments of white troops. With this force, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thinks the Indian Territory may be cleared of armed rebels, and the supremacy of the Government again restored among the Indian tribes in that region of country. The Indian regiments will all be officered by white field officers, Captains of companies will also be white men, the subordinate company officers to be chosen from among the Chiefs.

AMPUTATIONS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

A large number of amputations were performed by the medical corps at Falmouth after the battle of Fredericksburgh. In all cases, where possible, these amputations were superintended either by the Surgeon-General in person, or by some one whom he could trust. The butchery practiced by some of the volunteer surgeons on the battle-field at Antietam will not be repeated again, if it lies in the power of Gen. Hammond to prevent it. Thigh-bone amputations, (which some medical butchers take especial delight in practicing, and which all surgical experiments have demonstrated to be impossible, if saving the life of the patient is the object to be attained,) by a recent order of the Surgeon-General, are positively forbidden.

A GOOD HAUL.

Several soldiers belonging to a New-Jersey regiment, on the recent advance of our army across the Rappahannock into Fredericksburgh, captured from the vaults of the Fredericksburgh Bank over $3,000 in ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces, and a large quantity of bank notes. For some days past the "shiners" have been circulating pretty freely among the soldiers and their *quondam* friends, the sutlers, located in the neighborhood of Falmouth.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A letter just received here from an officer on board the *San Jacinto*, states that when the pirate *Alabama* left the port of Martinique, the Commander of the *San Jacinto* permitted the *Alabama* to escape, in a most cowardly manner. It is understood that the conduct of the officer is to be the subject of inquiry.

INDEMNITY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported back the bill which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, appropriates $14,309 13 in coin as full compensation to the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Fordenskold*, for damages to said bark for reason of being prevented from leaving the port of Charleston by the blockading squadron, she having entered innocently there during a brief interval, in which the blockading force was absent.

THE "CONTRABANDS."

Arrangements are being made whereby the large number of contraband women and children who have sought a refuge in this city will be properly cared for. It is proposed by the military authorities to appeal to the various benevolent associations in the Northern States to assist in procuring homes and employment for them, the Government to bear the expenses of their transportation to the various points to which they may be sent. An officer will probably visit the principal Northern cities, to lay the matter before the different benevolent societies, in order to ascertain the number for which each society may be able and willing to provide employment. All of the able-bodied male "contrabands" are employed by the Government at remunerative wages, and at present the demand for this kind of labor far exceeds the supply of laborers.

THE CURRENCY

The following has been submitted to the Ways and Means Committee by leading financial men in New-York

An Act to Reduce the Price of Coin and to Establish a uniform Currency and equal taxation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States notes issued, and to be issued, under an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption of funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, duties on imports, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, anything in the above-mentioned act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Undoubtedly there is a strong party both in Congress and the Committee which favors the policy of a uniform currency, good for all purposes.

NEW-JERSEY JUDGESHIP.

"Pet" Halstead is said to be urging the claims of his father for the Judgeship now vacant in New-Jersey.

MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

In accordance with a law of last session, two hundred medals are being prepared, to be presented to such privates in the army as may distinguish themselves in the field. They should be hurried up.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln, who has been absent from the city on a visit, returned here early this week.

WEDDING IMPENDING.

It is a well-founded belief here that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymeneal altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

About 200 disabled soldiers were yesterday discharged from the hospitals here by the Medical Inspectors, who pay regular visits to the hospitals for that purpose.

REBEL CAPTAINS CAPTURED.

Capt. Lawson, of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, was captured on Tuesday by our gunboats on the

Lower Potomac. He was taken while trying to cross into Maryland, and has been sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CHRISTMAS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Secretary SMITH, as the result of her benevolant labors, distributed among the different hospitals, on Tuesday, 6,000 pounds of poultry, besides large quantities of other delicacies palatable to the sick, for a Christmas dinner, for which arrangements have been made in all of the hospitals here.

THE INDIANS.

Senator WILKINSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported an important joint resolution:

Whereas, The Sioux or Dakotah nation of Indians have, by their murderous attacks for years upon the citizens of the United States, forfeited all claims to the right of occupancy of the extensive region heretofore left in their possession, and to annuities due or to become due under existing treaties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States declare all lands, rights of occupancy and annuities heretofore accorded to said Indians, forfeited to the United States, and that the President be authorized to select, far from the settlements of the whites, such tract or tracts of land as may be required for agricultural purposes, and to remove said Indians thereto, and to cause such measures to be taken as will enable said Indians to live as agriculturists.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized GUILLERMO RUER, of San Francisco, as Consul of the Republic of Guatemala, for the State of California.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. JAMES A. FARRISH, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, has just been appointed by the Secretary of War, Paymester in the United States Army. Capt. FARRISH was with his regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and, along with Gen. COCORAN and others, confined in Richmond for over twelve months, until an interchange of prisoners took place.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. A. H. Ames, Lyons, Iowa.
Dr. O. B. Howell, Aurora, Ill.
Dr. F. S. C. Grayston. Huntington, Ind.
Dr. Stephen D. Ayres, Marion, Ind.
Dr. Townsend Ryan, Anderson, Ind.

SICK SENT OFF.

About five hundred convalescent soldiers, from the hospitals here, were sent to Northern hospitals to-day per railroad. About the same number will be sent to the same destination to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

THE FINANCIAL PROJECT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE has sent to Representative STEVENS his financial project, recommending a loan of nine hundred millions of dollars, at rates of interest not exceeding those now authorized by law. The Secretary does not suggest any augmentation of Treasury notes. The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet considered the subject.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that slaughtered hogs, weighing more than 150 pounds each, shall be estimated by the Assessors as exceeding six months old.

A TEAMSTER TO BE HUNG.

The President has approved of the sentence of the Court-martial held at Norfolk, for the hanging of FREDERICK SEITZ, a teamster, who murdered a colored man at Camp Hamilton.

The Rise in the Price of Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent rapid advance in the price of paper has elicited much comment, and some of the daily papers in this City have attributed this advance to a *combination* among the manufacturers and dealers in paper in connection with the "Paper Maker's Association." An article in your columns a few days since shows that you have fallen into this error. A brief explanation of the causes of the present high prices of paper may interest your readers and correct much misapprehension upon this subject. For some time before the war began the paper market was depressed, mainly from over-production, and for many months afterward the tendency was to still lower prices. This state of things was less disastrous to the paper makers in consequence of the low price of stock. The revival of business and the increased damand for paper for Government purposes, gave prices an upward tendency, and created a greater demand for rags and other stock used by paper makers. There are few branches of manufacturing where the raw material forms so large a per centage of the whole cost as in the manufacture of paper, especially of the quality used by the newspaper press. The ordinary annual production of paper in the United States for saveral years, is estimated at not less than 100,000 tons. To produce this quantity of paper would require more than 150,000 tons of stock, so great is the waste in manufacturing. This stock comes mainly from the following sources: 1st. Domestic rags saved by careful housewives. From this source paper makers obtain at least 65 per cent. of the whole quantity used. These rags are chiefly of *cotton* fabric. 2d. Foreign rags, both linen and cotton; from this source is obtained from 10 to 12½ per cent. 3d. Rope and bagging used in baling cotton, and the refuse of raw cotton from the cotton mills; this is estimated at about 10 per cent. The balance is made up mostly from old canvas and straw. This statement shows that domestic rags, with rope, bagging and cotton-waste, furnish about seventy-five per cent. of all the stock used in the manufacture of paper. Non-intercourse with the Cotton States has cut off the entire supply of rope, bagging and cotton-waste. The high price of cotton has greatly abridged the consumption of cotton goods. Old garments have been patched and worn which have heretofore gone into the rag-bag, and it must be borne in mind, that one million of men now in public service wear no cotton. Consequently, a large percentage has been cut off from this source. A new and unlooked-for competition has sprung up for the better quality of cotton rags from the manufacturers of cotton goods and batting. Paper makers soon found that rags were becoming scarce, and they naturally began to look ahead, fearing that they might be unable to get stock for their mills. The demand being greater than the supply, prices advanced, and, as a consequence, the increased cost of paper raised the price. This alarmed the large *consumers* of paper, and *they* thought it necessary to look ahead. Thus, a combination of circumstances created great activity in the rag and paper market, and stock went up from 100 to 200 per cent. Foreign rags have advanced at least 100 per cent. Not less than 35 per cent. of the advance in the price of paper can be attributed to the depreciation of the currency and the Government Excise tax. The alarm of paper makers and paper consumers has doubtless been instrumental in causing a more rapid rise than would have otherwise taken place. The rag collectors and smaller dealers throughout the country refuse to sell, holding for higher prices. Some of the journals in this City which complain of the "combination of paper makers," to protect themselves against higher prices, have, by their own purchases, given an upward impulse to the market which they little dreamed of. The paper makers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. No branch of business is benefited by such violent fluctuations, and many of the men who are charged with combining to create a paper panic have large contracts to supply at former prices, while they have to pay the present high rates for stock, and consequently are suffering large losses. Paper makers have been and are now, free to buy stock and sell paper at just such prices as they choose without the control of the Paper Maker's Association or any combination of paper makers or paper dealers connected therewith. The only resolution passed at the meeting of the "Paper Maker's Association," relating to prices, was not obligatory, but simply a recommendation in regard to two or three qualities. Those prices were based upon the value of stock at that time, but the market soon advanced 50 per cent. above the rates named. But even if there had been an agreement in reference to prices, it would have given no just ground for complaint. Nothing is more common than such agreements. The proprietors of the newspaper Press have had conferences upon kindred topics, which afford a high precedent. Many of the writing-paper manufacturers, some months since, in view of the excise tax and the advance in stock, agreed to an advance in prices, and no one thought of criticising their action. Those engaged in the trade are just as much in the dark as the paper consumers in regard to the future of supplies and prices.

A MEMBER
Of the Paper-Makers' Association.

Murder at Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

NATHAN BREED, Jr., proprietor of a respectable grocery store in Lynn, Mass., was murdered last night by a young man named HOSEA DAVIS. The murder was perpetrated in the store with a hatchet, while Mr. BASSN was engaged in putting up some article which DAVIS had called for. DAVIS has been arrested.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Raid of the Rebels Into Holly Springs.

The Small National Force There Overwhelmed.

Grand Junction and Memphis Threatened.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Persons paroled prisoners taken at Holly Springs, arrived here, furnish the following facts:

On Thursday telegrams were received at Holly Springs from Jackson, saying the place was menaced by rebels, and asking for reinforcements. Friday morning all the troops, but about 800, were sent to Jackson. The same night, the commander at Holly Springs being apprised of rebels approaching that place, pickets were stationed three miles out on all the roads, but the rebels seem to have come in between the roads, as the pickets made no alarm. The first heard of the enemy, they were in town, firing at our sleeping men. Some resistance was made, but of course feeble. In a short time the Federals were overpowered, and compelled to surrender. The attack was made at daybreak. Two hundred Federals were reported killed and wounded, and 150 captured, who were afterward paroled. The balance escaped.

It is reported in Memphis that the Rebels have gone toward Grand Junction with the intention of tearing up the road, but nothing is known positively. At Holley Springs they burned large quantities of cotton, over two hundred wagons, a depot full of commissary stores, ammunition, &c., valued at $500,000. The number of rabels is estimated at 5,000, and are under VAN DORN.

A small rebel force made a raid on the suburbs of Memphis, Sunday night, pillaged several stores, carried off 100 cattle and 180 mules. Excitement in Memphis exists in consequence of a meating called on Monday night to consider the best means of defence.

Gen. THOMAS has reached Helena, preparing to move down the river.

It is reported here to-night that JEFF. THOMPSON is moving on New-Madrid with 2,000 men, from Pocahontas, Ark., and that he was within forty miles of that place on Monday.

The rebel force operating in Northwestern Tennessee burned Union City and the bridge over the Onion last night. Every effort is being made to meet them.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Revolution in Japan—The Tycoon Stripped of his Power—Russian Troops to Aid the Chinese in Putting Down the Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The British steamer *Scotland*, from Hong Kong on the 30th of October, Shanghai on the 8th of November, and Kanagawa on the 22d of November, has arrived at this port.

The *Scotland* is the pioneer of a new British line of steamers, which are to make a monthly trip between San Francisco, Japan and China. The charge for freight is $12 a ton, and for passengers $250 each.

The *Scotland* brings 700 tons of freight from China and 300 tons from Japan, principally tees.

The *Scotland* left 28 steamers and 175 sailing vessels in port at Shanghai.

It was rumored at Shanghai that a large body of Russian troops was coming from the Amoor to aid the Chinese Government in recapturing Ningpo and putting down the rebellion.

The Janez *Herald* of the 22d November, says that the revolution in Japan is complete.

The Tycoon had been stripped of nearly all his special privileges.

There was considerable inquiry, by the Japanese for steamships to establish a line between Oracova and Yokahama.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—For a holiday entertainment at the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS give a revival of "The Lakes of Killarney," an Irish drama, which has been so constructed as to admit of its being put upon the stage in a framework of very beautiful scenery. The piece combines an interesting plot, of a domestic nature, (wherein several young persons do the usual amount of love-making,) with episodes of fairy intervention. Whenever the fairies appear, they are always surrounded by the most brilliant pictorial accessories; and themselves—in the persons of a large and well-appointed *corps de ballet*—present a series of spacially attractive groupings. The dancing, indispensable to the existence of theatrical fairies, is led by Mr. G. F. BROWNE, a neat and graceful performer. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, of course, play in the leading earthly parts, and the subordinate characters are capably supported by the regular company. "The Lakes of Killarney," as a spectacle, will afford unlimited delight to the young folks, and it possesses enough dramatic merit to amuse the play-goers of asparlance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The charming comic drama of "The Invisible Husband"—adapted by Mr. BOUCICAULT from Soulie's "Giralda"—was reproduced at Wallack's New Theatre on Tuesday evening. Mr. LESTER WALLACK appears in the same part that he played so inimitably at the old theatre, and the balance of the distribution is nearly as good as it was when the piece was previously given. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND makes *Gil*, the miller, more broadly, if not quite so delicately funny, than Mr. WALCOT did; nu one could be more interestingly natural than Miss GANNON as *Giralda*, and Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. C. FISHER and Miss MOSANT are each admirable in their several characters. The drama itself is one of the most ingeniously constructed and irresistibly amusing of its kind, and will pleasantly alternate with the other attractive pieces of Mr. WALLACK'S "revival" repertory.

IRVING HALL.—HANDEL'S superb Oretorio of the "Messiah," will receive its annual performance to-night at the hands of the New-York Harmonic Society. The solo parts are intrusted to competent artists; a fine orchestra has been procured, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN will conduct.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.

JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No 169 Broadway.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Boswell & Warnor's Colorific

Will color the hair the most natural, durable and beautiful of any extant, and without any trouble, wash, or other preparation. Factory, No. 124 Grand-st., Brooklyn. Depôt, No. 62 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hairdressers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

ALL THE WORLD CAN NOW SKATE!
Without Learning.
DUTTON'S
SHELL GROOVE SKATES!
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Everybody can at once Skate upon these
NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL SKATES,
WITHOUT FATIGUE,
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WITHOUT DANGER.
UNLIKE ALL OTHER SKATES!
Perfectly
AVOIDING ALL STRAINING
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FEET AND ANKLES.
THEY ARE NATURAL SELF-SKATERS,
The only
LADIES' SKATE
Entirely approved of by the
MEDICAL FACULTY
New Strap Fastening, without Buckles.
THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" OF ALL SKATES.
THE SHELL GROOVE SKATE
AT ONCE places the ART OF SKATING, within the reach of
EVERY PERSON.
THE MOST DELICATE.
LADIES AND CHILDREN
can readily use the SHELL GROOVE AT ONCE, and SKATE
UPON THE FIRST TRIAL, WITHOUT DANGER AND WITHOUT FATIGUE.
For sale at TIFFANY'S, WALTON BROTHERS, and Skate Dealers. Manufactory, Utica, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

We should not suffer from a Cough,
Which a few doses of
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
Will cure.
Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
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Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And Inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

As a Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 40 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CHALMERS—SMITH.—In Charlton, Saratoga County, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Mr. Betts, WILLIAM CHALMERS, of West Galway, to MARIA, daughter of Archibald Smith, of Charlton.

GAMBLE—WOOD.—In Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. R. N. Merritt, Capt. T. T. GAMBLE, U. S. V. C., and ELLA, daughter of Hon. Wm. N. Wood.

LANDON—PARISEN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John C. Middleton, of Holy Trinity, GEORGE W. LANDON to EMILY M. PARISEN, all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

LENT—STEVENSON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, by Rev. G. Alex. Peltz, D. D., at the Pilgrim's Baptist Church, Dr. NATHANIEL W. LENT to MARY ADELIA STEVENSON, daughter of the late James E. Betts, Esq., of this City.

MERWIN—BYERS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the Church of the Memorial, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, GEORGE P. MERWIN, of Milford, Conn., to Miss ANNA E., second daughter of Samuel H. Byers, of this City. No cards.

MAYNARD—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, EDWIN MAYNARD, of Northampton, Mass., to CORNELIA, youngest daughter of the late George E. White, of this City.

POST—STEVENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., B. F. POND to HATTIE D. SHIPMAN.

PEOVOST—HAVILAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Aikman, Dr. D. E. Peovost, of Sing Sing, to Miss SARAH O., daughter of Luke Haviland, Esq., of this City.

STANLEY—ARNOLD.—On Monday, Dec. 22, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, ALBERT L. STANLEY to VIRGINIA A., daughter of Lemuel Arnold, Esq., both of this City.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

VEITCH—RHODES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. B. Smith, CHARLES W. VEITCH to ANASTASIA W. RHODES, only daughter of Josiah Rhodes, all of this City. No cards.

VROOM—RINDAL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., GERARDUS BOGART VROOM to KATE B., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WESTERFIELD—RAOFOLO.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Washington-square M. E. Church, JAMES W. WESTERFIELD to CASAIA, eldest daughter of Lewis Radford, all of this City.

DIED

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, of chronic bronchitis, Mrs ALICIA W. BALDWIN, wife of James M. Baldwin, Esq., and daughter of Isabella and Joseph Mount, deceased, and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philo T. Ruggles.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Astor-place Hotel, No. 733 Broadway, New-York. The remains will be taken, for interment, to Orange, N. J.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, GEORGE FRANKLIN BROWN, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 153 Henry st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, JAMES GOION CLARK, Jr., son of Dr. James G. and Maria T. Clark, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHERBULIEZ.—In New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, of congestion of the lungs, EMILE, youngest child of David and Isabella Cherbuliez, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Pelham, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

EMERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, EDWARD B. EMERSON, son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Emerson, and son-in-law of the late Hon. Henry Shaw, aged 40 years.

Funeral at the house corner of 35th-st. and Park-av., on Friday next, at 3 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

GOODRICH.—In Utica, on Friday, Dec 19, MARGARET, wife of Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, and daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, aged 59 years.

JOHNSON.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, suddenly, HARMON G. JOHNSON, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 169 Mulberry-st.

NOSTRANO.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, CLARENCE R., son of John and Catherine Ann Nostrand, of Flushing, L. I., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

NICHOLSON.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, WILLIE, only son of John and Meriam Nicholson, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 815 Greenwich-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

TIEMANN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, ANTHONY TIEMANN, father of Ex-Mayor Tiemann, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., without further notice.

WINANS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, FRANK KENT, son of Henry H. and Sabetha Winans, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 West 54th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 609.—Dec. 24, 1862.
19, 70, 54, 53, 51, 34, 57, 60, 55, 28, 39, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 610—Dec. 24, 1862.
9, 21, 55, 36, 60, 56, 34, 49, 16, 22, 13, 26.

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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

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PATENT 50
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, etc.
Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION" MAY BE applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has created a potent influence in attaining this end.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $5 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
ALSO,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
"SPECIAL NOTICE."
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
B. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

YOU WOULD BE ASTONISHED!!
AT WHAT, PRAY?
To learn at what moderate prices Mr. HART sells his
PLATED GOODS.
Indeed they are
BROADWAY GOODS AT BURLING-SLIP PRICES.
And it pays to go a little out of the way to trade with him.
The above remarks were recently overheard, made by two of our well-known citizens.
The public can test the matter by calling on
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

SLEEVE BUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET,
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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each, at
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SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE, FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
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FROST-BITTEN FEET.
Chilblains, frost-bitten and cold feet, the Galvano-electro Metallic Insoles are a perfect cure and preventive. Price $1. Sent per mail, $1 25. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway. Send for circular.

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J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by J. L. BROWN, Manufacturer.
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FOR 1863.

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SUMMARIES OF THOUGHT.
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To the numerous extracts already given from unusually favorable notices in journals of high character as organs of scholarly opinion, the publisher adds the following:

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THE MONITOR;
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JOTTINGS OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT

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CARLETON,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 24, 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	102⅛	255 Pacific Mail S. Co	134
43,000 U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	112⅜	400 do	133
25,000 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅜	450 do	133⅜
5,000 U. S. D. N.	b30. 127	15 do	133⅝
5,000 do	126⅜	40 do	133⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. B. '70	105	50 do	b3 133⅜
1,000 Mich. 7s. W. L	105	350 do	b30. 133
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	53¾	50 do	b1 133
7,000 N. Car. State 6s	70	550 N. Y. Cen. R	107¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	52¾	200 Erie Railway	62⅜
2,000 do	52¾	100 do	62⅝
4,000 do	52⅝	650 do	b30 62⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	2 0 Erie Railway Pref.	94⅜
5,000 Erie 4th M. Bds	101	50 do	b30 94⅜
1,000 H. R. Conv. Bds.	97	100 do	94⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	116	100 Hudson River R	76¾
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	450 do	77
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	110⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	22½
2,500 A. & T. H. Inc Bds.	69	500 Michigan Cent. R	91⅜
3,000 do	69⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref	800 52
15,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	82	100 do	52⅜
25,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	33	20 Nor. & Wor. R	73
5,000 do	33⅜	150 M. So. & N. Ind R	s15 40⅜
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	100 do	40⅝
1,000 Ill. & N. W. 1 Rs	86	200 do	40⅜
3,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	105	100 do	b30 40¼
1,000 Chic. & R. I. B	111	200 Ill. Central R	S.b30 79
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	103¾	50 do	s15 79¾
1,000 Pitts. Ft W. & Chi.	108	30 Panama Railroad	170
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	2in 94	100 Cleve. & Pitts R	b60 48⅜
20,000 Clev. & Pitts.	3m 74	700 do	48
5,000 do	73⅜	500 do	b30 48⅜
50 Am. Ex. Bank	119	200 do	b30 48⅛
10 Park Bank	119	150 Gal. & Chic. R	82⅜
2,300 American Gold	132	100 Clev. & Tol. R	72⅞
41,000 do	132⅛	1500 do	72⅝
150 Del. & H. Can. Co	119	100 do	s10 72⅜
40 Del. Lack. & W. R.	130	40 Chic. & Rock Isld R	81⅜
200 Tol. Wab. & W. R	26	100 Chi. & Bur. Quin. R	86⅜
100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R	b30 54	150 do	87
550 Alt. & T. Haute R.	23	145 Mil. & Pr. Du Chi R.	33
45 do	23⅛	250 do	33¾
150 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	48		

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$67,000 Amer. Gold	132	50 Hud. River R	77
35,000 do	s20. 131⅜	100 do	76⅞
27,000 Mo. St. 6s	52	100 Mich. Central R	91⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	117	100 do	91⅝
500 do	116¾	200 do	91⅝
100 Pac. M. Steam Co	133⅛	100 Mich. Southern	40⅝
50 do	133⅛	300 do	c 40⅜
200 Erie R.	62¾	50 M. South. Guar. Stock.	83
300 do	62⅝	50 do	83
100 do	b10 62⅝	300 Clev. & Tol. R	72⅛
200 do	s30 62		

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou	103	50 Hudson R R	77
10,000 do	102⅜	100 do	76⅞
10,000 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅜	300 Harlem R	22⅜
5,000 U. S. D. N.	b30. 127	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 91⅜
5,000 do	126⅜	50 do	91⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. B. '70	105	100 do	s30 91⅜
1,000 Mich. 7s. W. L	105	550 M. Southern R.	40⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	53¾	100 M. So. Guar. Stock.	83
7,000 N. Car. State 6s	70	100 do	83⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	52¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	48⅜
2,000 do	52¾	300 do	48¾
4,000 do	52⅜	100 do	48⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	300 Hudson River R	76⅜
5,000 Erie 4th M. Bds	101	100 do	76⅝
1,000 H. R. Conv. Bds.	97	100 Harlem R. Pref	52⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	116	200 Harlem Railroad	22½
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	500 Michigan Cent. R	91⅜
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	110⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref	800 52
2,500 A. & T. H. Inc Bds.	69	100 do	52⅜
3,000 do	69⅜	20 Nor. & Wor. R	73
15,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	82	150 M. So. & N. Ind R	s15 40⅜
25,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	33	100 do	40⅜
5,000 do	33⅜	200 do	40⅜
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	200 do	s15 40⅜
1,000 Ill. & N. W. 1 Rs	86	100 do	b30 40¼
3,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	105	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G.	S. 83
1,000 Chic. & R. I. B	111	200 Ill. Central R	S.b30 79
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	103¾	50 do	s15 79¾
1,000 Pitts. Ft W. & Chi.	108	30 Panama Railroad	170
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	2in 94	100 Cleve. & Pitts R	b60 48⅜
20,000 Clev. & Pitts.	3m 74	700 do	48
5,000 do	73⅜	500 do	b30 48⅜
50 Am. Ex. Bank	119	200 do	b30 48⅛
10 Park Bank	119	150 Gal. & Chic. R	82⅜
2,300 American Gold	132	100 Clev. & Tol. R	72⅞
41,000 do	132⅛	1500 do	72⅝
150 Del. & H. Can. Co	119	100 do	s10 72⅜
40 Del. Lack. & W. R.	130	40 Chic. & Rock Isld R	81⅜
200 Tol. Wab. & W. R	26	100 Chi. & Bur. Quin. R	86⅜
100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R	b30 54	150 do	87
550 Alt. & T. Haute R.	23	145 Mil. & Pr. Du Chi R.	33
45 do	23⅛	250 do	33¾
150 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	48		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made half a holiday of Christmas Eve. The business at the regular Board terminated at noon. Speculation was generally dull, and but little was lost or gained by the early adjournment. The new Public Board held a session at 3½ o'clock P. M., in place of their usual hour, but the transactions were not of sufficient importance to change the tenor of prices on the printed sales of the morning. The prevailing disposition on the Street was to do as little business as possible until after the holidays. The adjournment of Congress, yesterday, to the 5th of January, leaves the financial question at Washington in abeyance until that time. It will also afford the Secretary of the Treasury the opportunity to visit this city and consult the banking and other financial opinions of the monied Metropolis of the country, in reference to the practical ways and means for raising money for the prosecution of the War. The sales at the early Board were not essentially varied from the latest transactions of Tuesday, except on Pacific Mail, which fell off 2½@3 ₱ cent. after the recent extraordinary rise. The railway shares were generally about the same as at the close of business last night. Later in the day the market left off without speculative animation, but with no disposition to press sales on the calculation of lower prices after Christmas. The following were about the last figures compared with Tuesday afternoon, the general market closing rather firmer than in the forenoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102	102⅛	Missouris	51⅞	52⅜
Treas. 7.30 Notes	101⅜	101⅜	Tennessees	54	53¼
U.S. Notes C. I.	126⅞	126⅞	Harlem	22⅜	22⅝
American Gold	132	132	Illinois Central	79	79
N. Y. Central	103	103	Toledo	72⅜	72¾
Erie Common	62⅜	62⅝	Pittsburgh	81⅞	81⅝
Erie Preferred	94½	95	Rock Island	81⅞	81¾
Hudson	76¾	77	Galena	82⅞	82⅝
Mich. Cent.	91⅜	91⅜	Pacific	125½	133⅝
Mich. Southern	40⅛	40⅜	Panama	170	168
Mich. Guaranteed	83	83	Harlem Pref	53⅜	52½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	American Exchange	98
Mechanics'	98	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	98	Bank of N. America	97½
Manhattan	110	Mechanics'	87
Union	104	Merchants' Exchange	79
Ocean	101	Bank of Commerce	90
Leather	101	Second National	101
Importers'	98	Continental	98
Commercial	98	St. Nicholas	98
Corn Exchange	98	Bank of the State	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	140		

The following for the Railway Mortgage Bonds will be continued in fair demand:

New-York Central 6s	105	Ill. Cen. R. & M. 7 per cents	105
Erie 2d Mortgage	94	Chicago & N. W. 7 per cents	93
Hudson River 1st Mortgage	105	Chicago & N. W. 6 per cents	84
Hudson River 2d Mortgage	100	Chicago & N. W. Sinking Fds	74
Hudson River 3d Mortgage	100	Chicago & N. W. Int. Bds	74
Harlem 1st Mortgage	105	Chicago & N. W. 2d Mort.	60
Harlem 2d Mortgage	100	Chicago & N. W. 7 per cents	74
Harlem 3d Mortgage	100	Chicago & N. W. 6 per cents	74
Michigan Central 8s	105	Chicago & Rock Island 6s	86
Michigan Central 7s	105	Chicago & Rock Island 7s	86
Michigan Central 6s	105	Chicago & Rock Island Bds	74
Michigan Southern 7s	105	Chicago & Rock Island 2d Mort.	74
Michigan Southern 6s	105	Chicago & Rock Island Bds	74
Michigan Southern Bds

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS
OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE
OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW ON THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Conpon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was made in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, for the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O21aww3mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, on the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Dec. 16, 1862

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, BROKERS AND BANKERS, No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862, will receive proposals for the bonds of the City of Rochester, N. Y., for water purposes, twenty years to run. Interest payable in New-York March and September.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON.

FOX RIVER WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Tribune Buildings, No. 154 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on first mortgage two per cent bonds of Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, discounting Government tax by

G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862 No. 47 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, OR in parcels of not less than $5,000, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, at 6 per cent. interest.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 76 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
$100 to $10,000 bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 2 per cent, and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
by A. G. REMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and other Coupons bought and collected at the lowest rates by WM. H. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 101 Pearl and 59 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought.
GEO. S. SISTARE, No. 57 William-st., Room No. 6.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. FOSDICK, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT & FOSDICK, No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy26-law3m Th

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE, AT A moderate price. Apply to GEORGE PARK, Room No. 25, No. 25 William-st., New-York

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Bonds, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and loans, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the Interest desk of this office. Cars should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 16th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 23d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DEVEB.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 5th January, 1863.

The Transfer Books will be closed from date to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily (from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BRUCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Morty age.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-ST.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the tanneries generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25.
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
SECOND APPEARANCE
In Brooklyn in
TWO CHARACTERS,
Appearing both in
TRAGEDY and COMEDY
As
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER
In Colman's great play of
THE IRON CHEST,
And as
PETRUCHIO,
In Shakespeare's charming comedy,
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Sustained by that brilliant favorite,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
As
WILFORD
and
KATHERINE.
And by an admirable company, comprising the names of H. F. Daly, O. Marlowe, J. J. Prior, C. B. Wilkins, T. E. Owens, Russell, Ferris, Francis, Miss Nina Foster, Mrs. Marlowe, Mrs. Hinde, and A. H. Davenport, Stage Manager.
On SATURDAY, 27th,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE
In the characters of
SHYLOCK,
In
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
And
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. MASON JONES
will deliver a
SACRED ORATION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 28,
Subject
ST. PAUL.
ADMISSION FREE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Communications for Mr. MASON JONES to be addressed to him at the Fifth-ave Hotel.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
By special and unanimous desire.
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862,
LA MERE DE FAMILLE,
UN TENOR LEGER,
UN HAMME DU SUD.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock précise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 24 and 25.
Twenty-five Ladies and Gentlemen in
COSTUME OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA, assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS.
Grand Matinée Christmas Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUPKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An Experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
First Cabin, from.....$110 to $185
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 3
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown, the next vessel to follow the G. T. ADAMS, will be the first-class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISK, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next

For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MASSANIZA, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Hivana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Near Union-square. Entrances Broadway and 13th-st.
Open at 7½ o'clock, begin at 8, over before 11.
GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING, (Christmas night.)
THURSDAY
WILL BE REPEATED,
With NEW SCENERY by Mr. Isherwood,
NEW COSTUMES by Mr. Flannery,
AND
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC
By Mr. Stoepel,
THE POPULAR COMIC DRAMA,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
Which was received at its first representation with the most gratifying demonstrations of approval by a very crowded and fashionable audience.

Don Pblap, the King Consort.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(As originally acted by him.)
Don Manuel de Pontlvelra.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain.....Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller.....Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard.....Mr. Parkes
Fake.....Mr. Turner
Giraida, a peasant girl.....Miss Mary Gannon
(As originally acted by her.)
Isabella, Queen of Spain.....Miss Fanny Morant
Bridesmaids.....Misses Green and Burnish
Villagers, Ladies of the Court, &c.
THE NEW SCENERY WILL COMPRISE.
ACT 1.
Village in Spain, with the distant mountain view.
ACT 2
Interior of the Mill.
ACT 3
Superb Apartment in the Queen's Palace at Madrid.
TO-MORROW (Friday)—Fifth night of THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY and MONDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
"Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation, "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other plays.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
FIFTH NIGHT
Of the very popular comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,

Harry Jasper (originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew.....Mr. George Holland
Adolphus.....Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly.....Mr. Reynolds
William.....Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs Thornton.....Miss Fanny Morant

SATURDAY, and MONDAY,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
"Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

OOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday 29.) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.
Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.
Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.
No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

PALACE OF MUSIC BRASS BAND,
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
Under the sole management of
J. G. COLLINS,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND
CHRISTMAS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order and Burlesque Opera.
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In three acts.

Lucretia.....Miss Julia Gould
Gennaro.....G. Swaine Buckley
Ovetina.....R. Bishop Buckley
Duke.....J. A. Palmer

Tickets, 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.

THE NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock
SOLOISTS ENGAGED:
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto
Mr. G. SIMMONS, Tenor Mr. THOMAS, Bass
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. F. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 50 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Hart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. THEO. THOMAS, Leader. GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Isley & Co., No. 630 Broome-st., at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 464 Broadway, at the office of the Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR
Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7½, in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents: children 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.

Grand exhibition of
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA,
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. This is the last week.

YOUNG FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ATTENtion of the public is respectfully directed to an entertainment consisting of solos, duetts and chornses, interspersed with recitations and dialogues, to be given by the Young Folks at the M. E. Church in 16th-st., near the 8th-av., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT Tickets 25 c

THE REPULSE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Continuation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Testimony of Gens. Woodbury and Halleck.

Who was Responsible for Delay in Forwarding the Pontoons.

GEN. WOODBURY'S TESTIMONY.

Brig. Gen. D. P. WOODBURY was sworn. During his examination he said he had charge of the Engineer Brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth and Fiftieth Regiments of New-York Volunteers. He said on the morning of Nov. 13 he received the following telegram from Gen. HALLECK:

WARRENTON, Nov. 12—7 10 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. Woodbury, Engineer Brigade:

Call upon the Chief Quartermaster, Col. ROBERT, to transport all your pontoons and bridge materials to Aquia Creek. Col. BEIGER has been ordered to charter and send me 100 barges to Alexandria.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

And other orders were produced. After giving the details of his proceedings, he says, on the 15th he sent down three companies to build some temporary wharves. There were no pontoons to send with them, but some arrived before night of that day. On the 16th 8 companies started with 48 pontoons, which arrived at Belle Plain, on the afternoon of the 18th, the transport having been aground twenty-four hours. On the 19th, fearing that the land train would not arrive in time, I had thirty pontoon wagons shipped to Belle Plain. These were delayed by rough weather, and did not arrive till the 22d. These wagons were loaded on the night of the 22d, and a pontoon train was taken to headquarters, as already stated, on the morning of the 24th, by means of teams, which had come down with the army. The advance of the army arrived at Falmouth on the 17th. Gen. HALLECK's order to me of the 13th, made it apparent that the army was preparing to march to Fredericksburgh. As to the time when the movement would be made, I never received any information. Fearing, however, that the movement would be precipitate I went to Gen. HALLECK's office and urged him to delay the movement some five days in order that the necessary preparations might be made to insure its success. To this he replied that he would do nothing to delay for an instant the advance of the army across Rappahannock. I replied that my suggestion was not intended to cause delay, but rather to prevent it. In making this suggestion I had reference not only to the pontoon train, but to the findings still to be received for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. The Quartermaster's Department was very scantily supplied with the means required for transportation—I may say almost totally destitute of means. With the very short notice we had, there was only one possible way of supplying the army with a pontoon train in time. Had the emergency been made known to me in any manner, I could have dispensed the forms of service, seized teams, requisitioned wagon masters for instant service wherever they could find them. Then, with good roads and good weather, they might possibly have been in time, but I had no warrant for such a course, which, at all events, could only have been carried out by the authority of the General-in-Chief. I had a conversation with Gen. MEIGS on the 15th, in which much was said about the ways to be done at Aquia Creek, but a word, so far as I can remember, about the land pontoon trains. The Department of which Gen. MEIGS is chief, cannot be justly blamed in this matter. My requisitions for horses were answered immediately.

GEN. HALLECK'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck sworn and examined by the Chairman:

Q.—By a resolution of the Senate we are instructed to inquire into the recent assault on Fredericksburgh, and the reasons for the delay in attacking the enemy's works. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to whose duty it was to furnish the pontoon boats. It appeared to be material that they should have been there at the same time the army got there. The army got there first, and the pontoons did not get there till some time afterwards, through mistake or delay. That is a matter of inquiry. State, in your own way, anything you think material which will throw light upon the subject of our inquiry, and especially as to the delay?

A.—I will state that all the troops in Washington and its vicinity were under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN when he was relieved; and he issued his orders directly to the commanding officer of Washington, with one single restriction, that no troops should be moved from the command of Washington until I was notified by General MCCLELLAN or the commanding officer here. In all other respects they were all under the direction of Gen. BURNSIDE. When he achieved him, I was told that they remained precisely the same as before. On my visit to Gen. BURNSIDE at Warrenton, on the 12th of November, in speaking about the boats and things, that he required from here, I repeated to him that they were all subject to his orders, with that single exception. To prevent the necessity of the commanding officer here reporting the order for the boats here, the order was drawn up upon his staff and signed by me directly to Gen. WOODBURY. On the evening of the 12th, I think, the evening that I was there, Gen. WOODBURY on my return, told me he had received the order. I did not think it necessary to call in matters he was under Gen. BURNSIDE's directions. I had nothing else to do, except to communicate that order to him. In connection with him and Gen. MEIGS, it was ordered that the train of pontoons should go by land as they could get forward sooner or later, without interfering with the stores which had to be sent to Aquia Creek. I gave the general direction to proceed to the point that the depot stores were at. Gen. MEIGS's office was since then, I think, at the time of the battle of Warrenton, at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters. Gen. BURNSIDE sent an order to Harper's Ferry for the pontoon train to move on. The order was sent to Gen. HALLECK, and he sent it to Harper's Ferry. [illegible]

Q.—Was there any other [illegible]

A.—[illegible]

Q.—Was it not determined that it should be made, provided the President assented to it?

A.—Yes, Sir, and he was immediately to commence his preparations as though they had been assented to, until telegraphed to the contrary, but not to make any movement.

Q.—Was, or was not, the time requisite for the movement of the army from where it was to Falmouth, considered at that time?

A.—It may have been spoken of in conversation. We had a long conversation of three or four hours, and it may have been alluded to. Nothing definite was decided upon in relation to the time it would take. Indeed, I remarked when I left him that he was of opinion he would cross a portion of his forces at the fords above the junction of the rivers. That was the opinion expressed before I left.

Q.—And the residue at Falmouth?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or no there was any discussion when you were there as to the point, that it was necessary that the pontoons and the army should arrive at Falmouth at the same time, so that the enemy should not know the point designated for the crossing?

A.—I do not think that was mentioned. This matter I know was mentioned, that the pontoons should be there as soon as they could after we had got possession of the road, so that they could be taken down.

Q.—At any time did Gen. WOODBURY go to you and suggest to you that it would be impossible to get the pontoons or stores at Falmouth as soon as was expected, and that was the reason it would be advisable that the movement of the army of Gen. BURNSIDE should be delayed.

A.—Not to my recollection. Gen. WOODBURY, in a conversation (I think a part of the time Gen. MEIGS was present) spoke of the difficulty in getting instantly sufficient transportation to go down, and, therefore, that the train should go by land. The transports were required to get down provisions, and it was suggested that as few as possible should be used for moving the pontoon train.

Q.—Since Gen. BURNSIDE has been in command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made according to his judgment and direction, so far as you know?

A.—Yes Sir, entirely.

Question by Mr. Wright.—I understand you to say, General, that the delay in the bridges, you think, was caused by the elements and the inefficiency of men, and that there is nobody to blame that you know of?

A.—I will not say inefficiency of men, but I will say this: that Gen. BURNSIDE reported to me that the officer in command of the land train had not been as efficient as he ought to have been, but he afterward modified that report. I told him to arrest any person who had neglected his duty, and send him to Washington immediately, and he said to me that he did not think it necessary.

By the Chairman—One more question is suggested to me, which I will put. It is whether you were requested to repair that road before the army left Harper's Ferry?

The Witness—Before Gen. MCCLELLAN's army left Harper's Ferry?

The Chairman—Yes, Sir. Before they left there were you requested by Gen. MCCLELLAN to have that road repaired?

A.—Not that I remember. I was told that one of the staff officers had requested it to be repaired, and the answer was immediately made by myself, "We cannot do anything there until he takes possession of the road;" and, moreover, I did not know that he was going there, for he had not informed me as to where he intended to go. If at any time any suggestion of that kind was made to me, it was made with reference to some future time, and not as to any immediate action. No request was made, according to my recollection. I will add that, if any paper came to me in which an allusion was made to that being done, it was referred by me immediately to the head of the department having charge of it, either to Gen. HALLECK or Gen. MEIGS.

Q.—But you do not recollect any such request?

A.—No, Sir.

GEN. MEIGS' TESTIMONY.

Gen. MEIGS, in answer to a request for explanations of anything occurring to him relative to the battle of Fredericksburgh, says that, as he presumes the enquiry arises principally from the excited state of the public mind and the public Press, and as statements published show a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, and as the Press in some degree holds him responsible for certain failures with the pontoon train and supplies, and as the Quartermaster's Department has been held responsible for certain failures, he will begin at that point, and therefore states before the Army of the Potomac left the vicinity of Harper's Ferry I received a telegram from Col. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster, which I have read within a few days, though I have not got it here. I can remember its substance. He requested me to direct that all the cars that could be obtained should be loaded with quartermaster's supplies and placed in a convenient position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to be sent over the Manassas Gap, and over the Miss. railroads radiating from that point, to meet the army on its march. He also requested in the last sentence of his dispatch that I would cause the road from Aquia Creek to Richmond via Fredericksburgh to be put in repair. I wrote on the back of that telegram, as is my habit, directions to give the order, which I thought were necessary. I sent copies of the telegram to the principal agents of supply departments, to the Commissary General in regard to the commissionary stores, and to the Chief Quartermaster of this city, whose duty it is to provide Quartermaster's stores and provide the transportation for them, and to those who have charge of the repairing and running of the military railroads. Gen. HALPIN and COL. ROBERTS located what destruction had been made for the repairing of those roads and made out these letter my orders to be ready to meet the requirements of the dispatches. I knew the quarter's was in good hands and I took it for granted that all proper preparations like already been made, for I learned on inquiry that they had been, that they were ready. I remember writing on the back of the [illegible] that, of course, the repair of the railroad to Richmond would depend upon its being occupied by the troops of the United States. It was at that time [illegible] of the enemy, and it would have [illegible] at that time to have provisions [illegible] as to repair the road to Richmond [illegible] and I mentioned this to him.

[illegible]

Q.—Who would be responsible for that particular [illegible] over there Gen. WOODBURY?

Gen. MEIGS answered: Gen. WOODBURY had orders from Gen. BURNSIDE, he was responsible for carrying the orders of the latter into effect that it was impracticable to carry them out. The march of a army is to be managed by its commander. When a General undertakes to make a movement, he must [illegible] Gen. HALLECK has told you. Every order that Gen. BURNSIDE required from me, [illegible] impression that was made upon me, he says himself, was fully and promptly complied. If you want my opinion, I have complained on the subject, not as to any delay being to blame, but as to what the facts were. I [illegible] there was a need to be made in expediting the pontoons, which, I believe, at the time, were at Berlin, to be sent to Falmouth while the army made a two and a half days' march. I do not think it practicable, a march of 18 miles for a pontoon train is a serious matter, whether the march be made by land or water. The march across from Warrenton after the army was fairly under way, ought not, I suppose, to have taken over two days and a half, and I did not think it did. I think they marched rapidly and crossed over to Falmouth in two days and a half from what time I learned the discussion between Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BURNSIDE. I only heard a part of it. I expected that a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's army would cross above Fredericksburgh, and I think he used the expression that within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after he got permission to move, his cavalry would be in Fredericksburgh, the main body of his army, however, not crossing above but crossing at Falmouth.

Gen. MEIGS's testimony was taken, but was not concluded with the report.

Funeral of Rev. A. B. Fuller.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The obsequies of Rev. A. B. FULLER, late Chaplain of the Massachusetts Sixteenth Regiment, killed at Fredericksburgh, took place today in the First Unitarian Church, in Chauncy-street. The attendance was large, including Gov. ANDREW and staff, many clergymen, delegates of Counties, and city officials and personal friends. The coffin was covered with flowers, and [illegible] Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, of Roxbury, Rev. Dr. BARTOL, of this city, and Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., [illegible] Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH [illegible] Rev. Dr. PUTNAM [illegible] Rev. Dr. BARTOL

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CHRISTMAS

How it was Spent in this and the Adjacent Cities.

Doings at the Churches and the Public Institutions.

Of the eighteen hundred and sixty-two Christmas celebrations of which we have record, the one of this year of our Lord 1862 was, so far as we have the means of knowing, the dampest, warmest, muggiest, and most burdened with mingled feelings of joy and grief.

As a Nation, we are not in a particularly jolly mood; as individuals, some are joyful, and others are, on the contrary, quite the reverse. The inhabitants of this and the adjacent cities gave every public indication yesterday, of health, happiness and prosperity.

The streets were filled in the earlier part of the day with generous fathers and loving mothers, whose arms or purses were full—depending entirely as to whether they were going toward or away from home. The money expended this year in Christmas gifts exceeds by far, by very far, that which has gone that way in many years. A prominent jeweler on Broadway sold at retail, on the day before Christmas, $45,000 worth of gifts, ranging from ivory paper cutters to diamond necklaces; and on Christmas morning he sold as much more lacking only $800. In like proportion, other establishments, which sell expensive trinkets, costly toys, articles of ornament and fancy material for dress, disposed of an unusual quantity in bulk this year, at prices exceeding greatly those of other days.

Furs and horns seem to have come into universal use. Every hatter, every dry goods dealer, every other jeweler, all the tailors, nearly every merchant, of whatever class, has furs for sale, and the boys of Gotham without, we believe, an individual exception, had yesterday a tin horn, through which he blew all day long, from the damp, drizzly fog of the early morn to the rain-laden, clouded night, stopping only at dinner-time, as the cars do, "five minutes for refreshments."

All the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, and some of other denominations, were beautifully decorated with evergreen wreaths and borders, and in the windows of many houses were hung the wreath and cross—the crown being yet to come.

We present below to our readers a compact account of the doings of the City and of its sister cities in public. It will be seen that the poor were not forgotten, and the prisoner was remembered in his sorrow. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the City, no unusual noise save that of the horns being heard, and with an entire absence of rowdyism and disturbance, the anniversary of the great day glided off, its successor being now upon us.

The Catholic Churches.

The day was celebrated at the Catholic churches with the customary imposing ceremonies, commencing with high mass, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and concluding with vespers, at 4 P. M. All the churches were thronged with worshipers, and many of them, like St. Patrick's Cathedral, and St. Stephen's, in Twenty-eighth-street, were unable to accommodate the eager crowds who sought admission. There was not that profusion of evergreens with which the Episcopal churches were adorned, but the altars were generally decorated with vases of choice flowers, and the lights were so arranged as to produce a most brilliant effect. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, a grand high mass was sung at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the celaoration was followed up by another mass at 7 o'clock, another at 9 and another at 10½. At the last mass, the venerable Archbishop Hughes officiated, arrayed in the magnificent vestments which he purchased at Lyons, during his last visit to Europe, and which were worn on this occasion for the first time. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Starrs, McGuire, McNelry and Woods. The sermon was preached by Father McNeiry. The music, as usual at the cathedral, was of a high order, and was rendered with great effect. At the morning high mass, the celebrated *Adeste Fidele* was sung in a manner which reflected the greatest credit upon the choir. The ceremonies at the Cathedral concluded with vespers, at 4 o'clock, the crowd in attendance being scarcely less than at the morning service.

St. Stephen's Church.—High Mass was celebrated at this Church at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was followed by a Mass at each succeeding hour until 10½ A. M. The high reputation of the choir of St. Stephen's, which is doubtless the finest in New York, drew together a very large audience, composed of the lovers of music of all sorts. A new Mass in eight parts, by Mr. Mora, the organist, was sung with thrilling effect. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Father Cummings, officiated at the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Fathers Larkin and Orsinger. The sermon was preached at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Father Larkin, and was an able and affecting discourse upon the scenes connected with the nativity of Our Savior.

St. Peter's.—The cozy little church of St. Peter's, in Barclay-street, was filled, as ever, with a devout congregation of worshipers, among whom we noticed many of our up-town residents, who left the more imposing temples of upper-tendom to revive the reminiscences of past Christian days spent in this substantial, but less pretentious house of worship. During the last few months the sanctuary of St. Peter's has undergone an entire change, there being now three altars where formerly there was only one. The altars are very tastefully decorated, and there is an air of quietness and comfort about the entire church which makes it one of the most desirable places of worship in the City. The music at this church is also of the first class, and yesterday particularly it was superb. Mozart's Mass was performed here at 12 o'clock, and the other exercises of the day were similar to the up-town churches. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Quinn.

At St. Francis Xavier's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Andrew's, St. Bridget's, and other churches, High Mass was celebrated in the morning, and the succeeding exercises of the day were similar to those of other churches.

The Episcopal Churches.

Christmas is specially observed as a festival by members of the Protestant Episcopal communion. On the anniversary of our Lord's Nativity all their churches are beautifully decorated—the decorations being allowed to remain through the holidays. Solemn services, appropriate to the occasion, are always celebrated, and the day is, in every way, made one of praise and thanksgiving. This year unusual palos appears to have been bestowed upon the ornamentation of church interiors. Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, Grace, Christ Church, St. Thomas, St. George's, St. Luke's, The Church of the Holy Communion, Trinity Chapel, and the others, are all resplendent in evergreens. Roofs, columns, pilasters, gallery-fronts and pews, are twined with holly, fir, laurel and hemlock, and the chancels are perfect groves of wintry verdure. Every available spot is also covered with monograms and other ecclesiastical devices.

Episcopalian congregations on Christmas morning are generally large. Yesterday Trinity was crowded. The new Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix and Rev. Dr. Ogilby read the services and Dr. Vinton preached. A grand anthem was finely sung by the Choir. At St. Paul's Rev. Dr. Hawks officiated. The music part of the service was magnificently rendered. The decorations of the altar of St. Paul's are remarkable, being new, and the pew in which Washington used to worship that has received notice from all the time. The services at St. John's were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wainwright and Rev. Mr. Young. The architecture of the building goes a little than ordinary opportunity for elaborate and effective ornamentation.

To speak of the decoration of one of these churches is, in fact, to speak of all. The same materials are used, and the specification of mere varieties of arrangement would be tedious. In all, too, the order of service is nearly the same.

Dr. Hoare officiated at Trinity Chapel; Dr. Taylor at Grace; Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. Mr. Egan at St. Ann's (the Church for Deaf Mutes;) Rev. Mr. Ewer at Christ Church, Dr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Sill at St. Thomas; Rev. Dr. Forbes at St. Luke's. This was Dr. Forbes' first sermon since his readmission to the Episcopal Communion. It will be remembered he was formerly Rector of St. Luke's parish, which charge he left to embrace Roman Catholicism. After a perversion of thirteen years' duration, he has again professed his early faith and resumes the vocation of the ministry. Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's, read prayers.

More than passing mention ought to be made of the music at Grace Church. Mr. Gregor W. Morgan presided with his well-known ability at the organ, and Mrs. Bobstam sang exquisitely in the anthem.

Sunday-School Celebration.

Yesterday was a day of joy and gladness to the children connected with many of the Sunday-schools which form an important part of almost every church organization. In the Catholic Churches, so far as our reporter could learn, there was not, generally, any special effort made to please the children alone. The Cathedral, and, in fact, all the Catholic Churches, had been appropriately decorated, and the services were such as to afford the children, as well as the adults, several hours of interest and pleasure. In the Episcopal Churches the preparations were also of the most interesting character to all. At Trinity, at Grace Church, and at all the prominent Episcopal churches, the children were cared for in the way of Christmas presents, and all seemed happy. Even the little "Memorial Church Sunday-School," corner of Hamond-street and Waverley-place, had a "re-teesing" season in the way of Christmas gifts from the Christmas tree; and a very satisfactory collection was realized for the future benefit of the school. In many of the churches an interesting feature of the festival was the parts taken by the children in singing and declamation. Among them the performances of the children connected with the Sunday-School of the Reformed Dutch, Greenwich, held in the Church corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, was not the least in interest. Several of the pieces and addresses had been composed with special reference to the present crisis in our country's affairs, and as all were patriotic they were well received. The receipts from tickets was cheering. There were many other churches in which the Sunday-School children enjoyed themselves greatly, but we can only name them briefly. At St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, Rev. Dr. Paige preached a sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a fruitful Christmas tree there, which afforded most desirable gifts to the children.

And in providing substantial and delightful entertainment for the little ones other denominations were not backward. The annual reception (as it was called) by the children at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was one of joyfulness, as was that of the school of the Christian Alliance, at the City Assembly Rooms. The Greene-street M. E. Church congregation arranged and carried out an excellent entertainment, in which the children took a prominent part, as well in the songs, choruses and recitations as when the Christmas tree was pinched. Like festivities were enjoyed by the Beekman Hill M. E. Church Sunday School in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. In the Congregational Churches and those of other denominations not named, there was but an occasional demonstration—Thanksgiving and their regular school anniversaries being their principal days of festivity.

The children of Professor Mattison's Sabbath-School, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, assembled in the morning and received their annual Christmas gifts from their teachers. A long table was spread through the chapel, on which were arranged the various packages. After singing, and listening to addresses from the Pastor and others, the gifts were distributed to the happy little ones, and they dismissed.

In the evening the members of the church and congregation met in the church parlor, and after exchanging the usual courtesies, retired to the lower room of the chapel, to partake of a bountiful supply of refreshments provided by the ladies of the church.

The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and will be long remembered by those who participated therein.

Christmas Entertainment at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A Christmas entertainment for the children attached to Plymouth Sabbath School was given at the church last evening, and attracted a large audience comprising mainly the parents and friends of the pupils.

The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, tastefully arranged in festoons along the galleries. The organ was surmounted with the emblem of Christianity—the Cross—underneath which appeared the name "Emanuel," and on either side "Peace on Earth" and "Good Will to Men," in large Roman characters, also of evergreens.

The children occupied the galleries—the girls on the right and the boys on the left, while the adult audience were seated in the body of the church.

The programme consisted of solos, hymns, quartettes, duets and anthems, all of which were excellently rendered, and in which the children acquitted themselves most creditably.

After the first part of the vocal exercises had terminated, Prof. Starr, of New-York, exhibited his hydro-oxygen microscope, presenting in large characters, leaves, wood, animacules, &c., &c., which proved of a highly instructive as well as entertaining character.

Illuminated views by the Drummond Light, comprising scenes in Palestine, Switzerland and other countries, and a number of comic changeable pictures were also presented—the juveniles being particularly pleased with the latter.

The closing hymn—

"Say, Brothers will you meet us
On Canaan's happy shore?"

ended the proceedings.

The Sabbath-School, under the superintendence of George A. Bell, Esq., is one of the most prosperous institutions in the City. It numbered, on last Sunday 630 scholars, against 473 present on the corresponding day last year, thus showing an increase of about 25 per cent. There are in all 77 teachers and 13 officers. The new and splendid school-room recently completed is capable of accommodating 1,050, by which it will be seen that there is still plenty of space left. If the increase continues in the same ratio hereafter the present building will, like the old one, be found too small three or four years hence.

Last evening at least six hundred children were present.

Christmas Services in Williamsburgh.

At 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday, St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, Second-street, Williamsburgh, was densely packed by worshippers of that communion, and numbers of Protestants anxious to witness the imposing ceremonies of Christmas. The choir of this church, already so celebrated among musical amateurs, was assisted by an orchestra, led by Herr Jos. Noll, in addition to the powerful organ over which Prof. Melville so ably presides. The church was profusely decorated, and the altar, lighted by hundreds of lights, presented a most pleasing spectacle. Haydn's Imperial VIIth mass was sung in most excellent manner, and afforded a rich treat to those present who could appreciate the "concord of sweet sounds." At the Offertory, the "Adeste Fidelles," the Christmas hymn of the church, was very sweetly rendered as solo, duet, trio, and chorus. After the Gospel had been read, Mr. Melville, Jr., baritone, gave an excellent rendition of Rossini's "Pro Peccatis." The sermon was preached by Rev. S. Malone, Pastor, and was devoted to the consideration of the great event commemorated by the church on Christmas day. He took occasion to urge the congregation to offer up their prayers for the speedy restoration of peace to the country on a permanent basis. A handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the orphans.

Christmas Skating.

PONDS IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY—NO SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK—BEEKMAN'S POND ALIVE WITH PEOPLE—SKATING ON THE BROOKLYN PONDS, AND A NICE TIME GENERALLY.

The Skating community of this City and vicinage must have been very much disappointed in their anticipations of enjoying Christmas on the ice. Instead of having a clear and smooth sheet of ice—a matter they would easily anticipate, as the ponds presented such on Wednesday—they arrived at the skating localities to find them covered with a sheet of water, varying from one inch to two inches in depth.

This was not the worst, as long as there is skating, and wherever there is skating, then and there will be found skaters, but the Central Park Pond being closed, crushed the hopes of thousands who had expected to spend the day there. The weather, too, was rather unpropitious, the atmosphere was damp and heavy, ominous dark clouds lined the horizon and floated over the heavens, and obscured from view the sun, which always exhilarates the scene and gives elasticity to the skater. But as we have said, there was some skating yesterday; we will now tell where it was.

NEW-YORK.

Baskman's Pond and those in the vicinity of Central Park, all afforded skating, except the "Fifth-avenue Pond," which was opened the day before. On the largest pond, (Baskman's), there was a numerous assemblage of skaters throughout the day. The ice, however, was rather bad, being covered with the water from the shower of the night previous, which caused it to be soft and slushy, while in some places it was extremely dangerous. But as long as it would bear, it would do, and the disappointed pleasure-seekers made the most of it. The usual refreshment booths were erected on its margin, and a few enterprising youngsters did a flourishing business by putting on visitor's skates; so, taken altogether, the day on this pond need not be regretted. Occasionally an immersion would take piece, and this appeared to be the signal for general merriment, which of course was indulged in, much to the discomfiture of the unlucky individual. But

"Why will man such danger run,
And madly brave the fates,
For some temporary fun
Upon a pair of skates?"

The ladies were out in rather large numbers, considering the condition of the pond and the weather; but then you know Christmas comes only once a year, and it isn't every Christmas on which there is skating, and consequently everybody wants to spend the day skating. Besides many had received skates from Santa Claus, by the way of the chimney route, and what is more pleasant than to try a new pair of skates, in "the face of all creation," especially if you are an adept, which nearly everybody is now-a-days. In the morning the pond in Sixtieth-street was opened, but was closed before noon.

BROOKLYN.

The skating population of this city fared a little better than their brethren over here. The Union Pond, despite the rain, presented a good skating surface of nearly eight acres. The water, of course, had lodged in the uneven places, but the general smoothness and the excellent skating remedied this. Throughout the day, (in fact, as soon as the hail went up,) the pond was infested, and during the day the assemblage increased. The pagoda, which we noticed in the Times some time since, has been finished, and adds much to the appearance of the pond. In this building is located the "Strephilton," which indulged the assemblage with a few of its choicest notes. Teals' Brass Band was engaged for the afternoon and evening, and should the weather not interfere, there was to be a promenade concert and torchlight procession on the pond in the evening. On the "Capotline Pond," at Bedford, there was very good skating throughout the day, and the locality was much frequented. On the "Nassau Pond," at Flatbush, the members of the Club hearing that name enjoyed the day very pleasantly. A fine band lent its enlivening strains to the enthusiasm of the skaters, and together made the day enjoyable. On the "Willow Pond," at Gowanus, there was also quite an assemblage, taking into consideration the unfavorable weather and the condition of the pond, which, however, was not any worse than the others. The principal pond, the "Washington," on Fifth-avenue, was closed all day on account of the rain, which had damaged the ice considerably.

Grand Entertainment to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, by the New-England Relief Association.

Yesterday this excellent Association entertained the sick and wounded soldiers, to the number of two hundred, at their rooms, No. 194 Broadway, and the arrangements were well worthy the attention of the vast number of spectators who assembled on the occasion.

The dining-room was decorated with laurels and evergreens, and at the head appeared, in conspicuous letters,

"NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."

The walls were profusely lined with drapery of the National colors.

At one o'clock precisely the brave fellows were summoned to partake of a sumptuous Christmas dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Association, and, to say the least of it, it was a truly excellent repast, consisting of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, roast and boiled of all sorts, with the requisite accompaniments.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Col. Frank E. Howe, Head Superintendent; Major Brown, with Dr. Herrick and the Messrs. Downing, of the Association; also, Gen. Wetmore, Charles Gould and Hon. Nathaniar Knight.

The ladies of the Association were present, and may performed their duties well, and took the deepest interest in the proceedings while the gallant wounded were at dinner in seeing that all were bountifully and comfortably supplied.

A fine band was in attendance, furnished for the occasion by the liberal kindness of Mr. Bennett, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, which performed patriotic and spirit stirring airs while the men were feasting.

After dinner several addresses were delivered, the band did well its part and the utmost jollity prevailed.

Dinner at the New-York Hospital.

The inmates of the New-York Hospital, on Broadway, celebrated the day with a dinner, which had been provided for them through the kind assiduity of two benevolent ladies, Miss Irving and Mrs. Charles Strong. One of the wards in the south building had been emptied of its patients, and gaily and tastefully decorated with flags and Christmas evergreens, which these ladies had furnished. The long room was spread with tables sufficient to accommodate some three hundred convalescent feasters. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon about that number sat down to them. There were few beds in the hospital that were not empty of their occupants at that hour. The lame walked, and the otherwise disabled forgot their maladies, in view of the jollification. The tables were loaded with substantial and delicate food, with roast turkeys and chickens, with puddings and pumpkin pies, fruits and vegetables, and great flagons of ale foamed upon them. Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, one of the Governors, opened the festive exercises with a few happy remarks, in which he referred to the services of the soldiers, who formed the principal portions of the diners, and wished all the heartiest cheer and a speedy return to full and abundant health. Rev. Mr. Darrach followed with a short prayer, and then knives and forks came into play. The patients ate like well men, and as if they liked the exercise. The two ladies who had been instrumental in giving them the dinner, assisted by others and the nurses of the hospital, waited upon the tables, and saw that every man had abundant provision. After the viands had been discussed with a heartiness that did one good to witness, Private Connor thanked the kind providers in a pleasant little speech, and another inmate of the hospital followed in similar words of grateful acknowledgment. The President of the Board of Governors, Mr. Trimble, Drs. Willard, Parker, Buck, Markoe, Peters, Smith, Buckley, Griscom and Draper, the visiting physicians and surgeons of the hospital, and Drs. Kennedy, Sturges and Norman Smith, the house surgeons and physicians, with their assistants, Drs. Foster, Cushman, Woodruff and White, were present, enjoying the zeal with which their patients entered into the festivities. A considerable share of the afternoon was spent in singing songs, and in such jollity as must prove better physic for the sick men than anything the *materia medica* can afford, and the ordinary fare of the hospital was then resumed. While those who were able to leave their beds were thus feasting, those who were confined to them had generous portions carried to them, of which they partook with many thanks to the fair providers.

Military Hospital, Fifty-first-street.

The inmates of this hospital, to the number of about 500, had yesterday a splendid dinner, being amply provided, not only with every necessary, but almost every luxury. There was fish, flesh and fowl, puddings and pies, and these of all sorts; marmalades, jellies, custards, &c., &c., with plenty of cider. The whole was furnished through the liberality of friends of the soldier, but the inmates are indebted more particularly to Mr. Haight, whose liberality has been truly unbounded.

One of the wards was cleared of beds, and set out with tables sufficient to accommodate all the inmates able to come to the table. The tables were appropriately decorated for the occasion, and, under the direction of Mr. Hardy, the steward of the hospital, with the valuable aid of the numerous ladies who remained assistance, everything was got up in the most sumptuous style. Among the ladies foremost in rendering assistance were Mrs. Dr. Muir and Mrs. Dr. Van Zandt, who labored all the previous day, to bake bread, cooking turkeys, and otherwise making the preparations generally useful.

Dr. Alex. B. Mott, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, presided. Dr. Armitage gave thanks, and afterwards delivered a patriotic and feeling address to the soldiers, who closed the festivities of the day by singing a beautiful piece appropriate to the occasion.

Christmas on the Islands.

In accordence with their annual custom, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, in company with a large number of invited guests, visited the different Island Institutions in the vicinity of this City. Among those who took this occasion to visit the Islands were the students of the Bellevue Medical College and many of the faculty of that institution. The steamer *Little General* was engaged to convey the Commissioners and visitors, and at 10 o'clock A. M., started from the Bellevue Hospital dock, foot of Twenty-eighth-street. Among the distinguished persons on board were Simeon Draper, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, Commissioners Isaac Bell and James B. Nicholson, Hon. Edwards W. Fiske, M. C.; Dr. Isaac Taylor, President of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Hon. Judge Cooper, of Tennessee, and Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, the noted philanthropist. The first landing was made at Randall's Island, where exercises were held in the nursery department school-room, commencing at eleven o'clock. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the banners which have been, from time to time, presented to the children, prominent among which were a French National flag, a present from Prince Napoleon, and a banner of pink silk, the gift of the Sultan of Turkey. The children being assembled, a prayer was offered up by Master Franklin, and the Commissioners and guests were welcomed in a neat speech by Master Graham, which was responded to by President Draper. Mr. Draper alluded to the delight he experienced in seeing so many smiling faces before him, and wished the children to cherish the interior spirit of the day, and ever in after life recollect what they had been taught regarding the peculiar sacredness of Christmas. He hoped they would model their every act after Him whose natal day they were to-day celebrating. The responsibilities of the Commissioners were great, but they would feel themselves amply compensated for all the labor they underwent should these boys and girls prove to be men and women of character and usefulness. Upon the actions of the inmates there assembled, when they should have grown to man's and woman's estate, would in a great measure depend the reputation of the Institution: and he hoped and believed that none who had been so kindly cared for there would ever disgrace it. Upon them would devolve hereafter the duties of citizens and the perpetuation and extension of the blessings of liberty. Let them look to it that the charge was not neglected. After paying a handsome compliment to Mrs. Gibbons, who occupied a seat on the platform, and alluding to the generosity of New-York generally, he concluded by wishing them, one and all, A Merry Christmas.

The programme of exercises was then taken up as follows:

Hymn	By the Children
Christmas Address	Miss Mary Brown
Scriptural Questions	By the Boys
Address	Master James Daily
Christmas Carol	By the Children
Dialogue	Masters Thomas and Franklin
Santa Claus, (poetic recitation)	Master Gibson
Christmas Song	By the Children
Dialogue—The Wiles of Flattery	Masters M. Daily and Gillespie
Hymn	By the Children
Dialogue	Masters McLaughlin and Collins

Master Daily's address was most excellently declaimed, and received, as it justly merited, loud applause.

By invitation of President Draper, Mrs. Gibbons addressed a few remarks to the children, at the same time presenting them, for Mrs. Niles, a fine steel engraving of the "Village Blacksmith." She reminded them that all labor is honorable, and trusted they would never forget the lesson this picture taught them.

Hon. Judge Cooper, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He paid a glowing compliment to the Commissioners as the simoners of the unbounded charities of New-York City, and hoped the children would ever regard them as their foster-fathers. He was glad to see the proficiency exhibited by the scholars, and hoped that in after life they would ever pursue the path of rectitude and virtue; then, indeed, every Christmas would be a merry one.

Dr. Isaac Taylor also addressed the children in a neat and appropriate speech, which was loudly applauded.

President Draper, after referring to the death of Capt. Noble, one of the officers of the Institution, which occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, declared the exercises closed.

The boys then went through an exhibition drill, tendering the guests the compliment of a review, after which the *Little General* sailed for Blackwell's island.

The next institution visited was the Lunatic Asylum, where the inmates were seated in circles near the grand stairway. The time spent here was employed in inspecting the various wards, and listening to musical performances by the inmates. The neatness of the building, and the admirable management and order preserved, elicited praise from every guest.

The Almshouse, the Workhouse and the Hospitals were then visited. In the women's department of the Workhouse, the inmates being assembled in the chapel, President Draper addressed a few appropriate remarks to the "fallen fair ones," admonishing them to pursue a life of virtue in the future, and vividly presenting to their minds the misery which always accompanies the indulgence of vicious passions.

The guests then inspected the Penitentiary and the Island Hospital, after which they returned to the boat and were landed at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, about 4 P. M., every one expressing the highest satisfaction with the trip, for which they were indebted to the kind consideration of the Commissioners.

In all the island institutions high mass was celebrated early in the morning, for the benefit of such of the inmates as are Catholics—the altars being beautifully decorated. The pastor celebrant were Rev. Father Schneider, of the Sixteenth-street Catholic Church, and a reverend gentlemen, the Curate of St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street.

The inmates of each institution were also provided with a dinner superior to that which they usually get, and in the Almshouse and Penitentiary an extra allowance of tobacco was dealt out to those who use "the weed."

Christmas at Bellevue Hospital.

At Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, the patients were regaled with a superior dinner; among the edibles of which roast turkeys formed a conspicuous part. Mr. Jno. E. White, the worthy Warden, spared no pains to afford the suffering inmates of this institution all the enjoyment consooant with a due regard for their health. Early in the morning High Mass was celebrated in the hospital chapel, which had been elegantly decorated with evergreens, by the convalescent Catholic inmates. At 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. Dr. Mahan performed the Episcopal service, and delivered a sermon appropriate to the day. The sick and wounded soldiers, also, who are quartered here, had an excellent dinner spread before them shortly after 12 o'clock, the gift of the generous-hearted and patriotic ladies of the Rose Hill Relief Association.

Justice having been done to the edibles, patriotic speeches were made by many of the soldiers, all of whom returned thanks to the ladies for their kind and considerate gifts. In the afternoon, by invitation, an address was made to the soldiers by S. M. Ostrander, Esq., in which he paid a poetical valedictory to the old year, now so near its close, and alluded forcibly and touchingly to the present condition of our beloved country. The sons of Mars, throughout the entire day, appeared to be highly gratified by the exercises.

Five Points House of Industry.

Yesterday was a gala day at this Institution. At noon the children assembled in their respective school-rooms, where they spent some time in recitations, in singing Christmas carrols, and in other exercises appropriate to the day and the occasion. They were likewise addressed by old friends of the Institution, who said they had come to eat their Christmas dinner with them, which seemed to please the children very much. They had all a clean and tidy appearance, which was very gratifying to the eye of the stranger, and numerous strangers embraced the occasion for paying a visit to the Institution.

The religious and intellectual exercises over, the children were then conducted to the room where dinner was provided. Here, in two large rooms, were six long tables laid, which, at about 300 children, all at once, partook of dinner with as much decorum as gentlemen of the New-England society of other Sunday. The tables were well spread with every requisite for a good Christmas dinner, and Turkey, puddings, pies and cakes, and the whole set off with ornaments of evergreens, fruits, flowers and flags. Having discussed their dinner, the children were then conducted to the chapel of the Institution, in the midst of which there was a large Christmas tree—the largest and most richly laden of any in the City. It was handsomely lighted up, and contained some four hundred gifts of the most miscellaneous kind. And of its fruit none were forbidden, but all were invited to receive. It was the object of general admiration and remark.

It may be proper in remark that the dinner and tree were provided for the occasion by the ladies connected with the Church of the Ascension, who, in so doing, have displayed at once their liberality and good taste.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

The children of this institution, situated in Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-third-street, enjoyed a sumptuous Christmas dinner yesterday, the neighbors and friends of the Society having contributed an abundance of poultry and desirable fixings, together with a large amount of cakes and confectionaries. All appeared happy and contented. The entire number of children cared for here is 223, two-thirds of whom are boys, and the remainder girls. Whole orphans are provided for gratuitously, while the surviving parents of half orphans are required to pay 50 cents per week toward their support. After reaching 12 years of age, the children are hired out—the boys until 21, and the girls until 18—when the latter are furnished with $50 cash, and the former with $100, with which to commence the world on their own account. The institution is in a thriving condition, and appears to be well conducted in every respect.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The annual festival of this institution, situated in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, having been held on Thanksgiving Day, there were no proceedings to commemorate Christmas. The Society is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the City, and is devoted to the care of aged and infirm females belonging to that denomination. There are at present fifty-four inmates, all of whom are well cared for by the ladies in charge of the establishment. A fair for the benefit of the institution is now in progress at the City Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, and will be continued until Saturday night.

Home for the Friendless.

The inmates of this Institution had a "Merry Christmas" yesterday. They number about 150, and at the usual hour had a Christmas dinner—the table laden to prodigality with fowl and fruits and preserves and other luxuries.

In the evening there was a sort of reception, at which many of the patrons and friends of the Institution were present. The children sung some beautiful pieces, and were presented with a Christmas tree, from which every one received something. The visitors and inmates had alike a good time. The whole of the good things were furnished by friends of the Institution.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

This beautifully arranged and well-conducted lodging-house for the benefit of newsboys, yesterday was the scene of much interest. At 6 o'clock the boys, about one hundred in number, sat down to an excellent, substantial dinner, comprising turkeys, geese, ham, chickens, &c., with a nice dessert. It was truly pleasing to witness the order and regularity of the boys, and the loving obedience they manifest toward their kind and indulging Superintendent. The bedrooms are a pattern of health and cleanliness, and are well ventilated. After spending a happy evening, the intelligent lads joined in some innocent amusements, which were kept up until a proper hour, when all retired to rest satisfied and contented.

The Girls' Lodging-House.

Among the festivities yesterday was one at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street. A bountiful dinner was served to about fifty girls. The tables were loaded with good things, and the walls of their pleasant room was beautifully decorated with wreaths and flowers. After dinner, several speeches were made by the visitors. The girls sang pieces between the intervals, appropriate to the occasion, and all seemed to enjoy a happy Christmas.

Five Points Home Mission.

The ladies who menage the affairs of this institution, along with the children attending it, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. After spending some time in singing and in other religious and intellectual exercises appropriate to the day, the children, to the number of about 500, received each a Christmas present, consisting of a package of sweetmeats and a book, with which they all went home highly gratified.

In Brooklyn.

This festival was generally observed throughout the city. Business of all kinds was suspended, and everybody appeared to be in search of enjoyment. The streets were thronged during the forenoon, and many hundreds, without taking into consideration the moderated state of the weather, proceeded to some one of the numerous skating ponds. Great preparations had been made to accommodate the public, but the ice not being sufficiently solid for good skating, there was considerable of disappointment. The ponds were, however, thrown open, and were well patronized, although the surface was by no means as hard and as smooth as might have been anticipated had the weather been sufficiently bracing. Services were held in a number of churches, some of which, those of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic denominations particularly, being finely decorated with evergreens, commemorative of the occasion. The children of the Mission Schools, Industrial Schools, Juvenile Missionary Societies, and Inmates of charitable institutions, were generally furnished with a Christmas dinner, or confectionaries. In the evening there were numerous exhibitions and festivals, all designed for the amusement of children, while places of amusement, of which Brooklyn now boasts several, were all well attended. The streets presented an orderly and Sunday-like appearance, and, with the exception of the tooting of horns by the juveniles, the day passed off quietly.

Christmas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 25.

Christmas was generally observed in this city, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. The general topics of the day were referred to in the pulpits, and the soldiers at the different hospitals were well entertained by a liberal public.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Arrived, steamer *Pacific*, with $218,000 in gold from Oregon and British Columbia.

Dates from Honolulu to the 2d have been received. The ship *Anglo-Saxon* was repairing there, having received injuries near Honolulu Island.

The Nevada Legislature adjourned on the 20th. The Governor has approved of the corporation law. The appropriations of the session were $100,000. An act was passed providing for forming a State Constitution, but the blanks were left unfilled, leaving it worthless. The Governor had not time to read and approve the act. The Salary of District Judges was fixed at $6,000 per annum, payable from the territorial fund.

Gen. Sibley's Pursuit of the Indians.—A correspondent of the Davenport *Gazette*, writing from Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, the 30th ult., says:

Gen. Sibley, it seems, pursued the Minnesota Indians as far as the Big Sioux River, where they finally gave him the slip. By letters received at this post from Fort Pierre, (a trading post, about 150 miles above here, on the west side of the Missouri,) written by those who had been among them, it seems that they have turned up in that vicinity to the number of about four hundred lodges, or about 1,600 warriors. They have quite a number of captives, both male and female, whom they treat in the most unmerciful modern savage style. They are hard at work with the tribes around Pierre, and it seems have been successful with the Blackfeet and Uns-pa-pas. They are at present on the east side of the Missouri, but threaten to cross and attack the fort as soon as the river is froze in sufficiently.

On the receipt of the intelligence at this post, Major Porter organized an expedition, consisting of Co. B, Forty-first Iowa, one company of Dacotah cavalry, and two guns—artillery, we mean by this name. The cavalry left yesterday, the expedition left here on Wednesday last. They have taken with them forty days rations.

Capt. J. W. Millward, of Fortress Monroe, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Released prisoners will remember him as flag of truce officer from that point for the past sixteen months.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The Wreck of the Steamer M. Sandford of the Banks Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The Banks expedition has met a serious loss in the wreck of the transport steamer *M. Sandford*, on Carysport Reef, coast of Florida, near the Light of that name, on the morning of the 10th inst., just before daylight. She had on board the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and from one of the officers I learn the following particulars: That at a very early hour in the morning the pilot, a Mr. Richardson, of New-York, was heard to order the ship to be headed S. W. by W., which attracted the attention of some one, who immediately notified the Captain of the steamer, whereupon he came at once upon deck and consulted the pilot, who assured him that all was safe and right, and the water being deep all around her quieted all apprehension, when in less than two minutes the steamer was hard on the perpendicular reef in nine feet of water, drawing eleven feet. She was bilged and immediately filled to the water level. Fortunately there were other transports in sight, which at once tendered assistance. These were the propellers *Darlew*, *George's Creek* and *City of Bath*, which took off one-fifth of their already over-crowded decks about 500 of the troops, and landed them here on the 11th. The balance of 500 arrived here this morning, the 12th, on the naval transport steamer *Blackstone* and gunboat bark *Genesbuk*, in tow of the steamer. The *Blackstone* had left here on the morning of the 10th with Rear-Admiral Lardner, bound home of New-York, carrying our mails; and the promptness and self-sacrifice manifested in this case calls for our warmest commendation. She is now taking in another supply of coal, and will leave again as soon as that shall be completed, having rendered a very important service in thus relieving this large body of men from the discomfort and destitution of a sunken ship and a consequent tedious trip to this place. The troops are all being very comfortably housed in the extensive barracks here and in the fort, where they will await transportation, which can soon be obtained in sailing vessels now here discharging coals.

More than fifty large vessels have been seen passing to the west during the past three days, and no disaster has been reported here except that of the *Sandford*. We bespeak for them fair weather and prosperous gales to their haven, and then may the fate of war give them a glorious victory in the cause of freedom, unity and good government.

The steamer *M. Sandford*, it is feared, will be a total loss, although the agent of Underwriters, Capt. Welch, with commendable zeal, has sent a steam pump and all necessary assistance to do whatever can be done in saving the vessel and stores.

The sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander ——, arrived in our harbor on the 10th, from Fortress Monroe, and will remain permanently at this port, guarding the western entrances. We begin to realize that our Government appreciates the importance of this Island and harbor to the Union, and are glad to see proof after proof that in no case will they overlook its safety.

There arrived here, on the 12th, the schooner *Sydney Price*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coals for Commodore Wilkes' Squadron, with which she had been to Turtle Harbor, on our coast, and delivered to one of our vessels about 120 tons, and was then ordered over to Cuba, where she went, entering the port of Remedios, there awaiting for four days the arrival of some of Wilkes' Squadron in want of coal. At the end of this time Capt. Gregory was notified by the Cuban authorities to leave, and as it was near night and squally, the Captain concluded he would remain until morning, before which time, however, they sent down a steamer and towed him out, ordering him away. This is another specimen of the neutrality that at

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, and Author of Treatises on "The Law of Contracts," on "The Elements of Mercantile Law," on "Maritime Law," and "The Law of Business for Business Men." In two volumes, 8vo. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

Prior to this publication there was no work on this important subject, covering the whole ground, which is embraced in these two well-written volumes. The English works are confined principally to the law as laid down by their own jurists, and make little or no reference to the decisions of the Courts in this country. And in the United States no complete and thorough work on Bills and Notes has ever before been given to the public.

In these volumes, the author presents in the text every important question relating to the topics of which he treats, and which have been considered in the Courts of England or in those of any of the United States, and sets forth, in a very clear and succinct manner, the principles of the law thus interpreted and settled; while in the notes he cites very fully and carefully the cases hearing upon the numerous questions discussed.

The number of published reports in this country is already so great and is increasing so rapidly, that it is impossible for the profession to have them all in their individual libraries, or even for the great proportion of the profession to have access to them all; and to meet this difficulty as far as possible, the author has quoted freely opposite passages from the most important decisions bearing upon the questions under discussion.

Some of the topics treated of in this work are not treated of at all in any of the works upon this subject heretofore published in this country or in England, while others which have been but lightly touched upon by former authors are here fully and elaborately considered and discussed—as, for example, the chapters on "Excuses for want of Notice," the "Law of Place" and "Lost Notes." The index of cases cited, in which no case appears to be twice indexed, covers 111 pages, and contains about 10,000 cases—a fair exponent of the industry and laborious research of the author.

At the end of the text, the author has added an important appendix, containing an accurate reprint of all those provisions of the late acts of Congress which impose Stamps on bills, notes, letters of credit, drafts, orders, and checks. As we have, happily, never before had a stamp-act in this country, of course the whole subject of stamp duties, and the questions which these statutes naturally suggest are entirely new to the legal profession; the learned author has therefore opportunely added to his work an elaborate examination of the questions which will doubtless arise under this statute, and has also examined the authorities which have arisen under the English Stamp-Act, and which may arise under our own.

Upon the whole, we look upon this work—the matured result of the life-long and laborious studies of its distinguished author—as a thorough and exhaustive treatise upon the subject discussed, and therefore, as a most valuable acquisition not only to the profession more especially concerned, but also to the entire commercial community.

A METHOD OF DRAWING INSTRUCTION FOR SCHOOLS. By C. W. KNUDSEN. Published by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York.

This is a system of practice for children, preparatory to lessons in drawing. It professes to enable any one, who will follow it faithfully, to acquire the same comparative skill in the art of drawing as is seen in the handwriting of individuals.

It begins with objects so simple that the pupils may see the faults they commit in copying them, and proceed to more difficult problems as they are able to perform correctly those which precede them.

It is supposed that the superior abilities of some pupils will enable them to pass over many of the lessons.

Let none despise these lessons as dry practice, thinking themselves more advanced, unless they are certain that they can drew accurately and with facility these simple figures, for in that case it would be vain to suppose that they could draw more accurately and faithfully picturesque objects, of which the faults would not be so easily detected.

This system bears a similar relation to the art of drawing that coarse handwriting does to penmanship, or that the alphabet and monosyllables bear to literature. The theory is not new. Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, in his first lecture, insists on the pupil's first acquiring an accuracy of imitation, without regard to the beautiful or picturesque. The cards provided by Mr. KNUDSEN for young children are what models are to more advanced pupils. We recommend a trial of his method, as no system yet devised has been found suited to all different capacities.

Unjust Censures of Public Men.

Most of us need to "eat some humble pie," in these days. We indulge too freely in the spirit of fault-finding. There may, indeed, be too much reason for our dissatisfaction. But let us not be unjust. I pay a willing tribute to the moderation, for the most part, of the TIMES, but what shall be said of some of its cotemporaries? I mean of some among the respectable class of them, and of some, too, which are understood to be edited by professing Christian men? Look back over their columns for ten days, and read their remarks on the repulse of our army at Fredericksburgh. See how Gen. HALLECK, Secretary STANTON, Mr LINCOLN, each in turn, or all together, have been furiously assailed for matters in which we now see they had no responsibility. Gen. BURNSIDE'S truly noble letter annihilates many a column of angry remarks. His well-planned method of battle was his own. It was admirably arranged, so far as a layman can judge. It failed of success, as plans of battle often will, for reasons beyond human control. We blame neither him nor his splendid army and its noble Generals. We are proud of them all. We shall yet hear the best accounts of their future course.

In the meantime let us not forget the lesson of the General's letter, and let us have no more inflammatory appeals, based on false surmises, to the "Bankers and Merchants of New-York;" nor any more horrid implications of "murder" laid at the door of men quite as innocent as their excited editorial censors. Let us have done with this spirit of intemperate, reckless fault-finding. It is an old and good rule, to "judge nothing before the time." It is also a divine rule that "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." Nobody should object to fair and honest discussion—we need it, and we will have it, in spite of Fort Lafayette—but let it be honest and fair, founded on correct information. We want no rash denunciation, much less a malignant putting of the worst construction on everything done by the Administration of our country. Every true man among us should set his face against this miserable spirit of misrepresentation and fault-finding. It weakens public confidence. It does good to nobody. It is not doing as we would be done by. It is unmanly. Need one say more?

A NEWSPAPER READER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

The melancholy appearances presented on all sides in the thoroughly rebellious City of Nashville, are enough to convince any one of the terrible consequences which a people can bring upon themselves by plunging into treason against their lawful Government. Palatial residences, once the abodes of those whose voices were most blatant in the general howl for "Southern rights," are converted into hospitals for our sick and wounded, or occupied as headquarters by our officers, busily engaged in meting out rigorous justice to the people's oppressors. The churches, from whose desecrated pulpits a traitorous ministry used to send up blasphemous prayers to heaven for the success of the rebel arms, are filled with sick soldiers. The commodious stores and warehouses, where wealthy rebels massed their ungodly gains, by carrying on a wholesale contraband trade with the South, are turned into depôts for the storage of provisions, &c., for Gen. ROSECRANS' grand army. The extensive printing establishments, whence emanated such fulsome eulogiums upon the "Cavaliers" of the South, and such vindictive anathemas against the "Yankee hordes," are locked up, knocked into "pi," subject to the confiscation act. The wires of the once magnificent suspension-bridges that spanned the Cumberland, which were cut last Winter by PILLOW'S order, drag sluggishly in the bed of the river. School-houses, asylums, manufacturing establishments, colleges and hotels are converted into military uses. The grand and stately Capitol building, of the purest Tennessee marble, from whose high lifted dome so long floated the rebel flag, bears strong marks of the affects of war. There, in the spacious room of the building, ISHAM G. HARRIS issued his infamous edicts; and there the rebel Legislature fulminated its decrees. Now, our cannon point from around the building. Gov. JOHNSON occupies one part of it, and works day and night to restore the civil laws of his State. The halls and vestibules of the tremendous edifice resound to the tramp of the sentinel on duty. Within, the building presents a scene of rare but sad interest. Sick soldiers are here, arms are piled there, knapsacks are jumbled yonder; soiled uniforms, torn garments, rusty weapons, bayonets, ram-rods, hats, caps, swords, and every article in a military line, are piled about in indiscriminate confusion.

But the most sickening effects of the war are visible among the poorer classes of the people. Their sufferings, particularly since Winter has set in, is extreme and acute. The commonest comforts of life cannot be procured at the enormous prices demanded. In fact, the necessary restraints which Gen. ROSECRANS has placed upon trade, to prevent contraband articles from getting to the rebels, virtually stops trafic altogether. So wedded are those of the city who have controlled the business of the place to the rebel cause, that the shipment of provisions has to be prohibited, lest they be conveyed to the rebels. Among the poor, utter destitution prevails. There is a famine in the articles of food and fuel. Gov. JOHNSON has wisely levied contributions upon the rich rebels to relieve the poor. Prominent among those who have to pay the penalty of their treason, is W. G. OVERTON, to whose name is annexed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. One year and a-half ago OVERTON was reputed to have been worth five million of dollars. He authorized ISHAM G. HARRIS to drew on his estate to the full amount for the benefit of the rebel cause. His entire estate, as well as those of his co-workers in treason, should now be seized and appropriated. Notwithstanding, however, the straits to which the people are reduced, there prevails scarcely any Union feeling. The people of the once fast city circled, moved and had their being intoxicated so long with the delirium of treason, that they still cherish a lingering hope that the eddying tide of events will yet bring them to the haven of their enjoyments.

OPERATIONS OF OUR TROOPS.

Through the public prints, and especially through hasty and inconsiderate telegraphic dispatches, much has been said of late of a "battle imminent" near Nashville. At no time since our army have returned to Tennessee, and since Gen. ROSECRANS established himself in Nashville, have there existed probabilities of a general battle near that city. There are but two contingencies that could happen, whereby the rebels could assail our forces near Nashville with any show of success, and both of those contingencies I regard as impossible. The entire army of Gen. GRANT would have to be defeated, and the rebels assigned to the defence of the Mississippi relieved, to cooperate with JOHNSTON and BRAGG; or BURNSIDE will have to be so crippled that offensive operations will have to be abandoned by the Army of the Potomac, giving LEE a chance to reinforce the rebels at Murfreesboro. If either of these events happen, the rebels will assail Nashville. Otherwise, they will not. The immense army of Gen. ROSECRANS is for the most part in the vicinity of Nashville, recuperated, and so consolidated as to guard all the approaches to the city, and prevent surprise from the southward. The several corps extend, in supporting distance, from the Lebanon road, on the east, across the Nolinsville, the Murfreesboro, the Chattanooga, and the Franklin roads. Strong and heavy picket forces are thrown forward, and active cavalry squads scout the country. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is better and more thoroughly guarded than it has ever before been. Every bridge, trestle, switch and tunnel is most vigilantly guarded. At many points, as at Green River Bridge, earthworks and stockades are constructed so that a small force can protect itself against a superior one. The road is strained to its utmost running capacity to furnish supplies for Gen. ROSECRANS' army. The amount of shipments by the road is truly enormous. Gen. ROSECRANS is getting everything ready, even to the minutest detail, for a vigorous and overpowering movement against the enemy. Nothing is now so much desired as a rise in the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, which would afford unlimited facilities of steamboat and river transportation. You must be aware, that as we advance into the enemy's country, we have to rely upon transportation for everything—provisions, clothing, ammunition and forage. The Louisville and Nashville road, even though no accident should occur, cannot supply an army so vast, in a country where nothing is left. When these rivers rise, then look for a movement by this army that will overthrow the rebel power in the Southwest. Until then no great result or general battle is likely to take place. The several corps of the army have been reviewed by Gen. ROSECRANS in person. He expressed the highest admiration at the evolutions and general appearance of his troops. The lamentable affair at Hartsville is a source of regret to all. The moral effect of the business has, however, been much magnified. Hartsville is an isolated point. It has long been one of MORGAN'S favorite resorts, and used as a place for him to drill recruits. He knows the place and the whole country familiarly. The brigade sent there was not acquainted with the country. It was isolated in an insignificant town, surrounded by high hills; not in supporting distance of any other troops. They were surrounded, surprised by near three times their number of the best rebel cavalry and infantry they have in the service. They were whipped, and surrendered. Without designing to be their apologist, we will venture a doubt of the propriety of sending detachments to such points as Hartsville, and a still stronger doubt as to the propriety of branding all soldiers as cowards who may be overcome by twice and thrice their numbers. The pain of the Hartsville affair was somewhat relieved by the brilliant dash of Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of the Twenty-third Brigade, Gen. VAN CLEVE'S Division, upon Lavergne, in which several of the enemy were killed or captured, and a quantity of forage secured, with scarcely any loss to the brigade. The loss of the fifty-three Michigan troops some days ago was the result of sheer carelessness, and a gross ignorance of the rules governing bearers of flags of truce. Admitting the perfidy of the rebels in pouncing upon a body of men while awaiting the result of the interview of flag-bearers, a truce flag only protects the bearer and his immediate escort.

POSITIONS, OPERATIONS AND PROBABLE DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

The rebels, though by a series of manœuvres and cavalry dashes, they have created the impression on many that they have assumed the offensive, really have no designs of assailing Nashville with their present forces. Situated as we now are, awaiting preparations for a combined advance, they will elm to annoy us much in front; but just as soon as we advance in force they will fall back to their main lines; nor will they give or accept the gauge of battle till their lines of communication are immediately threatened, at Tullahoma, Murfreesboro or Chattanooga. Their whole force may be estimated at near sixty-five thousand. Of these, from the best information I have been able to procure, BUCKNER and CHEATHAM has fifteen thousand at Tullahoma, the junction of the McMinnville with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; HARDEE and BRAGG have about the same number in the vicinity of Nolinsville; POLK and BRECKINRIDGE has twenty thousand around Murfreesboro, while there are ten thousand more at Chattanooga, end operating between the two points; MORGAN has about five thousand, and operates on the rebel front. It is now thought that he is endeavoring to make his way into Kentucky, eastward of this point, for the purpose of again destroying the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, again cutting off our communications. Besides these, there are smaller, but active cavalry forces, under the rebels WHEELER, FORREST and SCOTT. WHEELER figures on the Franklin road for the purpose of cutting off our foraging parties and capturing our wagon trains. FORREST is reported as having crossed the Cumberland, between Clarksville and Nashville, to operate with WOODARD, GARTH and JOHNSON along the Memphis and Clarksville road, and forage in the southwestern counties of Kentucky. The whole rebel force is under command of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, with; BRAGG second in command.

MATTERS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

In this section more quiet prevails than we have seen since the war. Save an occasional rebel raid in some of the lower counties, and exciting rumors by the Grape Vine, we have perfect quiet. Steamboats of light draft have been running to this point for some weeks, but owing to the smuggling of contraband goods for the rebels below, they have been stopped. Gen. GRANGER is in command here, and performs his duties with commendable zeal. Gen. W. S SMITH, who distinguished himself in the pursuit of BRAGG at Wild Cat, is in this place. He has been relieved of the command of the Fourth Division, and assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brigade. He will soon take the field in watch after MORGAN.

A WORD ABOUT CURRENCY.

It is wonderful with what rapidity Southern funds until lately had run up. The old Tennessee banks, and even Tennessee shinplasters, have been taken in Louisville at par. One year ago it was worth but 50 cents to the dollar. Confederate Treasury notes have been selling in Louisville at 35 cents on the dollar; six months ago they were worth nothing. The value of Southern funds has been increased by cotton speculators, and not by any additional intrinsic value attaching to it.

THE BUELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Publicity has not yet been given to the proceedings of the Court convened to investigate the charges against Gen. BUELL. I am assured, however, by the highest authority, not official, that he will be sustained. The public will be curious to know how the mismengement of the battle of Perryville or Chaplain Hills will be explained. CURTIUS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The movements of the enemy for the past two days have engrossed the attention of the military authorities. The rebels are continually changing their positions, and, as I write, have massed a large force at Nolensville and Triune. Last night they appeared in force upon the right, left, and centre, and before morning changed the bulk of their army to our right and centre. The indications now are that they will fight *this* side of Murfreesboro. Yet, I cannot think they will, for the very reason that it would be folly, unless the enemy can be strongly reinforced. Again, the situation of the country is by no means a defensible one; whereas, between that town and Duck river the ground is advantageously in their favor for offensive and defensive operations. One thing I feel certain of—that if the rebels decline an engagement this side of Duck river none will occur west of Chattanooga.

An escort, with a flag of truce, conveyed several ladies to the enemy's lines yesterday, and was received by Maj. CLARENCE PRENTICE, son of the editor of the *Journal*. Maj. PRENTICE is a fine-looking man, and was exceedingly urbane and honorable in his disposition of business. Capt. BOTSON, of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Staff, gave the Major a copy of the Louisville *Journal*, and received in return a late date of the Chattanooga *Rebel*.

Father BEIMWELL, a German Catholic priest, was arrested on Thursday last and sent to prison. He had succeeded in obtaining a pass for the South, but his carriage was searched, and twenty pounds of morphine found secreted about it. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to send Father BEIMWELL to ROSECRANS, and the General turned him over to the Provost-Marshal, who sent him to prison.

The Buell Court of Inquiry progresses slowly in its investigation. The examination of Gen. STRADMAN was continued to-day, and some very interesting facts elicited. Among the interrogatories propounded by Gen. BOZLL was: "Have you ever heard any officer question my loyalty?" Gen. STRADMAN replied, "Yes." "Who was he?" asked Gen. BUELL. Gen. STRADMAN declined answering, unless the Court required him to do so. The Court then called upon him to reply. The General then stated it might implicate *one of the Court*. This statement, instead of making a change in their decision, only made the question more important. Gen. STRADMAN then stated that he had heard Gen. SCHOEPF express a doubt regarding Gen. BUELL'S loyalty. Gen. STRADMAN was then asked what Gen. SCHOEPF had said. Gen. STRADMAN replied that he had heard Gen. SCHOEPF say that Gen. "*Buell was a traitor.*" This testimony, coming from so high and responsible a witness, is of great consequence.

At a large Union Convention, at Trenton, in the Ninth District, at which every county of the district was fully represented, ALVAN HAWKINS, Esq., of Carroll County, was unanimously nominated for Congress. The nominee, being present, made a stirring speech, accepting the nomination, and expressing his determination to devote all his energies, if elected, to the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He will be triumphantly elected. In the Tenth District there are numerous aspirants to Congressional honors—prominent among whom are Hon. B. D. NABORS, formerly Member of Congress from Mississippi, and now editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*—a thoroughgoing Union paper—THOMAS G. SMITH, Esq., of Haywood County, and J. M. TOWNY, Esq., of Memphis.

In that portion of Middle Tennessee restored to Federal control, the most decided change of sentiment is taking place. The people are heartily sick of the war; even the leading Secessionists of this vicinity, wealthy merchants and planters, who were so prompt at the commencement of the rebellion to place their fortunes at the disposal of Gov. HARRIS, now cry out, "Give us peace—peace on any terms." When the grand Army of the Cumberland moves forward, and loyal, but down-trodden, oppressed East Tennessee, is opened up to us, this State will be brought back into the Union by an overwhelming vote of her people. The Union sentiment in this State has been much stronger during the darkest days of the rebellion than is generally supposed. The large number of Tennesseans who have left their homes, wandered across the mountains into Kentucky, enduring severest hardships, and now serving in the Union army, sufficiently attest the strong Union sentiment existing in this State.

From a statement furnished by Col. BROWNLOW, of the Executive Department, the forces from this State in the service of the United States are as follows.

EASTERN DIVISION.

First Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. R. K. Byrd.

Second Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. P. T. Carter.

Third Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. L. C. Houk.

Fourth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. David Stover.

Fifth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. T. Shelley.

Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. A. Cooper.

Seventh Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. Wm. Cliff.

Eighth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. P. A. Reeve.

First Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert Johnson.

Second Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Wm. R. Cook.

Third Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. R. M. Rawlins.

The Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry, and the Ninth East Tennessee Infantry, are now organizing with every prospect of being speedily filled up.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

First Regiment Middle Tennessee Infantry—Governor's Guard—Col. A. C. GILLEM.

First Regiment Middle Tennessee Cavalry—Col. W. B. STOKES.

Battery "A," Tennessee Artillery—Capt. E. P. ARNOT.

WESTERN DIVISION.

First West Tennessee Infantry—Col. J. A. ROGERS.

First West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. FIELDING HURST.

Second West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. J. H. HAWKINS.

It is stated that there are various persons of influence in the several divisions of the State who have applied for authority to raise regiments, and, as soon as our lines are extended so as to embrace the whole State, Tennessee will, beyond all doubt, furnish her quota of troops.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove—Prospect of Another Fight near Van Buren—Mail Captured—Gen. Herron, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Another great battle has been fought in Northwestern Arkansas. The speculations of your correspondent, concerning the probability of an immediate, uninterrupted advance to Fort Smith, were premature. The battle of Cane Hill was not decisive. I think that the battle of Prairie Grove was; but MARMADUKE and HINDMAN are fortifying themselves somewhere in the vicinity of Van Buren, and another battle must yet be fought before our army can reach the Arkansas River. The enemy must be conquered in a third engagement. We may hope that then, at last, they will abandon the attempt to Winter in Missouri, and will withdraw the remnant of their disheartened forces into Texas or Louisiana. The idea of wintering in Arkansas does not enter, I am satisfied, into the plans of either army. ULTRA! BEYOND! is the motto on the banners of both; and whichever party fails to make that purpose good, must, of necessity, fall back, for the want of forage and supplies.

No mail has yet reached us from the battle-field, although more than a week has elapsed since the conflict. Official reports from the Generals came by telegraph; but except from two regiments, not even the lists of killed and wounded have been received. It is supposed that the mail was captured by some roving scoundrels somewhere between Springfield and the army.

Three great battles have now been fought upon the frontier since the opening of the war. The battle of Wilson's Creek, under LYON, was a victory followed by immediate retreat. The battle of Pea Ridge, under CURTIS, was a victory, just at the last hour, when the whole National army had supposed themselves on the verge of defeat. The battle of Prairie Grove, or of Fayetteville, under HERRON and BLUNT, was a brilliant and unqualified success.

Such is the testimony of the officers and soldiers who were upon the field, many of whom participated in both the former fights. This is all the more gratifying, because nearly all the troops at Prairie Grove were raw soldiers, who had never been under fire before. The Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the First Missouri Cavalry, and MURPHY'S Battery, of the First Missouri Artillery, were all, or nearly all, the veterans in the second and Third Divisions, under Gen. HERRON—and these divisions bore the brunt of the battle. Every regiment distinguished itself; all but one, for conspicuous bravery—one, I am sorry to say, for conspicuous cowardice. I will not name it, but your correspondent is informed that the Colonel waved his sword around his head, and crying aloud "Come on, boys! who'll follow me?" gallantly charged—away from the foe!

Little is known here of the order of battle, except that the enemy seem to have learned a lesson from Gen. BLUNT at Cane Hill, and at Prairie Grove they practiced it upon him, with a slight variation. At Cane Hill, the First Division of our army, under BLUNT, fell upon MARMADUKE'S Division, and thrashed it soundly before HINDMAN could come to its assistance. At Prairie Grove, MARMADUKE and HINDMAN, with their whole force, succeeded in passing BLUNT by a flank movement in the night, and fell upon the two divisions under HERRON; but HERRON was obstinate, and would not yield, so that BLUNT coming up, relieved him and won the day. One circumstance serves to show how gallantly our boys fought. Our army numbered one to the enemy's three, yet their dead numbered three to our one.

Gen. HERRON, the hero of this fight, is a young man, only 25 years of age. He is a native of Pittsburgh, but he has been a banker in Dubuque, Iowa, for the last five or six years. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was Captain of a volunteer company in that city. His men and himself offered their services at once to the Governor, and were connected with the First Iowa Volunteers, one of LYON'S regiments in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In that battle, Capt. HERRON escaped unhurt; but at Pea Ridge, himself and his horse were shot at the same instant. I believe. At this time, he had been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Ninth Iowa, but in fact, commanded the regiment. Wounded in the ankle, and unable to escape, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and carried to Fort Smith, where he witnessed McCULLOCH'S funeral. After his exchange, he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and it is supposed that, in a short time, he will be authorized to wear two stars upon his shoulder, instead of one.

KICKAPO.

Colonizing the Blacks.

VIEWS OF BRIG.-GEN. N. B. BUFORD.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD has written a letter to President LINCOLN, urging the advantages of the African Coast as a place for colonizing the blacks. He says:

If it is decided by the Government to organize and discipline as soldiers a large body of the free men of color, and also to colonize such of the intelligent of the same class as may prefer to be deported, would it not be deemed advisable to acquire a large territory on the west coast of Africa, and establish there a military colony under such wise regulations as would secure liberty and justice to the colored race, as well as the white man, and by grants of land foster agriculture? I would not send exclusively colored troops to the colony. While I would send the greater number of that race, I would not exclude any of our people of any color from acquiring property and becoming citizens of the colony. But I would have all men's rights to be equal. At first it would be a military colony, securing protection to all men, and in the future, when the population should be fifty thousand registered voters, all of whom could read a constitution, it might be erected into a State.

The idea is entertained by but few persons that the whole colored population of this country is ever to be sent back to Africa, or colonized anywhere beyond our limits; but it is desired by many that an opportunity should be afforded for a part of them, and they the most cultivated and christianized, to become settled in Africa and become the teachers of that benighted land. Such a colony as I have mentioned, governed by men who are intelligent and just, and fostered by this great country, would soon repay us by the enlargement of our commerce, consuming our manufactures, employing our shipping and returning us the products of the tropics.

If the present Congress should pass the bill introduced by Mr. HICKMAN, December 8, "For the suppression of rebellion, treason, and insurrection, and for other purposes," which authorizes the President to raise regiments of Africans, or colored persons of the United States, for seven years, and officer them with men of collegiate education, either white or colored, the troops might be selected and disciplined in six months so as to be fitted to compose two-thirds of the military force of the colony, the remaining one-third to be taken from the regular army.

If Angola could not readily be obtained, the territory which has Mossamedes Bay as its center, in fifteen degrees south latitude, might be easily obtained, as it pays no revenues to Portugal; the country back of which is described as rich, healthy, and producing everything peculiar to the tropics.

It would not be admissible to incumber this letter with quotations from the travelers who have described the productions of the western coast. I have before me Dr. TAM'S visit to the Portuguese possessions in 1841; Rev. T. LEDDON WILSON'S Western Africa, in 1856; Missionary Travels, by Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, 1856; TUCKEY'S visit to Congo, in 1816, and the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, all of which concur in saying a civilized population would develop as many sources of wealth and employment in Africa as in America.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

Sympathy of Germans with the North—Public Affairs in Prussia—The Death of Ludwig Uhland—A Thanksgiving Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The important questions now in the course of solution in the United States, necessarily absorb the attention of those immediately concerned in them, and deprive affairs in other countries of much of the interest they would otherwise possess; yet no American can be indifferent to the opinion which the people of other nations entertain in regard to the great sectional struggle now going on in his own country, and every loyal American must feel gratified and encouraged by the thought that the sympathies and hopes of the great body of the German people are on the side of freedom. This is evident to any one who has had opportunities of ascertaining the state of public opinion in Germany, and the reasons for this preference are equally apparent.

The real point at issue in the present rebellion was soon perceived by the majority of the German people, and having few if any prejudices or interests to mislead them in this respect, they have attentively followed the course of late events in America, and are now fully aware of the importance of the approaching result, not only to the cause of liberty in that country, but throughout the world. The great number of Germans, also, who have gone to the United States, bes given those at home an intcrest in that country which they feel in no other, except the Fatherland; and what is perhaps of more importance, has led them, either directly or indirectly, to acquire a knowledge of its institutions, natural resources, and geography, which is in marked contrast to the ignorance on these points displayed by the people in some other parts of Europe, from whom in this, as in other respects, we should naturally expect better things.

The position of public affairs in Prussia has not changed materially since June last, when the extreme measures of the King and his supporters came into conflict with the Constitution. The great body of the people, together with the members of the Lower House, who represent them, are confident of their own strength; and, whatever may occur, will maintain the position they have assumed, in demanding a reduction of the present enormous military outlay. The recent success of the Lower Chamber of the Reichrath in Austria, in its demands on the Government for retrenchment in military expenses, will not be without its influence on the corresponding body here, in its approaching session, when the same important question of finance must be decided, unless another violation of the Constitution should again cause its temporary postponement. The speeches of the King to the Committees who have recently presented petitions, show no indications of a speedy acquiescence, on his part, with the demands of the nation for a reduction of the immense standing army which now burdens the Kingdom, and hence the events of the present Winter promise to have a very important bearing on the future of Prussia.

The recent death of LUDWIG UHLAND, the lyric poet, which occurred at Tübingen on the 13th inst., has caused a feeling of sadness to pervade all classes of the German people, to whom his poems and songs are as familiar as household words. He was born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787, and received his education at the University in that place. In 1812 he commenced the practice of law at Stuttgardt, and two years later, the first collection of his poems was published. In 1829 he was elected Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University of his native place, and there the greater part of his long and honored life has been passed.

There are at present about fifty Americans in Berlin, among whom are a few permanent residents, but the majority are students, connected with the different departments of the University. Yesterday was Thanksgiving day at home, and although more than five thousand miles from our paternal roofs, we did not allow that national festival to pass without being duly honored. In company with about an equal number of German friends, we met at the St. Petersburgh Hotel, and partook of a Thanksgiving dinner, which, although somewhat more elaborate, in its bill of fare and wine list, than the standard New England repast, was not wanting in the peculiar and time-honored features of that entertainment. Among the Americans present at the dinner, were, the Hon. Mr. JUDD, United States Minister at Berlin, and Mrs. JUDD, to whom the Americans here are indebted for frequent, and very pleasant receptions; the Hon. Mr. FAY, late United States Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. FAY; Dr. ABBOTT and lady, of Berlin; Capt. STMS and lady, of Kentucky, Dr. ROOSA and lady, of New-York; Mr. PERKINS and lady, of Boston; Mr. DORSINO and family of Pennsylvania; and Mr. BIXBY and lady of New Hampshire. Among the German guests, who honored the occasion by their presence, were many gentlemen of high position and influence, and a number of ladies whose gracefulness, beauty and wit, contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening.

The American Minister, Mr. JUDD, presided upon the occasion; and in reply to the first toast of the evening.—"The health of the President of the United States,"—paid a high tribute to the character and talents of Mr. LINCOLN, whose intimate acquaintance and friendship he has long enjoyed. The next toast was, "The health of the King and royal family of Prussia," and to this HERR PHILIPSBORN, a leading banker of this City, made an eloquent response. "The American Union" was then proposed, and the Hon. Mr. FAY replied by a patriotic speech, which expressed the hopes and convictions of all present. "The German People" was the next toast, and Dr. WALDECK, of Berlin, made an eloquent reply, alluding in the course of his remarks to their love of liberty, and their sympathy with those, who, in America, are now giving their lives in its defence. Prof. SMYTH, of Bowdoin College, Me., replied to the toast,—"Thanksgiving Day,"—by some appropriate and witty remarks, which were well received. The speech of the evening was made, in behalf of the ladies present, in reply to the toast, "Woman," by Dr. ST. JOHN ROOSA, a young physician of New-York City, whose ability and learning give assurance of high distinction in his profession. The following toasts were also appropriately responded to "The health of Gen. BURNSIDE," by Mr. KRISMANN, Secretary of Legation at Berlin. "The Army and Navy of the United States," by Capt. J. C. STMS, of Ky.. "The Memory of WASHINGTON," by B. G. HOSMER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.. "The Universities of America," by O. C. MARSH, of New-Haven, Conn.; "The Literature of America," by Rev. H. E. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me.; "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," by Rev. J. C. LEARNED, of Boston; "Illinois," by J. B. RUNNION, of Chicago, "The Pine Tree State," by S. B. STEWART, of Me., and "Italy," by Rev. G. F. COMFORT, of N. Y. The German guests manifested great interest in the festival, especially in the patriotic speeches which were made, and nothing seemed to be wanting to render the occasion an agreeable one to all present, and one long to be remembered. O. C. M.

Conduct of the Pennsylvanians in the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

Inasmuch as the conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves has been called in question, the following letter from Gen. BIRNEY is of interest

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
CAMP PITCAIRN, Dec. 19, 1862.

YOUR EXCELLENCY It gives me pleasure to say to you that among the distinguished regiments of this old division in the battle of Fredericksburgh were the seven from Pennsylvania, our part long old State.

The Fifty-seventh, Col. CAMPBELL; Sixty-third, Major DAUSS; One Hundred and Fifth, Col. McKNIGHT; Ninety-ninth, Col. LEIDY, were identified with the glory of the command. But the Sixty-eighth, Col. TIPPEN; One Hundred and Fourteenth, Col. COLLIS, One Hundred and Forty-first, Col. MINIER, new accessions, did much gallant service, and withstood the enemy's charge with enthusiasm, driving him in his breastworks and cover.

It was with peculiar delight, as a Pennsylvanian, that I led so many Pennsylvania regiments to the support of the veteran Reserves, and as that Division was slowly and sullenly retiring, before the overpowering foe, that we relieved it from the pursuit, and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter.

All of these regiments are fully entitled to have officially awarded to them, from the Executive power, the right to add "Fredericksburgh" to the names already emblazoning their banners. May I ask you, under the many duties, to have this compliment properly awarded to

I regret to say that Col. Campbell, Col. Leidy, and Major Hawksworth fell severely wounded whilst leading their commands. Many a brave Pennsylvanian gave his life for the glory of the old flag, and the honor of our good State and country.

I am your obedient servant,
D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.
Gov. CURTIN, Harrisburg, Pa.

Naval.

ANOTHER MAN-OF-WAR LAUNCHED.

We have a letter from our Portsmouth, N. H., correspondent, stating that orders had been received from Washington to launch the United States paddle-wheel steamer *Sassacus* on Tuesday. A dispatch states that the order was obeyed. The *Sassacus* is a regular navy-built man-of-war of 974 tons burden. She has been constructed with great care. Her armament will consist of eight broadside guns. Having been intended for harbor service, she will not draw more than nine or ten feet of water. She has but two decks, a spar and berth deck. She will be rigged as a schooner. Annexed is a list of the entire class to which she belongs, their names, condition and location:

Ascutney, in frame, Newburyport.
Eutaw, in frame, Baltimore.
Tenapee, building rapidly, New-York.
Mingoe, progressing in frame, Bordentown, N. J.
Massasoit, in frame, Boston.
Metacomet, building, New-York.
Mendota, building, Brooklyn.
Mackinaw, in frame, Navy-yard, here.
Pontoosac, in frame, Portland, Me.
Pontiac, building, Philadelphia.
Sassacus, launched, Portsmouth, N. H.
Shamrock, building, Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Tacony, building, Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Talapoosa, building, Boston Navy-yard.

No official account of the launch of any save the *Sassacus* has been received, and it is presumed that they are in various stages of progress at the places named,

IN COMMISSION

On Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the celebrated yacht *America* was formally put in commission, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. She has been completely metamorphosed, the old rotten masts and spars having been replaced by new ones. After winning the famous yacht-race at Cowes, this little craft was purchased by a British nobleman, who ultimately disposed of her to blockade runners. She was fitted out in England and loaded with supplies, with which she managed to break the blockade. The rebels subsequently sunk her, but she was raised by our cruisers and brought home. She sails to-morrow. Her officers are: Commander, Acting-Master BAKER; Acting-Masters Mates, AUGUST ADLER and HARRISON THOMPSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG PERRY.

The United States brig *Perry*, Com. NEWCOMB, from Key West, in fifteen days, arrived yesterday. She has had some very heavy weather on the passage. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, H. S. NEWCOMB; Acting Master and Executive Officer, B. C. WOODS; Acting Masters, H. SHANCK, J. S. FRENCH; Master's Mate, J. C. STAPLES; Gunner, JOHN ACKLEY; Paymaster, GEO. GRIFFIN.

Gen. Grant's Army.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WATSA VALLEY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

I will give the streams of this country credit for having the most unpronounceable names. For nearly a week our First Cavalry Brigade, leading the advance of GRANT'S Army, has lain on the banks of the Yock-a-na-pot-o-pha, waiting the completion of the railroad from Holly Springs; waiting the slow advance of infantry columns; waiting orders, or even permission, to move on and into Dixie, polishing its arms, resting its men, and eating of insurgent mutton, rebellious

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Rebel Accounts of the Conflict—A General Resume.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16.

We have already laid before our readers an account of the passage of the Rappahannock by the enemy, on Thursday, and the fighting which ensued in and around the town of Fredericksburgh. It was anticipated by those unfamiliar with the time required to manœuvre and place in position large bodies of troops, that a general engagement between the two armies would take place on Friday. This expectation was disappointed, and the fighting of that day amounted to little more than preliminary skirmishing for position, most of the firing being on the part of the slowly advancing columns of the enemy. Before nightfall, the firing ceased, and by all parties it was believed that the issue would be fully joined at daydawn on Saturday morning. With this view, the Divisions of D. H. Hill and Ewell (the latter commanded by Gen. Early) were ordered up from the extreme right in the direction of Port Royal, and about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, took position to the west of the railroad and near Hamilton's Crossing. Before their arrival, however, our line of battle had been formed—the right wing consisting of A. P. Hill's and Taliaferro's Divisions, and the left and centre formed by the Divisions of Longstreet's corps, and extending to within three-fourths of a mile of Fredericksburgh. The line was nearly a semicircle, and reached about four miles from the extreme left to the right wing.

About 9½ o'clock the booming of the first gun was heard at Hamilton's Turnout, away off to the left, in the direction of the town. In a short time the successive reports of artillery told unmistakably that the ball was opening, and along the whole line of the right wing the troops buckled on their armor for the conflict before them. As the morning wore on, and the fog which had partially obscured the light was lifted from the earth, the cannonading became more general until about 11 o'clock, when what had before been but an occasional report became an uninterrupted roar. So general was this cannonade that an unpracticed ear could scarcely distinguish the report of our own from the guns of the enemy.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the long black columns of the enemy, in regular order, were observed moving up from their position near the river, in the direction of our batteries on the hill-side, three-fourths of a mile in advance of Hamilton's crossing. As they moved across the wide valley, stretching along between the river and the railroad, one of our batteries away to the right opened upon them a fire which was kept up until the head of their column had reached the woods in which our line was formed, when the sharp crack of infantry, first at intervals and then in volleys quickly succeeding each other, was heard not observed from the surrounding hills. At this time the fight at this point had become general and very severe, both sides contesting the ground with more than usual obstinacy. Here, and to the left of the right wing, the battle raged for perhaps an hour, our troops engaged being A. P. Hill's Division and a portion of Ewell's and Taliaferro's forces. Meanwhile the enemy's columns were observed to falter, and presently to recede, when it very soon became evident that the fire was too warm for them, and that they were yielding and gradually giving way as our own forces pressed on. For a distance of about one mile they were followed by our men, who then withdrew from the pursuit and retired to the west side of the railroad, in the woods where the line was first formed. Later in the afternoon the enemy renewed the attack, which was met with such spirit that it was but faintly sustained, and they again fell back in the direction of the river. This ended the heavy fighting on the right of the line, and the battle was principally fought and won by the troops of Hill's Division, aided at times by the other troops of Jackson's corps.

While these operations were going on on the right, Longstreet's Corps were hotly engaged with the enemy on the left, immediately in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. The right of the enemy's line was formed a few hundred yards from the southern limits of the town, and our forces confronting them were posted on a range of hills about half a mile distant. The fighting at this point was very heavy, and continued through out the afternoon, during the whole of which time our position was maintained without a reverse, and late in the day the enemy were signally repulsed and driven back into the town. We were informed that Ma[illegible]law's Division sustained the principal shock of battle on this end of the line.

When darkness drew on the firing of small arms ceased, and the stillness of the night was only occasionally interrupted by the report of heavy guns. The result of the day's bloody work is easily summed up At every point of the attack the enemy were effectually repulsed, and at night our forces slept on their arms on the ground occupied by them in the morning. The number of prisoners taken during the day is variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, and we think will reach the latter figure. Among these are a number of minor officers. In conversation with one of them—a man of more than ordinary intelligence—he stated that Burnside's forces did not exceed 100,000 men, and that no confidence is felt among the troops that they will be successful in the struggle now in progress, and which resulted with such decided advantage to our arms on Saturday. He says, that at no time since the war commenced has there been a more despondent feeling among their troops.

On Sunday morning Gen. Lee expressed himself as highly gratified with the result of the previous day's work. He thinks our loss cannot exceed 1,200 in killed and wounded.

After the severe wound of Gen. Cragg was received, he sent for Gen. Jackson, with whom he had a long interview. When it was announced that the wound was considered mortal, he requested one of his aids to send several messages to different friends in South Carolina. Among others was one to Gov. Pickens, which was reported to us as follows—"Tell Governor Pickens, if I am to die at this time, I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."

On the left, where the fighting was intensely severe, the brigade of South Carolians, commanded by Gen. Kershaw, suffered heavily. The Third regiment of South Carolina Volunteers were nearly annihilated. In the early part of the engagement their Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, were all wounded, and the command devolved upon the senior Captain, who was killed in fifteen minutes after assuming the command. His place was supplied by the second senior Captain, and he too fell mortally wounded, in a very short time.

ACCOUNTS BY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Special correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Battle-Field, Dec. 13, 1862.

This morning the sun struggled up through the obscuring mists which overhung the landscape, but his rays were for an hour or two intercepted by some ashen clouds slowly drifting overhead. Everything was still, as on any mild December morning. Scarcely a breath of air wafted the falling leaves or stirred the fringes of the pine. The fog and smoke thoroughly mingled through the night, and shrouded hill and plain in a grayish, dim cloud.

As this began to rise, about 8 o'clock, the roar of the enemy's artillery woke the stillness of the scene, and signaled the coming great battle. Hastening to the front I obtained a

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The observer, who ascends on the heights that rise abruptly from the suburbs on the western side of Fredericksburgh, and casts his eye to the southwest, sees stretching before him a level plain, to where the Rappahannock, making a broad curve with the rising hills on the north bank, forms the horizon. This plain is about six miles long, with a mean breadth of two and a half miles. On the right the plain is scolloped by spurs of hills, gradually sloping down into the bottom land, at intervals of about a mile, clothed with dark pines and leafless oaks. On the left, where the Rappahannock sweeps along, hid by its high banks, a succession of hills rise much more abruptly than on the right, the face of the hills bare or clotted with straggling pines, and summits crowned with dense timber. These hillsides are white with the enemy's tents and trains, and from the crests his batteries bristle in countless profusion as far as the eye can reach.

Now, let us cast our eye again down this broad stretch of bottom land, and note what a birds-eye view affords. First, is the town of Fredericksburgh, some of the ruins still sending up wreaths of pale blue smoke, but the town is not so much demolished as some excited imaginations may have supposed, and hardly enough to attract the attention of the casual observer. Then the plain is seen, seemingly lowest in the middle, but actually nearly level. A few long narrow groves of leafless oaks break the monotony, and here and there some clumps of cedar are seen. The fields, containing on an average a hundred acres, are separated by wood, stones and ditches, the latter indicated by lines of low hedge. The enemy's line occupies the left of this plain, and in some places their columns, which the casual observer from this point would take to be dark clumps of cedar, spot far out into the fields. In the centre of their line, near the river, on rising ground, is posted a battery of twenty-one heavy guns—there may be more—but these only are distinguishable by the eye.

Just to the rear of these, so far as one is able to judge by the long line of ambulances which disappear on the opposite bank of the river and emerge near by, a pontoon bridge spans the river—a single bridge, I am told. This battery forms a prominent part of the picture, especially when it fires regularly by section, sending its shells across the plains and into the rising hills on the right. A short distance above this battery—that is, next to the observer—a narrow grove of oaks extend diagonally into the plain, half a mile perhaps, terminating in low marshy ground. A deep gully extends the length of this grove and is spanned in the middle by a railroad bridge, the line of the railroad indicated here and there by patches of red earth, which mark its length down the left side of the valley. In this grove the enemy find concealment for a brigade, which keeps up a random fire on our troops until dislodged by a regiment sent from Hood's Division.

Nothing but pale clouds of smoke struggling up through the undergrowth and forests on the hills to the right indicate the presence of our forces.

THE BATTLE.

Now the fog has lifted, revealing the dark and heavy columns of the enemy moving down the opposite bank of the river. Far down, near the lower part of the valley, their artillery unlimbering. Whole fields are gleaming with bayonets. They continue to pour out upon the plain in a stream which seems to come from an inexhaustible fountain. The meadows are black with them—tens of thousands in solid columns. We can only vaguely conjecture at this distance the number. Old soldiers think there are sixty thousand. Where are our men? A solitary battery of four guns, commanded by Capt. Carter Braxton, is to be seen on the plain. The fire from the enemy's battery of twenty-two guns opens upon it, but it makes no reply. Other batteries direct their shots toward it, but it has evidently made up its mind not to be hurried.

The enemy, now formed in three heavy columns advances to attack our right; on they go at double-quick toward the woods, making the earth shake under their tread, with colors flying and arms glistning in the sunlight. Where are our men? A long sheet of flame from the skirt of woods at the foot of the hills, a cloud of smoke, a roar and rattle of musketry, tell their whereabouts. The advanced column halts, delivers a hasty fire. A continuous stream of fugitives from the front scour across the fields rearwards; some are halted and formed in squads, but can never be forced again to go to the front, except at the point of the bayonet. The smoke now shuts the combatants from the view of the distant spectator. There is breaking of ranks among the enemy, rallying and re-rallying, but of no avail. They cannot stand the murderous fire. They give it up as a bad job. Meanwhile the battery in the field (Braxton's) has opened after long endurances, and at the right moment makes its mark. The coolness and precision with which it is handled wins the admiration of all observers. The manner of its action will be noticed hereafter in complimentary terms, in official reports. Other batteries did their work nobly, but they, with other particulars of the engagement on the right, must be noticed where each can have justice done in an extended account.

THE STORMING OF THE HILL.

The Yankees commenced the storming of the hill at 11½ o'clock A. M., with six brigades, and were repulsed four times, with immense slaughter. They were mowed down by hundreds. Two hundred and fifty bodies were counted on a space occupied by only one regiment. The firing was kept up incessantly until 3 o'clock. Col. Walton's Battery held the heights, pouring a murderous fire into the advancing columns. The batteries on the various hills nobly assisted the battery on the heights, keeping up a continuous stream of fire, each volley thinning the ranks of the enemy in a terrible manner.

The battery of Capt. Miles C. Macon, of Richmond, covered itself with glory. The fire was opened on the storming regiments by this battery. The railroad gap at one time was filled with Yankees, when a well directed shot from the battery exploded in their midst, killing about fifty of the hirelings. Capt. Macon's Battery was hotly engaged on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and won the admiration of all the commanding officers by the coolness and precision exhibited by the men in handling their guns. Astonishing to say, not a man of this company was killed or wounded.

One rifle piece of Capt. Ewbank's Battery, near the centre, has been engaged. On Saturday afternoon it played upon the Yankee brigade driven by Hill's men from the woods in front of Barnard's. This portion of the battery has been under a heavy fire for three days past, but has fortunately suffered no loss. The remainder of Capt. Ewbank's guns are so disposed that they will perform efficient service when called upon, in which event we expect to chronicle a brilliant achievement on the part of this gallant command.

Late in the afternoon comes the magnificent charge of a regiment of Hood's Division across the plain, routing of a brigade from the line of the railroad, and while under the concentrated fire of a battalion of artillery, driving the enemy from the skirt of woods before mentioned, capturing forty-one prisoners, representing six regiments, and on the whole covering themselves with ineffaceable glory.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. COBB.

A group of officers, consisting of Gen. Cobb, his adjutant, Capt. Harkins, Gen. Cook, and his adjutant, Capt. Butler, and Capt. Brewster, were standing in the telegraph road, near the scene of action, when a shell exploded in their midst, a piece of which struck Gen. Cobb on the thigh, the same piece also striking Gen. Cook on the left temple, fracturing his skull. By the same explosion Capt. Brewster was badly wounded, just above the knee, and Capt. Harkins seriously in the hip. Gen. Cobb, on being struck, quietly asked for a tourniquet. A silk handkerchief was made to serve the purpose, so far as possible, but to little avail. He was led from the field, and all the aid rendered that medical skill could devise, but in vain. He expired in a few hours, freely giving up his life in defence of his country's freedom.

Howison's Farm, 1½ Miles from Fredericksburgh, Tuesday, Dec. 16—10 P. M.

The great battle of Fredericksburgh has been fought and won. To-night those of our victorious troops who have escaped unharmed from battle, bullet and disease, rest quietly and confidently on their well-earned laurels, while nearly, if not quite all of our wounded, are in your comfortable hospitals, where, as far as it is possible, let up hope that human skill and attention will be readily afforded them. Many a brave spirit has sealed his devotion to our cause by the sacrifice of his life on this glorious but fatel field. Let the memories of such be ever cherished by our people with the liveliest feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, as men who have given themselves as martyrs in this revolution.

The rumor in my letter of yesterday, that Fredericksburgh had been evacuated by the enemy, and was again in our possession, proves true.

So soon as I finisheo my letter at the cers yesterday, I hastened back to visit the town, but getting thus far so late at night, I concluded to hold on here and give you what I have gathered from citizens who have been to town during the day.

THE EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The work of "evacuation," "skedaddling," or "change of base," whichever it may be called, was commenced last night about sundown, and was concluded about daylight this morning, at which time they took up the last of their pontoons, and once again achieved a great victory by "falling backwards."

Their departure gives unmistakable evidences of panic and haste. About the town are found large numbers of guns, knapsacks, haversacks, crackers, salt pork and at least one hundred thousand rounds of good cartridges. They also left behind them in and about the town, at the very least, six hundred of their dead. There are one hundred and three of these dead on a space of less than an acre of ground. The town was largely used for hospital purposes by the Yankees, and, in the haste of departure, some twenty of their wounned were left behind.

THE EXTENT OF OUR VICTORY.

As the mist rises from the fight, and the clouds clear away from the battle, the extent of our victory, and the Yankee defeat, begins to show itself. Intelligent citizens of Fredericksburgh say that the Yankees admit a great defeat, and a loss during the whole engagement, beginning at the passage of the river, and ending with Saturday's great fight, of 15,000. It is also said, upon what I regard as trustworthy authority, that the Yankee officers were anxious to renew the fight on Sunday, but that the men were demoralized and could not be gotten up to the mark. Some of their prisoners, likewise, confirm the report that bayonets and sharpshooters were used in forcing up the men to the terrible work of Saturday, and they further say that they were threatened with the fire of their own batteries should they falter. I think it cannot be questioned that whisky rations were freely supplied the Yankees previous to going into action. But all this was to no purpose. The Yankees have essayed a task which no army ever marshaled or that ever will be organized, could have accomplished. To have driven our men from their position and to have taken it, was a work compared with which the storming of Gibraltar would be child's play. To appreciate the strength of our position it must be seen. Suffice it to say, that we had "Stonewalls" at both ends of the line—Jackson on the right, and the stone fence on the left, at Fredericksburgh. No other man than Burnside would have attempted so difficult or so foolhardy an adventure.

Truly may it be said, the Yankees slain to battle have been "butchered to make a Lincoln holiday." They have failed here most signally. They may try the Port Royal route; if they do they will find the same character of obstacles there as here; the same advantages to our side, of brave spirits to oppose them, and choice positions in which our men can arrange to dispute their march. The results are glorious. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, as well as the gallant men under their commands, deserve our never-ceasing thanks

THE YANKEE WOUNDED.

At the summit to-day, ranged side by side with our men, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care, and enjoying the like kind treatment with our unfortunate defenders. Surely, any but men dead to honor, and lost to all principle and sentiment, would appreciate this. But upon a Yankee such acts of kindness make no sort of impression. Indeed, it is a shining light in the darkness, a bright page in our history, that we can hereafter proudly point to, as illustrating our character, tone and Christianity, that when our people were driven from their homes, which were shelled and burned over their heads, and their abandoned property was destroyed amid wild riot and unjustifiable license, they who were the victims of their injustice could forget their wrongs and injuries, and bear the cup of cold water and the wine of nourishment to their enemies.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wanton destruction of property in town can neither be imagined nor described. Had so many demons from perdition been unchained and commissioned to wreak vengeance, the ill-fated city could not have fared worse. All that was edible has been devoured by the hungry Yankees, while clothing has been stolen from every house, the furniture recklessly destroyed or thrown into the streets, beds ripped open, pictures disfigured and destroyed, pianos ruthlessly robbed of the keys. Indeed, every conceivable injury that devilish malice or thieving lust could invent was freely resorted to during the memorable four days of the last occupation—a time which will never be effaced from the memories of the gallant few who stuck it out. The Baptist Church has been nearly ridded by shells, while all the pews have been torn out to make room for the sick, who were spread upon the pew cushions. The same condition of things was visible in the basement of the Episcopal Church; our Orphan Asylum, Dr. Scott's, F. Slaughter's and S. S. Howison's houses were used as hospitals. In all, some twenty houses have been destroyed, and the loss of property of one kind or another cannot fall much short of $250,000.

Brompton, the elegant mansion of John L. Marye, was well nigh destroyed. There are some fifty cannon-ball holes through the parlor alone.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson, who many almost believe leads a charmed life, had a very narrow escape. He was watching the battle, and standing at the time near an oak tree, when a bullet struck not more than two inches above his head. The old hero continued his observations unmoved by the incident.

An incident occurred at the Summit on yesterday, which is worth recording. A Frenchman in our service rode to this point just as an amputation was to be performed upon a Yankee, who was suffering great pain. Said the Frenchman, on the impulse of the moment, which fully overcame him, "By Gar! what a warfare; medicine is a contraband article; a shame! Who ever heard of the like? Hottentots would not do worse. If our surgeons had chloroform that operation could be performed with little or no pain to the sufferer. Lincoln, one dog; oh, that he could see this suffering!" The force of this remark needs no comment to show its pertinency.

MORE PRISONERS.

There were some eighty-five prisoners captured on the outskirts of the town yesterday morning, and some twenty more were found asleep and concealed in private residences late in the day. When brought out they looked like so many sheepkilling "dogs" caught in the act of transgression.

A YANKEE TRICK.

As one of the magnificent *ruses* practiced by these "Immaculates" to deceive our men, while getting off on Sunday night, they popped their dead in front of our pickets, so as to make them resemble pickets. They used their dead basely, rather than bury them, leaving this work to our men. What a people! How little do they respond to the claims of humanity.

It was my province to report more especially as to matters transpiring on the right, and it is with unfeigned regret that I acknowledge how imperfectly the task has been performed. It was your correspondent's intention to have gone over the field with a capable and intelligent officer, who could have informed him as to the disposition of our forces and the parts which were borne respectively by regiments, companies, brigades and divisions. Nothing would have afforded him greater pleasure, and the regret is sincere that pressing duties and the necessities of the hour should have interfered to have prevented this. However, the battle sketched so imperfectly will, let us hope, yet be written in detail, and the meed of just praise, though withheld for the present, will ultimately come to light, to the satisfaction of those who now know that they deserve more credit than the uninformed journalists of the hour can accord them.

Summit, Eight Miles Below Fredericksburgh, Tuesday, Dec. 16—1 P. M.

Yesterday was comparatively calm and quiet. Save some little artillery duelling, the day passed off without any demonstration of a hostile character. It is reported that two flags of truce were sent in for the purpose of obtaining permission to bury the Yankee dead. It is said Gen. Lee refused the first, because it did not come from Gen. Burnside, but that the latter was granted. Our men during the day seemed as careless and unconcerned as if nothing had occurred, and could everywhere be seen collecting up and cooking their rations.

The road from the point to the immediate rear of the battle line was lined during the day with ambulances and wagons, which were engaged in conveying the wounded to this point, from whence they will be sent by the waiting trains to your city, where fair and gentle woman will much better attend to their wants and alleviate their sufferings than the surgeons can do here, though I must say I think every effort has been put forward here to do all that it was possible to do for the sufferers.

True, in some instances there may have been cases of negligence on the part of the Surgeons; but these cases form the exceptions, not the rule.

I have been at some pains to ascertain our loss, and, as the result of my effort, have obtained from Dr. J. C. Herndon, the polite Surgeon on Gen. Lee's Staff, the following statement, which may be relied upon as correct:

M'LAW'S DIVISION.

Barksdale and Cobb's Brigades	111
Semmes'	1
Kershaw's	259
Straggling cases	6

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's Brigade	9
Mahone's	5

RANSOM'S DIVISION.

Cook's Brigade	295
A. P. Hill's Division, about	600
Early's and Taliaferro's commands, about	300
D. H. Hill	10
Washington Artillery	23
Total	1,619
Picket's Division	40
Hood's	100
Total	1,759

The most moderate estimate of the Yankee loss is 5,000, and some put it at 8,000.

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 18.

Matters are comparatively quiet in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. A report was brought by passengers last evening that the enemy was moving down the north bank of the Rappahannock in the direction of Port Royal, and that a corresponding movement was taking place on our lines; but from facts communicated by a gentleman who left the army yesterday morning, we are inclined to believe this is mere conjecture. After it was ascertained that the enemy had re-crossed the river, a reconnoissance was made toward Port Royal, but it failed to develop any intention on the part of Burnside to attempt a passage at any point lower down. The original plan was doubtless, for Sigel to cross at Port Royal, had they succeeded in dislodging Gen. Lee on Saturday; but their failure in that attempt annihilated all their calculations, as well as a considerable portion of their army. We are told that our troops were much disappointed when they learned that the Yankees had retreated from their immediate front. Everything had been prepared to give them another whipping, and the men were in fine spirits and splendid fighting trim. An officer, who visited headquarters a day or two subsequent to the battle, says that Gen. Lee exhibited no exuberance of joy altogether unusual for him, in consequence of the great victory just obtained.

Before retreating from Fredericksburgh, the Abolitionists thoroughly sacked the town, and when they finally departed, left many of their dead in the streets.

The impression of well informed persons is that it was impossible for Burnside to remain long inactive at Fredericksburgh, that he must either make an attack or retreat, and that the *morale* of his army—bad before—was completely destroyed by the defeat of Saturday, and no alternative was left to him but to withdraw to the north side of the river, which he did under cover of darkness, and is now doubtless contemplating some new base of operations or debating the necessity of going into Winter quarters.

Gen. Prentiss' Report of the Battle of Shiloh.

The following is Gen. Prentiss' report of the battle of Shiloh now published for the first time

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

General: Upon my return from captivity in the hands of the public enemy, I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken in the battles of the 6th of April last, near Pittsburgh Landing, by the Sixth Division of the Army of West Tennessee—the command which had been assigned to me.

I have the honor to submit full returns of the force which was subjected to my control, as it appeared upon the morning of the engagement—the same being marked A.

Saturday evening, pursuant to the instructions received when I was ordered to duty with the Army of West Tennessee, the usual advance guard was posted, and, in view of information received from the commandant thereof, I sent forward five companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, under command of Col. David Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, also after consultation with Col. David L. Stuart, commanding a brigade of Gen. Sherman's Division, sent to the left one company of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, under command of Capt. Fisk. At about 7 o'clock the same evening, Col. Moore returned, reporting some activity to the front—an evident reconnoissance by cavalry. This information received, I proceeded to strengthen the guard stationed on the Corinth Road, extending the picket lines to the front a distance of a mile and a half, at the same time extending and doubling the lines of the grand guard. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, Col. David Moore, with five companies of his Twenty-first Missouri Regiment, proceeded to the front, and at break of day the advance pickets were driven in; whereupon Col. Moore pushed forward and engaged the enemy's advance, commanded by Gen. Hardee. At this stage a messenger was sent to my headquarters calling for "the balance of the Twenty-first Missouri," which was promptly sent forward.

This information received, I at once ordered the entire front into line, and the remaining regiments of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Peabody, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, Fifteenth Wisconsin and Twelfth Michigan Infantry, were advanced well to the front. I forthwith, at this juncture, communicated the fact of the attack in force to Maj.-Gen. Smith and Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbert.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, Col. Davis Moore, having been severely wounded, his regiment commenced falling back, reaching our front line about 6 o'clock, the enemy being close upon his rear. Therefore the entire force, excepting only the Sixteenth Iowa, which had been sent to the field the day previous without ammunition, and the cavalry, which was held in readiness to the rear, was advanced to the extreme front, and thrown out alternately to the right and left. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the entire line was under fire, receiving the assault made by the entire force of the enemy, advancing in three columns, simultaneously, upon our left, centre and right.

This position was held until the enemy had passed our right flank, this movement being effected by reason of the falling back of some regiment to our right not belonging to our Division. Perceiving that the enemy was flanking me, I ordered the entire Division to retire in line of battle to the color line of our encampment, at the same time communicating to Gens. Smith and Hurlbert the fact of the falling back, and asking for reinforcements.

Being engaged now in the position described, by an overwhelming force, and not able longer to hold the ground against the enemy, I ordered the Division to fall back to the line occupied by Gen. Hurlbert, and at 9:30 A. M., reformed to the right of Gen. Hurlbert and to the left of Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who I found in command of the Division assigned to Maj.-Gen. Smith.

At this point the Twenty-third Missouri, commanded by Col. Kendall, which had just disembarked from a transport, and had been ordered to report to me as a part of the Sixth Division, joined me. This regiment I immediately assigned to position on the left. My battery (Fifth Ohio) posted to the right, on the road.

At about 11 o'clock my line was again assailed, and finding my command greatly reduced by reason of casualties and because of the falling back of many of the men to the river, they being panic-stricken, a majority of them having now been for the first time exposed to fire, I communicated with Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who sent to my assistance the Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. J. L. Geddes.

After having once driveo the enemy back from this position, Major-Gen. U. S. Grant appeared upon the field. I exhibited to him the disposition of my entire force, which disposition met his commendation, and I received my final orders, which were to maintain that position at all hazards. This position I did maintain till 4 o'clock P. M., when Gen. Hurlbrat, being overpowered, was forced to retire. I was then compelled to change front with the Twenty-third Missouri, part of Twenty-first Missouri, Twelfth Michigan, Eighteenth Wisconsin and Eighteenth Missouri, occupying a portion of the ground vacated by Gen. Hurlbrat. I was in constant communication with Gens. Hoalbrat and Wallace during the day, and both of them were aware of the importance of holding our position until night. When the gallant Hoalbrat was forced to retire, Gen. Wallace and myself consulted, and agreed to hold our positions at all hazards, believing that we would thus save the army from destruction, we having been now informed for the first time that all the others had fallen back to the vicinity of the river. A few minutes after this, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace received the wound of which he shortly afterward died. Upon the fall of Gen. Wallace, his division, except the Eighth Iowa, Col. Geddes, acting with me, and the Fourteenth Iowa, Col. Shaw, Twelfth Iowa, Col. Woods, and Fifty-eighth Illinois, Col. Lynch, retired from the field. Perceiving that I was about to be surrounded, and having dispatched my Aide, Lieut. Edwin Moore, for reinforcements, I determined to assail the enemy which had passed between me and the river, charging upon him with my entire force. I found him advancing in mass, completely encircling my command, and nothing was left but to harass him, and retard his progress as long as might be possible. This I did until 5:30 P. M., when, finding that further resistance must result in the slaughter of every man in the command, I had to yield the fight. The enemy succeeded in capturing myself and 2,200 rank and file, many of them being wounded.

Col. Madison Mooar, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, was during the day in command of a brigade, and was among those taken prisoner. He acted with distinguished courage, coolness and ability. Upon Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, the same praise can be justly bestowed. He and his regiment stood unflinchingly up to the work during the entire portion of the day during which he acted under my orders. Col. J. S. Albin and his Lieut.-Colonel, Beales, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, were, until they were wounded, ever to the front, encouraging their commands. Col. Jacob Fry, of the Sixty-first Illinois, with an undrilled regiment fresh in the service, kept his men well forward under every assault, until the third line was formed, when he became detached and fought under Gen. Hurlbrat. Col. O'Hara, of the Fourteenth Iowa, behaved with great coolness, disposed his men sharply at every command, and maintained his front unbroken through several fierce attacks.

Col. Tindall, Lieut.-Col. Morton and Major McCullough, of the Twenty-third Missouri, are entitled to a high meed of praise for gallant conduct. It is difficult to discriminate among so many gallant men as surrounded me when we were forceo to yield to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Their bravery, under the hottest fire, is testified to by the devotion with which they stood forward against fearful odds to contend for the cause they were engaged in. To the officers and men who thus held to the last their undaunted front, too much praise cannot be given.

Capt. McMichael, A. A. G., joined me when Gen. Wallace fell. Much praise is due to him for services rendered on the field.

Col. David Moore, of Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, is entitled to especial mention. Capt. A. Hicken Cooper, of Fifth Ohio Battery, by his gallant conduct commended himself to general praise.

My staff consisted of but three officers, Brigade-Surgeon S. W. Everett was killed early in the engagement, gallantly cheering the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment to the contest. Lieut. Edwin Moore, Aide-de-Camp, during the entire battle, was by my side except when detached upon dangerous service of his office. Capt. Henry Binmore, A. A. G., was with me, performing his duties to my great satisfaction until, being thoroughly exhausted, I compelled him to leave the field.

THE REBEL GEN. MAXCY GREGG.—Brig.-Gen. Maxcy Gregg, of South Carolina, whose mortal wound in the battle of Fredericksburgh was announced in Gen. Lee's dispatch, and whose death and funeral was mentioned in the Southern extracts we gave yesterday, was one of the original school of fire-eating Secessionists, and one of the most prominent citizens of the Palmetto State. He was a native of that State, but sprang from New-England stock, his grandfather being the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., and his grandmother a daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins, of Revolutionary memory. Though then a young man, he took an active part in the first rebellion in South Carolina in 1832, and from that time forward wrote and labored for the secession of the State and the breaking up of the Union. He was a man of great eloquence and logical force; but his political views, particularly on the doctrine of State Rights, were extreme. He stood almost at the head of that party in South Carolina, and with the other of its most prominent members, the late Gov. James H. Adams, was the first to seriously advocate the reopening of the Slave-trade. He was averse to holding any office either in the State or under the General Government, being unwilling, like those of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips school, to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In personal appearance he was not unlike the great Abolition leader, Garrison, and in mental characteristics, also, he closely resembled him; but, starting frequently from the same premises, he uniformly arrived at directly opposite conclusions. Prior to the war he practiced law in Columbia, the capital, and for his political influence he was locebted to pamphlets and utterances through the State Press. He was frequently engaged in duels during the last twenty years, and was of hot temper and quick to take offence. He was an extensive slaveholder, and had all the imperious manners of that caste. He was an old friend and admirer of Jeff. Davis, though always much narrower, more exclusive and more fanatical in his political views. When the war broke out he led a regiment from Columbia to Charleston, and took part in the attack on Fort Sumter. He afterward brought his regiment into Virginia, and it was the first regiment from South Carolina that arrived in that State. He was lately raised by Jeff. Davis to the command of a brigade. His first adventure in Virginia was in the Vienna affair with Gen. Schenck, in the early Summer of 1861; and since then his name has appeared in connection with almost every engagement in that State. In the rebel army he had an extraordinary reputation for self-possession and *sang froid* in battle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN WASHINGTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.

An Extensive Cracker Bakery and Several Other Large Buildings Burned Down—The Pacific Hotel Damaged, &c., &c.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building in which is located the cracker bakery establishment of J. A. Knapp & Co., No. 177 Washington-street, and, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the building, the flames spread very rapidly. The firemen were early on the ground, and used great efforts to subdue the flames, but the destroying element had got the start, and soon an adjoining building, occupied by H. H. Watt as a tobacco manufactory, was found to be on fire. Both of these structures were entirely destroyed. Mr. Watt's loss is estimated at about $4,000. He is insured for $8,000 in four or five City companies. The estimated loss to Knapp & Co., is about $10,000; partially covered by insurance. From the buildings above indicated, the fire rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings Nos. 61 Dey street and 173 Washington street. The latter was occupied by Messrs. Duckworth & Co., as a wholesale grocery and provison store, and was nearly consumed. Their loss is very extensive, but the amount could not be ascertained. No 61 Dey-street was occupied in part as a storehouse for cotton, a large amount of which was destroyed.

The premises of Messrs. W. J. Stitt & Co., occupied as a spice factory, were also destroyed. The extent of their loss is unknown. They are insured for $30,000.

About the time the roof of the building, where the fire originated, fell in, the premises No. 175 Washington street, occupied by J. L. Schutt & Co., tobacconists, were found to be on fire and were soon entirely consumed. Thence the flames rapidly spread through nearly the entire block, extending through to Greenwich street. Just at this period of the conflagation, the scene was truly grand, and to those who never before had witnessed an extensive fire, it was no doubt quite terrifying. The whole of the lower part of the city was a mass as bright as it was day, and to the denizens of our sister city, Brooklyn,—those of them at least who were awake at that hour,—it appeared as though all the town, west of Broadway and below Chambers street was a mass of flame.

When the fire reached Greenwich street, the Pacific Hotel, No. 172, on the latter street, took fire, and the commotion throughout the building filled as it was with guests and boarders, was great at the extreme. The hotel is owned and conducted by J. Patten. It was damaged to the amount of about $7,000. It is insured for $15,000 in Long Island Companies.

Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cortlandt-street were seriously damaged by fire, water, and also by the falling of the walls of several of the buildings which were entirely destroyed. Nos. 173 and 171 Washington-street were also partially destroyed, but the loss could not be ascertained yesterday, owing to the fact of its being Christmas, and the owners and occupants of the various buildings were not to be found. This fact will also account for our inability to give a full list of the insurances. The most that we can say in addition is, that this fire will prove to be more disastrous than any which has occurred in our City for a long time past. Two-thirds of the block, bounded by Washington, Greenwich, Dey and Cortland streets, is nearly in ruins; and but for the earnest and continued exertions of the firemen, and the facilities afforded by the steam fire engines, the entire square within the limits of the four streets above named would have been totally demolished. All day yesterday the steam engines were playing steadily upon the burning debris, and thousands of our citizens paid a visit to the place where a few hours previously the wild wreathing flemes had performed their work of desolation in the destruction of property to the amount of tens, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Capt. De Camp and Sergeant De Voursney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, with a large force of men, were early on the spot, and rendered much valuable assistance to the firemen in saving property and keeping back the crowd.

Exhibition of Frobisher Relics.

An exhibition of the relics of the explorer, Frobisher, collected by C. F. Hall, Esq., was given to the members of the Press, on Monday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Henry Grinnell, No. 17 Bond-street. The collection comprises a number of articles used by Frobisher in building a house on what is known to us as the Countess of Warwick's Island, called there Radlu-nah Island, and this, translated from the Esquimaux language, means the "White Man's Island," and by which it is called by explorers. Before reviewing the collection it is necessary for us to refer to history, in order to acqoaint the reader from whence and from whom these relics came. From *Hakluyt's Voyage*, a book now out of print, first published in England in 1589, we learn that the Frobisher Expedition was fitted out and sailed in 1576, and in subsequent years several other expeditions were made; that the leader (Frobisher) died there, and nothing for some time was heard of him. In 1860, Mr. C. F. Hall fitted out and expedition, and started on a voyage in search of the remains of the late Sir John Franklin, intending to go as far as Kingsland's Island, but losing his ship he was obliged to put into Kad-lu-nah, where he remained. He found the natives to be very hospitable, and in every way inclined to assist him in his labors, which he directed toward searching for the relics of Frobisher, whom he knew once had his habitation on the island. Mr. Hall showed us yesterday a chart of Kad-lu-nah Island, as drawn by himself. This shows an excavation in the northern section of the island, made, the natives state, by some visitors, who put their vessel there. In other portions of the island, Mr. Hall found the ruins of rudely constructed dwellings, and putting this and that together, all correspond with the accounts given in history of the Frobisher Expedition. By these means, history, tradition and explorations, Mr. Hall satisfied himself that the above-mentioned dwellings, and the remnants of a ship which he found, originally belonged to Tanfisher. He exhibited to us pieces of lime-stone, which had been used in erecting this building. They were in e fine state of preservation, as also was a dwarf willow, which he dug up near the building. A small keg of coal, found in the ground by Mr. Hall himself, was also shown to us. This coal appeared to be in a good state of pre

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Merchant of Venice—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute. (Die Zauberflöte.)

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polymorama.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

THE REBELLION.

No dispatches from the Army of the Potomac reached us yesterday or last night. In fact, there is very little army news from any quarter.

Our Key West correspondent, under date of the 15th inst., states that more than fifty large vessels belonging to the Banks Expedition, had been seen passing into the Gulf within three days, and that the only disaster reported was that of the *M. Sandford*, already mentioned. The troops which were on board of her were comfortably housed in barracks at Key West awaiting transportation.

Several communications from Gen. Bragg were received in Nashville on Dec. 22. In one of them he endeavors to excuse himself for his violation of the cartel of exchange, in sending the Hartsville prisoners to our lines without previous notice, and to Nashville instead of to Vicksburgh. His explanations are very insufficient. In another he demands the return of A. J. Marshands, arrested in Van Buren County, by order of Gen. Dumont, and sent to Camp Chase. He says the arrest was in violation of an agreement between himself and Gen. Rosecrans; but in another communication, in which he replies to a remonstrance from Gen. Rosecrans with regard to the arrest of Mrs. Cliff, he declares he will do as he pleases with respect to her and all other citizens of Tennessee. In still another note he says that Col. Moore, of the One Hundred-and-fourth Illinois, and his Aid, Lieut. Donald, were left at Murfreesboro by mistake, and await Gen. Rosecrans' decision as to whether they shall be sent to Nashville or Vicksburgh. The entire correspondence on the part of the rebel leader is characterized by much braggadocio and insolence.

In intercepted letters from Knoxville, the following list of prices at that point is given: Per pound—common tea, $16; soda, $3 50; sugar, 75 cents; bacon, 35 to 40 cents; salt, 14 cents; coffee, $3 50; flour, $30 per bbl.; wood, $20 to $30 per cord; apples, $5 per bushel; pins, $1 per paper; boots, $50 per pair; hats, $15 to $25 each; calico, $1 50 per yard. A letter from a slave-trader says he is buying negroes in Richmond for $1,200 and $1,300, and selling them in Georgia and Alabama for $1,500 and $1,600.

The army now concentrated at Helena, Arkansas, it is said, numbers at least 60,000 men. Rumors are in circulation that nearly the whole of Gen. Grant's army will abandon Mississippi for the present, probably to take part in the expedition down the river, which may not move for several weeks.

A rebel Colonel, A. W. Jones, was recently captured in Arkansas. He was the Provost-Marshal-General of the "Trans-Mississippi District." He describes the army in Arkansas as in a most wretched condition. In the language of his negro servant, (who was with him,) "they just got plenty of nothing." He states that Rains and Parsons have been ousted. Frost commands Parsons' Division, and is in bad repute. Provisions had become so scarce that Gen. Hindman had issued an order for all families from Missouri to at once return.

GENERAL NEWS.

The celebration of the Christmas Anniversary was very general in this City. We give in other columns reports of the doings in the churches, the institutions, &c.

It is reported that the bill which passed Congress some days ago, for the admission into the Union of the new State of "West Virginia," was, through some oversight among the clerks at the Capitol, detained from the President until Monday last. He is allowed ten days from that time to consider it.

A Treasury Note case has been decided in the Court at Cleveland, Ohio. The "greenbacks" are recognized and declared by the Court to be a legal tendar for all debts.

It is stated that Commodore Wilkes cannot long continue to act as commander of the squadron in the West Indies, from the fact that he has arrived at the age of 63 years. In fact he was of that age when he received his present commission of Commodore. He is removed to the retired list of Captains.

Seven hundred mules were shipped to Washington from Cincinnati on Dec. 22, and two thousand more are awaiting transportation.

In consequance of the refusal of the Canadian Banks to receive silver unless at a heavy discount, the financial manager of the Great Western Railway at Suspension Bridge has issued a notice that, on and after Dec. 1, silver will not be accepted by that Company in payment of freight charges, or for tickets, in a larger proportion than five per cent. of the total amount payable; and in no case must that proportion exceed the amount of five dollars.

The excitement at Columbia, South Carolina, on the discovery of an immense bed of the best rock salt near Opsilka, proves to have had its origin in the finding of several lumps of this mineral which had accidentally fallen from a passing train a year or two ago.

The Movement upon Fredericksburgh.

The prompt publication of the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee has rendered an essential service to the country. It has arrested the strong current of abuse which, in the absence of knowledge, and under the stimulus partly of indignation at the defeat of the army, and partly of partisan hostility, was sweeping over the country against the Administration. We are now able to trace the complete history of Gen. Burnside's movement upon Fredericksburgh, and to define the causes of its failure:—and if we fail to fix upon any individual the responsibility of the failure, it will be because that failure was due to a lack of coöperation and a concurrence of untoward events, rather than the specific misconduct of particular men.

The order for Gen. Burnside to take command of the army reached him on the 7th of November, in the evening, at Orleans, Fauquier County. On the 8th of November he arrived, simultaneously with Gen. McClellan, at Warrenton. On the 9th he addressed a letter to Gen. Halleck, proposing to change the route of the army at once from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Fredericksburgh, and setting forth in detail his reasons for the change. The leading reason was the necessity of having a shorter line of communications, and being nearer supplies in the advance upon Richmond. He requested, if this plan should be approved, that to enable him to carry it out, supplies, commissary stores, and pontoons enough to span the Rappahannock twice, should be sent from Washington to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. Gen. Burnside knew that the rebel Gen. Jackson had been sent up the Shenandoah Valley, away from the main body of the rebel army, for the purpose of attacking our right flank:—and his purpose in moving to Fredericksburgh was to cross the river at once, push on toward Richmond and fight the enemy before Jackson could be recalled and join the main body of the rebel army. It is clear that such a movement depended for success wholly upon the *celerity* with which it was made: and this depended upon the vigorous and hearty coöperation of all who were concerned in its execution.

On receiving this letter Gen. Halleck proceeded to Warrenton, with Gen. Meigs and Gen. Haupt, who went at his request, to confer with Gen. Burnside concerning the proposed change. They arrived Nov. 12, and the whole subject was freely canvassed in conversation that evening. It was understood that the plan must receive the President's approval before it could be put in operation; but the subject of supplies, pontoons, &c., was discussed in advance. On that very evening, in order to expedite matters, Gen. Halleck, at the suggestion of Gen. Meigs, signed an order to Gen. Woodbury, of the Engineer Brigade, directing him to "call upon the Chief Quartermaster to transport *all his pontoons and bridge materials* to Aquia Creek." This order Gen. Woodbury received on the morning of the 13th. On the 15th he sent three companies to build temporary wharves at Aquia—and on the 16th, (three days after the receipt of the order,) 48 pontoons were started from Washington by water, and arrived at the mouth of Aquia Creek on the 18th. On the 19th, thirty more were sent, which reached the same place on the 22d, and on the 24th a portion of them reached Falmouth. Meantime the President's approval of Gen. Burnside's plan reached him early on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 15, at Warrenton, where the whole army was encamped.

Gen. Burnside immediately put the army in motion, without waiting to know whether the pontoons and supplies had been started, but relying implicitly and without inquiry on the execution of Gen. Halleck's order. And it is at this point that the complications begin. Gen. Burnside testified that he "supposed the telegrams sent from Warrenton by Gen. Halleck would secure the starting of the pontoons at once,"—and that "those portions of the plan which required to be attended to at Washington would be carried out there at once." If he had not supposed so, he says, he "could have sent officers of his own to attend to them." Gen. Halleck, on the other hand, states that, while at Warrenton, he told Gen. Burnside that "everything was at his disposition," but that "he must make his own requisitions and give his own orders;"—and he adds, "I told him *not to send me any requisitions*, but to make them to the proper heads of Departments, and if they did not do their duty, then immediately to report it to me, but that *I could not attend to any requisitions at all*." And Gen. Meigs, testifying on the same point, says that "the march of an army is to be managed by its commander;" and that "when a General undertakes to make a movement, he must give his orders himself." Gen. Burnside, with his usual frankness, acknowledges that he, perhaps, made a mistake in not sending his own officers to look after these matters at Washington. In a movement requiring so much accuracy of coöperation, no precaution to secure it should be neglected. In starting Gen. Sumner's Division on the 15th, as soon as he received the assent of the President to his plan, and without waiting for distinct information as to the supplies and pontoons, Gen. Burnside seems to have taken too much for granted. His army could have remained at Warrenton with perfect safety, and without betraying its designs to the enemy, for several days longer; and certainty of coöperation was of more importance even than celerity of movement to the success of his plan.

But it seems also quite clear that Gen. Halleck, and perhaps Gen. Meigs, trusted a good deal more to the *routine* of the service than was safe in such a movement. No man knew better than Gen. Halleck that it was indispensable to the success of Gen. Burnside's movement that he should have the means of crossing the river as soon as he should reach Falmouth, in order to anticipate the arrival of the enemy. Yet he does not seem to have done anything outside of the usual routine of the departments, to make it certain that he should have them. That routine, perhaps, should have been sufficient to secure it; and Gen. Halleck is entitled, it may be, to plead that with the whole army and all its movements on his hands, he cannot be expected to attend to the details of any one. Gen. Woodbury states that when he found that it would be impossible, in consequence of rain, destruction of bridges, the grounding of transports and other accidents which no human power can prevent, for the supplies and pontoons to reach Falmouth by the time appointed, he urged Gen. Halleck to "delay the movement some five days in order that the necessary preparations might be made to insure its success." It is greatly to be regretted that this judicious suggestion was not acted upon; though Gen. Halleck testifies that he has no recollection of having ever heard it. Indeed he states that he left Gen. Burnside with the impression that he intended to cross the Rappahannock with a portion of his forces at the fords above its junction with the Rapidan.

Taking the facts as developed in this inquiry, it seems evident that the undertaking made at Warrenton, to transport supplies, pontoons, &c., from Washington to Falmouth, within the time required for the march of the army thither, was one beyond the power of the Government to fulfill. As Gen. Meigs very justly remarked, the transport of so large a train a hundred miles is a very serious undertaking, and is always subject to casualties which no foresight can possibly prevent. So far as appears, every department did its best to accomplish the work. But it was rash for Gen. Burnside to rely upon it at the start; and sufficient care was not taken afterward to keep him advised concerning the delays which were encountered. We see no shadow of justification for the sweeping censures which have been passed upon any of the officials connected with the movement. But there is abundant proof of the necessity of greater vigilance and caution in movements of such delicacy, and depending so entirely for success on the coöperation of different branches of the service.

Conservatism and Radicalism;—Patriotism the Master of Both.

Secretary Seward and Secretary Chase withdrew their late resignations, it is understood, only on the condition made by each, that the other should do the same. These men have been represented as respectively the embodiments of conservatism and radicalism. They have constantly been so characterized by the same class of journals which have made it their main business to breed internecine war between conservatives and radicals—which have especially devoted themselves to the idea that there was something as *essentially* incompatible between the two political elements as between fire and water. We trust these journals will duly apprehend the practical rebuke now administered them. From their own recognized headquarters they have received an official certificate of their folly.

Folly it unquestionably is. It is carrying into an exceptional period a distinction which really belongs only to the ordinary condition of national life. It is applying health regulations to a mortal paroxysm. In orderly times our politics have always been influenced by two diverse tendencies—one toward conservation, the other toward innovation; or, if the words be better liked, we will say, one bent most on preserving, the other on reforming. These two counter agencies are found in every free society; and it is their mutual action alone that secures that healthful condition which combines stability and progress. But these are no such times. The question now is not—how the nation can *best* exist, but how it can exist at all. Death threatens it. It is convulsed as no nation ever before was. Relief must come quickly or never. We say that, in such an extremity, nothing but absolute folly can think of admitting or excluding relief, as it may or may not tally with the old standards. The prime concern is not whether your remedy is called conservative or radical, but *whether it will be effective*.

In fact, the old names of conservative and radical have by this time pretty much lost all of their distinctive meaning. So far as the great matter of the day is concerned, *all loyal men* are conservative; for they are all agreed on the supreme necessity of preserving the nation's life, if possible. They are all agreed, too on cutting up slavery root and branch, if need be, and extirpating everything whatsoever that lies in the way of that consummation; and this makes them all virtually radical. As respects the *essential ideas* then we say that all truly loyal men are alike. They agree in principle.

Of course we don't deny that there may be a difference on the minor questions of the time and manner of applying the principle. One person, for instance, may deem that the President's movement against Slavery was rightly timed and rightly directed; another may think very differently. But so long as both alike admit that Slavery must be destroyed sooner than that the Union shall perish, the one is, in fact, no more radical at the core than the other. The difference between the two men is mainly a difference in point of view. As one looks at the situation, he thinks the President's step opportune and expedient; as the other surveys it, it may be to him just the reverse. But why should the latter rail at the former when he is not sure that the next week or the next month may not bring him exactly to the same position? Events are moving, and new aspects opening, with great rapidity. It is notorious that nearly every one who observes at all, regards the relations of Slavery to the preservation of the Union differently from what he did a year ago. Then there was an almost universal opinion that the rebellion could be put down without precipitating the final solution of the great Slavery problem. Now the majority believe, as President Lincoln himself has come to believe, that the one is not possible without the other. Previous conceptions have been borne down by the resistless stream of events. In our opinion, the very "conservative" triumphs, so called, which have recently taken place, will only hasten the time of a universal acquiescence, by all loyal men, in the President's Proclamation. Those triumphs, so far as they proceeded from political rather than military causes, were due chiefly to a lingering hope that the rebels might be induced, by a conciliatory manifestation, to seek some path that would bring them back into the Union. The subsequent bearing of the rebels has shown that they are beyond all such inducements. True, they rejoiced in these Democratic triumphs; but only because they construed them to be favorable to their independence. They welcomed them as the harbingers of disunion, not of re-union; and therefore it is that honest Democrats are beginning to be more in earnest for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to regard the President's policy against slavery with much more favor. We are satisfied that nothing but time is wanting to make all truly loyal men of one accord in this matter. But whether this is so or not, it is absurd to give paramount importance to these minor questions of methods and means, when there is no essential difference in principle. They who not only thus magnify them, but seek through them to foment fierce and fatal dissensions in the North, are not only foolish but treacherous and wicked.

The two Secretaries, though perhaps their ideas upon public policy may not have entirely coincided, find no difficulty in working together with their whole mind and soul for the salvation of the country. They in fact insist in working side by side, if at all. The same largeness of spirit ought to inspire loyal men everywhere. It is the last time in the world to be opinionative; the last time to arrogate to ourselves the only wisdom that can save the nation. All sensible men, in the face of the constant successions of unexpected developments in this struggle, are learning to distrust their own judgment, and to bear more contentedly any policy which the constituted authorities of the Government may think best to adopt for the good of the cause. This is the true public spirit, and the only pledge of final success.

Danger in the Southwest.

The telegraph has more than confirmed the unfavorable view we took in Wednesday's Times of Gen. Grant's position in the Southwest. The rebels not only have burned the bridge over the Obion River, as we surmised they would, which cuts off Jackson, Tenn., from Columbus and Cairo, but they have advanced boldly to Union City and burned that, and continued their desolating march right on toward Columbus, their former stronghold on the Mississippi. The first report we had of the serious rebel demonstration north of Jackson was, that Gen. Davies was about to set out from Columbus with a force large enough to drive away the rebels, and that the railroad would be repaired in two weeks at most. But now the news is that Gen. Davies (or Gen. Tuttle, Commandant at Cairo) is confident that "Columbus can be held against the rebels," who are reported 7,000 strong, within a few miles of that place! The destruction of the bridge over the Obion River, to be followed, of course, by similar injuries to the railroad at other points where bridges and trestle-work exist, will, we have every reason to apprehend, verify our prediction in regard to the final and forcible change of the base of Grant's army.

But if this were the only disaster, it might soon be recovered from. Grant's base should have been at Memphis. He is now checked in his campaign, and will be obliged to open communications with the Mississippi River at Memphis—thus doing on compulsion, at vast loss and with the sacrifice of his campaign, what sound military judgment should have dictated before his march into the State of Mississippi was commenced. But what has he lost in the meantime, by depending on the long line of communication from Holly Springs to Columbus and Cairo? The telegraph yesterday told the story with conciseness and force. The rebel cavalry commenced their recent raid by a demonstration in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn. This town is nearly the geographical centre of West Tennessee, connected north with Columbus, Ky., and south with Corinth, the celebrated battle-ground, by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and also southwest with Bolivar and Grand Junction, by the Mississippi Central Railroad. Jackson is the key-point of the country lying between the Mississippi and the Tennessee Rivers; it has been strongly fortified, and since the siege of Corinth has remained the headquarters of our Army of the Southwest. Gen. Grant moved from Jackson when he commenced the invasion of the State of Mississippi. A very large accumulation of army stores and subsistence has been made at Jackson—it is the dépôt from which all the surrounding points, Corinth, Bolivar and Grand Junction, are supplied. As soon as the rebels, a week ago, threatened Jackson, the commanding officer at Holly Springs was notified of the fact by telegraph, and requested to send all the forces he could spare for its protection. He did so. But as soon as they were gone, *Jackson was not attacked, but Holly Springs was!* And it was taken, and a general bonfire made of all the cotton and of all the property of Grant's army found there, including 200 wagons, and subsistence and ammunition amounting in value to $500,000. The Union forces at Holly Springs were made prisoners and paroled. Some of them have reached Cairo and brought this discouraging news. They state that Van Dorn, with a force of 5,000 rebels, is conducting this successful assault on Grant's communications; and that after having destroyed the Government property at Holly Springs, they moved on toward Grand Junction for the purpose of capturing it. If they succeed in this they will destroy the railroad bridge over Wolf River and thus have Grant completely cut off from Corinth, Bolivar and Jackson. The reduction of these places will then apparently be a mere matter of time. It will only require the concentration of the Holly Springs force under Van Dorn with the force that has broken up the railroad north of Jackson, which no power that Grant or Tuttle wields can prevent. At Bolivar the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Jackson, crosses the Hatchie River. The bridge there being destroyed, as well as that north of Jackson, over the Obion River, the town of Jackson would seem to be beyond the reach of all help. And if it falls, the loss of Memphis itself would hardly be a severer blow, whether considered in reference to the military backset or the loss of immense supplies.

It is a question with us whether the present rebel movements do not portend *a sharp, quick turn in the entire campaign in the Southwest*. Gen. Grant having been, as it appears, effectually cut off from his base at Cairo, and from his interior positions, Corioth, Bolivar and Jackson, the entire course of the Tennessee River is uncovered to the rebels. They are free to reoccupy Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, planting the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers with batteries, and *flanking* Gen. Rosecrans *at Nashville*. If the rebels can succeed in this manœuvre and then break the railroad line between Louisville and Nashville—a very trifling achievement for them, we too well know—the magnificent army under Rosecrans would be in such peril as would make every friend of the Union tremble. We have reason to think that the Confederate powers mean to make a superhuman effort to recover Nashville and crush the army that holds it, and that the derangement and defeat of Grant's campaign against Jackson and Vicksburgh, Miss., will prove the most skillful combination of the war, the same force that checks Grant by an attack in the rear being converted into a flanking force that puts Rosecrans at Nashville in extreme danger.

The Government cannot watch the development of the rebel programme in the Southwest too closely. The presence of Jeff. Davis and Jo. Johnston is not without its purpose. We trust Gen. Grant may be able to cope with them; but already he is isolated by his blundering or his bad luck, and cannot send an order twenty miles from his own camp in any direction over his grand Department.

Mormonism in the Union.

It is very remarkable, the silence that has so long prevailed in this country in regard to the Territory of Utah, its singular prophet and people, and the anomalous institutions they maintain. A few years ago, every mail from the "Salt Lake" brought us a full-grown sensation. Sometimes it was a regular nor'wester from Brigham Young, blowing the soul of a dead President to Hades, sounding the trump of judgment to the living incumbent of the White House, denouncing the overthrow of the Union and its godless Gentile population, and winding up with a piping blast in favor of the peace enjoyed by the Latter-Day Saints in the possession of a Prophet-ruler and a plurality of wives. Sometimes it was a lesser light that held forth in the Mormon temple—Heber Kimball or an equally high Priest—who with less dogmatic energy but with more brilliancy and affluence of language and illustration, held up the Government and people of the United States to the ridicule and laughter of the broad humorists of Deseret—pitied us in the barrenness and desolation in which we were about to be left, and glorified themselves for having found and occupied the true garden of Eden, and planted therein divine institutions of patriarchal and polygamous type. Sometimes it was "Elder Snow" and the likes of him who mingled the rattling of musketry with the heavy roar of artillery from the bigger guns, and dinned about the ears of the nation the doom that Mormondom was preparing for us and all graceless Gentiles who scouted the revelations of Joseph, and doubted the inspirations of Brigham.

The Apostles went out in those days and preached in England, Germany and France, in Fez, Ningpo and Byzantium—proselyting the peoples of the earth and bringing them in squalid crowds, ship-full after ship-full, to the populous harbor of New-York, whence they took their way by rail to the Missouri River, and thence by wheelbarrow-train to the promised land of Deseret. It was a phenomenon in its day—the wonderful gospel of Mormonism; its origin and spread; the coherence and tenacity of its followers; the bold defiance of reason, common sense and common decency in its practices, and its audacious rebellion against the institutions and authority of the Government under which it existed.

The persistent violation of the laws of the United States at last brought on war between the Government and the Mormons, and the campaign was organized against them under the Buchanan Administration. The people have almost forgotten it—so rapid and overwhelming in interest the events that have since transpired. But they will recall, without much effort, some of the leading facts of the campaign; such as that Albert Sidney Johnston, rebel General killed at Shiloh, led the army across the Plains to subjugate Brigham Young—that his command was caught in the snows of the mountains, and nearly perished—that Gen. R. B. Marcy (Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, and late Chief-of-Staff) made a trip of incredible hardship from the army to New-Mexico for provisions to save them, and succeeded—that the army finally entered Utah, but found no rebels in arms to oppose it, and consequently had nothing to do—that it moved Southward from Salt Lake, and went into camp, which camp was named "Camp Floyd," in honor of the memorable Floyd, then Secretary of War—where it remained till the difficulty blew over. Chiefly, the people will not forget that this Mormon war cost the Government not much under $20,000,000—that the celebrated Russell, Waddell & Majors, contractors for transportation to the army in Utah, drew drafts for millions of dollars of unearned money, which drafts were accepted by the generous Floyd; and finally, that several hundred thousand dollars of Indian Trust Bonds were stolen from the Interior Department at Washington, then under charge of Jacob Thompson, a Secessionist of the Floyd type, to sustain the fraudulent acceptances aforesaid.

It is astonishing that Utah has been so quickly and so completely lost out of mind after that recent and startling episode in its history. The fact is, Utah grew immensely rich by the war. Millions of gold were spent there, and Brigham Young is perhaps now one of the richest men on the continent. But riches have had the usual effect, even on the mind of a prophet; they have hardened Brigham's heart, made him worldly-minded, and careful to keep his treasures. He has multiplied his wives, to be sure, but he has ceased to preach treason. He has, indeed, apparently made friends with the Union, for we perceive, on reference to Monday's proceedings in Congress, that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has introduced a bill "to enable Utah (with other Territories) to form State Governments, preliminary to their admission into the Union."

It is not necessary to add that Brigham Young inspires this movement—that he does not renounce polygamy, or the superiority of his priestly character to the civil power—but is a firm supporter of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which allows the people of every community to manage their own affairs in their own way. He will probably be one of the first Senators from Utah, and when he arrives in Washington, will undoubtedly create a commotion by the numbers and splendor of his domestic retinue.

Hindman Disciplining his Savages.—The Arkansas Gen. Hindman, who was so badly whipped at Prairie Grove a fortnight ago, issued an order to his men just previous to the battle, giving them some general directions concerning their conduct. It contains, among several bad suggestions, the following good one:

"Don't break ranks to plunder. *Plunderers and stragglers* will be put to death on the spot."

Probably Hindman commands the wildest set of semi-savages this side of Tartary. And not only wild, but extravagantly independent—accustomed to "taking care of themselves," to fighting bears and each other, to plunder and jayhawking, and all the fierce vices of Southwestern frontier life. In brief, and it is enough, they are mostly Arkansas and Texas "gentlemen," with a good sprinkling of half-breeds. And yet to an army of ten or fifteen thousand men composed of such material, and campaigning on the very outskirts of civilization, he issues an order which makes the penalty of plundering and straggling to be *death* on the spot, and appoints persons to carry the order into execution.

This is certainly a lesson in military discipline which might well be given heed to by the officers of our army in Virginia. We were sorry to hear of scenes of plunder which took place in Fredericksburgh the day *before* the battle, which were disgraceful, and the stories we hear of the amount of straggling whenever our army is on the march are almost incredible. The misfortune in our case is that while Hindman orders his "file closers and the cavalry in the rear" to enforce this article of military law, there is no officer or court of officers of any grade in our entire army which has power to carry out the requirements of discipline in this respect.

The Indian Executions To-day.—The thirty-nine Sioux Indian murderers who, out of the 300 condemned to death were ordered to be executed by the President, will be hung at 10 o'clock this morning, at Mankato, Minnesota. They were originally to suffer death on Friday last, but were reprieved by the President for one week; but there is no doubt that their sentence will be carried into effect to-day. Beside these thirty-nine, the other 260 condemned Indian murderers are in prison at Mankato, and there is great fear that the large number of infuriated white settlers, who will assemble to witness the execution, may make an effort to get at these savages, and suspend them from the same gallows as served the others. The Colonel commanding the post, under whose supervision the executions are to take place, has issued an order upon the subject, invoking the aid of all good citizens to maintain the law on the occasion; and enjoining that the "State of Minnesota must not, in addition to the terrible wrongs and outrages inflicted upon her by the murderous savages, suffer more fatally in reputation at the hands of misguided citizens."

It is earnestly to be hoped there may be no such thing as a mob-massacre of these wretched savages—even though such a course was predicted and justified by Senator Wilkinson and several of his Congressional colleagues, in the protest against clemency to any one of the Sioux which these gentlemen recently sent to the President.

Weather Reports—Dec. 25.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 40°. Wind southwest, fresh—cloudy.

Montreal, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 16°; barometer, 29° 295'; wind northeast by east—cloudy.

Portland, Me.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 29°, wind north—cloudy.

Washington, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 34°; wind southwest—cloudy.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 47°; barometer, 29° 03', wind south—mild, raining.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 50°—cloudy.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 45°; barometer, 33° 75'; wind north—hazy.

Halifax, N. S.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 14°, wind north—hazy.

Boston, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°, wind southwest—cloudy.

Springfield, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 42°, wind southwest—cloudy.

New-York—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind southeast—cloudy.

Philadelphia—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 45°; wind southwest—cloudy.

Fortress Monroe—At 6 P. M., thermometer, 56°, barometer, 30° 20', wind south—weather hazy.

—Hon. Robert Dale Owen is in Indianapolis settling his accounts with the State Government for the purchase of arms.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Aggregate Wealth of the United States—Its Bearing upon the War and Free Institutions—Its Future Increase—The Actual Loss by the War—Relative Wealth of the States.

THE BERCHES, December, 1862.

Just now the question of financas is the question of interast in the public mind, almost equal to that of the war. Perhaps a few simple facts may serve to inform many persons how it is that we sustain the expenses of this war so well, and how it is that we shall probably *not* be great losers by it. What confuses most persons is, complicating the ideas of taxes, currency and wealth together. Now, they are three totally different things. We should not confound them, any more than suffrage and citizenship; a confusion, which seems to have confounded the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT, and which, I first learn from the TIMES, Mr. Attorney-General BATES has cleared up. If he has, he has done a great public service. There never was such a folly and such a judicial crime perpetrated in this country as that same DRED SCOTT case. But to the present matter. *Currency* is a mere *instrument*, like a drill machine, for our own convenience. It is no matter whether it is silver dollars, which they use at Tripoli, or strings of shells, for which the dollars are exchanged in the interior, or ivory buttons, provided a unit of exchange is agreed upon. It is an instrument for our convenience; and the most convenient is the best. But no matter what it is, we want enough of it to make exchanges with facility. *Taxes* are the revenue for the support of the Government. But wealth is a very different thing. It is the actual substance on which is based the right to issue currency as evidences of debt, and out of which taxes are paid. The real question in case of a war is two-fold; first, is there wealth enough to sustain the required revenue? and, next, do the annual losses of the war, whether in men or money, exceed or fall short of the actual gain of the nation? The problem is precisely the same as if it were that of a farmer or merchant contemplating certain expenditures for building. He has the building to pay for, and the taxes to the Government, and his own support. He may not have any currency to pay with. But it is certain that if he has an income largely exceeding his outgoes, he can easily get the currency and the taxes. To do that is a mere matter of contrivance and convenience. This is precisely the case with the United States at the present time, even with this immense war. And here, let every man disabuse himself of one idea at once: The *cost* of the war is *not* the money paid out by the Treasury, nor the appropriations made by Congress. The war costs the nation just what is *lost* to the nation by it and no more. This consists of three articles: 1. The difference of exchange paid in gold to foreign nations. 2. The actual destruction of property; and 3. The loss of labor by the withdrawal of men from industry to the war. These are the only losses to the *nation*. All others merely change the relations of property between individuals, but do not change the national wealth. Let us now compare the national income with the national losses by war. The census return of our national wealth, in 1860, (rather low, I think,) was *sixteen thousand millions of dollars*, ($16,000,000,000.) On this I estimate the annual income to be at least 10 per cent., which is a dollar a day for each able-bodied man, irrespective of skill; and the average wages of men are fully equal to that in the West, and I presume throughout the country. This is irrespective, too, of machinery. The income of the nation is at least *sixteen hundred millions per annum*. The *losses* of the war by foreign exchanges have been small, but they will be greater, and may be estimated at $50,000,000 per annum. The losses by the destruction of property may be taken at $100,000,000 per annum. The losses by labor, which makes the bulk of the loss, is that of a million of men per day, which, at a dollar per day, is in round numbers ($300,000,000) three hundred millions per annum. The actual losses of the war, then, amounts to *four hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum*. This is what we call dead loss. If the war were to continue three years, the dead loss would be one thousand three hundred and fifty millions, which should be deducted from the valuation of the National property at that time. But the National income in that time will be *three-fold* the actual loss. In the meantime, we must observe that the development of the mines and machinery of the Nation is increasing the income very rapidly. I think after this year the whole National income (if we were united) may be fairly counted at two thousand millions per annum. I have made no note of the rebel States; but if we deduct from the national income a little more than one-fourth for that account, it will be nearly correct. The result is, that in the midst of this gigantic war, we are *actually increasing the National wealth at the rate of six hundred millions a year.*

Now, if we borrowed the money from Europe we should do no such thing. We might even run behindhand. We should owe Europe both principal and interest. Now, we pay our own citizens the interest in gold. We only take money out of one pocket to put it in the other. Here, I must say, we have one cause of universal congratulation. It is the admirable manner in which our National finances have been managed. If we owe this both to the ability of the Secretary and the aid and counsel of bankers, we also owe it to our free institutions. In no other country on earth could such gigantic efforts have been successfully put forth. The reason is obvious. Our free institutions have made the people and the Government one. The result is the Government is sustained with no actual loss to the nation. If, (as I suppose,) we are losing about 100,000 men a year more than we need otherwise have done, this loss is a great deal more than made up by natural increase and immigration.

In noticing the wealth of the Nation, we may notice also the relative wealth of the States. It is curious to see how the great law of labor is vindicated by the returns of wealth in the States. There must be land to work upon, everywhere; but if we have given a certain amount of raw material, *labor* is the great creator of wealth. Free institutions encourage labor, by securing its rewards. Hence, it may be assumed, as a rule, that in a temperate climate, *wealth will be greatest where labor is freest.* In comparing States together, there are some aids to be considered, such as machinery and rich lands, which will render results unequal, even where industry is equally great. In the United States, we see these remarkably illustrated in some States. The wealthiest States of the Union are Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Ohio, in proportion to the number of people, which is the true test. In New-England, it is labor applied to machinery which brings up the wealth of the people, and in Ohio, it is rich lands. I give below the estimated true wealth in four States, with the ratio to the population:

Connecticut, $444,274,114—$990 a person.
Ohio, $1,193,898,422—$510 a person.
Pennsylvania, $1,416,501—$490 a person.
New-York, $1,843,338—$480 a person.

The statements of the actual wealth may, of course, contain some errors, but they are sufficiently accurate to show the general ratios of our National industry. Ohio has but 39,000 square miles, and New-York has 46,000; but the difference is that Ohio is wholly arable. If the cities in New-York and Pennsylvania are deducted, *lands* in Ohio are higher priced than in the former. The number of live stock in Ohio is greater than that of any State, and the crops greater in proportion to the land. The result is that the wealth brought to the State by agriculture is immense, probably greater, in proportion to the people, than in any country. If any others are superior, it must be such countries as Italy and Belgium. This very brief review of our wealth may be sufficient to satisfy those who have not made such calculations, that the war has not yet materially injured us, and is not likely to prove any serious drawback on the wealth of the nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 25.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE ARMY.

Our special dispatches from the Army of the Potomac state that everything there is quiet, and that the soldiers have, upon the whole, enjoyed a comfortable and satisfactory Christmas.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

The adjournment of Congress over the holidays has caused an immense efflux of members of Congress, and the consequent collapse of news. Everything wears an air of profound quiet, and everybody seems intent on Christmas comforts. Each of the forty-six hospitals in Washington and vicinity was furnished with a sumptuous dinner for its inmates, including roast turkeys and chicken pies—the repast being enlivened with music, and in one case at least with *dancing*. The President gave a portion of his time to these charitable festivities, and visited several of the hospitals, and mixed freely with the patients. On the whole, the affair was the most extensive and admirable ever known.

ARMY NURSES.

Mrs. Senator WADE is at the head of an Association designed to secure more efficiency in the nurse department—the intention being to provide a nurse's home, and means for the more careful selection of persons for this duty and their proper training.

DISTURBANCE AT THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

In the distribution of provisions, to-day, at the Connecticut camp, near Alexandria, it would seem that great negligence, if not worse, resulted in a riot, more disgraceful to the purveyors than the soldiers.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution is expected to be passed by the present House of Representatives, instructing the Clerk, whose business it will be to call the roll of Members in organizing the new House, to call the name of no person claiming to have been elected from a district not now represented. It is reasonably assumed that no person should exercise the full rights of a member on the strength of a mere claim of an election, which inevitably must be more or less irregular, and this precaution is intended to give the control of the organization and the decision of doubtful rights of membership to those whose right to occupy seats is attested by regular certificates.

GEN. FOSTER.

Brig. Gen. FOSTER arrived here on Wednesday from North Carolina. He had an interview this afternoon with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, from all of whom he received assurances that all the reinforcements he needed should be sent to his Department immediately.

GEN. SLOCUM.

Gen. SLOCUM, with a portion of his staff, arrived here on Wednesday. He will leave again on Friday for his command.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE IN BURNSIDE.

The President the other evening, in the course of conversation, declared that his confidence in the military abilities of Gen. BURNSIDE, notwithstanding the repulse at Fredericksburgh, was unimpaired; more, that it was strengthened. "Had BURNSIDE," said the President, "had the same chances of success that McCLELLAN wantonly cast away, to-day he would have been hailed as the saviour of his country. A golden opportunity was lost by the latter General at Antietam."

OHIO CONVALESCENTS.

Through the exertions of J. C. WAITTAMORE, of Columbus, the Ohio soldiers in convalescent camp have been removed to the camp of the Ohio Fourth Regiment, near Chain Bridge, where their comfort will be materially promoted.

WANTS TO BE WHITEWASHED.

Col. TOM FOAD, who achieved an unenviable notoriety by the premature evacuation of Maryland Heights, thereby occasioning the loss of Harper's Ferry, is understood to be laboring for a restoration to the service, in order that he may *honorably* resign!

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 25.

A LETTER FROM EX-COMMANDER MAURY.

Recently a number of papers belonging to ex-Commander M. F. MAURY, late of United States Navy, were found at Fredericksburgh, Va., at the house of Dr. HARNDON. One of them, dated April, 1862, is addressed to "My Excellent Friend, the Grand Admiral of Russia," a copy of which was sent to that functionary: "The rebellion, as they (the loyal citizens) term it," he says, "they would fain have the statesmen of Europe believe well nigh *crushed out*. At first they said it was a small affair that would be put down in a few weeks—then in sixty, then in ninety days. Mr. SEWARD proclaimed, through his diplomatic organs abroad, that France and England should have cotton, and that the rebellion should be quelled. All his promises and predictions have failed. An entire year has rolled around, and he has, as yet, offered us, away from the water and his ships, but one pitched battle. That at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th instant, was brought on by us, and though outnumbered, as we have always been, our enemy was beat back and driven to the banks of the Tennessee, under cover of his gunboats," etc. MAURY says the Powers of Europe have been deceived with regard to the blockade; it has never been effective. In the course of the letter, he says: "Here then is the spectacle of a people, twelve millions in number, seeking to separate themselves from an association which they abhor, to cut loose from a Government they hate, seeking and meaning to take their place as an independant sovereignty among the nations of the earth. They occupy one of the finest countries in the world. Adjusting their industrial pursuits according to the principles that regulate the distribution of labor over the surface of the planet, they are eminently agricultural," etc. The letter, which is a very long one, is an argument to show what great commercial advantages would result to Europe by recognizing the Confederate Government.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The great naval expedition of Rear-Admiral PORTER on the Mississippi, is attracting considerable attention here in military circles. Several officers of the army, with nautical antecedants, have resigned, with the intention of identifying themselves with this promising naval enterprise in the West. The name of PORTER is, itself, regarded as a tower of strength, and will attract some of the best men in the country. The cooperation of the public-spirited ship-owners and Captains of New-York and other cities will be appealed to for the securing of seamen, artisans, &c., to fill up the commands of the formidable vessels connected with the expedition. The inducements presented to the latter, it is believed, will soon fill up the required quota. Several hundred sailors, boatmen, gunners, blacksmiths, &c., will be sent to the West to go into immediate service.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S REPORT.

The President's Message upon the New-Orleans Commission is accompanied by a report of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Commissioner, to the Secretary of State. With regard to the returns of the $500,000 to the agent of HOPE & Co., Mr. FORRESTALL, he says:

"The circumstances attending the payment and the object of Mr. FORRESTALL in depositing the coin with the Consul of the Netherlands are stated in these depositions, and so clearly and with such evident frankness, that it is impossible to doubt the truth."

He states that the deposit in question was made to preserve the faith of the Bank with the State of Louisiana, whose bonds were the basis of the capital of the Bank, and gives a history of the harsh and illegal measures of the pretended Government to compel the suspension of specie payments by the New-Orleans Banks, and to legalize Confederate currency, involving on their part only "submission to tyrannical power threatening its more tyrannic exercise," after resisting as long as they dared, at the risk of every dollar of their coin. At the coming of our troops, fearing the anarchy of the populace and the possible license of our troops, the money was placed in the hands of the agent of HOPE & Co.

WOUNDED.

A large number of wounded arrived to-day from the Rappahannock.

CHRISTMAS—THE DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

The Government Departments were closed to-day and business generally suspended. There were happy times at all the hospitals. At some toasts, sentiments, speeches and good Christmas dinners were furnished the patients by the liberality of friends. The weather is fine.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Why "Faust and Marguerite," produced at Mr. WHEATLEY'S charming theatre on Monday night, should be the delight of theatrical managers, (seeing that it is but an indifferent favorite with the public,) is one of those inscrutable mysteries that defy the ingenuity of human guessing, and refuse to be solved by any ordinary process of explanation. It is certainly not out of veneration for GOETHE, for the dialogue of the Teuton Shakespeare is seldom used. Long before GOETHE wrote, the play was a favorite with showmen. Performed before gaping mobs of peasantry by those early actors, the marrionettes, (alas! there are some wooden artists yet) it taught its little lesson of life, and raised its small voice against the danger of wisdom and the pride of learning. The great poet borrowed liberally from the machinery of the puppet show—and have his followers not done the same? A few years ago the work returned almost to its original conditions. The marrionettes, however, were members of the Ronzani ballet troupe. The aged *Faust* pirouletted with learned velocity, sold himself to the Devil with a cheerful caper, and waltzed smilingly to perdition by the side of a somewhat exposed *Marguerite*. That men betray and women are lost is indeed so trite a story, that it may be told by the toes as well as the mouth. The only wonder is that it is told at all, seeing that the telling seldom pays expenses.

Mr. WHEATLEY'S version is the one used in London by Mr. CHARLES KEANE. It is of reasonable brevity, and in a series of scenes points out the unpleasantness of the lower regions and the superior advantages of going to Heaven. *Mephistopheles* rather than *Faust* is made the leading character, but this is hardly a fault. The dialogue is not very brilliant for one or the other, whilst poor *Marguerite* has but little to do except look pretty. The part was fortunately intrusted to Miss EMMA THORNE, a lady who has lacked opportunities of making herself known to our public, but who, we venture to say, will speedily win a large measure of esteem. The few lines which she has to speak were given with taste, tact and skill; and for the rest, she looked so charming that there are many grayheards in these enlightened days who would gladly renew their youth on any terms for her sake. The *Faust* of Mr. SARWELL and the *Valentine* of Mr. JAMES LANSDOAN were good average performances. Mr. J. R. ROBERTS, an actor of reputation, made his *début* as *Mephistopheles*, and gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. Mr. ROBERTS is a little elephatic in the manner of making his points; but the points are good, and the manner is probably the result of not knowing the house or the audience. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of the part we have had here.

The merit of the play is in its excellent scenery. We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably the attractiveness of a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. In the garden scene of the second act, Mr. SELWYN has touched upon ground that is seldom approached by scene painters, and most happily. The glitter of trembling chandeliers, and the irredescent flashings of many colored dresses, are effects so readily produced, that they are apt to seduce an artist from whatever little feeling he may happen to have. But Mr. SELWYN has here produced, by mere paint and brush, a picture of positive value, without a single meretricious adjunct in its composition. We can speak almost as heartily of every scene in the play, and without reserve of the dresses. The result, in fact, is a wholesome holiday piece; strange, fantastic and out of the ordinary range of the drama, but interesting and impressive. It will, we are sure, bear many repetitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Little TERESA CARRENO'S last concert at the Academy of Music was a complete success. The house has hardly presented so gay an appearance since the gala days of PICCOLOMINI. It was completely filled. We have nothing to add to our previous remarks concerning this extraordinary child, who was congratulated by so large a party on her birthday, and with so much heartiness. Mme. D'ANGRI sang with immense spirit and effect, and was warmly applauded. It is a pity that we cannot hear this lady frequently on these boards. An *encore* was conceded to the very general request for more; a compliment which was also paid to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE in their duet. Messrs. THEODORA THOMAS, F. ESEN and ADELLA assisted with their usual skill.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.—M. JUIGNET, the enterprising manager of this charming little establishment, will repeat on Saturday evening, and for the second time in New-York, the original version of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The various translations have obtained so much success on our boards that it can hardly fail to be interesting to the friends of art to witness the source from whence they have been taken. We shall be mistaken if the efforts of the manager are not amply rewarded by an overflowing house.

EDWIN BOOTH AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This eminent tragedian made his second appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, and was greeted with one of the most numerous assemblages which ever congregated in that beautiful edifice. The house was filled from parquette to gallery with a most intelligent and fashionable audience, attracted mainly to see and hear one of whom fame had spoken so highly.

The plays were the tragedy of the "Iron Chest" and the comedy of "Katherine and Petruchio," which latter was substituted for Don CÆSAR DE BAZAN"—the principal characters in both being sustained by Mr. BOOTH and Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW. This lady created a most favorable impression on the occasion of her first appearance last Monday night. Of Mr. BOOTH'S rendition of the character of Sir *Edward Mortimer*, we have spoken on a previous occasion. It was given in his best style. Mrs. BARROW as *Wilford*, confirmed the good impression already made by her. The interest of the audience never flagged from the rising to the falling of the curtain. In the comedy Mr. BOOTH, of course enacted *Petruchio*, and Mrs. BARROW *Katherine*. The brief season closes on Saturday night, when the "Merchant of Venice" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be given. The success which Mr. Manager STOAAT has thus far met with in Brooklyn should induce him to extend the season "a few nights longer."

An elephant or a bear in Broadway, is about as much of a phenomenon as a prima donna in the Bowery would be. But the "wild beastesses" have at last come out of their former holes and hiding-places to exhibit themselves in close contrast to the tamer monsters of the more fashionable localities. The roar of the lion is to be heard but a block and an octave above the soliloquies of FORREST, and the monkeys disport themselves in close juxtaposition to where erst the ELSLERS danced.

A Menagerie and Zoological Institute has lately been opened on Broadway near Houston-street, and here are to be found about as motley a collection of elephants, bears, hyenas, and other pleasant animals of a carniverous kind, as the country—or for that matter the City either—affords. The public are reminded by the advertisement in another column, that this magnificent snapping and snarling collection of animated nature—ill nature—is open day and evening, without intermission.

—Maj. Chipman, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, is at home in Sandwich on a furlough.

—Col. Deming, now acting as Mayor of New-Orleans, receives a salary of $6,000 per annum.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM was so overrun yesterday that thousands who were unable to get in have urged the continuance of the attractions the balance of the week. Heloise Boucicault's great drama, "Collen Bawn," will be played this afternoon and evening, and all the living curiosities will remain on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURE ON HUMAN CHARACTER—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, to-night. Open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and at the door.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full reports of the Gen. PORTER COURT-MARTIAL, from our Special Correspondent, with COPIES OF DOCUMENTS that give interesting glances into the GREAT HISTORY of the WAR. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

An Holiday Present. Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PITNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—DEMAREST.—On Christmas Day, Dec. 25, at the Sixth Universalist Church, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Mr. S. GARDINER ADAMS to SOPHIA M., eldest daughter of P. P. Demarest, Esq., all of this City.

ANDREWS—NEAPIE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, at the South Baptist Church, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, CHARLES H. ANDREWS to MARY E. NEAPIE, daughter of J. A. J. Neapie, tragedian, all of this City.

EDSALL—JEROME.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, HENRY EDSALL to M. EMMA JEROME, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. J. Jerome, all of Brooklyn.

TITSWORTH—OLMSTEAD.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at Wantage, N. J., by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, Mr. A. TITSWORTH to Mrs. HARRIET OLMSTEAD, both of Wantage.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, GEORGE FRANKLIN BROWN, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 Henry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec 25, EDITH, infant daughter of Alfred and Sarah O. Chapman, aged 8 months and 27 days.

CLARK.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, JAMES GUION CLARK, Jr., son of Dr. James G. and Maria T. Clark, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUSHMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 25, Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 52 East 16th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, EDWARD B. EMERSON, son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Emerson, and son-in-law of the late Hon. Henry Shaw, aged 45 years.

Funeral at the house corner of 35th-st. and Park-av., on Friday next, at 3 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Rev. JUSTUS W. FRENCH, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Seth B. Cole, Esq., No. 8 East Baltic-st., on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Montpelier, Vt., for interment.

GOODMAN.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, Mrs. MARGARET W. GOODMAN, widow of John K. Goodman, late of this City, deceased, in the 73d year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

HOVEY.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, GEORGE HOVEY, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LAYTON.—Near Fredericksburgh, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 14, from wounds received in battle on the 13th, Lieut. THOMAS LAYTON, of Company E, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M.

MASON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 18, in camp before Fredericksburgh, NEHEMIAH MASON, Jr., Co. E, 44th N. Y. S. M.

Notice of funeral will be given in papers to-morrow.

NORRIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, Capt. ROSSAR T. NORRIS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also pilots and members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. 85 East 34th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUART.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, AGNES STUART.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TREMAIN.—On Thursday morning, Lieut. WALTER R. TREMAIN, of the 132d Regiment N. Y. S. V., second son of Edwin R. and Mary Tremain, of typhoid pneumonia, contracted whilst on duty at Suffolk, Va., aged 19 years.

His friends and those of his family, and the members of Third Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 35th-st.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec 24, Miss SARAH TUCKER.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 609.—Dec. 24, 1862.
19, 70, 54, 53, 51, 34, 57, 60, 55, 28, 39, 65.

KENTUCKY. CLASS 610—Dec. 24, 1862.
9, 21, 55, 36, 60, 56, 34, 49, 16, 22, 13, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
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OF DECEMBER 16, 1862.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
499	$1000	6118	$400	11402	$400	16688	$400	21014	$400
619	400	6196	400	11408	400	16698	1000	21148	400
679	400	6247	1000	11455	500	16837	400	21208	400
755	400	6263	400	11758	500	16879	400	21291	1000
828	400	6307	500	11866	400	17183	500	21378	500
963	500	6425	500	11999	400	17287	500	21545	400
998	500	6454	400	12173	500	17414	400	21548	400
1638	400	6497	400	12189	400	17463	400	21786	400
2145	400	6763	400	12249	400	17473	400	21975	500
2181	1000	6772	500	12411	400	17555	400	22168	500
2344	500	6811	400	12463	400	17587	500	22511	100000
2651	500	7421	1000	12857	400	17639	400	22560	400
2358	400	7447	500	12802	1000	17647	400	22569	1000
2145	400	7478	1000	12862	400	17763	400	22598	400
2536	400	7186	400	13110	400	17798	500	22624	10000
2572	1000	7551	500	13125	400	17857	400	22941	400
2582	400	7602	400	13196	500	17889	400	23063	500
2639	400	7610	400	13229	500	17901	400	23058	400
2690	400	7923	400	1 247	400	18134	400	23092	400
2811	500	8296	500	13328	400	18161	400	23103	500
2880	400	8523	400	13391	400	18233	400	23261	500
3334	400	8693	400	13442	400	18245	400	23420	400
3435	500	8755	400	13604	500	18371	400	23556	400
3744	400	9007	500	13610	50000	18566	500	23693	1000
3919	1000	9201	400	11703	400	18580	400	23744	500
4076	400	9253	500	11017	400	18914	400	23924	400
4231	400	9253	400	11156	500	18978	400	24041	400
4359	400	9472	400	14350	500	19068	400	24245	400
4469	30000	9845	400	14359	400	19010	400	24243	400
4486	500	9647	400	14373	500	19215	500	24702	500
4602	500	9693	500	14501	50000	19367	400	24871	400
4607	400	9942	500	14678	500	19509	400	24870	500
4840	400	9913	400	14679	500	19510	400	24805	400
4842	1000	9987	400	14023	500	19542	500	25113	400
4868	500	10004	400	11708	500	19571	400	25177	400
5200	400	10137	400	14958	400	19670	500	25253	400
5201	400	10141	400	15337	400	20069	500	25253	1000
5536	400	10159	400	15422	500	20086	400	25346	400
5578	500	10361	400	15427	400	20103	400	25354	400
5412	400	10662	400	15534	400	20198	400	25378	500
5436	400	10803	400	15600	400	20257	400	25485	1000
5139	400	10899	400	15698	400	20257	400	25539	400
5567	400	11037	400	15704	400	20366	400	25764	400
5670	500	11053	400	16001	1400	20556	400	25817	1000
5712	400	11190	400	16214	400	20776	400	25823	500
5755	400	11251	400	16307	400	20940	400	25832	400
6758	400	11318	400	16601	400	20973	500	25846	400
8925	400	11376	1000						

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

DICKENS' NEW CHRISTMAS STORY!
SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE!
BY CHARLES DICKENS, being his NEW STORY for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S of 1863, is published this day, and for sale by F. A. Brady, No. 24

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Thanksgiving—Recovery of a White Boy from the Indians—The Territorial Legislature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

His Excellency, Gov. STEPHEN S. HARDING, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Territory, setting apart Thursday, Jan. 1, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his mercies to us as a people. The proclamation is at once religious, argumentative, flowery and exhortative. The Mormons have notions of their own on religious subjects, and are more than usually self-willed in regard to them, but doubtless the day will be observed as requested by the Governor, more especially as the first Thursday in each month is an old established day of fasting and prayer in this city among the faithful, and probably in the country settlements too. Truly, as the Governor says, the people of Utah have great cause to be thankful; they have reaped an abundant harvest of the grains of the field and the fruits of the garden and orchard, and moreover, they are far removed from the scenes of civil war which now disfigure so many fair places on this goodly continent.

As I stated last week, Maj. McGRAAR and his detachment of volunteer cavalry, returned from their Cache Valley expedition on Thursday, and brought with them the little white boy, the object of the enterprize. The troops had a brush with the Indians before the boy was given up, and it was at first stated that three or four Indians bit the dust. But an Indian knocked over is not inevitably killed, the redskins clinging to dear life as tenaciously as a tom-cat. So the story now goes—none killed on either side.

But now, after the fight, comes the argument. On the side of the whites it is that the boy is the son of massacred white emigrants. But the Indians themselves tell a very different story. They affirm that the youngster is no pure white, but a half-breed, the son of a Frenchman, and nephew, by the mother's side of course, of the veritable WASA-I-KEEE, of the tolerably well reputed Shoshones chief, whose whereabouts chiefly are within a circle of which Fort Bridger is the centre. If the child is a pale-face, pure and simple, all right. If not, then the Indians may select their opportunity to retaliate, or at least procure what they consider a fair equivalent in the shape of ox or horseflesh, though WASH-I-KEEE has sustained a reputation hitherto for honesty and humanity as an Indian.

Our extra fine weather was interrupted on Monday by boisterous wind and consequent suffocating dust, rendering the day decidedly the most unpleasant we have experienced for a long season. Camp Douglas was caught in the storm, and a little ruffled by it. The camp being located near the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, and within a mile of where the spur northward projects westward to the city, is certainly "elegantly" situated for experiencing the eccentricities of the "power of the air." A belt of trees often baffles Old Boreas, or breaks the force of his efforts. But the mountains are no shelter. The subtle winds rush down their sides, or sweep around their recesses, with apparently accelerated power, and it is altogether likely, unless very well secured, that the 400 loads of hay recently stacked in the camp, with tents and other semi-fixtures, will be inspired to play sundry fantastic terpsichorean pranks, ending with a grand gallopade which will land many of them on the sides of the adjacent mountains.

The Territorial Legislature will meet on Monday, and will hold the forthcoming session in the Council House in this city. It is a most uncommon thing for that body to meet before the snow falls, but such promises to be the case this year. Last season all taxes were repealed excepting a territorial tax of nna per cent., two-thirds of the same payable in cash, to meet the national direct tax. This measure was very obnoxious to the people, as many of them get little or no cash, and those who do are not anxious to pay it on tax accounts. It is therefore generally hoped and expected that last year's law will give place to one less stringent, especially as there is no direct tax to be met next year.

Amusements and recreations are coming on. Dancing parties occur weekly. The theatre is rapidly approaching a serviceable completion, if not an absolutely full one, and the "Deseret Dramatic Association" is exceedingly busy with rehearsals for the forthcoming theatrical campaign. The "Deseret Musical Association," assisted by the "fiddlers" of the theater, is to give two concerts in the Tabernacle on the 9th and 12th inst. The lectures at the Seventies' Hall continue semi-weekly, recently delivered ones being on historical subjects, and on Friday the noxious weed is to be shown up in all its hideous deformity. JOEL SHAW, Dr. RUSH, and perhaps King JAMES will most likely give their testimony once more by proxy. These lectures are exceedingly well attended, the room, however, not being a very large one. A Mr. MATTHEWS is also giving magic lantern exhibitions. Astronomy is his principal subject of illustration.

Mr. HITCHMAN, of the "Valley Home," has been fined $100 by Alderman CLINTON, for keeping a gambling house, and two or three persons who have been discharged or, without asking permission of the city authorities, or paying them tribute, have been similarly dealt with. This is certainly hard on the thirsty souls who can't live without firewater and "poker," but they must submit to the powers that be, or take the consequences. This is a thing always taken for granted in all solid governments, and so it must be at Salt Lake.

How Gen. Curtis Deals with Rebellious Clergymen and their Wives.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.—Whereas, on account of unmistakable evidence of sympathy with the rebellion on the part of Rev. SAM'L B. MCPHEETERS, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, certain loyal members of his congregation, about six months since, urged him to avow his sentiments openly, and to take a stand in favor of the Government, which he has refused to do, and has also published and circulated two letters within the last two weeks, in which he not only refuses to avow himself a friend of the Government, but also refuses to declare whether he is in favor of the success of the authorities of the nation in their efforts to put down a cruel and desolating rebellion, and has failed to remove a widespread and increasing impression that he desires the success of the rebel cause; and whereas, the said MCPHEETERS, acting with others of the same denomination, has used all the influence of his ministerial character to prevent the body of the Church with which he is connected from declaring or manifesting loyalty to the Government, and has refused to observe, in their obvious meaning and intent, the recommendation of the President of the United States, to the various Churches, and has allowed the influence of his wife, his brothers, and intimate associates, to seduce him from an open and manly support of the Government into active sympathy with the rebellion, whereby the influence of his ministerial position has greatly encouraged the enemies of the Government in their wicked schemes for its overthrow, and is still exerting an injurious influence, especially upon the youth and other members of his congregation, leading them to believe that he sympathizes with the rebels and justifies their cause, and to adopt sentiments of hostility to the Government and to become active rebels; and whereas, in all his course of unfriendliness to the Government, and sympathy with, and favor to, rebels, the said MCPHEETERS has been stimulated and encouraged, if not led on, by his wife, who openly avows herself a rebel; whereby the said MCPHEETERS and his wife have forfeited their right to the protection and favor of the Government in their present position, and have become promoters of rebellion and civil discord;

Therefore, it is ordered that the said MCPHEETERS and his wife leave the State of Missouri within ten days after the service of this order, and that they take up their residence within the Free States north of Indianapolis and west of Pennsylvania, and remain there during the war, and that said MCPHEETERS cease from this date to exercise the functions of his office within the State of Missouri, and that he deliver to the Clerk of the Session of Pine-street Church all books, records, and papers belonging to that Church.

It is further ordered that the church edifice, its bonds and papers, at the corner of Seventh and Pine streets, be placed under the control of three loyal members of Pine-street Church, named GEORGE P. STRONG, JAMES M. CORBITT, and JOHN M. FARQUHAR, who shall see that its pulpit be filled by a loyal minister of the Gospel, who can invoke the blessing of the Head of the Church upon the efforts of the Government to reestablish its authority.

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.

F. A. DICK,
Provost-Marshal General Department Missouri.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Farewell Order by Gen. Wool—Gen. Schenck Succeeds to the Command.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 22.

The military command of the Middle Department, or Eighth Army Corps, will be to-day assumed by Maj.-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK—Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL retiring. The latter, after visiting Washington to-day, will proceed, to-morrow morning, to his home, in Troy, N. Y. It is understood he will be assigned to an important command shortly to be established in the East, with New-York City as headquarters. The following orders and addresses will be issued from the headquarters of the Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 64.—The following orders are hereby published: "Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Dec. 17, 1862—Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Baltimore—General: The President having appointed Major-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK to the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, you will turn over to him the command accordingly, on his reporting to relieve you. Signed—H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief."

In obedience to the orders of the President, the General having reported, I hereby announce that from this day the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps will be under the command of Major-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

In taking leave, I avail myself of the occasion to announce to the troops of my late command my expressions of regret at parting from them, of the great satisfaction I have derived from the manner in which they have generally performed the duties devolving upon them, while under my command, and to express my earnest desire that, under their new and gallant General, they will continue that devotion to good order, discipline and improvement so essential to an efficient and patriotic service to the country, especially in the present momentous struggle for preserving the integrity of the Union against the evils of rebellion.

To the citizens of this extensive department, and especially to those of the city of Baltimore, with whom, during the period of my command, I have been officially or otherwise associated, I have the honor as well as the pleasure, to express my sincere thanks for the courtesy and uniform kindness which I have generally received at their hands, and from which I cannot sever my official connection without extending to them my sincere and heartfelt wishes for their future welfare, both social and political.

On assuming the command of this department, I found the State of Maryland recognized as still adhering to the Union, and not in rebellion against the National Government. Considering it, therefore, as one of the loyal States, my whole conduct has been shaped with a view of retaining it within the folds of the Union; and I am happy, on leaving it, to have it in my power publicly to declare that quiet, peace and good order reign, not only generally throughout the State, but also in the City of Baltimore, and the latter may, at the present time, be proclaimed as a model city for order and good government.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Having been appointed by the President to the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Corps, I hereby announce my assumption this day of the duties of the position.

In entering upon these duties thus assigned to me, I have but to express to the troops composing this corps my hope that they will continue to evince the same obedience, discipline and good order which they have generally manifested, as I understand, under Maj.-Gen. WOOL, the brave and tried veteran and respected chieftain whom I succeed. With such disposition and conduct manifested uniformly on the part of officers and men, and an endeavor on my part to be just and considerate in all my government and treatment of them, I feel a good degree of confidence that our relations to each other will be mutually pleasant, and our joint discharge of duty profitable to the service of our common country.

To the citizens residing within this military department I would also briefly announce the leading principle or rule of conduct by which I consider it my duty to regulate my official connection with them. We are in now in the midst of a struggle which involves the perpetuity and very existence of our national Government. To the Government we all, individually, as good citizens, owe our first allegiance. In the unhappy contest, therefore, arising from the present causeless and unnatural rebellion, there can be but two sides, with no middle ground on which any honest man or true patriot can stand. I can understand and make all due allowance for differences in the expression and manifestation of loyalty or disloyalty arising out of the varieties of temperament, association, or habits of thought and education; but the essential distinguishing principle remains ever the same. The loyal and true citizen adheres to and supports his Government with a faithfulness paramount to all sectional or personal interests or attachments; the disloyal is not only he who stands in open arms, boldly denying his fealty, and seeking by force to overthrow our Union and Constitution, but in this class I think must be included also those who show by the expression of their sympathy and by their daily conversation and conduct, that they concur, and would cooperate, if they dare, with the misguided men who are now in open revolt. Nobody who loves our free institutions will pretend that thoughts or opinions, if that were possible, should be suppressed, or would desire to invade or disturb the sacredness of private life or conversation; but, in this view of civil obligation, it must not be complained of if any public or open demonstrations, or declarations of sympathy with treason, should provoke a strict and needful observatinn of the conduct of the offending party, and lead even to punishment or restraint, if accompanied by acts of complicity or anything tending to danger or disorder. This being my view of what might become the course of my duty, I frankly declare it, that all may be notified in advance. But, at the same time I trust, with my whole heart, that no occasion may arise to even doubt the determination of any citizen within the Department to uphold the lawful Government of his country, and, least of all, a citizen of Maryland, on whose part any act of disloyalty now, after the noble course taken by his State, would be a double treason.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

The officers composing the staff of Gen. WOOL have not yet received orders, except the several aids-de-camps or personal staff: these will accompany the General to New-York. Gen. SCHENCK has not yet completed the list of his staff officers; those of Gen. WOOL will, therefore, remain here for a few days, until the list is completed and they are relieved. Major CONSTABLE will, until relieved or detailed, continue to act as Military Provost-Marshal, and all previous orders in regard to officers and soldiers will be rigidly enforced and observed. The headquarters of the department will, it is understood, be continued in the building on Holiday-street, near the Mayor's Office.

Embalming the Dead—A Process Practicable To All.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The modern processes by which the bodies of officers and soldiers of the army have been embalmed and restored to their friends is not the least of the blessings which science has bestowed upon the world since the beginning of the war. The expense of this process, in most cases, places its advantages beyond the reach of people of moderate means. Those who have adopted the business as a profession are, in some cases, extortionous in their charges, particularly where officers are the subjects; and the whole matter is surrounded by professional secrecy impenetrable to persons of unscientific tastes.

A matter of so great general utility and importance should not be monopolized, or turned *wholly* to individual emolument. It may not be out of place to give, in this connection, a simple recipe by which any physician or surgeon of ordinary capacity can embalm the dead, and preserve them from decomposition or putrefaction for a length of time to answer all practical requirements. The following was handed to me, shortly after the battle of Antietam, by the Medical Director of the Ninth Army Corps:

The liquid chloride of zinc injected into the carotid or femoral artery, will preserve bodies from decomposition or putrefaction for a great length of time.

The mode of obtaining this liquid is to take (say) a quart of hydrochloric acid in an earthen vessel, and add small pieces of zinc until reaction ceases.

This liquid may be diluted in the proportion of one part to four of water. From one quart to three pints of this dilution chloride of zinc will be sufficient to effect the purpose desired.

(Signed,) H. W. RIVERS,
Surgeon of Volunteers, and Medical Director Ninth Army Corps.

E. S.

THE COAST SURVEY.—Prof. BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has submitted to the Treasury Department his estimates for the coming fiscal year, from which we learn that the amount of appropriations required amount to but little more than half that of 1860-61, and is much diminished from that of 1861-62.

For general expenses there will be wanted $19,000; for field-work along the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, $61,000; for the same along Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, $17,500; for parts of Maryland and Virginia, $13,500; for part of Virginia and North-Carolina, $15,000; for the Carolinas and Georgia, $16,000, and for the Gulf States, $36,000; making a total of $179,000, which, by certain other necessities, will be increased to $306,000.

These estimates will enable the work of the survey to continue, whenever parties can move freely and continue steadily the office work, which is of such immediate importance to the naval and military arms of the Government. The work has generally been carried on by civilians connected with the survey, as all the naval officers, excepting two, have been returned to their respective services. Sixteen officers of the survey of different grades have been detailed for service with the army in this latitude. Parties have been and are now ready at Key West to cooperate with the army and navy in that quarter; and on the Pacific coast the work has gone one without material interruption.—*National Intelligencer.*

Important to Furniture Dealers.

DECISION BY COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Mr. E. P. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, Chairman of a Committee appointed to make certain inquiries regarding the interpretation of the tax law, has received the following letter from Commissioner BOUTWELL:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 20, calling attention to a series of questions in reference to the tax on furniture, &c., propounded by a Committee of which you were Chairman, was duly received.

My answer has been unavoidably delayed until the present time. I now reply that the following regulations have been adopted, after due consideration, and I trust will be found to cover the various points in the series of questions submitted by your Committee:

Looking-glass and picture-frames are manufactures, and subject to tax as such, but the placing of the mirror or picture in the frame does not constitute a new manufacture, nor render the article liable to additional taxation.

Furniture finished, with the exception of oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing, on which the excise duty has been paid, shall not be subject to additional taxation in consequence of such oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing.

The addition of a marble slab to tables or other furniture is not construed as the production of a new manufacture, *provided* that the taxes on the materials have been previously paid.

Mattresses are a manufacture, and liable to taxation as such.

I again refer to the general rule, already published, that all articles which are so well known and so generally used as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures.

I have sent a copy of the foregoing regulations to to S. P. GILBERT, Esq., Assessor of the Thirty-second District of New-York. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

—An impudent fellow, signing himself Geo. Farnam, recently wrote a letter from La Crosse, Wis., to Assistant-Postmaster Randall, offering him $400 if he would secure him a certain appointment. Mr. Randall replied thus:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1862.

SIR: The inclosed is a copy of a letter I received to-day. When changes are merited I shall make them, without regard to personal interests or local controversies. But I desire it to be understood that I am not to be approached after the manner of this letter. You will cause it to be published, with this note, in a La Crosse paper.

Very truly, &c.,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

To Postmaster, La Crosse, Wis.

—Mr. Adams, our Minister, has just transmitted to the President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, by the direction of President Lincoln, the sum of £100 as a donation to its general funds, and also about $150 more, to be distributed among the crew of one of the boats which went to the relief of the *Annie E. Hooper*, which was wrecked on the British coast some months ago.

—The romantic story about Gen. Burnside being a tailor's apprentice, and receiving his appointment as a West Point cadet from Secretary Caleb Smith, then Member of Congress from Indiana, is a *canard* made out of whole cloth. Burnside's father was a wealthy and influential man; the son never mended breeches for a living, but assisted his father in the Clerk's office of Union County, Ind.; and the cadetship was secured through Oliver H. Smith, then Member of Congress from that District.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in describing the death of Gen. Bayard, says: "During the night he was in perfect possession of his faculties, and dictated several letters—one to his father, one to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, and one to Col. Colburn, of Gen. McClellan's Staff. In the letter to the latter he said: 'Tell McClellan that my last regret, as a military man is, that I did not die serving under him.'"

—The rebel Gen. Maxcy Gregg, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, was, on his mother's side, of Rhode Island origin, his grandmother being the daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins, of revolutionary memory, who married Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., the second President of Brown University, and afterward President of the College of Columbia, S. C., where their daughter, the mother of the General, now resides.

—Messrs. W. T. Johnson and David Sheean, of Galena, Ill., who were arrested in August last, by order of Secretary Stanton, passed through Chicago on Saturday last, having been released from confinement. Some of their friends attempted to give them a welcome, but the speeches which they made in response were rendered almost inaudible by the jeers which greeted them.

—Hannah Griswold, a widow, residing in Johnson, Vt., is 83 years old, and as straight as a maiden of 16 years. During the past year she has knit three pairs of double mittens in four days, and can thread a cambric needle, or read the finest print, without the aid of glasses. She has been the mother of sixteen children, by whom she has had ninety-six grandchildren and seventy great grand-children, making in all, 182 descendants.

—Rev. H. C. Fish, D.D., of Newark, New-Jersey, has taken the fifty dollar premium offered through the *Observer* and *Independent* for the best treatise on profanity. The selection was made from about one hundred manuscripts, and this is the third premium which the same author has taken.

—The New-York Life Insurance Company has determined to pay a policy of $2,000 on the life of the late Capt. H. C. Irish, of Paterson, of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, who supposed he had paid the war risk, although his widow could discover no evidence of the fact.

—The Register in Philadelphia has refused to admit to probate the will of the late Casper Lukem, M. D., because his signature was omitted from the last page of the document, although all the other pages had it affixed. His relations contested its validity because it contained a provision for the establishment of a Foundling hospital.

—The City Council of Galena, Ill., has passed resolutions calling upon Gov. Yates to demand the release of Madison Y. Johnson and David Sheehan, who are held as political prisoners. In compliance with this request, Gov. Yates has forwarded formal application for the release of these individuals by Secretary Stanton.

—Mary Ann Rythers, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in the rebel army.

—Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith, of the Army of the Cumberland, has just been married to a young lady of Bowling Green, Ky.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA:

Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec. 27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE Machine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchase before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 56 AND 58 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway,
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 29 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 29 John-st.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF
P. J. HOMES,

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
No. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE PATARD.

N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost
No. 477 BROADWAY.

POPULAR TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING has been again replenished for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers of youth's, boys' and children's clothing, will please to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prices have been reduced again to suit customers. J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1: new shape Skirts, best steel, &c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.
8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 75., 88., 98., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.

ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.

3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS. THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat, obliging and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has the best of references, and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City references. Call at her present employers, No 60 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

A SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a dry goods, grain, flour, hardware or tea-house, as a salesman, entry clerk or book-keeper, by one who has had several years' experience, and can give satisfactory references; has traveled through all the Western, Middle, part of New-England, and both Canadas. Address, or call on R. B. C., No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT OF SOME KIND BY a young man, (a painter by trade;) can write a good business hand, keep accounts, &c.; the best of City reference given. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house; dry goods preferred; unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address K. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough acquaintance with the cash and short-time dry goods jobbing trade; none but experienced salesmen need apply. Call before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. J. D. LEWIS & CO., 101 Chambers-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block manufacturer; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address No. 67 Court-st., Newark, N. J.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 10 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 23d inst., a DAY MARE, 10 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch on the inside of the left forearm. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

FOUND—DEC. 23, 1862, OUTSIDE OF SANDY Hook, a "Raymond" METALLIC LIFE BOAT, painted white. The owner can have the same by proving at No. 69 South-st., Post Office, and paying charges.

LOST—ON LOVE OR THE INSIDE, A DIAMOND SLEEVE-BUTTONS, Egyptian figures. Finder will be rewarded at No. 64 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTENICH, Auctioneer.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.
ALSO,
A SMALL COLLECTION, BY MR. ROSSITER.
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock,
AT
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, 625 BROADWAY.

In announcing the sale of the private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, we would state that all the pictures were purchased from the artists themselves, being principally painted to order, and form an exceedingly rare combination of examples by such distinguished artists as William Hart, Church J. G. Brown, Innes, Van Beest, Kensett, Edwin White, Coutourier, Belissard, Rondel, J. D. Blondel and others.

We have also been favored with instructions to sell, at the same time,
TWENTY FINE PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER, being the latest productions of this distinguished artist's pencil.

Full particulars to morrow. On exhibition and catalogues ready the day and evening before sale.

B. A. CLITTON, Auctioneer.
HOMINY AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock N., at Spader's storehouse, No. 23 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st., 65 barrels hominy, slightly damaged, suitable for horse, hog, or chicken feed.
Sale positive. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household furniture, moved for convenience of sale, velvet and brussels carpets, stair carpets, rosewood lounges in green reps, easy chairs in reps, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany quartettes, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top side stands, buff window shades, black walnut cribs, mahogany lounges in leather, black walnut cane-seat chairs, hip baths, mahogany chairs, and arm chairs, arm chairs in hair cloth, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, gas chandeliers, brackets, tin ware, glass and crockery ware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also gilt frame oil paintings.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE FANCY FURS, ROBES, &c. &c.—By A. M. CRISTADAL, No. 23 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and general assortment of valuable and costly furs, coats, ties of mink, fitch, mountain and stone martin, sable, squirrel, grey and water-mink cloaks, robes, half and full capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, a large assortment of children's furs, wolf, bear, buffalo and cat robes, collars, caps, gloves, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. Particular attention is invited.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM IT may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House at Bergen yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay charges and charges.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Jefferson-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-ave., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant house, with lease of lot; house 25x55, with extension; lot 25x103. House elegantly decorated and in fine order. For permit and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also garden or fruit farms and cherry lands, 1 to 20 acres each, payable $1 a week; also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fron

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS
OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Conpon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER in the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, duly evidenced of their being held by them, on or before the last day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the city of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Meeday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos 16, 395, 579, 660, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,388, 2,515, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the first inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.
W. DOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
E. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All the Coupons, including those due July 1, 1863, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Dec. 19, 1862.

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, BROKERS AND BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

ROCHESTER CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—$12,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Rochester, N. Y., issued for municipal purposes, twenty years to run. Interest payable in New-York March and September.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $5,000 first mortgage ten per cent bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by
G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, OR will be divided in sums of not less than $20,000, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, at 6 per cent, interest.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent, and accrued Interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $430,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & CEBHARD.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Bonds, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and loans, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the interest desk of this office. Care should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.
W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the Capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
Wm. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 16th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK—NEW YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.

The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAVIS.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 5th January, 1863.

The Transfer Books will be closed from date to Jan. 5, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Bowery, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. B. NUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOCTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the tanneries generally. JESSEL & KEYS.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHARLES HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st., 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cows, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Gour's Hotel, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOONIS, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

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For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued or bringing out passengers from all the principal town in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.
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The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3,
From which port will be taken freight at the following rates:
First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$65
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
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At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 3
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 55 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 8, 10, 1, 3, 4½, 5, 6.
Way-stations are at Astoria Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. BUTTERFIELD, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8:45 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alton, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M and 4:20 P. M., for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown. The next vessel to follow the C. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH C. SMITH, Capt. PIKE, 240 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$60 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $40 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS.—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.—Storage for carriages of every description.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.
MAJOR THOMPSON,
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WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. F. H. DIAMOND, 639 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE
In Brooklyn In
TWO OF HIS GREATEST CHARACTERS,
as
SHYLOCK,
In Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
and as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Sustained by that brilliant favorite,
MRS. JULIA BARROW,
as
PORTIA AND MARITANA,
And a company including the names of H. F. Daly, A. H. Davenport, O. Marlowe, J. J. Prior, T. G. Owens, S. B. Wilkins, Ferris, France, Russell, Mrs. Hind, Marlowe, and Miss Nina Foster. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
Ladies and gentlemen are required to attend rehearsal at 11 o'clock to-day.
REMEMBER,
LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
SIXTH NIGHT
Of the very popular comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Harry Jasper (originally acted by him) Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew.....Mr. George Holland
Adolphus.....Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly.....Mr. Reynolds
William.....Mr. Turner
Emory Thornton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton.....Miss Fanny Morant
SATURDAY, and MONDAY.
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
"Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 465 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 26,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE,)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
SUNDAY, Dec. 28—Seventh Grand Sacred Concert.
MONDAY, Dec. 29—The first time of the new Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862,
LA MERE DE FAMILLE,
UN TENOR LEGER,
UN HAMME DU SUD.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock précise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The fourth of the Series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

NOTICE—MR. MASON JONES.
The Oration on "St. Paul," advertised yesterday to be delivered at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening next, WILL NOT BE GIVEN AS ANNOUNCED, the directors of the Academy forbidding Mr. Jones delivering an oration gratuitously in that building.
MR. MASON JONES
WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN
New-Haven, Dec. 29.
Brooklyn, (Dr. Armstrong's Church,) Dec. 30.
Hartford, Dec. 31.
Yonkers, Jan. 2.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 5.
And on subsequent evenings in Troy and Easton.
Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,127 Post-office, New-York.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and g

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Continued Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell.

The Value of Sigel's Criticisms on McDowell Shown Up.

FACTS vs. SPECULATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

To-day, at the twenty-ninth session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell was continued.

Question.—Did the order you referred to in your last answer of yesterday require you to march to Warrenton.

Answer.—As much as I remember it was said in the order either that I should march to Warrenton or in the neighborhood of Warrenton. I understood it was Warrenton, or the place in the neighborhood of Warrenton where troops can be encamped.

Q.—With reference to the connection between the First Corps and the Third Corps and the support you say Gen. McDowell was to give you at Waterloo Bridge, have you not stated in your official report that in accordance with an order of Gen. Pope, Gen. McIlroy should have been relieved in the morning by a brigade of Gen. McDowell? If so, state what order of Gen. Pope's was it that required Gen. McDowell to send a brigade to Waterloo and to Sulphur Springs.

A.—There were different orders given to me in regard to the movements of our army or of my corps at that time. One order directed me to march to Waterloo Bridge.

Gen. McDowell remarked that the witness was not answering the question.

Gen. Sigel explained that since he had written his report he had not read it; that he had no papers to refresh his memory; that he had to be careful not to give evidence conflicting with his report, as he had to rely entirely upon his memory.

Gen. Cadwallader, on behalf of the Court, suggested that it was unnecessary to be groping for facts which could be proven by the documents.

Gen. McDowell suggested that the Court could send for a verified official copy of Gen. Sigel's report.

Gen. Sigel was willing to answer without the report. He had not been able to find it.

The Recorder thereupon, at the request of the Court, sent for a copy of Gen. Sigel's report to Gen. Pope.

Gen. Martindale remarked that the line of inquiry seemed to be diverging from a legitimate cross-examination.

Gen. McDowell said the cross-examination was based upon evidence which had been given on the direct examination. He was willing to withdraw the question if it were considered improper, but his intention was to confine the cross-examination to matters elicited on the direct examination.

Gen. Sigel remarked that as it might seem that there was a difference between his report and his evidence, he should prefer that this question should be put to him.

Some further informal discussion arose between the Court and Gen. McDowell, as to whether the line of inquiry was proper.

Gen. McDowell remarked that he was not on trial, and that if the rules of evidence applicable to criminal prosecutions were to operate, it would impede the investigation and circumscribe it.

Gen. Martindale, while not objecting to the question, desired simply to know the bearing of the question.

The whole discussion was informal, and did not go upon the record. Gen Sigel's report arrived meanwhile, and was perused by him, after which the question was repeated as above.

A.—I have made that statement. The order directed me to march to Waterloo Bridge. The next order was the order of Gen. Pope; I do not know exactly at what time I received this order, but it was a general order giving instructions to all the different commanders of corps. According to this order my command should have marched to Fayettville, and Gen. McDowell, as much as I remember, about occupy Warrenton and send a brigade to Waterloo Bridge and one to Sulphur Springs. During the day, I was waiting for this brigade, because I did not like to evacuate a position in the face of a strong enemy without having other troops there, and I really thought that one brigade would not be enough. Whilst I was waiting for the brigade of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Roberts brought me the general order that I should not march to Fayetteville, but stay at Waterloo Bridge. Whilst I was waiting for the troops of Gen. McDowell, and had received that fragmentary paper of which I have spoken, I expected that Gen. McDowell would tell the officer whom I had sent to him how he would move, so that I could direct myself according to his movements, and, when this moment was passed, and I had received orders by Gen. Roberts to stay at Waterloo Bridge, he promised me assistance from Gen. McDowell, at least by his cavalry, which I did not receive. I had no cavalry with me, because I had sent it to Sulphur Springs to prevent the enemy from coming in my rear and on my flank. I mean I had a very small force of cavalry. There are, therefore, two points which have a tendency to this question. First, that I was not relieved, and could not therefore march to Fayetteville as I would have done. Secondly, that what Gen. Roberts promised to me was not fulfilled. There is another dispatch of Gen. Pope, which I, as much as I remember, received at Sulphur Springs.

Gen. McDowell said that his question was answered long ago, and that what the witness was now saying was not responsive.

Gen. Sigel explained that he wished to make it clear that there was no cooperation between the two corps, and now he expected cooperation which he did not receive from Gen. McDowell.

Answer continued—Wherein Gen. Pope said that in marching against Waterloo Bridge Gen. McDowell would support me.

Q.—You say you were not relieved at Waterloo Bridge. Did you or did you not receive an order from Gen. Pope telling you that you were not to await at Waterloo the approach of Gen. McDowell?

A.—I did not, as much as I remember, and if I did, this order must have been in conflict with other orders or circumstances of which I have no knowledge now. I would like to add that, if I had received that order at the moment when I saw the enemy's army across the river, I would have sent immediately to Gen. Pope to apprise him of the fact, and to get further instructions. I further have here to state that, if Gen. Pope had given this order, it was under the supposition—

Gen. McDowell asked whether these suppositions cast no irrelevant the answer to a plain question.

The Court decided not.

Gen. Sigel said he perceived the bearing of the question. He thought that what he had to say to facilitate the investment of the Court he ought to say. This was another official point.

The Court, through Gen. Cadwallader, suggested to Gen. Sigel that it was desirous of confining the record to literal matter, and to avoid discussion.

Q.—What force of our army was in your rear at the time you sent your cavalry to Sulphur Springs, when you were, as you state, at Waterloo Bridge?

A.—I was reported to me that the enemy had crossed at Sulphur Springs. There were no forces of our army on my rear within four or five miles. I heard, too, that cavalry was four or five miles behind us; but, I did not know at the time that I sent my cavalry that there was any force between my corps and Warrenton, and I had no control over these forces which might have been behind me.

Q.—Was not the command of Gen. Banks and of Gen. Reno in your rear, or on your rear and left, at the time you referred to, on the 25th of August?

A.—I supposed at that time that they were there, but when I sent my officer with that fragmentary dispatch to Gen. Banks, he said that Gen. Banks had marched to Fayetteville. They were at least not within my reach, and must have been at that time about eight miles from me. I would not pretend to say where they had to march. It is about five miles to march troops from Sulphur Springs to Waterloo Bridge. I cannot say where was Gen. Banks and Gen. Reno at the time my cavalry was at Sulphur Springs. I only knew that they had marched off, because Gen. Banks told me, by the officer, that he had orders to move away, and that he would advise me to march.

Q.—At the time you referred to that you visited Gen. McDowell's tent at Warrenton, you have stated that he wanted to march to Salem. Are you to be understood as saying that it was the purpose or plan of Gen. McDowell to march the whole force to Salem, or was it a reconnoitering party only?

A.—I was under the impression that he meant that we should march his corps and mine to Salem. There was no question about a reconnoitering party, but about operations of our army.

Q.—You stated you did not know what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's corps. Did you not receive a note from Gen. McDowell informing you of the divisions that were following you on that march to Buckland Mills?

A.—I did not state that I did not know what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's Corps; I said that I had seen the Pennsylvania Reserves, and that I knew Gen. King's Division was there.

Gen. Sigel's testimony was here referred to see what he did state. The Recorder could not find the statement.

Q.—Referring to your interview with Gen. McDowell, on the evening of the 27th of August, state where this interview took place, and what were the dispositions Gen. McDowell made that evening for the next day?

A.—The interview took place at my own headquarters, near Buckland Mills; we were speaking about what troops should be left at Thoroughfare Gap. During the conversation, and when Gen. McDowell had not given me yet definite instructions, I told him that I was very much tired, and, as much as I remember, laid down on a sofa for a minute, but told Gen. McDowell that as soon as he had come to an understanding with himself he should notify me; I think it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and this is what I remember at that time. I remember what instructions he gave me. When I was on the sofa, Gen. McDowell had his map on the piano in the next room. I do not know whether he was writing or not. He had his nap, and was thinking about our operations, I suppose. I think I went to sleep, because I had not slept for three days. I had been marching all the preceding night.

Gen. McDowell said that it was perfectly proper that Gen. Siegel should sleep at that time; he had a definite object in the matter other than showing the mere fact that Gen. Siegel was asleep; that object would yet be apparent.

Q.—Does the witness remember what Gen. McDowell said to him would be the disposition of the succeeding day, and does he remember whether it was witness' corps, or witness' corps and a division of Gen. McDowell added to it that Gen. McDowell decided to leave for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know anything about that; at least it must have been so indefinitely said to me that I did not mind it much.

Q.—What did Gen. McDowell propose to witness at his headquarters concerning the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, and holding the enemy in check at that point?

A.—He did not make any definite proposition.

Q.—Did not the witness understand that he was to have a division of Gen. McDowell's corps added to his own, and did he not send word to Gen. McDowell after Gen. McDowell had left his (Sigel's) headquarters, asking what the division would be, and that the division might be directed to report to him?

A.—I have no knowledge of such an understanding, because I would have been very glad to have it. At least our discussion was not in the form of an instruction or order, but only an exchange of opinions, or expressions of opinions of Gen. McDowell. I am certain that I did never know anything about a division to be added to my corps from Gen. McDowell's corps. I do not remember that I sent to Gen. McDowell in regard to what division was to be sent to me.

Q.—What were the opinions Gen. McDowell expressed on that occasion, with reference to the subject of holding the enemy in check at Thoroughfare, or this side of it?

A.—Many different opinions were expressed by Gen. McDowell. He was not sure whether a corps should be sent there, or a division, or what corps or what division, and I, therefore, that night as I did not like to impress upon him my own judgment, left it with him to decide and to order and to give me instructions.

Q.—When you left Buckland Mills on that morning, did you or did you not know that Geo. McDowell had made any provisions for meeting Longstreet on this side of Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I did not know anything at all.

The witness identified an order for him to march from Buckland Mills to Manassas Junction, dated 2¾ o'clock.

As to a copy of the order of march, of which he acknowledged the receipt, he did not remember to have read it, (the copy submitted,) because it was in contradiction to his acts and understanding of their situation at that time, and, if he had read it, it would be in his memory, he thought.

The order referred to was then read.

[The general order of Gen. Pope's, on which this order of Gen. McDowell was based, was put in evidence in the Porter Court-martial to-day.—REP.]

The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS, REYNOLDS' CAMP, } Aug. 28, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—1. Maj.-Gen. Sigel will immediately march with his whole corps on Manassas Junction, his right resting on the Manassas Railroad.

2. Maj.-Gen. Reynolds will march on the turnpike, immediately in the rear of Gen. Sigel, and form his division on the left of Gen. Sigel, and march upon Manassas Junction.

3. Brig.-Gen. King will follow immediately after Gen. Reynolds, and form his division on Gen. Reynolds' left, and direct his march upon Manassas Junction.

4. Brig.-Gen. Rickett's will follow Brig.-Gen. King and march to Gainesville, and if on arriving there no indications shall appear of the approach of the enemy from Thoroughfare Gap, he will continue his march along the turnpike, form on the left of Gen. King, and march on Manassas Junction. He will be constantly on the look-out for an attack in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and in case one is threatened, he will form his division to the left and march to resist it.

The headquarters of the corps will be at King's Division.

By command of Gen. McDOWELL.
E. SCHRIVER, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Sigel said he would make a correction of his last answer; that the order was not in contradiction to his acts and understanding. He had misunderstood the order when he made his answer stating the contrary. He further said: "The order I read was written on thin paper; and I believe in pencil—the order received from Gen. McDowell on that night. I do not remember receiving the order that night."

Q.—What order did you receive from Gen. McDowell, and which you acknowledged the receipt of, and in compliance with which you marched to Buckland Mills?

A.—I received the order to march to Manassas Junction, and it may be that this was the same order as this here, but I do not remember that it was such a general order.

Gen. McDowell asked a suspension of proceedings to show that the order submitted was really the order received by Gen. Sigel at the time referred to.

The Court accepted the order, subject to future proof, to the effect that it was the order which Gen. Sigel received on that night.

Gen. McDowell said that he would prove the delivery of this identical order to Gen. Sigel, because he had issued no other order on that day, and as Gen. Sigel had admitted receiving an order, it must have been this order.

Gen. Sigel said that possibly he had received this order, and had remembered only that portion of it which related to him.

Q.—Does the witness mean to be understood that the whole of that general order did not refer to him, and does not the name or designation of "general order" indicate this?

A.—Certainly I admit that the whole order, if I had read it, did refer to me; but, especially what relates to the first point, which point I admit and have fully understood and acted upon—I mean the order to march to Manassas Junction.

Q.—Was it not your duty to have made yourself acquainted with every part of a general order sent you, and especially with one inviting cooperation of your force with those of another?

A.—Certainly, it was my duty; but if this were the order sent to me, I must have regarded it as pretty indefinite, all things taken into consideration.

Q.—You have stated that you know of no measures taken by Gen. McDowell before you left Buckland Mills for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, and for holding the enemy in check this side. Does the general order make provisions for the case?

At the request of the Court the Recorder read the evidence of Gen. Sigel as to what he supposed was the remissness of Gen. McDowell in not hindering Longstreet from coming through Thoroughfare Gap.

After some discussion as to the admissibility of the question, it was admitted in a modified form.

Gen. Sigel—That is only coincident with my saying that I do not remember receiving the order. The order does make provision for the defence of the Gap, what I said in my evidence was because I can only say what is in my mind: the order, as mentioned, makes provision for the defence of the Gap.

The Court adjourned to Friday.

O., JR.

AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

Another Fight with Rebels on the Blackwater.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

SUFFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Yesterday, politically speaking, was a dull election day in this section. As I anticipated, few votes were cast in Suffolk, and I think no returns will be received from Isle of Wight, Windsor or Smithfield. The rebels from the other side of Blackwater came over in force, to put a quietus upon any Union men who might try to vote. But a small detachment of the New-York Mounted Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. B. F. ONDERDONK, had as lively an election time as ever characterized the bloody Sixth Ward of New-York, though on a more genteel scale. The Colonel was sent with a detachment of about 150 of the Rifles to carry the ballot-boxes out to the rebellious sections above named. He had sent the precious "ark of freedom" as far as Smithfield, and was about visiting the other places when he found a force of the enemy, reported by the prisoners to be two full regiments of infantry and 500 of CLAIBORNE'S Cavalry, with a battery of artillary, making a rapid movement to cut off his return to Suffolk. With most commendable promptness, the officer in command dashed for the only road by which he could return, and only by a very short distance succeeded in outreaching the enemy and gaining it. He had only one howitzer along, under command of Lieut. KAVANAGH, lately promoted, and a brave and worthy officer is he. He gave the enemy's batteries a few dozen of spherical case from the howitzer, which checked their sudden advance, and then limbered up in time to save his piece from a desperate charge of their overwhelming force, and our troops commenced a slow and deliberate retreat, fighting as they fell back. The narrow roads favored the manœuvres of Col. ONDERDONK, and he succeeded in bringing in every man, horse and gun safe, though followed to within seven or eight miles of Suffolk, and almost to our picket force. In the retreat he captured two of the enemy's cavalrymen and six guns that they dropped when the rear guard—Troop A, Capt. TREWILLIGAN'S squadron—turned to charge and check their audacity. Some eighteen or twenty of the enemy were known to be killed; probably more were wounded. Our long range Sharpe's rifles did the work.

I presume that troops will be sent out to chase the "Rebs" back over Blackwater, if they have not already "skedaddled." It was late last night when Col. ONDERDONK came in, and I can give you no further particulars—nor can I in time for this mail give you any election returns.

The news from North Carolina brightens the clouds which came over us from the Rappahannock, and we hope to hear more of the same kind. If Gen. FOSTER needs help, we are able and ready to send it to him from here.

The weather has been dry, cool and bracing for many days past. The roads were never in better order. The health and discipline of the troops also improves rapidly. The Pennsylvania draft regiments, of which a large number are here, drill constantly and very cheerfully, and they are a remarkably fine-looking set of men. They do not act or work like "Home Guards" here at all.

That "Paymaster" has not been caught yet.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Rebel Cavalry Across the Rappahannock—Danger of an Attack on Our Right, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862. }

A report circulated two or three days ago, to the effect that the rebels had crossed 30,000 infantry over the Upper Rappahannock, proves to have been greatly exaggerated. Gen. AVERILL, who came in from that direction to-day, brings the intelligence that the rebel Cavalry General, HAMPTON, with one brigade of horsemen, crossed Kelly's Ford on the day of the battle of Fredericksburgh, and was scouring the country on our right flank until up to last Sunday, at which time Gen. AVERILL started in pursuit. It had been known to Gen. AVERILL that HAMPTON was on the north side of the river some time before he started on his expedition; but, as the rebels were operating wholly upon SIGEL'S front, it was considered the duty of the cavalry attached to SIGEL'S force to rout the enemy; consequently, AVERILL did not receive marching orders until Sunday afternoon. At 2 P. M. he left camp with 1,000 cavalry, selected from the different regiments of his brigade. Arriving at Hazlewood, the force proceeded to Elktown, which place they reached at 6 P. M. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the rebels, under HAMPTON, left the town, taking the direction of the Rappahannock River, which it is supposed they recrossed at Kelly's Ford.

It will be observed that the rebels remained on our right some days, having in the meantime visited Dumfries, where they discovered and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, also some stores belonging to SIGEL, the particulars of which affair have already been made public. From Elktown Gen. AVERILL sent out his force in different directions, a portion proceeding to Dumfries and another portion going toward the Rappahannock. These parties simply discovered traces of the enemy, and failed to meet him or come up with him at any point. Scouts were thrown out toward Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction. The enemy had been at those points the day previous, but did no damage to the railroad.

Gen. AVERILL and his force returned to camp this morning. The result of the expedition reveals the fact that our right wing is insecurely guarded, and unless more precaution is taken, something serious may possibly happen. It is stated that two of Gen. AVERILL'S scouts passed through unchallenged the line of Gen. SIGEL'S videttes.

Kelly's Ford is guarded by the rebels with two pieces of artillery and two regiments of infantry.

It is expected that the rebels will soon make a demonstration on our right. For the past two days there has been considerable commotion along their lines, and a general yet quiet movement tending up the river.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington to-day. There is nothing definite in regard to future movements of the army.

WHIT.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Position of the Rebel Army—Lee at Culpepper—Jackson at Warrenton—Walker and Early at Brentsville—The Recent Capture of an Army Train—A "Cute" Affair—Reconnoissances—The Habits of Soldiers off Duty.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The future movements of this corps are still in a state of provoking uncertainty. In fact, more is actually known of the rebel force than seems to be known of our own by any one individual in this army. The bulk of LEE'S command, it is believed, has fallen back from the earthworks in front of Fredericksburgh, and now occupies a line, the left of which extends to Culpepper. JACKSON'S headquarters are said to be at Warrenton, with outposts or small detachments scattered along to the vicinity of Bull Run, and guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad up to near Manassas Junction. Capt. COFFIN, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, left last Thursday night to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Brentsville, and returned to-day. He ascertained that the rebel Generals, WALKER and EARLY, with at least two brigades, occupy Brentsville. Their pickets are thrown out 2½ miles east on the road to Dumfries. Union troops occupy the latter place, but unless the commander is sharper than some of the officers in this service, they are liable to be gobbled up by the rebel cavalry at any moment it may suit their convenience, as was done last Thursday at Occoquan Creek, when a squad of STUART'S Cavalry captured twenty-six new army wagons, fully loaded, and three sutlers' wagon. That feat was "cute" enough to be creditable to any genius of the Yankee race. STUART crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, and took almost a direct route, this supposed, on a cross-road, toward Dumfries. At an out-of-the-way place, 12 or 15 miles from the village, he halted and sent forward a small squad of blue-coated soldiers to scout on the road between Dumfries and the village of Occoquan. At the latter place they espied the train, and resolved to capture it by diplomacy rather than the exercise of force, for the most excellent reason that their party was quite small, while, on the other hand, there were about 1,500 Union troops, including RUSH'S Lancers, within sight. So the leader of the rebel reconnoitering party rode up to the officer in charge of the train, and said he had been sent to conduct it to camp, and directed the train to follow him. The order was obeyed, and, from directly under the noses of our troops, the train was led in a southwesterly direction, until the Brentsville and Dumfries road was reached. Here the commander of the train began to surmise that something was wrong, when the rebel Lieutenant directed him to cross the main road, and take a cross-road to the left, still pursuing a southwesterly direction. An objection was made; he doubted the propriety of continuing in that direction, whereupon the rebel officer put a period to all cavilling, by saying: "SIR, Gen. STUART desires you to go that way!" The hint was sufficient, and the train, master and guard moved on in the direction indicated. This is the story told by an officer of the party, and who was quite indignant at the deception practiced. No such movement, it is true, can be found in any book of military tactics, nor does any writer upon military law, as far as my knowledge extends, say anything about such a movement. How then could unsuspecting and unsophisticated Union officers be expected to guard against it! The rebels are constantly executing similar movements, disgracing a few and mortifying every Union soldier. Almost everywhere, in fact, the rebels circumvent or outwit us by the exercise of minor strategy. Of the greater strategy exercised by LEE, when the two armies meet in force, every reader is capable of judging for himself. The rebels will continue to gain these small advantages, until there is an improvement in the discipline of the officers of the army—until every officer is held to a strict account for sins of omission as well as commission. The rank and file are well enough.

Less than two weeks ago, a train of wagons was lost, and a number of soldiers were captured, through the blundering stupidity of a commander of cavalry, who went a road some forty miles long to reach a place only thirteen miles distant from the point of starting, when, at the same time, there were hundreds of men in the command who, if they had been asked, could have guided it on the right road. No matter whatever has been taken of this matter, the officer is still in command, and has made several egregious blunders since, either of which is grave enough a character to warrant an official investigation. The case of the officer particularly referred to, I regret to say, is by no means an isolated one. There are similar others, no doubt, in every corps of the army.

Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, returned yesterday from a reconnoissance a little to the west of this. He was absent twenty-four hours, but saw no armed rebels.

It is natural for man, when not actively engaged in his profession or calling, to be concocting mischief. Soldiers, of all others, are the most proverbial for their manifestations of this peculiar fact. An army at rest, like this, is nothing less than a horde of schemers, and it matters but little who the victim may be.

The rules and regulations of the army are set at naught, and defiance is bid to orders. And yet an army, composed as is this in great part of intelligent men—men who read and do more or less thinking—does not become seriously demoralized—strange as the anomaly may appear—when called upon for the real duties pertaining to the life of a soldier. They are prompt and obedient to a remarkable degree. Regulations and orders before obsolete are recognized to be in full force. The American soldier has an *abandon* when off duty peculiar to himself. There is an unrepealed order, I believe, making the tampering with the war telegraph wire punishable by death. At or near the mouth of Aquia Creek, a few days ago, some of the soldiers encamped in the vicinity wanted pot-hooks with which to hang their cooking-kettles over the fires. The telegraph wire was stretched along in the vicinity, it was convenient and just what they wanted, so they deliberately cut out a piece of wire several rods long, and supplied their wants. This, of course, cut off all communication with Washington for a while, and caused some excitement, because it was at first supposed to be the work of marauding rebel soldiers. Another affair occurred yesterday, to illustrate this same peculiarity of the soldier off duty. A private of the Ninth New-York Cavalry—by the way, one of the best disciplined regiments in the service—took it into his head to leave camp alone on a foraging tour. Several miles from camp he came across a party of twenty men from some infantry regiment, accompanied by two Lieutenants, all on the same unauthorized business. There were chickens in sight. The operations of the infantrymen would necessarily interfere with the trooper's, so he exercised a little minor strategy, by giving out that he was out patroling for just such chaps. He ordered the men to fall in, and directed the officers to march them to the Provost-Marshal's, which they did, but there was no one there to make any complaint. The trooper, seizing a favorable opportunity, had dodged off, bagged the chickens, and brought them in triumph into camp. By stating these facts, I do not intend to be understood as indorsing the morality of the acts themselves, but merely to give the reader an idea of what a citizen soldier is when away from home.

A melancholy affair occurred a few days ago, which demands, as it doubtless will receive, a thorough investigation. It seems that two men from Gen. SCHENCK'S Division went out to a farm-house for the purpose of obtaining corn, and while there the soldiers shot and killed the farmer. The story of the soldiers is that they asked the farmer to sell them corn, when he ordered them off, and attempted to kill one of the party with an ax, and did inflict a severe wound upon one. They went away and returned again, when the farmer fired upon them. The soldiers then fired and killed him.

Campaigning with Gen. Pope—The Story of an English Correspondent.

Under the above title an interesting article appears in the December number of the London *Cornhill Magazine*, from the pen of a "special correspondent," who, in August last, joined the army of Gen. POPE, then concentrating in the Piedmont region of Virginia, and in the County of Fauquier. On the morning of his arrival in Washington he waited upon the Chief of the Staff, at the city quarters of the General, whom he thus describes:

"Tall, corpulent, and athletic, with keen dark eyes, and beard and hair black as midnight, Gen. POPE had all the air of a commander. Vain, imprudent, and not proverbially truthful; but shrewd, active, and skilled in the rules of warfare, POPE could be great and little too. He was clothed with scrupulous neatness, his hair and beard carefully dressed, his cigars exquisite in flavor. He spoke much and rapidly, chiefly of himself; swore roundly at intervals, was petulant at trifles, and sanguine of impending success."

Next morning the writer set out for Warrenton, where Gen. MCDOWELL had his headquarters, and where also the Ninth New-York regiment was then stationed. He says:

"There was something mournfully embarrassed in the faces of the residents. Their sons were in the Southern army, their daughters at home, and they, a few old men, among thousands of armed and hostile strangers. Their Court-house had passed into the hands of the town Provost-Marshal. Their Seminary was set apart for Gen. POPE, soon to arrive. Their churches had been transformed into hospitals for the Federal army, and many of their shops and residences had been seized for military purposes. Their negroes, emboldened by the presence of the Northerners, had refused to work, and hundreds became servants to Federal officers. They were prohibited from leaving the village, and sutlers were forbidden to trade with them. More than all, an order had been issued that those who did not take the oath of allegiance before a specified day, should be removed beyond the Federal lines. They gathered of afternoons at the Warren Green, a village inn, and talked in under tones. They went to their homes humbly, as if doubting their right to own anything, and a small favor from a Federal was accepted in mute astonishment. They read the papers, doubtful what to reject, what to believe. They made sales of butter and milk, and were paid in Federal money, which they regarded dolorously. They introduced spruce officers to their daughters, but trembled lest the rashness of the young ladies should bring insult upon both. It is due to the Federals to say that they were generally scrupulous and respectful. It must be said of the young ladies and their papas, that when their fears had been allayed, both became very bold. After a time, 'Dixie' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag' were heard of evenings, and commentaries upon Yankee coarseness and character ventured of afternoons. It then came out that many residents of the place had been in the Confederate service, and among them the commander of the famous Black Horse Cavalry, which made panic at Bull Run. I saw and spoke with the latter—a slight, severe person, a little boastful—and also with a youth named BRAGG, who said that he was 'at Fahfax, Sah, yes, Sah! By G—d, I was at Fahfax when TOMPKINS chawged with his smart hossmen, Sah! We fawmed in awdaw across the main street, and it would have wawmed yoh bawt, Sah, to see them tumble!' As the gentleman made this observation in the presence of some twenty Federals, I thought either that he was very bold, or they very forbearing."

Gen. POPE had in the meantime arrived at Warrenton by rail, the locomotive dressed with flags. The headquarters of MCDOWELL'S Staff was now at White Sulphur Springs, where the writer passed an evening with some of the officers. He describes MCDOWELL as harsh, disappointed, ambitious, kind to few, and little beloved; unpopular with many of his Aids, and regarded by the Confederates as at heart favorable to their cause. He believed him to be a better soldier than MCCLELLAN, and quite as faithful. Next day he proceeded to Culpepper, which was even more sombre than Warrenton. The shops were all closed. The clergymen had all retired, save one, and, as he continued to pray publicly for JEFFERSON DAVIS, he was warned to desist. There was not a single able-bodied man remaining out of a population of 1,200, and the women were unusually outspoken and mischievous.

"Cavalry skirmishes were of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood, and prisoners were daily brought in. From these I gleaned an estimate of the Confederate strength; they evidently outnumbered the Federals. For the first time the idea struck me that POPE'S advance was intended to divert attention from MCCLELLAN, while the latter should evacuate the Peninsula. Apprised of the weakness of the invaders, the Confederates doubtless fathomed their design. JACKSON concluded to cross the Rapidan and assume the offensive, expecting MCCLELLAN could reinforce Pope, to cripple or capture the latter, and dash into Maryland. He was to be followed by the whole Confederate army, 200,000 strong. We received the first news of his advance mendaciously. A body of New-Jersey cavalry came pell-mell into town, reporting the rebels at Barrett's Ford, with immense adjuncts of cannon and cavalry. POPE ordered them under arrest, and the ill-omened spectacle was witnessed of a united ten provost officers escorting a whole regiment of disarmed cavalry to headquarters. BANKS' command was mainly at Little Washington, thirty miles distant, and SIGEL'S at Perryville, quite as far. The remaining corps, that of MCDOWELL, consisted of two divisions, but a large portion of one was at Fredericksburgh, where also was Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops. Word was at once telegraphed for SIGEL and BANKS to come up in light equipment, and with all speed CRAWFORD'S brigade was thrown out toward Gordonsville, followed by MCDOWELL'S command, as a reserve."

At five miles beyond Culpepper, they came to the base of Cedar Mountain, on which, from the roof of a white house, the Southern flag waved, while a battery frowned half-way up the ascent, and on the summit was a signal station. The troops of BANKS and SIGEL,—"the idol of the German Americans, who boast that he never lost a battle,"—were in motion all night, and poured through Culpepper next morning, wild with ardor and enthusiasm:

"At 3 o'clock we heard the first gun. Every heart leaped. Horses pricked up their ears and vigorously neighed. Pale women sat at windows, waiting for the next peal. Regiments broke into double quick, as if fearful that they would be too late for the fray. If cowardice existed that day among the Federal troops, I did not see it. To describe the battle of Cedar Mountain, I do not pretend. The affair opened by sharp skirmishing. BANKS finally advanced a brigade to clear a wood where skirmishers were concealed; the effort was resisted, and at 4 o'clock 10,000 men on each side were engaged. The Confederate batteries, 400 feet high on the hills, threw shell with fearful accuracy, and the Federals made three desperate efforts to take them with the bayonet. Profiting by their repulse and confusion, the enemy moved forward through thick woods, and from edges of timber poured dreadful volleys of musketry. Night put an end to the contest, but the Federals had lost ground, and 1,200 of their dead and wounded were in the enemy's hands. The brigades of Gen. BANKS alone had been engaged, and they charged McDOWELL with their loss, he having failed to bring up his strong reserves. BANKS himself had been ubiquitous, and at length, thrown from his horse, a squadron of cavalry had ridden over him. Calm, indomitable, courageous, the best of the political Generals remounted and rode hither and thither encouraging his men, though bruised and bleeding himself."

The carnage was not yet over. The fires, imprudently lighted by some of our men, drew upon them at night the well-directed fire of a battery moved to the brow of a hill only half a mile distant, and a stampede took place to Culpepper. The writer gives a terrible account of the scenes witnessed among the wounded and dead, in the village and on the battle-field, where, at noon next day, a parley was held, and a cessation of hostilities agreed upon, to allow a burial of the dead. The writer thus describes the interview:

"On a fallen gum-tree—the slain stretched around them—sat the officers of the parley; upon one side the Confederate Cavalry leader, STUART, and Gen. EARLY; upon the other, Gens. HARTSUFF and ROBINSON. STUART was little, red-eyed and full of an intense countenance, nervous, impulsive manner; and clad in gray, with a soft black hat. He was embellished with rosettes, cockades, gold-lace and a large ostrich feather. He wore, curiously enough, United States buttons, and his sword, which he exhibited, was made in Philadelphia. EARLY was a quiet, severe North Carolinian, who wore a home-spun civil suit, with a Brigadier's star on his shoulder-bar. Gen. HARTSUFF was burly and good-natured; ROBINSON silent and stern, with white beard and distrustful eye. The former had been a classmate of the cavalry man, and he said, boyishly: 'STUART, old boy, how d'ye do?' 'God bless my soul, HART-UFF,' replied the other, 'it warms my heart to see you!' and they took a turn together, arm in arm."

The writer returned to New-York "full of incident," to write of what he had seen; and went back on the eve of the second battle of Bull Run, to witness new and more terrible slaughters. Fever there seized him, and he once more returned to New-York, and weary of war's horrors, renounced the career in which he had gathered such fearful experiences.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Communication with Gen. Grant Cut Off—The Road from Memphis to Grenada Should be Finished.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Your readers would be astonished with the announcement that the rebels had made their appearance between Humboldt and Jackson, thus threatening our rear and temporarily cutting off the communication with the army of Gen. GRANT. Such is the fact, and it should not have surprised us. It is, however, a matter of more wonder that all this should have been accomplished, without being anticipated and met by our troops. The state of affairs, as nearly as it can be ascertained from Columbus, is this: A force of cavalry—some say a mere guerrilla party, others an army of fifteen thousand—has succeeded in cutting the telegraph wire south of Humboldt, burning a bridge on the railroad, and causing a very general panic throughout the section of country between there and Jackson. There is a very easy solution of this affair. Gen. MORGAN, of the rebel cavalry, after the capture of our forces at Hartsville, Tenn., was next heard of in the vicinity of Columbia; next we hear rumors of an advance on Fort Donelson, and finally they approach Jackson, having, in the meantime, crossed the Tennessee River. The policy is natural, and the tactics successful. MORGAN'S force is about three thousand strong, good fighters, and flushed with late successes. A light-draft gunboat could have effectually stopped any such crossing of the Tennessee, made, as it must have been, with the clumsy accommodation which he found at hand. That we have not had such a boat on this stream is a matter of strange regret. When Cincinnati was menaced, ferry-boats, drawing not more than twenty inches of water, were extemporized into gunboats, very effective against rifle shots and field artillery. Why might not such a flotilla have been guarding the shores of this important stream? Jackson is a fortified position, garrisoned by a considerable force of troops. Cotton bales, of which there was an abundant store, were, we understand, being transformed into barricades. A very considerable opposition may be expected if MORGAN should attempt to seize the place. Gen. GRANT'S forces have not, as yet, refused to fight and fight nobly whenever they have been attacked. Gen. DAVIES, whose command fought as nobly at the last battle at Corinth, is in command of Columbus, and new troops are daily pouring into that town. An offensive movement from the direction of La Grange and Columbus may soon be expected against the invaders. The only means left in our hands is, however, to chase them beyond the river with infantry in light marching order. Cavalry we have not enough of. The Tennessee is rising, and must, if watched, prove a serious obstacle to MORGAN'S return. Our particular weakness at this time is, that any point of the road above or below may be suddenly attacked and destroyed. It must not be supposed that this raid will produce any derangement of the plans of Gen. GRANT; it is, in fact, hardly worth his notice. There will be no turning of his whole army back. It will, for a few days, cause some delay in getting supplies to the front. Luckily we are not entirely dependent upon that line. In a pinch, provisions can be taken, either from Memphis or Friar's Point, to the army overland. The roads are bad, and this fact leads us to another conclusion, which should have been reached long before. The line of communication is too long. From Columbus to Oxford is two hundred mile; to Grenada, two hundred and forty. This is, in point of time, convenient, it is accomplished by the telegraph. It costs thousands to guard its entire length, but it enables us more firmly to hold the territory, and above all, it is a grand avenue for the procuring of cotton; but it is too long. History seldom records so large an army dangling to its support by so long and slender a thread. The obvious way out is, to finish the road from Memphis to Grenada, and thus shorten the line of land communication by a hundred and forty miles. Of the river we have absolute control. We can apprehend no emergency in reason which could disturb our supremacy on the river between Cairo and Memphis. The transit is longer, but it is reliable. A dispatch boat plying from one point to the other would fill the gap. The downward movement of supplies would not be retarded. It may be, therefore, that this little break in our line will point out to us our weakness, and lead us to a more perfect and secure defence. The rolling stock is bought, we understand, at the North, and should be shipped at once to Memphis, instead of Columbus. The track, we are informed, is not much destroyed, bridges and trestle-work being more rare on that route. Everything points to the solution of the difficulty.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets....11 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 18 | Gov. Island.12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 25

Arrived.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 45 hours, in ballast and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Patapsco, Washington, D. C.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Washington, D. C.

Steamer Fulton, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bytner.

Ship Pauline, Bremer, Osterloh, Bremen Oct. 11, in ballast to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3514. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Concentration of the British Squadron at Bermuda.

Rumors in Paris of Unfavorable News from Mexico.

URGENT CALLS FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Remarkable Statements of Gen. Prim Before the Spanish Cortes.

Garibaldi's Son Mortally Wounded in a Duel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 26.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. MODIN, from Liverpool 11 A. M., 13th, *via* Queenstown evening of the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock last night, with 33 passengers for Boston, and sailed again for that port at daylight this morning.

Steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

Steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The newspaper comments on American affairs are generally of an unimportant character.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the war steamer *Ariadne* has been ordered to leave Halifax, and after visiting New-York to join Admiral MILNES' squadron at Bermuda. This movement looks like a concentration of the disposable force of MILNES' squadron in the localities in which recently reported outrages on British shipping by Federal cruisers, have been perpetrated with a knowledge that there is no force at hand capable of protecting British vessels and with instructions to do so. The *Gazette* thinks that even WILKES will hardly venture upon further molestation or violation of neutral territory.

The recently formed London Emancipation Society has issued circulars to members of all denominations, urging them to give prominence to the subject of negro emancipation from the pulpit, in view of the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN'S emancipation policy with the new year.

The *Star* says: "The most enthusiastic meeting has been held at Lambeth, to express sympathy with the Anti-Slavery public in America. About three thousand persons were present."

A return shows that during the present war forty-six American ships had been registered at Liverpool under British names.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, on the 17th. Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY presided, and stated the terms on which it was proposed to raise £600,000 new capital, as already published. He announced that within three days the £75,000 had, in response to the circulars, been subscribed. A resolution was carried to raise the new capital in shares of £5 each for laying down a new cable. The meeting was regarded as the most encouraging and successful.

The *Daily News*, *Star* and other journals warmly advocate the claims of the Company.

The *Times* says notification is advertised that the new undertaking for laying the cable has been formed with continental support, and will shortly be introduced.

FRANCE.

There are again rumors in Paris of unfavorable news from Mexico, and urgent calls for reinforcements, which, it is said, will be sent under the device of establishing a reserve at Martiniqne.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has gone to Rome, it is rumored, in the name of the Emperor to explain to the Pope the Emperor's views, with a view to the concessions necessary on the part of the Poatifical Government.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes 70c, 60f.

ITALY.

Parliament reassembled on the 11th. FARINI explained his policy and promised Administration reforms, based upon the system of decentralization and development of constitutional liberties. He eulogized the army for having, under a painful trial, re-established the authority of the laws. He said, "With unshaken confidence in the accomplishment of Italian unity, we abstain from making promises, which might not be followed by immediate affects, and await the course of events without illusions and without discouragement. We shall be careful to maintain alliances, while preserving the independence of the country." He concluded by appealing for Italian concord, which is personified in the King.

In a duel between GARIBALDI'S eldest son and Col. PALLAVICINI, who captured GARIBALDI, the young man is said to have received a mortal would in the side, and the Colonel was seriously hurt.

SPAIN.

Gen. PRIM has made lengthy explanations in the Cortes on his conduct in Mexico. He read confidential letters addressed to him by Admiral LA GRAVIERE, containing strange details relative to the Mexican expedition. According to these letters, *Almonte declared he was authorized by Napoleon and Archduke Maximilian himself to put forward the candidacy of the latter*, and that the French troops would guarantee the throne of Mexico to the Archduke. Gen. PRIM also read letters by O'DONNELL and COLLANTES recommending the strict execution of the Treaty of London. He said an English representative had made similar declarations to him, and that, under the circumstances, he deemed it wise to embark for Spain. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that the French expedition would not have the desired result.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

There is nothing important in politics to-day.

The Imperial Bank of Russia has reduced its rates of discount from 5½ to 5 per cent.

The announcement that Russia consented to the candidature of King FERDINAND of Portugal to the Greek throne, is unfounded.

It is rumored that St. Petersburg will be shortly declared a free port.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 13

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 66,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d.@ ¼d., mostly on the Middling and lower qualities. The sales to speculators were 3,000 bales, and those to exporters, 3,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady at the advance noted. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	27d.	Middling Orleans	23¾d.
Fair Mobile	26d.	Middling Mobile	22¾d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	22¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 254,000 bales, of which 24,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices are advancing, and holders demand still higher rates. The market closes quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed, on Friday, 92¼@92¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank has decreased £172,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BAUCH & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR flat, at 22s.@28s. for American. WHEAT steady and unchanged, at Tuesday's decline; Red Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; Red Southern, 9s. 8d.@9s. 10d.; White Western, 10s. 3d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. CORN quiet, and 3d.@6d. lower; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: BEEF inactive. PORK tending downward. BACON easier. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW still declining, and quoted 42s.@44s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES active; Pots, 33s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. RESIN quiet, at 26s.@26s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE very dull. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE, no sales. RICE steady. LINSEED tending downward. LINSEED OIL inactive. COD OIL dull and unchanged. PETROLEUM heavy, and tending downward.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON firm. SUGAR has a declining tendency. COFFEE steady. TEA steady but quiet. RICE inactive. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 110s. RESIN dull; Common, 27s. LINSEED OIL upward; quoted 35s. 6d. SPERM OIL inactive. PETROLEUM OIL downward; quoted, 22s. GROVES & TODD report: PROVISIONS quiet and steady. LARD downward.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The sales have been small. Illinois Central, 42@41⅜ dis.; Erie Railway, 42@42⅜; United States Fives, 66⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 13,000 bales, the market ruling active and buoyant, with a demand for all descriptions at full previous prices. Stock in port, 51,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day reach 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and tends upward, with an advance of ⅛d. on Surats.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, but steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales are: Erie Railway, 42⅜; Illinois Central, 42.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Rebel Perfidy—An Outrage in the Case of a National Surgeon—Gen. Meade Assigned to the Command of the Fifth Army Corps—Christmas Goodies.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

Another instance of rebel perfidy has recently come to notice. The circumstances connected with the case are of such a nature that the Government should feel bound to demand an immediate explanation, and unless it be clearly shown that a breach of orders has been committed, retaliatory measures should at once be institutad.

Surgeon N. A. HEASOM, of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, having crossed tha river to Fredericksburgh on the day of the battle, for the purpose of attending to our wounded, which duty he faithfully performed, was, shortly after our forces were withdrawn from the town, seized by two ragged rebels, taken to the headquarters of their General, and required by him, before a release could be effected, to sign a written parole that he would not bear arms against the rebel States, nor in any way render aid to their enemies. The parole is the same as that which all private soldiers (prisoners) are required to sign upon being sent across the line without the regular form of exchange. In a written statement of the affair, Dr. HEASOM sets forth that having become fatigued from excessive labor, he sought repose in a house where several of our officers were staying, previously giving directions to the orderlies to rouse him should any important movement take place. This was on Monday night. At 9 o'clock, the same night, our troops commenced evacuating the town, and at about 9 o'clock the next morning they were nearly all upon this side of the river, and the last pontoon bridge was taken up. Through some culpable negligence the orderlies failed to awaken the Doctor, consequently upon leaving the house late the next morning he was confronted by the rebels, as before stated, and made to attend to a number of our wounded, who had not been removed from the place. That which subsequently transpired forms the unprecedented and base feature of the affair—the forcing of Dr. HEASOM to sign a parole.

It has been the usual practice to allow Surgeons to rejoin their commands without exacting from them such an agreement to terms as was exacted from Dr. HEASOM, and why, in this particular instance, the rebels should take the course they have, is a matter that deserves more than passing attention from our authorities.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, formerly of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has been assigned to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and will assume the duties of his position to-morrow. Since Gen. PORTER'S recall, the corps has been ably and skillfully commanded by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who avidenced at the battle of Fredericksburgh a thorough competency to handle so large a body of troops. The defences of Fredericksburgh were placed under the immediate supervision of Gen. BUTTERFIELD. He has proved himself an officer whose services cannot be too highly valued. Gen. BUTTERFIELD will resume the command of the First Division, Fifth Corps, to-morrow. Gen. MEADE bears an acknowledged reputation as a high military officer, and will doubtless sustain the prestige so long enjoyed by the Corps.

An unlimited supply of Christmas delicacies has been forwarded to the army within the past few days, through the express and other agencies. Each train from Aquia Creek has attached one or more cars freighted with boxes and packages directed to officers and private soldiers. The gratification evinced by the recipients of these friendly gifts can be better imagined than described. It is a pleasure to note, that although many thousands of soldiers in the field will be deprived of their accustomed Christmas festivities at home, yet very many will be enabled to pass the day cheerfully and happily.

WHIT.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

A Reconnoissance—The Enemy at Kelly's Ferry—Rebel Soldiers Captured.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

The army remains in *statu quo*. Generals BURNSIDE and SIGEL are yet in Washington, but are expected in return to-day, when it is supposed something will be known as to the next movement of the army.

The reports as to the rebels being in force north of the Rappahannock River are now believed to be premature. The raid upon our line of communication with Alexandria by land it is true was made by Hampton's Legion, but there is no positive evidence of any large force either at Fredericksburgh or Warrenton. There is certainly a small body of troops at the latter place, and a few at Rappahannock Station. Gen. HAMPTON recrossed the Rappahannock, going southward, on Monday last.

A cavalry force, composed of a part of the Ninth and Fourth New-York Cavalry, under Col. DE CASTOLA, returned yesterday from a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock. Arriving at Morrisville, one detachment, under Capt. KENNEDY, of the Ninth New-York, was sent off to the left of the main road leading to Kellysville, and directed to proceed to the ferry, unless intercepted by a superior force of the enemy. He had been gone but a few minutes when he met a superior rebel force, and sent a messenger to Col. CASTOLA informing him of the fact. Maj. MARTIN, of the New-York Ninth, was then sent on a country road to the right, for the purpose of cutting off the party of rebels, but they doubtless got wind of the movement, as they fled hastily across the river at Kelly's Ford. Maj. MARTIN then moved toward the ford, and found on the opposite side a force of infantry and cavalry, numbering perhaps 2,000 man, with several pieces of artillery. The rebels opened fire with rifles upon our advance guard, but did no damage. Our force then obeyed instructions by falling back. None of the enemy was seen elsewhere.

The Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry came into camp to-day, and reported that they had captured six rebel soldiers in the vicinity of Dumfries. They were paroled. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE'S command are in the best of spirits, and they are looking anxiously for his return.

The weather has again become mild, and the roads are, consequently, very muddy. But a few days of sunshine—provided it is to be had—will make the travelling good again.

LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 26.

All is quiet here to-night, and nothing has occurred within the last twenty-four hours worth telegraphing.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Evacuation of Winchester by the Rebels—Great Destitution Among the Citizens.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 26.

Col. KEYES moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday morning, when the rebel pickets left there took their departure.

The rebel Gen. JONES, with 2,500 men, had occupied the place the week previously, but had left, going toward Staunton.

MILLER'S forces were at Middleton, intending to move on toward Winchester.

The Winchester Railroad has been entirely destroyed by the rebels, and the iron carried off by them.

Great destitution exists among the people at Winchester. The common necessaries of life are at famine prices, and hardly procurable at that.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Skirmish on the Blackwater—Rebel Pickets Captured—Affairs in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 25.

Lieut.-Col. STIETSELL, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. SPEAR'S regiment, had a warm engagement with the enemy at Joiner's Bridge, on the Blackwater, yesterday, four miles above Franklin. They drove the enemy's pickets on this side of the river, capturing four of their pickets, one cavalryman and horse, and three infantry soldiers and their arms.

Col. STIETSELL'S advance with their carabineers, under the gallant Lieut. JOHN S. ROPES, first engaged the enemy at very short range. Finally, discovering the enemy in superior numbers above and below us on the river, with our very small forces of four small squadrons in peril of being flanked, STIETSELL very wisely concluded to retire, which he did in safety.

The following is from the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of Dec. 18:

"The funeral of Col. GRAY, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Regiment, was attended on Wednesday afternoon, the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment and the Third New-York Artillery doing escort duty. Col. GRAY was killed at the battle of Kinston. He had been in the seven days' battle before Richmond.

The Free Labor Association, of Craven County, is rapidly gaining strength. E. W. CARPENTER, of this city, is President.

The Free Labor nomination for Congress has been tendered to CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who declines, having already applied to the authorities to raise a second Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers.

The schooner *Alice D. Webb*, released to her owners by order of Gov. STANLY, has been retaken by special authority from the Navy Department.

THE ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Voting at Suffolk—Bullets Instead of Ballots—Skirmishing near Smithfield.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., dated the 23d inst., states that the election for members of Congress took place the day before, agreeably to the proclamation of Major-Gen. DIX.

Contrary to the laws of Virginia, *ballots* were cast instead of voting *viva voce*.

In order to give the people of Smithfield an opportunity to show their attachment to the Union, two ballot-boxes were sent down to them in charge of Lieut.-Col. ONDERDONK, commanding two hundred of the First New-York Mounted Rifles.

Suspecting that the rebels would be anxious to visit the polls, Col. ONDERDONK sent the boxes direct to Smithfield, in charge of a small squad, and proceeded with the remainder of his command to Windsor.

Learning that the rebels had left the place but a short time before, Col. ONDERDONK proceeded cautiously toward the Isle of Wight, and when about three miles out, came up with them. He sent his compliments in the shape of "shell" from his howitzers, and they responded handsomely with "six-pounders."

A short skirmish revealed one regiment of rebel infantry, with two pieces of artillery, and some cavalry.

Col. ONDERDONK then thinking it would be safer to look up voters nearer Suffolk, slowly retired.

The rebels attempted to surround him, and at one time were only 150 yards in his rear, whereupon Col. ONDERDONK suddenly wheeled his command about and fired a volley, which emptied twenty of the rebel saddles in quick time.

The skirmishing continued for six miles. Two prisoners and one horse were taken from the rebels.

None of our men were lost or injured.

It is thought it will be a long time before the "election returns" come in from Smithfield. Nansemond polled 59 votes, 26 of which were for Mr. CHOPPS 12 for Mr. MCCLOUD, and one scattering.

A Prize Fight.

NEW-YORK VS BOSTON

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

A prize fight took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of about one hundred "roughs," between BILLY DONNELLY, of New-York, and "Young Shinny," of Boston. The "heroes" of the occasion were both of the "light weight" order. After sixteen rounds had been fought BILLY DONNELLY was declared the victor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Critical Condition of the French Army in Mexico.

A Protest from the Mexican Minister Against Our Furnishing Supplies.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official information from Mexico represents the condition of the French Army of Invasion as most critical. Their ranks are being thinned by sickness and want of wholesome food, and agents have been sent to this country for supplies of various kinds, and empowered to make large contracts for future use. These facts having reached the Mexican Minister here, he has entered his solemn protest against such supplies being allowed to go forward. Secretary SEWARD, however, declines to interfere, and complaint is made that he even extends to the French privileges denied to the Mexicans. Whatever cause may exist for this charge, it is unquestionable that much ill-feeling is being engendered in the Mexican Embassy.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

There certainly is no occasion for the general air of doubt that seems to surround men's opinions in regard to the President's policy after Jan. 1. His antecedents, his measures, his late declarations, all coincide to impress upon us the fact that he will fully sustain the affirmations made in his Proclamation of Emancipation.

Such readers of the TIMES, however, as prefer to rely upon credible journalistic statements rather than trust to ratiocination, may rest assured that in President LINCOLN'S present intention there is no "shadow of turning" from the purpose deliberately formed to carry out the promises of the Proclamation with an unflinching resolution.

The chief difficulties supposed to surround the President in carrying out his emancipation policy vanish as the important moment of its culmination approaches. He will reasonably except from its operation the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, with portions of Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. Thus, finally, will the principle be officially affirmed, that Freedom is to be the rule and Slavery the exception, and this action of the President is understood to meet the approval of even those who are considered most radical on the subject.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE BILL.

Secretary CHASE, we are informed, has concluded to withdraw from the Committee of Ways and Means his bill, submitted on Wednesday, for the purpose of making important modifications in the first and second sections, which contain all that relates to the immediate replenishment of the Treasury. We shall refrain from sending the text of this bill until it has received the final seal of the Secretary's judgment. All abstracts as yet published by your cotemporaries are incorrect.

Mr. SPAULDING also has a carefully prepared bill, which is well regarded by the Committee, though it differs essentially from that of Secretary CHASE, and which he will formally submit at an early day.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL by Gen. MCDOWELL was continued. Gen. SIGEL admitted that he knew nothing of the preparations made by Gen. MCDOWELL for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap; that his opinion as to those preparations was founded upon results; and that he did not know that LONGSTREET was met and checked by forces left by Gen. MCDOWELL to meet him. Gen. SIGEL admitted that Gen. MCDOWELL did not order him to countermarch so as to "bring his forces in the evening the same place they left at noon," and testified that the countermarching was by order of Gen. POPE. The cross-examination was sharp and searching, and the discussions quite animated. Gen. MCDOWELL insisted that his cross-interrogatories were not explicitly answered by the witness.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

A great outcry is made against the Press on account of errors and exaggerations in the dispatches from the Army of the Potomac and from Washington. These inaccuracies are to be deprecated, and every means should be taken to avoid them; but it is a fact, not yet wholly known to the public, that the chief fault in the premises rests on the Government itself.

After the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, every effort was made by the correspondents there to transmit the facts speedily to their respective papers; and every effort was made by the Government to prevent them from doing so. The telegraphic wires were forbidden, except to the most meagre statements, and those first to receive official approval; and reporters were compelled to run a blockade more strict than that of Charleston Harbor, in order to carry through the accounts they had written on the spot. From Washington, also, no accounts of any importance were allowed to go by telegraph.

The public, as well as the Press, has already learned that the Government manipulates army news to suit its supposed necessities. As a rule, success has been allowed a speedy announcement, while disaster has been permitted to proclaim itself only from the lips of straggling refugees, or through rebel bulletins. So it has finally become a proverb, that the silence of the Government is a virtual declaration of defeat, and when, after the conflict of Sunday the 14th inst., the truth was withheld by its officers and agents, it is not strange that the experiences and apprehensions of the public and the Press should coincide to invest the events of that battle with an exaggerated and disastrous character.

Now that the agents of this censorship are beginning to declare their conviction that it is destined to a permanent existence, it is well for us to consider the true influence it exerts on the country and the war—and if, as many believe, not only are the evils greater in excess of its benefits, but the entire system is altogether evil, and unattended, under its present management, with any benefits whatever, then it will become the duty of the Government to make its abolition one of its earliest reforms.

THE RAILROADS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

That the Companies controlling the railroad lines between New-York and Washington are satisfied of the sincerity of the movement in Congress, in favor of a new road, or Government regulation of the present lines, is apparent from the new programme they have laid down, to take effect early in January. It is altogether probable that these Companies, by this tardy consultation of the public comfort, (and their own interest,) may avert any interferance on the part of Congress; but it is to be hoped that the reforms may be thorough and durable, or that some one of the plans contemplating legislation, may be adopted, in order to secure the public from the impositions now practiced.

REWARDING MERIT IN THE ARMY.

Though a great deal has been said about the gallantry of that little band which, during the recent attack on Fredericksburgh, crossed the Rappahannock, under the galling fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and drove them from their hiding-places—thus saving the movement from a demoralizing disaster in its initiation—yet we do not see that any steps have been taken toward recognizing their brilliant service, by resolution or reward. At the very least, each of these braves should be presented with one of the medals being prepared under Senator WILSON'S bill of last Winter; and the more capable should at once receive promotion for their inspiring and successful heroism.

In this connection, we must express our pleasure to learn that Col. HALL, commanding the Third Brigade of Second Corps, Second Division, from which this little band was selected, is likely to secure the promotion he so well deserves. Col. HALL is one of the Fort Sumter immortals, (as yet poorly rewarded for their devotion and daring,) and has brilliantly pursued the career he there so spendidly begun. He is strongly urged for a Brigadiership by Gen. HOWARD, who says in a recent letter: "I have observed his conduct in action, and have a high opinion of his courage and ability."

CHRISTMAS IN ALEXANDRIA

Amidst the general distribution of creature comforts among the hospitals of this vicinity, the new convalescent camp in Alexandria was not neglected; but unfortunately the arrangements were confided to bad hands, so far at least as some of the managers were concerned. From the tenor of their remarks, the delay and evidently intentional lack of system in the distribution, the apparently designed effect was produced, and riot was the consequence, in which the goods were scattered in confusion, used as missiles, and appropriated by a general scramble. Some of the covert Secessionists, charged with the distribution of the charities of Northern homes, remarked quietly of the disgraceful scene they were so successful in producing, that it was "a good thing," and wished the camp might be broken up, and the soldiers sent to the army to sow the seeds of disaffection there; and further declared their belief that half the army would as soon fight under JEFF. DAVIS as for the Union. It was an affair, the disgrace of which should not all attach to the soldier.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, has prepared and sent to them a bill embodying his views. The first sections of the bill give authority to three hundred millions of dollars for the service of the current year, and six hundred millions for the service of the next fiscal year, and to raise these sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by this Congress as the public exigencies will require. The notes include the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, 7.30 bonds, 7 per cent. bonds or bonds bearing less rates of interest, and also the issue of small notes bearing 3.65 per cent. interest and legal tender notes bearing no interest.

The Secretary, in a letter to the Committee, expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of the provisions and the amounts to be provided in each mode, defined as precisely as possible by Congress.

The remaining sections of the bill authorize the formation of Banking Associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, alike in form, and secured alike by United States Bonds, but payable on demand primarily by the issuing Associations. The bill in its main features is the same as that introduced by Representative HOOPER, during last session.

In his letter the Secretary expresses his profound sense of the importance of this measure to the negotiation of loans, to the collection of the internal revenue, and to the security of the people against the evils of an enormous and irredeemable paper money circulation.

STAFF OFFICERS.

By a recent military order the chiefs of the respective bureaus will designate the officers to be assigned as Adjutant-General, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and Inspector-General for each army corps. Aides-de-Camp, authorized for corps commanders, are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Corps commanders.

COUNSEL FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. WILLIAM WHITNEY, of Boston, has been retained by the Government, as solicitor and special counsel of the War Department.

REVENUE DECISION.

The 75th section of the Excise Law, which provides that staves, hoops and headings shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the act, applies, according to the decision of the Commissioner, only to those articles in the rough, or when prepared and sold as staves, or hoops, or headings. Shooks, considered as hogsheads, barrels, or similar packages, taken to pieces, for greater convenience in packing, are subject to a duty of 3 *per centum, ad valorem*, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to furnish revenue stamps of every kind and denomination. Stamps which were ordered on or before the 24th instant, will be forwarded during the present week.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster E. K. WRADSHIP has been ordered to the steamer *Massachusetts*.

PAYMASTERS.

Seventy-three additional Paymasters have been recently appointed in the army.

By direction of President LINCOLN, twelve other Paymasters have been mustered out of the service for the following reasons:

First.—For making short payments, evading full settlements of just dues, and causing discontent and insubordination.

Second.—For being inaccurate and intemperate.

Third.—For want of energy and efficiency.

Fourth.—Being in too feeble health for efficient field service since July 15, and for want of energy.

Seventh.—For inefficiency.

Eighth.—Incapacitated by old age and feebleness for field service, and for making false charges against the Government.

Ninth.—Having been afflicted with insanity. It would be improper to impose important responsibilities upon him.

Tenth.—Being too aged for efficient field service.

Eleventh.—Being feeble, old and not fit for field duty.

Twelfth.—Being sick and unfit for field duty, without any prospect of recovery this Winter.

The gentlemanly Paymaster, who was too "aged for field service," had "dyed his whiskers and hair" to give him a younger appearance; but this ruse, it appears, did not secure his retention in the service, and consequently he will no longer "finger" greenbacks.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

Gen. SIGEL, in his cross-examination, having desired to give some explanations of his previous testimony, Gen. MCDOWELL objected, and the Court went into secret session. Upon reopening, the Court decided that Gen. SIGEL might make corrections of what he had already said, but that other explanations must be deferred until the close of the cross-examination.

He returned negative answers to the following questions:

Whether he did or did not know the strength of Rickett's Division, which had been assigned in the general order which he (Sigel) admitted to have seen, to the duty of overtaking Longstreet at or near Thoroughfare Gap.

Whether he knew or did not that the Rhode Island Cavalry had been sent up from New-Baltimore on the west side of Bull Run Ridge to attack the enemy's flank, while he should be marching through Thoroughfare Gap.

Whether he knew or did not know that besides Rickett's Division, two brigades of cavalry, under Gens. Bayard and Buford, had been sent to aid in the movement?

Being asked whether he thought the 11,000 or 12,000 men, of which this expedition under Gen. Rickett's consisted, were a sufficient provision to hold the enemy in check, he replied it was, if the troops had been moved at the right time to the right points.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26.

Gen. PORTER presented, through his counsel, a written protest against the reception of certain evidence on the part of the Government, which he had deemed inadmissible, and the Court was cleared a few moments to deliberate thereon.

On reopening the Court, the Judge-Advocate rendered a decision sustaining the course of the Government.

The first witness sworn was Lieut.-Col. F. T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Gen. PORTER'S Staff. He was closely questioned in regard to an interview of Gen. MCDOWELL with Gen. PORTER, in which the former expressed his disapprobation of the position selected by Gen. PORTER to give battle to the enemy. He believed Gen. PORTER to have obeyed orders, and to have pushed on from Warrenton to Bristow with all possible speed.

Capt. MARTIN, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, at that time commanding the division artillery of Maj.-Gen. MORELL, of Gen. PORTER'S corps, underwent a similar investigation, and verified the statements of the preceding witness.

Maj.-Gen. MORELL was next examined in relation to his movements whilst serving under Gen. PORTER, but did not in any manner blame his commander.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 25.

Arrived ship *Southern Cross*, Hong Kong, with date of November, 6.

The *Southern Cross* reports that the ship *Weymouth*, which sailed Oct. 24, was lost on Pirates' Shoal, on the 30th, with the largest cargo ever shipped from Hong Kong, for San Francisco. The crew and passengers were saved. Ship *Flying Eagle* intended sailing for this port, and the *George Lee* was loading for the same destination. No commercial news from Hong Kong is published, but consignees say the Hong Kong market was unchanged.

A cron of teas, and drills, recently arrived here per ship *Josephine*, from Shanghai, was seriously injured, and all will go to auction on account of the underwriters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 26.

The ship *B. F. Hoxie* has been chartered to load dyewoods on the coast of Mexico.

Letters from Hong Kong, of the 6th ult., estimate the stock of cotton awaiting shipment for England at 50,000 bales. Two vessels were loading freight, the charge being one pound sterling per bale.

The cargo lost on the ship *Weymouth* comprised principally teas, sugar and rice, belonging mostly to Chinese merchants, and was valued at two and a quarter millions of dollars.

Advices from Japan, of Nov. 23, state that the American war-steamer *Wyoming* has created much admiration at Yeddo, receiving visits from the high Japanese officials. She sailed for Shanghai on the 23d. Several ships had recently sailed direct for London, with valuable cargoes of teas and silks.

Wealth of the Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," has fallen into a singular fallacy in his letter on the public wealth, which appears in the TIMES of Friday morning.

His object is to prove that "In the midst of this gigantic war we are actually increasing the national wealth at the rate of six hundred millions a year."

The opinion he has thus expressed may be true. I hope it can be proved. But at least it is contrary to all the views generally held on the subject. Waiving this inquiry, however, I wish to point out the logical defect which lurks in the argument of your usually accurate correspondent, as he has stated it.

First, He estimates the increase of the country at sixteen hundred millions of dollars a year, and that of the loyal States at nearly three-fourths of this amount.

Secondly, He supposes the destruction of wealth caused by the war to be four hundred and fifty millions a year.

And *thirdly*, He subtracts the latter of these two sums from the former, and finds some seven hundred millions of surplus income in the loyal States.

These three steps in the argument are certainly intelligible, whether the estimates be correct or not. According to the data assumed, the yearly earnings of our people, after bearing the loss incident to the war, amount to seven hundred millions of dollars a year.

But your correspondent forgets that these very earnings are all the people have to live upon. Food and other necessaries have to be consumed. When the twenty-three millions of people in the loyal States have been provided for out of seven hundred millions of dollars, is there still a balance of six hundred millions to be added to the accumulated wealth of the nation?

If so, then each person will have to subsist on less than five dollars a year. Yours truly, G. M.

GRATULLA TO-NIGHT.—The famous Seventh Regiment Band gives its fourth promenade concert to-night at the Armory.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—There is inexpressible pleasure, a singular feeling of satisfaction, and the content of a gratified longing, in plunging the thirsting buckets of the brain deep down into the wells of past ages, and bringing them up brimming with the lucent legendary waters that gather in the tombs of slumbering centuries. At the bottom of these wells we do not always find truth, but mere hold veracity is not always the great desideratum, nor does it always present itself as the sum of human happiness to the inquiring mind. Courts of law occasionally dispense with it for convenience's sake, and he were an ambitious and unreasonable fool indeed, who insisted upon its presence in his amusements as well as in his councils, and applied everything brought before him to its inexorable test. Shadowy fictions are oft times infinitely preferable to a stern embodiment of facts. Readers of a subsequent period will have more pleasure in stories of the battles now raging than do we of the present. Deeds of arms gather magnitude as centuries crust upon them, and with that magnitude interest grows. It is quite probable that the Knights of King Arthur's Table, and the Peers and Paladins of CHARLEMAGNE'S Court, were held as lightly in their day as we estimate our own Colonels and Captains. But the helmets of Launcelot and Tristram; of Orlando, Rinaldo, Astalpho and Ogier the Dane, bleze brightly amid the golden miete of the mediæval eges, surrounded by a halo of dazzling glory. So with their loves. More of interest attaches to Launcelot and Genevieve than any one in the United Kingdom can muster for the approeching marriage of the Prince of Wales, or any one in this disunited country feel in hymeneal crises in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. These remarks—not strictly relevant perhaps to the book itself—are suggested by *The Legends of Charlemagne: or, Romance of the Middle Ages*, published by J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston. Mr. BULLFINCH, the author, is already known to the public by two previous works, "The Age of Fable" and "The Age of Chivalry," to which the volume before us forms a most fitting corollary. The Court of CHARLEMAGNE is one with which the public generally is not familiar, and to the popular mind CHARLEMAGNE himself is more of a puzzle and a problem than even LOUIS NAPOLEON. Mr. BULLFINCH introduces us to the grandson of him surnamed the Hammer, and to the Peers and Paladins, who to him stood in the light of crown jewels—quite as valuable, and infinitely more useful—in a series of legends gathered from all available sources—chiefly, the Italian poets and the "Romans de Chevalrie" of the Comte de TRESSAN. He makes us familiar with Malegigi, the magician, who stood on such good terms with demons that one always stood ready to his elbow, saddled and bridled, ready to mount or to be mounted, or in any way to do his bidding. And the reflection forces itself upon us, what a capital Prime Minister Malegigi would have made. Of course it is impossible to read of the achievements of Rinaldo putting thousands of Saracens to flight by the might of his unaided arm, without longing for his services in our army as Chief of Cavalry, or something of the kind—though granting we had the man, it might be difficult to get him appointed to a command, or confirmed. But political influence judiciously directed might manage this, and then, with his sword "Duvindana," and Malagigi deposed for the moment from the office of Secretary of State or of the Interior, to attend to such little necessaries for marching armies as supplies and pontoon trains, STUART'S prestige would fade into utter insignificance, and the strategy of LEE and JACKSON be shorn of their glory. But why turn with eager eyes to the shadowy vision of Rinaldo, albeit, belted and helmeted, he looks out from the clear, beautiful page before us? For

"The knight is dust,
His sword is rust,
His soul it is with God we trust."

Aside from the aggravation of reading of incomparable warriors and seeing them not, of knowing that such swords as "Duvindana" and "Excalibur" cannot be summoned to strike in the service of humanity, however dire the need for them, these legends of CHARLEMAGNE turnish eminently pleasant reading for the holidays. They blend in perfect harmony with the mistletoe and holly on the walls—like them, too, they seem to whisper from out the crypts of Time. With special adaptation of the book to suitability as a holiday present, the publishers give it in several stylee of binding—English vellum, full Turkey, and half calf. Cheaper editions will come when the exigencies of the season are passed. In paper and print the work is a testimonial to the taste and skill of the University Press, as well as to the liberality and enterprise of the publishers. We omitted to mention that it is amply and handsomely illustrated, and that immense hippogriffs and griffins, with claws like exasperated eats, are to be seen charging through the air in full pursuit of knights who seem to them like mice.

—Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. are also the publishers of DARLEY'S new picture—"Morning, Noon and Night." The idea is represented by a smiling, crowing infant, a round-cheeked mother in the prime of life and matronly beauty, and an old man, with oaken staff, and "hose lor his shrunk shanks a world too wide." The skillful pencil of our eminent artist has not been at fault in this instance, and in every line of the picture the author is readily recognizable. So imbued are the figures with life, that we fancy the careful listener might hear the baby crow, and the mother contentedly laugh as the old man praises it. "Morning, Noon and Twilight," however, had been a more fitting neme for the picture—for old age is not the night of life. It is but that period of the day in which the shadows broaden and lengthen in the sky, while the sun seems for a moment to pause on the horizon before plunging down into the abyss whither the mortal eye followe not. The greve is the night which settles down upon human life, and its derk passes the pencil of any artist to paint, though a few have caught upon canvas the golden gleame of the Beeurrection Morning beyond.

Maj.-Gen. Wright on the Slavery Question.

HOW IT IS TO BE MANAGED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., inclosing a communication from Messrs. WM. BRYAN, D. C. WICKLIFFE and J. B. JOHNSON, Esqs., to you, transmitting a certain resolution, also herewith inclosed, which was passed at a popular meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, held at Lexington, Ky., on the 8th inst.

This resolution, which you have referred to me for action, contains certain interrogatories addressed to you, which are in substance as follows, viz.: "Does the military claim, or intend to assert, supremacy over the civil power in the Union State of Kentucky, if so, why, and to what extent, whether the forcible detention of certain slaves, belonging to the Union citizens of Kentucky, within the lines of regiments under your command, was authorized, and whether the same will be hereafter sanctioned or authorized, and, if so, under what law and for what purpose; also, requesting you to furnish the names of slaves so detained, and the regiments in which each is detained."

If I have been correctly informed in regard to the matter mentioned in said resolution, I must say that I think there was little occasion for this meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, called to give public expression to their supposed grievances. Yet, I am ready to believe that their object was peaceful and patriotic, prompted solely, as they aver, by a desire to prevent possible collision between citizens and the military, in which strong and antagonistic feelings are supposed to exist. Admitting this, I can assure the citizens of Fayette County that the forces which are now in Kentucky for its protection, and, for the defence of the Union against the assaults of the rebels, shall be, as far as its officers are concerned, the conservators of the civil power. I may confidently point to the general conduct of our forces as proof of this disposition on the part of both officers and men. Every assurence to this effect has been given; and the edmission in the resolution that the complaints apply to only "a few of the regiments" is good evidence of this fact.

While admitting, without hesitation, the purity of the motives which prompted the citizens of Fayette County to adopt this resolution, I am desirous to learn "under what law and for what purpose" they have called upon you to furnish them the names of the slaves in each regiment, and the regiment in which each is detained.

You may assure the Committee of the popular assemblage, that, so far as I em concerned, no law of Kentcky, not in contravention of the laws of Congress, shall be violated; that any force at my command shall be ready to serve, to preserve law and order, at the call of the Executive of Kentucky; but that no regiment or officers of my command shall ne required by orders to hunt up runaway negroes. The "sober second thought" will show our friends in Kentucky that this is not to be expected or desired from us.

You can further assure them on my part, should this be necessary, that, so long as the civil power is in operation, the military shall be subservient to it. This is not only in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, but it is in obedience to the doctrines taught us in the military code. The civil power is supreme.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.
Maj.-Gen. GRANGER, commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

How the War has Affected Chicago—The Currency Question—Meeting of the Legislature—Business Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

In the revulsion of 1857, Chicago, as well as all the Western towns, received a severe blow. Speculation had carried the price of everything—real estate particularly—to such a height that the sudden fall was terribly crushing to thousands of our citizens. Then came two years of poor crops throughout the West, adding greatly to our embarrassments. We were recovering slowly from the effects of these, when the great rebellion burst upon us. One of its first effects in this State was to destroy the value of about five millions of currency, based upon Southern stocks. Everybody felt that this additional ruin was almost irrecoverable. But our people passed through the ordeal, and sustained themselves admirably, although great embarrassment was produced by this wholesale depreciating of our circulating medium.

But time passed. An abundant crop blessed the labors of the husbandman. A new currency took the place of the old. Financially everything gradually came to rights, and our trade relations were never in so good a condition as they have been during the past eighteen months.

In the meantime the rebellion progressed and became formidable. The Mississippi was closed against the commerce of the Northwest. The trade which had previously found an outlet at St. Louis or New-Orleans, must seek a new channel to the Atlantic markets. The railroads centering at Chicago touch the Mississippi at eight different points, extending over a space of five hundred miles, viz.: Prairie du Chien, Dunleith, Fulton City, Rock Island, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis and Cairo. The entire length of the productive State of Iowa, and penetrating far into the interior was reached by these roads. The result has been a heavy increase of the business of Chicago in all departments of trade. The war, instead of being a damage to us, has actually been the means of increasing our prosperity. The best business men of many of the southern river cities—St. Louis and Louisville—have come among us, and are now actively engaged in various branches of commerce. Last Spring it was more particularly manifested that our population was decidedly on the increase from the demand for rentals, and from the large number of new buildings which were put under contract.

A census has recently been taken by the city, for school purposes, which shows a gratifying result. The population of Chicago is 133,768, and by adding two or three suburbs, which are substantially a part of the city, the number reaches 137,038. This shows an increase in the city proper of a little over 22,000 since the census of 1860—much the largest proportion of which has been realized during the past year.

The business of Chicago has increased in a much great ratio than has its population. The wholesale dry goods and grocery trade for 1862 is larger by 50 per cent. than that of 1861. The grain trade, owing to the short crop of the present season, does not show so large an advance; but will exceed that of last year by 8,000,000 bushels. The pork packing business, thus far, shows an increase equal to about 110 per cent. But it is enough to say, generally, that Chicago was never more really prosperous—that its growth was never more healthy—that its business was never on a better foundation than in this, the second year of the rebellion. For this we are indebted to our location, commercially; and to the circumstance, that under the existing state of things trade cannot avoid us. And our merchants and business men generally have prepared themselves to meet the necessities of the times and the demands upon them.

There is some anxiety in the West, in relation to the national finances, with especial reference to a circulating medium. The Government demand notes, next to gold or silver, are preferred by our people, and there is a general desire that they should become a permanent National currency. Bank notes we have in great profusion; but as those are based upon "confidence," and as not a fourth part of those afloat could be possibly redeemed, they are looked upon with more or less distrust. And yet they readily pass from hand to hand. If one, however, has a spare dollar or so to lay aside, the green backs are put in requisition. It may be that the Legislature of this State will so far amend the law of this State requiring gold and silver alone for taxes, as to authorize the receiving of United States treasury notes. It would certainly do so, had the Republicans the majority; but, as it is, it is doubtful. Hard money and the negro are the principal items in the Egyptian's political creed, and with their adhesion to the specie hobby, and, perhaps, with a desire to embarrass the Administration, it is problematical whether the people are afforded any relief in this matter. If not, the collection of the State taxes for the coming year will be no easy job, and the deficit will be large. People do not admire paying from twenty to thirty per cent. premium for gold, when they have that which they have been obliged to receive as a legal tender in their pockets.

Our Legislature meets in two weeks. The first business will probably be the election of a United States Senator. I have seen no reason to change the opinion that RICE ARNSON will be the man. The Northern Democrats will mostly go for him. Gov. YATES will receive the complimentary vote of the Republicans.

I have been unable to obtain any intelligence in relation to the action of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners. The books of subscription were to have been opened in November, but the public have not been advised of the result. I anticipate a failure under the present auspices; and, under the circumstances of the country, it would seem to be impossible to carry forward such a gigantic enterprise.

Business is still active, and everything, commercially, appears to be moving forward satisfactorily. Weather favorable, with little or no snow yet.

A Cranck on Gen. McNeil.

Those who have unlimited confidence in the veracity of the Toronto *Leader*, may, if they choose to do so, believe the following stories which it tells regarding the execution of "ten Confederate citizens" by Gen McNEIL. It says it has the statement from eye-witnesses of the execution, well-known citizens of Palmyra.

"One of the ten condemned had a wife and several children dependent upon him for support. His wife went to Gen. McNEIL and entreated him to spare her husband's life, telling him that she was in ill health, that her children were all young and entirely helpless, and that without their father they would be thrown upon the world entirely dependent upon the public for support, and that her relatives were all in a distant country, and little able to give her assistance. McNeil tried to put her away with such unmanly expressions as: 'Go away, woman, I want no more of your sniffling here,' or, 'Your husband is a rebel, and should be hung,' and such like language; but finally he said, that if the wife could find anyone who would die in her husband's place, he would release him and spare his life. This hard condition of release destroyed all hope, for who could ask any one to give up his life in such an emergency? The wife went away with a heavy heart. A short time before the hour appointed for the massacre, a young man, 19 or 20 years of age, signified his willingness to take the place of the man whose family was dependent upon him, saying that he had no relatives, no friend, that he was aware of; that none were dependent upon him, and that after his death he would not be missed, while it would be a serious thing to have one shot whose family, in consequence, would be left alone and uncared for. He was taken as a substitute, agreeably to promise, and gave up his life along with the others on that fatal day.

Another case among the ten was that of a man with a wife and one child, a boy nine or ten years of age. The mother was lying on a sick bed and unable to go to the commanding officer and intercede for her doomed husband. The little boy went to McNEIL, and in the fullness of his affection for his father, entreated, begged and implored him to spare the life of his father, telling how much he loved him, how good a father he had always been, and how kind he had been to his mother; that his father had never done anything wrong, and that without crime there should be no punishment. Said the manly little fellow: 'I don't know how mother and me will get along if you kill my father. I know that he did not help to take Mr. ALLSMAN away, for he was no. absent from home for a month before the night that the soldiers came and took him out of bed away from mother and me. Father has just got our farm paid for, and was going to build a new and better house than the one we have been living in. We'll be very losely without him, and I don't know how mother will stand it without him. She says that I will some day be a man and then I will be able to support and protect her, but that will be a good while yet. I know, General, when you think of these things that you will not kill my father.' In such language he urged the release of his father, but in this case McNEIL was unrelenting, and would not release the father, but consented that the boy should ride ont with him to the place of execution. When the wagons passed through the streets with the doomed men seated upon their coffins, this little boy was seen sitting on his father's knee, and clinging to him, as if determined to not let him go. It is said that when they arrived at the place for the execution and the men were placed in line, it was with the utmost difficulty that they dragged the boy away from his father's embrace, clinging as they did so closely together. The father died with his companions, and when his remains were put into the rough coffin and hauled back through the town, the little boy was seen seated upon the rude box that contained all that was left of his kind and guiltless father."

THE CASE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Opinion of Attorney-General Bates.

It is understood that the President, in his action upon the bill now in his hands, for the admission of West Virginia as a separate State, will be guided mainly by the question of the constitutionality of the measure, as indicated by the Attorney-General. Mr. BATES has already given his opinion in the case. It was written in reply to a question of a member of the West Virginia Convention, in session at Wheeling, a year and a half ago. He puts the case clearly and forcibly, and it will be seen he is *opposed to the creation of a new State, at this period of time.* It is probable, under these circumstances, that the President will veto the bill.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1861.

Hon. A. F. Ritchie, Virginia Convention, Wheeling:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was received within this hour, and as you ask an *immediate* answer, you, of course, will not expect me to go elaborately into the subject.

I have thought a great deal upon the question of dividing the State of Virginia into two States; and since I came here, as a member of the Government, I have conversed with a good many, and corresponded with some, of the good men of Western Virginia in regard to that matter. In all this intercourse, my constant and earnest effort has been to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen the vast importance—not to say necessity—in this terrible crisis of our National affairs, to abstain from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, to avoid, as far as possible, all new and original theories of Government; but, on the contrary, in all the insurgent Commonwealths to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people. And I still think that course is dictated by the plainest teachings of prudence.

The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deny the *power* of revolution, (I do not call it *right*—for it is never prescribed, it exists in *force* only, and has and can have no law but the will of the revolutionists.) Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutions—of Virginia and the nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take that course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government; and without disconcerting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the revolted States, and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan, I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we avail ourselves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who own allegiance to and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government as nearly as may be, upon the former model, and claiming to be the very State which has been, in part, overthrown by the successful rebellion. In this way we establish a *constitutional nucleus* around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the old State to its original integrity.

This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wheeling, and recognized and acted upon by the General Government here. Your Convention annulled the revolutionary proceedings at Richmond, both in the Convention and General Assembly, and your new Governor formally demanded of the President the fulfillment of the constitutional guarantee in favor of *Virginia*—Virginia as known to our fathers and to us. The President admitted the obligation and promised his best efforts to fulfill it; and the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and nameless State, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing "the good old Commonwealth."

Must all this be undone, and a new and hezardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thickening around us? I hope not; for the sake of the Nation and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced to the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy, as at once an example and fit instrument for the restoration of all the revolted States.

I have not time now to discuss the subject in its various bearings. What I have written, is written with a running pen, and will need your charitable criticism.

If I had time I think I could give persuasive reasons for declining the attempt to create a new State at this perilous time. At another time, I might be willing to go fully into the question, but now I can say no more. Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
EDW. BATES.

The London Confederate States Aid Society.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P., writes from London to the Boston *Liberator*:

I have just become aware of the existence of a society in London, calling itself "The London Confederate States Aid Society." It professes to be originated by Englishmen, and has issued an address "To the British Public and all Sympathizers in Europe." I have procured a copy of this document. The night before last the Association held a meeting at its office, No. 3 Devonshire-street, Portland-place, near the American Embassy. Having a meeting of my own at the same hour, I sent WILLIAM A. JACKSON, who brought me back an account of the proceedings. Mr. Confederate Commissioner MASON, of Fugitive Slave Law notoriety, was present. On the retirement of that person from the meeting, he was confronted at the door by men exhibiting a placard, three feet long by two feet wide, in which was represented a negro in tattered garments, with an iron collar round his neck. Beneath the figure were the words:

"DUDLEY WELLS, of Montgomery County, Mo., as he appeared when, after two months hiding in the woods, he was rescued by a party of Federal soldiers," &c., &c.

And, then, the following:

"Fellow-countrymen! remember that the 'Southern chivalry,' which asks your sympathy and admiration, is composed of the wretches who perpetrate these atrocities on the weak and defenceless. Will you not, with a spirit worthy of the sons of freedom, rather give your moral support to the men who are shedding their blood (as thirty years ago you gave £20,600,000 of money) to purge the nation from the foul staine and guilt of complicity with Slavery."

The Fugitive Slave Law Ex-Senator, and now rebel Commissioner, on beholding this placard,

"Grinned horribly a ghastly smile,"

and, as soon as he was able, got beyond sight of the apparition of DUDLEY WELLS'

THE REBEL ADDRESS.

The address of the Confederate States Aid Association is a virtual appeal for pecuniary contributions, to enable the rebels to "continue their war against their unscrupulous enemies." It begins by charging the North with having "insulted, imprisoned, dogged, violated and outraged the women of the South in the most inhuman and savage manner." Further, "the North, in executing their fiendish and demoniacal purpose, are leet on mischief, robbery, murder, arson and crimes of the most harrowing nature, inciting their foolish rage by inflicting every kind of torture, spreading wild ruin, devastation, destruction and universal desolation, for the purpose of revenge and hatred. In their fury, madness and malice, the atrocities, cruelties, crimes and outrages committed against the South are without a parallel in the history of the world." After much more of the same sort, Englishmen are invoked, in the names of "Civilization, justice, peace, liberty, (!) humanity and Christianity, to arouse themselves to arrest the horrors of the blood-stained march of tyranny, and to rush to the aid of the South with—their pence, shillings and pounds."

This anti-climax is followed by an appeal to the women of our country. Here are the words:

"Fairest and best of Earth! For the sake of violated innocence and the honor of your sex, come in woman's majesty and omnipotence, and give strength to a cause that has for its object the highest aims—the amelioration and exaltation of humanity."

This address is followed by a statement of the case of the North against the South, which is thus put: The non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law was a virtual dissolution of the Union, and absolved the South from their allegiance to the national compact. The Republican Party is a political conspiracy, and Mr. LINCOLN "the head of vigilant committeeism, under a higher law than the laws of the land." The South "is invaded by hordes of mercenaries, collected from the scum of almost every nation." "The South has no rival either in commerce or in glory." England's new cotton has starved the South while it has replanished the North. The conduct of the South should extort the admiration of all lovers of law and order, and, finally, the South implores England, with tears, to help her own children.

The McKinstry Court-Martial.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BY GEN. HARNEY—HE CHARGES HON. F.P. BLAIR WITH INTERFERENCE.

In the McKinstry Court-Martial at St. Louis, on Tuesday, Gen. HARNEY was called by the defence. After several preliminary questions, he was asked:

Was or was not the performance of duty here by yourself and staff, on the breaking out of the rebellion, attended with great difficulty in consequence of persons not connected with the War Department claiming and exercising control over yourself and staff?

Gen. H. replied:

Yes. This influence was exercised by Frank Blair to such an extent that it caused me to be removed from the command of the Department of the West—in consequence of the base falsehoods which he fabricated and communicated to the Administration through his brother, Montgomery Blair. His influence was such with Gen. Lyon that I never communicated with Gen. Lyon at all. I communicated with Frank Blair. I knew Gen. Lyon was entirely under the influence of Frank Blair—entirely.

The Court at this point was ordered to be cleared, objection being made by some of the members to the form of the answer. After half an hour's deliberation, the Court was reopened, and the decision announced that the answer should stand as follows: "Yes."

Q.—If the persons who interfered with your command, at any time interfered, or attempted to interfere or control the purchase of supplies by the accused, please so state.

A.—I remember, on one occasion, a person wrote to Quartermaster McKinstry, asking him to give a certain person a certain contract, at a certain price; don't know what the contract was, nor who the person was that was to receive it, nor what the price was. The Mayor showed me the note in reply, which I read. I told him to abide by the regulations entirely, and not depart from them without authority from the commanding officer. He replied, "Certainly; besides I can get these articles at nearly one-half less than he wants me to pay for them." The author of this note was Col. Frank Blair. It has been so long since, that I do not remember another instance. I presume this put a stop to any further interference while I was in command of the Department.

From Gen. HARNEY'S testimony, it also appears that he was relieved from the command of the Western Department May 25, 1861. The order for his removal was dated May 16, but was not delivered to him until May 25. Several days after his removal he received the following letter from the War Department, addressed to him as the then Commanding General of this Department:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, Commanding Department of the West, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: The President observes with concern that, notwithstanding the pledges of the State authorities to cooperate in preserving peace in Missouri, loyal citizens continue to be driven from their houses. It is immaterial whether these outrages continue from disability or indisposition on the part of the State authorities to prevent them; it is enough that they continue to devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them *summarily*, by the force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The professions of loyalty to the Union by the State authorities of Missouri are not to be relied upon. They have already falsified their professions too often, and are too far committed to secession to be entitled to your confidence, and you can only be sure of their desisting from their wicked purposes, when it is out of their power to prosecute them.

You will, therefore, be unceasingly watchful of their movements, and not permit the clamors of their partisans and opponents of the wise measures already taken, to prevent you from checking any movement against the Government, however disguised under the pretended State authority.

The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is opposed, whether by color of State authority or not, you will not hesitate to uphold it.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) L. THOMAS. Adj't Gen.

To the above letter Gen. HARNEY returned the following reply:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, containing instructions to put down all attempts to commit outrages upon loyal citizens of Missouri.

In reply to that letter, I respectfully refer you to my communication of the 29th ultimo, written and mailed before the receipt of yours. I therein informed the Government that I had reliable means of obtaining information of the movements of the State authorities, and that I should promptly punish any violation of agreement, and put down any attempt at rebellion.

The many complaints of individuals by letter, setting forth that acts of oppression here committed by the Secessionists, have received my careful attention, and an investigation has proved the majority of them to be without foundation. As an instance of the groundlessness of these mischievous rumors, I cite the report, which obtained currency, that Ex-Gov. STEWART and other loyal citizens have been driven from St. Joseph, and the Ex-Governor promptly published an unqualified denial that such an outrage was perpetrated, clearly proves that there is a disposition on the part of some parties to manufacture excitement where cause does not exist.

My confidence in the honor and integrity of Gen. PRICE, in the purity of his motives and his loyalty to the Government, remains unimpaired.

His course as President of the State Convention that voted by a large majority against submitting an ordinance of secession, and his efforts since that time to calm the elements of discord, have served to confirm the high opinion of him I have for many years entertained. My whole course as Commander of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the clamor of the conflicting elements surrounding me, and whose advice and dictation could not be followed without involving the State in blood and the Government in the unnecessary expenditure of millions. Under the course I pursued, Missouri was secured to the Union, and the triumph of the Government was only the more glorious for being almost a bloodless victory. But those who clamored for blood have not ceased to impugn my motives. Twice, within a brief space of time, have I been relieved from command here—the second time in a manner that has inflicted unmerited disgrace upon a true and loyal soldier. During a long life, dedicated to my country, I have seen some service, and more than once I have held her honor in my hands, and during that time my loyalty, I believe, was never questioned. And now, when in the natural course of things, I shall, before the lapse of many years, lay aside the sword which has so long served my country, my countrymen will be slow to believe that I have chosen this portion of my career to damn with treason my life, which is so soon to become a record of the past, and which I shall most willingly leave to the unbiased judgment of posterity. I trust I may yet be spared to do my country some further service that will testify to the love I bear her, and that the vigor of my arm may never relax while there is a blow to be struck in her defence. I respectfully ask to be assigned to the command of the Department of California, and I doubt not the present commander of that division is even now anxious to serve on the Atlantic frontier.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

To L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

PERSONAL.

—"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and Wm. Cornwell Jewett, the boon companion and intimate friend of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, is no exception to the rule. Thus the Denver *Commonwealth*, of Colorado Territory, whence W. Cornwell hails, says:

"He has about as much right to hail from the moon as from this Territory. He never was here but once—in the Summer of 1860—and we venture to assert that he won't show his head here again. He was formerly an auctioneer in Chicago, and ran away from that city and his creditors. He is a swindler and a thief, besides being a crazy fool. In whom there is excessive self-admiration and emptiness. He insults the Territory of Colorado every time he writes his name, for he never writes it without appending the he— of Colorado Territory." While in this Territory, a year ago, his father-in-law denounced him through the Press for what he was, and refused publicly to be responsible for his debts of his habitues. He published letters which he had received from his wife just before her death—letters which should have been eternally sacred—in order to bring himself into notice and to get people to trust him."

—A woman named Margaret Osmer, who eloped from Harrisburgh, (Penn.,) some months since with an army officer, leaving a husband and two small children, has just returned to that city. On the complaint of her husband she was arrested and committed to jail on a charge of adultery, in default of $1,000 bail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of Officers Killed at Fredericksburgh.

All yesterday morning the bodies of Col. BULL, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment; Capt. DONOS, of the Sixty-sixth, and Capt. HOAGLAND, of the Twelfth, laid in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. These deceased officers bravely fell while leading their men in the terrible charge at Fredericksburgh. The remains are inclosed in handsome coffins, on which are silver plates bearing the following inscriptions.

Col. JAMES H. BULL,
66th Regiment N. Y. V.
Killed in action,
Fredericksburgh, Dec. 12, 1862.
Aged 48 years.

Capt. JOAN P. DONOS,
Company D, 66th Regiment, N. Y. V.,
Killed in action,
Fredericksburgh, Dec. 11, 1862.
Aged 26 years and 8 months.

Capt. WM. H. HOAGLAND,
Company D, 12th Regiment N. Y. V.,
Killed in action,
Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Aged 32 years and 8 months.

As a guard of honor, a portion of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., were on duty from an early hour. An immense number of people thronged the passages leading to the Governor's Room in their anxiety to view the bodies. The religious ceremonies appropriate to the occasion commenced at 2½ o'clock. Chaplain DWIGHT, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, officiated. At the conclusion of the funeral service the coffins were taken to the hearses waiting for them, and were then escorted in procession through some of the principal streets of the City. The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., acted as military escort. The procession proceeded through Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets to the east gate of the Park, across the Park, and down Broadway to the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, in the subjoined order:

Police.
Seventy-first Regiment, Guard of Honor, eight men.
Hearse containing body of Col. BULL.

PALL-BEARERS:

Col. Pinckney, Abram Marks,
Qr. Demarest, A. B. Howe,
Capt. Nelson, Chas. A. Durgin,
Dr. W. J. McDermott, Miles B. Andrus.

Hearse containing body of Capt. DONOS.

PALL-BEARERS.

Capt. Hamill, Sixty-sixth, Clement H. Seaman,
Capt. Ball, Fifty-seventh, Robert C. Gwyer,
Capt. Leoboldte, late Six-David J. Levy,
ty-sixth, Michael A. Finnell,
Capt. Lynch, Sixty-third.

Hearse containing body of Capt. Hoagland.

PALL-BEARERS.

Capt. Maury, Eighty-eighth, Edwin Harris,
Capt. Gorman, One Hun- Wm. L. Taft,
dred and Seventy-fifth, Charles W. Hays
Capt. Tuhey, Sixty-third, Wm. H. Thom,
Capt. J. L. Waugh, late Eleventh.
Common Council in carriages.
Family of deceased in carriages.
Officers of the army.
Officers of the First Division.
Society of Ashlanders.

The bodies of Col. BULL and Capt. HOAGLAND were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. A parting volley was fired over their graves by the military escort. Capt. DONOS'S remains, accompanied by the Society of Ashlanders, were taken to the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and are to be sent on to Newburgh for burial.

To-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the funeral of Major HOGAN, of the Irish Brigade, will take place from the head recruiting office of the brigade, No. 596 Broadway. Gen. MEAGHER, under whose personal supervision the remains were brought home, will, if the severe ulcer on his knee does not peremptorily enforce confinement, be present at the funeral, when he and all the officers of the command now in the City will each wear in their caps a sprig of fresh boxwood, such as was worn by each member of the brigade—from its gallant General to its smallest drummer—on the field on which the deceased, in charging the enemy, nobly fell. The friends of the deceased, and officers and soldiers of other military organizations, are respectfully invited to join in the last worldly tribute to the memory of this gallant field-officer of the Irish Brigade.

The Recent Homicide in the Nineteenth Precinct.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of MICHAEL HANEY, who was fatally stabbed in the neck, by a knife said to be in the hands of OWEN KEEFE.

The testimony adduced showed that deceased and JAMES MARLEY were brakemen on the Harlem Railroad, and lived at Dover Plain. At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, they entered the porter-house of Mrs. ROACH, Forty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, to get some beer. While there, KEEFE entered the place, with his little son, and also called for some liquor. KEEFE, who had just returned from Church, appeared to be intoxicated, and for that reason Mrs. ROACH refused to give him anything to drink. This irritated him, and he soon became very troublesome. He vainly tried to pick a quarrel with deceased, and at last struck him in the face with his fist. MARLEY then interfered and received a heavy blow on the nose from KEEFE. A general fight soon ensued in which other parties took a hand, and MARLEY receiving a severe cut on his neck got away and hid behind the door. The fight still continued, and before it was over HANEY was stabbed in the neck, and soon afterward died from hemorrhage. Fortunately the Nineteenth Ward Police were on hand and arrested KEEFE.

After the Coroner had exhausted all the testimony, the case was submitted, and the jury rendered a verdict "that MICHAEL HANEY came to his death by a stab wound in the neck, and as far as the evidence adduced shows, we believe at the hands of OWEN KEEFE." The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await his trial. KEEFE bears a very bad reputation, and is well known to the Nineteenth Ward Police, who have frequently arrested him. During a brutal fight in which he was once engaged, KEEFE bit off the ear of his victim.

The remains of HANEY were taken back to Dover Plains for interment. He has left a widow and several children.

Sword Presentation to Gen. Hatch.

Gen. JOHN P. HATCH was for a long time Chief of Cavalry in Gen. BANKS' Corps, composing an effective portion of the Army of Virginia. While in that position he had general charge of the many cavalry reconnoissances which were made by Gen. BANKS' Cavalry during the time he was in command of the corps. The General was, some time ago, ordered to the command of an infantry brigade, of which the celebrated old Fourteenth of Brooklyn forms a part. While Chief of Cavalry, the First Vermont, Col. TOMPKINS, and Fifth New-York, Col. DE FORREST, were used by him for scouting parties and reconnoissances, perhaps quite as often as any other regiments of cavalry under his command, and therefore, with a view to a moderate expression of their esteem for him as a gentleman, and as a General, while under his command, the officers of the two Cavalry Regiments named, have caused to be manufactured a splendid sabre, with dress and field scabbards, and a sash and belt, to be presented to him. The presentation is to be made on behalf of the donors, by Capt. CURTIS, of the Fifth New-York and Lieut. GROVES of the First Vermont. The inscription is as follows:

To
Gen. JOHN P. HATCH
From
Officers of the Fifth New-York and First Vermont Cavalry.

Grand Dinner of the New-York City Assembly Delegation at the Astor House.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock the City Assembly delegation met at the Astor House, for the purpose of having a nice dinner, and to talk over matters, preparatory to assembling in Albany on Jan. 5. There was much good feeling evidenced, and an entire absence of bickering of any kind. Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, of the Twelfth Ward, presided, and was made Chairman of the delegation. After remarks by Messrs. LOCKWAL, WARD and others, it was unanimously resolved to present the name of Ex-Judge GILBERT DEAN as the candidate of the New-York Democracy for Speaker of the House of Assembly. There were many politicians awaiting the action of the meeting, and much interest manifested in its results. There will evidently be lively times in Albany this Winter.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE MARINE MONSTER "WHAT IS IT?"

We have on several occasions referred to the peculiar naval structure, the *What Is It?* which, for some months past has been growing into form under the hands of the Government employes. This singular affair has attracted considerable attention, as no one knows in what manner it is to be made available for warlike purposes. At present it is nothing more than a large box with thick sides, and an interval space for a gun. When afloat, however, it will be clothed with iron some inches in thickness. Its armament will consist of one piece of ordnance, from which will be discharged a projectile of as unconceivable a nature as the battery itself. This armament is now in New-York, being rifled, it is said. The inventor of the *What Is It?* as the workmen and visitors have christened this freak of naval architecture is, as stated some months since, Lieut. HUNT. Today proper preparations will be made to float the machine off satisfactorily. It will be launched in the forenoon.

A Prize Beyond Barnum's Reach.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Dec. 26, 1862.

Miss Lavinia Warren:

Understanding that you do not leave for Europe so soon as you anticipated, I write this to say that I will give you One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) if you will exhibit in my Museum next week, commencing Monday, Dec. 29, and closing Saturday, Jan. 3. Or I will give you Five Thousand Dollars to exhibit for me six consecutive weeks, in this and the neighboring cities. My desire is to have you and our little Commodore NUTT appear on the platform together, in order that the public may see a fully matured lady and gentleman arm

meeting of the Board of Education of Newark for the current year was held last evening. Interesting verbal reports were made by the several Ward Commissioners, showing the condition of the schools to be generally flourishing. A vote of thanks was adopted to the retiring President, Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, for the ability and urbanity with which he has discharged the responsible duties of the position, which was responded to by Dr. PENNINGTON in some appropriate remarks, acknowledging the compliment, and giving some sound and practical advice. The new Board convenes for organization on the second Tuesday of January. The following members constitute the Board:

Ward.	Expires in 1863.	Expires in 1864.
I	Wm. S. Ward	Eli M. Reynolds.
II	John B. Pudney	F. W. Leonard.
III	S. H. Pennington	S. A. Farrand.
IV	Abraham Coles..	Thos. W. Dawson.
V	J. M. L. Gardner	Oscar Barnett.
VI	Henry Barkhorn	Chas. V. Wilson.
VII	John V. Cox	John A. Bippe.
VIII	Edwin S. Candit	Edwin C. Maeker.
IX	Walter Harris	Ralph H. Pierson.
X	D. W. Tichenor	Wm. Clarke.
XI	Richard Quinn	Patrick Galvin.
XII	Anthony Brill	Thomas Conroy.
XIII	Adam Boppe	Edward Keogh.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals: 24th, Sergeant CHAS. S. FOWLER, Co. K., Twenty-eighth New-Jersey; 25th, Corporal CARISTOPHER SINNEL, Co. K., Twenty-fifth New-Jersey.

Weekly report, Dec. 26.—Whole number of beds, 1,110; patients admitted, 3; returned to duty, 4; discharged, 41; on furlough, 3; deserted, 15; died, 1; whole number of patients, 832, ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1-123.

The patients of the Second Ward were yesterday treated to a Christmas dinner, by a number of lady friends.

CANALS CLOSED.—The Delaware and Raritan and Morris Canals have closed navigation for the season.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That Howard Newkirk be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Alderman Froment moved its reference to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost

The resolution was then adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a steam fire-engine and tender for the use of Engine Company number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, having with commendable generosity, and thus far, unequaled patriotism and disinterested benevolence, agreed to furnish gratuitously a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery for the "intermeot of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the Hospitals of the City during the war," the necessary legal papers to perfect the transfer of the said property to the City being now in process of completion, under the direction of the Comptroller; and,

Whereas, The property so transferred to the City for the purpose above specified has, upon personal inspection by the Committee on National Affairs, been ascertained to consist of four plots in the said Cemetery, located in the most prominent, commanding and elevated portion of the grounds, and is peculiarly adapted to the holy purposes for which it is intended by the generous donors; and

Whereas, The liberality displayed by the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery, in gratuitously tendering and transferring the said property to the corporate authorities of the City, should be met in a like spirit by the City Government, who at once should take the necessary measures for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the patriotic virtues of those of our citizens who shall have lost their lives in battling for the integrity of the nation, and whose remains find a final resting-place in Calvary Cemetery; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for and receive from all persons desirous of furnishing one or more designs for a suitable monument to be erected on the ground in Cavalry Cemetery donated by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of the City during the war, with a view of selecting and transmitting to the Common Council for its approval from among the designs so received the one that in the opinion of the Committee is best calculated to accomplish the object sought to be attained.

Which was adopted.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Mulvey to open the sewer in front of Nos. twelve and fourteen Essex-street, for the purpose of connecting a six-inch drain-pipe with sewer opposite the above-named premises, at his own expense, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

PETITION.

By the President—

Petition of Thomas Dunlap for appointment as Superintendent of Lands and Places.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating two thousand dollars to the managers of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Saturday, twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for widening Worth-street.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the crosswalk on the east side of Third-avenue, at the junction of Seventeenth-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Leddy, amounting to nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, for fitting up poll of the Eighth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Benj. Draksman to keep sand excavation in the street in front of the premises known as number three hundred and eight-one Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Froment—6.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars in favor of Col. Matthew Murphy, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment, said sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the ordinance "to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, organizing in the City, or actually at the seat of war," passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, September second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(In Board of Councilmen, December second, amended by striking out the words following, viz. "In favor of Col. Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words following, viz.: "payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers, provided satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Comptroller that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is entitled to the same." As amended adopted.)

Which was laid over.

In connection with the foregoing, a communication was received from Major Bagley, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, protesting against the payment of ten thousand dollars to the Sixty-ninth Regiment commanded by Colonel Murphy.

Also, a letter from Thomas Dempsey, relative to the change of the number of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Murphy, to the Ninety-eighth.

During the reading of the same,

Alderman Brady moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION, FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen, City Hall.

Present, Charles C. Pinkney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Ross, Snyder—3.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Webster—

Remonstrance of ash and dirt cartmen and sweepers against the practice of subcontracting the cleaning of the streets of this City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from the Third-avenue to Avenue A, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Little, Esquire, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him for brown stone front of house of Engine Company number Forty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from the Third to Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement—the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

MOTIONS.

Councilmen Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-first street, from Broadway, one hundred and fifty feet east, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilmen Hogan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersection of Broadway, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring to fence vacant lots on Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avennes, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of paying John Drew for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, donating seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents to pay assessment on the Episcopal Free Church of the Good Shepherd.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Ross moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the said Committee, and the accompanying resolution thereto adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ross moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the non-payment of men employed in cleaning the Eleventh Ward.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that Howard Newkirk be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Mulvey to open the street in front of numbers twelve and fourteen Essex-street, for the purpose of connecting a six-inch drain pipe with sewer opposite the above-named premises, at his own expense, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting the distinguished services of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the City of New-York should show in some substantial manner its appreciation of his valuable services, with resolution that the Board of Aldermen (concur) a Committee of Five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, December nineteen and twenty-two, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was laid over

Resolution, that the name of William J. O'Brien, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be altered so as to read William C. O'Brien, the same having been a clerical error.

Which was laid over.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of officers of Second Regiment New-York State Militia to have bill of Charles Whitlock, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, paid by the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of Charles Whitlock, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of the Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate amount.

(In Board of Councilmen, December twentieth and twenty-second, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Barney (introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to dredge the slip foot of Courtland-street, occupied by the Stonington Line of steamers, to a sufficient depth at low water.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Lent, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder—10.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Ross, Snyder—3.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers," for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of their funds, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, said amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Communication from the Comptroller, giving reasons for refusing to refund moneys voluntarily paid for taxes on bulkhead properly of Charles C. Cox.

Councilman Lent moved that such communication be placed on file.

Which was carried.

Communication from the Comptroller, with ordinance making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Reoper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones—1.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Patrick Derlioy, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up polls of the Fourteenth Election District, in the Twentieth Ward.

Councilman Lent moved that the same be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was lost

And the same was laid over by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross—2.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that the Excelsior Brigade, consisting of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth Regiments New-York Volunteers have won the highest praise for their bravery in all the battles from Yorktown to the second Bull Run, under their gallant leader, Gen. D. E. Sickles; that the Fifth Regiment of this Brigade, (Seventy-fourth New-York) carried their colors in battle until they were literally torn to shreds, and then were stripped from the broken staff, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, by the Color-Sergeant, who hid them in his bosom; with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a brigade stand of colors to be presented to Gen. D. E. Sickles, and a regimental stand of colors to be presented to the Seventy-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, not to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—The President—1.

Bill of A. T. Stewart, for crape and gloves furnished for the funeral of Patrick Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Ross, Snyder—3.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to establish an armory and workshop in the basement of this building, for the manufacture of swords, for the purpose of furnishing said implements to the Common Council for presentation purposes only.

Which was ordered on file.

Resolution, that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the lists of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions of Board of Aldermen, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Committee on National Affairs make the necessary arrangements for the funeral service of Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. H. Brill, Captain Julius Wahle, and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (late Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia,) and Captain Jas. Hoagland, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the arrival of their remains in this City, and that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolution relative to their decease be transmitted to their families; also, that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gross, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder—10.

Councilman Hazleton moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution: First, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to proceed against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, in order to recover from them the amount due the City for running cars on said road, for which they have paid no license, also the penalty therefor; second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the tracks and switches on the line of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, which are not authorised by their charter or grant.

Report of minority of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to ascertain whether any railroad company or stage company, or stage line have, within the last three years, run cars or stages without payment of the license fee required by law or City ordinances, and if so to commence suits against the company or companies, person or persons so violating the laws or City ordinances, for the penalty therein prescribed.

Councilman Barney moved that the same be laid over and made the special order for Monday evening next.

Which was carried.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen that the Committee on Arts and Sciences procure a portrait of Gen. George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a full-length portrait of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

Which was laid over.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for purpose of procuring the portrait of Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises known as number nine hundred and ninety-eight Broadway, occupied by Engine Company, number Twenty-five as a meeting-room, from September first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, both inclusive; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars, to be in full for rent of premises number two hundred and forty-six Seventh-avenue, and occupied by Engine Company number Twenty-five as a lodge-room, and take his receipt for the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Keech, Ross, The President, Long—6.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Bill of George Jenkins, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twelfth Ward, for December election

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James M. C. Case, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Samuel C. Reed be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that John Hone be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Henry L. Robertson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Common Council attend the funeral obsequies of Colonel Hill and Captain Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on Friday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that all necessary repairs to the roof of building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, be made forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

In Board of Councilmen December nineteen, substitute of Board of Aldermen amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.:

And that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor.

And as amended adopted.

In the Board of Aldermen December twenty-three, previous action adhered to, and Aldermen Reed, Chipp and Brady appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Aldermen.)

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Babcock, (introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That the names of Edward S. McPherson and Bartholomew B. Chappell be substituted in the places respectively of the names of Edward McPherson and Napoleon B. Mountfort, in the list of Commissioners now before the Board, having received the veto of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President stated that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-ninth instant, at four o'clock.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Judgments of the Policemen against Fernando Wood—Motion to Set Aside the Inquests for Irregularity—The Former Relations of the Court and Mr. Wood—Postponement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Leighton vs. *Wood and Three Other Cases.*—Leighton's case was tried by jury, the defendant being in default, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for $4,000.

The other three were then tried before the Court without a jury, and judgment rendered in each case in accordance with the verdict in Leighton's case.

Motion was now made to open the inquests so taken, on the ground that they were irregular.

The counsel for plaintiffs objected that the notice of motion upon which these motions were brought before the Court was irregular, for the reason that it did not come within the rule made in 1859, at General Term, providing that all motions for the Special Term at Chambers must be noticed for the first and third Mondays of each month. This motion was noticed for the 26th instant. Another objection was that Judge BARNARD, who was, at the time of the police riots, out of which these suits grew, and who was then a counselor at law, had acted directly or indirectly as counsel for Fernando Wood.

The Court remarked that as there appeared some slight foundation for sending these cases before another Judge, he would take until Tuesday next to make up his mind. The case was accordingly set down for that day.

The cases were tried, as will be remembered, on the 15th of December, and stated in the TIMES of the 16th. The titles of the cases are: Leighton *vs.* Wood; Weglen *vs.* Wood; Van Tassel *vs.* Wood, and McDonald *vs.* Wood. In course of the discussion, allusion being made to the Press, Justice BARNARD remarked that he cared not what it said of him, and added a compliment not worth printing.

Gilbert Dean and Edwards Pierrepont, for motion; D. D. Field, opposed.

The Service of Summons and Complaint—Irregularity.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Exchange Fire Insurance Co. vs. *Walsh and wife—two cases.*—These actions were brought to foreclose two mortgages. The summonses were served without the complaints,—the complaints being subsequently served, and the names of the parties therein differing from those in the summonses. Defendants therefore moved that the complaints be set aside for irregularity, as they did not correspond with the summonses. The motion was granted with costs, but the plaintiffs were permitted to amend.

A. H. Reavey for motion—Kaox and Mason opposed

Partners that Could not Agree in Respect to Moneys Received out of Contracts with the Government.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Edgerton vs. *Bloomer and Macbeth.*—This was an action to terminate an agreement alleged to have been made between the parties, and for an accounting, on the ground, as alleged in the complaint, that the defendants were guilty of fraudulent representations in the making of the agreement; and also on the ground that the defendants had, as alleged, collected moneys which had not been entered upon the books, and which they denied having received.

The business was that of desiccating potatoe, most of which was furnished to the Government.

Decision reserved.

Horatio F. Averill and Frederick Tallent for plaintiff. R. Wynkoop and John A. Mapes for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Henry D. Westervelt, now admitted to Probate, leaves $3,000 to the Trustees of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., for the education of indigent young men for the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Wills admitted: Wm. Niles, N. Britton, Maria L. Greenwood, Wm. Dilman, Richard Joyce, Michael Hoffman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ezekiel Day vs. *Mary J. Day.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Valiente vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion denied. (Papers with Clerk.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 26, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	97	145	Pac. M. St Co	133⅜
11,000	do	96⅝	100	do	133¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '74 Con.	91⅝	25	do	s30. 132⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con.	102¾	10	do	134
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96	574	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103⅝
21,000	do	95⅞	100	do	s15 103¾
1,500	U. S. 1. N.	126¾	200	Erie Railway	62¾
15,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p ct. Notes	101⅞	50	do	s10 62⅝
1,000	do Feb & Aug.	103⅝	50	do	s15 62¾
13,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	63¾	300	do	62¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s.	61	100	do	s30 62⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	52⅝	200	do	s30 62⅝
4,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	101	100	do	s60 62⅝
2,000	C., B. & Q. s. & C. B	117⅜	300	Erie R. Pref	94⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	111⅜	200	do	s30 94⅜
8,000	Mich. Cen. 6s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	117	100	do	94⅝
8,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	85⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	22
5,000	do	85⅜	200	Hudson River R.	76⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	69⅜	250	Michigan Central R.	91⅜
10,000	do	h10 70	350	do	81⅝
13,000	do	70	100	do	b60 91⅜
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	33⅜	52	M. So. & N. Ind R.	40⅜
8,000	do	33¼	200	do	40⅝
1,000	Han. & St. J. Bds.	59	50	do	40¾
1,000	do	60	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	82⅝
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	10⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	91⅞
8,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	94⅞	25	Gal. & Chic. R	82⅝
5,000	do	94⅞	205	do	82⅝
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	102	100	do	s60 82
1,000	D. M. & T. 1st M.	99½	150	do	s30 82⅜
5	Commonwealth Bk	89	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	72⅜
25,000	Amer. Gold	132	100	do	72⅝
55,000	do	132	500	do	s5 72⅝
10,000	do	132⅛	30	Chic. & Rock Isld R	81⅜
10,000	do	s30 131⅞	200	do	81⅜
15	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119	170	Chi., & Bur. Quin. R	87
20	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12⅜	50	do	87⅛
30	do	12¾	100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	23
6	Mil. & Pr. Du Chi R.	33	300	do	24
5	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	30	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pre.	48¾
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	b30 84	100	do	48

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	96⅜	450	Erie Railway	62⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con.	102⅜	200	do	s15 62⅜
50,000	do	102⅜	200	Erie Railway Pref.	94⅜
13,000	U. S. 5s '74, Con.	91⅜	100	do	b30 94⅜
10,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p cs. Notes	101⅜	100	do	s10 94⅜
500	do	101⅜	200	Hudson River R	76⅜
5,000	do	101⅛	550	Harlem Railroad	22
10,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C	95⅞	50	Michigan Cent. R.	91⅜
28,000	U. S. D. Ns	126⅜	300	do	91⅝
3,000	Brook. City W. L.	103	200	do	s15 91⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	101	50	do	b10 91⅜
500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2m	84⅜	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	40⅜
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	400	do	40⅝
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	82⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	62⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	77⅜
5,000	Mich. So. S. F	104⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	88⅜
5,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	70	400	do	4-⅜
1,000	do	70⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 72
3,000	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	108	100	do	72⅛
14,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	112	500	do	72⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	s30 131⅜	100	do	b60 72⅜
55,000	do	131⅞	50	Gal. & Chi. R	82⅜
18,000	do	s15 131⅜	50	do	82⅝
20,000	do	s10 131⅜	50	do	h10 82⅝
5	Pacific Mail S. Co	134⅜	200	Chi. & R. I	81⅜
400	do	135	23	Alt. & T. Haute R.	23
50	do	s10 135	50	Chicago, Bur. & Q. R	87⅜
200	do	135⅞	50	do	87⅛
50	do	s30 135⅞	9	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	83⅜
50	do	s30. 133⅜	50	do	83⅜
50	do	b30 133⅛	100	Mil. & Pr du Ch. R	33⅜
50	do	s10 133⅛	50	do	b30 33⅞

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 Wall-street.

$1,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p ct. Notes	101⅞	100	Harlem. R. Pref.	52⅜
10,000	Debt Certif	95⅞	300	do	52⅝
60,000	Amer. Gold	131⅜	50	M. South. Guar. Sk.	82⅜
25,000	do	s15. 131⅛	150	Ill. Central R.	78⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co	s60. 117	300	Clev. & Tol R	72⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R	107⅛	100	do	72⅝
200	Erie Railway	62⅛	50	Chic & R. Isl.	81⅜

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102⅜	500	Harlem R.	22
55,000	Amer. Gold	131⅜	300	Harlem R. Pref	53
20,000	U. S. D. Ns	126⅜	200	Mich. Central R.	91⅞
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅜	100	do	s10 91⅜
150	Pacific M. S. Co	s10. 135⅜	500	M. Southern R.	40⅜
25	do	135⅜	500	M. So. Guar. Stock.	82⅜
50	do	s10 135	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	88⅜
100	do	135⅜	200	Clev. & Toledo R	b30 72⅜
350	Erie Railway	62⅛	100	do	72⅜
100	do	s10 62⅜	50	Mil. & P. du C. R	33⅜

FRIDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The following epitome of the programme of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means on the reassembling of Congress on 5th of January, is communicated to a morning cotemporary by a special Washington correspondent. It is stated to be reliable:

"The first section repeals the provision of the act of July last, which allows legal-tender notes to be converted at any time into

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE HAPPY MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MERCHANT OF VENICE—PETRUCHIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN, every hour. DEIBSBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYMORAMA.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 662 Broadway)—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

BROOKLYN ARENA—THE COMBINED CIRCUS AND GYMNASTIC TROUPES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac we learn that there is no news worth telegraphing.

Winchester has once more been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by National troops. Col. KEYES moved from Romney and occupied the place on Tuesday morning. The rebel Gen. JONES, with 2,500 men, had occupied the place the week previous, but had gone toward Staunton The Winchester Railroad has been entirely destroyed and the iron carried away.

The Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate frauds perpetrated upon the Treasury, in the raising and organizing of regiments in this City, has already discovered frauds to the extent of over $700,000, and the prospect is that double that sum will be detected before the investigation is concluded. The manner in which the frauds were perpetrated is fully exposed in another column. It displays a depth of villainy and wide-spread corruption, among a people claiming to be patriotic, that is perfectly astounding.

On Dec. 14 Capt. BIRCH, with about one hundred men, succeeded in destroying the rebel saltpetre works at Yellville, Ark. He took Capt. P. S. MCNAMARA and twenty-three men prisoners, destroying about thirty stand of arms, five hundred pounds of dried beef, and a complete supply of provisions for the Winter for a full company, burning five good buildings, &c., &c., belonging to the works. There was a fine steam engine of eight horse power, ten kettles containing one hundred and twenty gallons each, sixteen containing fifty gallons each, six large tanks, full sets of blacksmiths' and carpenters' and joiners' tools, together with $6,000 worth of saltpetre. The capacity of the Cave was such as to employ one hundred hands, turning out four hundred pounds daily, which the Confederate Government valued at forty cents per pound at the Cave. The works cost the rebels $30,000. They were completely destroyed, by order of Capt. BIRCH—the men wielding the sledge hammers with right good will, in breaking the enormous kettles and engine in pieces.

Brig.-Gen. A. P. HOVEY has issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the recent expedition into the interior of Mississippi. It reads thus: "The General commanding the expedition to Mississippi desires to express to the officers and soldiers under his command, his gratification for the cheerfulness and bravery displayed by them during the expedition. Though exposed, without tents, to cold rains, and compelled to march over heavy roads, they have accomplished one of the most remarkable marches made during the war, penetrating to the very heart of the enemy's country, cutting their roads and safely returning, though hedged in on both sides by greatly superior numbers. This has been done with the alacrity and cheerfulness of true soldiers; and the General commanding takes pride in announcing to you that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. Brig.-Gen. WASHBURNE'S energy and skill deserve particular mention."

Gen. J. G. BLUNT, who assisted in gaining the great victory over the rebels at Fayetteville, Ark., has issued an appeal to the people of Arkansas for clothing and food for the refugee Indians in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Union* has commenced the publication of a roll of all persons in that section who have given aid and comfort to the rebels.

The Fort Scott *Bulletin* (Kansas) notices the presentation of a flag to Company E, First United States Infantry, Capt. R. H. OFFLEY. Capt. OFFLEY is a New-Yorker by birth, and was appointed from this State in May, 1857. This is the only instance in which any company in the regular service has received such a testimonial, and is a high tribute to the efficiency of the company receiving it.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa*, we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th inst. The English news by this arrival is not important. It was reported that the war steamer *Ariadne* had been ordered to leave Halifax and join Admiral MILNE'S squadron at Bermuda. The *Shipping Gazette* informs us that a concentration of Admiral MILNE'S force is to be made with a view to prevent what is termed outrages on British commerce. In Paris, unfavorable rumors were again current regarding the French in Mexico. An urgent call for reinforcements was said to have been made, which would be sent under the device of establishing a reserve at Martinique. Gen. PRIM had made lengthy explanations in the Spanish Cortes regarding affairs in Mexico. Confidential letters were read by him, containing strange details. According to these letters, ALMONTE was authorized by NAPOLEON and the Archduke MAXIMILIAN himself to put the latter forward as a candidate for the throne of Mexico. Gen. PRIM expressed the opinion that the French expedition would not be successful. A slight advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were flat. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾.

Official information has reached Washington that the condition of the French Army of Invasion in Mexico is most critical. Its ranks are being thinned by sickness and the want of wholesome food, and it is said that agents have been sent to this country to obtain supplies—the furnishing of which has been protested against by the Mexican Minister. It is understood, however, that Secretary SEWARD declines to interfere.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and held a very brief session. A resolution by Mr. BOOLE, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to obtain designs for a monument to be erected in the soldiers' burial-plot in Calvary Cemetery, and report the one most suitable for the purpose, was referred. The resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., $10,000, came up for action on the amendment inserted by the Councilmen—that the money be paid to the treasurer of the regimental fund, on proving to the Comptroller that Col. MURPHY'S regiment are entitled to it—and was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, after a brief discussion. Mr. WALSH claimed that the action of the State military authorities in recognizing Col. MURPHY'S corps as the "Simon Pure" Sixty-ninth Regiment substantiated their right to receive the *douceur*. Mr. MITCHELL held that Major BAGLEY'S command, now in the City, was the "original Jacobs," and having organized a regiment and sent it to the war with their own militia numerical designation, were the proper parties to receive the money. Mr. FROMENT took a middle course and would rule both organizations out, unless the State acknowledged the Sixty-ninth to be at the seat of war, because the money was pledged only to the militia regiments that should reorganize and reënlist in the national army. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A remonstrance from the ash and dirt cartmen, against the sub-contracting system practiced by the street-cleaning contractor, was presented by Mr. WEBSTER. It was referred. In reference to the street-cleaners' troubles in the Seventeenth Ward, the City Inspector communicated that no notice of unpaid claims of workmen had been filed with him, and that in pursuance of one of the conditions of the contract with HACKLEY, he will withhold the last semi-monthly payment for the year, terminating in February next, till all unsettled claims for labor or materials under the contract are satisfied. The majority and minority reports of the Railway Committee, concerning the Sixth-avenue Railroad, were made the special order for next Monday evening. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Mayor sent in twenty-one names for confirmation as Marshals—a new class of officers authorized by the last Legislature to take the place of constables in the county—and they were unanimously rejected, *nem. con.* The law says that thirty of these officers must be appointed, but the Mayor set forth that he had only made up his mind favorably upon the number stated above, leaving the Board to infer that he would nominate nine more so soon as he could determine who to select for the positions. The Board adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. of next Tuesday.

The bark *Kate Stamler*, Capt. FISH, arrived at this port last night, from Pensacola, bringing two hundred and eighty bales of cotton, the cargo of the schr. *Jefferson Davis*, captured Sept. 17 by the United States bark *Wm. Sanderson*. The cotton is in charge of Acting Master S. WITHINGTON, who comes passenger by the *Stamler*. She has also on board one hundred and forty casks of returned whisky, 7,000 thirty-two pounder shot, and one large rifled gun.

It was rumored in Nashville, on Dec. 20, that the rebel Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN died in Knoxville on the day preceding.

There are indications that some of the oil wells in Canada have "touched bottom." The famous Shaw well, which used to yield from 800 to 1,000 barrels daily, has stopped flowing almost entirely.

The tobacco crop in the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo., is very abundant the present season.

Motion was yesterday made, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, to set aside, for irregularity, the inquests recently taken in the cases brought against FERNANDO WOOD, to recover for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiffs, (municipal policemen,) in the riots of 1857, growing out of the conflict of the two Boards of Police—one of which was under the authority of Mr. WOOD, then Mayor. Certain objections were made by Mr. FIELD, who appeared for the plaintiffs, one of which was that Justice BARNARD had formerly acted in some way as counsel for Mr. WOOD. To determine in respect to such preliminary objections, the Court postponed the matter until Tuesday next, and set it down for that day.

The Stock Market was tame through yesterday's business. Prices generally steady. Gold weak at 131¾@132 per cent. Exchange 145½@145 per cent. Money easy at 6 per cent.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in Breadstuffs and Cotton, which advanced slightly, as also in Hay, Hops, Cloverseed, Tallow, Beef, Lard and Bacon, which were steady. Pork, Whisky, Wool and Tobacco were in moderate request. Groceries, Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Skins, Metals and Naval Stores were in limited demand. The freight market was quiet.

MILITARY CALUMNIES—GENS. SIGEL AND MCDOWELL AGAIN.—It is received as an established rule in military affairs that an officer must *obey orders*. It would seem to be a natural inference that he should read them. As a general thing, we presume they do; but the proceedings of the Courts-martial now sitting at Washington disclose the fact that this is not always the case.

Among the witnesses examined in the McDowell Court of Inquiry is Gen. SIGEL, who was put under McDOWELL'S command by Gen. POPE, during the celebrated retreat from the Rapidan—for reasons which have not yet been stated, but which may possibly be disclosed before the trial is over. Gen. SIGEL acknowledged that he was prejudiced against Gen. McDOWELL, partly on account of an impolite remark which the latter was reported to have made to a Staff officer, partly because he did not understand why Gen. McDOWELL did not go to Gen. McCLELLAN'S aid at Richmond, and partly because he took no steps to prevent the rebels from passing through Thoroughfare Gap. In regard to the latter point Gen. SIGEL testified that Gen. McDOWELL visited his headquarters on the 27th of August, near Buckland Mills, and discussed the question what force should be left at Thoroughfare Gap. But Gen. SIGEL went to sleep on the sofa while Gen. McDOWELL was examining the map,—asking the latter to "notify him as soon as he should come to an understanding with himself." But Gen. McDOWELL, he adds, did not tell him his decision on the point, nor did he know anything about the troops to which were assigned the defence of the Gap. Gen. McDOWELL "did not make any definite proposition on that subject."

The next piece of evidence introduced was a General Order issued by McDOWELL the next morning, directing Gen. SIGEL to "march immediately with his whole corps on Manassas Junction, with his right resting on the Manassas Railroad," and assigning to three other divisions their places in the same movement,—which as Gen. SIGEL acknowledged *did* make provision for the defence of the Gap. But Gen. SIGEL, admitting that he received the order, says he could not have read the *whole* of it, and that he "must have regarded it as pretty indefinite, all things taken into consideration."

We think it would be well to have it understood distinctly by officers of all grades that orders are to be read *through*, and also that Generals should not permit themselves to charge each other with neglect of duty, in the face of documents so explicit as this one, without first becoming aware of their contents. Gen. SIGEL has suffered the statement that he attempted to shoot Gen. McDOWELL, having detected him in attempted treachery on the field, to circulate for months through the country, knowing it to be utterly false, without the slightest attempt to contradict or check it. This extraordinary course finds an explanation, though not a justification by any means, in his acknowledgment of a strong prejudice against Gen. McDOWELL. But he must give some better reason for that prejudice than he has yet assigned, if he seeks to satisfy the public of the justice or propriety of his course of action. It is natural that Gen. SIGEL should resent being placed under McDOWELL'S orders on the field of battle; but he might indicate that resentment in some way more consistent with honor and self-respect, than that which he seems to have adopted.

The Military Prospect at the Close of the Year.

The aspect of military affairs at the close of the year is not very brilliant, at least on the surface. In its last month, we have suffered our severest repulse, and the old Army of the Potomac is, as at this season last year, checked in the advance upon Richmond by a powerful foe in front. Our army operating in the rear of Richmond, too, under Gen. FOSTER, has just made a retrograde movement, which it would be folly to represent as anything but a very serious setback—a setback, too, which is likely to make future operations on the same line much more difficult and hazardous than they were before. Along the line of the seacoast and the Gulf all that can be said is, that nothing now is less cheerful than things were in the Spring. We have gained but little there during the Summer and Fall, and the small operations that have taken place, though they may have annoyed the rebels, have resulted in very little permanent gain to the Union cause. In the Western field, where nearly half our entire army is scattered, the prospect for the opening year is not very cheerful. The army of Gen. ROSECRANS seems to be utterly paralyzed at Nashville, and its advance into East Tennessee is now checked by the largest army which the rebels have ever had in that State. The army of Gen. GRANT, in Northern Mississippi, is virtually cut off from its base of supplies, and the rebels, as appears from the accounts we now daily publish, are operating with audacity on every side of him. The Mississippi River is still closed against us, and though it is to be hoped that the military and naval expedition now preparing to open it up will be successful, yet it is liable to all the chances and hazards of war.

This glance at the aspect of affairs in the East and West shows a very different state of things from what we had all expected to see at the close of the year. It gives force and point to the remark of that experienced soldier and sagacious military speculator NAPIER, that "it may at all times be taken as a maxim, that the difficulties of war are so innumerable that no head was ever yet strong enough to forecalculate them all."

And yet even in face of the apparently discouraging facts we have narrated, what grounds of encouragement appear! If ROSECRANS has not yet advanced to Knoxville, he holds firmly with his splendid army the Capital of the great rebel State of Tennessee, the capture of which at this time last year seemed to many of us a hopeless task. If the army of GRANT has not yet swept down to the Gulf, he is very near the capital of a State bordering on the Gulf. If the Mississippi is not yet unlocked, the key to open it is at least forged; and if it be not opened by New Year's day, we feel sure enough, though we would not err against NAPIER'S apophthegm by forecalculating success, that the free navigation of the great river will be the first gift of the New Year to the nation. The work in the Southwest is yet very considerable, but it is not one-quarter of what it was at this time last year. The same may be said of the entire Southern coast line. Mark on a map how we stood there at the close of last year, and how we stand there now, and see the abounding encouragements from Norfolk to Galveston.

There is nothing to dishearten us in Virginia. Our army is not in Richmond, but a single battle may put it there. The Scottish Chieftain had fought many unsuccessful battles for the independence of his native land, when he was taught by the spider that success lay in perseverance; and his perseverance resulted in success. The score of great battles we have fought for the possession of the rebel capital, have had their share of victories, and in every one of them, except the first, there has been a steady progress toward success. Could we pierce the veil of the future, we might see that while some are discouraged, they were discouraged just as glorious and final victory was about to burst upon the country.

Our great hope is in the vitality that appears so cheeringly in our main army. Notwithstanding the tremendous work, the unparalelled campaignings, the heroic struggles, which the veteran Army of the Potomac has gone through during the last six months, all accounts represent it as now possessed of greater elements of vitality, more unflinching courage, more determined and warlike spirit, than at any period since its organization. There is no discouragement *there*. The gallant men who, on our behalf, have so often met and fought the foes of the Union, feel no doubt of their power to overcome them. They demand now, what they have ever demanded, to be led against them again and again, confident that they will succumb at last. Under such circumstances, the only discouragement is that any man in peaceful life should be at all discouraged.

The Attorney-General on Citizenship.

We have already given by telegraph an abstract of the opinion of Attorney-General BATES on the question submitted by the Treasury Department, whether colored men may be citizens, and thus competent to command American vessels. That opinion, very long and elaborate, is now published in full. The subject is analyzed with great keenness and thoroughness, and the conclusion that color is not a bar to citizenship, under the Constitution, seems to be irresistibly established. The Attorney-General elucidates with great success that citizenship does not necessarily involve a legal capacity to hold office or cast votes; that it simply means such a membership of the body politic that there is a reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one side and protection on the other. The Constitution, in using the term "natural born citizen," uses no affirmative language to make them such, but only recognizes and reaffirms the universal principle common to all nations, that the people born in the country constitute the nation, and that every individual of them is *prima facie* a citizen. The Constitution, in not excluding the free man of color from the pale of citizenship, must by implication, the Attorney-General holds, comprise him, and entitle him to protection, in return for allegiance. While yet, without positive statute law in his favor, he can no more vote or be eligible to office than women and children, who, in the view of constitutional law, are also citizens, if born in the country.

So far as regards the mere decision that a free colored man may be a citizen of the United States, it is of little practical account either to black men or anybody else—for the advantages it gives them are very few, and such as one in ten thousand of them will never think of using. It enables them to command American vessels, to sue in the National courts, to receive passports when traveling abroad—and that is pretty much all. The colored man's right of voting, of holding office, and all the higher civil privileges, must still, as ever, be determined exclusively by *State* regulations.

Yet we confess we feel a certain satisfaction in seeing the last blow dealt at that worst of judicial enormities—the Dred Scott decision. The majority of the Court in that case, in a most remarkable manner, traveled out of their way to set up and consolidate the extremest pretensions of Mr. CALHOUN for the future acceptance and direction of the country. They brought out their conclusions almost entirely from extra-judicial material—ignoring many most important cases decided by their predecessors, bearing directly upon this or that point. They seemed precisely as if they had absolutely thrown away all their old authorities and adopted the complete edition of Mr. CALHOUN'S works as their *vade mecum*—their pocket manual—their constitutional law-made-easy in twenty-four lessons. Not content with sustaining the plea in abatement on the face of the record, which was in itself decisive, they must needs improve the occasion by undertaking to settle other matters. They, therefore, volunteered labored opinions, first, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; second, that all Territories were open to Slavery; and third, that none but white men could ever be citizens. It is true, that not every member of the majority committed himself distinctly to these positions, but the Chief Justice did, and his *dicta* were suffered to go forth as the solemn adjudication of the Court. How vain this effort! This demonstration against the Missouri Compromise was designed to give Kansas to Slavery, and yet within a year that State was admitted into the Union with a constitution forever interdicting Slavery. The edict—for it amounted to nothing less than that—that all the Territories should be open to Slavery, finds its answer in the late act of Congress, precluding Slavery from every foot of territorial soil. And the dictum that no man with a drop of African blood in his veins should enjoy the protection that belongs to American citizenship, coupled as it was with the memorable libel upon our fathers, that it was their doctrine that "black men had no rights which white men are bound to respect," now gets its quietus in the conclusive exposition of the Attorney-General, that the National Constitution makes no distinction on the subject.

It was the height of folly for the Supreme Court majority to undertake to settle political questions in this way. All American history has proved that Judge-made law, in questions of political bearing, never obtains the force of settled authority. Even when such questions have come legitimately before the Court, and a decision upon it was a matter of necessity, as in the matter of the constitutionality of the United States Bank, the judicial decision has seldom proved final, except for the individual case in hand. Congress and political parties have usually continued to debate them with just as much freedom as before. If this has been the result of decisions legitimately rendered by the Court even in its palmy days, when Chief-Justice MARSHALL presided, what folly was it for Chief-Justice TANEY and his associates to imagine that they could settle political questions by dragging them into Court without any real occasion whatever. It was in all respects an irrational and most unfortunate attempt,—unfortunate for the reputation and authority of the Court; unfortunate for the harmonious relation of the Free and Slave States; and unfortunate for the position of the country before the civilized world. The experiment will stand in the jurisprudence of the Republic only as a lasting warning.

Detected Frauds.

An agent of the War Department, Mr. O. S. OLCOTT, has been secretly but busily engaged in this City, since the 1st of November, in the investigation of alleged frauds upon the Government in the enlistment, organization and subsistence of Volunteers. During the progress of these investigations, it was thought advisable to arrest certain individuals who were brokers in claims against the Government, and whose complicity in the frauds seemed too surely established. A cry of indignation arose from certain quarters when these arrests were announced. The Administration was execrated by all the organs of disloyalty for its tyranny in seizing men without charges preferred, and holding them in custody without trial.

But yet, from the very nature of the offences committed, and the necessity of secrecy in the investigations progressing, it was impossible to give to the public the reasons for the arrests. The frauds were found to be vast, of long continuance, and deeply ramified through the community, involving hundreds of persons, officers, agents and employes of the City, State and National Governments. If the reasons of one arrest were given, it would alarm the whole gang of confederate plunderers, and defeat the ends of justice. Yesterday, Mr. OLCOTT had got his investigations in such a state of completeness, that he felt justified in furnishing to the City Press an outline of their results, for which we refer the reader to other columns in to-day's TIMES.

It is truly a sickening development that is made. It appears that not less than *one thousand persons* are implicated in an organized system of fraud that has been for more than one year in operation in this City. The total amount out of which the Government is already known to have been swindled is not less than $700,000. It will in the end, no doubt, be found to exceed even this sum. The particular modes of swindling pursued are set forth with sufficient clearness and minuteness in the columns devoted to the subject. When the matter is fully seen, it will be wondered that so moderate a limit to the losses has been fixed.

It is to be hoped that the agent of the War Department has made sure of his facts and of the offenders, so that retributive justice may not be balked of its dues. The crime of which the parties are guilty is sufficient in a civil tribunal to send each one to the State's Prison. But the discipline of military law should furnish a prompter and severer punishment. It is too bad to think that while the great masses of the people have with patriotic and generous ardor opened their hearts and their purses freely to the Government, and offered everything on the altar of their country, there have been men so heartless and dishonest as to make this burst of patriotic passion the occasion of a perfect carnival of thieving and villainy. And it must always stand to the credit of the Administration that amid the oppressive and harassing cares of office, it has been so ready and so energetic in the investigation of frauds of its pretended friends. Let it quickly and adequately punish, and its vindication will be complete.

Our Foreign Commerce and the War.

The report of the British Board of Trade for the ten months ending Oct. 31, has just been completed, and shows the fallacious character of the predictions so confidently made on both sides of the Atlantic that our war-tariff would annihilate the trade between this country and England. This fiscal measure, according to the leading London journal, was destined to render the commerce of the United Kingdom with the "Northern Americans" of less consequence than that with the cannibal islanders of the Southern Ocean. At present, so far as Great Britain is concerned, it is only too evident that the changes we have found necessary in our customs duties have given her no just ground of complaint. The British trade with our Northern ports has not fallen off. On the contrary, it has in several important points received considerable increase. Indeed, English commerce seems, on the whole, to have been a gainer, rather than a loser, from the war. For if in one direction her cotton manufactures have suffered, her shipping and general maritime interests have reaped a compensating advantage in another.

Of the thriving condition of our international traffic we find evidence in the fact that the merchandise shipped to the North from England amounted, during the three first quarters of 1861, to £7,002,841. This year the amount is £10,468,279. These figures show that we have expended in the purchase of British goods over seventeen millions of dollars more than under the lower tariff of 1861.

Moreover, a natural result of this and other well known causes has been that England has received from us a large amount of specie. During the first ten months of the year 1861 England received from the United States £50,066. This year the amount is no less than £8,112,806, nearly all of which was in gold. The specie exports to this country were only £36,754, against £7,274,454 in 1861. This state of things during the protracted drain of bullion from England to the East and to France cannot fail to have rendered opportune aid to important interests, while it has caused in this country a pressure which might have proved embarrassing and serious if gold were not one of our largest domestic products.

Turning to the other side of this international balance-sheet, we find that England received from our Northern ports produce amounting in 1861 to £16,315,607, while this year the amount was £17,482,405, giving an increase of more than five millions of dollars.

While Great Britain has thus been extending her commerce with the North, the trade with the Southern ports has, of course, been almost annihilated by the blockade. Thus, the value of the goods shipped from British ports directly to the South have fallen from £230,404 in 1861 to £41,831 in 1862. What amount of indirect trade may have been carried on through neutral ports and by running the blockade, we cannot, of course, ascertain. The imports to England from the South have diminished from £26,680,216 in 1861, to £678,194 in 1862.

As to the extent of the injury inflicted by the war on our merchant vessels, we think it has been, to some extent, exaggerated. Still there is no inconsiderable amount of depression. For we find that the vessels which entered English ports from this country, formed, in the first ten months of 1861, an aggregate of 1,784,800 tons, and in the same period of 1862, an aggregate of 1,317,713 tons. The shipping which left England for American ports, amounted, in 1861, to 1,162,276 tons against 1,044,327 tons in 1862. The nationality of these vessels is not distinguished. But that a smaller proportion than usual sailed under the American flag is very evident from the fact, elsewhere stated in the report, that the amount of our shipping which entered British ports from all parts of the world, was in 1861, 1,454,444 tons, and, in 1862, no more than 996,280 tons. The amount of our shipping which sailed from English ports, in 1861, was 1,203,088 tons, and, in 1862, it had fallen off to 877,030 tons.

This temporary injury to our shipowners has attracted considerable attention. Although the mischief has in part been caused by interested rumors, artfully circulated by means of hostile newspapers, a similar evil is perhaps inevitable in a war carried on by a nation possessing few ocean war-steamers, in proportion to the number of its merchant vessels. While, however, we are sure that on the return of peace the enterprise and preëminent superiority of our mariners and merchants will soon more than recover all that has been lost, we cannot but regard it as a National misfortune that the energy of our Navy Department has not been equal to the task of preventing solitary half-armed privateers, like the *Sumter* or the *Alabama*, from driving our ships from the ocean, and inflicting an unavenged and vital injury on the commerce of one of the most powerful maritime countries in the world.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORTS.—The *Evening Post* calls upon the War Department to publish the reports of Gen. McCLELLAN, containing the details of his campaign on the Peninsula. We have repeatedly done the same thing. But the War Department will find it very difficult to comply with this demand, reasonable as it would otherwise be, because there are no such reports in existence. The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, we are aware, some months ago asserted, in the most explicit terms, that Gen. McCLELLAN had made full and detailed reports of the movements of his army, and of the several battles in which they had been engaged;—and it further charged that these reports had been *suppressed* by the War Department for the purpose of injuring Gen. McCLELLAN, and depriving him of the credit which was his due.

In spite of these very distinct and positive averments, we see no reason to believe them true. In reply to a recent application from one of the Courts-martial at Washington, the Adjutant-General stated that no reports from Gen. McCLELLAN were to be found in the Departments, except the preliminary reports received by telegraph, and which have already been given to the public. This, it seems to us, sets the whole question at rest. Indeed, we have seen it stated, on what ought to be good authority, that Gen. McCLELLAN has employed himself mainly, since he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, in preparing full reports of his campaigns. If this is so, we may expect in due time to see them published.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—Some of our neighbors are working themselves into what seems to us a needless panic, over the anticipated declarations and movements of the Emperor NAPOLEON. They remember that on New-Year's Day, 1859, at the diplomatic reception, he gave the Austrian Minister an intimation of the impending war. They are quite certain, therefore, that on next New-Year's he will give Mr. DAYTON to understand that he intends to intervene in our affairs.

The Emperor is entitled, in our judgment, to credit for more originality than this apprehension ascribes to him. He is not likely thus to repeat himself. His remark to the Austrian Minister was a happy hit, because it was an unusual way of announcing his purpose to the world. But it would not be so good a second time, and for that very reason it is not likely to be employed.

We do not believe that the Emperor intends any intervention in our affairs—none certainly in the least inconsistent with the most cordial relations of friendship. He may possibly volunteer some advice, which we trust will be received with all the deference it may deserve. But beyond this he will not go. And for even this, if he decides upon it, he will seek some other mode and occasion than that furnished by the diplomatic reception on New Year's day.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—MOZART'S opera of "Le Nozze de Figaro" will be played here to-night.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Three pieces will be given to-night by the members of Mr. JUIGNET'S company—"Le Mère de Famille," "Un Tenor Leger," and "Un Homme du Sud."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH brings to a close his brief, but brilliant, engagement at Brooklyn, appearing in two of his best rôles—*Shylock* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*—in which his admirers consider him beyond rivalry. This occasion will doubtless draw the best house he has yet had.

Ship Sunk.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 25.

The ship *Queen of the Lakes*, before reported ashore near here, while being towed into Halifax.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
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Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

We should not suffer from a Cough,
Which a few doses of
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
Will cure.
Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

Climatin Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific
Will color the hair the most natural, durable and beautiful of any extant, and without any trouble, wash, or other preparation. Factory, No. 124 Grand-st., Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 62 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hairdressers generally.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

As a Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bones of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year, LADIES.—Every style of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, also Gent's Embroidered Toilet Slippers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

A. Dodworth's Classes.—In consequence of a death in the house, there will be no lesson this Saturday afternoon or evening.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 611.—Dec. 26, 1862.
1, 2, 33, 53, 72, 43, 9, 66, 21, 52, 30, 35, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 612—Dec. 26, 1862.
7, 34, 68, 65, 69, 51, 46, 20, 8, 18, 11, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen *best* quality fins linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $2 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12 cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, IMPORTER OF Fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c., No. 555 Broadway,
OFFERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S,
BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS,
ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKES, BRANDY FRUIT,
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES,
ICE CREAM,
FANCY ICES,
PICKLED OYSTERS, &c.
All of the best quality.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FANCY BOXES, SUPERB SILK SACKS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
SURPRISES,
All filled with delicious confectionery.

L. H. LAUDY, NO. 659 BROADWAY, above Bleecker, has just opened an attractive stock of Gents'

SCARFS

Ties, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12 cents; extra fine do., 18 cents!!
This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it because it is a small one.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET,
at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE, FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st,

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer.
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
at the close of
A YEAR OF SUCCESS,
unexampled in the history of American Journalism, invites its readers to
NEW FEASTS
for the intellect and the imagination in
THE GOOD TIME COMING.
To those who are eager for intelligence on all subjects, from all quarters—by the telegraphic lines, by the mails, and from special and reliable local sources—it promises
THE LATEST NEWS,
Military, Political, Sporting, Theatrical and General, in each one of its fifty-two issues for 1863.
A POWERFUL STORY
by
PIERCE EGAN,
entitled
THE POOR GIRL,
OR THE
MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET,
of which the second installment, (with a synopsis of the three chapters already published,) will appear to-morrow, forms at present a leading feature in the literary department, and will be continued weekly until concluded. The fact that upward of $2,000 have been paid to the author for the *exclusive use of the advance sheets* of this admirable tale, may serve to indicate that money will not be spared whenever it can be so applied as to give increased attraction to the paper.
New series of the mirth-provoking letters of
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
and the sarcastic "epistols" of
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
will enliven its columns, and shake the wrinkles out of the hearts of its readers; and its comic department will contain, as heretofore, rich and racy specimens of original humor from special and exclusive contributors.
The best sketch-writers in the country will contribute to the department of
MINOR STORIES AND ROMANCES,
and all who take an interest in
SPORTING EVENTS
will find the reports of matches in the SUNDAY MERCURY full, faithful and graphic. Base-ball, cricket, pigeon-shooting, regattas, feats of pedestrianism, and all other athletic exercises and games of skill, will receive attention.
A MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE,
embracing letters from every military station in the country at which Union troops are quartered, (including camps of instruction,) will also occupy a considerable space in each issue.
THE DOINGS OF THE FIREMEN,
and the movements of the
CITY MILITARY,
and of the uniformed companies of neighboring cities, will be duly and accurately chronicled. Subjects of public interest will be discussed in
IMPARTIAL EDITORIAL ARTICLES,
and the CONDUCT OF THE WAR fairly and freely reviewed. The
NEWS OF NEW-YORK
and its surroundings will be given at greater length, and more in detail, than by any other newspaper, daily or weekly, published in the City. In fact, this portion of the SUNDAY MERCURY is designed to be a continuous cotemporary history of the social, political and general movements of the great City, its crimes, its accidents, its gayeties, its business, its improvements, its gossip, its institutions and its progress.
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
From every point of interest within the limits of Lightning Communication will continue to be one of the most important characteristics of the paper, and items transmitted over the wires as late as
4 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING
Will appear under its Telegraphic head. In short, the same energy and enterprise which have enabled the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY to
OUTSTRIP ALL COMPETITORS,
And to achieve for it a circulation which
TRIPLES THE ISSUES
Of its combined Sunday cotemporaries, will be employed to add to its attractions in the year 1863.
PRICE FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
For sale by all newsmen and boys.

TO BE ENLIGHTENED
BY THE
LATEST LIGHTNING INTELLIGENCE
from every part of the compass, it is necessary to take
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
which always contains, in addition to all the dispatches furnished to the Associated Press,
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
from its own extensive agents, up to the "small hours" on Sunday morning. Multiply the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers by three, and you will be several thousands short of the circulation of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS A COPY.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
KEEPS YOU POSTED UP
In relation to every description of
NEWS,
Local, General and Telegraphic. It chronicles every INTERESTING EVENT,
and presents, as in a mirror, a
PERFECT TABLEAU
of
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
on the last day of the week, and up to
FOUR O'CLOCK
on Sunday morning. As it goes to press later than any of its Sunday cotemporaries, it gives
LATER LIGHTNING DISPATCHES
than are published by any other paper issued on that day. The SUNDAY MERCURY has more than TRIPLE the circulation of all the other Sunday papers combined.
FIVE CENTS A COPY.

"SPORT.
That wrinkled care derides,
AND LAUGHTER,
Holding both his sides."
Presides over those columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
Devoted to the communications of the
IRREPRESSIBLE ORPHEUS C. KERR,
And that keen political satirist,
DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.
Their respective letters in the issue of
TO-MORROW,
Will abound in
PALPABLE HITS
AT
BLUNDERS IN HIGH PLACES,
And all who desire to exercise their
RISIBLE MUSCLES,
Will find in the Wit, Humor and Sarcasm,
Of these two
ORIGINAL JOKERS,
Ample material for fun.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Includes in its plan every desirable feature of a
GREAT PUBLIC JOURNAL,
And has more than THREE TIMES the circulation of all the other Sunday papers.
PRICE FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

THE DEMAND
for
PIERCE EGAN'S
Enchanting Story,
THE POOR GIRL,
OR THE
MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET,
(commenced in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
SUNDAY LAST, Dec. 21,)
continues unabated, although it has
SWEPT OFF TWO IMMENSE EDITIONS.
THEREFORE, to accommodate the public, there will be published in the columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW,
a full synopsis of the chapters which appeared in the issue of Dec. 21, as well as
ANOTHER INSTALLMENT
of this wonderful romance of the passions. Thus all who failed to obtain a copy of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, *this week* will be enabled to *begin the story in the issue of to-morrow*. The abstract of the opening chapters has been carefully prepared, and includes every incident essential to a clear apprehension of the entire narative. The touching scene with which the third chapter closes is succeeded in those which will be given in continuation to-morrow by other startling developments, and the interest of this most remarkable of modern stories deepens as it proceeds, compelling the admiration and sympathy of the coldest reader. The adventures and sorrows of the "POOR GIRL," the plots and conspiracies of which she is the victim, and the glimpses of every phase of social life, from the highest to the lowest, which are afforded in the history of her career, evince in the author a fertility of invention and a power of description unexcelled by any novelist of the present day. He portrays the mystical life of that peculiar people, the Gypsies, with extraordinary power. Pride and Love, Revenge and Hatred, Fidelity stronger than the fear of death, and Cupidity on the *qui vive* for any villainy that will pay, are personified by his creative pen. He touches the deep-sealed springs of feeling, he relieves the most moving pathos with the quaintest original humor, and it is difficult to believe that he has not actually participated in the scenes he so strikingly depicts. The whole romance may be compared to a vivid dream, in which everything seems so real, that it is difficult, on waking, to believe it an illusion. Even those who have read "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "Love Me, Leave Me Not," "The Flower of the Flock," and "The Scarlet Flower," by the same writer, will hardly be prepared for the genius and skill displayed in this highly-wrought and soul-stirring story.
THE POOR GIRL,
OR,
THE SECRET OF THE MARCHIONESS,
is printed from
PROOF-SHEETS,
furnished in advance by the author, and will be continued weekly in the SUNDAY MERCURY until concluded. It is the
COSTLIEST STORY
that has ever appeared in the paper, but also the best, and it is by securing the highest talent, without regard to expense, that the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY have obtained for it a regular circulation of MORE THAN TRIBLE the combined issues of all the other Sunday cotemporaries. It is conducted on the principle that well-directed enterprise, backed by capital, cannot fail in this country, to command success. This was the theory of its conductors in establishing the SUNDAY MERCURY, and they have now the most satisfactory of all reasons to know that its practical results.
Price 5 cents. For sale by all Newsmen throughout the United States and Canada.
SUNDAY MERCURY OFFICE,
No. 25 Park-Row, New-York.

WHO DID IT?
We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:
JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.
DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger; civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *
L. A. R.
We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.
It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.
Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.
Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.
"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia."
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.
Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.
These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label. P. H. DRAKE & CO.
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

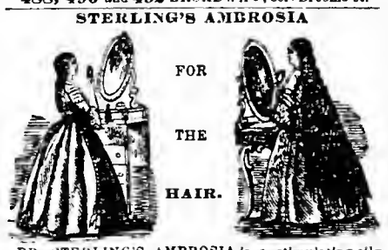
PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, etc.
Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

A LARGE VOLUME WOULD NOT CONTAIN the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary diseases. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.
☞ Buy none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "I BUTTS" on the wrapper.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $90 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
ALSO,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
"SPECIAL NOTICE."
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces .....3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA



FOR THE HAIR.
DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on. H. H. STERLING & CO., No. 493 Broadway, New-York. For sale by Druggists. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES.
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel.
UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool.
UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel.
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

SEASONS,
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 Abbey-st., for consultations on the more secret diseases of the male sex. Rupture, piles, varicocele, stricture, and all cases without the use of the knife. Office hours, from 9 to 1, 3 to 5, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation free.

CROP! CROP!! CROP!!!—MOST CAREfully cured by DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT. It will, when used according to the directions, cure the most obstinate cases of chilblain. Saved me over $100 a year by its use. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depôt No. 56 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of July 11, 1862. Apply at the Times Office.

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FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
THE MONITOR;
OR,
JOTTINGS OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT

BY WILLIAM HOFFMAN.
Embracing observations, experiences and glimpses at the varied countries of the world, in a journey of over 30,000 miles!
An attractive holiday present for all readers, both young and old.
A large, handsome 12mo. volume, beautifully illustrated on tinted paper, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1 50.
For sale by all Booksellers.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
READY THIS WEEK.
I.
ILLUSTRATIONS TO LES MISERABLES.
A superb small quarto on tinted paper, elegantly bound, containing 26 magnificent photographic illustrations of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The illustrations after the original designs by G. Brion, who has already created a sensation in Paris by these masterpieces of illustrative painting. Price $3, elegantly bound in cloth, beveled boards, and $5 in antique morocco.
II.
ALDRICH'S POEMS.
A charming little volume in blue and gold binding. The first complete edition, including "The Ballad of Babie Bell." Price $1, with a Steel Portrait.
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THE KING'S BELL.
An exquisite mediæval Legend, in verse, by RICHARD H. STODDARD, author of "Songs of Summer." Tinted paper, beveled boards, cloth. Price 75 cents.
IV.
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**These books are sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

THE NIGHT-CAPS, THE MITTENS AND THE SOCKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Publish
THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES,
BY
AUNT FANNY.
THE MITTEN SERIES,
6 vols., in a neat box.
THE NIGHT-CAP SERIES.
6 vols., square 16mo.,
In a neat box.
THE SOCK STORIES.
BY
AUNT FANNY'S DAUGHTER.
6 vols., in a neat box.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY.
A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail, GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—AMERICAN, SWISS AND English watches, in any one desirable styles of cases, and fine gold jewelry of every description. Good solid goods! appropriate for Holiday gifts. T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, and watch-case manufacturer, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—American watches for ladies—American watches for gentlemen—American watches for boys—all of unequaled workmanship and time-keeping qualities. ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, Agents for the Company.

PIERCE EGAN
touches the
DEEPEST SPRINGS OF FEELING
In his new and soul-searching story, entitled,
THE POOR GIRL:
OR,
THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET.
Printed from advance sheets furnished by the author to the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
Unable to meet the demand for the issue of last Sunday, containing the opening chapters of the Romance, the proprietors of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER have caused to be prepared a very full abstract of the portion already published, so that the purchasers of
TO-MORROW'S EDITION
will be enabled to begin at the starting-point of this most exciting of all the works of its
popular author.
THE CIRCULATION
of the SUNDAY MERCURY more than
TRIPLES THE SUM TOTAL
of the issues of its Sunday cotemporaries.
FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEW-YORK ATLAS.
PRICE REDUCED TO FOUR CENTS!
THE OLD ATLAS,
IN THE OLD FORM,
AT THE OLD PRICE.
☞ The NEW-YORK ATLAS will appear TO-DAY, (Saturday, Dec. 27,) in the folio form, at the OLD PRICE of
FOUR CENTS PER SINGLE COPY.
PIERCE EGAN'S new and splendid story of
THE POOR GIRL,
will be continued in this number, with a brief synopsis of the preceding chapters.
This is the story which was commenced in one of the Sunday papers last week, with the publishing announcement that the proprietors had paid "EDWARD OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for the advance sheets," in the very face of the fact that its publication had been commenced in the ATLAS two weeks before.
The ATLAS, to-day, contains its usual variety of interesting reading matter, and several local sketches of more than ordinary interest, and will be sold by the newsmen at FOUR CENTS.
ANSON HERRICK, Editor and Proprietor,
Office No. 44 Ann-st.

EXTRA WILKES' SPIRIT.
EXTRA WILKES' SPIRIT.
EXTRA WILKES' SPIRIT.
DEFEAT OF THE STRIPPERS.
DEFEAT OF THE STRIPPERS.
READ THE GREAT SPEECH
READ THE GREAT SHEECH
OF
JUDGE WHITING
JUDGE WHITING
IN THE WILKES LIBEL CASE.
IN THE WILKES LIBEL CASE.
OUT TO-DAY!
OUT TO-DAY!

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
totally exclude
WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description: are good for years, winter and summer. They are as superior to all woolan affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soleil postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, Address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Weddlog Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, wood covers, &c.
At GIMBREDE'S, BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

SLEEVE BUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
One, Two and three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the French steamer of the 31st inst. for Southampton and Liverpool, for steamer Europa, and for the steamer Saxonia, will close at this office on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, at 12 M., and at Station C at 1 P. M. Stations D and E at 2 P. M. Stations F and G at 3 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Postmaster

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
FOR JANUARY, 1863.
CONTENTS:
A CALIFORNIAN IN ICELAND. FIRST PAPER.
With Fourteen Illustrations.
ALONE.
CARDS AND DICE.
With Twenty Illustrations.
A LOST LOVE; ITS RESURRECTION.
PAST AND PRESENT.
HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.
With Portrait.
TUBEROSES.
THE LEAGUE OF STATES.
ROMOLA.
With Three Illustrations.
CARLYLE'S TABLE-TALK.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY.
(*Concluded.*)
THE DEPARTURE OF THE SWALLOWS.
THE REVOLVING TOWER AND ITS INVENTOR.
With Five Illustrations.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
With Two Illustrations.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
With Two Illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
With Two Illustrations.
Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE'S Narrative of a Visit to Iceland, illustrated by Engravings from characteristic Sketches by the Author, commenced in this month, will be continued in the Numbers for February and March.—The paper on the "League of the States" closes the series of articles describing the various attempts at Union and Disunion which have marked our national history.—The article on "Revolving Towers" will be found to be of especial interest at the present time, as giving an authentic account of the origin of the invention, and showing its adaptation, on a wider scale, to the purposes of Offensive and Defensive Warfare.—The full abstracts of the President's Message, and of the Reports of the heads of the Departments and Bureaus of our Government, furnish a complete view of the present condition of the country.
The leading articles in the January Number of this Magazine, have been furnished by BENSON J. LOSSING, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, CHARLES NORDHOFF, ELIZABETH D. B. STODDARD, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, J. ROSS BROWNE, MARIAN C. EVANS, SAMUEL OSGOOD, DINAH MARIA MULOCK, N. G. SHEPHERD, ANTHONY TROLLOPE, GEO WILLIAM CURTIS, JOHN G. NICOLAY.
TERMS:

One Copy for One Year	$3
Two Copies for One Year	5

And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS, *at $2 50 each; or 11 Copies for $25.*
HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $5.
The DEMAND NOTES of the United States will be received for Subscriptions. Our distant friends are requested to remit them in preference to Bank Notes.

TWO BEAUTIFUL BOOKS
FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE.
Just published—the two handsomest and cheapest juveniles of the season, entitled
SPECTACLES FOR YOCNG PEOPLE.
Vol. I. BOSTON. Vol. II. ST. PETERSBURGH.
Price 75 cents each.
These charming little books are written by a sister of the late Gen. Lander, are more fully illustrated than any other new juveniles, having tinted frontispiece, illustrated title pages, with many half-page cuts, and are elegantly printed and bound in fancy colors, making altogether the most attractive books for young folks for the holidays.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.
Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 and 445 Broadway,
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AN IMMENSE COLLECTION
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BOOKS,
SUITED FOR
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
as well as
ALL
THE PROMINENT JUVENILE BOOKS,
INCLUDING
THE NIGHT-CAP SERIES,
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By AUNT FANNY.
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By AUNT FANNY'S DAUGHTER.
STATIONERY ARTICLES,
SUITED FOR PRESENTS.
Among which are
PORTFOLIOS, BRONZE INKSTANDS,
WRITING DESKS, PAPER CUTTERS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESSMEN, &c.
A large variety
OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
INCLUDING
THE
ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM,
PRINTED IN SIX COLORS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, PUBLISH THIS DAY,
MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK,
THE
STORY OF THE GUARD,
A CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.
BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.
1 vol. 16mo. Elegantly bound in beveled boards.
Price $1 25.
This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated body-guard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse criticism. Mrs. Fremont has undertaken the story from a desire to do simple justice to "those truly soldierly young men, worthy of a place in the chronicles of knightly deeds, who were misrepresented, slighted, and finally insulted out of the service, because of the name they bore," and to contribute something to the relief of the families of such of the Guard as lost their lives in the service. To this latter purpose the profits of the work will be devoted.
The "Story of the Guard" is not a ponderous historical chronicle. Though it deals strictly in facts, it abounds in romantic and thrilling incidents. It

THE BATTLE AT PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, } RAY'S MILLS, ARK., Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

Death has reaped a terrible harvest to-day. The "Battle of Prairie Grove" will long be remembered by the people of the West, and it will fill a conspicuous place in the future history of this cruel and unholy war.

Since the battle of "Kane Hill" the forces of Gen. BLUNT have been occupying a radius of country of some sixteen miles, comprising Dutch Town Mills, Boonsboro, or Kane Hill and Ray's Mills, the great wheat and corn district of Arkansas. Gen. SALOMON'S brigade occupied Ray's Mills, the other two brigades Dutch Town and Boonsboro.

On the morning of the 5th GEN. BLUNT learned that the enemy were making preparations to cross Boston Mountains, and attack us at Boonsboro. During the day the enemy advanced his pickets, driving ours over the mountains. Both armies then commenced strengthening their pickets. During the night severe skirmishing was going on in the mountains, our pickets slowly retiring toward Boonsboro, and the enemy approaching within two miles of our main lines. During Saturday, the 6th, the enemy continued to hold his position at the foot and upon the north side of Boston Mountains, upon the same ground where we had fought and whipped them on the 29th ult.

We had learned positively that HINDMAN had reinforced MARMADUKE with about twenty thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery. This was evidence conclusive that the enemy was planning to overwhelm our small force, knowing that they would have nothing but the division of BLUNT to oppose them. But Gen. BLUNT, upon the first intimation of HINDMAN'S reinforcement, ordered the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD forward upon forced marches. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th (Sunday) we discovered that HINDMAN had essayed to trap us. His demonstration upon our front was only to cover his flank movement upon our left with his entire army of 25,000 or 30,000 men, and before we had discovered his intention, his whole force was far on its way towards Ray's Mills, where he intended to fall in our rear and "gobble us up." Let us see how he succeeded.

Immediately our two brigades were "about faced" and ordered in Ray's Mills on a double-quick, a distance of ten miles, our trains taking a road parallel and a little west of us. Now commenced the strife. HINDMAN had fully four miles the start with the front of his column, his men enthusiastic with the prospect of gaining our rear and cutting off our trains of over 200 wagons and a fresh supply of commissary stores. This army was upon what is called the "Wire road," leading from Fayetteville to Van Buren; while Gen. HERRON, of SCHOFIELD'S Division, was on the same road, making a forced march to reinforce BLUNT at Kane Hill, or Boonsboro. About three miles, a little south of east of Ray's Mills, Gen. HERRON and HINDMAN ran together, similar to two locomotives, both rather thunder-struck at this unexpected meeting. Now the fun commenced. The men were speedily formed, the guns unlimbered, and the "war dogs" let loose. BLUNT'S Division heard the first roar of the cannon, and were west upon the flank about three miles. The booming of every gun seemed to add strength and speed to man and beast. Leaving the main road, we took a straight shoot over fences, ditches, through fields of chappurel and thorn brush, until we came to the enemy's lines upon their left flank. Here they were just making a movement to flank HERRON with a force of over 7,000 infantry. HERRON'S forces fought like tigers, but the enemy were overwhelming them with numbers, and they already began to falter. Instantly our (BLUNT'S) guns were unlimbered, and two full batteries belched forth shell and shot into the enemy's left. This was sweet music to the ears of Gen. HERRON and his brave boys. The roar of our first guns had hardly died away, when a thrilling cheer went up from HERRON'S whole division that drowned for a moment the din of battle. Cheer upon cheer was sent up from their lines, as our booming cannon told them that BLUNT had come to the rescue! Our lines were speedily formed, and in less than half an hour the whole line, from HERRON'S left to BLUNT'S right, was engaged. It was now about 2 o'clock, and one of the most lovely days that ever beamed on a Western climate.

The enemy fought with desperation. They were covered through the entire length of their lines with a small growth of timber and upon the height of land; while our entire forces were upon the open, level ground fronting the timber. This gave them a very great advantage. Again and again our infantry would charge into the woods from the open fields and drive them back, and in turn they would charge our men and drive them again to the edge of the opening. Thus the battle waved until darkness began to set in, when our troops were ordered to withdraw from the woods to the open fields, in good order. The batteries were all set for this movement. The enemy supposed us retreating, as our cannon were still, and they came charging to the very open fields, with hideous cheers. The whole skirt of the woods was filled with them. Our fifty cannon poured a volley of grape and canister into their lines that struck them dumb. Our guns were not sixty yards from them. They rallied and attempted to charge the batteries, many of them almost reaching the mouths of the cannon; but another volley of canister sent them howling to the wilderness, and ceased their fire. A few rounds more of shell into the hush and the battle was ended. Darkness was upon us. A few hearty cheers went up for the Stars and Stripes, and all was hushed but the groans of the wounded and dying. The field was ours. A noble victory had been won, and HINDMAN had been outgeneraled.

I cannot give you the thousand incidents of personal bravery that occurred through the day. It is sufficient to say that all our troops did nobly. None but tinse fighting under our glorious flag could have fought so bravely.

Flags of truce were sent from both lines to pick up the wounded. The whole night was occupied in this work. The wounded were scattered through the brush and woods, and the darkness made the work slow and tedious.

Our loss will reach over one thousand men, that of the enemy will easily double ours. HINDMAN has fled with his great army over the mountains again, and will not, probably, make a stand until he reaches the Arkansas River.

Gens. BLUNT and HINDMAN had an interview the next morning after the battle, at the solicitation of the latter. The subject matter of the interview was unimportant, further than an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, and the acknowledgment of HINDMAN that he was whipped severely. The prisoners taken say that our artillery slaughtered them terribly. Nearly all express a wish to see the war ended, and the wounded seem to rejoice that their wounds will let them out of the rebel service.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec. 27	New-York	Southamnton
Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Edinburgh* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day. (Saturday.) Dec 27, at 10½ o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

G. M. C.—COME IMMEDIATELY. D.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—JOHN FAY & CO., Manufacturers 142 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

COAL, &c.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON FOR 2,000 pounds for superior stove, egg and nut coal, delivered and cheerfully screened, from the wharf. Orders left at 149 Fulton-st., or 1,245 Broadway, between 27th and 28th-sts., will receive prompt attention. E. HOLDEN, No. 149 Fulton-st., and 1,245 Broadway, between 27th and 28th-sts.; No. 19 Waverley-place, and Cornhill, at 14th-st., Union square.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Can be had in Westchester county, 10 miles from New York, in a private stable above ground with the best of hay and grain. Terms moderate. Inquire of JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 1 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.

8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 78., 88., 98., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.

4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.

ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.

3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.

3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.

4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.

Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,

Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

359. OLD PRICES. EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 359.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASK CURTAINS, BROCATEL CURTAINS, SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS. 359.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.

359. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York 359.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,

Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 63 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Hosiery and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY GIFT-SEEKERS
Will find the most recherché as well as popular collection of
"ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES"
in the complete variety of
FRENCH AND SWISS
CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS,
viz.: Cuckoo Clocks, Work-Boxes, Inkstandsnishes, Glove Boxes, Thermometers, Cigar-Boxes, Book Racks, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSEPARTOUTS,
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,
PORTFOLIOS AND DRAWING ALBUMS,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

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FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

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NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway.
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A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

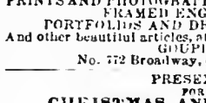
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF
P. J. HOMES,

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT, from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost
NO. 477 BROADWAY.



HOLIDAY
AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN.

The most useful and beneficial are the Patent Spring Rocking Horses, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. They are not dangerous, like the common rocker. They expand the chest, and learn the rider to sit correctly.

Send stamp inclosed for illustrated circular and price list. Also, a large assortment of Sleighs, Hoppers, Drums, &c.
L. THRALLS, No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

A SENSIBLE PRESENT.

The most useful, the most profitable, the most philanthropic of all gifts, is JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER, by which a week's washing may be done perfectly in two hours, without soaking, rubbing, or boiling. Price for the set, $18; or, separately, Washing Machine, $10; Wringer, (the best in existence,) $8. Call and see them in operation at our depôt. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of forty years, and has a world-wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
E. MORGAN'S SONS,
Office, 110 Washington-st., cor. Dey-st.
Factory, 490 West-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church will be celebrated in the church corner 6th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Secretary. The usual address will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS. Appropriate pieces of music will be sung by the school, and the scholars will receive Christmas gifts, which will be presented by the Superintendent in behalf of the teachers

BERGMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—Fifty-first-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. MAYHEW, D.D. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. A repetition of the anniversary of the School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. In addition to the other interesting exercises, the rewards for the past year will be distributed, and the "Grade of Honor" will be read. Tickets 25 cents

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—Sunday, corner of 23d-st.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. The Sunday School Anniversary will be held on SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop SCHEUTE will address the children. The usual concerts and presentation of gifts will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at the "Home." No. 2 East 24th-st. Parents and friends of the school generally are respectfully invited

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, WATERWAY-ST.—Rev. WM. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Class meeting every morning, (except Saturday,) at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. There will be a watch night held on Wednesday night. (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free

CHURCH OF THE ORPHANS, A Presbyterian Congregation, corner of the New Parsonage, Orphan Asylum, 5th-av. and 73d-st. Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D., Pastor. Preaching every morning at 10½ o'clock, and every evening at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach on Wednesday night. (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES" will be preached in the Universalist Church, corner of 29th-st. and 7th-av., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Fourth discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, on the Universalist doctrine of *Human Nature*. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½ o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic-st. and Clinton-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The first of a course on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Men, Young Women and Young Married People*. Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats

BAPTISTS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS are invited to a call, with their respective congregations, at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to give an expression in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes within our Territories. Please notice this in your Churches.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the Sixteenth-st. and Fourth-av. Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. MAYHEW, D.D. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. A repetition of the anniversary of the School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. In addition to the other interesting exercises, the rewards for the past year will be distributed, and the "Grade of Honor" will be read. Tickets 25 cents

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ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic-st. and Clinton-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The first of a course on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Men, Young Women and Young Married People*. Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats

BAPTISTS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS are invited to a call, with their respective congregations, at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to give an expression in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes within our Territories. Please notice this in your Churches.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the Sixteenth-st. and Fourth-av. Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. MAYHEW, D.D. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. A repetition of the anniversary of the School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. In addition to the other interesting exercises, the rewards for the past year will be distributed, and the "Grade of Honor" will be read. Tickets 25 cents

THE BEREAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold their sixth annual meeting, SABBATH EVENING next, at the Church, in the Churchyard of Bedford and Downing-sts. (Rev. J. HOWINGS, D. D.,) Addresses may be expected from the Pastor and Rev. Geo. HALE and Messrs. S. W. STEBBINS and CHAS. G. CAHN. Singing by the Sabbath School.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. JACKSON, Pastor—services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers and friends of the school generally are respectfully invited

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—A COURSE of Doctrinal Sermons will be preached in the South Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN'S Successive PASTORATES, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, commencing at 7½ o'clock. These will be a Watch Night held on Wednesday night. (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, WATERWAY-ST.—Rev. WM. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ P. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Class meeting every morning, (except Saturday,) at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. There will be a watch night held on Wednesday night. (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free

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FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY next, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, by Rev. Mr. RILEY, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22ND-ST., Between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. A. R. MACOUBREY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Services on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Mr. R. D. SPROTT. MORNING and AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Doolworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Origin of Devils, and how to cast them out.* Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*Graduates.* Admission 10 cents.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st. Rev. J. Prod. Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Outlook from the Closing Year*, and in the evening, on *The Tidings of Great Joy*. Seats free.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th-avs., Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, the former Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½. Strangers cheerfully accommodated with seats.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Jos. L. PHILLIPS. Baptism at the close of the sermon. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, as usual, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Lessons of the Closing Year.* Strangers and the public invited.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN HARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY MORNING, the third sermon of the series on the Lord's Prayer, and in the evening a sermon on *The Old Year.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL'S EIGHTH Discourse on *The Angel in Opera* will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall northwest corner 3d-st. and 8th-av. Subject *The Satanic Invasion of Italy.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free

REV. L. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick-sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Old Year.* Subject for the morning—*The Lesson of the World.*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT. Subject for the morning—*Forgiveness;* seventh sermon on the Lord's Prayer

REV. MR. MAXWELL, ASSISTANT MINister of St. Mark's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, LATE Lyceum. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 2½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are cordially invited to attend

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STERLING H. TYNG, will officiate.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. Mr. WEST preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING he will read a discourse of Rev. [illegible]

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D.D., LL.D.—Will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of [illegible] and Fifth-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

REV. D. R. SMOOTHING, OF THE BROAD [illegible] Pastor of the [illegible] Church, will preach in the [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] EVENING.

REV. [illegible] CLERGYMAN of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach in the [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE JUKKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Va., will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance in Greenwich-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited.

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REV. [illegible] CLERGYMAN of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach in the [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF 37TH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock, in the 37th-st M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Addresses from Rev. JOHN PERRY, Jr., Pastor of Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, and E. B. OSBORN, of Harlem. Singing by the children, and other interesting exercises. Rev. A. MCLEAN will preach a Sunday School sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. CURRY, the Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand.—Christmas Discourse SUNDAY EVENING, by CHAS. C. GOSS. Singing by the Musical Alliance. Rehearsal, University Building, Washington-square, SATURDAY EVENING.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., held on the 22d inst., will be repeated on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, in accordance with the unanimous request of the audience. Several new songs, &c., will be introduced. Tickets 25 cents.

THE PROPHET SNOW WILL PREACH in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those who desire to know what the present distress and perplexity of nations portend, will do well to hear the singular man. Seats are free

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAHER, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3, and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach in the EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MATHEWS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, in the country, as respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would like the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 256 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, best City references. Call at her present employers, No. 60 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; she is an experienced cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privileges of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE,

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons that the said Receiver shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including the 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York City, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The Interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasuror.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Dec. 19, 1862.

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, BROKERS AND BANKERS, No. 50 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

ROCHESTER CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—$12,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Rochester, N. Y., issued for municipal purposes, twenty years to run. Interest payable in New-York March and September.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held for their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent, and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after 1st of January, 1863, on $500,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of COUPON No. 5, per cent exchange tax, at the office of SOUTHMAYD & BERRARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Loan Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 74 Wall-st. H. KINGSLEY.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons always on hand and for sale at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 74 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHING to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 40 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

DIVIDENDS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1862.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 385 Canal-st., in that City.

(Signed,) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DEFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAVIES.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 6. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 5th January, 1863.

The Transfer Books will be closed from date to Jan. 5, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK— DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon of the 31st day of December, 1862, for the following articles, viz.:

[illegible]

to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commandant of said Yard, during the year 1863.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that if the contract is awarded to the bidder he will enter into bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the same.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, the

GRAND, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

FAUST AND MARGUERITE,

In which MR. J. B. ROBERTS,

will make his sixth appearance at this theatre, in his celebrated character of

MEPHISTOPHILES.

Faust ....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine..Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander ..Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel .....Mr. C. Lamb
Marguerite .....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha ..Miss Mary Wells | Helene, Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.

NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT,

AND A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,

under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS BILL.

THREE MERRY PIECES

For the Holidays.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, those charming artists,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Will appear in three pieces. Mr. Williams' exquisite legendary drama of

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

LANTY McLAUGHLIN.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To be followed by the beautiful burlesque of

THE MAGIC JOKE.

To conclude with Lover's happiest of farces,

THE HAPPY MAN,

with innumerable SONGS, DANCES and DELIGHTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director ..... Carl Anschutz

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

SUNDAY, Dec. 28—Fifteenth Grand Sacred Concert.

MONDAY, Dec. 29—The first time of the new Opera of THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

PALACE OF MUSIC BRASS BAND,

AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,

Under the sole management of J. G. COLLINS.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order and Burlesque Opera.

LUCRETIA BORGIA,

In three acts.

Lucretia ..... Miss Julia Gould
Gennaro ..... G. Swaine Buckley
Ovidina ..... R. Bishop Buckley
Duke ..... J. A. Palmer

Tickets, 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR

Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7½, in the New Hall of Art, No. 659 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 661 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay the same said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. JOSEPH HOXIE,

Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; also building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
MALTBY G. LANE,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MACHINE-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE,
} Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BOICE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 7 to 9 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCK, JR., President.

VANDERBILT L. BLAKE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE'S COURT of the County of [illegible] I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.

Dated the [illegible] day of June, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

[illegible] Law Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¾; begins at 8; performances over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)

THIRD TIME HERE.

THE VERY SUCCESSFUL COMIC DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS,

of peculiar construction and striking effects, adapted from the French of Scribe, with

NEW SCENERY, by Mr. Isherwood;

NEW COSTUMES, by Flannery and Assistants;

NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC, by Mr. Stoepel:

and produced with the utmost care in every department, entitled the

INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Don Philip, the King Consort, as originally acted by him ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pontivedra ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller ..... Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard ..... Mr. Parses
Page ..... Mr. Turner
Giralda, a peasant girl, as originally acted by her ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella, Queen of Spain ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Bridesmaids ..... Misses Green and Burnish

MONDAY, (fourth time), THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

TUESDAY.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

With the standard cast of the establishment

WEDNESDAY (fifth time), THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

"Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.

In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH,

IN BROOKLYN,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, EDWIN BOOTH

Will make his THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE in Brooklyn in TWO OF HIS GREATEST CHARACTERS,

as SHYLOCK,

In Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

and as PETRUCHIO.

Sustained by that brilliant favorite, MRS. JULIA BARRDW,

as PORTIA AND KATHERINE.

And a company including the names of H. F. Daly, A. H. Davenport, O. Marlowe, J. J. Prior, T. G. Owens, S. B. Wilkins, Ferris, France, Russell, Mrs. Hind, Marlowe, and Miss Nina Foster. Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

Ladies and gentlemen are required to attend rehearsal at 11 o'clock to-day.

REMEMBER,

LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The fourth of the Series of

PROMENADE CONCERTS,

will take place at

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,

on

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT ..... Manager

This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 721 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

SCOTIA, JUDAEA, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moore, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICA,

Capt. BERRIES, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec 29.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10, $90 and $95. Steerages, found with good provisions, $30. Tickets issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, ON SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155

each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55

Steerage, with superior accommodations $35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Upwards of $700,000 Swindled Out of the Government in this City.

How Regiments were Raised and Subsisted--Operations of Contract Brokers--False Affidavits and Forgeries Without Number.

THE WHOLE MODUS OPERANDI.

It is generally known to the public that Commissioners, apnointed by the General Government, have been at work for several weeks past, in this City and elsewhere, investigating alleged frands upon the Government in connection with the raising and subsisting of volunteers, organizing of regiments, and other operations, from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time. The Press has thus far been requested to withhold information developed during the progress of the investigation, for the reason that the Government desired, before making it public, to perfect the chain of evidence against the parties already implicated, and to prevent a general skedaddle among those whose guilt might be discovered as the investigation progressed. The Commissioner appointed for this City was Mr. H. S. Olcott, who has now arrived at that point in his investigations when the general facts connected with the frauds, and the manner in which they were perpetrated, may be made public without interfering with the aims of the Government and the ends of justice.

Mr. Olcott entered upon his investigations on the 1st of November last, and has already discovered frauds to the extent of $700,000 perpetrated in this City, and the prospect is that they will reach double that amount before the investigation is finished. In order to give a clear idea of the mode, or rather the various modes, in which the Government has been swindled, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the war. When the rebellion broke out Congress was not in session, and there was no appropriation by the General Government to defray the expenses of recruiting regiments of volunteers; consequently the expense connected with raising regiments had to be paid either by the Colonel and regimental officers, by subscriptions of private individuals, or by donations from the Union Defence Committee. In the following August, however, during the extra session of Congress, $20,000,000 were appropriated to recruit and organize volunteers, and the Adjutant-General of the United States Army was made the custodian of the fund. Mustering offices were established in the different cities, and at each office an army officer was appointed to disburse the moneys that were drawn from the general fund. The disbursing officer appointed for this City was Col. Sackett, of the regular army. He hired a building in White-street, opened his disbursing office, appointed his clerks, and was immediately overwhelmed with business. The first sum received from the Adjutant-General was $50,000, which was all disbursed in three or four days.

As soon as it became known that a Government disbursing office had been opened here, the holders of claims against Uncle Sam swarmed around its doors like the locusts of Egypt, and continued to increase in numbers until Col. Sackett got a second installment from the Adjutant-General, which was not until three or four weeks after the first installment. The second draft was for $100,000, which was soon disbursed, and was the last received until the following November, when another installment of about the same amount was sent on from Washington. The disbursements made at this time were principally for the subsistence and lodging of recruits after their enlistment, and pending the time of their going into camp, and it may be stated here that the regulations of the United States Army had always been that bills for subsistence and lodging should be certified to by the recruiting officer, signed by the contractor, and indorsed as approved by the Colonel commanding the regiment. Owing, however, to the rush of volunteers at that time, and the inexperience of officers, these regulations were not always adhered to, and Col. Sackett found it necessary to write to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions as to how far the certificates of recruiting officers should be received as guarantees of the correctness of bills. No answer was received to this letter, and Col. Sackett was left to his own judgment to act as he should think best.

The contractors were of two kinds: first, general contractors, who took bids for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, and who gave sureties; and, second, special contractors, who were generally keepers of *lager-beer* saloons and cheap boarding-houses, and who boarded and lodged recruits to the number of half-a-dozen, more or less, previous to their going into camp. These small contractors were anxious for the payment of their bills, and, being unable to get the money from the Government, they were driven into the hands of brokers to get them discounted. This class of men—whom we may call army brokers, and who figure more extensively than any other class as swindlers of the Government—commenced business in this City in December, 1861. They first did a legitimate, though a very *shaving* business, but they soon found a way of increasing the size of their bills by alterations in the figures, and followed up this fraud by making fictitious bills which were vouched for by downright forgery.

On the 8th of December, 1861, Col. Sackett vacated his post as disbursing officer for this City, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Nichols, also of the regular army. Before Col. Sackett left he was in the habit of requiring affidavits from the special contractors of the correctness of their bills, and also employed as an additional guard against fraud, detectives to ascertain whether the affidavits were true. Lieut.-Col. Nichols held the post of disbursing officer until June, 1862, when he was relieved by Capt. Larned, who in turn gave way on the 26th of August last to Lieut.-Col. Reno, who now holds the position. During the latter part of Col. Nichols' term, and all through the term of Capt. Larned, the brokers were in full blast, and conducted their business with a recklessness of villainy that is perfectly astounding. They employed runners to visit lager-bier shops and boarding-houses, and any and every place where it could be ascertained that a recruit had ever eaten a meal or slept over night, and induce the keepers of these places, under various arts and pretences, (often by actual bribery,) to certify and swear to bills against the Government. Not satisfied with this, they employed clerks to manufacture bills out of whole cloth, and forge signatures to them. Mr. Olcott has in his possession over forty forged signatures to bills which have been verified as forgeries by the Colonels and contractors whose names were used. Instances have been discovered where brokers have purchased claims of poor Germans for $25, and on the following day have called at his place and got him to sign what purported to be a receipt, but which was in reality a petition for $2,000. Their frauds have been perpetrated mainly through the agency of ignorant German people, who could not read our language, and who were made to swear to bills of a thousand dollars when they supposed it was only $20, or to certify to the correctness of a large room when they supposed they were signing a receipt for a small one. Some of this class of people, it seems, who had no claims against the Government, large or small, have been induced to certify and swear to bills through the agency of a broker.

Recruiting officers are also described as having played the same game. Instances have come to light where recruiting officers have induced lager-bier men to sign a bill for $1,500 where the figure was changed, and the bills have been sworn to before a notary public (through a forged signature, of course) by a party to the fraud, who did not live in the house and did not even administer the oath. Cases have also transpired where the Lieut.-Colonel of a regiment has paid the regular 40 cents per ration for recruits, and the contractor has been compelled to pay five cents of each ration to the Colonel of the regiment, and 10 per cent. of his gross receipts to the Quartermaster.

Mr. Olcott commenced his labors by investigating the frauds of the army brokers, and after disposing of these he was presented by the Secretary of War with a bill which had been paid in Washington, and was sworn to by the Colonel of a New-York regiment. The bill was accompanied by the names of a large number of sub-vouchers for the different items, all of which except two, the Commissioner has discovered to be forgeries. A further investigation has brought to light the fact that this same Colonel has swindled the Union Defence Committee, swindled private citizens, swindled the General Government, and swindled every one of his subordinate officers and privates, and that the sum total of his swindling cannot fall short of $100,000. The wholesale frauds developed in this case have induced the Government to direct Mr. Olcott to investigate the transactions of each and every regiment raised in this City, where the circumstances connected with its organization are open to suspicion.

The Commissioner is not now prepared to give the names of the actors in these swindling operations, as many of them have not yet been arrested, but the principal ones will be made known in a few days. It is thought that nearly a thousand persons will be shown to have been implicated directly or indirectly in the frauds. Many of the men who have been trumpeted as martyrs to the system of "illegal and arbitrary arrests," are men who were sent to Fort Lafayette for these very frauds, and when their names come to be known, they will doubtless turn out to have been the most noisy defamers of the Government, and the swiftest to accuse everybody but themselves of robbing the public treasury. It is to be hoped that the investigation will continue until every one of the scoundrels is exposed and punished. The Government has already saved thousands of dollars by the investigation in this City. Within a week after the Commissioner commenced his labors, bills amounting to over $30,000 (one bill alone being $6,000) were withdrawn by the holders, and there is no knowing how many fraudulent claims would have been presented and paid had not the Government instituted the investigation.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Great Swindling in the Payment of Bounties to Soldiers.

Where are the Bounty Men, and How Many Have Received it More than Once?

In addition to the enormous frauds upon the United States Government which are brought to light in the statement above, we have still another feature of the general system of swindling to which, it is said, the State and country have been subjected, almost ever since the offer of bounties for the enlistment of private soldiers was made. At first—that is, for a very few weeks—there was, at least, a show of honesty in drawing the exceedingly liberal bounties offered to men to enlist; and, at that time, when a man enlisted he was taken to the quarters of the company or regiment into which he had enlisted, and there *kept*. That course, however, was not long generally pursued. The men, when enlisted and having received their bounties, would ask for a "pass" for a few days, to regulate their family affairs and to spend the bounty money for what themselves or their families needed. This seemed proper enough at the time, but experience proved that many of the men thus let go did not return, and were, in consequence, marked as deserters. The system was then commenced by many officers of retaining a large portion of the bounty, on granting a pass, in order to insure the return of the enlisted man. Those who had enlisted with the intention of going to the war, returned, of course, and claimed the remainder of their bounty money. But there were many who did not; and it is, at least, remarkable that of those who did not return very few have been arrested. Of the (about) six thousand men who received the bounties in the City of Brooklyn, and the immensely larger number who received the bounties in this City, it is not believed that much more than one-half are now connected with the army by reason of their *first enlistment*. In this connection it is proper to say that the charge of giving passes to men, while withholding the principal portion of their bounties, and taking no other measures to insure their return to camp, does not, of course, apply to officers whose desire to fill up their companies and regiments was paramount to every other. But, nevertheless, the fact is notorious among officers and privates that an immense amount of money has been taken from the resources for bounties, and that the men credited for receiving it are reported "missing."

It is also stated that there are men now in the City, in citizen's clothes, who have been enlisted from two to six times under the several bounty acts under different names, and who have never been arrested. It is also stated with equal confidence that while Rhode Island was paying promptly very heavy bounties, it was not uncommon for men here to enlist, get their bounty, leave the principal portion of it in the hands of the recruiting officer, receive the accustomed pass, and then start for Rhode Island to enlist again.

All these are charges of a grave character, and merit investigation. The extent to which this method of cheating the Government has been carried out may be partially ascertained by a careful comparison of the bounty books with the number of men who, having received bounties, are now in the ranks of the National Army.

From Trinidad and St. Thomas.

THE VANDERBILT SIGHTED—A SCHOONER RUNS THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

The bark *Montezumas*, Capt Hammond, from Trinidad on Dec. 3, and St. Thomas on Dec. 7, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports that, on Dec. 15, in latitude 29° 18', longitude 72° 53', she passed a large steamship, with two smoke-stacks, steering south, supposed to be the *Vanderbilt*. On Dec. 24, latitude 37° 42', longitude 72°, passed a large number of navy bread boxes, and wrecked stuff. The Confederate schooner *Retribution* ran the blockade (at Wilmington, N. C., on Nov. 24, and arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 7. She had as cargo 370 barrels spirits turpentine, 100 bales cotton, 100 bbls resin. She had a crew of 15 men, with three guns in the hold, and was allowed to enter in the customs, the same as any other vessel. She was commanded by Capt. Parker, and consigned to Lamb, Ball & Co.

Bills on the United States at 10 per cent. discount, payable in gold.

Reported Negro Insurrection in Missouri.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 26.

The Halleck Guards left this city this morning, for Gray's Summit, Franklin County, on special duty. It is said they are ordered to that place to prevent troubles from negroes apprehended in that vicinity. There is a talk of a threatened negro insurrection in Franklin County, but inquiries have failed to elicit reliable foundation for such reports. There are but few negroes in the county—not enough to get up an insurrection on a considerable scale.

Drowned—Fire in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 26

Luther Johnson, Cashier of the Union Bank, Haverhill, was drowned yesterday while skating.

A fire this forenoon, caused considerable damage to the granite building, Nos. 221 and 223 Washington-street. Allen & Vose, picture-frame dealers, Jones Brigg, Photographer, and J. B. Bolton, engraver, occupants of the building, had their stocks partially destroyed.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan has not yet left Washington.

Wm. Astor, Esq., and family are among the arrivals at the Hotel de Pomme, where they are expected to remain some few days or more weeks. The Governor's future movements are not definitely known.

Brig. Wm. Hoyle, Quarter-Master of Gregg's brigade, Maj. John Geo. Gordon, younger son of George and Rachel W. J. Moore, aged 22 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 453 10th-av.

Nelson.—Drowned by the upsetting of a boat from the gunboat *Daylight's* prize-sloop *Coquette*, off Beaufort, N. C., within one hundred yards of the outer beach, on the 16th inst., Acting Assistant Paymaster C. Mandeville Nelson, eldest son of Samuel C. and Eliza J. Nelson, of this City, in the 19th year of his age. The body, at last account, had not been recovered.

Parkar.—In camp on the Rappahannock, Friday, Dec. 19, Lieut. Rowland W. Parker.

His remains having been brought to Brooklyn, will be interred in Greenwood to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of his brother, James N. Parker, No. 323 Cumberland-st. Funeral services at 2½ o'clock. All friends are invited to attend.

Resequie.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on the 23d inst., aged 75 years, Mrs. Ann, wife of A. Resequie.

Stubbs.—On Friday, Dec. 26, widow Elizabeth Stubbs, in her 72d year.

Stewart.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Arthur Stewart.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Her remains will be taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

S't. John.—After a brief illness, of typhoid fever, Laura E. Willy, beloved wife of George A. St. John. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Spangler.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 26, of paralysis, John G. Spangler, aged 77 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances, of the family, also the officers and members of the Veteran Corps of 1812-14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 13 Attorney-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Tremain.—On Thursday morning, Lieut. Walter R. Tremain, of the 132d Regiment N. Y. S. V., second son of Edwin R. and Mary Tremain, of typhoid pneumonia, contracted whilst on duty at Suffolk, Va., aged 21 years.

His friends and those of his family, and the members of Third Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 35th-st.

Travis.—At Croton, on Christmas Day, Eliza, widow of Simeon Travis.

The funeral will leave her late residence on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The Office of the Church will be used at 1½ o'clock.

Van Raust.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Hannah, widow of Cornelius Van Raust.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of George E. Dyxbe, No. 75 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M.

Wenzler.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, Mrs. Dicely K., widow of the late John H. Wenzler and mother of A. H. Wenzler, the artist, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 204 5th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Nineveh, from Thomaston—Mr Geo. W. Withington, I. R. Beekman, L. Rapp.

In bark Kate Stanley, from Pensacola—Acting Master S. Wilbington, U. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets Morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 06 | Gov. Island 12 56 | Hell Gate.... 2 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamers Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGregan, Liverpool. John G. Dale, Nellie Vaughn, Fancher, Washington.

Ship Berlin, (Br.,) Giles, Liverpool. Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Angelia, Davis, Gibraltar. Moore & Henry.

Brigs Fannie Lincoln, Rivers, Matamoras. Walsh, Carver & Chase. Victoria, (Br.,) Crocker, St. Kitts. Daniel Starr; Royalston, Leighton, Cadiz. John Boyuton & Son, Sea Lion, Haskell, Trinidad de Cuba. C. & E. J. Peters.

Schrs Challenge, White, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Helen, Goodwin, Salem; A. J. DeRossett, Hellman, Washington; Jonas Smith & Co.; Le Grey, Brown, Philadelphia; Van Brunt & Slaight; Beulah, Hanson, Washington; Van Brunt & Slaight; Chrysolite, Smith, Philadelphia. N. L. McCready; William Hone, Scott, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaight; Joseph and Franklin Hankins, Washington. C. H. Pierson & C. Norris; Otis, Philadelphia. J. Bland; J. P. Argin, Wright, Baltimore. Van Brunt & Slaight; Francis Counell, Baltimore. Van Bruot & Slaight; H. Curtis Brown, Boston; Belle Peck, Gardiner, Baltimore. L. Kenny; Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Baltimore. L. Kenny.

Sloops Safford, Terry, New-Haven. H. S. Rackett; Mary Francis, Nickerson, Chatham, Mass.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transports Tillie, (new,) Bourne, Alexandria, Va., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 25, saw a large ship ashore a few miles N. of Smith's Island, with a tugboat alongside. Had painted ports, and apparently just gone on.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Surf Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 263 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Onward, Coombs, Londonderry Nov. 12, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Dec. 8, lat. 46, lon. 50 50, passed a large quantity of field ice and bergs; had strong westerly gales up to Dec. 6.

Ship Elena, Brema, Veremer, Bremen 42 days, with mdse. to Charles Luling.

Ship Favorita, (new,) Tray, Mystic 24 days, in ballast to John A. Methaw & Co.; is 1,200 tons burden, was towed on by the steamtug James A. Stevens.

Ship Creole, Hewitt, Londonderry 29 days, in ballast, to W. T. Frost. Has experienced terrible westerly and northwesterly gales with frightful sea, west of the Banks, lost jib-boom and passed parts of a ship's bulwarks.

Ship John Bright, Denver, Liverpool Nov 25, with mdse. and 306 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec 14, Jedrey Mallory, seaman, fell from fore topsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Energy, Norris, Liverpool Nov. 12, salt and coal, Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy westerly gales from lon. 25 to 45, split sails, etc., during a heavy gale from N. W., carried away main topsail yard. Dec. 16, lat. 41, lon. 54 15, was boarded from U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, she steering to the eastward, has been 11 days west of the Banks with moderate westerly winds.

Ship Gertrude, (of New-Bedford,) Young, Calcutta Sand-Heads Sept. 14, with linseed, &c., to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 8, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Dec. 3, in lon. 38 W., Sept. 27, Frederick Radiant, seaman, of Havana, died of dysentery. Sept. 28, Andrew Leslie, seaman, of Scotland, also died of dysentery. 29th inst., off the Cape of Delaware, passed ship St Marks, bound S.

Ship Magenta, (of Boston,) Janvrin, Foo-Chow Aug 25, with teas, &c., to S. Hooper & Co., of Boston. Passed Anger Oct. 5. Cape of Good Hope Nov. 7, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Nov. 30. Dec 15, boarded brig Mary Emily, hence for Nassau, who kindly supplied us with potatoes.

Bark Kate Sanler, Fish, Pensacola 4th inst., with cotton, (prize,) whisky, &c., to Funk & Co., and shot to J. D. Fish.

Bark Nineveh, (of Thomaston,) Stackpole, New-Orleans 27 days, with sugar and molasses to Snow & Burgess; been 15 days S. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Trinidad, P. S., Dec. 3, and St. Thomas 7th, with sugar to S. T. Dwight. Dec. 15, lat. 29 18, lon. 72 53, passed a large steamship with two small smoke-stacks, steering south, supposed to be Vanderbilt. Dec. 24, lat. 37 42, lon. 72, passed a large number of navy bread boxes and wrecked stuff.

Bark Frank, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Stanwood, Belfast Nov. 11, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S., Corning, Londonderry 42 days, in ballast, to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Johanne Marie, (Prem.,) Gustafson, Bremen Oct. 22, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; passed in ballast to master.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem,) Kardens, Pernambuco Dec. 2, with sugar to H. Gardiner, of Salem.

Bark Edwin Nugent, Antwerp 42 days, in ballast, with mdse. to George Burkley & Co.

Bark Mary B. Rich, Carlton, New-Orleans 27 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. L. Brockman & Co.

Brig Sarah Starr, (Br., of Londonderry,) O'Connor, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal to Jackmore & Christmas.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Baxter, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Abby Elizabeth, Martin, Rio Grande, S. A., Oct. 4, hides borne, &c., to master.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Johnson, Demarara Dec. 4, in ballast to H. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Amos M. Roberts, of Belfast, Me.; Doak, Ship Island 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr Bonito, (Br.,) McLorey, Yarmouth, N. S., 5 days, with oats to Thomas James.

Schr C. Faotazzi, Brown, Salt Cay, T. I., Dec. 12, with salt to Miller & Houghton. The C. F. sailed from Ponce, P. R., Dec. 7.

Schr Julia, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dunn, St. John, P. R., Dec. 10, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr Georgiana, Teal, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. C. J. Ericsson, Collins, Yeamico 7 days, wood.

Schr. Petrel, (of Chatham,) Brush, Porto Cabello 20 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Pictou via Newport, coal.

Schr. Larkin Cole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Me.

Schr C. L. Bayles, Tucker, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr Napoleon, (Br.,) Lester, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr Smithsonian, Davis, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr D. C. Bulger, Rexington, Washington, D. C., 9 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Kate Field, Allen, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr Herschel, (Prussian,) Birdsall, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Queen of the South, Elwood, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr Palmer, (Russian,) Terry, Fortress Monroe, wood.

Schr Ann Eliza, Trimble, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New Bedford, oil.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, 2 days, mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Weaver, Glasgow Oct. 24, and Greenock Oct. 29, to Thos. Dunham.

J. S. H. Wolff, from Liverpool, 57 days.

By pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 7.

Brig Sybil, from Key West.

By pilot boat Mitchell.

Sailed.

Steam transport Virginia Washington.

Ship Triumph, Bark Sea, Alecia, Glengall, Br., Victorine Simonin, Bridel, Leclerc, J. S. Williams, John Crosbie.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transport Hudley Buck, at Pier No. 42, South River, is now loading subsistence stores, ordnance and cattle for Newbern, N. C., and will sail to-morrow (Sat.)

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26.—Arr., schrs. J. G. Bower, Arey, Bangor for New-York; R. H. Colson, Colson, Bucksport for Essex, Conn; Dauphin, Keiser, New York for do; (the two Branch, Smith, New-York, 24th. Arr., brig Nathaniel Stevens, Haskell, Boston for Newcastle, Del; schrs. Volant, Gray, New-Bedford for New York; Camilla, Lambert, Philadelphia for Boston; Cassius, Eldridge, Bangor for New York; Exeter, Sherwin, Bath for New York; Decatur, Oakes, Calais for New York.

WIND—Light, S. and W.

Below, ship Martha Cobb, from Liverpool, 57 days; brig Sybil, from Key West; bark Nineveh, from Thomaston; bark Kate Stanley, from Pensacola; bark Frank, from Yarmouth, N. S.; bark Robert Leonard, from Yarmouth, N. S.; bark Johanne Marie, from Bremen; bark Hazard, from Sabem; bark Edwin Nugent, from Antwerp; bark Mary B. Rich, from New-Orleans; brig Sarah Starr, from Londonderry; brig Benjamin Delano, from Port Royal; brig Milo, from Demarara; brig Amos M. Roberts, from Ship Island; schrs. Bonito, from Yarmouth, N. S.; Julia, from Maitland, N. S.; Napoleon, from Newbern; Smithsonian, from Port Royal; D. C. Bulger, from Washington; Kate Field, from Alexandria; Herschel, from Alexandria; L. S. Davis, from Alexandria; Queen of the South, from Newbern; Palmer, from Fortress Monroe; Ann Eliza, from Gloucester; Sarah McDonald, from New Bedford; Pointer, from Providence.

Sailed, steam transport Virginia Washington; ships Triumph, Sea, Alecia, Glengall, Victorine Simonin, Bridel; barks J. S. Williams, John Crosbie.

Domestic Ports.

PENSACOLA, Dec. 4.—In port, ship Sportsman, Thompson, with ordnance stores; barks Burnside, (of Boston,) wtg. orders; Villafranca, do. do.; schrs. W. S. Springs, (of Philadelphia,) Adams, do., do.; Trojan, do., do.; Myrover, Allen, do., do.

Spoken, &c.

Edmonstone—Br. brig, bound W, Dec. 15, lat. 41 18, lon. 45 40.

Triumph—Br. brig, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., Nov. 29, lat. 44, lon. 40.

Franklin—brig, of Boston, steering N. N. E., Nov. 14, lat. 12 39 S., lon. 33 13.

Nimrod—bark, whaler, from West Indies for New-Bedford, with 300 bbls. 22 miles E. S. E. of the South end of the Woodlands.

J. Tolbert—schr., from New-Bedford for Hilton Head Dec. 24, lat. 38, lon. 73 50.

Bosphorous—brig, of St. John, N. B., from St. Thomas for New-York, off Hatteras 16th inst.

Black Friar—Br. bark hence for Bristol, lat. 39, lon. 69 30, Dec. 23.

Louisa—Br. bark, hence for the Clyde Dec. 24.

Leo—brig, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Baltimore, the Highlands distant 79 miles.

Cornucopia—brig, from Newfoundland for Brazil, Dec. 16, lat. 43, lon. 55.

Moonlight—brig, for Boston, Dec. 24, 90 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Alice Provost—bark, of and for New-York from Bay of Bengal, Oct. 27, lat. 31 12 S., lon. 38 50 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., schr. John Rose, for New-York, to sail 13th.

At Trinidad, bark Sea Eagle, per Philadelphia via Turks Island in 3 days.

At St. Thomas, brig Addy Swift, hence discharging, and others.

At Demarara, brig Intended, Miller, of and from Philadelphia, in sail 5th for Turks Island; brig G. Wheelwright, Ralph, of and from Liverpool, N. S., discharging.

At Porto Cabello, bark White Wing, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Glen, Cobb, at Genoa. Line Canal, at Cuxhaven; Ilion, at Dublin, 12th. Penguin, and Fortuna, at Deal. Mars aret, and Mathilde, at Queenstown. Antarctic, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Dec 12, C. S. Pennell, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Union, from Londonderry 12th. Harry of the West, Empire State, Bridgewater, John Barber, Gorilla, and Arctic, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Oshawa, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Dec. 12, Thetis, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Montevideo—Dec. N. J. Frank, from Liverpool.

Olive, for Cardiff from Portland, 60 ds., put into Appledore very leaky.

Deux Edward, from New-York for Bordeaux, put into Fayal Nov. 26, leaky.

Latest per Europa.

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 13, Venus, and Symmetry, at Belfast; San Miguel, Sanzarotte, Fanny, and Trade Wind, at Bathurst; Diligence, at Cuxhaven; Derry, and Isis, at Cadiz; Egeria, at Falmouth; Emanuel, at Plymouth; Kerrigan, Elizabeth, and Avon, at Londonderry; Martha at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Bremerbaven, al "Stalbarn."

Arrived from Boston—Blanche, at Cadiz.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Clara Anne, at Cadiz.

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE,
Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most literal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle, it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

WEDDING CARDS

Three Colored, Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERHARDT'S Old Established Card Warehouse, 404 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. Established 1840. Card Specimen by Mail, post free, 25 cents.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, N. York, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds due 1st April, 1863, three months' interest will be paid on presentation, on the latter and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due on the 1st January, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America, on and after the 20 inst.

For the Company, ROBERT BAYARD.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 54, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 69, 71, drew	10,000
8, 76, 51, drew	10,000
47, 45, 46, drew	5,450
71, 56, 58, drew	5,000
17, 11, 56, drew	5,000
16, 66, 67, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were drawn 15 prizes of $500, and 75 of various denominations amounting to the sum of $52,550.

Tickets and Certificates of Drawing can be obtained of A. MORRIS & CO., Managers, Wilmington, Del.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
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GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.
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GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System	Pallid Countenance

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION,

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGL

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3514. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1862. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE "290" AGAIN.

The Steamship Ariel Captured by the Alabama.

She is Released Under Bonds, After Three Days' Detention.

The Arms and Ammunition on Board Taken.

A Detachment of One Hundred and Twenty Marines Paroled.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Robbed of $8,000.

The Capture Made Near the East End of Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 27.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamship *Constitution*, from Panama, we have highly important and exciting news.

The *Constitution* reports that the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York for Aspinwall, was captured on the 7th instant by the pirate *Alabama*.

The *Alabama* detained the *Ariel* until the 10th instant, when she allowed her to proceed toward Aspinwall, upon her giving bonds in the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars as a ransom.

The arms and ammunition on board the *Ariel* were taken from her, and one hundred and twenty marines, who were on board, were paroled.

Much anxiety is felt here, lest the *Alabama* should recapture the *Ariel* on her return trip to New-York, and seize the large amount of treasure which she will carry.

The passengers on board of the *Ariel* spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy shown them by Capt. SEMMES.

The *Ariel* was captured near the east end of Cuba.

The only plunder, with the exception of the arms and ammunition, that the *Alabama* secured, was eight thousand dollars in "green-backs" belonging to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.

The *Alabama* last coaled at Martinique. When leaving that port the United States steamer *San Jacinto* aimed her guns at her, when, simultaneously the guns of the Fort were trained on the *San Jacinto*. This is the statement of the First Lieutenant of Capt. SEMMES.

The *Alabama* claims a speed, under twenty-five pounds of steam, of sixteen knots an hour. She overtook the *Ariel* with only eleven pounds of steam, and fired two guns at her, when she hove to.

A LATER DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 27—P. M.

Capt. SEMMES first intended to destroy the *Ariel*, by burning her, first putting the passengers ashore in little settlement huts at San Domingo.

Capt. JONES, of the *Ariel*, protested that half of his passengers would die if this were done.

Captain SEMMES then proposed to land the passengers at Kingston; but after much parleying, an arrangement was effected to release the *Ariel*, on Captain JONES giving bonds in the sum of two hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars, payable in thirty days after the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Full Particulars of Her Capture by the Alabama.

Semmes Determines to Burn Her, but Changes His Mind.

The Ariel's Treasure Left at Aspinwall.

The *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, A. G. JONES commanding, with the mails and passengers from California, arrived last night. The *Ariel* sailed from Aspinwall on the 16th instant, at 11 A. M., touched at Key West on the 22d, sailed again next day at 6 A. M., and arrived here at 11 P. M.

The *Ariel* was captured on her outward passage by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, under the following circumstances: On the 7th inst., at 1:30 P.M., when rounding Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, we saw a vessel about four miles to the westward, close under the high land of Cuba, bark-rigged, and under canvass. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating her to be a steamer, her smoke-pipe being down, no suspicions were aroused, till in a short time we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smoke-stack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed, in comparison to ours, that in half an hour she had come up with us half a mile of us, when she fired a live gun, hauled down the American ensign and ran up the rebel flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the *Ariel* was pushed to her utmost speed.

She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about 400 yards distant, and fired two guns almost simultaneously, one shot passing over the hurricane deck, between the walking-beam and smoke-stack, and the other hitting the foremast, and cutting it half away.

A body of United States Marines, consisting of 126 men, passengers on board the *Ariel*, had been drawn up and armed; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Capt. JONES gave orders to stop the ship and haul down the ensign.

A boat then put off to us, and the boarding officer, on coming aboard at once assured the passengers, that none should be molested, and that all baggage and private property should be respected. He then demanded the keys to the special-locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the Captain he must be in readiness to go on board the Alabama with him, where he was detained as a hostage until the next day.

The money in the ship, amounting to $5,500, was taken off, and the prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on board. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the *Alabama*. The officers and marines on board the *Ariel* were paroled, and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship.

Both vessels lay off the Cape during the night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the 8th our sails were thrown overboard and the steam-valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to capture the *Champion* also, and had been lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our valve was returned, and the intention of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jam.

Both vessels were then headed for that place, and on the 9th inst., at 9 P. M., we arrived off Point Morant, about 40 miles from Kingston. Near this point the *Alabama* gave chase and boarded a vessel, from which some information was received, which induced Capt. SEMMES to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was, that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages; but we were afterward informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time.

The conduct of those officers and crew of the *Alabama* in charge of this ship was extremely courteous. They were in regular communication with the United States, both by letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of our days of sailing, and that no cruisers were in these waters to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come by the *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall, as Capt. JONES did not think it prudent to bring it.

ASPINWALL SPECIE.

Schepler.....	$900	Handy & Hosdley..	1,670
Ribon & Munos.....	256	W. W. White & Co.	500
Total.....			$3,326

We are indebted to J. P. WHEELER, Purser of the *Ariel*, for the above particulars.

STATEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1862.

We, the subscribers, passengers on bosrd the United States mail steamer *Ariel*, A. G. JONES, commanding, take this means of expressing our approbation of the surrender of said ship on yesterday to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*.

Just after passing Cape Mayse she showed herself as soon as we were apprised of her presence was were at the mercy of her guns, and the unarmed condition of our ship, and the large number of woman and children on board, would have made it inhuman to resist. (Signed,)

Chas. B. Wyatt, San Fran.	B. F. Moore, Dutch Flat, California.
John G. Ellis, S. Francisco.	
Wm. A. Dana, San Fran.	J. L. Beyea, New-York.
Edward Stosson, S. F.	E. K. Howes, S. Fran.
W. H. Parks, S. Fran.	Mcrwin Devean, N. Y.
L. Joseph, San Francisco.	C. J. Price, S. Francisco.
Chas. Le Gay, S. Fran.	G. W. Read, S. Fran.
A. B. Coffin, Boston.	Jno. Callaban, San. Fran.
Patrick Kerby, S. Fran.	C. S. Bonestell, Placerville, California.
J. B. G. Isham, S. Fran.	
Edward Farrel, S. Fran.	Doct. Journi, Mexico.
E. A. Benedict, Missouri.	Paul De Zein, Paris.
H. Hubbard, California.	Wm. Burnett, San Francisco.
Suman Fuller, Michigan.	
S. C. Talcott, San Francisco.	Wm. Sutton, Buffalo.
Geo. W. Dow, Bristol, New Hampshire.	L. Hynman, Philadelphia.
	Geo. H. Ensign, San Francisco.
Chas. B. Pettit. Placerville, California.	H. P. Baldwin. Detroit.
	Chas. E. Hunt, Boston.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS ON BOARD.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER ARIEL,
OFF CAPE MAYSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in foregoing letter from the passengers of the steamer *Ariel* to her commander, A. G. JONES, respecting her surrender. On rounding Cape Mayse the rebel steamer *Alabama* came suddenly upon us from behind the highland, where she had been awaiting us a day or more. We were at once within range of her guns. The *Ariel* was very much crowded, having many passengers, and nearly one-half of them were women and children. The enemy fired first a blank charge, which Capt. JONES disregarded, and endeavored to escape, but she rapidly overhauled us and fired two shells, one of which struck our foremast, a few feet above the hurricane deck, and nearly carried it away. The vessels were then less than five hundred yards apart. Resistance would have been worse than folly, as the preceding letter states, hence we promptly advised her surrender.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

L. C. Sartory, Com. U.S.N.	T. H. Corrie, 1st Lt. U.S.M.C
A. Garland, Maj. U.S.M.C.	W. B. McKean, 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C.
D. M. Cohan, Capt. U.S.M.C	
T. Steece, Lt. U. S. N.	A. W. Ward, 2d Lt. U.S.M.C.
T. L. McElrath, 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C.	C. H. Daniels, 2d Lieut. U.S. M. C.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARIEL.

FROM PANAMA.

The Capture of the Ariel by the Alabama—The Incidents of the Occasion—Local News—Arboleda, the Reactionary Chief, Assassinated.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The principal topic of interest among us, for the past few days, as you may well imagine, has been the boarding and robbery of the *Ariel* by the Confederate steamer "290," or *Alabama*. It is probable ere this you have had the main facts, so what I may write can be placed under the head of "further particulars." My facts I got from Com. SARTORI and Capt. JONES.

On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., just as the passengers in the first cabin had sat down to dinner, a report was brought to Capt. JONES of "steam war ship in sight." No alarm was created by this announcement; Capt. JONES excusing himself to his dinner companions, said he would see what she was like. On ascending to the deck, the vessel was about four miles off, under Cape Maise, and was just coming out of the sun-glare. She had an American flag flying, but Capt. JONES exclaimed: "If that isn't an English rig, you may shoot me!" He ordered his Engineer to put on all steam, thinking to run away from the suspected vessel. He soon saw that the bark was rapidly overhauling him, and in a few minutes she fired a blank shot. Capt. JONES paid no attention, but kept on his way. A moment after, the bark hoisted the Confederate flag, and bang! bang! two shells passed over the *Ariel*. One was an hundred-pound steel pointed missile, which explodes immediately on striking its object, but this shell fortunately passed over the vessel without touching her. The other, a round, common fuse shell, struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting nearly its size from the mast.

In the meantime, the 140 officers and marines an board, under Major GARLAND, had been drawn up on the deck of the *Ariel*, with their arms, prepared for resistance. But the character of the craft having now been fully ascertained, and the futility of defence being clearly apparent, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Capt. JONES, who wanted to fight, and who declared he would never lower his flag so long as he could fight, the marines were disarmed and ordered below. Then the Stars and Stripes came down, and the *Ariel* surrendered. At this time the *Ariel* was going about 8½ knots—fast, for her—and the *Alabama* 11 knots, without sail, and only under 11 pounds of steam—so says Capt. JONES. Her fires had been banked, and less than an hour before the *Ariel* hauled down her flag, she had started them up. Capt. SEMMES told Capt. JONES that under 17 pounds of steam he had made 13½ knots, but had never worked his steam up any higher, as he never had occasion to do so. He said he could make 15 knots under steam.

By 3 P. M., a boat from the *Alabama*, with twelve men, under the command of Lieut. Low, a young Georgian, the men armed with pistols and cutlasses, was alongside. At this time, the consternation and fright among the passengers, particularly among the women, was indescribable. The least many of them expected was to be robbed and then have their throats cut. The more prudent had hidden away their money, watches and jewelry, the best they could, and the more cunning had passed their personal articles of value into the hands of British and French passengers. Many who had sworn allegiance to Uncle Samuel, and who had eaten his salt for twenty years, suddenly forgot to aspirate their h's, and not one of the Jems could speak English. As Lieut. Low, in his neat uniform and bland smiling face, stepped on deck and politely lifted his cap, the fears began to slightly subside. The first thing he did was to assure the passengers that not a hair of their heads should be plucked out, and not a dollar of personal property taken.

Observing that there were United States officers and marines on board, Lieut. Low communicated with Capt. SEMMES, and the latter ordered that Capt. JONES should come on board the *Alabama*. When Lieut. Low returned, he paroled all the officers and marines, the condition being that they "should not serve the United States in *any manner* during the war." To a question of Capt. SARTORI as to whether this prevented the marines and soldiers from serving in the forts of California, to which most of them were destined, he replied, "Yes—you are to do no service of any kind for your Government."

Lieut. Low called for the manifesto, and finding some money on them, took possession of $8,000 in Treasury notes, belonging to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and $1,500 in silver for Nicaragua, belonging to PEYTON MIDDLETON, Esq., late United States Special Inspector of Customs in Panama, and to his American partner in Nicaragua, E. S. LANE, Esq. Being assured by Purser WHEELER that the *Ariel* had no letter mail, he did not overhaul the sacks, and in fact nothing in that line was disturbed. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s sacks, the private sacks of the Panama Railroad Company, the South and Central American and Panama mails, and even the State Department sacks for the United States Consul at Aspinwall, containing his own correspondence and that for other Consuls, Ministers and naval officers, came safely to hand.

Lieut. Low ordered all the officers to give up their swords, and all the soldiers and marines their arms, and these were taken on board the *Alabama*. He compelled Capt. JONES to bond the ship for $125,000, the cargo for $123,000, and freight for $12,000, to be paid within 30 days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States.

The Lieutenant, before he left, ordered all the sails of the *Ariel* to be cut away and thrown overboard, but no other property was damaged or destroyed, save the liquors of the ship, and not a dollars' worth was taken out of her except the money. The liquors were destroyed by request of Capt. SARTORI and Maj. GARLAND, as a precaution against their own men, who they feared might get at them in the confusion, and become unmanageable, now that their officers were disarmed. The heads of the whisky barrels were knocked in, and the liquors in the bar thrown overboard. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that Capt. SEMMES complained bitterly to Capt. JONES of the false reports he averred had been made by the commanders of some of the sailing vessels he had taken, particularly of the master of the *Lamplighter*, who reported that the first thing the officers and sailors demanded on boarding him was liquor. He said that not a drop of liquor was used by his men on that ship, but that it was destroyed immediately she was boarded for fear his men might get at it and make brutes of themselves.

Lieut. Low ordered the *Ariel* to keep company with the *Alabama*, and both ships steamed toward Jamaica. At night he again visited the *Ariel*, and took away with him one of her steam-valves, so as to temporarily disable the engine. Of course, the *Ariel* drifted about, (it was calm weather,) and the *Alabama* left her to look for other prey. Capt. JONES was informed by Capt. SEMMES that his passengers would be landed at a point on San Domingo, which has only a few huts, and is at a great distance from supplies. To this Capt. JONES earnestly remonstrated. "For God's sake, Capt. SEMMES, don't leave us there!" exclaimed Capt. JONES. "What in Heaven's name are 650 persons—a third of them women and children—to live on there?" He then said he would land them in Jamaica, for he was determined to burn the ship. He said VANDERBILT had given one of the finest steamers in the world to the Government with which to run him down, and he would destroy everything of his he fell in with.

The next day, Monday, the valve was restored, and the *Ariel* ordered to keep company as before. Every little while the *Alabama* would dart off, leaving the *Ariel*, on perceiving a sail, give chase to her, and finding she was not American, returned to her game, which she was enabled to do, from the fact she could steam two miles to the *Ariel's* one. At night the valve was again taken out.

On Tuesday, the ships kept company, the *Alabama* occasionally going on a little cruise after Yankee crafts till half-past 10 at night, when they made a light on Jamaica. Capt. SEMMES then informed Capt. JONES that he would not put his passengers on shore at Port Royal, as the yellow fever was prevailing there, but that he might proceed on his voyage.

At 6 in the morning, on Wednesday, Capt. JONES, having kept close in to land, spoke a branch pilot in Morant Bay, who agreed to take a letter to the Mayor of Morant, for the United States Consul at Kingston. Capt. SARTORI wrote to the Mayor, telling him it was very important the letter should be dispatched at once, and he has no doubt the Consul got the paper by 12 o'clock same day. Neither the pilot or the Mayor were informed of the contents of the letter, or of the occurrences here detailed. If the Consul is not afraid of taking responsibilities, as he should not be, in such important matters, he chartered a vessel, and a steam one, if possible, to take the news to Santiago de Cuba, a short distance, from which there is a telegraph to Havana, and where there may have been some United States war-steamers.

All the officers and passengers I have talked with say that Lieut. LAW acted in the most gentlemanly, and even courteous manner, and Capt. JONES says the same of Capt. SEMMES. In fact, all the *Ariel's* folks appear to have been perfectly fascinated and enchanted by Lieut. LAW. He soothed the ladies, patted the children on the head, kissed the ugliest-looking as well as the prettiest babies, and made himself generally agreeable. He told Com. SARTORI he did only his duty in molesting the *Ariel*, and remarked, "You, Capt. SARTORI, would do the same thing were your country treated so outrageously as mine has been." He allowed Capt. SARTORI to keep a favorite fowling-piece he had with him, and did many other gracious things.

All great villains, if they are smart, are courteous. Had the 100 pound shell gone through the *Ariel*, the passengers, what there would have been left of them, would have thought differently of their captor.

Capt. SEMMES, in his conversation with Capt. JONES, talked a good deal about the pacific, and knew all about our ships-of-war there. Capt. JONES thinks that when the West Indies gets too hot for him, he will turn up in our waters here, but I think not. He might make a raid upon our whalers, and he says he is particularly anxious to cripple New-England men—but the facilities for such business as his are much less on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. The thing that seemed to trouble him most, was the impossibility of his burning VANDERBILT'S ship, which he could not do on account of the passengers. The fact is, he had won an elephant in a raffle. He could not drop them down in any desert place, and he knew he could not land them in Kingston, or in the port of any powerful nation.

Capt. SEMMES told Capt. JONES that he coaled last at Martinique—that when he left port the *San Jacinto* trained a gun upon him, when the fort immediately trained her guns upon the *San Jacinto*, and she desisted from the attack.

I wouldn't like to say that Capt. SEMMES is a fool, In the face of many evidences to the contrary, but in scaring his bird before she got fat, he has lost the chance of a good dinner a little later. Had he waited till the *Ariel* returned, he might have got a million or so of dollars from her. Now she will not give him a chance. And while he was fiddling with the *Ariel* he lost the *Champion*, which passed through the Islands on the 9th.

The marines and sailors one hundred in number, went to San Francisco on the 13th on the *Constitution*, it being probable they will be exchanged soon. The Panama Contingent, 24 in number, will go as passengers to San Francisco on the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and wait for an exchange.

The names of the officers paroled are: Maj. ADDISON GARLAND; Capt. DAVID M. COHEN; First Lieut. Edward McElrath; First. Lieut. W. H. McKean; First Lieut. F. H. Corrie; Second Lieut. A. W. Ward; Second Lieut. C. Daniel; Com. Conrad Sartori, of United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; Lieut. Tecumseh Steece, United States Navy.

Capt. JONES leaves behind about $600,000 in specie, and in so doing acts under advice of Hon. DAVID K. CARTER, United States Minister Resident at Bolivia; FRANCIS W. RICE, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Col. A. R. MCKEE, United States Consul at Panama; WM. PARKER, Superintendent Panama Railroad Company; Lieutenant-Commanding United States brig *Bainbridge*; Lieut. DOYLE, Commanding United States ship *Warren*, and merchants of repute and standing on the Isthmus.

Our local news is not very important. The State Convention is in session, and has passed some stringent resolves. One is banishing members of the FABREGA family now in Costa Rica, and EX-Governor OBALDIA, now in Chiriqui, in this State. The other is assessing a forced tax of $34,000 on a few persons of capital in the City of Panama, whose politics don't agree with theirs. The President of the Convention, Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, Don PEDRO GOITA, Don BLAS AROSEMENA, and one other member, voted and protested against the measures. Gov. DIAS will veto them, but they will be passed over his head.

We have dates from Bogota only up to Nov. 1. Gen. MOSQUERA had appointed a Governor for the State of Antioquia, which lately laid down its arms to him, and the appointee was received with every demonstration of respect by the people. The Antioquenos had come forward voluntarily, it is said, with a loan of one million of dollars to MOSQUERA'S Government.

The National Convention is finally to meet on the 1st January—it is not yet decided where.

The whole Republic is quiet, there being no armed forces against MOSQUERA, except perhaps that of Gen. ARBOLEDA, 1,500 or 2,000, on the borders of Ecuador, in the State of Cauca.

Gen. ARBOLEDA, who has been the leading spirit against MOSQUERA in the war, was assassinated on the 12th November, by three men firing upon him while he was traveling through a mountain pass in Canca, in company with two of his aids. Three bullets entered his body, and he died next day. The men were Indians, but are not known, neither is it known if they knew their victim;

The French fleet, of four ships, sailed a week since for Acapulco. The British frigate *Tartar* is in port. Also, the United States war steamer *Lancaster*, and sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *St. Marys*. The *Narragansett*, war steamer, has gone up the Central American Coast. There is no United States ship of war in Aspinwall, except the unarmed brig *Bainbridge*.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Jeff. Thompson in Command of a Rebel Force at Pocahontas—Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 26,

Advices received here at headquarters from Pilot Knob are to the effect that a deserter from Col. GARAN'S rebel regiment reports JEFF. THOMPSON at Pocahontas with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops; also, two regiments of cavalry and one battery. The deserter left Pocahontas last Monday.

Reliable information has been received that CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, the deposed Governor of the State of Missouri, died at Little Rock, Ark., about the 8th instant.

The New Monitor Nahant.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The new Monitor *Nahant* sailed to-day on her trial trip.

THE BLACK FLAG.

An Important Proclamation by Jeff. Davis.

The Retaliatory Policy Fully Inaugurated.

Gen. Butler and His Officers to be Executed for the Hanging of Mumford.

National Officers Found with Slaves to be Hung.

The Slaves to Suffer the Same Fate.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, 1862, by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that WM. B. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by Gen. LEE, under my instructions, to Gen. HALLECK, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said MUMFORD, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas, an answer, dated on the 7th of August last, 1862, was addressed to Gen. LEE by Gen. H. W. HALLECK, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of MUMFORD, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. LEE should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, on the 28th of November last, (1862,) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by ROBERT OULD, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut.-Col. W. H. LUDLOW, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. HALLECK, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined:

And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW apprized the said ROBERT OULD that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, when said MUMFORD was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city;

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said BUTLER in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said BUTLER, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes;

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said BUTLER shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses:

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New-Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children: and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves here been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New-Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, ANDREW J. BUTLER, and other officers, and when such consent has been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent general order, number 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President LINCOLN, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials:

And finally, the African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages;

And whereas, the officers under command of the said BUTLER have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

First—That all the commissioned officers in the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second—That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said BUTLER be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third—That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth—That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the City of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

On this proclamation the Richmond *Dispatch* has the following editorial comments:

"The proclamation against BUTLER and his associates comes up to the full measure of public expectation. The deliberation with which the conclusions of the Executive have been arrived at gives additional solemnity and dignity to his purpose. The brute and his minions will discover that it does not follow because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily that it is forgotten or forgiven.

Those of our own people, too, who have been disposed to complain of the President's alleged indifference to the fate of MUMFORD will see that they have done him great injustice and that he has remembered it longer, perhaps, than some of his censors. In this, as in other cases, it would be as well for those of us who inhabit the gates of private life, and whose qualifications for conducting the government of the country have never yet been discovered by our fellow-citizens, to be modest and charitable in our strictures upon the course of those whom we have placed in power, and who from their official and intellectual elevation are probably able to acquire a wider sweep of the horizon than those of us who own no land upon the plains. We trust that the proclamation against BUTLER and his officers, should they fall into our hands, may be carried out to the very letter. The black flag is the only answer to the unheard-of crimes of these enemies of the human race."

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It will be noticed that JEFF. DAVIS, in the above Proclamation, states that MUMFORD was hung by Gen. BUTLER for pulling down the United States flag before the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States forces. The following official report will be a sufficient refutation of this statement:

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
OFF NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1862.

SIR—Under the impress on that a report had been made of the part taken by the United States Marines of the fleet under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, in the military operations on shore, in the approaches to, and at New-Orleans, in April last, I made no report to the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps at that time. I take occasion to correct the omission, and report the following:

On the morning of the 24th April last, and immediately after the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, the Marines under my command, by order of Admiral FARRAGUT, landed and took possession of the Quarantine, at the same time taking prisoners the rebel troops, with their officers quartered in the Quarantine buildings, and hoisting the flag of the United States on the same.

Admiral FARRAGUT having determined to take military possession of the City of New-Orleans, until the arrival of the troops of the United States Army under Gen. BUTLER'S command, a battalion of United States Marines under my command, about 250 strong, were disembarked from the fleet on the 29th of April last, and marched to the Custom-house, where I detailed Capt. ALAN RAMSAY, with a detachment of Marines, to occupy the Custom-house and guard the United States flag, then about to be hoisted on the building.

At this juncture, the Marines were joined by two howitzers, manned by seamen, in charge of Midshipmen J. H. READ and E. C. HAZELTINE, from the flagship *Hartford*. After occupying the Custom-house, I received orders from Commodore H. H. BELL, senior officer present, to march the Marines to the City Hall, a distance of about half a mile from the vessels of our fleet, and near the centre of the city. On arriving at the City Hall, I directed Lieut. JOHN C. HARRIS, with a guard of Marines, to occupy the building and enforce order there while the rebel flag was being hauled down from the flag-staff on the City Hall.

After performing this duty, the Marines were marched to the place of embarkation, and returned to the fleet, except the Marines quartered in the Custom-house, who were retained there for the purpose of guarding the United States flag. When the troops of Gen. BUTLER'S command landed at New-Orleans on the 1st of May last, the force of Marines on duty in the city returned to the fleet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. BROOME,
Capt. Commanding Marines, Gulf Squadron.

Col. JOHN HARRIS, Commandant U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

READING FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—WM. WHITE WILLIAMS, A. M., is to lecture on Monday evening at the Cooper Institute, the subject being "Forty Days in Jerusalem; a Sketch of Palestine, and a Description of Jerusalem." The proceeds will be used in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Brazil Proposed by Our Minister as a Field for Colonization.

Interesting Dispatches from J. Watson Webb.

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PETROPOLIS, May 20, 1862.

SIR: I perceive by allusions in the public Press, although the message itself, *in extenso*, has not come under my observation, that the President, in suggesting the means of carrying out the gradual emancipation of the negro, alludes to the necessity of obtaining a place of colonization for the persons manumitted. The wisdom of such a suggestion is too manifest to require discussion; but the purchase of territory for this wise end philanthropic purpose may be attended with difficulties so embarressing as, in a measure, to defeat the object in view. It has occurred to me, therefore, that the labor question of Brazil, upon the early solution of which so much depends, and to which I have heretofore referred, may be rendered auxiliary to our own difficulty in disposing of the free negro.

The rapidly increasing value of the negro in the province of Rio Janeiro and all the Southern provinces of the Empire, and the steadily advancing price of coffee, added to the well ascertained fact that the *slave* population is on the *decrease* instead of the *increase*, as with us, where the African is of a far lower type than those brought to Brazil, is rapidly depopulating the northern provinces of the empire. Every coasting vessel brings its ten to thirty slaves for sale at Rio, for the supply of labor in this vicinity and on the coffee plantations; and the cry is heard from the provinces of Para, Maranham, Pianhi, Parahiba, Pernambuco, and even Bahia, that they are being depopulated, for the benefit of the southern provinces, by the inevitable law of demand and supply. It is now conceded, too, that the negroes on the opposite coast of Africa, whence Brazil was supplied, are a very superior race to the tribes further north, which furnished the slave for the West Indies and the United States. The latter are an ignorant and docile people, and, with few exceptions, they yield themselves naturally to servitude, even in their native Africa. Not so the *Minas* and tribes further south, and from which Brezil was furnished with laborers. They are a fierce, warlike and intellectual people, to whom Slavery is as much a burden as to many of the Caucasian races, and they are not only ready for insurrection, and capable of extensive combinations and conspiracies to effect their liberation, as the insurrection in Bahia some years since abundantly proved, but it is now susceptible of demonstration that, throughout the slave population of Brazil, there exists, to a greater or less extent, an organized conspiracy to prevent the increase of slavery by the mothers committing infanticide! Of course, *nature* is too powerful in the breasts of women to render such combination universal, or slavery would cease in a single generation. It is proved, however, that there are sufficient of the fiercer traits among the slaves to render infanticide so frequent as to prevent their increase; and the slava trade being at an end, and colonization from Europe checked by unwise and selfish laws, well may the statesmen of Brazil tremble at the prospect which the future presents. To me it is clearly manifest that, unless the southern provinces of Brazil are supplied with laborers from abroad, which can only be in consequence of a change in the colonization laws of the empire and some special legislation, those provinces lying under the equator will be robbed of their laborers by reason of the higher price which the slave commands in this region, and, in consequence, the north will revert to the possession of the native Indian and the wild beasts, from whom it was conquered by the introduction of African labor.

Is there no remedy for this great evil now pressing with such force upon Brazil? I think there is, and that Providence is pointing out the mode of relief by the events now transpiring in the United States. In one word, the finger of God, in my mind, points to the northern provinces of Brazil as the future home of the manumitted negro of the United States; and thus, by the simplest of all means, the United States, Brazil, and the freed negro, are all to be equally benefited by one and the same measure, viz: A treaty between the United States and Brazil, by which all the freed negroes of the United States shall be transplanted to the region of the Amazon at the expense of the United States, and there be endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and at the expiration of a term of years become citizens of Brazil, with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the empire; all of whom by the constitution are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest offices of the empire, and where already the social distinction between the white and black races, which once existed, have been nearly eradicated. On the bench and in the legislative halls, in the army and the navy, in the learned professions and among the professors in her colleges, as also in the pulpit and in the social relations of life, the woolly-headed and thick-lipped descendant of Africa has his place side by side with his white "brother" in Brazil, and not unfrequently jostles him for his position.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me quite impossible that the Government of Brazil could hesitate to enter into any reasonable arrangement which might be suggested, and which does not involve the expenditure of money. It is of vital importance to prevent the further depopulation of the northern provinces; and how can that be done so effectually as to introduce free negroes, and what is more experienced and practical, negro labor? No person familiar with the subject can for a moment doubt but the Government of Brazil, with all its apprehension of negro insurrection, would willingly purchase, at $250 per head, 50,000 Africans for the supply of laborers in the northern provinces. This would be a sum of $12,500,000; and it would cost as much more to quaify these Africans for the performance of the duties required of them—say $25,000,000 for the 50,000 Africans.

Now, I insist that 50,000 freed negroes from the United States would be worth to Brazil more than 100,000 slaves from Africa; and being free men and citizens, all apprehension of insurrection would cease, while of necessity they would adhere to the soil where originally planted, instead of being shipped off, and sold as *chattels*, to some other part of the empire where slave labor happened to be in demand. And I propose to *give* Brazil ten or twelve times that number of freed, practical laborers gratuitously, or in return for land now of no value.

The great objection to Brazil of some such arrangement as I suggest at first sight is so palpable that I will not here enter into consideration of the subject, but, when necessary, make them apparent to this Government, as they must be at a glance to *you*, should I be authorized to open negotiations upon the subject in question. The object of this communication is to demonstrate what I think would be a feasible and economical plan of colonization to the United States.

First—It must be assumed as a fact, conceded by all parties, that if we emancipate, we must also do at the expense of colonizing the negro.

Second—It we give to the slave freedom, it is not only the right but the duty of the Government to accomplish the object at the least possible expense to the people.

Third—Freedom being the object in view, the true philanthropist does not insist that it shall be immediate.

4th. The object to be attained being the freedom of the slave, the time when is a secondery consideration; it being understood that it shall not be unnecessarily delayed.

5th. To make freedom available and conducive to the happiness of the slave, as well as desirable, a probationary state of "apprenticeship" may become in most cases an absolute necessity.

6th. The expense to our Government of colonizing the freed slave should be reduced to the smallest possible sum, and, if possible, his colonization should be at his own expense, and our Government be altogether exempt from the burden.

7th. I suppose that if the question were put to the people of the United States, whether they would willingly incur an expense of $100 per head in colonizing the freed negro, the response would be "aye," and the feeling would be universally in favor of their expatriation to some place where they would cease to have any political connection with our country.

Now, my belief is—but it is, of course, only an opinion, and it will require time to discuss and consider it in all its bearings—that ten thousand, an hundred thousand, or even a million of manumitted slaves may be comfortably transported to Brazil, and here become valuable auxiliaries and useful citizens without one dollar of expense to our Government, and solely at the expense of the colonist himself.

It must be borne in mind that in the infancy of our republic, when it was desirable to entice the immigrant to our shores at his own cost, and at the same time to devise means for the poor laborer to come to us, we passed laws authorizing the owners and masters of vessels to bring such immigrants to our shores at their own cost, and to possess a lien upon their time and labor, out of which to remunerate themselves for the cost of transportation, to the free soil and all the blessings of the free institutions of the United States. Under those laws, thousands of the laboring poor of Europe came to our shores, and upon landing, they were literally sold to the person who would pay the charges against them for the shortest period of labor. They thus became apprenticed to their new masters for a period of time varying from six to eighteen months and two years, according to the amount of their indebtedness to the vessel which brought them across the Atlantic. These people were known as "*redemptionists*," and you and I know children of these "redemptionists" who have filled high and honorable places in the Republic, and the bronze monument to JEFFERSON in front of the Presidential mansion is a living testimony of the legislation referred to. The law was a wise one, and the result proved it to be expedient and suited to the exigency of the times in which it existed. It was good for the fathers and mothers of some of our most useful citizens, and fanatical indeed must be the men who would perceive any injustice or cruelty in applying the principles of these early laws of the Republic to the manumitted slave or negro in the process of transformation from a mere *chattel* into a *freeman*. Instead of manumitting the slave, then, at once, he should be made to pass through a transition state, in which he would be educated for the ultimate enjoyment of his freedom, at the same time that he would be paying the expense of his education and the cost of his transportation to his future home.

What with "contrabende" now on hand, and those which must accumulate pending this civil war, it is quite safe to say they will number at least thirty thousand at the termination of the war, without counting upon the action of Slave States under the resolution of Congress. Their case will require immediate attention and prompt action, and the result of that action is destined to exercise a controlling influence upon the future action of the Northern Slave States on the recommendation of the President and the resolution of Congress. I propose, then, simply as suggestions for your consideration and for the consideration of all the philanthropists of the United States or throughout the world, that a joint-stock colonization company be created, the liability of every subscriber to which shall be limited to the amount of his subscription, and that the President of such company, and one-fifth of the Directors, shall be appointed by the President of the United States; that for every dollar subscribed and paid in, the Government shall loan the company, at five per cent. per annum, an equal amount, the sum to be subscribed in the first place to be limited to $3,000,000, to be increased from time to time, according to the demands for colonization. This would give the company an active capital of $6,000,000. The contrabands, or manumitted slaves, should be then transferred to this company to be transported to Brazil, or such other place as may be agreed upon, and the company to have a claim for their services for three years from the time of their arrival. At the expiration of their apprenticeship the freed negroes to receive a certain amount of land, of which at least five acres shall have been cleared, have a hut on it, and shall be rendered suitable for immediate cultivation at the expense of the company; and the emancipated colonist also to have bestowed upon him certain agricultural implements and —— dollars in money.

Is this feasible? I have not a doubt of it; and if feasible, then, beyond all peradventure, it is a project well worthy the consideration of the philanthropist, the capitalist, and the Governments of the United States and Brazil.

1. Brazil should, and no doubt would, willingly set apart a tract of country in a healthy locality or localities on the shores of the Amazon or in that region, and convey in fee to the company at least one hundred acres of land for every colonist freed, and a proportionate number of acres for all children born to the colonists during their apprenticeship, who, of course, would be liberated with their parents.

2. Only one-fifth or some specific portion of the land thus granted should be required to be conveyed to the liberated apprentice; the remainder to belong to the Company as *profits*, to be sold by them to the colonists or whomsoever they please, under certain restrictions, to remunerate it for having cleared a portion of the land for the liberated apprentice, and erected him a hut, and furnished him with implements of industry, &c., &c., in addition to the expense of his transportation to the colony and caring for him during his apprenticeship.

3. Beyond all question, the value of the labor of the colonist, during his three years of apprenticeship, would quadruple his cost to the Company in transporting him to the colony; and thus the Company would not only be in a condition to repay its loans from the Government of the United States, but to return to the capitalists their entire investment, before the expiration of the manumitted slave's term of apprenticeship; and, at the same time, be in a condition to add largely to the quantity of land and other gratuities extended to the liberated apprentice.

4. This project, if applicable and successful in relation to twenty or thirty thousand colonists, would be equally applicable and far more successful when applied to hundreds of thousands.

5. It would take from our shores our negro population as rapidly as emancipated, *without the cost of one dollar to our Government*, and by simply the loan of a sum which it would cost to transport them to any distant colony.

6. It would insure to the liberated negro the probationary education so necessary to enable him to enjoy freedom and become a useful citizen of a great empire.

7. It would be immensely remunerative to the philanthropists who would embark in and, under a certain control from the Government, direct its operations.

8. It would be an inappreciable blessing to the United States, by getting rid of the liberated slave without any future political questions connecting him with the country.

9. It would be the greatest possible blessing that could be bestowed upon the freed negro, and accomplish his redemption, and conversion into a freeman, in the shortest conceivable time.

10. It would save to Brazil her northern provinces, and in the course of a very few years add a million of *free*, experienced and orderly laborers to aid in developing her inexhaustible resources.

11. It would, in process of time, furnish the markets of the world with a never-failing supply of cotton and sugar, the produce of free labor.

I submit to your better judgment this rough outline of a *project*, so little digested and so hastily thrown together, that while no one of its details would probably stand the test of a week's or even a day's careful consideration by myself, contains a general idea which good men will, I am sure, hasten to ponder upon, and in the end work out therefrom a great and noble *project*. And in order that you and others may have the subject under consideration, and not because I wish my crude ideas to be adopted, or even believe them proper to be adopted, I have ventured to bring the matter before you. Experience has taught me that, in all human affairs, it is better to have before you a *plan* for the mind to seize upon, although you know at starting that every fraction of such plan must succumb to investigation and consideration as the process of ratiocination progresses. And I repeat that, so far from having any idea that my plan is a good one, I do not doubt that upon reflection I should reject every detail, adhering only to the following general ideas:

1. It is indispensable to the liberated negro that he should be transferred beyond the limits of the United States while in the transition state of an "apprentice," and previously to his being finally emancipated after a certain probationary term of labor in his new home.

2. The United States could and should transport all her liberated slaves as "apprentices" to an eligible country, where, by their own labor, they can remunerate those who confer upon them this blessing.

3. The knowledge of this fact, demonstrated by discussion and experiment, would hasten the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States.

4. It is not only the interest of the United States, and absolutely necessary to her internal tranquillity, that she should get rid of the question of Slavery, but, in consequence of the prejudices of our people against the African race, it is indispensable that the liberated negro should be transported beyond our borders, because he can never, with us, enjoy social or political equality.

5. *Brazil* is, of all others, the country to which he should be conveyed, because here no such prejudices exist; and here the constitution, the law, and public opinion, as well as practical experience, have paved the way for the elevation of the negro to any position, social or political, for which his talents and education may have qualified him.

6. *Brazil* is perishing for want of labor. The slave trade has terminated, never to be revived; so that all supply from that source has ceased. Bad colonization laws and prejudices which it will take years to conquer keep away the European laborer, and before these difficulties can be overcome the disease will have reached a climax; and at this juncture the Government of the United States, acting under the control of a higher power, having resolved to get rid of its greatest curse, can offer to Brazil that which she most desires, and at the same time free from bondage hundreds of thousands of our fellow men who have been born in slavery, to elevate them to the condition of freemen in a land where free labor is a necessity; and where free labor only, and the attachment of the laborer to the soil, can prevent the country relapsing into the barbarism which preceded its discovery by the European.

7. To accomplish all this, God has made it alike the interest of the United States and Brazil to act in concert. The fruit is ripe and only awaits the plucking. The President of the United States and the Secretary of State have but to say the word, and the initiative of a great work will be taken, which, in its results, cannot fail to confer incalculable benefits upon the United States, Brazil, and millions of the African race.

In conclusion, I would remark that my reasons for suggesting a chartered company for this great work are:

1. That it is desirable, as far as possible, to separate the Government from all duties not legitimately or necessarily within its sphere, and to get rid of the jobbing and patronage which would grow out of this enormous undertaking.

2. To enlist the enterprise, talent, good feeling and capital of the world in the greatest work ever undertaken by man, being no less than the liberation of millions of slaves, transplanting them to a new home, watching over and caring for them during a term of pupilage, fitting them for freedom, and finally bestowing upon them that great boon when in a condition to appreciate and enjoy it.

3. Because the Government of Brazil might much prefer to deal with a company to giving to any foreign Government the rights and privileges which it would be absolutely necessary to possess, and which, if conferred upon a company, could, and neceesarily should, be regulated and guaranteed by *treaty* between the United States and Brazil.

But these are only crude notions. If wiser men should, upon reflection, deem it better, or more politic, or more expedient, that the Government of the United States should keep the matter exclusively in its own hands, so be it. Only let it be understood from the start that the matter can be so arranged that the liberated slave shall, by a wise direction of his energies, *be made to pay for transportation to his new home and his education for the discharge of the duties of a freeman.* The whole subject is one of the greatest magnitude that ever occupied the thoughts, or called forth the energies of man, and wisely cared for, under the providence of God, cannot fail of success. It is quite impossible that in a case where the giver, the receiver, and the party or thing bestowed, are all to be palpably and immensely benefited—where injury cannot possibly result to either, and where there can be no rivalry or jealousy, and where good only, and the greatest good, must accrue to all—it is impossible, I say, where such are to be the fruits of a project, to look upon its failure as within the scope of probabilities, or even of *possibilities*. And such is the project of negro colonization from the United States in Brazil, his education there at his own expense, and his becoming a free citizen of a great empire. The United States will be blessed by his *absence*, and the riddance of a curse which has well nigh destroyed her; Brazil will receive precisely the species of laborers and citizens best calculated to develop her resources and make her one of the great powers of the earth; and the miserable, ignorant, and down-trodden slave, who is now a mere *chattel*, with body and soul alike uncared for, will have his shackles knocked off, be liberated, educated for freedom, and have bestowed upon him the great boon of personal liberty.

All which is hastily and crudely submitted, with most profound respect, to the better judgments and more deliberate consideration of those in authority, by their obedient servant,

J. WATSON WEBB.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Webb.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

SIR: Your able dispatch of May 20 (No. 17) has been submitted to the President.

It brings into coincident review the aspects of Slavery in the two countries, which, although very widely separated, are the two principal States on this continent, and the only two which tolerate that form of human bondage. This review, at the same time, derives great interest from the fact that it is made the basis for suggesting a philanthropic scheme for effecting the relief of both countries from the evils and dangers with which you assume that this toleration of Slavery afflicts them.

Although the political and social conditions of Brazil and the United States are very unlike, they do not entirely disagree. Each is found in what may be called a formative and not in a settled and fixed stage. In the former there are besides the slaves of African descent many who have been brought as captives from the African coast. In the latter, practically speaking, there are only native slaves of African derivation. In Brazil the slave is generally the only laborer, and he is found in every province. In the United States slaves are exceptional from the general prevailing system of free white labor, and are found in only a section and not throughout the whole country. Under the circumstances thus described, each of these two countries has accepted the conviction of the age that the African Slave-trade is injurious and inhuman, and has abolished it, and thus has closed the original fountain of supplies, leaving the cut-off streams replenished only from diminutive native springs, to shrink, stagnate and dry up, if they will.

A great alteration of social laws, however inevitable and however ultimately beneficent, must necessarily be attended with immediate inconveniences, and often with violent disturbances and convulsions. Governments, in cases where the error is a fundamental one, must make the desired reform as early as possible, but at the same time with a wise moderation, so as to mitigate the immediate evil without losing the ultimate objects of safety and improvement. How to practice this moderation is really the problem now to be solved respectively by Brazil and the United States.

You tell me that the abolition of the African Slave-trade on the part of Brazil has resulted in producing a scarceness of labor, and, of course, an enhancement of the value of slaves; that at the same time, owing to a great increase in the world's consumption of coffee, there is an exalted demand for labor to produce it in Brazil; that owing to these circumstances the slaves are being rapidly transferred from the northern provinces, which produce little or no coffee, to the southern coffee producing provinces; that discontent pervades, and even an organized conspiracy exists among the slaves to prevent the increase of their class, and that for this purpose they resort even to the fearful practice of infanticide. You tell me, also, what contemporaneous information confirms, that owing to some cause emigration from Europe into Brazil is practically unknown, and you add that unless some remedy is applied to these evils the northern provinces will be exhausted of laborers and relapse into their early colonial condition, and attempts will than be made to revive the enslavement of the native Indians.

Casting about you for a remedy for these assumed evils in Brazil, you not unnaturally turn to survey the condition and prospects of Slavery as it lingers in the United States, where slaves increase rapidly in number instead of decreasing. You assume that many slaves here are by some process or other speedily to become free, and that owing to the native and exotic augmentation of free white men the slaves so becoming freedmen will be superfluous as laborers. I understand you, but perhaps erroneously, as also adopting an idea which to some extent prevails here, that policy requires the removal of such freedmen of African descent out of the country to some other, where they could be kindly received and furnished with homes and facilities for self-support, and in a measure elevated to the privileges of those of the political state. Warned, as well you may be, by this humanitarian aspect of the condition of the two countries, you think that you discern the finger of God pointing to the northern provinces of Brazil as the land of promise, rest, and restoration of the slaves now in the Southern States of this Republic. Thus believing, you ask from the President power to negotiate a treaty to effect the removal of such freedmen from their present homes, and their colonization upon most liberal principles in Brazil. The President cannot, without further consideration, accede to this request; yet you are not, therefore, to suppose that he undervalues either the motives which suggested it or the grave considerations by which you have supported it.

We can readily believe that your speculations upon the social and political evils of Brazil are just; yet courtesy to the State forbids this Government from assuming their complete truth, and basing it on a proposition with a view to a relief of those evils, without having first some overture from the head of that empire. Moreover, we have no right to assume that the Emperor of Brazil would prefer an expelled caste from this country to other possible supplies of population for the improvement of the laboring classes of the empire.

It remains to consider whether this Government is prepared to entertain negotiations with Brazil, with a view to our own relief from such evils as you have supposed to exist or to be imminent in this country.

You are aware that the question of Slavery is the *experimentum crucis* in American politics. Slavery is the cause of this civil war, and debates upon the present treatment and ultimate fate of Slavery give to its abettors and to the Government which is engaged in suppressing it much of their relative strength. Their relative weakness results equally from the same debates.

I present the condition of the debates in general review, not deeming it either necessary or important to declare opinions on the part of the Government upon any of the propositions involved. If we embrace in our view the insurrectionary, as well as the loyal regions of the United States, it may justly be said that even the question whether Slavery is an eradicable evil is yet open and vehemently discussed. In what manner and by what process Slavery shall be brought to an end, whether as a military necessity of the present civil war by the Federal authority; and, in either case, whether the abolition shall be immediate or gradual, with compensation or without, who shall pay such compensation, and the measure of it; whether the slaves emancipated shall be removed or be suffered to remain in their native homes, how removed, and at whose cost; whether their consent shall be required or waived; whether they shall be removed or colonized; whether they shall be colonized within our own jurisdiction, and on what terms, or in some region to be purchased for the purpose, and over which the Federal authority shall be extended for their protection, making them an outpost and support of the republic, and, possibly, a burden; or whether in some central or South American country, with the consent of their government, and relinquishing to such government the benefits and the charges of the colony, what country or countries, in either case, shall be preferred? All these questions remain a subject of earnest but as yet confused discussion. They are, at the same time, questions which are involved in the proposition you make. You know that, practically, the executive authority cannot lead but must follow the popular will on such great and vital questions as collected in our frequently recurring elections, and expressed by the Legislature and the Senate of the Union. We have every reason to believe that the assent of two-thirds of the Senate to any treaty based upon an executive decision upon these questions could not now be obtained, and, even if that were possible, then the provisions of the treaty could not receive due effect until a majority of Congress should have approved them, because appropriations of money to enable the President to execute the treaty must be made by law.

It must not, however, be inferred that the uncertainty of the public mind, which I have described, is a permanent and unchangeable one. On the contrary, the national mind is every day more directly and earnestly fixed upon the complex problem, and it advances in one day as far as once it advanced in a year. The solution of it in all its branches is therefore near at hand, but no human wisdom can foresee through what new political changes, affecting the subject, the nation is to pass before reaching that solution, and how not only the policy to be at any time adopted with a view to ultimate results, but even the results themselves are to be affected by such changes.

If now we consider the subject practically, we shall see our case to be simply this: The nation has decided, and decided forever, first, that Slavery shall not henceforth be extended under our flag over territories now free; secondly, that the African slave-trade shall never be revived or renewed; thirdly, that Slavery shall be forever abolished within the federal District of Columbia, where it has heretofore been tolerated; fourthly, that slaves escaping or captured from disloyal masters in this civil war shall not be restored to Slavery, but shall be free; and fifthly, that slaves so escaping or captured by the national forces shall be employed as laborers by them, and their dependant families shall be temporarily relieved by naval and military authorities of the United States. Many such persons have even already fallen within the control of the Federal Government. But it is believed no more than the provision thus made by the Government, together with casual employment by private citizens, can establish them in comfortable circumstances useful to the country. Thus far, therefore, the surplus for whom you propose to provide does not exist, and hence probably the uncertainty of the public mind in regard to a disposition of it which I have described. It is a truism that most Governments seldom, and Republican Governments least of all, practice sufficient foresight to provide prematurely for future but not imminent emergencies.

We shall grow wiser every year, every month, and every day, in regard to the questions I have been considering, because public opinion will settle and guide us as occasions for our action arise.

I close with remarking that the views you have so clearly expressed will be very useful to the country, and will, therefore, at a convenient time, receive adequate publication; and the President, while declining at present to give you the authority you request, invites a continuance of your discussions, from the important position which you hold in a country whose condition is so suggestive of liberal and hopeful thought. He observes, with pleasure, that you are examining the subject under the influences, not of a blinding zeal, but of enlightened patriotism, as well as an earnest philanthropy, which are eminently calculated to inspire moderation in public councils.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Another Invasion Rumored.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

BARCLAY'S FORT, (N. M.) Dec. 8.

Lieut. SHOUP, with a detachment of Capt. Bacours' Company of Colorados, stationed on the Pecos River as look-outs, having discovered a suspicious trail striking toward Texas, pursued it until he overtook, surprised, and captured the whole party, which proved to be miners from Pike's Peak, amongst whom was Mr. GARRN RUSSELL, a well-known miner, who had in his possession some $30,000 or $40,000 in gold dust.

The party was about thirty strong, and has been brought to Fort Union, where they now are. They were evidently making for Texas, and tried to elude the vigilance of the Coloradas, but did not succeed. Whether they will be detained or not, I have not learned. One man, his wife and three children, were in this party, and the small pox breaking out amongst them, the father and mother died, leaving the children orphans.

It appears that it was very fortunate for the party that they were captured, as they were very near an encampment of Comanches, numbering upward of 300 lodges. The warriors had already discovered them, and were preparing for an attack, and on finding themselves forestalled, they demanded their share of the spoils and a part of the prisoners as *their right*. They were nothing for a scalp dance, and nothing but the determined front presented by the Colorado boys, aided, perhaps, by a wholesome fear of the small pox, prevented them from making an attack.

10th.—To-day rumors of another Texan invasion are rife amongst us. They are said to be approaching our frontier in several directions by the Arkansas up the Pecos, and by the old route, via Fillmore. Some say that there has been skirmishing already, but I can hear nothing reliable. One thing, however, is certain, the military are on the alert, all preparing for the emergency, *should it come*. Time will tell whether there is any foundation for all these rumors.

There are also rumors afloat that the Mexicans who were murdered on the road to Taos, which I mentioned in a previous letter, may have been killed by whites, instead of Indians, as was at first supposed, but it lacks further investigation to clear the affair satisfactorily.

THE McDOWELL INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Military Correspondence.

Events from May 30 to June 13, 1862.

In resuming the perusal of the series of letters produced in the course of the McDowell Inquiry, the reader may need to be reminded that the operations referred to were those destined to cut off the retreat of "Stonewall" JACKSON from the Shenandoah Valley, after that General had driven Gen. BANKS to the Potomac. On the 29th of May, Gen. SHIELDS, who was detached from Gen. MCDOWELL'S command to participate in the capture of the rebel leader, had pushed his march as far as Rectortown, on his way to Front Royal. Gen. FREMONT, proceeding from the opposite direction, had penetrated into the valley as far as Strasburgh. On the 30th, the main body of the enemy was at Winchester, while his advance was compelling the rear guard of BANKS to withdrew into Maryland. From this era the correspondence itself sufficiently indicates the movement of events:

M'DOWELL REPORTS PROGRESS.

RECTORSTOWN, May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have not heard from Gen. Shields since he left this morning. His command is in front. Gen Ord's two advanced brigades are three miles in front of this his rear brigade is between this and Thoroughfare Gap. Bayard's Brigade is to Thoroughfare Gap by this time. I passed him on my way here. King's Division is near Catlett's, and if we can, with Mc. Haupt's invaluable aid, extricate the trains from the confusion into which they have all been thrown by our driving things ahead so fast, I hope to have part of his infantry as far as this by to-morrow. This place is filled with stragglers and broken down men from every brigade. We are little by little getting things in order. Cannon firing has been heard from the front during the day. Nothing been heard from Gen. Geary, who is to the north of us. Gen. Shields has not as yet sent back word of his progress. Half of his provision train is still here. I received here, the telegram from the President concerning Gen. Fremont.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen.

MORE DELAYS.

PIEDMONT, May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

I was disappointed on arriving at this place, at 12 M., to find Gen. Ord's Division here, only five miles from its camp of last night, though I had ordered them to leave their knapsacks, and in much confusion. I reproached Gen. Ord for the condition of his command and for its not being further ahead. He plead sickness and that he had not been well for several days and was now unable to hold the command which he turned over to Brig.-Gen. Ricketts. I have told Gen. Ricketts to have his Division to Front Royal by to-night. I have received a report from Brig.-Gen. Geary, who says some of his command have gone through Asbby's Gap, over the river, driving in the enemy's pickets. King's Division is on the road by rail from Catlett's, but the road is not yet in good running order, and I do not count on the General's being up even with his infantry till to-morrow. The First Brigade had not left as late as 9 A. M. I hope the railroad bridges will all be repaired by to-day and the cars running within a mile of Front Royal to-night. (Signed)

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

Above telegram sent from Rectorstown.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell: I send you a dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton, at Harper's Ferry. It seems the game is before you. Have sent a copy to Gen. Fremont. A. LINCOLN.

GEN. SAXTON TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 30.

Copy to Secretary Stanton:

The rebels are in line of battle in front of our lines. They have nine pieces of artillery, and in position, and cavalry. I shelled the woods in which they were, and they in return threw a large number of shells into the woods, lines and tents from which I moved last night, to take up a stronger position. I expect a great deal from the battle on the mountain, having here a 9-inch Dahlgren, bearing directly on the enemy's approaches. The enemy appeared this morning, and then retired, with the intention of drawing us on. I shall not be on the defensive, as my position is a strong one. In a skirmish which took place this afternoon I took one horse. The enemy two men killed and some wounded.

A. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

GEN. WADSWORTH TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry states that our troops are now being driven over the river. The attack commenced at 2 [illegible] P. M.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

MR. STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Our forces are rallying across the river at Harper's Ferry, supposed to be from the advance of the enemy. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I somewhat apprehend that Gen. FREMONT'S force, in its present condition, may not be quite strong enough, in case it comes in collision with the enemy. I wish you would push forward your column as rapidly as possible. Tell me what number your force reaching Front Royal will amount to?

A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Dispatches just received from Harper's Ferry state that we are still in possession, and that the pickets only were driven in. Watson is up there, and will probably report before long.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

A telegram from Mr. Watson, just received, states that the enemy are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and that our force is perfectly demoralized, one half of them already running away.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell

If agreeable I send a telegram received from Fremont. The dispatch is dated last night, and the point he says he will be at on Saturday afternoon is Strasburg, or as near as it may be to the advance at that time. I direct Fremont to come to Time as fixed by himself, and you will act at your discretion, taking this information into your calculations. A. LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell, Rectorstown:

Your dispatch of to-day is received, and is satisfactory. Fremont has nominally about 22,000 in it; really about 17,000. Blenker's Division is part of it. I have a dispatch from Fremont this morning, not telling me where he is, but, he says scouts and men from Winchester represent Jackson's force variously at 30,000 to 50,000, with him, Gen. Ewell and Longstreet. The high figures erroneous, of course. Do you know where Longstreet is? Carlisle is evacuated and occupied by us. A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

A dispatch from Grafton says as follows: "Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, brought into Romney last night, confirm what deserters said about Jackson, Ewell, Johnson being around Winchester with about 20,000 men. They had scouts out ten miles from Winchester.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ONE OF THE HARPER'S FERRY SCARES.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry. The enemy has been before that place, and threatening an attack for two days. Deserters report that Jackson is in command, and that in a speech to his men in Charleston on Monday, A. M., he promised them less marching and better fare in a few days, when they would enter Maryland. It is supposed that the attack on Harper's Ferry by an apprehension of the advance of your force and Gen. Fremont, to cut off retreat. When do you expect to reach Winchester? Where is Shields?

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Gen. McDowell

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton

HARPER'S FERRY, 31st.

The enemy moved in force last evening about 7 o'clock, in a shower of rain to attack. I opened upon them from the position the troops occupy above the town, and from the Dahlgren gallery on the mountain, and the enemy then retired. The pickets attacked ours last night within three hundred yards of our works. A volley from Gen. Slough drove them back. We lost one man killed. Enemy had signal on mountains in every direction. Their system of their signals seems to be perfect. They fire on our pickets in every case. My men are overworked, short by their exposure night in the rain. What has become of Gens. Fremont and McDowell?

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

MR. STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, 31st, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following has just been received from Col. Clark, 11 P. M.: "From Williamsport, 11 P. M., 31st. To Hon. E. M. Stanton: Reliable information, just received, puts the enemy in force near Charlestown, showing no disposition to retreat. A brigade and battery crossed the Shenandoah yesterday, and to-day occupy Loudon Heights. Cannot hear of any portion having passed out of the Valley. The enemy on Thursday last lost. Knew of the strong movement within rear. We sent a strong cavalry force yesterday. Occupied Martinsburgh this morning. Sent infantry to-day. No important force in this vicinity.

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Col. and A. D. C."

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. N. P. BANKS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, 31st May, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following has just been received from Williamsport, 11 40 P. M., to Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have no report from our forces at Martinsburgh to-night. It is quite possible that the demonstrations of the rebels against Harper's Ferry is to cover their retreat. They operate between Charlestown and Berryville. Early, in our movement, covers Snickersville Ferry. This will take them east of the Blue Ridge. They are probably preparing means of crossing at that point. All their fury and numbers are well spent at Harper's Ferry for that purpose.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

GEN. SAXTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton: HARPER'S FERRY, 31st.

The enemy commenced their retreat last night soon after I shelled them from Battery Stanton, and their last cavalry company passed through Halltown about 9 o'clock this morning. I am convinced that they heard of McDowell's advance, and their attack last night was a last resort to break through our lines. I have learned that the signals I mentioned in my last report were made to Gen. R. Taylor's Brigade, which was advancing behind Loudon Heights, to cut off our line of communication. There is no doubt but that the enemy fully intended to cut us off. His force is large and active. It is not best for me to follow him with my present force. Where I am I can keep him in check when he is driven back by Gens. McDowell and Fremont. If I move out of my intrenchments he is strong enough to escape me in the open field.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Lieut. Daniels, U. S. A., and his splendid 9-inch Dahlgrens. Both he and they did their work well. I have reliable information that fifty cannon passed through Charlestown yesterday with the retreating army. The heaviest portion were with Taylor's Brigade from Loudon County, which passed behind Loudon Heights. Taylor impresses everybody, old and young, into service as he goes along. Gen. McDowell has some work before him.

R. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

RECTORSTOWN, May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have to report that the First Brigade of the gallant Shields' Division, Brig.-Gen. Kimball, preceded by four companies of Rhode Island Cavalry, under Maj. Nelson, entered Front Royal at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the 29th inst. (His Excellency the President will see we are ahead of time.) The advance drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana and four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing—all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty men. Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith West, 46th Virginia; First Lieut. Grinnell, Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. K. Dickson and Waterman, Twelfth Georgia. We recaptured eighteen

and pushing strong detachments on the Leray Road. There has been no forage for some time.
(Signed) I. McDOWELL, Major-General.

CLOSE ON THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

To Gen. Fremont, Strasburgh, and Gen. McDowell, Front Royal:

Your dispatches just received. We are glad to hear you are so close on the enemy. McClellan beat the rebels badly near Richmond yesterday. The President tells me to say to you, "Do not let the enemy escape from you." Maj.-Gen. Sigal is advancing with two brigades from Harper's Ferry toward Winchester. Let us hear from you often.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO KNOW WHERE IS JACKSON?

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Anxious to know if Shields can head or flank Jackson. Please tell me about where Jackson and Shields respectively are at the time this reaches you?
A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON—FREMONT'S OPERATIONS.

FRONT ROYAL, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I transmit a letter just received from Maj.-Gen. Fremont:

WOODSTOCK, June 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I thank you for forwarding my dispatch to the Secretary of War, and have to ask you will do the same with the inclosed, which will inform you of the day's operations. Your Cavalry Brigade rendered good and essential service, and if I could have succeeded in bringing up my infantry, would have made the day disastrous to Jackson. But the rapidity of the march made this impossible, and Jackson escaped dispersion. His force must be much demoralized to-night. We shall continue to press him to-morrow, and if Gen. Shields succeeds in intercepting him, I think he will find escape difficult. The weather is terrible on the troops, and we are having another night of hard continuous rain.

With much respect, I am, General, Your Obedient Servant, J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dpt.
Maj.-Gen. I. McDOWELL, Comd'g Dept. F. Royal.

Brig.-Gen. Bayard's Brigade, from my command, now leading the advance of Gen. Fremont's army, consists of the First Pennsylvania, and the First Maine Cavalry, the Bucktail Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Kane, and eight pieces of Artillery. I understand unofficially that Ashby's Cavalry made an unsuccessful charge on the Bucktails, and were themselves charged by Bayard, and many prisoners made. Our present embarrassment is from want of food. Gen. Fremont and Gen Shields have each two days' subsistence. All the others are without food to-day. There is subsistence on the way in the railroad train, but the road is not in working order, and they are behind. Gen. Shields' Division is the only force with me which has a wagon supply train. The others will have soon, but at present they cannot be pressed forward. I expect soon to have facilities to send Ord's Division to support Shields, although the latter desires no support. The difficulty just now of supplying troops at this point and beyond, has caused me to concentrate King's Division near Thoroughfare Gap. I have ordered Geary's train on the line of the railroad, to resume his former position.
Very respectfully, I. M'DOWELL,
Major General, Commanding Department.

GEN. SHIELDS GETS STOPPED.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I sent an Aid-de-Camp yesterday morning to overtake Gen. Shields, with information of Gen. Fremont's presence in the valley above Strasburgh. I have just received the following answer:

LURAY, Va., June 3, 1862—4 A. M.

Gen. McDowell, Commanding at Front Royal: Your dispatch received. We heard the sound of cannon on the Strasburgh turnpike, and judged it was Fremont's men. My advance last night reached the Shenandoah River to cross to New-Market, but found the bridges burnt. This will retard us. We must cross somehow! Let Fremont know that I will fall on his rear. We have caught him now. Jackson knows I am in his rear, because several fled from here on our approach. Geary is said to be at Thornton's Gap. Yours sincerely, JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding Division.

The somehow in which the General is to cross the stream, to-day, swollen as it is by the heavy rains, is not so clear, and a delay defeats the movement. I have heard nothing from Gen. Fremont since my telegram of this morning. A small supply of food came to-day by wagons. It will give us another day's supplies, and may enable us to wait for the railroad. This moment learn, as a cause for delay in this road, that out of all the locomotives, but two are doing duty. We are litterally from hand to mouth, and may have trouble. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

WHY SHIELDS COULDNT CATCH JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, JUNE 3, 1862.

Honorable Secretary of War:

The following has just been received from Major-Gen. Shields:

"The amount of all this is that we cannot cross the Shenandoah in time to intercept Jackson. The river is swollen, and has carried away the two bridges across the north fork and isolating us from Gen. Fremont's army in this direction, and cutting off the Twenty-sixth New-York Regiment from Gen. Ord's Division. The fords are impassable. In attempting one over a small tributary, three of my Staff were swept away and nearly drowned."

The river will be down in a day or two, though it is still raising. But a day, or half a one, is sufficient for Jackson's purpose. Gen. Shields asks as a condition of being able to stampede the enemy to Richmond, some cavalry of a kind I am unable to give him it. The Rhode Island is as good as I have, and as to his preventing the enemy's escape "somehow," I fear it will be like his intention of crossing the river "somehow." His command is not in a condition to go to the place he names. It has occurred to me that possibly the enemy having effected his purpose here, may now go to Richmond or Fredericksburgh, without being stampeded to do so.
(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-Gen. Comd'g.

Official, ED. SCHRIVER, Colonel.

COL. HAUPT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, June 4, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Goose Creek Bridge all right, except one nearest Rectorstown, which is critical. Shenandoah Bridge safe when I left, at 3½ P. M. I have placed two bridge carpenters at each bridge, to clear away drift. Will send down balance of knapsacks of Ord's Division, and balance of commissary stores from Piedmont. There are four trains of supplies at Rectorstown, bound up. Will leave as soon as bridge can be repaired, which will be to-morrow. Bridge over Bull Run was carried away to-day. Col. HAUPT, A.D.C.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The telegraph operator at Fredericksburgh reports that all the bridges at that point are carried away by the freshet.

A STORM—JACKSON

FALMOUTH, June 4, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

We had a tremendous storm last night. The rain fell in torrents for several hours, producing a great rise in the river. The railroad bridge is almost entirely swept away, and carried with it the canal-boat bridge. Most of the material of the latter will be recovered. The pontoon bridge was swung around and secured to the north bank, and will be replaced as soon as the river subsides. The river is already fifteen feet and still increasing. The block-house built for protection of canal-boat bridge has been carried off by the freshet. The bridge across the Potomac and Acake creeks, are safe as yet. The Harris Cavalry will be here to-day, and the Michigan Cavalry will leave on their arrival. A deserter from Jackson's army came in last night. He left eight or nine days ago and says JACKSON has there 40,000 men, and has since been reinforced.
(Signed) RUFUS KING, Brigadier-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

In view of the present position of troops in this quarter, and of the supposed position of the enemy's forces, and of the offensive and defensive operations to be carried on, I trust it may not be considered improper if, from my present point of view, I make the following suggestions:

1st. Extend the limits of the Mountain Department eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, to the south.

2d. Extend the Department of the Shenandoah eastward, to take from the Department of the Rappahannock what is known as the Piedmont District, which comprises the country between the Blue Ridge and the lesser ridges to the east, known as the Bull Run Mountains, Carter's Mountains, &c. Let Maj. Gen. Fremont continue to operate in force and occupy on the line he is now upon, up the west bank of the North Shenandoah, having a strong place at or near Mount Jackson or New Market, completing at the same time the work commenced by Maj. Gen. Banks at Strasburgh. The troops on this line can be supplied over an excellent road running directly to the rear, or by railroad from Alexandria to Strasburgh.

Let Maj. Gen. Banks, with the Divisions of Williams and Sigel, occupy in force the line up the east bank of the South Shenandoah, establishing a strong place near Luray, with his depot at Front Royal. This will effectively guard against another raid such as has been committed by Jackson, will at the same time aid in effectively covering Washington, and will free the Valley of the Department of the Rappahannock, to act in due connection with those under Maj. Gen. McClellan against Richmond, as was attempted in the Peninsula. I propose to go offensively on the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad toward Gordonsville, Charlottesville, &c.

EDWARD SCHRIVER, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

BANARD'S RAPID MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The last bridge on the Manassas Gap railroad, the wagon and railroad bridge over the Shenandoah, was carried away this morning, notwithstanding all our efforts to protect it. The Gorsuch Rock Bridge is still standing. The Bull Run Bridge is gone. The only part of my command now likely to suffer for want of subsistence, until communication can be reestablished, is Bayard's Brigade of Cavalry, cooperating with Gen. Fremont, which has been without rations two days, and which is, at this time, inaccessible from this quarter. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

JACKSON, THE AMERICAN DEER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 4, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

Your telegram just received. My long dispatch to the Secretary answers it fully, except as to the position of Jackson's army, which I can only infer, as I have nothing on that point from either Fremont or Gen. Shields. Since Fremont has been in Strasburgh, Jackson has had time to be south of Mt. Jackson, with macadamized turnpike. Shields is at Luray; his advance on the Shenandoah, on the road to New-Market, with no indifferent road, which the constant rains are making bad, and with the Shenandoah impassable and rising rapidly.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

FRESHETS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FORT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The heavy rains which continue to fall, and which cover a large extent of country, are causing heavy freshets. We are trying to save the bridge of South Shenandoah, but have but little hope of doing so. The river is rising fast. The railroad bridges behind us are giving away. Nothing to-day from Gen. Fremont.

Maj.-Gen. Shields is still at Luray.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

A PECK OF TROUBLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I beg the Quartermaster-General's dispatch directing Col. Haupt to report to Col. Rucker may be revoked. The failure to get forward supplies is not due to Col. Haupt's management—he is, as you knew, one of the best railroad managers in the United States, and I beg to assure you he is doing more than any other man can do with his broken-down roads, weak, worn-out locomotives, bridges going down with the freshet and insufficient number of assistants. He has difficulties enough without adding to them, placing him under one who has had no experience in the business of railroad management in which Haupt is at the head. You have done me the greatest favor of placing Col. Haupt on my Staff as Chief of the Railroad Department within the Department of the Rappahannock. I shall lose him to all intents and purposes if he is placed under an officer who is not under my command, and who knows nothing comparatively of the business he is to superintend.
(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

BRIDGES DOWN—BAD ROADS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Just received dispatch from Gen. Shields at Lurny, dated yesterday, reporting that Col. Carroll, with 100 men and two pieces of artillery, after a forced night's march, reached Conrad's Bridge at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which he found burned. The General says from there, that "owing to the heavy rains the river is so swollen as to make crossing impossible for the present. The roads have become impassable for wagons beyond the Columbia Bridge, eight miles from Luray. We cannot fight against the elements. The main body of Carroll's Brigade is a few miles beyond Columbia Bridge. The remainder of this Division (Shields') stationed near the town, occupying all the roads leading to it.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen. Comdg.

M'CALL'S DIVISION TO BE SENT TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The President directs that McCall's Division be sent by water to Gen. McClellan immediately on receipt, and that you place such force as may in your judgment be necessary to hold that place. In respect to the operations of the residue of your forces, the President reserves directions, to be given as soon as he decides. Transportation has been ordered up the Rappahannock from here and from Fortress Monroe. Adjutant-General will issue the order.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
[Received in cipher.]

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately put Gen. McCall's Division in readiness to be moved to the command of Gen. McClellan, before Richmond, and that as fast as transportation can be supplied, they be forwarded by the Rappahannock from Fredericksburgh. You will place at Fredericksburgh such additional force as you may judge necessary for the security of that place.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
[Received in cipher.]

M'DOWELL DECLINES TO BE COMMANDED BY FREMONT.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., June 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Maj.-Gen. Fremont, from Mount Jackson, has attempted to assume command of me at this place. I beg to report that I have not complied with the order he has sent me, which was to send troops to Strasburgh, as it would place my forces out of the line on which I expect them to operate. Before the receipt of his communication, I had written to Maj.-Gen. Banks, at Winchester, in whose Department both Gen. Fremont and myself are temporarily acting, calling his attention to that point, for such action in the premises as he might see fit to take. Gen. Fremont has with him my cavalry brigade, which, under the articles of war providing for troops happening to join on the march, &c., he was right in ordering with him for the pursuit. I was glad they were at hand for the work, but I am not willing, unless you so order it, that even that part of my command should be absorbed by Maj.-Gen. Fremont. The river is commencing to subside, but no communication is yet practicable. The commanding officer is getting apprehensive of an attack from a large cavalry force, reported to be assembling near Warrenton. I have ordered King's Division there: It marched this morning.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Have the Department headquarters and Duffre's Battalion move to-morrow to Manassas. You will find the headquarters' baggage wagons near Thoroughfare Gap.

Order Hartsuff's and Duryea's Brigades to be prepared to march via Chaster Gap upon Warrenton—the other brigade to follow as soon as relieved. A due proportion of artillery and cavalry to go with the brigade.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver:

Send off the Staff to Manassas, but remain yourself with such officers as you may think necessary to attend to matters at Front Royal, to come over hereafter by railroad. Send word to Maj.-Gen. Shields that we shall go either to Richmond or Charlottsville *via* Culpepper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command requires to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it.

Have all the ammunition for Shields' Division, now at Front Royal, either sent to him at once, or brought back to Manassas, to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburgh. Have Christian's regiment and the section of artillery brought over to this side of the river as soon as possible.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War does not consider that Gen. Duryea's Brigade is sufficient guard for the position of Front Royal, and orders, therefore, in addition, Hartsuff's Brigade to remain, with a company of cavalry, till Gen. Banks occupies the place.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. HAUPT TO COL. SHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

E. Shriver, Colonel and Chief of Staff:

The following telegram to the Superintendent will explain present arrangements. I have directed Superintendent to report to you. Have cars promptly unloaded, as they must be used to return troops.
HAUPT.

Copy to Devereaux, Alexandria:

You can provide transportation for 6,000 men, with guns, knapsacks and cooked rations, from Front Royal to Catlett's, where they will await the arrival of their wagon train, and then march by land to Fredericksburgh. Please communicate with Col. Shriver, Chief of Staff, at Front Royal, and post him as to the time of starting, and the necessary particulars.
HAUPT.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver:

How is the river at Front Royal? Can Col. Christian's Regiment be brought to this side? Has anything been received from Gen. Shields? How are the troops off for supplies.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

CAPT. CUTTING TO GEN. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver:

Gen. McDowell desires you to make arrangements to have the prisoners of war and sick sent to Washington as soon as possible.
D. W. CUTTING, Captain and A. D. C.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Instead of Hartsuff's and Duryea's Brigades, order Hartsuff's and Rickett's Brigades to be prepared to march to Warrenton, the artillery, except the section now with Col. Christian, and the cavalry, except a squadron, to go with the two brigades.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Send immediately to Maj.-Gen. Shields, and direct him to call in his division and march *via* Warrenton to Fredericksburgh, to resume our former operations.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE PLAN ONLY DELAYED—NOT ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Inquire of Gen. Ricketts how many horses he needs in his batteries and cavalry? Find out, if you can, how many are needed in the Rhode Island Cavalry. Ask if Lieut. Fessenden, Maine Artillery, was in that part of his battery which went with Bayard, or with the section which went with Christian? The plan of our operations is not abandoned, but only delayed till Banks is in position.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

GOING TO RICHMOND.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Luray:

I have just received a telegram from Gen. McDowell, in which is the following: "Send word to Gen. Shields that we shall go into Richmond or Charlottesville via Culpepper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command required to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it." Have all the ammunition for Shields' Division now at Front Royal either sent to him at once, if there is an opportunity, or brought back to Manassas to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburgh. Please send memorandum of your wants by return messenger.

I have just received telegram from Gen. McDowell immediately to Maj.-Gen. Shields, and direct him to call in Division, and march *via* Warrenton to Frederickburgh to resume our former operations.
E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

If the two brigades of Rickett's and Hartsuff's Cavalry get three days' rations cooked, they may be sent to Catlett's by rail. Col. Haupt says he has power enough. Let the artillery, cavalry and train, and a small infantry guard then go on to Catlett's by the best road. Place Rickett in command of the Division. Maj.-Gen Ord is relieved therefrom and sent to Maj.-Gen. Halleck. Duryea's Brigade is to follow as soon as Gen. Banks sends troops to relieve it, which he is ordered to do immediately. Bayard is ordered to join.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

COL. SCHRIVER TO GEN. SHIELDS.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

This letter to Gen. Shields recites the orders of Gen. McDowell of the same date, touching the march upon Richmond or Charlottesville *via* Culpepper.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

FRONT ROYAL, June 9, 1862.

This letter repeats the substance of the President's orders touching the occupation of the Valley by Gens. Banks and Fremont, while Shields marched to unite his forces with those of McClellan on the Peninsula.

THE SAME TO THE SAME, SAME DATE.

Repeats the order of the President that Gen. Shields should proceed to Fredericksburgh, *en route* for the Peninsula.

WHY JACKSON ESCAPED IN MAY, 1862.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Shields, Luray:

To-day, at 4 P. M., I sent you a communication, made by order of Gen. McDowell, who is in Washington. I send a duplicate of it by the Orderly who brought your communication of this date. In passing, I will remark that the papers referred to therein as marked A and B did not accompany it. I telegraphed a synopsis of it to the General in Washington, but he will not get it in time to answer your call for the two brigades on the Luray road to support you, they being under orders now for Warrenton, like yourself. As soon as possible I will lay before him the communication itself. I fear, however, that the delay occasioned by the floods has enabled Jackson to escape all our efforts. Your Quartermaster Johnson, it is reported to me, is at Piedmont, whither I have directed a telegram to be sent respecting those for your Division. Hard bread is here, and your wagons have only to call for it, though I do not find your Commissary on the spot to see to the urging forward of it and other supplies. Headquarters, are at Manassas, and I expect to go there in a day or two.
E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS ALL THE TROOPS TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Send to Gen. Shields the following:

That it being the intention of the President that the troops of the Rappahannock be employed elsewhere, Gen. Shields will cease all further pursuit, and bring back all of his division to Luray, and get it ready for the march to Fredericksburgh.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

WHAT WILL SHIELDS DO?

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Delay all movements of Rickett's Division till you get an answer from Shields, to know what he is going to do. Press for an immediate answer.
IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE JUNCTION WITH M'CLELLAN ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1860.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Say to Gen. Shields that it is the order of the President that Maj.-Gen Fremont shall hold the valley, in connection with Maj.-Gen. Banks, and that the forces belonging to the Department of the Rappahannock be immediately marched on Richmond, to operate with Maj.-Gen. McClellan. It has been much desired by the President, and no doubt is still, that Jackson should be made to pay for his late dash down the valley, and if there is a reasonable expectation of his being caught, no doubt the orders for the advance on Richmond would be suspended. It is not clear from Shields' report what is the position of his command at this time, except that he has only two of his brigades advanced, in which he has forgotten my instructions not to move his force so that the several parts should not always be in supporting distance of each other. It is inferred that the force he has at Port Republic is small, and that the party he is expecting to have at Waynesboro is only a bridge-burning force. If he is in hot pursuit, and about to fall on the enemy, and could do so with reasonable chance of success, and without relying on the troops at Front Royal, who are too far in the rear to support him in his extended movement, I am not disposed to recall him; but if, as I infer, he has only detachments thrown out to the front, he should not place his command out of the possibility of complying with the President's general plan of operations, but should at once call in his parties and move upon Fredericksburgh, where he can be refitted for the march to Richmond.

Let this go in addition to your former reply, and have the messenger start immediately for Luray.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

IMPORTANT ORDERS IN CIPHER FOR GENS. FREMONT AND SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Two messages will be coming to Front Royal in cipher—one for Gen. Shields and one for Gen. Fremont. Have the operator make two copies of the one to Fremont, and send one copy, together with the message to Shields, to Luray, to Gen. Shields, with orders to send it to Gen. Fremont immediately. Send the other copy to Gen. Fremont by way of Strasburgh. Let the messengers in each direction go with all reasonable expedition, and send commissioned officers if you can. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General commanding Department.

GEN. M'DOWELL EMBARKS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH FOR THE PENINSULA.

SEVEN MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, June 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell.

Your dispatch is received. I have to embark my division below the burnt hulks, at least seven miles below the city. I have had to make wharves. The first Brigade (Reynolds') is on board, and will drop down at once. The Second Brigade is on the ground, and is embarking. The Third will embark to-morrow, as will the artillery, if I have transports. The embarkation of the cavalry will depend on the arrival of transports. They have all been longer coming than they counted on. The first boats arrived before sunset yesterday. We worked all night, and are progressing as fast as possible.
(Signed) GEORGE A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

HORSESHOES AND NAILS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

Before leaving, will you make inquiries about the horseshoes and horseshoe nails for Gen. Shields' command, and have them forwarded to him, if there are any at Front Royal. Have all persons at Front Royal belonging to Shields' command brought by rail to Manassas, thence to go to Catlett's.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

GEN. KING REPORTS THE TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

CATLETT'S, 10th June, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gibbons' Brigade of Infantry, and one battery of artillery, started for Fredericksburgh at 6 o'clock this morning. It has rained hard all day. Any news from Shields or Fremont? RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

HUMANE SUGGESTION OF COL. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, June 10, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I would suggest that if the necessary further removal is not urgent, the comfort of the troops would be promoted by allowing them to remain until the rain ceases. (Signed) HAUPT, A. D. C.

VARIOUS DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff, Front Royal

You and Capt. Barstow can join head quarters. Let me know when you leave. Order the Indiana Cavalry to join Gen. Shields at Luray, and the Virginia Cavalry, when received, to join Gen. Geary. As soon as Gen. Banks' artillery and cavalry arrive at Front Royal order Gen. Ricketts to send his artillery and cavalry by the same road to Catlett's.

Anything from Gen. Shields?
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MOVEMENT TO CATLETT'S OF TWO BRIGADES.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Let Gens. Ricketts' and Duryea's Brigades go immediately to Catlett's by the cars now waiting at Front Royal. Let them take two days' rations and their camp kettles. IRVIN McDOWELL.

GEN. FREMONT ORDERED TO SEND FORCES TO GEN. SHIELDS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Harrisonburgh:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately order the cavalry force known as Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, with the Artillery and Battalion of Bucktail Rifles, heretofore under Gen. McDowell, but now operating with you, to rejoin Gen. McDowell's command, and to march to Luray and report to Gen. Shields. L. THOMAS, A. G.

GEN. SHIELDS TO AWAIT AT LURAY THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division, Luray:

For fear my former orders may not have reached you in their proper order, and to prevent misapprehension, I repeat that you are to remain at Luray until Gen. Banks is ready to assume charge of the line of which I will acquaint you. Get your division ready to march. Draw your supplies for the march to Catlett's from Front Royal. All is going on well. Acknowledge this. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Comd'g Department.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS ON THE SHENANDOAH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WINCHESTER, June 11, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

SIR: The Commanding General desires me, in reply to the telegram of Gen. McDowell, to say that the orders which he had from Washington directs him to move his main force to the Shenandoah River, at or opposite Front Royal. Gen. Crawford is now near or on the Shenandoah, and the rest of Gen. Williams' Division will arrive there by the last of the week. Gen. Sigel states that his command will be in condition to move in six days from this date. His requisitions are not yet fully answered.
(Signed) R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Major and A. D. G.

P. S.—The original will go in the morning train.
(Signed) J. B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE RELIABLE CONTRABAND REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.:

The following is just received from Gen. King, at Catlett's:

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

A contraband who came in to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Charlottesville in retreat day before yesterday. His bad his artillery and train yesterday.

It is so important that I have sent to Gen. King a request to have the negro brought here.
EDWD. SCHRIVER, Col. and Chief of Staff.

GEN. RICKETTS NOT TO MOVE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Ricketts, Commanding at Front Royal:

Maj.-Gen. McDowell directs that no movement of any part of your division, now at Front Royal, be made, but you are to hold yourself in readiness to move on the Luray Road, to support or reinforce Gen. Shields. Your two brigades and artillery and cavalry must remain, irrespective of any which Geo. Crawford may have. ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

This letter recites the substance of Gen. Shields' letter, touching the neglect of Col. Carroll to burn the bridge at Port Republic, and other great trials of his march down the Valley—given in another place.

THE POSITION.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862, 4 o'clock, P.M.

Major-General Shields, Luray:

Major-General McDowell wishes you to inform him what kind of defensive position you have at Luray. EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WIDE AWAKE!

MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

General Ricketts, Front Royal:

Major-General McDowell wishes you to hold your Division constantly ready to move at the shortest notice to Luray. EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BAYARD TO MARCH VIA STRASBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General Ricketts, Front Royal:

Send word to General Bayard, at New Market, where he is in camp, that Gen. McDowell accedes to his request to repair to this depôt, by the way of Stresburgh instead of Luray. A copy of this will do as well as any communication.
EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. SHIELDS ARRIVES AT LURAY.

LURAY, June 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Received telegram directing my division to remain at Luray until relieved by Gen. Banks. Arrived here to-day. JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. BANKS REPORTS THE VICTORY OF FREMONT OVER JACKSON, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WINCHESTER, June 12—1.30 A. M.

Hon. E M Stanton, Secretary of War

Gen. Fremont's Chief of Staff reports that they have beaten Jackson in two engagements and that Shields has been beaten on the opposite side of the river. Jackson has been reinforced to the number of thirty or thirty-five thousand, including Smith's and Longstreet's Divisions, in consequence of which he is falling back to Harrisonburgh on his way to Mt. Jackson, where he desires my command to join him. Gen. Sigel's Division is in front of Winchester and Karnstown, six thousand men, with ten pieces of artillery. The First Brigade, Williams' Division, is on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal, and the Third Brigade will be in Winchester to-morrow—total, with cavalry, six thousand men and twelve serviceable guns. In my opinion, Mt. Jackson is no place to meet the enemy. Middletown is a point which commands the opening of the three mountain valleys, and either Middletown or Winchester is the place to meet Jackson. My opinion is that Fremont should fall back to this line, and I have so suggested to him in order to clear the enemy from his rear. If we are compelled to meet the enemy here, more artillery and more troops should be sent if possible. We expect return of messenger here in the morning with further advices, and will communicate.
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCHES FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Here follows a series of articles from the Richmond papers, communicated to the Secretary of War by Gen. McClellan, exulting in the victory over Shields in the valley and the falling back of Fremont.

GEN. SHIELDS EXPLAINS HIS OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY—HIS TROOPS BAREFOOT.

COLUMBUS BRIDGE, June 12, 1862—9 A. M.

Colonel:

We are now passing from this place to Luray. There I must take a few days to rest, to refit for the march to Catlett's. At Catletts I hope to be within reach of ample supplies. I find that about half my command are barefoot and footsore. Hard bread and salt are indispensable to take us to Catlett's. Our men fought like devils. The enemy suffered terribly; the odds were overwhelming. The officer, Col. Carroll neglected to burn the bridge at Port Republic. His report that the bridge was burned five days ago deceived me. He held it three quarters of an hour, and wanted the good sense to burn it. They took up an indefensible position afterward, instead of a defensible one. But, notwithstanding all these blunders, the men behaved nobly. Laft the ground in perfect order; brought off everything but the guns, which had to be abandoned, the horses being killed. Eight pieces they report abandoned. I had concerted a combined attack with Gen. Fremont next day, which must have proved successful. The position (positive?) and peremptory orders compelled me to come in. Please let Gen. McDowell know that my artillery needs refitting, and to let me have the Napoleon guns, if possible.

I will have a perfect memorandum of our wants forwarded you from Luray, as soon as I have time to halt.
JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER RELIABLE CONTRABAND.

CATLETT'S, June 12, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

A contraband, who came into camp to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Catlettsville in retreat, day before yesterday. He had his artillery and train with him. I should like to move my camp a few miles to-morrow. Where we now are the water is bad, the site unwholesome. Gen. Duryea and brigade are all here. RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SLIPPERY CONTRABAND.

CATLETT'S, June 13, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

We have not yet found the contraband. O'Gerlies are looking for him. The information he gave he got from his master. I did not see him myself, but heard the story through Col. Platt. Will spare no pains to find him and send him to you.
RUFUS KING, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BAYARD'S RAPID MARCH.

NEAR NEW-MARKET, June 12, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

In the rapid marches which I have of late been making, without tarpaulins and without shoes or hats, my horses and men have been broken down, and the latter need rest, the former shoeing, before I can attempt to cross through the pass. I have not two serviceable horses in either regiment. You know, Sir, that it was not my fault that I did not have the shoe-nails here. Here I could not get such things as shoes or nails, and I did not have my forges. I must stop to shoe my horses. To attempt to go to Luray as I am would utterly destroy the horses. Whilst I am shoeing I send forward this express to ask permission to go by Strasburgh and Front Royal. The bridge over the road to Luray is destroyed, and it would be utterly impossible for me to get my artillery across. If Jackson has followed Gen. Shields, I should be cut to pieces before ever I could join him. On the score of the practicability of the route, as well as of its safety, I would prefer the Strasburgh route, and have the honor to request permission to take the command that way. I think I shall need at least 400 horses to fill up the regiment as they were. Gen. Kimball's and Carroll's Brigades were, you know, pretty well cut up before we reached Port Republic. We had a pretty hard fight Sunday, and lost in killed and wounded sixteen or eighteen hundred men. Remember the bridge to Luray is destroyed, and there is no way to get over the river, and Jackson with his forces in the Valley. For me to go that way will be worse than temerity. GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

WINCHESTER, June 13, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I am informed from Washington that a suspension bridge is at Front Royal, and that an officer, a son of its inventor, is there to superintend its erection. This is reported from the Quartermaster-General's Department by one of my officers. Is there any difficulty in the way of putting it up, or can it be made available in any way? Very truly yours,
N. P. BANKS.

FREMONT'S JUNCTION WITH BANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

A dispatch from Fremont was received this morning, was dated on the 10th inst.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most startling intelligence we have this morning, is the announcement, telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday, that the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, on her outward trip to Aspinwall, was captured by the pirate *Alabama* on the 7th inst., near the east end of Cuba. She was detained until the 10th inst., and then allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a ransom bond in the sum of $228,000. She had on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the *Alabama*, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines who were paroled. The only other plunder taken was $8,000 in "greenbacks" belonging to WELLS, FARGO & Co. The pirate seems to have overtaken the *Ariel* with the greatest ease.

Since the above was written the *Ariel* has arrived at this port on her return trip from Aspinwall, bringing full particulars of her adventure, which will be found in this morning's TIMES.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation which exceeds in mendacity and savageness all which have preceded it. It is directed against Gen. BUTLER and his officers; against all officers found in arms with slaves, and against all slaves found "in insurrection." He starts off with a preamble with an infinite number of *whereases*—in the very first one of which he tells an untruth, in stating that MUMFORD was hung by Gen. BUTLER for pulling down an American flag in New Orleans before the city was occupied by the United States forces—and ends with ordering—first, that BUTLER and all his commissioned officers are to be hung when caught; second, that the privates under his command, not being free agents, will be paroled according to the usages of war; third, that all slaves captured in arms shall be delivered to the authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to law; and fourth, that a like course shall be taken with all commissioned officers found serving with slaves.

Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of Albany, in a private letter written from Washington, states that the army is about to make an important movement—the character of which, however, he is not at liberty to mention. Dr. SWINBURNE, it will be recollected, left home, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburgh, for the scene of that disastrous conflict, to render gratuitous service to the wounded.

Another demonstration on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been made by the guerilla JOHN MORGAN. He entered Glasgow on Wednesday with a force of three thousand cavalry. He was opposed by three companies of the Second Michigan cavalry, but the latter finally fell back to Munfordsville. On Thursday the rebels, who had advanced to Bear Wallow, near Cane City, were attacked by a force of our troops and driven off, after damaging the railroad to some extent at Glasgow Junction. Several rebels were captured during the skirmish.

The Nashville *Union*, of Dec. 13, says: "We have no military news this morning in this vicinity. An immense foraging party went out on the Charlotte pike yesterday, but we believe met with no enemy.

General ROSECRANS has issued an order for the stoppage of all boats now in the vicinity of the falls at Louisville, and their detention until further orders.

The rebel General JEFF. THOMPSON is back again to his old "stumping ground." He is reported to be at Pocahontas, Ark., with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops, besides two régiments of cavalry and one battery. Pocahontas is near the Missouri State line, below Pilot Knob.

A letter from NAT. S. BALDWIN, Acting-Master and Executive Officer of the United States ship *Relief*, dated Ship Island, Dec. 9, says: "Have heard quick, heavy firing almost all the forenoon, in the direction of Grant's Pass, Mobile Bay; what it is, don't know. Maybe some of the rebel gunboats are giving ours a turn, just for a change. Possibly some of our ships are battering away at Fort Morgan. Whatever it may be, there have been some pretty heavy guns at work. Shall probably know upon the return of the *Sykes*."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* furnishes the following item: "The rebel journals of Richmond are in great glee over the 'repulse of Gen. FOSTER' in North Carolina, and they feel certain that he will be very careful how he makes any more forays into the interior of that State. There is some curiosity to see the official account of the return of our army at Newbern, but its publication will depend upon circumstances."

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday last. The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of their capture:—"About the first of the present month Gen. CROOK, commanding at Brownstown, in West Virginia, dispatched Major ERNST SCHACHE, of the Twenty-eighth Ohio regiment, on a scouting party. They marched one hundred and sixty miles, and fell in with the traitor FLOYD, whom they drove across the Big Sandy river into Kentucky. They also burned the town of Logan, along with the residence and other buildings of the late Secretary; broke up a gang of bushwackers, and finally returned with thirty-seven prisoners and about a hundred cattle. The prisoners were in charge of Capt. KENNEDY, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. CROOK, who turned them over to the Provost-Marshal at the Atheneum. Capt. KENNEDY also brought with him three or four deserters from different regiments."

The Nashville *Union* says that quite a number of the disloyal persons assessed by Gov. JOHNSON, have come forward and paid the monthly installment of their assessment. Hundreds of the suffering poor of Davidson County will be cheered and comforted by this provision for their benefit.

Five thousand Germans have notified Hon. ELI THAYER that they are willing to settle in Florida upon the terms of his plan of restoring that State to the National Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a large amount—over seventy millions—due the army in the course of a week, and there are rumors that Mr. CHASE will endeavor to secure the sum by means of a loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A preamble and resolutions by Mr. FARLEY, relative to the death of Maj. WILLIAM HORGAN, of MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, were adopted. They offer the condolence of the Common Council with the family of the deceased on his loss, and direct the Committee on National Affairs to receive his remains, and take charge of the funeral. [The funeral will take place, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, from the City Hall.] A communication was received from the Central Park Commission, urging the necessity of a further appropriation, to enable them to proceed economically with their work. They state that the improvements above One Hundred and Second-street cannot be proceeded with advantageously until the question is settled whether the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is to be added to the Park. Their liabilities amount to $175,000; and no more money will be wanted to complete the Park than has been authorized for the purpose by the Legislature, of which $833,000 remains to be raised. So far the expenditures amount to $3,595,330 75. Add to this sum the cost of the land, $3,788,751 37, and the total outlay for the Park has been $7,384,082 12. Messrs. FAGNENT and FARLEY endeavored, but without success, to have the paper published. It was referred to the Finance Committee, who have before them other matters in regard to the Park. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase the salaries of some of the subordinates in the same Department, was overruled by 14 to 1. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday.

It is stated that by constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traverse, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan River from the West. The Sas-katch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New-Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

The Manchester, (Vt.) Journal says that large quantities of cotton taken from mattresses, are being shipped from Vermont to Massachusetts.

The corporation of Troy is about to issue shinplasters of the denomination of five cents. The city gains $20 interest per day on the $85,000 of this currency now in circulation.

Acting Gov. W. F. N. ARNY of New Mexico, delivered his message to the territorial legislature on Dec. 2. Among other things he recommends the establishment of a daily mail between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, *via* Topeka and Fort Larned.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco*, one of the *Monitor* fleet, arrived at Philadelphia from Wilmington (Del.) on Friday, having steamed the distance, which is between twenty-eight and thirty miles, in two hours and three quarters. Most of the time she had the tide with her.

Business was quite moderate in Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, and active in Corn, the latter closing at slightly advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay and Hops at buoyant rates. Provisions were in less demand; Mess Pork was a shade dearer. Groceries were quiet. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade. Government contracts for Pork, Rice, and Coffee were awarded. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

The proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS is an extraordinary piece of ferocity and falsehood. It sets forth a specific charge against Gen. BUTLER, in the case of MUMFORD, who was executed at New-Orleans, and, in retaliation for the alleged act pronounces the said "BUTLER to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment," and orders that he be treated as "an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging." It then proceeds to set forth certain general and vague charges against the same functionary and his subordinate officers, for violations of the laws of war, and concludes by ordering that all the commissioned officers in BUTLER'S command be considered as "robbers and criminals, deserving death, and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution." It further makes provision for the disposition of private soldiers taken prisoners, of negro slaves captured in arms, and of officers found serving in company with said slaves. The whole proclamation has a special application to the case and rule of Gen. BUTLER, but there are points in it which make its application in some respects general to the conduct of the war.

The main object of issuing the proclamation at this moment is very obvious, and is even distinctly stated on the face of it. It is a proclamation to prevent a proclamation. It is simply to deter and terrify President LINCOLN by fear of consequences from issuing his promised Proclamation of Emancipation to the slaves of rebels on the first day of the opening year. "Whereas," says JEFFERSON DAVIS, "the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign Power *after the 1st day of January next* . . . and our enemies *can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:* Now, therefore," &c., &c. It is evident from this, as from a hundred other signs, that the rebel leaders dread the action in regard to their slaves, which will probably be taken in a few days. DAVIS does not regard a Proclamation of Emancipation as a "Pope's bull against the comet." He knows that, if not immediately upon its issue, yet ultimately, and before the close of the war, it will certainly result in a complete breaking up of the system of Slavery and knocking away of the corner-stone on which the Southern Confederacy reposes. Its future operation, of course, depends in a great measure upon our future military success; but already our armies in the Southwest have control of regions so vast and so densely populated with slaves, that the proclamation of freedom, if immediately carried into effect, would result in the immediate and eternal dissolution of the slave system in nearly one-half of the Confederacy. JEFFERSON DAVIS, therefore, has issued these bloody orders, and foreshadowed his contingent policy, so that the North may thus be deterred from taking a step which must certainly ultimately result in crushing out the Confederacy. Whether even such atrocious threats can be allowed to upset any justifiable military policy which our Government may feel called upon to adopt, remains to be seen.

The order in DAVIS'S proclamation, that all negro slaves captured in arms, and all commissioned officers (white) serving in company with said slaves, "shall be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States," means simply that these also shall be denied the application of the ordinary laws of war, and shall be hung. The laws of every Southern State provide that negroes in insurrection, and all who aid and abet such insurrection, shall suffer death by the gallows. This indicates another of the great fears of the rebel leaders—the fear that the Government may employ the emancipated slaves in military service.

The rebel President, as already mentioned, makes a series of general charges of atrocities and outrages in New-Orleans—most of which are false both directly and by implication, while some of the charges are not of "atrocities" at all, but simply of such treatment as is always dealt out to refractory persons in captured cities, or cities under martial law. We would not, on any account, palliate a single act of injustice that may have been practiced by Gen. BUTLER; but before we can pass judgment upon special acts, we must have some more definite statements than such absurd ones as that "Soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens."

In regard to the specific charge made by DAVIS in the case of MUMFORD, and on which he bases the order for the execution, when caught, of Gen. BUTLER, it is simply false, undeniably false. DAVIS says that MUMFORD was executed for having pulled down the United States flag "*before the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States forces.*" Of course, every one who read and remembers the circumstances of this case, as published last Spring, knows that our forces were actually in occupation of New-Orleans, and a garrison stationed in the Custom-house, when MUMFORD, as the leader of a band of New-Orleans ruffians, tore down our flag which had been hoisted on the City Hall. The fact is that as soon as our fleet arrived before New-Orleans a force was sent to take military possession of the city, and this force maintained possession as a garrison until the troops of Gen. BUTLER'S command landed on the 1st of May. So that as no American flag was raised until our forces landed, and as we have steadily and continuously held the city from that day until now, it is impossible that JEFF. DAVIS' twice repeated assertion should be true that MUMFORD was executed "for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city."

And, as it is an important point, we close by nailing and clinching as a falsehood this only specific charge of JEFF. DAVIS against our late Commandant at New-Orleans. In an official report from Capt. BOGGME, commanding the marines of the Gulf Squadron at the capture of New-Orleans, which we publish this morning for the first time, the continuous occupation of the city from the 24th of April is distinctly shown:

"On the morning of the 24th April last," says the report, "and immediately after the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, Admiral FARRAGUT, having determined to take military possession of the City of New-Orleans until the arrival of the troops of the United States Army under Gen. BUTLER'S command, a battalion of United States marines, under my command, about 250 strong, were disembarked from the fleet on the 29th of April last, and marched to the Custom-house, where I detailed Capt. ALAN RAMSAY, with a detachment of marines, to occupy the Custom-house, and guard the United States flag, then about to be hoisted on the building.

At this juncture, the marines were joined by two howitzers, manned by seamen, in charge of Midshipmen J. H. READ and E. C. HAZELTINE, from the flagship *Hartford*. After occupying the Custom-house, I received orders from Commodore H. H. BELL, senior officer present, to march the marines to the City Hall, a distance of about half a mile from the vessels of our fleet, and near the centre of the city. On arriving at the City Hall, I directed Lieut. JOHN C. HAARS, with a guard of marines, to occupy the building and enforce order there while the rebel flag was being hauled down from the flagstaff on the City Hall.

After performing this duty, the marines were marched to the place of embarkation, and returned to the fleet, except the marines quartered in the Custom-house, who were retained there for the purpose of guarding the United States flag. When the troops of Gen. BUTLER'S command landed at New-Orleans on the 1st of May last, the force of marines on duty in the city returned to the fleet."

THE BASIS OF THE NATION'S POWER.—An appeal to the people is the final resort in every question of public interest and national welfare. The Government we live under is but an emanation from the people. All its dignity, title, authority, strength and power come from them. In their breath it lives; by their labor it is supported; by their love upheld; by their valor defended. Woe be to this Republic when it shall lose the love and confidence of the people!

In the beginning of the rebellion and at the outburst of the war, the Government appealed to the people for support. History will tell how promptly, how heartily, how unreservedly it was given. Hardly a trace could be seen of the former party lines in all the loyal North. With one heart, one voice, one impulse, all parties rushed to the rescue. A spectacle of sublime heroism and self-sacrifice was witnessed such as the earth never saw before.

In this City, the manifestations of popular feeling reached the highest and grandest pitch. The Government was fairly lifted to the skies on the sustaining shouts of the people whenever a meeting to sustain the war was called. The Administration had incense such as was rarely offered by a free nation, if the ready votes of confidence and power may be counted worship. And it is unquestionable that our rulers received with unfeigned joy the tribute of praise and assured loyalty from the people who put such tremendous trusts in their hands.

We say again, woe be to this Government, when, through its mistakes or imbecility, it shall lose the confidence of the people by whose breath it lives.

Rebel Movements in the West—Impending Dangers.

The inevitable JOHN MORGAN turns up again in Kentucky, unexpectedly, no doubt, to many, but not to careful readers of the TIMES. The scene of MORGAN'S last exploit was Hartsville, which is a town considerably east and north of Nashville. It was evident, on a mere glance at the map, that if MORGAN could roam at pleasure in the vicinity of Hartsville, he could dash into Kentucky again whenever it suited the purpose of his superiors to give the order. The order has been given and obeyed. MORGAN has captured Glasgow, Ky.; driven the National forces north again into Munfordsville, and broken the railroad and telegraph communication between Louisville and Nashville. We are all in the dark now as to the army of Gen. ROSECRANS. We only feel sure that it is strong enough to take care of itself, provided it has food enough to subsist on. But just here is the doubt. It is believed that Gen. ROSECRANS has not advanced upon the rebels at Murfreesboro, because the railroad to Louisville was not equal to the work of supplying his great army. He was supposed to be waiting for a rise in the Cumberland River, so as to be able to use that stream in supporting his advance. If this be correct, the position of Gen. ROSECRANS—now that he is cut off from Louisville—is not a comfortable one. It will not do to evacuate Tennessee in order to feed his army. But he may be obliged to advance and fight the rebels for the provisions they have.

Every event in the Southwest conspires to sustain the view we took so early as Wednesday last, that the rebels are making a combined and powerful movement against Nashville—that their demonstrations in West Tennessee, which cuts off GRANT from the North, is a part, and a very important part, of the programme, inasmuch as it puts the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers in their safe possession, the navigation of which can be so obstructed as to make it impossible for gunboats or boats of commerce to ascend. These points being gained, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad broken, Gen. ROSECRANS must fight his way through the enemy's encircling force either North or South, or he will be in danger of starvation. The latter we have no sort of fear of. The worst that can happen in the contingencies we have presented, is that Gen. ROSECRANS may be forced to give battle outside of his formidable defences at Nashville—may, indeed, be compelled to attack the enemy in his chosen position at Murfreesboro.

A Louisville paper announces that Gen. ROSECRANS had sent an order to that City to stop all the steamboats now in that vicinity until further orders. This order is variously construed. Either Gen. ROSECRANS wanted them to bring him supplies up the Cumberland River, or he feared the capture of the boats if they attempted to reach him. If he meant the former, he issued the order not a day too soon, as the railroad has now failed him. If he meant the latter, he was equally lucky, as the rivers are now unquestionably infested by the rebels, and ROSECRANS can no longer give warning by telegraph.

The country will await with deep interest the further developments in the Southwest. On the theory we have advanced, the rebel storm of battle is gathering about Nashville, and must burst ere long in all the fury of desperation which we know the leaders of the rebellion feel.

A JAPANESE COUP D'ETAT.—Even the natives of Japan, who, prior to the advent of Commodore PERRY, were, like the Britons of old, *penitus divisos toto orbe*, have their political factions and political convulsions. The Tycoon is not a despot, but a puppet in the hands of the dominant party, who control his will and dictate his policy. Until lately it was the "Liberals," the party favorable to commercial intercourse with foreigners, and to general reform, that held office, and directed the Government. Intelligence, has, however, just reached us, *via* San Francisco, that this party has been suddenly driven from power, and that the first act of their opponents, on assuming the management of affairs, was to strip their sovereign of the few special privileges which still remained to him. Though no detailed account of this revolution has yet come to hand, it is nevertheless very easy to perceive why the Liberals lost popularity, and were unable to hold their ground against the reactionists. The Liberals were the party who had entered into treaties, and introduced commercial relations with Christian Powers—who had sent peaceful embassies to America and Europe, and endeavored to protect the persons and property of alien residents. But this enlightened policy was hateful to the oligarchs, who misrepresented its object to the multitude, and charged its supporters with want of patriotism, and indifference to the honor and independence of the empire. The reiteration of these calumnies produced in time the desired effect. The popularity of the Liberals waned, that of the Reactionists increased. The former gradually came to be regarded as the enemies of their country, the latter, as its only well-wishers and trustworthy champions; until, finally, the aristocrats, emboldened by their growing strength, organized an armed force, expelled their adversaries from the palace, and possessed themselves of the Tycoon and the Government.

A revolution has, in fact, taken place, which will probably have a most injurious effect on the interests of foreigners in Japan. For it is no longer the party friendly to the foreigner and to foreign commerce that governs in the name of the Tycoon, and determines the privileges of intruders, but that fanatical faction who have always been the inveterate foes of the stranger, and who have always been prompt to incite their followers to outrage against him.

There is a chance, of course, that things may not turn out so bad as they promise. Parties are seldom as ultra in as out of office, and such may be the case in Japan. But if the Reactionists remain true to the principles which they practiced when in opposition; if they still hold it a sacred duty to disregard the rights of aliens, and to protect their assassins, the foreign residents may prepare for persecution under the new *régime*. But should the treaties be disregarded, and the residence of aliens in the Empire be rendered unsafe and intolerable, Japan will speedily call down upon her head the punishment she deserves. The adoption of so execrable a policy on the part of the Japanese will be an open defiance of civilization; and the crimes and the arrogance of the Islanders will arouse the indignation of foreign Governments. In fact, Japan will, perhaps, be only effectually opened to the traffic of mankind as a consequence of the present reaction.

The Anti-Slavery Sentiment of England.

Two of our City cotemporaries, wide as the poles asunder on almost every other point, agreed lately in expressing their opinion that the Anti-Slavery Party in England had always inveighed against Slavery before the war, for the express purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union; and has taken to defending and palliating Slavery since the war begun, for the purpose of making a restoration of the Union impossible. This is the opinion of the *Tribune*, and the *World* triumphantly concurs in it. The attitude of England toward the Secessionists is, however, a phenomenon of sufficient interest to prevent its being disposed of in this remarkably easy and off-hand way. This mode of explaining it is precisely that to which a "pot-house politician," as DICKENS paints him, or the editor of an Arkansas weekly journal, as we all know him, would be likely to resort. There is no error into which weak and provincial wits are so apt to fall in endeavoring to solve political mysteries, as that of applying to the conduct of great masses of men the same rule used in calculating the aberrations of a defaulting clerk, or of a dissipated cobbler. And very frequently philosophers, whose range of vision has been very much wider, labor under the same delusion. All England has, for the last year or two, been sitting at the feet of Mr. JAMES SPENCE, of Liverpool, and receiving from his lips the explanation of every incident of the great civil war in America. The basis of that gentleman's theory of our troubles is the hypocrisy—arrant and unblushing hypocrisy—of the Republican party in their professions of hostility to Slavery. He says they not only do not dislike Slavery, but have never disliked it, and have used it simply as a party cry, in order to get the gentle and patient South into their power for purposes of spoliation and insult. The worst of all this is, that he has got a large portion of the English public to believe him; and it is evident that some of our political instructors here give us credit for similar stupidity and credulity, when they inform us that the Anti-Slavery fever in England was simulated in order to cover a fiendish design upon the American Union.

The truth is, that charges of hypocrisy leveled against nations, or any large bodies of men, are always absurd. Men acting together in masses, or even talking together, are not capable of dissimulation. "The million," as they are called, can neither keep a secret nor conceal their real feelings. The laws which regulate the conduct or thoughts of crowds, are, it is well known, widely different from those which regulate the thoughts and conduct of individuals. Multitudes are capable of the basest as well as of the noblest things; but the one vice which can never be laid to their charge is hypocrisy. The very electric sympathy, bred by association, which sets their whole nervous system on fire, loosens their tongues like wine. They may be cruel, or fickle, or unreasoning, or ignorant, or credulous, but the one thing of which no nation, or mob, or meeting has ever been guilty since the world began, is saying one thing and meaning another. Whatever they denounce, they hate; whatever they clamor for, they really want. They may have designing leaders, and may be swayed by orators more foolish and more ignorant than themselves, and they may have plenty of knaves in their ranks, but the main body is always sincere and loyal.

There is hardly a fact within our knowledge so clear, and indisputable, as that all that has ever been said in England in perfect sincerity. To any one who knows anything whatever of the class of people who composed the Anti-Slavery associations in that country, held Anti-Slavery meetings, and got up Anti-Slavery bazaars, and subscribed for the relief of fugitive Uncle Toms, in our day, to say nothing whatever of the earlier generation who fought the great battle against Slavery in the West Indies, the charge of cloaking political schemes under the mask of philanthropy, is simply ludicrous. To accuse the kindhearted women, and pious dissenters, low Church clergymen, and literary men, and enthusiastic democrats who composed it, of designs upon the Union, is about as sensible as to accuse them of filibustering.

And what makes the theory all the more absurd is that it is not necessary in order to account for everything we have witnessed. The men who are most clamorous in their demands for mediation or intervention, and who have been most violent in their vituperation of the truth, not only are not, but never have been Anti-Slavery men. Our most bitter enemies, have never opened their lips against "the institution," and are the political successors of those who fought the battle of the slaveholder and Slavery against CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE and ROMILLY, in both Houses of Parliament. The Tories who are now reveling most heartily in the spectacle of our misfortunes and shortcomings, were not either amongst the admirers of Mrs. STOWE, nor the patrons of FREDERICK DOUGLAS, nor members of the Anti-Slavery association. That, however, the Anti-Slavery sentiment has declined in strength of late years among all classes in England, we have little doubt. Devotion to a principle always wanes faint when the pressure of opposition is removed; and Slavery has now for thirty years presented itself to the British mind, simply as a distant evil, which they could do nothing either to mitigate or destroy. But the hostility to it has still retained sufficient force, even amongst those who have least sympathy with the North, to render all efforts at interference abortive. No support, as "Historicus" remarks, in the able letter which we extracted into a recent issue, could be obtained from any considerable portion of the public for any measure tending ever so remotely to give Slavery a fresh lease of life.

And it must not be forgotten, that even if the Anti-Slavery party in England have forsaken us, or revile us, we cannot be very indignant with them as long as we have a larger party at the North, with its orators and newspapers who abhor the war, and do everything in their power to put an end to it, for the express reason that it is likely to damage Slavery; who glory in our defeat, magnifying our reverses, and vilify our Government because every battle, every march extends the area of free soil; who hug with tenderness, what the rest of Christendom considers our shame and reproach, and who use the very name of "Abolitionist" as a synonym for folly and wickedness.

A Leaf of Our Military History.

The Military Department west of the Mississippi River has had a varied and eventful history. It has been commanded by a Captain, a Committee of Public Safety, two Brigadiers, and three or more Major-Generals; and the transactions of the Department have given rise to more arrests, Courts-martial, investigations by Congressional and other Committees, than any other Department has been blessed or cursed with. Controversies have arisen there which a generation will not outlive—and yet the verdict of the people, who have been bored beyond measure by the constant outcry from the West, will be, that there has been nothing yet developed to justify the space the local troubles of that Department has been allowed to occupy.

The present feature of the Department of the West is the trial of Maj. MCKINSTRY, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. FREMONT'S time. This trial has been progressing about sixty days, and yet seems not near a conclusion. The latest testimony taken by the Court is that of Gen. HARNEY, of the United States Army, an aged and somewhat celebrated officer of the regular service, who held the command of the Department of the West for a few weeks, and was succeeded by Capt. LYON, afterwards Gen. LYON. Gen. HARNEY'S evidence has some piquancy, from its arraignment of the War Department and the President for having permitted a Committee of irresponsible citizens in St. Louis to rule the military affairs of the Department, and for permitting FRANK and MONTGOMERY BLAIR to relieve him (HARNEY) of his command. On this latter branch of complaint Gen. HARNEY'S testimony is in words as follows?

"This influence was exercised by FRANK BLAIR to such an extent that it caused me to be removed from the command of the Department of the West—in consequence of the base falsehoods which he fabricated and communicated to the Administration through his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR. His influence was such with Gen. LYON that I never communicated with Gen. LYON at all. I communicated with FRANK BLAIR. I knew that LYON was entirely under the influence of FRANK BLAIR entirely."

In another part of his testimony Gen. HARNEY speaks slightingly of LYON, as "Capt. LYON—called *General* LYON"—which is not very becoming, inasmuch as Gen. LYON proved himself not only a General, but a patriot and hero, sealing his devotion to his country with his blood. Nor does Gen. HARNEY make a very strong point against FRANK BLAIR in representing Gen. LYON to have been under his (BLAIR'S) influence—entirely. We would all, if we accepted this statement, be prepared to entreat FRANK BLAIR to take as many more of our Generals under his influence as possible—if that influence would only make them as LYON was.

The attack of Gen. HARNEY on MONTGOMERY BLAIR will not be sustained by those who know the latter, for whatever even his enemies may say of him, they do not ever charge him with falsehood. Gen. HARNEY is a veteran officer of the army, and he speaks feelingly of his desire to leave the service, in which his life has been spent, with an untarnished fame. He was, however, exceedingly unfortunate in his brief rule of the Military Department of the West. It will be remembered that the only act of importance that he performed as Commanding General was to make a treaty with Claib. JACKSON, the rebel Governor of Missouri, by which he virtually abandoned the sovereignty of the National Government over the State. JACKSON had telegraphed his infamous reply to President LINCOLN'S Proclamation calling for volunteers on the fall of Sumter. He had gone industriously to work under the law of his rebel Legislature to organize the militia of Missouri into a State Guard. He denied to the National Government the right to move National troops across the soil of Missouri for the National defence. And yet Gen. HARNEY entered into formal treaty with JACKSON, yielded

practically to all these insolent assumptions, and tied the hands of the Government so that it could not crush the rising treason in Missouri. For this Gen. HARNEY was removed, and "Capt. LYON" was put in his place.

This woful failure on the part of Gen. HARNEY to maintain the dignity and authority of his Government was, amid the fierce excitements that then prevailed in Missouri, ascribed to secret sympathy with the rebellion, which Gen. HARNEY'S social relations to some extent gave color to. It is a more charitable and, perhaps, much juster judgment, to ascribe his action to an ardent desire to maintain peace and avert the impending shock of arms that so soon after occurred at Camp Jackson. Gen. HARNEY did not appreciate the crisis. Gen. LYON did. That was the difference between the men, that justified the Administration in promoting Capt. LYON over the veteran Brigadier.

Reply by W. Cornell Jewett to the Colorado Commonwealth.

We copied, yesterday morning, a paragraph from the *Commonwealth*, a paper published at Denver, in Colorado Territory, in regard to the antecedents of Mr. W. C. JEWETT, whose efforts at volunteer diplomacy we have already noticed. As this paragraph assailed very severely Mr. JEWETT'S private character, we comply with his request to publish the following communication in reply

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: On my arrival in Buffalo my attention was directed to an article published in the Buffalo *Courier*, from the Colorado *Commonwealth*, intended as a personal attack upon me. I make the following extract from my reply, appearing in that journal a few days since:

"I pronounce the same in all its charges unjust, unwarranted, severe and untrue, except the reference to my father-in-law, Commodore C. R. GARRISON, having repudiated me, which I replied to at the time, with a letter from Commodore VANDERBILT, stating the charge made that I was using his (Commodore V.'s) name without authority, was untrue, with a further extract from a letter from his daughter, showing his further references untrue. He, however, through said act, causing me to lose one hundred thousand dollars, in connection with Company operations, *but has not, and will not, succeed in his sworn determination to ruin me in character and means through the power of his wealth and influence, for the God in whom I trust, with a sure foundation for the full development of my gold interests, and a purity of motive in all my acts, will enable me, to triumph over my enemies.* I will seek, on my arrival at Denver, a retraction of the article, showing abundant evidence to justify it. In the mean time, I ask that the Press will extend to me the courtesy not to copy the same until my full vindication can be made."

You having republished said article this morning compels me to anticipate said vindication, with the letter from Commodore VANDERBILT, with such other facts as will meet each point in said article; and I here state this will be my last communication in connection with any attacks, except as may arise from this; doing so hereafter—when libellous—through the courts of justice, compelling proof; and which action I shall take in Denver—the article referred to—unretracted—as well as against all papers, heretofore publishing attacks, refusing my vindication.

I also state that since the death of my wife I have attempted no operation—but finding secret opposition emanating from my father-in-law, whose wealth, standing and honors I now hold in my power awaiting a certain positive evidence—which will appear in proper time and place. *First*—As in the charge in the Denver *Journal*, that I have no right to hail from Colorado, I answer this by a reference to my speech the journals of Denver of 1860, showing the acknowledgment of my being a citizen holding extended gold interests, with large additions, since which I still hold free from liability, or owing over $50, that I am aware of in the Territory, and that arising from a misunderstanding; further, to the records of Congress, in 1860 and 1861—with my untiring efforts for a Territorial organization—against the belief, Colorado had any substance as a gold-producing region, for the truth of which I refer to Ex-President BUCHANAN, the Denver *News*, and other journals throughout the country, whether, to my continued efforts for Colorado, during my late national European trip to induce friendly Europeans when in the American war, resulting in the inauguration of the Napoleon move, to which,—God be praised,—the Republican party have this very day inaugurated a power through an editorial in the *Tribune*, acknowledging arbitration must be heeded and to a great tribunal would submit the Slave question, also on a basis concentration of European capital for the development of my gold interests which I hold in my own name and in connection with others, and such other valuable interests as I may deem proper to connect. On this point I have no comment, leaving to your judgment if I am entitled to a position in Colorado. *Secondly.*—As to my having been in Colorado but once, I refer to the editor of the Denver *News*, or citizens generally, who know to the contrary of this; and the time I have not been in the Territory, have been represented there in my interests, and during said absence, devoted to Colorado and national interests. *Thirdly.*—That I will not appear in the Territory again. I am now on the way to the mountains to meet engineers coming from Europe, and delay now but to advocate the meditation move of Europe, through the Press, Government and Congress, as worthy the serious attention and acceptance of the American people, if they would not free our Republic to the position in after years of "Poland," through civil war, revolution, and forced neutral foreign action. *Fourthly*—As to the business Chicago reference, I had a house in that city, on a basis of large merchandise operations from the East—the war prevented success; opposition from unknown sources, none but one knows, with the necessity of my action; naturally caused me to abandon the enterprise, and in my impulsive manner, suddenly, close said business, inviting criticism which I replied to, but from anid secret influence not published. I have therefore left my vindication in that quarter to a Court of Justice, when I have the time to give it attention. *Fifthly*—The personal attack I treat with silent contempt, except in connection to defy the world to point to a single act in connection with my extended real estate, mercantile or political operations that will not meet the approval of God and man. *Sixthly and lastly*—The acknowledged repudiation of me by my father-in-law—*such is natural*—for while I hold myself worthy a relation with the best in the land, I can prove him to the contrary, and I will when demanded.

I decline now bringing before the world the details of this family difficulty, preferring at a future day to vindicate myself, simply now, giving the letter of Com. VANDERBILT, thus

LETTER FROM COM. VANDERBILT.

SARATOGA, New-York, July 14, 1860.

Mr. W. C. Jewett:

SIR—Understanding you are charged with using my name as a reference without my sanction, and my silence being calculated to injure you in bringing to success your commercial or other enterprises, I cheerfully state that you did receive my permission, and I wish you success in whatever you may undertake. Yours, &c., C. VANDERBILT.

I now leave the subject in your hands, asking you to extend to me due justice, and relying upon the right of publication of this in all journals having published the Denver article.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Appointments.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Gov. SEYMOUR has made the following appointments:

Adjutant-General—Major J. T. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army.

Inspector-General—JOSIAH T. MILLER, of Seneca.

Engineer-in-Chief—ISAAC VANDERPOEL, of Albany.

Judge-Advocate General—NELSON J. WATERBURY, of New-York.

Quartermaster-General—S. V. TALCOTT, of New-York.

Military Secretary—Lieut. KIDD, New-York State Volunteers.

The other appointments will not be announced until after the inauguration.

Maj. SPRAGUE, who is now doing Bureau duty in Albany, awaits, before accepting of Gov. SEYMOUR'S appointment, the permission of the War Department at Washington.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Europa*, from Halifax, is signaled. She will arrive up to port about 3 P. M. Her mails will reach New-York Sunday morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

From statements made by Democratic Congressmen here, and the confident manner in which they are put forth, it is evident that an organized opposition to the Government is expected to be made after Jan. 1, with the purpose of breaking down the Administration and forcing upon the country a Democratic policy, and, if possible, securing a Democratic succession. The Governors of New-York and New-Jersey are confidently counted on to assist this movement in their official capacities, and there is some ground to apprehend serious complications.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION DEMANDS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted last Spring a bill providing for the issue of United States stock in payment of French spoliation demands, which bill was reported to the Senate, and made the order of the day for the 11th of this month. As other business prevented its being called up on that day, Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee, has asked advice of other members as to the best time to fix for its discussion by the Senate. This bill is the same which has so long been before the Senate, and is the cause of erroneous statements lately published by one of your cotemporaries.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The protracted cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL by Gen. McDOWELL was continued to-day, and developed some instances of defective memory on the part of Gen. SIGEL. The cross-questioning was quite searching on the part of Gen. McDOWELL, and was met by full responses on the part of Gen. SIGEL. The famous order of Gen. POPE'S, in which he made arrangements to "hag the whole crowd," consisting of JACKSON'S, EWELL'S and A. P. HILL'S Divisions, was offered in evidence.

NEW DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

The Boston owners of the ship *Wild Ranger*, which came into collision with a British vessel, the *Colloroon*, off the coast of Sicily, have been sentenced in an English Admiralty Court to pay £12,500, the full extent of damages sustained by the owners of the *Colloroon* and her cargo. By the United States law, the damagee would not have been more than the value of the *Wild Ranger*, and as the collision took place on the high seas, the question is one which must be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

It is asserted that the Secretary of the Navy has not as yet issued the necessary instructions to the Commanders of our cruisers, directing them to make the searches prescribed and authorized by the recent treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade, as such searches must be made for evidences of the Slave-traffic only.

THE TREATY WITH LIBERIA.

Should the Senate ratify the treaty with Liberia, recently negotiated at London by Messrs. C. F. ADAMS and BENSON, representing the American and the African Republics, the colored citizens of Liberia will be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed here by subjects of the most favored foreign nations.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

This gallant officer, who was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam while leading his brigade against the rebels, is still here, the guest of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. Gen. HARTSUFF still suffers from the effects of his wound, and in walking is obliged to use a cane. An examination of his wound will be made by Surgeon-General HAMMOND during the present week, and an effort made to extract the ball from his leg. Although unable to fight rebels, the General, nevertheless, is not idle, but is serving as a member of the Board to revise Army Regulations.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The workmen have completed the addition of a third story to the Navy Department, and a similar enlargement of the War Department will soon be finished. These additional stories will furnish much of the additional accommodation needed for the transaction of the business of these Departments.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The annual "Catalogue of Additions to the Library of Congress" has been published. One hundred and fifty-one pages are occupied with the miscellaneous books, and thirty-three pages with law books, which have been purchased with the last year's customary appropriation of $5,000 for the former, and $1,000 for the latter department.

The late Senator PEARCE has been for some years Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Library, and he exercised a strict supervision over the purchase of new books, rejecting the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Punch*, and other periodicals as not sufficiently ponderous for Congressional readers. Senator COLLAMER, who is now at the head of the Library Committee, is more liberal in his selections.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

F. S. SLEEPER, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., intends to contest the occupancy of the Representative's seat of the Third District of that State, for which the present incumbent, Hon. A. H. RICE, has the official certificate of reelection.

THE YULE FESTIVAL.

The contributions for the Christmas dinners in hospitals were very liberal, furnished by citizens of Washington, and sent from Philadelphia, and cities further north. Pittsburgh supplied a large quantity of poultry and other aids to Christmas cheer. Mrs. LINCOLN was munificent in her bounty, supplying to different hospitals several thousand pounds of the fattest turkeys of the Philadelphia markets, and equal quantities of fine chickens. The soldiers enjoyed the boon with infinite gusto.

MINNESOTA INDIANS

The thirty-nine Sioux Indians, condemned to death, were doubtless hung on Friday the 26th, as the President positively refused, on Wednesday, to grant them a longer respite.

CITIZENSHIP OF COLORED MEN

The opinion of Attorney-General BATES, so directly at variance with the Dred Scott decision on the *status* of colored people, has been printed, forming a neat pamphlet of twenty-seven pages. Mr. BATES declares very positively, that although all colored men are not citizens, yet colored men can be citizens.

QUARTERMASTER'S REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations of the Quartermaster's Department are now being published in one volume, which will be an acceptable and useful companion to all in this important branch of the public service.

MURDOCH'S READINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

It is expected that the Hall of the House of Representatives will be crowded on Monday night, when Mr. MURDOCH will read a selection of appropriate pieces for the benefit of the Soldiers' Relief Associations here, on which occasion Mr. LINCOLN and the Marine Band are expected to be in attendance.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions, relative to the tax on manufactured tobacco. When manufactured chewing or smoking tobacco is put up in packages of tinfoil paper, or other wrapping material, for consumers, the cost of such material shall first be deducted from the gross amount of the sales of such tobacco, before the tax on the same is levied.

The following is the decision of the Commissioner concerning the tax on sugars. Refiners who refine sugars, are subject to a tax of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the refined sugar produced, known as stove dried, and as hard sugar in the various forms of loaf, lump or crushed, granulated and pulverized. The molasses, and the soft or coffee sugar produced, is not taxed, being considered as the residuum of the refining process. Refiners who refine or make sugar from molasses, are subject to a tax of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the sugar produced. The molasses produced is not taxed, being considered as the residuum of the refining process.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

CONTINUED TESTIMONY OF GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. McDowell in Search of Information Under Difficulties.

A SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

At the thirtieth session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel was continued. Present, Gen. Cadwalader, President, Gens. Marlindele and Van Alen, members; Lieut.-Col. Pelouze, Recorder; Gen. McDowell and Gen. Franz Sigel. There was also an audience of fifteen, among which the eccentric Count Gurowski was prominent. The Count has been a constant attendant during the examination of his friend, Gen. Sigel.

Gen. Sigel asked to make a remark concerning his evidence.

Gen. McDowell objected that this was not the proper time for explanations, provided the evidence already given is recorded correctly.

Gen. Sigel said he had, since giving his testimony, received his official papers, and was enabled to make some corrections.

Gen. McDowell insisted that this was not the time for such explanations.

The Court was cleared for deliberation.

When the doors were opened the Recorder announced that the Court had decided that "if the witness remembers, after the examination of his papers, that his statements, or any of them, have been inaccurate, he may correct those inaccuracies; but all other explanations must be delayed until the close of the cross-examination."

Gen. Sigel said he did not remember any inaccuracies in the testimony as given.

Question.—You have stated that the general order for the march made provision for meeting Longstreet; did you or did you not then, or do you or do you not now know what was the strength of Ricketts' Division indicated in the order of that date; do you, or do you not, know that it was four brigades, consisting of sixteen regiments of infantry, four brigades of artillery—twenty-four pieces?

Answer.—It is impossible for me—

Gen. McDowell (interrupting) asked that the witness should answer affirmatively or negatively.

Gen. Sigel said that he simply wanted to say that it was impossible for him to tell now what he knew or did not know, four months ago, on this point. Now, he did not know at all what was the strength of Ricketts' Division; he hardly remembered anything about Ricketts' Division, and did not know now.

Q.—Did you or did you not know that the Rhode Island Cavalry had been sent up from New-Baltimore, on the west side of Bull Run Bridge, to be on the enemy's flank, as he should be marching through or to Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know now what this was done. I do not now know anything about that. I wish this to be understood.

Gen. McDowell objected to any explanations, as the answer could be "yes" or "no."

Gen. Sigel—These questions were almost all with regard to incidents which had passed four months, and if he could not explain, he should be obliged to refuse to answer.

Q.—Did you or did you not know, or do you or do you not know now that, in addition to Ricketts' Division, two brigades of cavalry, under Gens. Buford and Bayard, were also sent to join Ricketts' Division, to meet Longstreet there?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Would you have considered, under the circumstances, that four brigades of sixteen regiments of infantry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, two brigades of cavalry—between 11,000 and 12,000 men, were sufficient provision for holding Longstreet in check?

A.—I would have regarded it as a sufficient provision if these troops were placed at the right point at the time.

Q.—Do you know that Longstreet did not come through Hopewell Gap, about five miles north of Thoroughfare Gap? Do you know that he actually did come through Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know exactly whether he came by Thoroughfare Gap or through Hopewell Gap, I, however, think he came by Thoroughfare Gap.

Gen. McDowell said he was asking as to the actual knowledge of the witness.

Gen. Sigel—I think that Thoroughfare Gap is about three miles from Hopewell Gap.

Q.—You say that you did not know that anything had been done to hinder Longstreet. Do you not know there was an engagement between Ricketts and Longstreet at the Gap, or between it and Haymarket, and that Longstreet was actually held in check?

A.—I know now from a report of Gen. Longstreet himself, which was published in a paper, as much as I remember, that a skirmish took place at or near Thoroughfare Gap. From the description it was my impression that the skirmish was of an insignificant character, in regard to the resistance. This is all the knowledge I have.

Q.—You have stated that you believed that Gen. McDowell did not do what he could under the circumstances to hinder Longstreet from joining Jackson, and afterwards you say you could not answer the question as to what Gen. McDowell did to prevent Longstreet from coming through Thoroughfare Gap. How then do you know what Gen. McDowell did not do, or what you say he might have done?

A.—Because, first, I had no exact knowledge of what was done in general; and, second, my remarks were made in regard to the result—as I knew that Gen. Longstreet was coming up on the 29th, or had come up on the 29th; and I also knew that he had co-operated with Jackson on the 30th of August.

Gen. McDowell objected that the answer was not responsive.

Q.—You have stated your belief that Gen. McDowell did not leave a sufficient force at Thoroughfare Gap, or in the neighborhood, to prevent the enemy's troops from passing by this defile, which is very easy to defend. You have afterward stated that you do not know what Gen. McDowell did to prevent Longstreet from coming through that Gap. How, then, do you know that he did not leave sufficient force?

A.—I said that Gen. McDowell did not leave a sufficient force, because it is my impression that a serious fight would have taken place, of which I would have gained a knowledge; and as I did not have that knowledge, I suppose that there was not a sufficient force.

Gen. McDowell said he asked the witness what he knew.

The Court decided that the answer was responsive.

Q.—You have stated that you saw Gen. McDowell at your headquarters in a house near Buckland Mills, on the 27th of August. Did you again see Gen. McDowell before your march to Buckland Mills?

A.—I think I saw him, and I think it was in his tent. I believe I went to him on that night, and was met there by an officer. I do not know what occurred at this second meeting. I do not know whether there was any conversation between me and Gen. McDowell. I do not know whether I made any report to Gen. McDowell.

Q.—You have stated that you received the order to march to Manassas Junction at quarter to three o'clock in the morning, and you were at the head of your corps. What time was it when your corps had all passed Gainesville?

A.—This I cannot state exactly, because I was at the head of the column, pointing out the road to Manassas Junction. I left Gainesville, according to my knowledge, about daybreak, when it was yet dark, because I tried myself to bring the troops in order of march as soon as possible. I marched first with the brigade of Gen. Milroy from Gainesville. Afterward, I was with Gen. Schurz and Stolenbrer's division and reserve artillery, forming them in line of battle; then I went to the division of Gen. Schenck. I do not recollect what hour it was I left Gainesville. There may never been an interdependent in the road, but I do not recollect it—no obstruction of the road.

Q.—Did you or did you not receive orders from Gen. McDowell at Buckland Mills on Aug. 28, 1862, ordering you to march your corps to Manassas Junction, with your right resting on the Manassas Railroad?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was or was not this order again given you after you had left Gainesville?

A.—Immediately after leaving Gainesville, I do not believe this order was again given me; but after having formed in line of battle on my march to Manassas Junction, I received it again.

Q.—Was or was not any other order given you by Gen. McDowell on the occasion of your march to Gainesville?

A.—I do not remember such an order.

Q.—You have stated that your troops had to march five or six miles to come again at the evening at the place or near the place they started from, and that your men were tired, and you thought you were made to lose time by marching and countermarching, and that this was in compliance with Gen. McDowell's orders. How could your men have been marching and countermarching by Gen. McDowell's orders when those orders required you to march in one direction only—to Manassas Junction; and how could those orders bring you back to the place you started from?

A. In making this remark about marching and countermarching I did not mean Gainesville as the point, but the place between Gainesville and Manassas Junction where I formed my corps, or a part of my corps against the enemy, and as far as I remember my statements, I did not say I lost time by orders of Gen McDowell, but my movements were in compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell.

Some discussion arose at this point as to whether the question recited correctly the evidence of Gen. Sigel. The court decided that the question should be remodeled.

Gen. Sigel said that he wished to know whether the questions put to him by the accused were to go upon the record.

Gen. McDowell (interrupting) objected to the word "accused."

Gen. Sigel said he used the word because he found it in the regulations.

Q. (repeated and modified) You have stated that your troops lost time and had to march and countermarch to come to the same point nearly at the evening which you had left at noon. In compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell, is or is not this witness to be understood as saying it was by Gen. McDowell's orders his men countermarched to come to the same point nearly where he had left?

A.—I understand that it was by Gen. McDowell's orders that my corps left the point where it was formed in order of battle at noon, and that this was a mistake, because when I had arrived near Manassas Junction, it was ordered by Gen. Pope to march by—

Gen. McDowell (interrupting)—The question is, what were my orders—not what were Gen. Pope's orders. I object to Gen. Pope's orders being brought in.

Gen. Sigel continued—I was ordered by Gen. Pope to march by New-Market to—

The Court interrupted Gen. Sigel, and instructed him to explain how he got back to where he started from, by order of Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDowell said he should lose all the benefits of a cross-examination unless the answer was responsive to the question.

The Court decided that the answer was not responsive, and asked whether it was by Gen. McDowell's orders that the witness got back to where he started.

Gen. Sigel—About that I do not say anything.

Gen. McDowell—That is exactly what I want you to tell about.

Gen. Sigel—I did not accuse Gen. McDowell of bringing me back to where I started from. I complained that I had to leave that point where I formed in line of battle, which was a mistake.

The Court.—If Gen. McDowell's orders did not bring you back to where you started, say so. If it was Gen. Pope's orders and not Gen. McDowell's that brought you back, you can state that.

Gen. Sigel.—I further understand that it was not by order of Gen. McDowell that I marched back to New Market. I ask the gentleman to make an explanation.

Gen. McDowell objected to any explanation, but insisted that he had a right to an answer to the question, and that any explanations were entirely out of order.

The Court again represented to Gen. Sigel that it was simply a question of fact whether the unnecessary orders referred to were given to him (Sigel) by Gen. McDowell, or not. The witness could answer "yes" or "no."

Gen. Sigel said that in consequence of the order of Gen. McDowell, he was exposed to be attacked on his flank, and had to form in line of battle.

The Court again instructed the witness to answer the question responsively.

Gen. Sigel commenced by saying that the question was in two parts.

Gen. McDowell again objected to this discussion and these explanations.

The Court decided that all objections must be reduced to writing, and that the verbal discussions were entirely out of order.

The discussion was continued at some length nevertheless.

Gen. McDowell then submitted in writing his objection to the witness being now allowed to explain his movements or qualify the evidence given in chief by making corrections concerning this evidence, at least until after he shall have answered explicitly and directly the cross interrogatory propounded to him.

After some further discussion the Court was cleared for deliberation.

On the reopening of the Court the Recorder announced that the first objection of Gen. McDowell was not well taken, as the question may refer to an order of Gen. Pope's. The second is not applicable to the point before the Court. The witness is directed to answer whether the countermarching made by him and the return from Manassas was by order of Gen. McDowell's, and if not by Gen. McDowell's orders, he will state by whose orders, in connection with Gen. McDowell's order, it was made.

A.—It was not by Gen. McDowell's orders alone. I marched by orders of Gen. McDowell toward Manassas, and formed in line of battle, and by orders of Gen. Pope I marched from near Manassas to New-Market.

The Court adjourned to to-morrow morning.

O., Jr.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was continued, at length, to enable him to explain the inconsistency of his having returned to almost the same point he had started from while on the march toward Manassas.

Gen. SIGEL urged that it was in compliance with Gen. POPE'S orders that he had done so, those orders having directed him to march to Centreville by way of New-Market.

Gen. SIGEL was asked if Gen. McDOWELL had not informed him, (SIGEL,) at Buckland Mills, that the cavalry which had been sent forward under Gen. BUFORD had forced Gen. LONGSTREET to deploy his whole army between Selem and White Plains, thereby delaying his (LONGSTREET'S) progress.

Gen. SIGEL said that he did not remember.

Gen. SIGEL was also questioned as to the reason of his advance still halting at Gainesville at 7½ o'clock in the morning, after having spent a whole night there.

Gen. SIGEL answered that he had chosen this position because it contained plenty of water, and was easily defensible.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FARMAY, Dec. 26, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. T. Locke, called, as a witness by Gen. Porter: Was Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Porter's Staff. On the 27th of August, Drake de Key brought an order from Gen. Pope, for Gen. Porter's Corps to march at 1 o'clock next morning, for Bristow Station. This order was received by Gen. Porter at about 10 o'clock P. M.

Witness was present when a report was made to Gen. Porter that the road was very much blocked up, and very bad in several places; orders were given by Gen. Porter to march at 2 o'clock next morning. Reveille was beaten between one and two. One portion of the corps had marched from seventeen to eighteen miles that day, and another portion from ten to twelve—had not stopped to take a meal that he was aware of.

The corps marched at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. One great difficulty encountered was the darkness of the night, and the next in moment, the obstructions of wagon trains along the road. The night was extremely dark, witness received very severe injuries groping about in the darkness. The corps marched as fast as they could under the circumstances. By circumstances he meant the darkness that prevailed, the obstructions along the road, and the great fatigue of the men when starting.

On the afternoon of the 29th witness had a conversation with Gen. McDowell. It came about in this way: witness had been sent by Gen. Porter to Gen. King with a message; Gen. McDowell was there. He sent his compliments to Gen. Porter, and said he was going to the right, and was going to ask Gen. King with him, and that if he (Porter) had to fall back, he could do so on his (McDowell's) left.

The message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King was for the latter to remain where he was. Witness considered Gen. King as under Gen. Porter, at that time.

When he returned to Gen. Porter's corps, it was being formed in line of battle near the railroad. Gen. McDowell subsequently rode up and said:

"Porter, you are out too far already. This is no place to fight."

After a few moments' conversation, which witness did not hear, the two Generals rode off together.

Gen. Porter made great exertions on the morning of the 28th to clear the way so as to facilitate the march to Bristow Station.

On the evening of the 29th Capt. Pope, of Gen. Pope's Staff, arrived with orders for Gen. Porter to attack the enemy at once. This was between sundown and dark. Gen. Porter immediately forwarded an order to this effect, by witness, to Gen. Morell.

Another order was received at 3½ o'clock next morning for the corps to march to the battlefield. Gen. Porter sent to Gen. Morell to bring in his pickets.

Witness was cognizant of most of Gen. Porter's conduct, and noticed no indisposition to do his entire duty.

The character of the ground between Gen. Porter's right and Gen. McDowell's left, on the 29th, was a dense wood, which troops would have much difficulty in getting through.

EXAMINATION BY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The act of moving commenced before daylight on the morning of the 28th. Cannot say how long, but some time before daylight.

The interview between Generals McDowell and Porter, on the railroad, was between twelve and one o'clock, on the 29th. The remark of Gen. McDowell he thought, was not a mere salutation.

Gen. Porter did not make the attack ordered through Capt. Pope, Gen. Morell moved up his troops, but did not make any attack. The reason he assigned was that he thought it was too late in the day to do so. The enemy were forming in line of battle. There was some skirmishing between the opposing forces.

Witness considered the remark of Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, on the railroad, on the afternoon of the 29th, tantamount to an order to fall back.

Capt. A. P. Martin, Chief of Gen. Morell's Division Artillery, called—

On the 29th of August, was present at a meeting between Gens. McDowell and Porter, on the railroad from Manassas to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell said: "Porter, this is no place to fight a battle. You are out too far."

Witness went away, and heard nothing more of what was said. This was about 11 o'clock, he thought, on the 29th. The troops in the corps were at this time closing up, as he supposed, in line of battle. The movements of battle order were continued to a considerable extent after the above-mentioned conversation.

On the morning of the 28th, witness thought he heard rarelle at one o'clock, so as to move at three. They moved out across a run that was in front of the camp, and halted there until daylight. They encountered considerable difficulty by getting stuck in the run, &c. Witness knew of no order by Gen. Porter for an attack. He (witness) received orders to get his artillery in position. The artillery firing of the enemy on the right was continued about half an hour, when it was silenced by our guns.

Major-Gen. Morell called—Was at Warrenton Junction on afternoon of Aug. 27; had marched from 17 to 19 miles that day; his troops were fatigued by previous marches on the Peninsula, &c. Was present with Gen. Porter on the evening of the 27th, when orders came from Gen. Pope to march at one o'clock next morning for Bristow Station. Gen. Porter said that in consequence of the condition of the troops he did not think they could make any better headway by moving at one o'clock than at three. He said to him (Morell) and other general officers present, to get ready to move at three. They moved about that time. If they had moved at one, the men would have in have been kept up all night. They encountered considerable difficulty on account of the darkness and the bad condition of a little stream in front of the camp. After starting at three, they made the best of their way to Bristow Station.

The Court here adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day the examination of Major-Gen. E. MORELL was continued.

Gen. MORELL said that he received about daybreak on the morning of the 29th of August, a dispatch from Gen. PORTER, bidding him (MORELL) to instantly withdraw his forces in the advance back to the main body of the corps.

This occurred whilst that portion of the Army of the Peninsula was on the march from Aquia Creek to form a junction with Gen. POPE.

Gen. MORELL declared that Gen. PORTER had always shown a willingness to cooperate with the other commanders and had managed his own corps with zeal and ability.

Col. RUGGLES, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Virginia (not that of Gen. POPE as he desired particularly to state) was next examined.

Col. RUGGLES was handed several orders which he (RUGGLES) had written when chief of the Staff of the Army of Virginia, and after he had inspected the orders he pronounced them genuine.

The main point to which his evidence referred was the purpose of a private conversation between Gens. POPE and PORTER, at the headquarters of the former, near Fairfax Court-house.

On being cross-questioned by the Judge Advocate as to the course of his feelings toward Gen. POPE, Col. RUGGLES replied that though he was not absolutely hostile to Gen. POPE, he (RUGGLES) should prefer never to serve again under his (POPE'S) command.

The Funeral of Maj. Horgan, of the Irish Brigade.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, at the suggestion of Ald. FARLEY, a series of resolutions, eulogistic of the late Maj. WILLIAM HORGAN, Eighty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, who fell in the late battle at Fredericksburgh, were passed; and it was resolved, in honor of the gallant command with which he had served, and nobly died, that the funeral expenses should be borne by the City. To this end, the arrangements were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, the members of which having consulted with the officers of Gen. MEAGHER'S command, now in New-York, have taken charge of the funeral. The remains will be taken at 9 o'clock this morning from the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, No. 596 Broadway, to the City Hall, where they will be laid in state, and remain till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they will be borne to Calvary Cemetery, and interred in the ground consecrated by its trustees for the burial of the Catholic soldiers who fall in the present war. The friends of the deceased, and members of the command to which he belonged, as well as members of other military organizations in the City, are respectfully invited to join in the public ceremonies.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

CAPRON.—In this City, on 7th day morning, 12th month, 27th, WILLIAM ORION, youngest son of Jacob and Jennie Capron, aged 2 years and two months.

Their friends are invited to attend the funeral on 2d day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 146 Broadway.

CLARK.—In Cornwall, on Thursday, Dec. 25, GEORGE G. CLARK, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Friday, 26th inst., Rev. CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, in King-st.

DE BOIS.—In Catskill, on Christmas morning, of diphtheria and croup, SARAH FRANCES, only child of Charles F. and Emily A. Du Bois, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 256 West 14th-st., next door, this day (Sunday), at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

IRVIN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, GEORGE IRVIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MASON.—In camp before Fredericksburgh, on the 18th inst., suddenly, NEHEMIAH MASON, Jr., Co. E, 14th New-York State Militia, aged 27 years and 10 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 226 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also any members of the regiment who may at present be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MCLOUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, 27th inst., after an illness of several years' duration, Mrs. JOHANNE MCLOUGHLIN, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 155 Avenue C, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends, also those of her son, James D. McKinnon, and her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. S. RICHARD SMITH, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, J. W. Robinson, and of his brother, Dr. A. H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. The relatives will be taken to Dale Cemetery for interment.

NOTICE.—The members of the Young Men's Stonecutter's Association are requested to meet at No. 76 Princes-st., on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide on Board the Ship Francis B. Cutting.

THE SECOND MATE SHOT BY ONE OF THE CREW, AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 9 o'clock on Friday night a difficulty occurred on board the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, lying opposite Bedloe's Island, which resulted in the death of the second mate, named THOMAS HUTCHINSON. The crew had been shipped that afternoon, and the ship was on the eve of taking her departure from this port to Liverpool when the melancholy occurrence took place. HENRY OLIVER, the sailor who committed the offence, was arrested by the Harbor Police soon after the affair took place, and held to await an investigation. The circumstances, as gathered from the officials who made the arrest, are as follows: A difficulty between HUTCHINSON and OLIVER had occurred during the previous afternoon, while the vessel was getting ready for sea. In the course of the altercation OLIVER had remarked that he would strike the second mate. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, the crew in the forecastle became quite boisterous, and HUTCHINSON, the deceased, as an officer of the ship, went down to see what was the trouble. When the latter arrived there, it is said that he began to abuse OLIVER, who at this time was lying in his bunk, and the former repeated the taunts and threats used by him in the previous difficulty. During this altercation HUTCHINSON, it appears, struck OLIVER several blows while the latter was in his berth. OLIVER at once drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession, the balls taking effect in the head and body of the mate. The victim died almost immediately. Capt. TOPP, with a posse of men, boarded the vessel, and took into custody the offender, and also the other members of the crew as witnesses.

The deceased was the third mate on the ship *Robert LeLane* at the time tha Captain of the latter ship was murdered, and was, consequently, a principal witness. It will be remembered, in that important case. Mr. WANNIC, the first mate of the *Francis B. Cutting*, was also a shipmate with, and friend of the unfortunate Capt. BAYSS.

The body of HUTCHINSON was yesterday afternoon conveyed from the ship to the Coroner's office, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. The following is the substance of all the material testimony in the case:

Charles Hunt, the cook of the ship, testified—That the mate struck the prisoner two or three times, and as soon as the last blow was given the report of a pistol was heard, and the mate was seen by witness to stagger and fall to the floor.

[A pistol was here shown to the witness, who pronounced it to be the one used by the prisoner.]

Henry Fields, a sailor upon the *Cutting*, sworn, deposed: Was in the forecastle at the time of the affray; there were four or five men in bed; the second mate came in and asked what the noise was for; the mate put his hand into the bunk of prisoner, but witness did not hear any remarks; the second mate struck prisoner; there was a man standing by the bunk, whom the mate shoved over; the second mate then put his hand again into the berth, when prisoner fired a pistol; the mate staggered and fell into witness' arms, exclaiming, "Oh, my God, I am shot;" a second shot was fired; there is a mark left on "bread barge;" witness ran aft and told the boy on the poop to set off a blue light or rocket; witness knew deceased for five years; he behaved well; he sailed with deceased three times before; deceased's reputation among sailors was good; prisoner was a little tha worse for liquor; the mate took away all the knives of the men in the forenoon.

George Buss, a sailor on board the ship, testified as follows: He was lying in the bunk, when the second mate came in and ordered to be quiet, so that the men could go to sleep. The noise continued, when the mate came back; the prisoner used uncourteous language, to which the mate replied that if he would not be quiet, he (the mate) would knock his brains out; the prisoner retorted, when the mate struck him with his hand; two men, who stood by, fell back; when the second mate struck, the man drew his pistol and shot him.

Other testimony to the same effect was given by several additional witnesses, at the conclusion of which Coroner WILDEY, in a brief and able charge, submitted the case to the Jury, who without retiring, immediately rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, THOMAS HUTCHINSON, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of HENRY OLIVER, on the 26th day of December, 1862."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner WILDEY made the usual examination of the prisoner. The latter stated that his name is HENRY OLIVER, twenty-five years of age, born in Ireland, residing at No. 72 Cherry-street, and by occupation a Seaman.

In answer to the question whether he had anything to say, relative to the charge of murder preferred against him, the prisoner said:

"The second mate struck me and I fired. He had been abusing me all the afternoon, and I had asked the mate to let me go ashore, if there was going to be any difficulty, but he would not let me. The revolver was one that I was intending to take to Liverpool for a friend. It was not mine. The second mate struck me three or four times with a piece of wood of some sort."

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs, by Coroner WILDEY, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HUTCHINSON is represented by those who have known him for some years past, as having been a man of a violent and tyrannical nature toward those who were under him on board a ship. He was about 28 years of age, and a native of this country. His remains are detained by the authorities, in order that his friends may claim them for burial. Any information respecting them may be had at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre street.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since Dec. 24:

Lord & Taylor	$100 00
Cooper & Co.	25 00
Workmen of the Northfield Knife Company, Northfield, Conn.	20 00
Cash (check)	5,000 00
	$5,145 00
Previously reported	102,438 97
Total receipts in Cash	$107,583 97

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following are the changes made in the Police Department during the past week. *Appointments.*—John Kane, to the Sixth Precinct. Jacob Mosbach, Simon Bierns, Philip Miller and John McPherson, to the Eighth; Edward Tierney, to the Ninth, Wm. L. Arnold and August Hiersman, to the Eleventh; Francis Cusick, to the Fifteenth, John Main and Patrick Hughes, to the Fourteenth, Patrick Keenan, Robert B. Pitcairn and John W. Browning, to the Fifteenth, Wm. McGivney, to the Sixteenth, Wm. S. Jackson and John L. Morrell, to the Eighteenth; Richard H. Brewer, to the Twenty-seventh; Samuel M. Thorn and Ogden Browning, to the Twenty-ninth.

Resignations.—Patrick Gavagan, of the Second, and John W. Cooney, of the Fifth.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Officer DYMOND, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday took into custody JOHN JONES, a man who is well known to the Police as a hotel thief. He was found in one of the rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel; and when the Police entered the apartment for the purpose of making the arrest, they found the accused busily engaged in reading a newspaper. The trunks in the room were found all broken open and the contents scattered around the floor. Nothing was found upon the prisoner, however, except some skeleton keys and a few other burglar's instruments. JONES was taken before Alderman HALL, at the Tombs, and there held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

REDEMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. the Post-Office is crowded by persons applying for the redemption of the old postage stamps, which they have in their possession. Holders of receipts for the following numbers of packages of stamps will receive orders for the amounts allowed, upon application at the office: 15, 36, 42, 64, 65, 70, 81, 86, 99, 104, 105, 106, 112, 113, 118, 119, 121, 125, 126, 127, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188.

A MURDERER PARDONED.—JAMES LARKIN, who was convicted of a murder committed by him on the 27th day of August, 1858, in the Sixth Ward, and sentenced to imprisoumeat for life on the 24th day of December following, has been pardoned by Gov. MORGAN, after a service of four years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and is now at large. At the time of the commission of the offence, LARKIN was the leader of a "Dead Rabbit Club," and the murder created quite a sensation in this City.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted: CHARLES E. GAY, for an assault with a dangerous weapon; Penitentiary one year. JACOB PICHINI, for grand larceny; State Prison two years. JOSEPH BENJAMIN, for petit larceny from the person; City Prison thirty days. The Court then adjourned for the term.

A CHURCH ROBBED.—At a late hour on Friday night, the St. Nicholas Church, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first-street, was entered by some burglars, who stole therefrom several pieces of plate belonging to the communion service. The Police have as yet been unable to obtain any clue to the depredations.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 26:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 19	125	247	372
Admitted to Dec. 26	37	10	47
Discharged, cured or relieved	40	13	53
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	119	241	360

Males, 341; females, 19.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY PROMENADE CONCERT.—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday evening, a grand promenade concert will be given by the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The music will be by Grafulla's Band, and will consist of pieces by the most celebrated masters.

GEN. CURTIS' DEPARTMENT.

The Duties of Provost-Marshals Defined.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. Provost-Marshals within this department will be governed by the following instructions:

They are referred to General Orders No. 23, Department of the Missouri, current series, for important regulations as to their practice.

II. They will arrest and send to St. Louis all persons belonging to or enlisted in the Confederate service, found within this Department. It is represented that there are many persons, officers and privates, at large, who do, or claim to belong, to the rebel army. This is contrary to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, and such persons should at once be sent forward under guard. This is not to apply to persons who have voluntarily surrendered, and taken the oath of allegiance before proper authorities.

III. Provost-Marshals will arrest and take evidence against all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, such as giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion, including those

1. Who act as spies, and carry on secret correspondence with rebels in arms.

2. Who furnish supplies to the rebels, whether arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, horses, forage, money, or other material aid. All such property actually being used in that way will be seized and reported at once to Col. B. G. FARRAR, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, at St. Louis.

3. Who encourage the rebellion, by speaking, writing, or publishing any disloyal sentiments, or induce the same in others.

4. Persons in arms against the Government, and those guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillage, and marauding; and all persons who, in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, encourage distoyalty in others, and oppress Union men.

IV. There is a class of pretended loyal men who, while they have not joined the rebel army, have encouraged their relatives and neighbors to go, and who uphold and support them by secret communications and sending money, clothing, and other assistance; and who associate with men who have been disloyal from the first, and with known sympathisers with the rebellion. These men, while pretending that they are better Union men than those charged with the control of the Government, constantly denounce the Government, and all who sustain its policy and measures, as enemies of the Union and of the country; such conduct and language gives strong support and encouragement to those actively engaged in the rebellion, producing the belief in their minds that they have a strong and growing party in the North, by whose agency eventually they will be able to divide the country permanently; and strengthens and prolongs the efforts of the rebels. Men are not entitled to the protection of the Government, when their every-day conduct shows that they look for its overthrow with hope and pleasure. They choose to range themselves with the enemies of the Government, and will be treated accordingly. They will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and be proceeded against as criminals.

V. Arms and ammunition will be taken from disloyal men above mentioned, and reported to Col. B. G. FARRAR, at St. Louis.

VI. Persons found harboring or concealing spies, rebel soldiers or officers, marauders and other criminals, will be treated as parties to the crimes, and circumstances may make their failing to give information to the military authorities as gross an act of disloyalty as their active efforts to conceal.

VII. Provost-Marshals will arrest notoriously bad and dangerous men, where peace and safety require it, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them; and such may be put under bonds, imprisoned, or required to leave the State.

VIII. And also disloyal preachers who have disgraced their profession by encouraging others to rebel, while they have committed no other disloyal act. The Government has always given liberal exemption to this class, and if they now in return oppose it to the war of their calling, they should be dealt with as rebellious and disloyal men, and expelled from the State.

IX. The good of society and the safety of the Government require that, during the rebellion, offences such as those spoken of above should be tried and punished by military power. Many offences which in time of peace are civil offences, become in time of war military offences, and are to be tried by a military tribunal, even in places where civil tribunals exist. Wilful treason, as a distinct offence, is defined by the Constitution, and must be tried by Courts duly constituted by law, yet certain acts of treasonable character, such as carrying information to the enemy, acting as spies, &c., are military offences, liable by military tribunals, and punishable by military authority. It is a well established principle that insurgents, not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partisans and guerrilla bands are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they may commit. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti.

X. It will be the duty, therefore, of Provost Marshals, who, upon evidence, find persons guilty of serious crimes above set out, to send them forward to St. Louis, with the evidence against them, and upon charges preferred.

XI. Provost Marshals will arrest persons guilty of discouraging enlistments in the service of the Government, including those opposing the enrollment ordered by the Governor, and persons guilty of exciting dissatisfaction among our troops, and of inducing persons to desert, and also those persons found selling liquor to soldiers, in any city or town, near any camps, or at any other place, and also persons interfering with the execution of any military orders or regulations issued by competent authority.

XII. It having been ordered on the 3d of February, 1862, that no one should be employed on any railroad who had not taken the oath of allegiance, and who also was not loyal, it is the duty of Provost-Marshals to ascertain that all officers, directors and employes of all railroads have taken the oath and are loyal, and to arrest all concerned in violation of said order; and if having been ordered by the Major-General commanding the Department, that no disloyal person shall command or be employed upon any steamboat or vessel, it is made the duty of all officers to report to the headquarters of the Department any violation of said order, and any owner or commander of any such boat or vessel violating said order, will be liable to be tried for such disobedience.

XIII. On the 4th of December, 1861, Major-Gen. HALLECK, commanding this Department, in General Orders relating to Provost-Marshals, declared that it was the province of the military authorities to execute the act of Congress that had then been passed confiscating the slaves of rebels which had been used in aiding the rebellion, and he forewarned disloyal slave owners in these words, that "should Congress extend this penalty to the property of all rebels in arms, or giving aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy, such provisions will be strictly enforced."

On the 5th of December, 1862, an order was issued by the War Department, directing that the Provost-Marshal General should proceed to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, below mentioned.

And on the 24th of September, 1862, in General Orders, No. 139, of the War Department, a proclamation by the President of the United States was published for the information and government of the army, and all concerned, in which the 9th and 10th sections of said act of Congress were set out as follows

After quoting these sections at length, the order proceeds:

By which order of the War Department, it was published to the army, and all concerned, that the President did enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And whereas there are large numbers of slaves in this Department that belonged to rebels in arms, and disloyal men who have given them aid and countenance by such acts and conduct as are above specified, and there are in said States a large number of men who defy said Act of Congress and order of the War Department, by pursuing and attempting to hold as slaves those who, by said act of Congress, are declared to be free of their servitude, and captives of War; and as captives are entitled to full protection to their persons from all enemies of the Government and opposers of the law:

XIV. Now, all Provost Marshals within this Department are hereby commanded to protect the freedom and persons of all such captives or emancipated slaves, against all persons interfering with or molesting them, and they will arrest all persons guilty of such conduct.

XV. And whereas, it is represented to the Major-General Commanding, that the slaves of disloyal men, emancipated by said act of Congress, are kept imprisoned and confined in both the public and private jails, but not upon criminal charges, it is hereby made the duty of Provost-Marshals to examine into all such cases, and report the facts to the Provost-Marshal General.

XVI. And all persons disobeying any proper order of a Provost-Marshal, in relation to emancipated slaves, will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and tried for violation of military orders.

XVII. And that loyal men may not be interferred with in their rights, whenever slaves seek protection, under circumstances provided for in said Act of Congress, it shall be the duty of all Provost-Marshals to take evidence as to the facts; and upon ascertaining that the slave is one of the class emancipated and protected by said 9th and 10th sections of said law, the Provost-Marshal will give to such slave a paper, signed by himself, in the following form:

In pursuance to General Order No. 1, of the Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri, dated St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1862, and in obedience to the order of the War Department, made 24th September, 1862, I have ascertained that ——, a negro, —— color, —— size, aged about —— years, is to be considered and treated as a captive of war, and as such is entitled to the protection of all officers of the United States.

Given by me at ——, in the County of——, State of ——, the —— day of ——, 186–.

The blanks in said paper to be carefully filled up, so as to state the name, sex, color, size, and age of the negro, and the place where given. It shall be signed by the officer executing the same, and delivered to such negro, and upon the paper, or annexed to it, should be stated the names of the witness or witnesses, upon whose testimony such paper is granted, and the place of residence; and no negro holding such paper shall be deprived of it against his will.

Said act of Congress provides as follows:

SEC. 9. 1st. As to persons hereafter engaged in rebellion against the United States.

2d. And as to persons who shall in any way give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Their slaves shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves, under the following circumstances:

1st. Slaves escaping from *such persons*, and taking refuge within the lines of the army.

2d. Slaves captured from *such persons*.

3d. Slaves deserted by *such persons*, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States.

4th. Slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States.

XVIII. Any negro designated in such writing given by a Provost-Marshal will, by persons in the military service of the Government, be regarded as emancipated by said Act of Congress; but no person in military service will regard such paper as justifying him to decide on the validity of the claim of any slaveholder to the service or labor of its slave.

XIX. By said order of the War Department attention was called to an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-Martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

This and all other rules and articles of war, should be sustained by Provost-Marshals, who are specially assigned to duty for the purpose of maintaining the laws of war and the peace of society.

The foregoing rules and regulations are made,

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.

F. A. DICK, Lieut.-Colonel and Provost-Marshal General, Department of the Missouri.

A Striking Prediction—What was Foretold of the American Union Eighty Years Ago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger*, printed in London, (reprinted in New-York,) in 1801, may be found the following predictions of the present war in this country.

The writer, who was an officer in the British service during the Revolution, was entertained at dinner by some of the American officers just before he left this country at the close of the war. Referring to this occasion, he writes:

"I shall here relate a conversation that took place at Gen. DICKINSON'S table before a large company, and an opinion which I gave relative to the future destiny of the government of that country, (the United States,) and I am of opinion that the state of affairs there is rapidly hastening a dissolution of the United States. At that time (1783) when peace had been concluded but a few weeks, I was of that opinion and remember well, when Gen. DICKINSON asked me my opinion of the government and of its stability, I communicated my thoughts in nearly the following words.

Sir, as long as Gen. WASHINGTON and the other principal military characters and leading men in Congress, who have brought about this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain as it is, united; but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors of wars in this country; there are too many interests in it for them to remain united under one Government. Just as this war commenced you were going to fight among yourselves, and would have fought had not the British interfered. You then united against us, but one of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they have against the British. This country, when its population shall be completed, is large enough for three great empires, bounded by the North River, the Great Potamack and the Mississippi rivers. But such a defection will not happen for a very long period of time, until the inhabitants of that country (the West and Southwest) become numerous and powerful, *the Northern and Southern powers will first divide and contend in arms.* I remember perfectly well Gen. DICKINSON'S reply to my opinion 'God forbid that I should ever live to see that day, but I am afraid that there may be some just grounds for your opinions.'

I will risk a further opinion relative to America: should I live to a good old age, I am confident that I shall hear of the Northern and Southern powers in America waging war with each other; when one party will solicit assistance from France, the other from Great Britain. It will then depend on the judgment of those men, who at that period may be at the head of the French and British Councils, whether they will interfere or not in American disputes. In my humble opinion, it would be better for both countries to let them settle the matter amongst themselves."

On a subsequent page, HANGER predicts that when the South and West shall be settled from the Ohio to the Mississippi, the attention of the Americans will be attracted to the conquest of Mexico. W. P. B,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE BUSY TIMES IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.—Col. J. C. WOOD, who was on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff when that officer was in command of the Western Department, with his headquarters at St. Louis, was on the stand in the McKinstry Court-Martial, a few days since. The following is part of his testimony:

"Question—Can you give some idea of the pressure of business in the Western Department, in the Summer and Fall of 1861?

Answer—I can. Our habits at headquarters were to rise at daylight and work well into the night; after returning from Cairo, and before taking the field—between the 1st of August and 26th of September—Gen. FREMONT never left the premises to my recollection but once, and that was to attend a review at Benton Barracks. It was common for Maj. MCKINSTRY to be at the headquarters at 11 or 12 o'clock at night, on Department business, and in one or two instances, I remember of his being there until 1 or 2 o'clock at night. Capt. KELTON'S hour to report to Gen. FREMONT was six o'clock in the morning. Our headquarters were besieged by Colonels of volunteer regiments applying for arms, clothing, equipments and transportation. The Missouri State authorities failed to render to the General Commanding any assistance, which threw upon him the burden of raising and commissioning and supplying the Missouri volunteers. There was a want of funds at his office, and officers could not get their pay. The three months men were clamorous for their pay, and refused to reënlist. Major MCKINSTRY arranged to borrow some money, but such was the scarcity of funds that it was paid out to the men in sums of ten dollars each on account; officers receiving $30 on account. The three months men wanted clothing, and there was none to give them. Dispatches to the East to the Quartermaster General for supplies failed to procure them, the answer being that they had not enough there for their army. It was at that time the Quartermaster General appealed to the people for blankets to supply the wants of the volunteers. Cincinnati was put under contribution for clothing. The services of the Chicago War Committee were tendered and accepted by Gen. FREMONT to aid in supplying volunteers, Major MCKINSTRY being entirely unable to procure in St. Louis or in the East needful supplies for all the volunteers. As a measure of relief, Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, was authorized to contract in Boston for clothing for the Iowa volunteers. At that time Government was resupplying the Army of the Potomac, and was consequently our competitor in the Eastern markets. Every man in St. Louis who could work in leather was employed. Every man and firm who dealt in clothing were laid under contribution to contribute shirts, drawers, pants, socks and blouses. We could not procure at any price a supply of Fall overcoats, and only a small supply of blankets. The army under Gen. FREMONT took the field without overcoats. Major MCKINSTRY was then unable to procure transportation, as both wagons and harness had not been supplied. Ambulances he could not get at any price, and Dr. BUELL, of the Sanitary Commission, reported that he found only one ambulance in the Western Department. Four hundred and fifty wagons, sent from the Department at Washington, came without harnesses. The troops had to be sent to all exposed points with every possible dispatch, and I remember one regiment from Iowa were compelled to take cotton trousers and a shirt of jeans, because the St. Louis market had been swept of all woolen goods. I could multiply these instances, if necessary.

Atrocious Murder in Tennessee.

A CLERGYMAN ASSASSINATED AT WHITE'S CREEK BY MARAUDERS IN DISGUISE.

The Nashville *Union* gives particulars of the robbery and murder of Rev. JEFFERSON WAGNER, a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by a party of men dressed in the costume of Federal soldiers:

"Seven men, mounted on horses and dressed as soldiers, crossed the river and passed the pickets on the Louisville Branch pike between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday night, giving the countersign at both places. They informed the pickets that they were going out on a scouting expedition.

At about 11 o'clock in the evening they arrived at the residence of Rev. JEFFERSON WAGNER, on the Brick Church pike, seven miles from the city, and demanded his money, threatening his life. He went to the bed where his invalid wife was lying, got his money, which was concealed there, amounting to about $400, and gave it to them. They then started to leave, but upon getting to the gate one of them called to Mr. WAGNER to know where his horse was. Mr. WAGNER informed them that he did not know.

More threats were made, and Mr. WAGNER went to the kitchen to arouse his negro man to see whether he could find the horse. But he was not there. As this was going on, the daughter of Mr. WAGNER, a young lady, came to the door with a lighted candle, when one of the party, in a very harsh manner, commanded her to give him the candle, and go back into the house. A few minutes afterward she heard the report of a pistol, and subsequently heard the party go off. She was under the impression that she heard her father's voice with the retiring party, and firmly believed that they had taken him off a prisoner. Two hours and a quarter afterward she heard a knock at a door, when she demanded to know if it was her father who was there, when the negro man informed her that her father was killed, and was then lying in the kitchen. He had been shot in the chin, just below the mouth, the ball taking fatal effect.

The alarm was given, and the neighbors came to the house. One of them, Judge WHITWORTH, went directly to the nearest picket, about a mile from Nashville, and upon inquiry ascertained that the party had but a short time previous to that, passed that point on their return to the city. It has also been ascertained that they passed the pickets at the river. This occurred an hour or two before daylight.

The daughter of the murdered man says they were all dressed as soldiers, all with sky blue overcoats on except one, who wore a black coat, and appeared to be an officer.

The assassins, after leaving Mr. WAGNER'S, went to the residence of Mr. ENOCH CUNNINGHAM, woke him up, gained admittance into his house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his papers and money. He gave them all the money he had. From there they went to the residence of Mr. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, but were refused admittance, when, failing to force the door, they fired at the windows. They then went to the residence of another gentleman on a similar errand.

Gen. Bragg's Apology.

The following communication is Gen. BRAGG'S apology for the violation of our flag of truce below Nashville on the 13th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in regard to the capture of three of your vedettes, under circumstances apparently implying disrespect to the "flag" sent by you.

Prior to the receipt of your letter, I had ordered an investigation of the case. From the report now before me, I am satisfied and desire to assure you, that the party effecting the capture was wholly unaware that a "flag" had passed, and was acting under orders issued the day previous. It had left Lavergne at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and pursued a circuitous route, coming upon the vedettes after the pass-age of the flag.

I take pleasure in informing you that I have ordered the men to be returned to your lines, together with their equipments, arms, &c.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, Commanding United States forces, Nashville, Tenn.

West Virginia.

The following telegraphic dispatch appears in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1862.

A. W. CAMPBELL: We saw the President again today. Believe all is well concerning the new State.
JACOB B. BLAIR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Dec. 27, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	102½	100 Pac. M. St Co	135⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s '74..Con.	91⅜	60 do	135⅝
1,500 Treas. 7.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅜	100 do	135.135
15,000 do	101⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	103⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96	100 do	103⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 6s '78	105	1200 Erie Railway	62⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	52½	100 do	62⅜
10,000 do	53	200 do	62⅜
14,000 Mo. St. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Lex. L. c.	52	200 Erie R. Pref	94⅜
1,200 Bnt. N. Y. & E. M	95	400 do	95
3,000 Hnd. R. 1st M	111⅜	500 Hudson River R	77
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M	111⅜	100 do	76⅜
10,000 Hud. R. 3d M	105	100 Michigan Central R.	94⅜
1,000 Hud. R. con. B	98	200 do	94⅜
20,000 Mich. Cen. s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	117	700 Harlem Railroad	23⅜
1,000 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	93⅜	150 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	40⅞
3,000 Ill. Cent. RR Bds	112	100 do	41
7,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	81	100 do	h15 41⅛
5,000 do	82⅜	450 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	83
15,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	71⅜	50 Panama R. ex div.	185
30,000 Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	63	50 Ill. Central R. S	79
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	37⅜	150 do	79
10,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd	60	2500 Clev. & Pitt. R	49⅜
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	81	400 do	49⅜
4,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	106	500 do	s60 49⅜
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110	300 do	h30 50
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	300 do	49⅞
1,500 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	70⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	h30 85
In Bank State of N. Y.	97	200 do	82⅜
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	95	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	72⅜
100,000 Amer. Gold	131⅞	400 do	72⅜
50,000 do	132	800 do	73
100,000 Amer. Gold	131⅞	800 do	73⅛
50,000 do	132	60 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	82
1,000 Penn. Coal Co	s60 117	250 do	82⅛
50 do	118⅜	100 Chi. Burl. & Quin. R	87
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅜	10 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	84
25 Newsboys' Zinc	95	150 Alton & Ter. Haute R	25⅜
100 Mil. & Pra. Du Chu. R	34	50 do	25⅜
100 Mil. & Pra. Du C'd Pref	82	71 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	96⅜	125 Erie Railway	63⅜
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	800 do	63⅜
35,000 do	96⅛	300 do	63⅜
5,000 U. S. D. Ns	127	100 do	s15 63⅜
6,500 do	126⅜	600 do	s3 63⅜
3,000 Treas. 7.10 p. ct. Notes, Indorsed	100⅜	600 Hudson R. R	77⅜
500 do	101⅜	500 do	77⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s	53⅜	500 do	h10 77⅜
2,000 do	53⅜	100 do	h30 77⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 6m	53⅜	100 do	h30 77⅜
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	104	50 do	78⅛
1,000 R. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	95	1200 Erie Railway	62⅜
5,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	110	100 do	at0 62⅜
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	93⅛	50 do	h30 62⅜
22,500 do	96	100 Reading R	76⅜
4,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	71	425 Mich. Central R	93⅛
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc Bds.	72⅜	1050 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	43
1,000 do	73	400 do	42⅞
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 1m	73⅜	100 do	h10 42⅞
37,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	500 do	42⅞
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	100	50 do	42⅞
50,000 Amer. Gold	s30 132⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	s3 43⅛
35,000 do	132⅛	50 do	43⅛
400 Erie Railway Pref.	95⅛	100 do	h10 43⅛
2000 do	95⅛	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅜
100 do	s10 95	350 do	79⅜
300 do	b3 95⅜	500 Ill. Cen. Can. B Scr.	60
50 Pac. M. St. Co	s30 135	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R	50⅜
100 do	b30 136	50 do	50⅜
150 do	135⅛	300 do	50⅜
50 do	b30 135⅜	350 Gal. & Ch. R. ex div.	80⅞
300 do	135⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	73⅜
200 do	s3 135⅜	100 do	73⅜
50 do	135⅞	600 do	h30 74
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅜	500 do	74
50 do.	s10 104⅜	200 do	h10 74
600 do	104⅜	200 Chi. & R. I.	82⅜
500 do	b30 104⅜	200 do	s2 82⅜
300 do	104⅜	50 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	84⅜
1,000 Harlem R	23	250 do	84⅜
500 Harlem R. Pref	54	50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 2d Pref'd	82
100 do	s60 53⅞		

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	132⅜	1200 N. Y. Cen. R	103⅜
40,000 do	132⅜	300 Hudson River R.	b10 78
25,000 U. S. D. N.	126⅜	800 do	78
250 Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. Co	s30 133⅜	450 Michigan Cent. R.	92⅜
50 do	135⅛	1400 Mich. Southern R	42
200 do	135⅜	2100 do	42⅜
75 do	135⅜	500 do	42⅜
500 do	135⅜	1850 do	43
2000 Erie R. R	s30 62⅞	250 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	50⅜
1000 do	63	3200 do	50⅜
500 do	s30 63	100 Gal. & Chic. R	83⅜
1100 do	s30 63⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R	73⅜
400 do	63⅜	100 Chic. & R. Isl.	82⅜
1200 do	63⅜		

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	132⅜	1500 M. Southern R.	42⅜
10,000 do	bnwk. 132⅜	50 do	42⅜
30,000 do	132⅜	300 M. So. Guar. Stock	83⅛
20,000 do	132⅜	200 Ill. Central R.	79⅜
1,000 U. S. D. N's	126⅜	100 do	79⅜
115,000 do	127	1100 Clev. & Pitts. R	50⅜
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅜

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 18.7. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that the Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and endorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Tyrasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan may be through us contributing directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services as a Member of the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held by them, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said action.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the 1st to the 3d of January, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, inclusive, pay at the American Exchange Bank, New York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any disappointments in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-pl., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.

F. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $15,000 of the sixteen per cent bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of C. A. Davis, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS, Dec. 27, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO—Coupons of 5 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due 1st January, 1863, will be paid on and after the 2d January, 1863, by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—Holders of the Preferred Stock and Bonds of the Company now in default, are requested to present their certificates for examination, at the office of the undersigned, No. 40 Wall-st.

E. S. MEADE.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMACA Railroad Company's Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. G. FOSTER & CO., No. 48 Pine-st., by H. C. SEELEY.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 70 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHING to sell before the end of the year, are invited to offer to WM. C. HILLYER & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK of Lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Fifteenth and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cows of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Sour's Hotel, corner of 59th st. and 4th-av.

GORILLA AND MAN—WITH ENGRAVINGS.—What are the differences, in body and mind? See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 10 cents. Ask your newsman, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

DR. DIO LEWIS—HIS PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGY, Biography and Gymnastics, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, only $1 a year, 10 cents a number. Newsmen have it.

MASON JONES—HIS PHRENOLOGY, WITH portrait, in the January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, SIXTEEN AND FOURTEEN CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,

the stock of one of the largest manufacturers,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 153 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, each day. The stock consists in part of

CORAL FULL AND ONE-HALF SETS,
MOSAIC AND TORQUOISE,
SUPERB STONE CAMEO,
ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL,
HYACINTHE AND AMETHYST,
LADIES' ENAMELED AND DIAMOND WATCHES.
CHATELAINES AND VEST CHAINS,

And all the newest and latest style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies, Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is warranted the finest 18, 16, and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to ladies to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the sales-room on MONDAY, 29th inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.

The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them on MONDAY, 29th inst.

EDWARD SNYDACKER, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

ALSO, A SMALL COLLECTION BY MR. ROSSITER,

BY D. W. IVES & CO.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock.

At the Institute of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing the sale of the private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, we would state that all the pictures were purchased from the artists themselves, being principally painted to order, and form an exceedingly rare combination of examples, by such distinguished artists as William Hart, Church, J. G. Brown, Innes, Van Boest, Kensett, Edwin Weite, Coutourier, Delissard, Rondel, J. D. Blondel, Warren, Inman, Nehlig, Hall, Paul Weber, Sommer, G. L. Brown and others

We have also been favored with instructions to sell, at the same time,

TWENTY PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER,

being the latest productions of this distinguished artist's pencil.

On exhibition, and catalogues ready the day and evening before sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

By HENRY WOOD & CO.,

PEREMPTORY SALE—GREEK SLAVE,

On MONDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,

A PERFECT COPY OF
POWERS' GREEK SLAVE,

executed by the celebrated Pisani, and cost $1,500 in Rome.

Together with an elaborately carved Pedestal, which will be sold as above, positively without any reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOODS & CO.—PEREMPTORY SALE of elegant cabinet and ornamental curiosities from Japan, China, and other oriental nations, suitable New-Year's presents.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising the greatest variety ever offered in New-York of rich Japanese and Chinese goods, oriental shells, richly embroidered shawls, Turkish tablecovers, chessmen, paintings on ivory, tea-trays, &c.

Catalogues ready and goods on view on morning of sale, No. 450 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 130 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Elegant diamond bracelet and ring, cost $600, 12 valuable paintings; bronzes, rich vases, superb carved pianoforte, rich china, &c. MONDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, comprising the entire elegant furniture and decorations contained in the spacious residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The house is replete with everything adapted to a first-class residence, all in perfect order. The whole will be peremptorily sold. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

TO HENRY PARIY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, East of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 4th January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 5th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAVIES.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church will be celebrated in the church corner 8th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Secretary. The usual address will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS. Appropriate pieces of music will be sung by the school, and the scholars will receive Christmas gifts, which will be presented by the Superintendent in behalf of the teachers

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. A repetition of the anniversary of the School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, commencing at 7 o'clock. In addition to the other interesting exercises, the rewards for the past year will be distributed and the "Grade of Honor" will be read. Tickets 25 cents.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—2d-av., corner of 33d-st.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. The Sunday School Anniversary will be held on SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop SOUTHGATE will address the children. The usual concerts and presentation of gifts will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at the "Home," No. 27 East 29th-st. Parents and friends of the school generally are respectfully invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. There will be a watch-night meeting on Wednesday night. (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free

CHURCH OF THE TURITANS.—A DISCOURSE, occasioned by the work of Bishop Colenso against the Pentateuch, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on the *Inspiration and Divine Infallible Authority of the Bible as the Word of God, and its Application to Governments as well as Individuals.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "THE Superiority of Universalism as a Practical Power," by Rev. E. G. BABCOCK, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Fourth discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on the Universalist doctrine of *Human Nature.* Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½ o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic-st. and Clinton-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a course on *The Perils of Daily Life to Young Men, Young Women and Young Married People.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats.

PASTORS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS are invited to attend, with their respective congregations, at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to give an expression in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes within our Territories. Please notice this in your Churches.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt st.,) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Last sermon on *The Beatitudes*, and at 7½ P. M.—Subject, *The Closing Year and its Blessings.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the pastor every Tuesday evening.

THE BEREAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold their sixth annual meeting SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., (Rev. J. Bowling's, D. D.) Addresses may be expected from the Pastor and Rev. Geo. HALT and Messrs. E. W. STEBBINS and CHAS. GOULD. Singing by the Sabbath School.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—A COURSE of Doctrinal Sermons will be preached in the South Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S, on successive SABBATH EVENINGS by clergymen of various denominations. The series will be opened by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., on the first Sabbath evening in January.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Meaning of Trees in the Holy Word, and their Relation to the Human Mind.* The public are invited. Seats free

INDEPENDENT METHODIST, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MARTISON, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Birth of Christ*, and at the close of the sermon, the right hand of fellowship will be given to several candidates for membership in the church.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand.—Christmas Discourse SUNDAY EVENING, by Chas. C. GOSS. Singing by the Musical Alliance. Rehearsal, University Building, Washington-square, SATURDAY EVENING.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT S. HATFIELD—PASTOR OF the First-place M. E. Church, Henry-st., corner of Summ-st., South Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *To Parents on the Training of Children*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Salvation Difficult to the Rich.* Trustees will be at the door to seat strangers.

DE KALB-AV. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING, (Dec. 28,) at 10½ o'clock, by Bishop JANES; 7 o'clock P. M., preaching by Rev. J. I. INSKIP. Interesting Sabbath-school exercises at 2 o'clock P. M., presided over by Bishop JANES. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY next, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, by Rev. Mr. RILEY, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22ND-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Rev. A. R. MACDUFFET will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Services on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Mr. R. H. SPROULL. MORNING and AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Origin of Devils, and how to cast them out.* Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*Graduates.* Admission 10 cents.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st. Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Outlook from the Closing Year*, and in the evening, on *The Tidings of Great Joy.* Seats free.

AT TRINITY M. E CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th-avs., Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, the former Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½. Strangers cheerfully accommodated with seats.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Jos. L. PHILLIPS. Baptism at the close of the sermon. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, as usual, by Rev. JAMES B. BURNS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject *Lessons of the Closing Year.* Strangers and the public invited.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY MORNING, the third sermon of the series on the Lord's Prayer, and in the evening a sermon on *The Old Year.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL'S FOURTH discourse on *The Angel in Order* will be repeated (D. V.) SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Subject *The Satanic Invasion of Eden.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN the Language-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Old Year.* Subject for the morning—*The Light of the World.*

PECK-SLIP-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—CORNER Clinton and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. C. VINCENT. Subject for the morning—*Forgiveness*; seventh sermon on the Lord's Prayer

REV. MR. MAXWELL, ASSISTANT MINISTER of St. Mark's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, LATE 26th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are cordially invited to attend

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON av., corner of East 35th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, will officiate.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Moses BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING he will give a discourse for Christmas.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D.D., LL.D.—WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hatfield's, 19th-av., corner of West 31st-st., on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Exhibit Hall, No. 56 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Birth of the Spirit Christ.*

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th av. Regular monthly missionary meeting of the Sunday School. Exercises in the church to commence at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY, 28th inst.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF 37TH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock, in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Addresses from Rev. JOHN PRIOR, Jr., Pastor of Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, and E. B. OTHMAN, of Harlem. Singing by the children, and other interesting exercises. Rev. A. MOLSAN will preach a Sunday School sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. CURRY, the Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PROPHET SNOW WILL PREACH in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those who desire to know what the present distress and perplexity of nations portend, will do well to hear the singular man. Seats are free

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3, and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON will preach in the EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS DAILY GOVERNESS, companion to a lady, or housekeeper in a private family, by a lady fully competent to fill either of the above. References given and required. Address Mrs ELLEN MARTIN, Brooklyn Post-office.

SALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house; city goods preferred, unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address K. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age, one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, preferred; also, a young man to make French sketches in perspective, from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.

CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,878 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nyack, on the Hudson, will reopen directly after the Holidays, with a full corps of Instructors. Prof. GEO. W. MORGAN remains in charge of the Musical Department. Prof. DE LAVERNY of the French Department. For circulars or admission, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1.3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Attack upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Morgan in Possession of Glasgow.

SKIRMISHING NEAR CAVE CITY.

The Demonstrations on Gen. Grant's Rear.

The Capture and Recapture of Holly Springs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 26.

JOHN MORGAN, with a force of about 3,000 cavalry, entered Glasgow on Wednesday. Three companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry opposed his entrance, but fell back on Munfordsville, having lost one captain and two privates. The rebels lost two captains, five privates and seven prisoners. The rebels were then reinforced and remained in possession of Glasgow.

On Thursday Cols. GRAY and SHANKS attacked the rebels at Bearwallow, Hart County, near Cave City, the rebels having previously damaged the railroad near Glasgow Junction. At the last accounts the Nationals had driven off the rebels, killing one and taking sixteen prisoners, but sustaining no loss themselves.

A train of ammunition cars which left here this morning, was fired into near Nolin, and had to return.

No Nashville passenger train left here this morning.

Telegraphic communication between here and Nashville was interrupted this afternoon.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 27.

We have received nothing to-day in regard to the movements of our forces against the rebels who are operating in North Western Tennessee.

The rebels have done great damage in the Obion River bottom. They have burned two long bridges over the river and destroyed two miles of tressel work at Middleburgh.

It is reported this evening that orders have been given for our forces to evacuate Island No. 10, to spike the guns there, and to blow up the magazines. [Doubtful—ED. TIMES.

Information has been received to-day that trains are running on the railroad between Jackson and Trenton, and that 2,000 of our troops are at the latter place.

There is a rumor in circulation here to-night that Gen. GRANT'S army has fallen back across the Tallahatchie River, but it is not traceable to any reliable source.

OPERATIONS IN GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The rebels returned last night and burned the bridge over Big Obion at Union City. To-day, at noon, forces at Columbus are in line of battle, and expecting momentarily an attack. Gen. TUTTLE is there aiding Gen. DAVIES. The steamer *J. D. Perry* has just arrived from Memphis, completely crowded with passengers. From the *Perry* we get some particulars of the taking of Holly Springs.

JACKSON'S cavalry, numbering four or five thousand, and commanded by VAN DORN, attacked the place at 2 A. M. Saturday morning. They came in between the roads and did not alarm the pickets, consequently completely alarmed our sleeping forces, who made but feeble resistance. Only about 150 escaped; about 200 were either killed or wounded, and the rest of the force taken prisoners. The exact number taken I cannot learn, but it is given at from one to two thousand. Most of the force had been sent up the road to reinforce JACKSON and BOLIVAR. The rebels burned 4,000 bales of cotton, 225 wagons and about one-half a million dollars' worth of Government stores. They paroled their prisoners, some of whom arrived on the *Perry*.

On Saturday afternoon the Federal force came up from Abbyville, and the rebels skedaddled toward Grand Junction, the place they declared they would take. It is probable Gen. GRANT will make for the river in order to get supplies. Gen. SHERMAN had left Helena and was proceeding down the river. A small force of Confederate cavalry made a dash into the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, pillaged a few stores, destroyed most of DAN ABLE'S cotton factory, near the fair ground, and carried off near 100 beef cattle and a herd of mules from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois. Most of the cattle and mules have been recovered. We are yet in painful suspense with regard to the safety of JACKSON.

We at last understand the rebel raid into Kentucky. It was made by a full brigade of cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. FORREST. I have full particulars from Lieut. H. M. COOPER, of the Eleventh Illinois, who was taken at the Court House, Lexington, Tenn., on Friday, and who, with other officers, was paroled by FORREST. The rebels crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, forty miles east of Jackson, and advanced twenty miles to Lexington. At Jackson their approach was made known, and the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, part of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, part of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery from the Fourteenth Indiana, all under command of Col. INGERSOLL, of the Eleventh, started on a reconnoissance. They reached Lexington on Friday morning, and three hours' fight ensued, in which the Nationals were worsted.

Three were killed, ten wounded, two pieces of artillery taken, a hundred and twenty-four men, Col. INGERSOLL, Maj. KYLE, Capt. SHEPHARD, Adjt. HARRISON and Lieuts. CRESSELL and MCGUIRE, taken prisoners. Rebels lost about thirty-five in killed and wounded. They then marched to the railroad, reaching it a few miles above Jackson, and taking stations as they came to them. At Humboldt, a flag of truce was sent in with the demand for surrender. The Lieutenant in its command (I could not learn his name,) replied that he would fight first; but during the parley, put the most valuable things into the depot, set fire to it and left. The rebels, however, captured thirty prisoners. They have taken at various stations, and at Lexington, eight hundred and fifty prisoners.

Our officers taken were well used, but the privates lost their overcoats and blankets. On Saturday as they were advancing up the road there was skirmishing all day in their rear, supposed to be attacks made by the Federal cavalry that had escaped from Lexington. Sunday morning Humboldt was retaken by the Federals and several rebels made prisoners, caissons belonging to two pieces of their artillery were retaken. The rebels are enforcing the conscript law, but the truth is, they were heartily welcomed by nearly all the citizens; couriers came riding to their camp from all parts of the country to give them information.

Becoming alarmed yesterday, they began their retreat toward the Tennessee River, and, ere this, are beyond the reach of the Federal arms.

So great was their haste that it is thought they have not destroyed much of the trestle work, but a number of bridges have been burned, and no doubt two or three weeks will elapse before trains can run again.

One hundred men of the Thirty-second Iowa, under command of Col. SCOTT, crossed the swamps back of New Madrid last week and scoured the country to the St. Francis River. They returned on Sunday, bringing a number of paroled prisoners, horses, cattle and arms.

Among the prisoners are Col. D. J. PARKER, Fifth Missouri; Capt. ROBERT MCDONALD, Missouri Light Artillery, formerly Commander of the gunboat *Argonaut*; Capt. J. H. PAGE, Lieut. M. C. LAITE, G. T. BARTLETT, Surgeon and leader in horse-stealing in Dunklin County, and Quartermaster's-Sergeant LOUIS LAITE, Missouri Light Artillery, who had confidential letters from JEFF. THOMPSON. The prisoners are on their way to St. Louis.

LATER.

The reported final retreat of the rebels from West Tennessee was only a feint to deceive paroled prisoners, and through them the military authorities, for they returned night before last to Obion River, burnt bridges, came to Union City, captured two companies of infantry, burnt the city, and yesterday morning their pickets extended to within nine miles of Columbus.

Gen. DAVIS has troops in readiness just outside the city, anticipating an attack.

It is reported that CHEATHAM and PILLOW have joined FORREST, making his whole force 20,000—one-fourth cavalry and ten pieces of artillery.

From Memphis we learn the particulars of rebel doings on the lower part of the railroad. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock A. M., 500 of JACKSON'S cavalry, with VAN DORN'S infantry and artillery, went into Holly Springs while the guard was asleep, and surrounded the Court-house. Our troops, taken by surprise, did not offer much resistance.

Fifteen hundred were taken prisoners; one thousand five hundred escaped. We had only two regiments there, the balance having been sent to Jackson. Four thousand bales of cotton were burned, also two hundred and twenty-five wagons.

The Second Illinois Cavalry was badly cut up, two hundred killed. Ex-Gov. WOOD, of Illinois, was among the prisoners captured. All the mules were carried off, and stores burnt. The Twenty-ninth Illinois was there. The buildings on the east side of Court-square were consumed.

The enemy took all they could get, destroyed the road between Holly Springs and Oxford, paroled prisoners, and moved off toward Grand Junction, with the avowed determination to tear up the track there.

VAN DORN knew that great quantities of supplies had been accumulating at Holly Springs, and that by taking the town and destroying the road he would cut off supplies and delay progress, if not compel him to fall back.

Saturday afternoon the Union troops came to Holly Springs, caused the rebels to retreat, and retook possession of the city.

Lagrange is also reported in their hands. In addition to all this, they have had the boldness to make a dash into Memphis. About 500 cavalry men rushed into Memphis Sunday evening, robbed several stores in the outskirts, planted a rebel flag near Wolf River bridge, and then departed. There being but a few Union troops there, they might have held the city for a short time.

The steamer *Gladiator* was fired on at Friar's Point last Friday. One deck hand killed. The gunboats sent from Helena—propellers—have not been heard from. Fifty to sixty shots were fired, many of which hit the boat.

The rebel force menacing Columbus is evidently part of BRAGG'S army, which now holds ROSECRANS in check near Nashville. Correspondence from there indicates ROSECRANS waiting for BRAGG to attack him.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN CAMP ON CUMBERLAND, Dec. 20, 1862.

Matters in this section seem to be approaching a grand crisis, and there is consequently some excitement among all classes and conditions. Officers and soldiers of the Union army are anxious to see the good work begin; though all believe that the enemy greatly outnumber us, yet all feel certain, in case of a struggle, the result will be favorable to our arms. The citizens, both Union and seceesh, are beginning to flock within our lines as rapidly as they are enabled to escape the vigilance of the enemy. It would naturally be expected that the Unionists should feel like seeking the protection of their venerable and all-powerful Uncle, but that violent secessionists should prefer this protection seems somewhat strange, and to a stranger might look as though that boasted confidence, which some of them claim in the Confederacy, is beginning to give way. One of these chivalric gentlemen, a Mr. COLLIER, informed me, upon inquiring why this was, that the rebels might move in some other portion of the country, and if so they would surely put their conscription act in force, when they would press every man, able to carry a musket, into the service. Thus, it seems, that they are compelled to fly their homes by the enforcement of one of the first laws passed by their much beloved bogus Administration.

The position of affairs in and around Nashville might, at first glance, seem somewhat alarming, as the enemy are said to considerably outnumber our forces, and they are making every possible endeavor to concentrate a still greater number of their troops. Evidently they desire to make an attack upon our army at Nashville, but the city itself is upon what they claim to be their own soil, and there is too much valuable rebel property in the town for them to run the risk of damaging it, consequently there will be no demonstration made upon the town, but they would no doubt like to draw our forces out, when their superiority of numbers would give them an immense advantage. With this location, probably, it was that Gen. STEARNS PRICE was placed in command of some thirty thousand troops, and instructed to proceed at once up the river toward Huntsville. This he did, remaining near Lebanon on the opposite side of the river for two entire days, and then suddenly making tracks once more toward the camp of the main body. This movement was not at all concealed, and was no doubt made for the purpose of drawing out a portion of our forces to attack the main body of their army. They also thought that a knowledge of this manœuvre would create a panic in regard to the safety of the town of Gallatin, when the Union force would be further weakened by a detachment being sent up the railroad to guard this and other points; but in this they were mistaken, as their whole plan was discovered, and consequently their scheming did no harm. Furthermore, there is but little probability that a force of this kind will ever be sent for the purpose of destroying the road, as they would form a corps too large and unwieldy for work of this kind, but should the citizen guerillas fear to undertake the job MORGAN will, undoubtedly, undertake to make one of his bold and vigorous dashes against some point where the guard seems weakest or least watchful, but should the officers in command do their duty he will find the task a most impracticable one, unless he moves far up into Kentucky, and this would now be slightly dangerous for him.

The enemy have taken up their position some twelve or fourteen miles from the limits of the City of Nashville. Their lines form about three sides of an octagon, facing inward toward the city. These lines they have strengthened and fortified to a considerable extent, but as yet they themselves evidently do not consider them impregnable, and the men are kept almost constantly at work throwing up fresh earthworks. Our forces are placed some distance from the city, but I am, of course, not at liberty to give their position or numbers.

At an early hour this morning word was brought into camp that a large force of the enemy had marched out on the Nashville and Lebanon pike, reaching the latter place at about one o'clock yesterday, where and when they halted and encamped. Their destination, if beyond that point, is kept a profound secret, but it is believed that they are meditating an attack upon Hartsville and Cunningham's Ford. The force of this body was not positively known, though it is thought that it cannot be much less than twelve or fifteen thousand, and of this there is a full supply of artillery. We shall probably know before long what their errand is. Meantime, there may be much of history made in other quarters.

Losses in the Country from Foreign Exchanges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I always read with pleasure the communications of your correspondent over the signature of "A Veteran Observer." In that contained in your paper of the 26th inst, I observe, however, an error, rather remarkable to have been committed by so intelligent a writer. In estimating the losses to the country by the war, he puts down $50,000,000 per annum by *foreign exchange*. Now, unless I am much deceived, we do not lose a penny in this way. To make this clear, let us compare the operations of foreign trade at the two periods, before and after the suspension of specie payments, and for the greater clearness, let us, in the first place, confine ourselves for illustration to the commodity of money alone. Before the suspension of specie payments, if a merchant were to ship to London £1,000,000 sterling in gold, and were to offer to sell a bill drawn against it, he would receive for his bill the par value, which, at $4 85 the pound sterling, would make $4,850,000, leaving out of consideration commission, freight, insurance, and other small expenses attached to such transactions. After the suspension of specie payments, should the same merchant perform the same operation, ship his £1,000,000 gold to London, and draw his bill, what would he receive for it? Gold we will suppose to be at 33⅓ premium. In this case he would receive the nominal amount of $6,466,666, or $4,850,000, with the premium of 33⅓ per cent. added. Does the merchant gain this amount, or the country lose it? Neither the one nor the other. The merchant has not gained a penny by the exchange, nor has this or any other country gained or lost a penny by the transaction. Suppose the shipment had been made of an equal amount of flour instead of gold. The flour, before the suspension, we will suppose to have been $6 per barrel; after the suspension, $8 per barrel—that is, 33⅓ per cent. more, on account of the difference between paper and gold. At this rate, the merchant's shipments of flour would amount to $6,466,666 in depreciated paper. Now, he wishes to draw a bill for the amount the flour will sell for in London. I lay aside the questions of profits, or loss, or expenses, as in the case of the gold; how much, under the circumstances supposed, would he get for his bill? Evidently, his flour will be worth in London, in gold, less than it is in New-York, by all the difference that exists between gold and paper—that is, it will be necessary for the merchant to deduct 25 per cent. from the apparent cost in New-York or $6,466,666, which will reduce it to $4,850,000, or £1,000,000 sterling in London, which is the sum he will have to draw for. To prove the truth of this, after the flour is sold in London for £1,000,000, let us suppose the shipper of the flour orders the proceeds sent to New-York in gold. Hence his £1,000,000 of gold would be worth to him $6,466,666, the sum he paid for the flour in paper. Now, if the proceeds of flour are sent back in merchandise instead of gold, it will make no difference as to the gain or loss by exchange. Exchange in this connection signifies merely the premium which gold bears when compared with our paper.

A. Z.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather—The Vessels of the Banks Expedition—News of Gen. Burnside's Defeat—Explosion of a Gun on the Steamer George Washington—Compensated Emancipation.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

For a few days past we have been experiencing what might be termed Southern weather of Northern principles—cold, raw days with high blustering winds which whirls the fine sand in blinding eddies, and howl at the door a reminder of Winter. But it this weather is disagreeable it is healthy and invigorating, and there are very few cases of sickness in the department; but long residence in the South has made our soldiers sensitive to the cold, and they shiver in the bleak tents which last Winter were comfortable.

Yesterday (Sunday) the steamer *Merrimac*, conveying troops for the Banks Expedition, put in this port for repairs to her machinery. The second day after leaving New-York, one of her engines became disabled by the breaking of the connecting shaft, and notwithstanding this accident, which obliged her to run a day with only one engine, she made the trip from New-York to this port in the very short space of three days. She brings us New-York datas of the 16th and 18th inst., containing the disheartening intelligence that Gen. BURNSIDE has been repulsed, with heavy loss, in his attempt to dislodge the rebels from their strongholds at Fredericksburgh. This news partially confirms a statement made by the rebel pickets on the mainland to our pickets on Port Royal Island, that BURNSIDE had been defeated, with a loss of 20,000 men. The steamer *Merrimac* carries the Tenth New-York Militia, (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Volunteers,) six companies of the Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves, and two companies of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment—in all 1,500 men. She will be detained here two or three days until her machinery is repaired. To-day the troops were landed, and allowed to ramble around on shore. The Zouaves are conspicuous, and attract attention, their new and gay uniforms being in striking contrast to the dusty and well-worn garb of our veterans. They fraternized with the soldiers here, overrun the sutlers, and patronized the restaurant-keepers extensively. To the latter, however, I understand that their custom was not as profitable as it might have been, inasmuch as they forgot to pay for what they devoured, and pocketed the knives, forks and spoons in true Zouave style. One of our restaurants—the Delmonico of the place, was in this way reduced to three old knives, without handles, a one-pronged fork, and half a pewter teaspoon, before he became aware of the rapid disappearance of these commodities. The securing of these articles certainly exhibits prudence and foresight, as they will prove very useful in camp.

The little steamer *George Washington*, carrying four guns, was sent last Saturday to reconnoitre around Pinckney Island, lying adjacent to Hilton Head, and upon which the rebels have made several forays since the withdrawal of our pickets from there. While shelling a piece of woods at the mouth of Mackey's Creek to dislodge a cavalry picket, with a 24-pound rifled gun, mounted at the bow of the boat, the pleee burst at the breech, with a fearful explosion, shattering the carriage and smashing the rail and guards of the boat. Notwithstanding the force of the explosion was such that a heavy mass of metal, of at least one-quarter the weight of the gun, was thrown fifteen feet into the air and overboard, no one was killed or even seriously injured—Lieut. SMITH, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and two of his men, who were working the gun, receiving wounds only slight in comparison with what might have been expected to result from such a disaster. Had the pieces of metal been thrown on each side instead of to the rear of the gun, the accident would have resulted in more serious damage, and probably loss of life.

An incident which occurred in my intercourse with some negroes on one of the plantations on this island, educed developments which led to the inference on my part, that the Southern owners of these chattels had a vague notion of "compensated emancipation" long before President LINCOLN had thought of embodying it in his annual message, and in view of a possible sudden departure, had prepared themselves to present their bills, in event of the good natured Yankees ever being fools enough to volunteer to pay for this species of property, lost but not destroyed, in the prosecution of the war. Laying my hand on the head of a very likely looking picaninny, I jokingly asked a rather intelligent negro woman, evidently his mother, how much the boy was worth. "Six hundred dollar, massa." The reply was so prompt and strange, that it lead me to make further inquiries, and I learned from this woman, beyond a doubt, that the owners of the slaves on this Island, and I should suppose on the surrounding islands, had made a list of the names of their slaves, with their age and a general description of them, affixing to each a price, and this only a few days before our arriving. Why this "account of stock" should have been taken, unless with the hope that we, at some future time, would foot the bills, is a question in my mind yet to be solved. From frequent conversations with the negroes and study of their character, I am inclined to attribute to them a large share of natural shrewdness, which makes them observing in the slightest actions, while apparently unmindful of everything occurring about them. They are apt in drawing correct conclusions, and they seem to be gifted with memories retentive of slight incidents. I remember on one occasion, an old negro woman, relating to me a few petulant words which an old lady, the mother of her mistress, had dropped three years ago, and for which she was rebuked by her daughter. These few words, however, contained a hint of future freedom, and the old negress caught them and cherished them, never breathing her hopes until she recounted the incident to me, adding every circumstance having any connection with it. I am convinced that the negroes watched their masters closely and were always fully aware that they (the masters) entertained a continual dread of a revolt, and purposely kept them ignorant, and in their words, "under de foot," to prevent their rising against them. It is a pretty generally established fact here that the negroes will fight,—but I am inclined to doubt the policy of putting arms in their hands. The firm conviction that they will be tortured, if taken prisoners, is the chief reason which keeps them from enlisting in greater numbers. They entertain, too, a vague distrust of our soldiers, a great many of whom seem to take every occasion to manifest their contempt of poor Sambo. The negro is quick to perceive this strange and unaccountable dislike to him in the character of a volunteer, and naturally distrusts his friends as well as his foes. There appears to be some foundation for these fears of slow torture, for many of them tell me that they have seen negroes burnt at the stake, and some from Charleston affirm that they have seen negroes that have been taken there with arms in their hands torn to pieces by horses. In view of this dreadful fate, I have no doubt that almost all of the negro volunteers are determined to shoot themselves, sooner than be taken prisoners by their former masters.

At present Uncle Sam's credit is not very good with Sambo. He don't pay up for work done. The bright future, which his amiable friends painted a *couleur de rose*, and which Sambo imagined to be lots of "silber in de pocket," and little work to do, has not yet come to pass. Certainly the "silber" has not been realized yet, and Sambo's confidence in Uncle Sam's promat recognition of his pecuniary responsibilities is somewhat shaken.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1862.

The steamer *Trade-Wind*, which was to have left early this morning, will not leave for an hour yet, and I take advantage of the opportunity to send a few more lines.

From the New-York papers of the 18th inst, we learn that Gen. SEYMOUR is coming here to relieve Gen. SAXTON as Military Governor of South Carolina. The wherefore of this change is inexplicable, unless it is made by Gen. SAXTON'S request. Surely, a better or fitter man could not be put here, nor could Gen. SAXTON prove of more service to the Government elsewhere. This is the general feeling with which the report is received.

A Court-martial is convened at this place, before which seventeen mutineers of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment will probably be tried These men are a portion of 50, who were brought here a short time ago on the steamer *Gen. Meigs* from the Dry Tortugas, where they had served their time for mutinous conduct, in refusing to work. Upon their return here they all expressed themselves willing to work, and were sent to their companies, excepting these seventeen, who still proved refractory and were sent to the Rip-Raps, and by Major VAN BRUNT, the Provost-Marshal, put to hard labor in the chain gang. This is their second offence, and necessity may oblige the enforcement of the severest penalty for their conduct.

Maj. CANBY, Inspector-General of the Quartermaster's Department, arrived here a few days ago, on the steamer *Guide*, from Newbern. He is on a tour of inspection, examining the accounts of the several departments, to see that they are correct, and the Government funds properly disposed of. He expressed himself highly gratified at the excellent order and system prevailing in this department, and the neat and perspicuous method in which their accounts were kept. He goes from hence to Key West by the first conveyance.

B. J. S.

NEWTON'S DIVISION IN ACTION.

Crossing the Rappahannock—Sublimity of the Scene—The Battle on the Left, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, NEWTON'S DIVISION, NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

In the general summing up of the incidents attending the recent contest and reverses, it must not be forgotten that NEWTON'S Division performed a gallant part in sustaining the reputation of the National arms. This division was the first to cross on FRANKLIN'S pontoons. It may not be too late to glance at the crossing. The Second Rhode Island led the advance. Three companies of this regiment went on a double-quick across the river, *deboucked* upon the plain beyond, and then deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. They were exposed to a galling fire from the retreating line of the enemy, but nobly held their ground, advanced on their bellies, and kept the rebels at bay, while the column was advancing. The whole of DARANS' brigade crossed immediately, and came on the plain on the right by file into line. In this manner passed each regiment, filing to the right and left as they reached the opposite shore. COUAANS'S gallant fellows followed, the Chasseurs right in front; then came the brigade of Gen. WHEATON, (formerly HOWE'S.)

The first regiment was followed by THOMPSON'S United States Artillery. The artillery and cavalry crossed on the lower bridge. While this was going on, the columns were protected by a dozen howitzers, that sent rapidly the *best* skirmishers to clear the path. The scene at this time was grand. Away on our right, several houses on fire in Fredericksburgh sent up a red glare toward the firmament. From the high ridge in our rear belched forth the heralds of death; all around us was the smoke, the sounds, and the terrible odor of battle.

But a small part of FRANKLIN'S troops crossed on Thursday, and this small part was lessened still more by reason of several regiments countermarching to the north bank of the river. Among these was the First Chasseurs, Col. SHALER, to whom was assigned the duty of guarding the pontoons during Thursday night. The Rhode Island skirmishers remained out in the field all night, and performed with entire success the arduous duties of the post.

Friday dawned—clear, pleasant but, nevertheless, ominous. At the first indication of day all the troops were astir. As nearly every brigade had formerly been in bivouac, they were soon in line, the signal was given, and the lusty columns, full of animation, hope and patriotic emotions, began to move. Never was witnessed a more splendid sight. The first troops that crossed, closed in mass on the rebel side for protection to the advancing masses. The entire day was occupied in this movement. Little difficulty was experienced, as the enemy had fallen back behind his entrenchments on the amphitheatre of hills beyond. Occasionally shells came whizzing through the air; but little damage was done. In the afternoon, however, the troops of Gen. NEWTON had to change position by reason of a galling oblique fire from the rebel batteries. During this shelling there were some wounded, and many escapes so narrow that they appear marvelous. One of the Seventh Massachusetts was killed at this time. The heel was taken off one man's shoe by a piece of shell, which also whipped away the haversack of the man next him in the ranks of the Chasseurs. The entire line from the river was within easy range, and much more trouble might have been given us; but this was not the policy of the rebel leaders.

Thus passed Friday, full of exciting incidents and hair-breadth escapes, but very little confusion. Saturday, with the first rays of morning came the booming of cannon on the right and left. The division of NEWTON, with which your correspondent remained all day, remained supporting the right of the left and centre. They took no active part in the battle of the forenoon, but were ordered up to the support of the left about 1 o'clock P. M. The troops of the Reserves (Pennsylvania) had been driving and driven all day, alternately gaining and losing ground. Every inch of earth was contested with the utmost bravery. The men of Stonewall JACKSON were pitted against the lines of FRANKLIN. Twice Gen. MEADE carried the works in his front, and was as many times forced to retire with loss.

The three brigades of NEWTON were advantageously posted opposite the Mansfield House. COCHRANE'S Brigade was advanced to the front to the support of BUTLER'S Regular Battery. They formed a line of battle, the Chasseurs on the left, the One Hundred and Twenty-second New-York on the right, and the Sixty-first, Thirty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania in the centre. The First Long Island Volunteers were posted in the rear of the left about ten paces. As the column went on the double-quick into position they were exposed to a murderous cross fire from the rebels, who intended to frustrate the movement, so the battery would fall an easy prey. But the line was formed with little loss, and the old veterans set a high example to the less tried soldiers in maintaining the most firm and undaunted front. They could be compared aptly to a wall of granite. On came the conflict—battery replying to battery—while a perfect shower of shells and solid shot made mournful music through the hazy air. It was a time to excite and bring out all the fight in any man. Noble gunners! How rapidly they moved in that game of death. Nor were the rebels less energetic. Beneath the rising smoke they could be seen jumping about like MILTON'S devils, and their voices could be very distinctly heard giving orders as to the length of fuse required, with other matters appertaining to their nefarious trade.

Thus went matters for about two hours. The front supporting line of infantry lay flat, else the havoc would have been fearful. No man wavered. Occasionally an arm, a head, or a leg would be shattered, but the lines remained unbroken. Gen. NEWTON should have (as he did) gloried in having the command of the battle tried veterans of Gen. COUCH'S. The terror inspired by their presence kept the enemy at bay, and with the loss of comparatively few men the division performed the duty assigned it. Regiments often break to the rear, and while in disorder get badly cut up. Then the cry is raised, what murderous volleys they withstood! Others that would not falter might perform the duty just as well with a tenth part of the loss. It is generally in getting *away from*, not in *advancing to* a battery, that the most loss is sustained.

For a time firing had well nigh ceased, and our hope was that the bloody drama was near its close, for the sun had nearly set. Suddenly the enemy opened at the same instant six batteries on our lines. Then Titanic work was done for the Union. We each moment expected the cry to charge—but it came not. The long and solid masses of rebel infantry dared not debouch from the wood in which they were concealed. Night settled down upon the scene, casting her sable mantle over the horrors of the day.

You will obtain the lists of casualties from your reporters. I write this, as I thought a letter would be interesting from one in the front line of battle.

Gens. NEWTON, COCHRANE, WHEATON, DEVENS and all the officers under them did nobly, and the men have equal claim to praise—"the glorious rank and file."

The division that evening was relieved, and filed to the site they left at noon, having experienced the "tug of war" during five hours; and yet the hours fly swiftly on the battle-field!

Of the "falling" back across the river I shall say nothing now.

SHORT.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND PORT royal.

Arrival of the Trade Wind—All Quiet at Galveston—Military Movements at Port Royal.

By the *Trade Wind* we have New-Orleans papers of the evening of the 11th inst. They contain no news of importance.

The *Delta* says:

"By the arrival of the *Tennessee* we learn that all was quiet around Galveston at the time of sailing. A new days ago, however, it was reported that the Confederates were preparing to make an attack on Sabine Pass. The gunboat *Clifton* was sent to look into the matter, but returned without discovering anything of the enemy."

The same vessel brings us Port Royal papers of the 20th inst. They contain the following items:

"The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment have been sent to Key West to relieve the Ninetieth New-York Regiment. They left Beaufort last Monday in the steamer *Cosmopolitan*.

"Two new tugboats for the navy have arrived here—the *Daffodil* and *Dandelion*. The *Daffodil* carries two twenty-pounder Parrot guns, and is classed as a gunboat. Lieut. BALDWIN has been placed in command of her."

The *New South* says:

"We drew attention a short time ago to the superior advantages offered by St. Helena Island as a site for a military depôt. Since then the subject has received serious consideration, and it has been thought advisable, without relinquishing this place, to locate the main depôt there—on Beaufort River, just above Bay Point."

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the Transport Oriole.

The United States steam transport *Oriole*, Capt. HOLMES, from Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, and Hatteras 25th, in ballast to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning.

Gen. FOSTER'S expedition returned to Newbern on Dec. 21, as has already been stated, after destroying several railroads and bridges.

The *Oriole* brings a mail from Newbern and Hatteras.

Chased by a Privateer.

The ship *Lizzie Southard*, Capt. STARRETT, from Antwerp on Oct. 30, and the Downs Nov. 7, with merchandise to SOUTHARD, WRIGHT & HUSSAR, arrived yesterday. She has had heavy southwest and northwest gales the entire passage. On Nov. 19, in lat. 60° 30', lon. 32° 40', she was chased by a vessel supposed to be a privateer. She first set the English colors half-mast. After a while she hauled them down, and set French colors at half-mast. She followed for two hours, and finding she could not gain on the ship, she wore around, and stood in the direction of another ship, which was in company. The suspicious vessel was long and narrow, bark rigged, painted black, with a white streak. On Dec. 23, in lat. 40°, lon. 66° 20', she passed a water-logged brig, foremast standing, painted green inside, white quarter rail, round stern, with white stern molding. It had been apparently abandoned some time.

Later from Santa Fe, N. M.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Santa Fe advices of the 13th instant state that it is now pretty well ascertained that there is no probability of an immediate reappearance of the Texans in New Mexico.

Advices from Fort Stanton are encouraging. Col. CARSON was in active pursuit of the rebels.

Many settlers are on the way to Rio Bonito to open ranches, and large numbers of miners were rushing to the placers which were being so profitably worked when the Texans took possession of that part of the Territory.

Loss of the Ship Sea King.

ALL HANDS LOST EXCEPT THE THIRD MATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The ship *Sea King*, which sailed from this port on the 9th of September, for Liverpool, loaded with wheat, was totally lost when ten days out. All on board were lost, except the third mate, who was picked up by the bark *Eugene*, and carried to Peru.

Robbery and Murder.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Last night four men broke into the house of Mr. ISAAC PURCELL, near Vincennes, Ind., and stole $700 in gold and $500 in bank bills. Mr. PURCELL resisted the robbers, but in the struggle received a severe wound, and died this morning. The robbers escaped.

Massachusetts Regiments.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Massachusetts Fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments left here to-night, for New-York, where they will embark for the South.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Arrived, brig *Elizabeth*, BOUCHE, Pictou for Boston. Put into this port in distress, leaking eight hundred strokes per hour, and three men sick.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 26.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Maj. Mercer, Toronto, C. W.; Mrs Isabella Soezer, child and infant, Capt. George Barry, a German, Boston; J. F. Twigg, James Hewett, Wm. H. Harrison, James S. Shaw, lady and child, Miss Myers—with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans.—Capt. Rhoebacher, Capt. Knight. *From Port Royal.*—H. S. Leonard, A. H. Leonard, U. S. N.; W. H. Hall, J. P. Cantrel, W. H. Conant, J. T. Golden, L. G. Crane, U. S. N., J. W. McClenan, U. S. N.; Mr. Lisle, U. S. N.; Mr. Birdsall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets..... 12 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 12 57 | Gov. Island, 1 46 | Hell Gate..... 3 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamers Diamond State, Nickel, Philadelphia, E. Lewis, Lewes, Washington; Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Relief, Richardson, Havana and New-Orleans, F. Mora; J. Brooks, Towers, Washington.

Ships Elise Ruger, Hoyer, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Anterior, Hurd, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; Chellentain, Nelson, Havre, Boyd & Hiackes; Horatio, Palmer, Singapore, Francis Hathaway, Napier, Logan, San Francisco, Suttoa & Co.; Tranquebar, Goodwin, Bath, Me., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Osaco, Hoff, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Bros.; John Carver, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Magnolia, Rudolph, Cadiz, Fabbir & Chauncey; J. H. Westerman, Elliott, Cadiz, Brockway & Baker, Eliza Barns, Frita, Bermuda, Tucker & Ligbthouse, Cienfoegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.

Brigs Lucretia, Brown, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Shamrock, (Norw.,) Major, Gibraltar, Holmboe & Balcher; Mischief, (Br.,) Ulibhari, Tampico, M. Echeverria & Co.; Columbus, (Br.,) Campbell, St. Domiago City, H. J & C. A. De Wolf, Wm Alkea, (Br.,) Mickerson, Londonderry, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Napier, Creighton, St. Jago de Cuba, Thomas James; Nummer Eins, (Prus.,) Brocksch, Rotterdam, Fuach, Meincke & Wendt; Vesta, Fuller, Havana, Bacoa & Russell; New-York, Cooper, Leghorn, Mastler, Lord & Quereau. W. Cory, Goldsmith, Loodon, F. McDonald & Co.

Schrs. Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice, Goodale, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; T. Raymond, Thompson, Demarara, John M. Smith's Son; Statesman, Mitchell, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow; Margaret Dell, (Br.,) Dell, Laguayra, J. F. Whitney & Co.; George Edwards, Weeks, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Ella Alida, Pearsall, Cherrystone, A. C. Haven; Estelle, Van Bruat, Tampico, Baker & Hayton, Chatham, Latham, Beaufort, J. L. Davis; Express, Lawson, Fortress Monroe, Merrill & Abbott; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; C. L. Baylis, Tooker, Port Jefferson, L. I.

Arrived.

Steamer Trade Wind, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Dec 12, with mdse to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy gales from E. N. E. to N. E., put into Port Royal for coal and sailed Dec. 23.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall Dec. 16, via Key West Dec. 22, with mails, treasure and passengers to R. L. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Holmes, Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, and Hatteras 25th, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bytner.

Ship Lizzie Southard, Starrett, Antwerp Oct. 30, and the Downs Nov. 7, with mdse to Southard, Wright & Hussey. Has had heavy southwest and northwest gales the entire passage.

Ship Irene Alberti, Hamb.) Platz, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. also 100 passengers to Sloman & Edye. Had fine weather with light winds; came by the southern

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3515. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Mystery of the Banks Expedition Cleared Up.

ITS ARRIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler Superseded in His Command.

His General Order Taking Leave of His Soldiers.

General Banks' Order on Assuming Command.

Opening the Mississippi the First Work.

Progress of the Expedition as Far as Baton Rouge.

PROSPECTIVE OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

Other Important Movements in Contemplation.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Farewell to New-York—"Where are we Going?"—Doubts and Theories—Our Company—Amusements on Shipboard—A New National Anthem—Notabilities on Board—Gens. Banks, Hamilton, Augur and Grover—The Governor of Texas and Her Regeneration.

ON BOARD STEAMER NORTH STAR, GULF OF MEXICO, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

To-day completes exactly one week since, with mingled feelings of adventurous exultation at some grand but unknown career of good before us, and sad emotions at quitting the loved ones at home, we saw New-York fade away in the grey distance, as the stannch and gallant *North Star*, Capt. LARZVAS, plowed its way majestically through the waters, freighted with its 850 souls, toward whose fate and destination the whole country is doubtless, at this moment, looking with such absorbing interest.

"Where are we going?" was the universal question on board, and one which seemed as far from solution there as it had been for the two last months on land, while the expedition was preparing. For once, Uncle Sam had managed to keep his own secret inviolable, and even those sagacious political ferrets—newspaper correspondents—were completely nonplused in the profound mazes of mystery that concealed everything. The few prominent officials on board, who might or might not be in possession of the facts of our destination, were all armed *cap-à-pie* against any intruders in the shape of questionars, and the remotest allusion to our probable or even possible course only drew forth a significant and tantalizing smile. The James River, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, and a dozen other places, all had their advocates among the uninitiated, each one brimfull of convincing proofs. I am not sure that some do not even fancy we are on our way to Japan, and, when we were a few days out—within thirty miles of the coast of Cuba—one intelligent old man whispered in my ear that he would "bet his life it was a design against Cuba after all."

Do we know anything more now? Not a whit positively—although negatively we are by this time enabled to draw conclusions which were beyond our reach on shore. For instance, having already sighted the light-house of one of the Bahamas and left the Tortugas far behind us, it may pretty safely be inferred that we are *not* going up the James River, and equally certain is it that we are *not* going—at present at least—to storm Charleston or Savannah. Beyond this nothing is absolutely *known*, and cannot be until we actually reach our destination; but there are, unquestionably, sufficient rumors afloat on board, to indulge speculators in every kind of opinion.

The record of our voyage, so far, would be one entirely devoid of anything like exciting interest, and for the very reason that it has been so uniformly calm and delightful. Indeed, it is difficult to realize sometimes that we are not going upon a large pic-nic excursion, but embarked in one of the most important and momentous expeditions that ever quitted the shores of this or any other country—an expedition in all probability destined, by God's blessing, to strike more radical and telling blow for the redemption of our country, at this critical hour, than anything we have hitherto done by strategy or force of arms.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

My duties would be incomplete, however, did I not attempt a slight picture of the contents of our gallant vessel. First, we have on board Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A., commanding Expedition, and his Staff, composed of the following gentlemen:

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Abert, Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate.
Col. John S. Clark, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederick d'Hauteville, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. T. Dunham, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. Chas. A. Hartwell, Aid-de-Camp.
Second Lieut. S. M. Whitaide, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. W. S. Hooper, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. C. S. Sargent, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. Haral Robinson, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
Col. Samuel B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. McClure, Chief Executive Officer under Holabird.
Col. E. G. Beckwith, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Medical Director.
Maj. D. C. Houston, Chief Engineer.
Capt. H. L. Abbot, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
First Lieut. R. M. Hill, Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. Richard Arnold, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. W. W. Rowley, Chief Signal Officer.
Francis D'Avignon, Lithographer.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. HAMILTON'S Staff is composed as follows:

C. P. Shaw, Private Secretary.
Maj. W. L. Burt, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. K. Herbert, Aid-de-Camp.

Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR has for his Staff the following:

Major G. B. Halstead, A. A. G.
Major John H. Reutche, Surgeon.
Capt. H. O. Woodruff, Commissary.
Capt J. Hodge, Quartermaster.
Capt. Walter Cutting, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. James Bankard, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Geo. H. Shaw, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. M. Ritchie, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Stevens, Aid-de-Camp.

Brig.-Gen. GROVER'S Staff, is as follows:

T. B. Read, Surgeon.
Capt. Joseph Hibbert, A. A. G.
Capt. F. W. Perkins, A. Q. M.
Capt. W. P. Cowie, A. Com. Gen.
Lieut. J. B. Brown, Aid-de-Camp.

In the Topographical Department we have:

Capt. H. L. Abbot, Chief.
W. H. Browne, Photographer.
Walter Ogilvie, Photographer.
Alex. Ross, Civil Engineer.
W. H. Long, Civil Engineer.
Capt. A. Haffkill, Civil Engineer.
W. C. Hawksworth, Civil Engineer.
J. Deutsch, Civil Engineer.
T. W. Robbins, Civil Engineer.
C. D. Elliott, Draughtsman.

We have also on board, the Forty-first Massachusetts, Col. THOS. E. CHICKERING, of Boston, with the following officers;

Lieutenant-Colonel—Ansel D. Wass, Boston.
Major—Lorenzo D. Sargant, Lawrence.
Adjutant—Henry S. Adams, Chicopee.
Quartermaster—Chas. B. Stoddard, Plymouth.
Surgeon—Albert H. Blanchard, Sharburne.
Assistant Surgeons—Dan. F. Leavitt, South Danvers; Daniel S. Allen, Gloucester.
Chaplain—Henry F. Lane, Lawrence.
Sergeant-Major—John M. Rolston, Charlestown.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—George A. Fiske, Jr., Roxbury.
Commissary-Sergeant—Chas. B. Stone, Roxbury.
Hospital Steward—Harry N. Coburn, New-Bedford.
Drum-Major—A. B. Chase, Boston.
Armorer—A. G. Crossley, Boston.
Color-Sergeant—Alfred W. Bullock, Boston.
Captains—John F. Vinal, New-Bedford; Edward L. Noyes, Lawrence; Joan L. Swift, Roxoury; Frederick G. Pope, Boston; Lyman W. Gould, Boston; Francis E. Boyd, Boston; G. Frank Stevens, Lawrence; Wm. H. Seamans, Roxbury.
First Lieutenants—Jas. W. Hervey, New-Bedford; C. T. Bachelder, Lawrence; Wm. T. Hodges, Roxbury; Wm. M. Gifford, Boston; Wesley A. Gore, Boston; C. W. C. Rhoades, Boston; Henry C. Dane, Cambridge; David P. Muzzey, Cambridge.
Second Lieutenants—Elijah H. Robbins, New-Bedford; Charles Stone, Lawrence; Theodore C. Otis, Roxbury; Wm. Harris, Jr., Boston; John H. Weston, Boston; John C. Gray, Jr., Boston; Amos Henfield, Salem; John Commerford, Lowell.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS DURING THE VOYAGE.

For a day or two after leaving home the weather was somewhat cold and gusty, necessitating the free use of overcoats, but as soon as we had passed the redoubtable Cape Hatteras, the air became mild and balmy, and the sea, although not actually calm, (to a flock of land birds like ourselves) has been nothing at all approaching what those accustomed to the sea would call rough, and we have hitherto had nothing but a fair sky and genial breezes. Indeed, for the last two days the sun has been shining down upon us with almost Midsummer fervor.

The large number of people we have on board—by no means too many for the capacity of this splendid vessel—prevents us from knowing anything of that monotony so common on shipboard. Apart from the martial air created by the presence of so many officers and soldiers, and the enlivening sounds of the bugle and drum, there is enough social converse among so large a congregation of intelligence to make the days pass most agreeably. Music necessarily forms no small portion of the recreation with which we seek to beguile the passing hours, and we are very fortunate in having not only a splendid military band—that of the Fiftieth Massachusetts voluntarily accompanying Gen. BANKS—but also a first-rate glee club—that of the Forty-first Massachusetts, whose performances would do no discredit to some of the best concert-rooms in New-York.

The latter created quite a sensation last night by serenading Gen. BANKS with a new unpublished National anthem, called, "Columbia, Hope of the World," which seemed to elicit approbation from the crowds who had descended to the lower cabin to hear it, as well as from Gen. BANKS himself, and which is, by permission, to be dedicated to the General. The music was composed by that prince of musicians, CARL ANSCHUTZ, and the words by one whose name I am not at present permitted to divulge. The fact is, that having been most intimately connected with the author for something more than 40 years, and knowing him to be a man of the most painful modesty, I am unwilling to do such violence to his feelings. As it might be wrong, however, to deny the world in general, and the New-York TIMES in particular, the pleasure of seeing this new lyrical aspirant to public favor, I herewith produce it:

COLUMBIA! HOPE OF THE WORLD!

Columbia! bright happy land of the West,
Where footstep of tyrant ne'er trod,
Where man is exulting, untrammeled and blest,
In freedom created by God.
'Tis sung by the oceans that lave thy glad shores,
'Tis echoed o'er mountain and lea,
'Tis thundered where mighty Niagara roars:
"Columbia belongs to the free!"

CHORUS:

Then Heaven Columbia cherish and save!
May Liberty's banner unfurled
Above thee forever triumphantly wave,
Columbia! Hope of the world.

To thee all who suffer by tyranny's doom
Look up as their bright guiding star,
Their shackles grow looser, and lighter their gloom,
While dreaming of thee from afar;
And when from the toils of oppression they come,
To seek a fond refuge in thee,
Each exile who finds in thy bosom a home
Adores thee, thou shrine of the free!

CHORUS.

Thou Queen of the Nations! where Peace spreads her wings,
In joy thy green fields are arrayed,
But when through thy valleys the war-trumpet rings,
Let foemen beware of thy blade!
Long, long may thy sons in contentment rejoice,
The bulwarks of liberty be.
And, ever united, sing out with one voice:
"God bless thee, sweet home of the free!"

CHORUS.

Then perish the heart that would dim but one ray
Of glory that circles thy name,
And wither the hand that would dare pinch away
One star from thy banner of fame!
By each noble grave, where so peacefully lie
The heroes whose blood flowed for thee,
We swear that—like them—we will conquer or die,
To guard thee, dear land of the free!

CHORUS.

When not confined to his state-room by indisposition, which, fortunately, was not frequently, Gen. BANKS has mingled cheerfully with his fellow-voyagers, and won the golden opinions of all by his affable, courteous and kindly bearing. The same may be said of Gens. A. J. HAMILTON, AUGUR and GROVER; and, indeed, of many of the leading officers under them. A pleasanter set of gentlemen it would have been difficult to get together.

GEN. A. J. HAMILTON—THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

But perhaps there is no individual on board around whom clusters a deeper interest than Brig.-Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, the future Governor of TEXAS; the more so from the mystery of his position and the martyrdom he has suffered in the cause of his country. It has been not only my pleasure but good fortune to come in daily, almost hourly contact with him and his very able and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. C. P. SHAW; and it was in the course of these delightful conversations that I thought I discovered the mainspring of that magical attraction which has enabled him—a comparative Southern stranger—in the course of only a few months, to win the love, respect and confidence, of the entire Northern people.

The simple truth is that the General is an honest man; and whatever he says you irresistlessly have to believe. His burly, manly frame, seems the very incarnation of truth, courage, and heroic endurance, and as he converses with one in his open-hearted, unassuming manner, upon the great events now passing in our distracted country, every word carries conviction to the hearer, and one instinctively longs to unite his destiny with such a man.

Few, even of those who have listened, spell-bound, in New-York to the irresistible—because honest and truthful—orstory of the Governor, wherein he gave an account of his sufferings in our cause, are aware of how much—how very much has been hitherto kept from the public view; and which is of two sacred and domestic a character for me here to reveal. If they only knew all that this truly noble man has undergone and is still undergoing, in his devotion to country and principle, how far higher would he soar in public estimation; and how infinitely deeper would be the abhorrence felt for those against whom he has so long and so nobly been struggling, to the imminent risk of life, fortune, domestic happiness and all that is dearest to man! When history comes to record the names of our *martyrs*, such men as BROWNLOW—Col. CHARLES ANDERSON of TEXAS—ANDY JOHNSON—BOULIGNY of New-Orleans, and others of that ilk, the name of A. J. HAMILTON will stand high indeed among that glorious fraternity.

What Gov. HAMILTON'S future course is to be in TEXAS, it is not for me to state, even if I knew; but of one thing you may be assured, and that is that if Government should send him forward with the powers which he *ought* to command, you could look for nothing less than the speedy and complete regeneration of the whole of that vast and valuable portion of our Republic. When I say regeneration, I mean that, whenever the blow shall be struck, you will see treason and despotism vanish, and free-soil, free-speech, free-labor and free-government *popularized* throughout Western TEXAS; and this not necessarily by force of arms, but by the simple working of public opinion. I count upon our finding there not so much a military as a moral revolution; though we should, doubtless, be prepared for either.

And what better man could be selected for redeeming the great State of TEXAS? Gov. HAMILTON is essentially a man of the people, and has always been near to and among them. His Congressional District extends over a vast area, from the Rio Grande to the Trinity—an area embracing 160,000 square miles, or two-thirds the whole of TEXAS—twice the size of FRANCE, and four and a half times that of the State of New-York! In this immense region, comprising 200,000 white population, (about half that of the whole State,) some 50,000 slaves, and only 3,000 slaveholders, Gov. HAMILTON is intensely popular. There, too, the rebels are known to have less organization, less numbers, less arms, and *less motives for disloyalty*. Can we doubt what the result *must* be, should we ever be permitted to witness this staunch and devoted loyalist returned as a redeemer to his suffering people, and backed by the whole power and authority of the United States? A more sublime spectacle of National regeneration was, perhaps, never before presented to the world, than we may yet have a chance of seeing in TEXAS.

I may have occasion to add a few more remarks before this letter is sent on its destination.

Stopping at Ship Island—Arrival of Transports—Running into a Mud-Bank—Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson—A Formidable Rebel—The Crescent City—Its Appearance and Condition—Removal of Gen. Butler.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

Here we are, at last, at the Crescent City, before which the *North Star* proudly cast anchor last evening, in one of the most glorious sunsets that the eye could witness.

Before making any comments upon the appearance and general state of things here, it may be well to go back a day or two, so as to make my narrative complete.

It was early on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, that Ship Island, which—in spite of all attempt at concealment—had been, for two or three days previous, pretty well understood as our first stopping-place—came into view. This small island, one of several similar scraps of land forming the southern boundary of the Mississippi Sound, is nothing but an insignificant and barren little sand-bank, with a light-house, a few wooden buildings, and the tents of the regiments now located there. It appears to rise so little above the water level, that at a small distance it seems strange that it is not altogether submerged.

As we approached the island, the first vessel that we neared was the old hulk of the *New-England*, ominous-named, which a great many on board noticed with much glee. It was while anchored here that, for the first time, we caught a glimpse of the transports bearing the brave fellows who were to accompany us. Up to this time, we seemed to have the wide ocean entirely to ourselves. Except a stray sail, which every now and then caught our eye in the distant horizon, and then as quickly disappeared, no vessel whatever seemed to be bearing us company. Many were the comments on board as to the fact of a vessel so richly freighted as ours being left without convoys—utterly unfit as she was for self-defence in case of attack—and every time a glass was leveled at some new-comer in the distance, the cry was raised: "The *Alabama*" to the amusement of the waggish or stoical, but perhaps to the trepidation of some with weaker nerves.

First came up the *Northern Light*, crowded with troops, then the *Baltic* and *Illinois*, followed by others, dotting the ocean at long intervals, as far as the eye could reach. It was a grand and inspiriting sight.

It was 10 A. M. when we arrived at the island. We remained there only two or three hours, during which time we were visited by Paymaster TARBELL, Lieut. CHURCHILL, of the flag-ship *Vincennes*, and Brig.-Gen. EMORY. Gen. BANKS, accompanied by Gens. AUGUR and GROVER, and a few Staff officers, also went ashore, and Gov. HAMILTON and his Secretary visited the *Illinois*. Immediately on their return, we were off again to—nobody knew where. About 2 o'clock the next morning (Sunday,) I was roused from my sleep by feeling a sudden jerk of the vessel, and on going out in the cold moonlight to see what was the matter, found that in feeling our way to the mouths of the Mississippi, we had run into one of the many mud-banks which choke up the waters of these regions. It was not blowing hard, and therefore nobody seemed to care about it, and we were soon out of the mud, and on our way again.

At 6 o'clock A. M. a pilot came on board and took us safely through the bar of the Southwest passage, when we were immediately followed by the various transports. At 11 o'clock we passed forts St. Philip and Jackson, and, for the first time, I fully realized the matchless glory of that daring exploit of our gunboats under FARRAGUT. The forts there are so near each other, and Fort Jackson being all casemated, it is scarcely conceivable how our gallant men succeeded as they did. The forts presented the most beautiful and animated appearance as we passed; the soldiers all crowding the ramparts and loud cheers and counter-cheers passing between them and their brave brothers on board, while the colors were dipped and a salute of twelve guns fired in honor of the occasion.

Soon after passing the Quarantine the river became extremely interesting, as we steamed among the orange groves and immense plantations of sugar-cane, with their shining white negro quarters, and the rich planters' houses, surrounded by verandahs and embedded among evergreen trees, with the dismal cypress and its hanging moss perpetually intervening. Constantly on each bank of the river were to be met gangs of negroes hurrying as we passed, and now and then some Secesh who would not give us an equally warm welcome. One fellow, coming with his squalid-looking wife from out of a miserable shanty, began to shake his fist at us and make such grotesque and impotent gestures of defiance, that the soldiers all burst out into a loud roar of laughter, which made the poor "white trash" ten times more frantic.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the domes and spires of the Crescent City burst upon the view in one wide and splendid panorama, and at 5 P. M. we cast anchor, everyone delighted at the thought of once again touching *terra firma*. The Generals and Staff Officers at once went ashore, and I—thinking that a similar luxury was open to all civilians, whether reportorial or otherwise—greedily seized the opportunity afforded me of going in the same boat with Gen. HAMILTON and his Staff. It was only when I had got ashore, and was standing in the immense rotonda of the St. Charles Hotel, surrounded by a perfect galaxy of gold buttons and shoulder straps, that I noticed, for the first time, I was the *only* civilian who had left the vessel. The mishap created some little commotion, as an order—quite unknown to your correspondent—had gone forth that civilians were to remain on board; but as I was innocent, I had no difficulty in setting myself right at headquarters, and if the accident gave me any imaginary advantage over my brethren of the quill, they were more than avenged by the fact that I had only one night more of mosquitos and St. Charles prices than they had.

This morning everybody came on shore—officers and civilians; and any one might have taken New-Orleans for a New-England town. The great hotel of St. Charles, along whose vast and deserted corridors my footsteps echoed last night sepulchrally, is crowded to-day almost to overflowing; and every stranger now roaming about the streets, in temporary pursuit of novelty and amusement, being about as ready to expend cash as the New-Orleanists are to see that strange commodity, some few stores are, for the moment only, galvanized with a sort of spasmodic action.

The city is very quiet; yes, it is the quietness of the grave. Even an acquaintance with that most dismal of all dismal places—Norfolk, in Virginia—had hardly prepared me for the feeling of downright sadness which crept over me when I first entered New-Orleans this time. A small village may see its population diminish and its industry checked, without presenting any very formidable picture of desolation; but when one sees a vast metropolis like this suddenly struck by universal paralysis, and fairly rotting away in the putrid slime of secession, like one of the wretched planks on its own deserted quays, the effect is truly appalling.

New-Orleans is built upon a scale of magnificence that makes the contrast between her past prosperity and her present misery most painfully striking. Her principal public buildings, hotels, &c., are vast and palatial, often far surpassing, in pretension and architectural merit, buildings of a similar class in New-York. When I thought of the New-Orleans I had seen some years before, with its teeming streets and stores, its boundless levee literally jammed on with barrels, drays and cotton-bales, and the river bristling with masts and funnels along its redundant wharves; when I contrasted all this with its now gloomy, damp and deserted streets, and saw that same levee encumbered with nothing but a few broken planks and piles of oyster shells, here and there, I could almost have fancied myself wandering among the ruins of a second Herculaneum or Pompeii.

But the currency here is one of the most telling proofs of the utter prostration of all commercial dealings. We, in New-York, thought ourselves hard up for currency, but you need only to come here to learn how exceedingly well off you are. The way one of Uncle Sam's "greenbacks" melts in one's hands here, and the little scraps of dirty blue pasteboard which people give back for change, would be positively ludicrous if it were not so formidable.

Of the political aspect of the place—having only just arrived—I am, of course, not enabled yet to give any just estimate; but even the little I have already seen, induces me to think two things: *First*, That the spirit of rebellion is not extinct; but only kept down by fear; and, *second*, that Slavery in this region is already dead and buried beyond all resurrection. All the proclamations and counter-proclamations in the world cannot now effect the life of a thing that was shot dead by the man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter.

New-Orleans—like every other place comparatively cut off from the world—lives upon rumors, and we have been regaled with all sorts of information of BURNSIDE being defeated, of our having taken Vicksburgh, &c., &c. One item of fact I can now give you, however, and that is an important one; *Maj.-Gen. Butler has been superseded to-day by Maj.-Gen. Banks.* I reserve all comments for my next letter.

Mystery Clearing—Ho! for Baton Rouge—Scenes and Incidents in going up the River—Arrival before Baton Rouge—Challenge of the Iron-Clad Essex Refused—Our Flag on the State House of Baton Rouge—Scenes and Incidents There.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

We were not permitted long to enjoy the comforts of city life in New-Orleans, for our leaders, this time, seem to be utterly opposed to anything like letting grass grow under our feet,

As I mentioned in my last letter, we arrived at the Crescent City on Sunday evening, and on Monday night it was suddenly reported that an expedition of very great consequence was going up the river as far as Baton Rouge, and perhaps further, at daybreak to-morrow. This caused considerable flutter among the members of the Press, and left us but very little time to make arrangements; most of us being compelled to remain up the greater part of the night writing our letters, after having obtained the necessary permission from Gen. BANKS to accompany the expedition.

We did not get off quite so early as anticipated; but at 10½ o'clock Drum-Major A. B. CHASE—the leader of the glee club, who had so often delighted us during the voyage—sounded his bugle, the shore plank was hauled away, and we were off upon our exciting and momentous mission, in a piercing cold northern wind, that smacked more of New-York than New-Orleans.

Immediately after us, came gliding along the beautiful little screw-propeller *Mary Boardman*, crowded with troops, then the *Northern Light*, *United States* and a number of other transports whose names and in what numbers I will not state, although fully cognizant, as the enumeration would be about as uninteresting as it is contraband. But the spectacle was truly grand as they all came up the river together, now running alongside of each other, exchanging playful or bantering remarks from their crowded decks, and then dropping off again and spreading themselves apart on the broad surface of the Mississippi, in the most picturesque positions imaginable.

In the evening a ceremony took place on board, which will long be remembered by all who were present. Overcome by the fatigue of the past night, I had laid down in my state-room for a little rest, when I heard singing in the large saloon adjoining, and, on going out, found that the officers, and as many soldiers as could be crowded together below had assembled for Divine service. The chaplain—Rev. Mr. LANE, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, made a prayer and address, which, in fervor and deep pathos I never heard excelled; and all the surrounding circumstances—the fact that on the very morrow those he was addressing might be face to face with the enemy and many in the cold embrace of death—gave his words the most thrilling interest. I saw sturdy and brave-hearted men bow their heads in silence, and eyes that dare to look on Death in his most hideous shapes, glisten with tears, when allusions were made to the loved ones at home; but if every heart present melted under the feeling language of their pastor, I am sure they must have been nerved to any amount of human courage and endurance by the glowing picture he drew of a patriot's duty, and his devotion to country and principle. Mr. LANE is the same gentleman who, on the occasion of that terrible disaster, the falling of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, made one of the most impressive discourses.

THE EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE.

Immediately after Divine service was over, the Adjutant-General read the following order to the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION FOR BATON ROUGE, Dec. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. The following-named officers are announced as belonging to the staff at these headquarters, viz: Capt. Joseph Hibbert, Assistant Aojutant-General; Capt. Francis W. Perkins, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. P. Cowie, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. John B. Brown, Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon Thomas B. Reed, Medical Director; Major D. C. Houston, Chief Engineer; Lieut. R. M. Hill, Chief of Ordnance; Major H. Robinson, volunteer Aid-de-Camp, of Gen. Banks' Expedition, are temporarily assigned to duty with this expedition. The above-named officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Upon the debarkation of the troops of this expedition, no pillage or appropriation of property of any kind will, under any circumstances, be allowed. Regimental commanders will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order. No private property will be disturbed or taken possession of, except in accordance with orders from these headquarters, and then only by the proper staff officers, who will give receipts to the owners for the same.

3. The troops will be prepared to debark in light marching order. By order of

BRIG.-GEN. GROVER,
Commanding-General.

J. H. HIBBERT, Jr., A. A. G.

During the night we approached the fleet of gunboats which had preceded us, and Brig.-Gen. GROVER, the leader of our present expedition, went on board the flagship *Richmond*. When morning rose, calm, clear and beautiful, we found ourselves nearly at Baton Rouge, and under the protection of the redoubtable iron-clad *Essex*, the flagship *Richmond*, the *Albatross*, the *Cayuga*, *Winona* and *Kahtadin*—some in front and some behind us.

The order came for all of us to move up near to the *Richmond*, and immediately the whole fleet of transports were in motion, ours—the *North Star*—taking the lead, and we anchored right in front of the town, when not a soul was to be seen on the levee, except here and there a wandering contraband, although the rebels were thought to be present.

At 9 o'clock precisely, the *Essex* ranged herself broadside to the shore, (the *United States* and the *Spaulding* close to and immediately behind her,) and then thundered forth her first note of defiance to the enemy. The few moments that followed were exciting. "Will they reply?" was the foremost thought with everyone. Having no reply, the *Essex* fired another shot and waited, then repeated the dose six or eight times, the shells bursting directly over the woods where the enemy were supposed to be encamped, and the *Cayuga* followed suit, by firing one gun.

Finding that the enemy was not inclined to fight, the process of disembarking the troops immediately commenced, and a half hour had not elapsed before we had taken down the rebel signal flag, and the flag of the United States was proudly floating over the State House, placed there by a portion of the crew of the *Essex*. "Three cheers for the flag of the Union!" cried the jolly fellows from the shore, and the cheers were lustily given by the soldiers from every vessel within sound of the call. The ease with which we got possession of the place surprised everybody. There was no flag of truce business—no demand to surrender; we simply walked in and occupied our own.

THE CONDITION OF BATON ROUGE.

We took, of course, the opportunity of landing and going through the town,—every avenue and street of which, in the space of an hour, was guarded by our own sentinels. We learnt from such of the inhabitants as we conversed with, that the rebel forces there—variously estimated at from 500 to 800—had left the place only that morning; indeed, that they were not entirely away when the *Essex* fired her first gun. The skedaddle that then took place must have been amusing in the extreme, judging from the ludicrous description I heard an old sable aunty giving of her terrified and fugacious master, to a large group of our soldiers at a street corner, and with all the gesticulation and mimicry common to her race. We heard of only one man killed by our shelling—a member of FENNER'S New-Orleans Battery.

In walking through the town, we saw more than enough to corroborate all we heard of the rebels having so very recently occupied the same ground on which we were standing. In a Catholic Church, at which some had been present, the candles were still burning, and at the State House and Penitentiary—both standing with their doors wide open, and totally deserted—we found their morning fires still blazing. In the Penitentiary we also saw their mattresses lying neglected on the floor, precisely as they had sprung from them to take to their heels. The barracks had the white walls scrawled all over, in black and red chalk, with names, both of our own and the rebel soldiers, the place having changed masters three times already. Among the many noble rebel sentiments we found on the walls was this: "Death to all who worship negroes as their brethren. Damn Union." Another one read: "You are fighting for your *negro* brothers, not for the Union."

Baton Rouge is a much smaller place than a stranger would expect to find in the capital of Louisiana; for, even in prosperous times, her population cannot exceed 5,000. It is prettily situated on a bluff about 30 feet above the highest overflowing watermark. The streets are level, and uniformly laid out with neat detached houses surrounded by piazzas and plenty of shade trees, and the only public buildings of any note are four or five churches, a college, the barracks, Penitentiary and State House. The latter, built in what might be best termed the wedding-cake-gothic style of architecture, is an edifice of considerable pretension.

But what a picture of desolation the whole presented as one's almost solitary footsteps echoed through the quiet and deserted streets! Scarcely a store of any kind open, and even those with nothing in them—every private house hermetically sealed, with here and there a melancholy female face furtively peeping through the jalousie blinds, or some meditative old man pacing alone his gloomy verandah, and evidently scowling his anathema at you as you pass, idle and neglected darkies, sauntering purposeless along, or grouped at distant intervals in knots of two or three, to discuss, in timid whispers, passing events, their relation to which they understand full well—were the only human objects that met the eye, except now and then we chanced to cross the path of some solitary "secesh" prowling about, with nothing for his hands to do but play with the bottom of his empty pockets, and who was sure to meet us with a fixed stare of defiance. Not a single white female or decently-dressed child is to be seen in the streets, (most of them having left, and the few remaining being concealed in their houses,) not the sound of a single wheel to break the painful silence, any more than in the water streets of Venice; the very dogs and other animals run chance to meet seem to hang their heads and tails in despondency, and even the poor bare-footed little urchins, who appear to divide the whole town with the darkies, have evidently forgotten what it is to play. Had some dreadful and unsparing pestilence just swept over Baton Rouge, it could not have presented a more gloomy and mournful spectacle than it did when we entered it this morning.

One thing struck me with surprise here, and that is the great intelligence I found among the poor little barefooted children that were wandering about the landing and streets, apparently without any home or protectors. I was sitting alone on the bluff, making a sketch of the river scene, when a whole bevy came round to watch me, conversing freely upon the merits and demerits of my picture, with all the acuteness and correctness of any full-grown critic. My note-book being open at my side, one of them—a little fellow between 9 and 10—began to read aloud from it for the benefit of his companions. This summary introduction of course brought about a conversation between us, and as the lighter the straw the better we see which way the wind blows, I am not sure but that the prattle of these little fellows gave me as good an insight into the real state of feeling toward us, among the adult white population, as I could have got from the latter themselves, even had they afforded me the chance.

"What are you all, youngsters? Union or Secesh?" I asked.

"Union, Sir," simultaneously exclaimed the half-dozen tiny voices, with a decision that surprised me.

"Oh, yes, it's very well to tell me that, with all those blue-coats coming up the hill; but were you not all Secesh yesterday?"

"No, Sir! we were always Union," firmly replied the leader—the same who had been reading from my note-book—"we ain't afraid of your soldiers, either; when they come here we know we are going to have something to eat."

"Don't you have anything to eat, then, when the rebels are here?"

"Scarcely anything, Sir; there isn't a thing they see they don't take;" and then the whole of them began eagerly, at once, to give his individual experience of cases of extortion and oppression among poor families, with which I could fill a column.

"But though *you* are for the Union, my little friends," I continued, "I guess your parents are all Secesh."

"No, Sir, mine ain't," cried one; "they took the oath."

"So did mine," chimed in all the others.

"Don't you think your parents took it because they were afraid of us?" I asked, turning to my young friend of the note-book.

"No, Sir; father and mother were always Union. I wish you could have seen how she took care of a sick Michigan soldier for three months; he used to call her mother, and the soldiers always loved father and mother. I wish I could show you my mother, Sir."

I said I would be delighted to see her, and shortly after set out with the boy to show me through the town, which he did most effectually, pointing out not only every building and thing of note, but every well-known Union or Secesh dwelling in the place. I am sorry to say the former were in a lamentable minority, although there were some; and others again be told me had taken the oath, but he didn't think they were "good for much."

Upon the whole, from the information I gleaned during my visit to Baton Rouge—where I also had the opportunity of conversing with some of the few storekeepers whose establishments were still open—I am persuaded that, whatever the feelings of the wealthy may be, the sympathies of the poorest classes, and those who live by labor or trade, even if originally leaning toward the rebels, would now be toward us, if we come quickly and in power to pluck them from the abyss of misery into which they are plunged. Only let them, in their helplessness, feel that we have not only the will but the *power* to shield them with perfect impunity to themselves—only let the defeat of their leaders teach them that to come back under the good old flag of the Union they have nought to fear from

"Those paper-filled lings of sabre sway,
With fronts of brass and feet of clay."

And I believe, that even in this distant slave region, there is yet chance of fanning these feeble embers into a flame of devotion to the Union—Slavery or no Slavery.

We have heard here of a daring attack having been made on Sunday last, a little below Port Hudson, by the rebels upon the gunboat *Winona*. The latter vessel was lying quietly at anchor, early in the morning, and her decks being washed—when a concealed battery was opened upon her, and she was struck by a shot before the *Essex* could come to her relief. The two together then made short work of the matter and sent the rebels flying, after severe punishment. One man—the master's mate—was killed on board the *Winona*.

It is to be hoped the authorities are fully alive to the difficulties we have to encounter in this region. Incredible as it may seem—while New-York was in total ignorance, and nobody even on board of the "*North Star*" knew positively where our destination was—the people of Baton Rouge have, *for the last three weeks, been constantly expecting us with a large land and naval force.* The result is that Port Hudson—miles up the river from New Orleans—has already become or is fast becoming as difficult a place as Vicksburgh to take; and the troops they have already concentrated there are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men.

As at least ten days or a fortnight must elapse before this letter can be before your readers, there can be no possible harm in saying that whatever reinforcements may be destined for any important mission up the river would be much better here *now*, than "coming." If the rebels can get the chance they have, unfortunately, too often had, of concentrating in force to fall upon us in detail—they won't throw it away.

Return from Baton Rouge—The Removal of Gen. Butler and Inauguration of Gen. Banks—What the People Think of it—Judge Charles A. Peabody and the Provisional Court of Louisiana—Great Events Coming.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

Having witnessed our bloodless but triumphant entry into Baton Rouge, and seen our zealous and enthusiastic men busily engaged in preparing comfortable quarters, under their gallant leader, Brig.-Gen. GROVER, I took my departure for this city, an opportunity having offered itself for my going in the swift little gunboat *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander HART, of which I gladly availed myself, and which I am pleased to record here, as I received from the Commander and his gentlemanly officers that unbounded hospitality which is the leading characteristic of every true sailor.

My object in returning to New-Orleans was two-

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Vanderbilt Steamship Ariel Captured by Her.

She is Released Under Bonds, After Three Days' Detention.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL AT THIS PORT.

We published, yesterday, the particulars of tha capture of the Vandarhilt steamship *Ariel* by tha pirate *Alabama*, on her outward trip to Aspinwall. The following is the Purser's statement of tha occurrence:

The *Ariel* was captured on her outward passage by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, undar tha following circumstancee: On tha 7th inst., at 1:30 P. M., when rounding Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cubs, we saw a vessel about four milas to the westward, cloae under the high land of Cuba, bark-rigged, and under canves. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating har to be a steamer, her amoke-pipe baing down, no suepicions wera arousad, till in a short time we saw ehe had furled her salls, reised her amoka-stack, end was rapidly nearing us under steam, tha American flag flying at her peak. Snch was her speed, in comparison to ours, that in about half en hour she had come up within half e mila of ns, when she fired a lea gun, hauled down tha American ensign and ran up the rabal flag. No attention was paid to tha summona, and the *Ariel* was puahed to her utmost speed.

She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about 400 yards distant, and fired two gune almost simultaneously, one shot passing over tha hurricane deck, between the walking-beam and amoka-stack, and the othar hitting the foremaat, and cutting it half eway.

A body of United States Marinas, consisting of 126 man, paasengers on boerd the *Ariel*, hed been drawn up and armed; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly sea they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Capt. JONES gava orders to atop the ship and haul down the ansign.

A hoet then put off to us, and the hoarding officer, on coming aboerd, at once aasured the pessengers that nona should be molested, and that all baggage and private property should be respected. He then demanded the keys to tha specisl-locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the Captain he must be in readiness to go on hoard tha *Alabama* with him, where he was detained as a hostage until the next day.

The money in the ship, amounting to $9,500, was taken off, and the prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on hoard. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the *Alabama*. The officers and marines on hoard the *Ariel* were paroled, and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship.

Both vessels lay off the Cape during the night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the 8th our sails were thrown overboard and the steam-valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to captura the *Champion* also, and had heen lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our valva was returned, and the intention of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jam.

Both vessels were then haaded for that place, and on the 9th inst., at 9 P. M., we arrived off Point Morant, about 40 miles from Kingston. Near this point the *Alabama* gave chase and boarded a vessel, from which aome information was received, which induced Capt. SEMMES to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was, that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages, but we ware afterward informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time.

The conduct of those officers and crew of the *Alabama* in charge of this ship was extremely courteous. They were in regular communication with the United States, both hy letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of our days of sailing, and that no cruisers were in these watere to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come by the *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall, as Capt. JONES did not think it prudent to bring it.

ASPINWALL SPECIE.

Schepler	$90	Handy & Hoadley	1,670
Ribon & Munos	256	W. W. White & Co.	500
Total			$3,326

Additional Particulars of the Capture.

APPEARANCE OF THE ARIEL—STATEMENT OF PURSER WHEELER, ETC., ETC.

The *Ariel* is now lying at her dock, Pier No. 3, North River, where she arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All day yesterday she was the object of the most eager curiosity on the part of the public, and hundreds of persons visited her to witness for themselves the results of her encounter with the famous "290." Judging from her appearance, she received very mild treatment at the hands of the rebel privateer, and, considering how other vessels have been served, she may be regarded as extremely lucky. The only scars left on her by the pirate are the single round-shot through her foremast, which shows excellent markmanship on the part of the rebel gunners, if nothing more. The shot was fired from the stern of the *Alabama* and passed directly through the centre of the foremast, about eight feet above the hurricane deck. The mast where the shot struck is about eighteen inches thick, and the shell passed through the iron rod which ran up on its side, and carried away just one-half of the mast, making a clean cut of about ten inches or a foot in length, up and down. The missile that did the damage, as we learn from Purser F. A. WHEELER, was a 68-pound 8-inch shell. It was fired by Lieut. ST. CLAIR, of South Caroline, who was among the rebel officers that subsequently boarded the *Ariel*, and who gave the information to Purser WHEELER. According to St. CLAIR'S statement, it was only by the merest chance that the shut was not sent through the cabin. As the *Ariel* had not paid due respect to the other shots fired over her, he said he had resolved to put the next one through her hull, and had just aimed the gun in that direction and was about to fire, when Capt. SEMMES said, "raise your gun a little, and if she don't stop then, we will give her a broadside." While elevating the range, in pursuance of this order, he caught sight of the foremast, and immediately sent tha shell whizzing through its centre, as described above. The *Alabama* was only from 300 to 400 yards distant at tha time, and had not the *Ariel* hauled down her flag immediately and hove to, the next shot from the pirate would doubtless hava caused great destruction of life.

Mr. WHEELER says that when the *Alabama* was first discovered, the *Ariel* was about five miles from land on the east and of Cuba. Had they not been deceived by the American colors which floated from the *Alabama*, the *Ariel* would have had time to run in near enough to the shore to get on neutral ground; but tha Captain supposed it to be a friendly vessel until she fired her first shot and hoisted the rebel flag, when it was too late to escape her.

Tha incidants of ths capture, as detailed in the letter of our Panama correspondent, ara so full as to leave little else to be addad. Tha Purser end other officers, with whom our reporter conversed yesterday, confirm, in every particular, tha facts as there stated. They all agree in saying that the officers end crew who boarded the *Ariel* from tha *Alabama* conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner, end took especial pains to allay tha fears of tha passengers. Officers LOW, ST. CLAIR and two engineers were the first to coma on board the *Ariel*, end the first words spoken by LOW were to assure tha ladies that they need have no ceusa for alarm, and might consider themselves as safa from danger or insult as though they ware in their own parlors. His remarks immedietely restored quiet emong the passengers, and in a very short time they ware all talking and chatting togethar on the best of terms. Many of the pasaengers who were frightened nearly out of their wits when the rebels first came aboard, had got so bold before they left that they would salute them with—"How ara you, secesh?" and such like expressions, which were elways taken in good part. The privateers retained possession of the *Ariel* from 2 o'clock, P. M., on tha 7th of December, to 11 P. M., on ths 9th, when arrangements were effected between Capt. JONES and the rebel Captain, SEMMES, for her release. These arrangements, as stated elsewhere, were, that Capt. JONES geve a bond to Capt. SEMMES in the sum of $250,000, to be paid in thirty deys *after the independence of the Confederate States is acknowledged by the U. S. Government.* This bond is of course binding upon the ownar of tha *Ariel*, Commodore VANDERBILT, and the agent of the line, Mr. ALLEN, yesterday had an interview with Capt. JONES, in which he entirely approved of tha course he had taken. It was tha most earnest desire of Capt. JONES to fight the *Alabama* rather than surrendar, but as tha *Ariel* only had one 12-pound rifle gun en board, tha hopelessness of such a contest was evidant to all. It was a great mortification to Capt. JONES to be compelled to haul down his flag, and the officers of the *Ariel* say he has bean as cross as a bear ever since, but any other course, under tha circumstances, would hava been uselass. Capt. JONES was yesterday confined to his bed at the Washington Hotel with illness, and was unable to receive any company except the agant of the Steamship Company, Mr. ALLEN. He was the only person who went on hoard the *Alabama* from the *Ariel*, and his statement may be found in full in our corraspondanca from Panama.

The Purser of tha *Ariel* says he was informed by the rebal officers and crew who came on board the *Ariel* that the *Alabama* had a crew of 126 men, who were mostly English, and who were shipped *by the Government shipping master* in Liverpool, and *knew where they were going and for what purpose.* They left Liverpool in another steamer, and joined the *Alabama* at ona of the Azores Islands. Before thay came aboard of the *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES made a speech to them, in which he told them what business they were bonnd on, and said if thera was any one among them who was not ready to stand by him through thick and thin, he wishad him to signify it before they started. After listening to the address of Capt. SEMMES, three of the men backed down, and refused to go on board the *Alabama*.

The rebel officers informed the Purser that Capt. SEMMES had a wife and daughter in Cincinnati and another daughter in Philadelphia.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARIEL.

The Capture of the Ariel by the Alabama—The Incidents of the Occasion.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The principal topic of interest among us, for tha past few days, as you may well imagine, has been the boarding and robbery of the *Ariel* by the Confederate steamer "290," or *Alabama*. It is probable ere this you have had the main facts, so whist I may write can be placed under tha head of "further particulars." My facts I get from Com. SARTORI and Capt. JONES.

On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., just as the passengers in the first cabin had sat down to dinner, a report was brought to Capt. JONES of "steam war ship in sight." No alarm was created by this announcement; Capt. JONES excusing himself to his dinner companions, said he would see what she was like. On ascending to the deck, the vessel was about four miles off, under Cape Maize, and was just coming out of the sun-glare. She had an American flag flying, but Capt. JONES exclaimed: "if that isn't an English rig, you may shoot me!" He ordered his Engineer to put on all steam, thinking to run away from the suspected vessel. Ha soon saw that tha bark was rapidly overhauling him, and in a few minutes she fired a blank shot. Capt. JONES paid no attention, but kept on his way. A moment after, the bark hoisted the Confederate flag, and bang! bang! two shells passed over the *Ariel*. One was an hundred-pound steel pointed missile, which explodes immediately on striking the object, but this shell fortunately passed over the vessel without touching her. The othar, a round, common fuse shell, struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting nearly its size from the mast.

In the meantime, the 140 officers and merines on board, nnder Mejor GARLAND, had been drawn up on the deck of the *Ariel*, with their arms, prepared for resistance. But the chsrecter of the craft having now been fnlly ascertained, and the futility of defence being clearly apperent, notwithstanding the remonstrences of Capt. JONES, who wanted to fight, and who declared he would never lower his flag so long as he could fight, the merines were disarmed and ordered below. Than tha Stars and Stripes came down, and the *Ariel* surrendered. At this time the *Ariel* was going about 8½ knots—fast, for her—and the *Alabama* 11 knots, without sail, and only under 11 pounds of steam—so says Capt. JONES. Her fires had been hanked, and less than an hour before the *Ariel* hauled down her flag, she had started them up. Capt. SEMMAS told Capt. JONES that under 17 pounds of steam he had made 13½ knots, but had never worked his steam up any higher, as he never had occasion to do so. He said he could make 15 knots under steam.

By 3 P. M., a boat from the *Alabama*, with twelve men, under the command of Lieut. Low, a young Georgian, the men armed with pistols and cutlasses, was alongside. At this time, the consternation and fright among the passengers, particularly among the women, was indescribable. The least many of them expected was to be robbed and then have their throats cut. The more prudent had hidden away their money, watches and jewelry, the best they could, and the more cunning had passed their personal articles of value into the hends of British and French passengers. Many who had sworn allegiance to Uncle Samuel, and who had eaten his salt for twenty years, suddenly forgot to aspirate their h's, and not one of the Jews could speak English. As Lieut. LOW, in his neat uniform and bland smiling face, stepped on deck and politely lifted his cap, the fears began to slightly subside. The first thing he did was to assura the passengers that not a hair of their heads should be plucked out, and not a dollar of personal property taken.

Observing that thara were United States officers and marines on board, Lieut. Low communicated with Capt. SEMMES, and tha latter ordered that Capt. JONAS should come on board the *Alabama*. When Lieut. Low returned, he paroled all the officers and merines, the conditions being that they "should not serve the United States *in any manner* during the war." To a question of Capt. SARTORI as to whether this prevented the marines and soiniers from setving in the forts of California, to which most of them were destined, ha raplied, "Yes—you are to do no service of any kind for your Government."

Lieut. Low called for tha manifests, and finding some money on tham, took possession of $8,000 in Treasury notes, belonging to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and $1,500 in silver for Nicaragua, belonging to PEYTON MIDDLETON, Esq., late United States Special Inspector of Customs in Panama, and to his American partner in Nicaragua, E. S. LANE, Esq. Being assured by Pursar WHEELER that the *Ariel* had no letter mail, he did not overhaul the sacks, and in fact nnthing in that line was distnrbed. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s sacks, tha private sacks of the Panama Railroad Company, the South end Central American and Panama mails, and even the State Department sacks for the United States Consul at Aspinwall, containing his own correspondence and that for other Consuls, Ministers and naval officers, came safely to hand.

Lieut. Low ordered all the officers to give up their swords, and all the soldiers and marines their arms, and these were taken on board the *Alabama*. He compelled Capt. JONES to bond the ship for $125,000, tha cargo for $123,000, and freight for $12,000, to be paid within 30 days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States.

The Lieutenant, before he left, ordered all the sails of the *Ariel* to be cut away and thrown overboard, but no other property was damaged or destroyed, save tha liquors of tha ship, and not a dollars' worth was taken out of her except the money. The liquors ware destroyed by request of Capt. SARTORI and Maj. GARLAND, as a precaution against their own men, who they feared might get at them in the confusion, and become unmanageable now that their officers were disarmed. The heads of tha whisky barrels were knocked in, and the liquors in the bar thrown overboard. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that Capt. SEMMES complained bitterly to Capt. JONES of tha false reports he everred had been made by the commanders o some of the selling vessels he had taken, particularly of the master of the *Lamplighter*, who reported that the first thing the officers and sailors demanded on boarding him was liquor. He said that not a drop of liquor was used by his men on that ship, but that it was destroyed immediately she was boarded for fear his men might get at it and make brutes of themselves.

Lieut. Low ordered the *Ariel* to keep company with the *Alabama*, and both ships steamad toward Jamaica. At night he again visited the *Ariel*, and took away with him one of her steam-valves, so as to temporerily disable the engine. Of course, the *Ariel* drifted about, (it was calm weather,) and the *Alabama* left har to look for other prey. Capt. JONAS was informed by Capt. SEMMES thet his passengers would be landed at a point on San Domingo, which has only a few huts, and is at a great distance from supplies. To this Capt. JONES earnestly remonstrated. "For God's sake, Capt. SEMMES, don't leave us there!" exclaimed Capt. JONES. "What in Heaven's nama are 850 persons—a third of them women end children—to live on there?" He then said he would land them in Jamaica, for ha was determined to burn the ship. Ha said VANDERBILT had given one of the finest steamers in the world to the Government with which to run him down, and he would destroy everything of his he fell in with.

The next day, Monday, the valve was restored, and the *Ariel* ordered to keep company as before. Every little while the *Alabama* would dart off, leaving the *Ariel*, on perceiving a sail, give chase to her, and finding she was not American, returned to her game, which she was enabled to do, from the fact she could steam two miles to the *Ariel's* one. At night the valve was again taken out.

On Tuesday, the ships kept company, the *Alabama* occasionally going on a little cruise after Yankee crafts till half-past 10 at night, when they made a light on Jamaica. Capt. SEMMES then informed Capt. JONES that he would not put his passengers on shore at Port Royal, as the yellow fever was prevailing there, but that he might proceed on his voyage.

At 6 in the morning, on Wednesday, Capt. JONES, having kept close in to land, spoke a branch pilot in Morant Bay, who agreed to take a letter to the Mayor of Morant, for the United States Consul at Kingston. Capt. SARTORI wrote to the Mayor, telling him it was very important the letter should be dispatched at once, and he has no doubt the Consul got the paper by 12 o'clock same day. Neither the pilot or the Mayor were informed of the contents of the letter, or of the occurrences here detailed. If the Consul is not afraid of taking responsibilities, as he should not be, in such important matters, he chartered a vessel, and a steam one, if possible, to take the news to Santiago de Cuba, a short distance, from which there is a telegraph to Havana, and where there may have been some United States war-steamers.

All the officers and passenpers I have talked with say that Lieut. LAW acted in the most gentlemanly, and even courteous manner, and Capt. JONES says the same of Capt. SEMMES. In fact, all the *Ariel's* folks appear to have been perfectly fascinated and enchanted by Lieut. LAW. He soothed the ladies, patted the children on the haad, kissed the ugliest-looking as well as the prettiest babies, and made himself generally agreeable. He told Com. SARTORI he did only his duty in molesting the *Ariel*, and remarked, "You, Capt. SARTORI, would do tha same thing were your country treated so outrageously as mine has been." He allowed Capt. SARTORI to keep a favorite fowling-piece he had with him, and did many other gracious things.

All great villains, if they are smart, are courteous Had the 10d pound shell gone through the *Ariel*, the passengers, what there would have been left of them, would have thought differently of their ceptor.

Capt. SEMMES, in his conversation with Caot. JONES, talked a good deal about the pacific, and knew all about our ships-of-war there. Capt. JONES thinks that when the West Indias gets too hot for him, he will turn up in our waters here, but I think not. He might make a raid upon our whalers, and he says he is particularly anxious to cripple New-England men—but the facilities for such business as his are much less on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. The thing that seemed to trouble him must, was the impossibility of his burning VANDERBILT'S ship, which he could not do on account of the passengers. The fact is, he had won an elephant in a raffle. He could not drop them down in any desert place, and he knew he could not land them in Kingston, or in the port of any powerful nation.

Capt. SEMMES told Capt. JONES that he coaled last at Martinique—that when he left port the *San Jacinto* trained a gun upon him, when the fort immediately trained her guns upon the *San Jacinto*, and she desisted from the attack.

I wouldn't like to say that Capt. SEMMES is a fool, in the face of many evidences to the contrary, but in scaring his bird before she got fat, he has lost the chance of a good dinner a little later. Had he waited till the *Ariel* returned, he might have got a million or so of dollars from her. Now she will not give him a chance. And while he was fiddling with the *Ariel* he lost the *Champion*, which passed through the Islands on the 9th.

The marines and sailors one hundred in number, went to San Francisco on the 13th on the *Constitution*, it being prob eble they will be exchanged soon. The Panama Contingent, 24 in number, will go as passengers to San Francisco on the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and wait for an exchange.

The names of the officers paroled are: Maj. ADDISON GARLAND; Capt. DAVID M. COHEN; First Lieut. Edward McElrath; First. Lieut. W. H. McKean; First Lieut. P. H. Corrie; Second Lieut. A. W. Ward; Second Lieut. C. Daniel; Com. Conrad Sartori, of United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; Lieut. Tecumseh Sicece, United States Navy.

Capt. JONES leaves behind about $600,000 in specie, and in so doing acts under advice of Hon. DAVID K. CARTER, United States Minister Resident at Bolivia; FRANCIS W. RICE, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Col. A. R. McKee, United States Consul at Panama; WM. PARKER, Superintendent Panama Railroad Company; Lieutenant-Commanding United States brig *Bainbridge*; Lieut. DOYLE, Commanding United States ship *Warren*, and merchants of repute end standing on the Isthmus.

— A Grand Juror in Peoria, Illinois, who was taking active measures for the suppression of individuel shinplasters, was surprised a few days since by having one of his intended victims, who was on the stand as a witness, submit to the jury some specimens of this currency which he had himself issued:

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Retaliatory Policy Fully Inaugurated.

Gen. Butler to be Executed for the Hanging of Mumford.

Fulmination Against Slaves Found in Arms and Officers Commanding Them.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, 1862, by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief of tha United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that WM. B. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by Gen. LEE, under my instructions, to Gen. HALLECK, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said MUMFORD, with the information that in tha event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas, an answer, dated on tha 7th of August last, 1862, was addressed to Gen. LEE by Gen. H. W. HALLECK, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of MUMFORD, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. LEE should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, on the 28th of November last, (1862,) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by ROBERT OULD, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Licut.-Col. W. H. LUDLOW, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. HALLECK, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to tha Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined;

And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d dav of the present month of December, the said Licut.-Col. LUDLOW apprized the said ROBERT OULD that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delav of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, in addition to the lacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, when said MUMFORD was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city;

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said BUTLER in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outragea and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford avidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said BUTLER, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes;

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the avent of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said BUTLER shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-comostants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses:

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New-Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to infirm and aged women, and to helpless children: and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New-Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, ANDREW J. BUTLER, and other officers, and when such consent has been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent general order, number 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbiddan to military officers by the orders of President LINCOLN, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials:

And finally, the African slaves, heve not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of ev ages;

And whereas, the officers under command of the said BUTLER have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of tha refusal of eny one of them to participate in the outrages above narreted;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declerations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divina Judga in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

First—That all the commissioned officers in the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second—That tha private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said BUTLER be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third—That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which thay belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth—That tha like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at tha City of Richmond, on this 23d dey of December, in tha year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Comments of the English Press on American Affairs.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City from Boston, yesterday morning, and we give below such extracts from our files as we can find room for this morning.

The steamship *Glasgow* also arrived at this port yesterday, but her advices are anticipated by those of the *Europa*.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABOLITION PROCLAMATION.

The following circular has been issued to the ministers of all religious danominations by the London Emancipation Society:

LONDON EMANCIPATION SOCIETY,
No. 65 Fleet-street, E. C., Dec. 9.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: We beg very respectfully to urge upon you the propriety of giving prominance to the subject of negro emancipation in the religious services, which, in this country at least, always herald the advent of a new year. President LINCOLN has appointed the 1st of January, 1863, as tha day on which he will, by virtue of the powers vested in him, declare Slavery to be abolished in the rebel States. That day will form the commencement of a new era in American history—an era in which the whole power and authority of the Federal Government will be employed, for the first time, to effect the overthrow of a system that embodies in itself every iniquity known to man. It is, therefore, we think, a day eminently worthy of special recognition on the part of the great religious communities of England. Every action of the Christian public cannot fail to rejoice in the prospect of the slave's deliverance, and to pray that Divine Providence may bless the efforts of those who are endeavoring to uproot at once and for all an institution which has sought to degrade to the level of brutes four millions of human beings. We ask, then, that in your New-Year's services, the bondmen of the Southern States may be specially remembered, and that in every church and chapel throughout Great Britain, an aspiration for their speedy release from captivity may rise to a just Heaven.

We do not appeal to you from any political motive, or for any mere party object. We ask only that, in this crisis of the negro's fate, you will remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. Many among the slaves and oppressed colored people of America are now looking to England for some token of her good will. Let us give it to them at a time when it will excite the deepest gratitude on their part, and exert tha greatest influence on the public opinion of the United States, both North and South.

In America, at the present time, the real opinion of this country is grievously misunderstood. There are many in both sections of the republic who imagine that we have departed from the faith of our fathers. The enemies of human freedom, and of the pure religion of Christ, exult in the belief that the spirit of CLARKSON, of WILBERFORCE, and of FOWELL BUXTON, has become extinct in the breasts of their successors; that the immortal principles which were embodied in the Acts abolishing the slave-trade and West India slavery have ceased to be dear to us as a nation. This should not be. To allow such an impression any longer to exist, to give color to it by a seeming apathy to the cause of the negro and to the traditions of an illustrious past, is to cast dishonor upon tha character and the religion of England. To you, then, we make our appeal; to you who are the successors, and even in many instances the colleagues and friends of that noble band of ministers and churches, to whose labors far more than to those of statesmen or political parties the abolition of Slavery in the British colonies must be attributed. We beg of you to render now, as far as you may be able, the same service to humanity which you rendered in that great struggle, and, by the expression of your religious feeling in the way we have indicated, to hasten the day when Slavery and caste shall cease to pollute the soil of America. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.
F. W. CHESSON, Secretary.

JEFF DAVIS' PROCLAMATION FORESHADOWED.

From the London Standard, Dec. 11.

Let the Democrats compel Mr. LINCOLN to make war like the chief of a constituted Government, and not like the head of a tribe of savages, and redeem the fame of their country, which is sullied every day by crimes which surpriae and disgust the civilized world.

It is high time that something of this kind should be done, for there is every reason to fear that murders in cold blood, which have hitherto been the exception, are likely to become the rule of the war. As yet the Confederates have shed no blood save on the field of battle. The Northerners have committed several disgraceful assassinations, all of which, except the most recent, our Americanizing contemporaries seem to have forgotten. There was the murder of Mr. MUMFORD, at New-Orleans, there were a score of murders at Nashville, there were citizens of Missouri shot in front of their own homes and in presence of their families, and last, there was that atrocious murder at Palmyra, for which even the *Daily News* fails to find any excuse or palliation. At last the Confederate Government is forced to threaten reprisals. We are surprised to find that the organ of the American Embassy disputes their right to do so, and still more surprised that it should pretend to expect that Mr. LINCOLN will bring the assassin MCNEIL to justice. If the Federal Government intended to hang that officer, it has had time to do so, and it has done nothing. And if it do not intend to punish him, what can Mr. DAVIS do but retaliate? Our cotemporary says that retaliation would be murder, but he cannot be so childishly ignorant as to believe what he says. Retaliation is the law of war, the right and the duty of a belligerent who finds that his enemy cannot otherwise be induced to conform to the usages of war-making nations. It is the punishment which international law prescribes for crimes like M'NEIL'S, as hanging is the punishment which our municipal law awards to criminals of the same class, and the General who executes reprisals, and the Government which orders them, are but the ministers of the law, as are the Judge and the executioner who tid the world of the M'Neils, Butlers and Turchins of private life. In informing that if the murderer of Palmyra be not surrendered reprisals shall be made. President DAVIS is only performing a painful duty which he could not any longer avoid.

CONFEDERATE RETALIATION.

From the London Times.

To brave and earnest men all things are possible; and tha world has no donbt that even out of this terrible trial, wharain invulnerable fleets and a servile insurrection will be added to the force of invading armies, the nation which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has created will still at the end of the campaign come out a nation. They have, however, a fearful ordeal to go through, and tha only consolation to tham is that if they survive it, as we believe they will, it must be tha last.

It must be tha last; for the human race, as handed in its various forms of civilization, will not be able to endure more than ona more chapter of this war. The new aspect of its horrors is more appalling than any it has yet presented. The wholesale confiscation of half a continent is a strong measure; tha murders at New-Orleans were also strong measures; Gen. POPE'S system of living upon the plunder of a defenceless country was another very strong measure; but the greatest excess of all was tha murder in cold blood by Gen. MCNEIL of those ten men in Missouri. If reprisal once begins, it is impossible to foresee the end of it. *Retaliation will beget retaliation*, and Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DAVIS will go on hanging their prisoners of war until nothing is left to go on to, to hang and slay without quarter. The North seem to be hurrying on their heavy iron-clad fleet to scare the European Powers from interference. It is a quarrel with which England has certainly no desire to interfere by force, as England has soundantly shown. At a time when Federal America had no navy, and when an order to our Admiral on this station would have scattered the blockading ships, and created a free barter of arms for cotton, we never thought of taking such an advantage of our powar. Now, when Federal America is somewhat better prepared, we have as little inclination—neither more nor less—to mix in the contest. But *we cannot look on long at a war of reprisals such as that which Gen. M'NEIL has commenced, which Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to continue, and which the Federal American Press seem prepared to accept.* It may be, as the American papers intimate, that any offer of mediation would be met on the part of the Washington Government with a definiteness which will leave Europeans no doubt what will be the result—which we presume means insult, defiance, and war; but if they insist on their right to fight, they must learn to fight like human beings. *Even we, who "do not fight for an idea," might have to join in a crusade to put down atrocities such as all parties now foretell.*

LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

A letter from a Paris correspondent in tha *Independance Belge* comments in the following terms upon the impression produced in the French capital by the account of tha reception accorded in America to tha offer of mediation by the Emperor's government.

"The Government received dispatches yesterday from M. MERCIER, our Minister at Washington. Their contents have not yet been made public; but if one may judge from private letters coming from New-York it may reasonably be supposed that the information conveyed to tha Ministry possesses very great interest. As might have been foreseen, a portion of tha Democrats has cried out more loudly against foreign interference than even the Republicans themselves; it has demanded more vociferously than ever war to the knife for the reestablishment of the old Union. * * * * A journal of tha Republican Party displays astonishing vigor. It talks of nothing less than declaring war upon France and her accomplice, England. In its exaltation, this paper is led away by strange illusions; the formidable quarrel of North and South is nothing but a petty disagreement ready to give place to the most cordial unanimity against the pretensions of the foreigner. The pretext also for replying to a pacific proposition by a declaration of war is easily to be found. Forty-thousand men are to be sent under BANKS to Texas. Then President LINCOLN, employing intervention to counteract intervention, will propose to France mediation between her and Mexico; if France refuses BANKS' troops will join those of JUAREZ. The end of all this is to be the acquisition of all the northern Provinces of Mexico, without purchase, for the benefit of the United States. All this is, after all, nothing but a Yankee fanfaronnade, still the language in which it is couched is not to be despised, for it is the system of the dispositions of the actual majority of American Unionists, and displays *the many humiliating embarrassments into which we should cast ourselves*, if by an adventurous policy we should attempt to impress decisive action upon our scheme of amicable intervention. No doubt the minds of many are by this time calmed, but the effect is already produced, and will only grow in tenacity."

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, in reply to an article of *La France*, says:

"We repeat that Russia was the first to take up her ground on the Greek question upon the treaty and protocol of 1830. No candidate for the throne of Greece has been put forward by Russia, even by the slightest hint. When public opinion mentioned certain names in connection with our country, we positively declared, in the name of the Government, that Russia had never favored any candidate. Russia participates in Eastern affairs by reason of her interest in their progress, and from her sympathy for nationalities and co-religionists. Her main desire is the establishment of tranquility, based upon the conciliation of interests, and the passions of political parties. As one of the means of achieving this end, Russia recommends for the present the establishment of the balance of influence of the different European Powers."

VIENNA, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The Upper House ad

ing an issue of three hundred thousand dollars, being [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen, where it still remains unadopted and in the hands of the [illegible] Committee.

It is unnecessary for the Commissioners of the Park to remind to the Honorable the Common Council that it is impossible for them to conduct their operations with system and with economy, when the provision of the means for the payment of men employed is uncertain and irregular.

The demoralizing effect upon persons employed, whether under contract or otherwise, of doubts as to their payment for their labor, is apparent.

Parties having contracts with the Park, who are employing men during the Winter on work essential to finish in the Spring, structures partially complete, will be compelled to discontinue their work and discharge their men, if they cannot get money to pay them.

The obligations of the Commissioners of the Park now outstanding amount to about the sum of $178,000. To meet these, to pay the wages of mechanics and laboring men, to make the necessary preparations for prosecuting the work in the Spring, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park require the issue by your Honorable Body of the remainder of the fund authorized by the act of the Legislature, and they respectfully request the Honorable the Common Council to pass the resolution of the Board of Councilmen above alluded to, in order that they may not be compelled to discharge, during the inclement months of Winter, the mechanics and laborers now advantageously employed.

It can be gratifying to every citizen of New York to observe the unanimity of favor that has greeted the results thus far worked out in this popular pleasure ground.

The musical entertainments, without expense to the public, have been very widely appreciated.

Through the Board of Education, opportunities for exercise and the sports on the lawns, have been tendered to the children of the public schools and other school organizations of the city. The Winter sports are as popular as are those of the Summer. Order and system have prevailed in every department.

A daily account of the visitors to the Park shows, that more than four millions of people have in eleven months of this year found their way through its gates. Its troops of admirers are not confined to this city nor to this continent.

The Commissioners of the Central Park trust that no obstacles will arise to delay the completion of this work, which seems thus far to have won the favorable regards of the entire population of the City, and in the completion and preservation of which every citizen is so deeply interested.

Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

AND. H. GARNER, Comptroller of the Park. HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
M. H. GRINNELL,
THOS. C. FIELDS, Secretary. WALDO HUTCHINS.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a steam fire engine for Engine Company number twelve.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Charities and Donations from the Board of Councilmen, to remit taxes of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Bloomingdale.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church, to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount for said purpose, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—12

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring with Board of Councilmen, to donate the Congregation Anshi Chesed a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of "the Managers of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen in the City of New York and its vicinity," for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies Union Aid Society, to pay an assessment on the institution under their charge, in Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue,—that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount for the said purposes, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars, to be applied by said Ralph Hoyt in payment of assessment on said church property in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on lots Ward numbers thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of the Nineteenth Ward, for building sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, for opening Second-avenue, from forty-ninth to Thirty-third-street, and for grading Second-avenue, and that the Comptroller charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars be donated to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against the property in Fifty-fourth-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

RESOLUTIONS RESCINDED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to this Board the complete figures of the canvassers of the November and December elections of eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, whilst gallantly leading his troops in the charge on the rebel batteries; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the City of New-York to sympathize with the families, and honor the memories of the heroic men from here, who have given their lives for the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of our free institutions; therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council and People of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; and farther

Resolved, That in token of our high appreciation of the merits of Major Horgan as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be, and they are hereby directed to make arrangements for and take charge of his funeral at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Common Council be and they are hereby directed to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Alderman Boole moves to amend the last resolution by striking therefrom the word "directed," and insert in lieu thereof the word "requested."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park relative to the contract of said work.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Froment moved to amend such motion by adding thereto the words "and published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Hall, Allen, Froment, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—11.

And the motion that the communication be received and referred to the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

Alderman Smith was here called to the Chair.]

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor of the resolution that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the salary of the Deputy Register and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen and Clerk to the Register, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and the Chief Clerk of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets and Roads, with the Board of Councilmen, to open Sheridan-square and Fifty-third-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of two hundred dollars, in payment of accompanying bill, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Froment—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixty-first-street from Second-avenue to East River, with a branch in First-avenue from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street, to and within one hundred feet of Second-avenue, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, Brady, Boole, Allen—4.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-ninth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4521, 4523, 4527, 4533, 4537, 4547, 4550, 4551, 4555, 4561, 4565, 4567, 4569, 4577, 4579, 4581, 4589, 4591, 4593, 4605, 4607, 4609, 4611, 4613, 4615, 4617, 4625, 4631, 4639, 4641. *Part II.*—Nos. 4022, 4028, 4930, 4932, 4926, 4940, 4942, 4944, 4948, 4950, 4952, 4956, 4958, 4962, 4964, 4966, 4968, 4970, 4980, 4984, 4988, 4994, 5000, 5002, 5004, 5006, 5008, 5014, 5016, 5020.

Divorce—The Complaint of a Sea Captain's Wife.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Jane E. Merwin vs. *Timothy G. Merwin.*—The plaintiff brings this action to obtain a divorce *a vinculo*, on the ground of alleged adultery of defendant, who is a sea captain, well-known in this City. At the commencement of the action, the plaintiff obtained an injunction, restraining defendant from parting with, or in any way interfering with his property; also a writ of *ne exeat*, (on which he was held to bail in the sum of $15,000.) The plaintiff charges that defendant has removed the greater part of his property beyond the jurisdiction of this Court with a view to prevent her obtaining alimony, and that he has expressed a determination to deprive her of support from him. The plaintiff alleges that defendant possesses considerable property; that in addition to his other means, he is sole owner of the ship *Charles D. Merwin*, worth $60,000. The defendant is in the debtor's prison in Ludlow-street, not having given bail. His counsel moved, on affidavits, to dissolve the injunction and to discharge the *ne exeat*. Defendant denies that he is possessed of property of anything like the value claimed by the plaintiff, or that he intended to remove his property out of the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of depriving her of support. He charges her with gross extravagance, heartlessness, and details various instances of alleged misconduct. The affidavits of the parties being of a conflicting character, the Court referred the motion to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq.

Clinton and Crane for the motion; Harrington and Grieff, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Barbour and Robertson.

Mason vs. *Ring.*—Order appealed from modified. See opinion of the Court. Opinion by Bosworth.

Fogal et al. vs. *Perro et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Barbour.

Schedt et al, vs. *Sturgis et al.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Bosworth.

Phelps vs. *Ward et al.*—Apoeal discharged, with $10 costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

The Continental Bank vs. *Bramhall.*—Demurrer overruled, and judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Pignolet vs. *Geer et al.*—Motion denied, with costs. (Papers left at the Clerk's office.)

Lawrence vs. *Derby.*—Motion denied.

Mets vs. *Charles.*—Order granted.

Furnies vs. *Sivori.*—The same.

Before Justice White.

Helen L. McNaught vs. *John McNaught.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 27, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	102⅝	100 Pac. M. St. Co	135⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	91⅜	50 do	135⅜
1,500 Treas. 7.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅜	100 do	s10.135
15,000 do	101⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	103⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	34 do	104⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 6s '78	105	1200 Erie Railway	62⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	52⅜	100 do	s10 62⅜
10,000 do	53	100 do	b30 62⅜
14,000 Mo. St. 6s, 1as. to H. & St J. ex. J. c.	52	200 Erie R. Pref	94
1,200 Buf. N. Y. & E. I. M	95	400 do	96
3,000 Hud. R. 1st M	117	600 Hudson River R	77
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	111⅜	100 do	76⅞
10,000 Hud. R. 3d M	106	18 Michigan Central R.	91⅜
1,000 Hud. R. Con. B	98	200 do	91⅝
20,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. '89	117	700 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
3,000 Ill. Cent RR Bds	112	150 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	40⅞
7,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	66	450 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	83
5,000 do	85⅜	50 Panama R. ex div.	165
12,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	71⅜	50 Ill. Central R. S	78⅞
30,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	23	450 do	79
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	24⅜	2500 Clev. & Pitt. R	49⅜
10,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd	60	100 do	s60 49⅝
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	81	300 do	b30 50
4,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	106	300 do	49⅞
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110	50 Gal. & Chi. R	b30 83
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	95	200 do	82⅜
1,500 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	70⅜	50 do	82⅞
10 Bank State of N. Y.	97	400 Clev. & Tol. R	72⅜
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	95	400 do	72⅝
100,000 Amer. Gold	131⅞	400 do	73⅛
60,000 do	132	60 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	82
100 Penn. Coal Co	s60. 117	250 do	82⅛
50 do	118⅜	100 Chi. Bur & Quin. R	84
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	12⅜	10 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	84
25 New-Jersey Zinc	95	150 Alton & Ter. Haute R	23⅛
100 Mil. & Pra. Du Ch. R	34	50 do	25⅛
100 Mil. & Pra. Du Ch. 2d Pref	82	71 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	96⅛	125 Erie Railway	63⅜
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	800 do	63⅝
36,000 do	96⅛	300 do	63⅞
5,000 U. S. D. Ns	127	100 do	s15 63⅞
6,500 do	126⅞	600 do	63⅞
3,000 Treas. 7.10 ₱ ct. Notes. Indorsed	100⅜	600 Hudson R. R	77⅜
500 do	101⅜	500 do	77⅛
10,000 Mo State 6s	53⅜	500 do	b10 77⅛
2,000 do	53⅜	100 do	b30 77⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	62⅝	100 do	s30 78⅛
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	104	50 do	78⅜
1,200 H. N. Y. & Hatl.	95	250 Alt. & T. Haute R.	27
6,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	119	300 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	49
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	95⅝	100 Reading R	76⅜
22,500 do	96	100 do	76
4,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	71	425 Mich. Central R	92⅜
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	12⅜	1050 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	43
1,000 do	13	400 do	42⅞
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. m.	75⅜	100 do	s10 42⅞
37,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	500 do	42⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	100	50 do	42⅝
59,000 Amer. Gold	s30 132⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R	83⅜
36,000 do	132⅜	50 do	83⅝
20,000 do	b30. 132⅛	100 do	b10 83⅞
4,000 Erie Railway Pref.	95⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79⅜
300 do	95⅜	3250 do	79⅝
100 do	s10 96	500 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	80
300 do	b3 96⅛	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R	59⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co	s30 135	50 do	59⅝
100 do	b30 136	300 do	59⅞
150 do	135⅜	350 Gal. & Chi. R. ex. div.	80⅛
50 do	b30. 135⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	73⅝
300 do	135⅝	100 do	73⅞
50 do	s30 135⅝	600 do	b30 74
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅜	500 do	74
600 do	s10 104⅜	200 do	b10 74
600 do	b30 104⅜	200 Cbi. & R. I	82⅜
300 do	s3. 104⅜	350 do	82⅝
1,000 Harlem R	21	100 do	b30 83
500 Harlem R. Pref	54	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	84⅜
100 do	s60 53⅜	250 do	84⅝
		50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 2d Pref'd	82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	132⅜	1200 N. Y. Cen. R	103⅞
44,000 do	132⅜	300 Hudson River R.	h10 78
25,000 U. S. D. N	126⅞	800 do	78
250 Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 133⅜	450 Michigan Cent. R	92⅜
50 do	135⅜	1400 Mich. Southern R	42
200 do	135⅛	2100 do	42⅛
75 do	135⅛	500 do	42⅜
500 do	135⅜	1550 do	43
2700 Erie R. R	s30 62⅞	250 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	59⅜
1000 do	63	2200 do	59⅜
500 do	s30 63	100 Gal. & Chic. R	83
1100 do	s30 63⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R	73⅞
800 do	63⅜	100 Chic & R. Isl.	82⅜
1200 do	63⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	132⅜	1100 M. Southern R	42⅞
10,000 do	b now. 132⅜	500 do	42⅞
30,000 do	132⅜	300 M. So. Guar. Stock.	85
25,000 do	132⅜	200 Ill. Central R.	79
10,000 U. S. D. Ns	126⅞	100 do	79⅛
115,000 do	127	1100 Clev. & Pitts. R	59⅜
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	51⅜	750 Gal. & Chic. R	83⅜
250 Pacific M. S. Co	135⅜	850 Cler. & Toledo R	74⅛
1150 Erie Railway	63⅜	250 Ter. & Alton R	27
150 Erie Railway Pref.	95⅜	50 do	28
200 Harlem R	22⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 29—A. M.

The capture of the *Ariel*, and the consequent alarm about our Specie receipts from California, will be productive of much less inconvenience and mischief than the public may at first blush apprehend. The remittances of Gold from San Francisco direct to England *for New-York account* are already equal to the sums sent from Aspinwall to this City. The shipments to Panama by the Pacific Mail steamers are divided at that point between the British West India line to Southampton and the Vanderbilt line to New-York. If the whole were sent by the former, and drawn against from New-York, as about one-half is now drawn against, the difference would not be important to our General Specie movement. It would simply save the transhipment of so much Gold from New-York to England. The great house of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, than whom no Bankers in the world understand so thoroughly the Exchanges in Gold and Silver, have for many years adopted this course. Their correspondent at San Francisco, Mr. DAVIDSON, ships Gold and Silver Bullion by the Pacific Mail for the Isthmus and thence by the West India steamers to London. He draws his Exchange to a corresponding amount on Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., correspondents of the ROTHSCHILDS in this City, who in turn make their bills on London. The settlement of trade balances between San Francisco and Europe requires very little Specie. Practically, therefore, the shipments referred to are to cover Exchange made on the Atlantic States. Other Bankers, like WELLS, FARGO & Co., who already insure their Gold in London, will doubtless avail of the English flag from the Isthmus, and instead of selling Gold in this market, will be sellers of Bills on London. The difference will be against the Vanderbilt line of steamers on the Atlantic side in the loss of the freight on Gold. The difference to the Pacific Mail Company as Gold carriers will be unimportant. When the Cotton ports are reopened, and turn the Exchanges against England, the Gold must again come to New-York, but that will not be until after the ocean is cleared of such pirates as the *Alabama*, and our Currency restored to the Specie-paying basis. The shipments of Gold from California are now altogether equal to, if not rather ahead of, the corresponding season last year. The shipments of Silver Bullion very much larger. The latter go, in a considerable measure, to China direct, as the Bullion would finally go to China or British India if first sent to London. The inconvenience from the present disaster may be temporarily embarrassing to the receivers of Gold in this market, but the remedy cannot be delayed very long.

The trade of the past week was moderately active, for the season. The City shopping trade unusually so. The return of the Christmas holidays has seldom brought with it so much liberality, not to say extravagance, in shopping for presents. The Dry Goods people, the Jewellers, Booksellers, Clothiers, &c., all report to this effect. This speaks well for the rewards of labor and business through the expiring year. The import entries of the week are on a fair scale. The Customs, although embraced in five business days, are on the increase, and at this and the other ports have absorbed about $1,000,000 of the old issue of United States Notes. The amount still out will, as estimated some weeks ago, fall to about $10,000,000 by the second week in January. The Money affairs of the week were partially excited by the conflicting rumors of the financial programme in Congress. But on Friday and Saturday the rough outlines of the Bills prepared at the Treasury and drafted by a portion of the Ways and Means Committee who remain in Washington during the Congressional recess, were made public, and as both point to the inevitable issue of United States Notes of Circulation, as part of the scheme for raising $900,000,000 for the service of the next eighteen months, Wall-street became pretty well satisfied that no serious attempt to float any considerable portion of the new Loans, can be made, with the hope of creditable success, or to pay off the present arrearages due to the Army in the field, without this important auxiliary. The Bill said to be prepared for the Ways and Means Committee contemplates a *lee-tray*, so to speak, of $200,000,000, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, by providing first $500,000,000 in 6 ₱ cent. Loans; secondly, $300,000,000 in 6 ₱ cent. Treasury paper; and, thirdly, $300,000,000 in United States Notes of lawful tender, the last two being convertible and reconvertible into each other, under regulations of the Department, according to the exigencies of the public service and the condition of the public credit in the Money Market. The plan is not only devised with ability, but with an eye single to making the immense appropriations for the service of the next eighteen months at all times available without delay or embarrassment to the Treasury, and without the undue sacrifice of the public credit. The Bill of the Secretary proposes $900,000,000 in any or all of the forms now authorized by the Acts of the present Congress, including United States Notes for Circulation, but his expressed wish, we believe, is that the Committee of Ways and Means shall apportion the sums to be raised each way, which they will probably do, in something like the above form, and without embracing the further employment of 7.30 ₱ cent. paper convertible into long Stock.

The market for Money became very easy on the Street after Christmas Day, at 6 ₱ cent., at call or on short notice. On Saturday, some large tenders of Money at this rate were declined by the Brokers, except on 30 or 60 days' notice. The distribution of Dividends, about $6,000,000 in Gold for account of the United States, and States of New-York, Illinois and (perhaps) Ohio, and $3,000,000 or $1,000,000 by other States, Railway Corporations, Banks, &c., will probably add to the general ease in the market. The price of Gold Coin, which left off on Saturday week 132¾, fell back to 132@131¾, but returned on Saturday to 132⅞ and finally closed 132½ ₱ cent. Bills on London ruled through the week 148@148½ ₱ cent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	132⅜@131⅞@132⅜
U. S. Notes for Customs	127⅛@126⅛@127
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	103⅞@102⅜
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	101⅜@100⅜@102@101⅜
New-York Central	103⅜@104⅜@104
Nsw-York and Erie	62@63⅜@63⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	94⅜@95⅜
Rock Island	81⅜@82⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	41⅜@40⅜@43@42⅜
Michigan Southern	83⅛@83⅜
Michigan Central	91⅛@91⅞
Toledo	71⅜@74⅞
Galena	80@80⅜ ex. d.
Illinois Central	79@78⅜@79⅝
Panama	164@167 ex. d.
Pacific Mail	136⅜@133@135⅜
Missouris	51⅜@63⅜
Tennessees	63⅛@63⅞
Hudson River	76⅜@78⅛@78
Harlem Preferred	54⅛@52½@54
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	49⅜@48@50½
Harlem Common	23⅛@22@23

The Stock speculation before Christmas Day, and also on Friday, was rather adverse to the market, on account of the rumors referred to above from Washington, and a good many *short* lines were made on the calculation that the Secretary of the Treasury would not embrace in his scheme of finance the alternative of a further issue of United States Notes for Circulation. On Saturday, however, the market turned upward again, and a very large speculative business was done at both the Old and Public Boards. The excitement at the 1 o'clock session of the Public Board was unusually marked, the sales of the Railway Stocks amounting to 18,250 Shares. The business at the afternoon session of the Old Board was also very active, at a corresponding advance, and to this was added 7,000 or 8,000 Shares at the closing session at 4 o'clock of the Public Board. The Government Securities did not participate in the general buoyancy, being adversely influenced by rumors of the immediate pressing wants of the Treasury. The market otherwise closed strong.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares.

Manhattan	130	Metropolitan	104⅜
Merchants'	96	East River	91
Mechanics'	103¼	Market	91
Union	106	Nassau	98
America	113	Shoe and Leather	100⅜
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Continental	90
State of New-York	97	St. Nicholas	92
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	89
Mercantile	119	Importers & Traders	102
American Exchange	95	Park	100
Bank of N. America	94	New-York Exchange	95
Irving	79		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are in very firm request, and most descriptions but sparingly offered:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	102	T. H. & A. seconds pref.	85⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115½	Chi. & N. W. 2d Hayext.	86
Erie firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	86
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
Erie thirds, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	83
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie fifths, '68	97⅜	Han. & St Jo. firsts	80
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '85	95⅜	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hudson firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	114⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	106
Hudson Con., '67	98	Gal. & Chic firsts	113⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-73	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	113
Harlem seconds, '64	104⅜	Mich. Cen. 1sts	103⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	113⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '62	116⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	117⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line	102⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	70⅜
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	102⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '76	111⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $553,335 57, (including for Customs, $98,000;) payments, $818,019 44; balance, $8,132,133 58.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,987,024 against $2,100,013 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,457,636, against $4,295,653 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $296,000.

The Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, published a few days since, for eleven months of the calendar year, make the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,313,000 in Foreign Gold and Silver, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1862	$160,868,000
Add four weeks in December	9,687,045
Total to date, 1862	$170,555,045
Against same time, 1861	125,196,613
Increase since Jan 1	$45,358,432

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$141,667,000
Add four weeks in December	14,646,411
Total to date, 1862	$156,314,411
Against same time, 1861	137,892,806
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,921,605

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$56,765,000
Add since 1st December	3,638,000
Total to date, 1862	$60,403,000
Against same time, 1861	4,018,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$56,385,000

The Panama Company have declared their usual quarterly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. The Metropolitan Bank declarees 4 ₱ cent. for the half year; the Bank of Commerce, 3½; the Park, 4; Continental, 3; Farmer's Trust, 4; Stonington Road, 4; Terre Haute and Richmond, 7. The Terre Haute and Alton Company, as reorganized, advertise to cash both the January and April coupons on their First Mortgage, and the February coupon on the Second Mortgage at the Bank of North America.

The Cunard Boston steamer, from England, Dec. 13, brings the following quotations:

American Securities.	Closing Prices.	Business done.	
		Money.	Accounts
Maryland 5 ₱ cent	70 @ 72		
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	66 @ 67		
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	45 @ 46	45 ¾	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₱ cent	73 @ 74		
Erie shares	41¾ @ 42¾		
Do 7 ₱ cent. Pref	61 @ 63	62 1	
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	82 @ 85		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	75 @ 85		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	72 @ 74		
Do 7 ₱ cent., 4th Mtg	68 @ 70	69¾ 9	
Do 7 ₱ cent., 5th Mtg	66 @ 68		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	75 @ 78		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	76 @ 77		
Do. $100 shares, 800 paid	42⅜ @ 41¾ d.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53 @ 54	63¾ 4¾	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., '69	76 @ 80		
Do., (sink fund,) 1st m., do., 82	75 @ 80		
Mich. S. & N. Ind.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—Fortune's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Grand Promenade Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Mason and Locksmith.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 662 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The mystery of the Banks' expedition is now entirely cleared up. By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamships *Roanoke* and *Potomac*, the first from New-Orleans on the 18th and the second on the 19th inst., we learn of its arrival at that city, where Gen. Banks has established his headquarters as Commander of the Department of the Gulf—Gen. Butler being superseded by him. Our special correspondence this morning gives full details of all that has transpired, from the time Gen. Banks left New-York on board the *North Star*, to the date of the sailing of the *Potomac*, including the General Order of farewell issued by Gen. Butler to his soldiers, and the proclamation of Gen. Banks on assuming command. The first duty assigned to Gen. Banks is the opening of the Mississippi, in conjunction with the expedition going down the river from Cairo, and already a portion of his forces had gone to Baton Rouge and taken possession of that city, and preparations were being made for an attack on the rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, fifteen miles above—unless, indeed, the rebels had already evacuated that point, which was rumored in New-Orleans when the *Potomac* left. A report was also in circulation that Vicksburgh had been evacuated; but this is probably an error, as we should ere this have heard of such an occurrence by way of Memphis and Cairo. The change in Commanders in the Department—which, by the way, now includes Texas—of course created considerable excitement in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler had appointed a day for the reception of his friends, and was expected to leave for New-York on Tuesday, the 23d inst., on board the *North Star*.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall on Saturday night, on her outward trip, was captured by the pirate *Alabama* on the 7th inst., near the east end of Cuba. She was detained until the 10th inst., and then allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a ransom bond in the sum of $228,000. She had on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the *Alabama*, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines who were paroled. Among other plunder taken was $8,000 in "greenbacks" belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. The pirate seems to have overtaken the *Ariel* with the greatest ease.

The rebel schooner *Relief*, 67 tons, 5 days from Mobile, arrived at Havana on the 21st inst., with cotton. She reports that the steamer *Florida* (*alias Oreto*) had got out of Mobile with 100 men on board, having passed the blockade during the night.

Twenty-five hundred rebel cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, attacked our forces at Dumfries, on Saturday afternoon, and after a brisk fight of some three hours were repulsed, and retreated toward Warrenton, our cavalry in pursuit. Our loss was slight. It is believed that the rebels subsequently encountered a portion of Gen. Slocum's command, at Wolf River, as cannonading was heard in that direction. We also have a rumor that the rebels yesterday surprised a party of our cavalry at Occoquan, this side of Dumfries, and captured several supply wagons.

Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, in a private letter written from Washington, states that the army is about to make an important movement—the character of which, however, he is not at liberty to mention. Dr. Swinburne, it will be recollected, left home, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburgh, for the scene of that disastrous conflict, to render gratuitous service to the wounded.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation which exceeds in mendacity and savageness all which have preceded it. It is directed against Gen. Butler and his officers; against all officers found in arms with slaves, and against all slaves found "in insurrection." He starts off with a preamble with an infinite number of *whereases*—in the very first one of which he tells an untruth, in stating that Mumford was hung by Gen. Butler for pulling down an American flag in New Orleans before the city was occupied by the United States forces—and ends with ordering—first, that Butler and all his commissioned officers are to be hung when caught; second, that the privates under his command, not being free agents, will be paroled according to the usages of war; third, that all slaves captured in arms shall be delivered to the authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to law; and fourth, that a like course shall be taken with all commissioned officers found serving with slaves.

Another demonstration on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been made by the guerilla John Morgan. He entered Glasgow on Wednesday with a force of three thousand cavalry. He was opposed by three companies of the Second Michigan cavalry, but the latter finally fell back to Munfordsville. On Thursday the rebels, who had advanced to Bear Wallow, near Cane City, were attacked by a force of our troops and driven off, after damaging the railroad to some extent at Glasgow Junction. Several rebels were captured during the skirmish.

General Rosecrans has issued an order for the stoppage of all boats now in the vicinity of the falls at Louisville, and their detention until further orders.

The rebel General Jeff. Thompson is back again to his old "stamping ground." He is reported to be at Pocahontas, Ark., with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops, besides two regiments of cavalry and one battery. Pocahontas is near the Missouri State line, below Pilot Knob.

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday last. The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of their capture:—"About the first of the present month Gen. Crook, commanding at Brownstown, in West Virginia, dispatched Major Ernst Schaohe, of the Twenty-eighth Ohio regiment, on a scouting party. They marched one hundred and sixty miles, and fell in with the traitor Floyd, whom they drove across the Big Sandy river into Kentucky. They also burned the town of Logan, along with the residence and other buildings of the late Secretary; broke up a gang of bushwackers, and finally returned with thirty-seven prisoners and about a hundred cattle. The prisoners were in charge of Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Crook, who turned them over to the Provost-Marshal at the Athenenm. Capt. Kennedy also brought with him three or four deserters from different regiments."

Five thousand Germans have notified Hon. Eli Thayer that they are willing to settle in Florida upon the terms of his plan of restoring that State to the National Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a large amount—over seventy millions—due the army in the course of a week, and there are rumors that Mr. Chase will endeavor to secure the sum by means of a loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Roanoke*, which touched at Havana on her trip from New-Orleans, we receive an important document bearing on the present condition of affairs in Mexico, which we translate. It is the manifesto of the Representatives of the States of Mexico in Congress assembled against the French invasion, and an appeal to the Mexican nation to resist it to the last extremity.

The *Roanoke* also brings us our Havana Correspondence to the 20th inst. In it we have a curious story of the manner in which the pirate *Alabama* escaped from the *San Jacinto* at Martinique, which is probably more fanciful than true. The new Captain-General of Cuba, Dulce, seems inclined to commence an earnest crusade against the Slave-trade, which has been carried on to an enormous extent during the administration of his predecessor. Nine steamers, it is understood, are to be sent from Spain, especially to look after the traffickers in human flesh. Other important reforms are also about to be inaugurated on the Island.

The mails by the *Europa* arrived in this City yesterday. We give elsewhere in the Times such extracts from our Foreign files brought by her as are of sufficient interest. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is not so late as the *Europa's*.

Dates from Venezuela are to the 22d ult. The insurgents of Maracaibo have manifested their desire for reconciliation with the Government. The Archbishop of Caracas has gone on the mission of receiving their submission, and of pardoning in the name of the Government past offences. Two schooners-of-war have sailed from Puerto Cabello to add to those blockading Maracaibo, and more are being fitted out in that place with the same object. The Government has been victorious in skirmishes at Victoria, Maracai, Cagua, and several other places. Gen. Falcon is about to be "bagged," as he is between the forces of Gens. Camero and Rubin.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A preamble and resolutions by Mr. Farley, relative to the death of Maj. William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, were adopted. They offer the condolence of the Common Council with the family of the deceased on his loss, and direct the Committee on National Affairs to receive his remains, and take charge of the funeral. [The funeral took place at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, from the City Hall.] A communication was received from the Central Park Commission, urging the necessity of a further appropriation, to enable them to proceed economically with their work. They state that the improvements above One Hundred and Second-street cannot be proceeded with advantageously until the question is settled whether the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is to be added to the Park. Their liabilities amount to $175,000; and no more money will be wanted to complete the Park than has been authorized for the purpose by the Legislature, of which $833,000 remains to be raised. So far the expenditures amount to $3,595,330 75. Add to this sum the cost of the land, $3,788,751 37, and the total outlay for the Park has been $7,384,082 12. Messrs. Fromment and Farley endeavored, but without success, to have the paper published. It was referred to the Finance Committee, who have before them other matters in regard to the Park. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase the salaries of some of the subordinates in the same Department, was overruled by 14 to 1. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday.

Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of a woman named Margaret McLaughlin, aged 45 years, who came to her death at the hands of her brother, Austin Henry. The testimony shows that the woman was most brutally murdered by being beaten, cut, thrown down stairs, and then stamped upon by her brother. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the Coroner committed the offender to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It is stated that by constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan River from the West. The Saa-katch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. [The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New-Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

The Manchester, (Vt.) Journal says that large quantities of cotton taken from mattresses, are being shipped from Vermont to Massachusetts.

The corporation of Troy is about to issue shinplasters of the denomination of five cents. The city gains $20 interest per day on the $5,000 of this currency now in circulation.

Acting Gov. W. F. N. Arny of New Mexico, delivered his message to the territorial legislature on Dec. 2. Among other things he recommends the establishment of a daily mail between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, *viâ* Topeka and Fort Larned.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco*, one of the *Monitor* fleet, arrived at Philadelphia from Wilmington (Del.) on Friday, having steamed the distance, which is between twenty-eight and thirty miles, in two hours and three quarters. Most of the time she had the tide with her.

The Stock market was active and higher on Saturday, the speculation in the Railway Shares being unusually spirited. Gold, 132¼. Exchange, 145¼@146 ₱ cent.

Business was quite moderate in Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, and active in Corn, the latter closing at slightly advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay and Hops at buoyant rates. Provisions were in less demand; Mess Pork was a shade dearer. Groceries were quiet. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade. Government contracts for Pork, Rice, and Coffee were awarded. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

The Newspaper Press and the War.—Mr. Weed, the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from Washington, says:

"I believed then, and I do most strongly now, that *this rebellion would have been subdued ere this, if, at the outbreak, the Government had suppressed every daily newspaper which contained a line or a word upon the war question*, except to give the results of engagements. Our daily journals have kept the Confederates minutely and seasonably informed. The greater the vigilance and accuracy of these journals, the greater their value to the enemy."

If this belief is well founded it is deeply to be regretted that this policy was not pursued. The sacrifice of every newspaper in the country would have been, and would still be a small price to pay for the suppression of the rebellion.

But the course recommended by Mr. Ween was wholly unnecessary. The same end could have been attained by other means. If the Government had by some authentic act directed, or even requested the newspaper Press not to publish any information whatever on the war, except to give results, its wishes would have been rigidly respected; and if they had not, the Government would then have had good ground for enforcing them. It preferred to establish a *censorship*, and thus to assume the responsibility of editing the war news in the daily newspapers. Of course, the Editors proper felt relieved from responsibility and published whatever the Government censor allowed to come. But this attempt on the part of the Government was partial, fitful, and therefore fruitless. The Washington journals were exempted from all restriction; the supervision was confined to the telegraph; no discrimination or steady appreciation was shown in the exercise of the power assumed, and as a necessary consequence the attempt broke down.

If the Government really suffers injury from the publication of war news by the Press, and will make a judicious effort to check the evil, it will have no difficulty in doing so. Whether the people would consent that "not a line or a word upon the war question" should be uttered by the Press, may be a little doubtful.

The Banks Expedition.

The fog which hung so long and so heavily over the Banks Expedition lifts this morning. Our copious correspondence announces its progress and arrival at New-Orleans, and the departure of a detachment from it up the Mississippi River. Its principal mission is to cooperate with the descending expedition in opening that river to free and unobstructed navigation, and in holding it permanently for the Government of the United States.

No event has happened for many months which smote the public heart with so sore a sense of disappointment, as the failure of Gen. Banks to cooperate, by going up the James River, with Gen. Burnside in his advance upon Richmond. It seemed to everybody so evidently the thing to be done—it seemed so clear that if it had been done Banks would have so divided the rebel force in front of Fredericksburgh as to give Burnside a brilliant and decisive victory, that the great mass of the people have not yet forgiven the Administration for what they regard as the crowning fatal blunder of the whole campaign. Natural and almost universal as it is, it does not seem to us wholly reasonable. Whether Banks, by advancing upon Richmond from the South, could have produced the results so eagerly hoped for and so confidently predicted, is at least open to doubt. But it should be remembered that the expedition was planned and set on foot long before Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, and of course, long before the plan of advancing on Richmond by way of Fredericksburgh had been formed. It grew out of other necessities, and was designed to meet other emergencies of the public service than those in which the fate of Richmond was directly involved.

It will be remembered that Gen. Butler, by the very vigor and energy of his administration, had involved the Government in some very embarrassing complications with Foreign Powers, and especially with France. In September these had reached such a point as to lead to the appearance of a French squadron in the immediate vicinity of New-Orleans,—an act not intended probably as a menace, but still sufficiently unusual to disturb the sensibilities of our Government and people. While the President, therefore, had no thought or purpose of censuring the actions of Gen. Butler, it may very naturally have been felt that the differences to which that action had given rise, could more easily be adjusted under the auspices of another commander. The military policy for the Gulf Department, moreover, was probably about to undergo some changes, and to embrace features which required the presence of a commander less committed by his acts and opinions than Gen. Butler had necessarily become. Within the next sixty days, the Department of the Gulf will unquestionably become the scene of the most important movements of the war; and it demands, more than any other, the presence of an officer who adds great political sagacity and firmness to military skill, and whose character and conduct command the confidence of the whole country. All will concede that to no man could this responsible and delicate task be more safely and fully assigned than to Gen. Banks.

Gen. Butler is not removed from his command; he is simply *outranked* by Gen. Banks. No censure is expressed or implied upon his official conduct by the proceeding. It gives no just ground for the imputations in which some of the opposition journals have seen fit to indulge, nor can Jefferson Davis regard it as having been in the slightest degree brought about by his denunciations and threats. The Government finds it necessary to adopt a policy, both in military affairs and in its negotiations with foreign States, which will be aided by the substitution of another commander. And Gen. Butler, as will be seen by his order on taking leave of his troops, accepts the action of the Government as in no sense hostile or disparaging to him.

After having formed its plans and organized the Bank's Expedition for the purpose of carrying them out as long ago as in September, the Government could scarcely have laid them aside and made them subordinate to the December movement of Gen. Burnside, upon the rebel capital; and much as we must deplore the failure of Gen. Burnside's attempted advance,—a failure which would probably not have been averted if Gen. Banks had gone up the James River, the country may yet see reason for regarding the movement of the latter as the most important of the two, and for rejoicing that he was not diverted from its prosecution.

The Capture of the Ariel.

One of the most astounding miracles of modern science occurred on Saturday last, when the City of New-York obtained from the City of San Francisco, the first intelligence of a startling event, occurring in our immediate vicinity and affecting largely our property and citizens. The steamship *Ariel*, belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt, which left New-York on the 1st inst., was captured, off the east coast of Florida, on the 7th inst., by the Confederate privateer, the *Alabama*, detained till the 10th, and then on a ransom bond for $228,000 being given, "payable thirty days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy," was permitted to continue her voyage to Aspinwall, which place was reached on the 12th inst. From Aspinwall the news was borne across the Isthmus to Panama; and from Panama, conveyed north along the Pacific coast several thousand miles to San Francisco; and from San Francisco it is sent back toward the East, four thousand miles overland, to New-York City. Thus the Pacific Ocean becomes the reporter of deeds done in the Atlantic waters, and in the track of one of its most frequented routes of travel.

The delay in the arrival of the *Ariel* had already begun to excite uneasiness in the minds of her owners and the shippers of treasure; and the dispatch from San Francisco, detailing her encounter with the pirate, had prepared them to mourn her as "down among the dead men" of the fathomless ocean. But happily the *Ariel*, in proper person, steamed into port before the evening was past, and cut short the several obituaries that were in preparation for the occasion.

It is not worth while to recapitulate here any part of the account so fully given elsewhere in the Times of this new outrage of the rebel privateer upon American commerce. This form of annoyance has become somewhat chronic. The public Press has uttered, as frequently as it need, the popular vexation that such a state of things should exist. The Navy Department has been chided, entreated and exhorted to take adequate steps to redeem the Nation from the humiliation, not to speak of the losses, that a contemptible foe has been inflicting on it, for a year and a half, on the high seas. Every fresh outrage, whether by the *Sumter*, the *Nashville* or the *Alabama*, has been followed by a spasmodic movement of our men-of-war in pursuit. But with all our boasted maritime strength, and under all the aggravation the continued and impudent robbing and burning of our helpless ships at sea could inspire, our navy has failed to appease the public impatience by a single capture of a privateer. Nor does it appear that the Department is any better prepared to-day than it was a year ago to meet this particular mode of rebel warfare—save in the possession of one vessel of speed—the *Vanderbilt*—which was a gift to the Government from the owner of the *Ariel*, and not the result of any wise provision of the Navy Department to meet such contingencies as threaten our commerce.

The semi-weekly receipts of gold at the port of New-York from mines of California, perform a very important part in sustaining public confidence and supporting the credit of the Government. Each steamer from Aspinwall has been bringing us about $1,000,000. And the loss of a single shipment by rebel capture, followed, as it would be, by disturbances and uncertainties in the regular flow of the precious metal in its accustomed channels in future, would involve disasters, not only to the people, but to the Government credit, outweighing all probable cost of measures necessary to avert such a catastrophe.

In the present case of the *Ariel*, it seems we are indebted to two causes for having escaped with comparative impunity from the clutches of the notable Semmes. One is good luck, the other is the distinguished clemency of the Confederate corsair! By good luck, the *Alabama* overhauled the *Ariel* on her voyage to Aspinwall, and not on her return, treasure-laden, to New-York. And the purpose of Semmes to burn the *Ariel*,—his usual practice when he takes valuable American ships,—was turned aside by the appeal of Capt. Jones in behalf of the passengers of the *Ariel*, who by the destruction of the ship would be subjected to much hardship from an enforced delay on the Island of Jamaica, where Semmes proposed to land them.

Upon the whole, seeing that we can make nothing by fretfulness or anger over the renewed exhibition of our national impotence at sea, it is best to endure it patiently if possible. It rests with the Navy Department to determine how long we are to be subjected to such a humiliating position. Each day's continuance of what is a mortification and disgrace adds to the heavy burden of discontent and grief that the people are very tired of bearing.

For the individuals themselves whose fate it is to fall into the hands of Semmes, we do not see that we can properly express any sympathy. He seems to treat all such persons with most distinguished consideration. His dress is faultless if not fastidious—his manners mild and "beautiful"—his generosity of the "gushing" type—he can hardly restrain the grief he feels at being driven by the oppressions of his beloved South to the rude practices of privateering. The passengers of the *Ariel* who reached California (we are told by the San Francisco dispatch) were profuse in their praises of the gallant Semmes, and Capt. Jones himself, who spent considerable time metaphorically "in bonds" on the *Alabama*, bears willing testimony to the cleanliness of the ship, the discipline of the crew, and the general courtesy and good conduct of all on board of her. If we are obliged to have "pirates" afloat, we should thank the Navy Department for such as Semmes.

The Black Flag.

The legislation of all the Slave States, even in time of peace has, so far as related to slave property, been of a very desperate character. In it all the ordinary restrictions imposed by humanity, civilized usage and sound principles of criminal jurisprudence, have been entirely disregarded. The one great object of the slave code has been to strike the greatest possible amount of terror into slaves and "Abolitionists;" and for this purpose cruel and unusual punishments have always had a preference. Cases occurred too, every year, in almost every county, in which the law, sanguinary and ferocious as it was, was found too slow or too mild to satisfy public feeling, and the mob was left to work its own wild will by burnings alive and torturings of greater or less atrocity. If we had chosen to conduct the war with religious respect for Slavery, and had cautiously forborne to meddle with it, this savage policy might, perchance, never have been put into force against us. Not that the Southern mob would not have devised it, for the propriety of hoisting the black flag has been a subject of discussion and commendation in the Southern papers ever since the battle of Bull Run; but the leaders were too wary to resort to it, as long as our intentions touching the "institution" were harmless. It was their last holt, and to hurl it before we came to close quarters would have been the height of imprudence.

But now that the National Government has announced its intention not only not to leave Slavery untouched but to use it as a weapon of warfare, the black flag is flaunted in our faces by Jefferson Davis himself. In other words, he declares his intention to introduce into the conduct of the war, for the protection of Slavery, the same desperate and unscrupulous practices by which it has been the fashion of slaveowners to defend it in time of peace. The period chosen for the issue of the Proclamation renders it all but certain, however, that its first object is to shake the nerves of the North with regard to the policy about to be inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, on the 1st of January. Whether it will succeed in this, time only can tell; but it serves the purpose, for the present, of completely disposing of the "*brutum fulmen*" objection to the emancipation decree, of which we hear so much at the North. The hilarity with which the alleged futility of the measure has inspired so many semi-secesh writers and orators here, is evidently not shared by Mr. Davis. However amusing it may seem to them, their great hero at the South has, in the most solemn manner, under his hand and seal, declared that he at least "does not see the force of it." More effective testimony to its value as a purely military weapon we could not possibly have.

As to the duty of our Government at this crisis, there are certain points on which it is clear, however doubtful it may be on others. As regards Gen. Butler and his officers, it has, by retaining him in office at New-Orleans formally though tacitly approved of each of his acts, and of such portions of his policy, as have come to its knowledge. With all those of Davis' charges against him which are true, or have a foundation of truth, there can be no doubt that it had been made fully acquainted. It is consequently bound by every conceivable consideration to stand by him to the last extremity. If he, or any officer serving under his command, be captured and hanged, honor and policy alike require that a full measure of retaliation should be meted out. If he has been guilty of crimes in our service, it is as incumbent on our Government to punish him for them; but to allow the rebels to take that task out of its hands, would be in the highest degree humiliating to us as a nation, and in the highest degree demoralizing for our army.

As to the employment of slaves as soldiers, or the use of them in any way in aid of military operations against the rebels as Davis employs them himself all over the South, and as there were actually three thousand armed negroes with his army during the campaign in Maryland, his objection to our using them, based on the "dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity," is so absurd that we feel satisfied he intends it for European circulation. If the arming of blacks against whites in warfare be an atrocious thing, we are at the North fairly entitled to the benefit of the rule, and we think a legitimate deduction from it would be the impropriety of using them to support and clothe white men who are engaged in killing us. Whether blacks slay us with muskets, or raise corn to feed their masters while they are doing it, or build intrenchments for them to stand behind while they are shooting at us, makes no difference in the mind of any reasonable man.

But if the Confederates begin to massacre all negroes in our service, or white officers in charge of them, we take it to be clear that it is our duty not to retaliate. The only thing to be said about it is that it will render the service in which we are engaged more desperate. To imitate the barbarities of desperate and enraged barbarians is a thing which religion, humanity, and the usage of civilized nations and our own self-respect alike forbid. When a Christian nation is engaged in war with Turks or Montenegrins, it does not cut off the heads of wounded captives because this is the custom of their enemies. We do not scalp or torture Indian prisoners, because Indians scalp and torture ours. If there be any truth in the boasts we have so often made of the superiority of our civilization over that of the South, it ought to show itself in a crisis of this sort. And we shall have the consolation of knowing that their indulgence in any atrocities which either their experience or imagination may suggest to them, will not advance their object by one iota. No war was ever in the least affected by hanging or cutting throats in cold blood. Our reliance, if we mean to come through this struggle victorious, must be on discipline, skill and courage. We may leave to them the butchery of prisoners, with the fullest assurance that it will not affect the final result in the smallest degree.

The Case of Mumford—The Occupation of New-Orleans.

The main point made by Jeff. Davis, in his proclamation pronouncing Gen. Butler "a felon," who, when caught, shall be "immediately executed by hanging," is that "Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, *for having pulled down the United States flag in that city, before its occupation by the United States forces.*" After thus explicitly stating his case, he mentions the correspondence of the Confederate authorities with Gen. Halleck on the subject, and again asserts that he "has received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him, subsequent to the date of the capture of said city."

Notwithstanding these reiterated assertions of the rebel President, however, the documentary evidence seems to be rather against the accuracy of his statement.

The first question that arises is, What constitutes military *occupation?* On this point the authorities on military law are positive and explicit. "Until the ownership of property acquired by conquest is confirmed or made complete," says Halleck (*Laws of War*, p. 776,) "it is held by the right of *military occupation*, which, by the usage of nations and the laws of war, differs from and falls far short of the right of complete conquest. It must not be inferred that the conqueror can have no control or government of hostile territory unless he actually occupies it with an armed force. *It is deemed sufficient that it submits to him and recognizes his authority as a conqueror.*" "The rule is," says Wildman, "that the whole is possessed by the occupation of a part, if an intention to appropriate the whole accompany such occupation, and all others be excluded from occupying the residue. Two persons cannot have several possessions of the same thing at the same time; such possession of one excludes the possession of another." The meaning of Paulus is probably the same, when he says that possession of part, with an appropriating mind, is possession of the whole up to its boundary; and by boundary he signifies the commencement of another's possession or occupation. With regard to the government of cities or territories occupied, it is laid down that "the right of one belligerent to occupy and govern the territory of the enemy while in its military possession, is one of the incidents of war, and flows directly from the right to conquer." "If a fort, town, city, harbor, island, or province, is forced to submit to the arms of a conqueror, such place or territory instantly becomes a conquest, and is subject to the laws which the conqueror may impose on it."

The next point is, when or at what date was the military occupation of the City of New-Orleans effected by the forces of the United States? It was on the 27th of April, it must be remembered, that Mumford tore down the flag which had been raised by our forces on the Mint. Were these forces at that time, according to military terms, in occupation of the city? It was on the 24th—three days before Mumford's act—that Admiral Farragut, according to his official report to Secretary Welles, appeared with his fleet in front of New-Orleans, and on the same day he demanded the surrender of the city, and also sent a letter to the Mayor, in which he said: "Your Honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this fleet, so long as it has the power to prevent it." "Gen. Lovell," said Mayor Monroe, in a message to the Common Council, dated the 25th, "refused to surrender the city, but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should *evacuate the city*, withdraw his troops, and then leave the city authorities to act as they might deem proper." The Mayor then suggested, and the suggestion was approved by the City Council, that in reply to the demand of Commodore Farragut, "it would be proper to say that we are now (25th) without military protection—that the (Confederate) troops have withdrawn from the city; that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance, and that, therefore, *we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the place* by the enemy." On the same day, (the 25th,) or in the words of Farragut, "This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, *to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done*, and the people cheered it."

Thus it was some time after these official and formal acts of occupation that Wm. B. Mumford, at the head of a mob, ascended to the top of the Mint, and tore down the American flag which had been thus solemnly raised by our victorious forces as the symbol of our conquest and power.

Of each of these facts there is abundant proof, both from the official reports of rebel functionaries, and those of our own officers, as well as from the rebel newspapers and our own correspondents. It is true that the act of Mumford was done three days before Gen. Butler, with his military contingent, entered New-Orleans, but as it had been occupied by a force from Farragut's fleet, and as the city and the very building on which the flag was raised, was at the mercy of our guns, that fact did not render the occupation a whit less legal or absolute.

It is evident, therefore, that Jeff. Davis' plea is as false in statement as it is ferocious in its spirit of revenge.

We must say that we think Gen. Halleck has

made a very serious and grievous mistake in not communicating the facts in this case, and the justification of the acts of the military authorities at New-Orleans, to Gen. LEE and the world, after he had opened up correspondence with the Confederate authorities on the subject. LEE, according to JEFF. DAVIS, addressed HALLECK concerning the case on the 6th of last July, and again on the 2d of August, to which latter HALLECK replied on Aug. 7, stating that he had no authentic information in the matter, but that he would immediately take measures to ascertain the facts, and inform Gen. LEE thereof. Subsequent efforts were made by authorized Confederate agents, but no reply has to this day been furnished, and JEFF. DAVIS says that our Government thus tacitly admits the facts as he states them. HALLECK should either never have noticed the case at all, or should have cleared it up—not for the satisfaction of JEFF. DAVIS, but for the honor of our Government, and the credit of our military rule. As it is, this rebel charge against us of atrocious, barbarous and illegal conduct has gone out to the entire world, not only not rebutted, but virtually admitted by our Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Protest Against Supplying the French in Mexico.

The Government Finances and the Committee of Ways and Means.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

THE MEXICAN PROTEST.

Since the protest of the Mexican Minister in regard to agents of the French Government being permitted to purchase and ship supplies for the French army in Mexico, Secretary SEWARD has concluded to refer to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury the question as to what articles are contraband of war, with a view of permitting both nations equal privileges outside this list. By this action it is intended to place both French and Mexicans on the same footing.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Messrs. Stevens, Spaulding, Hooper, Morrill and Maynard, composing the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, are in the city, and propose to-morrow to enter formally upon the business of considering the various plans proposed for supplying the Government with money for the present and ensuing fiscal years. The bill published by one of your cotemporaries on Saturday is erroneously designated as a Committee bill. This error tends to mislead the public, as the Committee as yet has no bill, having waited for action on the part of Secretary CHASE. Neither is that portion of Mr. CHASE's bill printed in the same paper in the shape in which he invites action on the part of the Committee. As he explained in his letter, and as stated in our Friday's dispatch, he will himself materially modify the first section in such a way as to limit the amount of the various issues proposed, unless the Committee, by immediate action in the same direction, shall relieve him from this labor of detail. The views of Secretary CHASE have undergone no modification in regard to the currency. He admits the possible necessity of issuing two or three hundred millions more of demand treasury notes, not so much to give Government money directly, as to supply the country with sufficient currency for its business wants, and thus enable it to lend the Government when the latter desires to borrow. The Secretary is inflexibly opposed to an inflation of the currency, as inevitably tending to bankruptcy and repudiation. He also desires the repeal of the convertibility clause, which in his opinion stands directly in the way of any considerable loans being made, and but for that, he is satisfied that the army arrearages might all be paid off at once. The Committee of Ways and Means propose immediately to accomplish this last desirable result by special legislation. The popular impression that the cause of the Government not having sufficient money to pay off the soldiers, is a mechanical difficulty in the way of the notes being printed with sufficient rapidity, is an error, as no such difficulty exists, the real cause being of a financial nature.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER, to whom there exists a popular disposition to transfer the *sobriquet* of "Old Brains," has been ordered to report here, and is probably now on the way.

As the friends of JEFF. DAVIS may imagine that the proceedings of the rebel authorities, to which he alludes in his last proclamation, may have had some influence in the supersedure of Gen. BUTLER in the command of the Department of the Gulf, we will state that Gen. BANKS' expedition will have his cordial approval, and that his own share in the general operations of which it forms a part is to be such as is entirely satisfactory to himself. It is calculated to exalt the good sense of the President in the popular estimation, that he speaks of Gen. BUTLER in terms of the highest praise. It seems quite evident that DAVIS' proclamation is, after all, not so much aimed at Gen. BUTLER, as it is a counterblast against that of President LINCOLN, now soon expected, and which is more dreaded by the rebels than a whole army of Butlers.

FRENCH SUBJECTS IN LOUISIANA

In reply to the formal complaints which we noticed some time ago, made to our Government by the French Minister, in regard to the treatment to which French subjects in Louisiana have been subjected, it is understood that the Secretary of State has given assurances that everything shall be arranged satisfactorily to the Imperial Government.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the case of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, Gen. BUCHANAN is expected to testify to-morrow for the defence, and Gen. MCCLELLAN will be kept back till the last, in order to act as a reserve, and finish the contest with an overwhelming charge.

TESTIMONIAL.

A large number of officials in the Interior Department, last evening, presented to Secretary SMITH, as a parting token of respect on his retiring from the office, a magnificent silver service; and the employes on the Capitol extension presented to Mrs. SMITH a very fine gold watch, inlaid with diamonds. An appropriate presentation speech to the Secretary was made by HENRY E. MINER, Esq., of the Pension Office, and responded to by Mr. SMITH in his usual felicitous style.

DR. VINTON.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York, preached an eloquent discourse to-day in the church of Rev. Dr. PYNE.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

GEN. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is by this time on his way to Washington, he having been ordered to report here. Report already assigns him an important command in the field.

MAJ. SPRAGUE.

Maj. SPRAGUE has been allowed leave of absence till further orders. This is to enable him to accept the position of Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, under Gov. SEYMOUR's administration.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of Public Printing, giving in detail the transactions of his office for the year ending 30th of September, has just been printed. The increased demand for printing blanks, occasioned by the war, &c., has been very great. The report shows a saving to the Government of $205,506 since the establishment of the office in March of last year.

Execution of Indians in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Dec. 27.

Thirty-eight condemned Indians were hung at Mankato, at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The gallows was so constructed that all fell at once. Several thousand spectators were in attendance. All passed off quietly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The holiday entertainments at the various places of amusement have been attended with the usual festive gatherings during the latter part of last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Christmas were, of course, less acceptable in their results to the treasuries, being affected by the dullness which usually precedes the holiday times. The young folk, however, are in such force now that there is no fear of a relapse, and, in truth, the bills are attractive enough for them and for children of a larger growth. At the principal show-piece establishments there will be no change. Thus, at the Winter Garden the "Lakes of Killarney;" at Niblo's Garden, "Faust and Marguerite;" at Laura Keen's, "Blondette;" at the Old Bowery, "Little Red Riding Hood" and the "Schoolmaster;" (Fox is excellent in both;) and at Barnum's Museum, the "Colleen Bawn;" are still the all-sufficient attractions. A more intellectual feast than can be found at these establishments is provided by Mr. WALLACK, whose bulletin for the week is as follows: To-night, the "Invisible Husband;" to-morrow night, the "School for Scandal;" on Wednesday, the "Clandestine Marriage;" on Thursday, the "Invisible Husband;" on Friday, "Love and Money," and on Saturday, (for the last time,) "A Bachelor of Arts." A word is due also to Mr. JUTHNET, of the French theatre, who strives, and with good effect, to produce for the public the originals of many popular plays, as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Camille," the last of which will be brought out to-morrow-night. Mlle. MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER appears as the heroine, and MONS. ERNEST GRATIER as *Armand*. In the way of music we have to-night at the German Opera AUBER's opera of the "Maçon," and next week, the Italian Opera, under the steady direction of Mr. GRAU, will commence operations with the charming American *prima donna*, Miss KELLOG, in the opera of "Il Poliuto."

For the many miscellaneous places of amusement that may be found on Broadway and elsewhere, we must, lacking space for specification, refer to our advertising columns. A glance at the many announcements there will convince the pleasure-seeker that he is amply provided for.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT TO NIGHT.—Under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, a grand Promenade Concert will be given to night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. GRAFULLA's celebrated band will furnish a selection of choice music, and no doubt the attendance will be most brilliant.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Alabama at Fort de France, Martinique—How She Escaped from the San Jacinto—Cruising About the West Indies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

Since I wrote you last there has appeared in the *Diaro*, of Santiago de Cuba, some late information respecting the whereabouts of that Flying Dutchman, the *Alabama*, which puts her as cruising at present about the West Indies. The above-named periodical of the 10th inst. says as follows:

"On the departure of the French mail steamer *Tampico* from Fort de France, Martinique, the famous champion of the South, the *Alabama*, had three days previously left that place, in spite of the steamer *San Jacinto*, that was chasing her. The circumstances respecting this affair are rather curious, and we learned them from one of the passengers by the *Tampico* to this port, who is worthy of being believed. The French authorities were obliged to restrain the excessive zeal of the Yankee sailors, who considered themselves sure of their prey, which every day gives them such unpleasant moments.

The Captains of both steamers were accustomed to see each other on shore, and in one of their frequent meetings the Captain of the *Alabama* said to the other of the *San Jacinto*:

'I have only 160 men and 12 guns, whilst you have 500 of the one and 30 of the other; if you promise me not to use your guns, I will board you, take you and destroy you.'

The Captain of the *San Jacinto* would not accept the challenge, telling him that he was in every way sure of getting him. The Captain of the *Alabama*, without paying attention to that bravado, apparently buried himself in constructing a raft with large bundles of dry grass and pitch, within view of his opponent. His first idea must, no doubt, have been to provoke an attack, but on the last night or two, which were very dark, the Captain of the *Alabama*, whose vessel is a screw-steamer and goes at the rate of nineteen knots an hour, made some false masts and yards with bamboos and the tops of the palm tree, placed lights to make the deception more complete, and sailed out with full steam up by the side of the *San Jacinto*.

The mistake of the Captain of this last, who took it for one of the French transports that are continually entering and going out of the harbor, was so great that he was for four days cruising outside, indulging in the prospect of his prize. At the same time that he learned the certainty of his having been outwitted, he also received intelligence that the *Alabama* had burnt an American schooner from Saint Pierre."

The same paper mentions the arrival in their harbor, on the 10th, of the English transport steamer *Una* with 111 French sailors on board for Vera Cruz.

The Ladies' Aid Society Annual Fair.

The annual Fair held under the auspices of the ladies connected with the various Methodist Churches of the City, to aid in sustaining the Old Ladies' Home—a most worthy charity—was commenced last Monday, in the City Assembly Rooms, and closed on Saturday evening. This Fair was most liberally patronized, and we are happy to learn that the proceeds will amount to about $10,000. Perhaps the most interesting part of the proceedings on Saturday was the presentation of a beautiful and unique picture of the Bishops and ministers to Bishop JANES, it having been purchased by representatives of the various churches, at a cost of $125. The novelty of this picture consisted in its having a likeness of the respective gentlemen, inclosed in a wreath worked out of their hair. This novel piece of work was executed by the wife of Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Washington-square Church, and of course attracted considerable attention. Quite a number of the wealthy men who were present offered a high price for the picture, the highest sum being $500, which was bid by a member of the Forsyth-street Church, but when it was learned what disposition was to be made of it, all personal rivalry for its possession of course ceased. Rev. Dr. WAKELEY made a most eloquent presentation speech, to which Bishop JANES happily responded.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We have been requested to direct attention to the sale of Japanese and other goods suitable for New Year's presents, by HENRY WOOD & Co., advertised in another column.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Party of Rebel Cavalry Repulsed at Dumfries.

Rumored Surprise of Pennsylvania Cavalry at Occoquan.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The TIMES' special correspondent telegraphs the following, dated

HEADQUARTERS SIGEL'S CORPS, Sunday, Dec. 28.

A party of rebel cavalry, 2,500 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under command of FITZHUGH LEE, attacked our forces, under command of Col. CANBY, at Dumfries yesterday P. M. After a brisk fight of some three hours, the enemy was repulsed and retreated toward Warrenton Junction, our cavalry in pursuit. Our loss was three killed and nine wounded—the enemy's loss not ascertained. We have some prisoners. A body of cavalry was sent out from this point to intercept them, but were unsuccessful. It is supposed they encountered a portion of Gen. SLOCUM's command at Wolf Run Shoals, as cannonading was heard in that direction.

Everything else quiet at this place.

RUMORED SURPRISE AT OCCOQUAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

A report has reached Washington that a company of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. PRICE, stationed at Occoquan, was surprised this morning by a detachment of rebel cavalry. A fight occurred, in which a number were wounded, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was in command, killed. Several supply wagons were captured by the enemy.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 25th, contains the the following:

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

On Monday Gen. PRYOR, with a small detachment, attacked a Yankee force of several hundred, stationed at the Isle of Wight Court-house to protect the election of Representatives to Congress. At the first charge Gen. DIX's protectors fled in great confusion, and were chased ten miles at full speed. Our loss was trifling. Gen. PRYOR afterward visited Smithfield.

SELMA, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 23.

It is reported this morning by passengers by last night's train, that 5,000 cavalry, under Gen. VAN DORN, dashed into Corinth on Sunday, dispersed the Yankees, and took possession of the place.

CANTON, Miss., Monday, Dec. 22.

Gen. GRANT's army has fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie. An important expedition under Gen. VAN DORN, which had been out several days, had not been heard from.

The *Dispatch* contains an appeal for the relief of the Fredericksburgh sufferers who are in Richmond.

The latest reliable intelligence relating to the rebel army on our front states that they have massed their forces on both sides of the railroad, from Fredericksburgh to below Gurney's station. The track for two miles south of Fredericksburgh has been torn up, and the rails are being used for turnouts at the present terminus of the road.

On Tuesday a brigade of rebel cavalry were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers were distributed to the men near Gurney's station. It was believed there that their destination was King George County and Port Royal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its appearance on the second range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburgh, in full position.

A considerable number of tents have recently been sent up from Richmond to Lee's army.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th indicated that LEE, with a portion of his army, was moving toward Culpepper, to make a demonstration in front of Washington; but it is known that LEE was still near Fredericksburgh at Friday noon. The enemy are engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any future crossings by pontoon bridges.

Ary Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Cerzney Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Cerzney in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs. Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Stilton and Cheddar Cheese,
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GILD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Peo	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Peo	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 16 Cliff-st., New-York.

Genin, 513 Broadway,
FURS—FURS—FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK and SQUIRREL.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicele Truss" may be seen at DR. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.
LADIES'—Every style of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, also Gent's Embroidered Toilet Slippers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Valuable Plot of Ground on the Southwest corner of Honston and Greene streets, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Marchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water, Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES.
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Goods for the Holidays.
Robes de Chambre
in great variety of
Chintz, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere.
Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SMOKING JACKETS
by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st.,
Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

MARRIED.

FORBES—MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. MCNULTY, JOHN M. FORBES, of New-York City, to ANN LIBBIE, daughter of Oliver Miller, Esq., of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

REED—BARD.—On Christmas Day, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. J. HERBERT REED to Miss ANNA BARD, daughter of Mr. E. H. Bard, of this City.

STINER—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the house of the bride's father, Jonas Isaacs, Esq., No. 19 Jane-st., by Rev. Mr. J. J. LYONS, Capt. JOSEPH H. STINER, late of the U. S. Vols., to Miss AMELIA ISAACS, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED

BAYLIS—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, THOMAS BAYLIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, Miss WILHELMINA COCHRAN.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Charles P. and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., from the house of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Peckham, No. 34 East 21st-st.

CONNOLLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, ISABELLA STILWELL, eldest child of Charles M. and Fanny A. Connolly, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COOLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 26, RANDOLPH M., Jr., only son of Randolph M. and Maria Louise Cooley, aged 10 years and 5 months.

CARLSON.—In this City, on 7th day morning, 12th month, 27th, WILLIAM OLSON, youngest son of Jacob and Jennie Carlson, aged 2 years and two months.

Elder friends are invited to attend the funeral on 2d day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 116 Broadway.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Friday, 26th inst., Rev. CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, in King-st.

EASTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, WALTER, fourth son of Charles and Deborah Easton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

HOVEY.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, GEORGE HOVEY, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S., wife of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 262 Hicks-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—In Washington, on Thursday, Dec. 25, SAMUEL A. LAW, Esq., of Meredith, Delaware County, aged 45 years.

His remains have been brought to the residence of his brother, No. 19 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. Notice of the time of his funeral will be given hereafter.

MORTON.—At Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec 27, LUCRETIA PARSONS MORTON, wife of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton, of Bristol, N. H., and sister of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American Missionary to Palestine, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Alanson Hartpence, Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MCLOUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, 27th inst., after an illness of several years' duration, Mrs. JOHANNAH MCLOUGHLIN, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 135 Avenue C, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends, also those of her son, James D. McKinnon, and her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NAILSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 27, FRANCES E. SCOFIELD, widow of the late John G. Nellson, deceased, and daughter of the late Jesse Scofield.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Wm. H. Scofield, and her brother-in-law, Samuel W. Farmly, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 27 West 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. S. RICHARD SMITH, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, J. W. Robinson, and of his brother, Dr. A. H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond st., corner of Waverley-place, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. The remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery for interment.

TOMPKINS.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 27, WILLIE M., second son of the late Albert J. Tompkins and the widow Mary A. Tompkins.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—Dec. 27, 1862.
11, 61, 14, 64, 29, 45, 66, 27, 15, 10, 19

KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—Dec. 27, 1862.
77, 9, 46, 70, 66, 12, 63, 73, 19, 28, 37, 29, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

WARD'S
SCARFS

Retail at wholesale prices	New styles just received
in Silk and Wool, from	75c
All Silk, new style	$1 50
Four-ply Linen Collars, per dozen	1 50
Undershirts and Drawers	1 25
Winter Gloves, from	50
Fine White Shirts, 6 for	10 00

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.,
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GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS.
NEW STYLES
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

STEELE'S PARLOR DUSTERS—JUST what you want for New-Year's presents, being both useful and ornamental. Elegant styles of Piano Dusters, Picture and Mirror Dusters, Extra Carriage and Furniture Dusters, Cornice Dusters, and over 300 varieties of Steele's Patent Feather Dusters at 10 cents to $10 each, at wholesale and retail. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!!—IMMEDIATELY cured by DR. TORIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
THE BEST,
MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST DURABLE
ARE
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

BALLOU BROTHERS',
Depot of the
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Removed to
403 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
have on hand
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Made of
MERINO, LAMBS WOOL,
SILK, SHAKER FLANNEL,
WHITE AND SCARLET FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNEL AND BUCKSKIN.
Also Just Received from Manufactory
A New Lot of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
At Wholesale and Retail, for Cash,
at less than the usual prices.

GAS FIXTURES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-av.; also, No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Barclay-st.,
Offers for sale his large stock of GAS FIXTURES, at 20 per cent. below cost, to make room for a new supply of the latest styles, which are constantly arriving.
Also, a FINE ASSORTMENT of BRONZE FIGURES, Inkstands, Match Safes, and other ornaments; Kerosene Lamps, &c.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK BEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
totally exclude
WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description: are good for years, winter and summer. They are as superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
DR. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the accarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and is a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
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Now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
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If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
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ALSO,
An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments,
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ALSO,
The balance of an Importer's Stock of SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS, purchased at a great reduction.
ALSO,
1,000 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
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FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES,
A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES, all sizes.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety.
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RINGWOOD CLOTH, SILK, CALF AND KID GLOVES.
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HOSIERY.
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Merino, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Superfine Silk and Gingham
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Three and Four Ply Linen Collars,
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
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One door North of Maiden-lane.
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EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, from Auction, Cheap.
Over One Thousand LACE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Superbly Fine Linen Centres, at 75 cents and $1 each—about Half Price.
Also, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents each.
MALTESE LACE COLLARS, 6, 12, 25, 44 and 56 cents each.
The Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City, both White and Colored, from 44 cents—warranted Goat Skin.
CLOTH GLOVES, Newest Designs.
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NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS—cheap.
SILK PLAID VELVETS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
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Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
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THOUSANDS OF BEAVER AND FELT BLOOMERS SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LADIES' FELT BONNETS, from 44 cents each.
WOOLLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS, CHEAP.
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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
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No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 55 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 29,
SEVERAL THOUSAND CLOAKS,
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STYLE,
Made of the best materials, from $4 50 to $30.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, CHEAP IN PROPORTION.
Also,
500 BEST QUALITY WATER-PROOF CLOAKS at $6.
The above Goods
are from one of the largest wholesale manufacturers in the City. They wish to dispose of their large stock BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY, and have made arrangements with us to close them out at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM WHOLESALE PRICES
Please call and examine before purchasing.
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FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.
STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway.
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés, BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

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FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
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CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, WITHIN 25 miles of the City; rates reasonable; advantages superior; conducted by an experienced and successful teacher. Address TEACHER, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York. Next term opens Jan. 7. Address J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE.
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, who is now at the head of a flourishing Institution, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established school in New-York or Brooklyn, either as partner, or with a view to ultimately assuming the proprietorship. Parties wishing to dispose of schools by immediate transfer need not reply. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. An interview may be had by addressing Box No. 4,445 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, having taught successfully in the first families in Europe and this country, desires a few more pupils in either the English, (which she teaches in all its branches,) German, French, music, or all the different branches together. Address N. N., Station A. Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A well-qualified gentleman or lady, who can command some patronage and capital, to become partner and associate principal of an established female seminary, near the City. A professor of music preferred. Address J. F H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., No. 328 6th-av., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED IN A SPECIE OFfice, a young man of experience in the business. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st. from 8½ to 10 o'clock, A. M.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant lady's maid and seamstress; must understand hairdressing and dressmaking, also, several Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, and girls for housework. Apply this day, with City reference, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a first-class lady's maid and seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' dresses and dress hair nicely, and willing to travel with the lady. Apply, this day, at the Servant's Institute, No. 367 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.) BEDELL.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE PROTESTant nurse, in a small family, where, if faithful, she will find a congenial home. Best references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 270 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress. One who is competent and faithful, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AN ASSISTANT NURSE.—WANTED, A young Protestant girl as assistant nurse, one accustomed to children and understands sewing. Apply a 12 Rutgers-place, with references, between 9 and 11 A. M

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. Circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker, a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,875 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the fairs generally. JESSE H. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands family sewing; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for three days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting satisfactorily; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl in either of the above capacities; is thoroughly competent and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, COMPEtent respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook; who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference; resides with a family until suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, best of City references given; no one need call that needs washing; any application during this week will be promptly attended to. Can be seen at 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home—or would go out by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear.

A SCOOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes to engage with a family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 502 Greenwich-st., in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as a first-class cook in a private family, has the highest testimonials as to character and capability, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 115 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate-sized family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer; would like to live anywhere around Brooklyn Heights. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 272 West 33d-st., between 8th and 10th avs., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES as a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 106 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. No. 218 4th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; understands fluting finery or mangling, or as cook and baker; makes pastry; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for a good many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse, is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth, is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to take care of some grown children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETANT PROTESTant waitress wants a situation in a private family, or would do waiting and chamberwork; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AT THE OLD OFFICE NO. 149 GRAND-st., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., furnished with first-class male and female servants for City or country; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, lau dresses, tidy girls for housework, &c.; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c. A number of select servants wanted.

MALES.

AS BUGLER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN EXCELlent player on the coronet, wishes a situation as ship's bugler, in the United States Navy, has practiced music for many years, and is thorough master of several instruments. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver, he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman in want of a true-worthy young man, will call, or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener, is a good groom and careful driver, and is well recommended from his last place. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 367 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. BEDELL.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man, is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen by addressing, for two days, C. W., No. 147 East 10th-st.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, or gardener, by a man that understands his business in the above capacity, the raising of all kinds of farm produce and gardening in all its different branches; hot and cold grapery and greenhouse; can give first-rate reference for capability and good conduct. Address N. O. P., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS IN-DOOR WATCHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by an in-door watchman, or to sleep in a store, and make himself useful in the day time; holding a situation as above; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving; can give the best of reference; direct WATCHMAN, Spring-st. Post-office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A USEFUL, SINGLE ENGlishman wants a situation; he understands the care of horses and can drive, or as porter, or is willing to do almost any kind of work; temperate in his habits. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a thoroughly competent single young man, who can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 400 4th-av., in Mr. Bookham's office.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD SOCIAL POSItion, being possessed of quite limited means, but of an unlimited amount of active, energetic and persevering business qualifications, desires to secure a position in a reliable wholesale house in this City, where advancement will follow close application and attention to business. Commission or wholesale grocery preferred. References can be exchanged. Address at once, W. T., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house, dry goods preferred, unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address R. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small hunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST—A SABLE PELERINE, LINED WITH brown silk, on Friday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Whoever will return the same to No. 103 West 16th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

F. CURET,
764 BROADWAY, 766
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of the best, of Paris, such as Game, Fowls, Pates, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

MASON JONES—HIS PHRENOLOGY, WITH portrait, in the January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

F

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 1-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1867. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $31,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Conpon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES C. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented, and claims against the Trust Fund in satisfaction, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court, and further, that all coupons then past due who shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, (passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a special tax has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources, and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to preventing discrepancies in the account.

W. H. ROWSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 6 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 6 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $15,000 first mortgage ten per cent bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by

C. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $75, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 24 January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. K. MEADE.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent, and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent exercise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHing to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of the New-York Institute for the Blind, held on the 24th day of December, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the year 1863:

Geo. F. Allen,	D. Lydig Suydam,
Augustus Schell,	Nathaniel P. Hosack,
Edward L. Beadle,	Joseph Grafton,
Robert S. Hone,	T. Bailey Myers,
Charles E. Norton,	Newbold Edgar,
William H. Church,	Edward C. Donnelly,
Waldo Hutchins,	James Cruper Lord.
Charles K. Tuckerman,	Alfred Schermerhorn,
James Lenox Kennedy,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Daniel H. Tompkins,	Frederick G. Foster.

ROBT. S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SYLVENUS K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,00 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 150 3d-av., corner 18th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BENCE, Secretary

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1858, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

d23-lawsw6M H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated the 7th day of October 4, 1862.

no-lawsw6M JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS.—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.

MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

GORILLA AND MAN—WITH ENGRAVINGS.—What are the differences, in body and mind? See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January. 10 cents. Ask your newsman, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE HUMAN BODY—OF WHAT COMPOSED.—Read PHYSIOLOGY in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. Only $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER and WELLS, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he flutsbed them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Mergnerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine.....Mr. J. Laoergan
Brander.....Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha.....Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY.....J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY.....MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY.....GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY.....RUNYON & DEMILT.
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.

Charming Holiday Performances.
THREE MERRY PIECES
EVERY NIGHT.

On MONDAY, Dec. 29,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will commence the seventh and last week but one of one of the most brilliant engagements on theatrical record. The performance will commence with, for the first time, the charming Irish comedy,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
SIR PETER O'PLENIPO.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
ISABELLA.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by Mr. Williams' beautiful drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McLAUGHLIN.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
On New Year's night, a grand gala performance. Remember, last week but one.

HENRY CLAY!

DANIEL WEBSTER!!
JOHN C. CALHOUN!!!
JOHN RANDOLPH!!!!
ROB. Y. HAYNE!!!!!
MR. SPRIGGINS!!!!!!

Their manners of oratory will be personated on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1862, at Irving Hall, by a private gentleman, of whom Charles Dickens has said, "He is a Proteus for shapes, a Roscius for a tongue;" and the London *Times*, "He would make the finest Lear or Brutus since the days of Garrick and Kemble." For full particulars see amusement columns for Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DEYER.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 1st, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK (IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK),
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 8.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.

WM. C. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of three and a-half (3½) per Cent, free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent, free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

M. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863.

ISAAC C. OGDEN, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
Fourth representation of the highly attractive comic drama, with
NEW SCENERY,
By Mr. Isherwood.
NEW COSTUMES,
By Flennery and Assistants.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
and produced with the utmost care in every department, entitled the
INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Don Philip, the King Consort, as originally acted by him.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pontivedra.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain.....Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller.....Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard.....Mr. Parkes
Page.....Mr. Turner
Giralde, a peasant girl, as originally acted by her.....Miss Mary Ganoon
Isabella, Queen of Spain.....Mrs. Fanny Morant

TUESDAY, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the star and full cast of the establishment.
WEDNESDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, (New-Year's Night,)
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

In preparation, "Pauline," "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.

To be repeated, Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic Drama, "Central Park;" also, "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
and
NEW-YEAR'S AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
LAST WEEK
Of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.

The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

Prepared expressly for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Positively the last week of the Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
As the highly gifted and popular Comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on
MONDAY, JAN. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 495 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
First time, Auber's Comic Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
Second time, Auber's Opera,
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 1,
GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by Lloyd's, the English Admiralty, the Surveyors of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be despatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$25
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Continued from First Page.

sold—first, I was anxious to see something of the important events which were occurring there, in the transfer of government from Gen. BUTLER to Gen. BANKS; and, second, my letter containing a full account of the taking of Baton Rouge was scarcely more than commenced, and I wanted the time afforded by the transit from one place to the other to complete it. Important scenes and events had so crowded upon each other in the previous forty-eight hours that it was utterly impossible to do more than jot them down, *en passant*, in one's note-book.

We left Baton Rouge in the evening of Wednesday, the 17th, and got here at 4 P. M. the next day,—(precisely one fortnight since we left home,)—just in the nick of time to get our letters on the *Roanoke*, bound to New-York, and which moved off within ten minutes after our letters were put on board. Nothing of importance occurred during the passage, the guerillas on either bank, who now and then take a fancy for a stray shot or two at passing objects, not having thought fit to molest us, and if they had, they would have found us ready to return the compliment. We anchored during the night some few miles below Baton Rouge, and early in the morning resumed our course, stopping only once, at Donaldsonville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, to communicate orders to our forces there. This is the place which FARRAGUT shelled, as he did Bayou Sara and other places, to put a stop to the murderous practice of the bush-whackers, and the ruins there give good proof of how effectually he did his work.

Your regular New-Orleans correspondent has, doubtless, given you so full an account of all the political events which have transpired here during the last two or three days, as to make it unnecessary for me to enter into any lengthy description of them. I am tempted, however, to make some few remarks upon the very strange and, to an extent incomprehensible, state of affairs I find here.

Foremost, of course, among all questions of public interest, is the sudden and mysterious removal of Gen. BUTLER from the post he has so long occupied, and the inauguration of Gen. BANKS in his place. Never before—except perhaps among the Big-endians and the Little-endians, we read of in *Gulliver's Travels*—has there been so thorough a division of public opinion as exists here about the merits and demerits of Gen. BUTLER and his administration. Some extol them both to the third heaven, while others praise the latter, but denounce the man, and many again abhor both him and his administration. It is unnecessary to say that the latter class generally comprises those rebels at heart who naturally feel as much detestation of one who could so effectually block their game, as a rat may be supposed to do of the trap in which he is caught, or some other nameless vermin of the red vermiluge scattered among them. Every genuine traitor must necessarily hate BUTLER as much as a certain gentleman must hate holy water; but every thoughtful loyalist believes that no other man was better qualified to break the backbone of treason in a place like New-Orleans.

But I am sorry to say that the other two above-mentioned classes of thinkers embrace those who have, hitherto, ranked as Gen. BUTLER'S most devoted friends and admirers. Among these there appears to be but one opinion as to the wonderful efficacy of his past administration, and the almost miraculous manner in which he drew order and peace out of chaos and anarchy in this city. But here these friends part; the one set allowing not one word to be whispered against the spotless integrity of the General, while the others circumstantially relate instances of the most horrible and atrocious acts of despotism, corruption, and abuse of authority, which I ever heard brought against any public character in my life. If these charges be false—and in my heart I hope they are, (not only for the sake of Gen. BUTLER, of whom I know nothing, but for the character of our common country)—no execration could be deep enough for those who could have put such charges in circulation. His friends count upon his laying an unblemished record of his stewardship before the public, and I sincerely hope he will succeed in doing so. I understand he leaves this, on Monday or Tuesday next, in the *North Star*, for New-York.

The best explanation I have yet heard of the *possible* reason for this mysterious removal of Gen. BUTLER just now, is the following: Those of his friends who believe as thoroughly in his honesty of purpose and blameless character as they do in his universally-confessed administrative powers, think that he has merely been removed to be held in readiness for some other theatre of action more requiring his stern and unflinching treatment than New-Orleans is supposed to do at present. "Now that the work of throttling treason here"—say these reasoners—"has been so thoroughly accomplished, the presence of the man who did it is only acause of needless irritation among the people, and the feverish crisis having passed, all that the patient now needs is careful nursing and reviving nourishment."

I hope those who think so are not mistaking the true nature of the disease, and consequently the proper cure to be administered. I have seen so much of the palliation or "lenient" mode of treatment applied to treason, open or concealed, and so little good resulting from it, that I confess I have about as much faith in it as in any other sort of quack medicine. One thing, though, I hope and sincerely believe, and that is, that if our enemies here—and there are plenty of them—are counting upon carrying out their plots and machinations because Gen. BUTLER has been supplanted by Gen. BANKS, they will find themselves woefully mistaken.

The *sabreur* in *modo* of Gen. BANKS does not necessarily imply the absence of that *fortiter in re* to which Gen. BUTLER has so long made them accustomed. It is true, that our new Governor must necessarily take some little time to "learn the ropes," in vulgar parlance; that he may, for a time, be mistaking enemies for friends, treason for loyalty, dirty-minded schemers for immaculate patriots, but it won't take a man of his keen perceptions and administrative talents a long time in separating the sheep from the goats; and his line of duty once clearly before him, I venture to prophesy that rebel plotters here are going to find his rule of the wicked just as firm and unbending as that of his predecessor. Let them read attentively his splendid proclamation, and they will therein find every hope for the good, but terror for the bad—and Gen. BANKS bears the character of never promising what he does not accomplish. Upon the whole, a better man could not have been selected for this position; for, while his bland and affable bearing is likely to disarm many who were irritated at Gen. BUTLER'S constitutional bluntness and severity of manner, his firmness will be likely to reassure those who feared to see the reins of power taken from the vigorous hands of his forerunner.

I was not here at the time the transfer took place, but I have just been at the headquarters of the new Governor, and there found the wheels of government running on just as smoothly as if there had been no change of coachmen.

One new and very extraordinary feature has just been introduced into the temporary government of Louisiana, and that is the appointment of Judge CHAS. A. PEABODY, of New-York, as Provisional Judge of the State. His commission, of which I send you a *verbatim* copy, is one of the most remarkable instances of judicial power invested in one man, that perhaps is on record. Extraordinary diseases, however, must have extraordinary cures, and, from the high character which Judge PEABODY seems to hold among all classes, we may count upon his enormous power being wielded with firmness and justice tempered by mercy.

I have nothing else to add before the *Columbia* leaves this afternoon, except that we are on the eve of events which I am not permitted even to allude to, but which will be of startling consequence, and if, by God's blessing, successful, will fill every loyal heart with gladness and strike terror to the very marrow of this rebellion. NEMO.

EXECUTIVE ORDER,

ESTABLISHING A PROVISIONAL COURT IN LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1862.

The insurrection which has for some time prevailed in several of the States of this Union, including Louisiana, having temporarily subverted and swept away the civil institutions of that State, including the judiciary and the judicial authorities of the Union, so that it has become necessary to hold the State in military occupation; and it being indispensably necessary that there shall be some judicial tribunal existing there capable of administering justice, I have, therefore, thought it proper to appoint, and I do hereby constitute a Provisional Court, which shall be a Court of Record, for the State of Louisiana, and I do hereby appoint CHARLES A. PEABODY, of New-York, to be a Provisional Judge to hold said Court, with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming his proceedings, so far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana—his judgment to be final and conclusive. And I do hereby authorize and empower the said Judge to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of the said Court, who shall perform the functions of Attorney, Marshal and Clerk, according to such proceedings and practice as before mentioned, and such rules and regulations as may be made and established by said Judge. These appointments are to continue during the pleasure of the President, not extending beyond the military occupation of the City of New-Orleans, or the restoration of the civil authority in that City and in the State of Louisiana. These officers shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department, compensation as follows: * * * * * * *

Such compensations to be certified by the Secretary of War. A copy of this order, certified by the Secretary of War, and delivered to such Judge, shall be deemed and held to be a sufficient commission. Let the seal of the United States be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 23d October, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, duly examined and compared with the original, of the Executive Order of the President of the United States, constituting a Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana.

Witness my hand and seal of the War Department.
[L. S.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Attest, JOHN BOTTS, Chief Clerk.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arrival of Gen. Banks—His Assumption of the Command of the Department of the Gulf—Gen. Butler's Order on Resigning Command—Interesting Official Documents, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

On Sunday last, some time in the middle of the day, Gen. BUTLER received a telegram "from the forts," that Maj.-Gen. BANKS and a part of his fleet of transports were coming up the river. This announcement was the first that was received here of what subsequently proved to be the approach of the new commanding General. The speculations as to Gen. BANKS' destination, I am bound to say, were quite as wide of the mark as were any in your editorial of the 6th inst., when you guess he was going anywhere in the world almost except New-Orleans. On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, I walked quietly down to the St. Charles Hotel, which building is again open to the public, and there I found a crowd of fine-looking officers, who proved to be members of Maj.-Gen. BANKS' Staff. Early the next morning I learned, from reliable authority, that Gen. BUTLER had been superseded in his command. If I were asked to name a successor to Gen. BUTLER, in this most difficult to control of all the military departments of the Government, Gen. BANKS would have been that man. It is unnecessary for me to say that there was excitement upon the faces of soldiers and civilians. The change was too sudden, however, for any active demonstration, and it was not until late in the day that the matter was discussed in the streets. Some of the ceremonies accompanying the change were not without interest.

At 11 o'clock, the city officials, accompanied by the Mayor, Col. DEBLIO, in a body proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, to pay a ceremonious visit to Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The party was conducted to the parlor, and, after some little delay, Gen. BANKS, accompanied by the most prominent members of his Staff, entered the room. The last time I saw Gen. BANKS was at the New-York Academy of Music, some three years ago. The time passed, with the exposure and responsibilities of the camp, have wrought considerable change in his appearance. He is now more of the soldier than the politician. Upon Gen. BANKS' appearance, a circle was formed, and Col. DEMING proceeded to say that he, together with the chief officers of the City Government, called to pay their respects and to give the General a cordial welcome to New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS, in reply, expressed himself pleased with the compliment paid him, and expressed a hope that there would be no cause for regret on account of the present meeting. He remarked that he had long been desirous of visiting New-Orleans, but had never dreamed of doing so in his present position as a soldier. He said he took a warm interest in the prosperity and welfare of the city, and would look to the gentlemen before him for such assistance and advice as would be most likely to restore it to its former prosperity. At the conclusion of these remarks, he was introduced by Col. DEBLIO to each person present, which ceremony having been concluded, the party fell into a general and cordially-conducted conversation. While this was going on in the magnificent saloon of one of the largest hotels of the Union, while there was being enacted the official reception of Gen. BANKS, I could not help contrasting this magnificent and peaceful scene, with the reception a few months previously given to Gen. BUTLER. He came with every house closed against him, the excited mob followed in his footsteps, and hanging to the lamp-post the only person who dared to say a friendly word to one of his attendants. The people looked on with starved and stolid faces, the levee smoked in ruins, the Union was apparently dead. How wonderful, how significant the change!

At 12 o'clock the two Major-Generals—BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and NATHANIEL P. BANKS—with the members of their respective Staffs, officially met at headquarters on Julia-street, for the purpose of a ceremonious introduction. In addition to the Staff, there were many officers of the division, among whom were Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, Maj.-Gen. ACORS, Col. CLARK, of the Sixth Michigan; Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, First Louisiana; Capt. LOWAY, of the gunboat *Sciota*; Col. PAYNE, Col. E. M. BROWN, D. McCORMACK and Col. T. B. THORPE. After a few moments of silence, Gen. BUTLER stepped forward and welcomed Gen. BANKS to the Department of the Gulf. He spoke feelingly of the troops that had been under his command, and said that they were brave, self-sacrificing, and would cheerfully obey every order. Gen. BANKS replied that the only pleasure he had in taking his present position was, that he was doing so in obedience to the Government of the United States, and that in all positions in which he might be placed he had only one desire, and that was to strictly perform his duty. With these remarks ended, the two chiefs greeted each other cordially, with such demonstration, indeed, as mark the manner of old friends.

Gen. BUTLER now proceeded to introduce each member of his Staff, as follows: Maj. Strong, Col. Shaffer, Col. Turner, Col. French, Dr. McCormick, Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, Maj. Bell, Maj. Greene, Capt. Davis, Capt. Clark, Capt. Hagerty, Capt. Kensel, Capt. Puffer, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Martin, and also Gens. Sherman, Weitzel and other gentlemen in turn.

This ceremony over, Gen. BANKS introduced the members of his Staff: Lieut.-Col. R. B. Irwin, Capt. R. T. Dunham, Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, Lieut. S. M. Whiteside, Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Surgeon W. C. Spencer, Surgeon T. B. Reed, Col. J. S. Clark, Col. S. B. Holabird, Capt. W. W. Rowley, Lieut. C. S. Sargent, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Strother, Capt. J. E. Waves, Capt. T. W. Robbins, Maj. D. C. Houston, Mr. J. F. Tucker, Col. G. G. Beckwith, Capt. H. L. Abbott, Maj. H. Robinson, Lieut. Hill, Capt. W. S. Hooper, Commissary Cowls.

These formalities over, Gen. BANKS, with the members of his Staff, withdrew, when Gen. BUTLER, after some few remarks to his officers, expressed the hope that each member present would do all in his power to aid and assist those who had so recently arrived, bestowing encomiums upon their individual merits. He passed a high eulogium upon Gen. BANKS, representing that he was an honor to the country, and a Chief of which the nation might well be proud. The General then, with considerable emotion in his manner, took up a roll of manuscript from the table, and said he had one more official act to perform, and that was to read a parting address to the officers and troops that so recently formed his military department. He then, with a clear voice, proceeded as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 105.—SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF: Relieved from further duties in this Department by direction of the President, under date of Nov. 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell!

This word—endeared as you are by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sandbar so desolate that banishment to it with every care and comfort possible has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the rebellion, whilst others waded breast-deep in the marshes which surround St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the most skillful engineers of your country and her enemy.

At your occupation order, law, quiet and peace sprang to this city, filled with the bravos of all nations, where for a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noonday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to scoff.

Landing with a military chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the hoards of a rebel government you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your Government less by *four fifths than any other*.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that his creatures should obey his laws, and reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field, but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.

Farewell my comrades! again farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

I am curious to know how the Government came in possession of the correspondence between MOORE, late Secesh Governor of this State, and JEFF. DAVIS. MOORE now has his headquarters in a little village at the foot of the Lafourche bayou, on the Gulf coast, known as Opelousas. To this place he ran after he so disgracefully fled from New-Orleans, and from this muted locality he issued his brutal proclamation, inaugurating a system that has led to the present appalling distress all over the State. For some weeks past there has been rumors that the large population of white persons principally engaged in a profitable lumber business, with an occasional small cotton-plantation lying on the opposite side of Lake Ponchatrain, had been so disgusted with rebel rules that they are only waiting a favorable opportunity to seek protection under the Union. I have heard some tales of suffering from people who have escaped from their dominions of despotism that almost exceed belief, for the guilty parties were the guerrillas, robbing their own friends and neighbors; in other words, thieves and robbers, commissioned to carry on their work by the unfeeling tyrants at Richmond. I can readily believe that Gov. MOORE has been compelled to ask the privilege of opening trade for his constituents, and this I believe more especially because all his acts of seeming cruelty have been inconsistent with the general character of his life, before circumstances placed him in the chair of rebel chief magistrate of Louisana.

P.S. A rumor prevails in town that the rebel forts fications at Port Hudson have been evacuated. This is not probable, yet it is not impossible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

The arrival of Gen. BANKS and his troops, and the consequent change in the Military government of this city, of course causes a great deal of excitement. On Monday next Gen. BUTLER receives his friends at the Mayor's Office, between 12 and 2 o'clock. He leaves for New-York on the following Tuesday, at least such is the understanding in the streets.

A rumor prevails here to-day, that the rebels are retreating from Vicksburgh; this is quite probable, and in a measure confirms the rumor that Port Hudson is also abandoned.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President, I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the Government of the United States. It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just Government to confer.

In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the cooperation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon the pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of naval and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety; but, while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the Government will be unflinchingly maintained.

Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The Government does not profit by the prolongation of civil contest or the private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal States desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth and power. The refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible decimations of battle.

The people of this Department who are disposed to stake their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the Government may wisely reflect upon the immutable conditions which surround them. The Valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product and power, on this continent. In a few years, twenty-five million people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the Gulf count upon a power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi can never be permanently severed. If one generation basely barters away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them.

Let it never be said either that the East and the West may be separated. Thirty days distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The Valley of the Mississippi will have its deltas upon the Atlantic. The physical force of the West will debouch upon its shores with a power as resistless as the torrents of its giant rivers. This country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain its blood and treasure, domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the sceptre of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united. God has ordained it. What avails, then, the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man—the self-adjusting, self-correcting Constitution of the United States?

People of the Southwest! Why not accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and reëstablish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become the founders of States which, as the entrepôts and dépôts of your own Central and Upper Valleys, may stand in the affluence of their resources without superior, and in the privileges of the people, without a peer among the nations of the earth.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110.—1. All the telegraph lines in this Department are placed under the protection of the Government.

By orders from the War Department, CHARLES S. BULKLEY will have the control of all telegraph lines, and will take charge of all telegraph offices and materials in this Department.

Commanding officers will afford the necessary aid for the protection and repair of the lines.

2. All houses in New-Orleans which have been taken possession of for the Government will be immediately turned over to such officer of the Quartermaster's Department as Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, may designate, and such houses will not be occupied hereafter except by his assignment, in no case to exceed the regulation allowance of quarters. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD S. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 111.—All sales of property on account of the United States will be, and are hereby, suspended until further notice. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF
LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given that the time of departure of registered enemies, and others who have procured passes at this office, to go beyond the lines, is postponed for ten days. Due notice will be given of the time of departure.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal General Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 112.—The Commander of every District, brigade, post, separate regiment or detachment, within the limits of this Department, will at once send into these headquarters a consolidated morning report of his command for the day succeeding that on which this order is received by him.

A similar report must be made hereafter on the 10th, 20th, and last day of every month.

All independent commanders will be held responsible for the prompt rendition of these reports, and will exact promptness from their subordinate commanders.

Immediate requisition will be made on these headquarters for a three months' supply of the new forms of blank morning reports.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Manifesto of the Mexican Congress Against the French Invasion.

Patriotic Appeal to the Mexican Nation.

The following is translated from the Havana newspaper, the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 18th inst:

"As an historical document, and to keep our readers acquainted with everything concerning the important question of Mexico, we publish below a great part of the manifesto that the Mexican Congress has addressed to the nation, urging it to repel the French invasion.

It is as follows:

The Representatives of the United States of Mexico, assembled in Congress, declare that the first and most imperious of their duties, in beginning their legislative labors, at this constitutional epoch of their Legislature, is to declare to their fellow-citizens, and to the whole world, what is their intention on meeting together to fulfill the high mission that the people have intrusted to them in such critical and solemn circumstances, and what is equally their firm resolution, which is may be on the other hand the events which the future may prepare for the country.

With the nation invaded and insulted, after having been so much calumniated, its rights unrecognized and violated, its sovereignty and its independence contemned, there has been invoked for the justice of such deeds the downfall of President JUAREZ, putting him forward as the sole cause and as the only enemy that it was necessary to combat, in the same manner as at the beginning of the present century there was invoked for reasons very different, the downfall of NAPOLEON I. It is said that war is not made against the nation, but against a single man, and contrary to what leagued Europe declared in other terms to invaded France, we are promised a thousand advantages, and that the will of all shall be consulted, whilst they pull down the Government established by us all.

The Emperor of the French declares to Mexico that he does not send it war but happiness; that his only enemy is JUAREZ, and that on his disappearance all that Mexico wishes shall be done, so that if it insists in placing at its head President JUAREZ, the French troops will support them.

It would be superfluous to inquire by what right there is required of the Mexicans such a thing, or any other that militates in the least with their sovereignty.

It is well known that all laws and rights are dumb when arms alone command and make themselves heard.

But to such language, Mexico and all Mexicans reply that they do not accept—that they will never accept—the least foreign intervention in their affairs and in their social and political organization, that citizen BENITO JUAREZ having been elected, freely and constitutionally, first magistrate of the Republic, they will never consent to receive the law from a foreign Power, however powerful it may be, however numerous and warlike may be the armies with the aid of which the country is invaded, but that they will oppose, now and always, until the legal term of his power is concluded, his separation from the post which he so worthily occupies.

The Congress of the Union declares so by the organ of its representatives in the most solemn manner, declaring, at the same time, that it will invest the Executive, under the present circumstances, with all the amount of powers requisite for the present posture of affairs; that the Constitution confers on him sufficient powers for such a purpose, and places, consequently, all its confidence in the President.

The Representatives of the Nation declare, in like manner, that they will apply themselves, with all possible zeal, to the development of its political system, endowing it with the Constitutional laws that are still wanting to crown the edifice, and give it all the firmness and solidity of which it is deficient.

The assembling of the present Congress at this moment, is the best and most triumphant proof of the regularity of the progress of the Administration.

The same regularity which is observed in the States that compose this Confederation, and which has reigned in the free, spontaneous and legal elections of all of us who are here assembled, give the lie to all the calumnies invented by our gratuitous enemies; and the Congress of the United Mexican States consider it as one of their first and most agreeable duties to consummate the grand work of the consolidation of the federal institutions, pursuing their labors with the same calmness and admirable regularity.

In occupying themselves with their duties at home, the Congress will not neglect those which affairs abroad impose upon them.

The Congress is animated with the best disposition to defend the honor and good fame of Mexico and its authorities. Now, that both the latter and the former have given such honorable as well as evident proof that the country was calumniated, by the orbane, noble, loyal and generous conduct which the Republic has observed and which it still observes, toward the foreigners that live in it, and toward the French themselves, in spite of the imprudence of some of the former, and of the manner of proceeding of a part of the latter, it will persist in that conduct, and will support the Government until friendly relations are reestablished with Foreign Powers, and until justice is done to the one who has it on his side. The Republic will fulfill its duties and obligations, and will continue to observe the same conduct. The peaceable foreigner will be protected, as he has hitherto been, not only as far as right might demand, but in addition as far as the most ample generosity can inspire. The bad or the criminal will be repressed or punished in the severest manner.

The Representatives, in Congress assembled, desire nothing so ardently as to see confirmed the hopes which the Executive made known at the opening of its session, and that will be a day of satisfaction and glory for the country, in which there will be reëstablished a good intelligence between the Republic and the Governments of England and Spain.

The noble and loyal conduct of their Representatives at the moment of the breaking of the Convention at Soledad, demands, on our part, every kind of consideration, and Mexico will never forget the chivalry and gentlemanly conduct of the valiant Spanish General.

The Mexican Republic has accepted the invading war which the Emperor of the French has sent against it. And it could not be otherwise if it is considered as the possessor of the rights and duties which every sovereign and independent nation holds.

But that resistance to which it is forced, that defensive war, it will carry it on, for its own honor, as, until now, every civilized nation has carried it on, in conformity with the law of peace and war, in accordance with the progress of the age.

It will carry it on with energy and decision, and will defend itself from him who makes the war without ceasing to declare at the same time all its sympathies for the nation against which it sees itself forced to struggle.

If the Emperor says to Mexico that he does not wish war with it, and that he makes it only against its President, JUAREZ, the Mexican nation replies that it has not provoked, that it has not wished for, that it does not wish for war against France, that it has accepted it, and will carry it on for as long as may be necessary, and with all the vigor and perseverance which wars of that nature demand.

Mexico only wishes for peace and good intelligence with France; it only desires to see it prosper, and that it may be great and happy, and does not entertain with regard to it any other sentiment but that of admiration when it sees her proceeding in the path of justice.

Mexico has accepted this unjust war, and will not abandon what it has undertaken, will not enter upon any proposition of peace, nor any kind of arrangement that may cause it to sacrifice its honor and dignity, or suffer the least dismemberment of its territory.

The indignation which those attacks excite will make all Mexicans united to drive back so unjust an invasion. Some of them, whom the spirit of party had drawn to the foreign camp, sedoced by the words, Independence and liberty, have begun to see clearly, and have come back and will come back every day to where their brothers and country call them.

In defending Mexico neither opinions nor particular persons are defended; the most sacred cause for every man in society is defended, and in that there are neither majorities nor minorities. During some time, and more than once, a minority has ruled in this Capital, having its support in the representative of the Emperor of the French, and invoking the protection of this latter. But that time has passed never to return. To-day it is not a minority, nor a part more or less sound, of this or that race which is put at the head of that invasion, all of us who are getting ready for defence are Mexicans, and the oppressed majorities are impudently invoked when a nation is beheld united and unanimous, and when there is heard, by the organ of its free and lawful representatives, its energetic and sovereign voice.

The country in danger calls us to its defence; let us do it worthy of the cause that is sustained, and let us imitate the heroic conduct of those who were our fathers.

That unconquerable defence carried to the last extremity; resistance by every means, exhausting every resource; the sacrifice of everything and all, of lives and property, without being stopped by anything, without seeing itself restrained by any secondary consideration; such are the intention and spirit that animate all and each of the representatives of the insulted Mexican people.

Firmness in the object, whatever may be the obstacles or disasters that may occur; perseverance in action, and the union of all hearts, cooperating all and in all possible ways, each one according to his means, to obtain the result we aim at, such is the unanimous opinion and greatest of the wishes of the Mexicans who represent their fellow-citizens in this Congress.

United, we shall be respected; united, we shall suffer the fortune which is reserved for us; united, we shall oppose all dangers and overcome all misfortunes; united, we shall at last triumph, and shall come out with honor and glory from a struggle which, since it has not been provoked, is an example of the greatest of injustices that can be found in the annals of history.

HALL OF SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION, IN MEXICO, Oct. 27, 1862.

[Signed,]

JOSE GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA, Representative of the State of Zacatecos, President.

FELIX ROMERO, Representative of the State of Oajaca, Secretary.

MANUEL MARIA OVANDO, Representative of the State of Puebla, Secretary.

JOAQUIN MARIA ALCALDE, Representative of the State of Guerrero, Secretary.

FRANCISCO BUSTAMANTE, Representative of the State of San Luis Potosi, Secretary.

(Here follow the signatures of the Representatives of the other States, the number of whom amounts to 109.)

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.—How to achieve the former and avoid the latter in all the business relations of life is one of the grand controlling influences of human existence. Men succeed, and the unthinking pronounce them lucky; others, possessing apparently an equal share of intelligence and sagacity, stagger under a load of business responsibility, until credit is destroyed, and they abandon the weary struggle with a consciousness that life is a failure, and the same class of observers or accurately declare that they are the victims of unmerciful misfortune. We think this view of the case a false one. Accidents undoubtedly have occurred that have destroyed the prospects of many a worthy man, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule; yet such should not accept a single defeat as the finality of effort. "Try again" is a good motto. Imitate the example of those who have prospered. Try to learn the simple lesson that prudence, energy and will are the qualities that win fortunes. Men possessing them—like, for instance, KNOX, the Hatter, invariably strike out the right path and travel it cheerily and pluckily until the goal is reached. We distinctly recollect his modest advent into the world of trade. Graduating from LYMAN'S, an establishment popular with our citizens when HALLECK wrote his "Fanny," which popularity it retained until his retirement—he opened his little shop in Fulton-street, where he exhibited a very few specimens of his handicraft. The public, notwithstanding his humble surroundings, and the fact that he was at once manufacturer, salesman, and shop-boy, found him out, and though his advance was slow, it was sure. His hats became the talk of the town, and the demand for them was so great that he was compelled to remove to larger quarters in the *Sun* Building, where he continued to prosper until he took possession of his present store, No. 212 Broadway. He is now unquestionably at the head of his business, and is still the same attentive, prudent, watchful manager, working daily quite as laboriously as any of his assistants, and taking as much delight as ever in turning out fabrics, the beauty and excellence of which extort universal admiration. "Fall" "There is no such word as fail" with men like KNOX, and those who complain that they find it hard work to make both ends meet, must learn from such examples how easy it is of accomplishment if you get about it in the proper way.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. H. Burke, Miss Kate Phillips, H. F. Gilliard, Geo. W. Duval, L. Dessomes, Mrs. L. Duval, Major Duval, Anna Duval, Albert Duval, Eugene Duval, Maude Duval, C. Conteaux, John Herts, Louis Hauser, Bernard Abadie, Lieut. A. W. Putney, Chas. A. Putney, F. P. Terry, J. E. Knapp, T. M. Budd, W. B. Knowles, Jr., E. Rud and lady, J. R. Guigue, J. P. Garness, Miss Lizzie Hart, Rev. John Gieslow, R. R. Montgomery, Charles Heidrick.

From Havana—Ricardo Pons de Leon, A. Graham, J. Francheiro, M. McQuay and lady, G. A. Loaton, E. Magruz, M. Constant Dufron.

DEC. 28—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Dr. Phillips, J. G. Hargus, George Howell, J. F. Doel, Emilt Zsulavszky, Ladulas Zsolavszky, John J. Lloyd, Mr. Humphrey, Master George Beeston, Mrs. A. Kauser, Mrs. P. Dobozy, J. Smith and lady, L. D. Buchanan, F. M. de Courcie, John Doyle, Patrick Fallon, John McCarron, Louis Chevrier, Miss Rose Handley, and 258 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from New-Orleans and Havana—L. M. Jones, F. Farbier, H. Rotthaus, C. Rahl, Miss Buchan and sister, Mr. Tremoolet, J. Lawor, A. J. Reed, Miss Tesher, J. Ray, J. W. Williams, W. Leith, J. A. Vallbere, M. Flex, R. F. Gosban, Mr. Goltles, C. Degener, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Potomac, from New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. F. Schrimps, T. Ahrens, Charles Eggeling, P. Levy, J. M. Smalley, Charles S. Fox, W. H. Stanley, E. Burke, P. Smith, J. Daley, A. M. Perkins, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—R. Bald, Miss C. Bainbridge, Col. S. D. Bradford, Major G. B. Bosworth, E. H. Harwood, Capt. Bailey, Jas. Fisher, John McGrath, and 2 Consolmen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 49 | Gov. Island. 2 38 | Hell Gate.... 4 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 28.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. C. Collins, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Dec 25, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 27, 8 miles N. E. of Smith's Island, saw a ship ashore; had painted ports.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Dec. 19, and S. W. Pass 20th, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec 26, 5 P. M., lat 33 36, lon. 75 45, exchanged signals with bark Golden Role, bound north. Dec. 28, 1 P. M., off Barnegat, exchanged signals with bark Star King, for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Dec. 20, at 5 P. M., and Havana 21, at 12 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans Dec 15, and Havana 22d, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Ludlam & Holmoken. Experienced heavy northerly gales up to Cape Hatteras. Was detained 24 hours at New-Orleans by Maj.-Gen.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3516. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Again North of the Tallahatchie.

His Base of Supplies Changed to Memphis.

The Advance of Gen. Banks up the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON CAPTURED.

The Fleet only Twelve Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Doings of John Morgan in Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that Gen. GRANT has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is supposed Gen. GRANT will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis his base of supplies.

A report has reached Memphis that a heavy Federal force has ascended the Mississippi from New-Orleans, the naval portion of which is under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Federal hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburgh.

This reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 18th.

On the 20th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 250 in number, at Davies' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 20 dead and 30 wounded on the field. A number were also carried off. The Federal loss was trifling.

The rebel VAN DORN is now believed to be between Boltvar and the Mississippi.

The rebels still hold the road between Colnmbus and Jackson.

New-Madrid was evacuated yesterday. Part of the magazine was blown up, and the barracks burned.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Rumored Capture of Knoxville by the Union Forces.

ROSECRANS DRIVING THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Postmaster of Richmond, Ky., says Col. CARTER, commanding a brigade, has captured Knoxville, Tenn., and destroyed four bridges and a large portion of the railroad track, between Knoxville and Dandridge.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is here. It is not true that he has ordered out the militia of Indiana, as reported.

Passengers in a train from Louisville to Shepherdsville, to-day, report that they heard heavy firing up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of Lebanon Junction, and reports are current that Col. HARLAN'S Brigade is in the rear of MORGAN'S forces, and, it is supposed, may have engaged them before this time.

It is rumored that a portion of MORGAN'S forces are at Bardstown, and that they have destroyed a portion of the track near Elizabethtown.

The rebels have been repulsed three miles from Mumfordsville, and everything there is safe.

Gen. ROSECRANS' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro.

It is supposed MORGAN is skedadoling out of the State.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Six Hundred National Soldiers Reported Captured, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 28.

JOHN MORGAN, with 2,800 of his guerrillas, attacked Lieut.-Col. SMITH, at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday, commanding 250 men in a stockade.

After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the Court-house and buildings near it. Their losses are not stated and the result is unknown.

This city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. Headquarters at 11 o'clock, to-night, were unadvised thereof and utterly discredited them.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications and that the rebels have been committing depredations there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

The *Journal*, of this city, says that the railroad trestle-work, near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed yesterday by JOHN MORGAN'S forces.

The *Journal* expresses the opinion that MORGAN will not advance to the Ohio river.

Other sources say that MORGAN burned that destroyed the trestle work were about twenty-eight hundred.

Six hundred National troops, [illegible] and after night cavalcade [illegible]

Further particulars are unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The *Journal's* statement of the capture of [illegible] by the rebels is untrue.

Steamers here, up to 11 o'clock this morning, have not been advised of the above destruction of the railroad trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, but circles, usually reliable, affirm it with great positiveness.

If the statement is true there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville for at least thirty days.

AN ORDER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having refused to convey the mails between those cities from and after the first proximo, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch routes from that date.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

An Immense Salt Mine in Western Louisiana—The Island of Petite Anse a Rock of Solid Salt—The Operations of Commodore Buchanan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFF BRASHEAR CITY, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Since the war began, the necessities of the people in the Confederacy have stimulated searches for salt, and most unexpected success has crowned their efforts in Western Louisiana. Along the Gulf coast bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swamp marshes with which they are frequently surrounded. One of these islands, known as Petite Anse, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earths, turns out to be a *rock of solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high*, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" that Com. BUCHANAN some time since, with the gunboats *Diana*, *Kinsman* and the *St. Marys*, with the Twenty-first Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was, the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains. The salt spring on this island, as it was termed, has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain-water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. There is mention made of a similar formation to this mineral wonder in Cardona, about sixteen leagues northwest of Barcelona, which town is situated at the foot of a rock of salt which rises abruptly out of the plain some five hundred feet. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling cakes of ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island of salt—possibly three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered from fifteen to twenty feet with rich soil—bears on its surface immense pecan and live oak trees.

On the 1st of December, Com. BUCHANAN started a naval expedition, in small boats, up Bell River, under command of Acting Master GORDON. After pulling twenty-five miles, the boats succeeded in capturing an armed launch, mounting a 12-pounder brass howitzer. The crew fled save two. On the 6th, Acting Master GODWIN went with the *Diana* to Chicot Pass, to try and capture two steamers. He took with him the launch and part of the crew of the *Kinsman*. By sending the launch by a circuitous route into Lake Fause Pointe, and the small boats the other way, the prizes were captured. One was called the *Southern Merchant*, which had six hogsheads of sugar on board, and had a scow in tow, with two hundred barrels of molasses. The other was called the *Naniope*, and had fifty hogsheads of sugar and 50 bbls. of molasses on board through the Atchafalya. They were bound to Natchez, Miss. These two steamers are valuable, as they only draw but 16 inches of water.

From the gulf coast and the interior of Louisiana there is a direct water route through the Atchafalya into the Red River, from Red River into the Mississippi, and so on to Vicksburgh. To stop this trade has been one of the objects of Com. BUCHANAN, and another to flank the fortifications at Port Hudson. Some five hundred prisoners and deserters have from time to time come into possession of Com. BUCHANAN, also large quantities of sugar; also 300 bales of cotton, and some other articles of value.

It will be remembered that when Gen. WEITZEL started on his expedition to the Lafourche country, it was arranged that Com. BUCHANAN with his fleet of gunboats should attack the enemy in their rear on the Gulf coast. This part of the programme, from the fact that the boats drew too much water, in a degree failed, but there was some lively fighting done, nevertheless, which, though alluded to, has never been given in detail. From a friend connected with the expedition, I have gathered the following interesting particulars: On the 1st of November the gunboats *Estrella*, *St. Marys* and the *Kinsman*, were at Brasher City. On that day the smoke of a rebel steamer was seen in the bay, when the *Kinsman* moved out to make an attack, when it was found, unfortunately, that some one on board had spiked the Parrott gun! The *Estrella* was then ordered to open fire, and the Parrott gun of the *Kinsman* was cleared as quickly as possible and opened also. Upon this the bell of the rebel steamer sounded, and persons on board were heard exclaiming, "Don't fire," "don't fire." As our boats ceased, supposing the steamer would surrender, the *Estrella* at the same time was ordered to board the enemy, but instead of doing this, by some mistake fell back; at the same instant the rebel steamer fired at the *Kinsman*, and then commenced moving off. Chase was made, but the steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, was too fast, and was soon lost sight of among the tall cypress trees of the Atchafalya River. The same night the Confederate steamer *A. B. Segur*, Lieut. A. COONS, was captured, the crew having run her ashore and deserted her. She proved to be a small boat of 30 tons, and only fit for bayou service.

On landing at Brashear City the next morning, the *Kinsman* found it had arrived about 48 hours too late to prevent the rebels from crossing the bay. The *Diana* and the *Calhoun* arrived the same day, and, after coaling, all four boats started for Franklin, which is up the Bayou Teche. The enemy were found posted at Pattersonville, about three miles above the mouth of the Teche, they had thrown up earthworks, but on our approach retreated above the Centreville. Our fleet opened on them with the Parrott gun, but on account of an accident was obliged to stop and repair. Two other boats then hove in sight, came in range of the steamer *Estrella*, but was also posted above the bridge the [illegible] obstructed by the rebels. A shot from the *Estrella*, during [illegible] and [illegible] away the wheel ropes; she had to be run ashore so as to let the other boats have room to pass up the Teche. The *Diana* and *Kinsman* kept on, but on account of some accident to the Parrott gun on the *Diana*, she had to stop also.

The *Kinsman* kept on up to the bridge, and the gallant commander, Geo. WIGGINS, ran her nose into the shore battery of eleven guns, being then as close to the *Cotton* as he could get, (only about 1,000 yards off,) silenced and drove off the field pieces, and kept up his fire on the *Cotton* from his rifled gun. The *Kinsman*, I am informed, received 54 shots in her hull and upper works, three through the flag, and one round shot through the shell-room and magazine, which did nothing more than destroy a few shell-boxes. He had one man killed and five wounded, one being the lake pilot, who died next day. On hearing the firing our boat ran up stern on the bridge, and the officer in command ordered the commander of the *Kinsman*, which was leaking badly, to back out of range, and brought our broadside to bear on the *Cotton*, who stood her ground for nearly half an hour, but then backed round a turn in the Teche, and got out of range. The *Estrella* and *Diana* coming up, the woods were shelled and a landing made. It being found impossible to remove the obstructions, and night coming on, the officer in command thought it advisable to return to Brashear City to repair damages and bury the dead. The *Cotton* did some very good firing; the *Calhoun* received eight shots in the port side, two in the starboard wheel-house, two in the port wheel-house, and two in port round-house—no casualties. The *Estrella* and *Diana* also, I am informed, received three shots each—no machinery damaged. The obstructions consist of the sunken steamer *Flycatcher* and a sunken schooner, loaded with brick, and live oak wood packed all round. The commander wants a land force here to help to keep the rebels back during the removal of the obstructions in the stream. As the enemy have the *Cotton* in the stream, and it would be exposing his men unnecessarily without the help of a land force, I think so, too. Information was received that the whole rebel force (under Gen. MOUTAN) were there, numbering three to four thousand men; they were pretty badly cut up, retreating and making their camp at Centreville, about three miles further up, leaving only their artillery and cavalry below. On the morning of the 5th our boat and the *Estrella* again started up, and again drove off the enemy as before, but, unfortunately, a shot from the *Cotton* struck the truck of the Parrott gun on our boat, killing two men instantly. The officers and men of the different boats, a part of whom are volunteers from the frigate *Mississippi*, all behaved gallantly, and deserve great praise. A Mr. TODD, an agent, and representing himself as a "Union" man, requested the Commander of the *Diana* to take 255 bales of cotton from the plantations, as the owners were good Union men, residing at Franklin, and desired to have it saved from burning by the guerrillas; of course, the request of the agent was complied with. On the 6th the *Kinsman* and *Segur* started after two steamboats, and, after some trouble, succeeded in finding them hid away in Bayou Cheval, about nine miles from Grand Lake. These steamboats, the *Ospray* and the *J. P. Smith*, were found to be worthless, the machinery being badly damaged, the boats rotten, and run hard aground, in possession of a gang on board who were making bowie-knives and moulding bullets, who had a written order to burn the boats if the "Yankees" came up. This gang, with the Captain of the *Smith* and Capt. CALDWELL, were taken prisoners, and handed over to Col. MCMILLAN, and the two boats were burnt. The *Cotton* is in a "tight place;" she cannot get much further up the Teche, neither can she come out, as boats are kept constantly running up and down; but I understand orders are given not to engage, unless with good prospect of success, owing to shortness of ammunition. The officers have received information that our shot struck the *Cotton* a number of times, but glanced off; however, she was on fire three times from our boats. The *Cotton* had four men killed and several wounded, and I learn that there have been several killed and wounded on shore during the three days.

It is intended, I hear, to send light draft vessels round into Grand Lake, so as to get into the rear of the *Cotton*, at the same time these larger boats are to go up and engage her in front. The rebels are getting trouble-some along the banks of the Teche, and the expedition is short of ammunition; but a small quantity arrived to-day. The rebels destroyed a great quantity of sugar before leaving, also burnt a lot of railroad cars. The planters also left their plantations, and took away all their negroes. An accident occurred on the 5th, by which one man was instantly killed; his name was FRANK BERN, seaman; the premature explosion of a twenty-four-pound shell was the cause.

So far, the officers and crews of the boats were highly pleased with the results of the expedition, and promise much greater results for the future, as the men are getting more used to their work, and are being constantly drilled to fit them for the arduous duties they have to perform, and through which they have already shown such bravery and good conduct. So much for our naval skirmishes in the out-of-the-way bayous and lakes of the Gulf coast of Louisiana. TARBOX.

The California Treasure at Aspinwall.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 207 Broadway, have received the following dispatch from the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29th.

The Navy Department, at my request, will send the man-of-war *Connecticut* from Hampton Roads, on the 1st of January, to bring to New York all the treasure at Aspinwall from California.

Please have consignees send immediately to the Navy Department authority, so that the *Connecticut* can get the treasure. MILTON S. LATHAM.

THE APPLICATION OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

On the application of Senator LATHAM, of California, the Navy Department has ordered the armed steamer *Connecticut* to leave Hampton Roads on the 1st of January next for Aspinwall, to bring to New-York all the treasure at that place from the Pacific Coast.

Senator LATHAM hopes to obtain from the Navy Department a regular armed convoy for California steamers from Aspinwall. The subject is now under consideration.

CONSIGNEES OF TREASURE AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29th.

Consignees of treasure should immediately send authority to the Navy Department, so that the Commander of the *Connecticut* may obtain the treasure at Aspinwall.

Notice to Ladies and Children Intending to go South.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1862.

The following notice was issued from the War Department, this day:

Notice is hereby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their families and friends in the South, have, with very few exceptions, been granted—provided the requirements stated on the 24th ultimo, as to wearing apparel, etc., are complied with.

As all the applicants—excepting those advised to the contrary—are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

Steamboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the City of Washington to City Point, Virginia, James River, the day of departure, Wednesday, January 7, next, and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fort Monroe and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on board, at that place, by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants are 221 women, 226 children, 10 servants, and 6 school-boys.

J. C. HOLT, Judge-Advocate.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Failure of the Rebel Stuart's Last Raid.

Our Forces Ready for Him at All Points.

He is Repulsed at Dumfries, Occoquan and Fairfax Court-House.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of Him Through Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The rebel Gen. STUART, with a force of from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt last (Sunday) night to capture the depôt of stores at Fairfax Station, but without success. He took the precaution to visit Burke's Station first, where there were no troops, seized the telegraph operator, and by dispatches passing over the wires ascertained that his approach had been announced, and provision made to receive him. He then crossed to Alexandria Pike, and drove the pickets into Fairfax Court-house, when Gen. STOUGHTON opened fire upon him with two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont, concealed in a piece of woods.

The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose.

None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed, and two rebels were taken prisoners.

The last heard of STUART was at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closely pursued by WYNDHAM'S Cavalry Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAID.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The following is the *Star's* version of the last rebel raid:

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly appeared, at 8 A. M., on Saturday, in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section of two pieces of MCGILVEY'S Battery. The rebels were at first estimated at four thousand strong. They cut the wires leading to Falmouth, attacked our troops, who had three men killed, and were driven off. In the mean while information reached these headquarters per telegraph, before they succeeded in cutting the wires leading in this direction. Troops from this quarter were instantly put in motion to, if possible, cut off their retreat. To that end, Gen. GEARY marched from Wolf Run immediately, to the relief of the troops engaged at Dumfries.

After being worsted, before GEARY'S arrival, they pushed direct for Occoquan. There they had a slight engagement with 1,500 troops, stationed there under Col. CANDY, resulting in inconsiderable loss on either side, our troops maintaining their position.

They next decamped up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf Run. Thence they went to Annandale, via Burke's Station, where they camped Saturday night, thus avoiding points where we had troops stationed. At daybreak yesterday morning they were again in the saddle, making for the vicinity of Vienna.

In the meantime our troops at Fairfax Court-house did their best to head them off in that direction, but being infantry, could not get up in time to do so. They were last seen in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, where their number was estimated at but 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at nightfall, yesterday, when they were under whip and spur, evidently bent on escaping in the direction of Leesburgh. They certainly got nothing for their pains but fifteen empty wagons belonging to Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry command.

Throughout the line of their raid they had occasional skirmishes with Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with no damage to his command that we have been able to hear of. His heaviest skirmish with them was at Accatink. At one time they had possession of one of our guns at Dumfries, but were forced to abandon it to us again in their retreat.

LATER.—We have just received reliable information that the rebels were baoly repulsed on Saturday at Dumfries. On their retreat they fell in with our troops under Gen. GEARY, between Dumfries and Wolf Run, and were driven by them south of the road. They aimed to take the direct road to the Shoals.

They took the telegraph operator at Burke's Station and his instrument, and burned the Orange and Alexandria R. R. bridge at Accotink, an inconsiderable structure. Besides the fifteen empty wagons of Col. KELLOGG'S command that fell into their hands, they took eight or ten sutlers' wagons, which they came across, the drivers in nearly all cases having succeeded in escaping by cutting the traces, mounting their teams and flying before them. They seized all the citizens along their path whom they thought might give prompt information of the proceedings. They passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock last night, their rear guard passing there about 3 A. M. They had five guns and about 25 wagons and ambulances, nearly all of which they had doubtless picked up. They went from there to Hunt's Mills, and then struck over toward the Ox Road at Frying Pan.

Including the citizens they caught, they were carrying off about 40 prisoners in all.

EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement in Alexandria, late yesterday evening, growing out of the hurried arrival there of our cavalrymen and teamsters, the latter being mounted on horses cut from their own wagons.

They represented that STUART'S rebel cavalry, with some light artillery, appeared at Paluck Church, several miles from Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded to Accatink, which is only twelve miles from Alexandria, and then attacked two or three companies of our troops, and that they captured a wagon train at Occoquan on Saturday.

There is difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, owing to the conflicting rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. But that a rebel reconnoissance appeared in that neighborhood is beyond question, and that the rebels created much alarm is equally certain.

Military men who have seen the official telegrams from Dumfries say that it was the same rebel force which, several days ago, [illegible] noissanee, driving in our cavalry pickets, and killing four or five of them. The rebels fearing captnre by our troops, which, at one time, was probable, left for Occoquan and Accatink, where they made their alarming demonstration.

One allowance, it is claimed, must be made for the statements of frightened teamsters and others, as all such accounts are unavoidably exaggerated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Rumored Advance of a Rebel Force Against Gloucester Court-House.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 29.

The *Press* has interesting news from the Peninsula, under date of Fort Monroe, Monday. Gen. NAGLES had received information from contrabands, which was considered reliable, that a body of 7,000 rebels, under Gen. TRIMBLE, who had been detached from the army at Fredericksburgh, to assist Gov. WISE was approaching Gloucester Court-house with a view, as was supposed of attacking the batteries at Gloucester Point. Our troops were under arms waiting for the attack, and Gen. NAGLES had prepared to attack the enemy in force to-day (Monday). We had two gunboats in the river so assist in the defence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Measures of the Government.

Probable Veto of the West Virginia Bill.

The Navy Department and the Pirate Alabama.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

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Secretary CHASE has also determined on giving the holders of these certificates the privilege of funding them in five-twenty bonds, as the law authorizes him to do. The opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means is also decidedly favorable to some such action, and their bill to be reported to the House will contain a provision authorizing their conversion into a new six per cent. bond, having twenty years to run.

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THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL.

The official report of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Ariel* has been received by the Navy Department, which is anxiously considering various plans for accomplishing the destruction of the audacious privateer.

THE AFFAIR AT FREDERICKSBURGH—BURNSIDE'S JUDGMENT CORRECT.

We learned immediately after the engagement of Saturday at Fredericksburgh, that the rebels had so far exhausted their supplies of artillery ammunition as to be compelled to fire bars of iron from their cannon. These statements are now not only confirmed, but it is certain they also fired stones and such other unusual missiles as came to hand most easily. There seems to remain scarcely a doubt that their ordnance would have been nearly useless on Sunday; and it becomes more and more plain that Gen. BURNSIDE'S judgment was correct in the whole proceeding, and that his chief error was in subordinating his own convictions to those of his officers. Had the battle been renewed on Sunday, success would most likely have crowned his efforts, and the Army of the Potomac would have secured, for the first time, those substantial fruits of victory of which they have been so often deprived by various fortune.

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By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

We Judge that there is no good reason to suppose that Government contemplates the removal of Gen. FOSTER'S force from North Carolina, inasmuch as Gen. PRINCE is ordered to join him at Newbern.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND AND SALISBURY.

Much inquiry is beginning to be made in regard to the Union political prisoners held in Richmond and Salisbury. It is known that a large number still languish in confinement, who are included in the cartel under which the exchanges were made many weeks ago by Mr. WOOD; and as these prisoners are entitled to freedom as a purchased privilege, a price having been agreed on and paid, a reason is demanded of the Government why there are no measures taken to secure their release.

COTTON COMING FORWARD.

Information has been received here to the effect that large quantities of cotton, coming from various sections of Dixie, will reach New-York within the next thirty days. Its removal has been permitted by the rebels with the distinct understanding that it is to go to foreign ports; and the Government is informed by the parties executing the scheme, that it is certainly successful.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We have good reasons for believing that the President has as yet given no intimations of his intentions in regard to the successorship of Secretary SMITH. The friends of Judge USHER claim that he has what is *almost* a certainty, while those of Judge HOLT, though speaking less confidently, still entertain vigorous hopes. The latter is said to have the cordial hostility of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, with some of whose gun speculations he interfered while acting as Commissioner for the examination of contracts.

We are reliably informed that the President *very recently* informed Secretary SMITH that he had about determined on his successor, but should tell nobody until he sent his name to the Senate.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is aware of the existence of well executed counterfeits of the postal currency notes, some having quite recently reached the Secretary himself.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

Remarkable March of the Army of the Frontier.

Gens. Herron and Blunt Across the Boston Mountains.

Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, in Our Possession.

The Enemy Routed at All Points.

A Large Amount of Plunder Captured

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, Dec. 29.

One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier. Saturday, Gen. HERRON started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Gen. BLUNT left Cane Hill at the same time by another route.

The columns, about 6,000 strong, went in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched 42 miles without stopping. Gen. HERRON took two batteries without caissons. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by 12 horse teams, and at daylight, yesterday morning, the commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, where the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2,000, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Springs. After a short skirmish they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was none killed and but few wounded.

Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Gens. BLUNT and HERRON in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy.

The rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steamboats and escaped to the other side of the river. Two steamers and over one hundred prisoners, (among them several officers, and HINDMAN'S express messenger,) were captured. A third boat was run ashore, which, with those that took the rebels across the river, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation mules, horses, were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not yet known.

When the messenger left, the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow. The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise, and terribly frightened.

HINDMAN is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling engage us.

The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it the whole work of the army of the Frontier is [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3516. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Again North of the Tallahatchie.

His Base of Supplies Changed to Memphis.

The Advance of Gen. Banks up the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON CAPTURED.

The Fleet only Twelve Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Doings of John Morgan in Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that Gen. GRANT has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is supposed Gen. GRANT will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis his base of supplies.

A report has reached Memphis that a heavy Federal force has ascended the Mississippi from New-Orleans, the naval portion of which is under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Federal hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburgh.

This reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 18th.

On the 20th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 250 in number, at Davies' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 20 dead and 30 wounded on the field. A number were also carried off. The Federal loss was trifling.

The rebel VAN DORN is now believed to be between Bolivar and the Mississippi.

The rebels still hold the road between Coinmbus and Jackson.

New-Madrid was evacuated yesterday. Part of the magazine was blown up, and the barracks burned.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Six Hundred National Soldiers Reported Captured, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 28

JOHN MORGAN, with 2,800 of his guerrillas, attacked Lieut.-Col. SMITH, at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday, commanding 250 men in a stockade.

After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the Court-house and buildings near it. Their losses are not stated and the result is unknown.

This city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. Headquarters at 11 o'clock, to-night, were unadvised thereof and utterly discredited them.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications and that the rebels have been committing depredations there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

The *Journal*, of this city, says that the railroad trestle-work, near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed yesterday by JOHN MORGAN'S forces.

The *Journal* expresses the opinion that MORGAN will not advance to the Ohio River.

Other sources say that MORGAN'S forces that destroyed the trestle-work were about twenty-eight hundred.

Six hundred National soldiers opposed them, but after slight casualties our forces surrendered.

Further particulars are unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The *Journal's* statement of the capture of cannon by the rebels is untrue.

Headquarters here, up to 11 o'clock this morning, have not been advised of the above destruction of the railroad trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, but circles, usually reliable, affirm it with great positiveness.

If the statement is true there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville for at least thirty days.

AN ORDER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having refused to convey the mails between those cities from and after the first proximo, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch routes from that date.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

An Immense Salt Mine in Western Louisiana—The Island of Petite Anse a Rock of Solid Salt—The Operations of Commodore Buchanan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GULF, OFF BRASHEAR CITY,
Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

SINCE the war began, the necessities of the people in the Confederacy have stimulated searches for salt, and most unexpected success has crowned their efforts in Western Louisiana. Along the Gulf coast bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swampy country in which they lie, and all surrounded by water, which they are free, God's sacred soil. Out of the islands, known as Petite Anse and Avery, familiar with the localities of the vicinity as being those famous for saline earths, turns out to be a *rock of solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high*, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" that Com. BUCHANAN some time since, with the gunboats *Diana*, *Kinsman* and the *St. Marys*, with the Twenty-first Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was, the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains. The salt spring on this island, as it was termed, has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain-water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. There is mention made of a similar formation to this mineral wonder in Cardona, about sixteen leagues northwest of Barcelona, which town is situated at the foot of a rock of salt which rises abruptly out of the plain some five hundred feet. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling cakes of ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent tasta in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island of salt—possibly three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered from fifteen to twenty feet with rich soil—bears on its surface immense pecan and live oak trees.

On the 1st of December, Com. BUCHANAN started a naval expedition, in small boats, up Bell River, under command of Acting Master GORDON. After pulling twenty-five miles, the boats succeeded in capturing an armed launch, mounting a 12-pounder brass howitzer. The crew fled save two. On the 6th, Acting Master GODWIN went with the *Diana* to Chicot Pass, to try and capture two steamers. He took with him the launch and part of the crew of the *Kinsman*. By sending the launch by a circuitous route into Lake Fause Pointe, and the small boats the other way, the prizes were captured. One was called the *Southern Merchant*, which had six hogsheads of sugar on board, and had a scow in tow, with two hundred barrels of molasses. The other was called the *Naniope*, and had fifty hogsheads of sugar and 50 bbls. of molasses on board through the Atchafalya. They were bound to Natchez, Miss. These two steamers are valuable, as they only draw but 18 inches of water.

From the gulf coast and the interior of Louisiana there is a direct water route through the Atchafalya into the Red River, from Red River into the Mississippi, and so on to Vicksburgh. To stop this trade has been one of the objects of Com. BUCHANAN, and another to flank the fortifications at Port Hudson. Some five hundred prisoners and deserters have from time to time come into possession of Com. BUCHANAN, also large quantities of sugar; also 300 bales of cotton, and some other articles of value.

It will be remembered that when Gen. WEITZEL started on his expedition to the Lafourche country, it was arranged that Com. BUCHANAN with his fleet of gunboats should attack the enemy in their rear on the Gulf coast. This part of the programme, from the fact that the boats drew too much water, in a degree failed, but there was some lively fighting done, nevertheless, which, though alluded to, has never been given in detail. From a friend connected with the expedition, I have gathered the following interesting particulars: On the 1st of November the gunboats *Estrella*, *St. Marys* and the *Kinsman*, were at Brashear City. On that day the smoke of a rebel steamer was seen in the bay, when the *Kinsman* moved out to make an attack, when it was found, unfortunately, that some one on board had spiked the Parrott gun. The *Estrella* was then ordered to open fire, and the Parrott gun of the *Kinsman* was cleared as quickly as possible and opened also. Upon this the bell of the rebel steamer sounded, and persons on board were heard exclaiming, "Don't fire," "don't fire." As our boats ceased, supposing the steamer would surrender, the *Estrella* at the same time was ordered to board the enemy, but instead of doing this, by some mistake fell back, at the same instant the rebel steamer fired at the *Kinsman*, and then commenced moving off. Chase was made, but the steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, was too fast, and was soon lost sight of among the tall cypress trees of the Atchafalya River. The same night the Confederate steamer *A. B. Segur*, Lieut. A. COGNS, was captured, the crew having run her ashore and deserted her. She proved to be a small boat of 30 tons, and only fit for bayou service.

On landing at Brashear City the next morning, the *Kinsman* found it had arrived about 48 hours too late to prevent the rebels from crossing the bay. The *Diana* and the *Calhoun* arrived the same day, and, after coaling, all four boats started for Franklin, which is up the Bayou Teche. The enemy were found posted at Pattersonville, about three miles above the mouth of the Teche; they had thrown up earthworks, but on our approach retreated above the Cornay bridge. Our boat opened on them with the Parrott gun, but on account of an accident was obliged to stop and repair. Two other boats then moved ahead, and soon came in range of the steamer *Cotton*, which was also posted above the bridge; the river had also been obstructed by the rebels. A shot from the *Cotton* struck the *Estrella*, killing two and wounding one man, and carrying away the wheel-ropes; she had to be run ashore so as to let the other boats have room to pass up the Teche. The *Diana* and *Kinsman* kept on, but on account of some accident to the Parrott gun on the *Diana*, she had to stop also.

The *Kinsman* kept on up to the bridge, and the gallant commander, GEO. WIGGINS, ran her nose into the shore battery of eleven guns, being then as close to the *Cotton* as he could get, (only about 1,000 yards off,) silenced and drove off the field pieces, and kept up his fire on the *Cotton* from his rifled gun. The *Kinsman*, I am informed, received 54 shots in her hull and upper works, three through the flag, and one round shot through the shell-room and magazine, which did nothing more than destroy a few shell-boxes. He had one man killed and five wounded, one being the lake pilot, who died next day. On hearing the firing our boat ran up stern on the bridge, and the officer in command ordered the commander of the *Kinsman*, which was leaking badly, to back out of range, and brought our broadside to bear on the *Cotton*, who stood her ground for nearly half an hour, but then backed round a turn in the Teche, and got out of range. The *Estrella* and *Diana* coming up, the woods were shelled and a landing made. It being found impossible to remove the obstructions, and night coming on, the officer in command thought it advisable to return to Brashear City to repair damages and bury the dead. The *Cotton* did some very good firing: the *Calhoun* received eight shots in the port side, two in the starboard wheel-house, two in the port wheel-house, and two in port round-house—no casualties. The *Estrella* and *Diana* also had information received three shots each—no machinery damaged. The obstructions consist of the sunken steamer *Lodella* and a shanty-boat loaded with rock, and five oak wood locked arrested. The commander wants a light-draft boat to help him, the rebels having removed the channel buoys in the stream. As the Parrott gun on the *Estrella* and the stream also, it would be expedient to get both guns repaired without the loss of time. I have learned the information was received that the rebels have three iron-clads, Morgan and three rams in the Teche. Three of the rebels were pretty badly cut up, retreating and making their camp at Centreville, about three miles further up, leaving only their artillery and cavalry below. On the morning of the 5th our boat and the *Estrella* again started up, and again drove off the enemy as before, but, unfortunately, a shot from the *Cotton* struck the truck of the Parrott gun on our boat, killing two men instantly. The officers and men of the different boats, a part of whom are volunteers from the frigate *Mississippi*, all behaved gallantly, and deserve great praise. A Mr. TONN, an agent, and representing himself as a "Union" man, requested the Commander of the *Diana* to take 255 bales of cotton from the plantations, as the owners were good Union men, residing at Franklin, and desired to have it saved from burning by the guerrillas; of course, the request of the agent was complied with. On the 6th the *Kinsman* and *Segur* started after two steamboats, and, after some trouble, succeeded in finding them hid away in Bayou Cheval, about nine miles from Grand Lake. These steamboats, the *Osprey* and the *J. P. Smith*, were found to be worthless, the machinery being badly damaged, the hoats rotten, and run hard aground, in possession of a gang on board who were making bowie-knives and moulding bullets, who had a written order to burn the boats if the "Yankees" came up. This gang, with the Captain of the *Smith* and Capt. CALDWELL, were taken prisoners, and handed over to Col. MCMILLAN, and the two boats were burnt. The *Cotton* is in a "tight place;" she cannot get much further up the Teche, neither can she come out, as boats are kept constantly running up and down; but I understand orders are given not to engage, unless with good prospect of success, owing to shortness of ammunition. The officers have received information that our shot struck the *Cotton* a number of times, but glanced off; however, she was on fire three times from our boats. The *Cotton* had four men killed and several wounded, and I learn that there have been several killed and wounded on shore during the three days.

It is intended, I hear, to send light draft vessels round into Grand Lake, so as to get into the rear of the *Cotton*, at the same time these larger boats are to go up and engage her in front. The rebels are getting troublesome along the banks of the Teche, and the expeditinn is short of ammunition; but a small quantity arrived to-day. The rebels destroyed a great quantity of sugar before leaving, also burnt a lot of railroad cars. The planters also left their plantations, and took away all their negroes. An accident occurred on the 5th, by which one man was instantly killed, his name was FRANK BERN, seaman; the premature explosion of a twenty-four-pound shell was the cause.

So far, the officers and crews of the boats were highly pleased with the results of the expedition, and promise much greater results for the future, as the men are getting more used to their work, and are being constantly drilled to fit them for the arduous duties they have to perform, and through which they have already shown such bravery and good conduct. So much for our naval skirmishes in the out-of-the-way bayous and lakes of the Gulf coast of Louisiana.

TARBOX.

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By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

We Judge that there is no good reason to suppose that Government contemplates the removal of Gen. FOSTER'S force from North Carolina, inasmuch as Gen. PRINCE is ordered to join him at Newbern.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND AND SALISBURY.

Much inquiry is beginning to be made in regard to the Union political prisoners held in Richmond and Salisbury. It is known that a large number still languish in confinement, who are included in the cartel under which the exchanges were made many weeks ago by Mr. WOOD, and as these prisoners are entitled to freedom as a purchased privilege, a price having been agreed on and paid, a reason is demanded of the Government why there are no measures taken to secure their release.

COTTON COMING FORWARD.

Information has been received here to the effect that large quantities of cotton, coming from various sections of Dixie, will reach New-York within the next thirty days. Its removal has been permitted by the rebels with the distinct understanding that it is to go to foreign ports, and the Government is informed by the parties executing the scheme, that it is certainly successful.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We have good reasons for believing that the President has as yet given no intimations of his intentions in regard to the successorship of Secretary SMITH. The friends of Judge USHER claim that he has what is *almost* a certainty, while those of Judge HOLT, though speaking less confidently, still entertain vigorous hopes. The latter is said to have the cordial hostility of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, with some of whose gun speculations he interfered while acting as Commissioner for the examination of contracts.

We are reliably informed that the President *very recently* informed Secretary SMITH that he had about determined on his successor, but should tell nobody until he sent his name to the Senate.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is aware of the existence of well executed counterfeits of the postal currency notes, some having quite recently reached the Secretary himself.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

In the judgment of those here best informed in regard to Ohio politics, there exists but little doubt that Mr. WADE will easily be reelected to the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

It is said that Mr. NICOLAY, private secretary to the President, contemplates an early resignation of his place on account of his health.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The official information received by the steamer of this week from Europe, refutes the idea of the probability of any disturbance of our relations with any of the European Powers.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander A. HEFKINS and Acting Paymaster F. E. INLEY have been ordered to the iron-clad *Lehigh*.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Accounts from Utah represent the recently appointed United States Judges to be dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that Territory, the legislative assembly still throwing every obstacle in the way of holding Courts, and bringing criminals to justice. Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, has introduced a bill endeavoring to remedy these defects, but from all accounts one thing seems to be certain, namely, that the United States Government will have to meet the issue in Utah at once, and for all, by prompt and vigorous measures. Owing to the inefficient conduct of former Administrations, the accumulating evils have become difficult to remedy, and the former contempt for the home Government intensified.

THE WOUNDED.

The Surgical Corps, Dr. CUTLER, Chief, assisted by Drs. LEONARD, KING, SWAN, HAYES and HUTCHINGS, of the Sturges Hospital, second division, ninth army corps, arrived here with the last of their wounded yesterday, from the Rappahannock. There have been registered in that hospital over six hundred wounded patients, on whom the Surgeons have performed capital operations, viz: amputations of legs, arms, or portions of these limbs, to the number of seventy-four. According to our way of speaking, the operations for Wounds of the head, neck, or body, both penetrating and superficial, number about two hundred. Besides these there have been a large number of wounded men treated for fractures, contusions, &c., &c., who have been discharged to their homes, or to their regiments.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Failure of the Rebel Stuart's Last Raid.

Our Forces Ready for Him at All Points.

He is Repulsed at Dumfries, Occoquan and Fairfax Court-House.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of Him Through Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The rebel Gen. STUART, with a force of from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt last (Sunday) night to capture the depot of stores at Fairfax Station, but without success. He took the precaution to visit Burke's Station first, where there were no troops, seized the telegraph operator, and by dispatches passing over the wires ascertained that his approach had been announced, and provision made to receive him. He then crossed to Alexandria Pike, and drove the pickets into Fairfax Court-house, when Gen. STOUGHTON opened fire upon him with two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont, concealed in a piece of woods.

The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose.

None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed, and two rebels were taken prisoners.

The last heard of STUART was at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closely pursued by WYNDHAM'S Cavalry Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAID.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The following is the *Star's* version of the last rebel raid:

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly appeared, at 8 A. M., on Saturday, in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section of two pieces of MCGILVEY'S Battery. The rebels were at first estimated at four thousand strong. They cut the wires leading to Falmouth, attacked our troops, who had three men killed, and were driven off. In the meanwhile information reached these headquarters per telegraph, before they succeeded in cutting the wires leading in this direction. Troops from this quarter were instantly put in motion to, if possible, cut off their retreat. To that end, Gen. GEARY marched from Wolf Run immediately, to the relief of the troops engaged at Dumfries.

After being worsted, before GEARY'S arrival, they pushed direct for Occoquan. There they had a slight engagement with 1,500 troops, stationed there under Col. LANDY, resulting in inconsiderable loss on either side, our troops maintaining their position.

They next decamped up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf Run. Thence they went to Annandale, via Burke's Station, where they camped Saturday night, thus avoiding points where we had troops stationed. At daybreak yesterday morning they were again in the saddle, making for the vicinity of Vienna.

In the meantime our troops at Fairfax Court-house did their best to head them off in that direction, but being infantry, could not get up in time to do so. They were last seen in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, where their number was estimated at but 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at nightfall, yesterday, when they were under whip and spur, evidently bent on escaping in the direction of Leesburgh. They certainly got nothing for their pains but fifteen empty wagons belonging to Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry command.

Throughout the line of their raid they had occasional skirmishes with Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with no damage to his command that we have been able to hear of. His heaviest skirmish with them was at Accatink. At one time they had possession of one of our guns at Dumfries, but were forced to abandon it to us again in their retreat.

LATEST.—We have just received reliable information that the rebels were badly repulsed on Saturday at Dumfries. On their retreat they fell in with our troops under Gen. GEARY, between Dumfries and Wolf Run, and were driven by them south of the road. They aimed to take the direct road to the Shoals.

They took the telegraph operator at Burke's Station and his instrument, and burned the Orange and Alexandria R. R. bridge at Accotink, an insignificant structure. Besides the fifteen empty wagons of Col. KELLOGG'S command that fell into their hands, they took eight or ten sutlers' wagons, which they came across, the drivers in nearly all cases having succeeded in escaping by cutting the traces, mounting their teams and flying before them. They seized all the citizens along their path whom they thought might give prompt information of the proceedings. They passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock last night, their rear guard passing there about 3 A. M. They had five guns and about 25 wagons and ambulances, nearly all of which they had doubtless picked up. They went from there to Hunt's Mills, and then struck over toward the Ox Road at Frying Pan.

Including the citizens they caught, they were carrying off about 40 prisoners in all.

EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement in Alexandria late yesterday evening, growing out of the hurried arrival there of our cavalrymen and teamsters, the latter being mounted on horses cut from their own wagons.

They represented that STUART'S rebel cavalry, with some light artillery, appeared at Pahuck Church, several miles from Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded to Accatink, which is only twelve miles from Alexandria, and then attacked two or three companies of our troops, and that they captured a wagon train at Occoquan on Saturday.

There is difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, owing to the conflicting rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. But that a rebel reconnoissance appeared in that neighborhood is beyond question, and that the rebels created much alarm is equally certain.

Persons who have seen the officer in charge of the telegraph instrument at Burke's Station say that it was the same rebel force which made its appearance at that place on Saturday, and that they were under the command of Col. JENKINS. They destroyed the telegraph instrument, and burned the depot building at Burke's Station, and also the bridge over Accotink Creek, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They then proceeded to Fairfax Court-House, where they captured a few sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Vienna, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Difficult Run, and then proceeded to Hunter's Mills, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Pohick Creek, and then proceeded to Occoquan, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Occoquan River, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Dumfries, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Quantico Creek, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Wolf Run Shoals, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Bull Run, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Centreville, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Cub Run, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Chantilly, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over Little River, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Leesburgh, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Potomac River, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Shenandoah River, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Martinsburgh, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Opequon Creek, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Hagerstown, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Antietam Creek, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Boonsboro, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Catoctin Creek, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Frederick, where they destroyed the railroad bridge over the Monocacy River, and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, and then proceeded to Point of Rocks

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Further Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

The cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL by Gen. McDOWELL was continued to-day. Gen. SIGEL testified as follows:

Question.—You have stated that you proposed to Gen. Pope to march your corps back to New-Market, instead of to Manassas, as ordered by Gen. McDowell. State whether, therefore, it was not the order he issued for you to march to Centreville via New-Market, or your own proposition to march via New-Market, that your troops were countermarched?

Answer.—It was the order of Gen. Pope which directed me to march to Centreville, and it was my proposal to Gen. Pope that I should be permitted to march by New-Market, as I was nearer the road leading by New-Market to Centreville. This was the order by which I came back to nearly the same position that I left before. I have to add that at this time, Gen. Milroy was at Manassas, or near Manassas Junction, and that he joined me at New-Market, whilst I asked Gen. Pope to be allowed to march by New Market, to avoid the circuitous road by Manassas.

Q.—Was, or was it not then, on your own proposition, that your troops were made to come back to near where they started from?

A.—Certainly. Especially, because I thought that the enemy was not at Centreville, but somewhere between Centreville, Groveton and New Market, as I thought it was my object to march against the enemy in the shortest manner.

Q.—Does the witness wish to be understood as implying that it was not the object of the other Commanders to march against the enemy?

A.—I did not say anything about that, because I do not know. I suppose it was.

Q.—You state with reference to your being under the command of Gen. McDowell, that you did not apply to Gen. Pope for orders when you sent your Adjutant to see him at Manassas, but that Gen. Pope gave you orders on your proposal. Did you, or did you not, report to Gen. McDowell the change in your march which these orders you received from Gen. Pope made?

Gen. SIGEL.—I object to this question, because it is said (quoting from the question the alleged evidence,) Gen. Pope did not give me orders on my proposal. He only permitted me to march to New Market.

The Court asked whether the objection was based upon the belief that the question does not recite correctly the evidence of the witness?

Gen. Sigel said that was the objection.

The testimony of a previous day was read in which Gen. Sigel said, "I proposed to Gen. Pope to march to New-Market instead of Manassas."

Gen. Sigel—To explain this—

Gen. Martindale—Please do not, General; let us see whether the evidence is recited correctly.

The Court decided that the question was a proper one.

Gen. Sigel—I object to the statement that Gen. Pope gave me orders on my proposition, because I received the order from him to march to Centreville, which proposition I did not make.

The Court asked that the latter part of the question should be answered.

A.—I believe I said to Gen. McDowell, whilst we were on the march, and as soon as we had arrived near New Market and became engaged with the enemy, I know that the conversations took place between an officer of Gen. King's Division and one of my Staff officers, but I do not know whether this was the same officer whom I sent to communicate with Gen. McDowell. In regard to the first part of the question, I believe that I first received the order from Gen. Pope to march to Centreville, and that if sent my officer back to him to be permitted to march by New Market instead of by Manassas; I refer to my official report which I think will give the circumstance as it was, and I do not make it a point whether I proposed first to Gen. Pope and then received the order, or whether I have first received the order and then proposed to march to New Market.

Gen. Martindale said the point was simply whether the witness reported to Gen. McDowell this change of orders.

Q.—Was the report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, when you sent your Adjutant to him, to be made by your Adjutant himself? Were these propositions of yours, propositions to Gen. Pope, verbal?

Question objected to by the Court, and remodeled.

Q.—Was your report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, which you sent your Adjutant to make, a verbal one, to be made by himself, or, was he the bearer of a written dispatch, in which you yourself made directly to Gen. Pope the proposition you have referred to, was Gen. Pope's order verbal or written?

A.—I remember—I am almost certain that the order of Gen. Pope was a verbal order; but, whether my communication to Gen. Pope was written or verbal I cannot say, Captain Meysenberg, my Adjutant General, was the officer whom I sent to Gen. Pope, and who brought his reply.

Q.—Does or does not the witness remember that Gen. McDowell informed him at Buckland Mills, that the cavalry he had sent out under Gen. Buford had caused Longstreet to deploy his army between Salem and White Plains, thus delaying his march?

A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—You have stated (27th day,) In reference to the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, that you did not know at that time, when you were at Buckland Mills, what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's Corps. Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

The Court objected to the prefatory statements in the question, which were amended as follows

Q.—Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

A.—That may be so.

The Court.—Do you remember whether it was so or not?

A.—I am not certain.

Q.—After you left Gainesville, on the 28th, did you continue with the troops, or did you return to Gainesville that day?

A.—I did not return to Gainesville, I remained with the troops—partly at the head, and partly in the centre.

Q.—With reference to the cooperation of your corps with that of Gen. McDowell, have you not stated in your official report that you were ordered to take a position on your march to Manassas, with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warranton Junction to Manassas Junction? If so, who gave you that order?

Gen. Sigel said he wished to refer to his official report to see whether this question was in accordance with his official report. (After examination.) I find that the question is not in accordance with my report, because I did not say that I was to take position "on my march" with my right resting on the railroad.

Q.—Please examine your official report at the part now marked in the margin, and state who gave you the order to take position with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction?

A.—My order was—

Two members of the Court—(interrupting)—Who gave you that order?

A.—This order was not given to me in the form—

The Court.—The question is, who gave you the order?

Gen. Sigel.—You will allow me to say that in my official report, I stated that I received an order to march to Manassas, where I should take position, with my right resting on the Manassas Junction Railroad. So, at least, I understood the order.

Q.—(Repeated)—From whom did you receive the order?

A.—From Gen. McDowell. But I must say that I understood under or by the term Manassas Railroad, that point of the railroad which is between Manassas Station and the junction of Manassas Gap Railroad and the Alexandria and Orange Railroad; therefore, I said, in my report, "my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction.

Gen. McDowell insisted that the report of the witness was different from his answer, and that the discursive answer, which was not responsive to the question, should not be allowed to go upon the record.

Q.—Was this order to you in writing?

A.—I think it was. I think it was the order which I received at 2¾ A. M. on the 28th.

Q.—Will the witness please produce the order?

A.—I will see whether I can find it. I have not received the papers for which I have sent. I suppose that it was a part of Order No. 10, and this may be taken for granted.

Q.—Will the witness please examine this note, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M., and state if it is not from him, and state then, if instead of its being before daybreak at the time he left Gainesville, it was not two hours after sunrise at least, when he left?

[Note submitted, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.]

A.—The note was written by me. In the first place I rode forward on the Centreville Turnpike, in advance of my troops, to see what was on that road, and after having made this personal reconnoissance, I ordered this note to be written. I further state that in my record of yesterday—

Gen. McDowell objected to anything about the record of yesterday which had been approved.

Gen. Sigel—I spoke about Gainesville when I meant Buckland Mills, but, as I was not allowed to make a statement, I put down this correction before this question was put to me. This correction is as follows

The Court decided that the correction need not be read.

Gen. Sigel—I cannot say how long after daybreak it was when I left, because I do not know how long it took me to reconnoitre the country before me. But, I admit that it was [illegible] when I was at Gainesville and sent this dispatch. I do not know exactly how long I remained at Gainesville after the writing of the note.

Q.—Was it an hour, or two hours, or half an hour, cannot the witness recollect the time?

A.—I cannot say whether it was half an hour or two hours. The order was rather a matter [illegible] two hours. I only wanted to [illegible] Gen. Milroy to bring up [illegible] the marching order.

Q.—Was the report which you sent to Gen. Pope [illegible] after daybreak?

A.—[illegible]

Q.—Was it not [illegible] your personal reconnoissance on the Centreville road? How far did you go? When did you see?

A.—I do not know. I went forward on all the different roads leading from Manassas Junction to Centreville, and, as much as I remember, it was my escort that met the enemy's pickets, and reported to me. I do not know exactly how far I went, and I myself did not see the enemy; but received the report on the road from my cavalrymen. My escort reported that they saw some of the enemy's cavalry pickets on the road to Centreville. I received another report a little afterward from part of my cavalry, which I had sent to the right into the woods, that they had met the enemy's cavalry in that direction. This is what I remember now in regard to this particular moment.

Q.—As these reports of his cavalry scouts were all that he received, how did the witness acquire the knowledge he reported of the enemy's train being between Fairfax and Manassas Junction; how as to Andersnn's being apparently taken the northern road to Thoroughfare; how that the main force were still at Manassas Junction?

A.—I remember that I had with me several of my scouts, and I remember one by the name of Schwitzer who accompanied me on the march. I do not exactly know from what sources I received all this information, or by what means. It must have been my best knowledge that the enemy was in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction, that is, in the direction of Manassas Junction, and with one part of his troops, while his main force was in the direction of New-Market and Centreville.

Gen. McDowell objected, that the answer was not relative to the question.

The Court—If the witness knows the sources of his information let him tell them; if not, let him say so.

Gen. Sigel, with some volubility, explained why he had answered as he had, and added that it may be that he had partly received his information from prisoners.

Gen. Martindale—The question is not what may be. Do you know how you got the information?

A.—Some of it I may have obtained from prisoners taken.

Q.—Does the witness mean to be understood that his officer at any time saw the enemy's train in the place in which he reports it in his letter from Gainesville?

A.—I have the proof in writing of one of my officers who saw the train. He was sent out by me with cavalry.

Gen. McDowell—The question is whether his officer saw the train in the place indicated.

Gen. Sigel—But I do not know whether he informed me that the train was exactly on the place indicated in my dispatch to Gen. McDowell.

Q.—The question is whether the officer saw the enemy's train between Fairfax and Manassas?

A.—I do not know whether the officer reported to me exactly that the train was between Fairfax and Manassas Junction.

Q.—When the head of your column left Gainesville, did it go to the right or south side, or to the left or north side of the Manassas Railroad.

A.—We marched beyond Gainesville some distance—I believe a mile—and then we took the road which leads nearly parallel, and north of the Manassas Gap Railroad; we then crossed the railroad to the south side, and marched south of the railroad until we recrossed it in marching to New Market.

Q.—Did you pass Bethlehem church or chapel before you crossed the railroad to go to New Market?

A.—I believe we did, but I am not sure.

Q.—Does the witness not remember that on the occasion of his coming to Gen. McDowell's tent on the morning of the 28th of August, that he was shown the following order from Gen. Pope on which Gen. McDowell sent order No. 10?

A.—I do not remember that this order was shown to me, but it may have been shown to me.

The following was the order

HOW POPE WAS GOING TO BAG THE WHOLE CROWD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, / BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—9 P. M. /

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

At daylight to-morrow morning march rapidly to Manassas Junction with your whole force, resting your right on the Manassas Gap Railroad, throwing your left well to the east. Jackson, Ewell and A. P. Hill are between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. We had a severe fight with them, and had driven them several miles along the railroad. If you will march promptly and rapidly, at the earliest dawn of day, upon Manassas Junction, we shall bag the whole crowd. I have directed Gen. Reno to march from Greenwich at the same hour upon Manassas Junction, and Kearny, who is in his rear, to march on Bristow's at daybreak. Be expeditious, and the day is our own. Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Q.—Why did you fail to obey Gen. McDowell's order, which required you to march to Manassas Junction, with your right on Manassas Railroad.

A.—I believe that one word is left out here, which makes the question incorrect.

The Court decided that the question was—

Gen. Sigel—It seems to be essential that the Court should understand me. I object to the word "resting" on Manassas Railroad being left out.

The question was amended as suggested.

A.—I believe that I did not disobey the order of Gen. McDowell, because I understood that I should march to Manassas Junction, and having arrived there form my corps so that the right rested on the Manassas Railroad. Secondly, it would have undertaken to march to Manassas Junction with my right resting always on the railroad, it would have been impossible to do so according to my best knowledge. and thirdly, there seems to me a contradiction in the order in saying that I should march to Manassas Junction, and in saying at the same time that my right must rest on the railroad. I understand that this word "resting" can relate only to the formation of troops, and not to their march.

Q.—In accordance with orders received at a quarter to three A. M. of Aug. 28, you were required to start immediately to Manassas. Why were your troops at half-past seven o'clock still at Gainesville, the place where they had remained during the night?

A.—In the first place, my troops were stationed as follows. The brigade of Gen. Milroy at Gainesville, a division of Gen. Schurz at North Ford Creek, the division of Gen. Schenck between North Ford Creek and Buckland Mills, and my reserve division at Buckland Mills. This position they held for two reasons, because I encamped them where I could find water, and where they could defend their position against an attack from New-Market or Thoroughfare Gap. I tried to bring up these divisions to Gainesville, and then to march on with my whole corps, instead of marching in separate brigades and divisions. They needed a certain amount of time to form and come to Gainesville, secondly, I could not march with the brigade of Gen. Milroy from Gainesville, or draw in his pickets which were out a great distance. I ordered him to draw in his pickets only when I saw that the other troops were near his position. These are the facts, I myself went along the road from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, to hasten up the troops and bring them forward to Gainesville. I must also remark that my whole reserve artillery and ammunition train was with my reserve division, behind the bridge at Buckland Mills, which they had to pass. I also remark that these troops marched before daylight, and that they had at the greatest part of the night no rest at all after they arrived in their different positions.

The Court suggested that the question was not yet answered, but upon a reperusal of the question, decided that the question was answered. The Court then adjourned to Monday, when the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel will be continued. D., JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was resumed by Gen. McDOWELL, and related mainly to the movements of Gen. SIGEL on the 27th and 28th of August. Gen. SIGEL stated that his troops having rested at Warrenton on the 26th and the ensuing night, they marched to Buckland Mills on the 27th, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, driving them across the bridge, which the enemy burned. His troops here remained under arms all night, it being reported that there were 10,000 men in their front, and that 60,000 more had marched to Manassas, and which report he had forwarded to Gen. McDOWELL. The witness claimed to have made the best possible time in his march of the 27th, having had to keep a good lookout for the enemy, who were near by—his corps having marched thirteen miles that day, and the command of Gen MILROY, sixteen. In answer to an interrogatory of Gen. McDOWELL, he stated that he did not particularly understand from that officer's order of the morning of the 28th that he (witness) was to march to the left or north of the railroad, in marching to Gainesville on that day. He said he perhaps did understand from that order that he was to rest his right on the railroad, as near as possible, in case he should meet with the enemy, and have to form in line of battle. Witness disclaimed having disregarded any of Gen. McDOWELL'S orders or instructions, in any case where it was not impracticable, under the circumstances of the case, to carry them out.

AFFAIRS IN VALPARAISO.

The Railroads—Commercial Matters Dull—A School of Whales.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, / VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862. /

There is, in fact, literally nothing, or next to nothing, to communicate by the steamer which sails to-day.

From appearances, I am satisfied that this Government will go no further this year, at least, toward continuing the railroad from Talca southward to Talcahuano. Mr. HENRY MERIGGS will complete the road from Valparaiso to Santiago, and have American locomotives and trains of American running upon it by the next Fourth of July, unless the ship *Great [illegible]* [illegible] days of June.

[illegible] the Stars and Stripes has sailed into this port, and but one vessel carrying our flag is now in the harbor.

Our commerce is literally dead for the present at this port.

Eight or nine days ago a large school of humpback whales came into the bay in front of the city, and have been for the past week amusing us with their antics upon the surface, and spouting within pistol-shot of the Custom-house stores. The boatmen at the mole are extemporizing some apparatus for their capture, and have already secured some of them; and from appearances, the monsters will soon be greasing the axles of railroad cars and casting light upon various subjects, doubtless heretofore unthought of by them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARTER OFFICERS, 1863.

The newly-elected officers take their seats on next Monday, at noon, to which time the present officers hold over.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Dists.	Names.	Dists.	Names.
1	John Fox.	10	Geo. A. Jeremiah.*
2	Wm. Walsh.*	11	John Hardy.
3	John T. Henry.*	12	Francis L. A. Boole.*
4	Chas. H. Hall.*	13	Peter Masterson.
5	John McCool.	14	John D. Ottiwell.*
6	James Reed.*	15	Andre Froment.*
7	Chas. J. Chipp.*	16	Terence Farley.*
8	Peter Mitchell.*	17	Jacob M. Long.
9	Lewis R. Ryers.		

The Board will stand 15 Democrats and 2 Republicans. JOHN T. HENRY very likely will be reelected President, and D. T. VALENTINE Clerk. The subordinate clerks probably will all be retained. The present efficient Messenger, Mr. TERENCE P. SMITH, no doubt, will be promoted to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms, vacant by the death of PATRICK H. GALLAGHER. The Aldermen have not as yet held a caucus to determine how they will organize for 1863, but the foregoing programme doubtless will be carried out.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Names.	Names.
*James Hayes,	John Haughtaling,
Patrick H. Keenan,	John G. Haviland,
*Morgan Jones,	John P. Gaw,
*John Healey,	George McGrath,
Charles Riley,	James Murray,
James Sandford,	Richard O'Brien,
*Samuel T. Webster,	Valentine Cook,
Joseph McVay,	Alexander Brandon,
*Michael C. Gross,	John Brice,
Thomas Brady,	Patrick Russell,
John McConnell,	David Fitzgerald,
*Frederick Repper,	William Joyce.

The Board will be composed entirely of Democrats, and a unanimous vote will be cast for MORGAN JONES for President, and JAMES M. SWASEY for Clerk. Mr. SWASEY is the present Clerk. All of his present assistants will be retained. Mr. JONES has been a member of the Board for several years, and has already been President of the Board two terms.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Executive—* George Opdyke, Mayor.

Police.—* James Bowen, President Board Police Commissioners.

Finance.—Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.

Street.—Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.

Croton Aqueduct.—* Thomas Stephens, President; * Robert L. Darragh, Assistant Commissioner, * Alfred W. Craven, Chief Engineer.

City Inspector's.—* Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector.

Public Charities and Corrections.—Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction—* Simeon Draper, President.

Law.—John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation.

Public Instruction.—Board of Education.

* Present Incumbents.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

Bread for the Suffering Operatives of England.

A person crossing the Wall-street ferry from Brooklyn will have his attention attracted by a fine, new ship lying at pier No. 9, flying the American ensign at the mizzen, and the English cross at the fore. Upon inquiring as to the meaning of this fraternal blending of the flags of Old England and of the United States, at this time, he will learn that the noble ship at whose masthead these national emblems are displayed, is loading with breadstuffs, at the rate of over a thousand barrels a day—the free gift of generous merchants—to feed the starving poor of England, and that the ship herself, the property of an honored New-York merchant, has been freely given for the purpose of conveying this, *her first cargo*, as a free-will offering to the pining operatives of Lancashire. The wharf at which she lies he will find literally blocked up with barrels of flour of the best New-York brands, while horses and men are busily employed in hoisting them in at the rate of nearly three per minute, and a gang of stevedores in the lower hold is engaged in receiving and stowing away the precious burden in the capacious sides of the ship.

As this vessel will deservedly be an historical one in the noble merchant marine of the United States, we append a brief description of her. She was built at Quincy, Mass., near the house of the sage and patriot, JOHN Q. ADAMS, by "Deacon THOMAS," a well known shipbuilder of that town, who, it is said, never constructed an inferior ship. She is "all oak," at least her frame is, with top-timbers and stanchions of locust, and is copper bolted throughout. She is 200 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage, by carpenter measurement, is 1,200 tons, but being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long flat floor, with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received about 7,000 barrels of flour she has gone down only from 11 to 14 feet of draft. Capt. NYE who, with Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and THOMAS TILESTON, is purchasing and superintending the loading of the ship, says he has never met with a more buoyant vessel. Her spars were put in at East Boston by FRANCIS Low rigger. She is provided with double tops'ls yards, all handsomely proportioned. Her sails are of Scotch hemp canvas, an article which, in the scarcity and high price of cotton, has taken the place of the heavy duck made of that material. It is much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well. She has a tank amidships, reaching from keelson to upper deck, which will contain 5,000 gallons of water. With this exception, the ship has a clear hold and between decks from stem to stern. Her ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper deck. Taken for all in all, the *George Griswold* is one of the staunchest and best ships which has ever made her appearance in our waters. The noble mission to which her first voyage is consecrated entitles her to bear the name of one of the most honored, though now departed, shipowners of New-York.

HER CARGO.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through their agents already mentioned, have purchased 8,250 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about $6 25 per barrel, most of which is already on board.

Besides this they have put in 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, donated, 500 bushels of corn, and 50 barrels of beef, contributed by the Committee of the Corn Exchange.

Eight casks and two barrels of rice, donated by an unknown good Samaritan, and 500 bushels of corn, given by the "Buffalo Corn Man," whoever that philanthropic dealer in maize may be. The following note accompanied this last gift

BUFFALO, Dec. 6, 1862

DEAR SIR—I am rejoiced at the outburst in favor of the starving operatives. It seems now that we shall honor State and nation. Inclosed find an order on my correspondent for 600 bushels of corn. May it, with other food, soon be on its way, and reach some suffering family before they are compelled to apply to the "Poormaster" of their district, and thus save that pride, the humbling of which biteth worse than famine.

Respectfully yours,

BUFFALO CORN MAN.

The ship will take from three to four thousand barrels more, which will be put on board as rapidly as possible. She will be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

Persons preferring to contribute any kind of provisions from their stores, instead of making donations in cash, can send such gifts to Pier No. 9 East River, and have them put on board. It is desirable that these contributions should be carted to the pier at the expense of the persons giving them, so that all the cash in the hands of the Committee may be expended in the purchase of other provisions.

The attention of the British Government has been called to the propriety of admitting this shipload of international charity and good will free of all dues at the port of Liverpool. It cannot be doubted that the British Government will gladly acquiesce in the suggestion.

Fatal Affray in Howard-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER, AND AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Early yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK BOYLE, a tailor by occupation, in company with three or four of his friends, entered a disreputable house situated in Howard-street. The parties there partook of several drinks, during which time one of the inmates of the establishment, known by the name of MARY DEMAREST, commenced to annoy BOYLE in various ways, and continued to do so even after he and his friends who were with him, remonstrated with her, and begged her to desist. BOYLE finally became exasperated and told MARY to leave him. This request not being complied with, BOYLE struck her several blows on the face and head, the last of which felled her to the floor. She was taken up insensible, and died soon afterward. Dr. WATERMAN was immediately called in, but he could do nothing to restore her to consciousness. In the meantime, BOYLE had left the house; but Officer RAGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made search for him, and soon found him at a saloon in Grand-street. When taken into custody, he manifested much surprise when told that the woman was dead, and made no effort whatever to escape; on the contrary, he went very willingly to the Station-house with the officer.

Coroner WILDAY held an Inquest upon the body yesterday, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. BOUTON, showed that compression of the brain was the cause of death. Considerable testimony was given, and much of it is very conflicting in its nature.

The following is the substance of all that is material in the case:

Frank Duffy, the barkeeper in the place, testified that he was acquainted both with the prisoner and the deceased; that between one and two o'clock on Monday morning the prisoner, with three or four other men came into the place and called for drinks; that Mary, the deceased, began to annoy the prisoner, and although repeatedly told to desist, she still continued to harrass him in various ways, until finally the prisoner became angry and struck her in the face with the flat of his hand; witness also tried to induce deceased to go away and let him alone; she, however, became very excited, and aimed a violent blow at the head of the prisoner, when he suddenly dodged one side, and the result was that deceased fell heavily, striking her face and head upon a hearthstone; witness aided in taking her up in an insensible condition; she was taken up stairs, where she died soon afterward.

Wm. Darvy testified: I am door-keeper at the place, and was there when the difficulty occurred, about half-past one o'clock A. M., Monday morning. I let in four men—the prisoner being one of them; fifteen minutes after I heard a noise in the room where the parties were, which sounded like persons sparring hands, and just previous to this I heard loud conversation; I ran to the door of the rear room on the first floor, when I saw the prisoner strike deceased three times, one blow on the right side of the face, and two on the head; with the last blow she fell on her face to the floor. upon turning her over she was found to be bleeding from the nose and mouth; witness did not see deceased strike prisoner, or strike at him; after he struck her the first blow she turned a little, and then turned back, and faced him; at this moment he struck her again; she could have got away from him after the first blow but witness did not know whether she could after the second one or not; did not hear any words pass between them; the cause of her falling was his knocking her down; she did not make a pass at him; I know Mr. Duffy, the barkeeper; he had a chance to see all that passed; the last blow was given on the top of the head, and she fell directly forward, and her head struck on a stone hearth.

Emma Brown testified that she saw prisoner strike the deceased three or four times; twice on the left temple; the third time he struck her she fell, and struck her face on the floor, not on the hearthstone.

Henry Jones, a friend of the prisoner, testified that he was present during all the time of the difficulty; he saw no blows struck by either prisoner or deceased; he saw the latter fall with her head upon the hearthstone; she seemed to be in a fit; she foamed at the mouth and had cramps.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict, "That the deceased woman came to her death by compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of PATRICK BOYLE on the 28th of December, 1862."

In answer to the usual questions put to him by Coroner WILDAY, the prisoner stated that he is 28 years of age, was born in Ireland, resides at No. 60 West Seventeenth-street, and is by occupation a tailor. The Coroner then held the accused to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was 19 years of age, born in Ireland, and resided at No. 33 Howard-street.

Liberal Donation to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, held Dec. 22, the following letter, received by the President, was read.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 17, 1862.

Mrs. N. Luquer, First Directress, and the Board of Management of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society:

RESPECTED FRIENDS. The widow, and the remaining heirs of the personal estate of the late WM. H. CARY, acting upon the conviction that it was the purpose of the deceased, in the disposal of his estate, had the opportunity of so doing been vouchsafed him, to have given to such of the benevolent and other institutions of our city, as had, in the scope and practical operations of their organization, commended themselves to his favorable regard, some token of his remembrance, have set apart a special fund for the purpose of giving effect to his wishes.

It was one of the peculiar characteristics of the deceased, and one which he was strongly inclined to make prominent as the basis of his charities, that, as far as practicable, they should be made to cooperate in affording the strongest incentives to personal effort, and the encouragement of habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance, on the part of the recipients, firmly believing that in awakening and encouraging this spirit of self-respect and personal endeavor, was to be found the best security to the community against an increasing tendency among the poorer classes to indifference, indolence, and dependence. Heartily concurring in the soundness of his judgment upon this point, and believing that the operations of the Society which you have the honor of representing are substantially based upon this foundation, and are exerting a healthy and elevating influence upon the class of our community for whose particular benefit it has been organized, the widow of the deceased, Mrs. MARIA CARY, and the remaining heirs of his personal estate, have united in donating from this fund, *in his name*, and as a memorial of his sympathy in your efforts, to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, the sum of $5,000—the only condition of its acceptance being that the principal of said sum be permanently invested in bond, secured by mortgage, upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, and the income only arising therefrom applied in defraying the current expenses of the Society.

In handing you, at their request, the inclosed check for that amount, payable to your order, I beg to assure you of my continued personal interest in your Association, and my best wishes for the increase and extension of its means of usefulness.

With sincere respect, I remain, very truly,

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.

The following resolutions were thereupon adopted by the Society

Resolved, That in accepting this munificent and timely donation, this Society most cordially returns its thanks to Mrs. CARY, and those associated with her in this deed, for their noble generosity and just appreciation of the aim and objects of this Institution, as expressed in the letter accompanying the donation; that, while sympathising with them in their bereavement, by the death of Mr. CARY, the members of this Society congratulate them on the signal and enduring tribute they have rendered to his memory, by giving effect to his wishes and purposes while living, in this and similar other acts of benevolence, and invoke upon them, in large measure, the blessing of Him who went about doing good, and who has promised to recognize His children's deeds of love and charity to the poor as done to Himself.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. FROTHINGHAM, inclosing the gift, be entered at length upon the minutes of the Society, and that they be published.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. CARY, and to the remaining heirs of the estate of Wm. H. CARY.

Mrs. WM. BROOKS, Secretary.

A Case of Horrible and Unnatural Brutality.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS OWN SISTER—INQUISITION BEFORE CORONER RANNEY.

For some weeks past, AUSTIN HEENY and MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, his widowed sister, have occupied apartments in the upper part of premises No. 38 Trinity-place. Both being persons of intemperate habits, they often quarreled, and during their troubles HEENY would beat her in a brutal manner. Last Tuesday evening, while engaged over their cups, they had an angry altercation concerning the right of possession to a bank-book, and after HEENY had struck and badly cut his sister about the face, he dragged her to the top of the stairs, and giving her a violent push, hurled her headlong to the bottom. Not content with this murderous act, he ran down stairs, and, in the most inhuman manner, stamped upon her prostrate form, and when remonstrated with for his brutality, HEENY replied that she was drunk. The woman then being quite insensible HEENY flung her across his shoulder, with the intention, as he said, of taking her to the Station-house. Other parties then interfered, and conveyed Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN to bed to him.

Subsequently HEENY becoming alarmed at what he had done left the house, and meeting with Officer ROGERS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, asked him to go to the house and settle a difficulty between him and his sister about a bank-book and some money. At the time HEENY expressed fears that he would not live, and wanted the officer to take charge of whom the bank-book belonged, saying that he was then in possession of it. After hearing some of the facts in the case, officer ROGERS declined, and told him to go to the Station-house. The woman, MCLAUGHLIN, was never restored to consciousness, and gradually failed till early yesterday morning, when she died. An examination of the body of these unfortunate people was made, when it was found that the head, face, neck and arms were plainly visible. On removing the scalp, extensive extravasation of blood was discovered. On opening the skull the brain was found to be highly congested, and a clot of about three ounces of blood was found over the region of the left hemisphere of the brain. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, death was the result of extravasation of blood on the brain, causing compression, which compression was the result of injuries received.

This closed the testimony, and the case being submitted, the jury rendered a verdict, "That the deceased, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her brother, AUSTIN HEENY."

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs for trial. He is 52 years of age, was born in Ireland, and is a laborer by occupation. Deceased was 45 years of age, and also a native of Ireland.

Howard Home for Little Wandorers.

But few persons in the comfortable classes of our City know the great good which this association is doing among the poor. We find, by their report, that they have in charge 410 children, daily attendance over 300. Of the families visited and aided, according to their ability, 73 have no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 44 have neither stove nor fireplace; 136 whose children depend chiefly upon the Mission for food; 140 whose fuel is the cinders gathered from ashboxes; 133 whose poverty is the result of intemperance; 80 where the mothers drink, and 201 are widows. This institution, modest and unostentatious, deserves public sympathy and support. Its office is at No. 37 New Bowery, where Mr. VAN MATER, the Superintendent, will receive visitors and donations with pleasure.

"Auld Lang Syne" in Stone.

A sculptor, named ROBERT THOMPSON, a native of Scotland, feeling a desire to give an expression, in his own peculiar way, to the words of BURNS in "Auld Lang Syne,"

"And here's a hand, my trusty frien', and gie's a hand o' thine,"

has succeeded in his attempt to the entire satisfaction of his friends and those who have had opportunity to witness his production.

The work, which can now be seen corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, consists of two figures carved out of yellow sandstone, representing two "cronies" taking their "pint stoup" together. One of them, a traveller, is seated on a chair, his hat and bag lying carelessly beside him, while opposite is seated his host, who is welcoming his friend. Each of the men holds in his hand a glass of beer, while a foaming tankard is on the table between them. A dog is near by, and the entire group gives a good idea of Scottish hospitality and of the familiar lines of the plowman poet.

We may add that the work is for sale for the benefit of the artist, and commends itself to the attention of the sons of "Auld Scotia," who may possess the means and the desire to help him by purchasing it.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 23d day of Dec. to the 29th day of Dec., 1862: Men, 77. Women, 92. Boys, 95. Girls, 104. Total, 368. Adults, 69. Children, 199. Males, 172. Females, 196. Colored Persons, 4.

RECAPITULATION.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	4
Bones, joints, &c	4	Stomach, bowels, and diges-	
Brain and nerves	42	tive organs	31
Generative organs	6	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	26
Heart, and blood vessels	22	Unknown	6
Lungs, throat, &c	152	Urinary organs	5
Old age	4	Violence, accidents, &c	20
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	18		
Total			368

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 30, 1861	359	Inc. 9
Week ending Dec. 22, 1862—		
From acute diseases	195	
From chronic diseases	114	
From external causes, &c	21	330
Week ending Dec. 29, 1862—		
From acute diseases	209	
From chronic diseases	116	
From external causes, &c	40	368
Increase this week		38

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Dec. 29, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	37
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	53
Abatements of nuisances under notice	72
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	42
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	265
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	73
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	2
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	168
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,500

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STEAMER CHARTERED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Dr. MCFARLAND, the Medical Director of this City, has selected the fine steamer, *Thomas P. Way*, belonging to the Newark line of STEPHENS CRANDIT & Co., to accommodate the sick and wounded soldiers who may arrive here. She is well suited for this purpose, having been remodeled, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate comfortably a large number. Arrangements have been made by which the patients will be supplied with all necessary comforts on board, the cooking to be done in the vessel. On the arrival of sick and wounded soldiers by rail or steamer, they will in future be transferred to the *Thomas P. Way* till they are sent to the hospitals destined to receive them.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The vestry of Trinity Church have lately determined to introduce gas into the edifice, candles having heretofore been used with little satisfaction to the officiating clergymen or congregation. Orders have been sent to Coventry, England, for the two standards for the chancel, each of which will be fourteen feet high and provided with forty burners. The interior will be lighted by circles of jets around each column, as in St. Paul's Methodist Church in Fourth avenue.

FOWLER AND WELLS.—These humanity-knowing gentlemen announce in the prospectus for 1863 of their *Phrenological Journal* a new system of Physiognomy based on scientific principles, and a series of articles on Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology. The character of this Journal is well established, and the ability of its

$14,897 82, making a total of..... $18,336 73
Interest on Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds, for interest on said Bonds, payable in 1863..... 26,897 00
Salaries, Unsafe Building Officers—for this amount in addition to the appropriations heretofore made..... 800 00
Salaries, City Courts—for this amount, in addition to the appropriations already made ... 933 33
Total..... $47,137 06

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Henry McCoy to erect a stand in front of number seventy-three Cortlandt-street.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that George W. Jenkins be permitted to use and occupy the Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the same shall be required for further purposes.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that the Clerk be directed to communicate to the Board the complete figures of the Canvassers of the November and December elections of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Resolution, that Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take from the table a veto message of his Honor the Mayor of resolution permitting Frederick Falkland to keep a stand at the Central Park.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Allen—2.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to pay the regular reporters of both Boards two hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Mitchell moved to suspend the rules and orders of the Board, in order to present a preamble and resolutions.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following:

Whereas, We having heard with deep regret of the death of Adjutant Charles Lafayette, of the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the fifth instant, and deeply feeling the loss of one who was ever foremost in fighting for the cause of right and liberty, he having been engaged in every battle fought by the "Army of the Potomac," with but one exception, when he was confined to his bed by sickness, therefore, Be it

Resolved, First—That, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted widow and fatherless children of the departed hero, we do point her to and commend her to the care of Him who ever has a care for the bereaved and afflicted; and

Second—That should both Boards concur therein, a Committee be appointed to bring his body from its present resting-place on the Fredericksburgh Bank of the Rappahannock River, to this City, and that the said Committee be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of the deceased on the arrival of the remains in this City, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

Third—That the sum of ——— dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message from his Honor, the Mayor, of resolution to place lamp-posts in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.

Which was carried.

The same was then laid on the table.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Preamble, relative to the management and conduct of the Central Park, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take the sole and exclusive control and management of the Central Park of this City, that he adopt the necessary legal measures to obtain the control of the books, papers and documents relative to the expenditures and management of said park, and that he report at an early day the condition of the affairs relating to said park, and how in his judgment the expenditures in connection therewith may be economized and reduced without interfering with the public enjoyment of any of the advantages of the park; also, that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid on the table.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet again to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, thirtieth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Justices of the Civil Courts be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each.

Which was laid on the table.

Preamble reciting that at the recent battle of Fredericksburgh a large number of New-York City soldiers were killed and wounded, and that many will be brought to this City who will require prompt and immediate attention to relieve their wants and sufferings, that cannot be had through the ordinary channels of assistance, with resolution that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to this City from the battle-field at Fredericksburgh, and that His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, be constituted a Committee to disburse the money, if necessary, in such a manner as they may deem advisable to carry out the object of the preamble and resolution.

In Board of Aldermen, December eighteen, pending a motion to strike out the words "the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Joint Committee on National Affairs," the paper was laid over.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Lawrence G. Goulding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in copying and preparing abstract of sanitary survey for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by inserting the name of M. Carroll for the same amount.

Which was carried

The resolution as amended was then laid over.

Resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—11

Petition of officers of Second Regiment New-York State National Guard, for a stand of colors to replace the present ones.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 11 City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message, returning, without approval, duplicate resolutions, that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Marker, on South-street side, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without my approval, the accompanying duplicate resolutions "that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Marker, on South-street side."

My objections are: First, That the sidewalk specified is too near a thoroughfare to admit of such a stand being kept in order. Second, The occupant of the market base would only use the sidewalk as objects to the stand. He is a tenant of the City, paying two thousand dollars per annum rent, and claims that the stand would injure his business. Last, I am opposed to the erection of any stands on the market sidewalks, as creating an unfair competition and not the interests of our own tenants.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was ordered, that the resolutions be printed for the use of the members, and published in accordance with the recommendation of the Corporation.

REPORTS.

By ——:

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the salaries of the Police Justices for the month of December, instant, in advance, on the usual requisitions.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen will by unanimous consent proceed to the election of Police Justices on Tuesday, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the stone posts on the sidewalk in front of number thirty-three Cortlandt-street

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—Fortune's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette, or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Mason and Locksmith.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—La Dame aux Camelias, (Camille.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports of Gen. Banks' operations yesterday, left his Mississippi River Expedition at Baton Rouge, about to advance against the rebel position at Port Hudson, fifteen miles above. We now have the important intelligence, by way of Memphis and Cairo, that Port Hudson was immediately captured, but whether any fighting was necessary to accomplish it does not appear. We judge not, however, from the fact that the capture is announced in the Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 18th inst., while the date of our correspondence from Baton Rouge is the 17th. The place was, doubtless, evacuated by the rebels. Our dispatch this morning also makes the announcement that the expedition at last accounts was only twelve miles below Vicksburgh. Some of the Western correspondents insist that Vicksburgh has been evacuated by the rebels, and it will be recollected that a rumor to that effect prevailed in New-Orleans at the date of our latest letters from there. If so, the first work of Gen. Banks' Expedition is easily accomplished, and the Mississippi River is once more open to navigation throughout its entire navigable extent.

Gen. Grant, it is now positively stated, has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie River,—the main body of his army having reached Holly Springs several days ago. It is now supposed that he will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction and establish his base of supplies at Memphis.

We have further reports of the operations of Morgan with his guerrillas in Kentucky, some of which must be received with caution, as they are discredited at headquarters in Louisville. One report is that he, on Saturday, with 2,800 men, attacked a small force of National troops at Elizabethtown, probably capturing them. Another is that he, on Sunday, destroyed the trestlework on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Muldraugh's Hill, capturing six hundred National soldiers stationed there. No official report of this transaction had been received at last accounts, but its correctness was affirmed by other parties. This, of course, cuts off railroad communication with Nashville again.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following interesting information regarding the disposition of the various detachments of the Federal forces in the vicinity where the rebels have recently been operating:—Col. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin, was in command of the post at Holly Springs, and his force consisted of the Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiments, the Second Illinois Cavalry, and no artillery. Col. Murphy was tried by Court-martial some weeks ago, for evacuating Iuka, and abandoning public stores. The Court acquitted him, but Gen. Rosecrans, then in command in that vicinity, in reviewing the report of the Court, took exceptions to its verdict, and censured the Colonel severely for his conduct. At Coldwater, five miles this side of Holly Springs, the Ninetieth Illinois (Col. O'Meara's Irish Regiment.) has been on duty, and fears are entertained that the enemy have also captured them. At Waterford, eight miles south of Holly Springs, two other new Illinois regiments were stationed, but we don't know their names. Gen. McArthur, with his Division, was at Abbeville, twenty-two miles south of Holly Springs, and probably, on hearing of the rebel raid, immediately marched to therelief of Holly Springs. At Grand Junction, twenty-five miles north of Holly Springs, Lieut.-Col. McDermott, of the Michigan Fifteenth, was in command of two regiments, one from Illinois and his own. At Jackson, Tenn., Gen. Jeremy Sullivan, of Indiana, is in command. At Corinth, Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, is commandant, and that place is now deemed stronger against an attack from the enemy than ever before.

Stuart and his rebel raiders have really got the worst of it for once. He, on Sunday night, with a force estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt to capture a depot of stores at Fairfax Court-house, but without success. Gen. Stoughton, being apprised of his approach, made his dispositions to meet him, and Stuart was greeted on his appearance in the vicinity, by a volley of musketry from a party of our men in ambush, followed by a few shells from a battery planted for the purpose. The last heard of the rebels they were retreating through Vienna, closely pursued by Col. Wyndham's Cavalry Brigade.

There was great excitement at Alexandria, on Sunday evening, growing out of the exaggerated reports brought to that place by frightened teamsters and others, regarding the movements of the rebel cavalry at Dumfries and Occoquan. The rebels were reported to have approached within twelve miles of the city. The truth of the affair at Dumfries, however, was given in our special dispatch from Gen. Sickel's headquarters yesterday.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "Washington is this forenoon replete with rumors that the rebels have reoccupied Winchester, Va., from which they retired a day or two since, on the approach of a small Union force under Col. Keyes. We presume this is likely to be so, as there was nothing in its occupation by Col. Keyes that indicated the purpose on his part, or that of the officer commanding our main body of troops, to hold the town at this time. So we think it not unlikely that having reconnoitered the country around the town, Col. K. promptly fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from headquarters says, that notwithstanding the presence of our gunboats in the Rappahannock, the enemy has of late procured large supplies of cattle, horses and forage from the Peninsula counties. Last week Gen. Pleasanton captured 150 head of cattle which had been thus collected, *en route* for Leeds. An officer of Longstreet's Staff, who had crossed into King George County, for the purpose of getting married, was taken by Gen. Pleasanton. His two groomsmen escaped. The citizens of the Peninsula state that they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the beginning of the war.

Under date of Pilot Knob, Dec. 24, Col. J. B. Gray telegraphs: "Col. Lindsay has just returned from his scout. He drove a gang of guerrillas into the hands of another scout from Rolla, who killed ten of them, among them some of the worst characters in the country. He also found and broke up the rebel mail line between St. Louis and Little Rock."

Gen. Herron telegraphs to headquarters at St. Louis that among the killed and wounded at Prairie Grove was Lieut.-Col. Chappell, of St. Louis County, Mo. He belonged to Col. Stein's Regiment.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, that Gen. McClellan has received orders from Washington to make this City his headquarters. Two or three high officers, within a day or two past, are said to have been instructed to report to him preliminary to their joining Gen. Burnside.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Etna*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, we have advices from Europe four days later than were received by the *Europa*. The President's Message was generally commented upon by the English Press. It is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, which is regarded as impracticable. It was reported that the United States steamer *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau, and that the British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop her afterward, to learn what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. Slidell is said to have had another interview with the French Emperor, Drouyn de l'Huys and Persigny, it is understood, favor the South. The Liverpool cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs were firmer, but Provisions were still tending downward. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

On Wednesday last, the 24th inst., the State Department received a dispatch from our Minister at Japan, dated Nov. 22, ult. It came to San Francisco by the first vessel of a new steamship line between Japan and that port, and left San Francisco on the 23d, to reach here on the 24th inst.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The election of C. W. Ridley, as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District, was approved. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that in adjusting his accounts for the year, the following appropriations appear not to be wanting: Balance of interest on Volunteers' Family Aid Fund bonds, $18,536 73; interest on Union Defence Fund bonds, $26,867; salary of Messenger to Unsafe Building Commission, $800; deficiences of salaries, $933 33—total, $47,137 06, which can be met by the balance in the General Fund, if the appropriations shall be made. The paper was laid over. The balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday was reported to be $2,320,951 02. The communication from the Central Park Commission, sent in on last Saturday, was presented from Committee and laid on the table. Mr. Froment's resolution to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of the Fredericksburgh wounded who may arrive here, was taken up and referred to the Committee on National Affairs. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase three or four salaries of subordinate officers in that department, came up, and met with strenuous opposition from Mr. Jones. After some discussion, the Board concurred in overruling the veto. Subsequently, the Mayor's veto of the appointment of 162 Commissioners of Deeds was taken up and overruled. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

There were, during the past week, 368 deaths in this city and county, including 77 men, 92 women, 95 boys, 104 girls, 167 adults, 199 children, 172 males, 196 females, and 4 colored persons. Of the principal diseases, consumption numbered 54 victims; infantile complaints, 69; typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 12; inflammation of lungs, 28; and bronchitis, 14. There were four cases of premature birth, and four deaths from old age. During the week there were 29 deaths in the public institutions, and 32 interments in the Potter's Field.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a young woman named Mary Demarest, 19 years of age, was beaten to death, at No. 33 Howard-street, by a tailor named Patrick Boyle. The offender was promptly arrested, and, upon the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury yesterday, Coronar Wildey held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship *George Griswold*, which is loading with breadstuffs and provisions for the suffering poor of Lancashire, has received some seven thousand barrels of flour, and a considerable quantity of corn, bacon and pork. She will take about four thousand barrels more, and be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

The Eighteenth United States Infantry, Col. H. B. Carrington, is now recruited to its full strength, 2,400 men. Its headquarters will hereafter be at Nashville, Tenn.

The United States ship *Saratoga* arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from the West Coast of Africa, where she has been stationed for the last two years. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the station, not one of the officers or crew that were taken out in the ship died. The following is a list of the officers of the ship: Commodore Wm. M. Glenny: Lieutenants, Jos. S. Skerrett, F. M. Ramsay and D. A. Beardslee; Surgeon, W. D. Harrison; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Carpenter, John W. Stinsman; Sailmaker, Geo. W. Frankland; Commodore's Secretary, W. H. Macauley; Paymaster's Clerk, Benj. R. Shekell; Master's-Mate, L. E. Rogers. The *Saratoga* was relieved by the ship *St. Louis*. Her crew will be paid off and discharged, and the vessel will remain at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to undergo the necessary repairs.

The new County jail, at Elizabeth, N. J., will shortly be "to let" unless somebody will do something wicked. The Grand Jury, at its last session, only found four bills, and it is by no means sure that all who are indicted will be convicted.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The speculation runs on the Railway shares, of which the sales are very large. Gold closed at 132¼ cents. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company were higher than before the capture of the *Ariel*; last price 136 ₩ cent. Exchange 146@145¼; Money 6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Whisky and New-Orleans Molasses were in good request, at uniform rates. Transactions in Sugars, Rice, Seed, Spices, Fish, Fruit, Wool, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were limited. Oils were rather more sought after. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock Markets are generally crowded again this week. Cattle and hogs are largely in excess of present wants. The dead meat markets are filled to overflowing with all kinds of animals and large quantities of poultry, which causes a lighter demand for live stock. The cattle trade was very dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and common stock was selling ½c. lower than one week ago, and hard to work off at any price. Some very fat, premium steers were sold at 11c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, to be ascertained after killing. A few others brought 10c., below which there was a great falling off, good retailing steers selling at about 8c., and the poorer grades all the way from 5c. to 7c., with a large proportion of the 4,000 on sale left over for to-day. Hogs are coming in faster than they can be used, and prices are declining.

Gen. Burnside and the People.

The fact is unmistakable that, in spite of the Fredericksburgh repulse, Gen. Burnside holds his ground firmly, both with army and people. The cries for his displacement, raised by some of the peculiar admirers of his predecessor, have nowhere found response. The overwhelming feeling is that Gen. Burnside still is the man, of all others, for the mighty work in hand.

Why is this? How happens it that one of the most grievous defeats of the war has strengthened rather than weakened the leader who declares himself alone responsible for it? The answer is not difficult. The fact comes from the renewed demonstration that Gen. Burnside is possessed of the qualities in which our generalship hitherto has been most deficient—*boldness* and *energy*. The same strenuous spirit which he so notably displayed amid the raging waters of Hatteras and before the batteries of Roanoke and the intrenchments of Newbern, is again recognized in the promptness with which, when this last command was put upon him, he decided upon his plan—in the swiftness with which he performed the march required by his change of base—in the daring with which he crossed the river in the very face of the enemy—in the nerve with which, for the live-long day, he maintained that terrible conflict for the heights—and in the prompt decision and execution by which, when nothing further could be done, the stream was so successfully recrossed, and the army saved. Though the reverse produced disappointment and a certain gloom, it could no more obscure the heroic traits of the leader than of the army itself. These in both are more conspicuous than ever before, and give better promise than aught else of final success.

There is no necessity of making any invidious comparison between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Burnside. It is enough to know this one broad difference between the two: the one is preëminently a man of caution, the other of boldness. Nature made this difference, and no education could have changed it. It may be granted ever so freely that McClellan has the superior science; yet science may exercise itself in espying impediments and mustering objections, and so hinder rather than facilitate. It is very sure to do this where the natural predisposition so prompts. Education may improve, but never transforms the original cast of the man. McClellan is constitutionally wary and circumspect. His predominant quality is prudence. This does not necessarily unfit him for great generalship. Many of the celebrated Generals of history, like Fabius Maximus, Turenne, Villars, and even Marlborough, were men ruled first of all by caution. But, unfortunately, this sort of generalship is suited only to the kind of war which is the very opposite to that which we are actually waging. We mean the defensive instead of the offensive. Fabius Maximus could thwart Hannibal by delay, but delay would be our ruin. Marlborough, protecting Germany, could manage to fight only five pitched battles during ten campaigns; but, in our situation, ten campaigns are an impossibility. It is our business to invade, not to repel—to push on, not to ward off. While vigilance and caution are the special necessities of our rebel enemies, we find *our* only conditions of success in boldness and vigor. It is precisely because Burnside excels in these qualities that the Government, the army and the people, desire, in spite of present adversity, that the chief command should remain in his hands.

Gen. McClellan was leader of the army of the Potomac for fifteen months. During all that period he fought but two *offensive* battles of any account—that of Williamsburgh and that of Hanover Junction; the first of these was entered upon by his subordinates in his absence, and contrary to his expectation, while the other took place at a distance, and turned upon a contingency. The battle of Fair Oaks was purely defensive, and a surprise at that. The seven days' battles, as they are called, beginning with Gaines Mills, and ending with Malvern Hill, were all purely defensive. The two battles in Maryland—South Mountain and Antietam—though McClellan made the immediate attack, were yet really defensive in their character, for their object was to resist an advance. When he had accomplished that defensive object, and the occasion demanded him to take at once the offensive, and pursue the enemy, he remained motionless. It is impossible to find in all history another instance of an army prosecuting a war, in a military sense aggressive, for such a period, without giving—we say *giving* not taking—more pitched battles. The commanders of the Western Departments have made a very different show. They have given offensive battles in dozens of instances, and to that, more than anything else, is due the fact that our arms have made so much greater progress there than in the East.

The wonder is that the public mind should have so long remained patient under the manifest absurdity of conducting offensive warfare on defensive principles. It is not strange that there is no disposition to return to it. The people have made up their minds for terrible assaults and great risks under Burnside. They are ready to trust everything to his bold, strenuous, on-pushing spirit. Though he may not be master of all military knowledge, they believe him to have quite enough for the real necessities of the occasion. Their observation of the war thus far, notwithstanding all their original reverence for high West Point science, has brought them well up to the Wellington doctrine, that, "after all, it is *hard pounding*, mainly, that does the business." Having seen quite enough of the other style, they now want to see this tried; and they believe Burnside is just the man to do it. Of course it will cost blood; but better that than consuming disease. It would take half a dozen Fredericksburghs to make up the death figure of Chickahominy swamps. Of course, too, defeats may be expected as well as victories. When they come, the people will endure them manfully, if incurred honorably. Give them simply the certainty that there has been, and will continue to be, hard fighting, on the ordinary military principles observed by hard fighters, and it is all they ask. They want no better assurance of ultimate triumph, whatever the occasional reverses; for they know that they are stronger than the enemy, and that, if their superior strength is duly put forth, it must win in the end. It is inaction that has been killing us, and it is action that will save us.

The Ariel Affair.

The affair of the *Ariel* continues to excite deep feeling in this community. And well it may. It is the highest aim yet ventured by the rebel privateersman, and comes nearest the vital interests of our commerce. The disappointment of not receiving a million dollars in gold at the time when it was expected, amounts to a great deal with its owners, who have obligations to meet, and involves a multitude of other disappointments in its train which anyone possessing the slightest knowledge of a commercial community can readily understand. Wider even than this is the circle of injurious results in the threatened rise in the rates of insurance (war risk) on American bottoms, and the consequent serious drawback on American shipping interests.

But there is no more reason for putting up the war risks on vessels bound to the Carribean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico, than on those seeking the passage of the North Atlantic. The privateer is, by calling, a rover of the seas, and his game is to appear always in a quarter wholly unexpected by his intended victims. The tendency, therefore, will be to advance the war risk on all American vessels liable to be overhauled by the bold cruiser. The increase in the rates may not be put on as proposed. If it should be, it will, in the end, react on the Insurance Companies by loss of business, wound deeply our shipping interests, and by throwing our imports into a limited number of bottoms, mostly foreign, add an extra cost to the already high price of foreign merchandise consumed in the country.

It is useless to deny that what we have learned of the *Alabama* proves her a much more formidable enemy than she has heretofore been considered. A letter written by one of her (English) officers, dated Oct. 30, and published in the Liverpool papers, states that up to that date the *Alabama* had "taken about twenty vessels, laden with every article almost that the countries of the world produce, and they have all been destroyed except one or two." But these earlier victims of the *Alabama* were all sailing vessels, and their escape from a steamer that had once sighted them was hardly possible. In the case of the *Ariel*, however, a very different capacity and power were needed for success. The *Ariel* is a steamer, and carried a light armament, as if with a sort of vague belief on the part of her owner and officers that she could defend herself—else why go armed at all? But the account of her capture by the *Alabama* shows how futile would have been her resistance to the privateer. The latter could sail all round the former in a few hours' run, without putting on her full power of steam; and as for guns, she carries the best that English foundries can turn out, and of as heavy metal as 100-pounders.

There is another fact established in regard to the *Alabama*. If Capt. Jones is right in regard to her speed, we have not a vessel of war, save the *Vanderbilt*, that is capable of overhauling and capturing her in the open sea. And so stringently is the law of neutral territory enforced on us, nowhere else than in the open sea can our vessels hope to fall in with her. Capt. Semmes understands perfectly the advantages of his vessel, and is reported to have boasted to the people of the *Ariel* that "what ships he could not whip he could run away from." We would that our Navy Department could reach the practical point that Semmes so cleverly sets forth and acts on. Speed is quite as valuable as power in certain arenas of conflict. And it is quite evident now, if it never was before, that we must have vessels that can outsail the *Alabama* and catch her. It is an authentic statement we have that a New-York ship-builder recently visited Washington with the model of a vessel of war that combined great speed with power, which he desired to recommend to the Department. But, after listening patiently to his propositions, the Chief dismissed the subject with the remark that "the Government cared little for *speed* in a fighting ship." We submit, now, that this error of the Government must be instantly abandoned.

Judge Taney on the Rights of the Negro.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* rebukes us for quoting Judge Taney as holding the opinion that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." We beg leave to correct our Rochester critic. What we charged upon Judge Taney was, that he had "*libeled our fathers*" by imputing to *them* this opinion. It is true, as the *Union* says, that the Judge is frequently denounced for having uttered this sentiment concerning negro rights himself; but we have not fallen into that error. In the opinion on the Dred Scott case, Judge Taney was referring to the sentiments that prevailed concerning the negro at the time of the Declaration of Independence, both among the English and the people of this country; and he described them by saying:

"They had *for more than a century before been regarded* as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they *had no right which the white man was bound to respect*; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandize and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. *This opinion was at that time fixed and universal* in the civilized portion of the white race," &c.

But though Judge Taney did not give this as his own opinion, we think he overstated most grossly the opinion that prevailed concerning the negro at the time referred to.

Recompense of Courage.—We have yet seen no public recognition of the heroism of the volunteers who so undauntedly crossed the Rappahannock in open boats, and dislodged the sharpshooters, thus alone enabling the bridges to be finished, and our army to pass over. All things considered, it was perhaps the most gallant achievement of the war. Its glory was in no wise affected by the unfortunate issue of the battle which followed. It ought to have been immediately recognized by the promotion of some, at least, of the brave men, on the spot, or by the presentation to the entire number of medals that should serve as a memorial of the deed.

It has always been one of the defects of American armies that individual emulation in the rank and file has not been properly encouraged. True, the spirit of our democratic institutions is opposed to any badges of distinction—any external insignia that shall indicate that one man is, in any respect, superior to another. This answers well in civil life, but it does not satisfy the requirements of the most effective military service. It is the experience of every nation that heroic behavior in the battle-field is greatly stimulated by the expectation that it will be recognized and deservedly honored. There is no deed of daring which an English soldier will shrink from that he may possess the Victoria Cross, or the French soldier, that he may wear the emblem of the Legion of Honor. Human nature is the same everywhere, and always finds satisfaction in human praise in some form. There is no American soldier who would not prize a tribute to his heroism—nor one who would not cherish it with worthy pride through life, and transmit it as a treasure to his children. Nothing could be better calculated to inspire in our soldiers the love of great actions than thus signalizing such actions.

It behooves our Government to be more attentive to this point. This fostering the love of heroic actions has much to do with the military spirit and genuine efficiency of the army. It is not only the privilege, but it is the positive duty of the Government always to recompense signal courage in some appropriate way. Months ago, Congress provided for the preparation of two hundred medals, to be assigned to privates who should earn them by special gallantry. The number was absurdly small; but small as it was, no such medals have yet been distributed. This neglect cannot too soon be corrected; and the number of medals should be multiplied at least tenfold. Honor as well as justice dictates it.

Grant's Retreat—The Position of Rosecrans.—We learn from the Southwest that Gen. Grant has begun to withdraw from his Mississippi campaign, and that he is compelled to change his base to Memphis. He has fallen back to Holly Springs, and will now go to work repairing the railroad from Memphis to Grand Junction. Until this work is completed he will not be able to do anything with his army—neither take Jackson, Miss., and threaten Vicksburgh in the rear, not yet create any diversion in favor of Rosecrans, who is closely beleaguered in Nashville by the most powerful rebel army outside of Virginia.

We are not surprised to hear of the ill luck that has befallen Gen. Grant. We have insisted from the commencement of his campaign that it was a blunder, and could only end as it has ended—In the destruction of his line of communications with Columbus and Cairo, and the enforced change of his base to the Mississippi at Memphis. He has lost several weeks of valuable time, a very large amount of Government stores and not a few men, by not conforming his movement at first to the plainest dictates of military prudence.

Luckily, Gen. Grant's mistake will not, in all probability, seriously derange the movements in progress to take Vicksburgh and open the Mississippi River, as two other military and naval columns are operating on that line. The situation on the Lower Mississippi, despite Grant's retrograde, looks as encouraging as we could wish it. We are only sorry the favorable aspect is not general.

We are compelled to record again our apprehension that Gen. Rosecrans is about to feel the full power of rebel strategy and rebel battle, and under circumstances that are by no means as bright as we could desire. The rebel raid into Kentucky is disastrous to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The City of Louisville is Gen. Rosecrans' base of supplies; but he is as completely cut off from that city as Gen. Grant has been from Columbus; and his case is worse in this, that Gen. Rosecrans has no new base to turn to, as Grant has. The Cumberland River does not rise; but even if it were full, its banks are occupied by rebels, and Rosecrans could not use it.

In addition to these well-authenticated facts, there is a brood of travelcome rumors, such as that of a general movement of guerrillas on Paducah and Cairo, and other important towns on the [illegible] that flanks and threatens Rosecrans, the evacuation of Island No. 10, New-Madrid, and the blowing up of the magazine at the latter place—which united make a showing bad enough to detract largely from the encouragement that Banks' and Sherman's movements give us. If Rosecrans shall thwart the rebel schemes for the capture of Nashville and the destruction of his army, our cause will be triumphant.

Knocking at Vicksburgh Again.—It seems that Gen. Banks is pushing on the work of opening up the Mississippi. The news this morning, *via* Memphis, is, that a heavy naval and military expedition from New-Orleans—the naval portion under Admiral Farragut—was within a few miles of Vicksburgh some days ago, and it has probably by this time begun the second effort to reduce that stronghold. Port Hudson, some miles above Baton Rouge, where the rebels had strong works, and where considerable resistance was anticipated, had succumbed—whether by surrender, evacuation or after a battle, is not stated; but our correspondent, writing from New-Orleans on the 19th, said that there was then a rumor there that the rebels had evacuated their Port Hudson fortifications.

We trust that Gen. Sherman's military and naval force which started *down* the Mississippi to operate upon Vicksburgh will be enabled to cooperate with Farragut's fleet, which has gone *up* the river for the same purpose. At the last attack there were cooperating fleets above and below; but neither of them were aided by a land force that could be made of any use. We believe that this time the ascending and descending fleets are accompanied by transports bearing troops enough to make the success of the combined assault morally certain; and that after its capture, they will be able to leave a garrison strong enough to hold the place against any force the rebels have or can bring into Mississippi.

We are not well informed now what troops the rebels have at Vicksburgh. We know they have extensive lines of earthworks and batteries, and probably men enough to operate their guns. Van Dorn and Price may be within call, though our dispatches say it is believed that Van Dorn is as high up as Bolivar, in Tennessee. The army that Grant drove before him when he advanced to Holly Springs, was not very formidable; and nearly all the other rebel troops in the Southwest, we believe, are at Murfreesboro, preparing to operate against Nashville.

The rapidity with which Farragut's expedition has been got up, and has gone about its work, may have taken the rebels by surprise, and found them badly prepared. If once Vicksburgh falls, the heavy labor on the Mississippi will be over, though we may yet have a good deal of annoying work in repressing rebel cannoneers on the shore, who at a hundred points may interfere with our peaceful commerce. We predicted the other day that the opening of the Mississippi would be the first gift of the New-Year to the nation. New-Year's Day, however, may not come before the great river of North America is again the common property of its people.

Stuart's Newest Raid.—Stuart's Cavalry appear to have met with bad luck in their raid, which began on Saturday last, at Dumfries, on Quantico Creek, extended up to Occoquan, on the stream of that name, and from thence to Fairfax Court-house, and on to Vienna, at which point we lose sight of them. At the three first named places they had fights with small bodies of our troops, and all along the route they had skirmishes with our cavalry, and in each case they had very hard work to save their bacon. They gained nothing except a few unsuspecting prisoners and a few wagons. Our cavalry was very promptly sent in pursuit and checked them at every point, and our infantry forces also helped to head them off.

One of our excitable cotemporaries yesterday announced, in its dispatch concerning this raid, that "Stuart had got entirely *around* Burnside's Army;" that "Stuart's successes in these affairs were never partial," &c. We don't see that he got around Burnside's Army, by any means; and we don't see why such sensational exaggerations should be given currency at present. We suppose it is because the statement *was* untrue that it received the approval of the censor at Washington.

The New Provisional Court in Louisiana.—It may be safely said that no single Judge in the Union has so broad a scope of power as has been devolved by the President upon Judge Peabody, of this City, in his capacity as head of the Provisional Court just established in New-Orleans. It embraces all cases of law, equity, revenue and admiralty—everything, in fact, of which either the State or the Federal Courts have formerly taken cognizance. His judgments, moreover, are to be final and conclusive. Nothing but the anomalous and extraordinary condition of affairs in that State could justify the investment of any single Judge with functions and powers of such magnitude. It is to be trusted that the emergency which imposed this necessity will soon pass away, and the regular judicial tribunals be reinstated. Meantime we may consider it fortunate that a jurist of the ability and probity and devoted loyalty of Judge Peabody has been selected for a place involving such great responsibilities.

Booth at the Brooklyn Academy.—Mr. Stuart's brief season at the Brooklyn Academy closed successfully on Saturday night, with Mr. Edwin Booth as *Shylock* and *Petruchio*. The house was well filled, and we are glad to learn that the encouragement afforded Mr. Stuart has been such that he will shortly lease the Academy for a season of six, and possibly ten nights.

If the scenic properties at this establishment were at all in proportion to the beauty and convenience of the house, or the commodiousness of the stage, managers would find it a less difficult task to present pieces in an attractive manner. As it is now, a company of the highest talent is necessarily cramped and dwarfed by the complete insufficiency of the [illegible] afforded by the Directors.

Mr. Booth is a favorite with the Brooklynites, and, with a single exception, has fully realized the expectations of his admirers during this season. After the first act, which [illegible] contended against a strong [illegible] but [illegible] was enthusiastically applauded, and called again and again before the curtain.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Indications of a Change in French Policy—Purpose of the Emperor to Interfere in our Affairs—Language of the Ministerial Press and Enforced Silence of the Liberal Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

It really seems as if the French Government were seeking to place itself in a position of hostility to the Government of the United States. There is neither logic nor reason in such a line of policy on the part of the French Government; but both logic and reason must bow before facts. I know that the surroundings of the head of the Government, and the people of the Ministries, are against us, and would gladly see our power annihilated; but these people are mostly the descendants of a nobility in decadence, who oppose a republic on an abstract principle, and who, besides having a debt of vengeance to cancel against the name, believe, no doubt honestly, that a successful republic is an impossibility. How far the head of the Government may share in these opinions, we do not know; we only know that the French people universally believe that His Majesty has fallen frankly into this current of ideas, and that from a friend of the Union he has gradually become an enemy. This change they attribute to a variety of causes, the most important of which are, the liens which now naturally attach the people of the United States to the Orleans family, and the growing popularity of that family; the standing menace which a successful republic offers to the vitality of the principle on which his dynasty reposes; the conviction that the separation of the Union is final; and, lastly, that he is intriguing with the agents of the Southern Confederacy for commercial and political advantages of the highest importance for France.

This seems to be the general opinion of the French people in regard to their Government. What are the facts in support of this theory? What new indications have we that the French Government has fallen into a line of policy opposed to the interests of the Union?

The attempt of France to drag England and Russia into an offer of mediation was, in view of the time and the terms in which it was made, if not an act of hostility, at least not an act of friendship, notwithstanding the protestations of friendly sentiments which accompanied it.

Since the refusal of Russia and England to enter this negotiation, the French Government, in face of the fact pointed out by Russia and England that such an offer would only irritate the American people and operate contrary to the objects aimed at, has constantly been urging the necessity of a mediation through the columns of its official and semi-official journals.

But what is more important and more significant still, the *Moniteur* of yesterday morning gives a very strong indication that the French Government is going to make the offer of an armistice alone. The following words occur in the Bulletin of the official paper:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Elbeuf has addressed to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works a letter, dated the 24th of November, in which, after showing the advantages which would have been secured by the mediation in the United States proposed by the Government of the Emperor, and the sentiments of humanity which dictated that offer, the Chamber prays His Excellency, M. ROUHER, to convey to the Emperor its gratitude. The Chamber of Commerce, *confident in the perseverance of the Government of the Emperor, expresses the hope that this object, so nobly commenced, will not be abandoned.* The Chamber of St. Quentin has adopted a resolution conceived in the same sense."

Now, Chambers of Commerce are generally intelligent, and always conservative bodies, and it is not probable that these Chambers would have voluntarily placed themselves on record in the columns of the *Moniteur* in the language here quoted. To all those acquainted with the physiognomony of the *Moniteur*, this announcement in the form published bears a suspicious look, and we should not be surprised to find it the preliminary parade to a renewed offer of mediation.

But this is not all. The official and semi-official papers, and especially the official paper, seem to have organized a campaign against Gen. BUTLER—in other words, they have combined to make out a case against him. I may go further, and state it as a fact, as the following circumstance will show. A few weeks ago, at the time when the news arrived that Gen. BUTLER was compelling all citizens to take an oath either for or against the Government of the United States, one of the liberal papers took up more warmly than the rest the defence of Gen. BUTLER, and the result was that the editorial bureau was visited by one of the agents of the Minister of the Interior, who informed the political director of the journal that his policy on the American question was anti-French, and that it was in the interest of the French Government to depreciate Gen. BUTLER in the public esteem. That very day, a lengthy article, explaining the difficulties of Gen. BUTLER'S position at New-Orleans, and defending his conduct, was suppressed from the columns of the paper in question; but a proof-sheet of the article was obtained by an American gentleman, who sent it, with an explanatory note, to Gen. BUTLER.

These same recommandations in regard to Gen. BUTLER were made in the offices of other journals, and the thing is now so well understood in the Press, that no voice is any longer heard on the side of the General. I ought to add that the same agent of the Government who gives instructions to the Press in regard to affairs in Louisiana, never fails to add a word about Mexico, on which subject, also, the Ministry does not hesitate to say the course of the liberal journals is opposed to French interests, and needs to be modified—in other words, their steps, in order to be patriotic and in the right line, should be shaped after those of the *Moniteur*.

The result is that the liberal Press not only modifies its tone, as ordered, but remains as nearly silent on Louisianian and Mexican affairs as possible. Not so, however, the official and semi-official Press; and here, where the Ministerial orders are obeyed with alacrity, we can see exactly what the Government desires. Thus, for example, the *Moniteur* contained yesterday morning a letter perporting to come from New-Orleans, which said to the reader in a disguised form, "See what a deplorable condition of things unless we intervene." This letter declared that 40,000 negroes had already been liberated, and were beyond the control of the National authorities; that Gen. WEITZEL was traveling through a rich district, with the object of liberating negroes and seizing sugar; that 100,000 other negroes would be liberated by him, and that the condition of the foreign population at New-Orleans, 40,000 in number, was one of constant fear. Indeed, outrages upon French citizens had already been committed by these freed negroes, and the probability was that the negroes would soon have complete control over unhappy Louisiana.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday also contained a letter purporting to be written at New-Orleans, but which bore positive evidence of having been written at Paris, which was nothing else than a long argument to show the necessity of a French intervention in Louisiana. Like the letter of the official paper, it laid great emphasis on the sinister and gloomy crisis which seemed to be coming on the State, and which the Federal Government appeared to be either unwilling or unable to avert.

Now all these indications are taken by the French people as proof positive that their Government is hostile to the Union, and either desires the success of the rebellion, or else intends to interfere directly in American affairs. The *Indépendance Belge*, for example, expresses surprise that the American Minister at Paris did not protest against the manner in which the *Moniteur* spoke of the joy of the citizens of New-Orleans when the French fleet of protection arrived there.

Whatever may be the intentions of the French Government toward us, it is important that these indications should be put before the American public, in order that they may be forewarned against any surprise—making at the same time the reserve that it still seems illogical and impossible that the French Government could seriously contemplate putting itself into a position of hostility to the United States.

If we look back at the history of these demonstrations of apparent hostility to the cause of the Union, we find that the first thought of offering an armistice was engendered by the first Democratic meeting in New-York which resolved upon the reorganization of that party, and the offering of an opposition to the measures of the National Government. We find further, that these demonstrations on the part of France have grown *pari passu* with the successes of the Democratic Party in the States, and that these divisions and bickerings in the North have now arrived at such a state that France believes she can act about as she pleases on the American continent. Thus the world is offered the pitiable spectacle of a proud people torn and divided by local quarrels, while foreign nations are not only insulting them, but adding injury to insult by interfering in their affairs.

The number of your paper which contained the important correspondence on Mexican affairs was not interrupted at the French frontier. Several late numbers of the *Herald*, however, have been stopped off account of its statements on Mexican affairs.

I must take this place to acknowledge the receipt from an anonymous correspondent at New-York, of a lot of valuable documents on the Mexican question, addressed to the Prince NAPOLEON and M. JULES FAVRE, and to assure him that they have been safely delivered to their proper addressee. These documents may, in fact, prove highly valuable to these two distinguished speakers in the coming debates in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. MALAKOFF.

FROM HAVANA.

Nine Steamers to be Sent from Spain for Cuba, to Prevent the Slave Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

It appears that the Government at Madrid are about to send out to this island nine steamers (schooners,) as soon as possible, intended expressly for an active vigilance along the coast, with strict orders to their commanding officers to carry out with decision the intentions of the Government. What those intentions are, it would not require a prophet to determine; they can only refer to the slave traffic, which has taken gigantic proportions during the late administration of the island. The present Captain-General has set his face entirely against it, and already one or two of the principal speculators in this inhuman but lucrative business, have been spoken to upon the subject.

Gen. DULCE has begun the work of reform by an order of great importance for the future welfare of the island, I mean the formation of public schools of a superior kind, where a useful education will be afforded gratuitously. It is ordered that there be established in the chief town of each district a college of superior instruction, to be supported at the expense of the Corporation, the number of them to correspond to the number of Capitals of Districts, one for each Capital, with the exception of Havana, where three colleges are to be established. The staff of instruction to consist of a Director and as many assistants as each Corporation may think necessary for its college. The following are the branches ordered to be taught: Religion, reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, cosmography, history, particularly that of Spain and the Island of Cuba, sacred history, writing, linaal drawing and book-keeping.

The new Captain-General, since his arrival, has been indefatigable, and evidently shows that he is a real working-man, what Secretary STANTON would call "a live man." He sees to everything, and his activity has occasioned no small flutter among the host of lazy officials who crowd the public offices. Several changes have taken place, and some have resigned of their own accord rather than await a dismissal. Whether the new Captain-General will be a favorite with the *beau monde* of Havana, it would be impossible as yet to say, his sojourn having been as yet of so short a duration, but if not so much of a courtier as SERRANO, he makes up for this, with the fashionables a deficiency, by a greater zeal in the discharge of his duties, and a determination to make others work also. As an instance of his wish to know all with his own eyes, I have been told by parties that he has been seen of an evening walking about the city, simply dressed, and only attended by two aids-de-camp. He is also brushing up the army, and all of the military, from the General down to the drummer-boy, are now on their best behavior. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 28.

This morning a fire occurred in Portsmouth, destroying five dwellings, situated on Crawford-street. Particulars not received.

Last night four contrabands were brought to Fortress Monroe, implicated in the killing of a white man at Newport's News, whose name is unknown. Two rebel prisoners, arrested for having firearms upon them after being recently paroled, were also brought in.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 29.

Sailed, ship *John Tuckur*, Callao.

Trade is dull. Sales 300 bbls. Alcohol, at 70c.@71c.; 200 bbls. Whisky, 40c.@42c.; Pure Spirits, 38c.; Candles, 18c. Hard Coal, $18. Crushed Sugar, 14c.

The Agent of the Mail Steamship Company refuses to deliver freights received per *Constitution* until the consignees' bonds indemnify them against loss in case SEMMES should recover the bonds exacted from the *Ariel*.

The steamer *Oregon* sailed on Saturday for Guaymas, with 100 passengers and a quantity of machinery for the Mexican Silver Mines.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Legislature met to-day. L. C. MARVIN, Radical Emancipationist, was elected Speaker of the House by 24 majority. G. B. PRATT, Emancipationist, was elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. RICHARDSON, in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that all Emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, as enunciated by the President, which was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Hicks Appointed Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Governor of Maryland to-day commissioned Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS as Senator, to represent the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, until the next meeting of the Legislature, in place of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, deceased.

A New Blockade Runner at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 29.

The screw steamer *Princess Royal* arrived here on the 26th, thirteen days from London. She is about 400 tons register, and has a cargo of 800 tons. She took in here 200 tons of coal and a few tons of codfish. She sails to-morrow, it is alleged for Halifax. She is a splendid vessel and well adapted for running the blockade.

— Gen. Blunt, who is handling the rebels in Arkansas so roughly, was born in Trenton, Maine, and twenty-four years ago was working for his board and attending school in Ellsworth.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ay Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Verzuay Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Verzuay in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs. Renkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Stilton and Cheddar Cheese,
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No 169 Broadway.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

Boswell & Warner's Celestic
Will color the hair the most natural, durable and beautiful of any extant, and without any trouble, wash, or other preparation. Factory, No. 124 Graud-st., Brooklyn. Depot, No. 62 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hairdressers generally.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
AT
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 1000 times. It is so simple that a child may use it. It is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old. Costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Micro-cope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3. Address HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 22d-st.; Low, 625.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—WEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at the Madison square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. B. B. DRAKE, of Illinois, to Miss HETTY R. WEST, of this City.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, THOMAS BAYLIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

CONNOLLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, ISABELLA STILWELL, eldest child of Charles M. and Fanny A. Connolly, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CARTWRIGHT.—At the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Friday, 26th inst., of erysipelas on the brain, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 25, 1862, Capt. THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) aged 20 years and 22 days.

The officers and members of the above regiment, and the officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, also the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, and the friends and acquaintances of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, Sr., No. 256 West 25th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Funeral services will take place at the 15th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, though they sleep in dust."

ELDRIDGE.—On Monday, Dec. 29, of lingering consumption, Mrs. ASENATH, widow of Horace N. Eldridge, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Johnston, 126th-st., Harlem, first house east of 4th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

EASTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, WALTER, fourth son of Charles and Deborah Easton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

HOBBS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. LUCIA HEXA, relict of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 92 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 136 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

PARE.—At Newburgh, the 24th inst., Mrs. MARIA GRAHAM HALT, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H. Hall, of Walden, Orange County, aged 71 years.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

LANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S., wife of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 262 Hicks-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MORTON.—At Holmeshurgh, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 27, LUCRETIA PARSONS MORTON, wife of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton, of Bristol, R. I., and sister of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American Missionary to Palestine, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Alanson Hartpence, Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MURDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, REBECCA MURDEN, widow of Joseph Murden, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PROUD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, ISABELLA, daughter of James Proud, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her father, No. 607 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 30th inst.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., SAMUEL PARKER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on the 26th inst., after a brief illness, LAURA E. WYLLY, beloved wife of George A. St. John.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 28, JOHN A. S. TUTTLE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., HENRY I., son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st inst., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 2½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 615.—Dec. 29, 1862.
45, 16, 2, 9, 69, 3, 68, 14, 34, 43, 7, 11, 50

KENTUCKY, CLASS 616.—Dec. 29, 1862.
16, 35, 58, 78, 49, 68, 63, 19, 11, 43, 21, 61, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1850, X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger: civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia."

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.

These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THEIR EARLY STAGES, COUGHS, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping-cough, and all diseases affecting the lungs, are at once relieved by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and where, from neglect, they have become chronic, a reasonable perseverance in the Balsam will certainly effect a cure. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

WARD'S
SCARFS
Retail at wholesale prices. New styles just received in Silk and Wool Brocade.....75c.
Scarf Rings and Pins, from.....75c.
All Silk, new style.....$1 50
Four-ply Linen Collars, per dozen.....1 50
Undershirts and Drawers.....50
Winter Gloves, from.....50
Fine White Shirts 6 for.....10 50
No 387 Broadway

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
totally exclude
WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description; are good for years, winter and summer. They are far superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar in a rolled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city.

SEE GILBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
638 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND
AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
THE BEST,
MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST DURABLE
ARE
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $80.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeteria Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 25 to $250 00.
My stock (the largest in the country) has never been more complete. Buyers of Holiday presents will do well to give me a call.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
A fine and durable article for Children.
M. J. PAILLARDS, Importer,
No 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired

WILLIAM TAYLOR, IMPORTER OF Fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c., No. 555 Broadway, **OFFERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES,**
BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS,
ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKES, BRANDY FRUIT,
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES,
ICE CREAM,
FANCY ICES,
PICKLED OYSTERS, &c.
All of the best quality.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FANCY BOXES, SUPERB SILK SACKS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
SURPRISES,
All filled with delicious confectionery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT
CROWEN'S,
No. 699 Broadway,
corner of 4th-st.
Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles and Games.
For two days bargains are offered, to close the year.

NEAR HOME.
No. 919 Broadway and No. 232 Bleecker-st.
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
Decorated Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.
Fine Cut, Engraved and Plain Table Glass.
Bronze and Parian Statuettes, Clocks, &c.
Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Silver Plate and Table Cutlery.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
IN VARIETY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED, at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
WHITTEMAN BROTHERS,
No. 572 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Fine table and pocket cutlery, plated tea-sets and coffee-urns, English and American skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys. Tool chests, sleighs, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY.
A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—NEW China and Glass Store.
Fine China Dinner Sets, 190 pieces, for $34.
Fine Decorated Dinner Sets, for $45 and upward.
Fine Decorated Tea Sets, for $7 50 and upward.
All our Stock of glass and fancy goods, marked in plain figures at the lowest rates. We still continue our manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.)

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—AMERICAN, SWISS AND English watches, in my own desirable styles of cases, and fine gold jewelry of every description. Good solid goods appropriate for Holiday gifts. T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, and watch-case manufacturer, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen *best* quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The convertible Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $2 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12 cents each.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents less than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS,
JANUARY, 1863, NOW READY.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE

I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
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IV.—Distance and Time-Indicators by which the traveler can perceive at a glance the distance and difference in time between the different cities of the United States.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
is for sale upon all the principal Railways, and at all the principal Book and Periodical Agencies throughout the United States and the Canadas.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

L. H. LAIDY, NO. 659 BROADWAY, above Bleecker, has just opened an attractive stock of Gents'
SCARFS
Ties, Gloves, Ladies and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12 cents; extra fine do., 15 cents.
This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it because it is a small one.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DICKEN'S NEW CHRISTMAS STORY!

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE!
By CHARLES DICKENS.
Author of "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," etc.
And fully equal to the best of the former works written by CHARLES DICKENS. Is published this day, complete in a fine octavo volume, on fine paper. Price Twenty-Five Cents a copy, and is
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS;
and is published by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention. Copies sent free of postage on receipt of price.

GEMS FROM THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
A SUP

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS.

DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS.

At $35, $45, $75, and $100 per dress.
Really worth $65, $75, $150, and $200.

FANCY SILKS, at $1 50—worth $2.

PLAIN EVENING SILKS, at $1—worth $1 50.

SILKS for evening dresses, at 80 cents per yard.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

CHEAP DRESSES.
Of Valentine—12 yards for $2 38.
Of Cashmere Delaine—12 yards for $3.
AND MANY OTHER FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Marked down especially for the occasion.

LARGE CHOICE OF FANCY TARLATANS,
For Evening Dresses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!!!
6 yards wide, quality of $3 75 for $2 75.

Balance of our Laces and Embroideries marked down to clear them out this season.

LEGRAIN, No 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
SILVER GRAY SEALSKIN CLOAKS.
MISSES' CLOAKS REDUCED TO $4 AND $5.
AT No. 281 BROADWAY

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 BROADWAY

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Entirely New Patterns, suitable for the Holidays.
Also.
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and Laces, in great variety
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY REDUCTION!
In accordance with our usual custom at this season, and in order to facilitate sales, our
ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED
And will be offered at
RETAIL, DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies', Childrens' and Infant's garments of every kind.
REDUCED DURING THE HOLIDAYS'
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos 47 and 49 Catharine st

WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CURTAINS.
LACE,
SATIN DAMASK,
BROCATEL, &c., &c.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CORNICES.
NEW STYLES, 1863.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,800 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Under-Skirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING. Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS. FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING.
1,000 dozen White and Parti-Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black our own importation and best quality.

Now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Ark, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Chaos, China Babies, Pistols and Pop-guns, Decks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-boxes, Pouchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Crowling Dogs, Chinese Gymnasts, China and Paper Mache Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c., Tea-sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocket-books and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Dancing Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Guns and Pistols, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Mechanic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
CHEAP CLOAK STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
A SUPERB STOCK OF
NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
VERY RICHLY ADORNED,
WITH PARIS ORNAMENTS
manufactured expressly for the COMING HOLIDAY SEASON.
ALSO,
An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments,
FROM $5 50 UP TO $8.
ALSO,
An elegant stock of
INDIA, PARIS, AND VIENNA BROCHE,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
We have received per late arrivals a splendid stock of newest and choicest colors in
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES,
CASHMERES, &c., &c
ALSO,
The balance of an Importer's Stock of
SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS,
purchased at a great reduction.
ALSO,
3,000 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
ALSO,
FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES,
A large stock of Tarletans, Tissues, Swisses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES all sizes
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, of every description.
W. K. PEYTON
No. 251 Bowery, near corner of Bond-st
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
of Mr. [illegible]
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE [illegible]
and CLOTHS [illegible]
CLEAR [illegible]
N. B.—The [illegible]
on hand will [illegible]

INDIA-RUBBER [illegible] CHAPPED hands, salt rheum [illegible] smooth and snowy white [illegible] water, and are an excellent [illegible] housework. For sale by the [illegible]
GODYEAR'S India-rubber [illegible]
Dealers in all kinds of [illegible]
WHOLESALE AND [illegible]

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS.
Colors: plain Black, 85 cents, fancy [illegible]
Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter [illegible]
lery, undergarments, leggings, soulaks and [illegible]
drawers, all sizes. No. 1 Ladies' Cheap [illegible]
cents; better worth 50 cents per dozen. Bloody [illegible]
gants, all colors. A [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Nos. 371 and 373 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the Incurable WEDDINGS. One of the Imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

A CHOICE BARGAIN.
Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at
JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.
opposite Tiffany & Co's.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard.
8,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 78., 88., 98., 10s., 11s., and 12s. per yard.
4,000 yards RICH BLACK CROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
Also,
10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 20c. per yard, worth 37½c.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramattas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED CUFFS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, from Auction, Cheap.
Over One Thousand LACE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Superbly Fine Linen Centres, at 75 cents and $1 each—about Half Price.
Also, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents each.
MALTESE LACE COLLARS, 6, 12, 25, 44 and 56 cents each.
The Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City, both White and Colored, from 44 cents—warranted Goat Skin.
CLOTH GLOVES, Newest Designs.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 341 and 341½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS—cheap.
SILK PLAID VELVETS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS CLEARING OUT
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 341 and 341½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE SANDS OF BEAVER AND
FELT BLOOMERS SELLING OFF AT
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LADIES' FELT BONNETS, from 44 cents each.
WOOLLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos 341 and 341½ Grand-st. and No 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-cloths and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access, by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A FRENCH INSTITUTRICE WISHES TO give private lessons to the residence of the pupils. She teaches French, German and Piano; terms very easy. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, who is now at the head of a flourishing institution, is desirous of forming a connection with some well established school in New-York or Brooklyn, either as partner, or with a view to ultimately assuming the proprietorship. Parties wishing to dispose of schools by immediate transfer need not reply. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. An interview may be had by addressing Box No. 4,445 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS' SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady now teaching in a private family about breaking up, would engage in duties of a position to teach French, English and Music in a private family; she speaks and writes the French fluently, and is accomplished on the piano; being anxious to get a place immediately, will accept very moderate terms; best of reference. Address Miss EMELIE, care Box No. 773 New-York Post-office

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful teacher desires an engagement either as Principal or Assistant; he teaches both common and higher English, including mathematics and book-keeping; also, Latin, French if required; has first-class references and testimonials. For further particulars or an interview, address, till Jan. 3, A. C. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, or A. C. HORACE, New-York City.

AN INSTITUTRICE OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady teacher, who teaches English, French and German, wishes a situation as institutrice or Governess. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERior education and several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation where her services in teaching music and English would be considered an equivalent for board; unexceptionable references given. Address, for one week, Miss DE CHARMES, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a thorough education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, having taught successfully in the first families in Europe and this country, desires a few more pupils in either the English, (which she teaches in all its branches,) German, French, music, or all the different branches together. Address N. N., Station A, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A well-qualified gentleman or lady, who can command some patronage and capital, to become partner and associate in support of an established female seminary, near the City. A professor of music preferred. Address J. F. B., P. x No. 177 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of cultivated mind and manners and kind and cheerful disposition, accustomed to the care of children and willing to make herself useful. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Fifth-av.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, [illegible] and teachers with positions. References, [illegible] Agencies & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A FIRST-CLASS LADY of great experience, and fully competent to give instruction in English thoroughly, with [illegible] wishes an engagement. Address [illegible] New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] WILSON, SINGER, FINkle, Lockstitch and other first class sewing machines, sold [illegible] terms. H. D. DIAMOND, 549 Broadway

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,
[illegible] corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.
ARE ENTIRELY NEW PICTURES
[illegible] Photographs by Plates (wood cuts) by the
[illegible] with [illegible] to their interest to examine the
[illegible] the process of the company.
[illegible] superior quality taken
[illegible] Agents wanted in every part of the country, to whom liberal
[illegible] to order.
[illegible] Agents for the American Photo-type Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 158 East 16th-st., her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid or waitress, in a private boarding-house or a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 9a West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No 220 Water-st., Brooklyn; good City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, understands family sewing, will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant, has no objection to go to the country, will be heard of for three days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American; the follows at her last place. Can be seen at No. 11 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fulling satisfactorily; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at No. 125 East 24th-st., can be seen for two days; best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 224 Mulberry st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, COMPEtent respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference; resides with a family until suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of city references given. No one need call that needs washing; any application during this week will be promptly attended to. Can be seen at 73 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home—or would go out by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes to engage with a family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 562 Greenwich-st., in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 118 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 219 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear basement.

AS GOOD COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEwork servant.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; can bring unexceptionable and recent objective City reference; is country, best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 272 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 20th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of city reference, would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,005 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as thorough laundress; does up linens in a style; understands fluting finery or mangling, or as cook and baker, makes pastry, wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, has been in that capacity for a good many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse, is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth, is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 6th-av., one door above 13th-st., in the fancy store

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; is a neat plain sewer, has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent woman, as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself useful; best of City reference can be given; has lived in her last place for 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 16th-st. Ring the private door bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to take care of some grown children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETANT PROTESTant waitress wants a situation in a private family, or would do washing and chamberwork; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks and one plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; have the best of City references; also a competent nurse and seamstress, would travel as lady's maid, understands hair-dressing; will be found willing and obliging; also, three chambermaids, and a small girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE NO. 149 GRAND-st., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., furnished with first-class male and female servants for City or country, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, &c., also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c. A number of select servants wanted.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, in a broker's, merchant's, or insurance office, by a young man of high education and social position, and possessed of energetic and persevering business qualities; can write and speak in French and English, and offers the best of City references; is willing to commence on a small salary, if energy and activity can advance him. Address G. L. C., Box No. 3,572 N. Y. P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man, will call, or address W. C., No. 96 East 14th-st., between 5d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTS A SITUATION AS gentleman and groom, is willing to take either; he is a single man, has the best of city reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's Livery Stable Store No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a young man, as coachman; we regret to part with him much, but must on account of death in the family. For further particulars, call at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 56 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS single man, as coachman, or to drive a pair of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS a first-class man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 172 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a married man, without children, in a private family. He understands his business well. He is a good driver, careful driver. He will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Apply for one week at No. 76 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., second floor, front room.

AS PORTER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITuation as light porter; is steady, sober and honest, and has good City reference. Address E. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man, is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen by addressing, for two days, C. W., No. 117 East 16th-st.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is willing and industrious; can give good references. Call on, or address, M. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS IN-DOOR WATCHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by an in-door watchman, or to sleep in a store, and make himself useful in the day time; holding a situation as above; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving; can give the best of reference; direct WATCHMAN, Spring-st Post-office

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND OF rough work, by a strong, temperate man, who is able and willing; would work in a sugar house, gas-house or brewery, or at anything where he can make a living; references if required. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE. A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, Protestants, wish situation on a farm or any respectable employment; understands the care and management of horses and cattle generally; can give the best of reference as to character, capacity, &c. Applicants can be seen by applying to A. M., SEP., No. 294 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

PILOTS WANTED FOR THE SOUTHERN coast of the United States. Apply to
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st., corner Burling-slip.

A FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, to go up the river; one who is thoroughly neat, sober, honest and trustworthy, and understands cooking meats, game, soups, bread and pastry, and can bring good references; none other need apply. Wages $25. Also a coachman, to take care of four horses and a pair; must be a thorough groom and careful and experienced driver, sober, honest, and fully competent for the place, with good references; wages $25; single man and Protestant preferred. Call at No. 16 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 30th, and Wednesday, 31st, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED, IN A small private family; one that is competent in every respect, with the best of City references, and one other need apply.) may leave her address at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 14th-st. Wages $12.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, to go a few miles in the country; must be well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 72 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a neat and tidy servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; also, a boy, between 15 and 17 years of age, to attend store, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED, IN A SPECK OF brass, a young man of experience in the business. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st. from 9½ to 10 o'clock, A. M.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO GO 5 or 6 miles in the country, to work on a farm. Apply at No. 120 5th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock
T. A VANDERVEER

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. Illustrated circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT block maker, a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,878 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE. Apply at Room No. 9, Trinity Building, fourth floor, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO AUSTralia; salary liberal. Also, a clerk for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FRANçAISE et son mari, très bon cocher, demandent à se placer dans la même maison. Deux autres cuisinières à $12 and $14; une femme de chambre Parisienne, une femme chambre Anglaise protestante, deux bonnes d'enfants, un jardinier, un garçon de table, un valet de chambre, et un très bon cuisinier, demandent à se placer. S'adresser à ensemble à l'agence Française, de M. GALLARD, 149 1st 9me rue, entre Broadway, et la 4me av., autrefois 51 6me-av

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS ON THE Palisades, fronting on the Hudson (opposite Yonkers,) also, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, in quantities to suit. Views, location, &c., unsurpassed. Communicate with City. For sale or exchange. See maps. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Second, situation near a ferry, in excellent order, good neighborhood, modern improvements, and three years' lease. SCUDDER & HOODY, No. 72 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 200 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Worth exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Boston, Ill.
S. CUCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRSTclass four-story brown stone front house, perfect in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 65 feet. Inquire of BENJ. D. ROBBINS.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts—all so, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres each, (available $1 a week. Also, village lots $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 200 Cedar st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. FILLOW, No. 66 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 840 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st., on the easterly side 151 feet. The whole or merely line being required. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house No. 46 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars call on the premises, of CYRUS W. PIELD.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND PART OF THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2 Times Post-office

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of three grown persons. Must be below 4th and 6th aves., and above 14th-st. Address L., 45th-av. Hotel Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF receiving a room, in a desirable locality. Address L. L. W., No. 5 Bond-st. Furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady and three children, in Brooklyn, three rooms unfurnished, second story preferred. Terms not to exceed $30 per month. Address, stating terms, and location, and size of rooms, to Mrs. A. M. PLUMMER, No. 11 Sterling-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED, WITH BOARD [illegible] for a lady and gentleman, in a private family, where there would be no other boarders, and between Broadway and 4th-av., and between 8th and 14th-sts. Address, with terms, [illegible] Broadway, one door above Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED, WITH BOARD [illegible] for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and between Broadway and 4th-av., and between 8th and 14th-sts. Address, with terms, [illegible] Broadway, one door above Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED, WITH BOARD [illegible] for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and between Broadway and 4th-av., and between 8th and 14th-sts. Address, with terms, [illegible] Broadway, one door above Canal-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. [illegible] a pleasant front room, with board, [illegible] gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. [illegible] reference required.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. [illegible] a pleasant front room, with board, [illegible] gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. [illegible] reference required.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, SIXTEEN AND FOURTEEN
CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
the stock of one of the largest manufacturers,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 154 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, each day. The stock consists in part of
CORAL, FULL AND ONE-HALF SETS,
MOSAIC AND TORQUOISE,
SUPERB STONE LAVEO,
ORI

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorised by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1867. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $31,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $231,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence upon which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court: and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February next, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The unadjusted paid bonds of the same character will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.

The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. In accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, that Loan of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2d, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d inst.

For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

$45,000 AND $15,000 TO LEND AT six per cent. for five years, on bond and mortgage of first class improved New-York or Brooklyn real estate. Address M. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 40 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons of 1862 and 1863 collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHing to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 40 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer

J. B. HANZEN & CO.,

Merchants, Shippers and Commission Agents, No. 15 Fenchurch-st., London, England.

Bankers—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, London.

The above firm undertakes the sale and purchase of every kind of colonial produce and goods on the lowest conditions. Merchants and Grocers desiring to be represented can address FRANCO, as above. Advances made. References exchanged.

SILVER LEAD MINE, NEAR NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains twenty-five ounces of silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises ninety-one acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE BERYOUAT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD CO., OHIO.—The January Coupons of the Richmond and Covington Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation, when due, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. WINSIER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. M. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curbing Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz. Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement, for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, west side of Third-avenue, both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street, on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 29, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SEWING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 1 BECKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Wholesale Hardware, City Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Shoe Dealers, Cabinet Makers, Paper and Trunk Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Saddlery Hardware Manufacturers, Harness Makers, Weavers, and all others in the following trades, on Sewing Machines under the

Celebrated	A. Hoe & Sons,	C. Miller,
Reese Grover,	Geo. Fairbanks,	J. Johnson,
Henry Wheeler	Wright,	L. Lewis,
Rich & Wilson,	Howe,	Henry Todd,
Wm. Stone,	J. Sayers,	T. Morris, jr.,
E. Bliss & Son,	J. Mahoney,	J. Ingalls,

And others.

Orders filled promptly.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
Sheridan's legitimate Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the following great standard cast of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack ..... as ..... Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert ..... as ..... Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith ..... as ..... Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds ..... as ..... Sir R. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher ..... as ..... Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton ..... as ..... Crabtree
Mr. F. Holland ..... as ..... Moses
Mr. Young ..... as ..... Trip
Mr. Fiord ..... as ..... Careless
Mr. Browne ..... as ..... Rowley
Mr. Parkes ..... as ..... Snake
Mrs Hoey ..... as ..... Lady Teazle
Miss Henriques ..... as ..... Maria
Miss F. Morant ..... as ..... Mrs. Candour
Mrs John Sefton ..... as ..... Lady Sneerwell

WEDNESDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, (New-Year's Night,)
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY, Jan. 5, will be produced (for the first time here) the romantic drama of

THE OUTLINE.

APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES,
SCENERY (by Mr. Isherwood) ALL NEW,
MUSIC by Mr Stoepel.
A GREAT CAST.

Box book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation, "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.
To be repeated, "Central Park," "Money," and [by desire] "Broom Friends."

WINTER GARDEN.

Charming Holiday Performances.
THREE MERRY PIECES
EVERY NIGHT.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 30,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
For the first time, the charming Irish comedy,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO, MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
ISABELLA ..... MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by Mr. Williams' beautiful drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McLAUGHLIN ..... MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY ..... MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
On New Year's night, a grand gala performance.
Remember, last week but one.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 208 Canal-st., in the City.

(Signed,) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8. GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT.

out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAYEA.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent, free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier

HOWARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 24 day of January next.

By order,

CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (INDORSED [illegible]) will be received [illegible] at the office of the Navy Agent, [illegible] until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of January, 1863, for furnishing and delivering at the following Navy-yards, free of all charges for transportation, [illegible] the following articles, on board or under cover:

At Brooklyn, [illegible] Pine Boards, [illegible] Spruce Boards, [illegible] Pine Timber, [illegible] Spruce Timber, [illegible] Oak Timber, [illegible] Oak Plank, [illegible] Locust Trunnels, [illegible] Locust Treenails, [illegible] Locust Pins, [illegible] Yellow Pine Timber, [illegible] Yellow Pine Plank, [illegible] Hackmatack Timber, [illegible] Hackmatack Knees, [illegible] Hackmatack Plank, [illegible] Cedar Timber, [illegible] Cedar Plank, [illegible] Cedar Boards, [illegible] Cedar Posts, [illegible] Locust Posts, [illegible] Oak Rails, [illegible] Locust Rails, [illegible] Pine Rails, [illegible] Spruce Rails, [illegible] Oak Scantling, [illegible] Pine Scantling, [illegible] Spruce Scantling, [illegible] Oak Boards, [illegible] Pine Boards, [illegible] Spruce Boards, [illegible] Oak Timber, [illegible] Pine Timber, [illegible] Spruce Timber, [illegible] Oak Plank, [illegible] Pine Plank, [illegible] Spruce

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

English Discussion of the President's Message.

His Emancipation Scheme Considered Impracticable.

An English Steamer Overhauled by the Tuscarora.

Another Interview between Slidell and the French Emperor.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Dec. 27, }
VIA PORT HOOD, Sunday, Dec. 29. }

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 17th, *via* Queenstown, the 18th inst., passed this point at 1 30 this Saturday afternoon, *en route* to New-York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch was obtained

The *Etna* has 27 cabin and 181 steerage passengers.

She reports having passed at 1 P. M. of the 23d, lat. 50° 16', lon. 25° 20', steamship *China*, New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Hammonia* will be detained at Southampton until the 20th inst., owing to a slight accident to her machinery.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th. She met with an accident to the piston of her starboard engine, and will lay up to repair. The steamship *Asia* will supply her place, and leave Liverpool, for New York, on the 20th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The steamship *Java*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

President LINCOLN'S Message to Congress is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, and the English papers almost universally believe his scheme to be impracticable.

The London *Herald's* "City Article" says, that President LINCOLN'S Message was regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a pacific character, and tell to predictions that the hostilities between the North and the South would speedily be brought to an end.

President LINCOLN'S allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed.

The London *Times* says, that it is sufficient that MR. LINCOLN expresses respect for the rights of neutrals, and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded, when we look toward the South.

The *Times* says that the Message of MR. LINCOLN is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace.

In another article the *Times* says, that the emancipation scheme of MR. LINCOLN is a labored substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London *Herald* finds the message of MR. LINCOLN made up of "platitudes, absurdities and inconsistencies." It adds: "MR. LINCOLN ought to know that if the Confederates were not allowed belligerent rights, the blockade of the Southern ports and the search of British ships could not be tolerated."

The London *Daily News* says that MR. LINCOLN'S emancipation scheme does his humanity credit, but it has no faith in it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

The London *Morning Post* cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South, would recede from the position taken.

The London *Star* says that MR. LINCOLN'S emancipation scheme "may fail to break in pieces the corner-stone of Slavery."

The *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop the *Thistle* to see what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. The *Tuscarora's* officers represented that they had not taken the *Thistle*, but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel. The *Tuscarora* left Madeira on the 30th of November, to return in a few days.

The London *Globe* defends the British Government against blame in all the *Alabama's* affairs. It says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient against her, and the Government could not possibly interfere.

The *Times* has an editorial to the same effect.

It is reported that JOHN SLIDELL had another interview with NAPOLEON and that DROUYN DE L'HUYS and PERSIGNY favor the South.

England offers, with the consent of the other Powers, to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

FERDINAND, late King Consort of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek throne.

Continental politics are unimportant.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Coffee—Good firsts. 6$640@6$700.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Tea firm and active.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Tea lower. Silk firm.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Freights unchanged.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17.

COTTON—Sales on Monday and Tuesday, 35,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of 3-16d. @ 1-8d. ₩ lb.

The Manchester Market for goods and yarns has been buoyant with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour inactive. Wheat quiet, but firmer. Red Western, 8s. 10d. @9s. 4d.; red Southern, 9s. 7d. @9s. 10d., white Western, 10s. @11s., white Southern, 11s. @12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 28s. @28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report. Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon easier. Lard inactive, at 39s. @40s. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar flat. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil firm at 40s. @40s. 6d. Resin quiet; Common 20s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR STEADY. COPPER steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE has a downward tendency. TALLOW firm, at 46s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 92 @92¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS

Illinois Central Shares, 41@43 discount. Erie Shares, 42¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 18, Evening

COTTON—Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The Provision Market has been unchanged.

LONDON—Consols closed to-day at 92¼ @92¾ for Money.

The Bank of England has withdrawn [illegible]

Discount [illegible]

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased [illegible]

The Foreign Loan market has been [illegible]

Mexican Bonds [illegible]

Illinois Central Shares [illegible]

Erie Shares [illegible]

Stocks generally [illegible]

Sir Stephen Glynne [illegible] the Parliament [illegible] Chester.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the 7th from South American ports. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th November, Bolivia to same date, from Callao and Lima to 29th November. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, Ecuador. She brought $360,000 in specie for Southampton, beside some bark; for Liverpool, 1,313 bales wool, 552 bales cotton, and 42 packages general merchandise; for New-York, 284 cerroons bark and 20 cases cotton flannel. There came passengers on her, among others, for Southampton, Gen. ANTONIO PEZET, Vice-President of Peru, accompanied by Capts. RIVERA and ROMAN; Don PEDRO GALVEZ, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to France, and Mr. COCA, Chief Naval Engineer of Peru; and for New-York, MR. E. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

PERU.

The eleven millions dollars loan from British capitalists has finally been accepted on the original terms by both Houses of the Peruvian Congress. Government had also accepted a temporary loan of $700,000 from Messrs. WITTE & SCHUTTE, on condition of extending their guano contract for Germany for eight years.

A correspondence has taken place in Lima between MR. THOMAS ELDRIDGE, Consul-General for Hawaii, and M. LESSEPS, Minister of France, on the one side, and the Peruvian Minister of Relations on the other, the former complaining of the new trade of Peruvian speculators, in bringing to Callao colonists from the Polynesian Isles, under contracts of service for five years. The Peruvian Minister does not recognize the right of these functionaries to interfere. He thinks the Governments of the Islands, or those claiming sovereignty, have a right to prohibit their subjects from leaving home, but have no right to interfere with their introduction after they have left. Twelve vessels have left Callao for this trade, two of which had returned with about 350 athletic men and women.

The Peruvian Secretary of the Navy having ordered an investigation into the waste and frauds in provisioning the navy, the Commanders of the various vessels took umbrage at it and resigned. Better men, it is believed, have been appointed to fill their places.

MR. PETRIE, Agent of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has offered to build a dry dock in the port of Callao, to cost $1,000,000, on a privilege of 20 years, and Government has ordered the proper officer to report on the scheme.

The house of STOWARAN & Co., of Paris, and THOMPSON, BONNARD & Co., of London, have offered to make a railroad between Lima and Janja, on a privilege of 99 years, the Government to guarantee them 7 per cent. on the capital, and out of any excess over 7 per cent. the company to allow the Government 4½ per cent, on the value of all the company shall have received from the State in the furtherance of the work, and of what the State shall have expended in exploring the route of the road. This scheme has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Almost anybody, it strikes me, would be glad to make railroads on the safe terms these agents have proposed.

The questions of claims of citizens of the United States upon Peru are in course of rapid settlement. The matter of the seizure of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* have already been settled.

A banquet was given of 150 covers on the 15th November, in Lima, on the return to their country of the many persons proscribed for political causes.

Exchange in Lima on London 60 and 90 days 41¾ pence.

BOLIVIA.

MR. DAVID K. CARTTER, United States Minister, resident at La Paz, had an audience with President ACHA previous to his intended return to the United States. MR. CARTTER takes home the new treaty of amity and commerce between Bolivia and the United States.

The Republic is tranquil.

CHILI.

SENOR LASTARRIA, Minister of Hacienda, has resigned, but his place has not yet been filled.

A large meeting took place in the great square of Valparaiso, to renew to the President the assurances of the confidence the people had in him and his administration. This meeting was called out by the factious opposition of the Chamber of Deputies to some of his measures.

The territorial (guano) dispute between Chili and Bolivia, had not been settled. The Chilian Government had sent the war steamer *Maipu* to Mejillanes, with a company of the marine brigade, to protect the Chilian guano-workers. The precise instructions of the commander of the *Maipu* are not known.

An expedition has gone to survey the river Bio Bio and its tributaries.

The President has ordered plans for the extension of the Southern Railroad to the river Maule, and also for a railroad between Chillan, Concepcion and Talcahuano. The railroad from Santiago to the South had been finished to San Fernando, 120 miles, which event was celebrated by the American contractor, HENRY MEIGS, by a grand banquet.

The silver and copper mines are increasing in richness, particularly the silver mines of Chanarcillo and Frca Puntas.

Notice is given that ships which may wish to take a pilot from Ancud to any part of the archipelago of Chiloe and Gulf of Reloncavi, can get one without entering the port of Ancud, by hoisting her national flag to the top of the foremast.

MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN solicits exclusive privilege of establishing a glass factory in Valdivia.

The Valparaiso and Santiago papers call for some theatrical company to visit them—the Lees and the Martinetti troupe being about to make their exit.

The coming harvests in the South will be good in corn and wheat.

No large transactions have taken place in business the past fortnight. The exportation in the nine months, from 1st of January to the 3d of September, 1862, reduced to fine copper was 709,377 quintals. In silver bars the exportation has considerably augmented. By the port of Caldera were embarked in September, 36,000 marks; in October, 33,500 marks, and in the present month it will be upward of 40,000 marks. The silver mines have greatly improved, and the copper ones have reached a very advantageous prospect. If, in these last ones, the exportation in nine months, has been of 709,377 quintals fine, in the whole of the present year, considering that the last quarter of the year is the one in which the exportation is greater, it will come to about 1,000,000, so that, in copper alone, taking the average price of the year, $16 75, there will have been exported $16,750,000.

American cottons are held for higher prices. In sugars, Boston refined has been sold at $3 18. New-York at 18 cents less the aroba of 25 pounds. Molasses from the United States wanted. California and Oregon pine lumber is plentiful. Good Atlantic pine is wanted. Barley $2 a $2 12 per fanega. The crop will be poor. Copper, in bars, closed at $17 37, cash, per quintal. Flour, from $4 25 to $1 62 per quintal, 6 months. Salt Petre, $1 87 cash. Freights to England and Hamburgh, £2 17s. 6d.; to the United States $13. Exchange on England, 90 and 90 days, 45@45 peace per dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 20th of October, and from Cordova to the 15th.

Don GUILLERMO RAWSON has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Don RUFINO [illegible] Minister of Foreign Relations. Don VENANCIO [illegible] Minister of War.

The accession of President MITRE to the Presidency and of Dr. PAZ to the Vice-Presidency was celebrated with [illegible] Buenos Ayres.

Peace has been established in Entre-rios and though there were some slight disturbances in San Juan.

Arrangements have been made to colonize Santa Fé and Cordova with 20,000 families from abroad. The bark *Rosamund* was expected daily at Buenos Ayres with 200 Irish.

The claims of the United States, Italy, Russia and Switzerland against Buenos Ayres had been settled. All these claims were the result of the Rosas Administration; twenty-five per cent. of the original claims has been fixed upon as a proper settlement.

PARAGUAY.

On the 10th of October President LOPEZ died. His son, CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ, has taken charge of the Government as Vice-President.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day the examination of Gen. Morell was resumed by defendant's counsel:

He gave an account of the formation of the Corps on the railroad, on the 29th, already mentioned. About sundown, he said, he received orders from Gen. Porter to put his men in position and make an attack, the order evidently being founded upon the supposition that the enemy were retiring, which witness was satisfied was not the case, and so notified Gen. Porter. He put his men in the position ordered, where they remained during the night, the order to attack being countermanded soon after being given. The only attack that he could have made at that time would have been immediately in front, it being impracticable to flank the enemy. He could not have got his force through the wood on his right, in fighting order, in the daytime, much less in the night. He did not remember of hearing Capt. Drake DeKay say, on the night of the 27th, that Pope was out of ammunition, and thence the necessity of Porter's marching specially at that time. A short time before daylight on the morning of the 30th, witness received a written order from Gen. Porter to immediately withdraw his command down the road toward headquarters, following SYKES. He immediately obeyed the order. Griffin's Brigade was kept in the rear in anticipation of an attack in that quarter. Witness, on arriving at Centreville with his Staff, found that he had taken the wrong direction, not finding Gen. Porter there, and immediately took steps to rectify his mistake and rejoin his command on the battle-field, (of the 30th,) whither they had gone in pursuance of the orders.

Witness was on daily and unreserved intercourse with Gen. Porter during all this time, from the withdrawal of the army from James River.

Witness does not think accused ever failed to do his whole duty in co[illegible]rating with Gen. Pope against the common ene[illegible] He was constantly urging his corps forward on a[illegible]casions.

Witness does not know on what ground the order to attack on the evening of the 29th, was countermanded. His troops continued to get in position after dark on the evening of the 29th, so as to be in position during the night. I does not think that the army corps of Gen. Por[illegible] could have made any better progress by starting at one o'clock on the morning of the 28th, than at three.

Col. Geo. D. Ruggles—[illegible]—Was Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope during his campaign in Virginia in August last.

Witness was shown a paper which he recognized to be in his handwriting, addressed to Gen. Porter, directing him to come immediately to Warrenton Junction.

Witness heard a conversation between Gens. Pope and Porter at Fairfax Court-house, on the morning of Sept. 2, at the conclusion of which Gen. Pope said to Gen. Porter that his explanations were satisfactory—entirely satisfactory, he thinks—as Gen. Pope said, with the exception of "the one irregularity" which witness understood to be Griffin's Brigade. Witness, to the best of his recollection, subsequently reminded Gen. Pope of this remark, to which remainder Gen. Pope, he thinks, made no reply.

The occasion upon which this remainder was made was on Gen. Pope's saying to witness that he did not wish to appear against Gen. Porter, and should have him (witness) summoned as the principal witness in the case.

By Judge-Advocate—Colonel, are your feelings kind and friendly toward Gen. Pope?

A.—I cannot say that they are, from the treatment I received from him while on his staff, both officially and socially. I would not like to serve on his staff again, but would call upon him if he were in the city, out of official respect. And on speaking terms with him.

Witness said he could hardly state whether the order of Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, on the 29th, to attack the enemy on the right and rear, was a practicable order or not; was not sufficiently acquainted with the ground to form an opinion, being on duty at the time that junk him another way.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday next.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, the counsel for the accused offered for file a protest against a previous ruling of the Court, excluding the telegrams of the accused to Gen. Burnside, dated prior to the 27th of August, which the counsel held went to show the *animus* of the accused up to that time. This protest was received by the Court as part of the record, but their previous ruling was adhered to of receiving none of the telegrams as evidence, except those dated on and after the 27th of August.

The following is a copy of the protest above mentioned

With all proper respect for the ruling of the Court on Wednesday, refusing the accused the right to give in evidence the telegrams and messages he then offered, dated before and after the 29th of August, that is to say, from the 22d of August to the 1st of September, 1862, he begs leave to enter in its proceedings this protest.

The accused is charged, among other things, with having disobeyed the several orders stated in the specifications of the 27th of August, 1862, 28th of August, 1862 29th of August, 1862, 1½ P. M., and 29th of August, 1862, 8 50 P. M. And the prosecution has endeavored to prove that such disobedience was by design, and because of a fixed purpose on the part of the accused, not only not to cooperate with the General in command in the existing emergency, but to fail in his duty in that regard. With this view, certain papers, being a part of the same series of telegrams with those rejected, were offered by the Judge Advocate, not objected to by the accused when the purpose for which they were offered was stated, and received by the Court.

And with the same object, the opinions of the witnesses Roberts and Smith, founded, as they said, on what they represented to be the manner and conversation of the accused, and also on what the first said he had heard from another, that the accused would fail his Commander-in Chief.

In the words of the Judge Advocate, this evidence was produced to show the *animus* of the accused toward his chief, and in that aspect was admitted by the Court. The accused respectfully maintains, first, that if evidence of that description for such a purpose be admissable, as he concedes it is, it is equally admissable, and is his right, to show by his conduct just before, at and after he came under the command of Gen. Pope, by what he did, and what he said, orally or in writing, that the asserted purpose, the alleged *animus*, is wholly untrue, but that, on the contrary, his real purpose, his real *animus*, from the first to the last, was to do his whole duty to the utmost of his ability, and render the General and his country all the aid in his power.

If the prosecution had contented itself with exhibiting the orders in the specifications which he is said to have disobeyed, and in giving evidence of the fact of disobedience, the accused is advised that, even then, the proof which the Court has ruled out should have been received. But when, not content with that course, it has attempted to prove his mental purpose—to fathom his mind to show that from personal grudge to his General, or other cause, he designedly disobeyed such orders, he is advised that the evidence rejected is clearly admissible.

The general rules of evidence are the same in Court-martials as in other Courts. They are based on principles of universal application, and which, as experience has demonstrated, are best calculated to ascertain the truth. One of these, as well settled as any known to the law, is, that where a mental intent with which an act is done is in issue, the act and declarations of the party a few days before, at, or a few days after the time when the intent is charged to have existed, bearing on such intent, may be given in evidence by either party. This is a familiar rule in cases among others of acts of alleged bankruptcy or insolvency, of change of residence and of many acts of alleged fraud. In the *first*, whether the act charged as an act of bankruptcy is one or not often depends on the intent with which it is done, and what the party did before or after is constantly admitted as legitimately illustrating the actual intent.

In the *second*, whether the man has changed his residence often also depends on intent. He may have removed to remain permanently or temporarily, and what he has done and said before and after removing is allowed to prove or disprove intent.

In the *third*, whether the fraud imputed was perpetrated or not often depends on intent. Unexplained, the mere act itself may appear criminal or innocent. It is the purpose which gives it its actual character, and this purpose may be shown by either party by acts and declarations of the person charged before and after the period of the impeached act. This principle, I am advised, is fully settled, not only by all the elementary writers on evidence, but by the Supreme Court of the United States, in, amongst other cases, that of Wood *vs.* United States, 16 Peters, 342. And it is respectfully hoped that the Court will, in further consideration, see the justice of the rule. Its application is strikingly illustrated in this instance. He accused charged with the dishonorable, traitorous purpose of having disregarded the orders or disobeyed, or greatly some supposed to entail dissatisfaction with him, wholly reckless of its consequences to his country. He is charged with having caused the defeat of our arms, and hazard of the safety of the Capital. Under the same degrading imputation, one of the witnesses has sworn. Will the Court exclude from the Judge Advocate of the Court, declarations of a character almost identical, and which, if admissible, are generally so held, before the date of the alleged disorder, that the accused would fain be tried. And those for which the witness would [illegible] that has existed

and manner in his presence was such that he was satisfied that he was a traitor, and that nothing but the fear of human laws prevented his killing the accused on the spot. This evidence was offered and received to show his *animus*—his intent. Probably conscious of his innocence, and knowing the baseness of the calumny, he did not object to its introduction, being perfectly willing to let it all go for what it was worth.

But to deny him the right, after it is received by the Court, to meet it, by proving, what is wholly inconsistent with it, acts of duty about the same period, orders and messages having no possible purpose but a faithful discharge of duty, to his chief and his country, it is submitted as a violation of the rule of evidence, and is to deprive him of the very best and most persuasive proof that the nature of the accusation admits of.

To show that he was not a traitor, he desired to establish constant acts of duty immediately preceding and succeeding the acts which he is charged to have done traitorously. To show faithfulness to duty to his chief, he desires to prove, as the rejected evidence does, that to get to his command, and after he reached it, he did everything that diligence, zeal, ardor, and all the skill and ability which he possessed enabled him to do, to assist his chief in every possible way, and at every possible hazard, so as to render his campaign a successful one.

Your ruling puts this out of his power, and, respectfully protesting against it, he can do nothing further than to submit it to your more mature consideration.

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day, Gen. MORELL corrected his evidence on Saturday by stating that the order of the 29th August, to attack the enemy, was not countermanded.

Col. RUGGLES, who was Gen. POPE'S Chief of Staff, further testified that he had no bias in favor of Gen. PORTER, but that on the contrary, from what he heard at Gen. POPE'S headquarters, he had an unfavorable opinion of Gen. PORTER. He had heard Gen. POPE say that he did not expect to receive much support from Gen. PORTER.

Brig.-Gen. GRIFFIN, of MORELL'S Division, PORTER'S Corps, followed, and testified to the movements of his command from Aug. 27 to Aug. 30. He corroborated the testimony of Gen. MORELL, given on Saturday. He stated that his men were almost broken down by the march from Barnett's Ford to Warrenton; that they could not move rapidly to Bristow Station, owing to the bad state of the roads, which hindered his artillery, that he was not authorized to move without artillery; that the road was particularly bad at Catlett's Station; that on his way to Manassas on the morning of the 29th he was ordered to Gainesville, that on his way to Gainesville he had to halt his command several times, owing to the appearance of the enemy, that immediately after Gen. MCDOWELL'S consultation with Gen. PORTER his command was ordered to move to the right, but were prevented, in consequence of meeting obstructions; that the general impression was that they were going to Gainesville to assist in the capture of JACKSON; that in his opinion it was impossible for Gen. PORTER on the 29th to have outflanked the enemy by a movement on the enemy's right; that to effect such a movement Gen. PORTER would have been obliged to get in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap; that the reason his command did not keep up with SYKES' was that he brought up the rear, and lost sight of the troops before him; that Gen. PORTER complained of receiving several orders from Gen. POPE through subordinate officers unknown to him; that Gen. PORTER said he had sent to POPE for written orders, and that in his opinion Gen. PORTER evinced his usual energy and anxiety to hurry his command forward to the battle-field.

The Tammany Conference, and Meeting of the General Committee.

Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, the Conference, between Mozart and Tammany, took place at the last mentioned hostelry, when a proposition was made that a union should, and ought to take place between the two factions. Tammany feeling proud over her recent supposed achievements, undertook rather to *Poo poo* Mozart, but like their namesake—the Musician, they blew a trumpet that brought the Boys. Hereupon the Fourth Ward appeared, and great was their prowess. They cheered and swore that MURRY MCGINNESS should not go on the General Committee. A Samaritan said it was better to adjourn until 8 o'clock, which was accordingly done.

Upon the assembling of the full Committee there was much talk about the rights of this man, and that being placed on the ticket. The ball-room, in the meantime, was lively. Men drank and fought, they plead and pled, all was excitement, and nothing remained to "consummate but the announcement of the names of those who had succeeded. When this was done all seemed to subside, and a general amnesty was proclaimed.

From what could be learned, BOOLE is in the ascendancy. GENET only had *ten* votes for his party throughout. In the Twelfth Ward the Committee is supposed to be: J. M. Long, J. DuBois, T. J. Tappan, Ed. Jones, Hugh Womble and Charles Boice.

The Inspectors were appointed, and the whole trap set for catching—Democrats.

Hundreds of the "unterrified" were in waiting, and oaths and imprecations cast upon devoted heads could only be measured by the bushel.

THE JAPANESE FUND.—The ex-members of the Metropolitan Police force, who were members during the visit of the Japanese Embassy, held a meeting at No. 228 Bleecker-street last evening, and unanimously resolved to demand a proportionate share of the Japanese Fund. The matter will be laid before the Police Commissioners to-day.

[Advertisement.]

FURS, HATS AND PATRIOTISM.—The unfortunate cockney, who was committed by adverse fortune, to dine upon the smell issuing from the cook's shop, has no counterpart among us, we are glad to record. Yet we never pass KNOX'S store on a cold day without catching a gleam of warmth from his rich display of valuable Furs, which reminds us forcibly of the hungry man's novel experiment, and is strongly suggestive of a desire to purchase one of his elegant robes, in anticipation of our next sleigh-ride. KNOX has for a great many years paid especial attention to the branch of his extensive business devoted to the sale of Fancy Furs, and his stock, always kept up to a first-class standard, embraces every variety, so that a lady, however fastidious her taste may be, can gratify it by making selections therefrom. The same rule that guides MR KNOX in selling his Hats to gentlemen is applied to the ladies. Notwithstanding the undoubted excellence and superiority of his Furs, his prices are uniformly moderate, and those of our fair readers who are deliberating as to where they shall purchase their new "set," and how much they will pay for it, should not fail to make an early call at KNOX'S store, to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. An inspection of the bargains he is now offering will greatly assist them in this purpose. Shopping for Furs is a favorite occupation with them, and we rather approve of it, provided in all cases they do not fail to compare KNOX'S Furs with those of any other leading dealers. Such a comparison must inevitably turn the scale in his favor: and the civility and courtesy exhibited by his salesmen render his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, the universal favorite with all ladies of refinement and taste. In this connection we are prompted to say a word relative to his Winter style of Hats for gentlemen, which we can, in all frankness and sincerity, pronounce the neatest and most stylish fabrics of the kind ever presented to the public. KNOX, like all other business men, finds excise taxes bearing heavily upon his business interests, yet, with the patriotic instincts of a good citizen, he submits gracefully to them imposition, in view of the important results that are to arise therefrom: If he is making less money, he finds consolation in the fact that he is assisting his country in her resolute efforts to maintain intact her nationality, and if that effort requires the contribution of his last dollar, he stands ready to give it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Queen of Beauty, the most exquisite little lady, the smallest ever known, being only 32 inches high, and yet beautiful, elegant and accomplished, has favored FREDERICKS & Co. with her Photographs, where her numerous friends can obtain her *carte de visite*.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN has sat for her photograph at ADLETTON'S, BROADWAY and GUNNERY, where her friends can obtain her *carte de visite* in various costumes.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A Splendid Book for Ladies, for ladies or gentlemen, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

[Advertisement.]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES [illegible] SUN SETS [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Ships Wm. Chamberlain, Carver, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Chadsworth, Campbell, London, J. B. Sardy.

Barks Volunteer, (Br.,) Clark, Queenstown, John Jackson; Topeka, Lundberg, Havana, T. D. Phillips; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Lundberg, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Pallas, (Norw.,) Chustenna, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Venus, (Dutch,) Hayu, Curacoa, Jos. Foulkes Son.

Brigs Lilly Dale, (Br.,) St. Jago de Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy Darling, Southwick, Para, H. K. Corning, Sou & Co., Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Tampico, H. J & C. A. De Wolf, Iza: Thompson, Zara, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Monterey, Craig, Delaware City, Citizen, Lowry, New-Orleans; J. R. McKee, Townsend, Chicoteague, Morse, Moreau & Parker; War Eagle, Seeley, Mouthan, Melcalf & Duncan, Sarah & Julia, Gillis, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co., D. B. Baylis, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford, Newport, Nurner, Berlin, Md., master; Reindeer, Norton, Alexandria, R. S. Rackett, Olive Hayward, Hutchinson, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton, Sea Bark, French, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; Enterprise, Wheelton, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; E. Bement, Decker, Deal's Island.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., passed a large ship ashore on Cobb's Island, she has half ports, double topsail yards, three royal yards across, tower masts painted white, with black mastheads, and all other spars painted black, she lies head off the beach with a list to port, she apparently was making no water. (Cobb's Island is between Smith and Hogg Islands.)

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. to H. E. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Bristol, Eng., 38 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Dec 25, lat. 38, lon. 68, passed bark bound east, showing a blue signal with letter B in it. Dec 3, Jewett Cousins, a seaman, of Rockland, Me., fell from the ribboom overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Admiral, Bluffens, Havre Nov. 12, with mdse. and 12 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Has had heavy westerly weather-started cutwater, broke chain bolts, jack stays, &c., sprung mizzen mast, stove boat and lost sails.

Ship St. George, (of New-Bedford,) Cleveland, Buenos Ayres Nov. 3, left the river 5th, with hides and wool to George Savery.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and 259 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship H. V. Baxter, (of Bath, Me.,) Owen, Leghorn 55 ds. and from Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Gen. McClellan, (of Thomaston,) Liverpool 39 ds., with salt and coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Charlotte Stringer, (Norw.,) Salmiesen, Dublin 62 ds., in ballast to Holmes & Co

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Hermann Koop. Dec. 21, lat. 35 30, lon 66, passed a propeller under canvass steering E., supposed to be a privateer.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dickery, Belfast 60 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Star King, (of Boston,) Smith, Lisbon 35 ds., in ballast to L. Nickerson.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Foster, Liverpool 46 ds., H. D. Brockman & Co. Has had continual westerly gales.

Bark Annie M. Kelly, (new, of Pembroke, Me., 258 tons,) Bradford, Cahais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Bark Sicilian, (Br., of Liverpool,) Leonard, Gloucester, (Eng.) 158 ds., with coal to Arkell, Hunt & Co. Had heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice Maude, (of Eastport,) Edgett, Arroyo, P. R., Dec. 11, Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 16, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Arroyo.

Brig Jessie Rhymas, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Havana Dec. 13, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Brill, (Br., of Prince Williams,) Cromwell, Plymouth, Eng., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig S. G. Archibald, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Jaenel Nov. 27, with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Cates, Marseilles Nov. 9, Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Clio, (Br. of P. E. I.,) McLennon, Charlottetown 10 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Montego Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy northeast winds the entire passage. Dec 21, lat. 31 15, lon. 71 08, had a heavy northeast gale, lost jibboom, split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary Porter, (of Perth Amboy,) Freethey, Oporto 41 ds., in ballast to Charles Keen, of Perth Amboy. Has had light weather and calms most of the passage. She brings to this port the crew of the bark Addison Childs, wrecked on Oporto Bar.

Schr. Arend, (Hol.,) Goosen, Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, Philadelphia, coal

Schr. White Sea, Jones, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clemens, Lingan, C. B., 35 ds., with coal to P. R. De Wolf.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Annapolis 6 ds., with ship timber.

WIND—This morning, from S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Princess Royal, (Br.)

Barks Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Magnolia.

Brigs Young America, Fannie Lincoln.

Schrs. Estelle, A. H. Manchester, Clara Searsville, H. Brewster, Alma, John G. Ferris, B. Butler, Amelia McLaire, D. C. Chamberlain.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Elizabethport for St. John, N. B.; Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence for New-York; Grierson, Harding, Providence for Holmes' Hole, Catharine Beele, Flowers, New York for Belfast, Me.

Dec. 28—Arr. schrs L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Fall River for Barnstable, Idlewild, Foster, Boston for Tangier; Malabar, Westcott, Belfast for New-York; Junfetta Patten, Parker, Bucksport for Georgetown, D. C.; Superior, Ewell, Boston for Fort Monroe; Isabel, Ashby, Chatham for Mystic, Sarah Frances, Thatcher, Providence for New-Bedford; R. T. Graham, Davis, Providence for New-York. Susan and Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport for Narragansett Pier, Sarah Jane, Gardner, from New-York.

BOSTON, Dec 29—Arr. ship Mary Bangs, Liverpool; bark Bay State, Sierra Leone; steamer Saxon, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—brig, of Portland, off Cape Florida steering N. Dec. 17

Mary Potter—schr., of Perth Amboy, from Oporto for New-York, 25 days out, lat. 27, lon 48 40, Dec. 13.

Sea Queen—whaling bark, of Westport, 60 ds. out, with 45 bbls. sperm on board, all well, lat. 26 10 S, lon. 31 20, Nov. 21.

Schrs—ship of New-Bedford, from Penang for New-York, 156 ds. out, all well, lat 32, lon 74 15, Dec 23.

Talulah—bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, lat. 30 5, lon 74 47, Dec. 23.

Texas—bark, bound S., lat. 35 12, lon. 72 50, Dec., 23

White Wing—bark, from St. Jago for Philadelphia, lat 28, lon. 74 40, Dec. 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, Dec 16 Br brig Eliza, just arrived

At Jacmel Nov 27 brig Pilot Fish, for

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3517. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Recent Dashing Exploit of the Army of the Frontier.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

The Rebels Driven Across the Arkansas at Van Buren.

A SKETCH OF GEN. BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Dec. 29. 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Army of the Frontier, under Gens. BLUNT and HERRON, moved over the Boston Mountains on Saturday, 27th, and advanced without halting to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the Arkansas River, killed and wounded a few, and took three steamboats, some camp equipments, and one hundred prisoners. The march of forty-five miles, with arms and service, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the Valley, was a most gallent and arduous affair.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

WHO IS GEN. BLUNT?

Our correspondent at Fort Scott, Kansas, sends us the following account of this hero of the Southwest:

"Perhaps a word or two as to Gen. BLUNT's personal, physical and mental characteristics, may not be uninteresting to your readers. As he will undoubtedly be better known hereafter, for his fighting qualities, many persons will like to know something o one even now noteworthy.

JAMES G. BLUNT is a native of Maine. In his youth and early manhood he followed the see, end for some time was captein and owner of a vessel. Having received a liberal education, he soon commenced the study of medicine, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where ne was for several yeers a successful practitioner. In Ohio he was identified in politics successively with the old Liberty Party, the Free-Soilers and Republicans. His brother-in-law, Dr. GILPATRICK, was among the first and most active Free-State settlers in Southern Kansas. Gen. BLUNT naturally, by sympathy and circumstances, had his attention turned to our State, and emigrated hitherward in the Fall of '56, when he settled in Anderson County. From the first he was identified with the Anti-Slavery wing of the Free State Party. He was chosen delegate to several party Conventions, and elected in 1858 to a seat in the Consttitutional Convention which met at Wyandot, and framed the instrument under which Kansas was admitted into the Union. In that body he was among its most active members, and distinguished himself by uncompromising radicalism and stubborn adherence to his own policy, even at the expense of being called "mulish." He is as blunt in debate as his telegrams show him to be in dealing with the rebels. During the last movements of Old JOHN BROWN in Kansas, when, during the Winter of 1858–59, he went into Missouri and brought out as prizes to freedom eleven slaves, it was at the house of Dr. BLUNT that the old man, his men, and his freed ones were sheltered for several weeks, until it was judged best to move North with them. At the breaking out of the war, Dr. BLUNT enlisted in the Third Regiment, (Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY,) and was elected its Lieutenant-Colonel. He was at the battle of Drywood, made a bold and dashing raid into the Indian Territory, after a guerrilla gang under the trader MATHEWS, (which sacked and burned the town of Humboldt,) killing the leader and twelve of the gang, and recapturing a large amount of stolen property. Col. BLUNT was with Gen. LANE through the whole of his campaign in Missouri. In March last he was made Brigadier-General, and immediately afterward placed in command of the Department of Kansas. The appointment was not a popular one, for it was supposed to have been the work of our military Senator, to prevent the success of other and apparently more distinguished officers. So Gen. BLUNT entered upon his duties with no strong prejudices in his favor, but some against him. He also had an aogean stable to cleanse in the administrative detail. The HUNTER-LANE imbroglio had left its effects in want of confidence and general disgust, which the pro-slavery intrigues and outrages of DENVER and STURGIS only strengthened and complicated. It must be acknowledged that Gen. BLUNT's administration was a complete success. The field operations which he directed in the Indian country, owing to the quarrels among officers, were to some extent a failure, the expedition having retorned to Fort Scott. It numbered not more than 4,000 men, but in spite of all difficulties had succeeded in reaching the Arkansas River, two hundred miles, through a country to a considerable extent destitute of supplies. During its march it defeated and dispersed the entire rebel Indian force, Creek and Cherokee. Col. DREW, who with about 1,409 men had been forced into the Confederate service, came over to the Federal flag, and he and his men now compose the best organized and most valuable of our Indian regiments, under the able leadership of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS some $50,000 was taken, a large quantity of horses, cattle, etc., and JOHN ROSS, President of the Cherokee Nation, with all the archives, captured. Since Gen. BLUNT assumed command of his little army, his career is well known.

Gen. BLUNT is now about forty-five years of age. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, and possesses a remarkably stalwart frame. Broad-shouldered, deep-chested, sturdy-limbed, his physique is that of an athlete. His head is large, with enormous perceptives, and deep-set eyes of hazel gray, overhung by pent-house brows. He reminds one of a mastiff, stirdy, wide-awake, surly when occasion seems to require, quick to bite, not over ready to bark, eager to fight when quarrels present themselves, and with a thorough pertinacity and stick-to-it when aroused. Gen. BLUNT has a bushy head of dark brown hair, and a thick, full beard of the same color. His features express all I have before spoken of, with an added expression of inflexible will, mental acumen, ready common sense and sagacity. His hemp-ology would carry out this description emphatically. He has very large perceptives, large causality, constructiveness, comparison, sublimity, little reverence, large hope, very large firmness, self-esteem, secretiveness, concentrativeness, adhesiveness and amativeness. In speech, in manners, in dress, as well as in name, the Kansas commander is BLUNT all over. He hits mentally as he would hit physically—a good hard blow from the shoulder; in fine, a man who believes in himself, his ideas, likes the good things of life, hates his enemies, loves his friends, and has brains enough to see and appreciate an opportunity, and ambition as well as patriotism enough to accept and succeed in the career opening before him.

He presents many traits like those of the sturdy old Prussian BLUCHER, whom his men and history have nicknamed "Marshal Forward." Minus the puritanical twang, Gen. BLUNT has an antitype in CROMWELL's General, LAMBERT, the butcher. The "boys" like the rude speech, dash, *vim* and courage of BLUNT, and many a good story is retailed of him over the camp-fires. At the interview with Gens. HINDMAN, and MARMADUKE, after the battle of Prairie Grove, BLUNT was ready and brusque. HINDMAN asked for an armistice of 30 hours, which BLUNT peremptorily refused, adding that he "would fight the whole rebel army with his Kansas regiments, in ten minutes, if he wanted." Gen. HINDMAN remarked that, if his army was whipped, he (HINDMAN,) was not, to which came the blunt reply, "Well, pull off your linen, then, and you will see a Major-General whipped in less than five minutes." Having succeeded, by falsehood, and obtained an armistice of 10 hours, the rebel then left in confusion, probably consoling himself that at least BLUNT was a veritable specimen of the Northern mudsills.

NEW-MADRID REOCCUPIED.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

New-Madrid is to be reoccupied. The Thirty-eighth Iowa went there to-day. All is quiet at Columbus.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Post, Dec. 27.

The "Mississippi Expedition," about which so much has been said and so little known, is already on the way, or perhaps by this time has arrived at its destination. Its commanding officer is not Gen. McCLERNAND, but Gen. SHERMAN. We suspect that the object has been all along to keep the name of Gen. McCLERNAND prominent as the organizer of this expedition at Cairo, for a strategic purpose, while the expedition was, in fact, getting ready et and moving from a different point.

The Mississippi expedition is of e much more formidable character than is generally supposed. Its organization embreces three grand divisions, of which Gen. A. J. SMITH's is the right, Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH's the centre, and Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN's the left. The number of troops embraced in these corps we, of course, cannot state; but it may be relied upon that it will require a rebel force of not less than fifty or sixty thousand men to make anything like successful opposition.

The composition of this army is entirely Northwestern, our own State having therein no small representation. In Gen. M. L. SMITH's Division are BARRETT's, WOOD's, COOLEY's and HART's Chicago batteries; the Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry; the Sixth and Eighth Missouri Infantry, etc. Illinois regiments are also found in each of the other divisions.

In addition to and independent of this expedition is an army, said to number sixty thousand men, at Helena, Arkansas, under Gen. STEELE. That army, as we see by the recent order for transports, is also about to move. If it is not already in motion. What part in the grand drama of war in the Southwest this army is destined to perform will not long remain secret.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Guerrillas Under John Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 30—10:05 P. M.

Col. HARLAN attacked MORGAN at Rolling Fork, yesterday morning. The engagement lasted an hour and a half. HARLAN killed and wounded a number of rebels, losing two killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. PALLIS, of SOUTHWICK's Battery, since dead. The rebels retreated toward Bardstown, having lost several killed and wounded, and a Captain and six privates captured. MORGAN spent last night at Bardstown, and moved eastward on the Springfield turnpike. This morning scouts report that BASIL DUKE was seriously wounded at Rolling Fork.

A messenger reported to HARLAN that our forces had an engagement at New Haven this morning, and repulsed the rebel there. Sheppardsville and Rolling Fork bridges are safe.

The trestle-work on Muldraugh's Hill is so seriously damaged that it will require a month for its restoration. Two small bridges, which can be easily restored, were burned by the rebels near Lebanon Junction.

The above comprises all the damage done by the rebels to bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its tributaries.

Lieut. JOHN SPEED, of Gen. GILBAAR's Staff, was taken prisoner by the rebels near the trestle work, and robbed of his clothing, watch and purse.

ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

A BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO, TENN.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 30—10.05 P. M.

Gen. ROSECRANS captured several cannon on his approach to Murfreesboro, and reports from below indicate an engagement progressing at that place.

To Consignees of California Gold,

NO. 5 BOWLING GREEN, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

By telegraphic dispatch, received this day, from Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, I am advised that a convoy for each of the homeward bound steamers of the California line has been promptly ordered, in accordance with the proposition which had been submitted to the Government by me; and I have no doubt that the security thus amply provided will be entirely satisfactory to parties immediately interested, and that it will meet with the approbation of the public generally.

C. VANDERBILT.

Naval.

THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE ROANOKE.

The work on this splendid ship is now rapidly drawing to a close, and in a few weeks she will be the bearer of the heaviest armament of any vessel in the world. Yesterday two more of her immense guns were brought to the Bronklyn Navy Yard by the derrick. The entire six with which she is to be armed will weigh over 120 tons, without carriages. One solitary discharge of her broadside will throw 2,700 lbs. of Iron, or more than the entire discharge of a broadside from an old-fashioned 80 gun line-of-battle ship. Nor are here attributes for offensive warware her only ones. The iron on her sides is in solid plates, the perforation of which seems utterly impossible. The proprietors of the Novelty Iron Works have finished their work in the best manner. Capt. S. C. ROWAN, one of the most competent officers in the United States Navy, has been specially selected to command this great ship. The locality in which the *Roanoke* will be permanently stationed is not as yet definitely fixed. It is said she will have a fine band on board, and be moored off the Battery, where a United States man-of-war is badly wanted to represent our navy. Another rumor is that she will be the flagship of a fleet of harbor batteries devoted to the protection of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and that she will make short cruises to sea, but nothing is certain as yet about her future movements, save that New-York will be her headquarters.

Personal.

Brig.-Gen. Dwight and Staff leave the Brevoort House to-day, *en route* to Fortress Monroe. The General, after his arrival at the Fortress, will assume command of the troops remaining at that place belonging to the Banks Expedition.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars Regarding Stuart's Attack on Dumfries.

A Fight of Six Hours' Duration.

THE REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The TIMES' special correspondent with Gen. SIGEL's Corps sends to-day some additional and interesting facts relative to the attack at Dumfries by STUART.

On Saturday last STUART crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with six thousand men and six pieces of artillery. He proceeded to Stafford Church, where he divided his force into three columns, each having two pieces of artillery, and thus formed marched upon Dumfries, where he arrived at about 11 o'clock A. M. Taking a position on the hills commanding the town, he commenced throwing shells, and succeeded in demolishing the building lately occupied by Gen. SIGEL, and several other houses. The place was occupied by three regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery of Gen. SLOCUM's Corps, and under the immediate command of Col. CANBY. The fight lasted about six hours, when the rebels retired defeatad. Our loss was four men killed and eight wounded; the rebels, so far as known, had ten men killed and sixteen wounded.

Thirty rebel soldiers were captured, and they captured twenty of our cavalry before reaching Dumfries, who were out patrolling. The Union troops acted in the most gallant manner.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Intelligence from Alexandria represents that STUART's cavalry force, with artillery, were, yesterday, encamped twelve miles from that city, not far from Burke's Station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Two rebel cavalrymen, wearing uniforms similar to our own, came into, and rode about Alexandria on Sunday. They did not remain long.

A telegram from headquarters Army of the Potomac says matters continue quiet on the Rappahannock.

LETTER FROM FAIRFAX STATION.

A Raid by Stuart—He Attempts to Capture the Army Depot at Fairfax Station, but Fails—Drives in the Pickets at Fairfax Court-house—He is Repulsed.

FAIRFAX STATION, Va., Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

Yesterday morning the telegraph informed us that the rebel Gen. STUART, with a large force of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, had made a demonstration at Dumfries, and we were not surprised, therefore, when the telegraph operator at Burke's Station last evening sent word over the wires that STUART was within three miles of that point. It was easily surmised, that with so large a force at his heels, STUART had some other object in view than the mere capturing and destroying property at ordinary posts, and the conclusion was inevitable that his special mission wes to capture the large quantity of army supplies at this depôt. Gen. CASEY, whose troops occupy this department, wes duly notified of the approach of STUART, and he promptly had the necessary reinforcements sent to this place, and preparations were made elsewhere to give the enemy a warm reception. With his usual acuteness, STUART first marched upon Burke's Station, where there were no troops, and capturing the operator, got possession of the telegraph-wire, and here he learned just what he most wanted to know, of all the preparations that had been mede to receive him; and was therefore enabled to take the only route—through Vienna—which it was practicable, or rather safe, for him to take.

Gen. STOUGHTON, commanding the Vermont Brigade, occupied Fairfax Court-house. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, he received word from the operator at Burke's Station, that STUART was within three miles of the place; that he should remain at his post as long as possible. This was the last heard of the operator. The notice of STUART's approach was given by a Union woman residing in the vicinity. It seems that STUART reached Burke's Station at about 6 o'clock, and having an operator with him, read all the orders that passed over the wires from Gen. CASEY's headquarters, making arrangements for his reception. After remaining there an hour or more, and finding that it would be useless to attempt to capture the stores at this place, he marched directly for the Alexandria pike—striking it a few miles east of Fairfax Court-house. Here he sent forward two squadrons and drove the pickets nearly into Fairfax Court-house—to a point where Gen. STOUGHTON had ported in a piece of woods two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont Infantry and a battery. As the rebels approached yelling at the top of their voices, the Vermonters fired a volley that soon caused the cavalry to wheel about and make a rapid retreat. While executing this movement the Vermonters fired another volley of musketry, and several shells were thrown from the battery. It was now about 10 o'clock at night, which accounts for the small toss of the rebels. Two of their horses were killed, two men and two horses were captured, and it is believed that quite a number of the rebel cavalry must have been wounded, though so far as is known none were left behind, except the two mentioned as prisoners. After this repulse, STUART took a cross road and passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock the same night. He took the precaution to cut all the telegraph wires so that it was impossible to communicate with the forces in front of Washington, and therefore, his route of retreat was unobstructed. Gen. STOUGHTON dispatched two orderlies with a view to have a cavalry force sent out from Hall's ferm to intercept his march, but on the road near Vienna they came blunt upon the rebel cavalry, and they barely escaped capture by concealing themselves in the woods. Capt. ELLIOTT, of the First Michigan Cavalry, also narrowly escaped being captured. On the road from Burke's Station to Fairfax Court-house, the rebel cavalry were just behind him. His horse became unmanageable and ran under a tree, a limb of which unhorsed the Captain. He escaped by concealing himself behind a log.

STUART's force is estimated as high as 4,000 men, having had with him both FITZHUGH LEE's Brigade and HAMPTON's Legion, and two 6-pounder howitzers. Our troops at every point obeyed all orders promptly and with cheerfulness. Though Gen. CASEY was not himself present in person, he wes ably represented in the person of Capt. SMITH, the Chief of his Staff, who rendered important assistance to Gen. STOUGHTON.

Gen. WYNDHAM, commanding a brigade of cavalry, started last night in pursuit of STUART, to harass his rear, with whet result is not known at the present time.

It is supposed that STUART must have crossed the Rappahannock River near Sulphur Springs. But, for once, he was foiled in his mission.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

On Saturday last, Capt. SMITH, Chief of Gen. CASEY's Staff, with a small force, went on a reconnoissance on the Warrenton pike. He proceeded as far as Gainesville, and finding no trace of the enemy returned the same night.

LETTER FROM STAFFORD C. H.

Retributive Justice—Camp Rumors—Another Raid by Stuart.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Va., Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Soon after Gen. SIGEL took up his headquarters et this place, a widow named MORTON, residing about one mile from the Court-house, was among the first to apply at headquarters to heve her property protected. A guard was, as is usual, sent to her house—a large old-fashionad mansion—and all intruders were kept away. Mrs. MORTON not only refused to let the guerd occupy any portion of the house or out-buildings, but made them stand outdoors during all the late inclement weather, and sought every opportunity to insult them by taunts, calling them mean, lying Yankees, and in every way she could invent endeavored to make their situation an uncomfortable one. The officer of the guard bore up under the infliction, as she was a lady and one of the "F. F. V.'s," until human nature could stand it no longer, and he then reported the facts to headquarters. Provost-Marshal BROWN at once took action in the matter, and took Mrs. MORTON's house as an hospital, a building for that purpose being much needed. This irate shecesh is now occupying apartments in her house, and is chewing the cud of repentance for her follies.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Several members of the Eighth New-York Regiment went outside of the lines a few days since and commenced foraging on the premises occupied by Capt. HULING, Commissary of Gen. STAHL's command, and not leaving when ordered, he directed his guard to fire upon them, which they promptly obeyed, wounding one man seriously and frightening several more severely. The friends of the intruders were, of course, quite indignant at the "outrage" committed, and some threats of personal violence were made, but thus far these threats have not been carried into effect. Capt. HULING promptly reported the facts to headquarters, and asked that the affair might be investigated; but it is believed the authorities are well satisfied with the course pursued by Capt. HULING, and therefore an official investigation will not be necessary.

CAMP RUMORS.

The camp is filled every day with rumors of all kinds—particularly of rebel raids upon the line between this point and Alexandria. If Madame Rumor could be believed, this corps has been destroyed in detail several times. but I imagine that if the enemy act upon such a belief, they will find themselves wofully mistaken. True, raids have been made within the lines of Gen. SLOCUM, north of this corps, but so far as known the loss of Government has thus far been very trifling.

The firing of several heavy gun to-day, has started the report of an attack upon Gen. SLOCUM's command, but aside from the firing there is nothing to confirm the rumor.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID

Since writing the above, information has been received that STUART, with a force of at least 2,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, made a dash into Dumfries last night, and after a brisk skirmish, was compelled to retire. The place was occupied by a regiment of infantry and some cavalry, under the command of Col. CANBY, belonging to the Corps of Gen. SLOCUM. The Union forces had three killed and several wounded. The rebels, so far as is known, had six men killed and a large number were wounded, but the latter were mostly carried off by their companions. A force of cavalry, under Col. DELESSOLA, was immediately sent out from this point, but did not succeed in overtaking STUART's command.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Commanding on the Right—The Occupation of the Troops—The Sick and Wounded, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Some half-dozen reports of cannon were heard upon our right this morning. It is supposed the firing was in front of Gen. SIGEL's line. The cause has not yet been communicated to the headquarters of this division. It may have originated in consequence of the rebels making their appearance at Catlett's Station, it having been reported that quite a force of their cavalry are hovering about that vicinity.

Since the return of the troops to the quarters they occupied before the late battle, they have been industriously engaged in building log huts and fireplaces, and making themselves generally comfortable. Some of the regiments have exhibited great skill in adorning their camps with a profuse display of pines and evergreens. Arches of that material have been constructed over the entrances, in the centre of which are suspended wreaths containing the number of the regiment and the State to which it belongs. The troops are in a good condition of health, and anxiously awaiting orders for future movements.

Nearly all of the sick and wounded have been sent to Washington. The tents used for hospital purposes, outside the regular headquarters, have been struck, and turned over, together with the cooking utensils and equipage, to the various Division Quartermasters. To-morrow, 155 patients from the Fifth Corps, will be taken to Aquia Creek, thence to Washington. Dr. R. O. CRAIG, Medical Director of the Corps, will accompany the train to the Creek and superintend the transfer of the patients to the boat.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD proceeded to Washington this morning for the purpose, it is stated, of testifying on Gen. PORTER's Court-martial.

In Gen. GRIFFIN's absence, the First Division, Fifth Corps, is commanded by Col. JAMES BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

It is rumored that Col. PARKER, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

Capt. R. C. WALKER, who has faithfully and efficiently served as Commissary to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, for a long period, has lately received the appointment of Paymaster in the volunteer service.

WHIT.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 4623, 4689, 4727, 4738, 4739, 4753, 4755, 4759, 4761, 4763, 4767, 4780, 4782, 4784, 4785, 4793, 4797, 4801, 4809, 4811, 4812, 4817, 4823, 4825, 4815, 4819, 4805. *Part* [illegible] 5132, 5137, 5140, 5142, 5144, 5146, 5152, 5154, 5156, 5158, 5162, 5164, 5166, 5168, 5170, 5174, 5176, 5178, 5182, 5184, 5186, 5188, 5190, 5194, 5196, 5198, 5200, 5204, 5206.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Continuation of Gen. Sigel's Testimony.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

The examination of Gen. SIGEL was resumed:

In answer to a question by Gen. McDOWELL what there was in his order No. 10 which led witness to place his right on the railroad running from Warrenton Junction to Manassas, the witness stated that he did not have the order before him.

This answer not being satisfactory to the interrogator,

On referring to the record, at the suggestion of the Court, it was found that the question had already been answered, to the effect that witness had understood the order as he had acted.

The Divisions of Gens. Schurz and Schenck, he stated, in answer to a question, were bivouacked on the pike between Buckland Mills and Gainesville, on the evening of the 28th August, or the morning of the 28th.

The Division of Gen. Schurz was about a mile from Gainesville—probably nearer to Gainesville; the Division of Gen. Schenck was first about 2½ miles from Gainesville, and then received orders to form behind the left wing of Gen. Schurz, during the night.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell—Why did you delay the whole force on account of the pickets of Gen. Milroy.

A.—I did not delay the march. There may have been a delay for the reason that I wished to have Gen. Milroy at the head of my column, and his preparations may not have all been made. I have already stated why his preparations were made at the very last moment before moving. In relation to Gen. Milroy, I deem it my duty to State that his troops were under arms nearly the whole night, and were greatly in need of rest, as well as other troops.

Witness did not know that there was any special delay in the movements of his command on account of the position of his reserve artillery, any more than the usual time necessary for such movements. The ordinary march of troops on good roads, unobstructed by anything except the moving column, is about fifteen miles per day. On the 28th of August, his corps marched thirteen miles, and Gen Milroy's Division, sixteen. This was in the presence of the enemy, where they had to keep a good lookout.

Witness did not know of his march from Buckland Mills to Gainesville on the morning of the 28th, having been obstructed by baggage waggons. He ordered some of Gen. Schenck's men to fall into the line of march, whom he found trying to cook coffee on the road before daylight.

In marching from Warrenton Junction to Buckland Mills on the 27th, he found the enemy at the latter place, who burned the bridge there and retired. His men were under arms there the balance of the day, they being informed that there were 10,000 of the enemy in front of them, and that 60,000 had marched to Manassas, which information he reported to Gen. McDowell.

On the 26th of August, and on the ensuing night, all his troops were at Warrenton, and were resting.

It is from Warrenton to Buckland Mills about nine or ten miles.

His corps arrived at Buckland Mills about four or five o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th.

The note (produced in Court by Gen. McDowell) dated Buckland Mills, Aug. 27, 11:40 A. M., was written by his Adjutant, when he (witness) had probably gone in advance with his Staff, to direct the movements of the corps.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell—State if these letters (producing three letters) were not sent by you from Buckland Mills on the 27th, and if you know of any other reports sent to Gen. McDowell on that day, except the note above mentioned, dated 11:40 A. M.

Letter No. 1 stated situation of affairs at Buckland Mills, and urged upon Gen. McDowell the policy of concentrating all available forces at that point, so as to press upon the enemy in strong force next morning.

Letters Nos. 2 and 3, about the same import.

Witness said he did not remember of any other letters having been sent by him to Gen. McDowell on that day.

Q.—State whether you received the two letters, copies of which are here produced, dated on the 27th of August, stating that in lieu of your own cavalry, Gen. McDowell sent you, on that day, three regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Bayard, to be kept until yours could be returned to you.

A.—I do not remember particularly about the letters, but admit that they were probably received. The cavalry were sent, at any rate, and arrived a little after dark.

Q.—Without asking for an opinion as to the nature or quality of the combination, did not Gen. McDowell's order, of 2:45 A. M., on the 28th of August, contemplate a combined movement of yours and Gen. McDowell's Corps.

A.—I do not know what the contemplation of the order was, but admit that it may have been such as stated, because I think it very natural that it should be.

Q.—Did not the order contemplate the combined movement should be made on the left of, or north of the Manassas Railroad?

A.—I could not understand fully from the order that my corps was to march on the left or north of the railroad. I understood, perhaps, that my right was to rest on the railroad, as near as practicable, in case of having to form in line of battle on the march.

Q.—Did not witness receive repeated instructions from Gen. McDowell, during the march—once while he was marching south of the railroad—that he should march with his right on the railroad?

A.—I do not remember having received such instructions.

Without concluding the examination of Gen. Sigel, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel was concluded. At its close an opportunity wes afforded him to make an explanation of testimony there, but he desired time to consider, and would transmit them in writing to the Court.

Capt. Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's Staff, was examined concerning the remark Gen McDowell is said to have made to him, whilst bearer of a message from Gen. Sigel to Gen. McDowell. He confirmed the testimony of his Chief. He was also lightly questioned about the movements of the enemy on the road from Gainesville to Manassas during this time.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

An advance copy of the Governor's Message is published this afternoon. After congratulating the Legislature and State upon the fact that at last a loyal General Assembly is convened, the Governor reviews the condition of the State since the outbreak of the rebellion, and says the number of volunteers from Missouri, after the casualties of war, and mustering out irregularly enlisted troops, is 27,500, which, with 10,500 State Militia, gives a total force of 38,000 in service for the war. The enrolled militia, numbering 52,000, gives the State the grand total of 90,000 men, the latter force furnishing a large body of men, armed and equipped for any emergency. The Governor treats of finance and the condition of railroads at length, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to adopt measures to restore the State credit and reduce the State debt, consistent with good faith toward holders of State bonds, complete the railroads yet unfinished, and rescue the interest of private stockholders. On the subject of Emancipation, the Governor says he has long been convinced that the material interests of Missouri would be advanced by substituting free for slave labor, and recommends a plan by which the children of slaves, from after the passage of the act, shall be free, but remain under the control of their owners until they have arrived at a certain age, the owners to be compensated for the diminished value of slave mothers, after thus rendered incapable of bearing slave children. During the discussion of the emancipation question, the Governor says the Legislature cannot constitutionally adopt a scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and the slaves of one class be emancipated without compensation, while compensation be provided for the other class.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The iron-clad *Montauk* arrived at Hampton Roads this forenoon.

The gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon.

The British frigate *Melpomene* left Hampton Roads to-day.

The *Monitor* and *Passaic* went down the Roads this afternoon.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. ALEXANDER DRIVER, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, will take place at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon. The funeral will be attended by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a prominent and zealous member.

A YEAR OF WAR.

Diary of Military and Naval Events of 1862.

Victories and Defeats, Triumphs and Disasters, Successes and Reverses of the Army and Navy of the Union.

JANUARY.

1.—MASON AND SLIDELL LEFT FORT WARREN, having been transferred to a British gunboat.... Battle between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries....The Union prisoners transferred from Charleston to Columbia, S. C.

2.—Steamer *Ella Warley* ran the blockade into Charleston, S. C.

3.—Reconnoissance to Big Bethel, Va.

4.—Huntersville, Va., attacked by Union troops, and the rebel stores there captured or destroyed.

5.—Slight skirmish near Port Royal, S. C.

7.—Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren....Gunboat reconnoissance to within two miles of Columbus, Ky.

8.—Rebels in Randolph County, Mo., routed.

10.—Expedition bound down the Mississippi left Cairo....HUMPHREY MARSHALL defeated near Prestonburgh, Ky.

11.—Gunboat action near Columbus, Ky.... Bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad burned by the rebels.

12.—Sloop-of-war *Pensacola* ran past the rebel batteries on the Potomac... Gen. BURNSIDE's advance sailed from Fort Monroe....A nephew of Gen. POLK (rebel) captured, bearing dispatches.

13.—RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.... EDWIN M. STANTON was appointed Secretary of War.

14.—Gunboat reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of Columbus, Ky.

15.—Rebel schooner burned by the men on vessels blockading the Rappahannock.

16.—Reconnoissance from Lexington, Mo.

17.—Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition arrived at Hatteras, N. C., after meeting with heavy gales.

18.—Death of Ex-President JOHN TYLER, at Richmond, Va....Reconnoissance of the gunboat *Conestoga*, up the Tennessee River.

19.—BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KY., in which the rebel Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed.... Rebel schooner *Lizzie Weston* captured.

20.—Order issued for the appointment of Commissioners to visit Richmond, to provide for the welfare of our troops imprisoned there....Rebel schooner *Wilder* captured, in Mobile Bay.

21.—Gen. MCCLERNAND'S expedition returned to Cairo, from reconnoitering in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.

23.—A second fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in Charleston, S. C., harbor....Rebel steamer *Calhoun* captured off South-west Pass, mouth of the Mississippi.

24.—Two rebel vessels grounded, in attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.

26.—Anniversary of the secession of Louisiana. The day celebrated in New-Orleans....Reconnoissance toward Munfordsville, Ky.

27.—Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH appointed Commissioners to visit Richmond under the order of the 20th.

28.—Gunboat expedition to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah. Engagement between our boats and those of rebel Commodore TATNALL.

30.—THE MONITOR LAUNCHED.

31.—Secretary SEWARD ordered the release of the prisoners in Fort Lafayette who were taken on vessels which had violated the blockade.... The President was authorized by Congress to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the United States... Queen VICTORIA declared anew her intention to observe neutrality in the American war.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.

2.—Cavalry charge of the rebels on a small force of Union infantry in Morgan County, Tenn.

3.—The privateersmen who, up to this date, were confined in the city jails were released therefrom and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.... Rebel steamer *Nashville* sent from Southampton, Eng. The Union gunboat *Tuscarora*, starting in pursuit, was stopped by British frigate *Shannon*.

4.—Brisk skirmish on the Potomac, near the Occoquan... Discussion in the rebel Virginia House of Delegates on the subject of enrolling free negroes.

5.—Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER took command of the Irish Brigade in MCCLELLAN'S army ....British schooner *Mars* captured off Florida.

6.—FORT HENRY, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, TAKEN BY OUR WESTERN GUNBOAT FLEET under command of Flag-Officer A. H. FOOTE. Gunboat expedition left Fort Henry.

7.—BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C. Harper's Ferry, Va., shelled by our batteries by order of Col. GEARY, on account of the rebels firing on a boat under flag of truce....Romney, Va., occupied by our troops under Gen. LANDER. ... Rebel picket guard surprised at Germantown, Va.... Two rebel transports on the Tennessee River destroyed.

8.—BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND continued. The Island, with all its fortifications, captured,—3,000 stand of small arms, 3,000 prisoners, 6 forts and large quantities of military supplies taken by Gen. BURNSIDE's force. Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE mortally wounded....Rebel boats, the *Sallie Wood* and *Muscle*, captured at Chickasaw, Miss.; also, three steamboats burned at Florence, Ala.

9.—Arrest of Gen. C. P. STONE. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

10.—The rebel squadron from Roanoke Island attacked and destroyed....Elizabeth City, N. C., surrendered... Martial law proclaimed in Kansas.

11.—Bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport's News, Va.

12.—Edenton, N. C., taken by Lieut. MAURY, U. S. N.... Retreat of rebel Gen. PRICE from Springfield, Mo.

13.—Springfield, Mo., occupied by the Union troops under Gen. CURTIS—the rebel Gen. PRICE hastily evacuated the place in the morning.... Expedition for the destruction of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, N. C., accomplished the work.

14.—The Secretary of War ordered the release of all political prisoners, on condition of their taking an oath not to aid the rebellion....Amnesty granted to such by the President....Return of Messrs. AMES and FISH from Fort Monroe.... The rebels refused to allow them within their lines for the object on which they went, but agreed to exchange all the prisoners, releasing 300 Union prisoners more than we releesed rebels, on condition of the release of the next 300 falling into our hands ... Cavalry reconnoissance to Blooming Gap, Va.

15.—Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated by the rebels and occupied by Gen. BUELL's army..... Engagement between rebel gunboats and our batteries near Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

16.—SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON to Gen. GRANT. We captured from 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners and large quantities of stores and artillery. Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW, (rebels), escaped. Gens. BUCKNER and TILGHMAN captured.

17.—Two rebel regiments, marching to reinforce Fort Donelson, captured... Battle at Sugar Creek, Arkansas.

18.—Proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH in North Carolina issued. ....Skirmish at Independence, Mo.....Rebel Congress met at Richmond.

19.—Com. FOOTE took possession of Clarksville, Tenn.

20.—Winton, N. C., burned by Gen. BURNSIDE's

troops....Gunboat reconnoissance up the Occoquan Creek, Va.

21.—Execution of Capt. NATHANIEL P. GORDON, a slave-trader, at New-York....National troops defeated on the Rio Grande, New-Mexico.

22.—JEFF. DAVIS INAUGURATED AT RICHMOND, Va....Martial law proclaimed over West Tennessee....The day appointed by the President for a general movement of the land and naval forces.

23.—The rebels evacuated Nashville, Tenn.... Gen. CURTIS captured Fayetteville, Ark.,the rebels fleeing in confusion... Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Gen. BUELL.

24.—Harper's Ferry occupied by Gen. BANKS' troops.

25.—NASHVILLE, TENN., OCCUPIED BY THE UNION ARMY....Order issued by tha War Department forbidding the publication of war news not authorized by the Government. The telegraph lines taken possession of the Government.

26.—The Loan and Treasury Bill (legal tender) approved by the President.

27.—Tha rebels began to evacuate Columbus, Ky....The *Monitor* sailed from New-York.

28.—The steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Beaufort, N. C....Fast Day in the "Confederate" States....Skirmish at Sikeston, Mo.... Charlestown, Va., occupied hy the Union troops.

MARCH.

1.—JOHN MINOR BOTTS arrested in Richmond, Va., for treason to the Confederacy....Schooner *British Queen* captured endeavoring to run tha blockada at Wilmington, N. C.

2.—Death of Gen. F. W. LANDER....Gunboat engagement with rebel batteries at Pittsburgh, Tenn.

3.—COLUMBUS, KY., OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES, the city having been deserted by the rebels.... Martinsburgh, Va., occupied by Gen. BANKS' forces....Gen. POPE's forces engaged with the enemy near New-Madrid, Mo....Fernandina, Fla., surrendered to Com. DUPONT and Gen. WRIGHT, (Union.)

5.—Our pickats at Columbus, Ky., driven in.... Bunker Hill, Va., occupied by Union forces.... Rebel schooner *Wm. Mallory* captured....BEAUREGARD assumed command of the rebel army of the Mississippi.

6.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE sent to Congress....Smithfield, Va., occupied by our troops....Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commenced.

7.—Battle of Pea Ridge continued. The rebels were under command of BEN MCCULLOCH, and our troops of Gen. CURTIS....The rebels commenced their retreat from Centreville, Va.

8.—BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE ENDED, by the defeat and rout of the rebels....BEAUREGARD called on the planters to send their bells to depôts, for conversion into cannon....The Army of the Potomac divided into five *Corps d'Armée*.

THE MERRIMAC, FROM NORFOLK, ATTACKED OUR FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS. She sunk the *Cumberland*. The *Congress* surrendered and was burned. The *Minnesota* grounded. The *St. Lawrence* was engaged. The gunboats *Oregon* and *Zouave* were badly damaged.

9.—The Battle between the *Merrimac* and our Vessels continued. The *Monitor*, having arrived on the evening of the 8th, entered into the contest and fought the *Merrimac*, the two vessels touching each other part of the time. The *Merrimac* retired, the *Monitor* being undamaged. Lieut.-Commanding WORDEN, of the *Monitor* was injured.

Cockpit Point, Va., occupied by our troops.... The rebel steamer *Geo. Page* burned by the rebels.... Point Pleasant, Mo., taken by a brigade of Union troops.

10.—CENTREVILLE, Va., occupied by our forces ....Gunboat *Whitehall* destroyed by fire in Hampton Roads....The last of the rebels left Manassas and our scouts approached the place.

11.—Our troops entered the works at Manassas Junction....Gen. MCCLELLAN having taken the field with the Army of the Potomac, the President relieved him of the command of the other military Departments....Gen. HALLECK assigned to the command of the Department of the Mississippi ... Gen. FREMONT placed in command of Mountain Department.

12.—JACKSONVILLE, Fla., occupied by our troops ....Winchester, Va., reached by 'BANKS' forces .. Forts in New York harbor garrisoned....Schooner *Fair Play* captured off South Carolina.

13.—JOS. HOLT and ROBT. DALE OWEN appointed to audit claims against the United States.

14.—BATTLE OF NEWBERN, N. C.... The rebels evacuated New Madrid, Mo., leaving immense stores, &c., in our hands ... Gen. MCCLELLAN issued an address to his army.... Reconnoissance to Cedar Run, Va.

15.—Naval expedition left Cairo for Hickman, Ky.

16.—Rebels defeated by Gen. GARFIELD in the Cumberland Mountains, East Tenn.

17—Gunboat *Cimerone* launched.

18.—Ship *Emily St. Pierre* captured near Charleston S. C....Steamer *Nashville* escaped from Beaufort N. C... Rebel gunboat sunk near New Madrid by a masked battery....Gen. DIX assigned to the command of the "Middle" Department....Aquia Creek, Va., evacuated by the rebels.

20.—An expedition of engineers from Gen. POPE's army, having reached Commodore FOOTE above Island No. 10, started on its return, and commenced cutting the famous canal for the passage of gunboats to New Madrid.

21—Gen. BUTLER arrived at Ship Island... Washington, N. C., occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE's troops....Departments of the Gulf and of the South constituted—Gen. BUTLER assigned to the former, and Gen. T. W. SHERMAN to the latter.

22—Reconnoissance in force to Cumberland Gap.

23.—BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA.—Rebels defeated, with a loss of 869 killed, wounded and missing. Union loss 115 killed, 450 wounded.... Surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, demanded by our forces, which being refused, the fort was invested.

24.—Engagement between the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* and a rebel masked battery near Eastport, Tenn.

27.—Schooner *Julia Warden* capturad near Charleston, S. C.

28.—Shipping Point, Va., occupied by Union troops....Reconnoissance beyond Warrenton, Va. .. Battle 20 miles from Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

29.—"Middle" Department constituted.... Cbarge tbrough Middleburgh, Va., in pursuit of rebels fleeing from the place....Schooner *Lydia* and *Mary* captured,

31.—Gen. HUNTER assumed command of the Department of the South.

APRIL.

2.—Gen. BANKS' force proceeded from Strasburgh to Woodstock, Va., and were engaged with the enemy at the latter place.

2.—The President's Emancipation and Compensation resolutions passed the Senate....Thoroughfare Gap, Va., occupied by Gen. GEARY's Union army... Early in the morning, Col. ROBERTS spiked the guns of the upper rebel battery at Island No. 10....The pioneer steamer passed through the newly-constructed canal from abova Island No. 10 to New-Madrid.

3.—Bill for the abolition of Slavery in tha District of Columbia passed the Senate....Apalachicola, Fla., surrendered to our seamen.

4.—Departments of the Shenandoah and of the Rappahannock constituted....Tbe rebel floating battery at Island No. 10 again shelled....Our forces at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., attacked.

5.—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ARRIVED IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS AT YORKTOWN.—Tha rebels fired the first shot, after which the cannonading continued with hut slight intermission until dark....The gunboat *Carondelet* arrived at New Madrid, Missouri, having run the rebel batteries in a terrible thunder storm.

6.—BATTLE OF SHILOH, OR PITTSBURG LANDING, COMMENCED.—The rebels outnumbered us, and on tbis day succeeded in driving our troops hack to the protection of the gunboats ....Gunboat *Pittsburgh* ran the batteries at Island No. 10 unlea a terrific fire from the rebel batteries....The *Carondelet* engaged with rebel batteries all day....Gen. MITCHEL reached Shelbyville, Tennessee.

7.—SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. 10.—Gen. POPE having crossed his army to the Tennessee shore below the Island....Battle of Pittsburgh Landing continued....Our troops, reinforced, retook the camp and batteries captured by the rebels on the 6th, and captured a large number of prisoners. The enemy put to a full retreat, and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON (rebel) killed....The rebels were commanded by POLK and BEAUREGARD.

8—Great rejoicing throughout the loyal States over the Union victories. Congratulatory orders issued by Secretaries STANTON and WELLES Gen. HALLECK left St. Louis to assume command of his department in the field.

10.—Bombardment of Fort Pulaski commenced.

11.—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI CONTINUED—THE FORT SURRENDERED.... The District of Columbia Emancipation Bill passed by the House of Representatives....Battle of Shiloh continued hy Gen. MITCHEL's forces....SECONN APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIMAC and her consorts in Hampton Roads. She captured three small vessels and then returned....Gen. HALLECK arrived at Pittsburgh Landing.

12.—Gen. HUNTER, at Fort Pulaski, declared free all slaves in the Fort and on Cockspur Island....Engagement at Monterey, Va....Expedition from Huntsville, Ala., saized the junction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad....Another expedition from Huntsville arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which they found in flames.

13.—Two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad destroyed by an expedition from Pittsburgh Landing.

14.—Bombardment of Fort Pillow commenced. ....Gunboat expedition from the Potomac flotilla up the Rappahannock. The batteries at Lowry's Point shelled out.

15.—Our gunboats shelled the neighborhood of Gloucester, Va., near Yorktown....The rebels cut the levee on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi near Fort Wright. Immense destruction of property in consequence... Ex-Secretary CAMERON arrested on charge of falsely imprisoning PIERCE BUTLER.

16.—THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ....M. MERCIER, French Minister, arrived in Richmond.....Troops left Ship Island for New-Orleans....Spirited engagement at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.

17.—Mount Jackson and Newmarket, Va.. occupied by BANKS' troops....A part of MCDOWELL's force marched from Warrenton on Fredericksburgh....An expedition, under Gen. RENO, left Newhern, N. C., to attack a body of rebels near Elizaheth City.

18.—BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, BELOW NEW-ORLEANS, COMMENCED.... Gen. RENO's expedition landed above Elizabeth City... Tha rebels at Yorktown repulsed in a night attack on nur troops....Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, Va., occupied hy our troops.

19.—BATTLE OF CAMDEN, (or South Mills,) N. C....Gen. BANKS' advance occupied Sparts, Va. ....Gen. MITCHEL at luka, Miss....Bombardment of Fort Wright continued.

21.—Ship *R. C. Files* captured at Mobile.

22.—Gen. BANKS' advance reached Harriaonburgh, Va....Bonbardment of Fort Jackson continued... Rebel Congress at Richmond suddenly dispersed.

23.—Gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* chased the *Nashville* unsuccessfully.

24.—Deatruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal, North Carolina, completed....Our fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New-Orleans....United States Steamer *Varuna* sunk, after a most gallant action.....Great destruction of property in New-Orleans, in anticipation of the approach of our forces....Rebels near Corinth attacked and driven back.

25.—ARRIVAL OF OUR SQUADRON OFF NEW-ORLEANS....Surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, after a bombardment of ten and a half hours by our fleet and batteries....Death of Gen. C. F. SMITH.

26.—Com. FARRAOUT demanded the surrender of New-Orleans. The Mayor replied that tha city was at the mercy of our gunboats....Capture of a rebel outwork at Yorktown... Fort Macon occupied by our forces.

27.—AMERICAN FLAG RAISED OVER THE MINT IN NEW-ORLEANS....Severe skirmish near Newbern, N. C.. ..Gen. BUTLER landed his troops above Fort St. Philip.

28.—Surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. ....Rebel gunboats on the Warwick River shelled our encampments... Skirmish at Monterey, Tenn....Captured steamer *Ella Warley* arrived at Port Royal, S. C.

29.—Gen. MITCHEL routed the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala.. Successful skirmish near Corinth. ....Rebel battery near Port Royal captured.

30.—Cannonading at Yorktown....The rebels cut the telegraph wire near Huntsville, Ala., and attacked one of our brigades.

MAY.

1.—Huntaville, Ala., in possession of Gen. MITCHEL....Grest rise in the Mississippi.... Rebel battery at White Point, North Edisto Island, captured. ..Schooner *Magnolia* captured.

2.—Rebel Gen. MORGAN captured some of our troops at Pulaski, Tenn... Gen. BUTLER took possession of the *True Delta* in New-Orleans.

3.—Rebels near Farmington, Miss., attacked. The position carried and two bridges destroyed.

4.—YORKTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS early in the morning, and our troops occupied the works... Brisk fight between our cavalry and artillery and the rebels, from Yorktown near Williamsburgh....Gen. MCCLELLAN reported tha capture of 71 heavy guns and large amount of ammunition, tents, &c....Gloucester taken....MORGAN's rebel cavalry attacked at Lebanon, Tenn. ....English steamer *Circassian* captured near Havana.

5.—BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH, VA. After a hard-fought battle,in which we came near being defeated, our forces were victorious, and the enemy abandoned their position in the night, leaving sick and wounded in our hands.

6.—Williamsburgh occupied by our troops. The *Merrimac* moving and the *Monitor* and other vessels prepared for action... The rebels burned their gunboats on the York River.

7—BATTLE OF WEST POINT, VA.—Gen. FRANKLIN's division was engaged in a terrible conflict with the rebels under LEE, but succeeded in driving them back in the Chickahominy The President visited Fort Monroe, the *Galena*, *Monitor* and *Minnesota*... The *Merrimac* appeared off Craney Island and returned to Norfolk.. Gen. MILROY, in the Mountain Department, fell back after some skirmishing.

8.—Tha iron clad *Galena* and gunboats *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* started up James River. *Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and several gunboats left for Sewell's Point which place they attacked *Merrimac* appeared but refused to fight.

9.—Gen. MCCLELLAN effected a junction with FRANKLIN'S Corps at West Point. *Monitor* fired on the batteries at Sewell's Point.... Battle at Farmington, near Corinth, Miss The rebels attacked our position, and though our forces were at first compelled to fall back, the fight resulted in a victory for our arms....Gen. HUNTER issued his order declaring free the slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina... Evacuation of Pensacola by the rebels completed Engagement at Slater's Mills, Va ... Gunboat fight at Fort Darling, on the James River.

10.—SURRENDER OF NORFOLK.... Gosport Navy-yard burned by the rebels.... Victory on the Mississippi, near Fort Pillow, in a gunboat engagement between eight rebel iron-clads and six Union boats. Two of the rebel gunhosts blown up and one sunk.. Craney Island abandoned by the rebels.. Gen. BUTLER seized $800,000 in the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, New-Orleans.

11.—THE REBELS SET FIRE TO THE MERRIMAC. She blew up at 5 A. M... *Monitor* and other gunboats proceeded toward Norfolk.

12.—Great destruction of tobacco on the Elizabeth River... Rebel steamer *Gov. Morton* captured

13.—MCCLELLAN's advance guard at White House, Va.; Gen. MCCLELLAN's Headquarters at Cumberland, near which was skirmishing with the enemy.

15.—Dash of mounted guerrillas on our railroad guard beyond Front Royal, Va.

16.—United States transport *Oriental* wrecked naar Cape Hatteras.

17.—The rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. The rebels burned the bridge, and obstructed the march of our troops

19.—The rebels attacked, killed and took prisoners a party of our men on the James River, landing under flag of truce.. The President, hy proclamation, repudiated the order of Gen. HUNTER liberating the slaves in his department.

20.—Gen. MCCLELLAN's advance reached New Bridge, 8 miles from Richmond....Advance ol all his army.

23.—TERRIFIC FIGHTING BETWEEN GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE UNDER COL. KENLEY AND THE REBELS AT FRONT ROYAL, VA.... A portion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army crossed the Chickahominy..... MCCLELLAN'S army engaged in three skirmishes; the rebels driven from Mechanicsville....The rebels defeated at Lewisburgh, Va., in the Mountain Department.

24.—Gen. BANKS' column retreated from Strasburgh to Winchester, Va., fighting the rebels gallantly

25.—Gen. BANKS retreated from Winchester to Martinsburgh, Va., fighting as he went. Our troops were attacked early in the morning, and fought during most of the day Our baggage trains reached the Potomac

26.—THE CAPITAL SUPPOSED TO BE IN DANGER ....Fredericksburgh, Va., captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces. The rebels completely routed.... Gen. MORGAN ordered the Seventh Regiment to Washington Other regiments to follow

27.—[illegible] Confederate [illegible]

28.—RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM CORINTH, MISS., COMMENCED....An expedition under Col. ELLIOTT, sent from Camp near Corinth to the Nashville and Ohio Railroad, was successful.

29.—Evacuation of Corinth, hy the rebels completed in the night....Bridge 500 feet long across South Anna Creek, Va., burned by our cavalry, who also captured Ashland, Va.

30.—Front Royal occupied by our troops.

31.—BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, before Richmond, commenced. The result of tha day's fighting was unfavorable.

JUNE.

1.—The battle of Fair Oaks continued. This day's fight was very severe, and we regained our position of the day before. Tha Union loss in two days' battles was, in killed, wounded and missing, 5,739 ...The rebels driven out of Strasburgh, Va., and the town occupied by FREMONT'S army.

3.—Landing of Union troops on James Island, S. C.

4.—Gen. POPE 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy....Skirmish on James Island, S. C.... The rebels burned their works near Fort Pillow.

5.—Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond....Fort Pillow evacuated after a siege of 52 days.

6.—Memphis, Tenn., occupied hy the Union army....Great gunboat battle oppoaita Memphis; 7 of the enemy's gunhoats and rams destroyed.... Gen. FREMONT attacked the rebel rear guard near Harrisonburgh, Va.

7.—Battle at Union Church near Harrisonburgh, Va. The rebels routed....Rebel batteries at Chattapooga silenced....WM. B. MUMFORD executed for tearing down the American flag from the mint at New-Orleans.

8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va. FREMONT'S army engaged.

9.—Battle of Port Republic, Va., between SHIELDS' and JACKSON'S forces.

10.—Skirmish near James Island.

13.—Our pickets driven in from Old Church before Richmond....The railroad behind MCCLELLAN'S army, four miles from White House, cut by the rebel cavalry.

15.—Gen. WOOL visited Harper's Ferry.

16.—Battle of James Island, S. C.; our forces repulsed.

17.—Battle between our gunboats and rebel batteries at St. Charles, Ark., on the White River.

18.—Cumberland Gap occupied by Union Gen. MORGAN'S force.

20.—Commodore PORTER arrived off Vicksburgh with ten mortar-boats....Free Territory act signed by the President... Holly Springs occupied by our forcas.

21.—Death of Col. ELLET, nf the Missiasippi ram fleet.

24.—EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE LANDING by MCCLELLAN commenced. Gen. HOOKER'S Division attacked hy the rebels, who were repulsed at the point of the bayonet... President LINCOLN at West Point, N. Y.

25.—SEVERE AND SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND. Reconnoitering expedition left Newbern, N. C....Gen. BUTLER ordered tha seizure of the property of the traitor TWIGGS.

26.—TERRIFIC FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND, the rebels having attacked our right wing when engaged in changing base from the Pamunkey to the James Rivers....The rebels destroyed their gunboats the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston, on the Yazoo River....Gen. POPE assigned to tbs command of the Army of Virginia.

27.—BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL, near Richmond. Stonewall JACKSON and EWELL attempted to turn our right flank and were repulsed. The entire right wing of our army crnssed the Chickahominy in the night in perfect order... Shelling of Vicksburgh....Gen. FREMONT relieved of the command of the Mountain Department.

28.—BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND CONTINUED. ... Evacuation of White House Landing completed.

29.—BATTLE FOUGHT 14 MILES FROM SAVAGE'S STATION, near Richmond. At dark the rebels were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position... The crew of tha steamer *Kanawha* cut out the English steamer *Ann* from under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile.

30.—BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS, or White Oak Swamp, near Richmond. The rebels still held at bay... Loss very heavy on both sides.

JULY

1.—BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, before Richmond. Our troops were more successful this day than on those preceding, having been victorious in every action. Brilliant cavalry engagement near Boonsville, Miss. The rebels attacked our forces, but were repulsed after seven hours' hard fighting The President announced his decision to call for 300,000 more volunteers.. Tax Bill approved.

2—Gov. MORGAN appealed to the people of New-York to volunteer.

4.—Gen. MCCLELLAN issued a congratulatory address to his army, in which he declared that it should enter Richmond.

5.—Vigorous bombardment of Vicksburgh

7.—Gen. CURTIS' advance in Arkansas attacked by the rebels, near Bayou Cache. The rebels repulsed and put to flight Gen. BURNSIDE's flagboat arrived at Fort Monroe.

8.—President LINCOLN and Gen. BURNSIDE arrived at Fort Monroe. The President proceeded up the James River.. An expedition up the Roanoke River started from Plymouth, N. C.

10.—BURNSIDE'S force encamped at Newport's News

11.—Gen. HALLECK assigned by the President to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief.

12.—Gen. ALBERT PIKE resigned his command in the rebel army. ..Gen. CURTIS' command arrived at Helena, Ark.

14.—Gen. POPE assumed command of the Army of Virginia, and issued his famous order, discarding the idea of maintaining lines of retreat and bases of support... Battle at Fayetteville, Ark.

15.—Gen. STEVENS' division from South Carolina arrived in Hampton Roads to reinforce MCCLELLAN

Rebel iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas* run past our vessels and succeeded in reaching the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, before reaching which she had a desperate fight with the Union iron-clad *Carondelet*.

17.—Congress adjourned CYNTHIANA, KY., taken by the rebels.

18.—Death of the rebel Gen. D. E. TWIGGS.

19.—Gen. BUTLER issued an order emancipating certain negroes.

20—The expedition from Fredericksburgh made a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek; the railroad and telegraph lines for several miles were destroyed.

22—The President issued an order for the seizure of supplies needed by our armies; directing that negroes should be employed as laborers, giving them wages for their labor.. The President ordered that foreigners should not be required by military commanders to take the oath of allegiance.

23.—Gen. POPE ordered the arrest of all disloyal male citizens in the lines of his army . A cavalry expedition from Fredericksburgh met and defeated two bodies of rebel cavalry.

24.—Gen. HALLECK left Washington for Fortress Monroe. British steamer *Tubal Cain* captured

25.—Steamor *Cuba* ran the blockade into Mobile ..President issued a proclamation warning rebels of the provisions of the Confiscation act.

27.—British steamer Memphis ran out of Charleston.. Reconnoissance in force in direction of Kinston, N. C.....Gen. POPE left Washington for his army.

30.—A part of Com. PORTER's mortar fleet arrived in Hampton Roads.

AUGUST.

1.—Severe fight at Newark, Mo . Retaliatory order issued by the rebel Government. Gen. POPE and his officers declared not to be entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war.

2.—Reconnoitering column from POPE'S army crossed the Rapidan and took Orange Courthouse, Va. ..Railroad and telegraph linas between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville destroyed....Brush with the rebels at Ozark, Mo.

3.—Reconnoitering party from the Army of the Potomac advanced to within 14 miles of Petersburgh, Va....Steamer *Columbia* captured with a valuable cargo.

4.—A DRAFT FOR 300,000 MEN FOR NINE MONTHS ORDERED.

5.—BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.. .Malvern Hill occupied by our troops after a fight of 1½ hours our gunboats shelled a rebel encampment beyond Malvern Hill . Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, assassinated by the rebels, near Salem, Tenn.

6.—REBEL RAM ARKANSAS BLOWN UP ....000 prisoners exchanged Gen. HOOKER retired in the night from Malvern Hill Death of Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK.

7—Guerrilla fight near Kirksville, Mo.—the rebels defeated English steamer *Ladona* cap[illegible]

advanced towsrd Culpepper Court-house and Madison Court-house, Va.

8.—POPE's advance fell slowly back, our forces concentrating at Culpepper Court-house.

9.—BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN....Guerrilas at Stockton, Mo., defeated....Regulations for the enrollment and draft issued.

10.—Slight skirmishing at Cedar Mountain, Va. ....The enemy fell back two miles from our front.

11.—The enemy sent a flag of truce to Culpepper Court-house, asking permission to bury their dead of the battle of Cedar Mountain....The day spent in burying the dead....Independence, Mo., captured by the rebels....Guerrilla fight near Williamsport, Tenn.

12.—Reconnoissance in force from POPE's army in the neighborhood of Slaughter Mountain.

13.—Collision batween the steamers *Peabody* and *West Point* on the Potomac; about 60 lives of convalescent soldiers lost.

14.—Gen. BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée* arrived at Fredericksburgh....Tha draft ordered to take place Sept. 1.

16.—UNION TROOPS EVACUATED HARRISON'S LANDING, Va. The rebels made a feint of an attempt to cross the Rapidan but were driven back ....Fight in Charlton County, Mo....Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance arrived at Williamsburgh.

17.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance from Harrison's Landing reached Hampton.

18.—The rear guard of MCCLELLAN'S army crossed the Chickahominy on its way toward Fort Monroe....Gen. POPE's retrest commenced ....The rebel Congress met.

20.—The Sioux Indians attacked Fort Ridgely, Minn., and were repulsed....The rebels drove in our pickets between Culpepper Court-house and the Rappahannock.

21.—Two rebsl regiments crossed the Rappahannock in facs of Gen. SIGEL'S batteries, which opened on them, killing many and driving the rest back in confusion.

22.—STUART'S Cavalry attacked a train of sick and wounded at Catlett's Station, Va.....Reception of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York.

23.—Early in the morning our artillery all along the line opened on the enemy from this side of the Rappahannock. For several hours a terrific artillery duel was kept up. Rappahannock Bridge blown up.

25.—Sharp skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va ....."Stonewall" JACKSON left the rebel army with his force, and took the direction of Manassas, which he approached through Thoroughfare Gap....The rebels were repulsed in an attack on Fort Donelson.

26.—The rebel cavalry reached Manassas, having marched sixty-two miles in less than two days. From Manassas they advanced nearly to within cannon-shot of Washington.

28.—Gen. POPE found Manassas Junction evacuated by the rebels....MCDOWELL'S column reached the rebels near Haymarket, and after a prolonged fight drove the entire force of JACKSON back....City Point, Va., entirely demolished by the Union gunboats.

29.—BATTLE AT GROVETON, NEAR BULL RUN. The Corps of Gen. SIGEL engaged. The battle of this day ended in a victory for our arms, and at night our army rested near its dead and wounded. The engagement was furious, and the rebels were everywhere repulsed. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER killed....Return of the Seventh Regiment to New-York.

30.—SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Though our position was maintained during the day, Gen. POPE ordered, in the night, a genetal retreat. Our army fell back toward Centreville ... Severe battle near Richmond, Ky. Our forces were outnumbered and fell back to Lexington... Fight at Bolivar, Tenn. Enemy repulsed.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Gens. KEARNY and I. S. STEVENS killed in a severe engagement near Chantilly, two miles from Fairfax Court-house. Va... Fredericksburgh evacuated by Gen. BURNSIDE'S army. Lexington, Ky., evacuated by our troops, who fell back on Covington. Great excitement in Louisville in anticipation of an attack....Battle of Button's Lane, Tenn. The rebels, estimated to be 5,000 strong, were opposed to a Union forces of only 800, under Col. DENNIS. After a fight of four hours, the rebels left Col. DENNIS in possession of the field.

2—Gen. MCCLELLAN assigned to the command of the fortifications of Washington and of the troops for the defence of the Capital....Business entirely suspended at Cincinnati and martial law proclaimed....Considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and Washington; the rebels being held in check by Gens. HOOKER and FITZJOHN PORTER... Engagement at Plymouth, N. C., in which the rebels were thoroughly routed.

3.—Gen. WHITE entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester, Va.

4.—The rebel steamer *Oreto* ran the blockade into Mobile Bay, escaping the steamer *Oneida* in pursuit.

5.—REBELS CROSSED THE POTOMAC INTO MARYLAND, near Point of Rocks, in the night, and marched to White Oak Springs, Md. Col. THOS. H. FORD took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were stationed at Solomon's Gap and Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry

6.—The rebels in Maryland. A force under Gen. HILL occupied Frederick City. BRADLEY T JOHNSON was made rebel Provost-Marshal. Battle at Washington, N. C. Our troops captured four guns and many prisoners.. The pirate *Alabama* captured and destroyed the whaler *Ocmulgee*.

7.—Gen MCCLELLAN left Washington, under orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, most of his force having preceded him He established his headquarters at Rockville, Md.....Schooner *Starlight* captured by the *Alabama*, near Flores.

Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by our advance force under Gen. NEGLEY.... Gen. POPE relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and assigned to that of the Northwest.

8. Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through Rockville. His main army followed him, his advance having preceded him some days.....Fight at Poolesville, Md.....Gen. LEE issued his celebrated proclamation to the people of Maryland... Gen. ROUSSEAU crossed the Cumberland River, moving North..... Restrictions on travel rescinded, and arrests for disloyalty, &c., forbidden, except by direction of the Judge-Advocate at Washington.

9.—Rebel cavalry attacked our force stationed at Williamsburgh, Va. We succeeded in holding the place....Evacuation of Fredericksburgh by the rebels commenced....The pirate *Alabama* captured the bark *Ocean Rover* and the schooner *Weather Gauge*, which, seeing the *Ocean Rover* in flames, had come to her assistance. She also captured and burned the bark *Alert*.

10.—Gov. CURTIN issued an order calling on all able-bodied men in Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defense of the State. ..Cavalry reconnoissance in the direction of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md. ..Large force of rebels at Newmarket, eight miles from Frederick, Md. ..Great excitement in Cincinnati; 3,000 laborers ordered to the trenches. The rebels, 16,000 strong, believed to be approaching the city. ..Attack by a rebel column on our troops near Gauley, Western Virginia.. Stringent order against straggling issued.. .Skirmish near Covington, Ky.

11—Union troops occupied Newmarket, Md.... Hagerstown occupied by the rebel troops, who capture a large quantity of flour and commence to tear up the railroad track....Gen. PLEASANTON'S Cavalry crossed the Monocacy near the Potomac, and found no enemy in force... Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Md., occupied by our forces..... Rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster..... Gen. BUELL'S army hastening to the support of Nashville. The city being fortified.. Bloomfield, Mo., captured by the rebels....Skirmishing along the entire line of the West Licking River ....Maysville, Ky., taken by the rebel MORGAN ....Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed from Rockville, Md., to Gen. HALLECK to have Col. MILES (at Harper's Ferry) join him at once. Our forces stationed at Solomon's Gap, near Harper's Ferry, were driven in by the enemy. Col. FORD called on Col. MILES for reinforcements.

12. Gen. HOOKER'S forces arrived in Frederick, Md. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of the city... Gen. WHITE returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained till the surrender without taking command Reinforcements sent to Col. FORD. Skirmishing commenced at Maryland Heights . Reconnoissances in force from Cincinnati found that the enemy had fallen back Desperate fight on Elk River, Western Virginia.

13—Gen. MCCLELLAN reached Frederick. Further reinforcements sent to Col. FORD. The enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill Maryland Heights.. Our troops retired to the breastworks. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment N. Y. V. fled in confusion at the second attack Col. MILES ordered Col. FORD to spike his guns and throw the heavy ones down the mountain, in case he should be compelled to evacuate Maryland Heights. Gen MCCLELLAN established his headquarters at Frederick City in the morning Col MILES sent to him in[illegible]

ry more than forty-eight hours unless reinforced. ....The pirate *Alabama* captured and burned the whaler *Benj. Tucker*....Cavalry charge on tha rebels near Middletown, Md. The rebel wagon train was so pushed that a large number were burned, to prevent their falling into our hands.... The rebel army threatening Cincinnati fell back beyond Florence.

14.—BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Mn.—After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gens. HOOKER and RENO carried Hagerstown Heights by storm. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division engaged the enemy at Crampton's Gap, and, after a hot contest, gained a complete success. Gen. RENO was killed. The rebels retreated in the night toward the Potomac, our army pressing them closely. Our loss in the battle of South Mountain was, in killed, wounded and missing, 2,325....Attack on Harper's Ferry. At 2 o'clock A. M. Maryland Heights were abandoned. Col. D'UTASSY sent four companies to the Heights, who brought off four brass twelve-pounders and a wagon-load of ammunition. Col. MILES' message reached Gen. MCCLELLAN. The rebels attacked our extreme left on Bolivar Heights, and were repulsed by Gen. WHITE. In the night our cavalry escaped from Harper's Ferry.....At light the rebels attacked our forces at Munfordsville, Ky., with artillery. After a hard artillery fight, the rebel infantry attacked our troops, and were repulsed five successive times.

15.—HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDERED by Col. MILES. The cavalry from Harper's Ferry reached Greencastle, Penn., having captured an ammunition train belonging to the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET ....Gen. PLEASANTON, of MCCLELLAN'S army, started after the enemy, and captured two of their guns. Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division came up with the enemy in large force near Sharpsburgh. During the night the greater part of our army arrived on the ground....Business in Cincinnati resumed.

16.—BATTLE AT MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., renewed; desperate fighting throughout the day....Terrific fighting near Sharpsburgh and Antietam Creek, Md. The day closed without any definite result.

17.—BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. The fight of the previous day was renewed in the morning, and raged with the greatest fury. The battles of the 16th and 17th were the most furious and obstinate of the war, and the carnage on both sides was terrible. The rebels were defeated and our army left in possession of the field. Gen. MANSFIELD was killed and Gens. HOOKER and RICHARDSON (the latter mortally) wounded. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND telegraphed North for volunteer surgeons for the battle-field of Antietam. Our loss in the battle of Antietam was 12,469; estimated rebel loss in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam 25,542. ..Reconnoissance toward Leesburgh, Va. The rebel force driven back at the point of the bayonet....Cumberland Gap, Ky., evacuated hy the Union forces under Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, through almost completely surrounded by the enemy, he succeeded in saving his command, which reached Greenupsburgh, Oct. 3. At the time of the evacuation, the rebel Gen. STEVENSON was three miles in his rear; Gen. BRAGG on his left; MARSHALL on his right, and KIRBY SMITH in his front. Before leaving, MORGAN exploded the mines and magazines, and burned tbe store-houses at the Gap... A strong column of Gen. BRAGG'S force reinforced the rebels before Munfordsville, and the combined forces completely surrounded our troops. The latter, to the number of 4,600, were compelled to surrender at 6 A. M....Gen. MITCHEL took command of the Department of the South.

18.—The rebels in front of Gen. MCCLELLAN abandoned their position in the night, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field.... An expedition left Pensacola for Sabine Pass and Galveston....The rebel army from Maryland passed hastily through Sharpsburgh.

19.—BATTLE OF IUKA, MISS.—Gen. ROSECRANS' army marched 20 miles, driving in the rebel outposts for the last eight miles. He reached the front of Gen. PRICE'S army, advantageously posted in unknown woods, and opened the action at 4 P. M. The battle raged furiously till night closed in, when our army rested on the field from which the enemy retired during the night... A reconnoitering force from our army crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown, after a stout resistance on the part of the rebels. Four pieces of artillery were captured by our troops. By daylight the main body of rebels, with their artillery, had crossed the Potomac. Our cavalry entered Sharpsburgh. The last of the rebels left Harper's Ferry. ... Gen. MCCLELLAN reported that Gen. PLEASANTON was driving the enemy across the Potomac, and that our victory was complete.

20.—A reconnoissance in force across the Potomac, and though our forces were supported by artillery they were compelled to recross the Potomac after a stubborn resistance.... The enemy crossed at Williamsport, but were driven back by the advance of our army and the town was afterwards occupied by us in strong force...

above New-Orleans. The expedition was made up of transports and gunboats.

25.—Slight cavalry skirmishing at Manassas Junction and Bristol Station....Our forces routed the rebels at Greenville, Mo....Gen. SHERMAN issued a stringent order for the Government of Memphis.

26.—Heavy rain, and rise in the Potomac....Advance of McCLELLAN'S army commenced....Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division crossed into Virginia.....Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry reached Purcellsville... McCLELLAN established his Headquarters in Virginia....Schooner *Crenshaw*, of New-York, captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*.....Gen. WEITZEL'S Expedition from New-Orleans landed at Donaldsonville, and his troops took up the line of march. A sharp engagement ensued, in which we took 268 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery.

27.—Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS indicted for killing Gen. NELSON....1,500 rebels attacked and defeated at Putnam's Ferry, Mo....English steamer *Anglia*, of Liverpool, captured four miles inside of Bull's Bay, S. C. She was loaded with arms, ammunition and other contraband goods.... Rebel army under Gens. ECHOLS, FLOYD and JENKINS retreated from Charlestown, Va....Battle at Labadieville, on Bayou La Fourche, La. The rebels were put to flight after a short resistance.

28.—Our troops occupied Hallstown, Va., and our pickets extended beyond there....Gen. PRICE'S pickets driven from Grand Junction.... The Union troops, under Brig.-Gen. HERRON, attacked a rebel camp four miles from Fayetteville, Ark. After a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy were completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and a few wagons. Gen. HERRON pursued the rebels several miles into the Boston Mountains....Skirmish at Snicker's Gap, Va.... Bark *Laurietta* captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*.

29.—Skirmish between Gen. WALKER'S (rebel) force and Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry, at Upperville and Paris, Va....Great fire at Harper's Ferry; twenty cars loaded with hay were simultaneously in flames. A part of the railroad brioge was destroyed....Gen. U. S. GRANT reported that the guerrillas at Clarkson, Mo., had been attacked, routed, and utterly dispersed....Rebels at Snicker's Gap, Va., in force....Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, of McCLELLAN'S army, passes Snicker's Gap to Paris, Va....Brig *Baron de Castine* captured by the pirate *Alabama*, and released on giving bonds for $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace shall be declared....The *corps d'armée* under Brig.-Gen. COX reached Charlestown, Va. On their entrance they were greeted with cheers and other demonstrations of favor.

30.—Gen. ROSECRANS and staff arrived at Louisville, Ky.....Gen. O. M MITCHELL, Commander of the Department of the South, died of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C....English brig *Hermosa* captured.

31.—Skirmish with STUART'S cavalry at Marysville, Va....The advance guard of the column for the relief of Nashville passed through Bowling Green, Ky.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Artillery fight between Gen. PLEASONTON'S force and the rebels at Phillimont, Va., lasting five hours....Grand ovation to Gen. FREMONT in St. Louis....Rebel steamboat *A. B. Lugur* captured near New-Orleans.

2.—The artillery fight at Phillimont renewed and the rebels fell back....Additional force of our troops took possession of Snicker's Gap, Va. ....Gen. FOSTER'S expedition from Newbern took up its line of march.....Schooner *Alice* captured by the *Alabama*.

3.—Gen. PLEASONTON'S Cavalry occupied Upperville, Va., after a spirited engagement with the enemy of about four hours....Gen. STAHL'S Cavalry drove the enemy from Thoroughfare Gap, Va., which was afterward occupied by Gen. SCHURZ....Maj.-Gen. J. B. RICHARDSON died at Sharpsburgh, Md., from wounds received in the battle of Antietam....Commodore W. D. PORTER offered the merchants of New-York to take the clipper ship *Dreadnought* and pursue the pirate *Alabama*....Piedmont, Va., occupied by our cavalry, under Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL.... Maj. REIO SANDERS, C. S. A., captured on the coast of Virginia, endeavoring to escape with rebel dispatches....Reconnoissances through Snicker's Gap, Va. The object fully accomplished, after some severe skirmishing and brave charges made by our troops.

4.—Ashby's Gap taken possession of by Union troops....Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters at Upperville, Va....Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of the army from Bolivar, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., marched into Lagrange, Miss., the rebels, under Gen. EARL VAN DORN, being in large force at Holly Springs, Miss....Spirited engagement at Markham, Va....Salt works at Kingsbury, Ga. destroyed, in effecting which our forces were attacked.

5.—Gen. PLEASANTON reached a point near Chester Gap, Va., before reaching which he routed STUART'S cavalry....Engagement at New-Baltimore, Va.....Two vessels laden with cotton captured in Nassau River....Skirmishing near Nashville, Tenn.

6.—Death of Brig.-Gen. CHAS. D. JAMESON.... Warrenton, Va., occupied by advance of the Army of the Potomac....Death of Commodore G. J. PENDERGRAST, U. S. N....Advance of Gen. McCOOK'S corps arrived at Nashville....English schooner *Dart* captured.

7.—GEN. McCLELLAN REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AND THE COMMAND TURNED OVER TO GEN. BURNSIDE.... Gen. BAYARD attacked at Rappahannock Station, Va....Expedition up Sapelo Sound, Ga., partly made up of negro troops.

8.—Gen. PLEASANTON engaged in a skirmish near Little Washington, Va.....Gen. BAYARD held the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.... Cavalry charge on the rebels near Gaines' Cross Roads....Ship *T. B. Wales* captured by the *Alabama*.

9.—Gen. BUTLER sequestered the property in the district of La Fourche, La., and declared all sales made by disloyal persons, since Sept. 18, void....Brilliant cavalry dash of BAYARD'S men at Fredericksburgh.

10.—Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at Nashville.... Gen. HALLECK ordered to their regiments all absent officers....Gen. PLEASANTON'S pickets attacked near Amosville, Va.....Great Union demonstration in Memphis.

11.—Gen. GRANT reported a victory at Garrettsburgh, Ky....Gen. ROSECRANS' command arrived at Fort Donelson.

12.—Gen. HALLECK visited the Army of the Potomac....Gen. GRANT'S advance reached Holly Springs.

13.—Skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, Va. ....Holly Springs occupied by the Union troops, after a slight skirmish.

15.—A. J. HAMILTON appointed Military Governor of Texas....Artillery fight near Fayetteville, Va....Warrenton, Va., evacuated by our troops.

16.—Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters moved to Catlett's Station, Va.

17.—Artillery engagement near Fredericksburgh, Va....JEFF. DAVIS ordered retaliation for the execution of 10 rebels in Missouri..... The *Alabama* arrived at Martinique. The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at the same place, but immediately went outside the harbor, to await the appearance of the *Alabama*.

18.—The Army of the Potomac reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, Va.....Skirmish at Rural Hill, Va.....Escape of the *Alabama* from Martinique.

19.—Stuart's rebel cavalry near Warrenton Junction....Our pickets driven in at Suffolk, Va.

20.—Skirmish at Charlestown, Va.

21.—Gen. SUMNER demanda the surrender of Fredericksburgh.

22.—The War Department issued an order releasing persons who had been imprisoned for resisting the draft, discouraging enlistments, &c., and also paroling persons who had been sent from the rebel States by the Military Commanders or Governors....Suicide of Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON.

24.—Scouting parties left camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched 210 miles in 70 hours.

25.—Rebel raid into Poolesville, Md....Attack of the rebels on Newbern, N. C.

26.—The President visited Gen. BURNSIDE at Belleplaine, Va. Successful reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights....Gen. SHERMAN'S force left Memphis.... The rebel camp at Cold Knob, Va., surprised.

27.—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn....Railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, Va., completed. Reconnoissance in force by General STAHL'S troops.

28.—BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.—Gen. STAHL'S force drove in the rebel pickets at Ashby's Gap....Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Washington from the Army of the Potomac....General GRANT'S army struck their tents and marched in in the direction of Holly Springs.

29.—Gen. STAHL'S force reached Perryville, Va., *via* Snicker's Gap, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, whom they completely routed.

30.—Steamer *Vanderbilt* returned from a cruise after the *Alabama*.

DECEMBER.

1.—Tallahatchie, Miss., evacuated by the rebels.

2.—Party of Union cavalry surprised and captured at King George Court-house, Va....Fight at Suffolk, Va.....The rebels desert their fortifications at Abbeville, Miss., and the place was occupied by the cavalry of Gen. GRANT'S army.

3.—Surrender of Winchester, Va., to Gen. GEARY; the place occupied.

4.—Gen. BANES and part of his expedition sailed from New-York.

5.—Cavalry engagement near Coffeeville, Miss.

6.—Attack on our force at Cane Hill, Ark.; the rebels repulsed.

7.—BATTLE OF FAYETTESVILLE OR PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., Union victory....Battle with MORGAN'S force at Hartsville, Tenn. A Union brigade captured by the rebels, who were afterward put to flight....Capture of the California steamer *Ariel* by the pirate *Alabama*. The *Ariel* was released on giving bonds for $228,000, payable 30 days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

8.—The President ordered the execution of thirty-nine Indians in Minnesota, to take place on Dec. 19....Steamer *Lake City* destroyed by the rebels at Concordia, Ark.

9.—Sharp fight at Lavergne, Tenn.

10.—The rebels appeared in force near Nashville, driving in our pickets....Gunboat fight at Port Royal, Va.....Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by the rebels.

11.—SHELLING OF FREDERICKSBURGH. The place occupied by our troops, who crossed in the face of a terrible fire. The city partially destroyed....Successful reconnoissance from Nashville....Arrival of two of Gen. BANKS' vessels, disabled, at Port Royal, S. C.

12.—Crossing of our army at Fredericksburgh continued. Artillery duel between the two forces....Skirmish near Suffolk, Va....Destruction of the gunboat *Catroon* the Yazoo River by a rebel torpedo.

13.—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH, fought back of the town. Gen. BAYARD killed....Battle of Zuni, N. C....Gen. FOSTER attacked Kinston, N. C.

14.—Another raid of rebel cavalry into Poolesville, Md.....Firing on the rebel pickets on James Island, N. C....Kinston, N. C., occupied by Gen. FOSTER'S Army....Rebel Saltworks at Yellville, Ark., destroyed by Capt. BIRCH.... Gen. N. P. BANKS arrived at New-Orleans with his Expedition.

15.—FREDERICKSBURGH EVACUATED BY OUR ARMY in the night. BURNSIDE'S Army crossed to Falmouth....Gen. BUTLER issued his farewell address to his army.

16.—Letter of Gen. BURNSIDE, assuming the responsibility of the defeat at Fredericksburgh, written....Rebel raid on Occoquan, Va....Gen. BUTLER transferred the command of the Department of the Gulf to Gen. BANKS. Gen. BANKS issued his General Order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf, including Texas....An expedition left New-Orleans for Baton Rouge, La.

17.—Baton Rouge recaptured.

22.—Address of the President to the Army of the Potomac in regard to the occurrences at Fredericksburgh.

23.—Report of the Congressional Committee, on the battle of Fredericksburgh....Gen. BURNSIDE returned to his army, from Washington.... Winchester, Va., reoccupied by Union forces under Col. KEYES....JEFF. DAVIS issued a Retaliatory Proclamation, especially directed against Gen. BUTLER and his officers.

24.—Severe skirmish on the Blackwater.

25.—The Rebels, under Gens. FLOYD and MARSHALL, reported to have reentered Eastern Kentucky through Pound Gap....Glasgow, Ky., captured by the rebel MORGAN.

26.—Execution of 38 Indians in Minnesota.

27.—A party of rebel cavalry repulsed at Dumfries, Va.... JOHN MORGAN and his guerrillas attacked a Union force at Elizabethtown, Ky.

28.—Bridge on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad destroyed by MORGAN....New-Madrid evacuated....Unsuccessful attempt of the rebel Gen. STUART to capture the depôt of stores at Fairfax Station, Va....Van Buren, Ark., captured and the rebels put to flight.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance against construction of a ferry at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Froment—

Bill of Joseph McDermott, for fitting up Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward; bill of Charles Keernan, for fitting up Fifth District, Twenty-first Ward; bill of Charles Brown, for fitting up Seventh District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

A COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney, transmitting annual report of suits now pending.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Public Health from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of filling in sunken lots on New-avenue, Harlem.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.

Alderman Chipp moved to discharge Committee on Streets from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of paving Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14

Alderman Boole here moved that the Board take a recess for ten minutes.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

Alderman Boole moved to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices from Board of Councilmen, with list of appointments of Commissioners of Deeds, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, December eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and adopted by said Board, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Meyor, on the twenty-ninth of December, two-thirds of all the members elected to the said Board voting in favor thereof.

Alderman Boole moved a concurrence with the acts of the Board of Councilmen in adopting the said report, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, to permit William S. See & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Bank and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted.

Preamble and resolution relative to the indisposition of Councilman Repper.

While the same was being read,

Alderman Boole moved that the paper be returned to the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.

Councilmen Buchan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm S. See and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Bank and Hudson streets, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay expenses of visit of Committee on National Affairs for visit to Washington in relation to the payment of bounty for the volunteers, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert T. Haws for the above amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Snyder—

Whereas, Having heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret of the death of our esteemed citizen, the late Adjutant Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the thirteenth instant, and deeply feeling the loss of one who, in the civic walks of life, was known to be the true citizen, and when called upon in the cause of justice, truth and freedom, to maintain unsullied the flag he loved so well, he immediately offered himself a willing sacrifice, if needs be, in its defence. He was present at, and engaged in, every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, with but one exception, when he was too ill to be in his place. Ever foremost in the fight, he made himself the mark for those who fought against him and his cause, and we, recognizing the dispensation of Divine Providence in the loss of him who did so nobly and so well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply and truly sympathize with the widowed and fatherless, and would commend them to the tender mercies and care of Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and who careth even for the sparrows of His creation; and also be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, (should both Boards concur,) to bring the remains of the departed hero from its present resting-place on the Fredericksburgh bank of the Rappahannock River, to this City, and that the committee thus appointed be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of the deceased, on the arrival of the remains in this City, and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to defray all the necessary and incidental expenses connected therewith.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the last resolution by filling the blank with the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from J. C. De Bris, inviting the Board to appoint the day when the Board would visit his historical painting.

Councilman Ross moved that the invitation be accepted for Friday, January two, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avennes, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over

MOTION.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of petition from the Board of Aldermen of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Long moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, with returns of an election for Assistant Engineer, held December nineteenth, nominating C. W. Ridley for confirmation. (By Board of Aldermen nomination confirmed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. Drew, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for loss of horse, and to take his receipt in full for all damages therefor.

Councilman Miller moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost

Councilman Miller moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the same was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Miller, Jones, Gedney, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—7

Preamble, reciting the distinguished services of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the City of New-York should show, in some substantial manner, its appreciation of his valuable services, with resolution that (if the Board of Alderman concur) a committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, December nineteen and twenty-two, lost, for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Snyder moved to amend such resolution, by striking therefrom the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the name of J. O'Brien, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be altered so as to read, Wm. C. O'Brien, the same having been a clerical error.

Which was adopted

Petition from Board of Aldermen, of officers of Second Regiment New-York State Militia, to have bill of Charles Whitlock, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, paid by the City, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, December twenty and twenty-two, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered, and postponed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—4.

Resolution, that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Committee on National Affairs make the necessary arrangements for the visit of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Brill, Captain Charles White and Captain John D. Hardie of the 28th Regiment New-York Volunteers, (late Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia,) and Captain James Hoagland, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the arrival of their remains in this City, and that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolutions relative to the deceased, be transmitted to their families, also, that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30, 1862.

$46,000 U.S. 6s '81 Cou.	102⅝	1,200 Erie Railway	65⅝
5,000 U. S. 8s '74 Cou.	92	200 do	b30 65⅝
13,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes	101⅜	1,500 do	65⅞
1,000 do	101⅝	1,500 do	65
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅛	500 Erie R. Pref	97
4,000 do	96⅛	50 do	b30 97
1,000 U. S. Dem. N's	126⅜	350 do	96⅞
11,000 do	126⅜	100 do	b30 96⅞
10,000 do	126⅜	24 do	96⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53½	1,500 Hud. Riv. R	78⅜
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	61½	10 do	78⅝
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅝	1,000 Harlem Railroad	24⅜
5,000 do	53⅞	650 do	24⅞
1,000 Ill. Con B. '77	105	700 do	24⅞
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	69	400 Harlem R. Pref	55⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	100 do	55⅛
1,000 Ill. R. 3d M	105	200 do	b10 55⅛
1,000 C., R. & Q. ₱ c. B	120	200 do	55⅛
2,000 do	121	200 Reading Railroad	76⅝
12,500 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg	95	800 Michigan Central R.	92⅝
2,000 Gosh. Branch B	103	500 do	92
15,000 Mich. So. S. F	101	50 do	b60 91⅝
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	86⅜	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R	46⅝
100 do	87	100 do	b30 45⅝
20,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75⅜	1,000 do	45⅜
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1 Bs	89	200 do	b10 45⅜
25,000 Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	66	300 do	45⅞
10,000 do	b30 66⅜	100 do	b30 45⅞
12,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	100	1450 do	45
25,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	36	350 M. So. & N. I G. Sk.	85
30,000 do	37	100 do	84⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	100 do	84⅞
3,000 do	84⅜	100 do	b30 85
20,000 do	85⅜	500 Ill. Cen. Can B. Scrip	81
25,000 do	85⅜	200 Ill. Central R. S.	b10 81
6,000 Gal. & Chi 1st ext.	115	500 do	81
8,000 A. & T. H 1st M	105	200 do	81⅛
3,000 P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	110⅞	50 do	s10 81⅜
$5,000 P., Ft. W. & C 2d	96	300 do	81⅜
1,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	97	800 Clev. & Pitts. R	51⅝
15,000 do	77⅜	1000 do	s10 51⅝
10,000 do	78	1000 do	52
4,000 Cle. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	500 do	52⅝
4,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	106	500 do	52⅝
10 Manhattan Bank	130	50 Galena & Chi. R	82⅝
1 Amer. Exch. Bank	96	500 do	82⅞
13 Irving Bank	75⅜	20 do	83
66 Shoe & L. Bk. ex div	100	2000 Clev. & Tol. R	77
10,000 American Gold	132⅝	100 do	b30 77⅛
65,000 do	132⅜	500 do	b30 77⅜
25,000 do	b30 132⅞	900 do	77⅜
20 Penn. Coal Co.	118⅜	200 do	s30 76⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Pref	13½	200 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	83⅛
50 do	13⅝	100 do	83⅞
35 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118⅜	50 do	b10 84
8 Pacific Mail S. Co	136⅜	50 do	b30 84⅛
1,000 do	136⅜	100 do	b30 84⅜
50 do	s10 136⅜	50 Chic. R. & Q. R.	89⅞
100 do	s30 135	100 do	90
100 do	s60 135	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	b30 33¼
100 do	s30 135¼	150 do	33¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R	s30 105	5 Mil. & P. Du Ch. 1 Pref	83
2 do	105¼	50 Del. L. & W. R. ex div.	126
50 do	b30 105⅜	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	56
100 do	105⅜	50 do	b30 54⅞
103 Alt. & T. H. R.	33	100 do	54⅞
50 do	33¼	250 Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	51
300 do	34		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	102⅛	100 Hudson R	b30 78⅜
5,000 U. S. 8s Ns	126⅜	700 do	78⅝
24,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes	101⅜	1200 Harlem R.	25
500 do small	101⅜	50 do	b30 25⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅛	350 do	25⅞
5,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	54	200 Harlem R. Pref	56
20,000 Mo St. 6s	53¾	100 do	56⅜
22,000 do	54	300 do	56⅝
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bds	103	100 do	57
10,000 Mich. S. 2d m	95⅜	100 Read. R	77⅛
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Ex.	115	200 Mich Central R	92
15,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bds	117	200 do	91⅞
4,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M	110	50 do	91
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	96⅝	200 M. S. & N. I R.	b10 45
20,000 do	97	500 do	b10 45⅛
2,000 do	97⅛	100 do	45
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	76	200 do	45⅜
12,000 Mich. So. S. F.	104	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S	b10 85
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	37⅜	50 do	85
2,000 C. & N. W. In. B.	90	100 do	85⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	111	300 do	85⅜
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4m	77⅜	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86⅝	300 do	b30 82
10,000 do	86⅝	500 do	81⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	66	100 do	s60 81⅜
50,000 Amer. Gold	133	16 Clev., Col. & C. R.	145⅜
10,000 do	b15 133	70 Ill. Cen. Full Stk.	79
10,000 do	132⅝	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	54
700 do	132⅜	500 do	54⅜
100 Pacific Mail S. Co	136⅛	200 do	55
50 do	136⅜	100 do	55⅛
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	14⅜	100 do	55⅜
200 do	b30 15	1200 do	56
100 do	14⅞	100 do	56⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R	s5 105⅞	200 do	56⅜
50 do	105⅝	100 do	s30 56⅜
50 do	s15 105⅝	100 Gal. & Chic R	83
750 do	105⅜	100 Clev. & Tol R	77
300 Erie Railway	65⅛	800 do	76⅞
100 do	b15 65⅜	100 do	b30 77
100 do	b10 65⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R	83⅞
100 do	65	200 Alt. & T. Haute R.	34
200 Erie R. Pref	96⅛	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	34
300 do	96⅜	100 Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	53⅜
650 do	96⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pre.	51

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96⅛	1100 Harlem R	25
20,000 Amer. Gold	s10 132⅝	50 Harlem. R. Pref.	56⅝
2,000 do	132⅜	50 do	s60 56
70,000 do	132⅝	50 do	56⅜
10,000 U. S. D. N.	126	100 do	56⅛
20,000 do	b30 126⅜	1200 Michigan Cent. R.	92⅜
20,000 do	126⅝	100 M. So. & N. I. R	45⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. Co	136⅜	1100 do	45⅜
100 do	136⅝	100 do	45⅝
200 do	s30 136⅞	1500 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	84⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R	105⅛	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	82⅛
1200 do	105⅜	300 do	82⅜
8800 Erie Railway	65⅝	250 do	81⅜
650 Erie R. Pref.	97	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	83
350 do	96⅞	300 Clev. & Tol. R	77⅛
850 do	96⅝	100 do	77⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	53⅛	450 Chic. & R. Is. R.	84
500 do	s60 53⅜	101 Alt. & T. Haute R	34
300 do	54⅛	60 do	34⅛
200 do	54⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes	101⅜	100 Hudson River R.	78⅜
12,000 Debt Certif	96⅜	100 do	78⅝
190,000 Amer. Gold	133	200 do	78⅝
10,000 do	s10 132⅝	500 Harlem Railroad	25
10,000 do	b10 132⅝	2100 do	25⅛
15,000 U. S. D. N's	126⅛	350 M. Southern R.	s10 44⅜
35,000 do	126⅜	300 do	44⅜
300 Cumb. Coal Pref	14⅜	200 Mich. So. Guar	85
150 Pacific M. S. Co	136	200 Clev. & Pitt. R	s60 54⅜
200 do	b10 136⅜	100 do	s30 54⅜
100 do	136⅜	100 do	b30 55
200 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Hunchback.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney—Magic Joes—Fortune's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driessach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 562 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) heresfter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Msil Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that all was quiet on the Rappahannock yesterday. We do not hear anything further of Stuart and his rebel raiders.

Gen. Curtis has given official notice to the War Department of the achievement of Gens. Rust and Herron, with a portion of the Army of the Frontier, in marching from Fayetteville across the Boston Mountains and capturing Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. They moved over the mountains on Saturday, and marched to the river without halting, the cavalry in advance. The enemy was driven across the river—some of them being killed and wounded—and three steamboats, some camp equipments and a hundred prisoners were captured. The march of forty-five miles, with arms and service, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valley, Gen. Curtis characterizes as a most gallant and arduous affair.

A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes a very important statement in connection with the present condition of affairs in the vicinity of Nashville. He states that Gen. Rosecrans' entire army has, for some time past, been subsisted on forage gathered in the neighborhood of the city, and that not an ounce of the rations transported thither by rail from Louisville has yet been touched. The supplies in the country around Nashville are by no means yet exhausted.

Over 100 tons of ammunition was shipped from Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, to the Army of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Dec. 24, states that in consequence of the disturbances in the vicinity of that city the elections for Congressmen in the neighboring districts had been postponed for twenty days.

After the arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans, the question of the future movements of the expedition was discussed among the general officers in his presence, when he is said to have remarked: "Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came, (pointing down the Mississippi,) and we are *not* going to Texas."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately took a recess for fifteen minutes, the object of which was a myth to all but the members. On reassembling, the veto message of the Mayor, on the resolution appointing 162 Commissioners of Deeds, overruled by the Councilmen the day previous, was called up for action. Mr. Boole thought the objections of the Mayor were inconsistent, because it would be quite an impracticable matter to settle the legal difficulty respecting the excess of appointments by limiting the number of new appointments. The most feasible plan of adjustment—and the one which the Common Council would strive to have carried out—was to have a law passed legalizing the acts of all the appointees. Such a law would set at rest all questions of doubt concerning the acts of Commissioners of Deeds in the City, since their number has exceeded 300. The Board concurred in overruling the veto. No further business of importance was transacted. Adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The approval of the nomination of C. W. Ridley for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, for the Harlem District, was concurred in; also the resolutions of regret at the death of Adjt. Charles Lamy, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburgh. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A communication was read from the District-Attorney, stating that a vacancy substantially exists in the office of Interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, by reason of the involuntary absence of Mr Kazinski, the present incumbent, and asking that his place be declared vacant and a successor appointed. (Mr. K. is supposed to be in Fort Lafayette on a charge of defrauding the Government.) The communication was referred for an investigation of the whole subject. The Mayor sent in another batch of nominations for Marshals, with the request that the Board would advise with him about the fitness of the men, before finally acting upon them. He holds that the responsibility of the appointments rests altogether upon him—the Marshals being amenable to and removable by him. Messrs. Purdy and Davis argued that the responsibility rested as much upon the Board as it did upon the Mayor—the "advice and consent" required of the former by law placing the matter in that light. (It is stated that the Supervisors have demanded two-thirds of the thirty appointments, and that the residue of their are claimed by the members of the Legislature who also passing the bill reducing the others.) Of the thirty names sent in fourteen were those of Democrats. The nominations were all unanimously rejected. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday. [illegible] for the week being the same in membership as the present Board.

The receipts of cotton for the past few days in Cincinnati have been unusually large, amounting in all to 1,963 bales. Of this amount, 1,143 bales came from Memphis, 79 from Louisville, 536 from Cairo, and 385 from St. Louis.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Barnard decided to hear the motions to open the defaults, and set aside the inquests taken in the cases brought against Fernando Wood, to recover for injuries alleged to have been received during the riots of 1857. The motions were accordingly argued, and decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was again very active yesterday. An extraordinary business, in amount, was done in the Railway Stocks. Gold 133 per cent.; Exchange 146 per cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair request yesterday. Flour and Wheat advanced slightly; Corn was heavy. Hog products were in good demand, as were also Sugars, Hay, Hops, East India Rice, New-Orleans Molasses, and Printing Cloths. Candles, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Salt, Seeds, Spices, Coffee, Tallow, Teas, Wool, Whalebone, and Naval Stores were inactive. Whisky was salable and steady. Very light Freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock Markets are again crowded. The enormous supply of Hogs, added to fair receipts of other animals, makes the largest total (71,443) of live stock ever received in this City during a single week. Coming at a time when poultry and game are abundant, and the dead meat markets are packed with dressed carcasses of all kinds, with warm, muggy weather besides, it is not surprising that they sold slowly, and that large numbers are left over. Beeves number 4,809 for the week, of which 4,414 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street. Prime cattle went off pretty well Monday morning, but the poorer kinds sold slowly at first, and the market grew worse till its close Tuesday night. Some extra fat steers, brought in for holiday beef, were sold at 11c. ℔ lb., net weight. They were choice animals, fed by D. Alleston, in Broome County, N. Y. Common Western and State cattle brought 7c.@7½c., and a good many of the rough scallawags, of which there were far too many, had to be sold at 5c. and under. The decline on ordinary and poor stock was ½c. ℔ lb. A few remnants were left unsold. Sheep are scarce, and 25c.@37c. ℔ head higher. Receipts, 4,957, which is the smallest number since May, 1861. Good Sheep can now be weighed out at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.; extra Sheep, 6½c.@7c. Live Hogs beat former weeks of plenty. Receipts, 61,165, which is more than ever previously reported. The yards are crowded to excess, and still they come. Prices have fallen off ½c.; nothing selling over 4½c.@4¾c.

The Finished Year.

We present, this morning, a complete diary of the important events of the war during 1862. It is a varied view of light and shade. Yet, as a whole, it can be regarded only with satisfaction, and may be dwelt upon profitably. We are apt to give undue consequence to the immediate present. Our fears and hopes are too much regulated by the morning's news, which, in the very nature of war, may be favorable or unfavorable, just as, in the very nature of the winds and waves, your last cast of the log may show progress, or the contrary. That last cast, if you are sensible, you count but as a single item. You don't generalize about it at all. To do that, you go to the log-book itself. You found your expectation of reaching your proposed point upon the general story the log-book tells—its make-up in the long run. The chronological table is our log-book; and it is to that alone we should recur when we try to calculate the final result.

It is difficult, in the shadow of the late reverse, to realize adequately the change which the twelvemonth has wrought in our favor. In every material particular we are vastly better off than we were a year ago. We cherished hopes then, but we are immeasurably better entitled to do so now. A glance will show this.

Militarily, how stands it? A year ago we had not won on land a single battle of any account. Hatteras and Hilton Head, for which we were indebted to our navy alone, were all that relieved a dismal catalogue of disasters. It was not until the 19th of January that we gained the first earnest of future success, in the battle of Mill Springs. Since then the preponderance of victories on our side has been most marked. One need but to examine our diary methodically to be struck with this. Regard for a moment the principal engagements. In the Winter, Mill Springs, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, all in our favor. In the Spring, New-Madrid, Pea Ridge, Newbern, Winchester, Santa Fé, Island No. Ten, Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Pulaski, *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, Fort Wright, Fort Macon, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Bridgeport, Williamsburgh, West Point and Hanover Court-house, all successes, without an exception; the rebels having nothing to offset them but Front Royal, and the other fights when, with overwhelming force, they pursued Banks up the Shenandoah. In the Summer, Fair Oaks, Memphis, Baton Rouge and Cross Keys, all to our advantage. In the "seven days'" battles before Richmond, consequent upon the transfer of our base from the Pamunkey to the James River, beginning with Gaines' Mills and ending with Malvern Hill, according to Gen. McClellan, we "whipped the enemy every time." The battle of Cedar Mountain resulted in the enemy falling back, though in many respects they had won the advantage; while the battle of Groveton and the second battle of Bull Run, on the other hand, resulted in our falling back, though in many respects *we* had gained the advantage. The only positive victories of importance won by the rebels during this season, was that of James Island, near Charleston, and the repulse of our gunboats at Vicksburgh. In the Autumn our important victories were at South Mountain, Antietam, Plymouth, Iuka, Corinth, Hatchee River, Perryville, Chaplin Creek, second battle of Pea Ridge, and Cane Hill; while our only reverses were Harper's Ferry, which was the consequence of treachery, Munfordsville and Hartsville. In the present month of December we have had the victory of Prairie Grove, and those attending Gen. Foster's expedition to Goldsboro, and have suffered no discomfiture but the signal one at Fredericksburgh. This survey of the chief battles of the year, though general, is, we are sure, substantially correct. The balance is greatly in our favor.

Geographically, how is it? In Virginia, when the year dawned upon us, we were clinging upon the Western mountains, upon the narrow fringe of Arlington Heights over the Potomac, upon the two counties east of the Chesapeake, and upon [illegible] range of Fortress Monroe and Newport's News. Even the broad Potomac was blockaded by rebel batteries. Now we have the virtual command of at least half of the State. Then the only points we held in the Atlantic States South were Key West, Port Royal, and the quicksands of Hatteras. Now we have the command of a quarter of North Carolina, and, save Wilmington and Charleston, possess the entire Atlantic coast of the Southern State. In the valley of the Mississippi, the rebels then commanded half of Missouri and two-thirds of Kentucky, and every foot of soil south to the Gulf. Now, all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, the greater part of Tennessee, half of Arkansas, the greater part of Louisiana, and large portions of Mississippi, are within our control. In the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona the rebel flag, which was then defiant, has ceased to float altogether. The National army lines have been extended within the year over nearly a half of the territory then claimed by the Confederacy, and—what is of great significance—it has uniformly proved that ground once lost to the rebels is permanently lost. They have again and again made desperate efforts to repossess some of the important positions taken from them; but in not a single instance with any lasting success. Their limits have been constantly growing less, and that, too, irreparably.

In our foreign relations, the year has brought, also, a decided improvement. England has committed herself more decidedly than ever to the policy of non-intervention; and, without the coöperation of that Power, there can possibly be no intervention that we need fear. The more advanced position of the National Government against Slavery has made our cause stronger with the European masses, while the extraordinary increase of our naval strength has impressed their rulers with a new and wholesome fear. The want of cotton has made itself felt with more direful effect, and yet we are safer to-day than ever from foreign interference. The year, it is true, has subjected us to some unjust treatment from abroad; but, we have a right to congratulate ourselves that we have escaped all serious complications.

Thus we stood at the close of the year, so far as regards progress actually made. If reference be had to our preparations for the future, the view is still more encouraging. When the year opened we had not a solitary iron-clad. The *Monitor* was not launched until the middle of February. Now we have not less than forty-four invulnerable vessels—a larger and more formidable fleet of this class than all Europe combined—while our other vessels in the service have been increased more than threefold, so that they now amount to nearly five hundred. The army has more than doubled in effective numbers; in discipline and every soldierly quality it has improved to even greater ratio. What is of higher consequence still, every department is under far more energetic direction than it was twelve months ago. Then procrastination was the ruling spirit. Now unrelaxing activity is the universal order of the day.

We make no predictions as to what 1863 will accomplish. But this much is certain: 1862 has secured gains and advantages which, by every natural law, *ought* to insure the complete suppression of the rebellion within the next twelvemonth. It will depend entirely upon the fidelity of the North whether this end is realized.

The Banks Expedition, and the Occupation of Texas.

It is now rendered certain that one of the great objects of the Banks Expedition is the occupation of Texas. Col. Hamilton has gone out with all the powers of military governorship, and, it is understood, will take immediate measures toward restoring his State to the old flag. It is not believed that this will require a very serious military struggle. Twenty thousand men, aided by the Unionists who will rally at the call of their old leaders, will probably be quite enough to seize and hold all the principal points. In fact, no State can be detached so easily from the Confederacy as Texas. Its white population—480,000 by the last census—is less numerous than that of almost any other Confederate State; and of this population a much larger proportion is loyal than elsewhere. It has but few troops within its borders, its fighting men having been nearly all incorporated with the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. So soon as the Mississippi is opened—which is the first thing in order, and will be quickly accomplished—all accessions, either of soldiers or of munitions of war from the Confederacy, could easily be prevented by a few gunboats plying up and down the river. Thus Texas, once gained, can be held with little difficulty.

It will be a most important acquisition—in real value, probably, second to none but Richmond itself. The State embraces more than a third of the present territory of the Confederacy; and its loss, in itself, will be a great discouragement to the rebellion. But, more than that, it is notorious that the primary object of secession was the extension of Slavery into the great Southwestern regions of the continent. The favorite dream was the formation of a great slave-holding empire, which should eventually rule down to the Isthmus. The most effectual way of dispelling that delusion is to interpose the strong arm of the United States between the Confederacy and its expected spoil. The occupation of Texas will be a substantial demonstration that the *extension* of Slavery, by means of the Confederacy, is a physical impossibility. Our very first effort, in the first stage of the war, after securing the safety of Washington, ought to have been to turn in the Confederacy on the only side where it could have hoped for future growth.

There is another consideration, too, which comes within the scope of wise statesmanship. It is well always, while hoping for the best, to be prepared for the worst;—and assuming therefore, in this sense, that the Confederate States may possibly secure their independence, the possession of Texas would be for us an ineatimable advantage. The boundary limits of the Confederacy would, douhtless, be settled by the extent of territory in its practical possession. If Texas were in our hands it would remain there. This would enable us to be independent of all the rest of the world. Otherwise, we never could be. Texas, by the best authorities, is capable of producing six millions of bales of *cotton*, which is two millions more than the ordinary crop of the entire United States. It has seven millions of acres also, favorable to the growth of the *sugar*-cane, and capable of yielding three times as much sugar as is now consumed in the entire United States. Surely a wise statesmanship, however resolved to crush the rebellion in its whole breadth, would yet take good care that, in any event, these two immense staples should be secured to the nation. The occupation of Texas would insure this.

A step further would bring another advantage, of quite equal importance. Gunboats on the Arkansas and White Rivers may, with the assistance of a small land force, take possession of the main part of Arkansas, including Little Rock, its Capital. By similar means, on the Red River, all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi may be easily reduced to our authority. Thus, the rebels would be left with absolutely nothing west of the Mississippi. Retaining these in our possession, there will be no longer any danger that the control of the Lower Mississippi would ever pass out of our hands. There are, therefore, abundant motives for the effort to restore Texas to the National flag. It will not be a difficult task, and every consideration, whether present or future, whether certain or contingent, urges its speedy accomplishment.

Blunt and Herron on the War Path.—The most industrious workers of the Union army by all odds, at the present time, seem to be Gens. Herron and Blunt, of the Army of the Frontier. After their brilliant, overwhelming and most remarkable victory over Gen. Hindman's rebel forces at Prairie Grove, they did not stop in their career and rush to Washington, nor even to St. Louis, to sun their laurels and receive the plaudits of idle and gaping crowds on the street corners. They did not, so far as we have seen, even instigate the ready scribes that follow most of the Union camps to write magniloquent puffs of their military genius for the papers, and suggest to the thoughtless and inappreciative Government the fitness of making each of the Western heroes a *Major-General* on the spot, and assigning him to an army corps or a Department. They did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, being plain, blunt men, and decidedly earnest in their rough work of whipping rebels, they paused at Prairie Grove only long enough to bury their dead enemies and their own hapless killed, and ascertain which way the redoubtable Hindman had fled. Being satisfied on the latter point, this excellent pair of Union leaders chose a picked corps of cavalry and artillery, and resolved to feel the enemy's position by a rapid reconnoissance in force south across the Boston Mountains, and toward the Arkansas River. The telegraph has told the rest of the story. This picked force, about 6,000 strong, "flying light," in fighting trim, with six days' rations in their haversacks, made a forced march of 45 miles over mountains and roads of incredible difficulty, pausing not, and meeting no rebel obstruction till they pushed right into the town of Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, the chief Western city in the State of Arkansas. The rebels were taken utterly by surprise, and fled across the river in haste, using three steamboats in effecting their escape. But with all their celerity they lost valuable stores and property, and the very boats that served them so handsomely at the last moment.

The occupation of Van Buren is of high importance. It is further South than any Western (frontier) army has yet advanced; and the movement being successful, it effects a permanent change in that distant theatre of war. Van Buren is the heart of the salubrious and fertile region of the Upper Arkansas River. It is situated about 125 miles above Little Rock, and flanks the capital. It is within a few miles of Fort Smith, the old and valuable military station that for so many years guarded the frontier for the United States. Southwest Missouri, it seems, is now relieved permanently from the presence of war, and the Valley of the Arkansas River must henceforth feel its shock and abide its horrors.

The Proclamation of Emancipation.—The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*:

"The President has been strongly pressed to place the Proclamation of Freedom *upon high moral grounds, and to introduce into the instrument unequivocal language* testifying to *the negroes' right to freedom upon the precise principles expounded by the* Emancipationists of both Old and New-England. This claim is resisted, for the reasons that policy requires that the Proclamation be issued as a war measure, and not a measure of morality; and that Law and Justice require that the slaves should be enabled to plead the Proclamation hereafter if necessary to establish judicially their title to freedom. They can do this, the President says, on a proclamation *proceeding as a war measure from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but not on one issuing from the bosom of philanthropy.*"

The President in this exhibits his accustomed sagacity and good sense. The ultra Abolitionists seem determined that nothing shall be done toward the extirpation of Slavery unless it is done in the way which they prescribe, and on the principles and sentiments which they proclaim. The President has no more right to proclaim the freedom of the slaves, either in whole or in part, "on high moral grounds" and "as a measure of morality," than he has to decree the general abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. Whatever he does in this direction must be done as a measure of military policy and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

President Lincoln cannot be too cautious and guarded in restricting his action on this subject, in *form* as well as in fact, to its military bearings. In our judgment, he would do well to give the document which he is expected to issue in January, as a supplement to his September proclamation, the form of a *military order*, addressed to the Generals in command within the designated limits of the States in rebellion, and enjoining them to deprive the rebels of the military aid, rendered directly or indirectly, by their slaves. Against the justice and constitutional validity of such an order nothing could be said; while its practical results would be precisely the same as those of a Proclamation addressed to the world at large.

Arbitrary Arrests—The Maryland Legislature.—The *World*, of yesterday, publishes a long letter from S. T. Wallis, Esq., one of the members of the Maryland Legislature who were arrested just on the eve of their meeting in extra session in September, 1861. It is addressed to Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and is intended to satisfy that gentleman of the injustice of a remark made by him in the Senate, to the effect that the President was justified in thus arresting the members of the Legislature "who were about to carry their State out of the Union." Mr. Wallis, in a preliminary note, requests the publication of the letter because it had been "a week in Mr. Sherman's hands without any notice, public or private." This is perhaps our fault rather than Mr. Sherman's. But for the pressure of news upon our columns for the last few days, we should have given place both to the letter of Mr. Wallis and to Mr. Sherman's reply, a day or two since. The *World* has relieved us from the necessity of publishing the first, the other will be found in our columns this morning.

Mr. Wallis devotes himself to proving that the Maryland Legislature did not intend to pass an ordinance of secession. He does this by citing from its documents declarations which received the assent of its members, that it had *no power* to pass such an ordinance, —that all it could do was to refer the matter to the people, and that even this it was not inclined to do under the circumstances which then existed. Hence, Mr. Wallis wishes Mr. Sherman to infer the Maryland Legislature was a perfectly loyal body, and the arrest of its members a very great outrage upon law and personal rights.

Mr. Sherman replies to this letter with great fullness of detail and with equal cogency of argument. He proves, beyond all controversy, that while the Legislature may not have intended to pass a formal ordinance of secession, they did intend to pass laws ostensibly for the preservation of the State from violence, but really to enrol and arm her people against the United States. He specifies what was actually done toward this end, and the sanction that was expected for it from the Maryland Legislature. And he fastens, beyond all cavil, upon Mr. Wallis and his associates, the purpose of aiding the rebellion through the action of the body of which they were members. The fact that this purpose was concealed, under other pretexts, too flimsy, however, to deceive the Government, does not in the least diminish its guilt, while it rendered doubly necessary the prompt interposition of the National authority.

Mr. Wallis, Geo. P. Kane, and other Maryland Secessionists, who were imprisoned under the President's orders, have been unusually vociferous, since their release, in protestations of their innocence. We commend any who may have been impressed by these asseverations to Mr. Sherman's exposure of their hollowness and hypocrisy.

The State Legislature.—Our State Legislature meets on Tuesday next. The Senate being the same as last year, has ten Republican and Union majority. The Assembly is generally understood to be equally divided—each party having 64. But this places in the Democratic column Mr. John Cutler, of Albany, though with what show of justice we do not perceive. Mr. Cutler was originally a Whig, and then a Republican; he has never acted with the Democrats, not even when Mr. Corning was running for Congress. He was nominated by both parties on the same day, and was elected without opposition. It is claimed, we are aware, that he is connected in some way with the Central Railroad Company; and that this fact secures his adhesion to the Democratic Party. We don't see the force of the argument, even if it were based on facts; but we believe that it is not, and that Mr. Cutler has no connection whatever with the Central Railroad. We certainly see nothing in Mr. Cutler's position, and know of nothing in his character, which should prevent his acting now, as heretofore, upon his own convictions of political principle and duty. If this is so, the Republicans and Unionists will have 65, and the Democrats 63 members in the new Assembly.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—It will be seen by an official announcement elsewere, that the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Grau, will open on Monday next. The season promises to be an unusually interesting one, both as regards artists and operas. Miss Kellogg, who, it will be remembered, has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, London, appears in a round of farewell performances, supported by the strong company under Mr. Grau's charge. Her *rentree* will be in Donizetti's "Poliuto"—a work which has not yet been rendered common by excessive repetition. Mr. Grau, indeed, in this and other respects, has made an unusually felicitous selection of operas, avoiding with commendable prudence the threadbare ones, and venturing with spirit on the production of novelties; thus we are to have "Il Poliuto," "Martha," the "Sicilian Vespers," "Belesario," "Robert le Diable," "Dinorah" and "Giovanna d'Arco," the last by Verdi, and for the first time in New-York. Miss Kellogg will sustain several new parts.

Miss Bateman at the Brooklyn Academy.—Miss Bateman has taken for a brief season the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Miss Kate Bateman, supported by a first-class Company, including Edwin Adams and J. W. Wallack, Jr., will, to-night and to-morrow night, appear in the "Hunchback" and "Lady of Lyons." In the former play, Miss Bateman has [illegible] Brooklyn-ites to high flights of enthusiasm, and the announcement for to-night will undoubtedly secure a regular Philharmonic house. The seats are selling rapidly.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The First Effect of Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

Modification of the Arrangement for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Rebel Officers in Our Hands to be Retained.

Cabinet Consultation on the West Virginia Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

THE EFFECT OF JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

The fulmination of Jeff. Davis against Gen. Butler and the President's Proclamation has the first effect to derange the programme upon which the exchanges of prisoners have heretofore taken place. The orders and threats of the great outlaw are directly in violation of the cartel, and the first impulse of the Government was to terminate all proceedings under it. It had been merely agreed to make a general exchange, including soldiers, political prisoners' and sutlers, but until Davis shall satisfactorily explain his intentions, all commissioned officers in our hands will be retained, and only privates and non-commissioned officers given up. To this extent the exchange will continue to go on, and orders to that affect were to-day telegraphed to all points. Col. Ludlow has arrived here on this business, and will at once proceed to Fortress Monroe.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Cabinet met to-day two hours earlier than usual, and was principally occupied in discussing the admission of West Virginia. In response to questions proposed by the President at a late meeting, and which we gave last night, each member had prepared a written opinion, which was to-day submitted. These opinions, though materially differing in regard to the probable results of the admission of the new State, were nearly unanimous in opposition to the dismemberment of the "Old Dominion," and the establishment on its ruins of two distinct Commonwealths, with two setts of Senators in Congress. The measure was opposed by several members, on the ground that it was a virtual acknowledgment of the legality of secession. It was argued that if Virginia was still a State in the Union, the division was illegal, and that an admission of the new State would concede the claim set up that the old State, by its secession, was absolved from its allegiance to the Union. Mr. Blair is understood to have opposed the admission on the ground that a division of the State would retard the development of its resources. He believes that the emancipation of the slaves would make the people of both sections homogeneous, and prevent a conflict of interest—while by the division the inhabitants of West Virginia would become isolated, and their condition made the worse. The President also signified his opposition to the measure, and will probably send in a veto on Monday. Judge Usher was present, acting for Secretary Smith, although the latter is believed not to have yet resigned. There is a general disposition to concede that Judge Usher will receive the appointment as Secretary, though the President is silent on the subject.

A RUMOR MORE THAN USUALLY SIGNIFICANT.

A rumor, originating in the War Department, has been in circulation here for a day or two, to the effect that Mr. Stanton intends to resign his Secretaryship about the 20th of January, in favor of Mr. Watson, his present Chief Assistant.

Mr. Stanton is a lawyer, and Mr. Watson was his partner; and it is believed that this rumor is put forth as a test of the public capacity of endurance, and as a means of determining whether it shall be practicable for Mr. Stanton to control the succession in favor of his present subordinate. The change proposed would effect but little alteration in the management of the Department, except that the war would then be managed by one patent lawyer, whereas it is now managed by two.

To anybody but very partial observers, it would seem to be clear that when a change is made in the War Department, the people will demand that some man of known capacity shall assume its management.

A SPEECH ON FINANCE.

Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, is preparing a speech for delivery in Congress, in which he intends to attack the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in severe terms. Whether the *animus* of a political quarrel between the manber and Secretary will in any way affect the arguments leveled at the policy of the latter, may appear when the speech shall be spoken.

COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner Dole, of the Indian Bureau, left here yesterday on a brief visit to the North. He will return in a few days. The duties of his office in the meantime will be discharged by his chief clerk, Col. Mix.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRINGTON

returned on Monday morning from a short visit to Fortress Monroe, whither he went as a respite from the severe labors of his office.

REWARDS FOR DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY

Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, offers a reward of $50 for the apprehension and delivery into custody of the commandant of the nearest Navy-yard of each of the following named persons, deserters from the naval service of the United States:

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Borsum, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Goddard, both of the United States steamer *Currituck*; Acting Master's Mate T. H. Brown and Acting Master's Mate Augustus Farwell, of the Potomac Flotilla: John H. Campbell, captain of the hold, Victor Perry, seaman, and H. M. Beese and John McCue, landsmen, all of the *Currituck*.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

There are between thirteen and fourteen thousand sick and wounded patients in the different hospitals here. Since the battle at Fredericksburgh, about 9,000 have been sent to Northern hospitals.

CHURCHES BEING GIVEN UP.

The Medical Department here is vacating and returning to their congregations, as fast as possible, the various churches which, for some months past, have been used as Government hospitals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES

The Postmaster-General invites proposals, until the 10th of January, for furnishing his Department

with 1,500,000 envelopes, more or less, as the Department may require, to be used for covering letters returned to the writers. The contract will be awarded to the party submitting the lowest and best bid, which is to be determined by taking into account the price and the quality of the samples. Bonds and security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

Bids are also invited to furnish 100,000 envelopes to have printed on them, in such manner as the Department may prescribe, the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster."

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The testimony in the Porter Court-martial to-day was quite exculpatory of Gen. Porter. Brig.-Gen. Reynolds testified that the night of Aug. 27 was too dark to march troops from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, unless on roads with a guide; that between New-Market and Groveton the country is much broken by ravines and woods; that no command could have moved that night, with artillery, prepared to meet the enemy; that on Aug. 29 the country between him and Porter was broken. He always considered Porter a faithful, energetic, devoted officer.

Major Hyland, of the New-York Thirteenth, testified that his regiment occupied a position in front of Morell's Division on Aug. 29. The enemy was in front of Porter all day in heavy force, nearly ten thousand men—enough to oppose Porter's entire corps, and of course prevent Porter from attacking the enemy's right, as directed by Gen. Pope.

Brig.-Gen. Sykes, commanding one of Porter's Divisions, testified to his presence at Porter's tent on the evening of Aug. 27, when Porter received the order from Pope to march to Bristow Station; that after a full conference between Gen. Porter and Gens. Morell, Butterfield and Sykes, it was unanimously determined that, owing to the darkness of the night, the crowded roads, and our soldiers being fatigued, it was not advisable to march at 1 o'clock on the 28th, as ordered by Pope; that he never in his whole military life had so much trouble to clear a road of a wagon train; that the military necessity of marching to Bristow Station was not apparent on his arrival there on August 28. Gen. Sykes said Porter's reputation as a General was such that he did not see how it could be questioned; that Gen. Porter's attention to the wants of his command, and his attention to *minutiæ* was such that witness often thought Porter trusted too little to the capacity of his division commanders. Porter seemed to do everything himself.

Gens. Sykes and Butterfield will be examined to-morrow; Gens. McClellan and Buensina in the latter part of the week. The evidence will probably be closed on Saturday.

THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

The Indian regiments, recently authorized by the War Department for service in the Indian Territory, are already in process of organization, and the list of their officers appointed by the President is nearly complete.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. Edward Doesce, at Monroe, Michigan.
Dr. J. P. Finley, at Leon, Iowa.
Dr. Edward G. Grant, at Troy, Kansas.
J. F. Newland, at Euporia, Kansas.
Dr. John F. Daggett, at Lockport, Illinois.

VISITORS.

Gen. Sickles, Ex-Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, and Gens. Butterfield and Sykes are here.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

Over two hundred wounded and disabled soldiers were discharged from the hospitals to-day. Surgeons appointed for the purpose by the Surgeon-General, visit the hospitals daily to discharge soldiers who have been disabled.

WOUNDED MEN SENT HOME.

One hundred and fifty wounded soldiers belonging to Connecticut and New-Jersey regiments were sent yesterday to those States, by request of their Representatives in Congress.

REINSTATED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Dec. 23, 1862.

General Orders, No. 213.—So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. Emerson F. Gilas, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby revoked, it appearing that he was tried and acquitted by a Court-martial of the offence for which he was dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

FINANCIAL.

It is ascertained authoritatively that there is no foundation for the rumor that the Committee on Ways and Means have entertained any proposition whatever to change the existing law in receiving old Demand Treasury Notes for Customs. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to make any further issue of certificates of indebtedness beyond the limited amount already to the credit of disbursing officers. It is understood the holders will have the privilege, as soon as practicable, to fund them into twenty years' six per cent. bonds.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever lumber is cut, planed, matched, tongued, and grooved and beveled, and thus or otherwise prepared for dimension boxes or other packages, whether it is used on the premises where prepared, or sold in the market, it shall be considered a manufacture, and used as such.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now prepared to supply all the variety of stamps required by the Excise law, in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains. All persons within the District and States above specified, guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps hereafter, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander Paul Shirley has been detached from the *St. Marys*, and ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, now in the Pacific. Lieut. R. H. Lamborn has been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*. Lieut.-Commander C. C. Carpenter has been ordered to the steamer *Catskill*. Assistant Surgeon S. W. Abbott has been detached from the Chelsea Hospital, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Means has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh*.

FIRE.

Foss's Theatre was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this evening.

Fashionable Marriage in St. Stephen's Church.

Last evening a marriage ceremony was performed in St. Stephen's Church, the interest in which warrants a brief notice. The happy pair were the youngest sister of Dr. Cummings—Miss A. C. Cummings—and Mr. W. E. Greenwell, of the United States Coast Survey. An hour before the time at which the ceremony was to take place the streets in the immediate vicinity of the church were thronged by people who desired to be present on the occasion, and Twenty-eighth-street, on which the church is, was lined on both sides with carriages. At about 7½ o'clock the church was opened, and soon after ward was crowded. Those who could not obtain seats stood upon the backs of the pews. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Cummings, and was in the usual manner. The building was brilliantly illuminated. The altar was brought into the clearest view by artistically arranged gaslights and tapers. When the appointed time arrived, the happy pair entered from the front, and, with their accompanying groomsmen and bridesmaids, advanced to the altar by the main broad aisle.

The groomsmen and bridesmaids were arranged in front of the altar, as follows:

Mr. G. M. Melsdon,	Miss Almira M. Smith,
Mr. F. H. Gerdes, Jr.,	Miss Josephine Rivera,
Mr. J. S. Gouley, U. S. A.,	Miss Julia A. Mortimolon,
Mr. Frank A. Otis,	Miss Zoe Atwater,
Mr. Thomas White,	Miss Phebe Bradhurst,
Mr. C. Tharon.	Miss Catherine O'Reilly.

The organist and choir in attendance announced the appearance of the distinguished party, and the Anthem of Joy was continued until they were in front of the altar, after which the marriage ceremony commenced. The bride was given away by the brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Capt. Jarvis, also of the Coast Survey.

The service over, the great mass of people separated, and then the guests who had been specially invited, entered their carriages and were driven to No. 40 East Twenty-ninth-street, where they found that and the adjoining building prepared for their reception. Feasting, dancing and every other legitimate source of enjoyment, were then "the order of the evening." Many costly presents were sent to the bride. Among them were a most elaborately finished bronze clock, with ornaments, presented by F. H. Gerdes, United States Army; a splendid silver service from Mrs. E. M. Benjamin and Miss Byron, of Paris; a superb dressing-case, jewelry, flowers, &c.

Ringing the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

To-night, Mr. James E. Aylifee, the well-known bell-ringer, will ring the Old Year out and the New Year in on the chimes of Trinity. At 11¾ o'clock, the pieces on the following programme will be played:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Old Dog Tray.
5. Grand Medley, arranged expressly for Trinity Church Chimes, by Gradge F. Bristow.
6. Evening Bells.
7. Last Rose of Summer.
8. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
9. Yankee Doodle.
10. Home Sweet Home.

Commutation of Death Sentence by the President.

U. S. Marshal Murray yesterday received from the State Department a commutation of the sentence of Ferdinando Damarcei, the Italian, who was convicted at the July term of United States District Court of the murder of a fellow seaman named Frank Vincent, on board the American ship *Blondel*, on her voyage from England to Singapore. Damarchi was to have been hung the 6th of February next. The jury recommended him to mercy, which recommendation was concurred in by the Judge and the District-Attorney, and in accordance therewith President Lincoln has commuted his sentence to 15 years at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Treasure Shipments for California.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will charge 7@8 per cent. for shipping gold to New-York by the next steamer. It is generally anticipated that the treasure shipment for New-York will be exceedingly light, and that the bulk going forward will go by British steamer from Aspinwall.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Goods for the Holidays.
Robes de Chambre
in great variety of
Chintz, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere.
Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SMOKING JACKETS
by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st.,
Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	3 00

Extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from $1 to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES.
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent Improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times: it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instructing to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor.) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 033; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Ay Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Verzenay Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Verzenay in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City,

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Sultana and Cheddar Cheese,
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Cut-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Carte de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 511 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes.
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 160 Maiden-lane

Trusses.—Dr. Rigg's "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicele Truss" may be seen at Dr. Rigg's office, No. 2 Barclay st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only homes of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Bogue—Field.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, Thomas Bogue to Mary, daughter of David Field, Esq., all of this City.

Conrad—Gaddis.—On Monday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, Charles Conrad, of Philadelphia, to Kate Louise, daughter of Jacob B. Gaddis, Esq., of Jersey City.

Kern—Mackellar.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Ezra L. Gillett, Joseph Ogden Kern, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss Jeannette Craig Mackellar, eldest daughter of William Mackellar, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y.

Stevens—Sperry.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Floy, William Stevens, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Mary C., daughter of Henry C. Sperry, Esq., of this City. No cards.

Smith—Allen.—At Peapack, N. J., on Christmas night, in the Church, by Rev. H. P. Thompson, Isaiah Smith to Elizabeth Allen.

DIED.

Atkins.—On the 27th December, 1862, James Atkins, in the 43d year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Arbuckle.—At sea, J. M. Duncan Arbuckle, aged 27 years, son of the late Rev. James Arbuckle, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

He left San Francisco Sept. 15, 1861, for Manzanilla, Mexico, on the Queen of the Isles, since which time no tidings have been obtained concerning her.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Bailey.—At Falmouth, Va., on the 24th inst., Wm. S. Bailey, son of William E. Bailey, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., aged 17 years and 10 months.

Bulkley.—At his residence, in Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, Justus R. Bulkley, President New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Grace Church, Rye, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the New-Haven Depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 12½ P. M.

Brown.—On Monday, Dec. 29, Samuel W., son of John R. and Kate Brown, aged 3 years 4 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 119 Jersey-av., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Cartwright.—At the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Friday, 26th inst., of erysipelas on the brain, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 25, 1862, Capt. Thos. W. Cartwright, Jr., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) aged 20 years and 22 days.

The officers and members of the above regiment, and the officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, also the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, and the friends and acquaintances of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, Sr., No. 258 West 29th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Funeral services will take place at the 18th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, though they sleep in dust."

Chandler.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, Job S. Chandler, in the 63d year of his age.

Fitzpatrick.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his father, No. 31 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, L. I., Dr. Geo. A. Fitzpatrick, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, corner of Kent and Willoughby avs., on Thursday morning, at 2½ o'clock, when a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Denison.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mary Amanda, wife of Lyman Denison, Jr., daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

Genet.—On the 3 th December, William R. Genet, Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) second son of Gen. H. J. Genet.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, Jan. 2.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Gray.—On Thursday, 30th inst., after a short but severe illness, Orlando Gray, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Pitt-st.

Geer.—On Monday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. Lucia Geer, relict of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 92 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, No. 136 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

Hobby.—On Tuesday morning, 30th inst., Mrs. Mary Hobby, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John B. Hobby, corner of Avenue A and 118th-st., Harlem, without further notice.

Parker.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., Samuel Parker, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers will please copy.

Speedling.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, 29th inst., Henry L. Speedling, of paralysis, after a lingering illness, aged 61 years 1 month and 14 days.

His temains will be taken to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson for interment, to-day, (Wednesday,) 31st inst.

St. John.—In this City, on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, Laura E. Welly, beloved wife of George A. St. John.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, which the relatives and freinds of the family are invited to attend.

Stealing.—At sea, on board the steamship *Arago*, of the Banas Expedition, on Saturday, Dec. 6, Lieut. Francis N. Stealing, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Wm. C. Sterling, Esq., Poughkeepsie, after the arrival of his remains from New-Orleans.

Tuttle.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 28, John A. S. Tuttle, aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

Youngs.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., Benay I., son of Daniel T. and Margaret C. Youngs, aged 13 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

Zippel.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., Mrs. Mary S. Zippel, widow of the late Rev. John G. Zippel, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, G. E. Zippel, No. 168 Lorimer-st., (corner of Lorimer and Powers sts.,) on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 617.—Dec. 30, 1862.
7, 73, 11, 13, 37, 76, 40, 8, 17, 56, 63, 58.

Kentucky, Class 618.—Dec. 30, 1862.
49, 28, 47, 67, 8, 5, 38, 22, 70, 57, 14, 65, 37.

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Lotteries.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR FEBRUARY,
OUT TO-DAY.
Among its contents will be found: Congress in Session—Jonathan's Chip Basket—Four Seasons in the Courtship Year of Septimus Kight, Banker, wherein his Love Blossomed, Bloomed, Blew, and Blasted—The Organ Grinder's Lament. Price, $1 a year; single numbers, 10 cents. Published by
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AND LINK BRACELETS.
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GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

The Treasurer of the Fire Department, with much pleasure, acknowledges the receipt of $1,522 59-100, by the hands of Zophar Mills, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Benefits, being the proceeds of the benefit given at Niblo's Garden, Oct. 25, 1862, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

The Treasurer, in behalf of the Department, tenders his unfeigned thanks to the Benefit Committee for their untiring exertions in producing an entertainment worthy of the patronage of our fellow citizens and of the liberal manner in which they responded to the efforts of the Committee elicits our warmest acknowledgment. To Mr. Wheatley, the proprietor of the theatre, for a donation of $100, we tender our sincere thanks. It is gratifying to the friends and members of the Department, that amidst the difficulty and trouble that beset our beloved country, the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice comfort, health and even life itself, in discharge of their arduous duties, are in no substantially remembered.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!—IMMEDIately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Chatham-st., New-York.

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ANTHONY'S,
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OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $800.
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Musical Boxes repaired.

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Decorated Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.
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Fine table and pocket cutlery, plated tea-sets and coffee-urns. English and American skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys. Tool chests, sleighs, &c.
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India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

An Extraordinary Letter from Capt. Semmes, of the Privateer Alabama.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war, but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

Confederate Steamer Alabama, Dec. 8, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York.

Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly delighted to be the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
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They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
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They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
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FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

IF PETER BYRNES, COOPER BY trade, will call at the Metropolitan Hotel he will find his friend JOHNSTON, from St. Louis, who wishes to see him.

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SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS,
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A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c.
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3 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 25c. per yard, worth 31½c.
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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
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Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Pates, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

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And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway.
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

MACKENZIE'S PATENT CANTERING LOCOMOTIVE HORSES.
Boys and girls on the road can cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour or so.
They've only to rise and sit as they ride.
The horse by the rein they can easily guide.
This novel and delightful exercising horse can be had at the principal House Furnishing and Toy Stores, and at No. 496 Broadway, New-York
STEPHEN W. SMITH.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' new style of mink and sable Talmas and Collars. Ladies will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. PHILLIPS,
No. 279 Grand-st.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

SPRAGUE'S
PATENT LEVER
SKATE BUCKLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 315 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.

9	Wms'bg Gas Light Co.	$50	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	$100
24	Commerce Ins. Co	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
10	Gebhard Ins. Co	100	50 N. West. Ins. Co	50
40	N Amsterdam Ins. Co	25	13 Park Laurance Co	100
50	Grand-st. & Newtown R.	50	5 Humboldt Ins. Co	100
10	Wash. Marine Ins. Co	100	50 Equitable Ins. Co	25
60	American Coal Co	25	100 Calvin City Property	100
50	Am. Ex. Ins. Co	100	20 Am. Exchange Bank	100
5	Home Ins. Co	100	20 Brevoort Ins. Co	50
28	N. Y. & N. H. R. gen.	100	40 Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	20
40	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	25	10 Indemnity Ins. Co	100
10	Bank of Commerce	100	100 Mil. & Minnesota R.	100
75	Bowery Ins. Co	25		

$4,000 Del., Pequa and Indiana R. 1st Mort. Bonds.
5,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Missouri State Stock Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

ELEGANT DIAMOND, ENAMELED AND 18 KARAT GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of ladies' elegant diamond watches, beautifully enameled and set with fine brilliants; also, a number of ladies' and gents' superior 18 karat gold hunting watches, by the best makers. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

HENRY B. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
FINE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
WONDERFUL ORIENTAL NEW YEARS PRESENTS
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE
SALESROOM, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-STREET.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of some of our first artists, together with a number of oil-paintings from various sources.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., fifteen valuable pictures, by request of the Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor, viz. A female figure, by Louis Lang; a female head, by J. H. Barker; Portland Head, by C. G. Thompson; Interior, by R. Gignoux, Landscape, by J. A. Suydam; Stagg's Head, by W. J. Hays. Landscape and Cattle, by Terry; Landscape, by Hazeltine, ditto, by J. L. Brown; ditto, by J. Thompson; four pictures, by amateur artists of the School of Design.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a close carriage, made to order by Lawrence, a full oval-top wagon, in good running order, used only a few times, made by one of our best City makers; an elegant, close panel, handsome cloth coach, built to order by Wood Brothers only one year since, has been but little used, is upholstered in crimson reps and cost $1,400. Also, a two-seat calesche, in good running order, used but a few times and made by one of our best City makers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in house No. 160 West 20th-st., consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, superb oil-paintings, mantel clock, mantel ornaments, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, bookcase, bedroom furniture, mattresses, oil-cloths, china, crockery and glassware, large oval mirrors, breakfast and lace curtains, and in fact everything appertaining to a well-furnished house. Catalogues at sale and no postponement. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, about 7 years old, a fast and stylish single or double harness, suitable for a carriman or stevedore. Also, a brown pony-built horse, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, fast traveller, sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SILVER PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of the richest goods offered this season, suitable for New Year's presents. Catalogues now ready. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.
BROOKLYN BONDS AND BANK STOCK at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, $3,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. improvement bonds, 22 years to run, $1,060 each; 56 shares Central Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, and bedding, mattresses, stoves, one express wagon, cutlery, plated glass and crockery ware.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT NO. 629 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, a large assortment of crystal medallion oil-paintings, photographic albums, annuals, books, engravings, and a variety of holiday presents.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 11 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 20th-st., lot of Chemicals, now in storage and charge.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
New-York, Dec 22, 1862.

COAL, &c.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON BY 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. L. HOLDEN, No. 10 New-Bowery, corner of Grand-st. Branch Offices: No. 10 Wall-st., 254 Canal-st. and No. 12 East 10th-st., Union-square.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 328 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 758 East 15th-st., her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid or waitress, in a private boarding-house or a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 9 West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 24d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 220 Water-st., Brooklyn; good City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at No. 125 East 24th-st.; can be seen for two days, best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 230 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of city reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,058 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent woman, as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself useful if required; first-class City reference can be given; has lived in her last place for 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Ring the private door bell.

AS GERMAN WET NURSE.—A RESPECTable young person who lost her child a few days ago, wishes a situation; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY American woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her residence; good reference given. Call at No 337 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks and one plain cook, will assist in the washing and ironing, have the best of City references, also a competent nurse and seamstress, would travel as boy's maid; understands hair-dressing, will be found willing and obliging; also, three chambermaids, and a small girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 111 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADIES' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Ladies can be supplied with competent teachers, book-keepers, copyists, photograph colorists, sewing-machine operators, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c., at Room No 44 Bible House. Copying solicited. References—New-York: Rev. N. L. Rice, Rev. I. S. Prime, Rev S. H. Tyng, Rev D. B. Froth'ngham, Rev. C. L. Brace, A. Mervin, Esq., and several ladies.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, in a brokers', mercantile, or insurance office. A young man of high education and moral position and possessed of energetic and persevering business qualities; can write and speak in French and English, and offers the best of City references; is willing to commence on a small salary, if energy and activity can advance him. Address G. L. C., Box No 3,472 N. Y. P. O.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is willing and industrious; can give good references. Call on, or address, M. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SITUATION wanted by an active young man in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands horses, knows the City well, and can keep accounts; good reference. Address G. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, is willing to take either; he is a single man, has the best of city reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's Harness Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a young man, as coachman; we regret to part with him much, but must on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, as coachman in a private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 172 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS PORTER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITuation as light porter; is steady, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. D., Box No 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND OF laboring work, by a strong, temperate man, who is able and willing; would work in a sugar-house, gas-house or brewery, or at anything where he can make a living; references if required. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age; one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, preferred; also, a young man to make rough sketches in perspective, from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.
CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED—As groom and coachman, a man who perfectly understands taking care of horses. None need apply except those having first-class City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply at No. 41 East 16th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED, IN A small private family; one that is competent in every respect, with the best of City reference, (and none other need apply,) may leave her address at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st. Wages $12.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a first-class Protestant or French seamstress and lady's maid, who understands the dressing of hair and the use of sewing-machine. Apply at BOORHAM'S, No. 701 6th-av., near 29th-st.

AN AMERICAN, ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, is wanted as attendant upon a gentleman visiting the continent of Europe. He must be intelligent and of good address. Address, for two days, CONTINENT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a French or German person, who understands her business and can dress hair; none need apply unless they have very references. Call at No. 18 West 27th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Want due good intelligent chambermaid and waitress, with best of references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at No. 25 Park-place.

WOOL-SORTERS.—WANTED, THREE OR four good wool-sorters to go into the country about sixty miles. Apply at No. 60 Pine-st.; none but first-class workmen need apply.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED A FLY-finisher. A good workman can have steady work and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—FOR THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA department, a man who thoroughly understands the business, both as to manufacturing and sales. Address, personally or by letter, A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework, the other to wash and iron and help take care of children. Call at No. 37 West 10th-st., west of Greenwich-av.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Call on or address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, inclosing postage stamp for return answer. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.
One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues, one 15 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 15 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & BOLT, Paterson, N. J.

TIMBER FOR SALE.
12,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
5,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
5,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.
Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

RIFLED CANNON FOR SALE.
A few steel cannon, 6-1-10-inch bore, most approved pattern, adjusted with Day & Ritner's patent cushion breech and barrel. These guns will perforate 5-inch iron armor, and throw their shot from 4 to 5 miles with ease. Apply at No. 131 East 33d-st.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on in my name, at No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, is closed by sale to PEREGAUX & CO. All powers of attorney to any one to transact business in my name are hereby revoked and annulled. SAMUEL F. BARR.
New-York, Dec 20, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.
We offer for sale $25,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $8,240,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.
San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and has $1,500,000 taxable property in 1858. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.
Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 11, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed under seal to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon to said Court, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the village of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. S. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.
The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. S. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.
MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The unadjusted part-paid bonds of the same character will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.
The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

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We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform-Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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A TURKISH REMEDY.

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Published for the benefit and a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

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CURE, CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are sorry without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C. has a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications. Special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular bred physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MYRICKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the fourth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Also for sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Roswell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.

d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE,
au27-law6mW* JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. C. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$65

Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

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At the office, No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DERMAN,

Capt. Boulant, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, 27th inst.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PARKERSBURGH, Capt. Saml. Hoffman, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Steamboats will be provided to leave New-York at 9½ o'clock A. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 3, to convey passengers for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN, particulars of which will be given in to-morrow's paper, or at the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EMA.....Saturday.....Jan. 3
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOEL, No. 46 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, C. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fiske, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SUperior, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 10 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st., or D. DE GUICONA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8:30 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, &c.; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Carandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Piermont Pals P. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

WRITING MACHINES.

THE RBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH OR WRITING MACHINE.
For tremulous and inclined hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT 620, 365 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....J. GRAU

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
Farewell appearance in America of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that his promised
SECOND SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA
Will commence on
MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,
when he hopes once more to receive the kind support of the public. The remarkable favor with which the first season of the present winter was received in New York and Philadelphia has encouraged the director to make more extensive arrangements for the forthcoming one than would have been warranted if this proof of the desire of the public for Italian Opera had not been furnished by its patrons. Relying on this support, Mr. GRAU does not think it necessary to make any indiscriminate promises, or attempt to excite public curiosity by a display of impossible intentions. He flatters himself that, supported by the hearty cooperation of his extensive company, he will be able to conduct the season faithfully, and with energy and success. He will distinguished by two events of more than ordinary interest. The first of these is the rentrée of the highly esteemed and popular prima donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

who, prior to her departure for London, where she has been engaged as one of the principal prima donnas of Her Majesty's Theatre, will appear in a
SERIES OF GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

The favor and unshaken appreciation in which this young artist is held by all classes of the musical community—the rapidity with which she has conquered the leading rôles of the lyric drama, the steady development of natural genius which has marked each impersonation—have always promised and brilliant career to the American prima donna. It has been Mr. Grau's good fortune to be associated with Miss Kellogg from the time of her debut, and it happens that the first circle of her triumph will be completed under his direction. The announcement that, early in the Spring, Miss Kellogg will depart for London, where she is assigned to the same rank as the famed cantatrices, Mlle. Titiens, will be received by her friends, the public, with gratification at her success, not unmingled with regret that her talents must be withdrawn from the American stage.

Among the Operas that will be produced during the coming season will be "Il Polinto," "Martha," the "Vespres Siciliennes," "Belisario," "Robert la Diavolo," "Dinorah," and

GIOVANNA D'ARCO, BY VERDI.

The product on of this last named work will constitute the SECOND EVENT OF THE SEASON. It will form the principal attraction of the present season in Paris, and is being prepared in London for the Spring; but in this work New-York will enjoy a priority of representation over both capitals, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

With the exception of "Martha," and one or two of her other favorite characters, Miss Kellogg will appear in an entirely new repertoire, viz., as Paul na in "Il Poliuto," Leonora in "Il Trovatore," Alice in "Robert el Diavolo," and Giovanna in "Giovanna d'Arco."

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
and first farewell appearance of
MISS KELLOGG,
in Donizetti's tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs.)

MISS KELLOGG.....as.....Paulina
BRIGNOLI.....Polliuto | AMODIO.....Severus

The remaining characters supported by the full strength of the company, with a grand chorus en scene.
CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO

Ticket offices will be open to-day, where orders will be received for reserved seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS BATEMAN
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The direction have pleasure in announcing that a brief engagement has been effected with the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
who will appear on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, as Julia, in
THE HUNCHBACK,
affording the public of the two cities the only opportunity at present of witnessing this
BEAUTIFUL IMPERSONATION,
which has elicited such unanimous admiration from the most intelligent and fashionable audiences.
Miss BATEMAN
will be supported by the eminent tragedian,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
the popular young actor,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
aided by a complete and excellent stock company.
The same care and liberal expenditure which has hitherto characterized the management under which Miss Bateman has appeared is the best guarantee that nothing will be left undone to render the performance worthy of the best consideration of the public, as well as the high professional standing of the distinguished artiste.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged are hereby notified that the Hunchback will be rehearsed at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

To-morrow evening, Jan 1, Bulwer's popular play (first time at the Academy) of the LADY OF LYONS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high basement brick house in Broad-st., one of the most convenient and best finished houses, with all the modern improvements, and as desirable a residence as any in the city, having a large lot, containing a choice variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The house is new, and built for the present owner, and in fine condition. Also, a brick stable and carriage-house near the same lot sale. Also, a large corner lot on High-st., 74 feet by 210 feet deep—one of the most desirable lots on the street. For particulars apply to KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE residences, 14th-st., between 6th-av. and Union-square. The house is 25 feet front, with an extension the whole width of the lot, all in elegant order and beautifully decorated. Possession at an early day; the lot is a leasehold, house can be sold, with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 242 AND 244 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts. Lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 1 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class, four-story brown stone front house, replete in every particular, on East 37th-st., House 25 by 65 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts—also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres each, from $5 a year. Also, village lots, $50 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE or exchange a desirable farm or tract of land, with an extensive frontage on the Hudson, 25 miles from the City, near the railroad landing, and suitable for first-class country seats; also, a plot of 12 or more acres at West Park, opposite Hyde Park, with a splendid view and frontage on the river. E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated. One hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable, some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistopheles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander.....Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
and
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
LAST WEEK
Of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Prepared expressly for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Positively the last week of the Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
As the highly gifted and popular comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on
MONDAY, JAN. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1,
Sixty-second Opera Night,
Weber's Grand Romantic Opera in Four Acts
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2,
Sixty-third Opera Night
Mozart's Grand Romantic Opera in Three Acts
THE SERAGLIO,
Die Entführung.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
Sixty-fourth Opera Night,
OPERA AND BALLET,
JEAN DE PARIS.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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YONKERS, N. Y.
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REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mackrill, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
John Berkenson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
O. Best, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
G. Bourgeaud, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
E. Copeland, Esq., New-York.
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EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and R. Road at 7 and 8 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or WASON BROS., Mercer-st

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Hon. James Brooks on the Rebellion.

He Introduces Compromise Resolutions, which are Passed.

The Democracy assembled in considerable numbers, last evening, at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association, No. 932 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, the occasion being a celebration of the fitting up of the new rooms of the Association. A brass band was in attendance, and previous to the vocal exercises, enlivened the assemblage with choice selections of music. The rooms, as newly fitted up, present a very comfortable appearance, and are situated in a section of the City quite convenient for our up-town citizens of Democratic tendencies. The National flag was draped in front of the rostrum, and behind it was hung a banner bearing the inscription, "Democratic Union Association of New-York." At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by LUKE F. COZANS, who welcomed the audience to the new rooms, and trusted that they would continue to be the headquarters of a party successful in the future as in the past. He congratulated them on the changed feeling which was now observable in favor of conservatism. He then briefly narrated the rise and progress of the Democratic Union Association, stating what they had done during the past two elections, and the exertions they were determined to make in future to bring the Northern people to a sense of their duty as citizens in this crisis of our country. After a short appeal for material aid he introduced Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who spoke substantially as follows:

Those who expected him this evening to deal in rhatorical flourishes would be disappointed. The occasion was too solemn. As the ancients, in times of peril, invoked the *Dii immortales*, so should the citizens of our country now invoke the aid of the Immortal God. When he last addressed the Association two proclamations were threatening, as also a war order, which were adverse to all our ideas of freedom. One proclamation substituted Provost-Marshals for civil Courts, and in effect did away with the constitutional guarantees of liberty to the citizen.

We were now in the midst of a civil war equaled only by the desolating civil wars of Rome. We, who are not of the Administration, were drawn into that war, and went into it for the support of the Constitution. We acknowledged no allegiance to the Administration, but we did acknowledge loyalty and fealty to the Constitution which had been framed by the wisdom of our fathers. By deep reading he had discovered that the great principles of liberty—the *Magna Charta*, wrung by strong arms from King JOHN of England, were condensed and embodied in our Constitution. When a convention met in South Carolina, and subsequently another in Montgomery, Ala., with the purpose of subverting that Constitution, the cry went forth throughout the whole land, "The Constitution shall be maintained;" more particularly as the enemy were supposed to be rushing on our Capital, and unless we rushed there to meet them Washington itself might be taken from us. Mr. B. then read from the President's Inaugural, in which the Chief Magistrate declared he had no right or inclination to interfere with the institutions of any State. He also recited the Crittenden resolutions. These were the official declarations of the purposes and objects of the war. This was a war for the Constitution—my war, your war, the war of all of us, and we never committed ourselves to any other war. [Loud applause.] Now, look at the reverse of the picture. On the 22d of September Mr. LINCOLN issued his Proclamation of Emancipation—one that he had no right to issue under the Constitution. Who declared ABRAHAM LINCOLN the law-making power of the United States?

A VOICE—The people.

Mr. B. continued. The people never gave him a majority of their votes. He is a minority President, and holds his office, not by the voice of the people, but in spite of the people, and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Put him out."] Mr. B. then went on to review the orders given to the army and navy regarding the carrying out of the terms of the proclamation. He denied that the army and navy could be called on to do more than carry out the civil law and the Constitution. In the days when the English people were suffering under the tyranny of the Stuarts and Tudors, the system of proclamations was in vogue; but the present Constitution of Great Britain sets these proclamatory laws at naught. Two hundred years ago the English people forbade this trampling on their rights, and it was left for this Republic and this Administration to lift from the tomb of the Stuarts and Tudors this old monarchical doctrine, and attempt to reëstablish it in a Republic which boasted of the freedom of the citizen.

The first effect of this proclamation was to disunite the North, and cement the South more strongly together. Before the issue of this proclamation victories cheered us on. Kentucky and Maryland were kept to the Union; New-Orleans was captured; Norfolk surrendered; but since then Providence has ceased to smile on our arms, as a warning to us not to depart from the path of rectitude. He denied that the proclamation was even beneficial as a war measure, as asserted in the Congressional resolutions lately passed. But these proclamations were issued in former days. Lord HOWE, Lord CORNWALLIS and Lord DUNMORE issued them in the interest of the English Government during our Revolutionary War. EDMUND BURKE, in an address to the Crown during the pendency of the War of Independence, denounced these proclamations. They did more than anything else to render the war unpopular in England, and thus in the end the British Government was compelled to acknowledge our independence. Admirals COCHRAN and COCHRAN, in the War of 1812, issued similar proclamations, and were similarly denounced.

Mr. BROOKS said he would not directly charge that Mr. LINCOLN, by means of this proclamation declaring all slaves free after the 1st of January next, meant to incite the 3,000,000 blacks at the South to rise in rebellion against their masters, and butcher, not only them, but their wives and children—he could not believe that any man holding the position of the President, nor any man who professed to be actuated by the principles of Christianity, or even of our common humanity, could meditate such a thing—but such would be the necessary result of carrying out the proclamation as he (the speaker) understood it. It would render the whole South a scene of slaughter, more horrible than that which has rendered so famous Hayti and St. Domingo.

Among those who are most committed against these proclamatory efforts to incite servile insurrection, is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who declared such action no where admitted as a rightful mode of warfare. Mr. ADAMS committed himself and his Government against this emancipation of slaves in time of war. Even if he ever retracted this theory, there stands the honor and dignity of the Government committed most distinctly against thus using slaves as President LINCOLN proposes to use them. He hoped he was not only addressing this audience, but no inconsiderable portion of the Northern people, and he also hoped, some of our *quondam* countrymen of the South, with whom it was necessary to stand right on the record. We must convince them that we are making war only for the Constitution, and when the time comes that this Constitution can be enhverted, and the war power is to take its place, it is a matter of indifference to us whether the Union is maintained or not, and the sooner we can get rid of such a Government the better! [Tremendous applause.] The exercise of this so-called "war power" makes the President an *Imperator*, a Czar, a CÆSAR. It is not law. No officer is obliged to obey it—no soldier in the field is bound to show any respect to it. [Great applause.] He was aware that this was strong language. At one time it would have consigned him to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. But that time is past. He deemed it his duty to say that it was utterly futile, perfectly useless, to attempt to exterminate and crush out eight millions of Anglo-Saxons. Like attempts had been made in Ireland, in Wales, but they never succeeded. Anglo-Saxons cannot be exterminated. EDMUND BURKE had said that British liberty and the British Constitution (not British arms) had subjugated Ireland. We must act in like manner. Whenever a party shall rise up here at the North, granting and holding out equality to the South, then the South will begin to be subjugated. That Constitution, that flag, is theirs as well as ours, and when we make them sure of this equality a party will rise up in the South that will put down all Secessionists there. But, he was asked, what do we mean to do? Submit to rebellion—allow rebele to rule, and, perhaps, attack our cities and homes in the North? Not at all. We wish to bring back the Government to the constitutional path, and to support it when it shall revert to the principles upon which our nation was founded. He thought this Government was mainly, established as an *exterior*, not an *interior* one. Its principal object was to make a uniform rate of tariff duties—to protect our commerce on the seas, &c. He did not propose to surrender New-Orleans, or Norfolk, or Fortress Monroe. He would go further, and if it were necessary to the peace and safety of the country, and to the carrying out of the Constitution, he would seize and hold Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and every point on the sea coast. He would tell the South that one Constitution, one country was necessary to the liberty of each section. "Divide and conquer" was the motto adopted now tuward us by the monarchs of Europe, and it was time that the people, both North and South, would awake to the imminency of this crisis, and bring back the Government to the Constitutional landmarks. He liked to speak for practical purposes, and therefore he would present some resolutions to be submitted to this meeting, and to both the North and the South. He selected as a medium through which to convey these resolutions, a State which has never been alien either to the North or the South—the glorious State of New-Jersey. That State was a homogeneous one, and her voice would prove influential. He submitted the following:

Resolved, That the State of New-Jersey, through her State Government, be respectfully requested to interpose, in order to arrest the existing civil war:

1. By inviting the non-slaveholding States and the loyal slaveholding States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—to meet in Convention, in Louisville, Ky., on the —— day of February next.

2. By requesting the permission of the President of the United States to send Commissioners to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to invite them also to meet in like National Convention; and,

3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President be requested by the State Government of New-Jersey to declare an armistice with or for such State or States as may accept this call for a National Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee be created, on the part of this Association, to present these resolutions to the Governor and Legislature of New-Jersey, and to urge upon that State that, in consideration of her revolutionary history and patriotic associations, she is entitled thus to lead in a National Convention for the restoration of the Union of these States.

Mr. BROOKS sat down, amid great cheering.

Mr. COZANS then stated that the next meeting of the Association would be held at the rooms on the evening of next Tuesday but night, and that it was the intention of the Managing Committee to obtain the services of distinguished speakers, so that there would be one address before the Association every week until the next campaign.

Loud cries were had here for the question on the resolutions, which was put and declared carried in the affirmative—no negative vote being called for. After giving three cheers for the resolutions and three more for Mr. BROOKS, the meeting adjourned.

MARYLAND AND THE REBELLION.

A Letter from Senator Sherman, of Ohio, to Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862.

Hon. S. T. WALLIS—*Sir*: Your letter of the 12th of December has been received.

If I was convinced by it that it was not the purpose of the Maryland Legislature, of which you was a member, to avail itself of the first safe and practicable opportunity to join the Confederates, in rebellion against the United States, I would cheerfully correct what I said in the Senate of you and your colleagues. As a student of the common law, I have been taught to regard the right of personal liberty as the most sacred privilege of a freeman, never to be affected except for crime, or in the case provided by the Constitution, when the public safety is jeopardized by rebellion or invasion. If your imprisonment was not, in my opinion, within this rule, I certainly would not justify your arrest.

The language attributed to me in your quotation is not accurately reported.

I said in the debate referred to:

"So in the case of the Maryland Legislature, where the President believed that certain gentlemen were conspiring to overthrow the Government, not probably by open force, but by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature, I believe the President would have been wanting in his duty to his country if he had not arrested these men, and detained them at least until he defeated their disloyal and treasonable purpose."

Your elaborate letter no where contains any denial of the "treasonable and disloyal purpose" of the Legislature; nor is there any denial that they were conspiring the overthrow of the Government by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature; nor could I fail to be impressed with the entire absence of any avowal of loyal obedience to the Government on your part. Your letter confines the vindication of the Legislature to a citation of their proceedings to show that both Houses had early in the session voted their opinion that they had no power to pass an ordinance of secession, and that on the 14th of May had voted it inexpedient to call a sovereign convention. You add your assevertion to the truth of these facts, sufficiently proved by the record, and as I understood your letter, you pledge your personal veracity that there was no intention to pass such an ordinance.

This defence, it is apparent, is merely a technical denial of one form of arraying the State of Maryland against the United States: but it is simply the assertions of the accused party even on that point, which a few moments in altered circumstances could reverse; and unfortunately the evidence of their purpose, on the first favorable occasion, to defy the United States and resist its authority, is in the possession of the public, and, therefore, probably of the Government, corroborated by the avowed purposes of some of its members just on the eve of their election—your own among them.

I cannot state the facts affecting individual cases, and shall fortify the opinion expressed by me in the Senate by events happening since the commencement of the rebellion, leaving to the proper authorities the task of designating individuals affected by them.

On the 19th of April, 1861, when the blood of United States soldiers, shed in your streets without provocation, was still warm, a meeting was held in Monument-square, under the auspices of the Mayor, in which your participation is thus described in your city papers

"S. TEAKLE WALLIS, Esq., was called for, and responded in a short but forcible address. Like the Mayor he counseled the people to *rely upon the authorities, who would stand by them.* He had not come to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, but had come with the Mayor at his request. It was not necessary to speak. If the blood of citizens on the stones in the street did not speak it was useless for man to speak.

He assured the meeting that his heart was with the South, and he was ready to defend Baltimore. He hoped the blood of the citizens, SHED BY AN INVADING FOE, would obliterate all party differences, and seal the covenant of brotherhood among the people."

With that speech before the people, not disavowed, which was an act of war—a formal participation in what had occurred and what immediately followed—you, on the 24th of April, with nine others, were elected to the Legislature.

The Legislature met on the 26th, and on the 27th of April—the day on which the Senate disclaimed all constitutional power to pass an ordinance of secession—*both Houses* passed, by a suspension of the rules, the first law of the session, which is as follows

"The Mayor and City Council may and they are hereby authorized to raise and appropriate *at their* discretion, and in the modes and at the times which they may judge best, all moneys whatsoever, which they may deem necessary and proper for the defence and protection of said city, and to provide for the payment of the same by taxation or otherwise."

On the same day, standing second in the published laws, and likewise passed by a suspension of the rules, is an act to reclaim and ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore there recited, appropriating *five hundred thousand dollars* for the purpose of *putting the city in a complete state of defence against* ANY *description of danger arising, or which may arise out of the present* CRISIS, the same to be expended under the direction of *the Mayor of the City.*

That money was appropriated for levying war against the United States, its avowed purpose was to resist the transit of troops over the usual and direct route to the Capital, and it was placed in the hands of those already engaged in that resistance. For, on the afternoon of the 19th of April, Mayor BROWN, at the meeting in the Square, declared that "he was a citizen of Maryland, and would protect its soil with his life,' against those whom you called the invading foe.

He was, by law, a member with CHARLES HOWARD, WM. H. GATCHELL, JOHN W. DAVIS and CHARLES D. HINKS, of the Board of Police Commissioners, and *before midnight* on the 19th of April, the Mayor and Board of Police had ordered GEO. P. KANE, *their* Marshal of Police, to destroy the railroad bridges connecting the city with the Northern States, and *before daybreak* all railway communication was at an end. They had arrested the march of the troops of the United States by a warlike operation of the most decisive kind, and jeopardized the safety of the Capital and the existence of the Government.

On the same evening, before departing to execute this order, Mr. KANE, in reply to a telegram from BRADLEY T. JOHNSON of Frederick, offering troops, sent the following telegram

"Thanks not for your offer, *break your men by the fifty of ten and we will arrange with the railroad afterward.* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. *Every hour lost will be dearly paid in consequences.* (the 24th.) We will fight them or die.

GEO. P. KANE."

This was posted in Frederick, with a placard as follows, signed by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON:

"All men who will go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they can. Double-barreled shot-guns and buckshot are efficient."

And JOHNSON, with what men he could get, did go to the relief of KANE, who was then surrounded by the Police and Board of Police, on that invitation. They had, in addition, a trained and armed Police Corps of six hundred men. They retained under their orders the Light Division, partly composed of enemies of the Government, commanded by Gen. STEWART, his avowed enemy, which the Governor had called out and placed under them, on the 19th, for loyal purposes. They began, on the 20th of April, the organization and arming of a volunteer force, limited only by their capacity to get men and arms, and placed it under the command of ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, and Col. HUGHES, both now in the rebel service.

On the 20th of April, it was, that the City Council appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of the city against the dangers of the crisis—that is, against what you described the day before as "the invading foe," what KANE the day before called "fresh hordes," what the law calls United States troops marching to the Capital of the nation; and it was that appropriation which the Legislature ratified, in their second act, only seven days afterward.

No time was lost in using the money. The report of the expenditures is before me; and the items will bear but one interpretation; the chief of them are for arms and ammunition, $24,174; for blankets and mattresses, $2,825; for marine and navy, (embracing hire and alterations of steamers and wages of men,) $6,461; for rations, $9,914; for pay of officers and men, $7,736; for horse and hack hire and hauling arms, $3,473; for rent of armories and repairs, $3,768. Such are some of the items for provisioning and equipping troops.

The Mayor and Board of Police bought 1,700 carbines and rifles, 4,000 pikes, 8,194 canister shot, 7,740 cannon balls, 4,956 pounds of lead, over 21,000 ball cartridges, 150,000 caps, besides other ammunition and arms otherwise obtained.

Thus armed, the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners took military control of the City; the port and the telegraph lines to Washington and Harper's Ferry, *while they cut those to the North; the running of the trains to Washington was arrested, while those to Harper's Ferry were continued*: vessels were not allowed to leave port with provisions, munitions of war, &c.

No vessel could sail unless by leave of the Board or of ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, commanding their volunteer force. This system was fully inaugurated on the 22d of April, and on that day, TRIMBLE in a note to CHAS. HOWARD, discountenanced a military parade because the "display of military will be a sorry one and calculated to dishearten our citizens," and "if represented abroad will rather invite and encourage attempts from the North to *defy us and pass through the city*," not to *attack it*. By an order in the minutes of the Board on the same day TRIMBLE was authorized to allow the *Eastern Shore* steamer to pass, on condition of not stopping at Annapolis, where Gen. BUTLER then was; and Gen. STEWART, by letter of that date, writes to CHAS. HOWARD:

"I know not what to think of the rumor from Annapolis; but if the Massachusetts troops are on the march from that place to Washington I shall be in motion very early to-morrow morning to pay my respects to them."

During the 22d and 23d of April the telegrams and memoranda found in the office of the Board show they were in communication with KENTON HARPER, commanding six thousand rebels at Harper's Ferry; and their agent "*reported six thousand men ready to come down.*"

The letters found further show that Gen. STEWART had applied to Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, Gen. COCKE at Alexandria, and HARPER at Harper's Ferry, for arms, and had obtained the promise of 5,000 muskets. LETCHER'S letter to STEWART shows he ordered 1,000 to be sent, and 2,000 did come to the possession of the Board of Police, and were claimed by STEWART; and HOWARD wrote to JAS. M. MASON to know if he should deliver them to STEWART for the State of Maryland.

Fourteen hundred of them are now in Fort McHenry; the correspondence is in the hands of the Government officers. So open and complete was the state of war, that HUNTER, commanding the United States receiving ship in the harbor, wrote to the Board on the 23d of April, stating he had occasion to employ a steamtug in the service of the United States, and requesting them to authorize him to use one on that day in the harbor of Baltimore and the adjacent waters; and that request was *respectfully declined* by the Board.

These acts of war were fully crowned by the order of the Police Commissioners forbidding the display of the National flag, and the arrest of loyal men who refused to obey them.

The attempt which has occasionally been made to explain those acts as precautions for the preservation of the internal peace of the State, or to repel lawless incursions of armed men from the North, is unworthy of further notice. I cannot see how a candid man can be misled by them.

In this state of open war, the Police Commissioners went through the forms of an election by which, on the 24th of April, you were returned to the Legislature to represent this rebellious faction, by 9,000 votes out of 30,000—21,000 having staid at home, and no one having dared to oppose the armed rebellion, headed by the Police Commissioners!

In the flush of confident success, you and your colleagues met at Frederick, on the 26th; on the 27th you furnished the sinews of war to your confederates; and a Force bill was reported to the Senate, and passed to a second reading by 14 to 8, by which the State militia was reorganized and placed under the power of the six Commissioners, named in the bill, all avowedly enemies of the United States; the Governor was stripped of all power over it, a large sum of money was appropriated to arm and equip it; and the bill if passed would have placed the State under an absolute military despotism of the enemies of the Government, and left your loyal Government at their mercy.

But the small vote revealed the radical weakness of the rebellion in Baltimore; on the 28th the Police Commissioners began to apologize for their conduct, and put a softer color on it; the Force bill caused great public indignation; the Legislature was threatened by the loyal people of Frederick with expulsion if they dared to pass it, and on the 3d of May Baltimore added her protest and menace of resistance, and the leaders in the Legislature and their confederates out of it began to think of safety while waiting events.

The Force bill was dropped, on the 8th the Legislature passed a bill of indemnity exempting from prosecution or punishment the Mayor and Police Commissioners and *all persons who acted under their orders* in *their* effort to maintain peace and good order and *prevent further strife* on and after the occurrences on the 19th day of April, in consequence of such acts, and obedience to such orders, "and repealing all laws in force in this State at the time of said acts, so far as regards said persons and their acts."

In a word, the Legislature outlawed the United States and their soldiers!

On the 9th, the next day, the Committee on Federal Relations presented their report and resolutions, which were adopted on the 14th; but which you very inaccurately describe as "a resolution against the expediency of even calling a sovereign Convention of the people of the State."

The resolution was, that "under *existing circumstances*" it is inexpedient to call a sovereign Convention of the State *at this time.*

The report shows a sudden variation in opinion on the subject, when you met on the 2d of April, Convention was the general wish; in less than two weeks, on the 5th of May, the Committee tell us there was an almost unanimous feeling against calling a Convention *at the present time.*

Two weeks more might, under favorable auspices, work another revolution of opinion.

"To be Committed," the report says, "the single fact of the military occupation of our soil by the Northern troops in the service of the Government, against the wishes of our people, and the solemn protest of the State Executive, is a sufficient and conclusive reason for postponing the subject to a period when the Federal ban shall *be no longer upon us.*"

That *Federal ban* might be removed at any moment by military disasters, which you were doing your best to occasion, and then the question of expediency would be solved in a different sense. For the resolution further declares the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect to announce her *resolute determination to have no part or lot, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution.*

And the reasoning of the report adds to the significance of the resolution, for it maintains that, if, as the Governor thinks, the Constitution is still over both State and General Government, "then the State of Maryland can hold no neutrality when the Union is at war!! She takes *sides against* it the instant she fails to take sides with it. Neutrality in such a case is nullification, pure and simple, and an armed neutrality is merely rebellion, and not union." Differing from the Governor, however, "the Committee have no hesitation in asserting and maintaining the right of the State, and its duty, to protest against the unconstitutional action of the Administration, and refuse obedience to its unconstitutional demands," that action being its war on the rebellious States, those demands being for troops from Maryland. That is "nullification" and "rebellion" by the confession of the report formally declared by both Houses of the Legislature.

Still, the report proceeds further to say: "The present and only possible attitude of the State toward the Federal Government is an attitude of submission, unwilling and galling submission, on the part of those who think and feel" as the Committee manifestly do.

It is frivolous to pretend that the Legislature had abandoned the purpose of calling a sovereign Convention; they merely wanted the removal of the *Federal ban* to clothe actual rebellion with the forms of popular sanction by calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. When they met on the 4th of June, they felt the "Federal ban" still on them, and adjourned from the 25th of June till the 30th.

When they again met, the "Federal ban" was still on them; but in the meantime their confederate, KANE, had been arrested by Gen. BANKS; the Police Commissioners had delivered the City of Baltimore to anarchy, and had been arrested—being men in arms, commanding armed men who had levied war on the United States. A Joint Committee of both Houses, on the 5th of August, presented a report, which left nothing for a sovereign Convention to do, and resolutions which pronounced the destruction of the bonds of the State and Federal Governments; for, with full knowledge of the conduct of the Police Board above detailed, which they had screened by a bill of indemnity, the Legislature of Maryland on the 7th of August solemnly declared the arrest of CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM H. GATCHELL and JOHN W. DAVIS to have been made "*under frivolous and arbitrary pretexts*, a criminal violation of the plainest and dearest rights to which American citizens are born; and pronounced those arrests "*in their bearing on the authority and constitutional* powers and privileges of the State A REVOLUTIONARY *subversion of the Federal compact.*

They dared do no more, for the "Federal ban" was still on them; but they outjourned on that day to the 14th of September, not without hope that the disaster of Bull Run might ere that day remove the "Federal ban," and allow them *safely* to end that "unwilling and galling submission," in accordance with their frequently avowed purpose and their penitent efforts.

Before that day you were arrested!

The only circumstance which could justify the President in permitting the assembling of such a body—which had already waged war against the United States, asserted the revolutionary subversion of the Constitution, and avowedly adjourned from time to time to await the removal of the "Federal ban" that it might more formally array the State in arms against the Government—would have been its *entire insignificance* or the distinguished loyalty the people of Maryland had exhibited in the elections and in raising troops. These were considerations of policy, and I am not inclined to question the President's judgment.

But the arrest was rigidly legal and in the forms of law; for Congress had authorized the President to use military power to suppress the rebellion, and he might lawfully seize any one engaged in it, or whom he might have reasonable cause to believe engaged in it.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature, of which you were one, declare that "the true and only loyalty of a free people consists in their reverence for the laws and Constitution, and their obedience to the tribunals by which they are expounded." I cheerfully concur in that definition; and those tribunals of the highest resort have declared the law as I have stated it.

The Supreme Court, by the mouth of Chief Justice TANEY, has decided that where *the established Government* has resorted to the rights and usages of war to maintain itself and to overcome unlawful opposition "the officers engaged in its military service might *lawfully* arrest any one who, from the information before them, *they had reasonable* grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched, where there was reasonable grounds for supposing he might be concealed."

And Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the same Court, has said, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for treasonable purposes—*all those who perform any part*, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors.

The part the Legislature of Maryland performed in the war levied in Maryland, and Virginia and the South, was neither minute nor remote; and they exposed themselves to something more than mere arrest.

Of the indignities and indecencies inflicted on you, I know nothing; if they existed, they are to be greatly regretted; but, they hardly equaled those heaped by your confederates on the soldiers of the Union.

I have confined myself to designating the acts of the Legislature and their confederates, which justify the President in treating them as public enemies. I am ignorant of the opinions which you protest against being considered to have changed; nor are they material. No opinion is criminal under our law; even purposes unaccompanied by some attempt at execution, however criminal morally, are legally innocent; but *acts* of war are the objects of military suppression, and such were the acts of the Legislature of Maryland.

I regret to be obliged to admit that some arrests have been made by an abuse of military power; you are not more sensitive to those wrongs than I am, and I have striven to redress or prevent them; but, Sir, you must pardon me for saying that your arrest is not one of that character.

Respectfully your ob't servt,

JOHN SHERMAN.

New-Year's Day.

From present indications we may prophecy that New-Year's day will be more seasonably unpleasant than was Christmas. The air is chilled, the wind is more keen, and we would do well to prepare for wet pavements and a dampish atmosphere.

Money seems abundant. Everybody has piles of green backs with which they purchase presents for their friends, and we learn from TIFFANY, where costly jewelry and articles of *vertu* are bought, from TAYLOR, where choice delicacies for our New-Year's tables, and fancy bon-bons for our children's stockings may be found; from BALLOU, whose shirts fit closer than a brother sticketh; from this house and that dealing in all manner of trinkets and toys; from GOUPIL and SCHAUS, from BALL, BLACK & Co., and MAILLARD; from MARTIN, whose père wines sparkle like diamonds; from one and all, that never, never did they lay in such a large stock as on this year, that never have prices ranged so high, and that never have the goods gone off with such rapidity, and never have the people been so anxious for more.

Our advertising columns teem with notices of holiday wares, and we, without particularizing, would call the attention of those to them who are in need of pretty playthings, sweet confection, dainty decorations for the approaching New-Year's, or the things of life more solid.

Preparations for the social remembrance of the New Year are more than ordinarily active. The City and County will, with accustomed liberality, provide feasts of good things for the poor under their supervision and in their charge, and we know of no good reason why, as a City, New-York should not reasonably expect, to-morrow, a Happy New-Year.

THE CHARITABLE FUND.—A sale of valuable oil-paintings for the benefit of the charitable fund on this City, is to take place this day at 11 o'clock, at the galleries of Messrs. LEEDS & Co., No. 23 Nassau street.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—At the Gallery of the Institute of the Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, Messrs. D. W. IVES & Co. sold at auction a collection of oil-paintings. Among the artists represented were Church, Hart, Rondel, Van Beest, Inman, Herring, of London, and others. The prices fetched were not large; the highest being $230 for the "Passage of the Red Sea," by SOMMER; and the lowest, $2, for a landscape by RUGGLES.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?—This is a simple question, yet for once it bothered me entirely. I had always been accustomed to telling my wife everything, but on this occasion I wished my destination to be kept secret from her. The truth was, I was going out to select for her a New Year's present. I am no great judge of woman's gear, but, riding around the Central Park, the other day, (we always ride around every day as long as the pleasant weather lasts,) she complained of the cold, and incidentally (perhaps intentionally) mentioned what a beautiful Arctic robe Mr. Kerr Flamberry had bought of KNOX for his wife. "What KNOX?" said I. "Not my hatter?" "Yes, indeed," said my wife; "the very self-same person, for Mr. Kerr Flamberry said his fur robes were as nice as his hats." So on this hint I determined to buy my wife a genuine Arctic robe—a splendid affair, silvery white, lofted and bordered. I had noticed them at KNOX'S place, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on my way to business, and thought them the very thing for a stylish winter turnout, so was not at all sorry that my wife's inclinations had taken that direction. Under these circumstances, the question of "Where are you going?" struck me all of a heap, and I answered at random that I was going to see a sick friend, and made my exit as quick as possible. Wife looked as if she knew I was telling a fib, but I secured the robe at any rate—the handsomest in town, except a few more of the same sort which KNOX has left; and to further my peace, I bought her a skating set—hood and collar—just as good to ride in, and now I am as anxiously waiting as any child for New Year's morning.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S.—BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "Colleen Bawn," will be played afternoon and evening, for the last time, as it must then give place to other dramatic novelties. Who will fail to see it? Commodore NUTT and other novelties will be on view at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

That exquisite little creature, justly called the Queen of Beauty, Miss LAVINIA WARREN, has permitted us to furnish her friends with her Carte de Visite. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN has been so pressed for her *carte de visite* by her numerous friends that she is unable to answer them all privately, and begs to refer them to APPLETON & Co., GURNEY & SON, and FREDRICKS & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Merlin, from St. John, N. B.—Capts S. W. Hulse, late of schr. Mary Emily; H. Ray, late of brig Cuba; Tyler, late of bark Justine Storey; S. W. Peterson, late of schr Dolphin; J. Ross, late of Br. schr. Sir Ed. Paget, and 13 in the steerage.

[The vessels mentioned above were wrecked Oct 26, during a norther.]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon sets.... 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 40 | Gov. Island. 4 29 | Hell Gate.... 5 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Ships Webster, Norris, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; E. Hamilton, White, Cette, J. Atkins & Co.; Hauswell, Rogers, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Johnston & Co.

Barks Frances Barclay, (Br.,) Barr, Hull, John Jackson; Catharine Dockswitz, (Brem.,) Hasklhurst, Trinidad de Cuba, H. Bandonf & Co.; L. D. Carver, Benj. Havana, H. D Brookman & Co.; Adelaide, (Arg.,) Sandford, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Leviathan, Hoffses, St. Johns, P. R., Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Elizabeth McLea, Jeans, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Wabash, Bigby, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Orlan, Lord, Cienfuegos, Moore & Henry; Congress, (Br.,) McCullough, Campeachy and Sisal, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. B. F. Reevet, Warney, Gloucester; Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, H. L. Backett; Gazelle, Greenbow, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Kitty Ann, Horton, Snow Hill, Minnie Cobb, Averill, Salem, Wm. L. Brown & Co.; J. L. Bentley, Burton, Milton, Del.; Youth, (Br.,) Kavil, Barbadoe, P. L. Nevius & Sons; Pallas, Pendleton, Rockland, Me., W. L. Brown & Co.; Empress, Farnsworth, Boston, W. L. Brown & Co.; M. H. Whittin, Harding, Providence, L. Keany; Jessie, McDougall, Porto Plata, A. C. Rosser & Co.; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, J. C. Payton & Co.; Pawnee, St. John, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop T. Dayton, Clock, Dodd's Island.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Graham, Washington, D. C., and 32 hours from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Sonora, (of Newburyport,) Browne, Penang Aug. 31, with gumbier, pepper, &c., to H. P. Smyth & Co.

Ship Parthenia, (of Newburyport,) Hinton, Calcutta Aug. 2, and Sand-Heads 5th, saltpetre, &c., to order.

Bark Heimdall, (Norw.,) Norberg, Liverpool 40 da., with coal to master.

Bark Hol-Fish, (Br., of Liverpool,) Loggley, Rio Janeiro 40 da., with coffee to Geo. Moise & Co. Lat. 21 N., lon. 33, had a heavy gale from N.

Brig Tallulah, Plummer, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, in ballast to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. Sld. in company with brig Mary, of and for Baltimore. The bark Warren, for Baltimore, sailed Nov. 16; the brig Volbix, hence, arrived 17th; the bark Sarah A. Nichols, Nichols, from Searsport for Buenos Ayres, arr. 20th. The Tallulah has had light winds and fine weather except on the coast.

Brig James C. Cole, (of Baltimore,) Linden, Bahia Nov. 21, with sugar to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Manzanilla 24 da., with mahogany and cedar to Smith, Jones & Co. The brig W. R. Sawyer, for Boston, sailed two days previously.

Brig Jennie Moody, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Heale, Dublin 44 da., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Bermuda 12 da., with hides to Smith, Jones & Co. The Danish bark Christopher Columbus, from St. Domingo for Europe, put to Dec. 8, in distress, having sprung a leak and lost sails.

Brig Merlin, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Vera Cruz Dec. 11, with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hill, Porto Cabello Dec. 3, and Bonaire Dec. 11, with salt to Rising & Co.

Brig Harriet, (Br., of Truro, N. S.,) Roy, Trinidad de Cuba 26 da., with mahogany to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig J. W. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rathburn, St Thomas 15 da., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Crowell, Savanna la Mar Dec. 6, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Passed through Caicos passage Dec. 15, in company with a bark rigged propeller, painted black; had short topgallant masts and no topgallant yards across, and Hamburg brig Primus. The Julie had heavy gales from North with high sea during the passage, sprung bowsprit and jibboom, been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Burse, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Oneida, Bowman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. H. Endicott, Leeds, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Baxter, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Bogart, Alexandria 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Hall, Hausman, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. W. M. Freeman, Hawes, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Virginia Severson, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Julia Maria, Smith, Newport 2 ds., to Brockaway & Baker.

Schr. Harriet Brown, Terry, Fall River.

Schr. Prize Banner, Tufts, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Samuel Morris, Hoover, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with timber to S. A. Paysoo, Son & Co.

Schr. Fidelia, Gandy, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Rochelle.

WIND—9 P. M., N. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark Catharina, (Norw.,) brig J. H. Elliott, from Turks Island. Also 2 ships, 2 barks and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Steam transport Thomas Swan, Wash